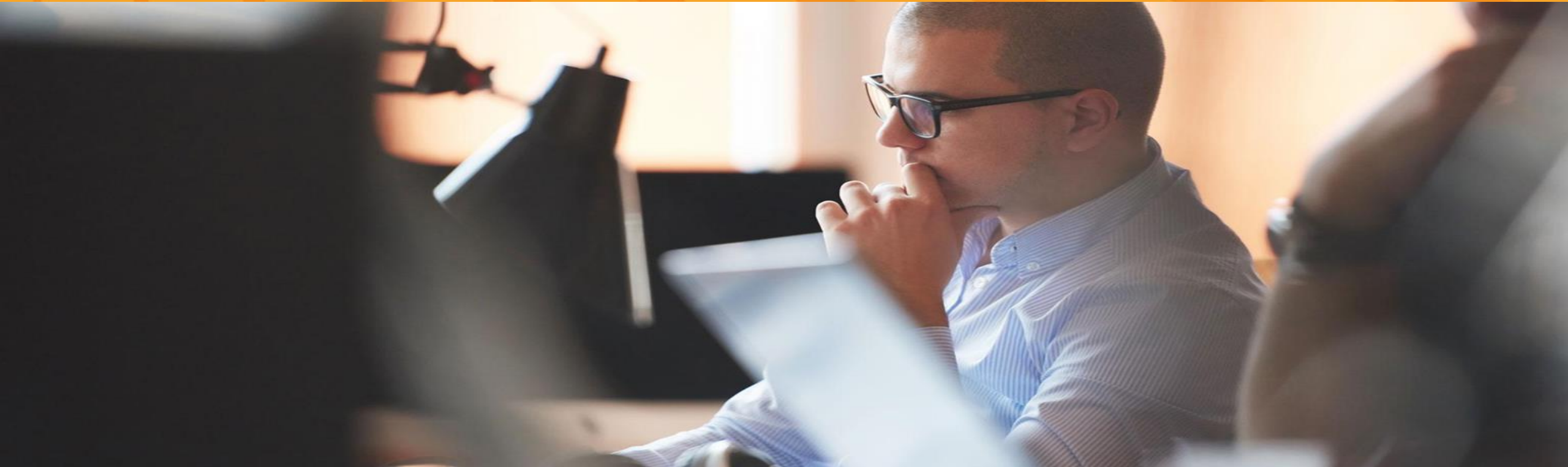


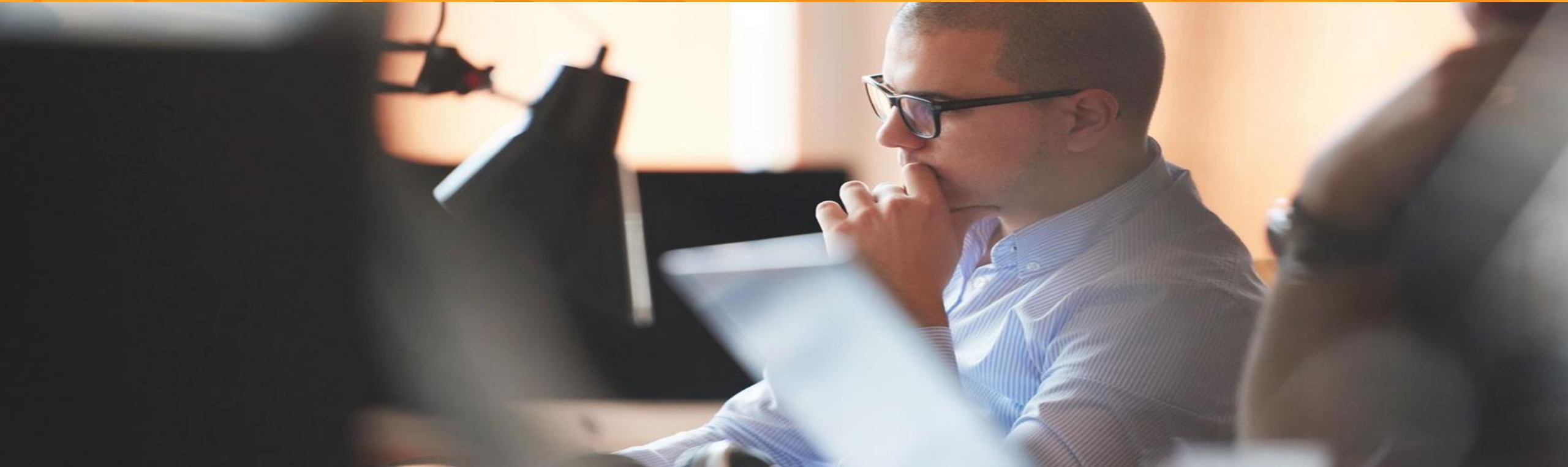


SERVICENOW OVERVIEW



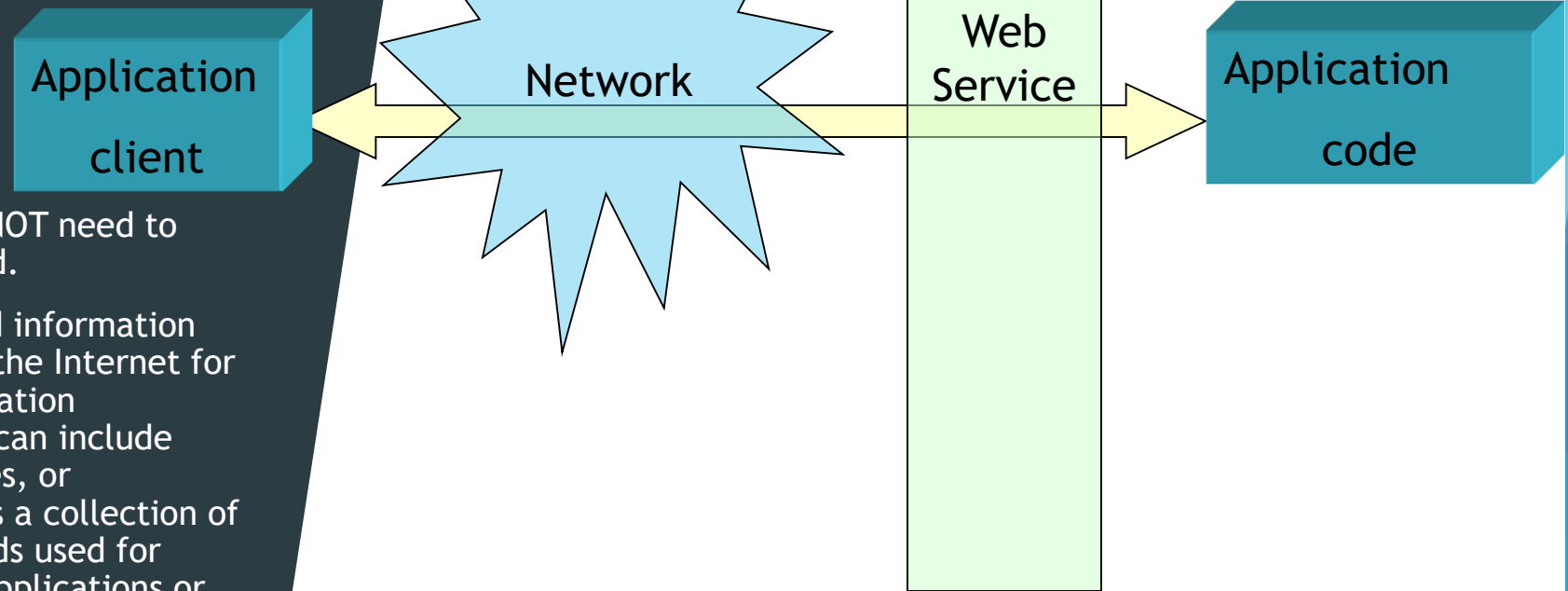


ServiceNow – Webservices



Webservice Demo

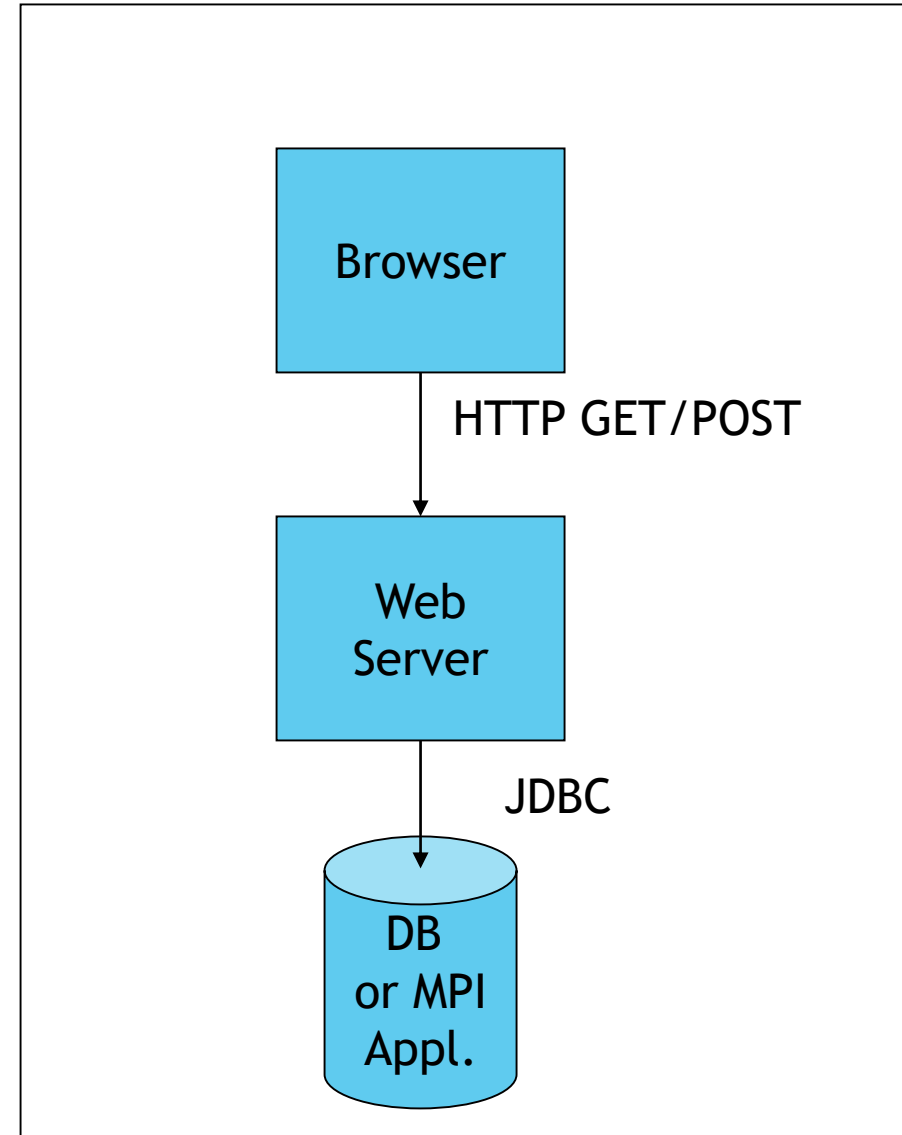
- ▶ A web service is a network accessible interface to application functionality, built using standard Internet technologies.



- ▶ Clients of web services do NOT need to know how it is implemented.
- ▶ Web services are XML-based information exchange systems that use the Internet for direct application-to-application interaction. These systems can include programs, objects, messages, or documents. A web service is a collection of open protocols and standards used for exchanging data between applications or systems.

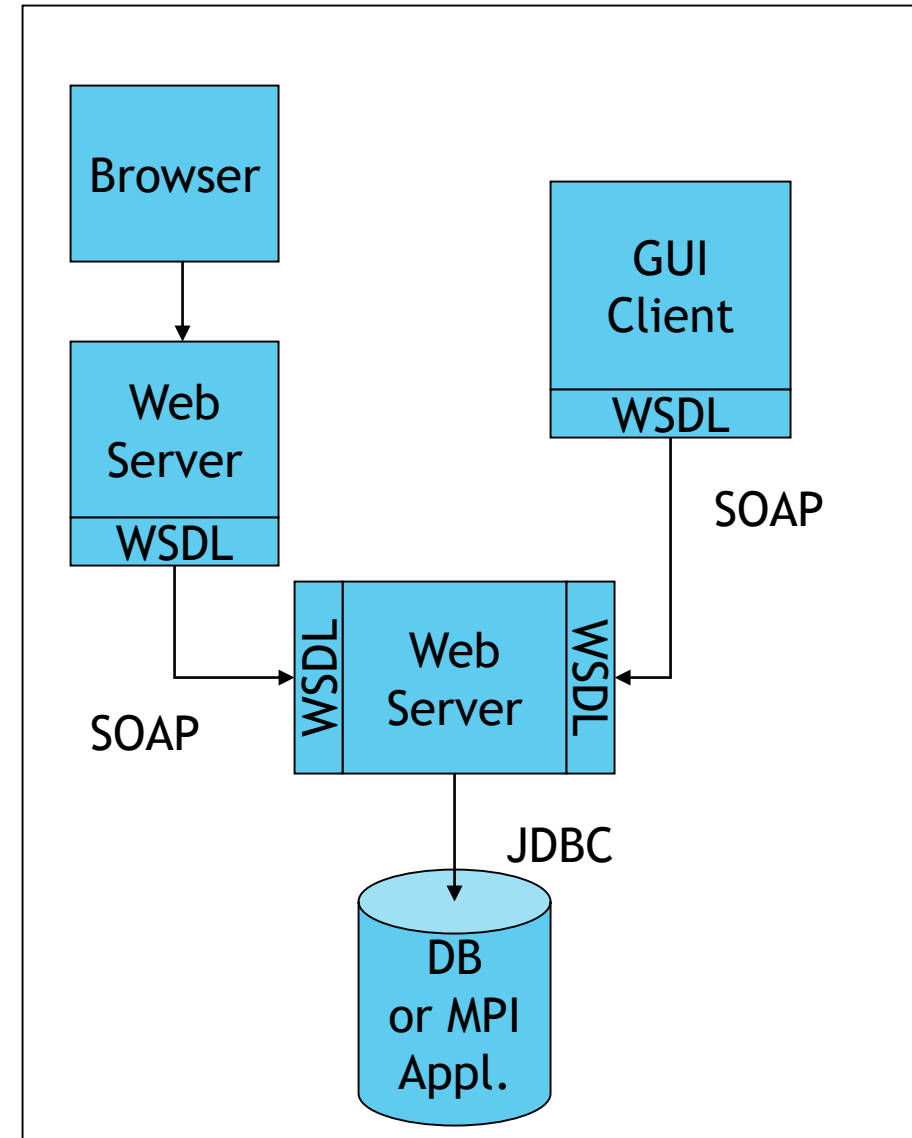
Webservice Demo

- ▶ Client/server system - Standard web application.
 - ▶ Browsers converse with web servers using HTTP GET/POST methods.
 - ▶ Servlets or CGI scripts process the parameters and take action, like connect to a DB.
 - ▶ Examples: Google, Amazon



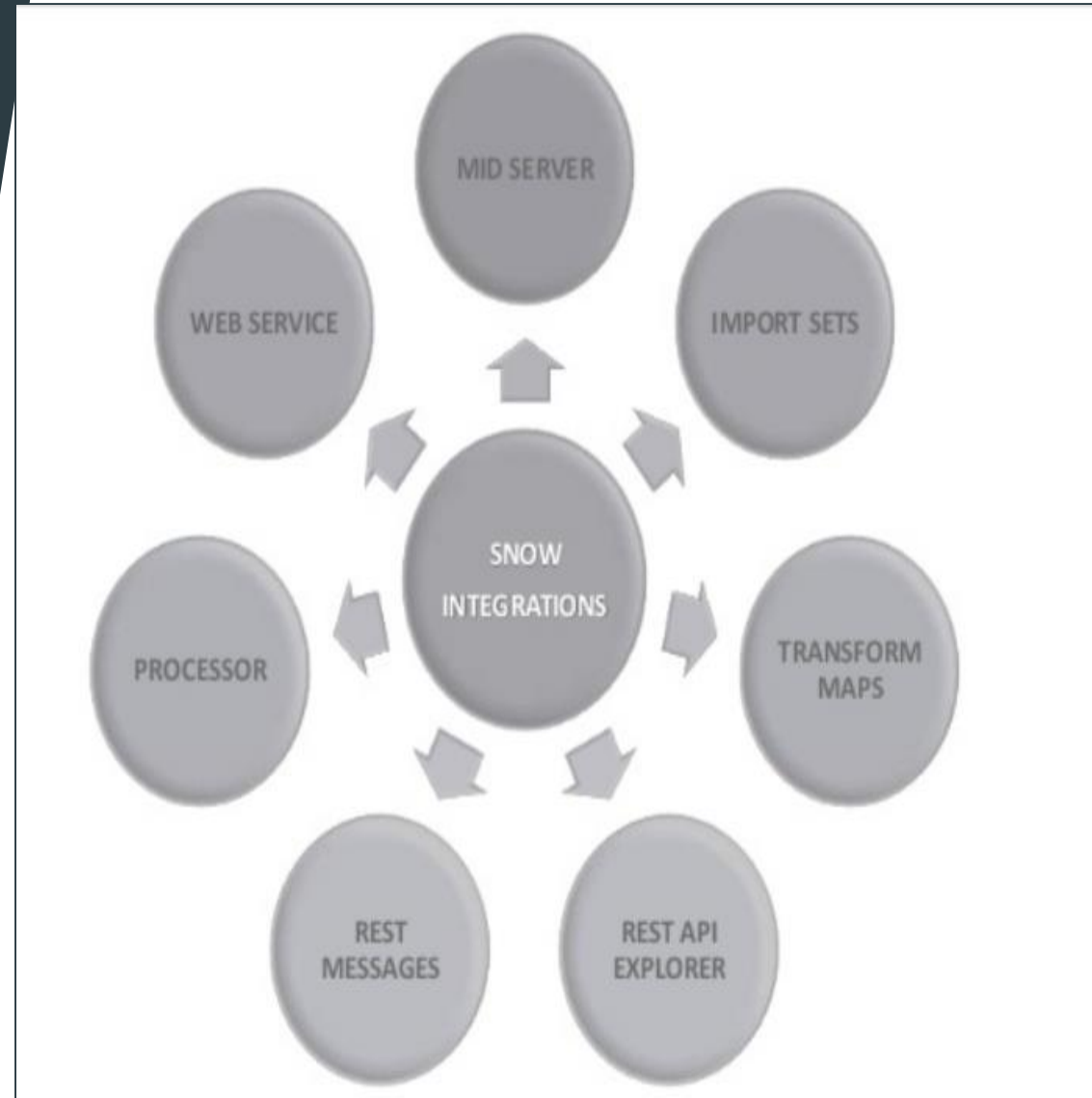
Webservice Demo

- ▶ Multi-tiered architecture - Web services system.
 - ▶ Interactions may be either through the browser or through a desktop client (ServiceNow, Java Swing, Python, Windows, etc.)
 - ▶ Examples: Google, Amazon



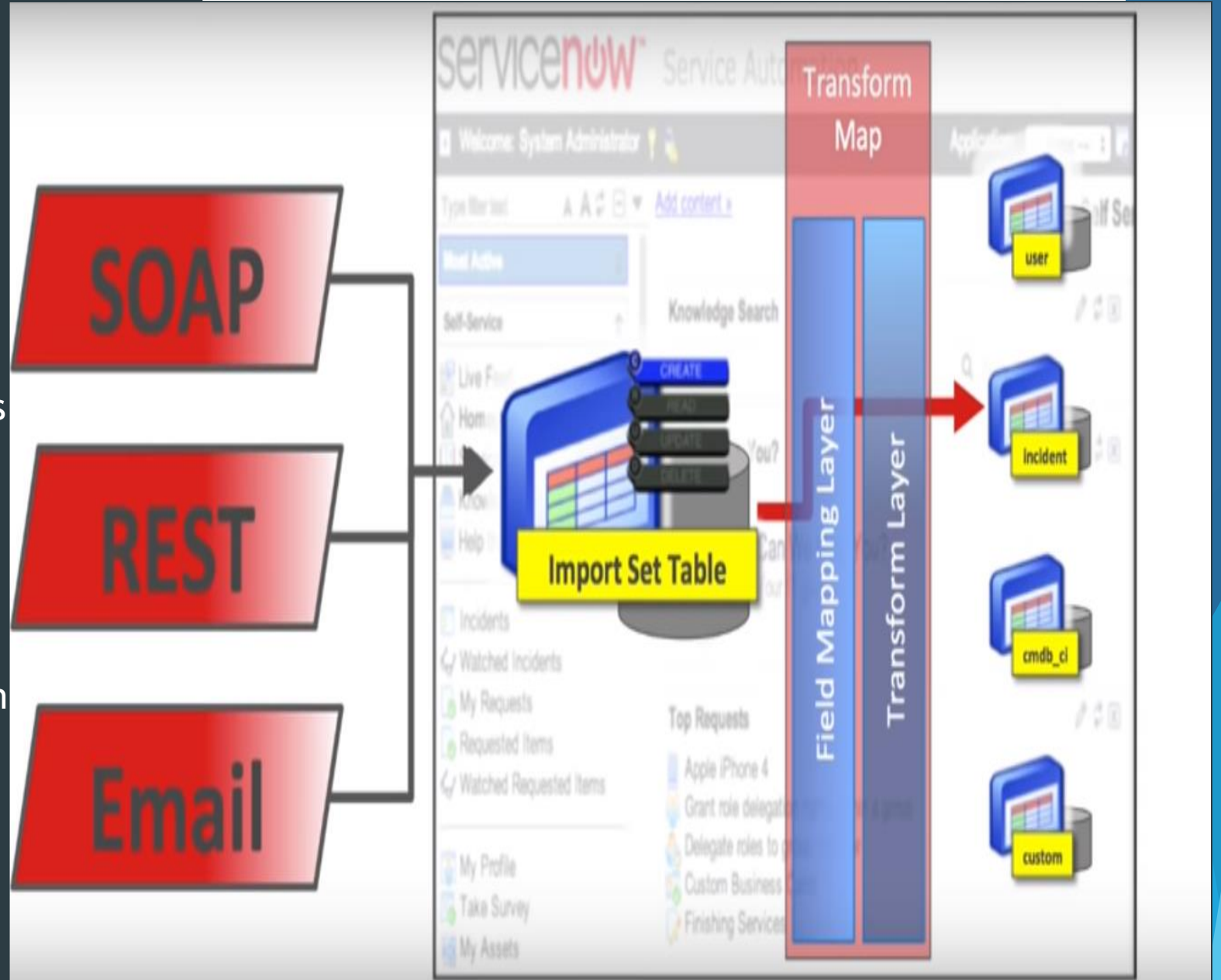
Webservice Demo

- ▶ ServiceNow supports standard protocols such as SOAP and REST, which can be understandable by any other technology(C#, Java, Python) and third party applications such as Remedy, HP CSA and JIRA etc. So technology agnostic API facilitates user to integrate their applications seamlessly with ServiceNow.



Webservice Demo

- ▶ HTTP-based web services allow diverse applications to talk to each other. ServiceNow supports both inbound (provider) and outbound (consumer) web services.
- ▶ Inbound webservices - Third party system is querying SNOW tables i.e getting resources from SNOW
- ▶ Outbound webservices - SNOW queries third party tables or databases and gets information from third party systems



Webservice Demo

- ▶ Inbound web services allow you to access and modify ServiceNow data using a client application.

[REST API](#)

[Scripted REST APIs](#)

[SOAP web service](#)

[Scripted Web service SOAP](#)

[Excel web service](#)

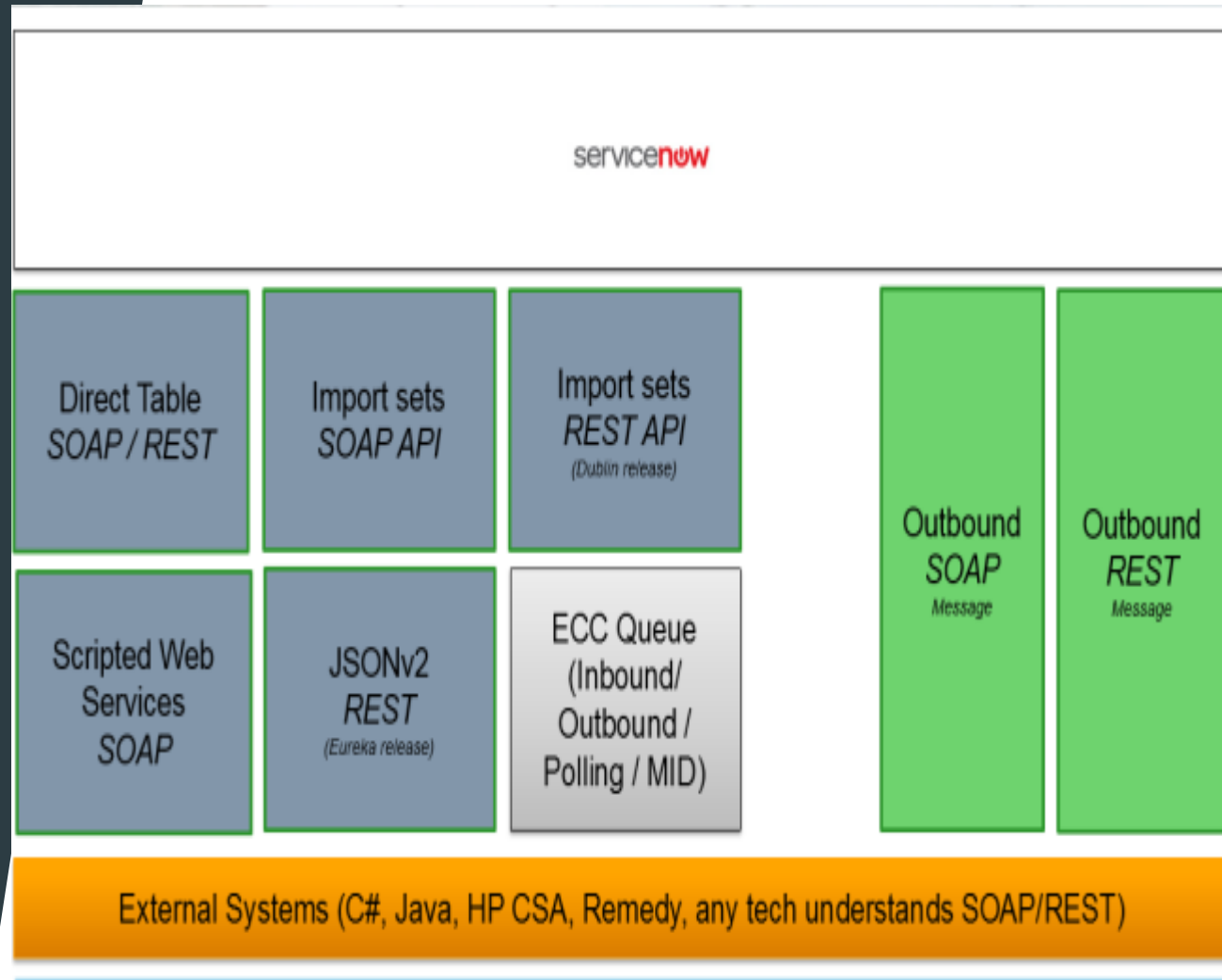
[JSONv2 Web Service](#)

[Import sets SOAP API](#)

[ECC Queue\(Inbound/Outbound/Polling/MID\)](#)

[XML web service](#)

- ▶ Inbound web services are designed to provide third parties with the ability to retrieve (GET) or update (POST) data in ServiceNow, while outbound web services allow ServiceNow to initiate a transaction with a third party (also using either GET or POST, etc.)



Webservice Demo

- ▶ Outbound web services - Outbound web services allow you to send SOAP and REST messages to external web service providers.
- ▶ ServiceNow can communicate to the external systems SOAP or REST end points with API blocks called SOAP Message and REST Messages.
- ▶ We can configure these features according to the client's WSDL and data structures and trigger from Work flows, Business Rules by sending the required parameters to call the client's webservices.
- ▶ Types
 - [Outbound SOAP web service](#)
 - [Outbound REST web service](#)

Third Party **sends** a request using HTTP methods



Third-party needs to update ServiceNow with...

- POST (create new record)
- PUT (update existing record)
- DELETE (an existing record)
- GET (one or multiple records)

ServiceNow **sends** a request using HTTP methods



ServiceNow needs to...

- POST (create new record in another system)
- PUT (update existing record in another system)
- DELETE (an existing record in another system)
- GET (one or multiple records from another system)

Webservice Demo

- ▶ Direct Webservices - It directly exposes SNOW target tables to third party applications. It allows query of tables and records directly using SOAP, REST, or other web service formats.

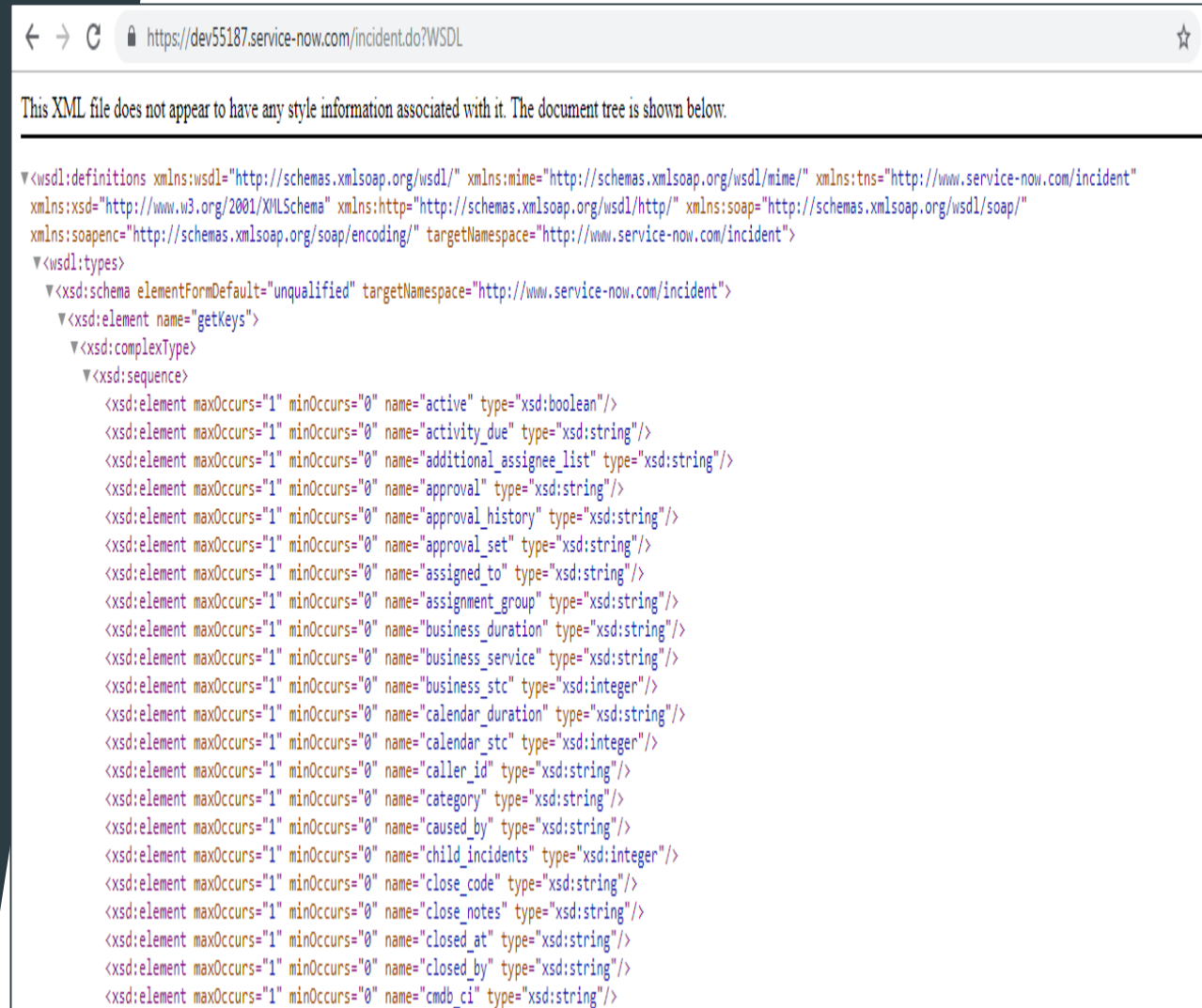
Ex : <https://dev55187.service-now.com/incident.do?WSDL>
- ▶ This generates Webservices descriptive language for this incident table and gets information and actions available related to Incident

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'>
<wsdl:definitions xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/" xmlns:mime="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/" xmlns:tns="http://www.service-now.com/incident"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:http="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/" xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" targetNamespace="http://www.service-now.com/incident">
  <wsdl:types>
    <xsd:schema elementFormDefault="unqualified" targetNamespace="http://www.service-now.com/incident">
      <xsd:element name="getKeys">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="active" type="xsd:boolean"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="activity_due" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="additional_assignee_list" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval_history" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval_set" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="assigned_to" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="assignment_group" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_duration" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_service" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_stc" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="calendar_duration" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="calendar_stc" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="caller_id" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="category" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="caused_by" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="child_incidents" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="close_code" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="close_notes" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="closed_at" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="closed_by" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="cmdb_ci" type="xsd:string"/>
          </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
    </xsd:schema>
  </wsdl:types>

```

Webservice Demo

- ▶ Actions include get Method,getResponse,getRecord,getRecordsResponse,update,updateResponse,insert,insertResponse,deleteMultiple.
- ▶ It also exposes fields of Incident table through this methods.
- ▶ Thus we are exposing these fields and webmethods and third party tools can consume these tables data.
- ▶ Thus these type of webservices where we are directly exposing tables are Direct Webservices
- ▶ http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=Web_Service_Import_Sets



← → ↻ 🔒 https://dev55187.service-now.com/incident.do?WSDL ☆

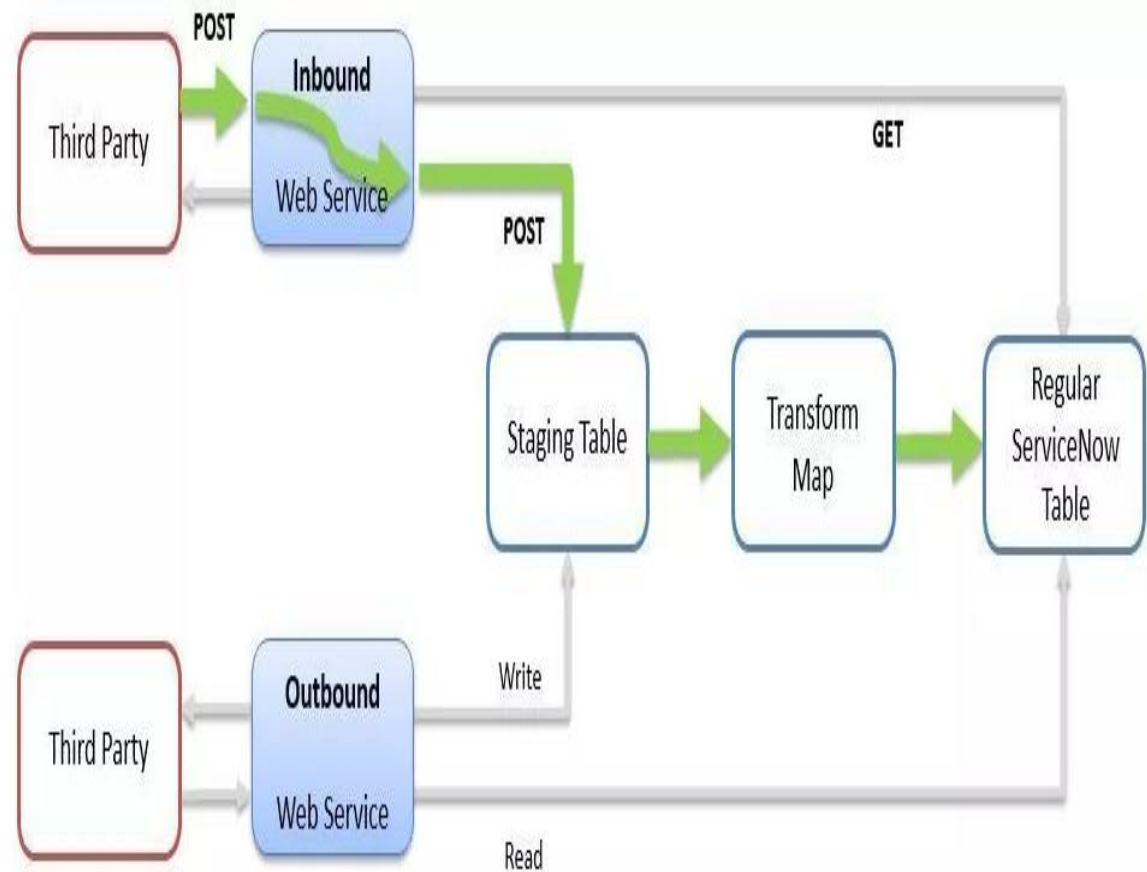
This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wsdl:definitions xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/" xmlns:mime="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/" xmlns:tns="http://www.service-now.com/incident"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:http="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/" xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" targetNamespace="http://www.service-now.com/incident">
  <wsdl:types>
    <xsd:schema elementFormDefault="unqualified" targetNamespace="http://www.service-now.com/incident">
      <xsd:element name="getKeys">
        <xsd:complexType>
          <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="active" type="xsd:boolean"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="activity_due" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="additional_assignee_list" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval_history" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="approval_set" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="assigned_to" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="assignment_group" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_duration" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_service" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="business_stc" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="calendar_duration" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="calendar_stc" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="caller_id" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="category" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="caused_by" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="child_incidents" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="close_code" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="close_notes" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="closed_at" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="closed_by" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="cmdb_ci" type="xsd:string"/>
          </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
      </xsd:element>
    </xsd:schema>
  </wsdl:types>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

Webservice Demo

- ▶ Indirect /Import Set webservices - Lets take use case where instead of directly exposing SNOW tables we would exposing staging table or import set table where there would be transformation map which will pull data and push into target SNOW tables.
- ▶ It can be both SOAP type or REST type and Supports JSON, CSV, Excel, and XML as input formats.
- ▶ http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=Web_Service_Import_Sets

If a third-party wants to send information to ServiceNow using web services, then an inbound web service will allow them to POST that information.



Webservice Demo

- ▶ **SOAP Webservices** - SOAP are simple object access Protocol and is older
- ▶ **REST** - Representative State Transfer is rather new
- ▶ **Advantages of SOAP over REST**
 - SOAP is language,platform and transport independent while REST relies on HTTP
 - SOAP can communicate on Distributed Enterprise Environments REST is more of direct point to point communication

	SOAP	REST
Bandwith usage	Uses more bandwith over the internet	Uses less bandwith
Client-server coupling	Tighter client-server coupling	Looser client server coupling
Security	Built in mechanism for security	No built in security
Data formats	Supports only XML	Supports multiple formats
Exposing business logic	Service interfaces	URIs
Failure handling	Retry logic built-in	Expects clients to retry
Caching data	Cannot be cached	Can be cached
Java API	JAX-WS	JAX-RS

Webservice

- ▶ SOAP is more standardized and provides pre-build extensibility, built in Error handling and Automation in case of certain language products.
- ▶ Advantages of REST over SOAP
 - It is more easier and flexible
 - No expensive tools required to interact with web services
 - Smaller learning curve
 - Efficient(SOAP uses XML and REST uses smaller message formats

#	SOAP	REST
1	A XML-based message protocol	An architectural style protocol
2	Uses WSDL for communication between consumer and provider	Uses XML or JSON to send and receive data
3	Invokes services by calling RPC method	Simply calls services via URL path
4	Does not return human readable result	Result is readable which is just plain XML or JSON
5	Transfer is over HTTP. Also uses other protocols such as SMTP, FTP, etc.	Transfer is over HTTP only
6	JavaScript can call SOAP, but it is difficult to implement	Easy to call from JavaScript
7	Performance is not great compared to REST	Performance is much better compared to SOAP - less CPU intensive, leaner code etc.

Webservice Demo

- ▶ It is fast and does not require extensive processing required
- ▶ Closer to other web technologies
- ▶ REST -
http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=REST_API_Explorer
- ▶ SOAP
http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=SOAP_Web_Service

SOAP	REST
SOAP is a protocol.	REST is an architectural style.
SOAP stands for Simple Object Access Protocol.	REST stands for REpresentational State Transfer.
SOAP can't use REST because it is a protocol.	REST can use SOAP web services because it is a concept and can use any protocol like HTTP, SOAP.
SOAP uses services interfaces to expose the business logic.	REST uses URI to expose business logic.
JAX-WS is the java API for SOAP web services.	JAX-RS is the java API for RESTful web services.
SOAP defines standards to be strictly followed.	REST does not define too much standards like SOAP.
SOAP requires more bandwidth and resource than REST.	REST requires less bandwidth and resource than SOAP.
SOAP defines its own security.	RESTful web services inherits security measures from the underlying transport.
SOAP permits XML data format only.	REST permits different data format such as Plain text, HTML, XML, JSON etc.
SOAP is less preferred than REST.	REST more preferred than SOAP.

Webservice Demo

Types of Webservices

- ▶ **Scripted Webservices** - When creating webservices we can apply our custom scripts where we can define parameters to webservice through Java scripts
- ▶ It can be both REST as well as SOAP Scripted web service
- ▶ http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=Scripted_Web_Services

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a 'Scripted Web Service' named 'GetCustomParsingStrategies'. The page includes fields for Name, Application (Global), Function name (execute), Active status (checked), WSDL Compliance (unchecked), WSDL URL, and Short description. A blue informational box contains text about the script's purpose. At the bottom, a 'Script' section shows a single line of Java code: `response.customParsingStrategies = new SNC.GlidePatternLibrary().getCustomParsingStrategies();`

Scripted Web Service
GetCustomParsingStrategies

Name: GetCustomParsingStrategies

Application: Global

Function name: execute

Active: ☒

WSDL Compliance: ☐

WSDL: <https://dev55187.service-now.com/GetCustomParsingStrategies.do?WSDL>

Short description: Gets all the pattern parsing strategies

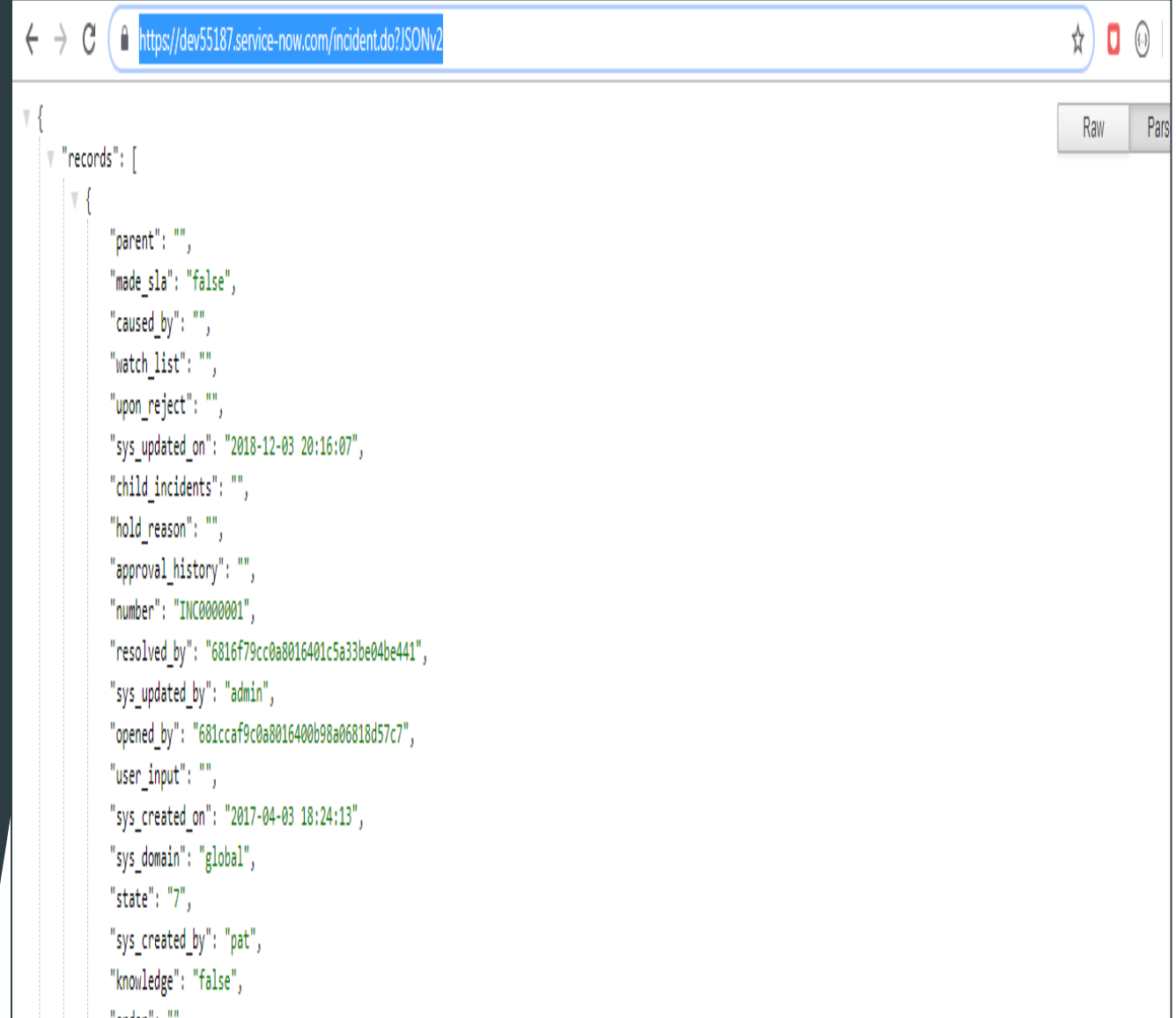
This script reads the parameters in the request and creates the response. For more information about it, see the [Wiki](#) and the [tutorial](#). See also the article about the [recommended form of the script](#).

Script

```
1 response.customParsingStrategies = new SNC.GlidePatternLibrary().getCustomParsingStrategies();
```

Webservice Demo

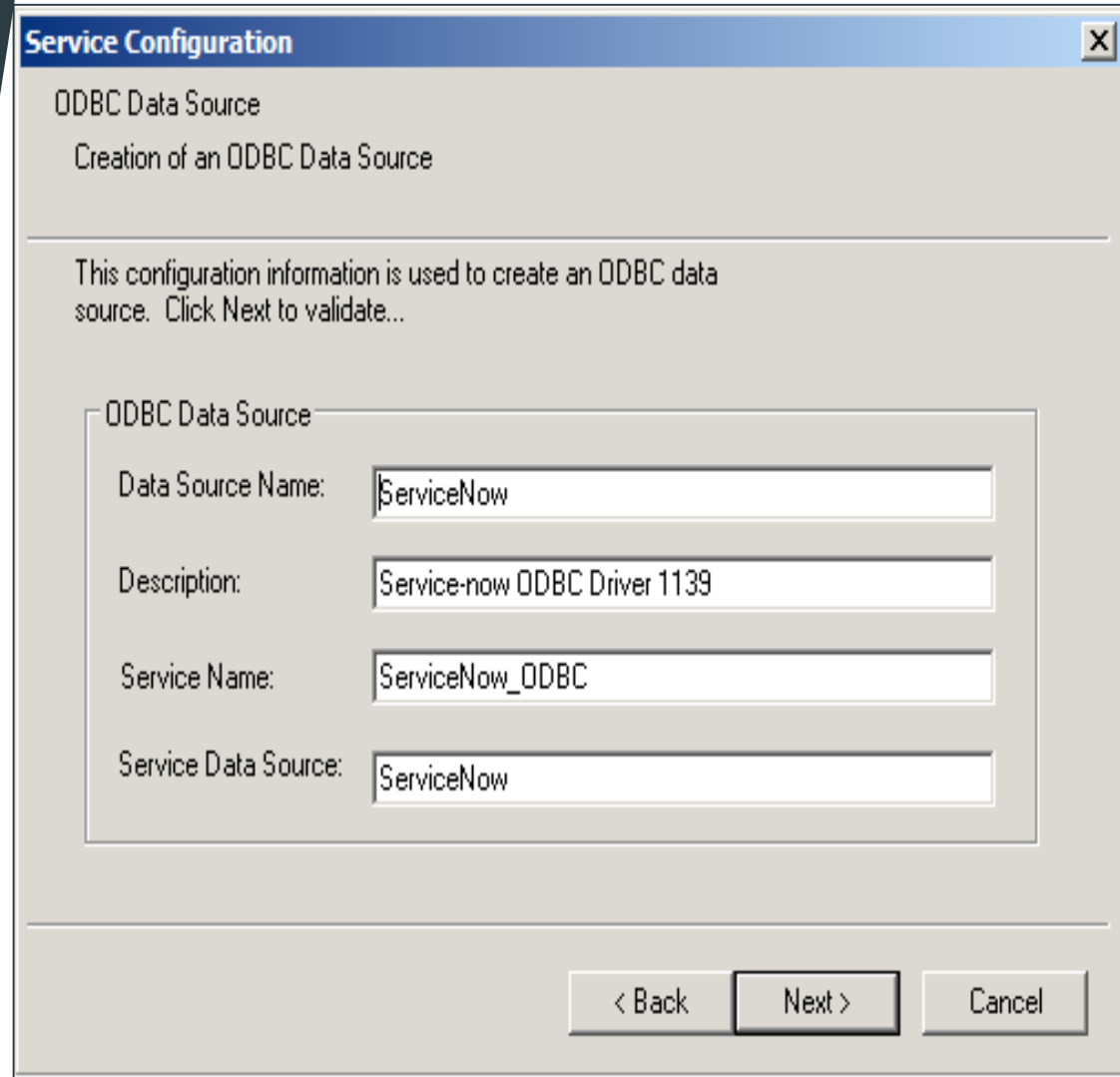
- ▶ **JSONV2 - Inbound Webservices**
This exposes SNOW table data in JSON format
- ▶ <https://dev55187.service-now.com/incident.do?JSONv2>
Install JSON formatter extension for chrome
- ▶ This data can be parsed and used with third party application providing Action Parameters and Basic Authentication.
- ▶ http://wiki.servicenow.com/index.php?title=JSONv2_Web_Service



```
{
  "records": [
    {
      "parent": "",
      "made_sla": "false",
      "caused_by": "",
      "watch_list": "",
      "upon_reject": "",
      "sys_updated_on": "2018-12-03 20:16:07",
      "child_incidents": "",
      "hold_reason": "",
      "approval_history": "",
      "number": "INC0000001",
      "resolved_by": "6816f79cc0a0016401c5a33be04be441",
      "sys_updated_by": "admin",
      "opened_by": "681ccaf9c0a0016400b98a06818d57c7",
      "user_input": "",
      "sys_created_on": "2017-04-03 18:24:13",
      "sys_domain": "global",
      "state": "7",
      "sys_created_by": "pat",
      "knowledge": "false",
      "source": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

Webservice Demo

- ▶ ODBC driver Webservice - This is another type of Inbound web service which helps in connecting to databases like Microsoft SQL server using DSN and ODBC driver set in system environment.
- ▶ We can create direct link by creating link server as SNOW table in Microsoft SQL server DB
- ▶ https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/london-application-development/page/integrate/odbc-driver/task/t_DownloadAndInstallTheODBCDriver.html



The image shows a 'Service Configuration' dialog box with a title bar containing a close button (X). The main content area is titled 'ODBC Data Source' and 'Creation of an ODBC Data Source'. Below this, a text box states: 'This configuration information is used to create an ODBC data source. Click Next to validate...'. A sub-section titled 'ODBC Data Source' contains four text input fields: 'Data Source Name' with the value 'ServiceNow', 'Description' with the value 'Service-now ODBC Driver 1139', 'Service Name' with the value 'ServiceNow_ODBC', and 'Service Data Source' with the value 'ServiceNow'. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Service Configuration

ODBC Data Source

Creation of an ODBC Data Source

This configuration information is used to create an ODBC data source. Click Next to validate...

ODBC Data Source

Data Source Name: ServiceNow

Description: Service-now ODBC Driver 1139

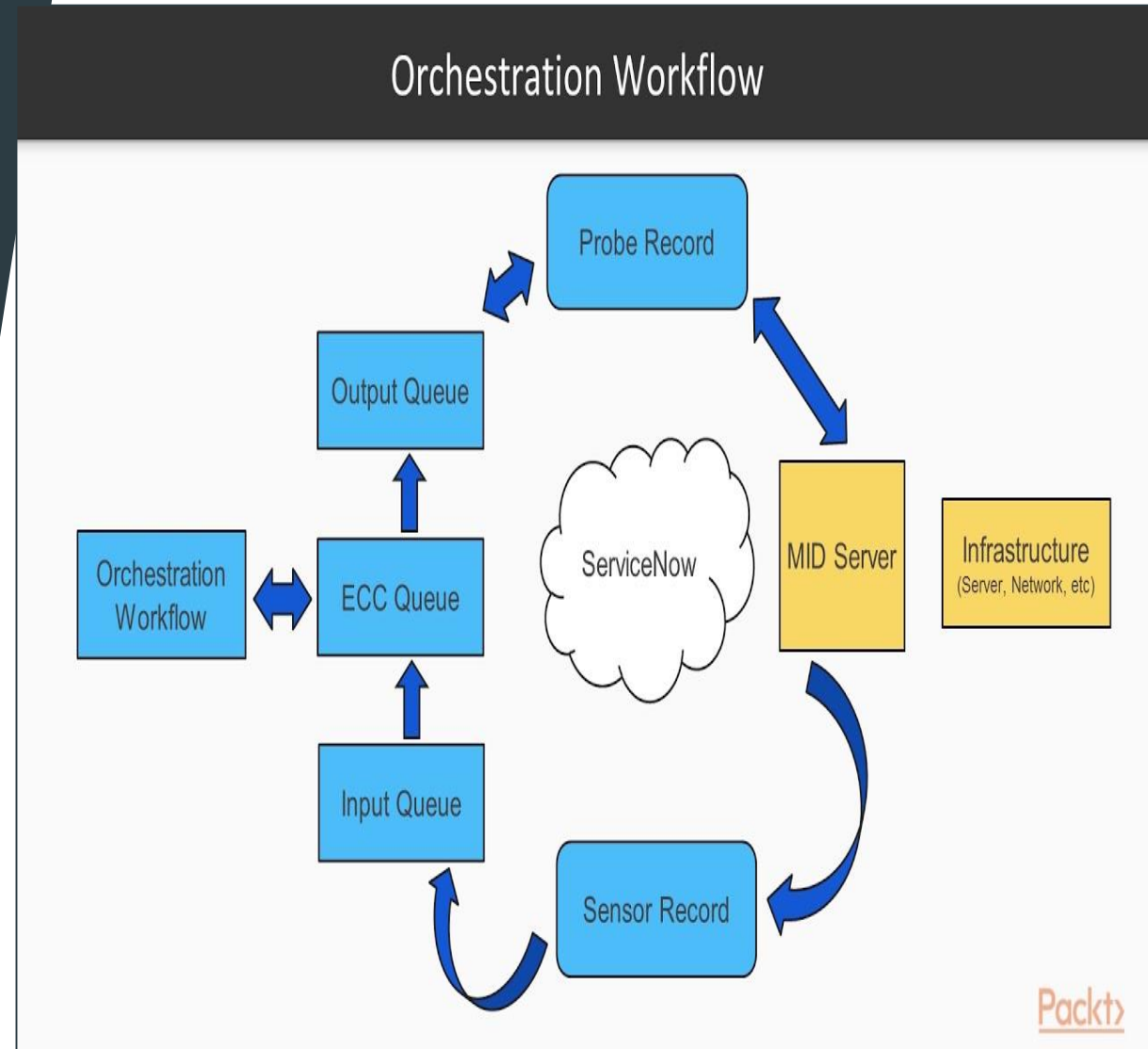
Service Name: ServiceNow_ODBC

Service Data Source: ServiceNow

< Back Next > Cancel

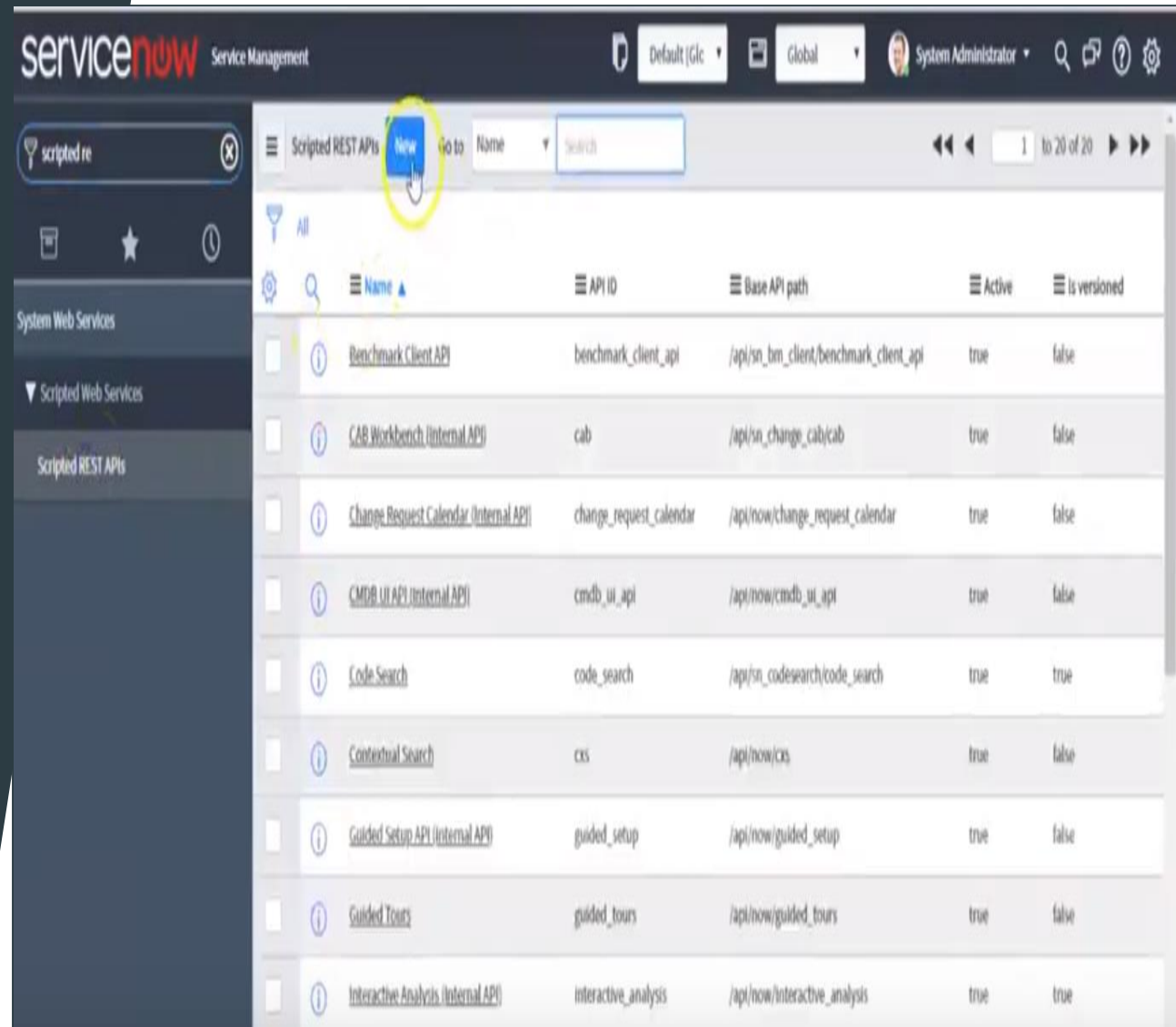
Webservice Demo

- ▶ **ECC Queue** - It's a External Communication Channel and is queue based (actually a table acts like a queue in SNOW).
- ▶ Both Inbound and outbound but Asynchronous
- ▶ Supported with SOAP, REST and JSONv2 APIs
- ▶ Business Rules can trigger on this queue to fire the events or SOAP or REST Messages (outbound) to update client systems
- ▶ MID Server (small java agents) can be used if you have the external system behind the firewalls.
- ▶ Payload can be arbitrary (JSON, XML, CSV, text)



Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ **Scripted Webservices** - When creating webservices we can apply our custom scripts where we can define parameters to webservice through Java scripts
- ▶ Go to Navigator and type scripted REST APIs
- ▶ Create new Scripted REST API



Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Use case requirement is to retrieve Incident tickets details from SNOW instance. Hence we would create custom scripted rest API
- ▶ Name : getIncidentDetails
API id can be modified as per requirement
- ▶ Click Submit button

Scripted REST Service
New record

You can easily create a new REST API. To get started, give your API a name and ID.

* Name: getIncidentDetails

* API ID: getIncidentDetails

Application: Global

* API namespace: 203212

Protection policy

Submit

Webservice - Scripted REST API

- We can observe default ACL are created for scripted REST API service

The screenshot displays the configuration page for a 'Scripted REST Service' named 'getIncidentDetails'. The interface includes a header with a menu icon, the service name, and action buttons (Update, Delete, and expand/collapse icons). The main configuration area contains several fields: 'Name' (getIncidentDetails), 'API ID' (getIncidentDetails), 'Application' (Global), 'API namespace' (203212), 'Active' (checked), and 'Base API path' (/api/203212/getIncidentDetails). A 'Protection policy' field is also present. Below these fields are tabs for 'Security', 'Content Negotiation', and 'Documentation'. The 'Security' tab is active, showing a light blue box with text explaining default ACLs: 'Default ACLs may be selected to apply to all resources, but individual resources can override this setting. The default ACLs are enforced for a resource when: The resource 'Requires authentication' and 'Requires ACL authorization' fields are selected, and The resource itself does not reference any ACL records. Access is granted if at least one matching ACL record is found. More Info'. At the bottom, there is a 'Default ACLs' section with a lock icon and a button labeled 'Scripted REST External Default'.

Scripted REST Service
getIncidentDetails

Name getIncidentDetails

API ID getIncidentDetails

Active ☒

Protection policy

Application Global

API namespace 203212

Base API path /api/203212/getIncidentDetails

Security Content Negotiation Documentation

Default ACLs may be selected to apply to all resources, but individual resources can override this setting.

The default ACLs are enforced for a resource when:

The resource 'Requires authentication' and 'Requires ACL authorization' fields are selected, and

The resource itself does not reference any ACL records

Access is granted if at least one matching ACL record is found.

[More Info](#)

Default ACLs [Scripted REST External Default](#)

Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ On Documentation tab
 - Short Description : To get Incident details
- ▶ Update the record

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a 'Scripted REST Service' named 'getIncidentDetails'. The interface includes a header with a menu icon, the service name, and action buttons (Update, Delete). The main form contains several fields: 'Name' (getIncidentDetails), 'API ID' (getIncidentDetails), 'Application' (Global), 'API namespace' (203212), 'Active' (checked), and 'Base API path' (/api/203212/getIncidentDetails). A 'Protection policy' field is also present. Below these fields are three tabs: 'Security', 'Content Negotiation', and 'Documentation'. The 'Documentation' tab is selected, showing instructions on how to provide documentation for the API. It includes a 'Short Description' field with the text 'To get incident details' and a 'Documentation link' field.

Scripted REST Service
getIncidentDetails

Update Delete

* Name getIncidentDetails Application Global

* API ID getIncidentDetails * API namespace 203212

Active ☒ Base API path /api/203212/getIncidentDetails

Protection policy

Security Content Negotiation Documentation

Use these fields to provide documentation about the API. This documentation, in addition to the API name and ID, appears in API tools such as the: [REST API Explorer](#).

Use the 'Documentation link' to specify the URL location of static documentation for the API. The documentation can be hosted internally or externally. If hosted externally it must be publicly accessible.

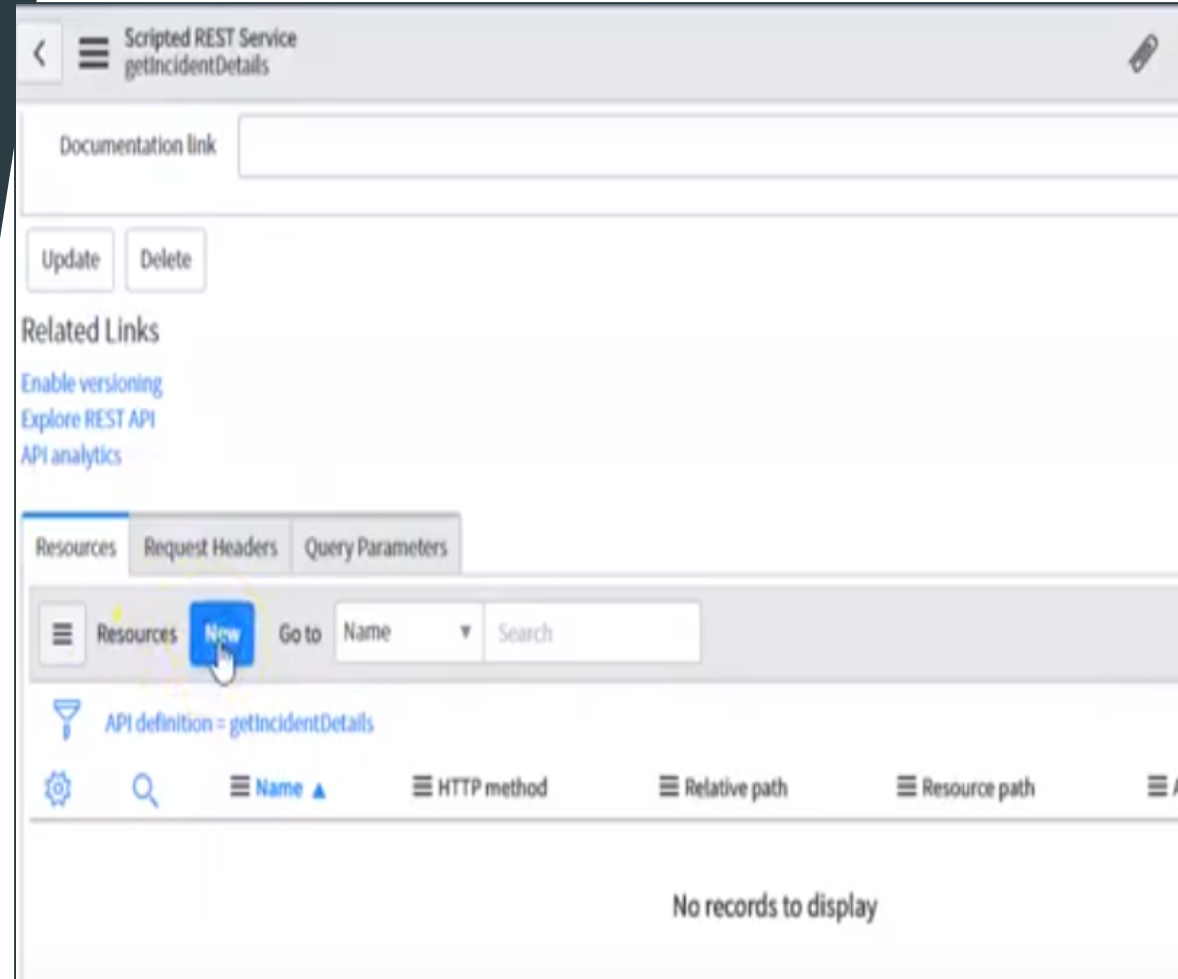
[More info](#)

Short Description To get incident details

Documentation link

Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Create resources under related links. Click on new button



Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Name : incidentDetails

HTTP method: GET (As per reqt.
We need to retrieve information
from SNOW instance)

POST - to create a record

PUT/PATCH - Update a record

DELETE - to remove a record

- ▶ Select method as GET

Relative path: /{number} // on
the basis of this number we will
fetch all incident details

Scripted REST Resource
New record

* API definition: getIncidentDetails ⓘ

Application: Global ⓘ

* Name: IncidentDetails

Active: ☒

Request routing

The route configuration specifies the 'HTTP method' and 'Relative path'. These fields determine how HTTP clients access this resource.

The relative path identifies the sub-path to this resource relative to the base API path. The relative URI can contain path parameters such as '/abc/{id}'. The requesting client specifies the id value, available to the script at runtime via the: [Request API](#).

[More info](#)

* HTTP method: GET ▼

Relative path: /{number}

Implement the resource

Access request details including URI path parameters, query parameters, headers, and the request body using the: [Request API](#).

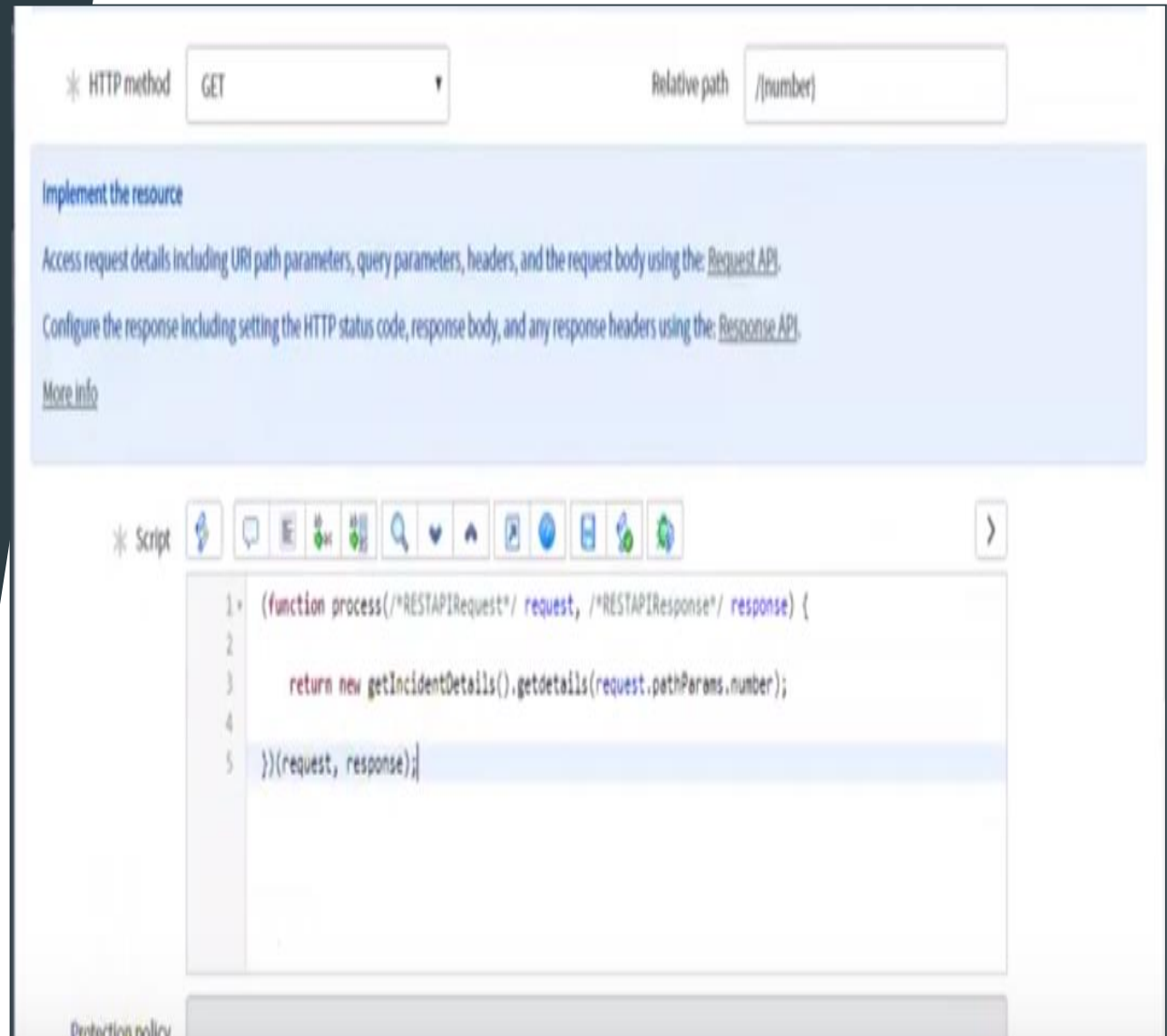
Configure the response including setting the HTTP status code, response body, and any response headers using the: [Response API](#).

[More info](#)

* Script

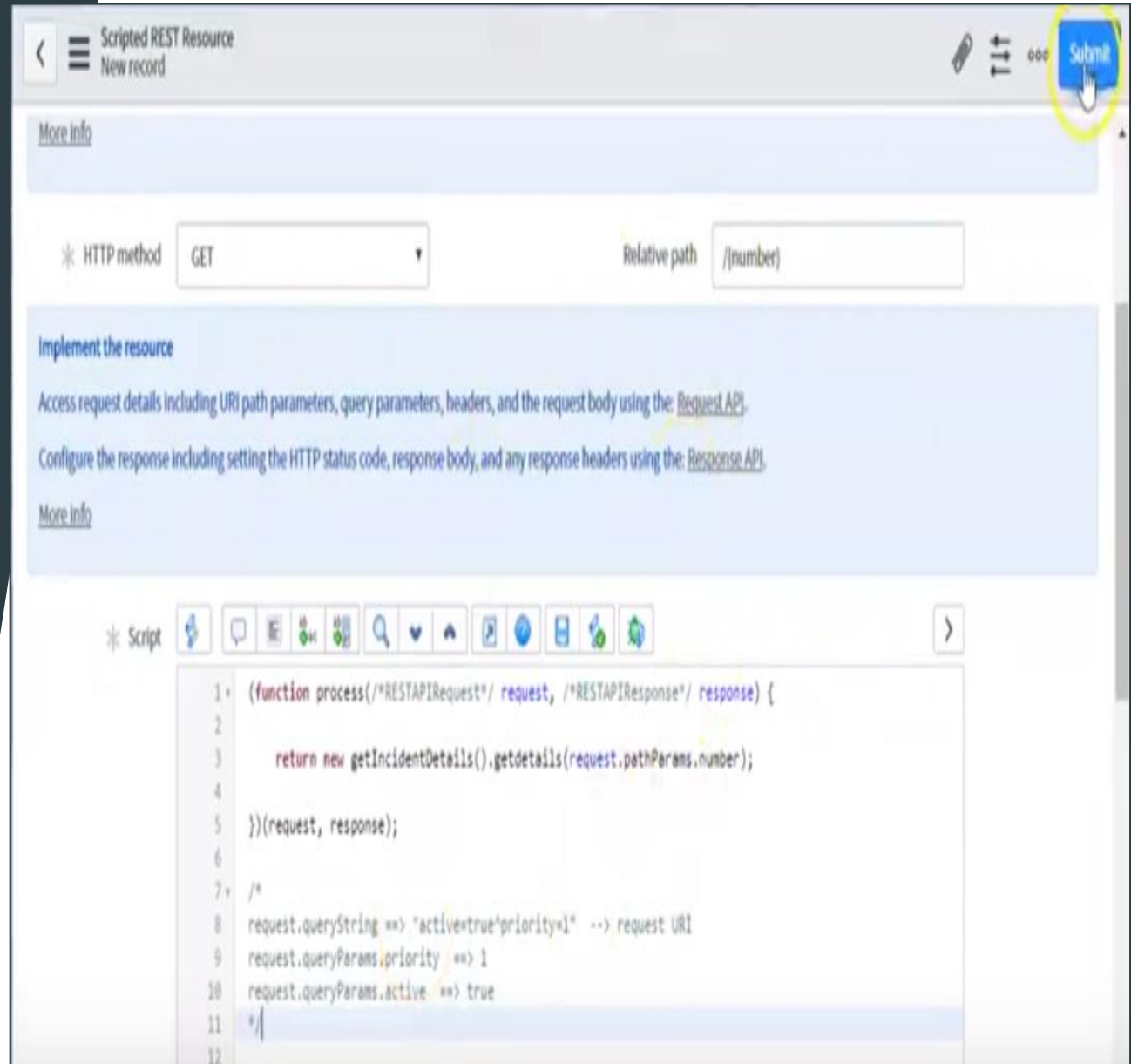
Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Request and Response are objects to retrieve data from instance
 - ▶ We will write script include to fetch incident details on the basis of number mentioned in relative path
- return new
getIncidentDetails().getdetails(r
equest.pathParams.number);



Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ When we are passing parameters for the function `getdetails()` we can pass different variables like
`request.querystring == "active=true^priority=1"`
`//querystring` uses entire string which is coming from requested URI
`request.queryParams.active`
`request.queryParams.priority`
- ▶ Click Submit



Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Lets now create the scriptInclude with the same name copied from scripted REST API i.e getIncidentDetails
- ▶ Now write the function getdetails we defined in scripted REST API

The screenshot shows the Oracle API Gateway console interface for creating a new Scripted REST API. The top navigation bar includes a menu icon, 'Script Include', 'New record', and a 'Submit' button. The main form contains the following fields:

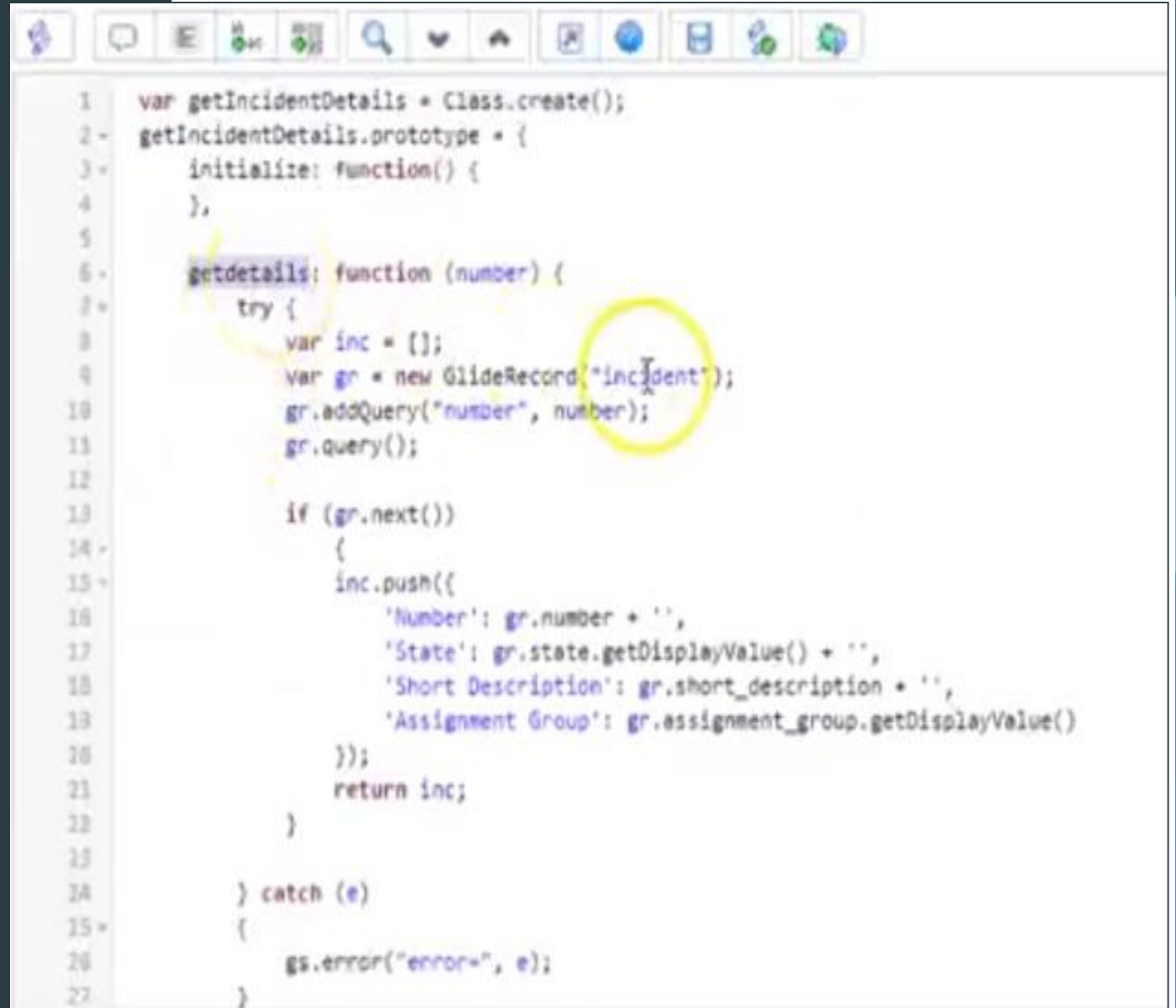
- Name:** getIncidentDetails
- API Name:** global.getIncidentDetails
- Application:** Global
- Accessible from:** This application scope only
- Client callable:** ☐
- Active:** ☒
- Description:** (Empty text area)
- Script:** A code editor with a toolbar showing icons for undo, redo, search, and other editing functions. The script content is:

```
1 var getIncidentDetails = Class.create();
2 getIncidentDetails.prototype = {
3   initialize: function() {
4     //
5     //
6     type: 'getIncidentDetails'
7   }
8 }
```
- Protection policy:** (Empty text area)

A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom left of the form.

Webservice - Scripted REST API

```
getdetails; function (number) {  
    try {  
        var inc = [];  
        var gr = new GlideRecord("incident");  
        gr.addQuery("number", number);  
        gr.query();  
        if (gr.next())  
        {  
            inc.push(  
                'Number' : gr.number + ',  
                'State' : gr.state.getDisplayValue() + ',  
                'Short Description' : gr.short_description + ',  
                'Assignment Group' : gr.assignment_group.getDisplayValue()  
            );  
        }  
        Return inc;  
    }  
} catch (e)  
{  
    gs.error("error=", e);  
}
```



```
1  var getIncidentDetails = Class.create();  
2  getIncidentDetails.prototype = {  
3      initialize: function() {  
4      },  
5  
6      getdetails: function (number) {  
7          try {  
8              var inc = [];  
9              var gr = new GlideRecord("incident");  
10             gr.addQuery("number", number);  
11             gr.query();  
12  
13             if (gr.next())  
14             {  
15                 inc.push(  
16                     'Number': gr.number + ',  
17                     'State': gr.state.getDisplayValue() + ',  
18                     'Short Description': gr.short_description + ',  
19                     'Assignment Group': gr.assignment_group.getDisplayValue()  
20                 );  
21                 return inc;  
22             }  
23         } catch (e)  
24         {  
25             gs.error("error=", e);  
26         }  
27     }  
28 }
```

Webservice - Scripted REST API

- ▶ Lets use now REST API Explorer
- ▶ Navigate to System Web Services → REST API Explorer
- ▶ Use the same Namespace we used in Scripted REST Service

This screenshot shows the configuration for a 'Scripted REST Service' named 'getIncidentDetails'. The 'Name' and 'API ID' fields both contain 'getIncidentDetails'. The 'Active' checkbox is checked. The 'Application' is set to 'Global'. The 'API namespace' is '203212', which is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Base API path' is '/api/203212/getIncidentDetails'. There is also a 'Protection policy' field which is currently empty.

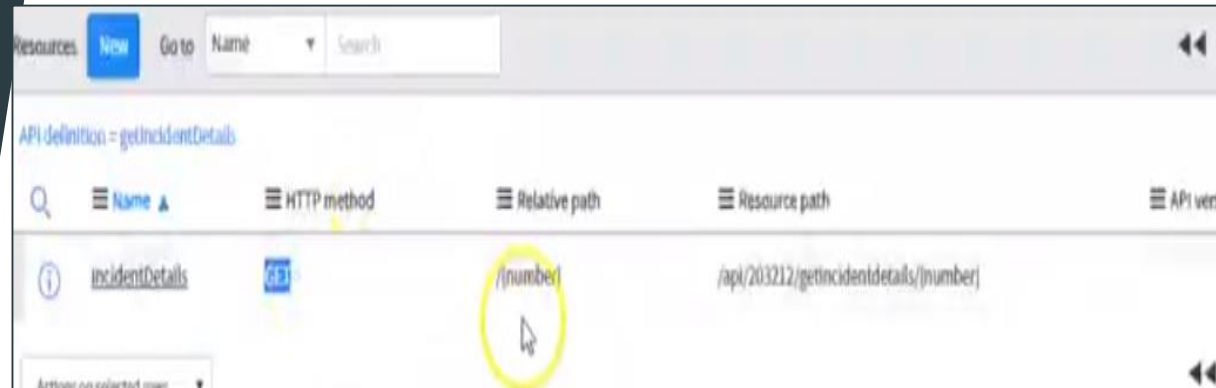
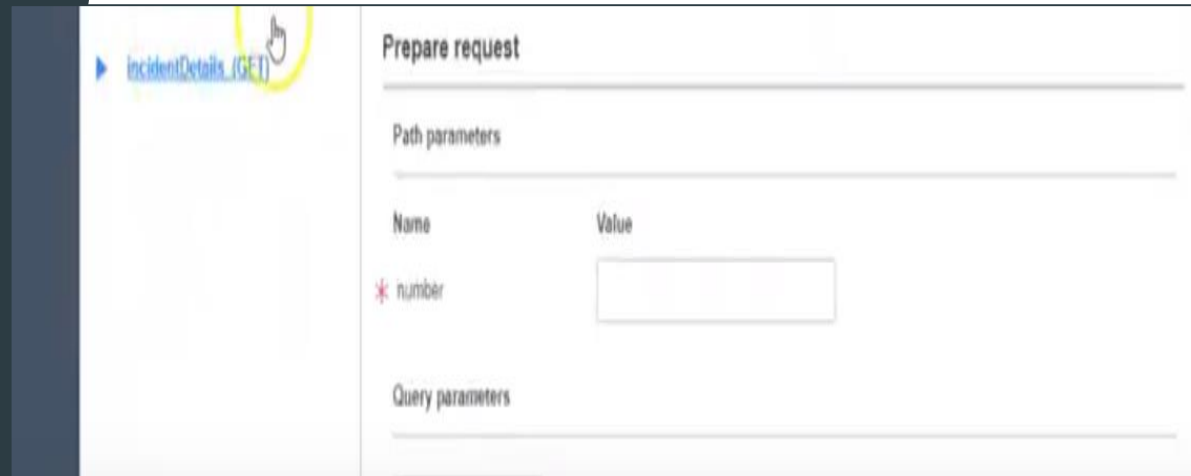
This screenshot shows the 'REST API Explorer' interface. On the left sidebar, 'Scripted REST APIs' is selected. The main panel shows details for the 'getIncidentDetails' API. The 'Namespace' is '203212', 'API Name' is 'getIncidentID', and 'API Version' is 'latest'. Below this, a link 'incidentDetails (GET)' is visible. On the right, the API description 'To get incident details' and 'incidentDetails' are shown. A yellow circle highlights the 'GET' method and the URL 'https://dev39881.service-now.com/api/203212/getIncidentDetails/(number)'. Below the URL, the 'Prepare request' section is visible, showing 'Path parameters' with a table:

Name	Value
* number	<input type="text"/>

Below the path parameters, there is a section for 'Query parameters' with an 'Add query parameter' button.

Webservice Demo

- ▶ We can also observe the resource we defined i.e GET method of incidentDetails.
- ▶ Lets pass the incident number we referred in relative path
- ▶ Open Incident table and copy any number and pass the number in REST API Explorer



The screenshot shows the 'Incidents' table in the application. The table has columns for 'Number', 'Opened', 'Short description', 'Caller', 'Priority', 'State', and 'Category'. The first row is highlighted, showing an incident with the number 'INC0000056'.

	Number	Opened	Short description	Caller	Priority	State	Category
<input type="checkbox"/>	INC0000056	2016-08-10 09:14:29	Unable to access team file share	Rick Berzle	3 - Moderate	New	Inquiry
<input type="checkbox"/>	INC0000058	2016-08-10 09:37:45	Performance problems with email	Bow Ruggeri	5 - Planning	New	Inquiry
<input type="checkbox"/>	INC0000057	2016-08-10 09:14:59	Performance problems with wifi	Bertie Luby	5 - Planning	New	Inquiry

Webservice Demo

- ▶ Paste in the Explorer and click Send button.

The screenshot displays the REST API Explorer interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'management', 'Default [Glc]', 'Global', and a user profile 'System Administrator'. Below this, the title 'REST API Explorer' is visible. The main area is divided into two sections. The left section contains a large text input field for the API endpoint. The right section contains configuration options for the request. At the top of the right section is a button labeled 'Add query parameter'. Below it is a section titled 'Request headers' which contains a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Value', and 'Description'. The table has three rows: 'Request format' with a dropdown menu set to 'application/json' and description 'Format of REST request body'; 'Response format' with a dropdown menu set to 'application/json' and description 'Format of REST response body'; and 'Authorization' with a button labeled 'Send as me' and description 'Send the request as the current user. To send the request with another user's credentials use the provided code samples, such as cURL'. Below the table is a button labeled 'Add header'. At the bottom of the right section is a blue button labeled 'Send' with a hand cursor icon, which is circled in yellow. Below the 'Send' button is a link labeled 'Code Samples'.

Name	Value	Description
Request format	application/json	Format of REST request body
Response format	application/json	Format of REST response body
Authorization	Send as me	Send the request as the current user. To send the request with another user's credentials use the provided code samples, such as cURL.

Webservice Demo

- We can observe success message with status code 200 OK

The screenshot displays the REST API Explorer interface. The top section, titled 'Headers', lists the following information:

Header	Value
Accept	application/json
Content-Type	application/json
X-UserToken	35ee6b000f301300a20485bce1050e97286390328a2f05c282188683515024a35fae5586

The bottom section, titled 'Response', shows the following details:

Field	Value
Status code	200 OK
Headers	
Cache-Control	no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, max-age=-1
Content-Encoding	gzip
Content-Type	application/json; charset=UTF-8
Date	Wed, 07 Mar 2018 23:25:54 GMT
Expires	0
Pragma	no-store, no-cache
Server	ServiceNow
Strict-Transport-Security	max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains

A yellow circle highlights the '200 OK' status code, and a mouse cursor points to it.

Webservice Demo

- ▶ REST Messages sent to a ServiceNow instance return a specific HTTP response code.

Status Code	Message	Details
200	Success	Success with response body.
201	Created	Success with response body.
204	Success	Success with no response body.
400	Bad Request	The request URI does not match the APIs in the system, or the operation failed for unknown reasons. Invalid headers can also cause this error.
401	Unauthorized	The user is not authorized to use the API.
403	Forbidden	The requested operation is not permitted for the user. This error can also be caused by ACL failures, or business rule or data policy constraints.
404	Not found	The requested resource was not found. This can be caused by an ACL constraint or if the resource does not exist.
405	Method not allowed	The HTTP action is not allowed for the requested REST API, or it is not supported by any API.
406	Not acceptable	The endpoint does not support the response format specified in the request Accept header.
415	Unsupported media type	The endpoint does not support the format of the request body.

Webservice Demo

- We can observe details of incident ticket in Response received

REST API Explorer

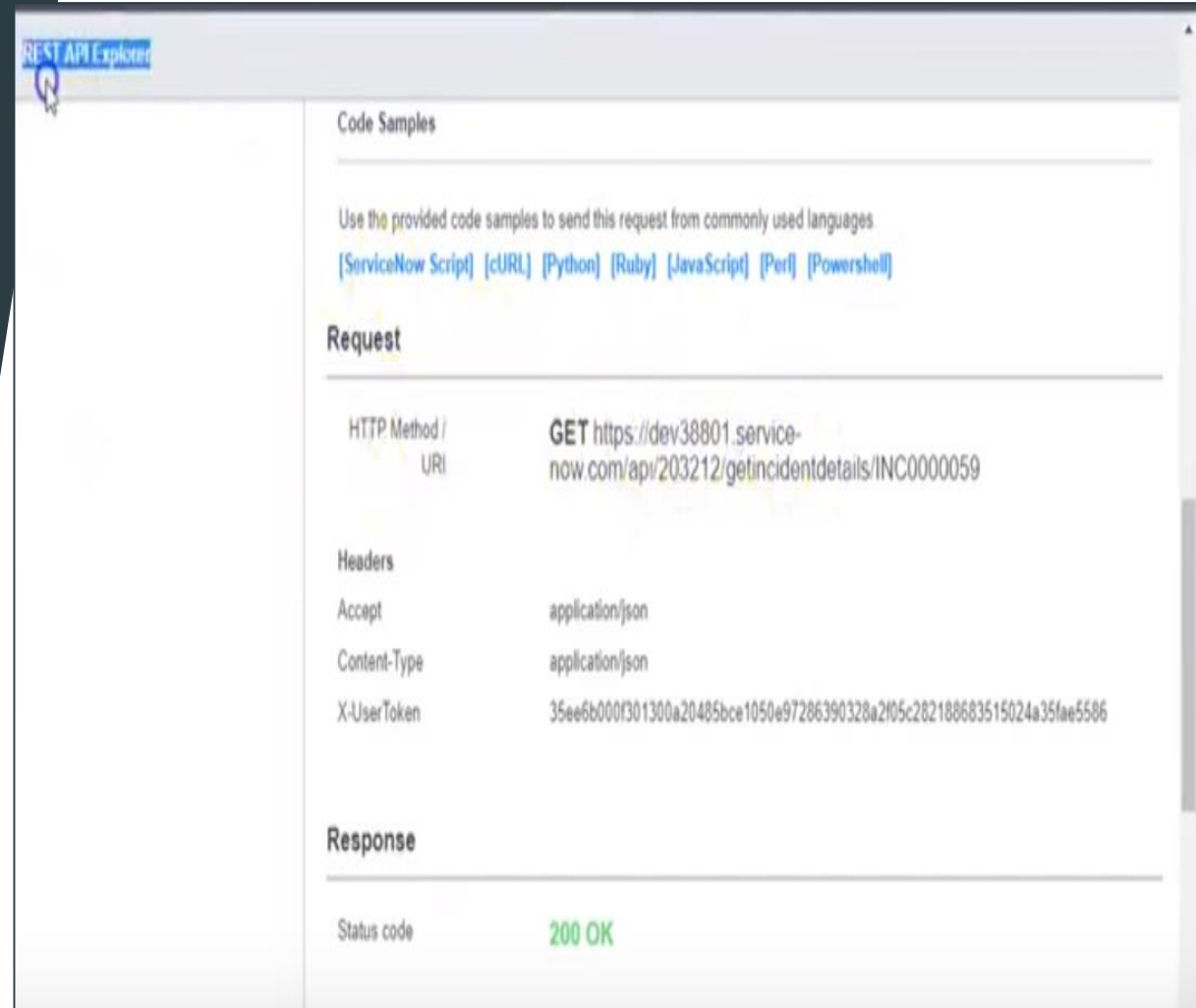
Expires	0
Pragma	no-store, no-cache
Server	ServiceNow
Strict-Transport-Security	max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains
Transfer-Encoding	chunked
X-Is-Logged-In	true
X-Transaction-Id	ba5abf480f30

Response Body

```
{
  "result": [
    {
      "Number": "INC0000059",
      "State": "New",
      "Short Description": "Unable to access team file share",
      "Assignment Group": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

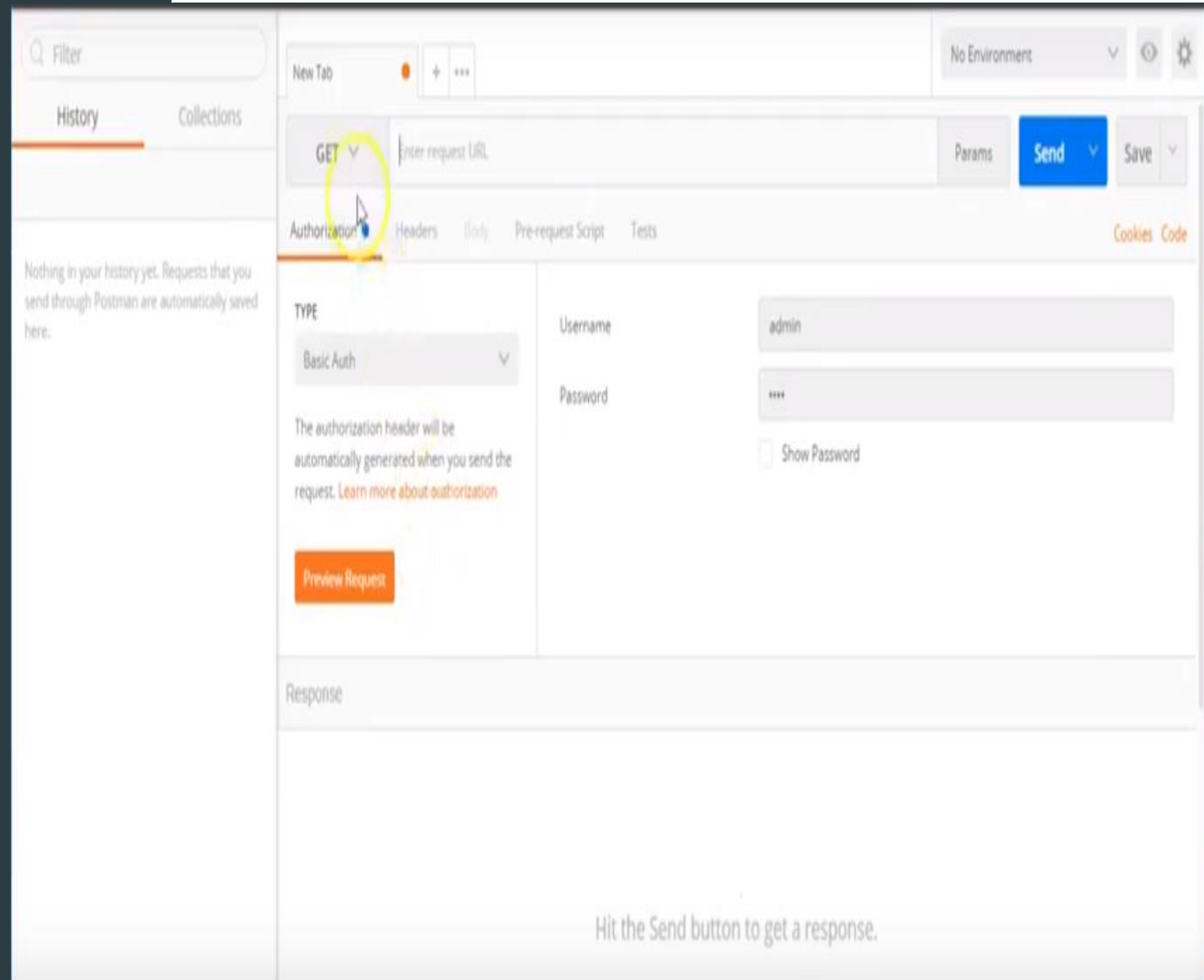
Webservice Demo

- ▶ We tested the functionality of REST API on the instance we are working on.
- ▶ We can also test the functionality of this REST API defined in the instance through tools for particular browser
- ▶ For Firefox browser there is RESTClient tool for testing functionality and for Chrome there is POSTMAN to test the functionality



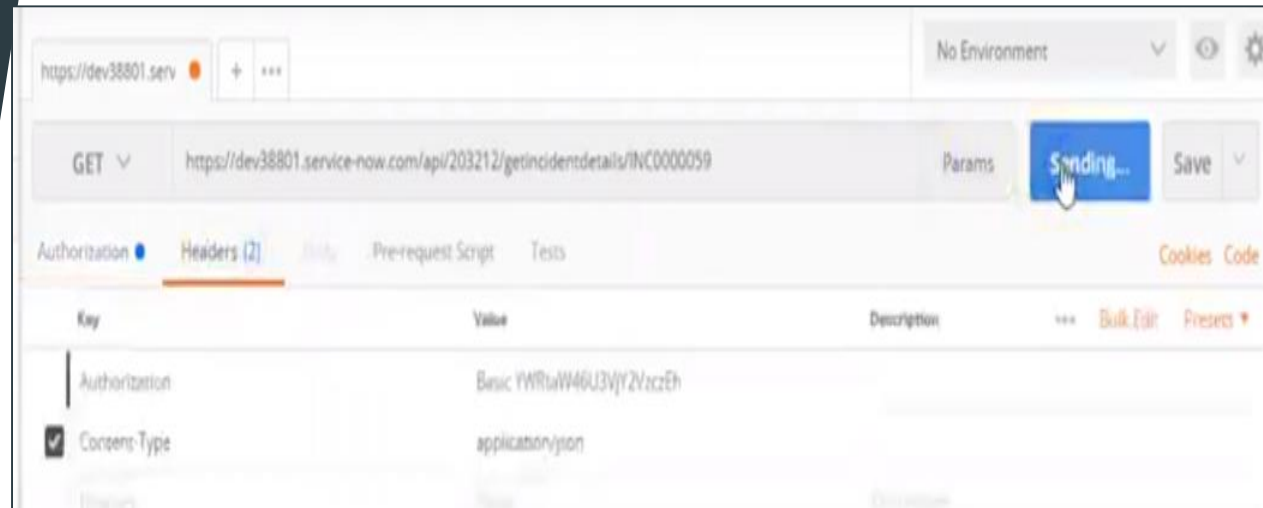
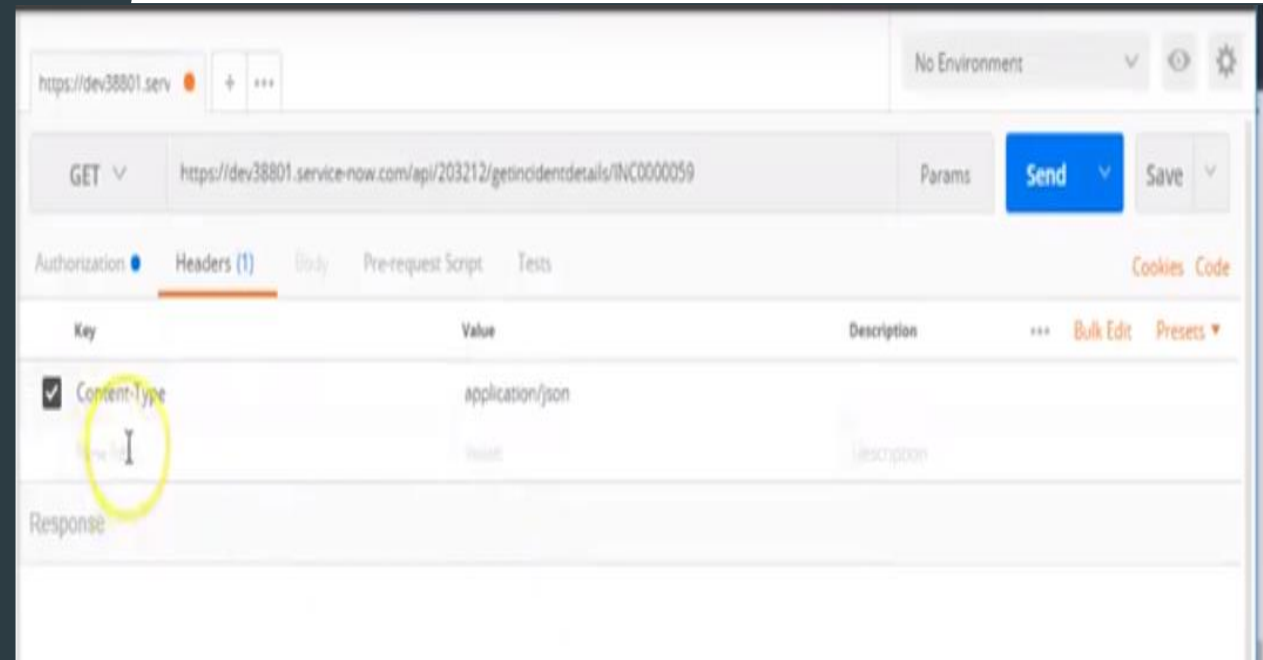
Webservice Demo

- ▶ **Download**
<https://www.getpostman.com/downloads/> for Chrome.
- ▶ **Use the Username and Password we used for the SNOW instance with admin and password**
- ▶ **Select the method we used in scripted web method API**



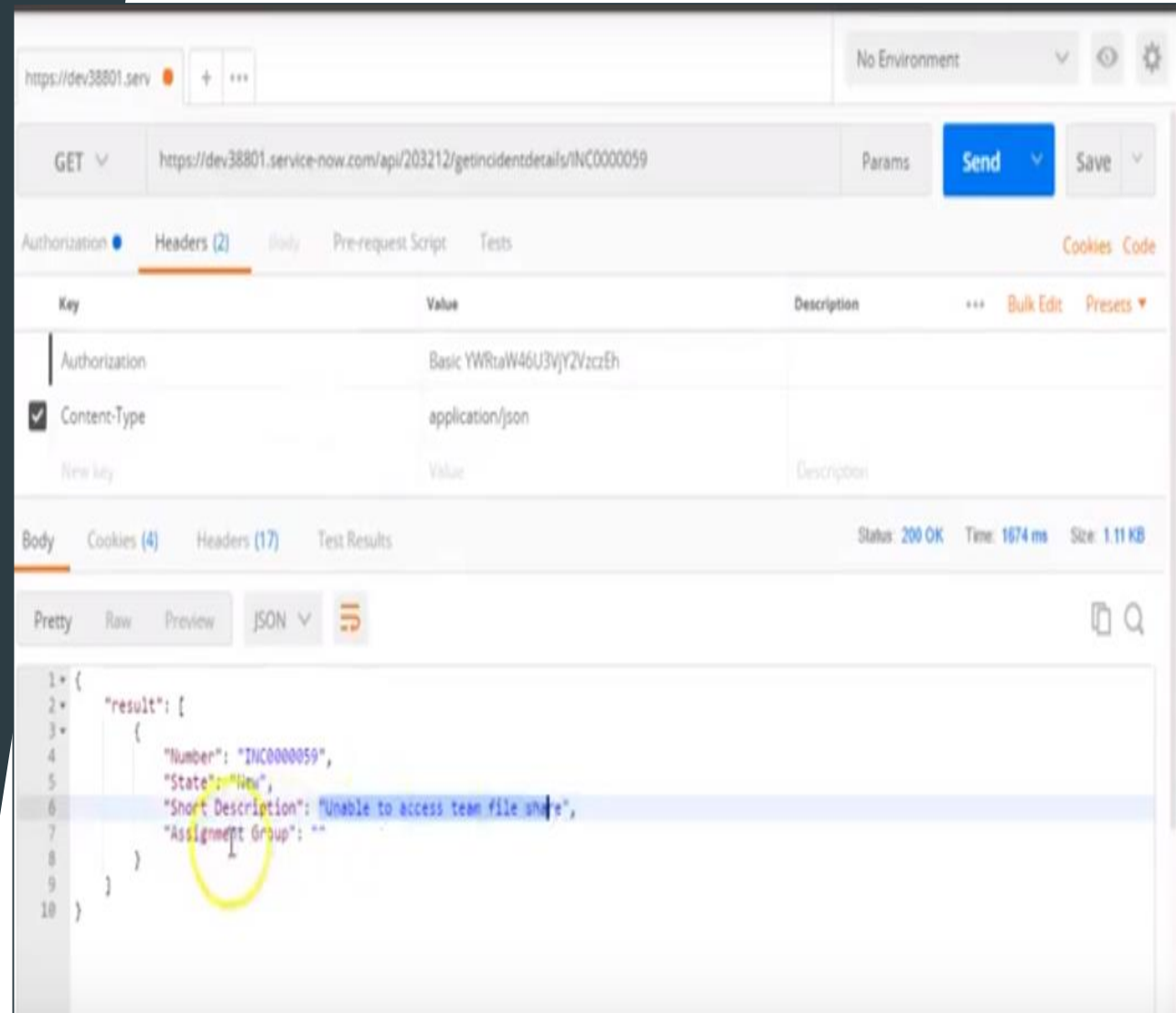
Webservice Demo

- ▶ Pass the URL which we observed in REST API Explorer
- ▶ Type as Basic Auth and give admin access to the instance
- ▶ In the header pass Content-Type as application/json
- ▶ Click on Send button.



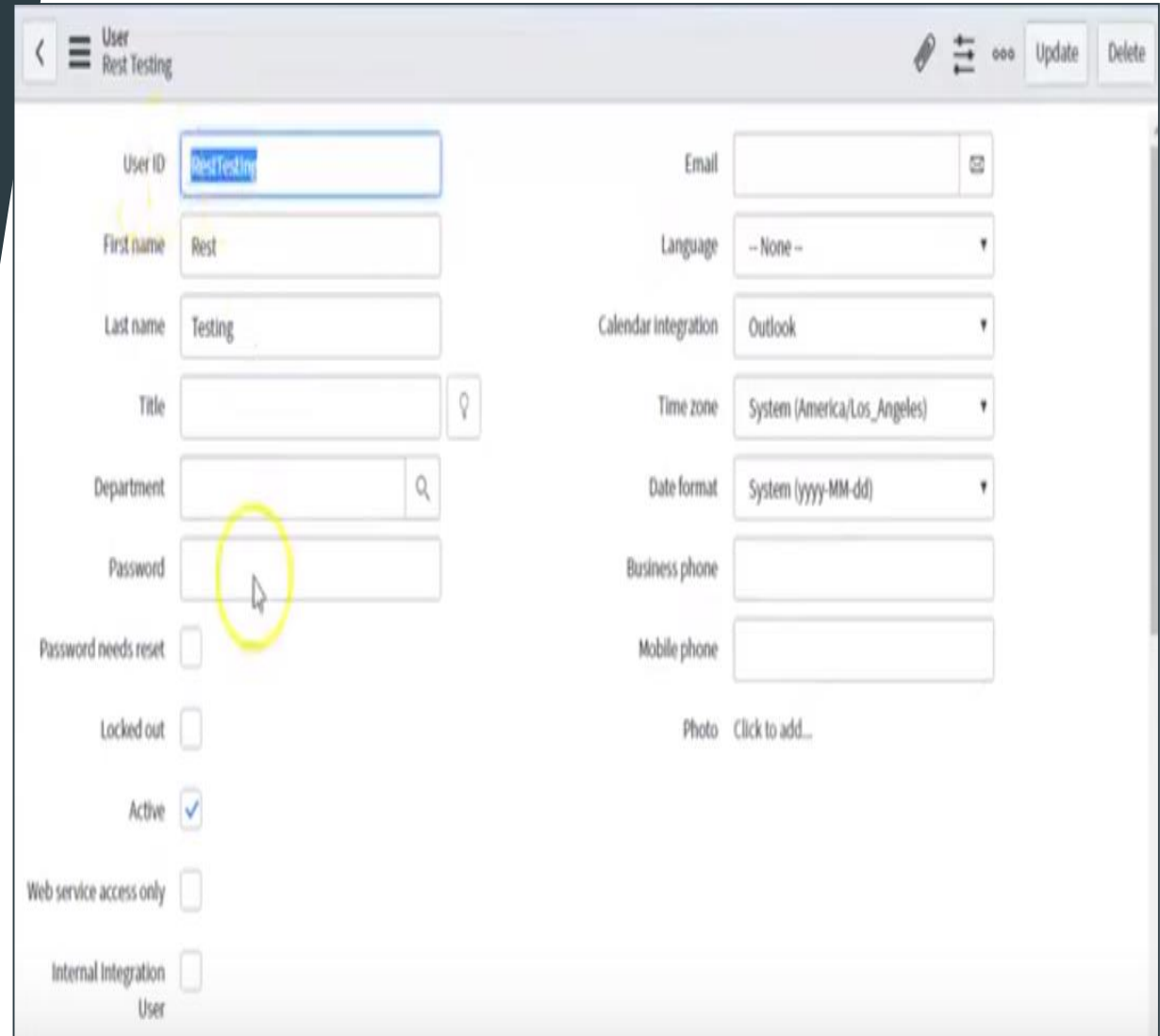
Webservice Demo

- ▶ We can retrieve all the details regarding incident tickets
- ▶ Thus this is the method to use Postman to test the scripted REST API functionality



Webservice Demo

- ▶ Its important we must not give admin credentials to test REST API functionality for POSTMAN tool as it is exposing entire instance.
- ▶ Create a user for REST Testing having Web service access



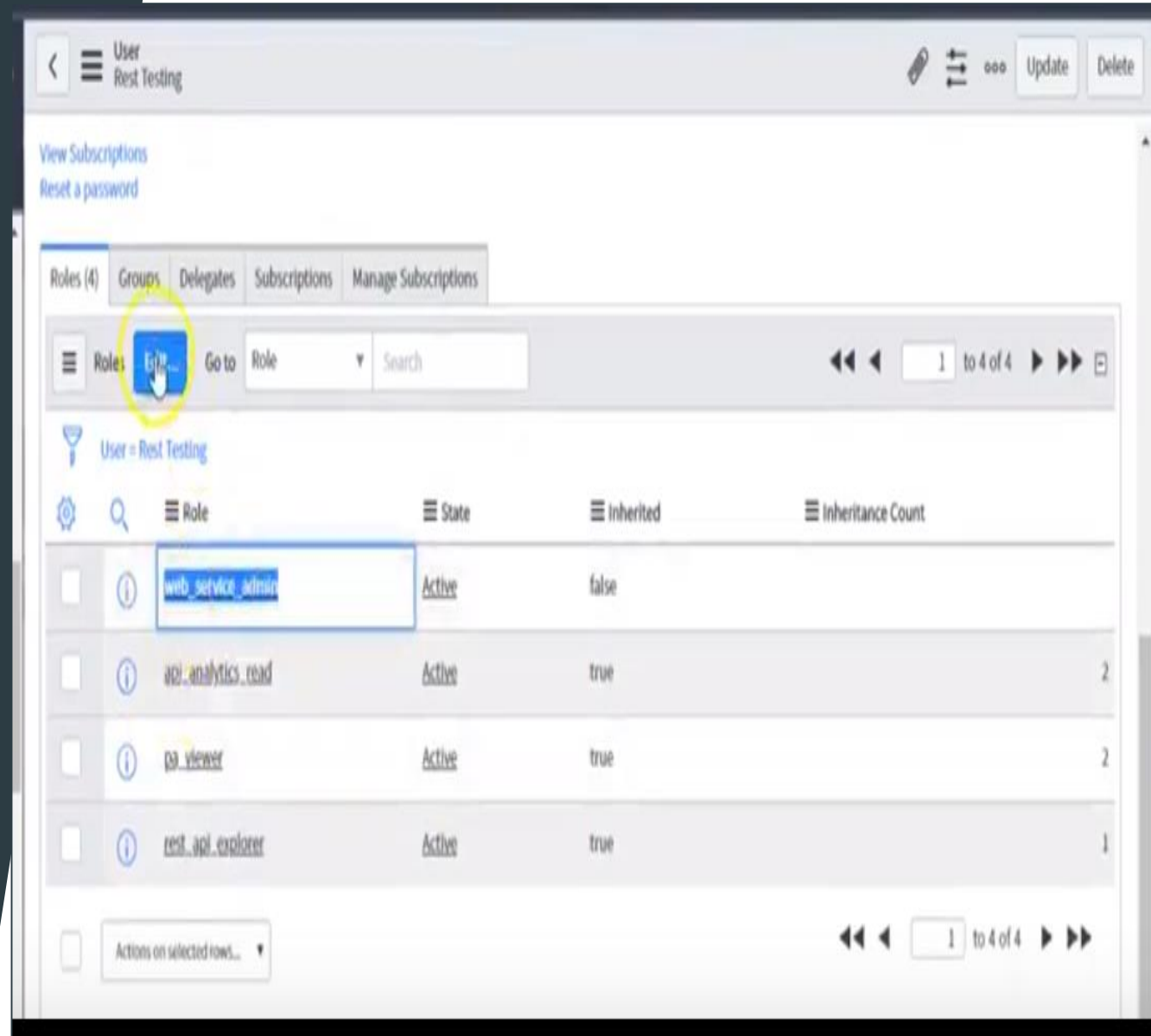
The screenshot shows a user creation form with the following fields and options:

- User ID:** RestTesting
- First name:** Rest
- Last name:** Testing
- Title:** (empty)
- Department:** (empty)
- Password:** (empty, highlighted with a yellow circle)
- Password needs reset:** ☐
- Locked out:** ☐
- Active:** ☒
- Web service access only:** ☐
- Internal Integration:** ☐
- Email:** (empty)
- Language:** -- None --
- Calendar integration:** Outlook
- Time zone:** System (America/Los_Angeles)
- Date format:** System (yyyy-MM-dd)
- Business phone:** (empty)
- Mobile phone:** (empty)
- Photo:** Click to add...

Buttons at the top right: Update, Delete.

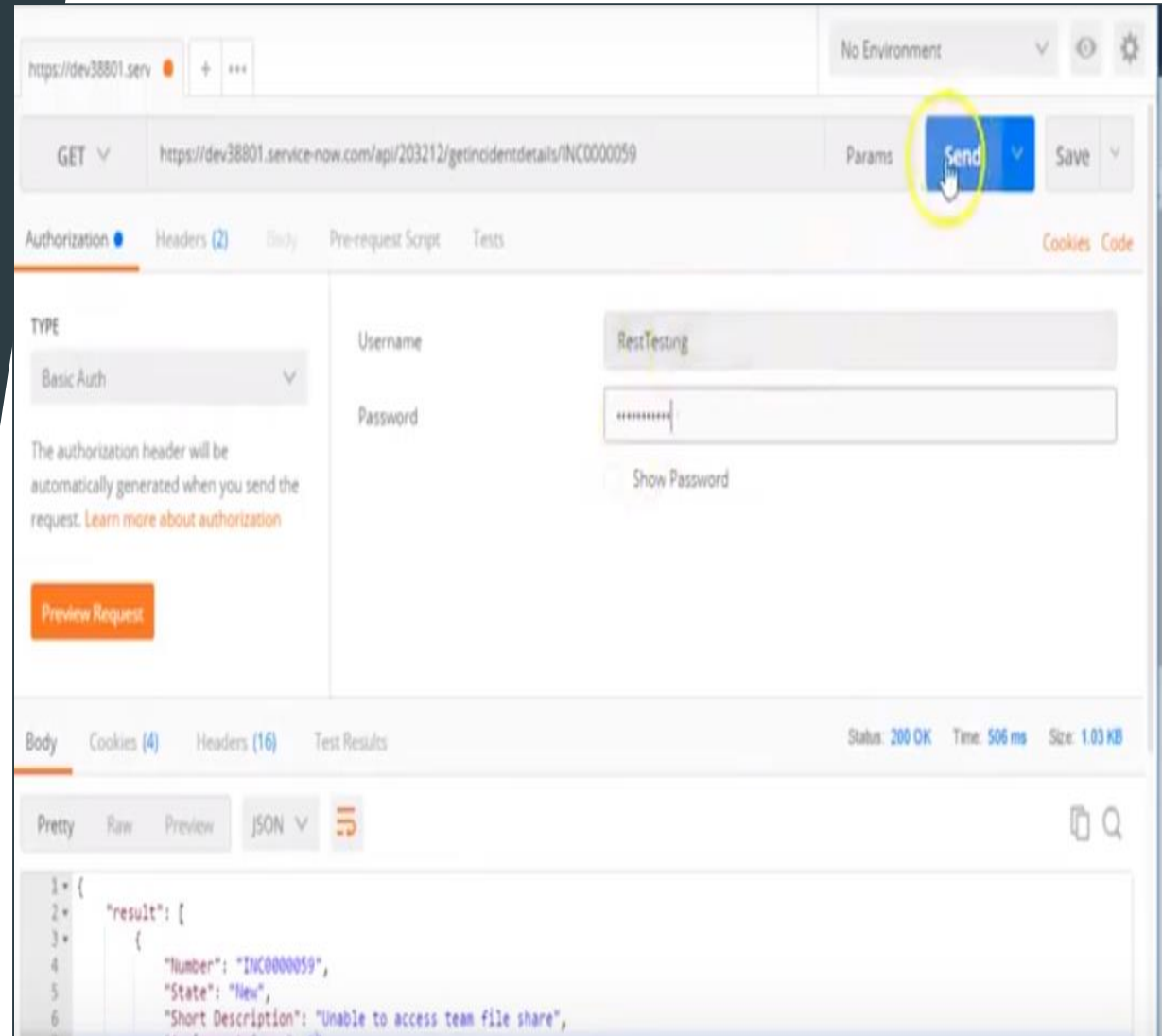
Webservice

- ▶ Give the role of `web_service_admin` to the user.



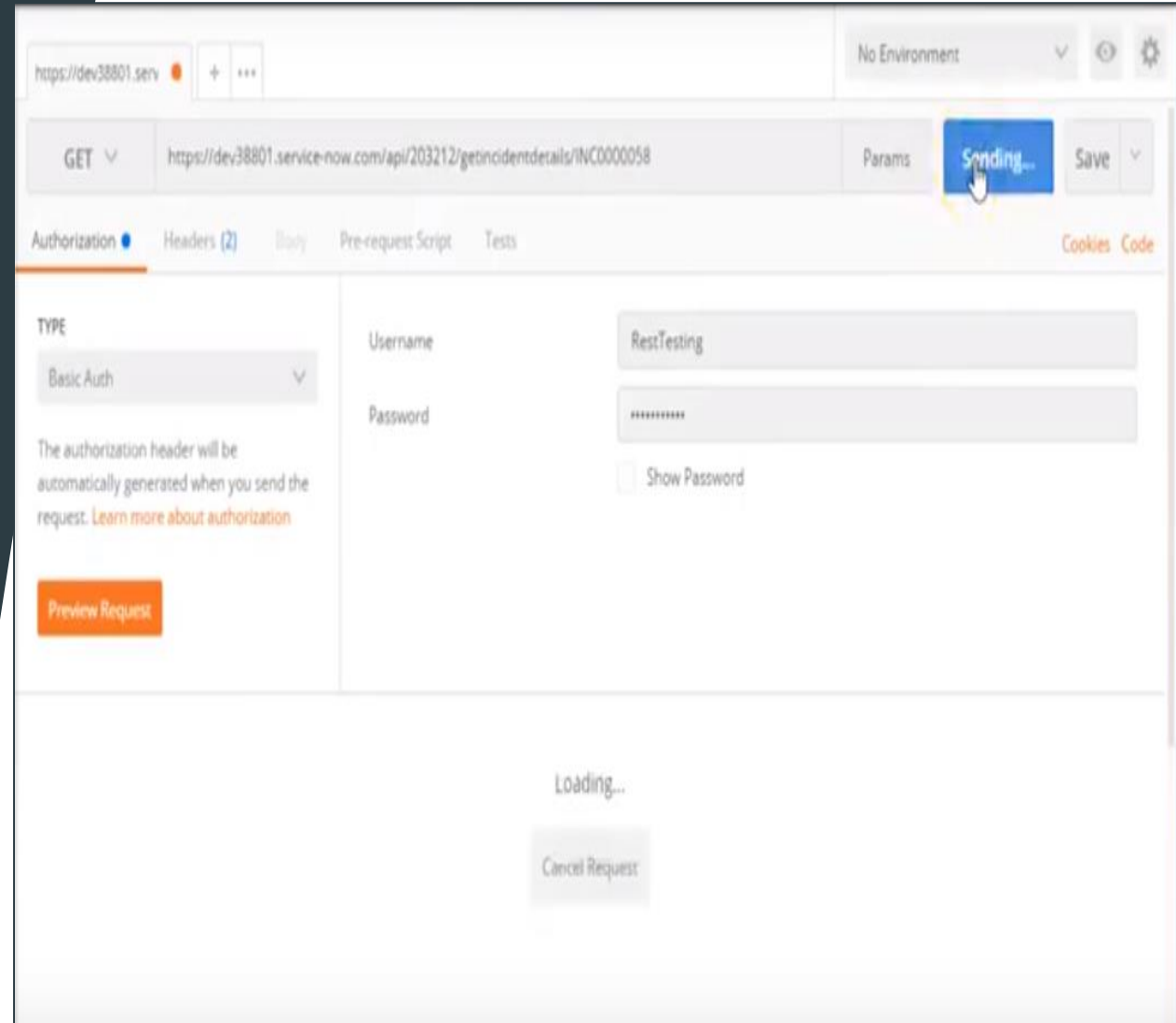
Webservice

- Use that Username and Password updated as part of that user



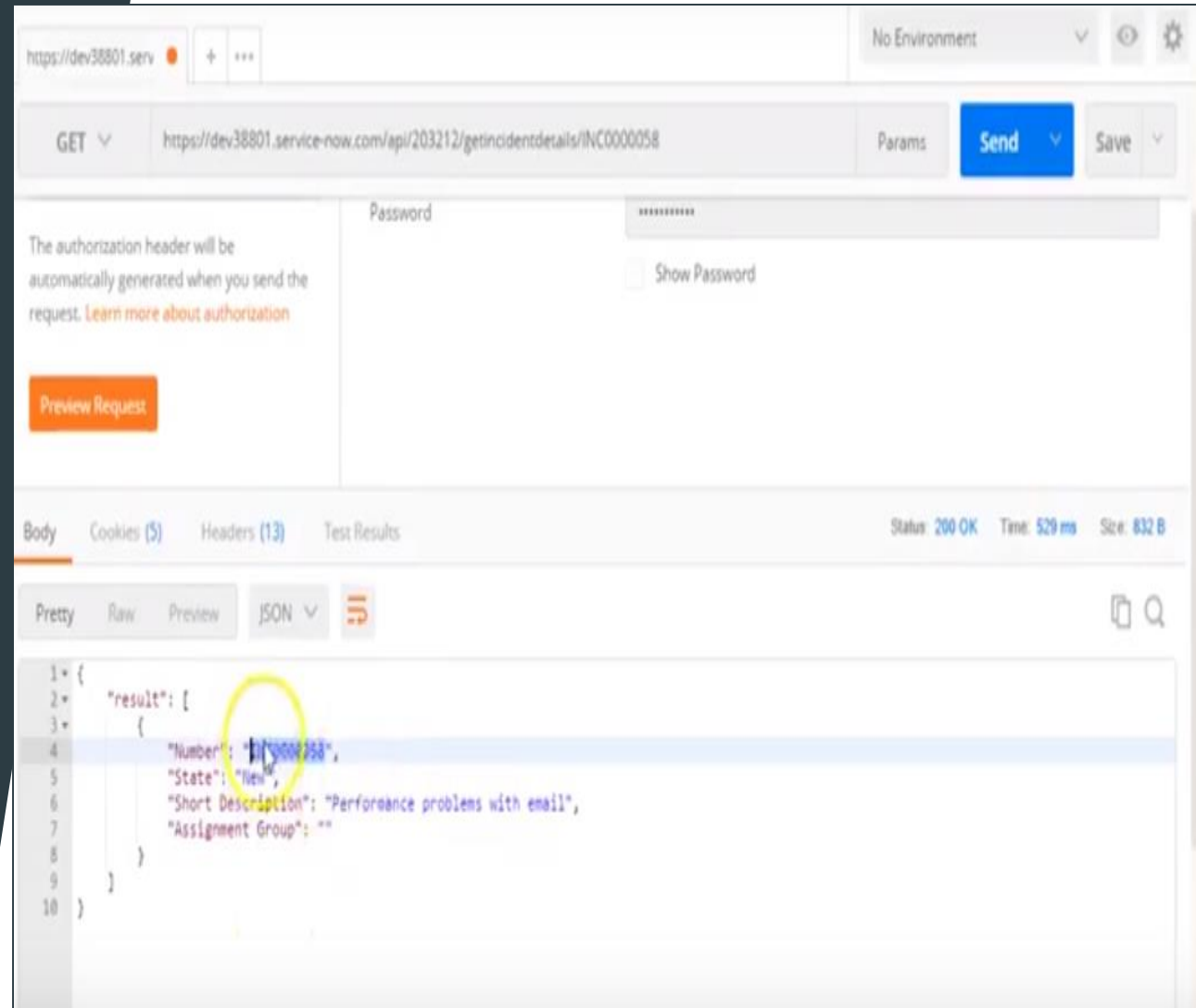
Webservice

- Now change the incident number and click send button



Webservice

- ▶ We would be getting all details w.r.t to incident mentioned using the REST testing user credentials.



Thankyou