

Workday-Pro-Integrations Latest Exam Registration | Workday-Pro-Integrations Pass Test Guide



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Workday Workday-Pro-Integrations Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<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.
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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

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.

Reference 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 # 33

Your manager has asked for a value on their dashboard for how many days away the birthdays are of their direct reports. The format of the output should be [Worker's Name]'s birthday is in [X] days, where you must calculate the number of days until a Worker's next birthday. An example output is "Logan McNeil's birthday is in 103 days." Which calculated field functions do you need to accomplish this?

- A. Format Date, Increment or Decrement Date, Extract Single Instance, Format Text
- **B. Date Difference, Format Number, Text Constant, Concatenate Text**
- C. Increment or Decrement Date, Format Number, Text Constant, Concatenate Text
- D. Build Date, Format Date, Extract Single Instance, Format Text

Answer: B

Explanation:

Implementation:

D). Increment or Decrement Date, Format Number, Text Constant, Concatenate Text: Incorrect. Increment or Decrement Date can't directly calculate days to a future birthday without additional complexity; Date Difference is more appropriate.

Use Date Difference to calculate days from today to the next birthday (adjusting the year dynamically with additional logic if needed).

Apply Format Number to ensure the result is a clean integer.

Use Text Constant for static text ("s birthday is in " and " days").

Use Concatenate Text to combine Worker Name, static text, and the formatted number.

Reference from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

Workday Calculated Fields: Section on "Date Functions" explains Date Difference for calculating time spans.

Report Writer Fundamentals: Covers Concatenate Text and Text Constant for string building in reports.

Explanation:

The requirement is to create a calculated field for a dashboard that displays a worker's name and the number of days until their next birthday in the format "[Worker's Name]'s birthday is in [X] days" (e.g., "Logan McNeil's birthday is in 103 days"). This involves calculating the difference between today's date and the worker's next birthday, then formatting the output as a text string. Let's break down the necessary functions:

Date Difference: To calculate the number of days until the worker's next birthday, you need to determine the difference between the current date and the worker's birthdate in the current or next year (whichever is upcoming). The Date Difference function calculates the number of days between two dates. In this case:

Use the worker's "Date of Birth" field (from the Worker business object).

Adjust the year of the birthdate to the current year or next year (if the birthday has already passed this year) using additional logic.

Calculate the difference from today's date to this adjusted birthday date. For example, if today is February 21, 2025, and Logan's birthday is June 4 (adjusted to June 4, 2025), Date Difference returns 103 days.

Format Number: The result of Date Difference is a numeric value (e.g., 103). To ensure it displays cleanly in the output string (without decimals or unnecessary formatting), Format Number can be used to convert it to a simple integer string (e.g., "103").

Text Constant:To build the output string, static text like "s birthday is in " and " days" is needed. The Text Constant function provides fixed text values to include in the final concatenated result.

Concatenate Text:The final step is to combine the worker's name (e.g., "Logan McNeil"), the static text, and the calculated days into one string. Concatenate Text merges multiple text values into a single output, such as "Logan McNeil" + "s birthday is in " + "103" + " days".

Option Analysis:

A . Format Date, Increment or Decrement Date, Extract Single Instance, Format Text: Incorrect. Format Date converts dates to strings but doesn't calculate differences. Increment or Decrement Date adjusts dates but isn't suited for finding days until a future event. Extract Single Instance is for multi-instance fields, not relevant here. Format Text adjusts text appearance, not numeric calculations.

B . Build Date, Format Date, Extract Single Instance, Format Text: Incorrect. Build Date creates a date from components, useful for setting the next birthday, but lacks the difference calculation. Format Date and Extract Single Instance don't apply to the core need.

C . Date Difference, Format Number, Text Constant, Concatenate Text: Correct. These functions cover calculating the days, formatting the number, adding static text, and building the final string.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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. Configure an integration map to map the phone type.
- B. Configure an integration field override to include phone type.
- C. Configure the phone type integration attribute.
- **D. Include the phone type integration field attribute.**

Answer: D

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 Attributes allow 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 the Integration Field Attributes section 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 # 35

Refer to the following scenario to answer the question below.

You need to configure a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration for your vendor. The connector requires the data initialization service (DIS).

The vendor requests additional formatting of the candidate Country field. For example, if a candidate's country is the United States of America, the output should show USA.

What steps do you follow to meet this request?

- A. Use an Evaluated Expression calculation and add it to the integration's report data source.
- B. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Population Eligibility.
- **C. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Maps.**
- D. Use the integration services to only output shortened country codes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario involves a Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration with the Data Initialization Service (DIS), where the vendor requires the "Country" field to be formatted differently (e.g., "United States of America" to "USA"). This is a data transformation requirement, and Core Connectors provide specific tools to handle such formatting. Let's evaluate the solution:

* Requirement: The vendor needs a shortened country code (e.g., "USA" instead of "United States of America") in the output file.

This involves transforming the delivered "Country" field value from the Candidate business object into a vendor-specific format.

* Integration Maps: In Workday Core Connectors, integration maps are used to transform or map field values from Workday's format to a vendor's required format. For example, you can create a map that replaces "United States of America" with "USA," "Canada" with "CAN," etc. This is configured via the

"Configure Integration Maps" related action on the integration system, allowing you to define a lookup table or rule-based transformation for the Country field.

* Option Analysis:

* A. Use an Evaluated Expression calculation and add it to the integration's report data source: Incorrect. While an Evaluate Expression calculated field could transform the value (e.g., if-then logic), Core Connectors don't directly use report data sources for output formatting.

Calculated fields are better suited for custom reports or EIBs, not Core Connector field mapping.

* B. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Population Eligibility: Incorrect.

This action filters the population of candidates included (e.g., based on eligibility criteria), not the formatting of individual fields like Country.

* C. Use the integration services to only output shortened country codes: Incorrect. Integration services define the dataset or events triggering the integration, not field-level formatting or transformations.

* D. Use the integration related action Configure Integration Maps: Correct. Integration maps are the standard Core Connector tool for transforming field values (e.g., mapping "United States of America" to "USA") to meet vendor requirements.

* Implementation:

* Navigate to the Core Connector: Candidate Outbound integration system.

* Use the related action Configure Integration Maps.

* Create a new map for the "Country" field (e.g., Source Value: "United States of America," Target Value: "USA").

* Apply the map to the Country field in the integration output.

* Test the output file to ensure the transformed value (e.g., "USA") appears correctly.

References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:

* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Maps" details how to transform field values for vendor-specific formatting.

* Integration System Fundamentals: Explains how Core Connectors handle data transformation through maps rather than calculated fields or services for field-level changes.

NEW QUESTION # 36

This is the XML file generated from a Core Connector; Positions integration.

When performing an XSLT Transformation on the Core Connector: Positions XML output file, you want to show a hyperlink of positions that are not available for hiring as an entry in the Message tab.

What are all the needed ETV items to meet the above requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Workday integrations, the Extension for Transformation and Validation (ETV) framework is used within XSLT transformations to apply validation and formatting rules to XML data, such as the output from a Core Connector (e.g., Positions integration). In this scenario, you need to perform an XSLT transformation on the Core Connector: Positions XML output file to display a hyperlink for positions that are not available for hiring as an entry in the Message tab. This requires configuring ETV attributes to ensure the data is present and correctly targeted for the hyperlink.

Here's why option B is correct:

Requirement Analysis: The requirement specifies showing a hyperlink for positions "not available for hiring." In the provided XML, the ps:Available_For_Hire field under ps:Position_Data indicates whether a position is available for hire (e.g., <ps:Available_For_Hire>true</ps:Available_For_Hire>). For positions where this is false, you need to create a message (hyperlink) in the Message tab, which typically requires linking to a Workday ID (WID) or other identifier.

ETV Attributes:

etv:required="true": This ensures that the ps:WID value under ps:Additional_Information is mandatory for the transformation. If the WID is missing, the transformation will fail or generate an error, ensuring that the hyperlink can be created only for valid positions with an associated WID.

etv:target="[ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID]": This specifies that the target of the transformation (e.g., the hyperlink) should be the WID value found at ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID in the XML. This WID can be used to construct a hyperlink to the position in Workday, meeting the requirement to show a hyperlink for positions not available for hiring.

Context in XML: The XML shows ps:Additional_Information containing ps:WID (e.g., <ps:WID>73bd4d8562e04b1820f55818467905b</ps:WID>), which is a unique identifier for the position. By targeting this WID with etv:target, you ensure the hyperlink points to the correct position record in Workday when ps:Available_For_Hire is false.

Why not the other options?

A .

`etv:minLength="0"`

`etv:targetWID="[ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID]"`

`etv:minLength="0"` allows the WID to be empty or have zero length, which contradicts the need for a valid WID to create a hyperlink. It does not ensure the data is present, making it unsuitable. Additionally, `etv:targetWID` is not a standard ETV attribute; the correct attribute is `etv:target`, making this option incorrect.

C .

`etv:minLength="0"`

`etv:target="[ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID]"`

Similar to option A, `etv:minLength="0"` allows the WID to be empty, which does not meet the requirement for a mandatory WID to create a hyperlink. This makes it incorrect, as the hyperlink would fail if the WID is missing.

D .

`etv:required="true"`

`etv:targetWID="[ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID]"`

While `etv:required="true"` ensures the WID is present, `etv:targetWID` is not a standard ETV attribute. The correct attribute is `etv:target`, making this option syntactically incorrect and unsuitable for the transformation.

To implement this in XSLT for a Workday integration:

Use the ETV attributes from option B (`etv:required="true"` and `etv:target="[ps:Additional_Information/ps:WID]"`) within your XSLT template to validate and target the ps:WID for positions where ps:Available_For_Hire is false. This ensures the transformation generates a valid hyperlink in the Message tab, linking to the position's WID in Workday.

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Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: Section on "ETV in XSLT Transformations" - Details the use of ETV attributes like required and target for validating and targeting data in Workday XML, including handling identifiers like WID for hyperlinks.

Workday Core Connector and EIB Guide: Chapter on "XML Transformations" - Explains how to use ETV attributes in XSLT to process position data, including creating messages or hyperlinks based on conditions like Available_For_Hire.

Workday Integration System Fundamentals: Section on "ETV for Message Generation" - Covers applying ETV attributes to generate hyperlinks in the Message tab, ensuring data integrity and correct targeting of Workday identifiers like WID.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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