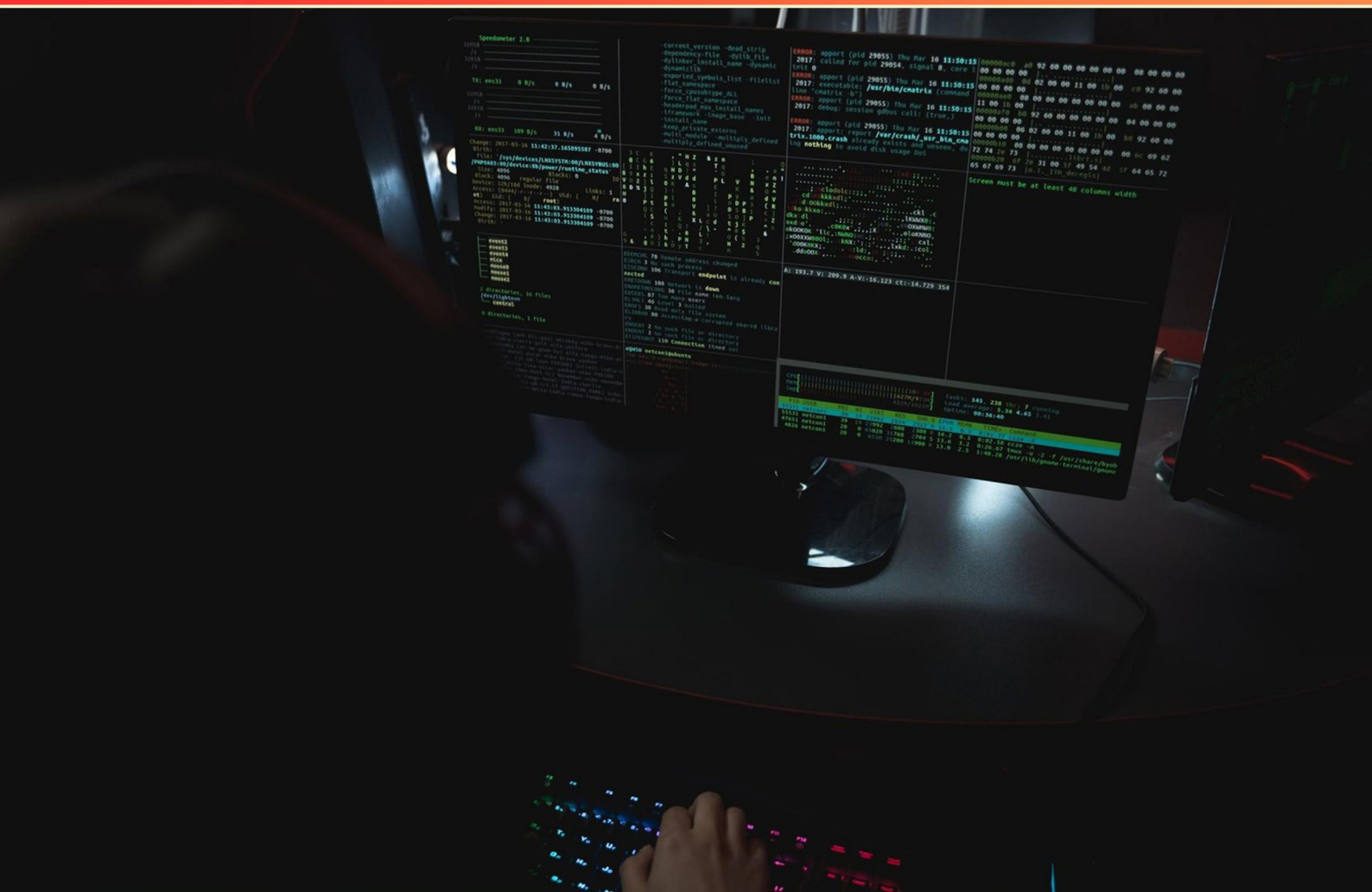


SERVICENOW CERTIFIED APPLICATION DEVELOPER (CAD) TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which statement about guided application creator is true?
 - A. Globally scoped applications can be created
 - B. It Requires Microsoft Edge and Internet Explorer 11
 - C. It Is Limited To Administrators Only
 - D. It Does Not Support Flow Designer
2. When accessing a table via REST API, authentication is required for every request.
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only for read operations
 - D. Depends on endpoint
3. The `g_form.getReference()` function works in the Service Portal client script.
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only on forms loaded in the classic UI
 - D. Not supported in scoped apps
4. Which source control operation is available for both Studio and the Git repository?
 - A. edit repository configuration
 - B. clone repository
 - C. commit changes
 - D. merge branches
5. When configuring an email notification, which syntax references properties of the triggering event?
 - A. `${event.<property name> }`
 - B. `${event.properties}`
 - C. `${trigger.<property>}`
 - D. `${notification.<property>}`

- 6. What restricts application resources from other applications?**
- A. Application access settings
 - B. User roles
 - C. Data partitions
 - D. Global scope
- 7. Which area does a module primarily filter to help users access information quickly?**
- A. Items in the Application Navigator
 - B. The Incident queue
 - C. Data records in the database
 - D. User roles and permissions
- 8. Which field type is used to add information, instructions, or separation on a form?**
- A. Annotation
 - B. String
 - C. Reference
 - D. Integer
- 9. How are flow variables accessed in the Flow Designer data panel?**
- A. As Data Pills
 - B. As Text Fields
 - C. As Dropdowns
 - D. As Numeric Fields
- 10. What is the third step in the process of working with events?**
- A. add an event to the event registry
 - B. generate the event
 - C. respond to the event
 - D. log the event

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about guided application creator is true?

- A. Globally scoped applications can be created
- B. It Requires Microsoft Edge and Internet Explorer 11
- C. It Is Limited To Administrators Only
- D. It Does Not Support Flow Designer

Guided App Creator is a wizard that helps you quickly scaffold a new application in ServiceNow and place it into a scope. The statement that globally scoped applications can be created is true because this tool builds apps in the global scope by default, meaning the app isn't tied to a single app namespace and can be used more broadly across the platform. This makes it easy to share components or functionality across modules and environments. Context helps: in practice, scopes control how apps and their data interact, and Global scope implies broader visibility. The other statements don't fit the feature: modern ServiceNow environments don't require Internet Explorer 11 and don't mandate a specific browser like Edge—supported browsers are used; the tool isn't strictly limited to administrators—appropriate app-creation permissions are what matter; and Flow Designer is available for automations within apps built with Guided App Creator, so it does support building flows.

2. When accessing a table via REST API, authentication is required for every request.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Only for read operations
- D. Depends on endpoint

When you call the Table API in ServiceNow, every HTTP request must prove who you are. REST calls are stateless, so the server treats each request independently and requires valid authentication on each one. You provide credentials or a token for every call (for example, using Basic authentication or an OAuth access token, or a session cookie that represents a logged-in user), and the server will only perform the operation if the authentication check passes. If you omit authentication, you'll get a 401 Unauthorized, regardless of whether you're reading or writing data. The idea that authentication is needed only for reads or depends on the endpoint doesn't apply to the typical Table API behavior—the default is that every request must be authenticated.

3. The `g_form.getReference()` function works in the Service Portal client script.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Only on forms loaded in the classic UI
- D. Not supported in scoped apps

`g_form.getReference()` is part of the GlideForm API used on forms in the classic UI. Service Portal runs in a separate, Angular-based environment and does not expose the `g_form` object, so this method isn't available in Service Portal client scripts. To resolve a reference value in the portal, you'd typically use a server call (such as `GlideAjax` or a `Script Include`) and bind the result in the portal widget instead. Hence, the statement is false.

4. Which source control operation is available for both Studio and the Git repository?

- A. edit repository configuration**
- B. clone repository
- C. commit changes
- D. merge branches

Focus on connecting and setting up how the project talks to the code store. Editing repository configuration is the operation that exists in both environments because it governs how Studio connects to the Git repository—things like the remote URL, authentication, default branch, and other connection settings. This foundational step is needed in both tools before you can perform any actual code work, so it's the common operation that both Studio and the Git repository support. Cloning a repository, committing changes, and merging branches are all common Git workflows, but they are specific actions you perform once a repository is already configured and connected. They may be available in different contexts or have different interfaces, whereas editing the configuration is a shared, preparatory step that applies to both environments.

5. When configuring an email notification, which syntax references properties of the triggering event?

- A. \${event.<property name> }**
- B. \${event.properties}
- C. \${trigger.<property>}
- D. \${notification.<property>}

The setting tests how to pull data from the event that triggered the notification. To access a specific value from that event, you reference the event object with the exact property name using \${event.<property name>}. This directly pulls the chosen piece of information from the triggering event and places it into the email content, making the message dynamic based on what caused the notification. For example, if the event includes a property like priority, you'd use \${event.priority} to display that value in the email. Using a broader form like \${event.properties} wouldn't give a single, usable value, and \${trigger.<property>} would refer to the triggering mechanism rather than the event's data, while \${notification.<property>} would relate to the notification's own settings, not the event data.

6. What restricts application resources from other applications?

- A. Application access settings**
- B. User roles
- C. Data partitions
- D. Global scope

Application isolation is controlled by how an app's resources are exposed to other apps. Application access settings determine whether the tables, scripts, and other artifacts in an app's scope can be referenced from outside that app. When these settings restrict access, resources are kept within their own application, preventing other applications from using them and preserving modular boundaries. Data partitions separate data across tenants or partitions and aren't about cross-app resource access. User roles govern what a user can do, not which app resources are accessible to other apps. Global scope would generally make resources more broadly available rather than restrict them. So, the control that restricts application resources from other applications is the application access settings.

7. Which area does a module primarily filter to help users access information quickly?

- A. Items in the Application Navigator**
- B. The Incident queue
- C. Data records in the database
- D. User roles and permissions

Navigation efficiency in ServiceNow comes from the Application Navigator. A module is a quick entry in that navigator that points you to a related area—like a list, form, or report. By organizing tasks and data into modules, the system filters the items you need into one accessible place, helping you jump straight to the right information. The Incident queue, data records in the database, and user roles influence what you can access or see, but the primary area a module targets to speed access is the items shown in the Application Navigator.

8. Which field type is used to add information, instructions, or separation on a form?

- A. Annotation**
- B. String
- C. Reference
- D. Integer

Annotation fields are designed for display-only text on a form. They let you insert information, instructions, or visual separators without saving anything to the record. This makes them ideal for guiding users or dividing sections, such as adding a helpful note above a group of fields or a short label for a section. In contrast, other field types are used to store actual data: a String holds text input, an Integer holds numbers, and a Reference points to a related record. So the annotation field is the best fit for adding guidance and separation on a form.

9. How are flow variables accessed in the Flow Designer data panel?

- A. As Data Pills**
- B. As Text Fields
- C. As Dropdowns
- D. As Numeric Fields

Flow variables are accessed as Data Pills in the Flow Designer data panel. Data Pills are dynamic tokens that represent values produced by earlier steps, the trigger, or system data, and you drop them into inputs or map them to fields in subsequent actions. They resolve to the actual runtime values when the flow runs, so you can pass data through the flow without hard-coding values. This is why they're used instead of plain text fields, dropdowns, or numeric fields—the latter are static inputs, while Data Pills provide the live data references needed to connect steps. For example, you can insert the Data Pill for a trigger's incident number into an action that updates that incident, ensuring the flow uses the correct value automatically.

10. What is the third step in the process of working with events?

- A. add an event to the event registry
- B. generate the event
- C. respond to the event**
- D. log the event

In an event-driven flow, events follow a simple lifecycle: you define and register the event so the system knows it exists, you emit or generate the event when something happens, and you respond to it by running the appropriate handlers to carry out the required actions. The step where the system reacts to the event is where the actual work gets done—updating data, calling services, triggering workflows, or any other business logic tied to that event. Logging the event is important for auditing and debugging, but it doesn't perform the response itself; it's typically done alongside or after the response.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://servicenowcadtraining.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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