



## **ServiceNow**

### **Exam Questions CAD**

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

"By default, all application scope scripts can read the table's records but cannot perform any other database operations." [https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/servicenow\\_administrator/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_securingapps\\_tokyo\\_application\\_access\\_database\\_settings](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/tokyo/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_securingapps_tokyo_application_access_database_settings)

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

One of the uses of the ServiceNow REST API Explorer is to create sample code for sending REST requests to ServiceNow. The REST API Explorer is a tool that allows you to discover and test the ServiceNow REST APIs. You can select an API endpoint, set the HTTP method, parameters, headers, and body, and then execute the request. The REST API Explorer will show you the response status, headers, and body, as well as generate sample code for various languages and frameworks, such as cURL, Java, JavaScript, Node.js, Python, Ruby, and more. References: [Use the REST API Explorer - Product Documentation: Tokyo - ServiceNow], [Introduction to Scripted REST APIs - ServiceNow Developers]  
Reference: [https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_rest\\_newyork\\_rest\\_integrations/](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_rest_integrations/) [app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_rest\\_newyork\\_inbound\\_rest\\_integrations/](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_inbound_rest_integrations/) [app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_rest\\_newyork\\_introduction\\_to\\_the\\_rest\\_api\\_explorer](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/newyork/app_store_learnv2_rest_newyork_introduction_to_the_rest_api_explorer)

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

[https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/servicenow\\_administrator/app\\_store\\_learnv2\\_automatingapps\\_quebec\\_scheduled\\_script\\_execution\\_scripts](https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/quebec/servicenow_administrator/app_store_learnv2_automatingapps_quebec_scheduled_script_execution_scripts)

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

What are Application Files in a ServiceNow application?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which class is NOT part of the Client side scoped APIs?

- A. GuideDialogWindow
- B. GuideAjax
- C. GuideRecord
- D. GuideForm

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

? This class allows you to create and manipulate dialog windows on the user interface. You can use this class to display messages, forms, or custom HTML content in a modal window.

? GuideAjax: This class allows you to make asynchronous calls to the server and process the response. You can use this class to retrieve data, execute scripts, or perform actions on the server without reloading the page.

? GuideForm: This class allows you to access and manipulate the fields and values on a form. You can use this class to get or set field values, show or hide fields, add or remove options, or validate field inputs.

The class GuideRecord is not part of the Client side scoped APIs. GuideRecord is part of the Server side scoped APIs, which are a set of classes and methods that allow you to interact with the database and perform server-side logic on the ServiceNow platform. GuideRecord is a class that represents a record in a table and allows you to query, insert, update, or delete records on the server.

References:

? [Client side scoped APIs]

? [Server side scoped APIs]

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 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:** B

**Explanation:**

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()]

Reference: [https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community\\_QUESTION](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION)

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**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

**Explanation:**

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 9**

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](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 10**

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

What is a workflow context?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

References:

? [Workflow overview]

? [Workflow context]

**NEW QUESTION 13**

What plugin enables the Guided Application Creator?

- A. com.glide.sn-guided-app-creator
- B. com.glide.service\_creator
- C. com.glide.snc.apps\_creator
- D. com.snc.apps\_creator\_template

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

"Guided Application Creator is enabled via the Guided Application Creator (com.glide.sn- guided-app-creator) plugin, which is active by default in the Now Platform." Located under "Activation Information" section at this URL:

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

**NEW QUESTION 14**

What is the purpose of the Application Picker?

- A. Select an application to run
- B. Select an application as a favorite in the Application Navigator
- C. Choose an application to edit and set the Application Scope
- D. Choose an application to download and install

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c\\_ApplicationPicker.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ApplicationPicker.html)

### NEW QUESTION 15

Which of the following methods is NOT part of the ServiceNow REST API?

- A. COPY
- B. POST
- C. GET
- D. DELETE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The ServiceNow REST API is a web service that allows you to interact with the ServiceNow platform using HTTP requests and responses. The ServiceNow REST API supports the following methods:

? POST: This method allows you to create a new record or execute an action on the

ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the POST method to create an incident or run a script.

? GET: This method allows you to retrieve information from the ServiceNow

platform. For example, you can use the GET method to get the details of a user or a table.

? DELETE: This method allows you to delete a record or a resource from the

ServiceNow platform. For example, you can use the DELETE method to delete an attachment or a workflow context.

? PUT: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the ServiceNow

platform. For example, you can use the PUT method to update the state of a task or the value of a system property.

? PATCH: This method allows you to update a record or a resource on the

ServiceNow platform by sending only the changes. For example, you can use the PATCH method to update the short description of an incident or the order of a module.

The method COPY is not part of the ServiceNow REST API. There is no COPY method in the HTTP protocol. To copy a record or a resource on the ServiceNow platform, you need to use the POST method with the clone action.

References:

? ServiceNow REST API overview

? ServiceNow REST API methods

? [ServiceNow REST API actions]

### NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

Reference: [https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community\\_QUESTION](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION)

NO:&sys\_id=bd71cb29db98dbc01dcaf3231f9619c6

### NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform- administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c\\_FormDesign.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-platform- administration/page/administer/form-administration/concept/c_FormDesign.html)

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

? To add a field to the form layout, drag the field from the Fields tab to the desired destination on the form. This will add the field to the form view without changing the table definition.

? To create a new field on a form's table, drag the appropriate data type from the Field Types tab to the form and then configure the new field. This will create a new column on the table and add the field to the form view.

? To remove a field from the form layout, hover over the field to enable the Action buttons, and select the Delete (X) button. This will remove the field from the form view but not from the table definition.

The following statement is false for the Form Designer:

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

### NEW QUESTION 26

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\\_access](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](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/build/applications/concept/c_ExampleDenyingAllDesignAccess.html)

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 36**

Which of the following is NOT supported by Flow Designer?

- A. Call a subflow from a flow
- B. Test a flow with rollback
- C. Use Delegated Developer
- D. Run a flow from a MetricBase Trigger

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Flow Designer is a graphical tool that allows users to automate processes in ServiceNow without coding. The following are supported by Flow Designer:

? Call a subflow from a flow. This is a feature that allows users to invoke a subflow,

which is a reusable unit of logic, from a flow. This can help simplify complex flows and avoid duplication of logic.

? Use Delegated Developer. This is a feature that allows administrators to delegate

the development and maintenance of flows and actions to users who are not administrators. This can help distribute the workload and empower non-admin users to create automations.

? Run a flow from a MetricBase Trigger. This is a feature that allows users to trigger

a flow based on a MetricBase query, which is a way of analyzing time-series data in ServiceNow. This can help automate actions based on data trends and patterns.

The following is not supported by Flow Designer:

? Test a flow with rollback. This is not a feature of Flow Designer, but of Automated Test Framework (ATF), which is a tool that allows users to create and run automated tests on ServiceNow applications and features. ATF supports testing

flows with rollback, which means reverting any changes made by the flow during the test execution. References: Flow Designer, Automated Test Framework

Reference: [https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community\\_QUESTION\\_NO:&sys\\_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9](https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_QUESTION_NO:&sys_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9)

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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**

**Explanation:**

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."

The following is true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:

? Users with the module role but without access to the application menu access the module. This is true because the Override application menu roles option allows users to bypass the application menu role requirement and access the module directly if they have the module role. For example, if a module has the itil role and the Override application menu roles option enabled, and the application menu has the admin role, then a user who has the itil role but not the admin role can still access the module.

The following are not true for the Override application menu roles configuration option when configuring a module:

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

This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not grant access to the module to users who do not have any roles. Self-Service users are users who do not have any roles assigned to them and can only access the Self- Service portal and the Knowledge Base. To access the module, users need to have at least the module role.

? Admin is given access to the module even if Access Controls would ordinarily prevent access. This is false because the Override application menu roles option does not override the Access Control (ACL) rules that apply to the module. Access Control rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions. Admin is a role

Reference: [https://hi.service-now.com/kb\\_view.do?sysparm\\_article=KB0716421](https://hi.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sysparm_article=KB0716421)

**NEW QUESTION 43**

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

- A. previous
- B. GlideSystem
- C. g\_scratchpad
- D. current

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A Display Business Rule has access to the current, g\_scratchpad, and GlideSystem objects, but not the previous object. The previous object is only available to Before Business Rules. References: Business Rule API [https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept/c\\_BusinessRules.html](https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept/c_BusinessRules.html)

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Which one of the following is true for this script fragment? `g_user.hasRole('x_my_app_user');`

- A. The method returns true if the currently logged in user has the x\_my\_app\_user role or the admin role
- B. The method returns false only if the currently logged in user has the x\_my\_app\_user role
- C. There is no `g_user.hasRole()` method
- D. The method returns true only if the currently logged in user has the x\_my\_app\_user role

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The syntax used in a Record Producer script to access values from Record Producer form fields is `producer.variable_name`. A Record Producer is a type of catalog item that allows users to create records on any table from the service catalog. A Record Producer script is a server-side script that runs when a Record



Producer is submitted, and can be used to set values or perform actions on the generated record. The producer object is a global object that represents the Record Producer form and its variables. The variable\_name is the name of the variable defined in the Record Producer. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Record producers], [ServiceNow Docs - Record producer script]

Reference: [https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community\\_QUESTION NO:&sys\\_id=cc3803addb1cdb01dcaf3231f9619b6](https://community.servicenow.com/community? id=community_QUESTION NO:&sys_id=cc3803addb1cdb01dcaf3231f9619b6)

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

#### Explanation:

A Record Producer is a type of service catalog item that allows users to create records on a specified table. A Record Producer has the following characteristics:  
? Graphics can be included on the user interface: You can add images, icons, or banners to the Record Producer to make it more appealing and informative for the user. You can also use HTML and CSS to customize the layout and style of the Record Producer.

? You can script behaviors of fields in the user interface: You can use Client Scripts and UI Policies to control the behavior and appearance of the fields on the Record Producer. For example, you can use Client Scripts to validate the field inputs, perform calculations, or populate default values. You can also use UI Policies to show or hide fields, make fields mandatory or read-only, or set field values based on conditions.

? Each field prompts the user with a question rather than a field label: You can use the Variable Question field to define the question that prompts the user for the field value. The question can be more descriptive and user-friendly than the field label. For example, you can use the question “What is the name of the project?” instead of the field label “Name”.

The other statements are not true for Record Producers. Record Producers do not always insert records into the Requested Item [sc\_req\_item] table. They can insert records into any table that is specified in the Record Producer properties. Record Producers also do not have to be scripted. They can use the default script that maps the variable values to the record fields, or they can use a custom script that defines the logic for creating the record. References:

? [Record Producers]

? [Record Producer properties]

? [Record Producer scripts]

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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 59

What are some of the benefits of extending an existing table such as the Task table when creating a new application?

- a) You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label.
- b) Use existing fields with no modifications.
- c) Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table.
- d) All of the parent table records are copied to the new table.

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Extending an existing table such as the Task table when creating a new application has several benefits, such as:

? You can repurpose existing fields by simply changing the label. For example, you can change the Short description field to Summary or Title for your new table.

? You can use existing fields with no modifications. For example, you can use the Assigned to, Priority, and State fields for your new table without changing anything.

? Existing logic from the parent table will be automatically applied to the new table.

For example, you can inherit the Business Rules, Client Scripts, and UI Policies from the Task table for your new table.

The only option that is not true is d) All of the parent table records are copied to the new table. Extending a table does not copy any records from the parent table to the new table. It only creates a new table that inherits the fields and logic from the parent table.

References:

? [Extend a table]

? [Task table]

#### NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Which one of the following is the fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer?

- A. Create a Catalog Category, open the category, and select the Add New Record Producer button
- B. Use the Record Producer module then add and configure all variables manually
- C. Open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link
- D. Open the table's form, right-click on the form header, and select the Create Record Producer menu item

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The fastest way to create and configure a Record Producer is to open the table in the Table records and select the Add to Service Catalog Related Link. This will automatically create a Record Producer with the same fields as the table and add it to the Service Catalog. You can then modify the Record Producer as needed. The other options require more steps and manual configuration. Reference: Create a record producer

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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## Relate Links

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