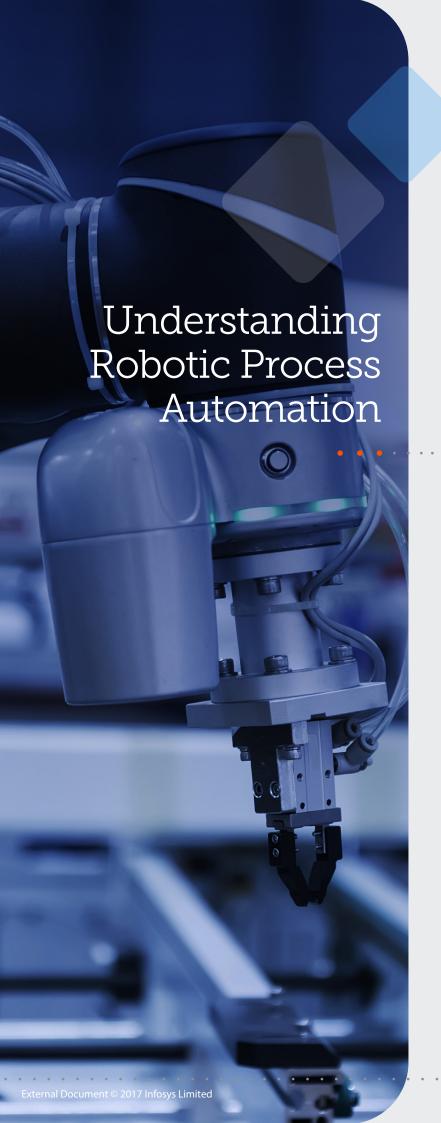


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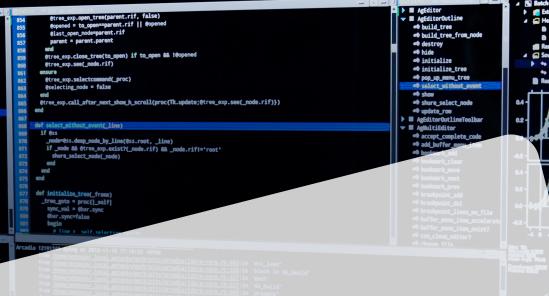
New technologies demand organizational maturity and a culture of continuous learning. An enterprise technology with a wide-ranging impact needs a knowledge ecosystem to become mainstream. Robotic Process Automation (RPA), often known as the 'digital labor' component of Artificial Intelligence (AI), is a case in point.

Logic-driven software robots mimic human action and execute tasks with better efficiency and consistency. However, misconceptions about RPA undermine its adoption. Let us set the record straight.





Use Cases



Myth: RPA only automates back-office processes
Truth: Robotic software can effect enterprise-wide transformation

The use of automation scripts by the business process outsourcing industry to manage specific back-office processes and IT services may be responsible for this impression. While process bots in procurement, finance, and accounting are widely cited use cases, RPA can also be implemented in middle-office and front-office functions across industries.

Automation can be leveraged in business areas with a high intensity of paperwork, data or transaction flow. It is particularly useful in processes where the quality of execution depends on the speed of data extraction from interdependent databases and multiple data stores such as securities trading, debt recovery, claims settlement, and customer service.

RPA is an attractive proposition for rule-based processes that need human attention for troubleshooting, issue resolution, and exception management. It enables straight-through processing and automated fraud detection in banks, insurance companies, and capital market enterprises. Auto-scheduling of appointments, meetings, and customer interaction by bots enhance efficiency and productivity across industries, including legal, healthcare, manufacturing, and utilities.







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