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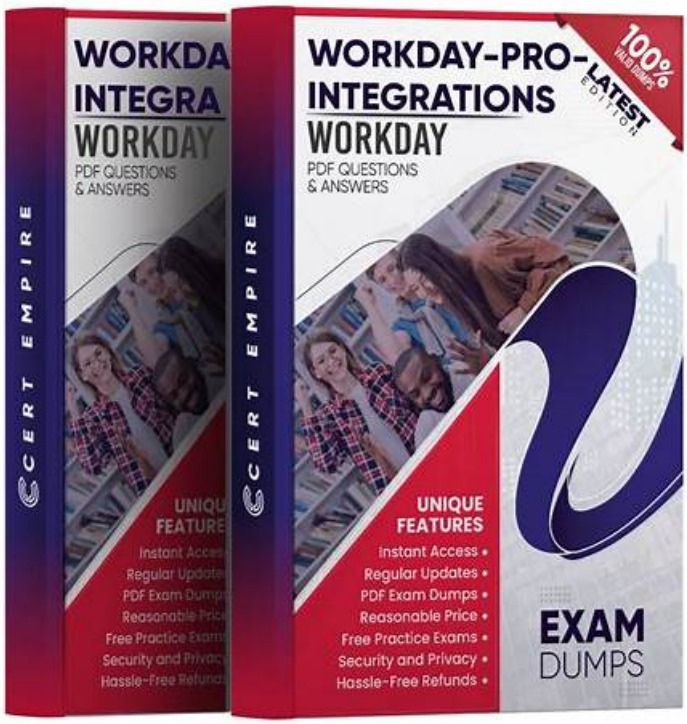

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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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.

Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.
You have been asked to build an integration using the Core Connector: Worker template and should leverage the Data Initialization Service (DIS). The integration will be used to export a full file (no change detection) for employees only and will include personal data.
What configuration is required to ensure that when outputting phone number only the home phone number is included in the output?

- A. Configure the phone type integration attribute.
- B. Configure an integration field override to include phone type.
- C. Configure an integration map to map the phone type.
- D. Include the phone type integration field attribute.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario involves a Core Connector: Worker integration using DIS to export a full file of employee personal data, with the requirement to output only the home phone number when including phone data. Workday's "Phone Number" field is multi-instance, meaning a worker can have multiple phone types (e.g., Home, Work, Mobile). Let's determine the configuration:
Requirement:Filter the multi-instance "Phone Number" field to include only the "Home" phone number in the output file. This involves specifying which instance of the phone data to extract.
Integration Field Attributes:In Core Connectors, Integration Field Attributes allow you to refine how multi-instance fields are handled in the output. For the "Phone Number" field, you can set an attribute like "Phone Type" to "Home" to ensure only home phone numbers are included. This is a field-level configuration that filters instances without requiring a calculated field or override.
Option Analysis:
A . Configure an integration map to map the phone type: Incorrect. Integration Maps transform field values (e.g., "United States" to "USA"), not filter multi-instance data like selecting a specific phone type.
B . Include the phone type integration field attribute: Correct. This configures the "Phone Number" field to output only instances where the phone type is "Home," directly meeting the requirement.
C . Configure the phone type integration attribute: Incorrect. "Integration attribute" refers to integration-level settings (e.g., file format), not field-specific configurations. The correct term is "integration field attribute." D . Configure an integration field override to include phone type: Incorrect. Integration Field Overrides are used to replace a field's value with a calculated field or custom value, not to filter multi-instance data like phone type.
Implementation:
Edit the Core Connector: Worker integration.
Navigate to the Integration Field Attributes section for the "Phone Number" field.
Set the "Phone Type" attribute to "Home" (or equivalent reference ID for Home phone).
Test the output file to confirm only home phone numbers are included.
Reference from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Integration Field Attributes" explains filtering multi-instance fields like phone numbers by type.

Integration System Fundamentals: Notes how Core Connectors handle multi-instance data with field-level attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Refer to the following XML and example transformed output to answer the question below.
Example transformed wd:Report_Entry output;
What is the XSLT syntax tor a template that matches onwd: Educationj3roup to produce the degree data in the above Transformed_Record example?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Workday integrations, XSLT is used to transform XML data, such as the output from a web service- enabled report or EIB, into a desired format for third-party systems. In this scenario, you need to create an XSLT template that matches the wd:Education_Group element in the provided XML and transforms it to produce the degree data in the format shown in the Transformed_Record example. The goal is to output each degree (e.g., "California University MBA" and "Georgetown University B.S.") as a <Degree> element within a <Degrees> parent element.
Here's why option A is correct:
* Template Matching: The <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group"> correctly targets the wd:
Education_Group element in the XML, which contains multiple wd:Education elements, each with a wd:Degree child, as shown in the XML snippet (e.g., <wd:Education>California University</wd:
Education><wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>).
* Transformation Logic:
* <Degree> creates the outer <Degree> element for each education group, matching the structure in the Transformed_Record example (e.g., <Degree>California University MBA</Degree>).
* <xsl:copy><xsl:value-of select="*"/></xsl:copy> copies the content of the child elements (wd:
Education and wd:Degree) and concatenates their values into a single string. The select="*" targets all child elements of wd:Education_Group, and xsl:value-of outputs their text content (e.
g., "California University" and "MBA" become "California University MBA").
* This approach ensures that each wd:Education_Group is transformed into a single <Degree> element with the combined text of the wd:Education and wd:Degree values, matching the example output.
* Context and Output: The template operates on each wd:Education_Group, producing the nested structure shown in the Transformed_Record (e.g., <Degrees><Degree>CaliforniaUniversity MBA<
/Degree><Degree>Georgetown University B.S.</Degree></Degrees>), assuming a parent template or additional logic wraps the <Degree> elements in <Degrees>.
Why not the other options?
* B.
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:value-of select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>
This uses <xsl:value-of select="*"/> without <xsl:copy>, which outputs the concatenated text of all child elements but does not preserve any XML structure or formatting. It would produce plain text (e.g., "California UniversityMBACalifornia UniversityB.S.") without the proper <Degree> tags, failing to match the structured output in the example.
* C.
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:copy select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>

This uses <xsl:copy select="*"/>, but <xsl:copy> does not take a select attribute-it simply copies the current node. This would result in an invalid XSLT syntax and fail to produce the desired output, making it incorrect.
* D.
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:copy-of select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>
This uses <xsl:copy-of select="*"/>, which copies all child nodes (e.g., wd:Education and wd:Degree) as-is, including their element structure, resulting in output like <Degree><wd:Education>California University</wd:
Education><wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree></Degree>. This does not match the flattened, concatenated text format in the Transformed_Record example (e.g., <Degree>California University MBA</Degree>), making it incorrect.
To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:
* Use the template from option A to match wd:Education_Group, apply <xsl:copy><xsl:value-of select="
*"/></xsl:copy> to concatenate and output the wd:Education and wd:Degree values as a single
<Degree> element. This ensures the transformation aligns with the Transformed_Record example, producing the required format for the integration output.
References:
* Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "XSLT Transformations for Workday Integrations"
- Details the use of <xsl:template>, <xsl:copy>, and <xsl:value-of> for transforming XML data, including handling grouped elements like wd:Education_Group.
* Workday EIB and Web Services Guide: Chapter on "XML and XSLT for Report Data" - Explains the structure of Workday XML (e.g., wd:Education_Group, wd:Education, wd:Degree) and how to use XSLT to transform education data into a flattened format.
* Workday Reporting and Analytics Guide: Section on "Web Service-Enabled Reports" - Covers integrating report outputs with XSLT for transformations, including examples of concatenating and restructuring data for third-party systems.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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
WrapCopy
<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
WrapCopy
<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.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Refer to the following XML and example transformed output to answer the question below.
Example transformed wd:Report_Entry output;
What is the XSLT syntax tor a template that matches on wd: Educationj3roup to produce the degree data in the above Transformed_Record example?

- A.
- B.

- C.
- D.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Workday integrations, XSLT is used to transform XML data, such as the output from a web service-enabled report or EIB, into a desired format for third-party systems. In this scenario, you need to create an XSLT template that matches the wd:Education_Group element in the provided XML and transforms it to produce the degree data in the format shown in the Transformed_Record example. The goal is to output each degree (e.g., "California University MBA" and "Georgetown University B.S.") as a <Degree> element within a <Degrees> parent element.
Here's why option A is correct:
Template Matching: The <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group"> correctly targets the wd:Education_Group element in the XML, which contains multiple wd:Education elements, each with a wd:Degree child, as shown in the XML snippet (e.g., <wd:Education>California University</wd:Education><wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>).
Transformation Logic:
<Degree> creates the outer <Degree> element for each education group, matching the structure in the Transformed_Record example (e.g., <Degree>California University MBA</Degree>).
<xsl:copy><xsl:value-of select="*"/></xsl:copy> copies the content of the child elements (wd:Education and wd:Degree) and concatenates their values into a single string. The select="*" targets all child elements of wd:Education_Group, and xsl:value-of outputs their text content (e.g., "California University" and "MBA" become "California University MBA").
This approach ensures that each wd:Education_Group is transformed into a single <Degree> element with the combined text of the wd:Education and wd:Degree values, matching the example output.
Context and Output: The template operates on each wd:Education_Group, producing the nested structure shown in the Transformed_Record (e.g., <Degrees><Degree>California University MBA</Degree><Degree>Georgetown University B.S. </Degree></Degrees>), assuming a parent template or additional logic wraps the <Degree> elements in <Degrees>.
Why not the other options?
B .
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:value-of select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>
This uses <xsl:value-of select="*"/> without <xsl:copy>, which outputs the concatenated text of all child elements but does not preserve any XML structure or formatting. It would produce plain text (e.g., "California UniversityMBACalifornia UniversityB.S.") without the proper <Degree> tags, failing to match the structured output in the example.
C .
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:copy select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>
This uses <xsl:copy select="*"/>, but <xsl:copy> does not take a select attribute-it simply copies the current node. This would result in an invalid XSLT syntax and fail to produce the desired output, making it incorrect.
D .
xml
WrapCopy
<xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
<Degree>
<xsl:copy-of select="*"/>
</Degree>
</xsl:template>
This uses <xsl:copy-of select="*"/>, which copies all child nodes (e.g., wd:Education and wd:Degree) as-is, including their element structure, resulting in output like <Degree><wd:Education>California University</wd:Education><wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree> </Degree>. This does not match the flattened, concatenated text format in the Transformed_Record example (e.g., <Degree>California University MBA</Degree>), making it incorrect.
To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:

Use the template from option A to match wd:Education_Group, apply <xsl:copy><xsl:value-of select="*"/></xsl:copy> to concatenate and output the wd:Education and wd:Degree values as a single <Degree> element. This ensures the transformation aligns with the Transformed_Record example, producing the required format for the integration output.
:
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "XSLT Transformations for Workday Integrations" - Details the use of <xsl:template>, <xsl:copy>, and <xsl:value-of> for transforming XML data, including handling grouped elements like wd:Education_Group.
Workday EIB and Web Services Guide: Chapter on "XML and XSLT for Report Data" - Explains the structure of Workday XML (e.g., wd:Education_Group, wd:Education, wd:Degree) and how to use XSLT to transform education data into a flattened format.
Workday Reporting and Analytics Guide: Section on "Web Service-Enabled Reports" - Covers integrating report outputs with XSLT for transformations, including examples of concatenating and restructuring data for third-party systems.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which three features must all XSLT files contain to be considered valid?

- A. A header, a footer, and a namespace
- B. A root element, namespace, and at least one template
- C. A root element, namespace, and at least one transformation
- D. A template, a prefix, and a header

Answer: B

Explanation:
For an XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) file to be considered valid in the context of Workday integrations (and per general XSLT standards), it must adhere to specific structural and functional requirements. The correct answer is that an XSLT file must containa root element,a namespace, andat least one template. Below is a detailed explanation of why this is the case, grounded in Workday's integration practices and XSLT specifications:
* Root Element:
* Every valid XSLT file must have a single root element, which serves as the top-level container for the stylesheet. In XSLT, this is typically the <xsl:stylesheet> or <xsl:transform> element (both are interchangeable, though <xsl:stylesheet> is more common).
* The root element defines the structure of the XSLT document and encapsulates all other elements, such as templates and namespaces. Without a root element, the file would not conform to XML well-formedness rules, which are a prerequisite for XSLT validity.
* Example:
<xsl:stylesheet
version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
>
</xsl:stylesheet>
* Namespace:
* An
XSLT file must declare the XSLT namespace, typically http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL
/Transform, to identify it as an XSLT stylesheet and enable
the processor to recognize XSLT-specific elements (e.g., <xsl:template>, <xsl:value-of>). This is declared within the root element using the xmlns:xsl attribute.
* The namespace ensures that the elements used in the stylesheet are interpreted as XSLT instructions rather than arbitrary XML. Without this namespace, the file would not function as an XSLT stylesheet, as the processor would not know how to process its contents.
* In Workday's Document Transformation integrations, additional namespaces (e.g., for Workday- specific schemas) may also be included, but the XSLT namespace is mandatory for validity.
* At Least One Template:
* An XSLT file must contain at least one <xsl:template> element to define the transformation logic. Templates are the core mechanism by which XSLT processes input XML and produces output. They specify rules for matching nodes in the source XML (via the match attribute) and generating the transformed result.
* Without at least one template, the stylesheet would lack any transformation capability, rendering it functionally invalid for its intended purpose. Even a minimal XSLT file requires a template to produce meaningful output, though built-in default templates exist, they are insufficient for custom transformations like those used in Workday.
* Example:
<xsl:template match="/">
<result>Hello, Workday!</result>
</xsl:template>

Complete Minimal Valid XSLT Example:
<xsl:stylesheet
version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
>
<xsl:template match="/">
<output>Transformed Data</output>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. A root element, namespace, and at least one transformation: While this is close, "transformation" is not a precise term in XSLT. The correct requirement is a "template," which defines the transformation logic. "Transformation" might imply the overall process, but the specific feature required in the file is a template.
* C. A header, a footer, and a namespace: XSLT files do not require a "header" or "footer." These terms are not part of XSLT or XML standards. The structure is defined by the root element and templates, not headers or footers, making this option invalid.
* D. A template, a prefix, and a header: While a template is required, "prefix" (likely referring to the namespace prefix like xsl:) is not a standalone feature-it's part of the namespace declaration within the root element. "Header" is not a required component, making this option incorrect.
Workday Context:
* In Workday's Document Transformation systems (e.g., Core Connectors or custom integrations), XSLT files are uploaded as attachment transformations. Workday enforces these requirements to ensure the stylesheets can process XML data (e.g., from Workday reports or connectors) into formats suitable for external systems. The Workday platform validates these components whenan XSLT file is uploaded, rejecting files that lack a root element, namespace, or functional templates.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References:
* Workday Integration System Fundamentals: Describes the structure of XSLT files, emphasizing the need for a root element (<xsl:stylesheet>), the XSLT namespace, and templates as the building blocks of transformation logic.
* Document Transformation Module: Details the requirements for uploading valid XSLT files in Workday, including examples that consistently feature a root element, namespace declaration, and at least one template (e.g., "XSLT Basics for Document Transformation").
* Core Connectors and Document Transformation Course Manual: Provides sample XSLT files used in labs, all of which include these three components to ensure functionality within Workday integrations.
* Workday Community Documentation: Reinforces that XSLT files must be well-formed XML with an XSLT namespace and at least one template to be processed correctly by Workday's integration engine.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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