ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following GuideRecord methods run a query against a database table? Choose 3 answers

A. -query( )
B. runQuery()
C. query()
D. -get()
E. get(

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application- development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/GlideQuery/concept/GlideQueryGlobalAPI.html#GlideQuer yAPI
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/glideRecordScoped/concept/c_GlideRecordScopedAPI.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 3
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/
app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_introduction_to_the_rest_api_explorer

NEW QUESTION 4
A scoped application containing Flow Designer content dedicated to a particular application is called a(n):

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

Answer: A

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

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc

NEW QUESTION 5
What records are used to track cross-scope applications or scripts that request access to an application, application resource, or event?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following statements does NOT apply when extending an existing table?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 7
Which objects can you use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
Which one of the following is NOT a purpose of application scoping?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 15
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 19
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 20
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 23
When working in the Form Designer, configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label on which table(s)?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 28
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 30
Which of the following methods prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
From: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-application- development/page/script/general-scripting/reference/r_ScriptingAlertInfoAndErrorMsgs.html
g_form.showFieldMsg("field_name", "Hello World", "error"); Puts "Hello World" in an error message **below the specified field**. g_form.addInfoMessage() or g_form.addErrorMessage() place a blue box message at the top of the screen. Pg 126 of the CAD handbook
The method that prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default is g_form.addInfoMessage(). The g_form object is a global object that provides access to form fields and UI elements on a form. The addInfoMessage() method is a method of the g_form object that displays an informational message next to the form header. The message has a blue background color by default, unless it is overridden by a CSS style. The addInfoMessage() method takes one argument, which is the message text to display. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideForm (g_form) API], [ServiceNow Docs - g_form.addInfoMessage()]

NEW QUESTION 34
The source control operation used to store local changes on an instance for later application is called a(n)
<blank>.

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 38
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 41
Which of the following is a good practice for adding instructions to a form?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 42
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 47
What is a Module?

A. The functionality within an application menu such as opening a page in the content frame or a separate tab or window

B. A group of menus, or pages, providing related information and functionality to end-users
C. A way of helping users quickly access information and services by filtering the items in the Application Navigator
D. A web-based way of providing software to end-users

Answer: A

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-user- interface/page/administer/navigation-and-ui/task/t_CreateAModule.html
A module is the functionality within an application menu such as opening a page in the content frame or a separate tab or window. For example, Open is a module under the Problem application menu that opens a list of problem records. Modules are the second level navigation options for applications. Reference: Modules | ServiceNow Tutorials

NEW QUESTION 50
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 54
Which one of the following is NOT a method used for logging messages in a server-side script for a privately- scoped application?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 56
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 61
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 64
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 65
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 69
How must Application Access be configured to prevent all other private application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 74
Which of the following is NOT supported by Flow Designer?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 78
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 82
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 87
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 88
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 90
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 93
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 94
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 98
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 102
Which one of the following client-side scripts apply to Record Producers?

A. Catalog Client Scripts and Catalog UI Policies
B. UI Scripts and UI Actions
C. UI Scripts and Record Producer Scripts
D. Client Scripts and UI Policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
Catalog Client Scripts and Catalog UI Policies are the client-side scripts that apply to Record Producers. Catalog Client Scripts allow you to add or modify functionality on a catalog item or record producer form. Catalog UI Policies dynamically change information on a catalog item or record producer form. UI Scripts, UI Actions, Client Scripts, and UI Policies do not apply to Record Producers. Reference: Catalog client scripts, Catalog UI policies
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/script/client-scripts/ concept/c_CatalogClientScriptCreation.html

NEW QUESTION 107
Application developers can specify which ServiceNow page a user sees after submitting a new record using the Record Producer UI. How is the page specified?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 112
Why create Applications in ServiceNow?
A) To replace outdated inadequate custom business applications and processes
B) To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments
C) To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records and fields

D) To extend the value of ServiceNow

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 113
Which one of the following is NOT part of the Form Designer?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 118
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