ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION 1
When creating new application files in a scoped application, cross scope access is turned on by default in which of the following?

A. REST messages
B. Table
C. Script Include
D. Workflow

Answer: B

Explanation:
"By default, all application scope scripts can read the table's records but cannot perform any other database operations." https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do #!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_tokyo_application_access_database_settings

NEW QUESTION 2
There is a basic strategy when creating a Utils Script Include. Identify the step that does not belong.

A. Identify the table
B. Script the function(s)
C. Create a class
D. Create a prototype object from the new class

Answer: A

Explanation:
The step that does not belong when creating a Utils Script Include is identifying the table. A Script Include is a server-side script that can contain one or more classes or functions that can be reused by other scripts. It does not depend on a specific table, but can access any table through GlideRecord or other APIs. The other steps are part of creating a Script Include class and its prototype object. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Script Includes], [ServiceNow Docs - GlideRecord API]

NEW QUESTION 3
Access Control debug information identification whether each element of an Access Control granted of denied access. The elements of an Access Control evaluated?

A. Conditions, Script, Roles
B. Script, Conditions, Roles
C. Conditions, Roles, Script
D. Roles, Conditions, Script

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The elements of an Access Control are evaluated in the following order: Conditions, Roles, Script. The Conditions are a set of criteria that must be met for the Access Control to apply. The Roles are a list of user roles that are required to access the object. The Script is an optional script that can further restrict or allow access based on custom logic. If any of these elements return false, the Access Control denies access and stops evaluating the remaining elements. Reference: Access control rules

NEW QUESTION 4
Which platform feature can be used to determine the relationships between field in an Import Set table to field in an existing ServiceNow table?

A. Business Service Management Map
B. Data Sources
C. Transform Map
D. CI Relationship Builder

Answer: C

Explanation:
A transform map determines the relationships between fields displaying in an Import Set table and fields in an existing ServiceNow table, such as the Incidents or Users table.
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTIONNO:&sys_id=69fc8369db9cdbc01dcaf3231f961935
The following platform feature can be used to determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set table to fields in an existing ServiceNow table:
Transform Map. This is a feature that defines the mapping between the fields of an Import Set table and the fields of a target table, such as incident, problem, or user. A transform map also specifies the logic and rules for transforming the imported data, such as coalescing, scripting, or applying data policies.
The following platform features are not used to determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set table to fields in an existing ServiceNow table:
Business Service Management Map. This is a feature that provides a graphical representation of the configuration items (CIs) and their relationships in the Configuration Management Database (CMDB). A Business Service Management Map can be used to visualize the impact of incidents, changes, or problems on the CIs and the services they support.
Data Sources. This is a feature that defines the connection and authentication information for an external data source, such as a file, a JDBC database, or a web service. A data source is used to import data from the external source into an Import Set table.
CI Relationship Builder. This is a feature that creates relationships between CIs in the CMDB based on predefined or custom rules. A CI Relationship Builder can be used to populate the CMDB with the dependencies and connections between the CIs. References:
Transform Maps, Business Service Management Map, Data Sources, CI Relationship Builder

NEW QUESTION 5
A scoped application containing Flow Designer content dedicated to a particular application is called a(n):

A. Spoke
B. Bundle
C. Action
D. Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-servicenow-platform/page/administer/flow-designer/concept/spokes.html
A spoke is a scoped application containing Flow Designer content dedicated to a particular
application or record type. Flow Designer provides a set of core actions to automate Now Platform® processes. You can add application-specific core actions by activating the associated spoke.
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc

NEW QUESTION 6
What records are used to track cross-scope applications or scripts that request access to an application, application resource, or event?

A. Restricted caller access records
B. Caller tracking records
C. Access control level records
D. Cross-scope access records

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Restricted caller access [sys_restricted_caller_access] records track cross-scope applications or scripts that request access to an application, application resource, or event in the Now Platform." <<== this is the third sentence down in the following link: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/restricted-caller-access-privilege.html

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following statements does NOT apply when extending an existing table?

A. The parent table's Access Controls are evaluated when determining access to the new table's records and fields
B. The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table
C. The new table inherits all of the fields from the parent table
D. You must script and configure all required behaviors

Answer: D

Explanation:
You must script and configure all required behaviors Provided link has this statement: Extending an existing ServiceNow table means the new table inherits the parent table's columns as well as its business logic.
The following statements apply when extending an existing table:
? The parent table's Access Controls are evaluated when determining access to the new table's records and fields. This is true because Access Control (ACL) rules are inherited from the parent table to the child table, unless the child table has its own ACL rules that override the parent table's rules. ACL rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions.
? The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the business logic and the relationships from the parent table, such as Business Rules, Script Includes, UI Actions, UI Policies, and Reference Fields. Business logic and relationships are used to define the behavior and the structure of the data on the ServiceNow platform.
? The new table inherits all of the fields from the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the columns and the attributes from the parent table, such as Field Name, Data Type, Default Value, and Mandatory. Columns and attributes are used to define the properties and the characteristics of the data on the ServiceNow platform.
The following statement does not apply when extending an existing table:
? You must script and configure all required behaviors. This is false because you do not have to script and configure all required behaviors when extending an existing table, as some of the behaviors are already inherited from the parent table, as explained above. However, you can script and configure additional or customized behaviors for the new table, such as adding new fields, creating new Business Rules, or modifying existing UI Actions. References: Table Extension, Access Control Rules

NEW QUESTION 8
Which objects can you use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script?

A. GlideRecord and current
B. GlideUser and GlideRecord
C. GlideSystem and GlideRecord
D. GlideSystem and current

Answer: C

Explanation:
 https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning- plans/quebec/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_scheduled_script_execution_scripts
The objects that you can use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script are GlideSystem and GlideRecord. GlideSystem provides methods for performing system operations, such as logging, running background scripts, or getting system information. GlideRecord provides methods for working with records in the database, such as querying, updating, inserting, or deleting records. The current object is not available in Scheduled Script Execution scripts, as it refers to the current record on a form or list. The GlideUser object is also not available, as it refers to the current user session. Reference: Scheduled Script Execution, GlideSystem, GlideRecord

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following steps can be used to import new data into ServiceNow from a spreadsheet?

A. Select Data Source, Schedule Transform
B. Load Data, Create Transform Map, Run Transform Most Voted
C. Define Data Source, Select Transform Map, Run Transform
D. Select Import Set, Select Transform Map, Run Transform

Answer: B

Explanation:
The steps to import new data into ServiceNow from a spreadsheet are: Load Data, Create Transform Map, Run Transform. Load Data is the process of uploading the spreadsheet file and creating an Import Set table that contains the data to be imported. Create Transform Map is the process of defining how the fields from the Import Set table map to the fields of the target table in ServiceNow. Run Transform is the process of executing the Transform Map and copying the data from the Import Set table to the target table. Reference: Import sets, Transform maps

NEW QUESTION 10
Which one of the following is NOT a purpose of application scoping?

A. Provide a relationship between application artifacts
B. Provide a way of tracking the user who developed an application
C. Provide a namespace (prefix and scope name) to prevent cross application name collisions
D. Provide controls for how scripts from another scope can alter tables in a scoped application

Answer: B

Explanation:
The purpose of application scoping is NOT to provide a way of tracking the user who developed an application. Application scoping does not store or display information about the user who created or modified an application or its artifacts. The purpose of application scoping is to provide a relationship between application artifacts, provide a namespace to prevent cross-application name collisions, and provide controls for how scripts from another scope can alter tables in a scoped application. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 10
When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the
following is NOT an option for creating a table?

A. Upload spreadsheet
B. Create table from template
C. Extend a table
D. Create table from scratch

Answer: B

Explanation:
Create table from template is not an option for creating a table through the Guided Application Creator. The other options are available for creating a table in the app. Upload spreadsheet allows you to import data from an Excel file and create a table based on the spreadsheet columns and rows. Extend a table allows you to create a child table that inherits fields and behaviors from a parent table. Create table from scratch allows you to define your own fields and data types for a new table. Reference: Create tables
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app- creator/concept/gac-tables.html

NEW QUESTION 11
What are the ways to designate data tables when Guided Application Creator (GAC)?
Choose 3 answers

A. Upload an existing PDF
B. Create a new table on the platform
C. Use an existing table on the platform
D. Upload an existing spreadsheet
E. Upload an existing word processing document.
F. Use a freeform database

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
The Guided Application Creator (GAC) is a tool that helps you create applications on the ServiceNow platform by guiding you through the steps of defining the data model, user interface, and logic. When using the GAC, you can designate data tables in three ways:
? Upload an existing PDF: You can upload a PDF file that contains the table schema and sample data. The GAC will parse the PDF and create the table and fields based on the file content.
? Create a new table on the platform: You can create a new table on the platform by specifying the table name, label, and description. You can also add fields, indexes, and relationships to the table using the GAC.
? Upload an existing spreadsheet: You can upload a spreadsheet file that contains the table schema and sample data. The GAC will parse the spreadsheet and create the table and fields based on the file content.
The other options are not valid ways to designate data tables when using the GAC. You cannot upload an existing word processing document or use a freeform database. You can use an existing table on the platform, but you cannot designate it as a data table. You can only use it as a reference table for lookup fields.
References:
? Guided Application Creator
? Create a table from a PDF or spreadsheet
? Create a table from scratch

NEW QUESTION 13
When working in the Form Designer, configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label on which table(s)?

A. base table
B. child table
C. parent table
D. all tables

Answer: B

Explanation:
Configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label only on that table, not on the base table or the parent table. The base table is the table that contains the common fields for all the extended tables, and the parent table is the table that is directly extended by the child table. The label of a field on the base table or the parent table can be different from the label on the child table. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Table extension], [ServiceNow Community - How to change field label in child table]
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTIONNO:&sys_id=7ddc4462dbe2b3840be6a345ca9619af

NEW QUESTION 15
Which method call returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case?

A. g_user.hasRole('catalog_admin')
B. g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')
C. g_user.hasRoleOnly('catalog_admin')
D. g_user.hasRoleFromList('catalog_admin')

Answer: B

Explanation:
The method call that returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case is g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin'). This method checks if the user has exactly one role, and returns true if it matches the argument. The other methods return true if the user has one or more roles, or if the user has any role from a list of arguments. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideUser API], [ServiceNow Community - Difference between hasRole() and hasRoleExactly()]
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION
NO:&sys_id=dff705e6db7757c0d58ea345ca96196b

NEW QUESTION 20
Which source control operation is available from BOTH Studio and the Git Repository?

A. Create Branch
B. Apply Remote Changes
C. Stash Local Changes
D. Edit Repository Configurations

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Create Branch operation is available from both Studio and the Git Repository. This operation allows you to create a new branch from an existing branch in your Git repository. You can use branches to work on different features or versions of your application without affecting the main branch. Reference: [Create a branch]

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following statements must evaluate to true for a user to pass an Access Control?
Choose 3 answers

A. Other matching Access Controls for the records evaluate to true.
B. Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.
C. The user must be granted access through a business rule.
D. The user has one of the roles specified in the Required roles related list.
E. Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
The statements that must evaluate to true for a user to pass an Access Control are:
? Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.
? The user has one of the roles specified in the Required roles related list.
? Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.
An Access Control is a rule that determines whether a user can access a particular object or operation in ServiceNow. An Access Control consists of three elements: Conditions, Roles, and Script. Each element specifies a requirement that the user must meet to access the object or operation. If any of these elements return false, the Access Control denies access and stops evaluating the remaining elements. Therefore, for a user to pass an Access Control, all three elements must evaluate to true.
The other statements are not required for a user to pass an Access Control. Other matching Access Controls for the records do not need to evaluate to true, as only one matching Access Control needs to return true for access to be granted. The user does not need to be granted access through a business rule, as business rules are not part of Access Controls and do not affect their evaluation. Reference: Access control rules, Access Controls

NEW QUESTION 25
Identify the incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow.

A. Administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications.
B. Administrators can specify which application file types the developer can access.
C. Administrators can grant the developer access to script fields.
D. Administrators can grant the developer access to security records.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development is for the scoped applications only
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/build/applications/ concept/c_DelegatedDevelopment.html
The incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow is that administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development allows administrators to grant non-admin users the ability to develop scoped applications, not global applications. Global applications are accessible by all other applications and do not have a namespace prefix. Scoped applications are isolated from other applications and have a unique namespace identifier. Delegated Development provides more granular control over the developer permissions, application resources, and data access. References: [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow], [Product Documentation | ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 29
Which method is used to retrieve Application Property values in a script?

A. gs.getProperty()
B. g_form.getAppProperty()
C. g_form.getProperty()
D. gs.getAppProperty()

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_use_applicatio n_properties

NEW QUESTION 32
Which server-side API debug log method is available for scoped applications?

A. gs.print()
B. gs.log()
C. gs.debuglog()
D. gs.info()

Answer: D

Explanation:

The server-side API debug log method available for scoped applications is gs.info(). This method logs informational messages that describe the progress of the application. Older methods such as gs.print() and gs.log() are not available in scoped applications. The gs.debuglog() method does not exist. The gs.info(), gs.warn(), gs.error(), and gs.debug() methods work in both scoped applications and global, and are therefore more versatile going forward in future versions.
Reference: Debugging best practices

NEW QUESTION 37
What is a workflow context?

A. It is a checked out workflow which is being edited
B. It is generated from a workflow version, executes activities, and follows transitions
C. The table for which a workflow is defined plus any conditions such as "Active is true"
D. The business reason or process for which a workflow is designed

Answer: B

Explanation:

A workflow is a tool that allows you to automate processes on the ServiceNow platform. A workflow consists of activities and transitions that define the logic and flow of the process. A workflow context is an instance of a workflow that is generated from a workflow version, executes activities, and follows transitions. A workflow context is associated with a specific record on a table and tracks the state and progress of the workflow. You can view and manage the workflow contexts from the Workflow Contexts module or the Workflow Contexts related list on a record.
The other options are not valid definitions of a workflow context. A checked out workflow is a workflow that is being edited by a user and has not been published yet. The table and conditions for a workflow are the criteria that determine when a workflow should run on a record. The business reason or process for a workflow is the purpose and function of the workflow.
References:
? [Workflow overview]
? [Workflow context]

NEW QUESTION 40
Which one of the following is NOT a UI Action type?

A. List choice
B. Form button
C. List banner button
D. Form choice

Answer: D

Explanation:

A UI Action is a button, link, or choice that can be clicked by a user to perform an action, such as submitting a form or running a script. The following are UI Action types:
? List choice. This is a UI Action that appears as a choice list on a list of records. It can be used to perform an action on multiple records at once, such as deleting or updating them.
? Form button. This is a UI Action that appears as a button on a form. It can be used to perform an action on the current record, such as saving or approving it.

? List banner button. This is a UI Action that appears as a button on the banner of a list of records. It can be used to perform an action on the entire list, such as exporting or printing it.
The following is not a UI Action type:
? Form choice. This is not a UI Action type, but a field type. A form choice is a field that displays a choice list on a form. It can be used to select a value from a predefined set of options, such as priority or state. References: UI Actions, Field Types
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform- administration/page/administer/list- administration/task/t_EditingAUIAction.html

NEW QUESTION 41
Which one of the following is the baseline behavior of a table in a privately-scoped application?

A. The table and its data are not accessible using web services
B. Any Business Rule can read, write, delete, and update from the table
C. Only artifacts in the table's application can read from the table
D. All application scopes can read from the table

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application- development/page/build/applications/concept/c_DefaultDesignAccessPermissions.html The baseline behavior of a table in a privately-scoped application is that all application scopes can read from the table. A privately-scoped application is an application that restricts write access to its tables and resources to scripts within the same scope. However, read access is allowed by default for all scopes, unless the administrator explicitly denies it using an Access Control rule. This allows for data sharing between different applications while maintaining data integrity and security. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 44
For Application Access there is a configuration option called Allow access to this table via web services. Which one of the following statements is true when this option is selected?

A. This option restricts the ability to delete records via web services but records can always be read
B. The user performing the query via web services must have the correct permissions to access the table's records
C. Even when not selected, users with the correct permissions can use web services to access the table's records
D. This option restricts access only to SOAP web services but does not apply to REST

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By selecting the Allow access to this table via web services option, you can enable other application scopes to access your data tables using web services, such as SOAP or REST. However, the user performing the query via web services must have the correct permissions to access the table's records. The user must have the appropriate roles and access controls to perform the operations on the table, such as create, read, write, or delete.
The other statements are not true when this option is selected. This option does not restrict the ability to delete records via web services, nor does it allow records to be always read. The access to the records depends on the user's permissions and the web service method. This option also does not restrict access only to SOAP web services, but applies to both SOAP and REST web services. Finally, this option is not the only way to enable web service access to the table's records. Even when this option is not selected, users with the correct permissions can use web services to access the table's records, as long as they specify the application scope in the web service request.
References:
? Application Access
? Web service access to scoped applications

NEW QUESTION 48
Which of the following is NOT a way to install an application on a ServiceNow instance?

A. Install an application from the Application Repository
B. Select the Copy button on the application record
C. Download and install an application from the ServiceNow Share web site
D. Download and install a third-party application from the ServiceNow Store

Answer: B

Explanation:
 There is no "copy" button on the application record (at least I couldn't see one). Also, see here: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/sandiego-application-development/page/build/applications/reference/r_ManagingApplications.html

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following methods prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default?

A. g_form.addInfoMsg()
B. g_form.addInfoMessage()
C. g_form.showFieldMessage()
D. g_form.showFieldMsg()

Answer: B

Explanation:
From: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-application- development/page/script/general-scripting/reference/r_ScriptingAlertInfoAndErrorMsgs.html
g_form.showFieldMsg("field_name", "Hello World", "error"); Puts "Hello World" in an error message **below the specified field**. g_form.addInfoMessage() or g_form.addErrorMessage() place a blue box message at the top of the screen. Pg 126 of the CAD handbook
The method that prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default is g_form.addInfoMessage(). The g_form object is a global object that provides access to form fields and UI elements on a form. The addInfoMessage() method is a method of the g_form object that displays an informational

message next to the form header. The message has a blue background color by default, unless it is overridden by a CSS style. The addInfoMessage() method takes one argument, which is the message text to display. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideForm (g_form) API], [ServiceNow Docs - g_form.addInfoMessage()]

NEW QUESTION 53
Which one of the following is NOT a debugging strategy for client-side scripts?

A. g_form.addInfoMessage()
B. Field Watcher
C. jslog()
D. gs.log()

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning- plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scri pts
The following are debugging strategies for client-side scripts, which run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface:
? g_form.addInfoMessage(). This is a client-side API that displays an information
message at the top of the form.
? Field Watcher. This is a debugging tool that displays the current and previous values of one or more fields on a form.
? jslog(). This is a client-side API that writes a message to the browser console. The following is not a debugging strategy for client-side scripts, but for server-side scripts, which run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database:
? gs.log(). This is a server-side API that writes a message to the system log. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, Debugging Client Scripts

NEW QUESTION 55
The source control operation used to store local changes on an instance for later application is called a(n)
<blank>.

A. Branch
B. Tag
C. Stash
D. Update set

Answer: C

Explanation:
The source control operation used to store local changes on an instance for later application is called a stash. A stash is a temporary storage area for uncommitted changes that are not ready to be pushed to a remote repository. Developers can use stashes to save their work in progress without committing it to the local repository or discarding it. Stashes can be applied later to restore the changes to the working directory, or dropped if they are no longer needed.
References: [ServiceNow Docs - Stash local changes], [ServiceNow Docs - Source control]
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/build/applications/task/ t_StashLocalChanges.html

NEW QUESTION 58
What plugin enables the Guided Application Creator?

A. com.glide.sn-guided-app-creator
B. com.glide.service_creator
C. com.glide.snc.apps_creator
D. com.snc.apps_creator_template

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Guided Application Creator is enabled via the Guided Application Creator (com.glide.sn- guided-app-creator) plugin, which is active by default in the Now Platform." Located under "Activation Information" section at this URL:
https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app-creator/concept/guided-app-creator.html

NEW QUESTION 59
What is the purpose of the Application Picker?

A. Select an application to run
B. Select an application as a favorite in the Application Navigator
C. Choose an application to edit and set the Application Scope
D. Choose an application to download and install

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ApplicationPicker.html

NEW QUESTION 62
Which of the following is a good practice for adding instructions to a form?

A. Annotations
B. Related links to wiki pages
C. A context Menu UI Action
D. A population read-only field

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Add instructional text and other design elements to your forms by using form annotations in Form Builder." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/sandiego-application-development/page/administer/form-builder/task/create-form-annotations.html

NEW QUESTION 64
Which of the following is true for the Application Picker and Application Scope?

A. Selecting application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope.
B. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to incident
C. Global is a reserved application which does not appear in the Application Picker
D. Selecting an application from the Application Picker sets the Application Scope

Answer: D

Explanation:
"Application developers must select an application as their current scope context." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t_SelectAnAppFromTheAppPicker.html

NEW QUESTION 65
In a Business Rule, which one of the following returns true if the currently logged in user has the admin role?

A. g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin')
B. gs.hasRole('admin')
C. g_form.hasRole('admin')
D. gs.hasRoleExactly('admin')

Answer: B

Explanation:
Business Rule is server-side, so it uses GlideSystem API. gs.hasRoleExactly doesn't exist
In a Business Rule, the following returns true if the currently logged in user has the admin role:
? gs.hasRole('admin'). This is the correct answer because gs is the GlideSystem object, which provides methods for performing system operations, and hasRole is a method that checks if the current user has the specified role. For example, gs.hasRole('admin') will return true if the current user has the admin role, and false otherwise.
The following do not return true if the currently logged in user has the admin role in a Business Rule:
? g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin'). This is not correct because g_form is the GlideForm object, which provides methods for manipulating forms, and hasRoleExactly is a method that checks if the current user has exactly the specified role and no other roles. For example, g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin') will return true if the current user has only the admin role, and false if the current user has the admin role and any other role.
? g_form.hasRole('admin'). This is not correct because g_form is the GlideForm object, which provides methods for manipulating forms, and hasRole is a method that checks if the current user has the specified role or any role that contains the specified role. For example, g_form.hasRole('admin') will return true if the current user has the admin role or any role that contains the admin role, such as admin_ui or admin_script.
? gs.hasRoleExactly('admin'). This is not correct because gs is the GlideSystem object, which provides methods for performing system operations, and hasRoleExactly is not a valid method of the gs object. There is no method that checks if the current user has exactly the specified role and no other roles in the gs object. References: Business Rules, GlideSystem, GlideForm

NEW QUESTION 70
Which of the following statements is true about Guided Application Creator?

A. The global scope option is turned on by default
B. A scope application user role is automatically created
C. Default access controls are automatically created
D. The welcome screen appears every time a new application is created

Answer: D

Explanation:
The welcome screen appears every time a new application is created through the Guided Application Creator. The welcome screen provides an overview of the steps involved in creating an application, such as defining the app name, scope, and tables, configuring the app user interface, and publishing the app. The other options are not true about the Guided Application Creator. The global scope option is turned off by default, as it is recommended to create applications in their own scope for better security and performance. A scope application user role is not automatically created, as the user can choose to create one or use an existing role for the app access control. Default access controls are not automatically created, as the user can define the read, write, create, and delete permissions for each table in the app. Reference: Guided App Creator

NEW QUESTION 74
Which objects can be used in Inbound Action scripts?

A. current and previous
B. current and email
C. current and event
D. current and producer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inbound Action scripts are server-side scripts that run when an email is received by the system. They can use the current object to access the record that is created or updated by the email, and the email object to access the properties and methods of the email message. The previous and event objects are not available in Inbound Action scripts. The producer object is only available in Record Producer scripts, which are used to create records from a service catalog item.
References:
? Inbound Action scripts
? [Record Producer scripts]

NEW QUESTION 78
Which one of the following database operations cannot be controlled with Application Access?

A. Update
B. Delete
C. Create
D. Query

Answer: D

Explanation:
Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. You can use Application Access to control the following database operations:
? Create: This operation allows the user to create new records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can create option.
? Delete: This operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can delete option.
? Read: This operation allows the user to view the records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can read option.
? Write: This operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can write option. The one database operation that cannot be controlled with Application Access is Query. Query is not an operation, but a method of the GlideRecord class that is used to retrieve records from the database on the server-side. Query is not part of the Application Access rules, but it is affected by the Access Controls and the user's roles.
References:
? Application Access
? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 82
Which one of the following is NOT a method used for logging messages in a server-side script for a privately- scoped application?

A. gs.log()
B. gs.error()
C. gs.warn()
D. gs.debug()

Answer: A

Explanation:
gs.print() and gs.log() are older and not available in scoped applications, whereas gs.debug(), gs.info(), gs.warn(), gs.error() work in both scoped applications and global are therefore are more versatile going forward in future versions.
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION
NO:&sys_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

NEW QUESTION 85
* a. To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes
* b. To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments
* c. To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields
* d. To extend the value of ServiceNow

A. a, b, and c
B. a, b, c, and d
C. b, c, and d
D. a, b, and d

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct combination of statements is a, b, and d. These are possible reasons to build custom applications on ServiceNow:
? To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes.
Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help digitize and automate manual or legacy processes that are not covered by existing ServiceNow solutions. This can improve efficiency, data quality, user experience, and innovation.
? To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments.
Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help provide consistent and scalable services across different functions and teams in the organization. This can enhance collaboration, visibility, productivity, and customer satisfaction.
? To extend the value of ServiceNow. Building custom applications on ServiceNow
can help leverage the capabilities and benefits of the Now Platform®, such as low- code development tools, workflow automation engine, AI-powered insights, security operations, etc. This can increase agility, resilience, performance, and value.
The statement c is not a valid reason to build custom applications on ServiceNow:
? To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields. Building custom applications on ServiceNow does not imply granting users full access to all data and objects in ServiceNow. Access control rules still apply to custom applications and their components to ensure security and compliance.
Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 88
What are three ServiceNow table creation methods? (Choose three.)

A. Using legacy Workflows
B. Upload and turn a spreadsheet into a custom table
C. Using Flow Designer
D. Use the Now Experience Table Creator
E. Extend a table
F. Create a custom table

Answer: BEF

Explanation:
"If there are no spreadsheets or existing tables to use for your application, you can create and customize a new table." see this quote in link below:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/app-engine- studio/task/create-table.html
Also see:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app- creator/task/gac-create-table-from-scratch.html
Also, no search results if search on "Now Experience Table Creator".

NEW QUESTION 90
Which script types execute on the server? (Choose three.)

A. Business Rule
B. Client Scripts
C. UI Policies
D. Script Actions
E. Scheduled Jobs

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/server-scripting/concept/c_ServerScripting.html

NEW QUESTION 95
Which of the following is true about deleting fields from a table?

A. Any field on a table can be deleted
B. User-defined non-inherited fields can be detected
C. Inherited fields can be detected
D. Table records are deleted when a field is detected

Answer: B

Explanation:
User-defined non-inherited fields can be deleted from a table in ServiceNow. These are fields that are created by users on a specific table and are not inherited from a parent table. Inherited fields cannot be deleted from a table, as they are defined on a parent table and shared by all child tables. Any field on a table cannot be deleted, as some fields are system-defined and essential for the table functionality. Table records are not deleted when a field is deleted, as the field deletion only affects the table structure and not the data. Reference: Delete fields

NEW QUESTION 97
Which of the following statements is true for the Form Designer?
a) To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired destination on the form.
b) To create a new field on a form's table, drag the appropriate data type from the Field Types tab to the form and then configure the new field.
c) To remove a field from the form layout, hover over the field to enable the Action buttons, and select the Delete (X) button.
d) To add a section to the form layout, drag it from the Field Types tab to the desired destination on the form.

A. a, b, c, and d
B. b, c, and d
C. a, b, and d
D. a, b, and c

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform- administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c_FormDesign.html
The Form Designer is a graphical interface for creating and customizing forms. The following statements are true for the Form Designer:
? To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired
destination on the form. This will add the field to the form view without changing the table definition.
? To create a new field on a form's table, drag the appropriate data type from the
Field Types tab to the form and then configure the new field. This will create a new column on the table and add the field to the form view.
? To remove a field from the form layout, hover over the field to enable the Action
buttons, and select the Delete (X) button. This will remove the field from the form view but not from the table definition.
The following statement is false for the Form Designer:
? To add a section to the form layout, drag it from the Field Types tab to the desired destination on the form. This is incorrect because sections are not available in the Field Types tab. To add a section, click the Add Section button on the toolbar or right-click on the form and select Add Section. References: Introduction to App Engine Studio for Developers, ServiceNow Studio Overview, Form Designer

NEW QUESTION 99
How many applications menus can an application have?

A. 3, one for an application's user modules, one for an application's administrator modules, and one for the ServiceNow administrator's modules
B. As many as the application design requires
C. 2, one for an application's user modules and one for an application's administrator modules
D. 1, which is used for all application modules

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform-user- interface/page/administer/navigation- and-ui/task/t_CreateAnApplicationMenu.html
An application can have as many application menus as the application design requires. An application menu is a container for application modules, which are links to features or functionalities within an application. Application menus are displayed in the application navigator, which is the left sidebar of the ServiceNow interface. Developers can create and configure application menus using Studio or the Application Menus module. Application menus can have different roles and visibility settings, depending on the intended audience and purpose of the application. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Application menus], [ServiceNow Docs - Create an application menu]

NEW QUESTION 103
How must Application Access be configured to prevent all other private application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables?

A. You must create Access Controls to prevent all other application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables rather than using Application Access
B. Set the Accessible from field value to All application scopes and de-select the Can create option
C. Set the Accessible from field value to This application scope only and de-select the Allow access to this table via web services option
D. Set the Accessible from field value to This application scope only

Answer: D

Explanation:
Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By setting the Accessible from field value to This application scope only, you can restrict the access to your data tables to only your application scope. This means that other application scopes cannot create, read, write, or delete records on your data tables, unless they have explicit permissions through Access Controls or other means.
References:
? Application Access
? [Application scope]
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning- plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_rome_application_acces s
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application- development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ExampleDenyingAllDesignAccess.html

NEW QUESTION 108
Which one of the following is part of the client-side scripting API?

A. workflow.scratchpad
B. GlideUser object (g_user)
C. current and previous objects
D. GlideSystem object (gs)

Answer: B

Explanation:
 https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/reference/api/rome/client The GlideUser object (g_user) is part of the client-side scripting API that provides information about the current user and the user's preferences. It can be used in Client
Scripts and UI Policies to customize the user interface based on the user's role, language, time zone, etc. The workflow.scratchpad object is only available in Workflow scripts, which are used to automate processes on the platform. The current and previous objects are only available in server-side scripts, such as Business Rules and Script Includes. The GlideSystem object (gs) is also a server-side object that provides methods for logging, debugging, date and time calculations, etc.
References:
? [GlideUser object (g_user)]
? [Workflow scripts]
? [Business Rules]
? Script Includes
? [GlideSystem object (gs)]

NEW QUESTION 110
Which of the following are true for reports in ServiceNow? (Choose three.)

A. Any user can see any report shared with them.
B. Can be a graphical representation of data.
C. All users can generate reports on any table.
D. Can be run on demand by authorized users.
E. Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-administration/page/administer/reference-pages/task/schedule-report.html Generate and distribute scheduled reports via email.
A report is a graphical representation of data from one or more tables in ServiceNow. The following are true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Can be a graphical representation of data. This is true because reports can use
various chart types, such as pie, bar, line, or gauge, to visualize data in a meaningful way.
? Can be run on demand by authorized users. This is true because reports can be
accessed from the Reports menu or the Report Navigator and run by users who have the appropriate roles and permissions to view the data.
? Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email. This is true because reports

can be configured to run at a specific time and frequency and send the results to one or more email recipients.
The following are not true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Any user can see any report shared with them. This is false because users can only see reports that are shared with them if they also have access to the data source of the report. For example, a user who does not have the itil role cannot see a report based on the incident table, even if the report is shared with them.
? All users can generate reports on any table. This is false because users can only generate reports on tables that they have access to and that are enabled for reporting. For example, a user who does not have the admin role cannot generate reports on the sys_user table, which is the table for user
records. References: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION 111
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

A. ${event.<property name>}
B. ${current.<property name>}
C. ${property name>.getDisplayValue()}
D. ${gs.<property name>}

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m- p/695221
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION
NO:&sys_id=e017cbe5db1cdbc01dcaf3231f9619a3
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, the following syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
event.<propertyname>.Thisisthecorrectsyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesoftheeventrecordthattri
ggeredtheEmailNotification,suchasevent.name,event.parm1,orevent.parm2.Forexample,{ev ent.parm1} will display the value of the first parameter of the event.
The following syntaxes are not correct for referencing the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
current.<propertyname>.Thisisthesyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesofthecurrentrecordthatisasso ciatedwiththeevent,suchascurrent.number,current.shortd
escription,orcurrent.state.Forexample,{current.short_description} will display the short description of the current record.
${property name>.getDisplayValue()}. This is the syntax to access the display value of a property of the current record, such as current.state.getDisplayValue(), current.assigned_to.getDisplayValue(), or current.category.getDisplayValue(). For example, current.state.getDisplayValue() will display the state of the current record in a human-readable format, such as New, In Progress, or Closed.
${gs.<property name>}. This is the syntax to access the properties of the GlideSystem (gs) object, which provides methods for performing system operations, such as gs.now(), gs.getUserID(), or gs.getProperty(). For example, gs.now() will display the current date and time of the system. References: Email Notifications, Email Notification Variables

NEW QUESTION 115
When configuring a module, what does the Override application menu roles configuration option do?

A. Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module
B. Self-Service users can access the module even though they do not have roles
C. Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily prevent access
D. Users with access to the application menu can see the module even if they don't have the module role

Answer: A

Explanation:
Checkbox tooltip: "Show this module when the user has the specified roles. Otherwise the user must have the roles specified by both the application menu and the module."
The following is true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:
? Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module. This is true because the Override application menu roles option allows users to bypass the application menu role requirement and access the module directly if they have the module role. For example, if a module has the itil role and the Override application menu roles option enabled, and the application menu has the admin role, then a user who has the itil role but not the admin role can still access the module.
The following are not true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:
? Self-Service users can access the module even though they do not have roles.
This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not grant access to the module to users who do not have any roles. Self-Service users are users who do not have any roles assigned to them and can only access the Self- Service portal and the Knowledge Base. To access the module, users need to have at least the module role.
? Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily
prevent access. This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not override the Access Control (ACL) rules that apply to the module. Access Control rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. Admin is a role
Reference: https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0716421

NEW QUESTION 120
When configuring an Access Control which has no condition or script, which one of the following statements is NOT true?

A. table.*will grant access to every field in a record
B. table.None will grant access to every record on the table
C. table.field will grant access to a specific field in a record
D. table.id will grant access to a specific record on the table

Answer: D

Explanation:
Access Controls are rules that define who can access what data and how they can access it. When configuring an Access Control, you can specify the table, operation, and role for the rule. You can also add a condition or a script to further refine the rule. If you do not add a condition or a script, the rule will apply to all records and fields on the table.
The statements A, B, and C are true for Access Controls that have no condition or script. For example:

? table.* will grant access to every field in a record. This means that the user can
view and edit all the fields on the record, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
? table.None will grant access to every record on the table. This means that the user
can view and edit all the records on the table, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
? table.field will grant access to a specific field in a record. This means that the user
can view and edit only that field on the record, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
The statement D is not true for Access Controls that have no condition or script. table.id will not grant access to a specific record on the table. This is because the
id is not a field name, but a unique identifier for the record. To grant access to a specific record on the table, you need to add a condition or a script that matches
the id of the record.
References:
? [Access Control rules]
? [Create an Access Control rule]

NEW QUESTION 123
What syntax is used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields?

A. producer.field_name
B. producer.variablename
C. current.variable_name
D. current.field_name

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The syntax used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields is producer.variable_name. A Record Producer is a type of
catalog item that allows users to create records on any table from the service catalog. A Record Producer script is a server-side script that runs when a Record
Producer is submitted, and can be used to set values or perform actions on the generated record. The producer object is a global object that represents the
Record Producer form and its variables. The variable_name is the name of the variable defined in the Record Producer. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Record
producers], [ServiceNow Docs - Record producer script]
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdbc01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION 126
Here is the Business Rule script template:

```
(function executeRule (current, previous */null when async*/) {

    }) (current, previous);
```

This type of JavaScript function is known as:

A. Constructor
B. Scoped
C. Anonymous
D. Self-invoking

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Self-invoking. Learn JavaScript!
This type of JavaScript function is known as self-invoking or immediately-invoked function expression (IIFE). It is a function that is defined and executed at the
same time, without being assigned to a variable or being called by another function. It is often used to create a local scope for variables and avoid polluting the
global namespace. References: [W3Schools - JavaScript Function Definitions], [MDN Web Docs - Immediately-invoked function expressions]

NEW QUESTION 130
When a selecting a data type for a field that will be displayed on a form, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

A. Use the Choice data type to limit options in a field
B. Use the Data data type to enter the date and time of day.
C. Use the Phone Number data type to automate phone number data validation.
D. Use the string data type for a free-form text field.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The data type of a field determines the format, validation, and display of the field value on a form. When selecting a data type for a field, you should consider the
purpose and function of the field. The statements A, C, and D are correct for selecting a data type for a field. For example:
? Use the Choice data type to limit options in a field: The Choice data type allows you to create a field that has a predefined set of options for the user to select
from. The options can be displayed as a drop-down list, radio buttons, or checkboxes. For example, you can use the Choice data type for a field that indicates the
priority of a task.
? Use the Phone Number data type to automate phone number data validation: The Phone Number data type allows you to create a field that accepts and
validates phone numbers. The field will automatically format the phone number according to the user's locale and country code. For example, you can use the
Phone Number data type for a field that stores the contact number of a user.
? Use the string data type for a free-form text field: The string data type allows you to create a field that accepts any text input from the user. The field can have a
maximum length of 255 characters. For example, you can use the string data type for a field that captures the short description of an incident.
The statement B is not correct for selecting a data type for a field. There is no Data data type in ServiceNow. To enter the date and time of day, you should use the
Date/Time data type. The Date/Time data type allows you to create a field that accepts and displays a date and time value. The field will use a calendar widget and
a time picker to help the user enter
the value. For example, you can use the Date/Time data type for a field that records the due date of a task.
References:
? [Field types]

? [Date/Time field type]

NEW QUESTION 133
Application developers configure ServiceNow using industry standard JavaScript to…

A. Enable the right-click to edit the context menus on applications in the navigator
B. Extend and add functionality
C. Customize the organization's company logo and banner text
D. Configure the outgoing email display name

Answer: B

Explanation:
Application developers configure ServiceNow using industry standard JavaScript to extend and add functionality. JavaScript is a scripting language that enables developers to create dynamic and interactive web pages, as well as manipulate data and logic on the server- side. ServiceNow provides various APIs and frameworks for developers to use JavaScript to customize and enhance the functionality of their applications, such as client scripts, UI policies, business rules, script includes, UI actions, and more. References: [ServiceNow Docs - JavaScript in ServiceNow], [ServiceNow Docs - Scripting in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 137
Which one of the following is NOT required to link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository?

A. Password
B. URL
C. User name
D. Application name

Answer: D

Explanation:
The application name is not required to link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository. You only need to provide the URL, user name, and password of the Git repository, as well as the branch name and the authentication type. The application name is automatically generated based on the scope name of your application. Reference: [Link an application to a Git repository]
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-
development/page/build/applications/task/ t_LinkAnApplicationToSourceControl.html

NEW QUESTION 138
Which one of the following is the fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer?

A. Create a Catalog Category, open the category, and select the Add New Record Producer button
B. Use the Record Producer module then add and configure all variables manually
C. Open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link
D. Open the table's form, right-click on the form header, and select the Create Record Producer menu item

Answer: C

Explanation:
The fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer is to open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link. This will automatically create a Record Producer with the same fields as the table and add it to the Service Catalog. You can then modify the Record Producer as needed. The other options require more steps and manual configuration. Reference: Create a record producer

NEW QUESTION 140
Which one of the following is NOT part of the Form Designer?

A. Form layout
B. Page header
C. Schema map
D. Field navigator

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app_store_learnv2_lear
nmore_sandiego_learn_more/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_form_and_list_layo uts/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_what_is_form_designer
The Form Designer is a tool that allows you to create and customize forms on the ServiceNow platform. The Form Designer has four main components:
? Form layout: The form layout shows the preview of the form and allows you to drag
and drop fields, sections, and related lists onto the form. You can also resize, reorder, and delete the elements on the form layout.
? Page header: The page header shows the name of the table and the form that you
are editing. You can also access the form properties, save the form, and switch to the form view from the page header.
? Field navigator: The field navigator shows the list of available fields for the table
and allows you to search, filter, and add fields to the form. You can also create new fields and edit existing fields from the field navigator.
? Schema map: The schema map is not part of the Form Designer. The schema
map is a separate tool that shows the relationships between tables and fields on the platform. You can access the schema map from the System Definition > Tables module or from the context menu of a table.
References:
? [Form Designer]
? [Schema map]

NEW QUESTION 144

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