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GUIDEWIRE ASSOCIATE EXAM 2024 (QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS) GUARANTEED PASS

What are some reasons for a non-developer to understand the technology stack?

- To determine what data is stored and if new requirements need additional data elements.
- To know how and where data is used.
- To communicate what data may be needed beyond what is in the base configuration.
- To determine valid values or circumstances for the new data.

What are some examples of what can be configured in the User Interface?

- The order of fields, change labels, regroup fields (simple change).
- Fields on a screen (moderate change).
- Screens (complex change).
- Screen-based logic (complex change).

What are the four main areas of configuration in a Guidewire application?

1. User Interface
2. Data Model
3. Application Logic
4. Integration

What are some of the technologies used in InsuranceSuite applications?

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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Developer - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

What is a commit in Git?

- A. A list of files with the changes made to each file over time
- **B. A snapshot of all of the files in a project**
- C. A floating pointer to a stream of file changes
- D. A fixed pointer that identifies the changes to a file

Answer: B

Explanation:

When working with Guidewire Cloud Platform (GWCP), developers use Git for version control.

Understanding the internal mechanics of Git is essential for managing InsuranceSuite configuration changes.

A common misconception is that Git stores "diffs" or just the changes made to files. However, according to the Developing with Guidewire Cloudtraining, a commit is fundamentally a snapshot of the entire project at a specific point in time.

When you perform a commit, Git takes a "picture" of what all your files look like at that moment. To stay efficient, if a file has not changed, Git doesn't store the file again; instead, it stores a link to the previous identical version it has already stored. This snapshot includes metadata such as the author, the timestamp, and a reference to the "parent" commit that came before it. This allows Git to reconstruct the entire state of the configuration at any point in history.

Option C is incorrect because it describes a pointer to changes (a delta), which is how older version control systems like SVN worked. Option B is more descriptive of a "Branch," which is a moving pointer to a commit. Option D describes the "History" or "Log" view. By treating every commit as a complete snapshot, Git ensures that the integrity of the Guidewire metadata is maintained, even when merging complex changes across different developer streams.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A developer is creating an enhancement class for the entity `AuditMethod_Ext` in `PolicyCenter` for an insurer, Succeed Insurance. Which package structure of the `gosu` class and function name follows best practice?

- **A. `si.pc.enhancements.entity, determineAuditType_Ext()`**
- B. `gw.entity.enhancement, determineAuditType_Ext()`
- C. `si.pc.enhancements.entity, determineAuditType()`
- D. `gw.job.audit, determineAuditType()`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Guidewire emphasizes a strict naming and packaging convention for custom Gosu classes and enhancements to ensure code clarity and to prevent "namespace collisions" during platform upgrades. For a customer like "Succeed Insurance," the best practice is to use a unique prefix for the package structure, typically derived from the company's initials and the specific application.

In this case, "si.pc" (Succeed Insurance PolicyCenter) is the appropriate starting point for the package.

Placing enhancements in a sub-package like "enhancements.entity" (Option B) logically organizes the code by its function, separating entity logic from other business rules or integration classes. This structure ensures that developers can easily locate custom logic added to both base entities and custom entities like `AuditMethod_Ext`.

Regarding the function name, Guidewire best practices for enhancements dictate that custom methods added to an entity should include the `_Ext` suffix (e.g., `determineAuditType_Ext()`). This is crucial because if Guidewire later releases a product update that adds a method with the same name (`determineAuditType`) to the base entity, the customer's version will not conflict with the base version.

Options C and D use the `gw` namespace, which is strictly reserved for Guidewire's internal "Out of the Box

"code. Using the `gw` package for custom code can lead to severe compilation errors or unexpected behavior during upgrades, as the Guidewire platform assumes total ownership of that namespace. Therefore, utilizing the insurer's unique package prefix combined with the `_Ext` suffix on the method is the only approach that aligns with Guidewire's certification standards and long-term maintenance requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Succeed Insurance needs to modify an existing PolicyCenter typelist called PreferredContactMethod with new options. Following best practices, which of the following options would a developer use?

- A. Create a typelist extension called PreferredContactMethod.Ext.tti and add the options there.
- **B. Create a typelist extension called PreferredContactMethod.ttx and add the options there.**
- C. Modify the existing PreferredContactMethod.tti file and add the options there.
- D. Create a typelist extension called PreferredContactMethod.Ext.ttx and add the options there.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Guidewire uses a specific file naming convention to separate base product definitions from customer extensions. For Typelists (which are essentially enums stored in the database), the base definition is stored in a .tti (Typelist Interface) file.

According to Cloud Delivery Standards, you never modify the base .tti file (Option D). Instead, to add new codes to an existing typelist, you create a Typelist Extension file with the .ttx suffix (Option A). The file name must exactly match the base typelist name. Options B and C are incorrect because the _Ext suffix is required for new entities or typelists, but for extending an existing Guidewire typelist, the .ttx suffix is the standard mechanism that ensures the new codes are merged correctly with the original ones during a platform upgrade.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An insurer plans to offer coverage for pets on homeowners policies. Whenever the covered pet is displayed in the user interface, it should consist of the pet's name and breed. For example:

How can a developer satisfy this requirement following best practices?

- A. Create a setter property in a Pet enhancement class
- **B. Define an entity name that concatenates the pet's name and breed fields**
- C. Create a display key that concatenates the pet's name and breed
- D. Enable Post On Change for the pet name field to modify how it displays when referenced

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, the global representation of a data object in the user interface is controlled by itsEntity Nameconfiguration. This configuration, stored in .en files within the metadata, defines how an instance of an entity is converted into a string whenever it is referenced in a widget like a RangeInput (dropdown), a TextCell in a list, or a read-only view.

According to the InsuranceSuite Developer Fundamentals course, the best practice for a requirement that applies "whenever the entity is displayed" is to define an Entity Name (Option B). This approach allows the developer to specify a template—often involving multiple fields—that the application server uses automatically. In this scenario, the developer would configure the Pet_Ext entity name to return a string like this.Name + " - " + this.Breed.

This method is superior to other options for several reasons:

* Centralization: You define the display logic once. If the business later decides to include the pet's age or color, you only update the .en file, and the change propagates across the entire application instantly.

* Performance: The Guidewire platform caches these display names efficiently. Using logic in every PCF (Option A) or creating manual display keys (Option D) increases the maintenance burden and can lead to inconsistent UI if a developer misses a specific screen.

* Declarative Nature: It follows the Guidewire philosophy of using metadata for structural and identity-related logic, keeping Gosu code reserved for complex business processes.

Options like Post On Change (Option A) are designed for UI refreshes and cannot change the underlying string representation of an object. A Setter (Option C) is used for writing data to the database and is irrelevant to how data is formatted for viewing.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Succeed Insurance would like a list of all Notes related to all Policies for an Account. Which approach follows best practices for retrieving this data more efficiently?

- A. Code snippet `var policyNotes : ArrayList < Note > for(policy in account.Policies) {for (note in policy.Notes) {policyNotes.add(note)}}`
- B. Code snippet `var policyNotes = Query.make(Note).compare(Note#Policy, Relop.Equals, policy).compare(Note#Account, Relop.Equals, account).select()`

- C. Code snippet `policyNotes = account.Policies*.Notes*.DisplayName`
- D. Code snippet `policyNotes = account.Policies*.Notes.toList()`

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, developers frequently need to "reach across" one-to-many relationships to collect data from nested arrays. In this scenario, the goal is to retrieve a flattened list of all Note entities associated with all Policy objects linked to a specific Account.

According to Advanced Gosu best practices, the most efficient and idiomatic way to handle this is by using the Expansion Operator (*). As shown in Option B, the syntax `account.Policies*.Notes` performs what is known as "collection flattening." When the expansion operator is applied to the Policies array, Gosu understands that it should look at every policy in that collection and access the Notes array for each. It then automatically flattens these multiple sub-collections into a single, comprehensive list of Note objects. Calling

`toList()` at the end ensures the result is captured in a standard, manipulatable collection format.

This approach is vastly superior to nested for loops (Option C). Manual iteration through nested arrays is a primary cause of the "N+1" query problem and "Bundle Bloat." In nested loops, the system may perform a separate database fetch for every policy and then another for every note, loading every single entity into the current transaction bundle, which consumes excessive memory and CPU time. The expansion operator, however, is highly optimized within the Gosu Runtime to handle these traversals more gracefully. Option D is incorrect because it uses a second expansion operator to retrieve the `DisplayName` property, resulting in a list of Strings rather than a list of Note entities. Option A, while using the Query API, is logically disconnected from the root account object already in memory and represents a more complex search-based approach rather than a relationship-based retrieval. Therefore, the expansion operator is the verified standard for efficient, readable data collection in Gosu.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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