Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
A graphical view of relationships among tables is a <blank>.

A. Schema map
B. Dependency view
C. Graphical User Interface
D. Map source report

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Schema map: Provides a graphical representation of the relationships between tables." https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/table-administration/concept/c_TableAdministration.html

NEW QUESTION 3
When creating new application files in a scoped application, cross scope access is turned on by default in which of the following?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
What records are used to track cross-scope applications or scripts that request access to an application, application resource, or event?

A. Restricted caller access records
B. Caller tracking records

C. Access control level records
D. Cross-scope access records

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
How does ServiceNow match inbound email to existing records?

A. Watermark
B. Record link
C. Subject line
D. sys_id

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_flowdes
igner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_d
esigner/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_inbound_email_and_flows
"By default, the system generates a watermark label at the bottom of each notification email to allow matching incoming email to existing records."
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/concept/c_WorkingWithWatermarks.html

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

NEW QUESTION 12
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 14
What are Application Files in a ServiceNow application?

A. An XML export of an application's table records
B. ServiceNow artifacts comprising an application
C. XML exports of an application's Update Set
D. CSV files containing data imported into an application

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Application Files are ServiceNow artifacts comprising an application. An application is a group of files and data that work together to provide a service or functionality. An application file is a specific type of file that belongs to an application, such as a table, a script, a form, a business rule, a UI action, etc. Application files define the structure, logic, and interface of the application. An XML export of an application's table records, XML exports of an application's Update Set, and CSV files containing data imported into an application are not examples of application files, as they are data formats that can be used to transfer or store information related to an application, but not the application itself. Reference: Application Files

NEW QUESTION 18

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 20
Which one of the following is true?

A. A UI Policy's Actions execute before the UI Policy's Scripts
B. The execution order for a UI Policy's Scripts and Actions is determined at runtime
C. A UI Policy's Scripts execute before the UI Policy's Actions
D. A UI Policy's Actions and Scripts execute at the same time

Answer: A

Explanation:
Created UI policy on incident form, action set's cmdb_ci field as mandatory and script as not. result, field was not mandatory.
A UI Policy's Actions execute before the UI Policy's Scripts. Actions are predefined operations that can be applied to fields or sections, such as making them mandatory, read- only, visible, or setting a default value. Scripts are custom JavaScript code that can be used to perform more complex logic or validations. Actions are executed first, and then Scripts are executed if the UI Policy conditions are met. References: [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy actions], [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy scripts]

NEW QUESTION 22
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 25
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 29
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 30
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 34
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 39
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 41
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 44
Which of the following is NOT a trigger type in Flow Designer?

A. Outbound Email
B. Application
C. Record
D. Schedule

Answer: A

Explanation:
See list of triggers on right hand side of this webpage: https://docs.servicenow.com/en- US/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/administer/flow-designer/reference/flow- triggers.html
The trigger types in Flow Designer are Application, Record, Schedule, and

NEW QUESTION 46
In a Business Rule, which one of the following returns the sys_id of the currently logged in user?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 51
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 55
Which one of the following is NOT true for Modules?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 58
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 59
Which of the following CANNOT be debugged using the Field Watcher?

A. Business Rules
B. Script Includes
C. Client Scripts
D. Access Controls

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Field Watcher is a debugging tool that allows you to monitor the values of fields on a form as they change due to scripts or other actions. It can be used to debug Business Rules, Client Scripts, and Access Controls, but not Script Includes. Script Includes are server-side scripts that define reusable functions and classes. They are not associated with any specific field or form, and therefore cannot be watched by the Field Watcher. References:
? Field Watcher
? Script Includes
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/script/debugging/ concept/c_FieldWatcher.html

NEW QUESTION 60
When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When evaluating Access Controls, ServiceNow searches and evaluates:
? From the most specific match to the most generic match. This is the correct answer because ServiceNow follows a top-down approach when evaluating Access Control (ACL) rules, which are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. ServiceNow starts with the most specific match, which is the field-level ACL rule, then moves to the table-level ACL rule, and finally to the global or * ACL rule. ServiceNow grants access if any of the ACL rules evaluates to true, and denies access if all of the ACL rules evaluate to false.
The following are not correct descriptions of how ServiceNow searches and evaluates Access Controls:
? Only for matches on the current table. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current table, but also on the parent tables and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the task table, which is the parent table of the incident table, and then for the global or * table, which is the parent table of all tables.
? Only for matches on the current field. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not only look for matches on the current field, but also on the table that contains the field and the global or * table. For example, if there is no ACL rule for the short_description field on the incident table, ServiceNow will look for an ACL rule for the incident table, and then for the global or * table.
? From the most generic match to the most specific match. This is not correct because ServiceNow does not follow a bottom-up approach when evaluating Access Controls, but a top-down approach, as explained
above. References: Access Control Rules, ACL Evaluation Order
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/paris/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_paris_access_controls_ evaluation_order

NEW QUESTION 62
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 66
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 69
What are the benefits of storing the majority of an Application's server-side script logic in a Script Include?
a) This makes execution faster.
b) Only run when called from a script.
c) The script logic can be hidden when the Application is installed from the ServiceNow Store. d. For some changes to application logic there is only one place to make edits.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_scriptin
g_tokyo_scripting_in_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_server_side_scriptin g/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_script_includes

NEW QUESTION 72
Which one of the following is NOT a debugging strategy for client-side scripts?

A. g_form.addInfoMessage()
B. Field Watcher
C. jslog()
D. gs.log()

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning- plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scri pts
The following are debugging strategies for client-side scripts, which run in the web browser and manipulate the user interface:
? g_form.addInfoMessage(). This is a client-side API that displays an information
message at the top of the form.
? Field Watcher. This is a debugging tool that displays the current and previous values of one or more fields on a form.
? jslog(). This is a client-side API that writes a message to the browser console. The following is not a debugging strategy for client-side scripts, but for server-side scripts, which run on the ServiceNow platform and manipulate the database:
? gs.log(). This is a server-side API that writes a message to the system log. References: Client-Side Scripting APIs, Debugging Client Scripts

NEW QUESTION 75
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 79
Client-side scripts manage what?

A. Forms and Forms Fields
B. Playbook access
C. Database and backend
D. User access

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 82
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 83
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 87
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 89
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 90
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 91
Which of the following methods are useful in Access Control scripts?

A. g_user.hasRole() and current.isNewRecord()
B. gs.hasRole() and current.isNewRecord()
C. g_user.hasRole() and current.isNew()
D. gs.hasRole() and current.isNew()

Answer: B

Explanation:
Access Control scripts are server-side scripts that run when an Access Control rule is evaluated. They can use the gs and current objects to access the GlideSystem and GlideRecord methods, respectively. Some of the useful methods in Access Control scripts are:
? gs.hasRole() - This method checks if the current user has a specified role. It returns true if the user has the role, and false otherwise. For example, gs.hasRole('admin') will return true if the user is an administrator, and false otherwise.
? current.isNewRecord() - This method checks if the current record is a new record that has not been inserted into the database yet. It returns true if the record is new, and false otherwise. For example, current.isNewRecord() will return true if the record is being created, and false if the record is being updated or deleted.
The methods g_user.hasRole() and current.isNew() are not part of the server-side scripting API. They are part of the client-side scripting API, which is used in Client Scripts and UI
Policies. They cannot be used in Access Control scripts. References:
? [Access Control scripts]
? [GlideSystem methods]
? [GlideRecord methods]
Reference: http://servicenowmypath.blogspot.com/2017/

NEW QUESTION 96
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 101
Which of the following are true for reports in ServiceNow? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-administration/page/administer/reference-pages/task/schedule-report.html Generate and distribute scheduled reports via email.

A report is a graphical representation of data from one or more tables in ServiceNow. The following are true for reports in ServiceNow:

? Can be a graphical representation of data. This is true because reports can use

various chart types, such as pie, bar, line, or gauge, to visualize data in a meaningful way.

? Can be run on demand by authorized users. This is true because reports can be

accessed from the Reports menu or the Report Navigator and run by users who have the appropriate roles and permissions to view the data.

? Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email. This is true because reports

can be configured to run at a specific time and frequency and send the results to one or more email recipients.

The following are not true for reports in ServiceNow:

? Any user can see any report shared with them. This is false because users can only see reports that are shared with them if they also have access to the data source of the report. For example, a user who does not have the itil role cannot see a report based on the incident table, even if the report is shared with them.

? All users can generate reports on any table. This is false because users can only generate reports on tables that they have access to and that are enabled for reporting. For example, a user who does not have the admin role cannot generate reports on the sys_user table, which is the table for user

records. References: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION 105
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 109
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 111
Which one of the following is true for this script fragment? g_user.hasRole(,x_my_app_user');

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The statement that is true for this script fragment is that the method returns

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

NEW QUESTION 115
When configuring an Access Control which has no condition or script, which one of the following statements is NOT true?

A. table.*will grant access to every field in a record
B. table.None will grant access to every record on the table
C. table.field will grant access to a specific field in a record
D. table.id will grant access to a specific record on the table

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Access Controls are rules that define who can access what data and how they can access it. When configuring an Access Control, you can specify the table, operation, and role for the rule. You can also add a condition or a script to further refine the rule. If you do not add a condition or a script, the rule will apply to all records and fields on the table.
The statements A, B, and C are true for Access Controls that have no condition or script. For example:
? table.* will grant access to every field in a record. This means that the user can
view and edit all the fields on the record, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
? table.None will grant access to every record on the table. This means that the user
can view and edit all the records on the table, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
? table.field will grant access to a specific field in a record. This means that the user
can view and edit only that field on the record, regardless of their role or any other criteria.
The statement D is not true for Access Controls that have no condition or script. table.id will not grant access to a specific record on the table. This is because the id is not a field name, but a unique identifier for the record. To grant access to a specific record on the table, you need to add a condition or a script that matches the id of the record.
References:
? [Access Control rules]
? [Create an Access Control rule]

NEW QUESTION 120
Identify characteristic(s) of a Record Producer. Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: ACE

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

NEW QUESTION 125
Here is the Business Rule script template:

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

    }) (current, previous);
```

This type of JavaScript function is known as:

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 129
The task table is an example of which of the following? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 132
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 136
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 140
Why create Applications in ServiceNow?
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

NEW QUESTION 142
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