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Workday Pro Prism Analytics Exam

Workday Workday-Prism-Analytics

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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: D

Explanation:

Delete Published Rows is the appropriate task because it clears the published row-level data from the Prism data source while retaining the published data source itself, including its field structure and report dependencies. This is important when the goal is to remove or refresh the existing data but preserve the stable object that custom reports reference. Since the Prism data source remains available with the same schema, dependent custom reports are not deleted and can continue to be used. After the rows are removed, a new or refreshed dataset can be published to the existing Prism data source, provided its data structure remains compatible with the source's established fields. This approach supports a controlled data-refresh process: remove the obsolete published content, load replacement data, and retain downstream reporting assets. Workday describes Prism Analytics as enabling users to combine and manage data for reporting and analysis; preserving the source definition while clearing its published records is consistent with that model. See Workday's [Prism Analytics overview](#) and its [Workday Community articles](#) for tenant-specific task documentation and security requirements.

QUESTION NO: 2

A Prism data administrator changes a Join stage to use a new imported pipeline. The prior imported pipeline is no longer connected to any stage, and a Stage Alert appears in View Dataset Lineage. What should the administrator do?

- A. Publish the derived dataset again.
- B. Add a Manage Fields stage to the disconnected pipeline.
- C. Delete the disconnected pipeline.
- D. Change the Join type to Full Outer Join.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Delete the disconnected pipeline. The alert identifies an unused branch in the dataset transformation configuration. Removing the obsolete imported pipeline restores a connected lineage and clears the alert. Republishing does not remove the disconnected configuration, and adding a Manage Fields stage does not make the unused pipeline part of the active transformation flow.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have two tables. One with employee data from Workday and another with learner data from an external system. Both tables have an Employee ID field.

In the Employee Data TBL, Employee ID is text.

	A Employee_ID	A Employee_Name
1	9738A	Emily Brown
2	1229B	Jane Lee
3	9783	Andrew Baker
4	9872A	Thomas Jones

In the Learner Data TBL, Employee ID is numeric.

	# Employee_ID	A Employee_Name	A Learner_Status
1	9872	Jessica Smith	Active
2	8742	Sarah Johnson	Active
3	9783	Andrew Baker	Non-Active
4	1973	David Wilson	Active

How can you prepare to join these tables, without the potential loss of data?

- A.** Import the Employee Data TBL into a DDS and change the field type of Employee ID from text to numeric using a Manage Fields stage.
- B.** Change the field type of Employee ID directly on the Employee Data TBL from text to numeric.
- C.** Change the field type of Employee ID directly on the Learner Data TBL from Numeric to Text.
- D.** Import the Learner Data TBL into a DDS and change the field type of Employee ID from numeric to text using a Manage Fields stage.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Import the Learner Data TBL into a DDS and change the field type of Employee ID from numeric to text using a Manage Fields stage. is correct because join keys should use compatible data types, and converting the numeric source value to text aligns it with the Employee Data TBL while preserving the identifier as represented in the Workday table. Employee IDs are identifiers rather than values intended for arithmetic. Treating them as text is particularly important because identifiers may use formatting significant to matching, such as leading zeroes, and text is the safer common representation when one source already supplies the key as text.

A derived dataset is the appropriate Prism Analytics workspace for shaping data before it is consumed by a join. The Manage Fields stage supports changing field definitions as part of the dataset pipeline, allowing the transformed Learner Data TBL output to be used as the join input. This approach retains the original imported table and makes the type conversion explicit, repeatable, and traceable in the data-preparation flow. Once the conversion is complete, both Employee ID fields are text, so the join can compare like-for-like values without coercing the Workday employee identifier to a numeric type. See Workday's [Prism Analytics overview](#) and [Workday Community](#) for product and tenant documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

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: D

Explanation:

Add a Manage Fields after the Explode stage and modify the business object. In a Prism Analytics derived dataset pipeline, the Explode transformation converts a multi-instance field into a new exploded instance field, meaning that field does not exist in its final exploded form until the Explode stage has run. A subsequent Manage Fields stage is therefore the appropriate place to edit the metadata for the newly generated Language Skills Exploded field, including its business-object mapping. This preserves the intended sequence: first create the single-instance exploded output, then adjust the output field's configuration for downstream reporting, calculations, and joins. Setting the mapping on the post-explode field is particularly important when the exploded values need to resolve as instances of a different Workday business object in later Prism processing or discovery. Workday positions Prism Analytics as a platform for preparing and enriching data for reporting and analysis, and derived-dataset transformations support this staged approach to shaping both data and field metadata. See Workday's [Prism Analytics overview](#) and the authenticated [Workday Community](#) documentation for tenant-version-specific transformation configuration details.

QUESTION NO: 5

You want to use a custom report containing prompts as a source connection for a table. What must you ensure to make this possible?

- A. The report is built on an indexed data source.
- B. The prompts are mapped at the data change task level.
- C. The custom report prompts have default values assigned on the report definition.
- D. The prompts are marked as required.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The custom report prompts have default values assigned on the report definition. A custom report used as a source connection must be able to run unattended when Workday Prism Analytics retrieves its output for loading or refreshing a table. Prism's source-connection process cannot pause to collect interactive prompt responses from the person configuring or running the data load. Assigning default values in the custom report definition supplies the required prompt criteria automatically each time the report is executed as a source. This makes execution repeatable and allows the source connection to retrieve a consistent, valid result set without manual intervention. The defaults should be selected deliberately because they define the data scope that Prism ingests whenever the connection runs; administrators should also verify that the account executing the process has access to the report and to the data returned by those defaults. This configuration supports dependable scheduled or on-demand table refreshes while retaining the report's prompted filtering logic. Workday describes Prism Analytics as a platform for connecting, preparing, and analyzing Workday and external data; report-based ingestion depends on a report that can execute successfully in that automated context. See [Workday Prism Analytics](#) and the [Workday Community](#) documentation portal for tenant-specific report and Prism configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

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: D

Explanation:

To perform calculations across a set of rows related to the current row while partitioning the data is the primary purpose of window functions in Workday Prism Analytics. A window function evaluates a group of rows associated with each current

row, optionally dividing the data into partitions and ordering records within each partition. This makes it possible to create analytical measures such as a worker's rank within a supervisory organization, a running total of transactions over time, or a value compared with prior records. Crucially, the calculation augments the result at the row level rather than reducing the data to one row per group. That retained row detail is what makes window functions especially useful in Prism dataset transformations where both individual records and contextual metrics are needed for downstream reporting and analysis. The concepts of partitions, ordering, and calculations over related rows align with standard SQL window-function behavior, which Prism applies in its analytical transformation capabilities. For background on Prism Analytics and its data-preparation purpose, see [Workday Prism Analytics](#). For a technical reference on window calculations over partitions and ordered rows, see [PostgreSQL's window functions tutorial](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

You created a derived dataset that imports data from a table, which will become your Stage 1. What can you add to this dataset?

- A. As many transformation stages of any type as your scenario requires.
- B. As many transformation stages of any type as long as they are in a particular order.
- C. Up to five transformation stages.
- D. Up to two Manage Fields transformation stages.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

As many transformation stages of any type as your scenario requires. is correct. In Workday Prism Analytics, a derived dataset begins with an input stage, such as importing data from a table, and can then be developed as a transformation pipeline. Additional stages can be appended to shape the data for analysis and reporting. Depending on the intended result, these can include operations such as filtering rows, managing fields, calculating new fields, joining related datasets, aggregating data, or combining datasets. This design enables a derived dataset to support both straightforward data preparation and more complex, multi-step transformation logic without an arbitrary small stage limit.

Each stage uses the output produced by the preceding stage, so the dataset can be progressively refined until its final output has the fields, records, and calculations required by downstream reporting or analytics. In practice, authors should use only the stages needed for clear, maintainable logic and validate the resulting data as they build. Workday describes Prism Analytics as a tool for bringing together and preparing Workday and external data for analysis; derived datasets provide the transformation capability that supports this workflow. See the [Workday Prism Analytics product overview](#) and Workday's [Analytics and Reporting overview](#) for product context.