

## CAD Dumps

### Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

<https://www.certleader.com/CAD-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which of the following statements is NOT true for the Form Designer?

- A. To add a section to the form layout, drag it from the Field Types tab to the desired destination on the form.
- B. To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired destination on the form.
- 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 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.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c\\_FormDesign.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c_FormDesign.html)

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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 4**

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-servicenow-platform/page/administer/flow-designer/concept/spokes.html>

A spoke is a scoped application containing Flow Designer content dedicated to a particular application or record type. Flow Designer provides a set of core actions to automate Now Platform® processes. You can add application-specific core actions by activating the associated spoke.

Reference: [https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community\\_blog&sys\\_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc)

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You must script and configure all required behaviors. Provided link has this statement: Extending an existing ServiceNow table means the new table inherits the parent table's columns as well as its business logic.

The following statements apply when extending an existing table:

? The parent table's Access Controls are evaluated when determining access to the new table's records and fields. This is true because Access Control (ACL) rules are inherited from the parent table to the child table, unless the child table has its own ACL rules that override the parent table's rules. ACL rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions.

? The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the business logic and the relationships from the parent table, such as Business Rules, Script Includes, UI Actions, UI Policies, and Reference Fields. Business logic and relationships are used to define the behavior and the structure of the data on the ServiceNow platform.

? The new table inherits all of the fields from the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the columns and the attributes from the parent table, such as Field Name, Data Type, Default Value, and Mandatory. Columns and attributes are used to define the properties and the characteristics of the data on the ServiceNow platform.

The following statement does not apply when extending an existing table:

? You must script and configure all required behaviors. This is false because you do not have to script and configure all required behaviors when extending an existing table, as some of the behaviors are already inherited from the parent table, as explained above. However, you can script and configure additional or customized behaviors for the new table, such as adding new fields, creating new Business Rules, or modifying existing UI Actions. References: Table Extension, Access Control Rules

**NEW QUESTION 7**

How does ServiceNow match inbound email to existing records?

- A. Watermark
- B. Record link
- C. Subject line
- D. sys\_id

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_flowdesigner\\_tokyo\\_flow\\_designer/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_flowdesigner\\_tokyo\\_notifications\\_in\\_flow\\_designer/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_flowdesigner\\_tokyo\\_inbound\\_email\\_and\\_flows](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_inbound_email_and_flows)

"By default, the system generates a watermark label at the bottom of each notification email to allow matching incoming email to existing records."

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow-platform/page/administer/notification/concept/c\\_WorkingWithWatermarks.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow-platform/page/administer/notification/concept/c_WorkingWithWatermarks.html)

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

The application:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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?

- 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 10**

Which one of the following is NOT a purpose of application scoping?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

Which one of the following objects CANNOT be used in a Script Action script?

- A. previous
- B. GlideRecord
- C. event
- D. current

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/platform-events/reference/r\\_ScriptActions.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/platform-events/reference/r_ScriptActions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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](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 20

Which Report Type(s) can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list?

- A. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, Histogram, and Line
- B. Bar Chart
- C. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, and Histogram
- D. Bar Chart and Pie Chart

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The Bar Chart and Pie Chart report types can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list. These report types show how individual pieces of data relate to the whole using proportional bars or slices. You can also choose different aggregation methods such as count, sum, average, min, max, or percent. Reference: [Create reports from lists]

#### NEW QUESTION 22

Which class is NOT part of the Client side scoped APIs?

- A. GuideDialogWindow
- B. GuideAjax
- C. GuideRecord
- D. GuideForm

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

? This class allows you to create and manipulate dialog windows on the user interface. You can use this class to display messages, forms, or custom HTML content in a modal window.

? GuideAjax: This class allows you to make asynchronous calls to the server and process the response. You can use this class to retrieve data, execute scripts, or perform actions on the server without reloading the page.

? GuideForm: This class allows you to access and manipulate the fields and values on a form. You can use this class to get or set field values, show or hide fields, add or remove options, or validate field inputs.

The class GuideRecord is not part of the Client side scoped APIs. GuideRecord is part of the Server side scoped APIs, which are a set of classes and methods that allow you to interact with the database and perform server-side logic on the ServiceNow platform. GuideRecord is a class that represents a record in a table and allows you to query, insert, update, or delete records on the server.

References:

? [Client side scoped APIs]

? [Server side scoped APIs]

#### NEW QUESTION 27

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 30

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

Table A's records will be installed when:

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t\\_IncludeApplicationData.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t_IncludeApplicationData.html)

**NEW QUESTION 31**

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the following is NOT an option for creating a table?

- A. Upload spreadsheet
- B. Create table from template
- C. Extend a table
- D. Create table from scratch

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Create table from template is not an option for creating a table through the Guided Application Creator. The other options are available for creating a table in the app. Upload spreadsheet allows you to import data from an Excel file and create a table based on the spreadsheet columns and rows. Extend a table allows you to create a child table that inherits fields and behaviors from a parent table. Create table from scratch allows you to define your own fields and data types for a new table. Reference: Create tables

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**

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 34**

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](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**

What are the ways to designate data tables when Guided Application Creator (GAC)?  
Choose 3 answers

- A. Upload an existing PDF
- B. Create a new table on the platform
- C. Use an existing table on the platform
- D. Upload an existing spreadsheet
- E. Upload an existing word processing document.
- F. Use a freeform database

**Answer: ABD**

**Explanation:**

The Guided Application Creator (GAC) is a tool that helps you create applications on the ServiceNow platform by guiding you through the steps of defining the data model, user interface, and logic. When using the GAC, you can designate data tables in three ways:

? Upload an existing PDF: You can upload a PDF file that contains the table schema and sample data. The GAC will parse the PDF and create the table and fields based on the file content.

? Create a new table on the platform: You can create a new table on the platform by specifying the table name, label, and description. You can also add fields, indexes, and relationships to the table using the GAC.

? Upload an existing spreadsheet: You can upload a spreadsheet file that contains the table schema and sample data. The GAC will parse the spreadsheet and create the table and fields based on the file content.

The other options are not valid ways to designate data tables when using the GAC. You cannot upload an existing word processing document or use a freeform database. You can use an existing table on the platform, but you cannot designate it as a data table. You can only use it as a reference table for lookup fields.

References:

? Guided Application Creator

? Create a table from a PDF or spreadsheet

? Create a table from scratch

### NEW QUESTION 36

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.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/glideSystemScoped/concept/c_GlideSystemScopedAPI.html)

### NEW QUESTION 38

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](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 43

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](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](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 44**

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](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/paris/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_paris_access_controls_evaluation_order)

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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

- A. g\_form.addInfoMsg()
- B. g\_form.addInfoMessage()
- C. g\_form.showFieldMessage()
- D. g\_form.showFieldMsg()

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

From: [https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-application-development/page/script/general-scripting/reference/r\\_ScriptingAlertInfoAndErrorMsgs.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-application-development/page/script/general-scripting/reference/r_ScriptingAlertInfoAndErrorMsgs.html)

g\_form.showFieldMsg("field\_name", "Hello World", "error"); Puts "Hello World" in an error message \*\*below the specified field\*\*.

g\_form.addInfoMessage() or g\_form.addErrorMessage() place a blue box message at the top of the screen. Pg 126 of the CAD handbook

The method that prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default is g\_form.addInfoMessage(). The g\_form object is a global object that provides access to form fields and UI elements on a form. The addInfoMessage() method is a method of the g\_form object that displays an informational message next to the form header. The message has a blue background color by default, unless it is overridden by a CSS style. The addInfoMessage() method takes one argument, which is the message text to display. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideForm (g\_form) API], [ServiceNow Docs - g\_form.addInfoMessage()]

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C



**Explanation:**

[https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_scriptin](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_scriptin)

[g\\_tokyo\\_scripting\\_in\\_servicenow/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_scripting\\_tokyo\\_server\\_side\\_scriptin](#) [g/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_scripting\\_tokyo\\_script\\_includes](#)

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/reference/api/newyork/client/c_GlideUserAPI)

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t_StashLocalChanges.html)

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 55**

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 58**

Which objects can be used in Inbound Action scripts?

- A. current and previous
- B. current and email
- C. current and event
- D. current and producer

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Inbound Action scripts are server-side scripts that run when an email is received by the system. They can use the current object to access the record that is created or updated by the email, and the email object to access the properties and methods of the email message. The previous and event objects are not available in Inbound Action scripts. The producer object is only available in Record Producer scripts, which are used to create records from a service catalog item.

References:

? Inbound Action scripts

? [Record Producer scripts]

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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 66**

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](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION)

NO:&sys\_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- \* 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 74

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/task/t\\_CreateANotification.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/task/t_CreateANotification.html)

[https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/new\\_to\\_servicenow/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_automatingapps\\_quebec\\_when\\_to\\_send](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_when_to_send)

The Weight field in an Email Notification determines which notification is sent when multiple notifications are triggered for the same record and recipients. Only the notification with the highest weight is sent. A weight value of zero means the notification is always sent when the notification's When to send criteria is met. A weight value of -1 means that no email should be sent<sup>3</sup>. References: Email Notification Weight

#### NEW QUESTION 75

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 78

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](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 81**

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 86**

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](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_responding_to_events)

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9)

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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 94**

When configuring a module, what does the Override application menu roles configuration option do?

- A. Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module
- B. Self-Service users can access the module even though they do not have roles
- C. Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily prevent access
- D. Users with access to the application menu can see the module even if they don't have the module role

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Checkbox tooltip: "Show this module when the user has the specified roles. Otherwise the user must have the roles specified by both the application menu and the module."

The following is true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:

? Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module. This is true because the Override application menu roles option allows users to bypass the application menu role requirement and access the module directly if they have the module role. For example, if a module has the itil role and the Override application menu roles option enabled, and the application menu has the admin role, then a user who has the itil role but not the admin role can still access the module.

The following are not true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:

? Self-Service users can access the module even though they do not have roles.

This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not grant access to the module to users who do not have any roles. Self-Service users are users who do not have any roles assigned to them and can only access the Self- Service portal and the Knowledge Base. To access the module, users need to have at least the module role.

? Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily

prevent access. This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not override the Access Control (ACL) rules that apply to the module.

Access Control rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. Admin is a role

Reference: [https://hi.service-now.com/kb\\_view.do?sysparm\\_article=KB0716421](https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0716421)

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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 99**

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 100

Here is the Business Rule script template:

```
(function executeRule (current, previous */null when async*/) {  
  
    }) (current, previous);
```

This type of JavaScript function is known as:

- A. Constructor
- B. Scoped
- C. Anonymous
- D. Self-invoking

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Self-invoking. Learn JavaScript!

This type of JavaScript function is known as self-invoking or immediately-invoked function expression (IIFE). It is a function that is defined and executed at the same time, without being assigned to a variable or being called by another function. It is often used to create a local scope for variables and avoid polluting the global namespace. References: [W3Schools - JavaScript Function Definitions], [MDN Web Docs - Immediately-invoked function expressions]

#### NEW QUESTION 102

To see what scripts, reports, and other application artifacts will be in a published application:

- A. Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field
- B. Open the list of Update Sets for the instance
- C. Examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published
- D. Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

To see what scripts, reports, and other application artifacts will be in a published application, the best option is to examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published. This will show all the application files that belong to the application, grouped by file type and scope. You can also filter, sort, or search the list to find specific files.

The following options are not the best ways to see what application artifacts will be in a published application:

? Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a

global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

? Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets

that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published. Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

? Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field.

This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. References: Publish an Application, Application Files

#### NEW QUESTION 107

When selecting a data type for a field that will be displayed on a form, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Use the Choice data type to limit options in a field
- B. Use the Data data type to enter the date and time of day.
- C. Use the Phone Number data type to automate phone number data validation.
- D. Use the string data type for a free-form text field.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The data type of a field determines the format, validation, and display of the field value on a form. When selecting a data type for a field, you should consider the purpose and function of the field. The statements A, C, and D are correct for selecting a data type for a field. For example:

? Use the Choice data type to limit options in a field: The Choice data type allows you to create a field that has a predefined set of options for the user to select from. The options can be displayed as a drop-down list, radio buttons, or checkboxes. For example, you can use the Choice data type for a field that indicates the priority of a task.

? Use the Phone Number data type to automate phone number data validation: The Phone Number data type allows you to create a field that accepts and validates phone numbers. The field will automatically format the phone number according to the user's locale and country code. For example, you can use the Phone Number data type for a field that stores the contact number of a user.

? Use the string data type for a free-form text field: The string data type allows you to create a field that accepts any text input from the user. The field can have a maximum length of 255 characters. For example, you can use the string data type for a field that captures the short description of an incident.

The statement B is not correct for selecting a data type for a field. There is no Data data type in ServiceNow. To enter the date and time of day, you should use the Date/Time data type. The Date/Time data type allows you to create a field that accepts and displays a date and time value. The field will use a calendar widget and a time picker to help the user enter

the value. For example, you can use the Date/Time data type for a field that records the due date of a task.

References:

? [Field types]

? [Date/Time field type]

**NEW QUESTION 111**

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 114**

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 115**

What are some of the benefits of extending an existing table such as the Task table when creating a new application?

- a) You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label. b) Use existing fields with no modifications.
- c) Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table. d) All of the parent table records are copied to the new table.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Extending an existing table such as the Task table when creating a new application has several benefits, such as:

? You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label. For example, you can change the Short description field to Summary or Title for your new table.

? You can use existing fields with no modifications. For example, you can use the Assigned to, Priority, and State fields for your new table without changing anything.

? Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table.

For example, you can inherit the Business Rules, Client Scripts, and UI Policies from the Task table for your new table.

The only option that is not true is d) All of the parent table records are copied to the new table. Extending a table does not copy any records from the parent table to the new table. It only creates a new table that inherits the fields and logic from the parent table.

References:

? [Extend a table]

? [Task table]

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_SourceControlIntegration.html)

**NEW QUESTION 118**

Which one of the following is the fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer?

- A. Create a Catalog Category, open the category, and select the Add New Record Producer button
- B. Use the Record Producer module then add and configure all variables manually

- C. Open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link
- D. Open the table's form, right-click on the form header, and select the Create Record Producer menu item

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer is to open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link. This will automatically create a Record Producer with the same fields as the table and add it to the Service Catalog. You can then modify the Record Producer as needed. The other options require more steps and manual configuration. Reference: Create a record producer

**NEW QUESTION 122**

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](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/script/client-scripts/concept/c_CatalogClientScriptCreation.html)

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_learnmore\\_sandiego\\_learn\\_more/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_learnmore\\_sandiego\\_form\\_and\\_list\\_layouts/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_learnmore\\_sandiego\\_what\\_is\\_form\\_designer](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_learn_more/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_form_and_list_layouts/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_what_is_form_designer)  
The Form Designer is a tool that allows you to create and customize forms on the ServiceNow platform. The Form Designer has four main components:  
? Form layout: The form layout shows the preview of the form and allows you to drag and drop fields, sections, and related lists onto the form. You can also resize, reorder, and delete the elements on the form layout.  
? Page header: The page header shows the name of the table and the form that you are editing. You can also access the form properties, save the form, and switch to the form view from the page header.  
? Field navigator: The field navigator shows the list of available fields for the table and allows you to search, filter, and add fields to the form. You can also create new fields and edit existing fields from the field navigator.  
? Schema map: The schema map is not part of the Form Designer. The schema map is a separate tool that shows the relationships between tables and fields on the platform. You can access the schema map from the System Definition > Tables module or from the context menu of a table.  
References:  
? [Form Designer]  
? [Schema map]

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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