Week-1 Understanding Document

What is ServiceNow:

ServiceNow, founded by Fred Luddy in 2003, is a cloud-based Application Platform as a Service (APaaS) software company. The platform is designed to offer a robust, user-friendly environment, along with the necessary infrastructure, tools, software, and services, to address the challenges commonly faced by businesses with traditional IT delivery methods. It is the bridge between business users and IT issues, ServiceNow empowers business professionals to resolve problems independently, without the need for direct IT intervention.

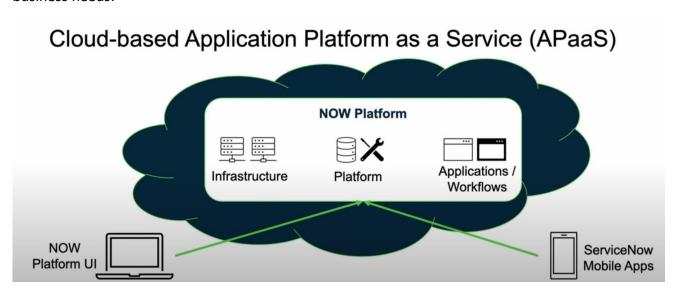
The ServiceNow platform consists of 3 main components:

- 1. Infrastructure
- 2. Platform
- 3. Application/Workflows

Infrastructure: ServiceNow's infrastructure is composed of various sub-functionalities, including Computing Resources(servers, ports, data centers), Security(security via multiple technologies), Service Level Agreements (SLAs)(redundancy, and failover capabilities), and Backups(four daily backups per week and six daily differential backups).

Platform: All applications within ServiceNow are supported by a single, common database, which is both robust and equipped with a comprehensive set of tables. The platform is highly customizable and can seamlessly integrate with other systems, ensuring flexibility and adaptability.

Applications/Workflow: ServiceNow provides prebuilt, ready-to-use applications categorized based on the workflow they support. These categories include IT Workflow, Employee Workflow, Customer Workflow, and Creator Workflow, each with its own set of sub-functionalities tailored to specific business needs.



ServiceNow Platform Overview:

Service Delivery Model: ServiceNow operates on an Application Platform as a Service (APaaS) delivery model, which uniquely combines the three traditional service delivery models: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). This model encompasses all necessary infrastructure, platforms, services, operating systems, and more.

Software Architecture: ServiceNow's architecture is organized into domains that are based on different tasks, data sets, and other criteria. While all users have access to the global domain, only select users have access to specific domains and their associated records. The platform is built on a multi-instance architecture, meaning each user or organization has their own separate instance and database. Access within ServiceNow is role-based, with roles categorized into users, groups, and permissions. Users are typically assigned to one or more groups, and each group can be granted multiple roles, which are essentially collections of permissions. A person without any role assigned is referred to as a self-service user.

User Authentication: When a user attempts to log into ServiceNow, the platform validates their credentials and grants access according to their assigned roles. ServiceNow supports multiple authentication methods, including local database authentication, External Single Sign-On (SSO), and LDAP, among others.

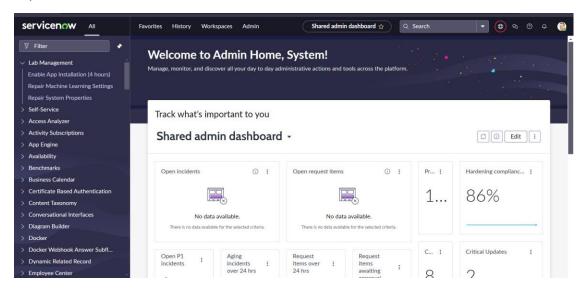
ServiceNow User Interface Overview:

ServiceNow UI has 3 main elements:

- 1) Banner frame on top
- 2) Application navigator on left
- 3) Content frame(remaining items on screen)

Banner Frame: The banner frame in ServiceNow is a central component of the interface, encompassing several important features. It includes the logo, which provides a shortcut to return to the main page. The System Administrator section allows users to manage their profile, impersonate another user, elevate roles for security purposes, and log out. The Tools section offers global search capabilities to find anything within the platform, connected chat for real-time communication with other users, and access to help resources. The Settings menu enables users to adjust general preferences, change themes, enable or disable forms, lists, and notifications, customize accessibility options, and modify developer settings. Additionally, users can access their favorites, review their history of recently accessed records or pages, navigate to various workspaces, and manage administrative functions directly from the banner frame.

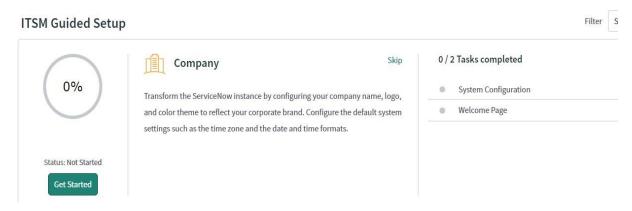
Application Navigator on Left: The Application Navigator on the left side of the interface is used to locate all the applications and modules within ServiceNow. It provides a filtering option to help users quickly find specific applications and modules according to their needs, streamlining navigation within the platform.



ServiceNow Branding Overview:

Branding plays a crucial role in accelerating user adoption, instilling confidence, and creating a comfortable user experience. It represents the identity of the company and can also be personalized to reflect specific organizational needs.

Guided Setup: Guided Setup assists users or system administrators in configuring various applications step by step. The setup process is divided into two main categories: IT Service Management (ITSM) and IT Operations Management (ITOM). ITSM covers the setup of the Configuration Management Database (CMDB), incident and problem/major incident management, and go-live procedures. ITOM, on the other hand, includes configurations for the MID Server, Discovery, Event Management, and more. Additional tools that can be utilized in the guided setup include the Service Portal and UI Builder.



Tailor the look of the page top banner - text / logo / color Set the timezone, date, and time formats

Condition

Active

true

Display order •

Published

100 2022-08-04

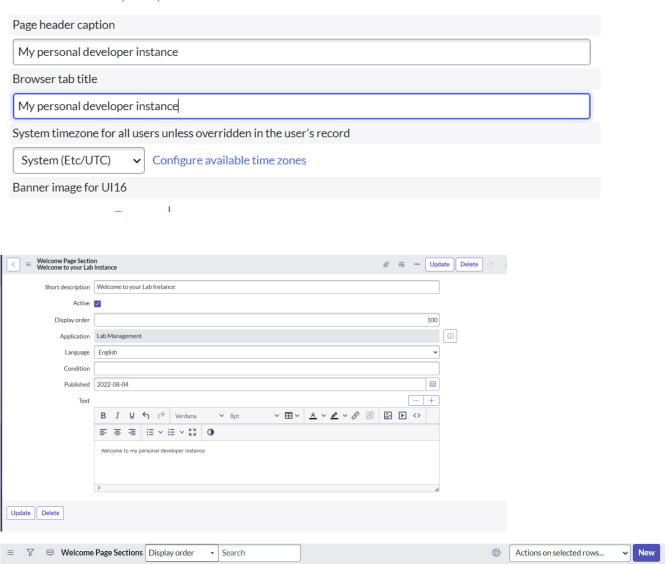
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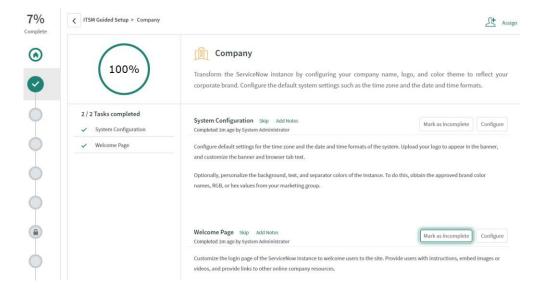
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Short description

Welcome to your Lab Instance

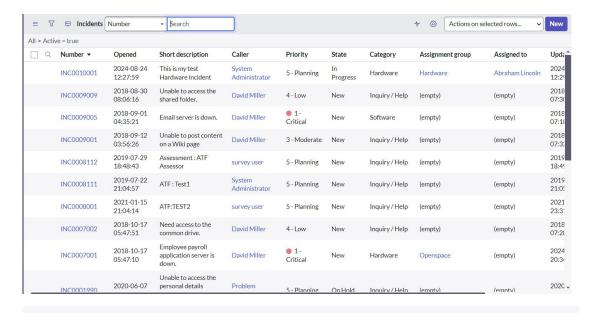


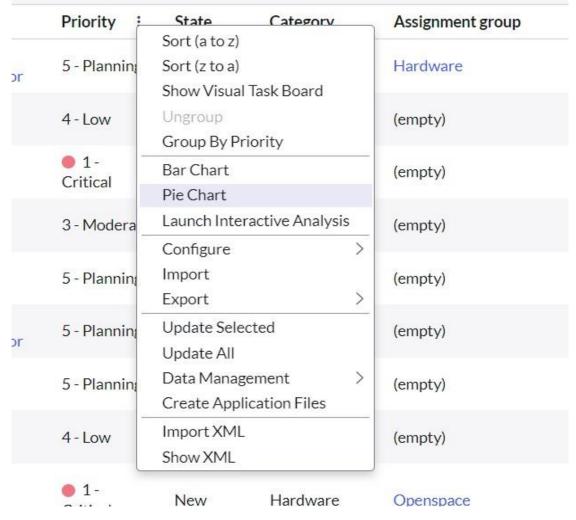


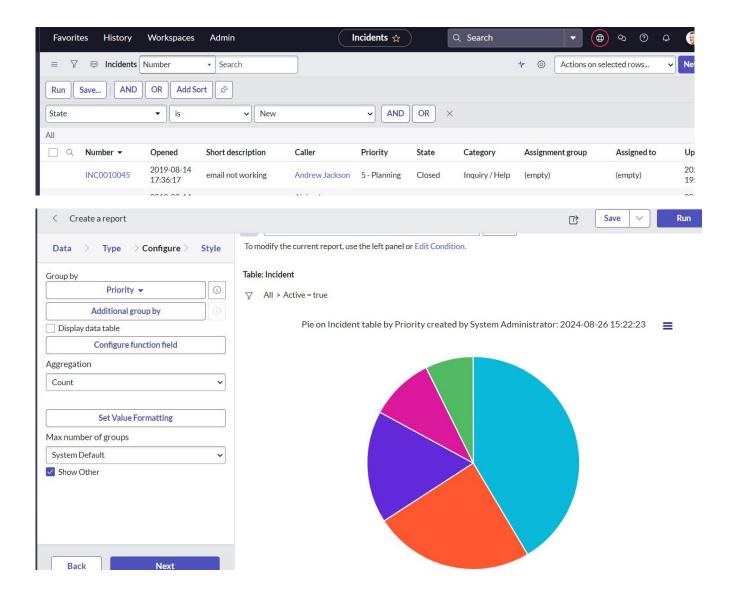
ServiceNow Lists and Filters:

List Interface (List View): The List Interface, or List View, is a user interface specifically designed to display records from database tables in a structured format. Each list resides within a table and includes various tools to sort, search, filter, and analyze data quickly and efficiently. Individual items in the list can also be viewed in detail. Users can access a list by typing the list name in the Application Navigator or by entering commands such as tablename.list or sys_tablename.list. If unfamiliar with these methods, typing sys_db_object.list in the Application Navigator will display all table names present in the database. In a list, each row represents a record, while each column corresponds to an attribute or field.

The list header includes a List Control menu with various properties, such as View, Filter, Group By, Show, Refresh List, and Create Favorite. Additional tools include a search bar for querying data (which supports wildcards like % and *), an activity stream for tracking all activities, and other features like a connection builder, breadcrumbs, and the ability to assign tags.







Forms in ServiceNow:

Form Interface: A form represents a single record that users can view and interact with. Forms can be accessed by opening a record from a list or by entering the record's ID in the global search. To view the form for a reference record, such as a department field, click on the 'Open Record' button in the preview. This action will reveal two additional fields: the list field, which provides tools to create one-to-many relationships between the record and the reference table, and the journal field, which allows users to enter notes into a record that can be viewed by specific users only.

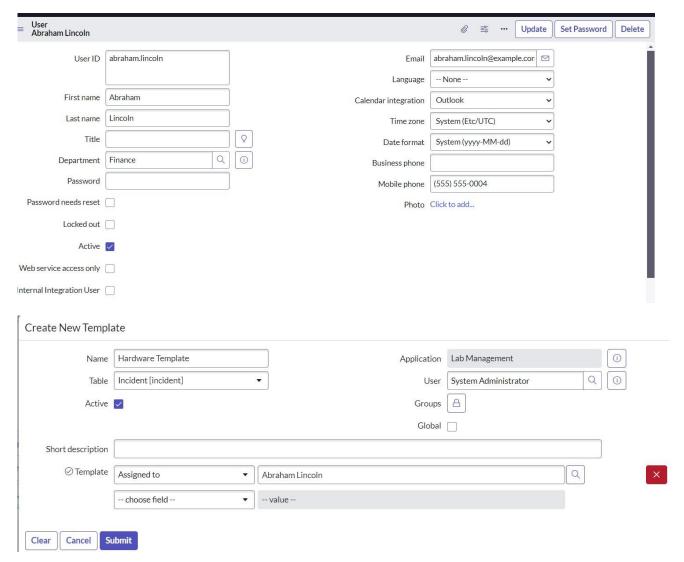
Users can copy a record and continue making changes, or, to permanently copy a record, they should update it. The 'Insert' option allows saving a copy and then returns the user to the list. The 'Insert and Stay' option enables users to copy the record while remaining on the same page, without being redirected to the list view.

Forms are organized into sections that arrange fields and other data. A special form element, known as a Form Related List, displays records from another table that are related to the user. Additionally, a

form formatter is a specialized form element that displays information not tied to a specific field in a record; it contains information only, without editable fields. Only users with certain admin-type roles can create and edit form views.

Template: Templates are used to streamline the process of creating new records by automatically populating certain form fields. When you create a template for a record with the same name as that record, it can be accessed through the list view by clicking on the three dots in the top-right corner and selecting "Toggle Template Bar." Alternatively, users can toggle the template bar on or off and create a template directly.

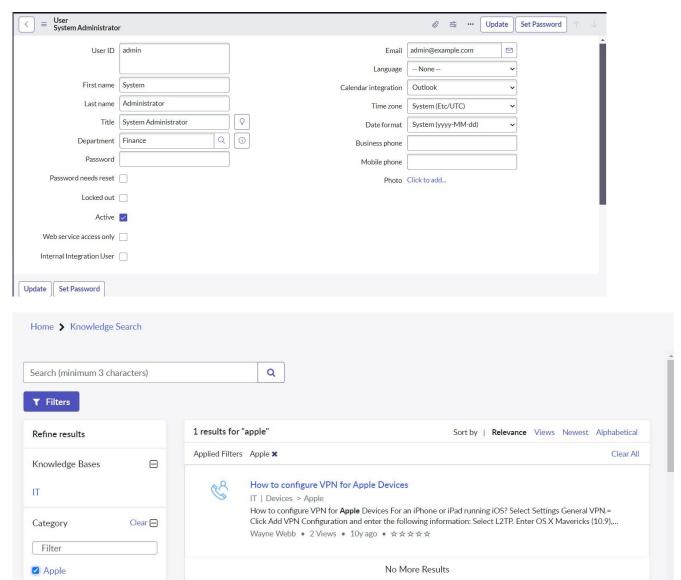
Templates offer features such as setting field values regardless of their visibility, and they can also include variables. Saving a template with the same name as the table will make it the default template, which will automatically be applied to every new record created by the user.

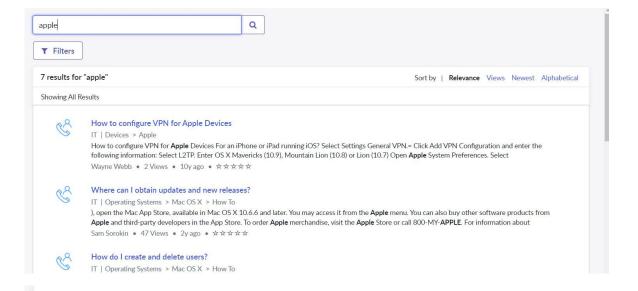


A Hands-on ServiceNow Tool Demo:

□ How To

Knowledge Management: Knowledge bases serve as libraries of important articles and documentation that can be created or published to provide users with access to valuable information. These resources help users of all types better understand how to solve problems within the application, offering guidance and support for navigating various issues.





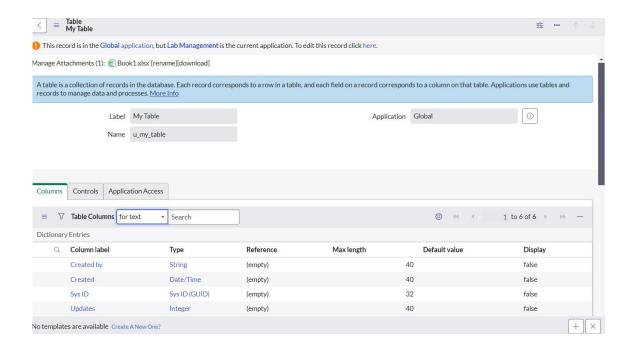
How to configure VPN for Apple Devices

Authored by Wayne Webb • 10y ago • ● 3 Views • ☆☆☆☆

How to configure VPN for Apple Devices

For an iPhone or iPad running iOS?

- 1. Select Settings > General > VPN.=
- 2. Click Add VPN Configuration and enter the following information:
- Select L2TP.
 - 2. Enter Servicenow VPN in the Description field.
 - 3. Enter vpn-nu.vpn.servicenow.edu in the Server field.
 - 4. Enter your NetID in the Account field.
 - 5. Enter your **NetID** password in the **Password** field.
 - 6. Enter servicenow (case sensitive) in the Secret field.



Introduction to Importing Data in ServiceNow:

Data Entities: There are 3 stages mainly

- 1) Source table
- 2) Staging/Import set table
- 3) Target table

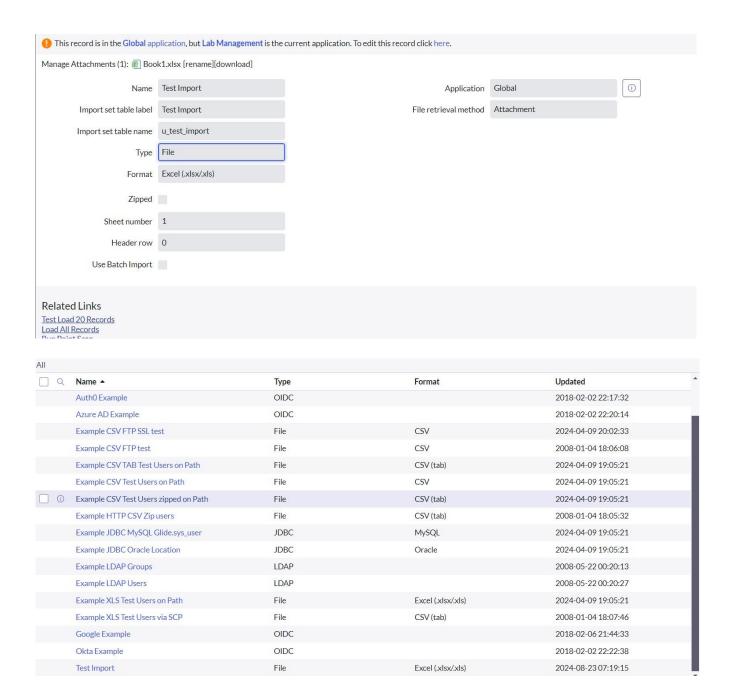
Source: The source refers to the entity containing data that is to be imported into ServiceNow.

Staging/Import Set: A staging or import set is a table automatically created by ServiceNow as part of the import process. It is used to temporarily store data before it is processed and imported into the target table. This staging table enhances performance by managing the data import efficiently.

Target: The target is the ServiceNow table to which the data will be imported after being processed from the staging table.

Creating a Data Source in ServiceNow:

The data source is a record in a table that stores the parameters the platform needs. We can access it by writing sys_data_source.list in application navigator or else type system import set. in the application navigator. when we run it ServiceNow will internally create a field for each attribute.



Understanding Import Sets in ServiceNow:

When we run import for the first time ServiceNow will check if a staging table is already created for that table if it's not created then the staging table will make a new one based on the parameters we have given in the data source then it will pull data from loaded data and prepares itself to get loaded into target data. ServiceNow provides an out of box table that allows us to manage the data that is being loaded in our staging table i.e. import sets.

Progress

Name ImportProcessor

State Complete

Completion code Success

Message Processed: 4, inserts 4, updates 0, errors 0, empty and ignored 0, ignored errors 0 (0:00:00.113)

Next steps...

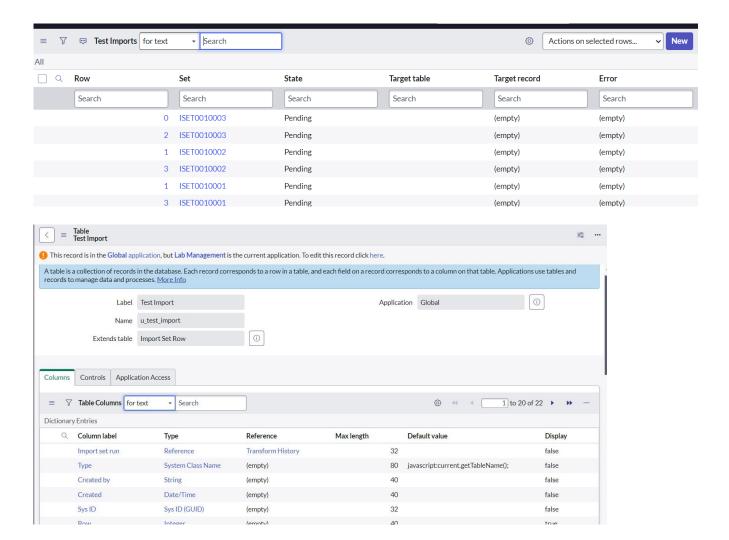
Import sets Go to the import sets for this data load

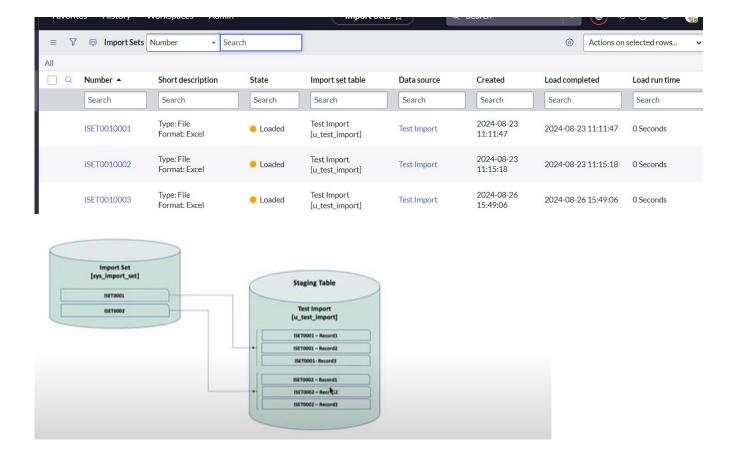
Loaded data Go to the newly imported data inside the staging table: u_test_import

Create transform map Create a transform map for the newly staged data

Run Transform Transform a loaded import set using an existing transform map

Import log View the import log





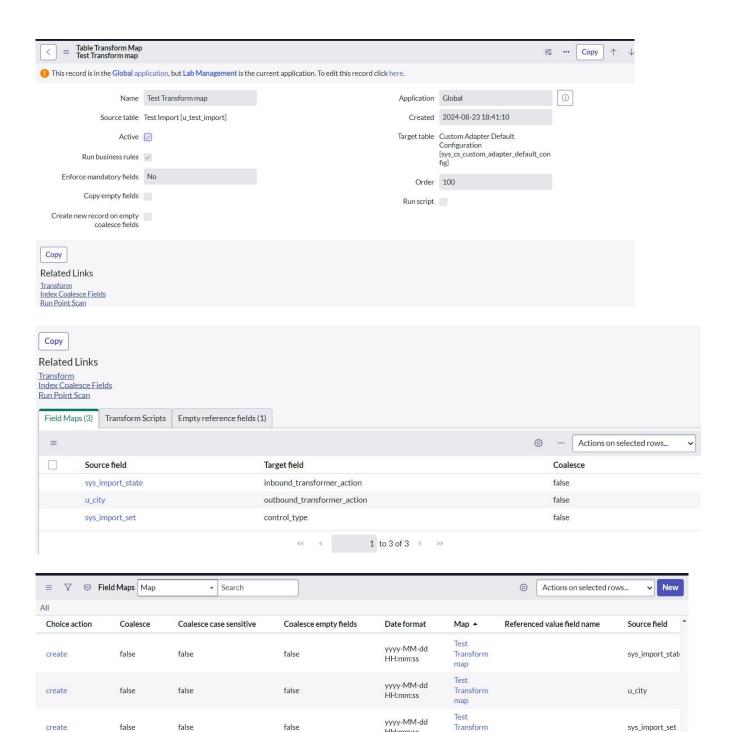
ServiceNow Transform Maps & Field Maps:

To convert data from staging table to target we need 2 additional fields.

- 1) Field map
- 2) Transform map

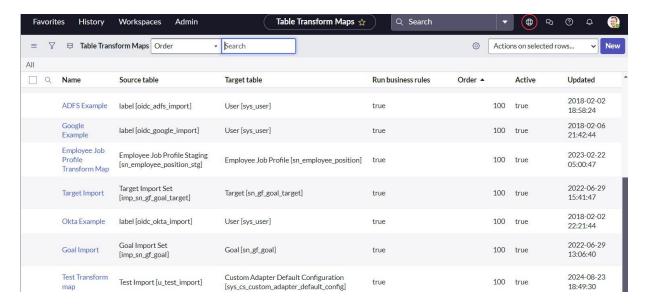
Field Map: A field map defines how data flows from the staging table to the target table. It specifies the mapping of fields between these tables. Field maps can be accessed by entering the sys_transform_entry.list in the Application Navigator.

Transform Map: A transform map acts as a grouping mechanism for field maps. It wraps the field-to-field mappings into a single unit, allowing for organized data transformation processes. Transform maps can be accessed by entering the sys_transform_map.list in the Application Navigator.



HH:mm:ss

map



ServiceNow Incident Management Tutorial and Task Administration:

A task is a piece of work that needs to be done. In ServiceNow each task I represented by a record in a database named task. The task has 3 main tables under it many of which are:

- 1) Change request
- 2) Incident
- 3) Problem

The main task table is created through these 3 First we created these which in turn creates the task table. The task table contains general attributes, and these 3 tables contain task-related specific attributes according to what task it is assigned to 1 out of 3. Task assignment can be done to an individual user or a group of users(or both). The task can also be done collaboratively with other users. User presence allows multiple users to view and update records simultaneously. Changes can be viewed in 2 ways one is the active viewer and another is real-time editing(pulse).

Task Management: Defining and managing tasks in ServiceNow allows one to take common work that needs to be done and build in a repeatable process to efficiently get it done. Service level agreements track the amount of time a task has been open to ensure they are completed within the allotted time. Assignment rules auto-assign tasks to users./groups.

Assignment Rules: An assignment rule is a record in the ServiceNow database that instructs the platform on how to automatically populate the "Assigned To" and "Assignment Group" fields when tasks are created. These rules allow tasks to be automatically assigned to a specific user or group based on predefined criteria. Assignment rules can be accessed by entering sys_rule_assignment.list in the Application Navigator.

Assignment Lookup Rules: Assignment lookup rules are specifically created for incident tasks and cannot be applied to other task tables. They are less powerful than general assignment rules, offering more limited functionality. Assignment lookup rules can be accessed by entering dl_u_assignment.list in the Application Navigator.

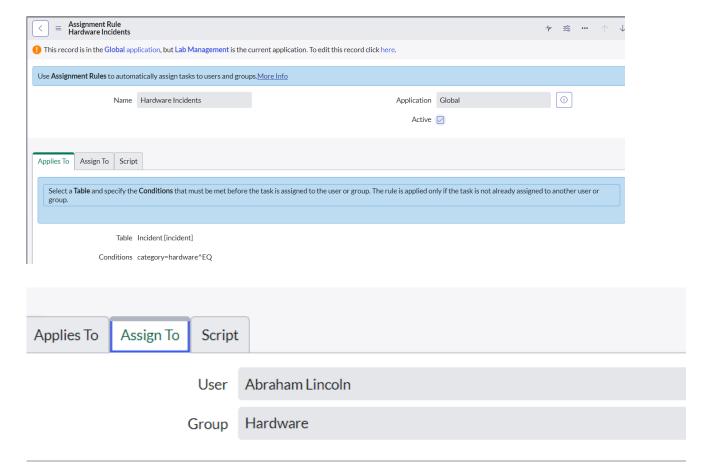
Visual Task Board: Visual Task Boards offer a graphical, drag-and-drop interface for viewing and managing tasks. They are particularly useful for identifying bottlenecks and visually organizing work. Tasks are represented by lanes and cards, where each lane categorizes tasks, and each card provides a brief description of a task. There are three main types of Visual Task Boards:

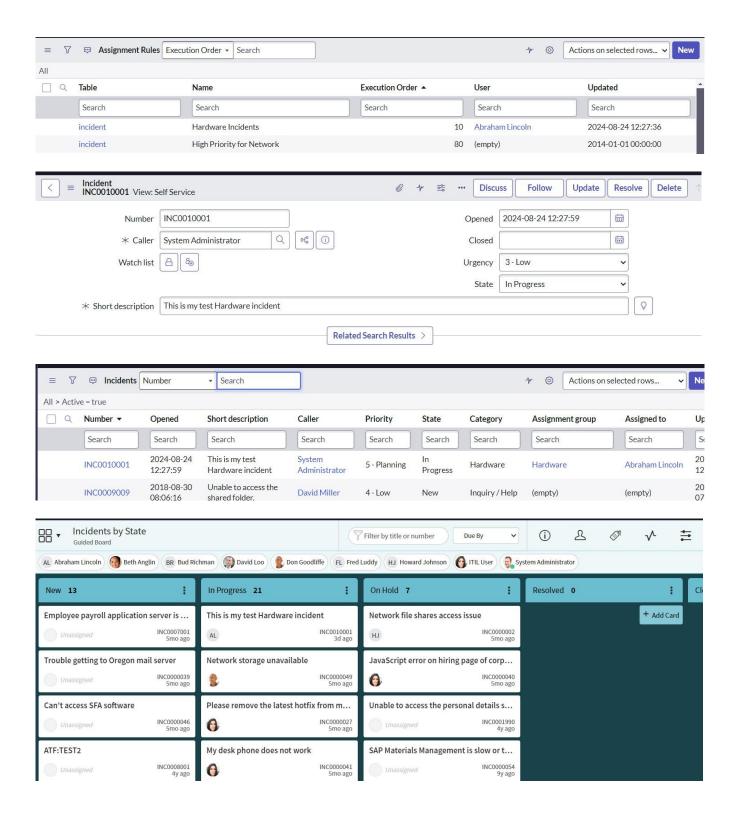
- 1) Guided
- 2) Flexible
- 3) Freedom

Guided: Guided boards come with a predefined set of values as lanes. When tasks (represented as cards) are moved between lanes, the task values automatically change according to the new lane.

Flexible: Flexible boards do not have a predefined set of lanes, allowing users to create and arrange lanes as needed. Task values do not change when cards are moved between lanes, offering greater flexibility in task management.

Freeform: Freeform boards are not created from a list and are mainly used for personalized work management. They are ideal for managing private tasks and organizing work according to the user's preferences without predefined constraints.





ServiceNow Reporting Tutorial:

ServiceNow reporting consists of 4 main parts for creating, scheduling, sharing, and displaying:

1) Report

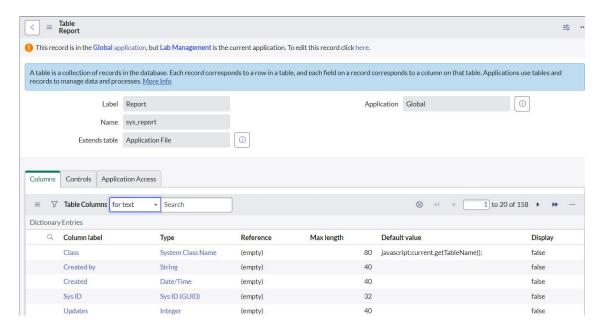
- 2) Report Source
- 3) Scheduled email of report
- 4) Report users and groups
- 5) Dashboard

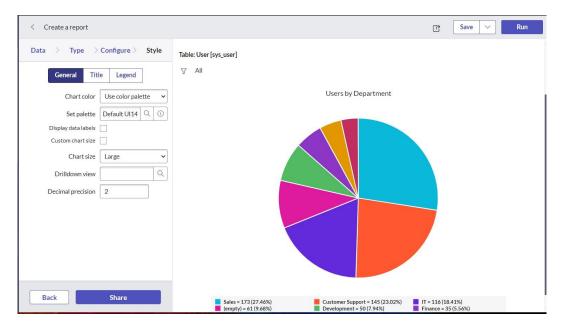
Report: The Report table in ServiceNow is a system table used to create and manage reports within the ServiceNow database. Reports can be accessed via the Application Navigator by entering sys_report.list, through ServiceNow Studio, or directly from an existing list view. Key fields in the Report table include System ID, Title, Source Type, Table, and Filter.

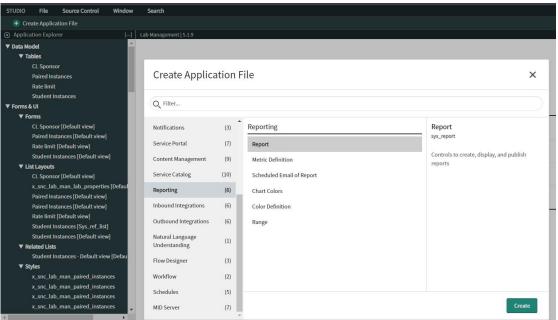
Report Source: The Report Source allows for storing and reusing saved queries to retrieve data from a source table and populate a report. When a report is scheduled, a record is inserted into the Scheduled Email of Report table. Report sources can be accessed by entering sysauto_report in the Application Navigator. Key fields in this table include Sys ID, Run Time, and others related to scheduling.

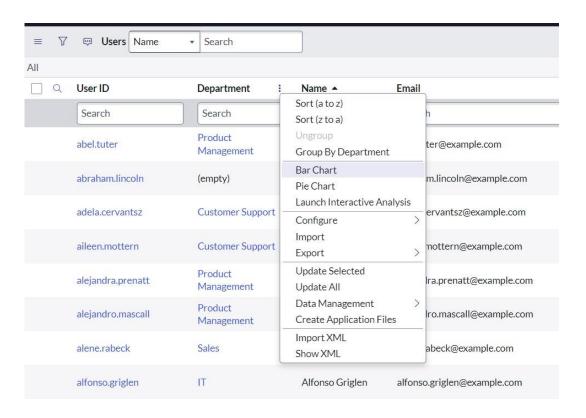
Report Users and Groups: Reports can be shared directly with users and groups through the Report Users & Groups table. This table can be accessed by entering the sys_report_users_groups.list in the Application Navigator. Important fields in this table include Sys ID, Report ID, Group ID, and User ID.

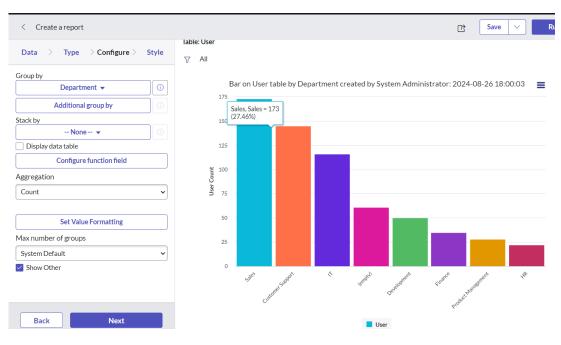
Dashboard: A dashboard is used to view a report along with other reports in a consolidated view. It can be accessed by entering ps dashboards in the Application Navigator. Users can start a new dashboard and add reports to it directly from there.

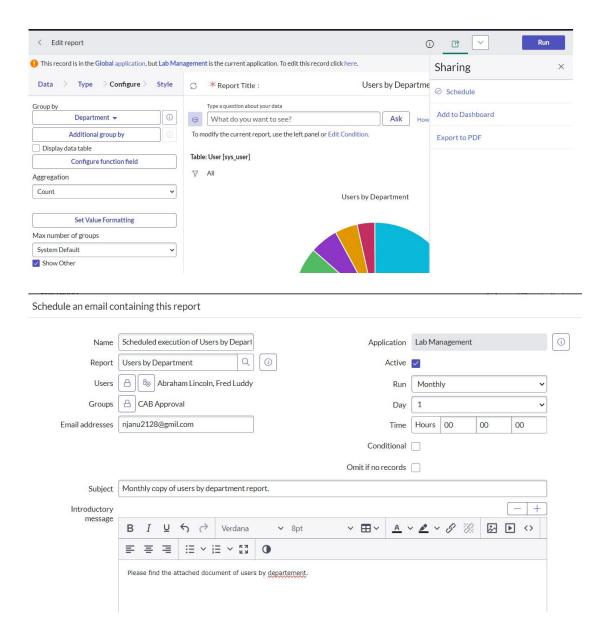












What is Low Code No Code Development?:

Tools which are used in this are App Engine Studio (build tables, import spreadsheets, UI), Studio(deep digger into IDE, components), Now UI builder(create workspace & portal via drag and drop), Flow Designer (use NLP), CMDB(understand the entity of IT infrastructure).

Low code no code has its pros like improving agility via tools for creating IT services quickly, increased automation apps, lower costs, etc., and similarly, the cons are that it limits technical improvement and requires generalization which limits flexibility.