

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

References:

? [Form sections]

? [Related lists]

? [Application menus and modules]

? [Form buttons]

NEW QUESTION 2

Why would you build a custom app?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The following roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control:

? source_control. This is a role that allows users to perform basic source control operations, such as importing an application from a source control repository, updating an application from a source control repository, or committing changes to a source control repository.

? admin. This is a role that grants full access to all the features and functions of the ServiceNow platform, including source control operations. Users with this role can also perform advanced source control operations, such as creating or deleting source control repositories, configuring source control properties, or resolving conflicts.

The following roles do not grant access to source control repository operations:

? source_control_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. There is no separate role for source control administration, as this function is included in the admin role.

? git_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. Git is a specific type of source control system that ServiceNow supports, but there is no role dedicated to Git

administration. References: Source Control, Source Control Roles

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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=69fc8369db9cdbc01dcdf3231f961935

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 7

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 8

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 9

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following steps can be used to import new data into ServiceNow from a spreadsheet?

- A. Select Data Source, Schedule Transform
- B. Load Data, Create Transform Map, Run Transform Most Voted
- C. Define Data Source, Select Transform Map, Run Transform
- D. Select Import Set, Select Transform Map, Run Transform

Answer: B

Explanation:

The steps to import new data into ServiceNow from a spreadsheet are: Load Data, Create Transform Map, Run Transform. Load Data is the process of uploading the spreadsheet file and creating an Import Set table that contains the data to be imported. Create Transform Map is the process of defining how the fields from the Import Set table map to the fields of the target table in ServiceNow. Run Transform is the process of executing the Transform Map and copying the data from the Import Set table to the target table. Reference: Import sets, Transform maps

NEW QUESTION 10

Which one of the following is 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 15

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 18

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 20

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 22

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 23

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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 30

Which one of the following is NOT an example of when an application might use a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)?

- A. The application needs to send weekly email reminders to requestors for all records on a table
- B. The application needs to run a clean up script on the last day of every month
- C. The application needs to query the database every day to look for unassigned records
- D. The application needs to run a client-side script at the same time every day

Answer: D

Explanation:

An example of when an application might not use a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job) is when the application needs to run a client-side script at the same time every day. A Scheduled Script Execution is a server-side script that runs on a specified schedule and performs some action on the server or database. A client-side script runs on the user's browser and cannot be scheduled by ServiceNow. The other options are examples of when an application might use a Scheduled Script Execution, such as sending email reminders, running a clean up script, or querying the database for unassigned records. Reference: Scheduled Script Execution, Client scripts

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

References:

- ? Create a table
- ? Module properties

NEW QUESTION 36

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 40

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 43

Identify the incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow.

- A. Administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications.
- B. Administrators can specify which application file types the developer can access.
- C. Administrators can grant the developer access to script fields.
- D. Administrators can grant the developer access to security records.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development is for the scoped applications only

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

The incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow is that administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development allows administrators to grant non-admin users the ability to develop scoped applications, not global applications. Global applications are accessible by all other applications and do not have a namespace prefix. Scoped applications are isolated from other applications and have a unique namespace identifier. Delegated Development provides more granular control over the developer permissions, application resources, and data access. References: [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow], [Product Documentation | ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 44

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_use_applications_properties

NEW QUESTION 48

Which of the following features are available to Global applications? (Choose two.)

- A. Automated Test Framework
- B. Source Control
- C. Delegated Development
- D. Flow Designer

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Global applications can use Automated Test Framework and Flow Designer features, but not Source Control and Delegated Development features. Source Control and Delegated Development features are only available to scoped applications . References: [Global vs Scoped Applications], [Delegated Development]

NEW QUESTION 51

What is a workflow context?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A workflow is a tool that allows you to automate processes on the ServiceNow platform. A workflow consists of activities and transitions that define the logic and flow of the process. A workflow context is an instance of a workflow that is generated from a workflow version, executes activities, and follows transitions. A workflow context is associated with a specific record on a table and tracks the state and progress of the workflow. You can view and manage the workflow contexts from the Workflow Contexts module or the Workflow Contexts related list on a record.

The other options are not valid definitions of a workflow context. A checked out workflow is a workflow that is being edited by a user and has not been published yet. The table and conditions for a workflow are the criteria that determine when a workflow should run on a record. The business reason or process for a workflow is the purpose and function of the workflow.

References:

? [Workflow overview]

? [Workflow context]

NEW QUESTION 56

Which one of the following is the baseline behavior of a table in a privately-scoped application?

- A. The table and its data are not accessible using web services
- B. Any Business Rule can read, write, delete, and update from the table
- C. Only artifacts in the table's application can read from the table
- D. All application scopes can read from the table

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_DefaultDesignAccessPermissions.html The baseline behavior of a table in a privately-scoped application is that all application scopes can read from the table. A privately-scoped application is an application that restricts write access to its tables and resources to scripts within the same scope. However, read access is allowed by default for all scopes, unless the administrator explicitly denies it using an Access Control rule. This allows for data sharing between different applications while maintaining data integrity and security. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

References:

? Application Access

? Web service access to scoped applications

NEW QUESTION 63

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 64

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 65

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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 71

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 74

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 77

When configuring a REST Message, the Endpoint is:

- A. The commands to the REST script to stop execution
- B. The URI of the data to be accessed, queried, or modified
- C. Information about the format of the returned data
- D. The response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back

Answer: B

Explanation:

When configuring a REST Message, the Endpoint is:

? The URI of the data to be accessed, queried, or modified. This is the correct answer because the Endpoint is the part of the REST Message that specifies the location and the resource of the REST provider. The Endpoint is composed of the base URL and the resource path, which can include query parameters or variables. For example, the Endpoint for a REST Message that retrieves the weather information for a city from a web service could be <https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London>.

The following are not correct definitions of the Endpoint when configuring a REST Message:

? The commands to the REST script to stop execution. This is not correct because

the commands to the REST script to stop execution are not part of the REST Message, but of the Scripted REST API, which is a feature that allows users to create custom REST endpoints on the ServiceNow platform. The commands to the REST script to stop execution are methods of the RESTAPIResponse object, such as `setStatusCode`, `setError`, or `complete`.

? Information about the format of the returned data. This is not correct because the

information about the format of the returned data is not part of the Endpoint, but of the HTTP headers or the Accept field of the REST Message. The HTTP headers or the Accept field can be used to specify the content type of the response, such as JSON, XML, or HTML.

? The response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back. This is

not correct because the response from the provider indicating there is no data to send back is not part of the Endpoint, but of the HTTP status code or the response body of the REST Message. The HTTP status code or the response body can be used to indicate the result of the REST request, such as 200 OK, 404 Not Found, or 500 Internal Server Error. References: REST Messages, Scripted REST APIs

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/integrate/outbound-rest/reference/r_RESTMessageElements.html

NEW QUESTION 81

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 85

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

What is a Module?

- A. The functionality within an application menu such as opening a page in the content frame or a separate tab or window
- B. A group of menus, or pages, providing related information and functionality to end-users
- C. A way of helping users quickly access information and services by filtering the items in the Application Navigator
- D. A web-based way of providing software to end-users

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-user-interface/page/administer/navigation-and-ui/task/t_CreateAModule.html

A module is the functionality within an application menu such as opening a page in the content frame or a separate tab or window. For example, Open is a module under the Problem application menu that opens a list of problem records. Modules are the second level navigation options for applications. Reference: Modules | ServiceNow Tutorials

NEW QUESTION 90

- * a. To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes
- * b. To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments
- * c. To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields
- * d. To extend the value of ServiceNow

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct combination of statements is a, b, and d. These are possible reasons to build custom applications on ServiceNow:

? To replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes.

Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help digitize and automate manual or legacy processes that are not covered by existing ServiceNow solutions.

This can improve efficiency, data quality, user experience, and innovation.

? To extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments.

Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help provide consistent and scalable services across different functions and teams in the organization. This can enhance collaboration, visibility, productivity, and customer satisfaction.

? To extend the value of ServiceNow. Building custom applications on ServiceNow

can help leverage the capabilities and benefits of the Now Platform®, such as low- code development tools, workflow automation engine, AI-powered insights, security operations, etc. This can increase agility, resilience, performance, and value.

The statement c is not a valid reason to build custom applications on ServiceNow:

? To allow users full access to all ServiceNow tables, records, and fields. Building custom applications on ServiceNow does not imply granting users full access to all data and objects in ServiceNow. Access control rules still apply to custom applications and their components to ensure security and compliance.

Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 92

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 95

Which script types execute on the server? (Choose three.)

- A. Business Rule
- B. Client Scripts
- C. UI Policies
- D. Script Actions
- E. Scheduled Jobs

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 99

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 103

Which of the following statements is true for the Form Designer?

- a) To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired destination on the form.
- b) To create a new field on a form's table, drag the appropriate data type from the Field Types tab to the form and then configure the new field.
- c) To remove a field from the form layout, hover over the field to enable the Action buttons, and select the Delete (X) button.
- d) To add a section to the form layout, drag it from the Field Types tab to the desired destination on the form.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c_FormDesign.html

The Form Designer is a graphical interface for creating and customizing forms. The following statements are true for the Form Designer:

- ? To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired destination on the form. This will add the field to the form view without changing the table definition.
- ? To create a new field on a form's table, drag the appropriate data type from the Field Types tab to the form and then configure the new field. This will create a new column on the table and add the field to the form view.
- ? To remove a field from the form layout, hover over the field to enable the Action buttons, and select the Delete (X) button. This will remove the field from the form view but not from the table definition.

The following statement is false for the Form Designer:

- ? To add a section to the form layout, drag it from the Field Types tab to the desired destination on the form. This is incorrect because sections are not available in the Field Types tab. To add a section, click the Add Section button on the toolbar or right-click on the form and select Add Section. References: Introduction to App Engine Studio for Developers, ServiceNow Studio Overview, Form Designer

NEW QUESTION 104

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 109

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 111

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 113

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 116

What is the best UX format to use for lists and forms?

- A. Forms
- B. Lists
- C. Standard
- D. Classic

Answer: D

Explanation:

there are only two types of UX options: Mobile and Classic. Classic is defined as "manage records via lists and form"

NEW QUESTION 120

Which of the following objects does a Display Business Rule NOT have access to?

- A. previous
- B. GlideSystem
- C. g_scratchpad
- D. current

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Display Business Rule has access to the current, g_scratchpad, and GlideSystem objects, but not the previous object. The previous object is only available to Before Business Rules4. References: Business Rule API https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept/c_BusinessRules.html

NEW QUESTION 121

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 123

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

- A. `producer.field_name`
- B. `producer.variable_name`
- C. `current.variable_name`
- D. `current.field_name`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The syntax used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields is `producer.variable_name`. A Record Producer is a type of catalog item that allows users to create records on any table from the service catalog. A Record Producer script is a server-side script that runs when a Record Producer is submitted, and can be used to set values or perform actions on the generated record. The producer object is a global object that represents the Record Producer form and its variables. The `variable_name` is the name of the variable defined in the Record Producer. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Record producers], [ServiceNow Docs - Record producer script]

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdb01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION 128

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

? [Field types]

? [Date/Time field type]

NEW QUESTION 131

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 133

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 136

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 137

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 139

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_learn_more/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_form_and_list_layouts/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_what_is_form_designer

The Form Designer is a tool that allows you to create and customize forms on the ServiceNow platform. The Form Designer has four main components:

? Form layout: The form layout shows the preview of the form and allows you to drag

and drop fields, sections, and related lists onto the form. You can also resize, reorder, and delete the elements on the form layout.

? Page header: The page header shows the name of the table and the form that you

are editing. You can also access the form properties, save the form, and switch to the form view from the page header.

? Field navigator: The field navigator shows the list of available fields for the table

and allows you to search, filter, and add fields to the form. You can also create new fields and edit existing fields from the field navigator.

? Schema map: The schema map is not part of the Form Designer. The schema

map is a separate tool that shows the relationships between tables and fields on the platform. You can access the schema map from the System Definition >

Tables module or from the context menu of a table.

References:

? [Form Designer]

? [Schema map]

NEW QUESTION 141

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