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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

What are the likely impacts of unvalidated assumptions in the requirements-gathering process?

- A. Increased unplanned downstream impacts
- B. Higher sprint velocity
- C. Longer code reviews
- D. Increased developer unit test defects
- E. Requirements in conflict

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementations, validating assumptions during requirements gathering is essential to delivering predictable outcomes and business value. Unvalidated assumptions often occur when analysts or stakeholders presume system behavior, business rules, or data availability without confirmation through elaboration, demonstrations, or stakeholder review. Two of the most common impacts of unvalidated assumptions are requirements in conflict and increased unplanned downstream impacts, making Options B and D the correct answers.

When assumptions are not validated, different stakeholders may interpret requirements differently. This frequently leads to conflicting requirements, such as incompatible workflows, contradictory business rules, or mismatched expectations across teams. These conflicts often surface later during development or testing, when changes are more costly to resolve.

Unvalidated assumptions also lead to unplanned downstream impacts. For example, an assumption about product behavior may later require changes to integrations, data models, or reporting. In Guidewire projects, such late discoveries can impact multiple components—rules, PCF, product model, and integrations—causing schedule delays and rework.

The remaining options are less directly related. Longer code reviews (Option A) and increased unit test defects (Option C) may occur indirectly but are not the primary or most likely impacts. Higher sprint velocity (Option E) is the opposite of what typically

happens; velocity usually decreases due to rework and scope churn.

Validating assumptions early through elaboration, story huddles, and product demonstrations is a key Guidewire Analyst responsibility to minimize risk and protect delivery timelines.

NEW QUESTION # 52

At the completion of Inception: (Select 2)

- A. A confirmed scope and estimate is completed with associated user story cards
- B. Documented acceptance criteria is tested to ensure the who, how, and why of story cards is defined
- C. A conceptual sprint plan is established to guide when user story cards will be built
- D. Test cases are written to test end-to-end system functionality

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):

The Inception phase in Guidewire SurePath is focused on planning, alignment, and validation, not execution. At the completion of Inception, two key outcomes are achieved: a confirmed scope and estimate and a conceptual sprint plan, making Options B and C correct.

A confirmed scope and estimate (Option B) ensures that stakeholders have a shared understanding of what will be delivered, supported by high-level user story cards. This reduces risk and sets realistic expectations before development begins.

A conceptual sprint plan (Option C) provides a roadmap for when stories are expected to be built. It does not assign tasks or commit teams to detailed schedules but offers directional guidance for delivery sequencing.

The remaining options are associated with later phases. Writing test cases (Option A) and validating acceptance criteria through testing (Option D) occur during development and testing iterations, not during Inception.

NEW QUESTION # 53

A Guidewire Cloud project needs to implement functionality that tracks certification status held by contractors performing work on a claim. The status will be selected from a predefined list, and the user will also need to capture free-text notes about the certification. Applying your understanding of the Guidewire Data Model, which two changes to the base data model structure are MOST likely needed to support these requirements?

- A. Add two new labels (for example, text or typekey)
- B. Create a .TTX file for the specific certification types
- C. Add a new entity specifically for Contractor Certifications
- D. Create a Typelist to define the specific certification types
- E. Update the relevant PCF file for the screen
- F. Add new fields (for example, text or typekey)

Answer: D,F

Explanation:

When extending the Guidewire data model, analysts must distinguish between data structure changes and UI or presentation changes. In this scenario, the business requirement is to store a certification status selected from a predefined list and free-text notes related to that certification.

The correct data model changes are to create a Typelist and add new fields, making Options D and E correct.

A Typelist (Option D) is the standard Guidewire mechanism for representing a predefined set of selectable values, such as certification statuses (for example, Certified, Expired, Pending). Typelists ensure data consistency, support localization, and integrate cleanly with rules, validations, and UI components.

In addition, new fields must be added to the data model (Option E). One field would typically be a typekey referencing the typelist for certification status, and another would be a text field to store the free-text certification notes. These fields would be added to an appropriate existing entity (such as a contractor-related or claim-related entity), depending on the design.

The other options are not data model changes. Updating PCF files (Option A) affects the UI, not how data is stored. Creating a new entity (Option B) is unnecessary unless there is a complex, repeatable certification structure. A .txt file (Option C) is not used for typelist definition. Labels (Option F) control display text, not data storage.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Knowing application logic helps non-developers define and document the business logic requirements for: (Choose two)

- A. APIs
- B. Data dictionaries
- C. Rule conditions and actions
- D. Application processing flow

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A basic understanding of application logic enables non-developers-such as Business Analysts-to effectively define and document how the system should behave in response to business scenarios. The correct answers are Options B and D.

Understanding application logic helps analysts define the application processing flow (Option B). This includes how data moves through the system, when activities are created, how statuses change, and what actions are triggered at various points in a workflow. Analysts use this knowledge to document future-state processes and ensure Guidewire supports end-to-end business scenarios. It also helps analysts clearly define rule conditions and actions (Option D). Analysts frequently specify when a rule should apply and what outcome should occur, such as assigning work, displaying messages, or enforcing validations. While developers implement these rules in Gosu, analysts must document the business logic accurately.

The remaining options are less relevant. Data dictionaries (Option A) describe data structures rather than behavior. APIs (Option C) are technical integration constructs typically designed by developers and architects.

By understanding application logic concepts, analysts produce clearer, more actionable requirements that reduce ambiguity and improve implementation quality.

NEW QUESTION # 55

User story cards are filled out during elaboration and contain details about _____.

- A. Design elements including UI Mock up and Type-lists
- B. Product configuration steps
- C. Guiding Principles
- D. Validation and Business Rules

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

During Elaboration Workshops, the primary goal is to define the behavior of the system required to satisfy the business need. This is captured on the User Story Card primarily through Validation and Business Rules (Option C).

* Functional Logic: The core "detail" of a user story is the Acceptance Criteria. Acceptance Criteria are essentially a list of Business Rules (what the system must do) and Validations (what the system must check/prevent) to be considered "Done."

* Analyst Role: The Business Analyst's main responsibility is to document these rules to ensure the developer builds the correct logic.

Why other options are less correct:

* B. Design elements: While UI Mockups and Typelists are often attached or referenced, they represent the "Solution Design." The User Story Card itself focuses on the Requirement (The Rules). In Guidewire SurePath methodology, specific "Design" documents (like detailed UI specs) are often secondary to the functional Acceptance Criteria (Rules) defined in the story.

* A & D: Guiding Principles are high-level project values, and Configuration Steps are developer tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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