시험패스에유효한Workday-Pro-Integrations최신업데이트버전시험자료최신버전덤프데모문제

Pass4Test Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations덤프의 질문들과 답변들은 100%의 지식 요점과 적어도 98%의 시험 문제들을 커버하는,수년동안 가장 최근의Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations시험 요점들을 컨설팅 해 온 시니어 프로 IT 전문가들의 그룹에 의해 구축 됩니다. Pass4Test의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의 Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations학습자료를 작성해 여러분들이Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations시험에서 패스하도록 도와드립니다.

Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 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.

주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

>> Workday-Pro-Integrations최신 업데이트버전 시험자료 <<

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최신 Workday Integrations Workday-Pro-Integrations 무료샘플문제 (Q29-Q34):

질문 # 29
A vendor needs to create a Date Difference calculated field. However, the two dates needed for that calculation are on two separate business objects.
What additional calculated field do you need to create that Date Difference calculated field?

- A. Lookup Related Value
- B. Build Date
- C. Lookup Value as of Date
- D. Lookup Date Rollup

정답：A

설명：
When creating a Date Difference calculated field in Workday, both dates must exist on the same business object. If they are on different business objects, you need to first bring the second date onto the primary object. To do that, you use a:
Lookup Related Value calculated field - this allows you to retrieve a field (like a date) from a related business object, so it can then be used in further calculations.
Example scenario:
You want to subtract Hire Date (on the Worker object) from Dependent's Birth Date (on the Dependent object).
These are on different objects → use Lookup Related Value to pull the second date into the current object context.
Then, create the Date Difference using both dates on the same object.
Why other options are incorrect:
B . Build Date creates a synthetic date, not for bridging objects.
C . Lookup Date Rollup rolls up values across multiple related objects, not typically used for 1-to-1 value bridging.
D . Lookup Value as of Date is used for time-sensitive lookups (e.g., point-in-time values), not structural bridging.

질문 # 30
Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.
You need the integration file to format the ps:PositionJD field to 10 characters and report any truncated values as an error.
How will you start your template match on ps:Position to use Document Transformation (DT) to do the transformation using ETV with your truncation validation?

- A.

- B. □
- C. □
- D. □

정답：C

설명：

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

Here's why option D is correct:

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

ETV Attributes:

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

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

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

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

Why not the other options?

A .

xml

WrapCopy

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

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

B .

xml

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```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Position etv:fixedLength="10">
<Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
</Pos_ID>
</Position>
</xsl:template>
```

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

C .

xml

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```
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Position etv:fixedLength="10">
<Pos_ID etv:reportTruncation="error">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Position_ID"/>
</Pos_ID>
</Position>
</xsl:template>
```

Similar to option B, this applies etv:fixedLength="10" to Position and etv:reportTruncation="error" to Pos_ID, which is incorrect for

the same reason: ETV attributes must be applied to the specific field (Pos_ID) requiring formatting and validation, not the parent element.

To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:

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

:

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

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

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

질문 # 31

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

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

정답：A

설명：

In Workday, when you need to upload a new XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) file to modify or replace an existing transformation within a pre-existing document transformation integration system, the specific task required is "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation." This task allows users to update the XSLT file that governs how XML data is transformed within the integration system without creating an entirely new transformation object.

Here's why this is the correct answer:

* Workday's integration systems often rely on XSLT to transform XML data into the desired format for downstream systems or processes. When an XSLT file has already been associated with an integration system (e.g., as part of an Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) or a Document Transformation Connector), updating it requires accessing the existing transformation configuration.
* The "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation" task enables users to upload a revised version of the XSLT file. This action replaces the previous file while maintaining the integration system's configuration, ensuring continuity without necessitating additional changes to the system itself.
* This task is distinct from other options because it specifically targets the transformation logic (XSLT) rather than broader integration components or services.

Let's examine why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Edit Integration Attachment: This task is used to manage generic attachments associated with an integration, such as input files or supplementary documents, but it does not specifically address XSLT transformations. It lacks the precision required for updating transformation logic.
* B. Edit Integration Attachment Service: This is not a recognized task in Workday's integration framework. It appears to be a conflation of terms and does not align with the documented processes for managing XSLT files.
* D. Edit Integration Service Attachment: While this might suggest modifying an attachment related to an integration service, it is not the correct task for handling XSLT files in a document transformation context. Workday documentation consistently points to "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation" for this purpose.

The process typically involves:

* Navigating to the integration system in Workday (e.g., via the "Search" bar by entering the integration system name).
* Using the related actions menu to select "Integration System" > "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation."
* Uploading the new XSLT file, which must comply with Workday's size limitations (e.g., 30 MB for attachments) and be properly formatted.
* Saving the changes, which updates the transformation logic without altering other integration configurations.

This approach ensures that transformations remain aligned with business requirements, such as reformatting data for compatibility with external systems, while leveraging Workday's secure and efficient integration tools.

Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: "Configure Integration System - TRANSFORMATION" section, which details the use of XSLT files in document transformations and the associated tasks.

Workday Documentation: "Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB)" and "Document Transformation Connector" sections, where the "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation" task is outlined for updating XSLT files.

Workday Community: Guidance on managing XSLT attachments, confirming this task as the standard method for updating pre-

existing transformations.

질문 # 32

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 using a web service enabled report to output worker data along with their dependents. You currently have a template which matches on wd:Report_Data/wd:Report_Entry for creating a record from each report entry.

Within the template which matches on wd:Report_Entry you would like to conditionally process the wd:Dependents_Group elements by using an <xsl:apply-templates> element.

What XPath syntax would be used as the select for the apply templates so as to iterate over only the wd:Dependents_Group elements where the dependent relationship is Child?

- A. wd:Dependents_Group[@wd:Relationship='Child']
- B. wd:Dependents_Group[wd:Relationship='Child']
- C. wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship='Child'
- D. wd:Dependents_Group/@wd:Relationship='Child'

정답：B

설명：

In Workday integrations, XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is commonly used to transform XML data, such as the output from an Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) or a web service-enabled report, into a format suitable for third-party systems. In this scenario, you are tasked with writing XSLT to process the wd:Dependents_Group elements within a report output to iterate only over those where the dependent relationship is "Child." The correct XPath syntax for the select attribute of an <xsl:apply- templates> element is critical to ensure accurate data transformation.

Here's why option B is correct:

* XPath Syntax Explanation: In XPath, square brackets [ ] are used to specify predicates or conditions to filter elements. The condition wd:Relationship='Child' checks if the wd:Relationship element (or attribute, depending on the XML structure) has the value "Child." When applied to wd:Dependents_Group, the expression wd:Dependents_Group[wd:Relationship='Child'] selects only those wd:Dependents_Group elements that contain a wd:Relationship child element with the value "Child."

* Context in XSLT: Within an <xsl:apply-templates> element, the select attribute uses XPath to specify which nodes to process. This syntax ensures that the template only applies to wd:Dependents_Group elements where the dependent is a child, aligning with the requirement to conditionally process only those specific dependents.

* XML Structure Alignment: Based on the provided XML snippet, wd:Dependents_Group likely contains child elements or attributes, including wd:Relationship. The correct XPath assumes wd:Relationship is an element (not an attribute), as is common in Workday XML structures. Therefore, wd:Dependents_Group[wd:Relationship='Child'] is the appropriate syntax to filter and iterate over the desired elements.

Why not the other options?

* A. wd:Dependents_Group[@wd:Relationship='Child']: This syntax uses @ to indicate that wd:Relationship is an attribute of wd:Dependents_Group, not an element. If wd:Relationship is not defined as an attribute in the XML (as is typical in Workday's XML structure, where it's often an element), this would result in no matches, making it incorrect.

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

* D. wd:Dependents_Group/@wd:Relationship='Child': Similar to option A, this assumes wd:Relationship is an attribute, which may not match the XML structure. Additionally, it lacks the predicate structure [ ], making it invalid for filtering in this context.

To implement this in XSLT:

* You would write an <xsl:apply-templates> element within your template matching wd:Report_Entry, with the select attribute set to wd:Dependents_Group[wd:Relationship='Child']. This ensures that only wd:Dependents_Group elements with a wd:Relationship value of "Child" are processed by the corresponding templates, effectively filtering out other dependent relationships (e.g., Spouse, Parent) in the transformation.

This approach ensures the XSLT transformation aligns with Workday's XML structure and integration requirements for processing worker data and dependents in an EIB or web service-enabled report.

References:

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

- Details the use of XPath in XSLT for filtering XML elements, including predicates for conditional processing.

* Workday EIB and Web Services Guide: Chapter on "XML and XSLT for Report Data" - Explains the structure of Workday

XML (e.g., wd:Dependents_Group, wd:Relationship) and how to use XPath to navigate and filter data.
* Workday Reporting and Analytics Guide: Section on "Web Service-Enabled Reports" - Covers integrating report outputs with XSLT for transformations, including examples of filtering elements based on values.

질문 # 33

After configuring domain security policies, what task must you run to ensure the most recent changes go into effect?

- A. Activate Previous Security Timestamp
- B. Activate Pending Security Policy Changes
- C. Activate Metadata Schedule
- D. Activate All Pending Authentication Policy Changes

정답：B

설명：

Whenever changes are made to domain security policies, they remain in a pending state until you explicitly activate them by running the:
Activate Pending Security Policy Changes task.
This ensures that all updates to permissions are applied across the tenant for real-time enforcement.
Why the others are incorrect:
* A. Activate Previous Security Timestamp reverts to a prior configuration.
* B. Activate All Pending Authentication Policy Changes is only for authentication rules.
* D. Activate Metadata Schedule applies to metadata changes, not security.
Reference:Admin#Guide#Authentication#and#Security.pdf - Section: Security Change Control # Activate Pending Security Policy Changes

질문 # 34

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