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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	• 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.
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.

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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
A vendor needs an EIB that uses a custom report to output a list of new hires and the date they are eligible for benefits. You have been asked to create a calculated field that adds each worker's hire date + 85 days and displays the result in YYYY-MM-DD format.
Which calculated field functions do you need to accomplish this?

- A. Date Constant, Increment or Decrement Date, Format Date
- B. Date Constant, Arithmetic Calculation, Format Date
- C. Numeric Constant, Date Difference, Format Date
- D. Numeric Constant, Increment or Decrement Date, Format Date

Answer: D

Explanation:
You are asked to create a calculated field that:
* Takes the Hire Date
* Adds 85 days
* Formats it as YYYY-MM-DD
To accomplish this in Workday, you need the following calculated field functions:
* Numeric Constant # define 85
* Increment or Decrement Date # add 85 days to the Hire Date
* Format Date # convert the resulting date to YYYY-MM-DD
Why other options are incorrect:
* A. Date Constant would define a fixed date, not a dynamic calculation.
* B. Date Difference is for subtraction between two dates.
* C. Date Constant is still incorrect for offsetting a variable date.
Reference:Workday Calculated Fields Training - Increment or Decrement Date, Format Date FunctionsWorkday Pro: HCM Calculated Fields - Best Practices for Date Arithmetic

NEW QUESTION # 47
What is the purpose of granting an ISU modify access to the Integration Event domain via an ISSG?

- A. To have the ISU own the integration schedule.
- B. To let the ISU configure integration attributes and maps.
- C. To log into the user interface as the ISU and launch the integration.
- D. To build the integration system as the ISU.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Understanding ISUs and Integration Systems in Workday
* Integration System User (ISU): An ISU is a specialized user account in Workday designed for integrations, functioning as a service account to authenticate and execute integration processes. ISUs are created using the "Create Integration System User" task and are typically configured with settings like disabling UI sessions and setting long session timeouts (e.g., 0 minutes) to prevent expiration during automated processes. ISUs are not human users but are instead programmatic accounts used for API calls, EIBs, Core Connectors, or other integration mechanisms.

* Integration Systems: In Workday, an "integration system" refers to the configuration or setup of an integration, such as an External Integration Business (EIB), Core Connector, or custom integration via web services. Integration systems are defined to handle data exchange between Workday and external systems, and they require authentication, often via an ISU, to execute tasks like data retrieval, transformation, or posting.
* Assigning ISUs to Integration Systems: ISUs are used to authenticate and authorize integration systems to interact with Workday. When configuring an integration system, you assign an ISU to provide the credentials needed for the integration to run. This assignment ensures that the integration can access Workday data and functionalities based on the security permissions granted to the ISU via its associated Integration System Security Group (ISSG).
* Limitation on Assignment: Workday's security model imposes restrictions to maintain control and auditability. Specifically, an ISU is designed to be tied to a single integration system to ensure clear accountability, prevent conflicts, and simplify security management. This limitation prevents an ISU from being reused across multiple unrelated integration systems, reducing the risk of unintended access or data leakage.

Evaluating Each Option

Let's assess each option based on Workday's integration and security practices:

Option A: An ISU can be assigned to five integration systems.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. Workday does not impose a specific numerical limit like "five" for ISU assignments to integration systems. Instead, the limitation is more restrictive: an ISU is typically assigned to only one integration system to ensure focused security and accountability. Allowing an ISU to serve multiple systems could lead to confusion, overlapping permissions, or security risks, which Workday's design avoids.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: There's no documentation or standard practice in Workday Pro Integrations suggesting a limit of five integration systems per ISU. This option is arbitrary and inconsistent with Workday's security model.

Option B: An ISU can be assigned to an unlimited number of integration systems.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. Workday's security best practices do not allow an ISU to be assigned to an unlimited number of integration systems. Allowing this would create security vulnerabilities, as an ISU' s permissions (via its ISSG) could be applied across multiple unrelated systems, potentially leading to unauthorized access or data conflicts. Workday enforces a one-to-one or tightly controlled relationship to maintain auditability and security.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: The principle of least privilege and clear accountability in Workday integrations requires limiting an ISU's scope, not allowing unlimited assignments.

Option C: An ISU can be assigned to only one integration system.
* Analysis: This is correct. In Workday, an ISU is typically assigned to a single integration system to ensure that its credentials and permissions are tightly scoped. This aligns with Workday's security model, where ISUs are created for specific integration purposes (e.g., an EIB, Core Connector, or web service integration). When configuring an integration system, you specify the ISU in the integration setup (e.g., under "Integration System Attributes" or "Authentication" settings), and it is not reused across multiple systems to prevent conflicts or unintended access. This limitation ensures traceability and security, as the ISU's actions can be audited within the context of that single integration.
* Why It Fits: Workday documentation and best practices, including training materials and community forums, emphasize that ISUs are dedicated to specific integrations. For example, when creating an EIB or Core Connector, you assign an ISU, and it is not shared across other integrations unless explicitly reconfigured, which is rare and discouraged for security reasons.

Option D: An ISU can only be assigned to an ISSG and not an integration system.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. While ISUs are indeed assigned to ISSGs to inherit security permissions (as established in Question 26), they are also assigned to integration systems to provide authentication and authorization for executing integration tasks. The ISU's role includes both: it belongs to an ISSG for permissions and is linked to an integration system for execution. Saying it can only be assigned to an ISSG and not an integration system misrepresents Workday's design, as ISUs are explicitly configured in integration systems (e.g., EIB, Core Connector) to run processes.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: ISUs are integral to integration systems, providing credentials for API calls or data exchange. Excluding assignment to integration systems contradicts Workday's integration framework.

Final Verification

The correct answer is Option C, as Workday limits an ISU to a single integration system to ensure security, accountability, and clarity in integration operations. This aligns with the principle of least privilege, where ISUs are scoped narrowly to avoid overexposure. For example, when setting up a Core Connector: Job Postings (as in Question 25), you assign an ISU specifically for that integration, not multiple ones, unless reconfiguring for a different purpose, which is atypical.

Supporting Documentation

The reasoning is based on Workday Pro Integrations security practices, including:
* Workday Community documentation on creating and managing ISUs and integration systems.
* Tutorials on configuring EIBs, Core Connectors, and web services, which show assigning ISUs to specific integrations (e.g., Workday Advanced Studio Tutorial).
* Integration security overviews from implementation partners (e.g., NetIQ, Microsoft Learn, Reco.ai) emphasizing one ISU per integration for security.
* Community discussions on Reddit and Workday forums reinforcing that ISUs are tied to single integrations for auditability (r/workday on Reddit).

This question focuses on the purpose of granting an Integration System User (ISU) modify access to the Integration Event domain

via an Integration System Security Group (ISSG) in Workday Pro Integrations. Let' s analyze the role of the ISU, the Integration Event domain, and evaluate each option to determine the correct answer.
Understanding ISUs, ISSGs, and the Integration Event Domain
* Integration System User (ISU): As described in previous questions, an ISU is a service account for integrations, used to authenticate and execute integration processes in Workday. ISUs are assigned to ISSGs to inherit security permissions and are linked to specific integration systems (e.g., EIBs, Core Connectors) for execution.
* Integration System Security Group (ISSG): An ISSG is a security group that defines the permissions for ISUs, controlling what data and functionalities they can access or modify. ISSGs can be unconstrained (access all instances) or constrained (access specific instances based on context). Permissions are granted via domain security policies, such as "Get," "Put," "View," or "Modify," applied to Workday domains.
* Integration Event Domain: In Workday, the Integration Event domain (or Integration Events security domain) governs access to integration-related activities, such as managing integration events, schedules, attributes, mappings, and logs. This domain is critical for integrations, as it controls the ability to create, modify, or view integration configurations and runtime events.
* "Modify" access to the Integration Event domain allows the ISU to make changes to integration configurations, such as attributes (e.g., file names, endpoints), mappings (e.g., data transformations), and event settings (e.g., schedules or triggers).
* This domain does not typically grant UI access or ownership of schedules but focuses on configuration and runtime control.
* Purpose of Granting Modify Access: Granting an ISU modify access to the Integration Event domain via an ISSG enables the ISU to perform configuration tasks for integrations, ensuring the integration system can adapt or update its settings programmatically. This is essential for automated integrations that need to adjust mappings, attributes, or event triggers without manual intervention. However, ISUs are not designed for UI interaction or administrative ownership, as they are service accounts.
Evaluating Each Option
Let's assess each option based on Workday's security and integration model:
Option A: To have the ISU own the integration schedule.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. ISUs do not "own" integration schedules or any other integration components. Ownership is not a concept applicable to ISUs, which are service accounts for execution, not administrative entities. Integration schedules are configured within the integration system (e.g., EIB or Core Connector) and managed by administrators or users with appropriate security roles, not by ISUs. Modify access to the Integration Event domain allows changes to schedules, but it doesn't imply ownership.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: ISUs lack administrative control or ownership; they execute based on permissions, not manage schedules as owners. This misinterprets the ISU's role.
Option B: To let the ISU configure integration attributes and maps.
* Analysis: This is correct. Granting modify access to the Integration Event domain allows the ISU to alter integration configurations, including attributes (e.g., file names, endpoints, timeouts) and mappings (e.g., data transformations like worker subtype mappings from Question 25). The Integration Event domain governs these configuration elements, and "Modify" permission enables the ISU to update them programmatically during integration execution. This is a standard use case for ISUs in automated integrations, ensuring flexibility without manual intervention.
* Why It Fits: Workday's documentation and training materials indicate that the Integration Event domain controls integration configuration tasks. For example, in an EIB or Core Connector, an ISU with modify access can adjust mappings or attributes, as seen in tutorials on integration setup (Workday Advanced Studio Tutorial). This aligns with the ISU's role as a service account for dynamic configuration.
Option C: To log into the user interface as the ISU and launch the integration.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. ISUs are not intended for UI interaction. When creating an ISU, a best practice is to disable UI sessions (e.g., set "Allow UI Sessions" to "No") and configure a session timeout of 0 minutes to prevent expiration during automation. ISUs operate programmatically via APIs or integration systems, not through the Workday UI. Modify access to the Integration Event domain enables configuration changes, not UI login or manual launching.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: Logging into the UI contradicts ISU design, as they are service accounts, not user accounts. This option misrepresents their purpose.
Option D: To build the integration system as the ISU.
* Analysis: This is incorrect. ISUs do not "build" integration systems; they execute or configure existing integrations based on permissions. Building an integration system (e.g., creating EIBs, Core Connectors, or web services) is an administrative task performed by users with appropriate security roles (e.g., Integration Build domain access), not ISUs. Modify access to the Integration Event domain allows configuration changes, not the creation or design of integration systems.
* Why It Doesn't Fit: ISUs lack the authority or capability to build integrations; they are for runtime execution and configuration, not development or design.
Final Verification
The correct answer is Option B, as granting an ISU modify access to the Integration Event domain via an ISSG enables it to configure integration attributes (e.g., file names, endpoints) and maps (e.g., data transformations), which are critical for dynamic integration operations. This aligns with Workday's security model, where ISUs handle automated tasks within defined permissions, not UI interaction, ownership, or system building.
For example, in the Core Connector: Job Postings from Question 25, an ISU with modify access to Integration Event could update the filename pattern or worker subtype mappings, ensuring the integration adapts to vendor requirements without manual

intervention. This is consistent with Workday's design for integration automation.
Supporting Documentation
The reasoning is based on Workday Pro Integrations security practices, including:
* Workday Community documentation on ISUs, ISSGs, and domain security (e.g., Integration Event domain permissions).
* Tutorials on configuring EIBs and Core Connectors, showing ISUs modifying attributes and mappings (Workday Advanced Studio Tutorial).
* Integration security overviews from implementation partners (e.g., NetIQ, Microsoft Learn, Reco.ai) detailing domain access for ISUs.
* Community discussions on Reddit and Workday forums reinforcing ISU roles for configuration, not UI or ownership (r/workday on Reddit).

NEW QUESTION # 48
Refer to the following XML to answer the question below.
You are an integration developer and need to write X8LT to transform the output of an ElB which is using a web service enabled report to output position data along with hiring restrictions around skills. 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:
Job_Skills element by using a series of <xsl:if> elements so as to categorize the job skills data.
Assuming all jobs will have the wd:Job_Skills element, what XSLT syntax would be used to output the text HR Skills if the value of wd:Job_Skills contains the text HR and output NON-HR Skills if the value of wd:
Job_Skills does not contain the text HR?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The task is to write XSLT within a template matching wd:Report_Data/wd:Report_Entry to categorize wd:
Job_Skills data, outputting "HR Skills" if the value contains "HR" and "NON-HR Skills" if it does not, using a series of <xsl:if> elements. The correct syntax must use the contains() function to check for the substring
"HR" within wd:Job_Skills, as the question implies partial matching (e.g., "HR Specialist" or "Senior HR"), not exact equality.
Let's analyze each option:
* Option A:
xml
<job_skill>
<xsl:value-of select="wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills='HR'">
<xsl:text>HR Skills</xsl:text>
<xsl:if/>
<xsl:value-of select="not(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills='HR')">
<xsl:text>NON-HR Skills</xsl:text>
<xsl:if/>
</job_skill>
* Issues:
* <xsl:value-of> is misused here. It outputs the result of the expression (e.g., "true" or "false" for a comparison), not the conditional text. The <xsl:text> inside won't execute as intended.
* The = operator checks for exact equality (e.g., wd:Job_Skills must be exactly "HR"), not substring presence, which contradicts the requirement to check if "HR" is contained within the value.
* <xsl:if/> is malformed (self-closing without a test attribute) and misplaced.
* Verdict: Incorrect syntax and logic.
* Option B:
xml
<job_skill>
<xsl:value-of select="contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR')">
<xsl:text>HR Skills</xsl:text>
<xsl:if/>
<xsl:value-of select="not(contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR'))">
<xsl:text>NON-HR Skills</xsl:text>

<xsl:if/>
</job_skill>
* Issues:
* Similar to A, <xsl:value-of> outputs the boolean result of contains() ("true" or "false"), not the conditional text "HR Skills" or "NON-HR Skills."
* The <xsl:text> elements are inside invalid <xsl:if/> tags (self-closing, no test), rendering them ineffective.
* While contains() is correct for substring checking, the structure fails to meet the <xsl:if> requirement.
* Verdict: Incorrect structure despite using contains().
* Option C:
xml
<job_skill>
<xsl:if test="wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills='HR'">
<xsl:text>HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
<xsl:if test="not(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills='HR')">
<xsl:text>NON-HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
</job_skill>
* Analysis:
* Uses <xsl:if> correctly with test attributes, satisfying the "series of <xsl:if> elements" requirement.
* However, wd:Job_Skills='HR' tests for exact equality, not whether "HR" is contained within the value. For example, "HR Specialist" would fail this test, outputting "NON-HR Skills" incorrectly.
* Verdict: Semantically incorrect due to exact matching instead of substring checking.
* Option D:
xml
<job_skill>
<xsl:if test="contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR')">
<xsl:text>HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
<xsl:if test="not(contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR'))">
<xsl:text>NON-HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
</job_skill>
* Analysis:
* Correctly uses <xsl:if> with test attributes, aligning with the question's requirement.
* The contains() function properly checks if "HR" is a substring within wd:Job_Skills (e.g., "HR Manager" or "Senior HR" returns true).
* not(contains()) ensures the opposite condition, covering all cases (mutually exclusive).
* <xsl:text> outputs the exact strings "HR Skills" or "NON-HR Skills" as required.
* Note: The closing tag </xs1:if> is a typo in the option (should be </xsl:if>), but in context, it's an obvious formatting error, not a substantive issue.
* Verdict: Correct logic and syntax, making D the best answer.
Correct Implementation in Context:
xml
<xsl:template match="wd:Report_Data/wd:Report_Entry">
<job_skill>
<xsl:if test="contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR')">
<xsl:text>HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
<xsl:if test="not(contains(wd:Hiring_Restrictions/wd:Job_Skills, 'HR'))">
<xsl:text>NON-HR Skills</xsl:text>
</xsl:if>
</job_skill>
</xsl:template>
* Example Input: <wd:Job_Skills>Senior HR Analyst</wd:Job_Skills> # Output: <job_skill>HR Skills<
/job_skill>
* Example Input: <wd:Job_Skills>IT Specialist</wd:Job_Skills> # Output: <job_skill>NON-HR Skills<
/job_skill>
References:
* Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: "Configure Integration System - TRANSFORMATION" section, detailing <xsl:if> and contains() for conditional XSLT logic in Workday.

* Workday Documentation: "XSLT Transformations in Workday" under EIB, confirming wd: namespace usage and string functions.
* W3C XSLT 1.0 Specification: Section 9.1, "Conditional Processing with <xsl:if>," and Section 11.2, "String Functions" (contains()).
* Workday Community: Examples of substring-based conditionals in XSLT for report transformations.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What is the workflow to upload an XSLT file for a brand new Document Transformation system?

- A. Create XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Configure Integration Attachment Service
- B. Create Integration Attachment Service, then Configure Integration Attachment Service
- C. Configure Integration Attachment Service, then Create Integration Service Attachment
- D. Configure XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Create Integration Attachment Service

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Workday Pro Integrations program, the process of uploading an XSLT file for a brand-new Document Transformation system follows a specific workflow designed to ensure the transformation logic is properly attached and configured within the integration system. The correct sequence involves first creating the XSLT Attachment Transformation and then configuring the Integration Attachment Service to utilize it. Here's a step-by-step breakdown based on Workday's integration methodology:
* Create XSLT Attachment Transformation:
* The initial step is to create an XSLT Attachment Transformation object within Workday. This involves uploading the XSLT file, which contains the transformation logic needed to convert XML data into the desired format for the Document Transformation system. In Workday, XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is used to define how data from a source (typically in XML format) is transformed into an output format compatible with an external system.
* To do this, you navigate to the Integration System, access the related actions, and select the option to create a new "XSLT Attachment Transformation." You then name the transformation, upload the XSLT file (with a size limit of 30 MB as per Workday specifications), and save it.
This step establishes the transformation logic as an object that can be referenced by the integration system.
* Configure Integration Attachment Service:
* Once the XSLT Attachment Transformation is created, the next step is to configure the Integration Attachment Service to incorporate this transformation. The Integration Attachment Service is a component of the Document Transformation system that handles the delivery or processing of the transformed data.
* In this step, you edit the integration system, navigate to the "Services" tab, and configure the Integration Attachment Service. Here, you specify the previously created XSLT Attachment Transformation as the transformation to be applied. This links the XSLT logic to the integration workflow, ensuring that the data processed by the Document Transformation system is transformed according to the uploaded XSLT file.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Configure XSLT Attachment Transformation, then Create Integration Attachment Service: This is incorrect because you cannot "configure" an XSLT Attachment Transformation before it exists. It must first be created as an object in Workday before any configuration or association with services can occur.
* C. Create Integration Attachment Service, then Configure Integration Attachment Service: This option skips the creation of the XSLT Attachment Transformation entirely, which is a critical step. Without the transformation defined, configuring the service alone would not enable the XSLT upload or its functionality.
* D. Configure Integration Attachment Service, then Create Integration Service Attachment: This sequence is reversed and misleading. The Integration Attachment Service must be configured to use an existing XSLT Attachment Transformation, not the other way around. Additionally, "Create Integration Service Attachment" is not a standard term in this context within Workday documentation.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References:
* Workday Integration System Fundamentals: This section outlines the components of an integration system, including the use of XSLT for document transformation and the role of attachment services.
* Document Transformation Module: Specifically details the process of uploading and applying XSLT files, emphasizing the creation of an XSLT Attachment Transformation followed by its configuration within the integration services.
* Core Connectors and Document Transformation Course Manual: Provides practical steps for setting up transformations, including the sequence of creating and then configuring transformation attachments (e.
g., Activities related to "Upload a Custom XSLT Transformation" and "Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation").
* Workday Community Documentation: Confirms that XSLT files are uploaded as attachment transformations and then linked to services like the Integration Attachment Service for processing.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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']

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.
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.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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