# Workday.Workday-Prism-Analytics.v2026-01-24.q21

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**NEW QUESTION: 1**
A Prism data administrator needs to add an Explode stage to a derived dataset to create a new single-instance type field. What is the only field type you can select in the Explode stage?
**A.** Numeric
**B.** Multi-Instance
**C.** Single-Instance
**D.** Text
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, an Explode stage is used in a derived dataset to transform a multi-instance field into multiple rows, effectively creating single-instance fields for each instance. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the only field type you can select in the Explode stage is Multi-Instance (option B). A multi-instance field, often sourced from Workday data, contains multiple values for a single record (e.g., a list of certifications for a worker). The Explode stage "explodes" this field into separate rows, one for each instance, while converting the multi-instance fieldinto a single-instance field in the output. For example, if a worker has three certifications in a multi-instance field, the Explode stage would create three rows, each with a single certification value.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. Numeric: Numeric fields are single-instance by nature and cannot be exploded, as they do not contain multiple values.
* C. Single-Instance: Single-instance fields contain one value per record and cannot be used in an Explode stage, which requires a multi-instance field to operate.
* D. Text: While a Text field can be single or multi-instance, the Explode stage specifically requires a Multi-Instance field, not just any Text field.
The requirement for a Multi-Instance field in the Explode stage ensures that the transformation can properly expand the data into multiple rows as intended.

References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Using the Explode Stage in Derived Datasets Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Handling Multi- Instance Fields with Explode Stages

**NEW QUESTION: 2**
A Prism data administrator combined data from multiple sources down to a final derived dataset, including current worker data. There is a new requirement to append historical worker data to the dataset in a uniform layout. The historical worker data includes some, but not all, fields that align withthe current worker data.
Using current worker data as the primary pipeline, how can the historical worker data points be brought in?
**A.** Add a Join stage with a Right Outer Join.
**B.** Add a Union stage.
**C.** Add a Join stage with a Left Outer Join.
**D.** Add a Join stage with an Inner Join.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, when the goal is to append data from one dataset to another in a uniform layout, such as combining current worker data with historical worker data, a Union stage is the appropriate transformation. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, a Union stage is used to append rows from one pipeline to another, stacking the data vertically while aligning fields based on their names and types. In this scenario, the current worker data (primary pipeline) and historical worker data (secondary pipeline) share some fields, and a Union stage will combine the rows from both datasets into a single dataset. Fields that exist in one pipeline but not the other will have NULL values for the rows where they are not present, ensuring a uniform layout without losing data.
The other options are not suitable for this requirement:
* A. Add a Join stage with a Right Outer Join: A Right Outer Join would include all rows from the historical worker data and only matching rows from the current worker data, which does not align with the goal of appending all data in a uniform layout.
* C. Add a Join stage with a Left Outer Join: A Left Outer Join would include all rows from the current worker data and matching rows from the historical worker data, but this is not an append operation; it's a matching operation based on a join condition, which isn't specified here.
* D. Add a Join stage with an Inner Join: An Inner Join would only include rows where matches exist between the two datasets, potentially excluding non-matching historical or current worker data, which does not meet the requirement to append all data.
The Union stage is the correct approach to append historical worker data to the current worker data, ensuring all rows are included in a uniform layout, with NULLs filling in for missing fields.
References:

Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Using Union Stages to Append Data in Prism Analytics Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Combining Datasets with Union Operations

**NEW QUESTION: 3**
You are loading data into a table using the Data Change task. The field type in the source file is Numeric and the table field type is Text. What can you do to load the data?
**A.** Use a different source file, as the field types are incompatible.
**B.** Map the Numeric field to the table Text field.
**C.** Change the field type in the parsing stage from Numeric to Text.
**D.** Change the connection type for the data change task.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, the Data Change task is used to load data from a source file into a table, and it supports flexible field type mapping to accommodate differences between source and target field types.
According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, when the source file has a Numeric field type and the target table has a Text field type, you can map the Numeric field to the Text field in the Data Change task. Workday Prism Analytics automatically handles the conversion of Numeric values to Text during the data loading process, as Text fields can store Numeric values as strings without data loss.
The other options are not necessary or appropriate:
* A. Use a different source file, as the field types are incompatible: The field types are not incompatible; Prism supports mapping Numeric to Text, making a new source file unnecessary.
* C. Change the field type in the parsing stage from Numeric to Text: The parsing stage defines how the source file is interpreted, but changing the source field type is not required since the mapping handles the conversion.
* D. Change the connection type for the data change task: The connection type (e.g., file upload or Workday report) is unrelated to field type compatibility and does not address the issue.
By mapping the Numeric field to the Text field in the Data Change task, the data can be successfully loaded, leveraging Prism's built-in type conversion capabilities to ensure compatibility.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Field Type Mapping in Data Change Tasks Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Handling Field Type Conversions in Data Loading

**NEW QUESTION: 4**
You have published a derived dataset to build a Prism data source. For reports using this Prism data source, when is data updated?
**A.** At republish of the datasource only.

**B.** At reimport into tables and republish of the datasource.
**C.** At reimport into tables only.
**D.** At report runtime.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, a published Prism data source (PDS) contains a snapshot of data from a derived dataset at the time of publishing. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, for reports using a Prism data source, the data is updated at reimport into tables and republish of the datasource (option B). A derived dataset typically sources data from underlying tables (via import stages), and any updates to the source data require two steps: (1) reimporting the updated data into the tables (e.g., via a Data Change task), and (2) republishing the derived dataset to refresh the Prism data source with the new data.
Reports using the PDS will reflect the updated data only after both steps are completed, as the data source is a static snapshot until republished.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. At republish of the datasource only: Republishing alone does not update the data if the underlying tables have not been reimported with new data; both steps are necessary.
* C. At reimport into tables only: Reimporting into tables updates the source data, but the PDS remains unchanged until the dataset is republished.
* D. At report runtime: Reports do not dynamically update the PDS at runtime; they use the data as it exists in the PDS at the time of the last publish.
The combination of reimporting into tables and republishing the data source ensures that reports reflect the most current data.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Topic: Data Update Process for Prism Data Sources Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Subtopic: Refreshing Data in Prism Data Sources for Reporting

**NEW QUESTION: 5**
A report that uses a Prism data source that you created has a brand new requirement that Expense Partner by Location should only see expense reports for workers for the locations they support. Given that you have the Location Hierarchy (instance) field in your dataset used for publishing, how can you adjust to meet the requirement?
**A.** Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update the Securing Entities and then republish the PDS.
**B.** Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update row-level security and then republish the PDS.
**C.** Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update row-level security.
**D.** Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update the Securing Entities.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, restricting access to specific rows in a Prism data source (PDS) based on afield like Location Hierarchy for users such as Expense Partners requires implementing row-level security.
According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, to meet the requirement that Expense Partners only see expense reports for the locations they support, you should run the Edit Data Source Security task to update row-level security and then republish the PDS (option B).
The Location Hierarchy (instance) field in the dataset can be used to define row-level security rules, ensuring that each Expense Partner only sees data for their assigned locations. The Edit Data Source Security task allows you to configure row-level security by mapping the Location Hierarchy field to the user's security profile (e.g., their assigned locations). After updating the security settings, republishing the Prism data source is necessary to apply the changes, ensuring the updated security rules take effect in the reports that use the data source.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update the Securing Entities and then republish the PDS:
Securing Entities are used to control overall access to the data source (e.g., via security domains), not to restrict data at the row level based on a field like Location Hierarchy.
* C. Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update row-level security: While updating row-level security is correct, the changes will not take effect in reports until the data source is republished, making this option incomplete.
* D. Run the Edit Data Source Security task to update the Securing Entities: As with option A, updating Securing Entities does not address row-level security for location-based restrictions.
Updating row-level security and republishing the PDS ensures that Expense Partners only see the relevant expense reports, meeting the requirement while maintaining security governance.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Security and Governance in Prism, Topic:
Implementing Row-Level Security in Prism Data Sources
Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Security and Governance in Prism, Subtopic: Configuring Row-Level Security for Location-Based Access

**NEW QUESTION: 6**
You explode the Language Skills multi-instance field on your derived dataset and you want to change the business object that the new Language Skills Exploded instance field is mapped to. What steps should you take?
**A.** Select from the list of suggested BO values in the Explode stage configuration.
**B.** Click on the Related Actions next to the business object in the insight panel.
**C.** Add a Manage Fields before the Explode stage and modify the business object.
**D.** Add a Manage Fields after the Explode stage and modify the business object.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Workday Prism Analytics, the Explode stage transforms a multi-instance field (e.g., Language Skills) into multiple rows, creating a new single-instance field (e.g., Language Skills Exploded). The resulting field inherits the business object (BO) mapping from the original multi-instance field, but this mapping can be modified if needed. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, to change the business object that the new Language Skills Exploded instance field is mapped to, you should add a Manage Fields stage after the Explode stage and modify the business object (option D).

The Manage Fields stage allows you to edit field properties, including the business object mapping, for the exploded field. After the Explode stage creates the new single-instance field, the Manage Fields stage can be used to reassign the business object by selecting a different Workday business object (e.g., changing from a generic object to a specific one like "Language"). This step ensures the field is mapped correctly for downstream reporting or integration with Workday reports.

The other options are incorrect:

* A. Select from the list of suggested BO values in the Explode stage configuration: The Explode stage does not provide an option to modify business object mappings during its configuration; it focuses on exploding the multi-instance field.
* B. Click on the Related Actions next to the business object in the insight panel: The insight panel provides metadata insights but does not allow direct modification of business object mappings for fields.
* C. Add a Manage Fields before the Explode stage and modify the business object: Modifying the business object before the Explode stage affects the original multi-instance field, but the Explode stage will still create the new field with the inherited mapping, so this does not achieve the goal.

Adding a Manage Fields stage after the Explode stage is the correct approach to modify the business object mapping of the new exploded field.

References:

Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Managing Field Properties After Explode Stages Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Modifying Business Object Mappings in Derived Datasets

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

You are adding a Join stage and choose Join type of Left Outer Join, causing Workday to search for a matching row in the imported pipeline. What happens if no matching rows exist?

**A.** A duplicate row will be generated.

**B.** The row will be omitted.

**C.** Included fields from the imported pipeline will have NULL values.

**D.** Included fields from both pipelines will have NULL values.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Workday Prism Analytics, a Left Outer Join in a Join stage includes all rows from the primary pipeline (the left pipeline) and attempts to match them with rows from the imported pipeline (the right pipeline) based on the join condition. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, if no matching rows exist in the imported pipeline for a given row in the primary pipeline, the row from the primary pipeline is still included in the output, but the fields from the imported pipeline will have NULL values. This behavior ensures that all data from the primary pipeline is retained, while the absence of a match in the imported pipeline is represented by NULLs for the corresponding fields.

The other options are incorrect:

* A. A duplicate row will be generated: A Left Outer Join does not generate duplicate rows; duplicates would occur only if multiple matches exist in the imported pipeline, which is not the case here.
* B. The row will be omitted: In a Left Outer Join, rows from the primary pipeline are never omitted, even if no match is found; this behavior is specific to an Inner Join.
* D. Included fields from both pipelines will have NULL values: Only the fields from the imported pipeline will have NULL values; the fields from the primary pipeline retain their original values.

This behavior of Left Outer Join ensures that all records from the primary pipeline are preserved, with NULLs indicating the absence of matching data from the imported pipeline.

References:

Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Join Types and Their Behaviors in Prism Analytics Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Configuring Join Stages in Derived Datasets

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

What is the primary purpose of window functions in Prism?

**A.** To provide row-level access control.

**B.** To manipulate strings and dates within a query.

**C.** To filter rows based on specified conditions.

**D.** To perform calculations across a set of rows related to the current row while partitioning the data.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Window functions in Workday Prism Analytics are a powerful feature used in dataset transformations to perform advanced calculations. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the primary purpose of window functions is to perform calculations across a set of rows related to the current row while partitioning the data. These functions allow users to compute values such as running totals, rankings, or aggregations (e.g., SUM, COUNT, RANK) within a defined "window" of rows, which can be partitioned by specific

columns and ordered as needed. Window functions operate withoutcollapsing the dataset (unlike group-by aggregations), preserving the original row structure while adding calculated results.
The other options do not describe the purpose of window functions:
A: To provide row-level access control: Row-level access control is managed through security domains and policies, not window functions.
B: To manipulate strings and dates within a query: String and date manipulations are handled by other functions (e.g., CONCAT, DATEADD), not window functions.
C: To filter rows based on specified conditions: Filtering is achieved using WHERE clauses or filter stages, not window functions.
Window functions are essential for complex analytical calculations, such as ranking employees within a department or calculating cumulative totals, making them a key tool in Prism's data transformation capabilities.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Using Window Functions in Dataset Transformations Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Advanced Calculations with Window Functions

**NEW QUESTION: 9**
The Prism use case is to classify workers based on their pay. You must create a field that evaluates worker pay and returns a value that represents various pay ranges. How would you add this field for inclusion on the Prism data source?
**A.** Add the additional field to your raw data before you ingest into Prism.
**B.** Create a derived dataset and build a CASE calculated field to classify workers against their pay.
**C.** Build a CASE calculated field function on the TBL directly to ease later transformation.
**D.** Build an Evaluate Expression calculated field on your final Prism business object to evaluate workers against their pay.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, classifying workers into pay ranges based on their pay requires creating a new field that evaluates the pay values and assigns them to defined ranges (e.g., "Low," "Medium," "High").
According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the recommended approach is to create a derived dataset (DDS) and build a CASE calculated field to classify workers against their pay (option B). The CASE function in a calculated field allows users to define conditional logic (e.g., CASE WHEN pay
< 50000 THEN "Low" WHEN pay < 100000 THEN "Medium" ELSE "High" END), which is ideal for creating pay range classifications. This calculated field is added within a deriveddataset, which can then be published as a Prism data source, making the new field available for reporting and analytics.
The other options are not optimal:

* A. Add the additional field to your raw data before you ingest into Prism: Modifying raw data outside Prism is unnecessary and less flexible, as Prism's transformation capabilities (like CASE) are designed for such tasks.
* C. Build a CASE calculated field function on the TBL directly to ease later transformation: Calculated fields cannot be created directly on a table (TBL) in Prism Analytics; they must be defined in a derived dataset.
* D. Build an Evaluate Expression calculated field on your final Prism business object to evaluate workers against their pay: Prism Analytics does not use "Prism business objects" for calculated fields, and "Evaluate Expression" is not a standard function; this option is not applicable.
Using a CASE calculated field in a derived dataset provides a flexible and maintainable way to classify workers by pay ranges, ensuring the field is included in the final Prism data source.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Creating Calculated Fields with CASE Functions Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Classifying Data Using Calculated Fields in Derived Datasets

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

Why should you include Workday instance field types in the Workday report that you use to import data into Prism?



**A.** The final Prism datasource can support drilling into Workday objects.
**B.** Performance is improved in the final Prism datasource when published.
**C.** Unions are more easily performed with instance field types.
**D.** Joins are more easily performed with instance field types.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When importing data into Workday Prism Analytics from a Workday report, including Workday instance field types in the report is critical for enabling specific functionality in the resulting Prism data source.
According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, including instance field types allows the final Prism data source to support drilling into Workday objects. Instance field types represent references to Workday business objects (e.g., Worker, Position, or Organization), and including them in the report ensures that the Prism data source retains the ability to navigate to these objects within Workday's reporting and analytics framework. This enables users to perform drill-down actions, such as accessing detailed object data directly from Prism visualizations or reports.
The other options do not accurately reflect the primary benefit of including instance field types:
* B. Performance is improved in the final Prism datasource when published: Instance field types do not directly impact the performance of the published data source; performance is more influenced by data volume and indexing.

* C. Unions are more easily performed with instance field types: Unions depend on schema compatibility, not instance field types, which are specific to Workday object references.
* D. Joins are more easily performed with instance field types: While instance field types can be used in joins, their primary purpose is to enable object navigation, not to simplify join operations.
By including instance field types, the Prism data source gains enhanced interactivity, allowing users to leverage Workday's object model for deeper analysis and navigation.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Integrating Prism with Workday Reports, Topic:
Workday Report Field Types and Prism Integration
Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Subtopic: Enabling Drill-Down Capabilities in Prism Data Sources

**NEW QUESTION: 11**
You want your derived dataset to only show rows that meet the following criteria: Agent ID is not null AND Location is Dallas OR Location is Montreal. How can you achieve this?
**A.** By adding a Manage Fields stage.
**B.** By using Simple Filter conditions.
**C.** By using Advanced Filter conditions.
**D.** By creating a Custom Example.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, filtering a derived dataset to meet specific criteria involving multiple conditions with mixed logical operators (AND, OR) requires careful configuration. The criteria here are: Agent ID is not null AND (Location is Dallas OR Location is Montreal). According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, this can be achieved by using Advanced Filter conditions (option C).
A Simple Filter in Prism Analytics allows for basic conditions with a single operator ("If All" for AND, "If Any" for OR), but it cannot handle nested logic like AND combined with OR in a single filter. For example, a Simple Filter with "If All" would require all conditions to be true (Agent ID is not null AND Location is Dallas AND Location is Montreal), which is too restrictive. A Simple Filter with "If Any" would include rows where any condition is true (Agent ID is not null OR Location is Dallas OR Location is Montreal), which is too broad. The Advanced Filter, however, allows for complex expressions with nested logic, such as ISNOTNULL(Agent_ID) AND (Location = "Dallas" OR Location = "Montreal"), ensuring the correct rows are included.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. By adding a Manage Fields stage: The Manage Fields stage modifies field properties (e.g., type, visibility) but does not filter rows based on conditions.
* B. By using Simple Filter conditions: As explained, a Simple Filter cannot handle the combination of AND and OR logic required for this criteria.

* D. By creating a Custom Example: Custom Examples are used to provide sample data for testing, not to filter rows in a dataset.
Using Advanced Filter conditions allows for the precise application of the required logic to filter the dataset accurately.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Filtering Data in Derived Datasets Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Using Advanced Filters for Complex Conditions

**NEW QUESTION: 12**
A Prism administrator wants to hide a field that contains employee salary information but still allow the Prism data writers to view average salaries for employees by cost center. What is the reason for hiding this field?
**A.** To protect sensitive data.
**B.** To hide Prism-calculated fields used for interim processing.
**C.** To hide unpopulated or sparse data fields.
**D.** To use computed values instead of base values.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, hiding a field is a common practice to control access to sensitive information while still allowing necessary analytics to be performed. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the primary reason for hiding a field like employee salary information is to protect sensitive data. Employee salary is considered personally identifiable information (PII) or sensitive data, and hiding the field ensures that individual salary details are not exposed to unauthorized users or in published data sources. However, by hiding the field, Prism data writers can still use it in calculations-such as computing the average salary by cost center-because hidden fields remain accessible for transformation and aggregation purposes within the dataset but are not visible in the final output or to end users of the published data source.
The other options do not align with the scenario:
* B. To hide Prism-calculated fields used for interim processing: The salary field is a base field, not a calculated field used for interim processing, so this reason does not apply.
* C. To hide unpopulated or sparse data fields: There is no indication that the salary field is unpopulated or sparse; the concern is about its sensitivity, not its data quality.
* D. To use computed values instead of base values: Hiding the field does not inherently involve replacing it with computed values; the goal is to restrict visibility while still allowing computations like averages.
Hiding the salary field protects sensitive data while enabling aggregated analytics, aligning with Prism's security and governance capabilities.
References:

Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Security and Governance in Prism, Topic:
Managing Field Visibility for Data Protection
Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Security and Governance in Prism, Subtopic: Handling Sensitive Data in Datasets

**NEW QUESTION: 13**
When using a window function to calculate averages in Prism, what field type must the function operate on?
**A.** Text
**B.** Boolean
**C.** Numeric
**D.** Date
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, window functions are used to perform calculations across a set of rows, such as calculating averages with a function like AVG. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the AVG window function, which computes the average, must operate on a fieldof type Numeric.
This is because averaging requires numerical values to perform arithmetic operations (e.g., summing the values and dividing by the count of rows). Non-numeric field types, such as Text or Date, cannot be averaged, and Boolean fields (true/false) are not suitable for this type of calculation. For example, a window function like AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department) would calculate the average salary per department, where "salary" must be a Numeric field.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. Text: Text fields cannot be used for arithmetic operations like averaging.
* B. Boolean: Boolean fields (true/false) are not suitable for calculating averages.
* D. Date: Date fields cannot be directly averaged; they require conversion to a numeric representation (e.
g., days since a reference date) first.
The requirement for a Numeric field type ensures that the AVG window function can perform the necessary mathematical computations accurately.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Window Functions and Field Type Requirements Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Using AVG in Window Functions

**NEW QUESTION: 14**
You accidentally delete a Prism calculated field that is used in other Prism calculated fields or conditions.
What is a possible outcome?

**A.** The system will automatically reverse the deletion because the field is referenced elsewhere.
**B.** Any calculated field referencing the deleted field defaults to zero.
**C.** Errors will result in any stage or calculated field that references the field.
**D.** The system will automatically adjust any dependencies accordingly.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, calculated fields are often interdependent, with one calculated field referencing another in its expression or being used in conditions within a dataset's transformation stages. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, if a calculated field is deleted while other calculated fields or conditions depend on it, the system does not automatically handle the dependency. Instead, this deletion will cause errors in any stage or calculated field that references the deleted field. These errors occur because the dependent calculations or conditions can no longer resolve the reference to the deleted field, leading to failures in the dataset's transformation pipeline or when the dataset is processed or published.
The other options are incorrect:
A: The system will automatically reverse the deletion because the field is referenced elsewhere: Prism Analytics does not have an automatic reversal mechanism for deletions; users must manually restore the field if needed.
B: Any calculated field referencing the deleted field defaults to zero: The system does not default to zero; it will instead throw an error due to the unresolved reference.
D: The system will automatically adjust any dependencies accordingly: Prism does not automatically adjust dependencies; the user must manually update the dependent fields or conditions to resolve the issue.
The resulting errors highlight the importance of carefully managing dependencies when deleting calculated fields, ensuring that all references are updated or removed to avoid disruptions in the dataset's transformation logic.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Managing Calculated Fields and Dependencies Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Impact of Deleting Calculated Fields on Dataset Transformations

**NEW QUESTION: 15**
A Prism data writer needs to create a new Prism calculated field on a derived dataset using the CASE function. When creating a calculated field, what symbol do you use to view a list of fields that you can select from in the dataset?
**A.** [
**B.** (
**C.** #
**D.** {
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, when creating a calculated field in a derived dataset, users often need to reference existing fields in the dataset within their expressions, such as in a CASE function. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, to view and select from a list of available fields in the dataset while building a calculated field expression, the user types the [ symbol (left square bracket). This symbol triggers a dropdown list of all fields in the dataset, allowing the user to select the desired field without manually typing its name, reducing the risk of errors. For example, typing [ and selecting a field like "Employee_ID" will insert [Employee_ID] into the expression, which can then be used in the CASE function logic.
The other symbols do not serve this purpose:
* B. (: Parentheses are used for grouping expressions or defining function parameters, not for field selection.
* C. #: The hash symbol is not used in Prism Analytics for field selection; it may be associated with other functionalities in different contexts.
* D. {: Curly braces are not used for field selection in Prism Analytics; they may be used in other systems for different purposes, such as templating.
The use of the [ symbol ensures an efficient and accurate way to reference fields in a calculated field expression, streamlining the creation process in Prism Analytics.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Creating Calculated Fields in Derived Datasets Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Using the Expression Editor for Calculated Fields

**NEW QUESTION: 16**
A custom report uses your recently published Prism data source, but you noticed a minor error in the published data. You need to delete the published rows to fix it. What happens to your custom report?
**A.** The report definition remains intact and will work after republishing.
**B.** The report definition will need to be manually recreated.
**C.** The report definition will be copied and a new version will appear after republishing.
**D.** The report definition will need to be edited to reflect changes.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, deleting published rows from a Prism data source (PDS) is a step taken to correct errors in the published data, often followed by republishing the dataset with corrected data. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, when you delete the published rows, the report definition remains intact and will work after republishing (option A). The custom report's definition, which is based on the Prism data source, is not affected by the deletion of published rows because the report definition references the data source's structure (e.g., fields and metadata), not the specific data rows. Once the dataset is

republished with the corrected data, the report will automatically reflect the updated data without requiring any changes to the report definition, assuming the structure of the data source remains the same.
The other options are incorrect:
* B. The report definition will need to be manually recreated: The report definition is not deleted or invalidated by deleting published rows, so recreation is not necessary.
* C. The report definition will be copied and a new version will appear after republishing: Workday does not automatically copy or version report definitions when a data source is republished.
* D. The report definition will need to be edited to reflect changes: No edits are required unless the structure of the data source (e.g., field names or types) changes, which is not indicated in this scenario.
The report definition's integrity is maintained, and it will function as expected after republishing the corrected data.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Topic: Impact of Data Source Updates on Reports Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Subtopic: Managing Data Corrections in Prism Data Sources



**NEW QUESTION: 17**
You want to remove data within a Prism data source without deleting any dependent custom reports. What task can you use to do this?
**A.** Inactivate Dataset
**B.** Delete Dataset
**C.** Unpublish Dataset
**D.** Delete Published Rows
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, removing data from a Prism data source (PDS) without affecting dependent custom reports requires a careful approach to preserve the data source's structure and dependencies.

According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the task to use is Delete Published Rows (option D). This task removes the data rows within the Prism data source while keeping the data source' s metadata (e.g., field definitions) and structure intact. Since custom reports depend on the data source's structure rather than the specific data rows, deleting the published rows will not break the reports. After deleting the rows, you can republish the dataset with updated data, and the reports will continue to function with the new data, assuming the structure remains unchanged.
The other options are incorrect:
* A. Inactivate Dataset: Inactivating a dataset disables it but does not remove data from the published data source, and it may still affect reports by making the data source inaccessible.
* B. Delete Dataset: Deleting the dataset entirely will also delete the Prism data source, breaking any dependent custom reports.
* C. Unpublish Dataset: Unpublishing the dataset removes the Prism data source, which will break dependent reports until the dataset is republished.
The Delete Published Rows task ensures that data is removed from the Prism data source without impacting the dependent custom reports, allowing for seamless data updates.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Topic: Managing Data in Prism Data Sources Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Subtopic: Removing Data Without Breaking Report Dependencies

**NEW QUESTION: 18**
You want to import a Workday custom report into the data catalog. You have already enabled it as a web service and enabled it for Prism Analytics. What other configuration is required?
**A.** It must be imported via sFTP.
**B.** It must be built as a matrix report.
**C.** It must be shared with or owned by the user importing the report.
**D.** It must be tagged with a Prism Analytics report tag.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To import a Workday custom report into the Prism Analytics Data Catalog, specific configurations are required to ensure the report is accessible and usable. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, in addition to enabling the report as a web service and enabling it for Prism Analytics, the report must be shared with or owned by the user who is performing the import. This security requirement ensures that only authorized users can access and import the report into the Data Catalog, aligning with Workday's configurable security model. The user must either be the owner of the report or have it shared with them through appropriate security permissions (e.g., via a security group or direct sharing).
The other options are incorrect:

* A. It must be imported via sFTP: Custom reports are imported directly through Workday's web service integration, not via sFTP, which is typically used for file-based data sources.
* B. It must be built as a matrix report: There is no requirement for the report to be a matrix report; Prism Analytics supports various report types, including advanced and simple reports, as long as they are properly configured.
* D. It must be tagged with a Prism Analytics report tag: Tagging is not a mandatory step for importing a report into the Data Catalog, though it may be used for organizational purposes. Ensuring that the report is shared with or owned by the importing user is a critical step to maintain security and governance during the integration process.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Integrating Prism with Workday Reports, Topic:
Importing Custom Reports into the Data Catalog
Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Datasets and Data Sources, Subtopic: Security Requirements for Report Integration

**NEW QUESTION: 19**
You want to create a Prism calculated field to change the field type to date data using the TO_DATE function.
The field from Workday is numeric data and you will use the Manage Fields stage to prepare the data for use in the function. What will you need to change about the field in the Manage Fields stage?
**A.** Output Type
**B.** Output Name
**C.** Input Type
**D.** Input Name
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, the TO_DATE function in a calculated field is used to convert a string or compatible data type into a date. However, in this scenario, the field from Workday is numeric, and the TO_DATE function typically requires a string input (e.g., a numeric value like 20230101 needs to be converted to a string like "20230101" before applying TO_DATE). According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, to prepare the numeric field for use with the TO_DATE function, you must first use a Manage Fields stage to change the field's Output Type to Text. The Manage Fields stage allows you to modify the field's properties, and changing the Output Type from Numeric to Text converts the numeric values into a string format that the TO_DATE function can then process (e.g., TO_DATE ([Field_Name], "YYYYMMDD")).
The other options are not relevant:
* B. Output Name: Changing the Output Name renames the field but does not address the field type compatibility required for the TO_DATE function.

* C. Input Type: The Manage Fields stage does not modify an "Input Type"; it adjusts the Output Type to transform the field as it moves through the pipeline.
* D. Input Name: There is no "Input Name" property in the Manage Fields stage; this option is not applicable.
By changing the Output Type to Text in the Manage Fields stage, the numeric field is converted to a string, making it compatible with the TO_DATE function for creating a date field in the calculated field.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Field Type Transformations for Calculated Fields Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Using Manage Fields for Data Type Conversions

**NEW QUESTION: 20**
What is a feature of using an sFTP connection on a data change task?
**A.** You can copy sFTP connections.
**B.** You can reuse an sFTP connection in multiple data change tasks.
**C.** You can import an XLSX file from an sFTP server.
**D.** You can select multiple target tables in the data change task.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, a secure File Transfer Protocol (sFTP) connection can be configured as a source for a Data Change task to import data into a table. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, a key feature of using an sFTP connection is that it can be reused across multiple Data Change tasks. Once an sFTP connection is defined in the Prism Analytics environment, it is stored and can be selected as the source connection for different Data Change tasks, promoting efficiency and consistency in data ingestion workflows. This reusability reduces the need to redefine connection parameters for each task, streamlining the configuration process.
The other options are not accurate:
* A. You can copy sFTP connections: While connections can be managed, there is no specific feature in Prism Analytics to "copy" sFTP connections as a distinct action.
* C. You can import an XLSX file from an sFTP server: While sFTP connections support various file formats (e.g., CSV), the ability to import XLSX files is not guaranteed and depends on the system's configuration, making this option less definitive.
* D. You can select multiple target tables in the data change task: A Data Change task is designed to load data into a single target table, not multiple tables simultaneously, regardless of the connection type.
The ability to reuse an sFTP connection across multiple Data Change tasks is a core feature that enhances the flexibility and scalability of data import processes in Prism Analytics.
References:

Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Data Prep and Transformation, Topic: Configuring Data Change Tasks with sFTP Connections Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Data Prep and Transformation, Subtopic: Managing Source Connections for Data Ingestion

**NEW QUESTION: 21**
A Prism data administrator is ready to create a Prism data source. As data is updated in Prism, the goal is to update the data in the Prism data source concurrently, enabling immediate incremental updates. How should the administrator create the Prism data source?
**A.** Create a table and select the Enable for Analysis checkbox.
**B.** Create a table and select Publish.
**C.** Publish a derived dataset with the Prism: Default to Dataset Access Domain.
**D.** Set Data Source Security on a derived dataset and select Publish.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In Workday Prism Analytics, creating a Prism data source that supports immediate incremental updates as data is updated in Prism requires a specific configuration. According to the official Workday Prism Analytics study path documents, the administrator should create a table and select the Enable for Analysis checkbox (option A). The "Enable for Analysis" option, when selected during table creation, allows the table to be used directly as a Prism data source with real-time updates. This setting ensures that as data in the table is updated (e.g., through a Data Change task), the changes are immediately reflected in the Prism data source, enabling incremental updates without the need for republishing. This is particularly useful for scenarios requiring near- real-time data availability in reporting or analytics.
The other options do not achieve the goal of immediate incremental updates:
* B. Create a table and select Publish: Publishing a table creates a static Prism data source, but updates to the table require republishing, which does not support immediate incremental updates.
* C. Publish a derived dataset with the Prism: Default to Dataset Access Domain: Publishing a derived dataset creates a data source, but updates to the underlying data require republishing the dataset, which is not concurrent or incremental.
* D. Set Data Source Security on a derived dataset and select Publish: Setting security and publishing a derived dataset follows the same process as option C, requiring republishing for updates, which does not meet the requirement for immediate updates.
Selecting the "Enable for Analysis" checkbox when creating a table ensures the Prism data source supports concurrent, incremental updates as data changes in Prism.
References:
Workday Prism Analytics Study Path Documents, Section: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Topic: Creating Prism Data Sources with Real-Time Updates Workday Prism Analytics Training Guide, Module: Publishing and Visualizing Data, Subtopic: Configuring Tables for Incremental Updates