

CAD Dumps

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a table in a privately-scoped application, four Access Controls are automatically created for the table. These Access Controls define the permissions for the four basic operations on the table: Create, Delete, Read, and Write. The Create operation allows the user to create new records on the table. The Delete operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. The Read operation allows the user to view the records on the table. The Write operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. By default, these Access Controls grant access to the admin role and the application scope. You can modify or delete these Access Controls as needed.

The other options are not valid Access Controls for a table. Insert, Query, and Update are not operations, but methods of the GlideRecord class that are used to manipulate records on the server-side. They are not part of the Access Control rules.

References:

- ? [Access Control rules]
- ? Create a table in a scoped application
- ? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 3

Which 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 4

When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service consumer. A web service consumer is an application that sends requests to a web service provider and receives responses from it. A web service provider is an application that exposes its functionality as web services. A web service publisher is a person or organization that publishes web services for others to use. A web service specialist is a person who has expertise in

developing or using web services. Reference: Web services

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/integrate/web-services/reference/r_AvailableWebServices.html

NEW QUESTION 5

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 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

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

The application:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the list below, the following is a reason an application might not be a good fit with ServiceNow:

? Requires "as-is" use of low-level programming libraries. This is the correct answer

because ServiceNow is a high-level platform that abstracts away the low-level details of the underlying infrastructure and technology stack. ServiceNow provides a rich set of APIs, tools, and features that allow users to develop applications without coding or with minimal coding. However, ServiceNow does not support the direct

NEW QUESTION 8

Which 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 9

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

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 17

Which method call returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case?

- A. `g_user.hasRole('catalog_admin')`
- B. `g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')`
- C. `g_user.hasRoleOnly('catalog_admin')`
- D. `g_user.hasRoleFromList('catalog_admin')`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The method call that returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case is `g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')`. This method checks if the user has exactly one role, and returns true if it matches the argument. The other methods return true if the user has one or more roles, or if the user has any role from a list of arguments. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideUser API], [ServiceNow Community - Difference between hasRole() and hasRoleExactly()]

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

NO:&sys_id=dff705e6db7757c0d58ea345ca96196b

NEW QUESTION 21

Which of the following statements must evaluate to true for a user to pass an Access Control?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Other matching Access Controls for the records evaluate to true.
- B. Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.
- C. The user must be granted access through a business rule.
- D. The user has one of the roles specified in the Required roles related list.
- E. Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

The statements that must evaluate to true for a user to pass an Access Control are:

- ? Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.
- ? The user has one of the roles specified in the Required roles related list.
- ? Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.

An Access Control is a rule that determines whether a user can access a particular object or operation in ServiceNow. An Access Control consists of three elements: Conditions, Roles, and Script. Each element specifies a requirement that the user must meet to access the object or operation. If any of these elements return false, the Access Control denies access and stops evaluating the remaining elements. Therefore, for a user to pass an Access Control, all three elements must evaluate to true.

The other statements are not required for a user to pass an Access Control. Other matching Access Controls for the records do not need to evaluate to true, as only one matching Access Control needs to return true for access to be granted. The user does not need to be granted access through a business rule, as business rules are not part of Access Controls and do not affect their evaluation. Reference: Access control rules, Access Controls

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

Which of the following is NOT a way to install an application on a ServiceNow instance?

- A. Install an application from the Application Repository
- B. Select the Copy button on the application record
- C. Download and install an application from the ServiceNow Share web site
- D. Download and install a third-party application from the ServiceNow Store

Answer: B

Explanation:

There is no "copy" button on the application record (at least I couldn't see one). Also, see here: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/sandiego-application-development/page/build/applications/reference/r_ManagingApplications.html

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 33

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 35

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 40

When configuring a REST Message, the Endpoint is:

- A. The commands to the REST script to stop execution
- B. The URI of the data to be accessed, queried, or modified
- C. Information about the format of the returned data
- D. The response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back

Answer: B

Explanation:

When configuring a REST Message, the Endpoint is:

? The URI of the data to be accessed, queried, or modified. This is the correct answer because the Endpoint is the part of the REST Message that specifies the location and the resource of the REST provider. The Endpoint is composed of the base URL and the resource path, which can include query parameters or variables. For example, the Endpoint for a REST Message that retrieves the weather information for a city from a web service could be <https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London>.

The following are not correct definitions of the Endpoint when configuring a REST Message:

? The commands to the REST script to stop execution. This is not correct because

the commands to the REST script to stop execution are not part of the REST Message, but of the Scripted REST API, which is a feature that allows users to create custom REST endpoints on the ServiceNow platform. The commands to the REST script to stop execution are methods of the RESTAPIResponse object, such as setStatuscode, setError, or complete.

? Information about the format of the returned data. This is not correct because the

information about the format of the returned data is not part of the Endpoint, but of the HTTP headers or the Accept field of the REST Message. The HTTP headers or the Accept field can be used to specify the content type of the response, such as JSON, XML, or HTML.

? The response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back. This is

not correct because the response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back is not part of the Endpoint, but of the HTTP status code or the response body of the REST Message. The HTTP status code or the response body can be used to indicate the result of the REST request, such as 200 OK, 404 Not Found, or 500 Internal Server Error. References: REST Messages, Scripted REST APIs

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/integrate/outbound-rest/reference/r_RESTMessageElements.html

NEW QUESTION 42

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 44

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 47

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 more versatile going forward in future versions.

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

NO:&sys_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

NEW QUESTION 51

- * a. To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes
- * b. To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments
- * c. To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields
- * d. To extend the value of ServiceNow

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct combination of statements is a, b, and d. These are possible reasons to build custom applications on ServiceNow:

? To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes.

Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help digitize and automate manual or legacy processes that are not covered by existing ServiceNow solutions.

This can improve efficiency, data quality, user experience, and innovation.

? To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments.

Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help provide consistent and scalable services across different functions and teams in the organization. This can enhance collaboration, visibility, productivity, and customer satisfaction.

? To extend the value of ServiceNow. Building custom applications on ServiceNow

can help leverage the capabilities and benefits of the Now Platform®, such as low- code development tools, workflow automation engine, AI-powered insights, security operations, etc. This can increase agility, resilience, performance, and value.

The statement c is not a valid reason to build custom applications on ServiceNow:

? To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields. Building custom applications on ServiceNow does not imply granting users full access to all data and objects in ServiceNow. Access control rules still apply to custom applications and their components to ensure security and compliance.

Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 53

In an Email Notification, which one of the following is NOT true for the Weight field?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow-platform/page/administer/notification/task/t_CreateANotification.html

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_when_to_send

The Weight field in an Email Notification determines which notification is sent when multiple notifications are triggered for the same record and recipients. Only the notification with the highest weight is sent. A weight value of zero means the notification is always sent when the notification's When to send criteria is met. A weight value of -1 means that no email should be sent. References: Email Notification Weight

NEW QUESTION 55

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 deleted
- C. Inherited fields can be deleted
- D. Table records are deleted when a field is deleted

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 57

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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 61

What syntax is used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields?

- A. producer.field_name
- B. producer.variable_name
- C. current.variable_name
- D. current.field_name

Answer: B

Explanation:

The syntax used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields is producer.variable_name. A Record Producer is a type of catalog item that allows users to create records on any table from the service catalog. A Record Producer script is a server-side script that runs when a Record Producer is submitted, and can be used to set values or perform actions on the generated record. The producer object is a global object that represents the Record Producer form and its variables. The variable_name is the name of the variable defined in the Record Producer. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Record producers], [ServiceNow Docs - Record producer script]

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_QUESTION_NO:&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdbc01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION 62

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 66

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 70

What is the ServiceNow store?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

Tables that extend a table do what?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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 76

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 79

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