

# The Guidewire InsuranceSuite-Analyst Exam with Desktop Practice Exam Software

## Guidewire Insurance Suite Fundamentals 10.0 Exam 2023-2024

What are the three tiers in GW application architecture - ANSWER Data, application, presentation (or user interface/web clients)

In which tier are the following used? PCF Files, Gosu, and Data model entities? - ANSWER Presentation, application, and data respectively

For each of the following, identify if it is stored as a database table, as a table column, or not stored in the database at all:

- a) An entity (such as ABContact)
- b) A physical data field (such as ABContact.CreateTime)
- c) A virtual data field (such as ABContact.FullName)
- d) A foreign key field (such as ABContact.AssignedUser) - ANSWER a) table  
b) column  
c) not stored  
d) column (foreign key column)

For each of the following, identify if it is stored as a database table, as a table column, or not stored in the database at all:

- a) an array key field (such as ABContact.Contact Notes)
- b) a typelist (such as VendorType)
- c) a typekey Field (such as ABContact.VendorType) - ANSWER a) not stored in the database  
b) table  
c) column (foreign key column)

Name two circumstances in which you would execute the gwb genDataDictionary command. - ANSWER When you install app and when you extend Data Model (and are concerned with data model validation beyond schema validation in Entity Editor). If you modify system permissions or some other aspect of access and would need to regenerate the Security Dictionary.

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## Guidewire InsuranceSuite-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering value in the Requirements Process: This section focuses on evaluating and prioritizing requirements based on business value to ensure maximum impact and efficiency in solution delivery.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidewire approach to implementation: This topic explains Guidewire's standard methodology and best practices for implementing InsuranceSuite solutions effectively in insurance projects.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding the underlying technology crucial to an analyst: This topic highlights the importance of having a foundational understanding of Guidewire's technology stack to support better analysis and communication with technical teams.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidewire project phases: This domain outlines the different phases of a Guidewire project lifecycle, including planning, design, development, testing, and deployment.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documenting Requirements: This domain covers how analysts capture, structure, and clearly document business and functional requirements to ensure accurate implementation within InsuranceSuite.</li> </ul>

## Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

### NEW QUESTION # 91

A project team is elaborating requirements for a new policy administration process. During a requirements workshop, a senior stakeholder insists on replicating a complex data entry screen from their legacy system, which requires multiple redundant fields and deviates significantly from the standard Guidewire user interface flow. This approach is preferred by the stakeholder because it is familiar to existing agents.

Based on Guidewire principles and strategies for maximizing InsuranceSuite value, which two actions should the Business Analyst prioritize during requirements elaboration to address this request?

- A. Review the standard Guidewire process flows and user interface for the relevant business activity to understand the out-of-the-box capabilities.
- B. Focus on the underlying business need and challenge whether the legacy design is necessary, using Guidewire-standard approaches where possible.
- C. Engage a developer to build a prototype of the legacy screen layout for stakeholder review.
- D. Document the requested screen layout and workflow precisely as described to ensure stakeholder satisfaction.
- E. Create detailed screen mockups of the requested legacy design for documentation purposes, prior to completing any analysis.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The best answers are C and E because Guidewire implementations are intended to maximize business value by using standard product capabilities and standard user experience patterns wherever possible, rather than reproducing legacy-system behavior simply because it is familiar.

C is correct because the Business Analyst should first understand how the relevant process already works in standard Guidewire. Reviewing the out-of-the-box process flow and UI helps the analyst identify whether the requested legacy behavior is already supported, partially supported, or unnecessary. This supports informed discussion and prevents premature customization.

E is also correct because Guidewire analysis emphasizes understanding the true business need behind a request. In this case, the stakeholder is asking for a familiar screen, but familiarity is not the same as business value. The analyst should separate the actual need from the proposed solution, challenge redundant fields or nonstandard flow, and explore whether the same outcome can be achieved with a simpler, more maintainable, standard Guidewire approach.

The other options are not preferred. A and B accept the legacy design too early, before evaluating value and product fit. D pushes

the team toward unnecessary custom design and development before proper analysis is completed. So, during elaboration, the Business Analyst should review standard Guidewire capabilities and challenge the legacy-based request by focusing on the real business objective .

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

Which of the following describes what user story acceptance criteria are?

- A. They tell when a user story is "done"
- B. They are a checklist of key activities that must be completed to accept a story
- C. They describe the role, the expected action, and the reason why the action is needed
- D. They describe the value delivered to the end user

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):

User story acceptance criteria define the conditions that must be met for a story to be considered complete or "done." Therefore, Option B is correct.

Acceptance criteria provide clear, testable statements that confirm whether the implemented functionality satisfies the business requirements. They help align Business Analysts, Developers, and Quality Analysts on expected behavior and success conditions. Option A describes a user story format , not acceptance criteria. Option C refers to task checklists, which are implementation-focused rather than outcome-focused. Option D describes business value, which belongs in the story description, not acceptance criteria.

#### NEW QUESTION # 93

Which team members are part of the Three Amigos meeting? (Select two)

- A. Scrum Master
- B. Project Manager
- C. Business Analyst
- D. Quality Analyst
- E. Subject Matter Expert

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

The Three Amigos meeting is a key Agile practice used in Guidewire projects to clarify user stories before development begins. It ensures shared understanding across execution roles and reduces defects caused by misinterpretation.

Two of the required participants in a Three Amigos session are the Business Analyst and the Quality Analyst , making Options A and B correct.

The Business Analyst represents business intent and functional requirements. They explain the user story, business rules, validations, and expected behavior.

The Quality Analyst represents the testing perspective. They focus on acceptance criteria, edge cases, and how the story will be validated to determine when it is "done." While Developers are typically the third "Amigo" in practice, they are not listed as an option in this question.

The Project Manager and Scrum Master facilitate delivery but do not play the execution-focused role of an Amigo. Subject Matter Experts provide input during elaboration but are not core participants in Three Amigos sessions.

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

A \_\_\_\_\_ key field stores a reference to a related object in another entity. It defines a unidirectional relationship. For example, AssignedUser in Claim is the name of a field that points to a specific user in the User entity.

- A. foreign
- B. type
- C. field
- D. array

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. foreign because a foreign key is the data model concept used to store a reference from one entity to a related record in another entity. In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, understanding entity relationships is important for analysts because it helps explain how information is connected across the application and how screens, rules, and reports retrieve related data. A foreign key creates a unidirectional relationship from one entity to another. That means one entity contains a field that points to a record in a different entity, but the relationship is defined from the referencing side. In the example given, AssignedUser on the Claim entity points to a specific record in the User entity.

This is a classic foreign key relationship: the Claim stores a reference to the related User.

This concept is especially useful for Business Analysts when reviewing the data model, the Data Dictionary, or screen requirements. If an analyst needs to understand how a claim is related to a policy, user, incident, or exposure, foreign keys help identify where those links exist and how data can be accessed. This supports better requirement definition, reporting analysis, and collaboration with developers and testers.

The other options are not correct. Field is too generic and does not describe a relationship type. Array refers to a collection relationship, not a single key reference to another entity. Type refers to classification or data type, not relational linkage.

So, the missing word is foreign, because a foreign key stores a reference to a related object in another entity.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

An analyst is preparing for a requirements elaboration workshop where the business has historically expressed a strong desire to retain many legacy system functionalities.

Which strategies should the analyst employ to follow best practices? choose two

- A. Avoid consulting inception notes or previous workshop recordings, as they may contain outdated information.
- B. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions based solely on their familiarity with past systems.
- C. Prepare by thoroughly understanding the InsuranceSuite standard functionality and being ready to demonstrate it.
- D. Focus primarily on technical feasibility, leaving value alignment for later project phases.
- E. Review the project's strategic business objectives to align all proposed changes with value-driven goals.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In a Guidewire implementation, particularly when facing stakeholders attached to legacy processes, the Business Analyst must act as a "Consultant" rather than just an "Order Taker." The two most effective strategies to manage this dynamic are:

\* Understand and Demonstrate Standard Functionality (Option D):

The Guidewire SurePath methodology emphasizes a "Standard-First" (or "Adopt before Adapt") approach. To effectively challenge a request to recreate a legacy feature, the analyst must deeply understand the Out-of-the-Box (OOTB) InsuranceSuite capabilities. By demonstrating how the standard product handles the business scenario (even if the process is different from the legacy way), the analyst can often convince stakeholders to adopt the modern, standard workflow, thereby reducing customization costs and future maintenance.

\* Align with Strategic Business Objectives (Option A):

Legacy system functionality often includes "bloat"-features that were useful 10 years ago but no longer drive value. The analyst must use the project's Strategic Business Objectives (defined in Inception) as a filter.

When a stakeholder asks for a legacy feature, the analyst should ask, "How does this feature contribute to our goal of [e.g., Reducing Quote Time by 20%]?" If the request cannot be tied to a value-driven goal, it is easier to de-prioritize or reject it.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* E. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions: This leads to "paving the cow path"-rebuilding the old system on new technology, which destroys the ROI of the implementation.

\* B. Focus on technical feasibility: Value alignment must happen before technical feasibility analysis; building a feasible but useless feature is waste.

\* C. Avoid consulting inception notes: Inception notes contain the scope boundaries and agreed-upon MVP definitions, which are critical leverage when rejecting out-of-scope legacy requests.

### NEW QUESTION # 96

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