

Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Questions - Say Goodbye To Exam Anxiety

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You want to set up benefit partners to only see and support workers in a specific location in hierarchies. What security group type allows you to identify the benefits partners as members and allow you to constrain their access defined location hierarchies? CORRECT ANSWERS Role-based constrained

How are user based security groups assigned to a worker? CORRECT ANSWERS They are assigned based on role assignment

Which security group types use other security groups to determine membership? CORRECT ANSWERS Role- based unconstrained and organization membership

What report identifies the security policy securing a given item such as a given task or delivered report? CORRECT ANSWERS View security for securable item

In order to access domain items, what must a user be? CORRECT ANSWERS A member of at least one security groups permitted in the domain security policy.

How do workers become members of a role-based security group? CORRECT ANSWERS Through role assignment

What happens when you activate pending security policy changes CORRECT ANSWERS You are activating all pending security policies in the tenant

What settings for the access rights to organizations allows members to only access targets in the role assigned organization, and any subordinate organizations CORRECT ANSWERS Applies to current organization and unassigned subordinates

What security configuration requires you to run the activate pending security policy changes task for it to take affect CORRECT ANSWERS Editing a business process security policy to remove a security group from an approve action

Which of the following are characteristics of the membership in a user base security group? CORRECT ANSWERS It is manually assigned and it follows the user

Which report can you use to view the security access of a user? CORRECT ANSWERS View security groups for user, Security analysis for worker account.

A user is a member of both a constrained and unconstrained security group and both security groups have a domain security policy. What is the users resulting access for

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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• XSLT: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Integration Developers and covers the use of Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) in Workday integrations. It focuses on transforming XML data structures, applying conditional logic, and formatting output for various integration use cases such as APIs and external file delivery.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

The Phone Allowance Type calculated field exists and is functional in the tenant, but it is not displaying in the output.

What configuration step should you complete to include this field in the output?

- A. Create a mapping within the Configure Integration Maps step.
- B. Locate the field within the Configure Integration Field Attributes step.
- C. Create a Custom Field Override service and reference the calculated field.
- D. Add the calculated field within the Configure Integration Field Overrides step.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this scenario, a calculated field (Phone Allowance Type) is available and validated in the tenant, but it does not appear in the Core Connector: Worker output. The integration is configured with DIS enabled, and the expected behavior is for all specified worker data - including name, address, and calculated fields - to be included in the output file.

The correct action is to enable the field from the Configure Integration Field Attributes step.

From Workday Pro: Integrations materials:

"In order for a calculated field to be included in a Core Connector output, it must be explicitly located and selected from within the Configure Integration Field Attributes task. This step determines what fields are extracted in the integration output - including any standard or calculated fields available in the object model." Even though the field exists and is functional, it must be manually located within the relevant section (e.g., Worker Data > Compensation or Worker Details), and marked to include in the output.

Incorrect Options Explained:

- A. Configure Integration Field Overrides: This is used to change or override output formatting but does not control field visibility.
- B. Configure Integration Maps: Used for mapping values or converting code sets, not for selecting fields for output.
- C. Create a Custom Field Override service: This is not necessary for simply adding a calculated field; the existing field can be enabled via attributes configuration.

Reference:

Workday Pro: Core Connector - Field Selection Using Configure Integration Field Attributes Workday Community: How to Include Calculated Fields in Connector Outputs

NEW QUESTION # 46

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 your integration, 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. Transaction log subscription
- B. Integration Field Attributes
- **C. Date launch parameters**
- D. Integration Population Eligibility

Answer: C

Explanation:

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:

- * The Entry Moment falls between the Last Successful As of Entry Moment (05/23/2024 12:00:00 AM) and the As of Entry Moment (05/25/2024 12:00:00 AM), and
- * The Effective Date falls between the Last Successful Effective Date (05/23/2024) and the Effective 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 is after the Effective Date of 05/25/2024 specified in the launch parameters.

The issue arises with the Effective 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, the Date launch parameters must be modified. Specifically, the Effective Date needs 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, making B. Date launch parameters the 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.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.

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

The vendor needs a value on the output file which contains the average number of jobs a candidate applied to. This value is not delivered by Workday so you have identified that you will need to build a calculated field to generate this value.

What steps do you follow to output the calculated field?

- **A. Configure integration field overrides to output the calculation.**
- B. Configure integration attributes to output the calculation.
- C. Configure a custom field override service to output the calculation.
- D. Configure integration field attributes to output the calculation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario involves a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration requiring a calculated field for the average number of jobs a candidate applied to, which isn't a delivered Workday field. The task is to output this calculated field in the integration file. Core Connectors in Workday use predefined templates but allow customization through various configuration options. Let's evaluate the steps:

Context:

Core Connector: Candidate Outbound uses the Data Initialization Service (DIS) to extract candidate data.

A calculated field must be created (e.g., averaging the "Number of Job Applications" field across a candidate's records).

This value needs to be included in the output file sent to the vendor.

Integration Field Overrides: In Core Connectors, calculated fields are typically incorporated into the output by defining integration field overrides. This feature allows you to map a calculated field to a specific field in the connector's output structure, overriding the default delivered value (or adding a new field). The calculated field is built separately (e.g., in Report Writer or Calculated Fields) and then referenced in the integration configuration.

Option Analysis:

A . Configure a custom field override service to output the calculation: Incorrect. There's no "custom field override service" in Workday Core Connectors. This might confuse with integration field overrides, but it's not a distinct service.

B . Configure integration attributes to output the calculation: Incorrect. Integration attributes define metadata or settings for the integration (e.g., file name, delivery method), not specific field mappings for output data.

C . Configure integration field attributes to output the calculation: Incorrect. "Integration field attributes" isn't a precise Workday term for this purpose; it may confuse with field-level settings, but field overrides are the correct mechanism.

D . Configure integration field overrides to output the calculation: Correct. This is the standard method in Core Connectors to include calculated fields in the output file by overriding or adding to the delivered field structure.

Implementation:

Create a calculated field (e.g., "Average Job Applications") using functions like Arithmetic Calculation to average job application counts.

In the Core Connector configuration, navigate to the Integration Field Overrides section.

Define a new field or override an existing one, mapping it to the calculated field.

Test the integration to ensure the calculated value appears in the output file.

Reference from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Field Overrides" explains mapping calculated fields to output files.

Integration System Fundamentals: Details how Core Connectors extend delivered functionality with custom calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 48

What is the purpose of the `<xsl:template>` element?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

References:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Answer: C

- ### NEW QUESTION # 50

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