CAD Dumps

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1
When creating a table in a privately-scoped application, which four Access Controls are created for the table?

A. Insert, Delete, Query, Write
B. Create, Delete, Read, Write
C. Create, Delete, Read, Update
D. Insert, Delete, Query, Update

Answer: B

Explanation:
When creating a table in a privately-scoped application, four Access Controls are automatically created for the table. These Access Controls define the permissions for the four basic operations on the table: Create, Delete, Read, and Write. The Create operation allows the user to create new records on the table. The Delete operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. The Read operation allows the user to view the records on the table. The Write operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. By default, these Access Controls grant access to the admin role and the application scope. You can modify or delete these Access Controls as needed.
The other options are not valid Access Controls for a table. Insert, Query, and Update are not operations, but methods of the GlideRecord class that are used to manipulate records on the server-side. They are not part of the Access Control rules.
References:
? [Access Control rules]
? Create a table in a scoped application
? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 2
Assume a table called table exists and contains 3 fields: field1, field2, field3. Examine the Access Control list for table:

table.None read Access Control for users with the admin and itil roles

table.field3 read Access Control for users with the admin role

Which field or fields can a user with the itil role read?

A. field3 only
B. filed1 and field3
C. All fields
D. All fields except field3

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-security/page/administer/contextual-security/concept/access-control-rules.html

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5
How does ServiceNow match inbound email to existing records?

A. Watermark
B. Record link
C. Subject line
D. sys_id

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_flowdes igner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_d esigner/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_inbound_email_and_flows
"By default, the system generates a watermark label at the bottom of each notification email to allow matching incoming email to existing records."
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/concept/c_WorkingWithWatermarks.html

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
Which one of the following is true for the Application Picker?

A. All custom application scope and the Global scope appear in the Application Picker
B. All applications in ServiceNow, including baseline applications like Incident, appear in the Application Picker
C. Only custom applications appear in the Application Picker
D. Only downloaded applications appear in the Application Picker

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Which class is NOT part of the Client side scoped APIs?

A. GuideDialogWindow
B. GuideAjex

C. GuideRecord
D. GuideForm

Answer: C

Explanation:
? This class allows you to create and manipulate dialog windows on the user interface. You can use this class to display messages, forms, or custom HTML content in a modal window.
? GuideAjex: This class allows you to make asynchronous calls to the server and process the response. You can use this class to retrieve data, execute scripts, or perform actions on the server without reloading the page.
? GuideForm: This class allows you to access and manipulate the fields and values on a form. You can use this class to get or set field values, show or hide fields, add or remove options, or validate field inputs.
The class GuideRecord is not part of the Client side scoped APIs. GuideRecord is part of the Server side scoped APIs, which are a set of classes and methods that allow you to interact with the database and perform server-side logic on the ServiceNow platform. GuideRecord is a class that represents a record in a table and allows you to query, insert, update, or delete records on the server.
References:
? [Client side scoped APIs]
? [Server side scoped APIs]

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following is NOT a caller access field option?

A. Caller Tracking
B. Caller Restriction
C. None
D. Caller Permission

Answer: D

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/task/set-RCA-level.html

NEW QUESTION 10
Which Application Access configuration field(s) are NOT available if the Can read configuration field is NOT selected?

A. All access to this table via web services
B. Can create, Can update, and Can delete
C. Can read does not affect the availability of other Application Access fields
D. Allow configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:
"You must first select read access to grant any other API record operation." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/reference/r_TableApplicationAccessFields.html
The Application Access configuration fields control the access level for an application and its tables. The following Application Access configuration fields are not available if the Can read configuration field is not selected:
? Can create. This field determines whether users can create records on the application tables.
? Can update. This field determines whether users can update records on the application tables.
? Can delete. This field determines whether users can delete records on the application tables.
These fields are not available because they depend on the Can read field, which determines whether users can view records on the application tables. If users cannot read records, they cannot create, update, or delete them either.
The following Application Access configuration fields are available regardless of the Can read configuration field:
? All access to this table via web services. This field determines whether users can access the application tables using web services, such as REST or SOAP.
? Allow configuration. This field determines whether users can configure the application tables, such as adding or modifying fields, views, or indexes. References: Application Access, Certified Application Developer (CAD) Learning Path

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 19
In a Business Rule, which one of the following returns the sys_id of the currently logged in user?

A. g_form getUserID()
B. g_form getUserSysy
C. gs.getUserSysID()
D. gs.getUserID()

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application- development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/glideSystemScoped/concept/c_GlideSystemScopedAPI.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 23
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 27
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 32
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 34
Which one of the following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods?

A. Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only
B. Can be used in Business Rules only
C. Can be used in Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions
D. Can be used in Business Rules, and Scripts Includes

Answer: C

Explanation:
The following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:
? Can be used in Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions. This is true because GlideUser (g_user) methods are part of the client-side scripting APIs that provide information about the current user and the user's preferences. Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions are all types of client-side scripts that run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface.
The following are not true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:
? Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods can also be used in UI Actions, which are another type of

client- side scripts that can be triggered by a user's click on a button, link, or choice.
? Can be used in Business Rules only. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods cannot be used in Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database. Business Rules use a different API to access the current user information, which is GlideSystem (gs).
? Can be used in Business Rules, and Scripts Includes. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods cannot be used in Business Rules or Script Includes, which are both server-side scripts. Script Includes are reusable units of code that can be called from any server-side script. Script Includes also use GlideSystem (gs) to access the current user information. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, GlideUser, Business Rules, Script Includes
Reference: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/reference/api/newyork/client/c_GlideUserAPI

NEW QUESTION 39
Access Control debug information identifies whether each element of an Access Control granted or denied access. The elements appear in the debug information in the order of evaluation. In which order are the elements of an Access Control evaluated?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 "The sequence is ROLES first, then condition, then script." - Chuck Tomasi says so at this link: https://www.servicenow.com/community/grc-forum/order-of-execution- of-an-acl/m-p/1311962/highlight/true#M6538

NEW QUESTION 41
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 46
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 47
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 48
* 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 49
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 52
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 57
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 61
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 63
Identify the way(s) an application can respond to an Event generated by the gs.eventQueue() method.
a) Script Action
b) Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)
c) UI Policy
d) Email Notification

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
"There are two possible ways to respond to events:
- Email Notification
- Script Action" - see this quote in link below: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_responding_to _events

NEW QUESTION 65
Which of the following objects does a Display Business Rule NOT have access to?

A. previous
B. GlideSystem
C. g_scratchpad
D. current

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Display Business Rule has access to the current, g_scratchpad, and GlideSystem objects, but not the previous object. The previous object is only available to Before Business Rules4. References: Business Rule API https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept/c_BusinessRules.html

NEW QUESTION 69
Identify characteristic(s) of a Record Producer. Choose 3 answers

A. Graphics can be included on the user interface.
B. All records created using this strategy are inserted into the Requested Item [sc_req_item] table.
C. You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface.
D. They must be scripted.
E. Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

A Record Producer is a type of service catalog item that allows users to create records on a specified table. A Record Producer has the following characteristics:
? Graphics can be included on the user interface: You can add images, icons, or
banners to the Record Producer to make it more appealing and informative for the user. You can also use HTML and CSS to customize the layout and style of the Record Producer.
? You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface: You can use Client Scripts
and UI Policies to control the behavior and appearance of the fields on the Record Producer. For example, you can use Client Scripts to validate the field inputs, perform calculations, or populate default values. You can also use UI Policies to show or hide fields, make fields mandatory or read-only, or set field values based on conditions.
? Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label: You can use
the Variable Question field to define the question that prompts the user for the field value. The question can be more descriptive and user-friendly than the field label. For example, you can use the question "What is the name of the project?" instead of the field label "Name".
The other statements are not true for Record Producers. Record Producers do not always insert records into the Requested Item [sc_req_item] table. They can insert records into any table that is specified in the Record Producer properties. Record Producers also do not have to be scripted. They can use the default script that maps the variable values to the record fields, or they can use a custom script that defines the logic for creating the record. References:
? [Record Producers]
? [Record Producer properties]
? [Record Producer scripts]

NEW QUESTION 72
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 76
What is the ServiceNow store?

A. The source for ServiceNow Community created developer content
B. Marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations
C. Downloadable content ServiceNow script archive
D. Alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ServiceNow Store is a marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations. The ServiceNow Store provides customers with access to Now Certified enterprise workflow apps from partners that complement and extend ServiceNow products and solutions. Customers can browse, try, buy, and deploy apps and integrations that suit their needs and enhance their ServiceNow experience. The ServiceNow Store is not the source for ServiceNow Community created developer content, as that is available on the Developer Portal or the Share site. The ServiceNow Store is not a downloadable content ServiceNow script archive, as that is available on the Script Library or the Script Repository. The ServiceNow Store is not an alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site, as that is a separate site where developers can share applications, code snippets, UI pages, etc. Reference: ServiceNow Store

NEW QUESTION 80
What are some of the benefits of extending an existing table such as the Task table when
creating a new application?
a)You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label. b)Use existing fields with no modifications.
c)Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table. d)All of the parent table records are copied to the new table.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Extending an existing table such as the Task table when creating a new application has several benefits, such as:
? You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label. For example, you can change the Short description field to Summary or Title for your new table.
? You can use existing fields with no modifications. For example, you can use the Assigned to, Priority, and State fields for your new table without changing anything.
? Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table.
For example, you can inherit the Business Rules, Client Scripts, and UI Policies from the Task table for your new table.
The only option that is not true is d) All of the parent table records are copied to the new table. Extending a table does not copy any records from the parent table to the new table. It only creates a new table that inherits the fields and logic from the parent table.

References:
? [Extend a table]
? [Task table]

NEW QUESTION 83
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 85
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 88
Why create Applications in ServiceNow?
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

NEW QUESTION 92
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