ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control? (Choose two.)

A. source_control
B. source_control_admin
C. admin
D. git_admin

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The following roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control:
? source_control. This is a role that allows users to perform basic source control operations, such as importing an application from a source control repository, updating an application from a source control repository, or committing changes to a source control repository.
? admin. This is a role that grants full access to all the features and functions of the ServiceNow platform, including source control operations. Users with this role can also perform advanced source control operations, such as creating or deleting source control repositories, configuring source control properties, or resolving conflicts.
The following roles do not grant access to source control repository operations:
? source_control_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. There is no separate role for source control administration, as this function is included in the admin role.
? git_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. Git is a specific type of source control system that ServiceNow supports, but there is no role dedicated to Git administration. References: Source Control, Source Control Roles
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/build/applications/task/ t_LinkAnApplicationToSourceControl.html

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service:

A. Publisher
B. Specialist
C. Provider
D. Consumer

Answer: D

Explanation:
 When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service consumer. A web service consumer is an application that sends requests to a web service provider and receives responses from it. A web service provider is an application that exposes its functionality as web services. A web service publisher is a person or organization that publishes web services for others to use. A web service specialist is a person who has expertise in developing or using web services. Reference: Web services
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/integrate/web-services/ reference/r_AvailableWebServices.html

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
Which of the following is an available feature in Studio? Choose 2 answers

A. Push to external source control
B. Search branch
C. Merge branches
D. Push to update set

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Search branch and merge branches are available features in Studio. Search branch allows you to search for a specific branch name or ID in your Git repository. Merge branches allows you to merge changes from one branch to another, resolving any conflicts that may arise. Push to external source control and push to update set are not available features in Studio. Push to external source control is a feature of Source Control Integration, which is a separate application from Studio. Push to update set is a feature of Update Set Previewer, which is also a separate application from Studio.
Reference: Studio, Source Control Integration, Update Set Previewer

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 true?

A. A UI Policy's Actions execute before the UI Policy's Scripts
B. The execution order for a UI Policy's Scripts and Actions is determined at runtime
C. A UI Policy's Scripts execute before the UI Policy's Actions
D. A UI Policy's Actions and Scripts execute at the same time

Answer: A

Explanation:
Created UI policy on incident form, action set's cmdb_ci field as mandatory and script as not. result, field was not mandatory.
A UI Policy's Actions execute before the UI Policy's Scripts. Actions are predefined operations that can be applied to fields or sections, such as making them mandatory, read- only, visible, or setting a default value. Scripts are custom JavaScript code that can be used to perform more complex logic or validations. Actions are executed first, and then Scripts are executed if the UI Policy conditions are met. References: [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy actions], [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy scripts]

NEW QUESTION 10
Which one of the following objects CANNOT be used in a Script Action script?

A. previous
B. GlideRecord
C. event
D. current

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/platform-events/reference/r_ScriptActions.html

NEW QUESTION 14
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 18
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 22
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 25
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 30
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 31
Which one of the following is NOT an example of when an application might use a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)?

A. The application needs to send weekly email reminders to requestors for all records on a table
B. The application needs to run a clean up script on the last day of every month
C. The application needs to query the database every day to look for unassigned records
D. The application needs to run a client-side script at the same time every day

Answer: D

Explanation:
An example of when an application might not use a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) is when the application needs to run a client-side script at the same time every day. A Scheduled Script Execution is a server-side script that runs on a specified schedule and performs some action on the server or database. A client-side script runs on the user's browser and cannot be scheduled by ServiceNow. The other options are examples of when an application might use a Scheduled Script Execution, such as sending email reminders, running a clean up script, or querying the database for unassigned records. Reference: Scheduled Script Execution, Client scripts

NEW QUESTION 35
If the Create module field is selected when creating a table, what is the new module's default behavior?

A. Open an empty form so new records can be created
B. Open a link to a wiki article with instructions on how to customize the behavior of the new module
C. Display an empty homepage for the application
D. Display a list of all records from the table

Answer: D

Explanation:
When creating a table, the Create module field allows you to automatically create a module for the table in the application menu. The default behavior of the new module is to display a list of all records from the table. This can be changed later by editing the module properties and specifying a different link type, such as form, URL, or script.
References:
? Create a table
? Module properties

NEW QUESTION 39
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 43
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 48
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 52
Which of the following features are available to Global applications? (Choose two.)

A. Automated Test Framework
B. Source Control
C. Delegated Development
D. Flow Designer

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Global applications can use Automated Test Framework and Flow Designer features, but not Source Control and Delegated Development features. Source Control and Delegated Development features are only available to scoped applications . References: [Global vs Scoped Applications], [Delegated Development]

NEW QUESTION 56
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 57
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 58
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 61
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 62
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 66
Which of the following methods is NOT part of the ServiceNow REST API?

A. COPY
B. POST
C. GET
D. DELETE

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The ServiceNow REST API is a web service that allows you to interact with the ServiceNow platform using HTTP requests and responses. The ServiceNow REST API supports the following methods:
? POST: This method allows you to create a new record or execute an action on the
ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the POST method to create an incident or run a script.
? GET: This method allows you to retrieve information from the ServiceNow
platform. For example, you can use the GET method to get the details of a user or a table.
? DELETE: This method allows you to delete a record or a resource from the
ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the DELETE method to delete an attachment or a workflow context.
? PUT: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the ServiceNow
platform. For example, you can use the PUT method to update the state of a task or the value of a system property.
? PATCH: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the
ServiceNow platform by sending only the changes. For example, you can use the PATCH method to update the short description of an incident or the order of a module.
The method COPY is not part of the ServiceNow REST API. There is no COPY method in the HTTP protocol. To copy a record or a resource on the ServiceNow platform, you need to use the POST method with the clone action.
References:
? ServiceNow REST API overview
? ServiceNow REST API methods
? [ServiceNow REST API actions]

NEW QUESTION 69
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 71

Which one of the following is true regarding Application Scope?

A. All applications are automatically part of the Global scope
B. Applications downloaded from 3rd party ServiceNow application developers cannot have naming conflicts
C. Any developer can edit any application
D. Developers can choose the prefix for a scope's namespace

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application- development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ApplicationScope.html
The correct statement regarding Application Scope is that applications downloaded from 3rd party ServiceNow application developers cannot have naming conflicts. Application Scope is a feature that identifies and isolates applications and their related artifacts from other applications. Each scoped application has a unique namespace identifier that consists of a prefix and a scope name. This prevents cross-application name collisions and ensures that only authorized scripts can access or modify data in a scoped application. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [How To Create a Scoped App in ServiceNow - YouTube]

NEW QUESTION 74
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 78
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 83
In an Email Notification, which one of the following is NOT true for the Weight field?

A. Only Notifications with the highest weight for the same record and recipients are sent
B. A Weight value of zero means that no email should be sent
C. The Weight value defaults to zero
D. A Weight value of zero means the Notification is always sent when the Notification's When to send criteria is met

Answer: B

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/task/t_CreateANotification.html
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_when_to_ send
The Weight field in an Email Notification determines which notification is sent when multiple notifications are triggered for the same record and recipients. Only the notification with the highest weight is sent. A weight value of zero means the notification is always sent when the notification's When to send criteria is met. A weight value of -1 means that no email should be sent3. References: Email Notification Weight

NEW QUESTION 88
Which of the following methods are useful in Access Control scripts?

A. g_user.hasRole() and current.isNewRecord()
B. gs.hasRole() and current.isNewRecord()
C. g_user.hasRole() and current.isNew()
D. gs.hasRole() and current.isNew()

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Access Control scripts are server-side scripts that run when an Access Control rule is evaluated. They can use the gs and current objects to access the GlideSystem and GlideRecord methods, respectively. Some of the useful methods in Access Control scripts are:
? gs.hasRole() - This method checks if the current user has a specified role. It returns true if the user has the role, and false otherwise. For example, gs.hasRole('admin') will return true if the user is an administrator, and false otherwise.

? current.isNewRecord() - This method checks if the current record is a new record that has not been inserted into the database yet. It returns true if the record is new, and false otherwise. For example, current.isNewRecord() will return true if the record is being created, and false if the record is being updated or deleted. The methods g_user.hasRole() and current.isNew() are not part of the server-side scripting API. They are part of the client-side scripting API, which is used in Client Scripts and UI
Policies. They cannot be used in Access Control scripts. References:
? [Access Control scripts]
? [GlideSystem methods]
? [GlideRecord methods]
Reference: http://servicenowmypath.blogspot.com/2017/

NEW QUESTION 93
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 95
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 98
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 102
Which of the following is NOT supported by Flow Designer?

A. Call a subflow from a flow
B. Test a flow with rollback
C. Use Delegated Developer
D. Run a flow from a MetricBase Trigger

Answer: B

Explanation:
Flow Designer is a graphical tool that allows users to automate processes in ServiceNow without coding. The following are supported by Flow Designer:
? Call a subflow from a flow. This is a feature that allows users to invoke a subflow,
which is a reusable unit of logic, from a flow. This can help simplify complex flows and avoid duplication of logic.
? Use Delegated Developer. This is a feature that allows administrators to delegate
the development and maintenance of flows and actions to users who are not administrators. This can help distribute the workload and empower non-admin users to create automations.
? Run a flow from a MetricBase Trigger. This is a feature that allows users to trigger
a flow based on a MetricBase query, which is a way of analyzing time-series data in ServiceNow. This can help automate actions based on data trends and patterns.
The following is not supported by Flow Designer:
? Test a flow with rollback. This is not a feature of Flow Designer, but of Automated Test Framework (ATF), which is a tool that allows users to create and run automated tests on ServiceNow applications and features. ATF supports testing
flows with rollback, which means reverting any changes made by the flow during the test execution. References: Flow Designer, Automated Test Framework
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9

NEW QUESTION 106
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 107
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 109
To see what scripts, reports, and other application artifacts will be in a published application:

A. Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field
B. Open the list of Update Sets for the instance
C. Examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published
D. Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field

Answer: C

Explanation:
To see what scripts, reports, and other application artifacts will be in a published application, the best option is to examine the Application Files Related List in the

application to be published. This will show all the application files that belong to the application, grouped by file type and scope. You can also filter, sort, or search the list to find specific files.

The following options are not the best ways to see what application artifacts will be in a published application:

? Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a

global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

? Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets

that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published. Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

? Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field.

This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. References: Publish an Application, Application Files

NEW QUESTION 112
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 117
It is best practice to define the business requirements and the process(es) an application will manage as part of the application development plan. What are some of the considerations to document as part of the business process?

A. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and process steps
B. Business problem, data input/output, project schedule, and process steps
C. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and database capacity
D. Business problem, users/stakeholders, available licenses, and database capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is best practice to define the business requirements and the process(es) an application will manage as part of the application development plan. The following are some of the considerations to document as part of the business process:

? Business problem. This is the description of the problem or opportunity that the application is intended to address or exploit. It should include the background, context, scope, and objectives of the problem or opportunity.

? Data input/output. This is the specification of the data that the application will need to collect, store, manipulate, and display. It should include the data sources, formats, validations, transformations, and integrations of the data.

? Users/stakeholders. This is the identification of the users and stakeholders who will be involved in or affected by the application. It should include the roles, responsibilities, expectations, and needs of the users and stakeholders.

? Process steps. This is the definition of the steps and activities that the application will perform or support. It should include the inputs, outputs, triggers, conditions, and outcomes of each step or activity.

The following are not some of the considerations to document as part of the business process:

? Project schedule. This is the estimation of the time and resources required to complete the application development project. It should include the milestones, deliverables, dependencies, and risks of the project. This is not part of the business process, but part of the project management plan.

? Database capacity. This is the measurement of the amount of data that the application will generate and store in the database. It should include the data volume, growth rate, retention policy, and backup strategy of the data. This is not part of the business process, but part of the technical design and architecture of the application.

? Available licenses. This is the number and type of licenses that the application will consume or require from the ServiceNow platform. It should include the license model, cost, and allocation of the licenses. This is not part of the business process, but part of the financial and legal aspects of the application.

References: Application Development Process, Business Process Analysis

NEW QUESTION 120
The task table is an example of which of the following? Choose 2 answers

A. Legacy class
B. Child class
C. Base class
D. Parent class

Answer: CD

Explanation:
"A table that extends another table is called a child class, and the table it extends is the parent class" - this is about halfway down in this link below:
https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/table-administration/concept/table-extension-and- classes.html

NEW QUESTION 124
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 128
Tables that extend a table do what?

A. Sometimes inherit the parent's fields
B. Automatically update the application scope
C. Do not inherit the parent's fields
D. Inherit the parent's fields

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tables that extend a table inherit the parent's fields. Extending a table means creating a child table that shares the same columns and business logic as the parent table. For example, the Incident table extends the Task table, which means that all fields defined on the Task table are also available on the Incident table. Extending a table allows for reusing existing fields and behaviors without duplicating them on multiple tables. Reference: Table extension and classes

NEW QUESTION 129
Application developers can specify which ServiceNow page a user sees after submitting a new record using the Record Producer UI. How is the page specified?

A. Write an after Business Rule script for the Record Producer's table: window.redirect = "<URL>";
B. Create an application property to store the URL
C. Write a script in the Record Producer's Script field: producer.redirect = "<URL>";
D. Configure the page in the Module that opens the Record Producer UI

Answer: C

Explanation:
Application developers can specify which ServiceNow page a user sees after submitting a new record using the Record Producer UI by writing a script in the Record Producer's Script field: producer.redirect = "<URL>";. This script sets the redirect property of the producer object to the URL of the desired page. For example, producer.redirect = "home.do"; will redirect the user to the homepage after submitting the record. The other options are not valid ways to specify the redirect page for a Record Producer.
Reference: Populate record producer data and redirect users

NEW QUESTION 131
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