

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1

When designing and creating a form, what do you create to organize fields on a form?

- A. Related lists
- B. Tabs
- C. Sections
- D. Buttons

Answer: C

Explanation:

When designing and creating a form, you can create sections to organize fields on a form. Sections are containers that group related fields together and provide a label and a description for the group. You can use sections to improve the readability and usability of the form. You can also collapse or expand sections to show or hide the fields within them.

The other options are not valid ways to organize fields on a form. Related lists are not fields, but lists of records that are related to the current record on the form.

Tabs are not part of the form, but part of the application menu that allows you to navigate between different modules. Buttons are not fields, but elements that perform actions on the form, such as saving, updating, or deleting the record.

References:

? [Form sections]

? [Related lists]

? [Application menus and modules]

? [Form buttons]

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

Modules must have a Link type. Which one of the following is a list of Link types?

- A. List of Records, Separator, Catalog Type, Roles
- B. Assessment, List of Records, Separator, Timeline Page
- C. List of Records, Content Page, Order, URL (from arguments:)
- D. Assessment, List of Records, Content Page, Roles

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/geneva-servicenow-platform/page/administer/navigation_and_ui/reference/r_ModuleLinkTypes.html

A module is a navigation item that provides access to a feature or functionality in ServiceNow. Modules must have a link type, which determines how the module behaves when clicked. The following is a list of link types:

Assessment. This is a link type that opens an assessment, which is a survey or questionnaire that measures the effectiveness of a process or service.

List of Records. This is a link type that opens a list of records from a table or a saved filter. Separator. This is a link type that creates a horizontal line to separate modules in the application menu.

Timeline Page. This is a link type that opens a timeline page, which is a graphical representation of the duration and sequence of events or tasks.

The following are not link types, but other module attributes or field types:

List of Records, Separator, Catalog Type, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Separator), a field type (Catalog Type), and a user attribute (Roles).

List of Records, Content Page, Order, URL (from arguments:). These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), a field name (Order), and a link type argument (URL).

Assessment, List of Records, Content Page, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (Assessment), a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), and a user attribute (Roles). References: Modules, Create a Module

NEW QUESTION 4

One of the uses of the ServiceNow REST API Explorer is:

- A. Practice using REST to interact with public data providers
- B. Find resources on the web for learning about REST
- C. Convert SOAP Message functions to REST methods
- D. Create sample code for sending REST requests to ServiceNow

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the uses of the ServiceNow REST API Explorer is to create sample code for sending REST requests to ServiceNow. The REST API Explorer is a tool that allows you to discover and test the ServiceNow REST APIs. You can select an API endpoint, set the HTTP method, parameters, headers, and body, and then execute the request. The REST API Explorer will show you the response status, headers, and body, as well as generate sample code for various languages and frameworks, such as cURL, Java, JavaScript, Node.js, Python, Ruby, and more. References: [Use the REST API Explorer - Product Documentation: Tokyo - ServiceNow], [Introduction to Scripted REST APIs - ServiceNow Developers]
Reference: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_rest_integrations/ [app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_inbound_rest_integrations/](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_inbound_rest_integrations/) [app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_introduction_to_the_rest_api_explorer](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_introduction_to_the_rest_api_explorer)

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

From the list below, identify one reason an application might NOT be a good fit with ServiceNow.
The application:

- A. Needs workflow to manage processes
- B. Requires “as-is” use of low-level programming libraries
- C. Requires reporting capabilities
- D. Uses forms extensively to interact with data

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the list below, the following is a reason an application might not be a good fit with ServiceNow:
? Requires “as-is” use of low-level programming libraries. This is the correct answer because ServiceNow is a high-level platform that abstracts away the low-level details of the underlying infrastructure and technology stack. ServiceNow provides a rich set of APIs, tools, and features that allow users to develop applications without coding or with minimal coding. However, ServiceNow does not support the direct

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

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 10

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 14

Which Report Type(s) can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list?

- A. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, Histogram, and Line
- B. Bar Chart
- C. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, and Histogram
- D. Bar Chart and Pie Chart

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Bar Chart and Pie Chart report types can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list. These report types show how individual pieces of data relate to the whole using proportional bars or slices. You can also choose different aggregation methods such as count, sum, average, min, max, or percent. Reference: [Create reports from lists]

NEW QUESTION 15

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the following is a user experience option?

- A. Portal
- B. Mobile
- C. Self-service
- D. Workspace

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app-creator/concept/guided-app-creator.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 23

Which of the following is NOT a trigger type in Flow Designer?

- A. Outbound Email
- B. Application
- C. Record
- D. Schedule

Answer: A

Explanation:

See list of triggers on right hand side of this webpage: <https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/administer/flow-designer/reference/flow-triggers.html>

The trigger types in Flow Designer are Application, Record, Schedule, and

NEW QUESTION 27

When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

- A. Only for matches on the current table
- B. Only for matches on the current field
- C. From the most specific match to the most generic match
- D. From the most generic match to the most specific match

Answer: C

Explanation:

When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

? From the most specific match to the most generic match. This is the correct answer because ServiceNow follows a top-down approach when evaluating Access Control (ACL) rules, which are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. ServiceNow starts with the most specific match, which is the field-level ACL rule, then moves to the table-level ACL rule, and finally to the global or * ACL rule. ServiceNow grants access if any of the ACL rules evaluates to true, and denies access if all of the ACL rules evaluate to false.

The following are not correct descriptions of how ServiceNow searches and evaluates Access Controls:

? Only for matches on the current table. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current table, but also on the parent tables and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the task table, which is the parent table of the incident table, and then for the global or * table, which is the parent table of all tables.

? Only for matches on the current field. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current field, but also on the table that contains the field and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the short_description field on the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the incident table, and then for the global or * table.

? From the most generic match to the most specific match. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not follow a bottom-up approach when evaluating Access Controls, but a top-down approach, as explained

above. References: Access Control Rules, ACL Evaluation Order

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/paris/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_paris_access_controls_evaluation_order

NEW QUESTION 29

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 31

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 33

Which ATF Test step allows you to create a user with specified roles and groups for the test?

- A. Create a user
- B. Create a role
- C. Create a group
- D. Impersonation

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Automated Test Framework (ATF) is a tool that allows you to create and run automated tests on the ServiceNow platform. The ATF uses test steps to define the actions and validations for each test. The test step that allows you to create a user with specified roles and groups for the test is the Create a user test step. This test step creates a temporary user record that is deleted at the end of the test. You can specify the user name, password, roles, and groups for the user. You can also use the Impersonate a user test step to switch to the created user and perform actions as that user.

The other options are not valid test steps for creating a user. The Create a role and Create a group test steps do not exist in the ATF. To create a role or a group, you need to use the Create a record test step and specify the sys_user_role or sys_user_group table. The Impersonation test step does not create a user, but switches to an existing user. References:

? [Automated Test Framework overview]

? [Automated Test Framework test steps]

? [Create a user test step]

? [Impersonate a user test step]

NEW QUESTION 36

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 39

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 42

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 44

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 46

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 51

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 54

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

What is the best UX format to use for lists and forms?

- A. Forms
- B. Lists
- C. Standard
- D. Classic

Answer: D

Explanation:

there are only two types of UX options: Mobile and Classic. Classic is defined as "manage records via lists and form"

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

Which one of the following is a benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop?

- A. An Application Properties page is a good landing page for an application
- B. Application Properties allow a developer to override the application properties inherited from ServiceNow
- C. Application users know to go to the Application Properties page to change the appearance of an application
- D. Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts

Answer: D

Explanation:

A benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop is that Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts. Application Properties are system properties that store configuration information for a specific application. They can be used to control various aspects of the application, such as feature flags, default values, thresholds, or URLs. By creating an Application Properties page, you can group and display all the properties related to your application in one place and make them easy to access and update. This way, you can avoid hard-coding static data in your application code and make your application more flexible and maintainable. Reference: Working with System Properties, Organizing your ServiceNow System Properties

NEW QUESTION 65

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 67

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 70

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 71

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 75

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