

ServiceNow.CAD.v2026-10-05.q256

Exam Code:	CAD
Exam Name:	Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow
Certification Provider:	ServiceNow
Free Question Number:	256
Version:	v2026-10-05
# of views:	111
# of Questions views:	2560
https://www.exam-tests.com/CAD-exam/ServiceNow.CAD.v2026-10-05.q256.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following methods are useful in Access Control scripts?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 3

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

An administrator creates "customer_table_admin" and "customer_table_user" roles for the newly created "Customer Table". Which ACL rule would grant access to all rows and all fields to both the customer_table_admin and customer_table_user roles?

- A. customer.none
- B. customer.*
- C. customer.field
- D. customer.all

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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. Reference: [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow], [Product Documentation | ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION: 6

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept/c_BusinessRules.html

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which method call returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case?

- A. g_user.hasRole('catalog_admin')
- B. g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')
- C. g_user.hasRoleOnly('catalog_admin')
- D. g_user.hasRoleFromList('catalog_admin')

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The method call that returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case is g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin'). This method checks if the user has exactly one role, and returns true if it matches the argument. The other methods return true if the user has one or more roles, or if the user has any role from a list of arguments. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideUser API], [ServiceNow Community - Difference between hasRole() and hasRoleExactly()]

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following is an available feature in Studio?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

Where can an application be published once it is ready to share in ServiceNow?

- A.** Publish to the ServiceNow Store
- B.** Publish to a local drive
- C.** Publish to an application repository
- D.** Publish to a local USB device
- E.** Publish to a spreadsheet
- F.** Publish to an Update Set

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ServiceNow applications can be shared through supported deployment channels. Publishing to the ServiceNow Store makes the application available for broader distribution, typically after meeting Store requirements. Publishing to an application repository allows sharing within an organization or controlled repository model. Publishing to an Update Set creates an update set containing the current version of the application configuration records, which can then be transferred to another instance. A local drive, USB device, or spreadsheet is not a supported application publishing destination in the CAD application- development model. These may store exported files or documentation, but they are not proper application publishing targets. Therefore, A, C, and F are correct.

NEW QUESTION: 10

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 web-based way of providing software to end-users
- C.** A way of helping users quickly access information and services by filtering the items in the Application Navigator
- D.** A group of menus, or pages, providing related information and functionality to end-users

Answer: **C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which options are strategies for debugging client-side scripts?

Choose 2 answers

- A. gs.addErrorMessage()
- B. g_form.addInfoMessage()
- C. jslog()
- D. gs.log()

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Debugging client-side scripts in ServiceNow involves utilizing tools and methods that operate within the user

's browser environment, as client-side scripts execute there.

* A. gs.addErrorMessage(): This function is used in server-side scripts to add error messages to the session and is not applicable for client-side debugging.

* B. g_form.addInfoMessage(): This client-side function displays informational messages to the user on the form. While primarily used for user communication, it can aid in debugging by confirming the execution of certain script sections.

* C. jslog(): This function logs messages to the JavaScript log, which can be viewed using browser developer tools. It 's a valuable tool for debugging client-side scripts by providing runtime information.

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* D. gs.log(): This function logs messages on the server side and is not available in client-side scripting.

Additionally, developers can use the debugger; statement within their client-side scripts. When the browser 's developer tools are open, encountering this statement will pause script execution, allowing for step-by-step inspection.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Access Control rules are applied to a specific table, like the Incident table. What is the object name for a rule that applies to the entire Incident table (all rows and fields)?

- A. incidentNone
- B. incident'
- C. incident!
- D. incident.all

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

What Module Link type is used to access an Application Properties page?

- A. URL (from Arguments)
- B. HTML (from Arguments)
- C. Script (from Arguments)
- D. Single Record

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A Module Link type defines how the module opens in the content pane when the user clicks on it in the navigation pane¹. The URL (from Arguments) link type allows you to specify a URL that opens the Application Properties page for the selected application². The URL can include arguments that are evaluated at runtime, such as the application name or scope³.

References = 1: Module link types - ServiceNow Docs 2: Application properties - ServiceNow Docs 3: URL (from Arguments) - ServiceNow Docs

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

Reference:

[Extend a table]

[Task table]

NEW QUESTION: 15

A developer wants to set up an application module that allows inserting new records into a table.

Which configuration option achieves this?

A. Application

B. Menu

C. Table

D. Link type

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To allow a module to open a form for new record insertion, the Link type should be set to "Create new record" or similar.

From Platform App Design Docs:

"Modules control navigation behavior via the Link type setting. To insert records, use the 'Create record' or

'New record' link type."

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

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

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

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

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

A. field1, field2. andfield3

B. field3 only

C. field 1 andfield3

D. All fields except field3

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

An Access Control list (ACL) defines what data users can access and how they can access it in ServiceNow tables1. The ACL evaluates the user roles and the conditions defined in the ACL rules to determine the user's access level2. In this case, the ACL rules for the table are as follows:

* table.None read Access Control for users with the admin and itil roles: This means that users with the admin or itil roles cannot read any field in the table unless there is a more specific rule that grants them access3.

* table. * read Access Control for users with the admin role: This means that users with the admin role can read all fields in the table.

* table. field3 read Access Control for users with the itil role: This means that users with the itil role can read only the field3 in the table.

Therefore, a user with the itil role can read only the field3 in the table, and not the other fields.

References = 1: Access Control Lists - ServiceNow Docs 2: How ACL Rules Are Evaluated - ServiceNow Docs 3: Access Control List Rules - ServiceNow Docs : Wildcard in ACL Rules - ServiceNow Docs :

Field-Level ACL Rules - ServiceNow Docs

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

"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: 18

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<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. Reference: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

What setting allows users to view a Knowledge Base article even if they are not logged in?

- A. The Public setting
- B. The View All setting
- C. The ESS role
- D. The Allow All role

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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_question&sys_id=69fc8369db9cdb01dcaf3231f961935 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: 24

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

What occurs when an existing table is extended in ServiceNow?

- A.** The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table.
- B.** The new table does not inherit any of the fields from the parent table.
- C.** You must script and configure all required behaviors.
- D.** The table's Access Controls are ignored when determining access to the new table's records and fields.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Table Extension in ServiceNow:

Extending a table in ServiceNow means creating a child table based on a parent table. The child table inherits the fields, configurations, and functionality of the parent table.

What is Inherited:

Fields: All fields from the parent table are available in the child table.

Functionality: The child table benefits from any business logic or workflows defined for the parent table.

Access Controls: The child table respects the Access Control rules defined for the parent table unless explicitly overridden.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: This is incorrect because the new table does inherit fields from the parent table.

Option C: This is incorrect because you do not need to script or configure behaviors from scratch; they are inherited.

Option D: This is incorrect because Access Controls are not ignored; they still apply and can be extended or modified for the child table.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Table Inheritance.

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

A. Workflow

B. Table

C. REST messages

D. Script Include

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

A. Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field

B. Open the list of Update Sets for the instance

C. Examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published. Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field. This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. Reference: Publish an Application, Application Files

NEW QUESTION: 29

Client-side scripts manage what?

A. Forms and Forms Fields

B. Playbook access

C. Database and backend

D. User access

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following GuideRecord methods run a query against a database table?

Choose 3 answers

A. -query()

B. runQuery()

C. query()

D. -get()

E. get(

Answer: A,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/G

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/gl

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What field type would you select if you want to query records from another table on a form?

A. Use the Reference field type.

B. Use the Phone Number field type.

C. Use the String field type.

D. Use the Date field type.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Reference Field Type:

* The Reference field type is used to create a relationship between two tables. It allows you to select and display records from another table directly on a form.

- * For example, adding a "Caller" field to an Incident form enables you to query and select records from the sys_user table.
- * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- * Option B (Phone Number field type): This is used for storing phone numbers, not for querying records from another table.
- * Option C (String field type): While this stores plain text, it does not allow querying or establishing relationships with other tables.
- * Option D (Date field type): This is used for date or time values, not for referencing another table.

References:

- * ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Field Types.

NEW QUESTION: 33

What are the features of Flow Designer?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** Add stages to a flow
- B.** Call a flow from another flow or subflow
- C.** Test a flow using the "Run as" feature
- D.** Support Java Scripting code to test conditions that trigger the flow. Eg Run a flow from a Catalog item
- E.** Perform form field data validation at client side

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Flow Designer is a no-code platform capability that lets you automate business processes in a single drag-and-drop design environment. Some of the features of Flow Designer are:

Add stages to a flow: You can define the stages of a flow to track its progress and status. Stages can be used to group actions, subflows, and conditions into logical units.

Call a flow from another flow or subflow: You can reuse existing flows or subflows by calling them from another flow or subflow. This allows you to modularize your automation and avoid duplication of logic.

Test a flow using the "Run as" feature: You can test a flow using the "Run as" feature to specify the user context and input parameters for the flow execution. This helps you to verify the functionality and performance of your flow before publishing it.

Reference:

Flow Designer - No-Code Workflows - ServiceNow

Flow Designer - ServiceNow

Flow Designer Data Sheet - ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION: 34

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

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

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

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

- A.** field3 only
- B.** filed1 and field3
- C.** All fields
- D.** All fields except field3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-security/page/administer/contextual-security/concept/access-control-rules.html

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_sc 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: 36

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

html

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

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc

NEW QUESTION: 37

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 38

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

Can inherited fields be deleted from a table?

- A.** No, inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table
- B.** Yes, but only if they are text fields
- C.** Yes, select the red X in the left-most column in the table definition
- D.** Yes, but only if there has never been any saved field data

Answer: **A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, tables can extend other tables, inheriting all fields and functionalities from the parent table. These inherited fields are integral to the structure and behavior of the child table.

- A .** No, inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table: This is correct. Inherited fields are part of the child table's schema due to its extension of the parent table. Removing these fields would disrupt the inherent structure and relationships defined by the table hierarchy.
- B .** Yes, but only if they are text fields: This is incorrect. The data type of the field does not permit the deletion of inherited fields.
- C .** Yes, select the red X in the left-most column in the table definition: This is incorrect. Inherited fields do not have a delete (red X) option in the table definition, as they are not directly created on the child table.
- D .** Yes, but only if there has never been any saved field data: This is incorrect. The presence or absence of data does not affect the ability to delete inherited fields.

To modify the structure of inherited fields, consider the following approaches:

Field Visibility: Use client scripts or UI policies to hide the inherited fields on forms where they are not needed. This approach maintains data integrity while tailoring the user interface to specific requirements.

Form Layout Configuration: Adjust the form layout to remove inherited fields from specific views, ensuring they are not displayed to users in contexts where they are irrelevant.

These methods allow customization of the user experience without altering the underlying table schema or violating the inheritance principles established in the data model.

NEW QUESTION: 40

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, what are the options for creating a table? (Choose 3 answers)

- A.** Link to external tables
- B.** Create a table from scratch
- C.** Create a table from a template
- D.** Run import jobs
- E.** Upload a spreadsheet
- F.** Use API calls

G. Extend a table

Answer: B,C,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Options for Creating Tables in Guided Application Creator:

* Create a table from scratch: This option allows you to define a completely new table with custom fields and configurations.

* Create a table from a template: You can use predefined table templates to speed up table creation.

Templates often include pre-configured fields and settings.

* Extend a table: This allows you to create a new table by inheriting fields and functionality from an existing table, enabling reuse and consistency.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Link to external tables): Linking to external tables is not an option provided in the Guided Application Creator; external data is typically accessed through integration methods.

* Option D (Run import jobs): Import jobs are used for data migration, not for table creation in the Guided Application Creator.

* Option E (Upload a spreadsheet): While uploading a spreadsheet can create tables, this is a feature of Import Sets, not the Guided Application Creator.

* Option F (Use API calls): API calls are for integration and not an option for creating tables directly in the Guided Application Creator.

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Guided Application Creator.

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

A. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and process steps

B. Business problem, data input/output, project schedule, and process steps

C. Business problem, data input/output, users/stakeholders, and database capacity

D. Business problem, users/stakeholders, available licenses, and database capacity

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

Business problem. This is the description of the problem or opportunity that the application is intended to address or exploit. It should include the background, context, scope, and objectives of the problem or opportunity.

Data input/output. This is the specification of the data that the application will need to collect, store, manipulate, and display. It should include the data sources, formats, validations, transformations, and integrations of the data.

Users/stakeholders. This is the identification of the users and stakeholders who will be involved in or affected by the application. It should include the roles, responsibilities, expectations, and needs of the users and stakeholders.

Process steps. This is the definition of the steps and activities that the application will perform or support. It should include the inputs, outputs, triggers, conditions, and outcomes of each step or activity.

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

Project schedule. This is the estimation of the time and resources required to complete the application development project. It should include the milestones, deliverables, dependencies, and risks of the project. This is not part of the business process, but part of the project management plan.

Database capacity. This is the measurement of the amount of data that the application will generate and store in the database. It should include the data volume, growth rate, retention policy, and backup strategy of the data. This is not part of the business process, but part of the technical design and architecture of the application.

Available licenses. This is the number and type of licenses that the application will consume or require from the ServiceNow platform. It should include the license model, cost, and allocation of the licenses. This is not part of the business process, but part of the financial and legal aspects of the application. References: Application Development Process, Business Process Analysis

NEW QUESTION: 43

What field type would you select if you want to query records from another table on a form?

A. Use the Phone Number field type.

B. Use the Reference field type.

C. Use the Date field type.

D. Use the String field type.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In ServiceNow, to display data from another table within a form, the Reference field type is used. A Reference field creates a relationship between the current table and another table by storing a unique identifier (sys_id) of a record from the referenced table. This allows users to select a record from the referenced table and access its data within the form. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

The other field types do not provide this functionality:

* A. Phone Number: This field type is designed to store phone numbers and does not create relationships between tables.

* C. Date: This field type is used to store date values and does not reference records from other tables.

* D. String: This field type stores text strings and does not facilitate querying records from another table.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Field Types.

NEW QUESTION: 44

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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. Reference: [W3Schools - JavaScript Function Definitions], [MDN Web Docs - Immediately-invoked function expressions]

NEW QUESTION: 45

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 46

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, what are the options for creating a table? (Choose 3 answers)

- A.** Link to external tables
- B.** Create a table from scratch
- C.** Create a table from a template
- D.** Run import jobs
- E.** Upload a spreadsheet
- F.** Use API calls
- G.** Extend a table

Answer: **B,C,G** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Options for Creating Tables in Guided Application Creator:

* Create a table from scratch: This option allows you to define a completely new table with custom fields and configurations.

* Create a table from a template: You can use predefined table templates to speed up table creation. Templates often include pre-configured fields and settings.

* Extend a table: This allows you to create a new table by inheriting fields and functionality from an existing table, enabling reuse and consistency.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A (Link to external tables): Linking to external tables is not an option provided in the Guided Application Creator; external data is typically accessed through integration methods.

* Option D (Run import jobs): Import jobs are used for data migration, not for table creation in the Guided Application Creator.

* Option E (Upload a spreadsheet): While uploading a spreadsheet can create tables, this is a feature of Import Sets, not the Guided Application Creator.

* Option F (Use API calls): API calls are for integration and not an option for creating tables directly in the Guided Application Creator.

References:

* ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Guided Application Creator.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which source control operation is available from BOTH Studio and the Git Repository?

- A.** Create Branch

- B. Apply Remote Changes
- C. Stash Local Changes
- D. Edit Repository Configurations

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Create Branch operation is available from both Studio and the Git Repository. This operation allows you to create a new branch from an existing branch in your Git repository. You can use branches to work on different features or versions of your application without affecting the main branch. Reference: [Create a branch]

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In ServiceNow, a Record Producer allows users to create records in a specific table through the Service Catalog. After a user submits a Record Producer, developers may want to redirect the user to a specific page.

This can be achieved by setting the producer.redirect property within the Script field of the Record Producer.

For example:

```
javascript
```

```
CopyEdit
```

```
producer.redirect = 'incident.do?sys_id=' + current.sys_id;
```

This script redirects the user to the newly created incident record after submission.

Option A is incorrect because configuring the module that opens the Record Producer does not control the post-submission behavior.

Option C is unnecessary for simple redirection purposes; creating an application property to store the URL adds unnecessary complexity.

Option D is incorrect because using window.redirect in a Business Rule is not appropriate; Business Rules run on the server side and do not have access to the client-side

NEW QUESTION: 50

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

"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. Reference: Application Access, Certified Application Developer (CAD) Learning Path

NEW QUESTION: 51

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 52

Is it possible to change an application's scope?

- A.** Yes, but only from global scope to private scope
- B.** Yes it's possible.
- C.** No, it's not possible.
- D.** Yes. but only from private scope to global scope

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

It is possible to change an application's scope in ServiceNow, either from global to private or from private to global. However, changing the scope of an application may affect its functionality and compatibility with other applications. Therefore, it is recommended to test the application thoroughly before and after changing its scope.

How To Change Application Scope In ServiceNow - YouTube

How to move Custom Scoped Applications between instances - ServiceNow

Steps to switch a scoped application from your company's application repository to update sets - ServiceNow How to change the application (scope) of a SLA Definition without needing to recreate the SLA Definition - ServiceNow Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow - QualityClouds

NEW QUESTION: 53

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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. Reference: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [How To Create a Scoped App in ServiceNow - YouTube]

NEW QUESTION: 54

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the Application Picker is a tool that allows developers to select the active application scope.

When an application is selected from the Application Picker, it sets the Application Scope to that application.

This means that any configurations, scripts, or customizations made will be associated with the selected application's scope. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect:

* A. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to Incident: Selecting

"Global" sets the scope to the global application, not specifically to Incident.

* B. Global is a reserved application which does not appear in the Application Picker: The Global application does appear in the Application Picker and can be selected.

* C. Selecting an application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope:

Selecting an application does set the Application Scope.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Scope.

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which is the base table of the configuration management database hierarchy?

- A.** ucmdb
- B.** cmdb
- C.** cmdb_rel_ci
- D.** cmdb_ci

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

How would you describe the relationship between the Incident and Task table? I Incident table is extended from Task table

- A.** Incident table has a many to many relationship with the Task table
- B.** Incident table is a database view of the Task table
- C.** Incident table has a one to many relationship with the Task table
- D.** Incident table is related to the Task table via the INC number

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

When crafting a scoped application that contains flow actions, what is the application called?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Definition of a Spoke:

A "spoke" is a scoped application or component of an application that contains Flow Designer actions and integrations. Spokes provide reusable functionality and are typically used to extend the capabilities of Flow Designer.

Why It's Called a Spoke:

Spokes are part of the ServiceNow Flow Designer framework.

They contain predefined actions that are reusable across multiple flows. For example, an "Email Spoke" might include actions for sending emails or managing email configurations.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B (Flow): This refers to an individual flow, not the application containing reusable actions.

Option C (Bundle): There is no such term as "Bundle" specific to Flow Designer in ServiceNow.

Option D (Action): While flows contain actions, the scoped application that houses these actions is referred to as a spoke.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Flow Designer Spokes.

NEW QUESTION: 58

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Understanding Application Scope and Picker:

* The Application Picker in ServiceNow allows developers to switch between different applications (scopes).

* When you select an application from the Application Picker, the Application Scope is set to that application, enabling you to develop or configure within that scope.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A: The Global application does appear in the Application Picker.

* Option B: Selecting Global does not set the scope to Incident; it sets the scope to the Global application, which is not restricted by scoped boundaries.

* Option D: Selecting an application does indeed set the Application Scope.

References:

* ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Application Scope.

NEW QUESTION: 59

What data types of Flow Designer variables are supported to store record data and complex data?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Label data type
- B. Integer
- C. Array. Reference
- D. Choice
- E. String

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Flow Designer variables can store record data and complex data using the following data types:

- * Integer: A whole number that can be used in mathematical operations.
- * Array: A collection of items that can be accessed by their index or iterated over using a For each action.
- * String: Any kind of text, such as email addresses or the text contents of a file.

Define and Use Data Types in a Flow (Flow Designer)

Variable data types - Power Automate | Microsoft Learn

Product Documentation | ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/platform-events/reference/r_ScriptActions.html

NEW QUESTION: 61

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

"Schema map: Provides a graphical representation of the relationships between tables."

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-administration/page/administer/table-administration/concept>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

What can be modified with client-side scripts?

- A.** Database and backend
- B.** Forms and form fields
- C.** Playbook access
- D.** User access

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Client-side scripts run in the user's browser and are intended to improve or control the form experience. They can hide or show fields, make fields mandatory or read-only, set field values, modify choice list options, and display field or form messages. They should not be used as a true security control because users may bypass client behavior, and they do not directly secure database or backend access. Playbook access and user access are controlled through platform security, roles, ACLs, and application configuration, not ordinary client scripts. In CAD terms, client scripts are primarily for form behavior and user experience. Therefore, B is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 63

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 64

Can Inherited Fields Be Deleted from a Child Table in ServiceNow?

- A.** Yes, select the red X in the left-most column in the table definition.
- B.** Yes, but only if they are text fields.
- C.** No, inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table.
- D.** Yes, but only if there has never been any saved field data.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Inherited fields in ServiceNow are fields that are part of a parent table and automatically become part of child tables through inheritance. This structure is foundational in the ServiceNow data model, ensuring that child tables maintain a consistent relationship with their parent tables.

Here's why inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table:

System Design:

ServiceNow employs a table inheritance model where child tables derive fields and properties from parent tables. Deleting inherited fields from a child table would break the integrity of the data model, as those fields are shared across multiple tables.

Impact on Functionality:

Many inherited fields, such as sys_created_on or sys_updated_by, are integral to the functionality of the platform. Removing them could disrupt workflows, reporting, and auditing capabilities.

Alternative Approach:

If you want to hide or restrict access to inherited fields in a child table, you can use ACLs (Access Control Lists) to prevent users from viewing or modifying these fields. Another option is to use UI Policies or Client Scripts to control their visibility on forms.

Developer Note:

Attempting to delete inherited fields violates ServiceNow's core principles of maintaining a robust and unified data structure. The platform enforces these rules to ensure consistent behavior across all tables in the hierarchy.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Table Inheritance.

Best practices outlined on SN Pro Tips regarding scoped application development and table structures.

NEW QUESTION: 65

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

`gs.print()` and `gs.log()` are older and not available in scoped applications, whereas `gs.debug()`, `gs.info()`, `gs.`

`warn()`, `gs.error()` work in both scoped applications and global are therefore are more versatile going forward in future versions.

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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

Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published. Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field. This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. References: Publish an Application, Application Files

NEW QUESTION: 67

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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]

NEW QUESTION: 68

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, what are the options for creating a table? (Choose 3 answers)

- A.** Link to external tables
- B.** Create a table from scratch
- C.** Create a table from a template
- D.** Run import jobs
- E.** Upload a spreadsheet
- F.** Use API calls
- G.** Extend a table

Answer: B,C,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Options for Creating Tables in Guided Application Creator:

Create a table from scratch: This option allows you to define a completely new table with custom fields and configurations.

Create a table from a template: You can use predefined table templates to speed up table creation. Templates often include pre-configured fields and settings.

Extend a table: This allows you to create a new table by inheriting fields and functionality from an existing table, enabling reuse and consistency.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (Link to external tables): Linking to external tables is not an option provided in the Guided Application Creator; external data is typically accessed through integration methods.

Option D (Run import jobs): Import jobs are used for data migration, not for table creation in the Guided Application Creator.

Option E (Upload a spreadsheet): While uploading a spreadsheet can create tables, this is a feature of Import Sets, not the Guided Application Creator.

Option F (Use API calls): API calls are for integration and not an option for creating tables directly in the Guided Application Creator.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Guided Application Creator.

NEW QUESTION: 69

The Report Designer contains different sections for configuring your report. Which section is used to specify the name of the report, and the table or data source for the report.

- A.** Properties
- B.** Type
- C.** Sources
- D.** Configure
- E.** Data

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

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: A,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which method call returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case?

A. g_user.hasRole('catalog_admin')

B. g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')

C. g_user.hasRoleOnly('catalog_admin')

D. g_user.hasRoleFromList('catalog_admin')

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The method call that returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case is g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin'). This method checks if the user has exactly one role, and returns true if it matches the argument. The other methods return true if the user has one or more roles, or if the user has any role from a list of arguments. References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideUser API], [ServiceNow Community - Difference between hasRole() and hasRoleExactly()]

NEW QUESTION: 73

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - Script Includes], [ServiceNow Docs - GlideRecord API]

NEW QUESTION: 74

What is the Endpoint when configuring a REST Message?

A. The URI of the data to be accessed, queried, or modified

B. The provider response indicates there is no data to send back

C. The URI of the Webserver

D. The command to the REST script to stop execution

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In ServiceNow, when configuring a REST Message, the Endpoint specifies the URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) where the REST request is sent. This URI points to the resource on the external system that the REST message will interact with, whether it's to retrieve, update, create, or delete data.

Key Points:

- * Endpoint Definition: The Endpoint is a complete URL that includes the protocol (e.g., HTTP or HTTPS), the domain or IP address of the external server, and the specific path to the resource. For example: `https://api.example.com/v1/resources`.
- * Dynamic Endpoints: ServiceNow allows the use of variables within the Endpoint URL, enabling dynamic substitution at runtime. This is useful when the exact resource path or parameters need to be determined during execution.
- * Configuration in ServiceNow:
 - * Navigate to "System Web Services" > "Outbound" > "REST Message."
 - * Create a new REST Message or select an existing one.
 - * In the REST Message record, define the Endpoint URL in the "Endpoint" field.

Example Scenario:

If you are integrating ServiceNow with an external ticketing system to retrieve incident data, the Endpoint might be something like `https://api.ticketingsystem.com/incidents/{incident_id}`, where `{incident_id}` is a placeholder that gets replaced with the actual incident ID at runtime.

Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Outbound REST Messages.

NEW QUESTION: 75

When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

- A. `${event. <property name>}`
- B. `${current. <property name>}`
- C. `${property name}.getDisplayValue()`
- D. `${gs.<property name>}`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m-p/695221> Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_question&sys_id=e017cbe5db1cdb01dcaf3231f9619a3 When configuring the content of an Email Notification, the following syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification:

`event.<propertyname>`.

This is the correct syntax to access the properties of the event record that triggered the Email Notification, such as `event.name`, `event.parm1`, or `event.parm2`. For example, `{event.parm1}` will display the value of the first parameter of the event.

The following syntaxes are not correct for referencing the properties of an event triggering the Notification:

`current.<propertyname>`. This is the syntax to access the properties of the current record that is associated with the event, such as `current.number`, `current.shortdescription`, or `current.state`. For example, `{current.short_description}` will display the short description of the current record.

`${property name}.getDisplayValue()`. This is the syntax to access the display value of a property of the current record, such as `current.state.getDisplayValue()`, `current.assigned_to.getDisplayValue()`, or `current.category.getDisplayValue()`. For example, `current.state.getDisplayValue()` will display the state of the current record in a human-readable format, such as New, In Progress, or Closed.

`${gs.<property name>}`. This is the syntax to access the properties of the GlideSystem (gs) object, which provides methods for performing system operations, such as `gs.now()`, `gs.getUserID()`, or `gs.getProperty()`.

For example, `gs.now()` will display the current date and time of the system. References: Email Notifications, Email Notification Variables

NEW QUESTION: 76

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: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

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

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]

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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

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

Answer: B ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

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

Answer: A ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

gs.print() and gs.log() are older and not available in scoped applications, whereas gs.debug(), gs.info(), gs.

warn(), gs.error() work in both scoped applications and global are therefore are more versatile going forward in future versions.

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_question&sys_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following is an available feature in Studio?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

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

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

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Record Producer in ServiceNow is a specific type of catalog item that enables users to create records in a particular table through a simplified interface. They are often used to allow users to create task-based records, such as incidents or change requests, from the Service Catalog.

servicenow.com

Key characteristics of Record Producers include:

Graphics can be included on the user interface: Developers can enhance the user experience by adding images or icons to the Record Producer form, making it more intuitive and visually appealing.

Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label: Instead of standard field labels, Record Producers can present fields as questions to guide users in providing the necessary information. This approach makes the form more user-friendly and context-specific.

You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface: Developers have the flexibility to add client-side scripts to control the behavior of fields on the Record Producer form. This capability allows for dynamic interactions, such as showing or hiding fields based on user input or pre-populating fields with specific data.

Option A is incorrect because records created by a Record Producer are inserted into the table specified during its configuration, not necessarily the Requested Item [sc_req_item] table. Option C is incorrect because scripting is not mandatory for Record Producers; they can function without additional scripting, although scripting can be used to enhance functionality when needed.

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published. Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field. This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. Reference: Publish an Application, Application Files

NEW QUESTION: 82

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<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.

Reference:

[GlideUser object (g_user)]

[Workflow scripts]

[Business Rules]

Script Includes

[GlideSystem object (gs)]

NEW QUESTION: 83

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 84

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

A. producer.field_name

B. producer.variablename

C. current.variable_name

D. current.field_name

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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]

NEW QUESTION: 85

What does the "Read-only" protection policy for Script Includes allow in a custom application?

- A.** Only administrators can edit the Script Include.
- B.** Application developers can customize the Script Include.
- C.** Application developers can view the script logic but not change it.
- D.** Only administrators can delete the Script Include.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

A Read-only protection policy allows the Script Include logic to be visible but prevents changes to the script on the instance where the application is installed. This is different from "Protected," which is stronger and is intended to hide the script contents. It is also different from "None," which allows other application developers to customize the Script Include. The CAD topic here is application file protection and intellectual- property management in distributed applications. Read-only is useful when developers want consumers to inspect the implementation for transparency or troubleshooting but do not want them to modify the script values. Therefore, option C accurately describes Read-only protection behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 86

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: **A** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

"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: 87

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** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

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

NEW QUESTION: 88

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

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

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

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

- A. field3 only
- B. field1 and field3
- C. All fields
- D. All fields except field3

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform-security/page/administer/contextual-security/concept/access-control-rules.html>

NEW QUESTION: 90

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which determines the relationships between field in an Import Set table to field in an existing ServiceNow table?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A transform map determines the relationships between fields in an import set table and fields in an existing ServiceNow table. It also specifies how to transform the imported data before mapping it to the target table.

References:

- * 1. What Exactly is an Import Set? - ServiceNow Developers
- * Import set table - ServiceNow Application Development [Book]

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NEW QUESTION: 92

What tool is used to import data from various data sources, and map that data into ServiceNow tables?

- A. Transform Set
- B. Data Pack
- C. Update Set
- D. Import Set

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 94

Which client-side scripts apply to Record Producers? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Catalog Client Scripts
- B. UI Scripts
- C. Catalog UI Policies
- D. Fix Scripts
- E. Record Producer Policies

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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]

NEW QUESTION: 96

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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_Busine

NEW QUESTION: 99

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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.

Reference:

[Form Designer]

[Schema map]

NEW QUESTION: 100

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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:

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: 101

What is the ServiceNow store?

- A.** The source for ServiceNow Community created developer content
- B.** Marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations
- C.** Downloadable content ServiceNow script archive
- D.** Alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The ServiceNow Store is a marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations.

The ServiceNow Store provides customers with access to Now Certified enterprise workflow apps from partners that complement and extend ServiceNow products and solutions. Customers can browse, try, buy, and deploy apps and integrations that suit their needs and enhance their ServiceNow experience. The ServiceNow Store is not the source for ServiceNow Community created developer content, as that is available on the Developer Portal or the Share site. The ServiceNow Store is not a downloadable content ServiceNow script archive, as that is available on the Script Library or the Script Repository. The ServiceNow Store is not an alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site, as that is a separate site where developers can share applications, code snippets, UI pages, etc. Reference: ServiceNow Store

NEW QUESTION: 102

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

- A.** producer.field_name
- B.** producer.variablename
- C.** current.variable_name
- D.** current.field_name

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdb01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION: 103

Which tool is used to define relationships between fields in an import set table and a target table?

- A.** Field Transformer
- B.** Schema Map
- C.** Transform Schema
- D.** Transform Map

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, when importing data from external sources, the platform utilizes Import Sets to stage the data before transforming it into target tables. The mechanism that defines how data from the Import Set fields map to the fields in an existing ServiceNow table is called a Transform Map.

* Transform Map: A Transform Map is a set of field mappings that determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set and fields in an existing ServiceNow table. It allows administrators to define how data should be transformed and inserted into the target table.

[servicenow.com](https://www.servicenow.com)

* Business Service Management Map: This is not related to data import processes. It pertains to visual representations of business services and their dependencies.

* Schema Map Relationship Builder: The Schema Map provides a graphical representation of tables and their relationships within the database schema but does not handle data import mappings.

* Data Sources: Data Sources define the origin of the data being imported (e.g., files, JDBC connections) but do not determine the field mappings between Import Sets and target tables.

NEW QUESTION: 104

What is a characteristic of Modules?

- A.** Every Module must be part of an Application Menu
- B.** Modules cannot open forms or lists
- C.** Every Module must be associated with a table
- D.** Access to Modules is not controlled with roles

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, Modules are navigation elements that provide access to various parts of the platform, such as forms, lists, reports, or other application components. They are organized within Application Menus to create a structured and intuitive navigation hierarchy.

Key characteristics of Modules:

* Part of Application Menus: Every module is contained within an application menu. This organization helps users navigate to different areas of the platform efficiently. For instance, the "Incident" application menu may contain modules like "Create New" or "All Incidents."

* Functionality: Modules can open various elements, including forms, lists, reports, or URLs. This flexibility allows modules to direct users to specific records, filtered lists, or external resources.

* Association with Tables: While many modules are associated with specific tables (e.g., a module that displays a list of incidents is associated with the "Incident" table), it's not a strict requirement. Some modules may link to external URLs or perform actions not directly tied to a table.

* Access Control: Access to modules is controlled through roles. Administrators can define which user roles have visibility and access to specific modules, ensuring that users only see modules relevant to their responsibilities.

For example, a module named "Active Incidents" under the "Incident" application menu might display a list of all active incident records. Access to this module can be restricted to users with the "itil" role, ensuring that only authorized personnel can view active incidents.

Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Menus and Modules.

NEW QUESTION: 105

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 106

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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: 108

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: A,D ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

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 .

Reference: [Global vs Scoped Applications], [Delegated Development]

NEW QUESTION: 109

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: B,D,E ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

<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 dat

a. 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. Reference: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which module would you use to create a new automation of business logic such as approvals, tasks, and notifications?

A. Process Automation > Flow Designer

B. Process Automation > Workflow Editor

C. Process Automation > Flow Administration

D. Process Automation > Active Flows

E. Process Automation > Process Flow

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

Identify the ways an application can respond to an Event generated by the gs.eventQueue() method. (Choose 2 answers)

A. UI Policy

B. Email Notification

C. Client Script

D. Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)

E. Script Action

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, when an event is generated using the gs.eventQueue() method, the system can respond in several ways:

* B. Email Notification: Events can trigger email notifications. By associating an event with a notification, the system can send emails to specified recipients when the event occurs.

* E. Script Action: Script Actions are server-side scripts that execute in response to events. They allow developers to define custom behaviors that should occur when specific events are fired.

The other options are not appropriate responses to events generated by gs.eventQueue():

* A. UI Policy: UI Policies are used to dynamically change the behavior of fields on forms in the user interface and are not triggered by events.

* C. Client Script: Client Scripts run on the client side (in the user's browser) and are not directly triggered by server-side events.

* D. Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job): Scheduled Jobs are scripts that run at specified times or intervals and are not triggered by events.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Responding to Events.

NEW QUESTION: 112

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

A. Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module

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

C. Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily prevent access

D. Users with access to the application menu can see the module even if they don't have the module role

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0716421

NEW QUESTION: 113

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scripts 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: 114

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <http://servicenowmypath.blogspot.com/2017/>

NEW QUESTION: 115

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 116

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - Record producers], [ServiceNow Docs - Record producer script]

NEW QUESTION: 117

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

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

- C. Can be used in Business Rules only
- D. Can be used in Client Scripts and UI Policies only

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 118

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 119

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

"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/restrict>

NEW QUESTION: 120

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_scripting_in

NEW QUESTION: 121

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"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/ta

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NEW QUESTION: 122

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

- A.** producer.field_name
- B.** producer.variablename
- C.** current.variable_name
- D.** current.field_name

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_question&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdb01dc01dcaf3231f9619b6

NEW QUESTION: 123

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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_question&sys_id=7ddc4462dbe2b3840be6a345ca9619af

NEW QUESTION: 124

(What can trigger a Flow in the Workflow Studio Flow Designer? Choose 3 options.)

- A.** Creating or updating a record
- B.** Elevating to security_admin role
- C.** Logging in as a specific user
- D.** Outbound Email
- E.** SLA definition
- F.** An inbound API call

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Flow Designer runs automation based on triggers. A primary trigger type is a Record trigger, which starts a flow when a record is created, updated, or created or updated. This matches option A and is one of the most common ways to automate application behavior using table data. Flow Designer also supports triggers tied to SLA-related events, enabling flows to react when an SLA is approaching breach or breaches, which aligns to option E in the way the platform exposes SLA timing

events for automation. In addition, flows can be started by an inbound request through supported APIs, allowing external systems or scripts to invoke flow execution, which aligns to option F. By contrast, elevating to security_admin is a privileged security operation, not a Flow trigger; logging in as a specific user is an authentication/session activity rather than an automation trigger; and outbound email is typically an action that a flow can send, not an event that triggers a flow. The correct answers focus on documented Flow trigger categories rather than UI or security behaviors.

NEW QUESTION: 125

What is the ServiceNow Application Repository?

- A.** A database for logging application errors
- B.** A database for tracking user permissions
- C.** A database containing custom ServiceNow applications
- D.** A database of ServiceNow provided applications

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Application Repository is a central location for storing, managing, and distributing custom applications developed on the Now Platform.

From Developer Site > App Repo:

"The ServiceNow Application Repository stores custom applications and enables developers to distribute applications across multiple instances in their organization."

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which method call returns true only if the currently logged in user has the catalog_admin role and in no other case?

- A.** g_user.hasRoleFromList('catalog_admin')
- B.** g_user.hasRoleOnly('catalog_admin')
- C.** g_user.hasRoleExactly('catalog_admin')
- D.** g_user.hasRole('catalog_admin')

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

What are examples of UI Actions, relating to Lists?

Choose 4 answers

List Control

- A.** List Context Menu
- B.** List Buttons
- C.** List Choices
- D.** List Links
- E.** List Override

Answer: A,B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 129

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By setting the Accessible from field value to This application scope only, you can restrict the access to your data tables to only your application scope. This means that other application scopes cannot create, read, write, or delete records on your data tables, unless they have explicit permissions through Access Controls or other means.

References:

* Application Access

* [Application scope]

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

[/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_rome_application_access](#)

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

[/c_ExampleDenyingAllDesignAccess.html](#)

NEW QUESTION: 130

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 131

What is the ServiceNow store?

- A.** The source for ServiceNow Community created developer content
- B.** Marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations
- C.** Downloadable content ServiceNow script archive
- D.** Alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The ServiceNow Store is a marketplace for free and paid certified ServiceNow applications and integrations. The ServiceNow Store provides customers with access to Now Certified enterprise workflow apps from partners that complement and extend ServiceNow products and solutions. Customers can browse, try, buy, and deploy apps and integrations that suit their needs and enhance their ServiceNow experience. The ServiceNow Store is not the source for ServiceNow Community created developer content, as that is available on the Developer Portal or the Share site. The ServiceNow Store is not a downloadable content ServiceNow script archive, as that is available on the Script Library or the Script Repository. The ServiceNow Store is not an alternate name for the ServiceNow Developer Share site, as that is a separate site where developers can share applications, code snippets, UI pages, etc. Reference: ServiceNow Store

NEW QUESTION: 132

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: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"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-administ>

NEW QUESTION: 133

Which of the following is NOT a trigger type in Flow Designer?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-servicenow-platform/page/administer/flow-designer/reference/flow-triggers.html>

NEW QUESTION: 134

Which of the following is NOT a trigger type in Flow Designer?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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>

NEW QUESTION: 135

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_article&sys_id=d2dce665dbd0dbc01dcaf3231f9619fe

NEW QUESTION: 136

Which options are strategies for debugging client-side scripts?

Choose 2 answers

- A. gs.addErrorMessage()
- B. g_form.addInfoMessage()
- C. gs.log()
- D. jslog()

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Debugging client-side scripts in ServiceNow involves using methods that provide feedback during script execution. The following methods are commonly used:

* g_form.addInfoMessage():

* Description: Displays informational messages to the user within the form interface.

* Usage: g_form.addInfoMessage('Your message here');

* Purpose: Useful for providing real-time feedback or debugging information directly on the form during script execution.

* jslog():

* Description: Logs messages to the browser's console.

* Usage: jslog('Your debug message here');

* Purpose: Helps developers output debugging information to the browser console, which can be inspected during development.

Incorrect Options:

* gs.addErrorMessage(): This is a server-side method used to display error messages to the user and is not applicable for client-side debugging.

* gs.log(): Another server-side method used to log messages to system logs, not suitable for client-side script debugging.

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NEW QUESTION: 137

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The following is true for GlideUser (g_user) methods:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 138

When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

- A. \${gs.<property name>}
- B. \${event.<property name>}
- C. \${current.<property name>}
- D. \${property name}.getDisplayValue()

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 139

What field type would you select if you want to query records from another table on a form?

- A. Use the Date field type.
- B. Use the Phone Number field type.
- C. Use the String field type.
- D. Use the Reference field type.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A). Use the Date field type: This is incorrect. The Date field type is designed to store date values and does not facilitate referencing records from other tables.

B). Use the Phone Number field type: This is incorrect. The Phone Number field type is intended for storing phone number data and does not support referencing other table records.

C). Use the String field type: This is incorrect. The String field type stores text data and does not inherently provide functionality to reference records from other tables.

D). Use the Reference field type: This is correct. The Reference field type is specifically designed to create a link to a record in another table, enabling the incorporation of related data into the form.

For example, in the Incident table, the "Caller" field is a reference to the User [sys_user] table, allowing the selection of a user as the caller for the incident. This setup ensures data consistency and leverages existing records without data duplication.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Reference Fields.

Explanation:

In ServiceNow, to include data from another table within a form, the Reference field type is utilized. A Reference field creates a relationship between the current table and another table by storing a reference to a record in the target table. This allows users to select a record from the referenced table and display related information seamlessly within the form.

NEW QUESTION: 140

What section on the Notes tab, shows the history of the work documented on the record?

- A. Activity Stream
- B. Diary
- C. Audit Log
- D. Timeline
- E. Journal

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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. Reference: Introduction to App Engine Studio for Developers, ServiceNow Studio Overview, Form Designer

NEW QUESTION: 142

In a privately-scoped application, which methods are used for logging messages in server-side scripts?

Choose 2 answers

A. gs.debug()

B. gs.logError()

C. gs.error()

D. gs.warn()

E. gs.log()

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, when developing within a privately-scoped application, certain logging methods are recommended for use in server-side scripts to ensure proper logging and debugging. The GlideSystem (gs) object provides several methods for this purpose:

* gs.debug():

* Description: Logs messages at the "Debug" level.

* Usage: gs.debug('Debug message here');

* Purpose: Useful for logging detailed information during development and troubleshooting. These messages are typically only visible when the system's logging level is set to "Debug."

* gs.error():

* Description: Logs messages at the "Error" level.

* Usage: gs.error('Error message here');

* Purpose: Used to log error messages that indicate a problem that might still allow the application to continue running.

* gs.warn():

* Description: Logs messages at the "Warning" level.

* Usage: gs.warn('Warning message here');

* Purpose: Used to log potentially harmful situations that are not necessarily errors but may require attention.

* gs.info():

* Description: Logs messages at the "Information" level.

* Usage: gs.info('Information message here');

* Purpose: Used to log informational messages that highlight the progress of the application at a coarse-grained level.

Deprecated or Unsupported Methods in Scoped Applications:

* gs.log():

* Description: This method is not supported in scoped applications. It is restricted to the global scope and is not accessible from a private scope. Therefore, it should be avoided in privately- scoped applications.

Reference: Logging for Scoped Applications - ServiceNow Elite

gs.logError():

Description: This method is not a standard GlideSystem logging method in ServiceNow. The appropriate method to log errors is gs.error().

Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Scoped GlideSystem Logging Methods.

NEW QUESTION: 143

How is access to Application Menus and Modules controlled?

A. Access Controls

B. Application Rules

C. Client Scripts

D. Roles

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Roles are used to control access to applications and modules in the application navigator. Each application menu or module has a role field that specifies which role is required to view it. Users who do not have the specified role or a role that contains it will not see the application menu or module. Roles can also be used to control access to other features and capabilities in ServiceNow, such as tables, fields, scripts, and workflows.

Reference = Enable or disable an application menu or module, Grant a role access to applications and modules, Controlling access to applications and modules.

NEW QUESTION: 144

What is the default module name when a new application table is created?

A. Prefixed to the application name

B. Plural form of the application name

C. Same name as the application name

D. "U_" prefixed to the application name

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

When a new application table is created and the option to create a module is used, ServiceNow creates a list module for that table in the application menu. The default module name is based on the plural form of the application or table label, so users see a natural list-style module name in the Application Navigator. The

"U_" or "X_" style prefixes relate to technical table names and scoped naming, not to the user-facing module title. The same name as the application is normally used for the application menu, not the list module. This is why option B is the correct CAD answer.

NEW QUESTION: 145

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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: 146

Application developers configure ServiceNow using industry standard JavaScript to...

A. Enable the right-click to edit the context menus on applications in the navigator

B. Extend and add functionality

C. Customize the organization's company logo and banner text

D. Configure the outgoing email display name

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Application developers configure ServiceNow using industry standard JavaScript to extend and add functionality. JavaScript is a scripting language that enables developers to create dynamic and interactive web pages, as well as manipulate data and logic on the server-side. ServiceNow provides various APIs and frameworks for developers to use JavaScript to customize and enhance the functionality of their applications, such as client scripts, UI policies, business rules, script includes, UI actions, and more. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - JavaScript in ServiceNow], [ServiceNow Docs - Scripting in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION: 147

When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the following is a user experience option?

A. Portal

B. Mobile

C. Self-service

D. Workspace

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 148

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: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 149

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 150

Which allows the creation of a task-based record from Service Catalog?

- A.** Assignment Rule
- B.** Record Producers
- C.** UI Builder
- D.** Flow Designer
- E.** UI Actions

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 151

Which role(s) are required to impersonate a user?

Choose 2 answers

- A.** impersonator
- B.** sys_admin
- C.** sys_user
- D.** security_admin
- E.** admin

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 152

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the gs object provides a range of methods for logging messages on the server side. However, the availability of these methods can vary depending on whether the application is global or scoped.

* gs.info(): This method is available in scoped applications and is used to log informational messages to the system log. It provides a way to record general information during script execution.

Options A (gs.log()), B (gs.print()), and D (gs.debugLog()) are not available in scoped applications. These methods are either restricted to global applications or do not exist in the ServiceNow API.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on server-side scripting:

NEW QUESTION: 153

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

A. producer.field_name

B. producer.variablename

C. current.variable_name

D. current.field_name

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 154

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

Reference:

[Field types]

[Date/Time field type]

NEW QUESTION: 155

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the Application Picker is a user interface element that allows developers to select the active application they are working on. The selected application determines the Application Scope, which defines the boundaries within which application artifacts (like tables, scripts, and UI components) reside and operate.

* A. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to Incident: This is incorrect. Selecting "Global" sets the scope to the global application, not specifically to the Incident application.

* B. Global is a reserved application that does not appear in the Application Picker: This is incorrect. The "Global" application is available in the Application Picker and represents the global scope.

* C. Selecting an application from the Application Picker sets the Application Scope: This is correct.

Choosing an application from the Application Picker establishes that application's scope as the current context for development and configuration.

* D. Selecting an application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope: This is incorrect. The Application Picker directly influences the current Application Scope.

For more information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Scope.

For a visual demonstration of restricting access to your ServiceNow application, you may find the following video helpful:

Restricting Access to your ServiceNow App

NEW QUESTION: 156

What contains the configuration changes made in an instance (i.e. changes in a form) and helps to implement the changes from the Dev environment to another environment?

- A.** Transform maps
- B.** Import sets
- C.** System dictionaries
- D.** Update sets

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 157

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-servicenow-platform/page/administer/flow-designer/concept/spokes.](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-servicenow-platform/page/administer/flow-designer/concept/spokes.html)

html

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

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

[id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc](https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_blog&sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc)

NEW QUESTION: 158

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scripts

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: 159

Which are reasons an application could be developed on the ServiceNow platform?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** It uses forms extensively to interact with data.
- B.** It needs workflow to manage processes.
- C.** It requires reporting capabilities.
- D.** It requires low-level programming libraries.
- E.** It uses multimedia features.

Answer: **A,B,C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The ServiceNow platform is designed to create applications that use forms, workflow, and reporting to solve business problems. Forms are used to interact with data stored in tables, workflow is used to automate and orchestrate processes, and reporting is used to visualize and analyze data. The platform does not require low-level programming libraries or multimedia features, as it provides standard tools and technologies for application development.

References = ServiceNow Certified Application Developer Exam Specification, Application Development Platform - ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION: 160

When selecting the Target table for an import which tables can you select?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** Related tables, using Dot Walk
- B.** Tables within the global scope
- C.** Tables outside of ServiceNow
- D.** Tables within the existing application scope
- E.** Tables which allow write access to other applications

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 161

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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]

NEW QUESTION: 162

What is required to link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository?

Choose 3 answers

A. URI

B. ACL

C. User name

D. URL

E. Application name

F. Password

Answer: C,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To link a ServiceNow application to a Git repository, you need to provide the user name, URL, and password of the Git account that hosts the repository¹². The URL is the address of the Git repository that you want to link to the application. The user name and password are the credentials that you use to access the Git account. Alternatively, you can use a personal access token instead of a password for increased security³.

Reference = 1: Link an application to source control - ServiceNow Docs 2: Publish an application to the application repository - ServiceNow 3: Linking an application to Git using a personal access token instead of a password - ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION: 163

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

A. current.variable_name

B. current.field_name

C. producer.variablename

D. producer.field_name

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 164

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 165

Which ATF test step is used to set up a specific user profile for testing purposes?

- A. Impersonation
- B. Create a role
- C. Create a user
- D. Create a group

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Automated Test Framework (ATF) of ServiceNow, the "Impersonate" test step is used to simulate actions as a specific user. This is crucial for testing functionalities that depend on user roles, permissions, or specific user contexts.

Key Points:

- * Purpose: The "Impersonate" step allows the test to execute subsequent steps as if performed by the specified user, ensuring that role-based permissions and access controls are accurately tested.
- * Usage: To add an "Impersonate" step:
- * Open your test in ATF.
- * Click on "Add Test Step."
- * Select "Impersonate User."
- * Choose the user you want to impersonate for the test.
- * Considerations: Ensure that the user being impersonated has the necessary roles and permissions for the actions being tested. Additionally, be aware that impersonation affects both server-side and client-side operations during the test.

Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Automated Test Framework Use Case: Test Basic Form Operations.

NEW QUESTION: 166

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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]

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Here is an example of the criteria set for a knowledge base:

- * Companies: ACME North America

* Departments: HR
* Groups: ACME Managers
* Match All: Yes

In this example, what users would have access to this knowledge base?

- A.** Employees of ACME North America, who are members of HR Department or the ACME Managers group
- B.** Users which are members of either ACME North America, or HR Department or ACME Managers group
- C.** Members of the ACME Managers group, and HR department, regardless of geography
- D.** Members of the ACME Manager group, who are also members of HR Department and part of ACME North America

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 168

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_admin
- B.** git_admin
- C.** source_control
- D.** admin

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 169

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 170

Which one of the following is NOT a UI Action type?

- A.** List choice
- B.** Form button
- C.** List banner button
- D.** Form choice

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform-administration/page/administer/list-administration/task/t_EditingAUIAction.html

NEW QUESTION: 171

What occurs when an existing table is extended in ServiceNow?

- A.** The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table
- B.** The parent table's Access Controls are ignored when determining access to the new table's records and fields
- C.** The new table does not inherit any of the fields from the parent table
- D.** You must script and configure all required behaviors

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, extending a table means creating a new table (child class) that inherits properties from an existing table (parent class). This inheritance includes fields, business logic, and other configurations, allowing for efficient reuse and customization.

Key Points:

- * Field Inheritance: The child table inherits all fields from the parent table. For example, if you extend the Task table, your new table will include fields like "short_description" and "priority."
- * Business Logic Inheritance: The child table also inherits business rules, client scripts, and other logic defined on the parent table, ensuring consistent behavior across related tables.
- * Access Controls: Access controls are not ignored; instead, the child table inherits the parent table's access controls. However, you can define additional access controls specific to the child table as needed.
- * Customization: While the child table inherits many properties, you can add new fields, scripts, and behaviors to tailor it to specific requirements without affecting the parent table.

Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Table Extension and Classes.

NEW QUESTION: 172

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 173

Which of the following objects does a Before Business Rule have access to in a script?

- A.** current
- B.** GlideRecord
- C.** previous
- D.** All of the above

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 174

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the Application Picker is a tool that allows developers to select the active application scope.

When an application is selected from the Application Picker, it sets the Application Scope to that application.

This means that any configurations, scripts, or customizations made will be associated with the selected application ' s scope. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect:

* A. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to Incident: Selecting " Global

" sets the scope to the global application, not specifically to Incident.

* B. Global is a reserved application which does not appear in the Application Picker: The Global application does appear in the Application Picker and can be selected.

* C. Selecting an application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope: Selecting an application does set the Application Scope.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Scope.

NEW QUESTION: 175

Which statement correctly describes the differences between a Client Script and a Business Rule?

A. A Client Script executes on the server and a Business Rule executes on the client

B. A Client Script executes before a record is loaded and a Business Rule executes after a record is updated

C. A Client Script executes before a record is loaded and a Business Rule executes after a record is loaded

D. A Client Scrip! executes on the client and a Business Rule executes on the server

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 176

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - Table extension], [ServiceNow Community - How to change field label in child table]

NEW QUESTION: 177

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: <https://community.servicenow.com/community?>

[id=community_question&sys_id=1a721819dbfa23409a64e15b8a9619d2](https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_question&sys_id=1a721819dbfa23409a64e15b8a9619d2)

NEW QUESTION: 178

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 179

Which ATF Test step allows you to create a user with specified roles and groups for the test?

- A.** Create a user
- B.** Create a role
- C.** Create a group
- D.** Impersonation

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Automated Test Framework (ATF) is a tool that allows you to create and run automated tests on the ServiceNow platform. The ATF uses test steps to define the actions and validations for each test. The test step that allows you to create a user with specified roles and groups for the test is the Create a user test step. This test step creates a temporary user record that is deleted at the end of the test. You can specify the user name, password, roles, and groups for the user. You can also use the Impersonate a user test step to switch to the created user and perform actions as that user.

The other options are not valid test steps for creating a user. The Create a role and Create a group test steps do not exist in the ATF. To create a role or a group, you need to use the Create a record test step and specify the sys_user_role or sys_user_group table. The Impersonation test step does not create a user, but switches to an existing user.

Reference:

[Automated Test Framework overview]

[Automated Test Framework test steps]

[Create a user test step]

[Impersonate a user test step]

NEW QUESTION: 180

Which database operations can be controlled with Access Control?

Choose 2 answers

- A.** Execute
- B.** Create
- C.** Update
- D.** Query

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In ServiceNow, Access Controls (ACLs) are used to manage permissions for various database operations on tables and their records. The primary operations that can be controlled include:

* Create:

* Description: Permission to insert new records into a table.

* Control: ACLs can be defined to allow or deny users the ability to create records based on roles, conditions, or scripts.

* Update:

* Description: Permission to modify existing records in a table.

* Control: ACLs can restrict who can update records, ensuring that only authorized users can make changes.

Other Operations:

* Read: Controls the ability to view records in a table.

* Delete: Manages the permission to remove records from a table.

Incorrect Options:

* Execute: Not a standard database operation controlled by ACLs in ServiceNow.

* Query: While querying is part of the read operation, ACLs specifically control the read access rather than the query process itself.

NEW QUESTION: 181

Which items are valid UI Action types in ServiceNow? (Choose 3 answers)

A. List banner button

B. Workflow action

C. Form button

D. List choice

E. Form choice

F. Record navigation button

Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

UI Action Types:

List banner button: A button that appears in the list view banner, allowing users to perform actions on multiple records or interact with the list itself.

Form button: A button that appears on a form, enabling users to execute server-side or client-side scripts.

Record navigation button: A button used to navigate between records or perform specific actions related to a record.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B (Workflow action): This is not a valid UI Action type; workflows are managed separately.

Option D (List choice) and Option E (Form choice): These are not valid UI Action types; they might confuse users with list or form field options instead.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on UI Actions.

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NEW QUESTION: 182

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

A. You must create Access Controls to prevent all other application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables rather than using Application Access

B. Set the Accessible from field value to All application scopes and de-select the Can create option

C. Set the Accessible from field value to This application scope only and de-select the Allow access to this table via web services option

D. Set the Accessible from field value to This application scope only

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By setting the Accessible from field value to This application scope only, you can restrict the access to your data tables to only your application scope. This means that other application scopes cannot create, read, write, or delete records on your data tables, unless they have explicit permissions through Access Controls or other means.

References:

Application Access

[Application scope]

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_rome_application_access

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

NEW QUESTION: 183

How can an application respond to an Event triggered by the gs.eventQueueO method?

Choose 2 answers

A. Client Script

B. UI Policy

C. Script Action

D. Email Notification

E. Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 184

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_scripts 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. Reference: Client-Side Scripting APIs, Debugging Client Scripts

NEW QUESTION: 185

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

Reference:

Application Access

Web service access to scoped applications

NEW QUESTION: 186

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In ServiceNow, the Application Picker is a tool that allows developers to select the active application scope.

When an application is selected from the Application Picker, it sets the Application Scope to that application.

This means that any configurations, scripts, or customizations made will be associated with the selected application's scope. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect:

* A. Selecting Global in the Application Picker sets the Application Scope to Incident: Selecting

"Global" sets the scope to the global application, not specifically to Incident.

* B. Global is a reserved application which does not appear in the Application Picker: The Global application does appear in the Application Picker and can be selected.

* C. Selecting an application from the Application Picker does not set the Application Scope:

Selecting an application does set the Application Scope.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Scope.

NEW QUESTION: 187

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 188

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 189

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

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

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

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

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

A. field1, field2, andfield3

B. field3 only

C. field 1 andfield3

D. All fields except field3

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

An Access Control list (ACL) defines what data users can access and how they can access it in ServiceNow tables1. The ACL evaluates the user roles and the conditions defined in the ACL rules to determine the user's access level2. In this case, the ACL rules for the table are as follows:

* table.None read Access Control for users with the admin and itil roles: This means that users with the admin or itil roles cannot read any field in the table unless there is a more specific rule that grants them access3.

* table. * read Access Control for users with the admin role: This means that users with the admin role can read all fields in the table.

* table. field3 read Access Control for users with the itil role: This means that users with the itil role can read only the field3 in the table.

Therefore, a user with the itil role can read only the field3 in the table, and not the other fields.

References = 1: Access Control Lists - ServiceNow Docs 2: How ACL Rules Are Evaluated - ServiceNow Docs 3: Access Control List Rules - ServiceNow Docs : Wildcard in ACL Rules - ServiceNow Docs : Field- Level ACL Rules - ServiceNow Docs

NEW QUESTION: 190

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 191

What occurs when an existing table is extended in ServiceNow?

A. The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table

B. The parent table's Access Controls are ignored when determining access to the new table's records and fields

C. The new table does not inherit any of the fields from the parent table

D. You must script and configure all required behaviors

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, extending a table means creating a new table (child class) that inherits properties from an existing table (parent class). This inheritance includes fields, business logic, and other configurations, allowing for efficient reuse and customization.

Key Points:

Field Inheritance: The child table inherits all fields from the parent table. For example, if you extend the Task table, your new table will include fields like "short_description" and "priority." Business Logic Inheritance: The child table also inherits business rules, client scripts, and other logic defined on the parent table, ensuring consistent behavior across related tables.

Access Controls: Access controls are not ignored; instead, the child table inherits the parent table's access controls. However, you can define additional access controls specific to the child table as needed.

Customization: While the child table inherits many properties, you can add new fields, scripts, and behaviors to tailor it to specific requirements without affecting the parent table.

NEW QUESTION: 192

What occurs when an existing table is extended in ServiceNow?

- A.** The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table.
- B.** The new table does not inherit any of the fields from the parent table.
- C.** You must script and configure all required behaviors.
- D.** The table's Access Controls are ignored when determining access to the new table's records and fields.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Table Extension in ServiceNow:Extending a table in ServiceNow means creating a child table based on a parent table. The child table inherits the fields, configurations, and functionality of the parent table.

* What is Inherited:

* Fields: All fields from the parent table are available in the child table.

* Functionality: The child table benefits from any business logic or workflows defined for the parent table.

* Access Controls: The child table respects the Access Control rules defined for the parent table unless explicitly overridden.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B: This is incorrect because the new table does inherit fields from the parent table.

* Option C: This is incorrect because you do not need to script or configure behaviors from scratch; they are inherited.

* Option D: This is incorrect because Access Controls are not ignored; they still apply and can be extended or modified for the child table.

References:

* ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Table Inheritance.

NEW QUESTION: 193

What data types of Flow Variables are supported to store record data?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** Date
- B.** Choice
- C.** Array
- D.** String
- E.** Integer

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 194

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 195

What is displayed to delegated developers to package changes for deployment in ServiceNow Studio?

- A. Tools tab
- B. Update Set Picker
- C. Export to XML
- D. Publish Button

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In ServiceNow Studio, delegated developers can work with update sets for assigned applications, but the mechanism for packaging changes for deployment is the Publish button. The Update Set Picker is used to switch between update sets, not to package the application changes. Export to XML is an administrative update set activity and is not the Studio control described in this question. Delegated development separates development and deployment permissions, so administrators can grant selected users permission to publish to an update set, application repository, or Store. For this question, the phrase "package changes for deployment" maps directly to the Publish button in Studio. Therefore, D is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 196

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_blog & sys_id=7b3af354db93ab80afc902d5ca9619bc

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Can inherited fields be deleted from a table?

A. No, inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table

B. Yes, but only if they are text fields

C. Yes, select the red X in the left-most column in the table definition

D. Yes, but only if there has never been any saved field data

E. Yes, but only if there has never been any saved field data: This is incorrect. The presence or absence of data does not affect the ability to delete inherited fields.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To modify the structure of inherited fields, consider the following approaches:

Field Visibility: Use client scripts or UI policies to hide the inherited fields on forms where they are not needed. This approach maintains data integrity while tailoring the user interface to specific requirements.

Form Layout Configuration: Adjust the form layout to remove inherited fields from specific views, ensuring they are not displayed to users in contexts where they are irrelevant.

These methods allow customization of the user experience without altering the underlying table schema or violating the inheritance principles established in the data model.

Explanation:

In ServiceNow, tables can extend other tables, inheriting all fields and functionalities from the parent table. These inherited fields are integral to the structure and behavior of the child table.

A . No, inherited fields cannot be deleted from a child table: This is correct. Inherited fields are part of the child table's schema due to its extension of the parent table. Removing these fields would disrupt the inherent structure and relationships defined by the table hierarchy.

B . Yes, but only if they are text fields: This is incorrect. The data type of the field does not permit the deletion of inherited fields.

C . Yes, select the red X in the left-most column in the table definition: This is incorrect. Inherited fields do not have a delete (red X) option in the table definition, as they are not directly created on the child table.

NEW QUESTION: 198

What functionality is supported by Flow Designer?

A. Flows can trigger off a record being deleted.

B. Flows can be "Run as" security_admin.

C. The role flow_operator can create and edit flows.

D. Call a subflow from a flow.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 199

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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]

NEW QUESTION: 200

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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. Reference: [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy actions], [ServiceNow Docs - UI policy scripts]

NEW QUESTION: 201

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 202

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 203

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

A. Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field

B. Open the list of Update Sets for the instance

C. Examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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

* Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field. This will perform a global text search on the instance and return any records that match the application name, which may include irrelevant or incomplete results.

* Open the list of Update Sets for the instance. This will show all the update sets that have been created or imported on the instance, but not necessarily the ones that belong to the application to be published.

Update sets are used to move customizations between instances, not to publish applications to the ServiceNow Store or Share.

* Open the artifact records individually to verify the value in the Application field. This will require opening each record that may be part of the application and checking the Application field, which is tedious and error-prone. References: Publish an Application, Application Files

NEW QUESTION: 204

When can the value "Protected" be leveraged in a Protection Policy for a Script Include?

- A.** The application is downloaded from the ServiceNow Store
- B.** The glide.app.apply_protection system property is set to true
- C.** A user with the protected_edit role edits the Script Include
- D.** A user with the admin role enables the Policy option

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Protection Policy field on a Script Include controls whether installed application code can be viewed or edited after distribution. "Protected" is intended to protect intellectual property by preventing customers who install or download the application from seeing the Script field content in plain text. It is not activated merely because an admin enables a field, because a user has protected_edit, or because a general system property is set. In CAD terms, this feature matters when distributing custom application code, especially Store-delivered applications, where the developer wants to hide implementation details from consuming instances. Therefore, option A is the correct exam-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION: 205

How does the Application Picker interact with Application Scope in ServiceNow?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Understanding Application Scope and Picker:

The Application Picker in ServiceNow allows developers to switch between different applications (scopes).

When you select an application from the Application Picker, the Application Scope is set to that application, enabling you to develop or configure within that scope.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: The Global application does appear in the Application Picker.

Option B: Selecting Global does not set the scope to Incident; it sets the scope to the Global application, which is not restricted by scoped boundaries.

Option D: Selecting an application does indeed set the Application Scope.

Reference:

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Application Scope.

NEW QUESTION: 206

In a privately-scoped application, which methods are used for logging messages in server-side scripts?

(Choose 2 answers)

- A.** gs.info()
- B.** gs.debug()
- C.** gs.iog()
- D.** gs.error()
- E.** gs.logError()

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

* Understanding Scoped Applications:Scoped applications in ServiceNow are designed to isolate and protect application-specific code and data. Server-side scripts within scoped applications can use the gs (GlideSystem) object for logging and debugging purposes. However, not all gs methods are appropriate or valid for scoped applications.

* Valid Logging Methods in Scoped Applications:

* gs.info():This method logs informational messages to the system log. It is commonly used for general-purpose logging when developers need to track execution flow or display debug data.

Example:

```
gs.info('This is an informational log message.');
```

* gs.error():This method logs error messages to the system log. It is used to indicate problems or issues encountered during script execution. Example:

```
gs.error('An error occurred during script execution.');
```

* Incorrect Options Explained:

* gs.debug() (Option B): This method is not valid in scoped applications. It is a legacy logging method available in the global scope but restricted in scoped applications.

* gs.iog() (Option C): This is a typographical error and not a valid gs method in ServiceNow.

* gs.logError() (Option E): This is not a recognized ServiceNow API method. To log errors, gs.

error() is used instead.

* Best Practices for Logging:

* Logging should be meaningful and avoid unnecessary entries to keep logs clean and manageable.

* Avoid excessive use of logging in production environments, as it can clutter the system logs and potentially degrade performance.

ServiceNow Developer Documentation on GlideSystem (gs).

SN Pro Tips on debugging and logging practices in scoped applications.

NEW QUESTION: 207

A manager wants to view a snapshot of month-end Sales performance data, as compared to Sales targets. In addition, the manager wants to be able to see those monthly numbers trended over time, and forecasted into the future. What capability do you suggest for this manager?

A. Scheduled Reports a custom snapshot table and a Trend report

B. Scheduled Reports and Excel

C. Scheduled Reports, a custom snapshot table, and a Projection report

D. Key Performance Indicators

E. Performance Analytics

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 208

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 209

When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

- A. \${event.<property name>}
- B. \${current.<property name>}
- C. \${property name>.getDisplayValue()}}
- D. \${gs.<property name>}

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m-p/695221>

NEW QUESTION: 210

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 211

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"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

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NEW QUESTION: 212

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 213

Which one of the following is true?

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

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 214

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

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

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Application Access is a feature that allows you to control the access level of other application scopes to your application's data tables. By setting the Accessible from field value to This application scope only, you can restrict the access to your data tables to only your application scope. This means that other application scopes cannot create, read, write, or delete records on your data tables, unless they have explicit permissions through Access Controls or other means.

References:

* Application Access

* [Application scope]

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_se

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

NEW QUESTION: 215

Application developers configure ServiceNow using industry standard JavaScript to...

- A.** Configure the outgoing email display name
- B.** Enable the right-click to edit the context menus on applications in the navigator
- C.** Customize the organization's company logo and banner text
- D.** Extend and add functionality

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 216

Which objects can be used in Inbound Action scripts?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 217

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 218

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 219

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 prototype object from the new class
- D. Create a class

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 220

How is access to Application Menus and Modules controlled?

- A. Access Controls
- B. Application Rules
- C. Client Scripts
- D. Roles

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Roles are used to control access to applications and modules in the application navigator. Each application menu or module has a role field that specifies which role is required to view it. Users who do not have the specified role or a role that contains it will not see the application menu or module. Roles can also be used to control access to other features and capabilities in ServiceNow, such as tables, fields, scripts, and workflows.

References = Enable or disable an application menu or module, Grant a role access to applications and modules, Controlling access to applications and modules.

NEW QUESTION: 221

Which are valid caller access field options?

Choose 3 answers

A. Caller Tracking

B. Accessible from

C. None

D. Allow Configuration

E. Caller Restriction

F. Caller Permission

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In ServiceNow, the Caller Access field is used to define the level of access that external scripts or applications have to a particular script include or application resource. The valid options for the Caller Access field are:

* None: No special restrictions are applied; the resource is accessible as defined by other security settings.

* Caller Restriction: Limits access to the resource, allowing only specified callers or applications to invoke it.

* Caller Tracking: Enables tracking of which callers are accessing the resource, providing an audit trail for monitoring purposes.

Options such as "Accessible from," "Allow Configuration," and "Caller Permission" are not valid selections for the Caller Access field.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Restricted Caller Access Privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 222

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 223

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 224

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 225

(What is a g_scratchpad object used for?)

- A.** Populate the properties for Display Business Rule
- B.** Pass data from server-side to client-side script on Web
- C.** Pass data from server-side to client-side script on Mobile
- D.** Define constructors and destructors for table class

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

g_scratchpad is a server-to-client data transfer object used primarily in the classic web UI rendering pipeline. A common, documented pattern is to populate g_scratchpad in a Display Business Rule (server- side) and then read those values in client-side scripts (such as Client Scripts or UI Scripts) while the form is being rendered in the browser. This avoids extra server calls when you need a small set of precomputed values or flags, such as whether the current user meets a condition, whether a related record exists, or which UI behavior should be enabled. It is not used to "populate properties for a Display Business Rule" as an end in itself; rather, the Display Business Rule is the place where developers often set g_scratchpad. It is also not a concept for defining constructors/destructors for table classes. While similar patterns can exist across experiences, g_scratchpad is specifically recognized as a web client bridging mechanism tied to server-side display processing, which matches option B.

NEW QUESTION: 226

Which items are valid UI Action types in ServiceNow?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** Workflow action
- B.** List choice
- C.** List banner button
- D.** Form choice
- E.** Form button
- F.** Record navigation button

Answer: C,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, UI Actions are elements that facilitate user interaction within the platform, enabling users to perform specific actions such as form submissions, record updates, or triggering workflows. The valid types of UI Actions include:

Form Button: A button displayed on a form that, when clicked, executes a defined action.

Form Context Menu: An option added to the context menu of a form, providing additional actions related to the form's record.

Form Link: A hyperlink on a form that directs users to another page or executes a script.

List Banner Button: A button displayed in the banner area of a list, allowing actions to be performed on multiple records simultaneously.

List Choice: An option added to the list context menu for individual records, enabling actions on a selected record.

List Link: A hyperlink in a list that directs users to another page or executes a script.

Record Navigation Button: Buttons that facilitate navigation between records, such as Next and Previous buttons. Options like "Workflow action" and "Form choice" are not recognized as standard UI Action types in ServiceNow. For comprehensive details, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on UI Actions.

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NEW QUESTION: 227

Which one of the following is NOT a UI Action type?

- A. List choice
- B. Form button
- C. List banner button
- D. Form choice

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A UI Action is a button, link, or choice that can be clicked by a user to perform an action, such as submitting a form or running a script. The following are UI Action types:

List choice. This is a UI Action that appears as a choice list on a list of records. It can be used to perform an action on multiple records at once, such as deleting or updating them.

Form button. This is a UI Action that appears as a button on a form. It can be used to perform an action on the current record, such as saving or approving it.

List banner button. This is a UI Action that appears as a button on the banner of a list of records. It can be used to perform an action on the entire list, such as exporting or printing it.

The following is not a UI Action type:

Form choice. This is not a UI Action type, but a field type. A form choice is a field that displays a choice list on a form. It can be used to select a value from a predefined set of options, such as priority or state. Reference: UI Actions, Field Types

NEW QUESTION: 228

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 229

What are Application Files in a ServiceNow application?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In ServiceNow, Application Files are configuration records that define the various components and logic that constitute an application. These include artifacts such as:

Business Rules

Client Scripts
UI Actions
Script Includes
Tables and Fields
Workflows

These artifacts collectively define the functionality and behavior of the application. When an application is developed, ServiceNow automatically creates and manages these Application Files to represent the application's components.

Option C is correct because Application Files are the fundamental building blocks that comprise a ServiceNow application, representing its various components and configurations.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect:

A: XML exports of an Update Set represent changes made to an instance but are not synonymous with Application Files.

B: CSV files are typically used for data import/export and do not represent the configuration components of an application.

D: An XML export of table records pertains to data within a table, not the configuration artifacts that define application behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 230

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

A. The welcome screen appears every time a new application is created

B. Default access controls are automatically created

C. A scope application user role is automatically created

D. The global scope option is turned on by default

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 231

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** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_tokyo_use_application_properties

NEW QUESTION: 232

When debugging Email Notifications, what must you check on a user record?

Choose 2 answers

A. The user must not be locked out.

B. Delegation must be enabled.

C. Active must be true.

D. The First name and Last name fields must have values.

E. The Email field must have a valid value.

Answer: **C,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To receive email notifications, a user must have an active account and a valid email address in the user record.

If either of these conditions is not met, the user will not be able to receive any email notifications from the system.

References:

- * Create an email notification
- * Example scripting for email notifications

NEW QUESTION: 233

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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&sys_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9

NEW QUESTION: 234

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

- A.** Use the Record Producer module then add and configure all variables manually
- B.** Open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link
- C.** Open the table's form, right-click on the form header, and select the Create Record Producer menu item
- D.** Create a Catalog Category, open the category, and select the Add New Record Producer button

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 235

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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_QUESTION_NO:&sys_id=7ddc4462dbe2b3840be6a345ca9619af

NEW QUESTION: 236

What is the Event Registry?

- A.** A table containing a record for every Event known to the ServiceNow system which allows ServiceNow to react when Events are generated
- B.** The Event Log which lists all Events that have been generated
- C.** A Workflow which is launched every time an Event is generated; used to debug Events
- D.** The method used in server-side scripts to generate Events and pass parameters

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In ServiceNow, the Event Registry is a table that contains a record for every event recognized by the system.

It allows ServiceNow to respond when these events are generated. By registering events, the system can automate activities such as triggering notifications or executing script actions when specific events occur.

Therefore, the correct answer is A.

The other options are not accurate descriptions of the Event Registry:

* B. The Event Log which lists all Events that have been generated: This describes the Event Log, not the Event Registry.

* C. A Workflow which is launched every time an Event is generated; used to debug Events: This is not how the Event Registry functions.

* D. The method used in server-side scripts to generate Events and pass parameters: This describes the `gs.eventQueue()` method, not the Event Registry.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on the Event Registry.

NEW QUESTION: 237

Which items are valid UI Action types in ServiceNow? (Choose 3 answers)

- A.** Form button
- B.** Record navigation button
- C.** List banner button
- D.** Form choice
- E.** Workflow action

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In ServiceNow, UI Actions are elements that make the user interface more interactive and tailored to user activities. They can appear as buttons, links, or context menu items on forms and lists. The valid types of UI Actions include:

* C. Form choice: These are UI Actions that appear as choices in form context menus, allowing users to perform specific actions related to the form.

* D. Form button: These are buttons that appear on forms, enabling users to execute defined actions directly from the form view.

* E. List banner button: These are buttons that appear in the list view's banner, providing actions that can be performed on the list or selected records.

The other options are not standard UI Action types:

* A. Workflow action: While workflows can include actions, "Workflow action" is not a defined UI Action type in ServiceNow.

* B. Record navigation button: This is not a standard term used for UI Action types in ServiceNow.

NEW QUESTION: 238

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 239

(Which permissions can Administrators give to Delegated Developers? Choose 2 options.)

A. Develop or deploy Global Applications

B. Define a coalesce field during a table import

C. Set up Access Controls (ACLs) for the application tables

D. Delete a scoped application

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Delegated Development is intended to let administrators grant controlled development permissions to non- admin developers for a specific scoped application. Within that model, admins can allow delegated developers to work on application artifacts and administration tasks that are still limited to the application scope. One of the permitted areas is managing security artifacts, which includes creating and maintaining Access Controls (ACLs) and related security configuration for the application's tables and resources. That aligns directly to option C. Administrators can also grant the permission to delete the scoped application, which aligns to option D and is treated as a high-impact capability that is explicitly controlled by delegated development permissions. By contrast, option A is not valid because delegated development is for scoped applications and does not grant authority to develop or deploy global applications. Option B is not a delegated development permission category; coalesce configuration is part of import/set-up behavior and is not represented as a delegated developer permission in the application development permission set.

NEW QUESTION: 240

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"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: 241

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

A. Open the list of Update Sets for the instance

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

C. Examine the Application Files Related List in the application to be published

D. Enter the name of the Application in the Global search field

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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NEW QUESTION: 242

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 243

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: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 244

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 245

In a privately-scoped application, which methods are used for logging messages in server-side scripts?

(Choose 2 answers)

- A. gs.log()
- B. gs.error()
- C. gs.debug()
- D. gs.logError()
- E. gs.info()

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the GlideSystem (gs) object provides several methods for logging messages in server-side scripts. In a privately-scoped application, the following methods are commonly used:

* A. gs.log(): This method logs a message to the system log (syslog table). It is a general-purpose logging method that allows developers to record informational messages.

* E. gs.info(): This method logs informational messages to the system log. It is functionally similar to gs.

log() but is specifically intended for informational messages.

The other options are not standard methods provided by the GlideSystem object:

* B. gs.error(): This method does not exist in the GlideSystem API.

* C. gs.debug(): This method does not exist in the GlideSystem API.

* D. gs.logError(): This method does not exist in the GlideSystem API.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on the GlideSystem API.

NEW QUESTION: 246

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow-platform/page/administer/notification/task/t_CreateANotification.html

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_when_to_send The Weight field in an Email Notification determines which notification is sent when multiple notifications are triggered for the same record and recipients. Only the notification with the highest weight is sent. A weight value of zero means the notification is always sent when the notification's When to send criteria is met. A weight value of -1 means that no email should be sent3. References: Email Notification Weight

NEW QUESTION: 247

Which tab on the knowledge base record, would you use to identify the sets of users who are able to read articles in that knowledge base?

- A. Accessible to
- B. Access List
- C. Can Read
- D. Can Access

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 248

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 249

Which database operations can be controlled with Application Access? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Update
- B. Create
- C. Execute
- D. Query

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, Application Access settings at the table level allow developers to control which operations from other application scopes can be performed on their application's tables. The specific database operations that can be controlled are:

Can read: Allows other application scopes to read records from the table.

Can create: Allows other application scopes to create new records in the table.

Can update: Allows other application scopes to modify existing records in the table.

Can delete: Allows other application scopes to delete records from the table.

Options A (Update) and B (Create) are correct because "Can update" and "Can create" are among the operations that can be controlled through Application Access settings.

Options C (Execute) and D (Query) are incorrect. While "Execute" pertains to the ability to run scripts or script includes, it is not a database operation controlled by Application Access but rather by script access settings. "Query" corresponds to reading data, which is governed by the "Can read" setting.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Access settings:

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NEW QUESTION: 250

What is the Event Registry?

- A. A table containing a record for every Event known to the ServiceNow system which allows ServiceNow to react when Events are generated

- B.** The Event Log which lists all Events that have been generated
- C.** A Workflow which is launched every time an Event is generated; used to debug Events
- D.** The method used in server-side scripts to generate Events and pass parameters

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In ServiceNow, the Event Registry is a table that contains a record for every event recognized by the system.

It allows ServiceNow to respond when these events are generated. By registering events, the system can automate activities such as triggering notifications or executing script actions when specific events occur.

Therefore, the correct answer is A.

The other options are not accurate descriptions of the Event Registry:

- * B. The Event Log which lists all Events that have been generated: This describes the Event Log, not the Event Registry.
- * C. A Workflow which is launched every time an Event is generated; used to debug Events: This is not how the Event Registry functions.
- * D. The method used in server-side scripts to generate Events and pass parameters: This describes the gs.

eventQueue() method, not the Event Registry.

For more detailed information, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on the Event Registry.

NEW QUESTION: 251

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: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/script/useful-scripts/concept/c_UsefulSchedulingScripts.html

NEW QUESTION: 252

When crafting a scoped application that contains flow actions, what is the application called?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

- * Definition of a Spoke: A "spoke" is a scoped application or component of an application that contains Flow Designer actions and integrations. Spokes provide reusable functionality and are typically used to extend the capabilities of Flow Designer.
- * Why It's Called a Spoke:
- * Spokes are part of the ServiceNow Flow Designer framework.
- * They contain predefined actions that are reusable across multiple flows. For example, an "Email Spoke" might include actions for sending emails or managing email configurations.
- * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- * Option B (Flow): This refers to an individual flow, not the application containing reusable actions.
- * Option C (Bundle): There is no such term as "Bundle" specific to Flow Designer in ServiceNow.
- * Option D (Action): While flows contain actions, the scoped application that houses these actions is referred to as a spoke.

References:

- * ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Flow Designer Spokes.

NEW QUESTION: 253

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 254

What are examples of UI Actions relating to forms?

Choose 3 answers

- A.** Form Context Menu
- B.** Form View
- C.** Form Links
- D.** Form Columns
- E.** Form Buttons

Answer: A,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 255

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 256

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

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