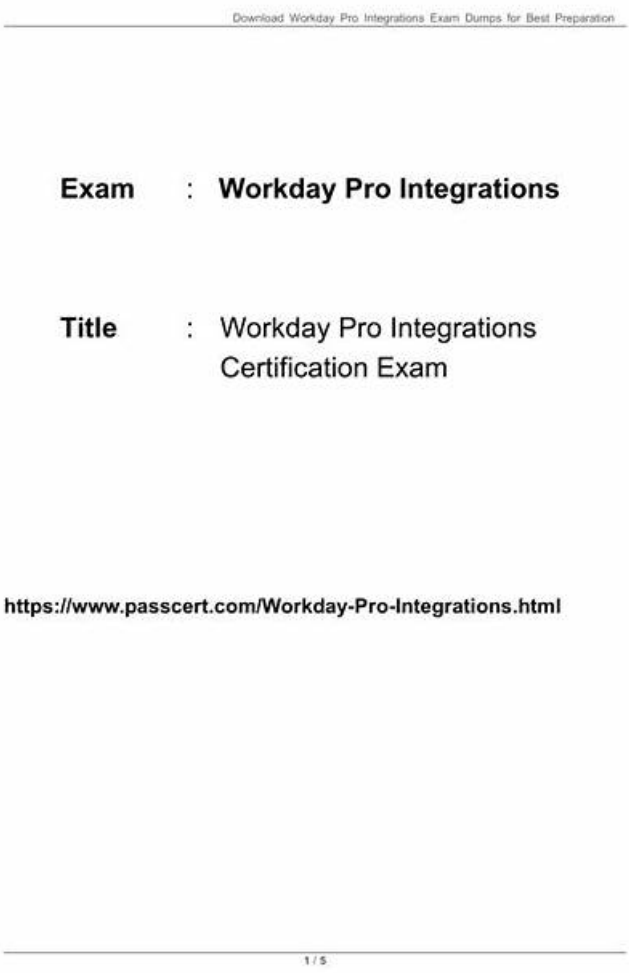
Workday-Pro-Integrations시험준비 - Workday-Pro-Integrations시험문제모음



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>> Workday-Pro-Integrations시험준비 <<

Workday-Pro-Integrations시험준비 최신 업데이트버전 덤프자료

최신 Workday Integrations Workday-Pro-Integrations 무료샘플문제 (Q78-Q83):

질문 # 78
When creating an ISU, what should you do to ensure the user only authenticates via web services?

- A. Select the Do Not Allow UI Sessions checkbox.
- B. Update the session timeout minutes.
- C. Generate a random password.
- D. Choose a constrained security group.

정답：A

설명：
When creating an Integration System User (ISU) in Workday, the goal is often to ensure that the user is restricted to performing tasks via web services (e.g., API calls or integrations) and cannot log into the Workday user interface (UI). This is a critical security measure to limit the ISU's access to only what is necessary for integration purposes, adhering to the principle of least privilege. Let's evaluate each option provided in the question to determine the correct approach based on Workday's functionality and best practices as outlined in official documentation and the Workday Pro Integrations program.
Option A: Choose a constrained security group.In Workday, security groups define the permissions and access levels for users, including ISUs. There are two types of Integration System Security Groups (ISSGs): constrained and unconstrained. A constrained ISSG limits access to specific organizations or data scopes, while an unconstrained ISSG provides broader access across the tenant. While choosing a constrained security group can enhance security by limiting the scope of data the ISU can access, it does not directly control whether the ISU authenticates via web services or the UI. The type of security group affects data access permissions, not the authentication method or UI access. Therefore, this option does not address the requirement of ensuring authentication only via web services.
Option B: Select the Do Not Allow UI Sessions checkbox.When creating an ISU in Workday, the "Create Integration System User" task presents an option labeled "Do Not Allow UI Sessions." Selecting this checkbox explicitly prevents the ISU from logging into the Workday UI using its credentials. This setting ensures that the ISU can only authenticate and operate through programmatic means, such as web service calls (e.g., SOAP or REST APIs), which is precisely the intent of the question. This is a standard security practice recommended by Workday to isolate integration activities from interactive user sessions, reducing the risk of misuse or unauthorized access through the UI. This option directly aligns with the requirement and is the correct answer.
Option C: Update the session timeout minutes.The "Session Timeout Minutes" field in the ISU creation task determines how long an ISU's session remains active before it expires. By default, this is set to 0, meaning the session does not expire, which is suitable for integrations that require continuous operation without interruption. Updating this value (e.g., setting it to a specific number of minutes) would cause the session to time out after that period, potentially disrupting long-running integrations. However, this setting pertains to session duration, not the method of authentication or whether UI access is allowed. It does not prevent the ISU from logging into the UI or ensure that authentication occurs only via web services, making this option irrelevant to the question.
Option D: Generate a random password.Generating a random password for the ISU is a good security practice to ensure the credentials are strong and not easily guessable. However, the password itself does not dictate how the ISU authenticates or whether it can access the UI. A random password enhances security but does not inherently restrict the ISU to web service authentication. Without selecting "Do Not Allow UI Sessions," the ISU could still log into the UI with that password, assuming no other restrictions are applied. Thus, this option does not fulfill the requirement of ensuring authentication only via web services.
Why Option B is Correct
The "Do Not Allow UI Sessions" checkbox is a specific configuration in the ISU setup process that directly enforces the restriction of authentication to web services. This setting is part of Workday's security framework for integrations, ensuring that ISUs-designed as non-human accounts for programmatic access-cannot be used interactively. This aligns with Workday's best practices for securing integrations, as outlined in the Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide and related documentation. For example, when an ISU is created with this checkbox selected, any attempt to log into the Workday UI with its credentials will fail, while web service requests (e.g., via SOAP or REST APIs) will succeed, assuming proper permissions are granted via an ISSG.
Practical Application
To implement this in Workday:
Log into your Workday tenant with administrative privileges.
Search for and select the "Create Integration System User" task.
Enter a username and password for the ISU.
Check the "Do Not Allow UI Sessions" checkbox.

Leave "Session Timeout Minutes" at 0 (default) to avoid session expiration during integrations.
Save the ISU and assign it to an appropriate ISSG (constrained or unconstrained, depending on the integration's needs).
This configuration ensures the ISU is locked to web service authentication, meeting the question's objective.
Verification with Workday Documentation
The Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide emphasizes securing ISUs by restricting them to integration-specific tasks. The "Do Not Allow UI Sessions" option is highlighted as a key control for preventing UI access, ensuring that ISUs operate solely through web services. This is also consistent with broader Workday security training materials, such as those available on Workday Community, which stress isolating integration accounts from human user activities.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide Reference
Section: Integration Security Fundamentals - Discusses the role of ISUs and the importance of restricting their access to programmatic interactions.
Section: Configuring Integration System Users - Details the "Create Integration System User" task, including the "Do Not Allow UI Sessions" checkbox as a security control.
Section: Best Practices for Integration Security - Recommends using this setting to enforce least privilege and protect the tenant from unauthorized UI access by integration accounts.

질문 # 79
Refer to the following XML data source to answer the question below.

```
<ps:Positions xmlns:ps="urn:com.workday/coreconnector/positions"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
    <ps:Position>
        <ps:Position_Data>
            <ps:Position_ID>P-00030</ps:Position_ID>
            <ps:Job_Posting_Title>Senior IT Analyst</ps:Job_Posting_Title>
            <ps:Available_For_Hire>true</ps:Available_For_Hire>
            <ps:Availability_Date>2021-02-04</ps:Availability_Date>
            <ps:Location>San_Francisco</ps:Location>
            <ps:Worker_Type>EFT</ps:Worker_Type>
        </ps:Position_Data>
    </ps:Position>
</ps:Positions>
```


You need the integration file to format the ps:Position_ID field to 10 characters, truncate the value if it exceeds, and align everything to the left.
How will you start your template match on ps:Position to use Document Transformation (DT) to do the transformation using XTT?

- A.

```
<xsl:template xtt:fixedLength="10" match="ps:Position">
    <Position>
        <Pos_ID>
            <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
        </Pos_ID xtt:align="left">
        ...
```

- B.

```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
    <Position xtt:fixedLength="10">
        <Pos_ID>
            <xsl:value-of xtt:align="left" select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
        </Pos_ID>
        ...
```

- C.

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

- D.

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

정답：C

설명：

In Workday integrations, Document Transformation (DT) using XSLT with Workday Transformation Toolkit (XTT) attributes is used 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, truncate the value if it exceeds 10 characters, and align the output to the left. The template must match the ps:Position element and apply these formatting rules using XTT attributes.

Here's why option A 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.
* XTT Attributes:
* xtt:fixedLength="10" specifies that the Pos_ID field should be formatted to a fixed length of 10 characters. If the ps:Position_ID value exceeds 10 characters, it will be truncated (by default, XTT truncates without raising an error unless explicitly configured otherwise), meeting the requirement to truncate if the value exceeds.
* xtt:align="left" ensures that the output is left-aligned within the 10-character field, aligning with the requirement to align everything to the left.
* XPath Selection: The <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/> correctly extracts the ps:Position_ID value (e.g., "P-00030") from the ps:Position_Data child element, as shown in the XML structure.
* 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?

* B.

xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template xtt:align="left" match="ps:Position">
<Position>
<Pos_ID xtt:fixedLength="10">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
</Pos_ID>
</Position>
</xsl:template>

This applies xtt:align="left" to the xsl:template element instead of the Pos_ID element. XTT attributes like fixedLength and align must be applied directly to the element being formatted (Pos_ID), not the template itself, making this incorrect.

* C.

xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Position xtt:fixedLength="10">
<Pos_ID xtt:align="left">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
</Pos_ID>
</Position>
</xsl:template>

This applies xtt:fixedLength="10" to the Position element and xtt:align="left" to Pos_ID. However, XTT attributes like fixedLength

and align should be applied to the specific field being formatted (Pos_ID), not the parent element (Position). This misplacement makes it incorrect.
* D.
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template xtt:fixedLength="10" match="ps:Position">
<Position>
<Pos_ID xtt:align="left">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
</Pos_ID>
</Position>
</xsl:template>
This applies xtt:fixedLength="10" to the xsl:template element and xtt:align="left" to Pos_ID. Similar to option B, XTT attributes must be applied to the specific element (Pos_ID) being formatted, not the template itself, making this incorrect.
To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:
* Use the template from option A to match ps:Position, apply xtt:fixedLength="10" and xtt:align="left" 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, truncated if necessary, and left-aligned, meeting the integration file requirements.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "Document Transformation (DT) and XTT" - Details the use of XTT attributes like fixedLength and align for formatting data in XSLT transformations, including truncation behavior.
Workday Core Connector and EIB Guide: Chapter on "XML Transformations" - Explains how to use XSLT templates with XTT attributes to transform position data, including fixed-length formatting and alignment.
Workday Integration System Fundamentals: Section on "XTT in Integrations" - Covers the application of XTT attributes to specific fields in XML for integration outputs, ensuring compliance with formatting requirements like length and alignment.

질문 # 80
Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.

```
<wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday/bsvc" wd:version="v43.0">
    <wd:Response_Data>
        <wd:Job_Profile>
            <wd:Job_Profile_Reference>
                <wd:ID wd:type="WID">174c31eca2f24ed9b6174ca7d2aeb88c</wd:ID>
                <wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
            </wd:Job_Profile_Reference>
            <wd:Job_Profile_Data>
                <wd:Job_Code>Senior Benefits Analyst</wd:Job_Code>
                <wd:Effective_Date>2024-05-15</wd:Effective_Date>
                <wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                    <wd:Degree_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">61383c9b1d094d44a73166ad39caebce</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Degree_ID">MBA</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Degree_Reference>
                    <wd:Field_Of_Study_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">62e42dfd4b8c49b5842114f67369a96f</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Field_Of_Study_ID">Economics</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Field_Of_Study_Reference>
                    <wd:Required>0</wd:Required>
                </wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                <wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                    <wd:Degree_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">8db9b8e5f53c4cbdb7f7a984c6afde28</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Degree_ID">B_S</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Degree_Reference>
                    <wd:Required>1</wd:Required>
                </wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
            </wd:Job_Profile_Data>
        </wd:Job_Profile>
    </wd:Response_Data>
</wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response>
```


You are an integration developer and need to write XSLT to transform the output of an EIB which is making a request to the Get Job Profiles web service operation. The root template of your XSLT matches on the <wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response> element. This root template then applies templates against <wd:Job_Profile>. What XPath syntax would be used to select the value of the ID element which has a wd:type attribute named Job_Profile_ID when the <xsl:value-of> element is placed within the template which matches on <wd:Job_Profile>?

- A. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
- B. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
- C. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
- D. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'

정답：A

설명:
As an integration developer working with Workday, you are tasked with transforming the output of an Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) that calls the Get_Job_Profiles web service operation. The provided XML shows the response from this operation, and you need to write XSLT to select the value of the <wd:ID> element where the wd:type attribute equals "Job_Profile_ID." The root template of your XSLT matches on <wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response> and applies templates to <wd:Job_Profile>. Within this template, you use the <xsl:value-of> element to extract the value. Let's analyze the XML structure, the requirement, and each option to determine the correct XPath syntax.
Understanding the XML and Requirement
The XML snippet provided is a SOAP response from the Get_Job_Profiles web service operation in Workday, using the namespace xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday/bsvc" and version wd:version="v43.0". Key elements relevant to the question include:
The root element is <wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response>.
It contains <wd:Response_Data>, which includes <wd:Job_Profile> elements.
Within <wd:Job_Profile>, there is <wd:Job_Profile_Reference>, which contains multiple <wd:ID> elements, each with a wd:type attribute:
<wd:ID wd:type="WID">1740d3eca2f2ed9b6174ca7d2ae88c8c</wd:ID>

<wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
The task is to select the value of the <wd:ID> element where wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" (e.g., "Senior_Benefits_Analyst") using XPath within an XSLT template that matches <wd:Job_Profile>. The <xsl:value-of> element outputs the value of the selected node, so you need the correct XPath path from the <wd:Job_Profile> context to the specific <wd:ID> element with the wd:type attribute value "Job_Profile_ID." Analysis of Options Let's evaluate each option based on the XML structure and XPath syntax rules:
Option A: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
This XPath attempts to navigate from wd:Job_Profile_Reference to wd:ID, then to wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'. However, there are several issues:
wd:type='Job_Profile_ID' is not valid XPath syntax. In XPath, to filter based on an attribute value, you use the attribute selector [@attribute='value'], not a direct comparison like wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'.
wd:type is an attribute of <wd:ID>, not a child element or node. This syntax would not select the <wd:ID> element itself but would be interpreted as trying to match a nonexistent child node or property, resulting in an error or no match.
This option is incorrect because it misuses XPath syntax for attribute filtering.
Option B: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
This XPath navigates to wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID and then selects the @wd:type attribute, comparing it to "Job_Profile_ID" with =@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'. However:
The =@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID' syntax is invalid in XPath. To filter based on an attribute value, you use [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] as a predicate, not an equality comparison in this form.
This XPath would select the wd:type attribute itself (e.g., the string "Job_Profile_ID"), not the value of the <wd:ID> element. Since <xsl:value-of> expects a node or element value, selecting an attribute directly would not yield the desired "Senior_Benefits_Analyst" value.
This option is incorrect due to the invalid syntax and inappropriate selection of the attribute instead of the element value.
Option C: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
This XPath navigates from wd:Job_Profile_Reference to wd:ID and uses the predicate [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] to filter for <wd:ID> elements where the wd:type attribute equals "Job_Profile_ID." In the XML, <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> contains:
<wd:ID wd:type="WID">1740d3eca2f2ed9b6174ca7d2ae88c8c</wd:ID>
<wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
The predicate [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] selects the second <wd:ID> element, whose value is "Senior_Benefits_Analyst." Since the template matches <wd:Job_Profile>, and <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> is a direct child of <wd:Job_Profile>, this path is correct: <wd:Job_Profile> → <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> → <wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']>.
When used with <xsl:value-of select="wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']"/>, it outputs "Senior_Benefits_Analyst," fulfilling the requirement.
This option is correct because it uses proper XPath syntax for attribute-based filtering and selects the desired <wd:ID> value.
Option D: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
This XPath is similar to Option C but includes an extra forward slash before the predicate: wd:ID/[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']. In XPath, predicates like [@attribute='value'] are used directly after the node name (e.g., wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']), not separated by a slash. The extra slash is syntactically incorrect and would result in an error or no match, as it implies navigating to a child node that doesn't exist.
This option is incorrect due to the invalid syntax.
Why Option C is Correct
Option C, wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'], is the correct XPath syntax because:
It starts from the context node <wd:Job_Profile> (as the template matches this element) and navigates to <wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID>, using the predicate [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] to filter for the <wd:ID> element with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID".
It correctly selects the value "Senior_Benefits_Analyst," which is the content of the <wd:ID> element where wd:type="Job_Profile_ID".
It uses standard XPath syntax for attribute-based filtering, aligning with Workday's XSLT implementation for web service responses.
When used with <xsl:value-of>, it outputs the required value, fulfilling the question's requirement.
Practical Example in XSLT
Here's how this might look in your XSLT:
<xsl:template match="wd:Job_Profile">
<xsl:value-of select="wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']"/>
</xsl:template>
This would output "Senior_Benefits_Analyst" for the <wd:ID> element with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" in the XML.
Verification with Workday Documentation
The Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide and SOAP API Reference (available via Workday Community) detail the structure of the Get_Job_Profiles response and how to use XPath in XSLT for transformations. The XML structure shows <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> containing <wd:ID> elements with wd:type attributes, and the guide emphasizes using predicates like [@wd:type='value'] to filter based on attributes. This is a standard practice for navigating Workday web service responses.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide Reference
Section: XSLT Transformations in EIBs - Describes using XSLT to transform web service responses, including selecting elements

with XPath and attribute predicates.
Section: Workday Web Services - Details the Get_Job_Profiles operation and its XML output structure, including <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> and <wd:ID> with wd:type attributes.
Section: XPath Syntax - Explains how to use predicates like [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] for attribute-based filtering in Workday XSLT.
Workday Community SOAP API Reference - Provides examples of XPath navigation for Workday web service responses, including attribute selection.
Option C is the verified answer, as it correctly selects the <wd:ID> value with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" using the appropriate XPath syntax within the <wd:Job_Profile> template context.

질문 # 81
What is the workflow to chain a Document Transformation system to a Connector integration for the purpose of transforming the output?

- A. Add an Integration step to the Document Transformation (DT) Business Process (BP)
- B. Add a Service step of Fire Integration to the Document Transformation (DT) Business Process (BP)
- C. Add an Integration step to the Connector Business Process (BP)
- D. Add a Service step of Fire Integration to the Connector Business Process (BP)

정답： D

설명:
To chain a Document Transformation system to a Connector Integration, you must configure the Connector Integration System's Business Process (BP) to include a "Service step of Fire Integration", which triggers the Document Transformation after the connector completes.
From Workday documentation:
"To execute a Document Transformation after a connector integration, use the Fire Integration service step in the connector's business process to trigger the Document Transformation integration." This allows Workday to chain multiple integrations, such as taking the output of a Core Connector and sending it through a transformation step (e.g., XSLT) before delivering to an endpoint.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A. Fire Integration in the DT BP is not used to call itself.
* B. "Integration step" in BP is not a valid step type.
* C. Same issue - DT's own BP doesn't call itself or other integrations.
Reference:Workday Pro: Document Transformation - Integration Chaining via Fire Integration StepWorkday Integration Certification Guide - Document Transformation and BP Chaining

질문 # 82
Refer to the scenario. You are configuring a Core Connector: Worker integration with the Data Initialization Service (DIS) enabled, scheduled to run once daily. The integration must extract only active worker records with changes to compensation, home address, or business title since the last 24 hours. It uses Workday's change detection to avoid full extracts.
During testing, the Core Connector: Worker DIS output unexpectedly includes terminated workers, even though the change detection date parameters are correctly defined for a Full-Diff extract. The requirements specify that only active workers should be included in the output.
What configuration step should you modify to ensure the integration excludes terminated workers?

- A. Configure Integration Population Eligibility step to filter out terminated employees.
- B. Configure Integration Transaction Log step to subscribe to everything except termination transactions.
- C. Configure Integration Attributes for Integration System step to enable Include Inactive Workers in Full File.
- D. Configure Integration Field Overrides step to use the correct Eligibility Criterion to filter out terminated employees.

정답： A

설명:
This scenario addresses an issue where a Core Connector: Worker integration - with DIS enabled and Full-Diff mode configured - unexpectedly includes terminated workers in the output, despite a requirement to include only active workers.
The correct step to address this issue is the configuration of Integration Population Eligibility.
From the Workday Pro: Integrations - Core Connector Configuration Guide, the relevant extract states:
"The Integration Population Eligibility step allows users to define which workers or populations are eligible to be included in the integration output. This includes filtering by worker status, organization, supervisory org, or other eligibility criteria. If this is not

configured to exclude terminated workers, the integration will include all workers who meet the event conditions, regardless of their current status." Even though the integration uses change detection and the correct launch parameters, Workday still considers any worker with a qualifying change, including those terminated, unless they are explicitly excluded via eligibility rules.
Therefore, to prevent terminated workers from appearing in the output, you must set a filter in the Integration Population Eligibility step to include only active workers (e.g., using Worker.Status = Active or similar criteria).
Incorrect Options Explained:
A . Configure Integration Attributes... Include Inactive Workers in Full FileThis option would cause inactive (e.g., terminated) workers to be included when enabled. It doesn't help filter them out.
B . Configure Integration Transaction Log... subscribe to everything except terminationSubscription controls which events trigger processing but does not control population eligibility. Terminated workers with address changes prior to termination could still appear if eligibility is not defined.
D . Configure Integration Field Overrides... use Eligibility CriterionField Overrides change data mappings or formats, not population eligibility. It cannot exclude terminated workers.
Reference:
Workday Pro: Integrations Curriculum - Core Connector: Worker Configuration and Population Eligibility Workday Community: Integration System Configuration > Integration Population Eligibility Workday Training Materials: Core Connector Deployment Best Practices

질문 # 83
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Workday-Pro-Integrations시험문제모음: https://www.itdumpskr.com/Workday-Pro-Integrations-exam.html

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