

Training Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking Kit | Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking Reliable Exam Dumps



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Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking Reliable Exam Dumps, Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking Reliable Test Sample

Nowadays, the certification has been one of the criteria for many companies to recruit employees. And in order to obtain the Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking certification, taking the Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking exam becomes essential. Although everyone hopes to pass the exam, the difficulties in preparing for it should not be overlooked. There are plenty of people who took a lot of energy and time but finally failed to pass. You really need our Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking practice materials which can work as the pass guarantee.

Workday Workday-Pro-Time-Tracking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reporting and Auditing: Covers how to generate reports, monitor time data, and audit entries to ensure accuracy and compliance with policies.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time Calculation and Processing: Explains how Workday calculates time, including rules for overtime, shifts, and processing of recorded hours.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time Off and Leave Integration: Describes how time tracking integrates with time off plans, leave requests, and absence management processes.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time Tracking Fundamentals: Covers the core concepts of Workday time tracking, including basic setup, terminology, and how time is captured within the system.

Topic 5

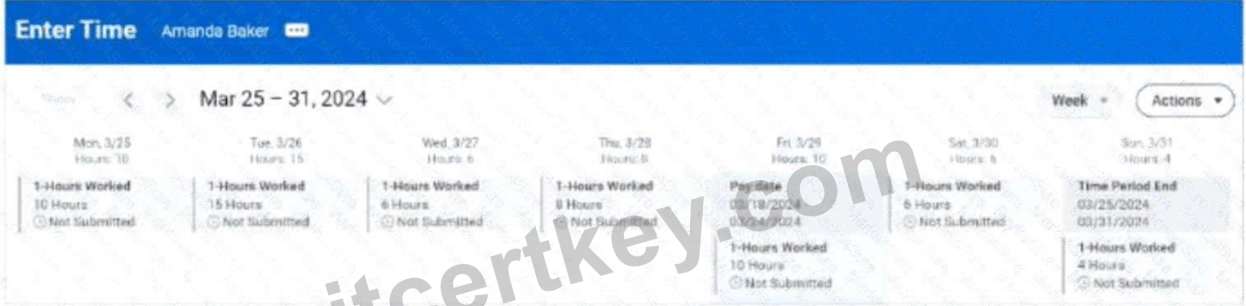
- Time Entry and Validation: Focuses on how workers enter time, how entries are validated, and the rules that ensure accuracy and compliance.

Workday ProTime Tracking Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.



Day	Hours	1-Hours Worked	Hours	Submission Status
Mon, 3/25	10	10	Not Submitted	
Tue, 3/26	15	15	Not Submitted	
Wed, 3/27	6	6	Not Submitted	
Thu, 3/28	8	8	Not Submitted	
Fri, 3/29	10	10	Not Submitted	
Sat, 3/30	6	6	Not Submitted	
Sun, 3/31	4	4	Not Submitted	

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Accessible Image Description

Enter Time screen for Amanda Baker. Week view for March 25 - 31, 2024

- For Monday 3/25 Hours equal 10.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 10 hours. Not submitted.
- For Tuesday 3/26. Hours equal 15.

- For Monday 3/25 Hours equal 10.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 10 hours. Not submitted.
- For Tuesday 3/26. Hours equal 15.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 15 hours. Not submitted.
- For Wednesday 3/27. Hours equal 6.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 6 hours. Not submitted.
- For Thursday 3/28. Hours equal 8.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 8 hours. Not submitted.
- For Friday 3/29. Hours equal 10.
 - Pay date: 03/18/2024 - 03/24/2024.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 10 hours. Not submitted.
- For Saturday 3/30. Hours equal 6.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 6 hours. Not submitted.
- For Sunday 3/31. Hours equal 4.
 - Time Period End: 03/24/2024 - 03/31/2024.
 - 1-Hours Worked. 4 hours. Not submitted.

Amanda Baker is eligible for the following calculations: Daily OT > 8 regular hours in a day, Daily double time > 12 regular hours in a day, Weekly OT > 40 regular hours in a week.

How many time calculation tags are assigned on the calculated tab for Tuesday?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. 3 . On Tuesday , Amanda Baker reported 15 hours . Based on the rules provided, Workday Time Tracking would evaluate those 15 hours against the applicable daily and weekly thresholds.

The first 8 hours remain regular hours . Since she worked more than 8 hours in the day, the next block of hours qualifies for daily overtime . Because she also exceeded 12 hours in the same day , the hours above 12 qualify for daily double time .

That means Tuesday's calculated results would typically be split into three calculation tag categories: Regular , Daily Overtime , and Daily Double Time . This produces a total of 3 time calculation tags on the calculated tab for that day.

The weekly overtime rule does not add a fourth tag for Tuesday. Weekly overtime applies only after total regular hours for the week exceed 40 . By the end of Tuesday, Amanda has worked 10 hours on Monday + 15 hours on Tuesday = 25 total hours , which is still below the weekly 40-hour threshold. Therefore, weekly overtime has not yet been triggered on Tuesday.

So the correct count of calculation tags assigned for Tuesday is 3 .

NEW QUESTION # 40

A manager uses the Assign Work Schedule task to assign a work schedule to a worker.

What overrides the schedule assignment?

- A. Ad hoc schedule changes
- B. Flextime bands
- C. Schedule deviation calculation
- D. Work schedule eligible rules

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Ad hoc schedule changes .

In Workday Time Tracking, when a manager assigns a work schedule to a worker using the Assign Work Schedule task, that schedule becomes the worker's standard planned schedule. However, Workday also supports temporary or date-specific exceptions through ad hoc schedule changes . These changes are designed to override the normal assigned schedule for a particular day or period without replacing the worker' s overall schedule assignment. This is useful when a worker has a temporary shift change, a one-time different start and end time, or a short-term adjustment due to business needs.

This is why ad hoc schedule changes are considered the override mechanism. They sit on top of the normal schedule assignment and take precedence for the affected dates.

The other options do not override the assigned work schedule itself. Flextime bands provide flexibility around expected start and end times, but they do not replace the assigned schedule. Schedule deviation calculation is used to compare reported time against schedule expectations and identify variances; it analyzes schedule differences rather than overriding the schedule. Work schedule eligible rules determine which workers can receive certain schedules, but they do not act as overrides after assignment.

So, the component that overrides an assigned work schedule is Ad hoc schedule changes .

NEW QUESTION # 41

When creating a work schedule calendar, what does the Work Week Start Day field default to?

- A. Friday
- B. Sunday
- C. Saturday
- D. Monday

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Monday .

In Workday Time Tracking, when you create a Work Schedule Calendar, the Work Week Start Day field defaults to Monday. This default is important because the work week start day influences how Workday organizes weekly scheduling, displays calendar weeks, and applies certain weekly time calculations. Since many organizations structure operational or reporting weeks from Monday through Sunday, Workday uses Monday as the standard default starting point unless configuration is intentionally changed. This field matters because it helps define how a worker's schedule is grouped across the week for planning and tracking purposes. It can affect how managers and administrators interpret weekly patterns, shift rotations, and time-based reporting. Although organizations may later adjust the work week start day based on business requirements, regional practices, or union rules, the initial default value during setup remains Monday.

The other answer choices are incorrect because they are not the standard default delivered in the initial calendar setup. While a company could choose Friday, Saturday, or Sunday for a custom business need, those are configured exceptions rather than the default system behavior.

So, for a newly created Work Schedule Calendar in Workday Time Tracking, the Work Week Start Day defaults to Monday.

NEW QUESTION # 42

To prevent a worker from entering time on a holiday, which two business objects can you reference to create a critical validation to remind workers of this restriction?

- A. Worker and Time Block
- B. Worker and Time Day
- C. Time Day and Time Shift
- D. Time Day and Time Block

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Time Day and Time Block.

In Workday Time Tracking, a validation that prevents or warns against time entry on a holiday must evaluate both the date context and the entered time record. The Time Day business object is used to determine day-level attributes, such as whether the date is a holiday. The Time Block business object is used to evaluate the actual time entry being submitted or edited. Together, these two objects give Workday the information it needs to create a critical validation that checks whether a worker is trying to enter time on a holiday.

This pairing is appropriate because the holiday condition itself exists at the day level, while the transaction being controlled is the time block. A critical validation can then be configured to trigger when a time block is entered on a day identified as a holiday.

The other options are less appropriate. Worker may be useful for worker-specific eligibility or attributes, but it does not provide the direct day-and-entry combination needed for this specific validation. Time Shift is related more to scheduled shift context and is not the primary business object for validating holiday entry against submitted time blocks.

Therefore, to create a critical validation that reminds or restricts workers from entering time on a holiday, the correct business objects are Time Day and Time Block.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You have configured a time calculation to identify when a worker has reached or exceeded a number of consecutive days worked.

You must now configure a time calculation for hours worked over 8 hours on the seventh consecutive day.

How do you assign priority to ensure the time is processed correctly?

- A. Assign a higher priority to the time calculation for hours worked on the seventh consecutive day.
- B. Assign both time calculations to a Time Calculation Group ensuring the appropriate workers are eligible.
- C. Workday will assign priority automatically based on the Time Tracking Eligibility Rule.
- D. Workday will review the two time calculations and assign the appropriate priority automatically.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Assign a higher priority to the time calculation for hours worked on the seventh consecutive day.

In Workday Time Tracking, calculation priority determines the order in which time calculations are processed. When multiple calculations depend on each other, the prerequisite calculation must execute first so that its results can be used by subsequent calculations. In this scenario, the first time calculation identifies when a worker reaches a certain number of consecutive days worked. The second calculation specifically evaluates hours worked over 8 hours on the seventh consecutive day.

For the second calculation to work correctly, Workday must already know that the worker has reached the seventh consecutive day threshold. Therefore, the calculation that evaluates hours beyond 8 on that seventh day must run after the initial consecutive-day

