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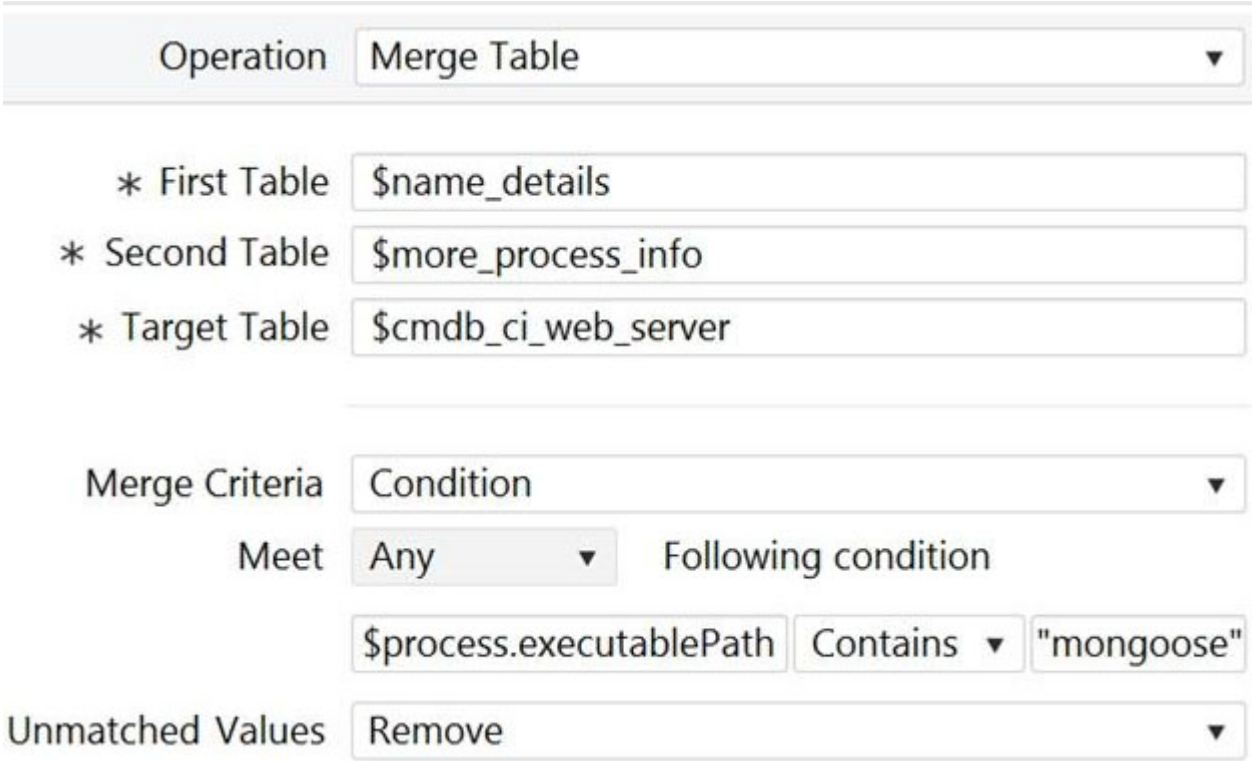
Exam : **CIS-Discovery**

Title : Certified Implementation Specialist-Discovery

Version : DEMO

1.Refer to the exhibit.



Based on this image, which of the following statements are true? (Choose three.)
A. Attributes from two tables populate a table with the same name as a ServiceNow CMDB table.
B. This operation is more than likely a part of a step on a pattern set to Application Pattern Type.
C. If a value is unmatched, it is still merged into the Target Table.
D. For this operation to run, there must be some data in the process.executablePath variable.
E. This is a horizontal pattern of type "infrastructure."
Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
A is true because the target table $cmdb_ci_web_server is a ServiceNow CMDB table that stores information about web servers1.
B is true because the merge table operation is typically used for application patterns, which are horizontal patterns that discover applications and their dependencies. The condition on the process.executablePath variable suggests that the operation is looking for a specific application (mongoose) running on the web servers.
D is true because the merge table operation requires at least one matching field value between the two source tables1. In this case, the process.executablePath variable is the matching field, and it must contain “mongoose” for the operation to run.
Reference: 1: Merge tables - Product Documentation: San Diego - Now Support Portal
3: Product Documentation | ServiceNow
[4]: Discovery Patterns - Product Documentation: San Diego - Now Support Portal

2.Refer to the exhibit.

Reconciliation Definitions New Search for text Search

1 to 3 of 3

All

Data Source	Applies to	Attributes	Active
Altiris	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	name	true
OpenView	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	name	true
ServiceNow	Windows Server [cmdb_ci_win_server]	name	true

Data Source Precedentes New Go to Order Search

1 to 3 of 3

All

Applies to	Data Source	Order	Active
[cmdb_ci_win_server]	ServiceNow	100	true
[cmdb_ci_win_server]	OpenView	200	true
[cmdb_ci_win_server]	Altiris	300	true

Based on the following images, which choice best describes what occurs if Discovery sets the name attribute of a discovered Windows Server CI to 'Windows1' and then Altiris discovery runs detecting 'Windows2' for the name attribute on the same CI?

A. The name of the CI stays 'Windows1'.

B. The name of the CI changes to 'Windows2'.

C. The name of the CI does not populate with either discovery.

D. The CI is not discovered because Discovery is not listed in either image.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In ServiceNow Discovery, the reconciliation process is governed by precedence rules. These rules determine which data source's information will be retained if there are conflicts when multiple sources discover the same CI. In this case, Altiris has a higher order of precedence (300) compared to ServiceNow (100), as seen in the "Data Source Precedents" section of the image. Therefore, if Altiris discovers 'Windows2' for the name attribute on the same CI after ServiceNow sets it to 'Windows1', the

name will change to ‘Windows2’ due to Altiris’s higher precedence.
Reference: The explanation is inferred from understanding how reconciliation and data source precedents work in ServiceNow Discovery, though not directly quoted from specific documents. You can find more information on these topics in the following links: Reconciliation
Data source precedents

3.For the Parse Variable pattern operation, what is required to have two different parsing methods to populate variables?
A. Two different Debug Mode sessions.
B. A tabular and a scalar variable.
C. Two different steps.
D. Two different Define Parsing selections on the same step.
Answer: C
Explanation:
The Parse Variable pattern operation allows you to extract information from the output of a previous operation and save it in a variable. You can choose from different parsing methods, such as JSON File, XML File, Regular Expression, or Custom Script. To have two different parsing methods to populate variables, you need to use two different steps, each with a different Define Parsing selection.
For example, you can use one step to parse a JSON file and another step to parse an XML file. You cannot use two different parsing methods on the same step, as the Define Parsing selection is unique for each step.
Reference: Parse command output: This article explains how to use the Parse command output operation and the different parsing methods available.
Pattern Designer: Parse Variable - JSON File gives error: This article provides a troubleshooting tip for using the JSON File parsing method.
Examples of EVAL scripts used in Discovery patterns: This article provides some examples of custom scripts that can be used for the Custom Script parsing method.

4.Which best describes Discovery schedule of type Configuration Item?
A. Verifies Configuration Item data from the scanned IP ranges against the data in the CMDB.
B. Creates only a list of discovered IPs in both IPv4 and IPv6 formats.
C. Collects complete information from the scanned IP ranges and sends it to the CMDB.
D. Directly populates records in the assets table.
Answer: C
Explanation:
A Discovery schedule of type Configuration Item collects complete information from the scanned IP ranges and sends it to the CMDB. This type of schedule runs a series of probes and sensors to identify and classify the devices and applications on the network, and to create or update the corresponding configuration items in the CMDB. A Discovery schedule of type Configuration Item can also run patterns to discover more details and relationships about the configuration items.
Reference: ServiceNow Discovery Overview
Create a Discovery schedule
Discovery schedule types

5.When installing a MID Server on a Windows platform, which right must be associated when creating a Service Account?
A. Local Admin
B. Domain Admin
C. MID Server User Role
D. Log on as service
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Service Account for the MID Server must have the Log on as service right on the Windows platform. This right allows the MID Server to run as a Windows service and communicate with the ServiceNow instance. The Service Account does not need to have local or domain admin rights, as these are not required for the MID Server functionality. The MID Server User Role is a role on the ServiceNow instance, not on the Windows platform, and it is used to control the access and permissions of the MID Server on the instance.
Reference: Correcting MID Server Windows service account user and permissions
What is a ServiceNow MID Server and how does it work?
Configure Windows MID Server service credentials