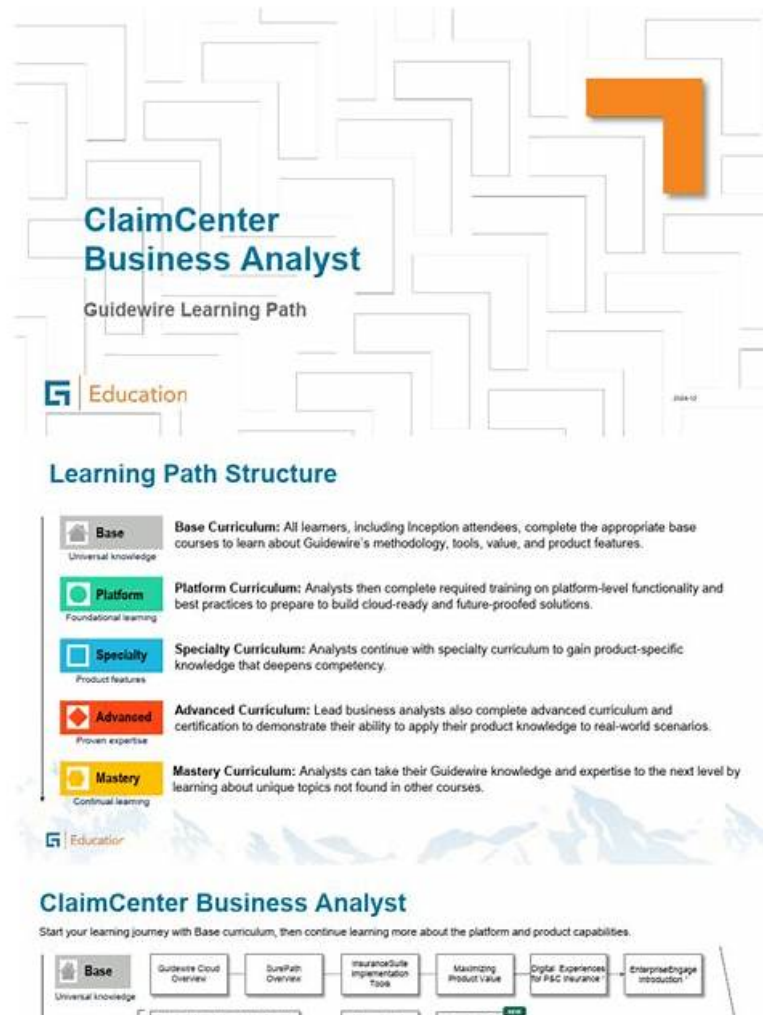


更新したClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験解説問題 &資格試験のリーダー &最新ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts: ClaimCenter Business Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam



P.S. JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいClaimCenter-Business-Analystsダンプ：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZdPNILrJvD3B0I8yuTHrUf5sj5uvOQS7>

Japancertは、このような効率的な学習計画を設計して、今後の開発のために効率の高い学習態度を構築できるようにすることを期待しています。私たちのClaimCenter-Business-Analysts研究急流は、あなたが学生や事務員、緑の手、または長年の経験のあるスタッフであっても、すべての候補者に対応します。したがって、ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験に合格できるかどうかを心配する必要はありません。当社の技術力で成功することが保証されているからです。ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験問題の言語はわかりやすく、ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts学習ガイドの合格率は99%~100%です。

Guidewire ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> クレームセンターの財務取引: このセクションでは、支払い承認と保留、連絡先とベンダーの管理、サービスリクエストの処理、権限とアクセス制御リストを含むセキュリティフレームワークなど、財務管理について説明します。

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> クレームセンターのデータモデルと裁定: この領域では、クレームセンターのデータモデルアーキテクチャ、クレーム設定、裁定プロセス、財務用語と概念、および支払い作成手順について検証します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 品質アナリストの基礎知識: この分野では、開発全体を通して品質を推進すること、開発の初期段階から品質を統合すること、リスク評価と軽減、テスト戦略の選択、欠陥管理プロセスなど、品質保証の基本事項を網羅しています。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> InsuranceSuiteアナリスト基礎: この分野では、ユーザーインターフェース、データモデル、アプリケーションロジック、統合メカニズム、実践的な応用を目的としたハンズオンワークショップ演習など、InsuranceSuiteプラットフォームの基礎を網羅しています。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidewireにおけるビヘイビア駆動開発: このセクションでは、BDD手法とそのGuidewire実装への適用について紹介し、協調的な開発アプローチと、BDD原則を用いた明確でテスト可能な要件の記述に焦点を当てます。

>> ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験解説問題 <<

有用的な ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験解説問題 | 素晴らしい合格率の ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts Exam | 100% パスレート ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts: ClaimCenter Business Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam

IT業界の発展するとともに、ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts認定試験に参加したい人が大きくなっています。でも、どのようにClaimCenter-Business-Analysts認定試験に合格しますか？もちろん、ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts問題集を選ぶべきです。選ぶ理由はなんですか？お客様にClaimCenter-Business-Analysts認定試験資料を提供してあげ、勉強時間は短くても、合格できることを保証いたします。不合格になる場合は、全額返金することを保証いたします。また、ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts認定試験内容が変えれば、早速お客様にお知らせします。そして、もしClaimCenter-Business-Analysts問題集の更新版があれば、お客様にお送りいたします。

Guidewire ClaimCenter Business Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam 認定 ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13

An Adjuster at Succeed Insurance increases the reserve on a claim's exposure from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to account for inflation in repair costs. A week later, a Supervisor reviews the claim and wants to know specifically who made this change, the exact date and time it was made, and what the previous value was.

The Supervisor needs a chronological audit trail of changes to the claim file without navigating through complex financial ledgers. Which screen in the ClaimCenter user interface should the Supervisor access to find this information?

- A. Loss Details > Status
- B. Financials > Transactions
- **C. History**
- D. Notes

正解: C

解説:

In Guidewire ClaimCenter, the History screen serves as the automated audit trail for the claim file. It is designed to capture and display a chronological list of significant events and user actions that have occurred throughout the claim's lifecycle.

* Audit Trail Functionality: The History screen automatically records specific types of events, including:

* Field Changes: When critical fields (like Reserve Amounts) are modified, the system logs the "Old Value" and the "New Value."

* Assignment Changes: Tracks when the claim was transferred from one user to another.

* Rule Execution: Logs when specific business rules (like "Exception Flagged") are triggered.

* Data Points: For each entry, the History screen displays the User who performed the action, the Timestamp of the event, and

aDescription of the change.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Financials > Transactions (A): While this screen shows the financial T-account entries (debits/credits) for the reserve increase, its primary purpose is accounting analysis. It is less efficient for a supervisor looking for a simple "Who/When/What" audit trail compared to the History screen.

* Notes (C): Notes are typically used for qualitative narratives and manual entry. While a system note can be generated for a reserve change, the History screen is the dedicated, non-editable system of record for tracking field changes.

* Loss Details > Status (D): This screen shows the current state of the claim (e.g., Open, Closed, Litigation Status) but does not provide a historical log of previous values or the specific user actions that led to the current state.

質問 # 14

Which scenario shows a Business Analyst (BA) demonstrating an important way to use Guidewire's Business Process Flows during a product implementation?

- A. We will not reference Guidewire Business Process Flows because we do not have the process flows for our current process documented to compare it.
- B. We will compare our Business Process Flow for First Notice of Loss (FNOL) to Guidewire's Business Process Flow for Reserve entry to identify whether process gaps exist.
- C. We will use our Business Process Flow for First Notice of Loss (FNOL) to guide the development of custom configuration instead of Guidewire's Process for Flow FNOL because we would like to continue using our current process.
- **D. We will be leveraging base configuration, so we will reference Guidewire's Business Process Flow for assignments to make changes to our business process for claim assignment.**

正解: D

解説:

One of the primary value drivers of a Guidewire implementation is the "Adopt" or "Fit-to-Standard" approach, which encourages insurers to align their operations with industry best practices embedded in the software.

* Best Practice (Option B): The most effective use of Guidewire's standard Business Process Flows is to use them as a reference to change the customer's internal processes. Instead of customizing the software to match a legacy (and potentially inefficient) way of doing things, the BA uses the base product flow to demonstrate how the system works out-of-the-box and guides the business to adapt their assignment logic to match this standard. This reduces customization costs and simplifies future upgrades.

* Why Option A is incorrect: This describes the "Gap" approach where the software is heavily customized to fit the old process ("continue using our current process"). This is considered an anti-pattern in modern implementations as it increases technical debt.

* Why Option C is incorrect: Comparing FNOL (intake) to Reserves (financials) is comparing two completely different lifecycle stages, making the gap analysis invalid.

* Why Option D is incorrect: Lack of documentation is not a valid reason to ignore the standard flows; in fact, the standard flows can serve as the new documentation for the undocumented process.

Based on the Guidewire ClaimCenter Business Analyst documentation and the provided exhibits, here is the verified answer for Question 42.

質問 # 15

An Adjuster at Succeed Insurance increases the reserve on a claim's exposure from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to account for inflation in repair costs. A week later, a Supervisor reviews the claim and wants to know specifically who made this change, the exact date and time it was made, and what the previous value was.

The Supervisor needs a chronological audit trail of changes to the claim file without navigating through complex financial ledgers.

Which screen in the ClaimCenter user interface should the Supervisor access to find this information?

- A. Loss Details > Status
- B. Financials > Transactions
- **C. History**
- D. Notes

正解: C

質問 # 16

What is a reason to assign a unique identification number to each User Story Card in ClaimCenter implementation projects?

- A. The number provides the primary means for organizing tasks in backlog.
- B. The number helps to identify accepted and rejected Acceptance Criteria on Burndown Charts.
- C. The number identifies total time estimated for building out the related User Story.
- D. The number is used in the naming convention of: Product - Theme - Subtheme - ID number.

正解: D

解説:

In Guidewire implementation methodology (such as SurePath), traceability and organization are maintained through strict naming conventions.

* Naming Convention (Option C): A unique identification number is assigned to every User Story Card to create a consistent naming structure: Product - Theme - Subtheme - ID. (For example: CC - FNOL - Vehicle - 001).

* Purpose: This convention allows Business Analysts, Developers, and QA testers to easily reference, search, and trace requirements across different tools (e.g., from the Story Card in Excel/Jira to the code in Studio and the test cases in the testing suite).

* Why not A, B, or D? Time estimation (A) uses "Story Points," not the ID. Burndown charts (B) track velocity/points, not criteria IDs. Backlogs (D) are organized by Business Value/Priority, not just numerically by ID.

質問 # 17

Satisfied with the outcome of a Requirements Workshop, a Business Analyst (BA) attributed the success to preparation. The assigned task had been to document the requirements for capturing details on vehicle incidents for Personal Auto.

* Before the session, the BA reviewed ClaimCenter functionality by creating a new Personal Auto Claim involving physical damage to a vehicle.

* During review, the BA saw that ClaimCenter did not have a graphical representation of a vehicle with clickable hot spots to identify the damage areas like they have in their current application.

* Upon further research, the BA found that Guidewire does offer this functionality and even provides a Graphical Incident Capture Accelerator to ease implementation.

* During the workshop, the BA was able to clearly present all options for capturing vehicle incident details. Instead of having to develop the Vehicle Incident Capture functionality from scratch, the team was able to make a quick decision to add this functionality and end the meeting 30 minutes early.

Which two outcomes demonstrate the importance of preparing for a Requirements Workshop by becoming familiar with the features and functionality of ClaimCenter? (Choose two.)

- A. The BA prevented the team from rebuilding something in a less effective way.
- B. The BA was able to gain team acceptance of the base product process instead of the legacy system process.
- C. The BA was able to make decisions in advance about where gaps existed and where changes were needed.
- D. The BA was able to compare their legacy process to how ClaimCenter handles the same business process.

正解: A、D

解説:

This scenario highlights the value of Feature Knowledge and Gap Analysis during preparation.

* Prevention of unnecessary work (Option A): Because the BA researched and found the "Graphical Incident Capture Accelerator," the team avoided the costly mistake of deciding to "develop the...

functionality from scratch." This is a direct outcome of the BA's preparation preventing an inefficient custom build.

* Comparison of Legacy vs. New (Option B): The text details that the BA "reviewed ClaimCenter functionality" and explicitly noted the difference ("saw that ClaimCenter did not have... like they have in their current application"). This ability to articulate the gap between the As-Is (Legacy) and the To-Be (Base ClaimCenter) allowed the BA to present the Accelerator as the perfect bridge solution.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Option C: The team did not accept the "base product process" (which lacked the graphics); they accepted the Accelerator (an add-on) to match the legacy expectation of clickable hot spots.

* Option D: The decision was not made "in advance." The text states the team made the "quick decision" during the workshop. The preparation enabled the team's decision, but the BA did not make it unilaterally beforehand.

質問 # 18

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Japancertは、説明責任を持ってこれらの試験問題を作成したことで有名です。ClaimCenter-Business-Analysts試験の準備をする代わりに、より高い給料または受給資格を取得できる可能性が高くなることを理解しています。

