Exam : **CAD-JPN**

Title : Certified Application Developer-ServiceNow (CAD日本語版)

Vendor : ServiceNow

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
(現在ログインしているユーザーの sys_id を取得するためにビジネス
ルールで使用できるメソッドはどれですか?)
A. g_form.getUserSysID()
B. gs.getUserSysID()
C. g_form.getUserID()
D. gs.getUserID()
Answer: D
Explanation:
Business Rules run server-side, so the correct APIs come from the GlideSystem object (gs) rather than client- side objects like g_form. In server-side scripting, the platform provides a standard way to retrieve the currently logged-in user's identity. The method gs.getUserID() returns the sys_id of the user associated with the current session. This is commonly used in Business Rules for auditing logic, conditional processing, field stamping (for example, setting a custom "last processed by" field), or enforcing business rules based on user identity. The g_form object is a client-side API available in Client Scripts and UI Policies, so any option using g_form is invalid in a Business Rule context. Likewise, gs.getUserSysID() is not the documented method name for this purpose. Using the correct server-side API ensures the script executes reliably regardless of UI context (classic UI, workspace, mobile), because it relies on the session and not on the form rendering layer.

QUESTION NO: 2
Guided Application Creator を有効にするプラグインは何ですか?
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

QUESTION NO: 3
(開発者は、割り当てられていないタスク
レコードを識別するための定期的なチェックのビジネス
ロジックをどこで見つけることができますか? 2 つのオプションを選択してください。)
A. スケジュールされたフロー
B. 検出スケジュール
C. スケジュールされたスクリプトの実行
D. システムスケジュール
Answer: A C

Explanation:
Recurring checks, like finding task records that are unassigned, are implemented using platform automation that runs on a schedule. ServiceNow provides two common development-aligned places for this type of logic.
Scheduled Script Execution is a scheduled job mechanism that runs server-side scripts at defined intervals.
Developers use it to query tables (such as Task) and take actions like updating fields, creating follow-up records, or sending notifications when conditions are met. This matches option C. For low-code automation, Flow Designer also supports scheduled triggers, allowing developers to run a flow at specific times or on a repeating schedule to perform checks and actions. This matches option A (Scheduled Flows). Discovery Schedules are specific to the Discovery feature set for scanning infrastructure and are not used for general task management checks. "System Schedules" is not the standard construct where custom recurring business logic is authored for application development; the platform's scheduled logic is typically implemented through scheduled jobs (including script executions) and scheduled flow triggers.

QUESTION NO: 4
ガイド付きアプリケーション
クリエーターを使用してアプリケーションを作成するときに、テーブルを作成するためのオプションは何ですか? (3 つの回答を選択)
A. 外部テーブルへのリンク
B. テーブルを最初から作成する
C. テンプレートからテーブルを作成する
D. インポートジョブを実行する
E. スプレッドシートをアップロードする
F. API呼び出しを使用する
G. テーブルを拡張する
Answer: B C G
Explanation:
* Options for Creating Tables in Guided Application Creator:
* Create a table from scratch: This option allows you to define a completely new table with custom fields and configurations.
* Create a table from a template: You can use predefined table templates to speed up table creation.
Templates often include pre-configured fields and settings.
* Extend a table: This allows you to create a new table by inheriting fields and functionality from an existing table, enabling reuse and consistency.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Link to external tables): Linking to external tables is not an option provided in the Guided Application Creator; external data is typically accessed through integration methods.
* Option D (Run import jobs): Import jobs are used for data migration, not for table creation in the Guided Application Creator.
* Option E (Upload a spreadsheet): While uploading a spreadsheet can create tables, this is a feature of Import Sets, not the Guided Application Creator.

* Option F (Use API calls): API calls are for integration and not an option for creating tables directly in the Guided Application Creator.
ServiceNow Developer Documentation on Guided Application Creator.

QUESTION NO: 5
テーブルのリストの列ヘッダーを右クリックして作成できるレポートタイプはどれですか。
A.棒グラフ、円グラフ、ヒストグラム、および線
B.棒グラフ
C.棒グラフ、円グラフ、およびヒストグラム
D.棒グラフと円グラフ
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Bar Chart and Pie Chart report types can be created by right-clicking on a column header in a table's list.
These report types show how individual pieces of data relate to the whole using proportional bars or slices.
You can also choose different aggregation methods such as count, sum, average, min, max, or percent.
Reference: [Create reports from lists]

QUESTION NO: 6
レコード プロデューサーに適用されるクライアント側スクリプトはどれですか? (2つの回答を選択)
A. スクリプトを修正する
B. カタログクライアントスクリプト
C. カタログUIポリシー
D. レコードプロデューサーポリシー
E. UI スクリプト
Answer: B C

QUESTION NO: 7
ナレッジ
ベース内でナレッジを投稿したり読んだりできるユーザーを制限できる機能は何ですか?
A. 役割
B. グループ
C. カテゴリ
D. ユーザー基準
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 8
フォームやリストにボタン、リンク、コンテキスト
メニュー項目を追加するには、どの機能を使用しますか?
A. UI設定
B. UI アクション

C. UI ポリシー
D. ウルコンフィグ
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 9
スコープ指定されたアプリケーションで使用できるサーバー側 API デバッグログ方法はどれですか?
A. gs.print()
B. gs.log()
C. gs.debuglog()
D. gs.info()
Answer: D
Explanation:
The server-side API debug log method available for scoped applications is gs.info(). This method logs informational messages that describe the progress of the application. Older methods such as gs.print() and gs.
log() are not available in scoped applications. The gs.debuglog() method does not exist. The gs.info(), gs.
warn(), gs.error(), and gs.debug() methods work in both scoped applications and global, and are therefore more versatile going forward in future versions. Reference: Debugging best practices

QUESTION NO: 10
Studio で使用できる機能は次のうちどれですか?
2つの答えを選択してください
A. 外部ソース制御へのプッシュ
B. 検索ブランチ
C. ブランチをマージ
D. プッシュしてセットを更新
Answer: A B
Explanation:
Search branch and merge branches are available features in Studio. Search branch allows you to search for a specific branch name or ID in your Git repository. Merge branches allows you to merge changes from one branch to another, resolving any conflicts that may arise.
Push to external source control and push to update set are not available features in Studio.
Push to external source control is a feature of Source Control Integration, which is a separate application from Studio. Push to update set is a feature of Update Set Previewer, which is also a separate application from Studio. Reference: Studio, Source Control Integration, Update Set Previewer

QUESTION NO: 11
ServiceNow で有効な UI アクション タイプはどの項目ですか?
3つの回答を選択してください
A. ワークフローアクション

B. リストの選択肢
C. リストバナーボタン
D. フォームの選択
E. フォームボタン
F. レコードナビゲーションボタン
Answer: C E F
Explanation:
In ServiceNow, UI Actions are elements that facilitate user interaction within the platform, enabling users to perform specific actions such as form submissions, record updates, or triggering workflows. The valid types of UI Actions include:
* Form Button: A button displayed on a form that, when clicked, executes a defined action.
* Form Context Menu: An option added to the context menu of a form, providing additional actions related to the form's record.
* Form Link: A hyperlink on a form that directs users to another page or executes a script.
* List Banner Button: A button displayed in the banner area of a list, allowing actions to be performed on multiple records simultaneously.
* List Choice: An option added to the list context menu for individual records, enabling actions on a selected record.
* List Link: A hyperlink in a list that directs users to another page or executes a script.
* Record Navigation Button: Buttons that facilitate navigation between records, such as Next and Previous buttons.
Options like "Workflow action" and "Form choice" are not recognized as standard UI Action types in ServiceNow.
For comprehensive details, refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on UI Actions.

QUESTION NO: 12
ディスプレイビジネスルールがアクセスできないオブジェクトは次のうちどれですか？
A.前
B.GlideSystem
C.g_scratchpad
D.現在
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 Rules4.
References: Business Rule API
https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/tokyo-application-development/page/script/business-rules/concept
/c_BusinessRules.html

QUESTION NO: 13
このスクリプト フラグメントはアプリケーションで実行されます:
g_user.hasRole('x_my_app_user'); このスクリプト フラグメントの論理評価は何ですか?
A.

現在ログインしているユーザーが管理者ロールを持っている場合、メソッドは「False」を返します。
B.
現在ログインしているユーザーがx_my_app_userロールのみを持っている場合、メソッドは「False」を返します。
C.
現在ログインしているユーザーがx_my_app_userまたは管理者ロールを持っている場合、メソッドは「True」を返します。
D.
現在ログインしているユーザーがx_my_app_userロールのみを持っている場合、メソッドは「True」を返します。
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."

QUESTION NO: 14
[読み取り可能な構成]フィールドが選択されていない場合、どのアプリケーションアクセス構成フィールドが使用できませんか？
A.Webサービスを介したこのテーブルへのすべてのアクセス
B.作成、更新、削除できます
C.読み取り可能は他のアプリケーションアクセスフィールドの可用性に影響しません
D.構成を許可する
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
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

QUESTION NO: 15
(フォームを設計および作成するときに、開発者がフィールドを整理するために使用できる機能は何ですか?)
A. ボタン
B. セクション
C. 関連リスト
D. フォーマッタ
Answer: B
Explanation:
When designing forms in ServiceNow, the primary way to organize fields is by using Sections. Sections let developers group related fields into logical blocks, improving readability and guiding users through data entry in a consistent way. In form configuration tools, sections are structural layout elements that define how fields are arranged and presented, allowing developers to separate a form into meaningful areas such as "Requester Details," "Assignment," and "Resolution." This helps reduce clutter on complex forms and supports usability best practices for enterprise applications. A Button is an action control and does not organize fields. A Related list shows records from other tables that are related to the current record; it supports navigation and context, but it does not organize the main record's fields. Formatters are specialized UI components that can display additional information or UI elements on a form, but they are not the standard feature for grouping and organizing fields in the form layout. Because the question asks specifically about organizing fields during form design, Section is the correct choice.

QUESTION NO: 16
次の方法のどれがデフォルトで現在のフォームの上部に青い背景にメッセージを印刷しますか？
A.g_form.addInfoMsg（ ）
B.g_form.addInfoMessage（ ）
C.g_form.showFieldMessage（ ）
D.g_form.showFieldMsg（ ）
Answer: B
Explanation:
From: https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/paris-application-development/page/script/general-scripting /reference/r_ScriptingAlertInfoAndErrorMsgs.html
g_form.showFieldMsg("field_name", "Hello World", "error"); Puts "Hello World" in an error message
below the specified field. g_form.addInfoMessage() or g_form.addErrorMessage() place a

blue box message at the top of the screen. Pg 126 of the CAD handbook The method that prints a message on a blue background to the top of the current form by default is g_form. addInfoMessage(). The g_form object is a global object that provides access to form fields and UI elements on a form. The addInfoMessage() method is a method of the g_form object that displays an informational message next to the form header. The message has a blue background color by default, unless it is overridden by a CSS style. The addInfoMessage() method takes one argument, which is the message text to display.
References: [ServiceNow Docs - GlideForm (g_form) API], [ServiceNow Docs - g_form.addInfoMessage()]

QUESTION NO: 17
アプリケーション メニューとモジュールへのアクセスはどのように制御されますか?
A. アクセス制御
B. アプリケーション ルール
C. クライアント スクリプト
D. 役割
Answer: D
Explanation:
Roles are used to control access to applications and modules in the application navigator. Each application menu or module has a role field that specifies which role is required to view it. Users who do not have the specified role or a role that contains it will not see the application menu or module. Roles can also be used to control access to other features and capabilities in ServiceNow, such as tables, fields, scripts, and workflows.
References = Enable or disable an application menu or module, Grant a role access to applications and modules, Controlling access to applications and modules.

QUESTION NO: 18
モジュールの特徴は何ですか?
A. すべてのモジュールはアプリケーションメニューの一部である必要があります
B. モジュールはフォームやリストを開くことができません
C. すべてのモジュールはテーブルに関連付けられている必要があります
D. モジュールへのアクセスはロールで制御されません
Answer: A
Explanation:
In ServiceNow, Modules are navigation elements that provide access to various parts of the platform, such as forms, lists, reports, or other application components. They are organized within Application Menus to create a structured and intuitive navigation hierarchy.
Key characteristics of Modules:
* Part of Application Menus: Every module is contained within an application menu. This organization helps users navigate to different areas of the platform efficiently. For instance, the "Incident" application menu may contain modules like "Create New" or "All Incidents."
* Functionality: Modules can open various elements, including forms, lists, reports, or URLs. This flexibility allows modules to direct users to specific records, filtered lists, or external resources.
* Association with Tables: While many modules are associated with specific tables (e.g., a

module that displays a list of incidents is associated with the "Incident" table), it's not a strict requirement. Some modules may link to external URLs or perform actions not directly tied to a table.
* Access Control: Access to modules is controlled through roles. Administrators can define which user roles have visibility and access to specific modules, ensuring that users only see modules relevant to their responsibilities.
For example, a module named "Active Incidents" under the "Incident" application menu might display a list of all active incident records. Access to this module can be restricted to users with the "itil" role, ensuring that only authorized personnel can view active incidents.
Reference: For more detailed information, please refer to the official ServiceNow documentation on Application Menus and Modules.

QUESTION NO: 19
ServiceNow でアプリケーションを作成する理由
A) 時代遅れで不適切なカスタム ビジネス アプリケーションとプロセスを置き換える B) サービスの提供と管理を企業のすべての部門に拡張する C) ユーザーにすべての ServiceNow テーブル、レコード、およびフィールドへのフル アクセスを許可する D) ServiceNow の価値を拡張する

A. ab と c

B. abc と d

C. bc と d

D. ab と d

Answer: D

Explanation:
Creating applications in ServiceNow can help businesses replace outdated, inadequate, custom business applications and processes, extend service delivery and management to all enterprise departments, and extend the value of ServiceNow by leveraging its platform capabilities and integrations1234.
References = 1: What are Application Services? - ServiceNow 2: What is Application Development? - ServiceNow 3: Custom Applications in ServiceNow - The Cloud People 4 : Build Custom Apps in ServiceNow - eBook - ServiceNow

QUESTION NO: 20
(重みフィールドの値は、同じレコードと受信者に対して複数の通知を送信することにどのような影響を与えますか?)

A. 重み値が最も低い通知が送信されます。

B. 重み値がゼロの通知はスキップされます。

C. 重み値が最も高い通知は常にスキップされます。

D. 重み値が最も高い通知が送信されます。

Answer: D

Explanation:
ServiceNow notifications can sometimes be triggered close together for the same record and the same recipients, which can lead to redundant or conflicting messages. To control this, the Notification record includes a Weight field. ServiceNow documentation explains that when multiple notifications are generated for the same target table record and the recipients

overlap, the system compares the notifications using the Weight value and sends only the notification with the highest weight. This allows administrators and developers to prioritize the most important notification when multiple are eligible to fire. A common example in the documentation is when an incident is updated (triggering an "commented" notification) and then closed shortly after (triggering a "closed" notification). If both would go to the same user, ServiceNow will select the one with the higher weight, ensuring users receive the most relevant final message instead of multiple emails.
This behavior is the intended purpose of Weight: reduce notification noise and prevent conflicts by giving precedence to the highest-weight notification.

QUESTION NO: 21
リストとフォームに使用するのに最適な UX 形式は何ですか?
A. フォーム
B. リスト
C. 標準
D. クラシック
Answer: D
Explanation:
there are only two types of UX options: Mobile and Classic. Classic is defined as "manage records via lists and form"

QUESTION NO: 22
管理者として、高セキュリティ設定の機能にアクセスするには何をする必要がありますか?
A. ユーザーアカウントにsecurity_adminロールを追加します
B. システム管理 > 役割の昇格モジュールを使用する
C. 役割の昇格を選択
D. セキュリティ管理者を偽装する
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 23
ServiceNowのレポートに当てはまるのは次のうちどれですか？（3つ選択してください。）
A.すべてのユーザーが共有されているレポートを表示できます。
B.データをグラフィカルに表現できます。
C.すべてのユーザーが任意のテーブルでレポートを生成できます。
D.許可されたユーザーがオンデマンドで実行できます。
E.電子メールで実行および配布するようにスケジュールできます。
Answer: B D E
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

QUESTION NO: 24
アクティブなインシデントのリストが表示されています。解決済みの状態のインシデントを除外したいとします。どうすればよいでしょうか。
A. 状態列のタイトルを右クリックし、[フィルター除外] > [解決済み] を選択します。
B. レコードのリストで、解決された値を見つけて右クリックし、除外を選択します。
C.
ファネルアイコンをクリックし、ANDをクリックします。解決済みを選択します。状態は「Is Not」で、実行をクリックします。
D.
レコードのリストで、解決された値を見つけて右クリックし、フィルターアウトを選択します。
E. 検索で状態を選択し、解決されていないと入力してEnterキーを押します。
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 25
プライベート
スコープのアプリケーションでテーブルを作成する場合、テーブルに対して作成される 4 つのアクセス コントロールはどれですか?
A. 挿入、削除、クエリ、書き込み
B. 作成、削除、読み取り、書き込み
C. 作成、削除、読み取り、更新
D. 挿入、削除、クエリ、更新
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]

QUESTION NO: 26
ServiceNow アプリケーションのアプリケーション ファイルとは何ですか?
A. アプリケーションのテーブル レコードの XML エクスポート
B. アプリケーションを構成する ServiceNow アーティファクト
C. アプリケーションの更新セットの XML エクスポート
D. アプリケーションにインポートされたデータを含む CSV ファイル
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

QUESTION NO: 27
ServiceNow で有効な UI アクション タイプはどれですか? (3 つの回答を選択)
A. ワークフローアクション
B. レコードナビゲーションボタン
C. フォームの選択
D. フォームボタン
E. リストバナーボタン
Answer: C D E
Explanation:
In ServiceNow, UI Actions are elements that make the user interface more interactive and tailored to user activities. They can appear as buttons, links, or context menu items on forms and lists. The valid types of UI Actions include:
* C. Form choice: These are UI Actions that appear as choices in form context menus, allowing users to perform specific actions related to the form.

* D. Form button: These are buttons that appear on forms, enabling users to execute defined actions directly from the form view.
* E. List banner button: These are buttons that appear in the list view's banner, providing actions that can be performed on the list or selected records.
The other options are not standard UI Action types:
* A. Workflow action: While workflows can include actions, "Workflow action" is not a defined UI Action type in ServiceNow.
* B. Record navigation button: This is not a standard term used for UI Action types in ServiceNow.

QUESTION NO: 28
インポート セット テーブルとターゲット
テーブル内のフィールド間の関係を定義するために使用されるツールはどれですか?
A. フィールドトランスフォーマー
B. スキーママップ
C. スキーマの変換
D. マップの変換
Answer: D
Explanation:
In ServiceNow, when importing data from external sources, the platform utilizes Import Sets to stage the data before transforming it into target tables. The mechanism that defines how data from the Import Set fields map to the fields in an existing ServiceNow table is called a Transform Map.
* Transform Map: A Transform Map is a set of field mappings that determine the relationships between fields in an Import Set and fields in an existing ServiceNow table. It allows administrators to define how data should be transformed and inserted into the target table. servicenow.com
* Business Service Management Map: This is not related to data import processes. It pertains to visual representations of business services and their dependencies.
* Schema Map Relationship Builder: The Schema Map provides a graphical representation of tables and their relationships within the database schema but does not handle data import mappings.
* Data Sources: Data Sources define the origin of the data being imported (e.g., files, JDBC connections) but do not determine the field mappings between Import Sets and target tables.