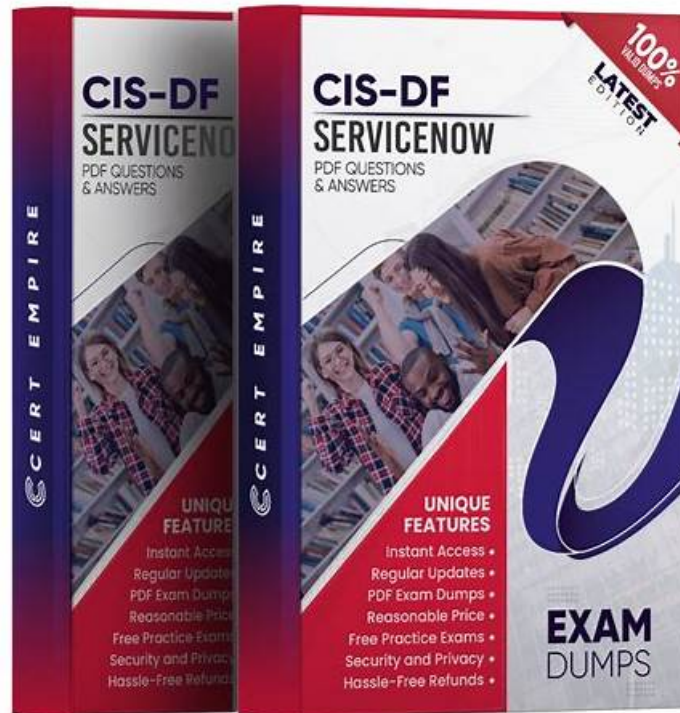


CIS-DF Latest Exam Pattern - CIS-DF Exam Question



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Managing time during the ServiceNow CIS-DF exam is a challenging task. Most candidates cannot manage their time during the ServiceNow CIS-DF exam, leave the questions, and fail. Time management skills can help students gain excellent marks in the CIS-DF Exam. ServiceNow CIS-DF practice exam on the software help you identify which kind of CIS-DF questions are more time-consuming, and they would be able to assess their efficiency in answering questions.

ServiceNow CIS-DF Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingest: This domain addresses data ingestion methods, CI relationship management, automation tools, upgrade compatibility, handling non-discoverable CIs and attributes, compliance tracking, and Asset-CI alignment.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govern: This domain focuses on CMDB quality management through health metrics, Data Manager policies, governance frameworks, stakeholder roles, duplicate remediation, operationalization, and lifecycle management.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insight: This domain covers extracting value from CMDB data using Natural Language Query, custom reports, dependency views, product integrations, and Foundation Dashboards for actionable insights.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration: This domain covers CMDB technical setup including CI Class Manager for table hierarchies, IRE for data accuracy, and CMDB 360 • multisource configuration for comprehensive CI views.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSDM Fundamentals: This domain establishes Common Services Data Model knowledge including stakeholder collaboration for CI classification, CSDM methodology adherence, and understanding implementation benefits.

100% Pass 2026 CIS-DF: Certified Implementation Specialist - Data Foundations (CMDB and CSDM) –High Hit-Rate Latest Exam Pattern

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ServiceNow Certified Implementation Specialist - Data Foundations (CMDB and CSDM) Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114

(Choose 2 options)

The following Reconciliation Rules were configured for ServiceNow, Altiris, and SCCM for the Windows Server (cmdb_ci_win_server) class:

Discovery Source	Class	Priority
ServiceNow	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	100
Altiris	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	200
SCCM	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	300

Which statements are true?

- A. Data collected with a discovery source of SCCM can update any record in the Windows Server table because it has the highest priority number.
- B. Data collected with a discovery source of Altiris can update records inserted by SCCM into the Windows Server table.
- C. Data collected with a discovery source of ServiceNow can insert new records into the Windows Server table, but cannot update records created by Altiris or SCCM.
- D. Data collected with a discovery source of SCCM can be inserted as new records in the Windows Server table.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

This question tests understanding of reconciliation source priority in the Identification and Reconciliation Engine (IRE) in ServiceNow. In reconciliation rules, lower numeric values represent higher priority. Therefore, the priority order is:

ServiceNow (100)- highest authority

Altiris (200)

SCCM (300)- lowest authority

Why A is correct

Because Altiris (200) has higher priority than SCCM (300), data from Altiris can update records originally inserted by SCCM. This is exactly how reconciliation precedence works-higher-priority sources can overwrite lower-priority ones.

Why C is correct

SCCM, even though it has the lowest priority, is still an authorized discovery source. It can insert new records into the Windows Server table when no existing CI is identified. Priority only affects updates, not the ability to create records.

Why B is incorrect

ServiceNow (priority 100) can update records from Altiris and SCCM because it has the highest priority. The statement incorrectly claims it cannot.

Why D is incorrect

SCCM does not have the highest authority. A higher numeric value means lower priority, so SCCM cannot update records created by higher-priority sources.

NEW QUESTION # 115

A CMDB Administrator needs to import external data into the CMDB. To reduce the risk of creating duplicates and prevent updates from unauthorized sources, it must be ensured that the Identification and Reconciliation Engine (IRE) is not bypassed.

What is the recommended method to import data into the CMDB utilizing the Identification and Reconciliation API?

- **A. IntegrationHub ETL**
- B. Table API (REST API or SOAP API)
- C. Import Sets and Transform Maps

Answer: A

Explanation:

In ServiceNow, protecting CMDB data quality during ingestion is a core Data Foundations principle. The Identification and Reconciliation Engine (IRE) is designed to ensure that CI records are uniquely identified, merged correctly, and protected from unauthorized overwrites. Any ingestion method that bypasses IRE introduces a high risk of duplicates and data corruption. IntegrationHub ETL is the recommended method because it is natively designed to work with the Identification and Reconciliation API. When properly configured, IntegrationHub ETL ensures that incoming data is processed through IRE, applying identification rules, reconciliation rules, and source precedence. This allows multiple data sources to coexist safely while maintaining CMDB integrity.

NEW QUESTION # 116

A CMDB Administrator wants to remove all Linux Servers in the organization that have not been updated in six months. Which recommended action should the Administrator take in Data Foundations?

- **A. Create an archive policy**
- B. Create a scheduled job
- C. Create a business rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

Removing obsolete or inactive CIs from the CMDB must be handled carefully to avoid data loss, audit issues, and unintended operational impact. In ServiceNow, the recommended and governed approach is to use an archive policy. Archive policies are designed to manage CI lifecycle cleanup based on defined conditions such as class, last updated date, lifecycle status, or operational state. In this scenario, the condition would target Linux Server CIs that have not been updated in six months. Archive policies can either archive or permanently delete records in a controlled, auditable manner, ensuring compliance with data retention and governance standards.

NEW QUESTION # 117

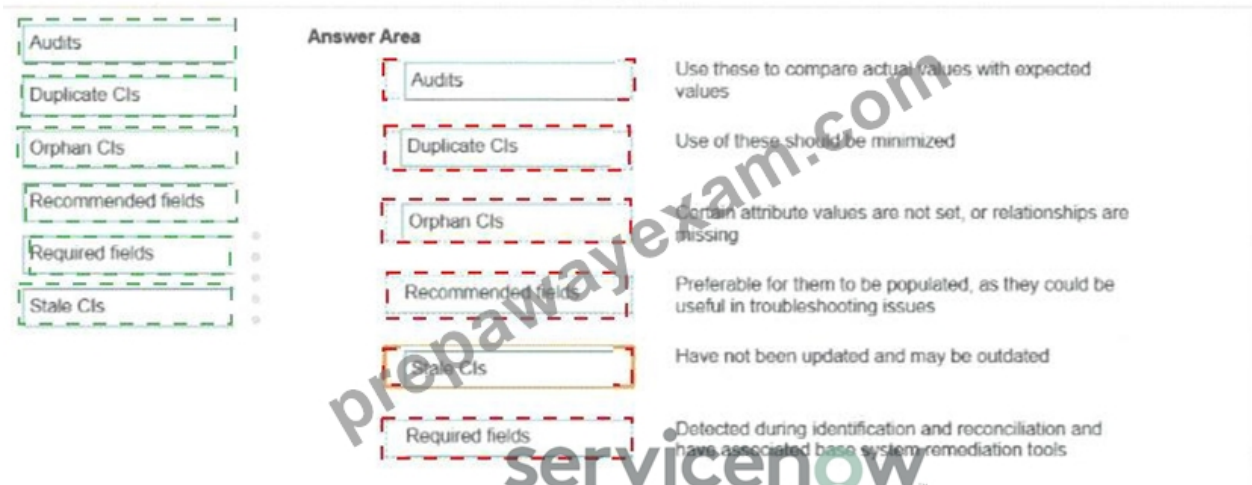
Drag and drop the CMDB Health Dashboard metrics to the correct description.

The screenshot shows the ServiceNow CMDB Health Dashboard interface. On the left, there is a list of metrics: Audits, Duplicate CIs, Orphan CIs, Recommended fields, Required fields, and Stale CIs. On the right, there are six descriptions for these metrics. The 'Stale CIs' metric is highlighted with a blue border. A watermark 'prepaway.com' is visible across the center of the dashboard.

Metric	Description
Audits	Use these to compare actual values with expected values
Duplicate CIs	Use of these should be minimized
Orphan CIs	Certain attribute values are not set, or relationships are missing
Recommended fields	Preferable for them to be populated, as they could be useful in troubleshooting issues
Required fields	Have not been updated and may be outdated
Stale CIs	Detected during identification and reconciliation and have associated base system remediation tools

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

CMDB Health Metric	Description
Audits	Use these to compare actual values with expected values
Duplicate CIs	Use of these should be minimized
Orphan CIs	Certain attribute values are not set, or relationships are missing
Recommended fields	Preferable for them to be populated, as they could be useful in troubleshooting issues
Required fields	Detected during identification and reconciliation and have associated base system remediation tools
Stale CIs	Have not been updated and may be outdated

The CMDB Health Dashboard organizes data quality into practical, action-oriented metrics:

Audits validate correctness by comparing CI values against defined expectations (rules, policies, certifications).

Duplicate CIs represent redundant records and should be reduced to improve trust and reporting accuracy.

Orphan CIs lack required relationships or key context, limiting impact analysis and service visibility.

Recommended fields are not mandatory but add diagnostic value during incidents and problem investigations.

Required fields are enforced by the platform and closely tied to Identification & Reconciliation remediation.

Stale CIs signal aging data that no longer reflects the current environment.

This mapping aligns with CMDB Data Foundations best practices and how the Health Dashboard is designed to guide prioritization and remediation.

NEW QUESTION # 118

The Configuration Management team wants to confirm that all servers in the CMDB actually exist in the data center. Which CMDB Data Manager policy type would the team create? (Choose 1 option)

- A. Retire
- B. Delete
- C. Attestation
- D. Certification
- E. Archive

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within ServiceNow Data Foundations, CMDB Data Manager provides multiple policy types to support governance, data quality, and lifecycle management of configuration items (CIs). The scenario described--confirming that servers recorded in the CMDB physically exist in the data center--is a classic example of existence validation and ownership confirmation, which is exactly the purpose of an Attestation policy.

An Attestation policy is designed to request a human validation from a responsible individual or group (such as a data center

