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Exam : CSA

Title : ServiceNow Certified System Administrator

Vendor : ServiceNow

Version : V12.35

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>> Valid CSA Study Notes <<

CSA Reliable Exam Vce - Valid CSA Exam Objectives

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ServiceNow Certified System Administrator Sample Questions (Q252-Q257):

NEW QUESTION # 252

The wait time for end users is based on the round-trip between the client and the server. What activities are included in the round-trips?

- **A. Request + Response**
- B. Save + Update
- C. Insert + Verify
- D. Submit + Query
- E. Write + Read

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/rome-application-development/page/script/client-scripts/concept/client-scrip>

NEW QUESTION # 253

What is specified in an Access Control rule?

- A. Groups, Conditional Expressions and Workflows
- **B. Object and Operation being secured; Permissions required to access the object**
- C. Table Schema, CRUD, and User Authentication
- D. security_admin

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Access Control rule (ACL) in ServiceNow defines who can access data and what actions they can perform on that data. Each ACL consists of three primary components:

Object being secured- The specific table, field, or record that the rule applies to.

Operation- The type of action that is being secured (e.g., Read, Write, Create, Delete).

Permissions required- The conditions, roles, or scripts that determine whether access is granted.

ACLs evaluate whether a user has permission to access a specific table, field, or action.

These security rules are processed from most specific to least specific (e.g., field-level > table-level).

Permissions can be granted based on roles, conditions, or custom scripts using GlideSystem (gs).

A: Groups, Conditional Expressions, and Workflows (Incorrect)

ACLs do not manage workflows or directly control group assignments.

B: Table Schema, CRUD, and User Authentication (Incorrect)

CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) permissions are controlled by ACLs, but User Authentication is managed separately through login policies (LDAP, SSO, etc.).

D: security_admin (Incorrect)

security_admin is a special elevated role required to modify security settings, but it is not what an ACL specifies.

Access Control Rules Overview: <https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/utah-platform-security/page/administer/security/concept/access-control-rules.html>

Configuring ACLs in ServiceNow: https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/utah-platform-security/page/administer/security/task/t_CreateOrModifyAnAccessControl.html

How ACLs Work in ServiceNow: <https://docs.servicenow.com/en-US/bundle/utah-platform-security/page/administer/security/concept/access-control-rules.html>

Explanation of Incorrect Options: Official References from Certified System Administrator (CSA)

Documentation:

NEW QUESTION # 254

You are editing a new incident record and would like the Save button to be located on the Form header. Which action would need to be taken for that button to appear?

- A. Context Menu > Form Design > add the Save" button
- B. All > System Properties > UI Properties > Turn on the Save" button
- C. All > System Properties > UI Properties > Turn on the glide.ui.advanced* property
- D. Context Menu > Form Layout > add the Save* button.

Answer: C

Explanation:

InServiceNow, by default, the"Save" button is not displayed on the form header. Instead, users typically use the"Submit" or "Update" buttons.

To enable the"Save" button on the form header, you must enable the glide.ui.advanced system property.

Enables the "Save" Button in the Form Header

The glide.ui.advanced property activates additional UI options, including the Save button on forms.

Once enabled, users will see the "Save" button alongside "Submit" and "Update" in the form header.

Allows Partial Record Saves Without Submitting

Unlike "Submit" (which creates a new record) or "Update" (which modifies an existing record), "Save" allows users to retain changes without submitting the form.

Useful for drafts or in-progress edits.

Controlled via System Properties

The "Save" button is not a field or UI action that can be manually added through Form Design or Layout.

It is enabled at the system level via System Properties > UI Properties.

Why is "Turning on glide.ui.advanced" the Correct Answer?

Navigate to All > System Properties > UI Properties

Find the glide.ui.advanced property

Set it to "true"

Save the changes

Refresh the Incident form# The "Save" button will now appear

How to Enable the Save Button in ServiceNow?

B). Context Menu > Form Design > Add the "Save" button Incorrect- The "Save" button is not a UI action that can be added via Form Design. It must be enabled through system properties.

C). All > System Properties > UI Properties > Turn on the "Save" button Incorrect- No such specific "Save" button setting exists in UI Properties. The correct setting is glide.ui.advanced.

D). Context Menu > Form Layout > Add the "Save" button Incorrect- Form Layout only controls fields, not form buttons. The "Save" button is controlled via UI Properties.

Incorrect Answer Choices Analysis:

ServiceNow Docs - Enabling the Save Button#Configuring UI Properties

ServiceNow Docs - Using the glide.ui.advanced Property#Understanding glide.ui.advanced Official ServiceNow Documentation

References:

Conclusion: The correct answer is:

A). All > System Properties > UI Properties > Turn on the glide.ui.advanced property This enables advanced UI options, including the "Save" button, allowing users to save records without submitting them.

NEW QUESTION # 255

Which tables are children of the Task table and come with the base system?

Choose 3 answers

- A. cmdb
- B. Config
- C. Change Request
- D. Problem
- E. Incident
- F. Dictionary

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The Task table is a base table in ServiceNow, which means it is not extended from any other table. However, other tables can extend the Task table to inherit its fields and functionalities. Incident, Problem, and Change Request are all child tables of the Task table, meaning they inherit the fields and functionalities of the Task table and add their own specific fields and functionalities.

References

* https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/vancouver-platform-administration/page/administer/task-table/concept/c_TaskTable.html

* <https://www.servicenow.com/community/nw-platform-forum/parent-table-to-get-an-access-to-child-table-column/m-p/1133982>

* <https://www.servicenow.com/community/developer-forum/difference-between-a-base-class-and-base-table/m-p/1618247>

NEW QUESTION # 256

Table Access Control rules are processed in the following order:

- A. any table name (wildcard), table name, parent table name
- B. parent table name, table name, any table name (wildcard)
- C. table name, parent table name, any table name (wildcard)
- D. any table name (wildcard), parent table name, table name

Answer: C

Explanation:

In ServiceNow, Table Access Control (ACL) rules define the permissions for accessing records within a table.

When a user attempts to access a record, ServiceNow processes ACL rules in a specific order to determine if the user has the necessary permissions.

Specific Table Name ACLs

ServiceNow first checks ACL rules that are defined for the exact table being accessed.

If there are multiple ACL rules for the same table, ServiceNow evaluates them from most specific to least specific (i.e., field-level ACLs before table-level ACLs).

Parent Table Name ACLs (If applicable)

If the table inherits from another table (e.g., Incident inherits from Task), ServiceNow next checks ACL rules on the parent table.

This ensures that inherited rules are properly applied.

Wildcard ACLs (*) (Any table)

If no explicit ACL rule is found for the table or its parent, ServiceNow checks wildcard ACL rules (*), which apply to all tables.

Wildcard ACLs act as a last resort when no table-specific rules exist.

Order of Processing ACL Rules:

(A) any table name (wildcard), parent table name, table name - Incorrect Wildcard rules (*) are processed last, not first.

(B) table name, parent table name, any table name (wildcard) - Correct

This follows the correct processing order:

First: ACLs for the specific table

Second: ACLs for the parent table (if applicable)

Third: Wildcard ACLs (*)

(C) parent table name, table name, any table name (wildcard) - Incorrect Parent table ACLs are checked after table-specific ACLs, not before.

(D) any table name (wildcard), table name, parent table name - Incorrect Wildcard ACLs (*) are always processed last, so this order is incorrect.

Explanation of Each Option:

Field-level ACLs (column-specific) take precedence over table-level ACLs.

If multiple ACL rules apply, all must evaluate to true for access to be granted.

Explicit Deny: If an ACL rule explicitly denies access, the user is denied, even if another ACL grants access.

Always Test ACLs: Use the "Security Debugging" feature (/sys_security_acl_list.do) to verify how ACLs are applied.

Additional Notes & Best Practices:

ServiceNow Docs: How Access Control Rules Work

<https://docs.servicenow.com>

ServiceNow Community: Understanding ACL Processing Order

<https://community.servicenow.com>

References from Certified System Administrator (CSA) Documentation:

NEW QUESTION # 257

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