

2026 Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations High Hit-Rate Valid Test Topics



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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Calculated Fields: This section of the exam measures the skills of Workday Integration Analysts and covers the creation, configuration, and management of calculated fields used to transform, manipulate, and format data in Workday integrations. It evaluates understanding of field types, dependencies, and logical operations that enable dynamic data customization within integration workflows.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

How does an XSLT processor identify the specific nodes in an XML document to which a particular transformation rule should be applied?

- A. The processor targets nodes based on declared namespace prefixes.
- B. The processor matches nodes using XPath expressions within templates.**
- C. The stylesheet element directs the processor to specific XML sections.
- D. Named templates explicitly call processing for designated elements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In XSLT, the processor applies transformation rules by matching nodes using XPath expressions inside `<xsl:template match="">` statements.

"Templates define the rule, and XPath expressions determine which nodes they apply to." This is the foundational mechanism by which XSLT processes XML data.

Why the others are incorrect:

- * B. The `<xsl:stylesheet>` element defines scope, not node matching.
- * C. `<xsl:call-template>` invokes a named template but does not itself match nodes.
- * D. Namespace prefixes are used within XPath, but node matching is based on XPath.

Reference: W3C XSLT 1.0 Specification - `xsl:template` and XPath Matching
Workday Integration Training - "How XSLT Applies Rules to XML Output"

NEW QUESTION # 60

The following XML code was generated through a RaaS that will be used in an EIB.

Within a template that matches on `wd:Report_Entry`, what XPath expression do you use to select the value of the `Relationship_ID` element?

- A. `./wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID`**
- B. `wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID/wd:type='Relationship_ID'`
- C. `wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID/wd:type='Relationship_ID'`
- D. `wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The XML fragment shown follows the Report-as-a-Service (RaaS) structure typical for Workday custom report output:

```
<wd:Report_Entry>
<wd:Dependents_Group>
<wd:Name>Megan McNeil</wd:Name>
<wd:Age>25</wd:Age>
<wd:Relationship wd:Descriptor="Child">
<wd:ID wd:type="WID">7507df6a99664ce7bc0cb902cf370543</wd:ID>
<wd:ID wd:type="Relationship_ID">Child</wd:ID>
</wd:Relationship>
</wd:Dependents_Group>
</wd:Report_Entry>
```

Inside each <wd:Report_Entry>, the target value Relationship_ID resides under:

wd:Dependents_Group

→ wd:Relationship

→ wd:ID (wd:type="Relationship_ID")

When writing the template:

```
<xsl:template match="wd:Report_Entry">
```

XSLT uses a relative XPath (starting with ./) to navigate from the matched node.

Therefore, the correct XPath should be:

```
/wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID
```

That expression selects the wd:ID element so you can then test/extract where wd:type="Relationship_ID".

Why the other options are incorrect:

Option

Why Incorrect

A & B

These use an equality test incorrectly inside the XPath expression - they would not return the node value and are syntactically invalid for value extraction.

C

Missing ./ - would still work in many cases, but Workday XSLT best practice is to use relative paths when inside a match.

Workday Pro Integration guidance for RaaS/XSLT stresses:

Always scope node selection relative to the current context tree using prefix-qualified XPath expressions.

NEW QUESTION # 61

You need to create a report that includes data from multiple business objects. For a supervisory organization specified at run time, the report must output one row per worker, their active benefit plans, and the names and ages of all related dependents. The Worker business object contains the Employee, Benefit Plans, and Dependents fields. The Dependent business object contains the employee's dependent's Name and Age fields.

How would you select the primary business object (PBO) and related business objects (RBO) for the report?

- A. PBO: Dependent, no RBOs
- B. PBO: Worker; no RBOs
- C. PBO: Dependent, RBO: Worker
- **D. PBO: Worker, RBO: Dependent**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Workday reporting, selecting the appropriate Primary Business Object (PBO) and Related Business Objects (RBOs) is critical to ensure that the report retrieves and organizes data correctly based on the requirements.

The requirement here is to create a report that outputs one row per worker for a specified supervisory organization, including their active benefit plans and the names and ages of all related dependents. The Worker business object contains fields like Employee, Benefit Plans, and Dependents, while the Dependent business object provides the Name and Age fields for dependents.

* Why Worker as the PBO? The report needs to output "one row per worker," making the Worker business object the natural choice for the PBO. In Workday, the PBO defines the primary dataset and determines the granularity of the report (i.e., one row per instance of the PBO). Since the report revolves around workers and their associated data (benefit plans and dependents), Worker is the starting point. Additionally, the requirement specifies a supervisory organization at runtime, which is a filter applied to the Worker business object to limit the population.

* Why Dependent as an RBO? The Worker business object includes a "Dependents" field, which is a multi-instance field linking to the Dependent business object. To access detailed dependent data (Name and Age), the Dependent business object must be added as an RBO. This allows the report to pull in the related dependent information for each worker. Without the Dependent RBO, the report could only reference the existence of dependents, not their specific attributes like Name and Age.

* Analysis of Benefit Plans: The Worker business object already contains the "Benefit Plans" field, which provides access to active benefit plan data. Since this is a field directly available on the PBO (Worker), no additional RBO is needed to retrieve benefit plan information.

* Option Analysis:

* A. PBO: Dependent, RBO: Worker: Incorrect. If Dependent were the PBO, the report would output one row per dependent, not one row per worker, which contradicts the requirement.

Additionally, Worker as an RBO would unnecessarily complicate accessing worker-level data.

* B. PBO: Worker, RBO: Dependent: Correct. This aligns with the requirement: Worker as the PBO ensures one row per worker, and Dependent as the RBO provides access to dependent details (Name and Age). Benefit Plans are already accessible via the Worker PBO.

* C. PBO: Dependent, no RBOs: Incorrect. This would result in one row per dependent and would not allow easy access to worker or benefit plan data, failing to meet the "one row per worker" requirement.

* D. PBO: Worker, no RBOs: Incorrect. While Worker as the PBO is appropriate, omitting the Dependent RBO prevents the report from retrieving dependent Name and Age fields, which are stored in the Dependent business object, not directly on Worker.

* Implementation:

* Create a custom report with Worker as the PBO.

* Add a filter for the supervisory organization (specified at runtime) on the Worker PBO.

* Add Dependent as an RBO to access Name and Age fields.

* Include columns from Worker (e.g., Employee, Benefit Plans) and Dependent (e.g., Name, Age).

References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

* Workday Report Writer Fundamentals: Section on "Selecting Primary and Related Business Objects" explains how the PBO determines the report's row structure and RBOs extend data access to related objects.

* Integration System Fundamentals: Discusses how multi-instance fields (e.g., Dependents on Worker) require RBOs to retrieve detailed attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.

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'`

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 References

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Refer to the scenario. You are configuring a Core Connector: Worker integration to extract worker demographic and contact information. The integration uses the Data Initialization Service (DIS) and must include worker fields such as name, address, and a calculated field identifying workers eligible for a phone allowance.

During a Full File test run, the output file is missing all address-related information, even though the Address Line Data, Municipality, Region, and Postal Code fields were configured in the Configure Integration Field Attributes step. You also confirmed that the Worker Personal Data Section is marked as Include in Output.

What should you do to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable the Worker Personal Data Section Fields integration service within the Configure Integration Services step.
- B. Mark each address field in the Address Data subfolder as Required in Configure Integration Field Attributes.
- C. Within the Configure Integration Services task, select the Enable All Services checkbox.
- **D. Enable the Address Data subfolder in Configure Integration Field Attributes and then reselect the address fields.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question concerns a Full File test of a Core Connector: Worker integration where address fields (Address Line, Municipality, Region, Postal Code) are missing from the output, despite being configured in Configure Integration Field Attributes. Additionally, the Worker Personal Data Section is marked as Include in Output.

This issue commonly stems from a missed Enablement of the Address Data subfolder, which acts as a container for the address-related fields. Even if individual fields are selected, they will not appear in the output if their parent subfolder is not enabled.

From the Workday Pro Integrations documentation:

"Each subfolder in the integration field hierarchy, such as Address Data under Worker Personal Data, must be explicitly enabled. If the subfolder itself is not enabled, the fields within it, even if marked as Required or Included, will not be rendered in the output." To resolve this:

Navigate to Configure Integration Field Attributes

Expand the Worker Personal Data > Address Data subfolder

Enable the subfolder

Then reselect the required address fields

Incorrect Options Explained:

A . Mark each address field as RequiredMarking fields as Required is only effective if the parent subfolder is enabled. Without enabling the subfolder, fields remain excluded.

C . Enable the Worker Personal Data Section Fields integration serviceThis pertains to service execution, not field visibility. The issue lies in field hierarchy and inclusion, not the service configuration.

D . Enable All Services in Configure Integration ServicesThis enables all integration services but does not impact field inclusion or subfolder visibility within field attribute configuration.

Reference:

Workday Pro: Integrations - Field Attributes Configuration and Subfolder Enablement Workday Community: Integration Field Attributes - Common Issues with Address Data Core Connector Deployment Guide - Field Selection and Troubleshooting

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