認定したWorkday-Pro-Integrations受験資料更新版とハイパスレートのWorkday-Pro-Integrations技術試験

BONUS！！！ PassTest Workday-Pro-Integrationsダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1p-bid2XOM8oPt3D0CrVSBYc5sNDvZBdm

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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.

トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

Workday-Pro-Integrations技術試験 & Workday-Pro-Integrations認定テキスト

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam 認定 Workday-Pro-Integrations 試験問題 (Q68-Q73):

質問 # 68
When creating an ISU, what should you do to ensure the user only authenticates via web services?

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

正解：D

解説：
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 References
* 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.

質問 # 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 yourintegration,you made a change to a worker named Jared Ellis who is assigned to the manager role for the IT Help Desk department. You perform an Edit Position on Jared and update their business title to a new value. Jared Ellis' worker history shows the Edit Position Event as being successfully completed with an effective date of 05/27/2024 and an Entry Moment of 05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM however Jared Ellis does not show up in your output. What configuration element would have to be modified for the integration to include Jared Ellis in the output?

- A. Integration Population Eligibility
- B. Integration Field Attributes

- C. Transaction log subscription
- D. Date launch parameters

正解：D

解説：
The scenario describes a Core Connector: Worker integration configured to output Position Title and Business Title fields for workers who meet the Integration Population Eligibility criteria (Is Manager = true), with the Transaction Log service subscribed to the "Position Edit Event." The integration is launched with specific date parameters, and a test is performed by updating Jared Ellis' Business Title via an "Edit Position" action.
Jared is a manager, and the change is logged with an effective date of 05/27/2024 and an entry moment of 05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM. Despite this, Jared does not appear in the output. Let's analyze why and determine the configuration element that needs modification.
In Workday, the Core Connector: Worker integration relies on the Transaction Log service to detect changes based on subscribed transaction types and processes them according to the date launch parameters. The integration is configured as an incremental run (since "Last Successful" parameters are provided), meaning it captures changes that occurred since the last successful run, within the specified date ranges. The date launch parameters are:
* As of Entry Moment:05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM - The latest point for when changes were entered into the system.
* Effective Date:05/25/2024 - The latest effective date for changes to be considered.
* Last Successful As of Entry Moment:05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM - The starting point for entry moments from the last run.
* Last Successful Effective Date:05/23/2024 - The starting point for effective dates from the last run.
For an incremental run, Workday processes changes where:
* TheEntry Momentfalls between theLast Successful As of Entry Moment(05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM) and theAs of Entry Moment(05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM), and
* TheEffective Datefalls between theLast Successful Effective Date(05/23/2024) and theEffective Date (05/25/2024).
Now, let's evaluate Jared Ellis' change:
* Entry Moment:05/24/2024 07:58:53 AM - This falls within the range of 05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM to 05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM, so the entry timing is captured correctly.
* Effective Date:05/27/2024 - This isaftertheEffective Dateof 05/25/2024 specified in the launch parameters.
The issue arises with theEffective Date. The integration only processes changes with an effective date between 05/23/2024 (Last Successful Effective Date) and 05/25/2024 (Effective Date). Jared's change, with an effective date of 05/27/2024, falls outside this range. In Workday, the effective date determines when a change takes effect, and incremental integrations rely on this date to filter relevant transactions. Even though the entry moment (when the change was entered) is within the specified window, the effective date being in the future (relative to the integration's Effective Date of 05/25/2024) excludes Jared from the output.
To include Jared Ellis in the output, theDate launch parametersmust be modified. Specifically, theEffective Dateneeds to be adjusted to a date that includes 05/27/2024 (e.g., 05/27/2024 or later). This ensures the integration captures changes effective up to or beyond Jared's edit. Alternatively, if the intent is to process future-dated changes entered within the current window, the integration could be adjusted to consider the entry moment as the primary filter, though this would typically require a different configuration approach (e.g., full file mode or a custom report, not standard incremental behavior).
Let's evaluate the other options:
* A. Integration Population Eligibility:Set to "Is Manager = true," and Jared is a manager. This filter is correct and does not need modification.
* C. Integration Field Attributes:Configured to output Position Title and Business Title, and the change to Business Title is within scope. The field configuration is appropriate.
* D. Transaction log subscription:Subscribed to "Position Edit Event," which matches the "Edit Position" action performed on Jared. The subscription type is correct.
The mismatch between the integration's Effective Date (05/25/2024) and Jared's change effective date (05/27/2024) is the reason for exclusion, makingB. Date launch parametersthe correct answer.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References
* Workday Integrations Study Guide: Core Connector: Worker- Section on "Change Detection" explains how effective dates and entry moments govern incremental processing.
* Workday Integrations Study Guide: Launch Parameters- Details the roles of "Effective Date" and "As of Entry Moment" in filtering changes, emphasizing that incremental runs focus on the effective date range.
* Workday Integrations Study Guide: Incremental Processing- Describes how future-dated changes (effective dates beyond the launch parameter) are excluded unless the parameters are adjusted accordingly.

質問 # 70
Refer to the following XML data source to answer the question below.

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.
- B.
- C.
- D.

正解：A

解説：
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.
References:
* 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.

質問 # 71
What is the purpose of the <xsl:template> element?

- A. Provide rules to apply to a specified node.
- B. Determine the output file type.
- C. Generate an output file name.
- D. Grant access to the XSLT language.

正解：A

解説：
The <xsl:template> element is a fundamental component of XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations), which is widely used in Workday integrations, particularly within document transformation systems such as those configured via the Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) or Document Transformation Connectors. Its primary purpose is to define rules or instructions that dictate how specific nodes in an XML source document should be processed and transformed into the desired output format.
Here's a detailed explanation of why this is the correct answer:
In XSLT, the <xsl:template> element is used to create reusable transformation rules. It typically includes a match attribute, which specifies the XML node or pattern (e.g., an element, attribute, or root node) to which the template applies. For example, <xsl:template match="Employee"> would target all <Employee> elements in the source XML.
Inside the <xsl:template> element, you define the logic-such as extracting data, restructuring it, or applying conditions-that determines how the matched node is transformed into the output. This makes it a core mechanism for controlling the transformation process in Workday integrations.
In the context of Workday, where XSLT is often used to reformat XML data into formats like CSV, JSON, or custom XML for external systems, <xsl:template> provides the structure for specifying how data from Workday's XML output (e.g., payroll or HR data) is mapped and transformed.
Let's evaluate why the other options are incorrect:
A . Determine the output file type: The <xsl:template> element does not control the output file type (e.g., XML, text, HTML). This is determined by the <xsl:output> element in the XSLT stylesheet, which defines the format of the resulting file independently of individual templates.
B . Grant access to the XSLT language: This option is nonsensical in the context of XSLT. The <xsl:template> element is part of the XSLT language itself and does not "grant access" to it; rather, it is a functional building block used within an XSLT stylesheet.
D . Generate an output file name: The <xsl:template> element has no role in naming the output file. In Workday, the output file name is typically configured within the integration system settings (e.g., via the EIB or connector configuration) and is not influenced by the XSLT transformation logic.
An example of <xsl:template> in action might look like this in a Workday transformation:
<xsl:template match="wd:Worker">
<Employee>
<Name><xsl:value-of select="wd:Worker_Name"/></Name>
</Employee>
</xsl:template>

Here, the template matches the Worker node in Workday's XML schema and transforms it into a simpler <Employee> structure with a Name element, demonstrating its role in providing rules for node transformation.
:
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: "Configure Integration System - TRANSFORMATION" section, which explains XSLT usage in Workday and highlights <xsl:template> as the mechanism for defining transformation rules.
Workday Documentation: "XSLT Transformations in Workday" under the Document Transformation Connector, noting <xsl:template> as critical for node-specific processing.
W3C XSLT 1.0 Specification (adopted by Workday): Section 5.3, "Defining Template Rules," which confirms that <xsl:template> provides rules for applying transformations to specified nodes.
Workday Community: Examples of XSLT in integration scenarios, consistently using <xsl:template> for transformation logic.

質問 # 72
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 requests additional formatting of the candidate Country field. For example, if a candidate's country is the United States of America, the output should show USA.
What steps do you follow to meet this request?

- A. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Population Eligibility.
- B. Use an Evaluated Expression calculation and add it to the integration's report data source.
- C. Use the integration services to only output shortened country codes.
- D. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Maps.

正解：D

解説：
The scenario involves a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration with the Data Initialization Service (DIS), where the vendor requires the "Country" field to be formatted differently (e.g., "United States of America" to "USA"). This is a data transformation requirement, and Core Connectors provide specific tools to handle such formatting. Let's evaluate the solution:
* Requirement:The vendor needs a shortened country code (e.g., "USA" instead of "United States of America") in the output file. This involves transforming the delivered "Country" field value from the Candidate business object into a vendor-specific format.
* Integration Maps:In Workday Core Connectors,integration mapsare used to transform or map field values from Workday's format to a vendor's required format. For example, you can create a map that replaces "United States of America" with "USA," "Canada" with "CAN," etc. This is configured via the
"Configure Integration Maps" related action on the integration system, allowing you to define a lookup table or rule-based transformation for the Country field.
* Option Analysis:
* A. Use an Evaluated Expression calculation and add it to the integration's report data source: Incorrect. While an Evaluate Expression calculated field could transform the value (e.g., if-then logic), Core Connectors don't directly use report data sources for output formatting.
Calculated fields are better suited for custom reports or EIBs, not Core Connector field mapping.
* B. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Population Eligibility: Incorrect.
This action filters the population of candidates included (e.g., based on eligibility criteria), not the formatting of individual fields like Country.
* C. Use the integration services to only output shortened country codes: Incorrect. Integration services define the dataset or events triggering the integration, not field-level formatting or transformations.
* D. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Maps: Correct. Integration maps are the standard Core Connector tool for transforming field values (e.g., mapping "United States of America" to "USA") to meet vendor requirements.
* Implementation:
* Navigate to the Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration system.
* Use the related actionConfigure Integration Maps.
* Create a new map for the "Country" field (e.g., Source Value: "United States of America," Target Value: "USA").
* Apply the map to the Country field in the integration output.
* Test the output file to ensure the transformed value (e.g., "USA") appears correctly.
References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Maps" details how to transform field values for vendor-specific formatting.
* Integration System Fundamentals: Explains how Core Connectors handle data transformation through maps rather than calculated fields or services for field-level changes.

質問 # 73

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- skillspherebd.com, schoolido.lu, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, tradingstrategyfx.com, gettr.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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