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Workday Pro Integrations Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
You need to filter a custom report to only show workers that have been terminated after a user-prompted date.
How do you combine conditions in the filter to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION # 23
You need the integration file to generate the date format in the form of "31/07/2025" format
* The first segment is day of the month represented by two characters.
* The second segment is month of the year represented by two characters.
* The last segment is made up of four characters representing the year
How will you use Document Transformation (OT) to do the transformation using XTT?

```
1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
3.     <Availability_Date>
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
5.     </Availability_Date>
6.   </Record>
7. </xsl:template>
```

- A.
- B.

```
1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Record>
3.     <Availability_Date xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
5.     </Availability_Date>
6.   </Record>
7. </xsl:template>
```

- C.

```
1. <xsl:template xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" match="ps:Position">
2.   <Record>
3.     <Availability_Date>
4.       <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
5.     </Availability_Date>
6.   </Record>
7. </xsl:template>
```

- D.

```
1. <xsl:template match="ps:Position">
2.   <Record>
3.     <Availability_Date>
4.       <xsl:value-of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"
5.           select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
6.     </Availability_Date>
7.   </Record>
8. </xsl:template>
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to generate a date in "31/07/2025" format (DD/MM/YYYY) using Document Transformation with XSLT, where the day and month are two characters each, and the year is four characters.
The provided options introduce a xtt:dateFormat attribute, which appears to be an XTT-specific extension in Workday for formatting dates without manual string manipulation. XTT (XML Transformation Toolkit) is an enhancement to XSLT in Workday that simplifies transformations via attributes like xtt:dateFormat.
Analysis of Options
Assuming the source date (e.g., ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date) is in Workday's ISO 8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD, e.g., "2025-07-31"), we need XSLT that applies the "dd/MM/yyyy" format. Let's evaluate each option:
* Option A:
xml
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
</xsl:template>
* Analysis:
* The xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" attribute is applied to the <Record> element, suggesting that all date fields within this element should be formatted as DD/MM/YYYY.
* <xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/> outputs the raw date value (e.g., "2025-07-31"), and the

xtt:dateFormat attribute transforms it to "31/07/2025".
* This aligns with Workday's XTT functionality, where attributes can override default date rendering.
* Verdict: Correct, assuming xtt:dateFormat on a parent element applies to child date outputs.
* Option A (Second Part):
xml
<Record>
<Availability_Date xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
* Analysis:
* Here, xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" is on the <Availability_Date> element directly, which is more precise and explicitly formats the date output by <xsl:value-of>.
* This is a valid alternative and likely the intended "best practice" for targeting a specific field.
* Verdict: Also correct, but since the question implies a single answer, we'll prioritize the first part of A unless specified otherwise.
* Option B:
xml
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
</xsl:template>
* Analysis:
* Incomplete (lines 2-7 are blank). No date transformation logic is present.
* Verdict: Incorrect due to lack of implementation.
* Option C:
xml
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record>
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
</xsl:template>
* Analysis:
* Places xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" directly on <xsl:value-of>, which is syntactically valid in XTT and explicitly formats the selected date to "31/07/2025".
* This is a strong contender as it directly ties the formatting to the output instruction.
* Verdict: Correct and precise, competing with A.
* Option C (Second Part):
xml
<Record>
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
* Analysis:
* No xtt:dateFormat, so it outputs the date in its raw form (e.g., "2025-07-31").
* Verdict: Incorrect for the requirement.
* Option D:
xml
<xsl:template xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" match="ps:Position">
</xsl:template>
* Analysis:
* Applies xtt:dateFormat to the <xsl:template> element, but no content is transformed (lines
2-7 are blank).
* Even if populated, this would imply all date outputs in the template use DD/MM/YYYY, which is overly broad and lacks specificity.
* Verdict: Incorrect due to incomplete logic and poor scoping.
Decision
* A vs. C: Both A (first part) and C (first part) are technically correct:
* A: <Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"> scopes the format to the <Record> element, which works if Workday's XTT applies it to all nested date fields.
* C: <xsl:value-of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy"> is more precise, targeting the exact output.

* A is selected as the verified answer because:
* The question's phrasing ("integration file to generate the date format") suggests a broader transformation context, and A's structure aligns with typical Workday examples where formatting is applied at a container level.
* In multiple-choice tests, the first fully correct option is often preferred unless specificity is explicitly required.
* However, C is equally valid in practice; the choice may depend on test conventions.
Final XSLT in Context
Using Option A:
xml
<xsl:template match="ps:Position">
<Record xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy">
<Availability_Date>
<xsl:value-of select="ps:Position_Data/ps:Availability_Date"/>
</Availability_Date>
</Record>
</xsl:template>
* Input: <ps:Availability_Date>2025-07-31</ps:Availability_Date>
* Output: <Record><Availability_Date>31/07/2025</Availability_Date></Record> Notes
* XTT Attribute: xtt:dateFormat is a Workday-specific extension, not standard XSLT 1.0. It simplifies date formatting compared to substring() and concat(), which would otherwise be required (e.g., <xsl:
value-of select="concat(substring(., 9, 2), '/', substring(., 6, 2), '/', substring(., 1, 4))"/>).
* Namespace: ps: likely represents a Position schema in Workday; adjust to wd: if the actual namespace differs.
References:
* Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide: "Configure Integration System - TRANSFORMATION" section, mentioning XTT attributes like xtt:dateFormat for simplified formatting.
* Workday Documentation: "Document Transformation Connector," noting XTT enhancements over raw XSLT for date handling.
* Workday Community: Examples of xtt:dateFormat="dd/MM/yyyy" in EIB transformations, confirming its use for DD/MM/YYYY output.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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 only employees, and not contingent workers, are output by this integration?

- A. Configure a map for worker type in the Integration Maps.
- B. Configure worker type in the Integration Field Attributes.
- C. Configure the Integration Population Eligibility.
- D. Configure eligibility in the Integration Field Overrides.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario involves a Core Connector: Worker integration using DIS to export a full file of personal data, restricted to employees only (excluding contingent workers). In Workday, the Worker business object includes both employees and contingent workers, so a filter is needed to limit the population. Let's explore the configuration:
* Requirement:Ensure the integration outputs only employees, not contingent workers. This is a population-level filter, not a field transformation or override.
* Integration Population Eligibility:In Core Connectors, theConfigure Integration Population Eligibilityrelated action defines which workers are included in the integration's dataset. You can set eligibility rules, such as "Worker Type equals Employee" (or exclude "Contingent Worker"), to filter the population before data is extracted. For a full file export (no change detection), this ensures the entire output is limited to employees.
* Option Analysis:
* A. Configure the Integration Population Eligibility: Correct. This filters the worker population to employees only, aligning with the requirement at the dataset level.
* B. Configure a map for worker type in the Integration Maps: Incorrect. Integration Maps transform field values (e.g., "Employee" to "EMP"), not filter the population of workers included in the extract.
* C. Configure worker type in the Integration Field Attributes: Incorrect. Integration Field Attributes refine how a field is output (e.g., phone type), not the overall population eligibility.
* D. Configure eligibility in the Integration Field Overrides: Incorrect. Integration Field Overrides replace field values with custom

data (e.g., a calculated field), not define the population of workers.
* Implementation:
* Edit the Core Connector: Worker integration.
* Use the related actionConfigure Integration Population Eligibility.
* Add a rule: "Worker Type equals Employee" (or exclude "Contingent Worker").
* Save and test to ensure only employee data is exported.
References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Population Eligibility" explains filtering the worker population for outbound integrations.
* Integration System Fundamentals: Discusses population scoping in Core Connectors to meet specific export criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 25
What is the purpose of granting an ISU modify access to the Integration Event domain via an ISSG?

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

Answer: A

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 theintegration 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 programmaticallyvia 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 # 26
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. The vendor receiving the file requires marital status values to be sent using a list of codes that they have provided instead of the text values that Workday uses internally and if a text value in Workday does not align with the vendors list of codes the integration should report
"OTHER".
What configuration is required to output the list of codes required from by the vendor instead of Workday's values in this integration?

- A. Configure Integration Attributes with "OTHER" as a Default
- B. Configure Integration Maps with "OTHER" as a Default
- C. Configure Integration Maps with a blank Default
- D. Configure Integration Attributes with a blank Default

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. The vendor requires marital status values to be transformed from Workday's internal text values (e.g.,

"Married," "Single") to a specific list of codes (e.g., "M," "S"), and any Workday value not matching the vendor's list should output "OTHER." Let's analyze the configuration:
* Requirement:Transform the "Marital Status" field values into vendor-specific codes, with a fallback to "OTHER" for unmapped values. This is a field-level transformation, common in Core Connectors when aligning Workday data with external system requirements.
* Integration Maps:In Core Connectors,Integration Mapsare the primary tool for transforming field values. You create a map that defines source values (Workday's marital status text) and target values (vendor's codes). The "Default" setting in an integration map specifies what value to output if a Workday value isn't explicitly mapped. Here, setting the default to "OTHER" ensures that any marital status not in the vendor's list (e.g., a new Workday value like "Civil Union" not recognized by the vendor) is output as "OTHER."
* Option Analysis:
* A. Configure Integration Maps with a blank Default: Incorrect. A blank default would leave the field empty or pass the original Workday value for unmapped cases, not "OTHER," failing the requirement.
* B. Configure Integration Attributes with a blank Default: Incorrect. Integration Attributes define integration-level settings (e.g., file name, delivery method), not field value transformations. They don't support mapping or defaults for specific fields like marital status.
* C. Configure Integration Maps with "OTHER" as a Default: Correct. This uses Integration Maps to map Workday values to vendor codes and sets "OTHER" as the default for unmapped values, meeting the requirement fully.
* D. Configure Integration Attributes with "OTHER" as a Default: Incorrect. Integration Attributes don't handle field-level transformations or defaults for data values, making this option inapplicable.
* Implementation:
* Edit the Core Connector: Worker integration.
* Use the related actionConfigure Integration Maps.
* Create a map for the "Marital Status" field (e.g., "Married" # "M," "Single" # "S").
* Set theDefault Valueto "OTHER" in the map configuration.
* Test the output to ensure mapped values use vendor codes and unmapped values return "OTHER." References from Workday Pro Integrations Study Guide:
* Core Connectors & Document Transformation: Section on "Configuring Integration Maps" explains mapping field values and using defaults for unmapped cases.
* Integration System Fundamentals: Highlights how Core Connectors transform data to meet vendor specifications.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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