ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION 1
When creating new application files in a scoped application, cross scope access is turned on by default in which of the following?

A. REST messages
B. Table
C. Script Include
D. Workflow

Answer: B

Explanation:
"By default, all application scope scripts can read the table's records but cannot perform any other database operations." https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do
#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_tokyo_application_access_database_settings

NEW QUESTION 2
Which roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Modules must have a Link type. Which one of the following is a list of Link types?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/geneva-servicenow- platform/page/administer/ navigation_and_ui/reference/r_ModuleLinkTypes.html
A module is a navigation item that provides access to a feature or functionality in ServiceNow. Modules must have a link type, which determines how the module behaves when clicked. The following is a list of link types:

Assessment. This is a link type that opens an assessment, which is a survey or questionnaire that measures the effectiveness of a process or service.
List of Records. This is a link type that opens a list of records from a table or a saved filter. Separator. This is a link type that creates a horizontal line to separate modules in the
application menu.
Timeline Page. This is a link type that opens a timeline page, which is a graphical representation of the duration and sequence of events or tasks.
The following are not link types, but other module attributes or field types:
List of Records, Separator, Catalog Type, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Separator), a field type (Catalog Type), and a user attribute (Roles).
List of Records, Content Page, Order, URL (from arguments:). These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), a field
name (Order), and a link type argument (URL).
Assessment, List of Records, Content Page, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (Assessment), a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), and a user attribute (Roles). References: Modules, Create a Module

NEW QUESTION 5
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. filed1 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 6
One of the uses of the ServiceNow REST API Explorer is:

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 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
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 9
What records are used to track cross-scope applications or scripts that request access to an application, application resource, or event?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
Which one of the following is true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ScriptProtectionPolicy.html
The following is true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:
? The Protection Policy is applied only if the application is downloaded from the ServiceNow App Store. This is true because the Protection Policy is a feature that allows developers to protect their Script Includes from being viewed or modified by other users when they distribute their applications through the ServiceNow App Store. The Protection Policy is only enforced when the application is installed from the App Store, not when it is developed or tested on the instance.
The following are not true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:
? Any user with the protected_edit role can see and edit the Script Include. This is false because the protected_edit role is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Access Control (ACL) rules. The protected_edit role allows users to edit protected fields on a table, such as the script field on the sys_script table, which stores the Business Rules. The Protection Policy does not use roles to control access to the Script Includes, but a cryptographic key that is generated when the application is published to the App Store.
? The Protection policy option can only be enabled by a user with the admin role.
This is false because the Protection policy option can be enabled by any user who has the application_admin role for the scoped application that contains the Script Include. The application_admin role grants full access to the application development and administration within the scope of the application.
? The Protection Policy is applied only if the glide.app.apply_protection system property value is true. This is false because the glide.app.apply_protection system property is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Application Restricted Caller Access (ARCA) feature. The ARCA feature allows developers to restrict the access to the Script Includes from other applications based on the caller's scope. The glide.app.apply_protection system property determines whether the ARCA feature is enabled or disabled on the instance. References: Script Includes, Protect Script Includes, Application Restricted Caller Access

NEW QUESTION 12

Which one of the following is true for the Application Picker?

A. All custom application scope and the Global scope appear in the Application Picker
B. All applications in ServiceNow, including baseline applications like Incident, appear in the Application Picker
C. Only custom applications appear in the Application Picker
D. Only downloaded applications appear in the Application Picker

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 15
When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the following is a user experience option?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 19
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 20
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 21
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 26
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 31
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 35
In a Business Rule, which one of the following returns the sys_id of the currently logged in user?

A. g_form getUserID()
B. g_form getUserSysy
C. gs.getUserSysID()
D. gs.getUserID()

Answer: D

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application- development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/glideSystemScoped/concept/c_GlideSystemScopedAPI.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 40
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 41
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 44
Which server-side API debug log method is available for scoped applications?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 48
What is a workflow context?

A. It is a checked out workflow which is being edited
B. It is generated from a workflow version, executes activities, and follows transitions
C. The table for which a workflow is defined plus any conditions such as "Active is true"
D. The business reason or process for which a workflow is designed

Answer: B

Explanation:
 A workflow is a tool that allows you to automate processes on the ServiceNow platform. A workflow consists of activities and transitions that define the logic and flow of the process. A workflow context is an instance of a workflow that is generated from a workflow version, executes activities, and follows transitions. A workflow context is associated with a specific record on a table and tracks the state and progress of the workflow. You can view and manage the workflow contexts from the Workflow Contexts module or the Workflow Contexts related list on a record.
The other options are not valid definitions of a workflow context. A checked out workflow is a workflow that is being edited by a user and has not been published yet. The table and conditions for a workflow are the criteria that determine when a workflow should run on a record. The business reason or process for a workflow is the purpose and function of the workflow.
References:
? [Workflow overview]
? [Workflow context]

NEW QUESTION 49
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 52
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 54
When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:
? From the most specific match to the most generic match. This is the correct answer because ServiceNow follows a top-down approach when evaluating Access Control (ACL) rules, which are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. ServiceNow starts with the most specific match, which is the field-level ACL rule, then moves to the table-level ACL rule, and finally to the global or * ACL rule. ServiceNow grants access if any of the ACL rules evaluates to true, and denies access if all of the ACL rules evaluate to false.
The following are not correct descriptions of how ServiceNow searches and evaluates Access Controls:
? Only for matches on the current table. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current table, but also on the parent tables and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the task table, which is the parent table of the incident table, and then for the global or * table, which is the parent table of all tables.
? Only for matches on the current field. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current field, but also on the table that contains the field and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the short_description field on the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the incident table, and then for the global or * table.
? From the most generic match to the most specific match. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not follow a bottom-up approach when evaluating Access Controls, but a top-down approach, as explained
above. References: Access Control Rules, ACL Evaluation Order
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/paris/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_paris_access_controls_evaluation_order

NEW QUESTION 59
For Application Access there is a configuration option called Allow access to this table via web services. Which one of the following statements is true when this option is selected?

A. This option restricts the ability to delete records via web services but records can always be read
B. The user performing the query via web services must have the correct permissions to access the table's records
C. Even when not selected, users with the correct permissions can use web services to access the table's records
D. This option restricts access only to SOAP web services but does not apply to REST

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By selecting the Allow access to this table via web services option, you can enable other application scopes to access your data tables using web services, such as SOAP or REST. However, the user performing the query via web services must have the correct permissions to access the table's records. The user must have the appropriate roles and access controls to perform the operations on the table, such as create, read, write, or delete.
The other statements are not true when this option is selected. This option does not restrict the ability to delete records via web services, nor does it allow records to be always read. The access to the records depends on the user's permissions and the web service method. This option also does not restrict access only to SOAP web services, but applies to both SOAP and REST web services. Finally, this option is not the only way to enable web service access to the table's records. Even when this option is not selected, users with the correct permissions can use web services to access the table's records, as long as they specify the application scope in the web service request.
References:
? Application Access
? Web service access to scoped applications

NEW QUESTION 61
Which one of the following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods?

A. Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only
B. Can be used in Business Rules only
C. Can be used in Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions
D. Can be used in Business Rules, and Scripts Includes

Answer: C

Explanation:
The following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:
? Can be used in Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions. This is true because GlideUser (g_user) methods are part of the client-side scripting APIs that provide information about the current user and the user's preferences. Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions are all types of client-side scripts that run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface.
The following are not true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:
? Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods can also be used in UI Actions, which are another type of client- side scripts that can be triggered by a user's click on a button, link, or choice.
? Can be used in Business Rules only. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods cannot be used in Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database. Business Rules use a different API to access the current user information, which is GlideSystem (gs).
? Can be used in Business Rules, and Scripts Includes. This is false because GlideUser (g_user) methods cannot be used in Business Rules or Script Includes, which are both server-side scripts. Script Includes are reusable units of code that can be called from any server-side script. Script Includes also use GlideSystem (gs) to access the current user information. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, GlideUser, Business Rules, Script Includes
Reference: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/reference/api/newyork/client/c_GlideUserAPI

NEW QUESTION 63
The source control operation used to store local changes on an instance for later application is called a(n)
<blank>.

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 66
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 69
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 74
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 77
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 82
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 85
Which of the following methods is NOT part of the ServiceNow REST API?

A. COPY
B. POST
C. GET
D. DELETE

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The ServiceNow REST API is a web service that allows you to interact with the ServiceNow platform using HTTP requests and responses. The ServiceNow REST API supports the following methods:
? POST: This method allows you to create a new record or execute an action on the
ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the POST method to create an incident or run a script.
? GET: This method allows you to retrieve information from the ServiceNow
platform. For example, you can use the GET method to get the details of a user or a table.
? DELETE: This method allows you to delete a record or a resource from the
ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the DELETE method to delete an attachment or a workflow context.
? PUT: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the ServiceNow
platform. For example, you can use the PUT method to update the state of a task or the value of a system property.
? PATCH: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the
ServiceNow platform by sending only the changes. For example, you can use the PATCH method to update the short description of an incident or the order of a module.
The method COPY is not part of the ServiceNow REST API. There is no COPY method in the HTTP protocol. To copy a record or a resource on the ServiceNow platform, you need to use the POST method with the clone action.
References:
? ServiceNow REST API overview
? ServiceNow REST API methods
? [ServiceNow REST API actions]

NEW QUESTION 86
Which of the following statements is true about Guided Application Creator?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 89
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 93
Which one of the following database operations cannot be controlled with Application Access?

A. Update
B. Delete
C. Create
D. Query

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. You can use Application Access to control the following database operations:
? Create: This operation allows the user to create new records on the table. You can
enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can create option.
? Delete: This operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can delete option.
? Read: This operation allows the user to view the records on the table. You can
enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can read option.
? Write: This operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can write option.
The one database operation that cannot be controlled with Application Access is Query. Query is not an operation, but a method of the GlideRecord class that is used to retrieve records from the database on the server-side. Query is not part of the Application Access rules, but it is affected by the Access Controls and the user's roles.
References:
? Application Access
? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 96
Which one of the following is NOT a method used for logging messages in a server-side script for a privately- scoped application?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 101
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 102
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 106
Which of the following are true for reports in ServiceNow? (Choose three.)

A. Any user can see any report shared with them.
B. Can be a graphical representation of data.
C. All users can generate reports on any table.
D. Can be run on demand by authorized users.
E. Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-administration/page/administer/reference-pages/task/schedule-report.html Generate and distribute scheduled reports via email.
A report is a graphical representation of data from one or more tables in ServiceNow. The following are true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Can be a graphical representation of data. This is true because reports can use
various chart types, such as pie, bar, line, or gauge, to visualize data in a meaningful way.
? Can be run on demand by authorized users. This is true because reports can be
accessed from the Reports menu or the Report Navigator and run by users who have the appropriate roles and permissions to view the data.
? Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email. This is true because reports
can be configured to run at a specific time and frequency and send the results to one or more email recipients.
The following are not true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Any user can see any report shared with them. This is false because users can only see reports that are shared with them if they also have access to the data source of the report. For example, a user who does not have the itil role cannot see a report based on the incident table, even if the report is shared with them.
? All users can generate reports on any table. This is false because users can only generate reports on tables that they have access to and that are enabled for reporting. For example, a user who does not have the admin role cannot generate reports on the sys_user table, which is the table for user
records. References: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION 107
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 111
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m- p/695221
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION
NO:&sys_id=e017cbe5db1cdbc01dcaf3231f9619a3
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, the following syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
event.<propertyname>.Thisisthecorrectsyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesoftheeventrecordthattri
ggeredtheEmailNotification,suchasevent.name,event.parm1,orevent.parm2.Forexample,{ev ent.parm1} will display the value of the first parameter of the event.
The following syntaxes are not correct for referencing the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
current.<propertyname>.Thisisthesyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesofthecurrentrecordthatisasso ciatedwiththeevent,suchascurrent.number,current.shortd
escription,orcurrent.state.Forexample,{current.short_description} will display the short description of the current record.

${property name>.getDisplayValue()}. This is the syntax to access the display value of a property of the current record, such as current.state.getDisplayValue(), current.assigned_to.getDisplayValue(), or current.category.getDisplayValue(). For example, current.state.getDisplayValue() will display the state of the current record in a human-readable format, such as New, In Progress, or Closed.

${gs.<property name>}. This is the syntax to access the properties of the GlideSystem (gs) object, which provides methods for performing system operations, such as gs.now(), gs.getUserID(), or gs.getProperty(). For example, gs.now() will display the current date and time of the system. References: Email Notifications, Email Notification Variables

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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 117

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 121

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 122
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 124
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 129
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 132

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 136
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