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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
How many integration systems can an ISU be assigned to concurrently?

- A. One
- B. Five
- C. Three
- D. Unlimited

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Integration System User (ISU) in Workday is a specialized user account designed for automation and system-level integrations. It can be assigned to any number of integration systems concurrently - there is no limit.
From Workday documentation and Pro training:
"A single ISU can be assigned to multiple integration systems across tenants and environments, provided it has the correct permissions and security group assignments. Workday does not impose a hard limit on the number of systems an ISU can be linked to." This design provides scalability for environments with multiple integrations (e.g., EIBs, Core Connectors, Studio integrations) without needing to create redundant users.
Incorrect Options Explained:
* A, B, C: These options imply arbitrary limits (one, three, five), which do not exist in Workday's ISU architecture.
References:
Workday Pro: Integrations - Integration System Security User Management Workday Community: How ISUs Function in Multi-Integration Environments

NEW QUESTION # 43
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 making a request to the Get Job Profiles web service operation. The root template of your XSLT matches on the <wd:
Get_Job_Profiles_Response> element. This root template then applies templates against <wd:Job_Profile>.
What XPath syntax would be used to select the value of the ID element which has a wd:type attribute named Job_Profile_ID when the <xsl:value-of> element is placed within the template which matches on <wd:
Job_Profile>?

- A. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
- B. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
- C. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
- D. wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']

Answer: D

Explanation:
As an integration developer working with Workday, you are tasked with transforming the output of an Enterprise Interface Builder (EIB) that calls the Get_Job_Profiles web service operation. The provided XML shows the response from this operation, and you need to write XSLT to select the value of the <wd:ID> element where the wd:type attribute equals "Job_Profile_ID." The root template of your XSLT matches on
<wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response> and applies templates to <wd:Job_Profile>. Within this template, you use the <xsl:value-of> element to extract the value. Let's analyze the XML structure, the requirement, and each option to determine the correct XPath syntax.
Understanding the XML and Requirement
The XML snippet provided is a SOAP response from the Get_Job_Profiles web service operation in Workday, using the namespace xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday/bsvc" and version wd:version="v43.0". Key elements relevant to the question include:
* The root element is <wd:Get_Job_Profiles_Response>.
* It contains <wd:Response_Data>, which includes <wd:Job_Profile> elements.
* Within <wd:Job_Profile>, there is <wd:Job_Profile_Reference>, which contains multiple <wd:ID> elements, each with a wd:type attribute:
* <wd:ID wd:type="WID">1740d3eca2f2ed9b6174ca7d2ae88c8c</wd:ID>
* <wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
The task is to select the value of the <wd:ID> element where wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" (e.g.,
"Senior_Benefits_Analyst") using XPath within an XSLT template that matches <wd:Job_Profile>. The <xsl:
value-of> element outputs the value of the selected node, so you need the correct XPath path from the <wd:
Job_Profile> context to the specific <wd:ID> element with the wd:type attribute value "Job_Profile_ID." Analysis of Options Let's evaluate each option based on the XML structure and XPath syntax rules:
* Option A: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
* This XPath attempts to navigate from wd:Job_Profile_Reference to wd:ID, then to wd:
type='Job_Profile_ID'. However, there are several issues:
* wd:type='Job_Profile_ID' is not valid XPath syntax. In XPath, to filter based on an attribute value, you use the attribute selector [@attribute='value'], not a direct comparison like wd:
type='Job_Profile_ID'.
* wd:type is an attribute of <wd:ID>, not a child element or node. This syntax would not select the <wd:ID> element itself but would be interpreted as trying to match a nonexistent child node or property, resulting in an error or no match.
* This option is incorrect because it misuses XPath syntax for attribute filtering.
* Option B: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'
* This XPath navigates to wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID and then selects the @wd:type attribute, comparing it to "Job_Profile_ID" with =@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'. However:
* The =@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID' syntax is invalid in XPath. To filter based on an attribute value, you use [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] as a predicate, not an equality comparison in this form.
* This XPath would select the wd:type attribute itself (e.g., the string "Job_Profile_ID"), not the value of the <wd:ID> element. Since <xsl:value-of> expects a node or element value, selecting an attribute directly would not yield the desired "Senior_Benefits_Analyst" value.
* This option is incorrect due to the invalid syntax and inappropriate selection of the attribute instead of the element value.
* Option C: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
* This XPath navigates from wd:Job_Profile_Reference to wd:ID and uses the predicate [@wd:
type='Job_Profile_ID'] to filter for <wd:ID> elements where the wd:type attribute equals
"Job_Profile_ID."
* In the XML, <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> contains:
* <wd:ID wd:type="WID">1740d3eca2f2ed9b6174ca7d2ae88c8c</wd:ID>
* <wd:ID wd:type="Job_Profile_ID">Senior_Benefits_Analyst</wd:ID>
* The predicate [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] selects the second <wd:ID> element, whose value is "Senior_Benefits_Analyst."
* Since the template matches <wd:Job_Profile>, and <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> is a direct child of <wd:Job_Profile>, this path is correct:
* <wd:Job_Profile> # <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> # <wd:ID[@wd:
type='Job_Profile_ID']>.
* When used with <xsl:value-of select="wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:
type='Job_Profile_ID']"/>, it outputs "Senior_Benefits_Analyst," fulfilling the requirement.
* This option is correct because it uses proper XPath syntax for attribute-based filtering and selects the desired <wd:ID> value.
* Option D: wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID/[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']
* This XPath is similar to Option C but includes an extra forward slash before the predicate: wd:ID/
[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']. In XPath, predicates like [@attribute='value'] are used directly after the node name (e.g., wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']), not separated by a slash. The extra slash is syntactically incorrect and would result in an error

or no match, as it implies navigating to a child node that doesn't exist.
* This option is incorrect due to the invalid syntax.
Why Option C is Correct
Option C, wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'], is the correct XPath syntax because:
* It starts from the context node <wd:Job_Profile> (as the template matches this element) and navigates to <wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID>, using the predicate [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] to filter for the <wd:ID> element with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID".
* It correctly selects the value "Senior_Benefits_Analyst," which is the content of the <wd:ID> element where wd:type="Job_Profile_ID".
* It uses standard XPath syntax for attribute-based filtering, aligning with Workday's XSLT implementation for web service responses.
* When used with <xsl:value-of>, it outputs the required value, fulfilling the question's requirement.
Practical Example in XSLT
Here's how this might look in your XSLT:
<xsl:template match="wd:Job_Profile">
<xsl:value-of select="wd:Job_Profile_Reference/wd:ID[@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID']"/>
</xsl:template>
This would output "Senior_Benefits_Analyst" for the <wd:ID> element with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" in the XML.
Verification with Workday Documentation
The Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide and SOAP API Reference (available via Workday Community) detail the structure of the Get_Job_Profiles response and how to use XPath in XSLT for transformations. The XML structure shows <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> containing <wd:ID> elements with wd:type attributes, and the guide emphasizes using predicates like [@wd:type='value'] to filter based on attributes. This is a standard practice for navigating Workday web service responses.
Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide References
* Section: XSLT Transformations in EIBs - Describes using XSLT to transform web service responses, including selecting elements with XPath and attribute predicates.
* Section: Workday Web Services - Details the Get_Job_Profiles operation and its XML output structure, including <wd:Job_Profile_Reference> and <wd:ID> with wd:type attributes.
* Section: XPath Syntax - Explains how to use predicates like [@wd:type='Job_Profile_ID'] for attribute- based filtering in Workday XSLT.
* Workday Community SOAP API Reference - Provides examples of XPath navigation for Workday web service responses, including attribute selection.
Option C is the verified answer, as it correctly selects the <wd:ID> value with wd:type="Job_Profile_ID" using the appropriate XPath syntax within the <wd:Job_Profile> template context.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which three features must all XSLT files contain to be considered valid?

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

Answer: A

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 contain a root element, a namespace, and at 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 when an 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 # 45
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 output the value of a calculated field which you created for inclusion in this integration?

- A. Configure Integration Field Attributes.

- B. Configure Integration Field Overrides.
- C. Configure Integration Maps.
- D. Configure Integration Attributes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario involves a Core Connector: Worker integration using the Data Initialization Service (DIS) to export a full file of employee personal data, with a requirement to include a calculated field in the output.
Core Connectors rely on predefined field mappings, but custom calculated fields need specific configuration to be included. Let's analyze the solution:
* Requirement:Output the value of a calculated field created for this integration. In Workday, calculated fields are custom-built (e.g., using Report Writer or Calculated Fields) and not part of the standard Core Connector template, so they must be explicitly added to the output.
* Integration Field Overrides:In Core Connectors, Integration Field Overrides allow you to replace a delivered field's value or add a new field to the output by mapping it to a calculated field. This is the standard method to include custom calculated fields in the integration file. You create the calculated field separately, then use overrides to specify where its value appears in the output structure (e.g., as a new column or replacing an existing field).
* Option Analysis:
* A. Configure Integration Field Attributes: Incorrect. Integration Field Attributes refine how delivered fields are output (e.g., filtering multi-instance data like phone type), but they don't support adding or mapping calculated fields.
* B. Configure Integration Field Overrides: Correct. This configuration maps the calculated field to the output, ensuring its value is included in the exported file.
* C. Configure Integration Attributes: Incorrect. Integration Attributes define integration-level settings (e.g., file name, delivery protocol), not field-specific outputs like calculated fields.
* D. Configure Integration Maps: Incorrect. Integration Maps transform existing field values (e.g., "Married" to "M"), but they don't add new fields or directly output calculated fields.
* Implementation:
* Create the calculated field in Workday (e.g., via Create Calculated Field task).
* Edit the Core Connector: Worker integration.
* Navigate to the Integration Field Overrides section.
* Add a new override, selecting the calculated field and specifying its output position (e.g., a new field ID or overriding an existing one).
* Test the integration to confirm the calculated field value appears in the output file.
References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Field Overrides" explains how to include calculated fields in Core Connector outputs.
* Integration System Fundamentals: Notes the use of overrides for custom data in predefined integration templates.

NEW QUESTION # 46
What is the purpose of the <xsl:template> element?

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

Answer: A

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.
:
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 # 47
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