

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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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

NEW QUESTION 2

There is a basic strategy when creating a Utils Script Include. Identify the step that does not belong.

- A. Identify the table
- B. Script the function(s)
- C. Create a class
- D. Create a prototype object from the new class

Answer: A

Explanation:

The step that does not belong when creating a Utils Script Include is identifying the table. A Script Include is a server-side script that can contain one or more classes or functions that can be reused by other scripts. It does not depend on a specific table, but can access any table through GlideRecord or other APIs. The other steps are part of creating a Script Include class and its prototype object. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Script Includes], [ServiceNow Docs - GlideRecord API]

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/geneva-servicenow-platform/page/administer/navigation_and_ui/reference/r_ModuleLinkTypes.html

A module is a navigation item that provides access to a feature or functionality in ServiceNow. Modules must have a link type, which determines how the module behaves when clicked. The following is a list of link types:

Assessment. This is a link type that opens an assessment, which is a survey or questionnaire that measures the effectiveness of a process or service.

List of Records. This is a link type that opens a list of records from a table or a saved filter. Separator. This is a link type that creates a horizontal line to separate modules in the application menu.

Timeline Page. This is a link type that opens a timeline page, which is a graphical representation of the duration and sequence of events or tasks.

The following are not link types, but other module attributes or field types:

List of Records, Separator, Catalog Type, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Separator), a field type (Catalog Type), and a user attribute (Roles).

List of Records, Content Page, Order, URL (from arguments:). These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), a field name (Order), and a link type argument (URL).

Assessment, List of Records, Content Page, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (Assessment), a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), and a user attribute (Roles). References: Modules, Create a Module

NEW QUESTION 5

Assume a table called table exists and contains 3 fields: field1, field2, field3. Examine the Access Control list for table:

table.None read Access Control for users with the admin and itil roles

table.field3 read Access Control for users with the admin role

Which field or fields can a user with the itil role read?

- A. field3 only
- B. 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 6

One of the uses of the ServiceNow REST API Explorer is:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: <https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/>

[app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_rest_integrations/](#) [app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_inbound_rest_integrations/](#)
[app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_introduction_to_the_rest_api_explorer](#)

NEW QUESTION 7

Which one of the following is true for a table with the “Allow configuration” Application Access option selected?

- A. Only the in scope application’s scripts can create Business Rules for the table
- B. Any user with the application’s user role can modify the application’s scripts
- C. Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table
- D. Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Allow configuration Application Access option determines whether users can configure the application tables, such as adding or modifying fields, views, or indexes. The following is true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table. This is true because the Allow configuration option grants access to the table configuration to any user who has the admin or personalize_dictionary role, regardless of the application scope. This means that users can create Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run when a record is displayed, inserted, updated, or deleted, for the table from any application.

The following are not true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Only the in scope application’s scripts can create Business Rules for the table.

This is false because the Allow configuration option does not restrict the creation of Business Rules to the in scope application, as explained above.

? Any user with the application’s user role can modify the application’s scripts. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not grant access to the application scripts, such as client scripts or script includes, to any user who has the application’s user role. To modify the application scripts, users need to have the admin role or the application’s admin role.

? Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not allow out of scope applications to add new tables to the scoped application. To add new tables to a scoped application, users need to have the admin role or the application’s admin role and be in the application scope. References: Application Access, Business Rules

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTIONNO:&sys_id=69fc8369db9cdbc01dcf3231f961935

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

Transform Map. This is a feature that defines the mapping between the fields of an Import Set table and the fields of a target table, such as incident, problem, or user. A transform map also specifies the logic and rules for transforming the imported data, such as coalescing, scripting, or applying data policies. The following platform features are not used to determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set table to fields in an existing ServiceNow table: Business Service Management Map. This is a feature that provides a graphical representation of the configuration items (CIs) and their relationships in the Configuration Management Database (CMDB). A Business Service Management Map can be used to visualize the impact of incidents, changes, or problems on the CIs and the services they support. Data Sources. This is a feature that defines the connection and authentication information for an external data source, such as a file, a JDBC database, or a web service. A data source is used to import data from the external source into an Import Set table. CI Relationship Builder. This is a feature that creates relationships between CIs in the CMDB based on predefined or custom rules. A CI Relationship Builder can be used to populate the CMDB with the dependencies and connections between the CIs. References: Transform Maps, Business Service Management Map, Data Sources, CI Relationship Builder

NEW QUESTION 9

Which 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 10

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

- A. GlideRecord and current
- B. GlideUser and GlideRecord
- C. GlideSystem and GlideRecord
- D. GlideSystem and current

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_scheduled_script_execution_scripts

The objects that you can use in a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) script are GlideSystem and GlideRecord. GlideSystem provides methods for performing system operations, such as logging, running background scripts, or getting system information. GlideRecord provides methods for working with records in the database, such as querying, updating, inserting, or deleting records. The current object is not available in Scheduled Script Execution scripts, as it refers to the current record on a form or list. The GlideUser object is also not available, as it refers to the current user session. Reference: Scheduled Script Execution, GlideSystem, GlideRecord

NEW QUESTION 10

When writing a Client Script to provide feedback targeted at a specific field, which method should be used?

- A. g_form.showInfoMessage()
- B. g_form.showFieldMsg()
- C. g_form.addInfoMessage()
- D. g_form.addFieldMsg()

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/useful-scripts/reference/r_DisplayFieldMessages.html

NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

D. The Protection Policy is applied only if the application is downloaded from the ServiceNow App Store

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ScriptProtectionPolicy.html

The following is true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:

? The Protection Policy is applied only if the application is downloaded from the ServiceNow App Store. This is true because the Protection Policy is a feature that allows developers to protect their Script Includes from being viewed or modified by other users when they distribute their applications through the ServiceNow App Store. The Protection Policy is only enforced when the application is installed from the App Store, not when it is developed or tested on the instance.

The following are not true for a Script Include with a Protection Policy value of Protected:

? Any user with the protected_edit role can see and edit the Script Include. This is false because the protected_edit role is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Access Control (ACL) rules. The protected_edit role allows users to edit protected fields on a table, such as the script field on the sys_script table, which stores the Business Rules. The Protection Policy does not use roles to control access to the Script Includes, but a cryptographic key that is generated when the application is published to the App Store.

? The Protection policy option can only be enabled by a user with the admin role.

This is false because the Protection policy option can be enabled by any user who has the application_admin role for the scoped application that contains the Script Include. The application_admin role grants full access to the application development and administration within the scope of the application.

? The Protection Policy is applied only if the glide.app.apply_protection system property value is true. This is false because the glide.app.apply_protection system property is not related to the Protection Policy, but to the Application Restricted Caller Access (ARCA) feature. The ARCA feature allows developers to restrict the access to the Script Includes from other applications based on the caller's scope. The glide.app.apply_protection system property determines whether the ARCA feature is enabled or disabled on the instance. References: Script Includes, Protect Script Includes, Application Restricted Caller Access

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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 20

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 23

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 28

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 30

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 32

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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 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 server-side API debug log method is available for scoped applications?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By selecting the Allow access to this table via web services option, you can enable other application scopes to access your data tables using web services, such as SOAP or REST. However, the user performing the query via web services must have the correct permissions to access the table's records. The user must have the appropriate roles and access controls to perform the operations on the table, such as create, read, write, or delete.

The other statements are not true when this option is selected. This option does not restrict the ability to delete records via web services, nor does it allow records to be always read. The access to the records depends on the user's permissions and the web service method. This option also does not restrict access only to SOAP web services, but applies to both SOAP and REST web services. Finally, this option is not the only way to enable web service access to the table's records. Even when this option is not selected, users with the correct permissions can use web services to access the table's records, as long as they specify the application scope in the web service request.

References:

- ? Application Access
- ? Web service access to scoped applications

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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
`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 53

Which one of the following is true for GlideUser (`g_user`) methods?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following is true for GlideUser (`g_user`) methods:

? Can be used in Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions. This is true because GlideUser (`g_user`) methods are part of the client-side scripting APIs that provide information about the current user and the user's preferences. Client Scripts, UI Policies, and UI Actions are all types of client-side scripts that run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface.

The following are not true for GlideUser (`g_user`) methods:

? Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only. This is false because GlideUser (`g_user`) methods can also be used in UI Actions, which are another type of client-side scripts that can be triggered by a user's click on a button, link, or choice.

? Can be used in Business Rules only. This is false because GlideUser (`g_user`) methods cannot be used in Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database. Business Rules use a different API to access the current user information, which is GlideSystem (`gs`).

? Can be used in Business Rules, and Scripts Includes. This is false because GlideUser (`g_user`) methods cannot be used in Business Rules or Script Includes, which are both server-side scripts. Script Includes are reusable units of code that can be called from any server-side script. Script Includes also use GlideSystem (`gs`) to access the current user information. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, GlideUser, Business Rules, Script Includes

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

NEW QUESTION 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 57

Which of the following is true for the Application Picker and Application Scope?

- A. Selecting application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope.
- B. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to incident
- C. Global is a reserved application which does not appear in the Application Picker
- D. Selecting an application from the Application Picker sets the Application Scope

Answer: D

Explanation:

"Application developers must select an application as their current scope context." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t_SelectAnAppFromTheAppPicker.html

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

? g_form.hasRole('admin'). This is not correct because g_form is the GlideForm object, which provides methods for manipulating forms, and hasRole is a method

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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 66

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 71

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

gs.print() and gs.log() are older and not available in scoped applications, whereas gs.debug(), gs.info(), gs.warn(), gs.error() work in both scoped applications and global are therefore more versatile going forward in future versions.

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

NO:&sys_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

NEW QUESTION 75

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 78

Which of the following is true about deleting fields from a table?

- A. Any field on a table can be deleted
- B. User-defined non-inherited fields can be detected
- C. Inherited fields can be detected
- D. Table records are deleted when a field is detected

Answer: B

Explanation:

User-defined non-inherited fields can be deleted from a table in ServiceNow. These are fields that are created by users on a specific table and are not inherited from a parent table. Inherited fields cannot be deleted from a table, as they are defined on a parent table and shared by all child tables. Any field on a table cannot be deleted, as some fields are system-defined and essential for the table functionality. Table records are not deleted when a field is deleted, as the field deletion only affects the table structure and not the data. Reference: Delete fields

NEW QUESTION 79

How many applications menus can an application have?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform-user-interface/page/administer/navigation-and-ui/task/t_CreateAnApplicationMenu.html

An application can have as many application menus as the application design requires. An application menu is a container for application modules, which are links to features or functionalities within an application. Application menus are displayed in the application navigator, which is the left sidebar of the ServiceNow interface. Developers can create and configure application menus using Studio or the Application Menus module. Application menus can have different roles and visibility settings, depending on the intended audience and purpose of the application. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Application menus], [ServiceNow Docs - Create an application menu]

NEW QUESTION 81

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 86

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 89

It is best practice to define the business requirements and the process(es) an application will manage as part of the application development plan. What are some of the considerations to document as part of the business process?

- A. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and process steps
- B. Business problem, data input/output, project schedule, and process steps
- C. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and database capacity
- D. Business problem, users/stakeholders, available licenses, and database capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is best practice to define the business requirements and the process(es) an application will manage as part of the application development plan. The following are some of the considerations to document as part of the business process:

- ? Business problem. This is the description of the problem or opportunity that the application is intended to address or exploit. It should include the background, context, scope, and objectives of the problem or opportunity.
- ? Data input/output. This is the specification of the data that the application will need to collect, store, manipulate, and display. It should include the data sources, formats, validations, transformations, and integrations of the data.
- ? Users/stakeholders. This is the identification of the users and stakeholders who will be involved in or affected by the application. It should include the roles, responsibilities, expectations, and needs of the users and stakeholders.
- ? Process steps. This is the definition of the steps and activities that the application will perform or support. It should include the inputs, outputs, triggers, conditions, and outcomes of each step or activity.

The following are not some of the considerations to document as part of the business process:

- ? Project schedule. This is the estimation of the time and resources required to complete the application development project. It should include the milestones, deliverables, dependencies, and risks of the project. This is not part of the business process, but part of the project management plan.
 - ? Database capacity. This is the measurement of the amount of data that the application will generate and store in the database. It should include the data volume, growth rate, retention policy, and backup strategy of the data. This is not part of the business process, but part of the technical design and architecture of the application.
 - ? Available licenses. This is the number and type of licenses that the application will consume or require from the ServiceNow platform. It should include the license model, cost, and allocation of the licenses. This is not part of the business process, but part of the financial and legal aspects of the application.
- References: Application Development Process, Business Process Analysis

NEW QUESTION 94

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 97

Which one of the following is NOT required to link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository?

- A. Password
- B. URL
- C. User name
- D. Application name

Answer: D

Explanation:

The application name is not required to link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository. You only need to provide the URL, user name, and password of the Git repository, as well as the branch name and the authentication type. The application name is automatically generated based on the scope name of your application.

Reference: [Link an application to a Git repository]

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/build/applications/task/t_LinkAnApplicationToSourceControl.html

NEW QUESTION 99

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

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 103

Tables that extend a table do what?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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 106

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference: Populate record producer data and redirect users

NEW QUESTION 108

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