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**Workday pro exam 2025 UPDATE|
COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONS AND VERIFIED
ANSWERS (COMPLETE SOLUTIONS)
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Terms in this set (72)

You want to set up benefit partners to only see and support workers in a specific location in hierarchies. What security group type allows you to identify the benefits partners as members and allow you to constrain their access defined location hierarchies?	Role-based constrained
How are user based security groups assigned to a worker?	They are assigned based on role assignment
Which security group types use other security groups to determine membership?	Role- based unconstrained and organization membership

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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

You have a population of workers who have put multiple names in their Legal Name - First Name Workday delivered field. Your third-party vendor only accepts one-word first names. For workers that have included a middle name, the first and middle names are separated by a single space. You have been asked to implement the following logic:

- * Extract the value before the single space from the Legal Name - First Name Workday delivered field.
- * Count the number of characters in the extracted value.
- * Identify if the number of characters is greater than.
- * If the count of characters is greater than 0, use the extracted value. Otherwise, use the Legal Name - First Name Workday delivered field.

What functions are needed to achieve the end goal?

- A. Format Text, Convert Text to Number, True/False Condition, Evaluate Expression
- **B. Substring Text, Text Length, True/False Condition, Evaluate Expression**
- C. Extract Single Instance, Text Length, Numeric Constant, True/False Condition
- D. Text Constant, Substring Text, Arithmetic Calculation, Evaluate Expression

Answer: B

Explanation:

The task involves processing the "Legal Name - First Name" field in Workday to meet a third-party vendor's requirement of accepting only one-word first names. For workers with multiple names (e.g., "John Paul"), separated by a single space, the logic must:

- * Extract the value before the space (e.g., "John" from "John Paul").
- * Count the characters in the extracted value.
- * Check if the character count is greater than 0.
- * Use the extracted value if the count is greater than 0; otherwise, use the original "Legal Name - First Name" field.

This logic is typically implemented in Workday using calculated fields within a custom report or integration (e.g., EIB or Studio).

Let's break down the required functions:

* Substring Text: This function is needed to extract the portion of the "Legal Name - First Name" field before the space. In Workday, the Substring Text function allows you to specify a starting position (e.g., 1) and extract text up to a delimiter (e.g., a space). For example, Substring Text("John Paul", 1, Index of " ") would return "John."

* Text Length: After extracting the substring (e.g., "John"), the logic requires counting its characters to ensure it's valid. The Text Length function returns the number of characters in a text string (e.g., Text Length("John") = 4). This is critical for the condition check.

* True/False Condition: The logic involves a conditional check: "Is the number of characters greater than 0?" The True/False Condition function evaluates this (e.g., Text Length(extracted value) > 0), returning True if the extracted value exists and False if it's empty (e.g., if no space exists or extraction fails).

* Evaluate Expression: This function implements the if-then-else logic: if the character count is greater than 0, use the extracted value (e.g., "John"); otherwise, use the original "Legal Name - First Name" field (e.g., "John Paul"). Evaluate Expression combines the True/False Condition with the output values.

* Option Analysis:

* A. Extract Single Instance, Text Length, Numeric Constant, True/False Condition:

Incorrect. Extract Single Instance is used for multi-instance fields (e.g., selecting one dependent), not text parsing. Numeric Constant isn't needed here, as no fixed number is involved.

* B. Text Constant, Substring Text, Arithmetic Calculation, Evaluate Expression: Incorrect.

Text Constant provides a fixed string (e.g., "abc"), not dynamic extraction. Arithmetic Calculation isn't required, as this is a text length check, not a numeric operation beyond comparison.

* C. Format Text, Convert Text to Number, True/False Condition, Evaluate Expression:

Incorrect. Format Text adjusts text appearance (e.g., capitalization), not extraction. Convert Text to Number isn't needed, as Text Length already returns a number.

* D. Substring Text, Text Length, True/False Condition, Evaluate Expression: Correct. These functions align perfectly with the requirements: extract the first name, count its length, check the condition, and choose the output.

* Implementation:

* Create a calculated field using Substring Text to extract text before the space.

* Use Text Length to count characters in the extracted value.

* Use True/False Condition to check if the length > 0.

* Use Evaluate Expression to return the extracted value or the original field based on the condition.

References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

* Workday Calculated Fields: Section on "Text Functions" details Substring Text and Text Length usage.

* Integration System Fundamentals: Explains how calculated fields with conditions (True/False, Evaluate Expression) transform data for third-party systems.

* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Highlights text manipulation for outbound integration requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What is the task used to upload a new XSLT file for a pre-existing document transformation integration system?

- **A. Edit XSLT Attachment Transformation**
- B. Edit Integration Attachment
- C. Edit Integration Service Attachment
- D. Edit Integration Attachment Service

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the workflow to chain a Document Transformation system to a Connector integration for the purpose of transforming the output?

- A. Add a Service step of Fire Integration to the Document Transformation (DT) Business Process (BP)
- **B. Add a Service step of Fire Integration to the Connector Business Process (BP)**
- C. Add an Integration step to the Connector Business Process (BP)
- D. Add an Integration step to the Document Transformation (DT) Business Process (BP)

Answer: B

Explanation:

To chain a Document Transformation system to a Connector Integration, you must configure the Connector Integration System's Business Process (BP) to include a "Service step of Fire Integration", which triggers the Document Transformation after the connector completes.

From Workday documentation:

"To execute a Document Transformation after a connector integration, use the Fire Integration service step in the connector's

business process to trigger the Document Transformation integration." This allows Workday to chain multiple integrations, such as taking the output of a Core Connector and sending it through a transformation step (e.g., XSLT) before delivering to an endpoint. Why other options are incorrect:

- A . Fire Integration in the DT BP is not used to call itself.
- B . "Integration step" in BP is not a valid step type.
- C . Same issue - DT's own BP doesn't call itself or other integrations.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the following XML and example transformed output to answer the question below.

```
1. <wd:Report_Data xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday.report/Int_Report">
2.   <wd:Report_Entry>
3.     <wd:Worker>Logan McNeil</wd:Worker>
4.     <wd:Education_Group>
5.       <wd:Education>California University</wd:Education>
6.       <wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>
7.     </wd:Education_Group>
8.     <wd:Education_Group>
9.       <wd:Education>Georgetown University</wd:Education>
10.      <wd:Degree>B.S.</wd:Degree>
11.    </wd:Education_Group>
12.  </wd:Report_Entry>
13.  <wd:Report_Entry>
14.    <wd:Worker>Steve Morgan</wd:Worker>
15.    <wd:Education_Group>
16.      <wd:Education>Iowa State University</wd:Education>
17.      <wd:Degree>B.A.</wd:Degree>
18.    </wd:Education_Group>
19.    <wd:Education_Group>
20.      <wd:Education>Northwestern University</wd:Education>
21.      <wd:Degree>MBA</wd:Degree>
22.    </wd:Education_Group>
23.  </wd:Report_Entry>
24. </wd:Report_Data>
```

Dumps

Example transformed wd:Report_Entry output;

```
1. <Transformed_Record>
2.   <Worker>Logan McNeil</Worker>
3.   <Degrees>
4.     <Degree>California University MBA</Degree>
5.     <Degree>Georgetown University B.S.</Degree>
6.   </Degrees>
7. </Transformed_Record>
```

Dumps

What is the XSLT syntax for a template that matches on wd:Education_Group to produce the degree data in the above Transformed_Record example?

```
1. <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
2.   <Degree>
3.     <xsl:value-of select="*" />
4.   </Degree>
5. </xsl:template>
```

- A.

```

1. <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
2.   <Degree>
3.     <xsl:copy select="*" />
4.   </Degree>
5. </xsl:template>

```

• B.

```

1. <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
2.   <Degree>
3.     <xsl:copy-of select="*" />
4.   </Degree>
5. </xsl:template>

```

• C.

• D.

```

1. <xsl:template match="wd:Education_Group">
2.   <Degree>
3.     <xsl:copy><xsl:value-of select="*" /></xsl:copy>
4.   </Degree>
5. </xsl:template>

```

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>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 # 20

The following XML code was generated through a RaaS that will be used in an EIB.



```
<wd:Report_Data xmlns:wd="urn:com.workday.report/Dependents">
  <wd:Report_Entry>
    <wd:Employee>Logan McNeil</wd:Employee>
    <wd:Hire_Date>2000-01-01-08:00</wd:Hire_Date>
    <wd:Base_Pay>215436</wd:Base_Pay>
    <wd:Country_Code>USA</wd:Country_Code>
    <wd:Country_Name>United States of America</wd:Country_Name>
    <wd:Location wd:Descriptor="San Francisco">
      <wd:ID wd:type="ID">d13a7c46a06413ea33c0a3f0df72c73c</wd:ID>
      <wd:ID wd:type="Location_ID">San Francisco</wd:ID>
    </wd:Location>
    <wd:Dependents_Group>
      <wd:Name>Megan McNeil</wd:Name>
      <wd:Age>25</wd:Age>
      <wd:Relationship wd:Descriptor="Child">
        <wd:ID wd:type="ID">7507df6a99664cc7bc0cb962cf370543</wd:ID>
        <wd:ID wd:type="Relationship_ID">Child</wd:ID>
      </wd:Relationship>
    </wd:Dependents_Group>
    <wd:Dependents_Group>
      <wd:Name>Pat McNeil</wd:Name>
      <wd:Age>53</wd:Age>
      <wd:Relationship wd:Descriptor="Spouse">
        <wd:ID wd:type="ID">5ffifa220a1543f188ee1fe2701a2026</wd:ID>
```

```

        </wd:Relationship>
      </wd:Dependents_Group>
    </wd:Report_Entry>
  </wd:Report_Data>

```

Within a template that matches on wd:Report_Entry, what XPath expression do you use to select the value of the Relationship_ID element?

- A. wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID/wd:type='Relationship_ID'
- B. wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID/wd:type='Relationship_ID'
- C. ./wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID
- D. wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

The XML fragment shown follows the Report#as#a#Service (RaaS) structure typical for Workday custom report output:

```

<wd:Report_Entry>
  <wd:Dependents_Group>
    <wd:Name>Megan McNeil</wd:Name>
    <wd:Age>25</wd:Age>
    <wd:Relationship wd:Descriptor="Child">
      <wd:ID wd:type="WID">7507df6a99664ce7bc0cb902cf370543</wd:ID>
      <wd:ID wd:type="Relationship_ID">Child</wd:ID>
    </wd:Relationship>
  </wd:Dependents_Group>
</wd:Report_Entry>

```

Inside each <wd:Report_Entry>, the target value Relationship_ID resides under:

wd:Dependents_Group

wd:Relationship

wd:ID (wd:type="Relationship_ID")

When writing the template:

```
<xsl:template match="wd:Report_Entry">
```

XSLT uses a relative XPath (starting with ./) to navigate from the matched node.

Therefore, the correct XPath should be:

```
/wd:Dependents_Group/wd:Relationship/wd:ID
```

That expression selects the wd:ID element so you can then test/extract where wd:type="Relationship_ID".

Why the other options are incorrect:

Option

Why Incorrect

A & B

These use an equality test incorrectly inside the XPath expression - they would not return the node value and are syntactically invalid for value extraction.

C

Missing ./ - would still work in many cases, but Workday XSLT best practice is to use relative paths when inside a match.

Workday Pro Integration guidance for RaaS/XSLT stresses:

Always scope node selection relative to the current context tree using prefix#qualified XPath expressions.

Reference: Workday Pro: Integrations - XSLT for Workday XML (Namespaces, Context Node, Relationship ID Extraction)W3C

XSLT Specification - Relative XPath from context node

NEW QUESTION # 21

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