

Exam Questions CAD

Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements is NOT true for the Form Designer?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

There is a basic strategy when creating a Utils Script Include. Identify the step that does not belong.

- A. Identify the table
- B. Script the function(s)
- C. Create a class
- D. Create a prototype object from the new class

Answer: A

Explanation:

The step that does not belong when creating a Utils Script Include is identifying the table. A Script Include is a server-side script that can contain one or more classes or functions that can be reused by other scripts. It does not depend on a specific table, but can access any table through GlideRecord or other APIs. The other steps are part of creating a Script Include class and its prototype object. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Script Includes], [ServiceNow Docs - GlideRecord API]

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The elements of an Access Control are evaluated in the following order: Conditions, Roles, Script. The Conditions are a set of criteria that must be met for the Access Control to apply. The Roles are a list of user roles that are required to access the object. The Script is an optional script that can further restrict or allow access based on custom logic. If any of these elements return false, the Access Control denies access and stops evaluating the remaining elements. Reference: Access control rules

NEW QUESTION 4

When creating a table in a privately-scoped application, which four Access Controls are created for the table?

- A. Insert, Delete, Query, Write
- B. Create, Delete, Read, Write
- C. Create, Delete, Read, Update
- D. Insert, Delete, Query, Update

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a table in a privately-scoped application, four Access Controls are automatically created for the table. These Access Controls define the permissions for the four basic operations on the table: Create, Delete, Read, and Write. The Create operation allows the user to create new records on the table. The Delete operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. The Read operation allows the user to view the records on the table. The Write operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. By default, these Access Controls grant access to the admin role and the application scope. You can modify or delete these Access Controls as needed.

The other options are not valid Access Controls for a table. Insert, Query, and Update are not operations, but methods of the GlideRecord class that are used to manipulate records on the server-side. They are not part of the Access Control rules.

References:

? [Access Control rules]

? Create a table in a scoped application

? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 5

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

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

Which one of the following is true for a table with the "Allow configuration" Application Access option selected?

- A. Only the in scope application's scripts can create Business Rules for the table
- B. Any user with the application's user role can modify the application's scripts
- C. Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table
- D. Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Allow configuration Application Access option determines whether users can configure the application tables, such as adding or modifying fields, views, or indexes. The following is true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Out of scope applications can create Business Rules for the table. This is true because the Allow configuration option grants access to the table configuration to any user who has the admin or personalize_dictionary role, regardless of the application scope. This means that users can create Business Rules, which are server-side scripts that run when a record is displayed, inserted, updated, or deleted, for the table from any application.

The following are not true for a table with the Allow configuration option selected:

? Only the in scope application's scripts can create Business Rules for the table.

This is false because the Allow configuration option does not restrict the creation of Business Rules to the in scope application, as explained above.

? Any user with the application's user role can modify the application's scripts. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not grant access to the application scripts, such as client scripts or script includes, to any user who has the application's user role. To modify the application scripts, users need to have the admin role or the application's admin role.

? Out of scope applications can add new tables to the scoped application. This is false because the Allow configuration option does not allow out of scope applications to add new tables to the scoped application. To add new tables to a scoped application, users need to have the admin role or the application's admin role and be in the application scope. References: Application Access, Business Rules

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_QUESTION_NO:&sys_id=1a721819dbfa23409a64e15b8a9619d2

NEW QUESTION 7

When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service:

- A. Publisher
- B. Specialist
- C. Provider
- D. Consumer

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a ServiceNow instance requests information from a web service, ServiceNow is the web service consumer. A web service consumer is an application that sends requests to a web service provider and receives responses from it. A web service provider is an application that exposes its functionality as web services. A web service publisher is a person or organization that publishes web services for others to use. A web service specialist is a person who has expertise in developing or using web services. Reference: Web services

Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/integrate/web-services/reference/r_AvailableWebServices.html

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following statements does NOT apply when extending an existing table?

- A. The parent table's Access Controls are evaluated when determining access to the new table's records and fields
- B. The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table
- C. The new table inherits all of the fields from the parent table
- D. You must script and configure all required behaviors

Answer: D

Explanation:

You must script and configure all required behaviors. Provided link has this statement: Extending an existing ServiceNow table means the new table inherits the parent table's columns as well as its business logic.

The following statements apply when extending an existing table:

? The parent table's Access Controls are evaluated when determining access to the new table's records and fields. This is true because Access Control (ACL) rules are inherited from the parent table to the child table, unless the child table has its own ACL rules that override the parent table's rules. ACL rules are used to restrict the access to the data and functionality of the ServiceNow platform based on the user's roles and conditions.

? The new table inherits the functionality built into the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the business logic and the relationships from the parent table, such as Business Rules, Script Includes, UI Actions, UI Policies, and Reference Fields. Business logic and relationships are used to define the behavior and the structure of the data on the ServiceNow platform.

? The new table inherits all of the fields from the parent table. This is true because the new table inherits the columns and the attributes from the parent table, such as Field Name, Data Type, Default Value, and Mandatory. Columns and attributes are used to define the properties and the characteristics of the data on the ServiceNow platform.

The following statement does not apply when extending an existing table:

? You must script and configure all required behaviors. This is false because you do not have to script and configure all required behaviors when extending an existing table, as some of the behaviors are already inherited from the parent table, as explained above. However, you can script and configure additional or customized behaviors for the new table, such as adding new fields, creating new Business Rules, or modifying existing UI Actions. References: Table Extension, Access Control Rules

NEW QUESTION 9

How does ServiceNow match inbound email to existing records?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_notifications_in_flow_designer/app_store_learnv2_flowdesigner_tokyo_inbound_email_and_flows

"By default, the system generates a watermark label at the bottom of each notification email to allow matching incoming email to existing records."

https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-servicenow-platform/page/administer/notification/concept/c_WorkingWithWatermarks.html

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Which one of the following is NOT 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 12

When working in the Form Designer, configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label on which table(s)?

- A. base table
- B. child table
- C. parent table
- D. all tables

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuring the label of a field in a child table changes the label only on that table, not on the base table or the parent table. The base table is the table that contains the common fields for all the extended tables, and the parent table is the table that is directly extended by the child table. The label of a field on the base table or the parent table can be different from the label on the child table. References: [ServiceNow Docs - Table extension], [ServiceNow Community - How to change field label in child table]

Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_QUESTIONNO:&sys_id=7ddc4462dbe2b3840be6a345ca9619af

NEW QUESTION 15

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

- A. Outbound Email
- B. Application
- C. Record

D. Schedule

Answer: A

Explanation:

See list of triggers on right hand side of this webpage: <https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/administer/flow-designer/reference/flow-triggers.html>

The trigger types in Flow Designer are Application, Record, Schedule, and

NEW QUESTION 20

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&sys_id=df705e6db7757c0d58ea345ca96196b

NEW QUESTION 21

Which one of the following is NOT true for Modules?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

What are the benefits of storing the majority of an Application's server-side script logic in a Script Include?

- a) This makes execution faster.
- b) Only run when called from a script.
- c) The script logic can be hidden when the Application is installed from the ServiceNow Store.
- d) For some changes to application logic there is only one place to make edits.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/courses/tokyo/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_scripting_in_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_server_side_scripting/app_store_learnv2_scripting_tokyo_script_includes

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://developer.servicenow.com/dev.do#!/learn/learning-plans/rome/new_to_servicenow/app_store_learnv2_scripting_rome_debugging_client_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 30

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 33

Client-side scripts manage what?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

Explanation:

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. References:

? [Automated Test Framework overview]

? [Automated Test Framework test steps]

? [Create a user test step]

? [Impersonate a user test step]

NEW QUESTION 39

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 44

Which one of the following database operations cannot be controlled with Application Access?

- A. Update
- B. Delete

- C. Create
- D. Query

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. You can use Application Access to control the following database operations:

? Create: This operation allows the user to create new records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can create option.

? Delete: This operation allows the user to delete existing records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can delete option.

? Read: This operation allows the user to view the records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can read option.

? Write: This operation allows the user to modify the records on the table. You can enable or disable this operation by selecting or clearing the Can write option.

The one database operation that cannot be controlled with Application Access is Query. Query is not an operation, but a method of the GlideRecord class that is used to retrieve records from the database on the server-side. Query is not part of the Application Access rules, but it is affected by the Access Controls and the user's roles.

References:

? Application Access

? [GlideRecord methods]

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Building custom applications on ServiceNow can help digitize and automate manual or legacy processes that are not covered by existing ServiceNow solutions. This can improve efficiency, data quality, user experience, and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference: Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow – eBook

NEW QUESTION 48

What are three ServiceNow table creation methods? (Choose three.)

- A. Using legacy Workflows
- B. Upload and turn a spreadsheet into a custom table
- C. Using Flow Designer
- D. Use the Now Experience Table Creator
- E. Extend a table
- F. Create a custom table

Answer: BEF

Explanation:

"If there are no spreadsheets or existing tables to use for your application, you can create and customize a new table." see this quote in link below:

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/app-engine-studio/task/create-table.html>

Also see:

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/build/guided-app-creator/task/gac-create-table-from-scratch.html>

Also, no search results if search on "Now Experience Table Creator".

NEW QUESTION 50

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

Explanation:

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 53

Which of the following is NOT supported by Flow Designer?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Flow Designer is a graphical tool that allows users to automate processes in ServiceNow without coding. The following are supported by Flow Designer:
? Call a subflow from a flow. This is a feature that allows users to invoke a subflow, which is a reusable unit of logic, from a flow. This can help simplify complex flows and avoid duplication of logic.
? Use Delegated Developer. This is a feature that allows administrators to delegate the development and maintenance of flows and actions to users who are not administrators. This can help distribute the workload and empower non-admin users to create automations.
? Run a flow from a MetricBase Trigger. This is a feature that allows users to trigger a flow based on a MetricBase query, which is a way of analyzing time-series data in ServiceNow. This can help automate actions based on data trends and patterns.
The following is not supported by Flow Designer:
? Test a flow with rollback. This is not a feature of Flow Designer, but of Automated Test Framework (ATF), which is a tool that allows users to create and run automated tests on ServiceNow applications and features. ATF supports testing flows with rollback, which means reverting any changes made by the flow during the test execution. References: Flow Designer, Automated Test Framework
Reference: https://community.servicenow.com/community?id=community_QUESTION_NO:&sys_id=b4d26e44db13ab409540e15b8a9619c9

NEW QUESTION 54

Which one of the following is a benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop?

- A. An Application Properties page is a good landing page for an application
- B. Application Properties allow a developer to override the application properties inherited from ServiceNow
- C. Application users know to go to the Application Properties page to change the appearance of an application
- D. Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts

Answer: D

Explanation:

A benefit of creating an Application Properties page for each application you develop is that Application Properties allow a developer or admin to make changes to an application's behavior without modifying application artifacts. Application Properties are system properties that store configuration information for a specific application. They can be used to control various aspects of the application, such as feature flags, default values, thresholds, or URLs. By creating an Application Properties page, you can group and display all the properties related to your application in one place and make them easy to access and update. This way, you can avoid hard-coding static data in your application code and make your application more flexible and maintainable. Reference: Working with System Properties, Organizing your ServiceNow System Properties

NEW QUESTION 58

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

Explanation:

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 63

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 68

Which one of the following client-side scripts apply to Record Producers?

- A. Catalog Client Scripts and Catalog UI Policies
- B. UI Scripts and UI Actions
- C. UI Scripts and Record Producer Scripts
- D. Client Scripts and UI Policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Catalog Client Scripts and Catalog UI Policies are the client-side scripts that apply to Record Producers. Catalog Client Scripts allow you to add or modify functionality on a catalog item or record producer form. Catalog UI Policies dynamically change information on a catalog item or record producer form. UI Scripts, UI Actions, Client Scripts, and UI Policies do not apply to Record Producers. Reference: Catalog client scripts, Catalog UI policies
Reference: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/orlando-application-development/page/script/client-scripts/concept/c_CatalogClientScriptCreation.html

NEW QUESTION 69

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