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>> Workday-Pro-Integrations Practice Guide <<

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

What is the relationship between an ISU (Integration System User) and an ISSG (Integration System Security Group)?

- A. The ISU grants security policies to the ISSG.
- B. The ISU owns the ISSG.
- C. The ISU is a member of the ISSG.
- D. The ISU controls what accounts are in the ISSG.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question explores the relationship between an Integration System User (ISU) and an Integration System Security Group (ISSG) in Workday Pro Integrations, focusing on how security is structured for integrations. Let's analyze the relationship and evaluate each option to determine the correct answer.

Understanding ISU and ISSG in Workday

Integration System User (ISU): An ISU is a dedicated user account in Workday specifically designed for integrations. It acts as a "robot account" or service account, used by integration systems to interact with Workday via APIs, web services, or other integration mechanisms (e.g., EIBs, Core Connectors). ISUs are typically configured with a username, password, and specific security settings, such as disabling UI sessions and setting session timeouts to prevent expiration (commonly set to 0 minutes). ISUs are not human users but are instead programmatic accounts for automated processes.

Integration System Security Group (ISSG): An ISSG is a security container or group in Workday that defines the permissions and access rights for integration systems. ISSGs are used to manage what data and functionalities an integration (or its associated ISU) can access or modify within Workday. There are two types of ISSGs:

Unconstrained: Allows access to all data instances secured by the group.

Constrained: Limits access to a subset of data instances based on context (e.g., specific segments or data scopes). ISSGs are configured with domain security policies, granting permissions like "Get" (read), "Put" (write), "View," or "Modify" for specific domains (e.g., Worker Data, Integration Build).

Relationship Between ISU and ISSG: In Workday, security for integrations is managed through a hierarchical structure. An ISU is associated with or assigned to an ISSG to inherit its permissions. The ISSG acts as the security policy container, defining what the ISU can do, while the ISU is the account executing those actions. This relationship ensures that integrations have controlled, audited access to Workday data and functions, adhering to the principle of least privilege.

Evaluating Each Option

Let's assess each option based on Workday's security model for integrations:

Option A: The ISU is a member of the ISSG.

Analysis: This is correct. In Workday, an ISU is assigned to or associated with an ISSG to gain the necessary permissions. The ISSG serves as a security group that contains one or more ISUs, granting them access to specific domains and functionalities. For example, when creating an ISU, you use the "Create Integration System User" task, and then assign it to an ISSG via the "Assign Integration System Security Groups" or "Maintain Permissions for Security Group" tasks. Multiple ISUs can belong to the same ISSG, inheriting its permissions. This aligns with Workday's security framework, where security groups (like ISSGs) manage user (or ISU) access.

Why It Fits: The ISU is a "member" of the ISSG in the sense that it is linked to the group to receive its permissions, enabling secure integration operations. This is a standard practice for managing integration security in Workday.

Option B: The ISU owns the ISSG.

Analysis: This is incorrect. In Workday, ISUs do not "own" ISSGs. Ownership or control of security groups is not a concept applicable to ISUs, which are service accounts for integrations, not administrative entities with authority over security structures. ISSGs are created and managed by Workday administrators or security professionals using tasks like "Create Security Group" and "Maintain Permissions for Security Group." The ISU is simply a user account assigned to the ISSG, not its owner or controller.

Why It Doesn't Fit: Ownership implies administrative control, which ISUs lack; they are designed for execution, not management of security groups.

Option C: The ISU grants security policies to the ISSG.

Analysis: This is incorrect. ISUs do not have the authority to grant or modify security policies for ISSGs. Security policies are defined and assigned to ISSGs by Workday administrators or security roles with appropriate permissions (e.g., Security Configuration domain access). ISUs are passive accounts that execute integrations based on the permissions granted by the ISSG they are assigned to. Granting permissions is an administrative function, not an ISU capability.

Why It Doesn't Fit: ISUs are integration accounts, not security administrators, so they cannot modify or grant policies to ISSGs.

Option D: The ISU controls what accounts are in the ISSG.

Analysis: This is incorrect. ISUs do not control membership or configuration of ISSGs. Adding or removing accounts (including other ISUs) from an ISSG is an administrative task performed by users with security configuration permissions, using tasks like "Maintain Permissions for Security Group." ISUs are limited to executing integration tasks based on their assigned ISSG permissions, not managing group membership.

Why It Doesn't Fit: ISUs lack the authority to manage ISSG membership or structure, as they are not administrative accounts but integration-specific service accounts.

Final Verification

Based on Workday's security model, the correct relationship is that an ISU is a member of an ISSG, inheriting its permissions to perform integration tasks. This is consistent with the principle of least privilege, where ISSGs define access, and ISUs execute within those boundaries. The other options misattribute administrative or ownership roles to ISUs, which are not supported by Workday's design.

Supporting Information

The relationship is grounded in Workday's integration security practices, including:

Creating an ISU via the "Create Integration System User" task.

Creating an ISSG via the "Create Security Group" task, selecting "Integration System Security Group (Unconstrained)" or "Constrained." Assigning the ISU to the ISSG using tasks like "Assign Integration System Security Groups" or "Maintain Permissions for Security Group." Configuring domain security policies (e.g., Get, Put) for the ISSG to control ISU access to domains like Worker Data, Integration Build, etc.

Activating security changes via "Activate Pending Security Policy Changes." This structure ensures secure, controlled access for integrations, with ISSGs acting as the permission container and ISUs as the executing accounts.

Key Reference

The explanation aligns with Workday Pro Integrations documentation and best practices, including:

Integration security overviews and training on Workday Community.

Guides for creating ISUs and ISSGs in implementation documentation (e.g., NetIQ, Microsoft Learn, Reco.ai).

Tutorials on configuring domain permissions and security groups for integrations (e.g., ServiceNow, Apideck, Surety Systems).

NEW QUESTION # 67

What is the workflow to upload an XSLT file for a brand new Document Transformation system?

- A. Configure Integration Attachment Service, then Create Integration Service Attachment
- **B. Create XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Configure Integration Attachment Service**
- C. Create Integration Attachment Service, then Configure Integration Attachment Service
- D. Configure XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Create Integration Attachment Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Workday Pro Integrations program, the process of uploading an XSLT file for a brand-new Document Transformation system follows a specific workflow designed to ensure the transformation logic is properly attached and configured within the integration system. The correct sequence involves first creating the XSLT Attachment Transformation and then configuring the Integration Attachment Service to utilize it. Here's a step-by-step breakdown based on Workday's integration methodology:

Create XSLT Attachment Transformation:

The initial step is to create an XSLT Attachment Transformation object within Workday. This involves uploading the XSLT file, which contains the transformation logic needed to convert XML data into the desired format for the Document Transformation system. In Workday, XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is used to define how data from a source (typically in XML format) is transformed into an output format compatible with an external system.

To do this, you navigate to the Integration System, access the related actions, and select the option to create a new "XSLT Attachment Transformation." You then name the transformation, upload the XSLT file (with a size limit of 30 MB as per Workday specifications), and save it. This step establishes the transformation logic as an object that can be referenced by the integration system.

Configure Integration Attachment Service:

Once the XSLT Attachment Transformation is created, the next step is to configure the Integration Attachment Service to incorporate this transformation. The Integration Attachment Service is a component of the Document Transformation system that handles the delivery or processing of the transformed data.

In this step, you edit the integration system, navigate to the "Services" tab, and configure the Integration Attachment Service. Here, you specify the previously created XSLT Attachment Transformation as the transformation to be applied. This links the XSLT logic to the integration workflow, ensuring that the data processed by the Document Transformation system is transformed according to the uploaded XSLT file.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Configure XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Create Integration Attachment Service: This is incorrect because you cannot "configure" an XSLT Attachment Transformation before it exists. It must first be created as an object in Workday before any configuration or association with services can occur.

C . Create Integration Attachment Service, then Configure Integration Attachment Service: This option skips the creation of the XSLT Attachment Transformation entirely, which is a critical step. Without the transformation defined, configuring the service alone would not enable the XSLT upload or its functionality.

D . Configure Integration Attachment Service, then Create Integration Service Attachment: This sequence is reversed and misleading. The Integration Attachment Service must be configured to use an existing XSLT Attachment Transformation, not the other way around. Additionally, "Create Integration Service Attachment" is not a standard term in this context within Workday documentation.

Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide Reference:

Workday Integration System Fundamentals: This section outlines the components of an integration system, including the use of XSLT for document transformation and the role of attachment services.

Document Transformation Module: Specifically details the process of uploading and applying XSLT files, emphasizing the creation of an XSLT Attachment Transformation followed by its configuration within the integration services.

Core Connectors and Document Transformation Course Manual: Provides practical steps for setting up transformations, including the sequence of creating and then configuring transformation attachments (e.g., Activities related to "Upload a Custom XSLT Transformation" and "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation").

Workday Community Documentation: Confirms that XSLT files are uploaded as attachment transformations and then linked to services like the Integration Attachment Service for processing.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.

```
1. <wd:Report_Data xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday.report/int_Report">
2.   <wd:Report_Entry>
3.     <wd:Worker>Logan McNeil</wd:Worker>
4.     <wd:Education_Group>
5.       <wd:Education>California University</wd:Education>
6.       <wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>
7.     </wd:Education_Group>
8.     <wd:Education_Group>
9.       <wd:Education>Georgetown University</wd:Education>
10.      <wd:Degree>B.S.</wd:Degree>
11.    </wd:Education_Group>
12.  </wd:Report_Entry>
13.  <wd:Report_Entry>
14.    <wd:Worker>Steve Morgan</wd:Worker>
15.    <wd:Education_Group>
16.      <wd:Education>Iowa State University</wd:Education>
17.      <wd:Degree>B.A.</wd:Degree>
18.    </wd:Education_Group>
19.    <wd:Education_Group>
20.      <wd:Education>Northwestern University</wd:Education>
21.      <wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>
22.    </wd:Education_Group>
23.  </wd:Report_Entry>
24. </wd:Report_Data>
```

Within the template which matches on wd:Report_Entry, you would like to conditionally process the wd:

Education_Group elements by using an <xsl:apply-templates> element. What XPath syntax would be used for the select to iterate over only the wd:Education_Group elements where the Degree is an MBA?

- A. wd:Report_Entry/wd:Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA' 1:Degree='MBA']
- B. wd:Education_Group/wd:Degree='MBA'
- **C. wd:Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA']**
- D. wd:Report_Entry/wd:Education_Group/wd:Degree='MBA' 1:Degree='MBA'

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Workday integrations, XSLT is used to transform XML data, such as the output from a web service- enabled report or EIB, into a desired format for third-party systems. In this scenario, you need to write XSLT to process wd:Education_Group elements within a template matching wd:Report_Entry, using an <xsl:apply-templates> element to iterate only over wd:Education_Group elements where the wd:Degree is "MBA." The correct XPath syntax for the select attribute is critical to ensure accurate filtering.

Here's why option A is correct:

* XPath Syntax Explanation: In XPath, square brackets [] are used to specify predicates or conditions to filter elements. The condition wd:Degree='MBA' checks if the wd:Degree child element has the value "MBA." When applied to wd:Education_Group, the expression wd:Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA'] selects only those wd:Education_Group elements that contain a wd:Degree child element with the value "MBA."

* Context in XSLT: Within an <xsl:apply-templates> element in a template matching wd:Report_Entry, the select attribute uses XPath to specify which nodes to process. This syntax ensures that the template only applies to wd:Education_Group elements where the degree is "MBA," aligning with the requirement to conditionally process only those specific education groups.

* XML Structure Alignment: Based on the provided XML snippet, wd:Education_Group contains wd:

Education and wd:Degree child elements (e.g., <wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>). The XPath wd:

Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA'] correctly navigates to wd:Education_Group and filters based on the wd:Degree value, matching the structure and requirement.

Why not the other options?

* B. wd:Education_Group/wd:Degree='MBA': This is not a valid XPath expression for a predicate. It attempts to navigate to wd:Degree as a child but does not use square brackets [] to create a filtering condition. This would be interpreted as selecting wd:Degree elements under wd:Education_Group, but it wouldn't filter based on the value "MBA" correctly within an <xsl:apply-templates> context.

* C. wd:Report_Entry/wd:Education_Group/wd:Degree='MBA' 1:Degree='MBA': This is syntactically incorrect and unclear. It includes a malformed condition (1:Degree='MBA') and does not use proper XPath predicate syntax. It fails to filter wd:Education_Group elements based on wd:

Degree='MBA' and is not valid for use in select.

* D. wd:Report_Entry/wd:Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA' 1:Degree='MBA']: This is also syntactically incorrect due to the inclusion of 1:Degree='MBA' within the predicate. The 1: prefix is not valid XPath syntax and introduces an error. The correct predicate should only be wd:Degree='MBA' to filter the wd:Education_Group elements.

To implement this in XSLT:

* Within your template matching wd:Report_Entry, you would write an <xsl:apply-templates> element with the select attribute set to wd:Education_Group[wd:Degree='MBA']. This ensures that only wd:

Education_Group elements with a wd:Degree value of "MBA" are processed by the corresponding templates, effectively filtering out other degrees (e.g., B.S., B.A.) in the transformation.

This approach ensures the XSLT transformation aligns with Workday's XML structure and integration requirements for processing education data in a report output.

References:

* Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "XSLT Transformations for Workday Integrations"

- Details the use of XPath in XSLT for filtering XML elements, including predicates for conditional processing based on child element values.

* Workday EIB and Web Services Guide: Chapter on "XML and XSLT for Report Data" - Explains the structure of Workday XML (e.g., wd:Education_Group, wd:Degree) and how to use XPath to navigate and filter data.

* Workday Reporting and Analytics Guide: Section on "Web Service-Enabled Reports" - Covers integrating report outputs with XSLT for transformations, including examples of filtering elements based on specific values like degree types.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.

You have configured a Core Connector: Worker integration, which utilizes the following basic configuration:

* Integration field attributes are configured to output the Position Title and Business Title fields from the Position Data section.

* Integration Population Eligibility uses the field Is Manager which returns true if the worker holds a manager role.

* Transaction Log service has been configured to Subscribe to specific Transaction Types: Position Edit Event.

You launch your integration with the following date launch parameters (Date format of MM/DD/YYYY):

* As of Entry Moment: 05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM

* Effective Date: 05/25/2024

* Last Successful As of Entry Moment: 05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM

* Last Successful Effective Date: 05/23/2024

To test your integration, you made a change to a worker named Jeff Gordon who is not assigned to the manager role. You perform an Edit Position on Jeff Gordon and update their business title to a new value. Jeff Gordon's worker history shows the Edit Position Event as being successfully completed with an effective date of 05/24/2024 and an Entry Moment of 05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM however Jeff Gordon does not show up in your output.

What configuration element would have to be modified for the integration to include Jeff Gordon in the output?

- A. Transaction log subscription
- B. Integration Field Attributes
- C. Integration Population Eligibility
- D. Date launch parameters

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario describes a Core Connector: Worker integration with specific configurations, and a test case where Jeff Gordon's data doesn't appear in the output despite an Edit Position event. Let's analyze why Jeff Gordon is excluded and what needs to change:

Current Configuration:

Integration Field Attributes: Outputs Position Title and Business Title from Position Data.

Integration Population Eligibility: Filters workers where "Is Manager" = True (only managers).

Transaction Log Service: Subscribes to "Position Edit Event" transactions.

Launch Parameters:

As of Entry Moment: 05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM

Effective Date: 05/25/2024

Last Successful As of Entry Moment: 05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM

Last Successful Effective Date: 05/23/2024

Test Case:

Worker: Jeff Gordon (not a manager).

Action: Edit Position, updating Business Title.

Event Details: Effective Date 05/24/2024, Entry Moment 05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM.

Result: Jeff Gordon does not appear in the output.

Analysis:

Date Parameters: The integration captures changes between the Last Successful As of Entry Moment (05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM) and the current As of Entry Moment (05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM). Jeff's Edit Position event (Entry Moment 05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM) falls within this range, and its Effective Date (05/24/2024) is before the integration's Effective Date (05/25/2024), making it eligible from a date perspective.

Transaction Log: Subscribed to "Position Edit Event," which matches Jeff's action (Edit Position), so the event type is correctly captured.

Field Attributes: Outputs Position Title and Business Title, and Jeff's update to Business Title aligns with these fields.

Population Eligibility: Filters for "Is Manager" = True. Jeff Gordon is explicitly noted as "not assigned to the manager role," meaning "Is Manager" = False for him. This filter excludes Jeff from the population, regardless of the event or date eligibility.

Why Jeff is Excluded: The Integration Population Eligibility restriction ("Is Manager" = True) prevents Jeff Gordon from being included, as he isn't a manager. This filter applies to the entire worker population before events or fields are considered, overriding other conditions.

Option Analysis:

A . Transaction Log Subscription: Incorrect. The subscription already includes "Position Edit Event," which matches Jeff's action.

Modifying this wouldn't address the population filter.

B . Integration Population Eligibility: Correct. Changing this to include non-managers (e.g., removing the "Is Manager" = True filter or adjusting it to include all employees) would allow Jeff Gordon to appear in the output.

C . Date Launch Parameters: Incorrect. Jeff's event (05/24/2024) falls within the date range, so the parameters are not the issue.

D . Integration Field Attributes: Incorrect. The attributes already include Business Title, which Jeff updated, so this configuration is irrelevant to his exclusion.

Modification Needed: Adjust the Integration Population Eligibility to either:

Remove the "Is Manager" = True filter to include all workers, or

Modify it to align with the scenario's intent (e.g., "Worker Type equals Employee") if managers were an unintended restriction.

Implementation:

Edit the Core Connector: Worker integration.

Use the related action Configure Integration Population Eligibility.

Remove or adjust the "Is Manager" = True condition.

Relaunch the integration and verify Jeff Gordon appears in the output.

Reference from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Population Eligibility" explains how eligibility filters the worker population before event processing.

Integration System Fundamentals: Details how population scoping interacts with event subscriptions and launch parameters.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.

```

1. <ps:Positions xmlns:ps="urn:com.workday/coreconnector/pos
2.   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3.   <ps:Position>
4.     <ps:Position_Data>
5.       <ps:Position_ID>P-00030</ps:Position_ID>
6.       <ps:Job_Posting_Title>Senior IT Analyst</ps:Job_Posting_Title>
7.       <ps:Available_For_Hire>true</ps:Available_For_Hire>
8.       <ps:Availability_Date>2021-02-04</ps:Availability_Date>
9.       <ps:Location>San Francisco</ps:Location>
10.      <ps:Worker_Type>EE</ps:Worker_Type>
11.    </ps:Position_Data>
12.  </ps:Position>
13. </ps:Positions>

```

You need the integration file to format the ps:PositionID field to 10 characters and report any truncated values as an error. How will you start your template match on ps:Position to use Document Transformation (DT) to do the transformation using ETV with your truncation validation?

- A.

```

1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Position etv:fixedLength="10">
3.     <Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error" >
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
5.     </Pos_ID>
6.     ...

```

```

1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Position etv:fixedLength="10">
3.     <Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error" >
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
5.     </Pos_ID>
6.     ...

```

- B.

```

1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Position >
3.     <Pos_ID etv:fixedLength="10">
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
5.     </Pos_ID>
6.     ...

```

- C.

- D.

```

1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Position>
3.     <Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error" etv:fixedLength="10">
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
5.     </Pos_ID>
6.     ...

```

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Workday integrations, Document Transformation (DT) using XSLT is employed to transform XML data, such as the output from a Core Connector or EIB, into a specific format for third-party systems. In this scenario, you need to transform the ps:Position_ID field within the ps:Position element to a fixed length of 10 characters and report any truncation as an error using Workday's Extension for Transformation and Validation (ETV) attributes. The template must match the ps:Position element and apply the specified formatting and validation rules.

Here's why option D is correct:

Template Matching: The <xsl:template match="ps:Position"> correctly targets the ps:Position element in the XML, as shown in the provided snippet, ensuring the transformation applies to the appropriate node.

ETV Attributes:

etv:fixedLength="10" specifies that the Pos_ID field should be formatted to a fixed length of 10 characters. This ensures the output is truncated or padded (if needed) to meet the length requirement.

etv:reportTruncation="error" instructs the transformation to raise an error if the ps:Position_ID value exceeds 10 characters and cannot be truncated without data loss, aligning with the requirement to report truncated values as errors.

XPath Selection: The <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/> correctly extracts the ps:Position_ID value from the ps:Position_Data child element, as shown in the XML structure (<ps:Position_ID>P-00030</ps:Position_ID>).

Output Structure: The <Position><Pos_ID>...</Pos_ID></Position> structure ensures the transformed data is wrapped in meaningful tags for the target system, maintaining consistency with Workday integration practices.

Why not the other options?

A .

xml

WrapCopy

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
```

```
<Position>
```

```
<Pos_ID etv:fixedLength="10">
```

```
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
```

```
</Pos_ID>
```

```
</Position>
```

```
</xsl:template>
```

This option includes etv:fixedLength="10" but omits etv:reportTruncation="error". Without the truncation reporting, it does not meet the requirement to report truncated values as errors, making it incorrect.

B .

xml

WrapCopy

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
```

```
<Position etv:fixedLength="10">
```

```
<Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error">
```

```
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
```

```
</Pos_ID>
```

```
</Position>
```

```
</xsl:template>
```

This applies etv:fixedLength="10" to the Position element instead of Pos_ID, and etv:reportTruncation="error" to Pos_ID. However, ETV attributes like fixedLength and reportTruncation should be applied to the specific field being formatted (Pos_ID), not the parent element (Position). This misplacement makes it incorrect.

C .

xml

WrapCopy

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
```

```
<Position etv:fixedLength="10">
```

```
<Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error">
```

```
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
```

```
</Pos_ID>
```

```
</Position>
```

```
</xsl:template>
```

Similar to option B, this applies etv:fixedLength="10" to Position and etv:reportTruncation="error" to Pos_ID, which is incorrect for the same reason: ETV attributes must be applied to the specific field (Pos_ID) requiring formatting and validation, not the parent element.

To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:

Use the template from option D to match ps:Position, apply etv:fixedLength="10" and etv:reportTruncation="error" to the Pos_ID element, and extract the ps:Position_ID value using the correct XPath. This ensures the ps:Position_ID (e.g., "P-00030") is formatted to 10 characters and reports any truncation as an error, meeting the integration file requirements.

:

Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "Document Transformation (DT) and ETV" - Details the use of ETV attributes like fixedLength and reportTruncation for formatting and validating data in XSLT transformations.

Workday Core Connector and EIB Guide: Chapter on "XML Transformations" - Explains how to use XSLT templates to transform position data, including ETV attributes for length and truncation validation.

Workday Integration System Fundamentals: Section on "ETV in Integrations" - Covers the application of ETV attributes to specific fields in XML for integration outputs, ensuring compliance with formatting and error-reporting requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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