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Scope

This certificate verifies the fundamental knowledge to become a development consultant ensuring if the candidate is skilled enough of practically applying the knowledge gained through pieces of training and practical experience of working within the projects.

ServiceNow Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow Sample Questions

(Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
When troubleshooting and debugging notifications, where do you navigate to see if an email was sent in response to an event?

- A. System Logs > Events
- B. System Logs > Emails
- C. System Logs > Push Notifications
- D. System Logs > ICE Logs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 88
When debugging Email Notifications, what must you check on a user record?
Choose 2 answers

- A. The Email field must have a valid value.
- B. The user must not be locked out.
- C. The First name and Last name fields must have values.
- D. Active must be true.
- E. Delegation must be enabled.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A). The Email field must have a valid value: This is correct. The Email field should contain a valid email address, as notifications are sent to the address specified in this field.
B). The user must not be locked out: While it's important for user access, being locked out does not directly impact the sending of email notifications.
C). The First name and Last name fields must have values: These fields are for identification purposes and do not affect email notification delivery.
D). Active must be true: This is correct. Only active users are eligible to receive email notifications. If a user is marked as inactive, notifications will not be sent to them.
E). Delegation must be enabled: Delegation pertains to assigning responsibilities to another user and does not influence the receipt of email notifications.
For effective email notification delivery, always ensure that the user's Email field contains a valid address and that the Active field is set to true.
Explanation:
Ensuring that users receive email notifications in ServiceNow requires verifying specific attributes on the user record:

NEW QUESTION # 89
In a privately-scoped application, which methods are used for logging messages in server-side scripts?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
In ServiceNow, when developing within a privately-scoped application, certain logging methods are recommended for use in server-side scripts to ensure proper logging and debugging. The GlideSystem (gs) object provides several methods for this purpose:
* gs.debug():
* Description: Logs messages at the "Debug" level.
* Usage: gs.debug('Debug message here');
* Purpose: Useful for logging detailed information during development and troubleshooting. These messages are typically only visible

when the system's logging level is set to "Debug."
* gs.error():
* Description: Logs messages at the "Error" level.
* Usage: gs.error('Error message here');
* Purpose: Used to log error messages that indicate a problem that might still allow the application to continue running.
* gs.warn():
* Description: Logs messages at the "Warning" level.
* Usage: gs.warn('Warning message here');
* Purpose: Used to log potentially harmful situations that are not necessarily errors but may require attention.
* gs.info():
* Description: Logs messages at the "Information" level.
* Usage: gs.info('Information message here');
* Purpose: Used to log informational messages that highlight the progress of the application at a coarse-grained level.
Deprecated or Unsupported Methods in Scoped Applications:
* gs.log():
* Description: This method is not supported in scoped applications. It is restricted to the global scope and is not accessible from a private scope. Therefore, it should be avoided in privately- scoped applications.
Reference: Logging for Scoped Applications - ServiceNow Elite
gs.logError():
Description: This method is not a standard GlideSystem logging method in ServiceNow. The appropriate method to log errors is gs.error().
Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Scoped GlideSystem Logging Methods.

NEW QUESTION # 90
In a privately-scoped application, which methods are used for logging messages in server-side scripts? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. gs.info()
- B. gs.iog()
- C. gs.logError()
- D. gs.error()
- E. gs.debug()

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Understanding Scoped Applications:
Scoped applications in ServiceNow are designed to isolate and protect application-specific code and data. Server-side scripts within scoped applications can use the gs (GlideSystem) object for logging and debugging purposes. However, not all gs methods are appropriate or valid for scoped applications.
Valid Logging Methods in Scoped Applications:
gs.info():
This method logs informational messages to the system log. It is commonly used for general-purpose logging when developers need to track execution flow or display debug data. Example:
gs.info('This is an informational log message.');
gs.error():
This method logs error messages to the system log. It is used to indicate problems or issues encountered during script execution. Example:
gs.error('An error occurred during script execution.');
Incorrect Options Explained:
gs.debug() (Option B): This method is not valid in scoped applications. It is a legacy logging method available in the global scope but restricted in scoped applications.
gs.iog() (Option C): This is a typographical error and not a valid gs method in ServiceNow.
gs.logError() (Option E): This is not a recognized ServiceNow API method. To log errors, gs.error() is used instead.
Best Practices for Logging:
Logging should be meaningful and avoid unnecessary entries to keep logs clean and manageable.
Avoid excessive use of logging in production environments, as it can clutter the system logs and potentially degrade performance.
Reference:
ServiceNow Developer Documentation on GlideSystem (gs).
SN Pro Tips on debugging and logging practices in scoped applications.

NEW QUESTION # 91

This script fragment is executed in an application: g_user.hasRole('x_my_app_user'); What is the logical evaluation of this script fragment?

- A. Method returns "False" if the currently logged in user has admin role
- B. Method returns "True" if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role only
- C. Method returns "True" if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user or the admin roles
- D. Method returns "False" if the currently logged in user has the x_my_app_user role only

Answer: C

Explanation:
In ServiceNow, the admin role includes all other roles implicitly. So if a user has admin, g_user.hasRole ('any_role') returns true.
From ServiceNow Docs - g_user API:
"The hasRole() method returns true if the user has the specified role or is an admin."

NEW QUESTION # 92

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