CAD Dumps

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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

NEW QUESTION 1
When designing and creating a form, what do you create to organize fields on a form?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When designing and creating a form, you can create sections to organize fields on a form. Sections are containers that group related fields together and provide a label and a description for the group. You can use sections to improve the readability and usability of the form. You can also collapse or expand sections to show or hide the fields within them.
The other options are not valid ways to organize fields on a form. Related lists are not fields, but lists of records that are related to the current record on the form. Tabs are not part of the form, but part of the application menu that allows you to navigate between different modules. Buttons are not fields, but elements that perform actions on the form, such as saving, updating, or deleting the record.
References:
? [Form sections]
? [Related lists]
? [Application menus and modules]
? [Form buttons]

NEW QUESTION 2
Why would you build a custom app?

A. To fulfill is specific use case on internal processes.
B. To avoid using a code repository like GiotHub or GitLab
C. To create a custom integration for a 3rd party system
D. To replace servieNow base tables

Answer: A

Explanation:
A possible reason to build a custom app is to fulfill a specific use case on internal processes. For example, you may want to digitize a manual process that is not covered by an existing ServiceNow solution, such as managing inventory, tracking expenses, or scheduling events. Building a custom app on the Now Platform can help you automate workflows, improve data quality, and provide better user experiences. The other options are not valid reasons to build a custom app. To avoid using a code repository like GitHub or GitLab is not a reason to build a custom app, as you can still use source control integration with your custom app development. To create a custom integration for a 3rd party system is not a reason to build a custom app, as you can use integration tools such as IntegrationHub or REST APIs to connect with external systems without creating an app. To replace ServiceNow base tables is not a reason to build a custom app, as it is not recommended to modify or delete base tables that are essential for ServiceNow functionality. Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 3
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
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]
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 5
When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service consumer. A web service consumer is an application that sends requests to a web service provider and receives responses from it. A web service provider is an application that exposes its functionality as web services. A web service publisher is a person or organization that publishes web services for others to use. A web service specialist is a person who has expertise in developing or using web services. Reference: Web services
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/integrate/web-services/ reference/r_AvailableWebServices.html

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
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_flowdes
igner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_d
esigner/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

NEW QUESTION 9
Which objects can you use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script?

A. GlideRecord and current
B. GlideUser and GlideRecord

C. GlideSystem and GlideRecord
D. GlideSystem and current

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning- plans/quebec/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_sche duled_script_execution_scripts
The objects that you can use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script are GlideSystem and GlideRecord. GlideSystem provides methods for performing system operations, such as logging, running background scripts, or getting system information. GlideRecord provides methods for working with records in the database, such as querying, updating, inserting, or deleting records. The current object is not available in Scheduled Script Execution scripts, as it refers to the current record on a form or list. The GlideUser object is also not available, as it refers to the current user session. Reference: Scheduled Script Execution, GlideSystem, GlideRecord

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following is an available feature in Studio? Choose 2 answers

A. Push to external source control
B. Search branch
C. Merge branches
D. Push to update set

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Search branch and merge branches are available features in Studio. Search branch allows you to search for a specific branch name or ID in your Git repository. Merge branches allows you to merge changes from one branch to another, resolving any conflicts that may arise. Push to external source control and push to update set are not available features in Studio. Push to external source control is a feature of Source Control Integration, which is a separate application from Studio. Push to update set is a feature of Update Set Previewer, which is also a separate application from Studio.
Reference: Studio, Source Control Integration, Update Set Previewer

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
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 17
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 21
You are developing the MyApp application that has a table, Table A. When the MyApp application is installed on an instance, you want Table A's records to be installed as part of the application.
Table A's records will be installed when:

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 26
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 29
Which actions can a Business Rule take without scripting?

A. Set field values and query the database
B. Set field values and generate an event
C. Set field values and write to the system log
D. Set field values and add message

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Business Rule can take actions such as setting field values and generating an event without scripting. A Business Rule is a server-side script that runs when a record is displayed, inserted, updated, deleted, or queried. A Business Rule can use filter conditions, role conditions, and actions to define when and how it should run. Actions are predefined operations that can be performed on a record, such as setting field values, generating an event, adding a message, or writing to the system log. These actions do not
require scripting and can be selected from a drop-down list. Reference: Use business rules and client scripts to control field values

NEW QUESTION 33
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 34
When working in the Form Designer, configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label on which table(s)?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 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.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 38
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 39
Which one of the following is NOT true for Modules?

A. Access to Modules is controlled with roles
B. Modules open content pages
C. Every Module must be associated with a table
D. Every Module must be part of an Application Menu

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that is not true for Modules is that every Module must be associated with a table. A Module is the functionality within an Application Menu that opens a content page in the content frame or a separate tab or window. A Module can be associated with a table, a list, a form, a report, a script, or any other type of page. For example, the Open Module under the Incident Application Menu opens a list of incident records from the Incident table, while the Overview Module under the Performance Analytics Application Menu opens a dashboard page with various charts and widgets. The other statements are true for Modules. Access to Modules is controlled with roles, as each Module can have one or more roles specified in its definition that determine who can see and access it. Modules open content pages, as they are links to different types of pages that provide information and functionality to users. Every Module must be part of an Application Menu, as they are the second-level navigation options for Applications. Reference: Modules

NEW QUESTION 44
Which of the following is NOT a way to install an application on a ServiceNow instance?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 48
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 49
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 52
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 57
Which one of the following is true regarding Application Scope?

A. All applications are automatically part of the Global scope
B. Applications downloaded from 3rd party ServiceNow application developers cannot have naming conflicts
C. Any developer can edit any application
D. Developers can choose the prefix for a scope's namespace

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application- development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ApplicationScope.html
The correct statement regarding Application Scope is that applications downloaded from 3rd party ServiceNow application developers cannot have naming conflicts. Application Scope is a feature that identifies and isolates applications and their related artifacts from other applications. Each scoped application has a unique namespace identifier that consists of a prefix and a scope name. This prevents cross-application name collisions and ensures that only authorized scripts can access or modify data in a scoped application. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [How To Create a Scoped App in ServiceNow - YouTube]

NEW QUESTION 58
What are three ServiceNow table creation methods? (Choose three.)

A. Using legacy Workflows
B. Upload and turn a spreadsheet into a custom table
C. Using Flow Designer
D. Use the Now Experience Table Creator
E. Extend a table
F. Create a custom table

Answer: BEF

Explanation:
"If there are no spreadsheets or existing tables to use for your application, you can create and customize a new table." see this quote in link below:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/app-engine- studio/task/create-table.html
Also see:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app- creator/task/gac-create-table-from-scratch.html
Also, no search results if search on "Now Experience Table Creator".

NEW QUESTION 63
How must Application Access be configured to prevent all other private application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 68
Which one of the following is part of the client-side scripting API?

A. workflow.scratchpad
B. GlideUser object (g_user)
C. current and previous objects
D. GlideSystem object (gs)

Answer: B

Explanation:
 https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/reference/api/rome/client The GlideUser object (g_user) is part of the client-side scripting API that provides information about the current user and the user's preferences. It can be used in Client
Scripts and UI Policies to customize the user interface based on the user's role, language, time zone, etc. The workflow.scratchpad object is only available in Workflow scripts, which are used to automate processes on the platform. The current and previous objects are only available in server-side scripts, such as Business Rules and Script Includes. The GlideSystem object (gs) is also a server-side object that provides methods for logging, debugging, date and time calculations, etc.
References:
? [GlideUser object (g_user)]
? [Workflow scripts]
? [Business Rules]
? Script Includes
? [GlideSystem object (gs)]

NEW QUESTION 70
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 73
Identify the way(s) an application can respond to an Event generated by the gs.eventQueue() method.
a) Script Action
b) Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)
c) UI Policy
d) Email Notification

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 "There are two possible ways to respond to events:
- Email Notification
- Script Action" - see this quote in link below: https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-
plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_responding_to
_events

NEW QUESTION 78
Which of the following is NOT supported by Flow Designer?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 81
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 84
Which one of the following is a benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop?

A. An Application Properties page is a good landing page for an application
B. Application Properties allow a developer to override the application properties inherited from ServiceNow
C. Application users know to go to the Application Properties page to change the appearance of an application
D. Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts

Answer: D

Explanation:
 A benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop is that Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts. Application Properties are system properties that store configuration information for a specific application. They can be used to control various aspects of the application, such as feature flags, default values, thresholds, or URLs. By creating an Application Properties page, you can group and display all the properties related to your application in one place and make them easy to access and update. This way, you can avoid hard-coding static data in your application code and make your application more flexible and maintainable. Reference: Working with System Properties, Organizing your ServiceNow System Properties

NEW QUESTION 86
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 89
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 91
Identify characteristic(s) of a Record Producer. Choose 3 answers

A. Graphics can be included on the user interface.
B. All records created using this strategy are inserted into the Requested Item [sc_req_item] table.
C. You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface.
D. They must be scripted.
E. Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
 A Record Producer is a type of service catalog item that allows users to create records on a specified table. A Record Producer has the following characteristics:
? Graphics can be included on the user interface: You can add images, icons, or
banners to the Record Producer to make it more appealing and informative for the user. You can also use HTML and CSS to customize the layout and style of the Record Producer.
? You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface: You can use Client Scripts
and UI Policies to control the behavior and appearance of the fields on the Record Producer. For example, you can use Client Scripts to validate the field inputs, perform calculations, or populate default values. You can also use UI Policies to show or hide fields, make fields mandatory or read-only, or set field values based on conditions.
? Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label: You can use
the Variable Question field to define the question that prompts the user for the field value. The question can be more descriptive and user-friendly than the field label. For example, you can use the question "What is the name of the project?" instead of the field label "Name".
The other statements are not true for Record Producers. Record Producers do not always insert records into the Requested Item [sc_req_item] table. They can insert records into any table that is specified in the Record Producer properties. Record Producers also do not have to be scripted. They can use the default script that maps the variable values to the record fields, or they can use a custom script that defines the logic for creating the record. References:
? [Record Producers]
? [Record Producer properties]
? [Record Producer scripts]

NEW QUESTION 95
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 98
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 100
The task table is an example of which of the following? Choose 2 answers

A. Legacy class
B. Child class
C. Base class
D. Parent class

Answer: CD

Explanation:
 "A table that extends another table is called a child class, and the table it extends is the parent class" - this is about halfway down in this link below:
https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/table-administration/concept/table-extension-and- classes.html

NEW QUESTION 105
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 109
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 113
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