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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	• 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	• 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.

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
What is the purpose of a namespace in the context of a stylesheet?

- A. Provides elements you can use in your code.
- B. Controls the filename of the transformed result.
- C. Indicates the start and end tag names to output.
- D. Restricts the data the processor can access.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the context of a stylesheet, particularly within Workday's Document Transformation system where XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is commonly used, anamespaceserves a critical role in defining the scope and identity of elements and attributes. The correct answer, as aligned with Workday's integration practices and standard XSLT principles, is that a namespace "provides elements you can use in your code." Here's a detailed explanation:
* Definition and Purpose of a Namespace:
* A namespace in an XML-based stylesheet (like XSLT) is a mechanism to avoid naming conflicts by grouping elements and attributes under a unique identifier, typically a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). This allows different vocabularies or schemas to coexist within the same document or transformation process without ambiguity.
* In
XSLT, namespaces are declared in the stylesheet using the xmlns attribute (e.g., xmlns:xsl="
http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" for XSLT itself). These declarations define the set of elements and functions available for use in the stylesheet, such as
<xsl:template>, <xsl:value-of>, or <xsl:for-each>.
* For example, when transforming Workday data (which uses its own XML schema), a namespace might be defined to reference Workday-specific elements, enabling the stylesheet to correctly identify and manipulate those elements.
* Application in Workday Context:
* In Workday's Document Transformation integrations, namespaces are essential when processing XML data from Workday (e.g., Core Connector outputs) or external systems. The namespace ensures that the XSLT processor recognizes the correct elements from the source XML and applies the transformation rules appropriately.
* Without a namespace, the processor might misinterpret elements with the same name but different meanings (e.g., <name> in one schema vs. another). By providing a namespace, the stylesheet gains access to a specific vocabulary of elements and attributes, enabling precise coding of transformation logic.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Indicates the start and end tag names to output: This is incorrect because namespaces do not dictate the structure (start and end tags) of the output. That is determined by the XSLT template rules and output instructions (e.g., <xsl:output> or literal result elements). Namespaces only define the identity of elements, not their placement or formatting in the output.
* C. Restricts the data the processor can access: While namespaces help distinguish between different sets of elements, they do not inherently restrict data access. Restrictions are more a function of security settings or XPath expressions within the stylesheet, not the namespace itself.
* D. Controls the filename of the transformed result: Namespaces have no bearing on the filename of the output. In Workday, the

filename of a transformed result is typically managed by the Integration Attachment Service or delivery settings (e.g., SFTP or email configurations), not the stylesheet's namespace.
* Practical Example:
* Suppose you're transforming a Workday XML file containing employee data into a custom format. The stylesheet might include:
<xsl:stylesheet
version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" xmlns:wd="http://www.workday.com
/ns"
>
<xsl:template match="wd:Employee">
<EmployeeName><xsl:value-of select="wd:Name"/></EmployeeName>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
* Here, the wd namespace provides access to Workday-specific elements like <wd:Employee> and
<wd:Name>, which the XSLT processor can then use to extract and transform data.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References:
* Workday Integration System Fundamentals: Explains XML and XSLT basics, including the role of namespaces in identifying elements within stylesheets.
* Document Transformation Module: Highlights how namespaces are used in XSLT to process Workday XML data, emphasizing their role in providing a vocabulary for transformation logic (e.g.,
"Understanding XSLT Namespaces").
* Core Connectors and Document Transformation Course Manual: Includes examples of XSLT stylesheets where namespaces are declared to handle Workday-specific schemas, reinforcing that they provide usable elements.
* Workday Community Documentation: Notes that namespaces are critical for ensuring compatibility between Workday's XML output and external system requirements in transformation scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.

```
<wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday/bsvc" wd:version="v43.0">
    <wd:Response_Data>
        <wd:Job_Profile>
            <wd:Job_Profile_Reference>
                <wd:ID wd:type="WID">174c31eca2f24ed9b6174ca7d2aeb88c</wd:ID>
                <wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
            </wd:Job_Profile_Reference>
            <wd:Job_Profile_Data>
                <wd:Job_Code>Senior Benefits Analyst</wd:Job_Code>
                <wd:Effective_Date>2024-05-15</wd:Effective_Date>
                <wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                    <wd:Degree_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">61393c9b1d094d44a73166ad39caebce</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Degree_ID">MBA</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Degree_Reference>
                    <wd:Field_Of_Study_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">b2e42dfd4b8c49b5842114f67369a96f</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Field_Of_Study_ID">Economics</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Field_Of_Study_Reference>
                    <wd:Required>0</wd:Required>
                </wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                <wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
                    <wd:Degree_Reference>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="WID">8db9b8e5f53c4cbdb7f7a984c6afde28</wd:ID>
                        <wd:ID wd:type="Degree_ID">B_S</wd:ID>
                    </wd:Degree_Reference>
                    <wd:Required>1</wd:Required>
                </wd:Education_Qualification_Replacement_Data>
            </wd:Job_Profile_Data>
        </wd:Job_Profile>
    </wd:Response_Data>
</wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response>
```


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']

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.
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.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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. Include the phone type integration field attribute.
- B. Configure an integration field override to include phone type.
- C. Configure the phone type integration attribute.
- D. Configure an integration map to map the phone type.

Answer: A

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 Attributesallow you to refine how multi-instance fields are handled in the output. For the "Phone Number" field, you can set an attribute like "PhoneType" 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 theIntegration Field Attributessection 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.
References 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 # 56
You need to filter a custom report to only show workers that have been terminated after a user-prompted date.
How do you combine conditions in the filter to meet this requirement?

- A. Worker Status is equal to the value "Terminated" AND Termination Date is greater than a value retrieved from a prompt.
- B. Worker Status is equal to the value retrieved from a prompt OR Termination Date is equal to a value retrieved from a prompt.
- C. Worker Status is equal to the value retrieved from a prompt AND Termination Date is less than a value retrieved from a prompt.
- D. Worker Status is equal to the value "Terminated" OR Termination Date is greater than a value retrieved from a prompt

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to filter a custom report to show only workers terminated after a user-prompted date. In Workday, filters are defined in the Filter tab of the custom report definition, and conditions can be combined using AND/OR logic to refine the dataset.
Let's analyze the requirement and options:
* Key Conditions:
* Workers must beterminated, so the "Worker Status" field must equal "Terminated."
* The termination must occuraftera user-specified date, so the "Termination Date" must be greater than the prompted value.
* Both conditions must be true for a worker to appear in the report, requiring anANDcombination.
* Option Analysis:
* A. Worker Status is equal to the value "Terminated" OR Termination Date is greater than a value retrieved from a prompt: Incorrect. Using OR means the report would include workers who are terminated (regardless of date) OR workers with a termination date after the prompt (even if not terminated), which doesn't meet the strict requirement of terminated workers after a specific date.
* B. Worker Status is equal to the value retrieved from a prompt AND Termination Date is less than a value retrieved from a prompt: Incorrect. Worker Status shouldn't be a prompted value (it's fixed as "Terminated"), and "less than" would show terminations before the date, not after.
* C. Worker Status is equal to the value retrieved from a prompt OR Termination Date is equal to a value retrieved from a prompt: Incorrect. Worker Status shouldn't be prompted, and
"equal to" limits the filter to exact matches, not "after" the date. OR logic also broadens the scope incorrectly.
* D. Worker Status is equal to the value "Terminated" AND Termination Date is greater than a value retrieved from a prompt: Correct. This ensures workers are terminated (fixed value) AND their termination date is after the user-entered date, precisely meeting the requirement.
* Implementation:
* In the custom report's Filter tab, add two conditions:
* Field: Worker Status, Operator: equals, Value: "Terminated".
* Field: Termination Date, Operator: greater than, Value: Prompt for Date (configured as a report prompt).
* Set the logical operator between conditions toAND.
* Test with a sample date to verify only terminated workers after that date appear.
References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
* Workday Report Writer Fundamentals: Section on "Creating and Managing Filters" details combining conditions with AND/OR logic and using prompts.
* Integration System Fundamentals: Notes how filtered reports support integration data sources with dynamic user inputs.

NEW QUESTION # 57
You have been asked to create an integration using the Core Connector: Worker with DIS template. The vendor has requested that you only include employees who are based in the San Francisco area that are on leave.
How do you configure your integration so that only workers who meet the requirements are included in the output file?

- A. Configure the integration attributes to include workers in San Francisco on leave.
- B. Configure a Boolean field for San Francisco workers on leave in the field overrides.
- C. Configure a Boolean field for Population Eligibility for San Francisco workers on leave.
- D. Configure a Boolean field for San Francisco workers on leave under the field attributes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When using Core Connector: Worker with DIS, to restrict the population to employees who:
Are on leave, and
Are located in San Francisco
You must configure Population Eligibility, which is the only place to filter the worker population included in the connector output.
From Workday Pro documentation:
"The Population Eligibility section defines which workers are eligible for extraction in the integration based on location, status, organization, and other conditions. Boolean calculated fields can be used here to define complex eligibility criteria." In this case: Create a Boolean calculated field that returns true for "On Leave AND Location = San Francisco" Use that field in Population Eligibility Why the others are incorrect:
A, D. Field Overrides and Field Attributes only modify what data is extracted-not who is included.
C . Integration Attributes don't control population filtering.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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