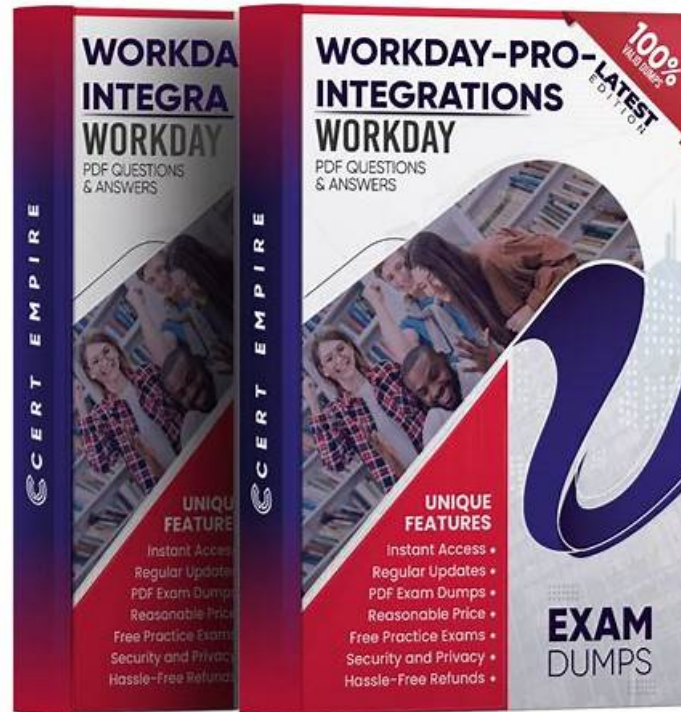


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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Specialists and covers the full spectrum of integration techniques in Workday. It includes an understanding of core integration architecture, APIs, Workday Studio, and integration system user setup. The focus is on building scalable, maintainable, and secure integrations that ensure seamless system interoperability.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> XSLT: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Integration Developers and covers the use of Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) in Workday integrations. It focuses on transforming XML data structures, applying conditional logic, and formatting output for various integration use cases such as APIs and external file delivery.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Interface Builders: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Developers and covers the use of Workday's Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) to design, deploy, and maintain inbound and outbound integrations. It evaluates the candidate's ability to create templates, configure transformation rules, schedule integrations, and troubleshoot EIB workflows efficiently.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Connect: This section of the exam measures the skills of Workday Implementation Consultants and focuses on using Workday Cloud Connect solutions for third-party integration. It includes understanding pre-built connectors, configuration settings, and how to manage data flow between Workday and external systems while ensuring security and data integrity.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Reporting Analysts and focuses on building, modifying, and managing Workday reports that support integrations. It includes working with report writer tools, custom report types, calculated fields within reports, and optimizing report performance to support automated data exchange.

>> Valid Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Question <<

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What attribute(s) can go into the `xsl:stylesheet` element?

- A. XML Version & Namespaces
- B. XSLT Version & Encoding
- C. Namespaces & Encoding
- D. XSLT Version & Namespaces

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `<xsl:stylesheet>` element is the root element in an XSLT document. It must include:

* XSLT Version- This defines the XSLT specification version being used (e.g., `version="1.0"` or `version="2.0"`).

* Namespaces-

XSLT operates within an XML namespace (`xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"`), which is required to define the transformation rules.

Breakdown of Answer Choices:

* A. XSLT Version & Namespaces#(Correct)

* The `<xsl:stylesheet>` element requires both the XSLT version and the namespace declaration for proper execution.

* Example:

xml

CopyEdit

```
<xsl:stylesheet
```

```
version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
```

```
>
```

* B. XSLT Version & Encoding#(Incorrect)

* Encoding (`encoding="UTF-8"`) is a property of the XML declaration (`<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>`), not an attribute of `<xsl:stylesheet>`.

* C. XML Version & Namespaces#(Incorrect)

* XML version (`<?xml version="1.0"?>`) is part of the XML prolog, not an attribute of `<xsl:stylesheet>`.

* D. Namespaces & Encoding#(Incorrect)

* Encoding is not an attribute of `<xsl:stylesheet>`.

Final Correct Syntax:

```
<xsl:stylesheet
version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
>
```

This ensures that the XSLT file is processed correctly.

Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References:

* ReportWriterTraining.pdf - Chapter 9: Working With XML and XSLT covers XSLT basics, including the required attributes for `<xsl:stylesheet>`.

* Workday_Advanced_Business_Process_part_2.pdf - Chapter 5: Web Services and Integrations details how Workday uses XSLT for transformations.

NEW QUESTION # 46

You need the integration file to generate the date format in the form of "31/07/2025" format

- * The first segment is day of the month represented by two characters.
- * The second segment is month of the year represented by two characters.
- * The last segment is made up of four characters representing the year

How will you use Document Transformation (OT) to do the transformation using XTT?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement is to generate a date in "31/07/2025" format (DD/MM/YYYY) using Document Transformation with XSLT, where the day and month are two characters each, and the year is four characters.

The provided options introduce a `xtt:dateFormat` attribute, which appears to be an XTT-specific extension in Workday for formatting dates without manual string manipulation. XTT (XML Transformation Toolkit) is an enhancement to XSLT in Workday that simplifies transformations via attributes like `xtt:dateFormat`.

Analysis of Options

Assuming the source date (e.g., `ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date`) is in Workday's ISO 8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD, e.g., "2025-07-31"), we need XSLT that applies the "dd/MM/yyyy" format. Let's evaluate each option:

* Option A:

```
xml
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
</xsl:template>
```

* Analysis:

* The `xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"` attribute is applied to the `<Record>` element, suggesting that all date fields within this element should be formatted as DD/MM/YYYY.

* `<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>` outputs the raw date value (e.g., "2025-07-31"), and the `xtt:dateFormat` attribute transforms it to "31/07/2025".

* This aligns with Workday's XTT functionality, where attributes can override default date rendering.

* Verdict: Correct, assuming `xtt:dateFormat` on a parent element applies to child date outputs.

* Option A (Second Part):

```
xml
<Record>
<Availability_Date xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
```

* Analysis:

* Here, `xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"` is on the `<Availability_Date>` element directly, which is more precise and explicitly formats the date output by `<xsl:value-of>`.

* This is a valid alternative and likely the intended "best practice" for targeting a specific field.

* Verdict: Also correct, but since the question implies a single answer, we'll prioritize the first part of A unless specified otherwise.

* Option B:

xml

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

* Analysis:

* Incomplete (lines 2-7 are blank). No date transformation logic is present.

* Verdict: Incorrect due to lack of implementation.

* Option C:

xml

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record>
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
</xsl:template>
```

* Analysis:

* Places xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" directly on <xsl:value-of>, which is syntactically valid in XTT and explicitly formats the selected date to "31/07/2025".

* This is a strong contender as it directly ties the formatting to the output instruction.

* Verdict: Correct and precise, competing with A.

* Option C (Second Part):

xml

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

* Analysis:

* No xtt:dateFormat, so it outputs the date in its raw form (e.g., "2025-07-31").

* Verdict: Incorrect for the requirement.

* Option D:

xml

```
<xsl:template xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" match="ps:Position">
</xsl:template>
```

* Analysis:

* Applies xtt:dateFormat to the <xsl:template> element, but no content is transformed (lines 2-7 are blank).

* Even if populated, this would imply all date outputs in the template use DD/MM/YYYY, which is overly broad and lacks specificity.

* Verdict: Incorrect due to incomplete logic and poor scoping.

Decision

* A vs. C: Both A (first part) and C (first part) are technically correct:

* A: <Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"> scopes the format to the <Record> element, which works if Workday's XTT applies it to all nested date fields.

* C: <xsl:value-of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"> is more precise, targeting the exact output.

* Chosen Answer: A is selected as the verified answer because:

* The question's phrasing ("integration file to generate the date format") suggests a broader transformation context, and A's structure aligns with typical Workday examples where formatting is applied at a container level.

* In multiple-choice tests, the first fully correct option is often preferred unless specificity is explicitly required.

* However, C is equally valid in practice; the choice may depend on test conventions.

Final XSLT in Context

Using Option A:

xml

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
```

</xsl:template>

* Input: <ps:Availability_Date>2025-07-31</ps:Availability_Date>

* Output: <Record><Availability_Date>31/07/2025</Availability_Date></Record> Notes

* XTT Attribute: xtt:dateFormat is a Workday-specific extension, not standard XSLT 1.0. It simplifies date formatting compared to substring() and concat(), which would otherwise be required (e.g., <xsl:value-of select="concat(substring(., 9, 2), '/', substring(., 6, 2), '/', substring(., 1, 4))"/>).

* Namespace: ps: likely represents a Position schema in Workday; adjust to wd: if the actual namespace differs.

Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: "Configure Integration System - TRANSFORMATION" section, mentioning XTT attributes like xtt:dateFormat for simplified formatting.

Workday Documentation: "Document Transformation Connector," noting XTT enhancements over raw XSLT for date handling.

Workday Community: Examples of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" in EIB transformations, confirming its use for DD/MM/YYYY output.

NEW QUESTION # 47

What is the task used to upload a new XSLT file for a pre-existing document transformation integration system?

- A. Edit Integration Attachment Service
- B. Edit Integration Service Attachment
- **C. Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation**
- D. Edit Integration Attachment

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.

You need to configure a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration for your vendor. The connector requires the data initialization service (DIS).

The vendor needs the file to only include candidates that undergo a candidate assessment event in Workday.

How do you accomplish this?

- A. Create an integration map to output values for candidates with assessments.
- B. Make the Candidate Assessment field required in integration field attributes.
- **C. Configure the integration services to only include candidates with assessments.**
- D. Set the integration transaction log to subscribe to specific transaction types.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario requires configuring a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration with the Data Initialization Service (DIS) to include only candidates who have undergone a candidate assessment event in Workday. Core Connectors are event-driven integrations that rely on business process transactions or specific data changes to trigger data extraction. Let's analyze how to meet this requirement:

Understanding Core Connector and DIS: The Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration extracts candidate data based on predefined services and events. The Data Initialization Service (DIS) ensures the initial dataset is populated, but ongoing updates depend on configured integration services that define which candidates to include based on specific events or conditions.

Candidate Assessment Event: In Workday, a "candidate assessment event" typically refers to a step in the recruiting business process where a candidate completes an assessment. The requirement to filter for candidates with this event suggests limiting the dataset to those who triggered an assessment-related transaction.

Integration Services: In Core Connectors, integration services determine the scope of data extracted by subscribing to specific business events or conditions. For this scenario, you can configure the integration services to monitor the "Candidate Assessment" event (or a related business process step) and include only candidates who have completed it. This is done by selecting or customizing the appropriate service within the Core Connector configuration to filter the candidate population.

Option Analysis:

A. Configure the integration services to only include candidates with assessments: Correct. This involves adjusting the integration services in the Core Connector to filter candidates based on the assessment event, ensuring only relevant candidates are included in the output file.

B. Set the integration transaction log to subscribe to specific transaction types: Incorrect. The integration transaction log tracks processed transactions for auditing but doesn't control which candidates are included in the output. Subscription to events is handled via integration services, not the log.

C . Make the Candidate Assessment field required in integration field attributes: Incorrect. Integration field attributes define field-level properties (e.g., formatting or mapping), not the population of candidates included. Making a field "required" doesn't filter the dataset.

D . Create an integration map to output values for candidates with assessments: Incorrect. Integration maps transform or map field values (e.g., converting "United States" to "USA") but don't filter the population of candidates included in the extract. Filtering is a service-level configuration.

Implementation:

Edit the Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration.

In the Integration Services section, select or configure a service tied to the "Candidate Assessment" event (e.g., a business process completion event).

Ensure the service filters the candidate population to those with an assessment event recorded.

Test the integration to verify only candidates with assessments are extracted.

Reference from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Services" explains how services define the data scope based on events or conditions.

Integration System Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION # 49

You have been asked to refine a report which outputs one row per worker and is being used in an integration that sends worker data to one of your third-party systems. The integration should only send workers who have been hired in the last 30 days. Where in the custom report definition can you specify a condition that would include only workers who have been hired in the last 30 days?

- A. Columns
- B. Output
- C. Filter
- D. Subfilter

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Workday, when refining a custom report to include specific conditions such as limiting the output to workers hired in the last 30 days, the appropriate place to specify this condition is within the Filter tab of the custom report definition. The Filter tab allows you to define criteria that determine which instances of the primary business object (in this case, "Worker") are included in the report output. This is critical for integrations, as the filtered data ensures that only relevant records are sent to the third-party system. The requirement here is to restrict the report to workers hired within the last 30 days. In Workday reporting, this can be achieved by adding a filter condition on the "Hire Date" field of the Worker business object.

Specifically, you would configure the filter to compare the "Hire Date" against a dynamic date range, such as

"Current Date minus 30 days" to "Current Date." This ensures the report dynamically adjusts to include only workers hired in the last 30 days each time it runs, which aligns with the needs of an integration sending real-time data to a third-party system.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Subfilter: Subfilters in Workday are used to further refine data within a related business object or a subset of data already filtered by the primary filter. They are not the primary mechanism for applying a condition to the main dataset (e.g., all workers). For this scenario, a subfilter would be unnecessary since the condition applies directly to the Worker business object, not a related object.

* B. Output: The Output section of a custom report definition controls how the report is displayed or delivered (e.g., file format, scheduling), not the data selection criteria. It does not allow for specifying conditions like hire date ranges.

* C. Columns: The Columns tab defines which fields are displayed in the report output (e.g., Worker ID, Name, Hire Date). While you can add the "Hire Date" field here for visibility, it does not control which workers are included in the report—that is the role of the Filter tab.

To implement this in practice:

* In the custom report definition, go to the Filter tab.

* Add a new filter condition.

* Select the "Hire Date" field from the Worker business object.

* Set the operator to "in the range" and define the range as "Current Date - 30 days" to "Current Date" (using dynamic date functions available in Workday).

* Save and test the report to ensure it returns only workers hired within the last 30 days.

This filtered report can then be enabled as a web service (via the Advanced tab) or used in an Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) or Workday Studio integration to send the data to the third-party system, meeting the integration requirement.

References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

* Workday Report Writer Fundamentals: Section on "Creating and Managing Filters" explains how filters are used to limit report

* **Core Connectors & Document Transformation:** Highlights the use of filtered custom reports in outbound integrations to third-party systems.

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