

Week-4:

Overview of ServiceNow Scripting

1. Types of Scripting

- **Client-Side Scripting:** Handles user interactions and updates on the browser side. Used for UI changes and validations.
- **Server-Side Scripting:** Manages data operations and interactions with the database. Includes scripts like Business Rules, Script Includes, and Scheduled Jobs.

2. Client-Side vs. Server-Side Scripting

- **Client-Side:** Used for immediate user interface changes and form interactions. Examples include UI Policies and Client Scripts.
- **Server-Side:** Involves operations that require data retrieval or modification, such as Business Rules, Script Includes, and ACL Scripts.

3. Key Scripting Components

- **Client Scripts:** Execute on the browser side for dynamic form changes and validations.
- **UI Policies/Data Policies:** Control form behavior and field visibility based on user actions.
- **Server-Side Scripts:** Include Business Rules, Script Includes, Background Scripts, and Scheduled Jobs.

4. Advanced Scripting Topics

- **Script Includes:** Reusable server-side code that can be called from other scripts.
- **Fixed Scripts:** Server-side scripts executed directly and can be captured in an update set for deployment.
- **GlideRecord and GlideAjax:** Used for querying data from ServiceNow tables and handling server-client communication.

Integration Topics

1. Types of Integrations

- **REST and SOAP APIs:** For integrating with external systems.
- **Inbound and Outbound Email:** Handling email communications.
- **Postman and Table API:** Tools for testing and interacting with APIs.

2. Special Topics in Integration

- **Authentication Methods:** JWT, Basic Auth, and other methods for securing integrations.
- **Attachments Handling:** Base64 and multipart form data in integration scenarios.

- **MID Server:** Installation and configuration for integrating with external systems.

Additional Considerations

1. Service Portal Customization

- **Client-Side and Server-Side Customization:** Understanding how to pass data between server-side scripts and client-side HTML/CSS.

2. Flow Designer vs. Workflow

- **Flow Designer:** A no-code tool for automating processes; minimal scripting involved.
- **Workflow:** Traditional tool with more extensive scripting capabilities.

3. Request for Additional Topics

- **Including Integration and Advanced Scripting Topics:** Based on class needs, integration topics, and advanced scripting such as handling attachments, will be added to the curriculum.

4. Customization and Scheduling

- **Customized Plan:** A detailed schedule incorporating all required topics will be provided.
- **Participants:** The class will include approximately 10-11 participants.

Next Steps

- **Customization Plan:** A detailed plan including scripting, integrations, and additional topics will be developed.
- **Feedback and Confirmation:** Final adjustments based on participant needs and feedback.