ServiceNow

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

NEW QUESTION 1
Which roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The following roles grant access to source control repository operations such as importing applications from source control, or linking an application to source control:
? source_control. This is a role that allows users to perform basic source control operations, such as importing an application from a source control repository, updating an application from a source control repository, or committing changes to a source control repository.
? admin. This is a role that grants full access to all the features and functions of the ServiceNow platform, including source control operations. Users with this role can also perform advanced source control operations, such as creating or deleting source control repositories, configuring source control properties, or resolving conflicts.
The following roles do not grant access to source control repository operations:
? source_control_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. There is no separate role for source control administration, as this function is included in the admin role.
? git_admin. This is not a valid role in ServiceNow. Git is a specific type of source control system that ServiceNow supports, but there is no role dedicated to Git administration. References: Source Control, Source Control Roles
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/build/applications/task/ t_LinkAnApplicationToSourceControl.html

NEW QUESTION 2
Modules must have a Link type. Which one of the following is a list of Link types?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/geneva-servicenow- platform/page/administer/ navigation_and_ui/reference/r_ModuleLinkTypes.html
A module is a navigation item that provides access to a feature or functionality in ServiceNow. Modules must have a link type, which determines how the module behaves when clicked. The following is a list of link types:
Assessment. This is a link type that opens an assessment, which is a survey or questionnaire that measures the effectiveness of a process or service.
List of Records. This is a link type that opens a list of records from a table or a saved filter. Separator. This is a link type that creates a horizontal line to separate modules in the
application menu.
Timeline Page. This is a link type that opens a timeline page, which is a graphical representation of the duration and sequence of events or tasks.
The following are not link types, but other module attributes or field types:
List of Records, Separator, Catalog Type, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Separator), a field type (Catalog Type), and a user attribute (Roles).
List of Records, Content Page, Order, URL (from arguments:). These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), a field
name (Order), and a link type argument (URL).
Assessment, List of Records, Content Page, Roles. These are not link types, but a combination of a link type (Assessment), a link type (List of Records), a module attribute (Content Page), and a user attribute (Roles). References: Modules, Create a Module

NEW QUESTION 3
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: ACE

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application- development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/GlideQuery/concept/GlideQueryGlobalAPI.html#GlideQuer yAPI
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/app-store/dev_portal/API_reference/glideRecordScoped/concept/c_GlideRecordScopedAPI.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 4
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: D

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following is an available feature in Studio? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Which one of the following is NOT a purpose of application scoping?

A. Provide a relationship between application artifacts
B. Provide a way of tracking the user who developed an application
C. Provide a namespace (prefix and scope name) to prevent cross application name collisions
D. Provide controls for how scripts from another scope can alter tables in a scoped application

Answer: B

Explanation:
The purpose of application scoping is NOT to provide a way of tracking the user who developed an application. Application scoping does not store or display information about the user who created or modified an application or its artifacts. The purpose of application scoping is to provide a relationship between application artifacts, provide a namespace to prevent cross-application name collisions, and provide controls for how scripts from another scope can alter tables in a scoped application. References: [Product Documentation | ServiceNow], [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 7
Which one of the following is true for the Application Picker?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 8
Which Report Type(s) can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list?

A. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, Histogram, and Line
B. Bar Chart
C. Bar Chart, Pie Chart, and Histogram
D. Bar Chart and Pie Chart

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Bar Chart and Pie Chart report types can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list. These report types show how individual pieces of data relate to the whole using proportional bars or slices. You can also choose different aggregation methods such as count, sum, average, min, max, or percent.
Reference: [Create reports from lists]

NEW QUESTION 9
When creating an application through the Guided Application Creator, which of the following is a user experience option?

A. Portal
B. Mobile
C. Self-service
D. Workspace

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Which one of the following is NOT an example of when an application might use a Scheduled Script Execution (Scheduled Job)?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Identify the incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development is for the scoped applications only
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application- development/page/build/applications/ concept/c_DelegatedDevelopment.html
The incorrect statement about Delegated Development in ServiceNow is that administrators can grant non-admin users the ability to develop global applications. Delegated Development allows administrators to grant non-admin users the ability to develop scoped applications, not global applications. Global applications are accessible by all other applications and do not have a namespace prefix. Scoped applications are isolated from other applications and have a unique namespace identifier. Delegated Development provides more granular control over the developer permissions, application resources, and data access. References: [Advantages of Scoped Applications in ServiceNow], [Product Documentation | ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 14
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

Explanation:
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. References: UI Actions, Field Types
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-platform- administration/page/administer/list- administration/task/t_EditingAUIAction.html

NEW QUESTION 19
Which of the following are configured in an Email Notification?
a)Who will receive the notification. b)What content will be in the notification. c)When to send the notification.
d)How to send the notification.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow- platform/page/administer/notification/task/t_CreateANotification.html
Reference: https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0712569
An Email Notification is a record that defines the content and conditions for sending an email message from the ServiceNow platform. The following are configured in an Email Notification:
Who will receive the notification. This is specified by the Recipients related list, which can include users, groups, email addresses, or scripts that return email addresses.
What content will be in the notification. This is specified by the Subject and Message HTML fields, which can include variables, scripts, or templates to dynamically generate the email content.
When to send the notification. This is specified by the When to send tab, which defines the conditions and events that trigger the email notification.
The following is not configured in an Email Notification:
How to send the notification. This is not a configuration option for an Email Notification. The platform uses the SMTP protocol to send email messages, and the email properties control the email server settings and behavior. References: Email Notifications, Get Started with Notifications

NEW QUESTION 20
Which one of the following is the baseline behavior of a table in a privately-scoped application?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 23
Access Control debug information identifies whether each element of an Access Control granted or denied access. The elements appear in the debug information in the order of evaluation. In which order are the elements of an Access Control evaluated?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
"The sequence is ROLES first, then condition, then script." - Chuck Tomasi says so at this link: https://www.servicenow.com/community/grc-forum/order-of-execution- of-an-acl/m-p/1311962/highlight/true#M6538

NEW QUESTION 28
Which of the following is true for the Application Picker and Application Scope?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 32
Which objects can be used in Inbound Action scripts?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Inbound Action scripts are server-side scripts that run when an email is received by the system. They can use the current object to access the record that is created or updated by the email, and the email object to access the properties and methods of the email message. The previous and event objects are not

available in Inbound Action scripts. The producer object is only available in Record Producer scripts, which are used to create records from a service catalog item.
References:
? Inbound Action scripts
? [Record Producer scripts]

NEW QUESTION 33
What is a Module?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-user- interface/page/administer/navigation-and-ui/task/t_CreateAModule.html
A module is the functionality within an application menu such as opening a page in the content frame or a separate tab or window. For example, Open is a module under the Problem application menu that opens a list of problem records. Modules are the second level navigation options for applications. Reference: Modules | ServiceNow Tutorials

NEW QUESTION 37
Which script types execute on the server? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

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

NEW QUESTION 40
How must Application Access be configured to prevent all other private application scopes from creating configuration records on an application's data tables?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 43
Which of the following are true for reports in ServiceNow? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-platform-administration/page/administer/reference-pages/task/schedule-report.html Generate and distribute scheduled reports via email.
A report is a graphical representation of data from one or more tables in ServiceNow. The following are true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Can be a graphical representation of data. This is true because reports can use
various chart types, such as pie, bar, line, or gauge, to visualize data in a meaningful way.
? Can be run on demand by authorized users. This is true because reports can be
accessed from the Reports menu or the Report Navigator and run by users who have the appropriate roles and permissions to view the data.
? Can be scheduled to be run and distributed by email. This is true because reports
can be configured to run at a specific time and frequency and send the results to one or more email recipients.
The following are not true for reports in ServiceNow:
? Any user can see any report shared with them. This is false because users can only see reports that are shared with them if they also have access to the data

source of the report. For example, a user who does not have the itil role cannot see a report based on the incident table, even if the report is shared with them. ? All users can generate reports on any table. This is false because users can only generate reports on tables that they have access to and that are enabled for reporting. For example, a user who does not have the admin role cannot generate reports on the sys_user table, which is the table for user records. References: Reports, Report Security

NEW QUESTION 47
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, which syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.servicenow.com/community/it-service-management-forum/email-notification/m- p/695221
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION
NO:&sys_id=e017cbe5db1cdbc01dcaf3231f9619a3
When configuring the content of an Email Notification, the following syntax should be used to reference the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
event.<propertyname>.Thisisthecorrectsyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesoftheeventrecordthattri
ggeredtheEmailNotification,suchasevent.name,event.parm1,orevent.parm2.Forexample,{ev ent.parm1} will display the value of the first parameter of the event.
The following syntaxes are not correct for referencing the properties of an event triggering the Notification:
current.<propertyname>.Thisisthesyntaxtoaccessthepropertiesofthecurrentrecordthatisasso ciatedwiththeevent,suchascurrent.number,current.shortd
escription,orcurrent.state.Forexample,{current.short_description} will display the short description of the current record.
${property name>.getDisplayValue()}. This is the syntax to access the display value of a property of the current record, such as current.state.getDisplayValue(), current.assigned_to.getDisplayValue(), or current.category.getDisplayValue(). For example, current.state.getDisplayValue() will display the state of the current record in a human-readable format, such as New, In Progress, or Closed.
${gs.<property name>}. This is the syntax to access the properties of the GlideSystem (gs) object, which provides methods for performing system operations, such as gs.now(), gs.getUserID(), or gs.getProperty(). For example, gs.now() will display the current date and time of the system. References: Email Notifications, Email Notification Variables

NEW QUESTION 48
Here is the Business Rule script template:

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

        }) (current, previous);
```

This type of JavaScript function is known as:

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 51
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

Explanation:
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 52

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

Explanation:
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. References: [ServiceNow Docs - JavaScript in ServiceNow], [ServiceNow Docs - Scripting in ServiceNow]

NEW QUESTION 54
Which one of the following is NOT part of the Form Designer?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/sandiego/app_store_learnv2_lear
nmore_sandiego_learn_more/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_form_and_list_layo uts/app_store_learnv2_learnmore_sandiego_what_is_form_designer
The Form Designer is a tool that allows you to create and customize forms on the ServiceNow platform. The Form Designer has four main components:
? Form layout: The form layout shows the preview of the form and allows you to drag
and drop fields, sections, and related lists onto the form. You can also resize, reorder, and delete the elements on the form layout.
? Page header: The page header shows the name of the table and the form that you
are editing. You can also access the form properties, save the form, and switch to the form view from the page header.
? Field navigator: The field navigator shows the list of available fields for the table
and allows you to search, filter, and add fields to the form. You can also create new fields and edit existing fields from the field navigator.
? Schema map: The schema map is not part of the Form Designer. The schema
map is a separate tool that shows the relationships between tables and fields on the platform. You can access the schema map from the System Definition > Tables module or from the context menu of a table.
References:
? [Form Designer]
? [Schema map]

NEW QUESTION 59
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