



ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1

Why would you build a custom app?

- A. To fulfill is specific use case on internal processes.
- B. To avoid using a code repository like GiotHub or GitLab
- C. To create a custom integration for a 3rd party system
- D. To replace servieNow base tables

Answer: A

Explanation:

A possible reason to build a custom app is to fulfill a specific use case on internal processes. For example, you may want to digitize a manual process that is not covered by an existing ServiceNow solution, such as managing inventory, tracking expenses, or scheduling events. Building a custom app on the Now Platform can help you automate workflows, improve data quality, and provide better user experiences. The other options are not valid reasons to build a custom app. To avoid using a code repository like GitHub or GitLab is not a reason to build a custom app, as you can still use source control integration with your custom app development. To create a custom integration for a 3rd party system is not a reason to build a custom app, as you can use integration tools such as IntegrationHub or REST APIs to connect with external systems without creating an app. To replace ServiceNow base tables is not a reason to build a custom app, as it is not recommended to modify or delete base tables that are essential for ServiceNow functionality. Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 2

A graphical view of relationships among tables is a <blank>.

- A. Schema map
- B. Dependency view
- C. Graphical User Interface
- D. Map source report

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Schema map: Provides a graphical representation of the relationships between tables." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/table-administration/concept/c_TableAdministration.html

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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. field1 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 7

Which one of the following is true for a table with the “Allow configuration” Application Access option selected?

- A. Only the in scope application’s scripts can create Business Rules for the table
- B. Any user with the application’s user role can modify the application’s scripts
- C. Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table
- D. Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Allow configuration Application Access option determines whether users can configure the application tables, such as adding or modifying fields, views, or indexes. The following is true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table. This is true because the Allow configuration option grants access to the table configuration to any user who has the admin or personalize_dictionary role, regardless of the application scope. This means that users can create Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run when a record is displayed, inserted, updated, or deleted, for the table from any application.

The following are not true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Only the in scope application’s scripts can create Business Rules for the table.

This is false because the Allow configuration option does not restrict the creation of Business Rules to the in scope application, as explained above.

? Any user with the application’s user role can modify the application’s scripts. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not grant access to the application scripts, such as client scripts or script includes, to any user who has the application’s user role. To modify the application scripts, users need to have the admin role or the application’s admin role.

? Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not allow out of scope applications to add new tables to the scoped application. To add new tables to a scoped application, users need to have the admin role or the application’s admin role and be in the application scope. References: Application Access, Business Rules

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=1a721819dbfa23409a64e15b8a9619d2

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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_flowdesigner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_designer/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 10

When writing a Client Script to provide feedback targeted at a specific field, which method should be used?

- A. g_form.showInfoMessage()
- B. g_form.showFieldMsg()
- C. g_form.addInfoMessage()
- D. g_form.addFieldMsg()

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/useful-scripts/reference/r_DisplayFieldMessages.html

NEW QUESTION 14

What are Application Files in a ServiceNow application?

- A. An XML export of an application's table records
- B. ServiceNow artifacts comprising an application
- C. XML exports of an application's Update Set
- D. CSV files containing data imported into an application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Application Files are ServiceNow artifacts comprising an application. An application is a group of files and data that work together to provide a service or functionality. An application file is a specific type of file that belongs to an application, such as a table, a script, a form, a business rule, a UI action, etc. Application files define the structure, logic, and interface of the application. An XML export of an application's table records, XML exports of an application's Update Set, and CSV files containing data imported into an application are not examples of application files, as they are data formats that can be used to transfer or store information related to an application, but not the application itself. Reference: Application Files

NEW QUESTION 17

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 18

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 20

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 22

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 23

Which one of the following is true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected?

- A. Any user with the protected_edit role can see and edit the Script Include
- B. The Protection policy option can only be enabled by a user with the admin role
- C. The Protection Policy is applied only if the glide.app.apply_protection system property value is true
- D. The Protection Policy is applied only if the application is downloaded from the ServiceNow App Store

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ScriptProtectionPolicy.html

The following is true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:

? The Protection Policy is applied only if the application is downloaded from the ServiceNow App Store. This is true because the Protection Policy is a feature that allows developers to protect their Script Includes from being viewed or modified by other users when they distribute their applications through the ServiceNow App Store. The Protection Policy is only enforced when the application is installed from the App Store, not when it is developed or tested on the instance.

The following are not true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:

? Any user with the protected_edit role can see and edit the Script Include. This is false because the protected_edit role is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Access Control (ACL) rules. The protected_edit role allows users to edit protected fields on a table, such as the script field on the sys_script table, which

stores the Business Rules. The Protection Policy does not use roles to control access to the Script Includes, but a cryptographic key that is generated when the application is published to the App Store.

? The Protection policy option can only be enabled by a user with the admin role.

This is false because the Protection policy option can be enabled by any user who has the application_admin role for the scoped application that contains the Script Include. The application_admin role grants full access to the application development and administration within the scope of the application.

? The Protection Policy is applied only if the glide.app.apply_protection system property value is true. This is false because the glide.app.apply_protection system property is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Application Restricted Caller Access (ARCA) feature. The ARCA feature allows developers to restrict the access to the Script Includes from other applications based on the caller's scope. The glide.app.apply_protection system property determines whether the ARCA feature is enabled or disabled on the instance. References: Script Includes, Protect Script Includes, Application Restricted Caller Access

NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

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 30

You are developing the MyApp application that has a table, Table A. When the MyApp application is installed on an instance, you want Table A's records to be installed as part of the application.

Table A's records will be installed when:

- A. Table A is active and extends the Task table
- B. Table A's records are added to the application record using the Create Application Files context menu item
- C. Table A has an automatic number counter for new records
- D. Table A is not included in the System Clone > Exclude Tables list

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

Which actions can a Business Rule take without scripting?

- A. Set field values and query the database
- B. Set field values and generate an event
- C. Set field values and write to the system log
- D. Set field values and add message

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Business Rule can take actions such as setting field values and generating an event without scripting. A Business Rule is a server-side script that runs when a record is displayed, inserted, updated, deleted, or queried. A Business Rule can use filter conditions, role conditions, and actions to define when and how it should run. Actions are predefined operations that can be performed on a record, such as setting field values, generating an event, adding a message, or writing to the system log. These actions do not require scripting and can be selected from a drop-down list. Reference: Use business rules and client scripts to control field values

NEW QUESTION 38

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 42

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 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 46

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: Debugging best practices

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

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 54

Which of the following CANNOT be debugged using the Field Watcher?

- A. Business Rules
- B. Script Includes
- C. Client Scripts
- D. Access Controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Field Watcher is a debugging tool that allows you to monitor the values of fields on a form as they change due to scripts or other actions. It can be used to debug Business Rules, Client Scripts, and Access Controls, but not Script Includes. Script Includes are server-side scripts that define reusable functions and classes. They are not associated with any specific field or form, and therefore cannot be watched by the Field Watcher. References:

? Field Watcher

? Script Includes

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/script/debugging/concept/c_FieldWatcher.html

NEW QUESTION 55

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 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 59

What are the benefits of storing the majority of an Application's server-side script logic in a Script Include?

- a) This makes execution faster.
- b) Only run when called from a script.
- c) The script logic can be hidden when the Application is installed from the ServiceNow Store.
- d. For some changes to application logic there is only one place to make edits.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_scripting_in_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_server_side_scripting/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_script_includes

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scripts

The following are debugging strategies for client-side scripts, which run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface:

? g_form.addInfoMessage(). This is a client-side API that displays an information message at the top of the form.

? Field Watcher. This is a debugging tool that displays the current and previous values of one or more fields on a form.

? jslog(). This is a client-side API that writes a message to the browser console. The following is not a debugging strategy for client-side scripts, but for server-side scripts, which run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database:

? gs.log(). This is a server-side API that writes a message to the system log. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, Debugging Client Scripts

NEW QUESTION 65

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 69

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

Which 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 75

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 80

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 83

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

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_securingsapps_rome_application_access

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ExampleDenyingAllDesignAccess.html

NEW QUESTION 90

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 91

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m-p/695221>

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION

NO:&sys_id=e017cbe5db1cdb01dcf3231f9619a3

When configuring the content of an Email Notification, the following syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification:

event.<propertyname>. This is the correct syntax to access the properties of the event record that triggered the Email Notification, such as event.name, event.parm1, or event.parm2. For example, {event.parm1} will display the value of the first parameter of the event. The following syntaxes are not correct for referencing the properties of an event triggering the Notification: current.<propertyname>. This is the syntax to access the properties of the current record that is associated with the event, such as current.number, current.short_description, or current.state. For example, {current.short_description} will display the short description of the current record. \${property name}.getDisplayValue(). This is the syntax to access the display value of a property of the current record, such as current.state.getDisplayValue(), current.assigned_to.getDisplayValue(), or current.category.getDisplayValue(). For example, current.state.getDisplayValue() will display the state of the current record in a human-readable format, such as New, In Progress, or Closed. \${gs.<property name>}. This is the syntax to access the properties of the GlideSystem (gs) object, which provides methods for performing system operations, such as gs.now(), gs.getUserID(), or gs.getProperty(). For example, gs.now() will display the current date and time of the system. References: Email Notifications, Email Notification Variables

NEW QUESTION 93

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 98

Which one of the following is true for this script fragment? g_user.hasRole('x_my_app_user');

- A. The method returns true if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role or the admin role
- B. The method returns false only if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role
- C. There is no g_user.hasRole() method
- D. The method returns true only if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role

Answer: A

Explanation:

The statement that is true for this script fragment is that the method returns

true if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role or the admin role. The g_user.hasRole() method is a client-side method that checks whether the current user has a specified role or set of roles. If no role is specified, it returns true if the user has any role. If one or more roles are specified, it returns true if the user has any one of the specified roles. However, this method always returns true if the user has the admin role, regardless of the role parameter. Therefore, in this case, the method returns true if the user has either the x_my_app_user role or the admin role. Reference: User Object Cheat Sheet, Checking user permissions

NEW QUESTION 103

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 108

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 111

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 112

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 117

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 118

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 120

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 123

Which one of the following is NOT part of the Form Designer?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_learn_more/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_form_and_list_layouts/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_what_is_form_designer

The Form Designer is a tool that allows you to create and customize forms on the ServiceNow platform. The Form Designer has four main components:

? Form layout: The form layout shows the preview of the form and allows you to drag and drop fields, sections, and related lists onto the form. You can also resize, reorder, and delete the elements on the form layout.

? Page header: The page header shows the name of the table and the form that you are editing. You can also access the form properties, save the form, and switch to the form view from the page header.

? Field navigator: The field navigator shows the list of available fields for the table and allows you to search, filter, and add fields to the form. You can also create new fields and edit existing fields from the field navigator.

? Schema map: The schema map is not part of the Form Designer. The schema map is a separate tool that shows the relationships between tables and fields on the platform. You can access the schema map from the System Definition > Tables module or from the context menu of a table.

References:

? [Form Designer]

? [Schema map]

NEW QUESTION 124

.....

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