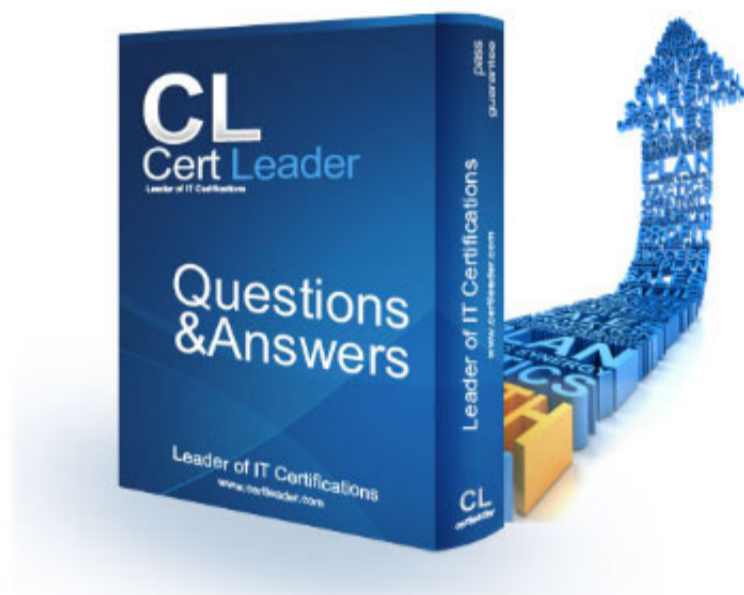


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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

References:

? [Form sections]

? [Related lists]

? [Application menus and modules]

? [Form buttons]

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 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

Which platform feature can be used to determine the relationships between field in an Import Set table to field in an existing ServiceNow table?

- A. Business Service Management Map
- B. Data Sources
- C. Transform Map
- D. CI Relationship Builder

Answer: C

Explanation:

A transform map determines the relationships between fields displaying in an Import Set table and fields in an existing ServiceNow table, such as the Incidents or

Users table.

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTIONNO:&sys_id=69fc8369db9cdb01dc3231f961935

The following platform feature can be used to determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set table to fields in an existing ServiceNow table:

Transform Map. This is a feature that defines the mapping between the fields of an Import Set table and the fields of a target table, such as incident, problem, or user. A transform map also specifies the logic and rules for transforming the imported data, such as coalescing, scripting, or applying data policies.

The following platform features are not used to determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set table to fields in an existing ServiceNow table:

Business Service Management Map. This is a feature that provides a graphical representation of the configuration items (CIs) and their relationships in the Configuration Management Database (CMDB). A Business Service Management Map can be used to visualize the impact of incidents, changes, or problems on the CIs and the services they support.

Data Sources. This is a feature that defines the connection and authentication information for an external data source, such as a file, a JDBC database, or a web service. A data source is used to import data from the external source into an Import Set table.

CI Relationship Builder. This is a feature that creates relationships between CIs in the CMDB based on predefined or custom rules. A CI Relationship Builder can be used to populate the CMDB with the dependencies and connections between the CIs. References:

Transform Maps, Business Service Management Map, Data Sources, CI Relationship Builder

NEW QUESTION 9

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 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 10

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 15

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 19

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 true?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Created UI policy on incident form, action set's cmdb_ci field as mandatory and script as not. result, field was not mandatory.

A UI Policy's Actions execute before the UI Policy's Scripts. Actions are predefined operations that can be applied to fields or sections, such as making them mandatory, read- only, visible, or setting a default value. Scripts are custom JavaScript code that can be used to perform more complex logic or validations. Actions are executed first, and then Scripts are executed if the UI Policy conditions are met. References: [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy actions], [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy scripts]

NEW QUESTION 24

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 29

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 31

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 33

Which Application Access configuration field(s) are NOT available if the Can read configuration field is NOT selected?

- A. All access to this table via web services
- B. Can create, Can update, and Can delete
- C. Can read does not affect the availability of other Application Access fields
- D. Allow configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:

"You must first select read access to grant any other API record operation." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/reference/r_TableApplicationAccessFields.html

The Application Access configuration fields control the access level for an application and its tables. The following Application Access configuration fields are not available if the Can read configuration field is not selected:

? Can create. This field determines whether users can create records on the application tables.

? Can update. This field determines whether users can update records on the application tables.

? Can delete. This field determines whether users can delete records on the application tables.

These fields are not available because they depend on the Can read field, which determines whether users can view records on the application tables. If users cannot read records, they cannot create, update, or delete them either.

The following Application Access configuration fields are available regardless of the Can read configuration field:

? All access to this table via web services. This field determines whether users can access the application tables using web services, such as REST or SOAP.

? Allow configuration. This field determines whether users can configure the application tables, such as adding or modifying fields, views, or indexes. References: Application Access, Certified Application Developer (CAD) Learning Path

NEW QUESTION 35

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 40

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

References:

? Create a table

? Module properties

NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

designer/reference/flow- triggers.html

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

NEW QUESTION 46

Which source control operation is available from BOTH Studio and the Git Repository?

- A. Create Branch
- B. Apply Remote Changes
- C. Stash Local Changes
- D. Edit Repository Configurations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Create Branch operation is available from both Studio and the Git Repository. This operation allows you to create a new branch from an existing branch in your Git repository. You can use branches to work on different features or versions of your application without affecting the main branch. Reference: [Create a branch]

NEW QUESTION 50

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 52

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 57

Which method is used to retrieve Application Property values in a script?

- A. gs.getProperty()
- B. g_form.getAppProperty()
- C. g_form.getProperty()
- D. gs.getAppProperty()

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_use_application_properties

NEW QUESTION 58

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 62

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 66

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 71

Which of the following are configured in an Email Notification?

- a)Who will receive the notification.
- b)What content will be in the notification.
- c)When to send the notification.
- d)How to send the notification.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference: https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0712569

An Email Notification is a record that defines the content and conditions for sending an email message from the ServiceNow platform. The following are configured in an Email Notification:

Who will receive the notification. This is specified by the Recipients related list, which can include users, groups, email addresses, or scripts that return email addresses.

What content will be in the notification. This is specified by the Subject and Message HTML fields, which can include variables, scripts, or templates to dynamically generate the email content.

When to send the notification. This is specified by the When to send tab, which defines the conditions and events that trigger the email notification.

The following is not configured in an Email Notification:

How to send the notification. This is not a configuration option for an Email Notification. The platform uses the SMTP protocol to send email messages, and the email properties control the email server settings and behavior. References: Email Notifications, Get Started with Notifications

NEW QUESTION 76

When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

? From the most specific match to the most generic match. This is the correct answer because ServiceNow follows a top-down approach when evaluating Access Control (ACL) rules, which are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions.

ServiceNow starts with the most specific match, which is the field-level ACL rule, then moves to the table-level ACL rule, and finally to the global or * ACL rule.

ServiceNow grants access if any of the ACL rules evaluates to true, and denies access if all of the ACL rules evaluate to false.

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

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

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

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

above. References: Access Control Rules, ACL Evaluation Order

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/paris/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingsapps_paris_access_controls_evaluation_order

NEW QUESTION 77

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 82

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 84

Client-side scripts manage what?

- A. Forms and Forms Fields
- B. Playbook access
- C. Database and backend
- D. User access

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/server-scripting/concept/c_ServerScripting.html

NEW QUESTION 89

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 93

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 96

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 100

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 103

In a Business Rule, which one of the following returns true if the currently logged in user has the admin role?

- A. `g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin')`
- B. `gs.hasRole('admin')`
- C. `g_form.hasRole('admin')`
- D. `gs.hasRoleExactly('admin')`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business Rule is server-side, so it uses GlideSystem API. gs.hasRoleExactly doesn't exist

In a Business Rule, the following returns true if the currently logged in user has the admin role:

? gs.hasRole('admin'). This is the correct answer because gs is the GlideSystem object, which provides methods for performing system operations, and hasRole is a method that checks if the current user has the specified role. For example, gs.hasRole('admin') will return true if the current user has the admin role, and false otherwise.

The following do not return true if the currently logged in user has the admin role in a Business Rule:

? g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin'). This is not correct because g_form is the

GlideForm object, which provides methods for manipulating forms, and hasRoleExactly is a method that checks if the current user has exactly the specified role and no other roles. For example, g_form.hasRoleExactly('admin') will return true if the current user has only the admin role, and false if the current user has the admin role and any other role.

? g_form.hasRole('admin'). This is not correct because g_form is the GlideForm

object, which provides methods for manipulating forms, and hasRole is a method

that checks if the current user has the specified role or any role that contains the specified role. For example, g_form.hasRole('admin') will return true if the current user has the admin role or any role that contains the admin role, such as admin_ui or admin_script.

? gs.hasRoleExactly('admin'). This is not correct because gs is the GlideSystem

object, which provides methods for performing system operations, and hasRoleExactly is not a valid method of the gs object. There is no method that checks if the current user has exactly the specified role and no other roles in the gs object. References: Business Rules, GlideSystem, GlideForm

NEW QUESTION 107

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 110

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=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcf3231f9619c6

NEW QUESTION 114

- * 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 119

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 122

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 125

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 129

How many applications menus can an application have?

- A. 3, one for an application's user modules, one for an application's administrator modules, and one for the ServiceNow administrator's modules
- B. As many as the application design requires
- C. 2, one for an application's user modules and one for an application's administrator modules
- D. 1, which is used for all application modules

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform-user-interface/page/administer/navigation-and-ui/task/t_CreateAnApplicationMenu.html
An application can have as many application menus as the application design requires. An application menu is a container for application modules, which are links to features or functionalities within an application. Application menus are displayed in the application navigator, which is the left sidebar of the ServiceNow interface. Developers can create and configure application menus using Studio or the Application Menus module. Application menus can have different roles and visibility settings, depending on the intended audience and purpose of the application. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Application menus], [ServiceNow Docs - Create an application menu]

NEW QUESTION 133

Identify the way(s) an application can respond to an Event generated by the `gs.eventQueue()` method.

- a) Script Action
- b) Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)
- c) UI Policy
- d) Email Notification

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

"There are two possible ways to respond to events:

- Email Notification
- Script Action" - see this quote in link below: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_responding_to_events

NEW QUESTION 135

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 140

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=e017cbe5db1cdbc01dcdf3231f9619a3

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 144

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 149

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

- A. producer.field_name
- B. producer.variablename
- 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=cc3803addb1cdb01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION 153

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 158

How can an application link to a repository behind a firewall?

- A. This option is not supported.
- B. Link an application to source control through a MID Server.
- C. Link an application to source control through an access token.
- D. Link an application to source control with multi-factor authentication.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Use an existing MID Server to connect to a Source Control repository. Linking or importing an application through a MID Server enables access to repositories behind a firewall." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_SourceControlIntegration.html

NEW QUESTION 160

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 161

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Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

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