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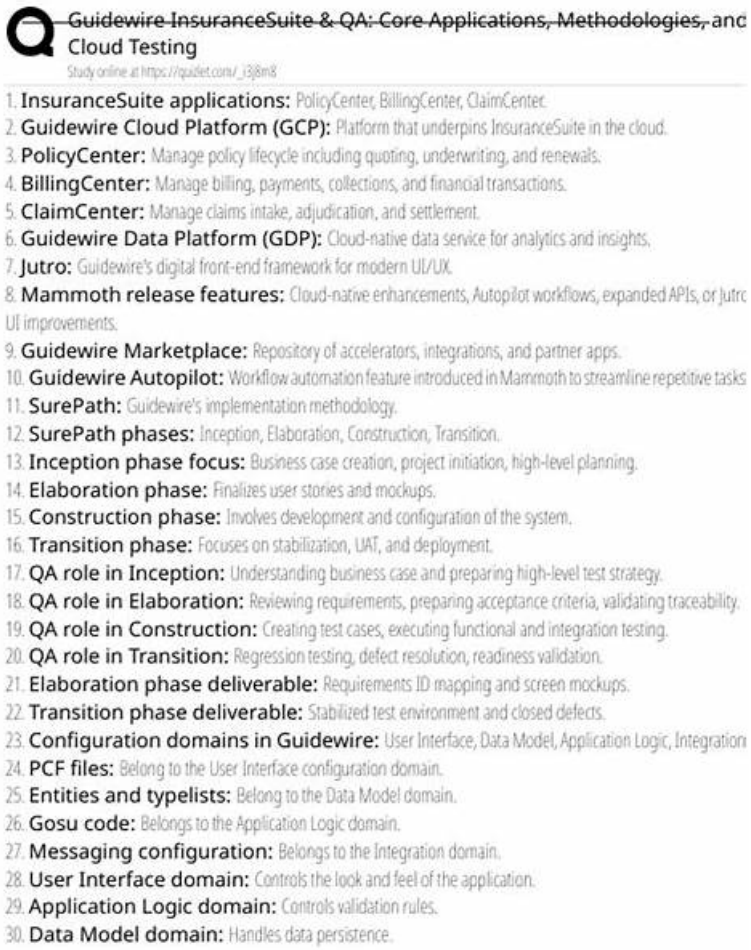
Guidewire InsuranceSuite & QA: Core Applications, Methodologies, and Cloud Testing

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1. **InsuranceSuite applications:** PolicyCenter, BillingCenter, ClaimCenter.
2. **Guidewire Cloud Platform (GCP):** Platform that underpins InsuranceSuite in the cloud.
3. **PolicyCenter:** Manage policy lifecycle including quoting, underwriting, and renewals.
4. **BillingCenter:** Manage billing, payments, collections, and financial transactions.
5. **ClaimCenter:** Manage claims intake, adjudication, and settlement.
6. **Guidewire Data Platform (GDP):** Cloud-native data service for analytics and insights.
7. **Jutro:** Guidewire's digital front-end framework for modern UI/UX.
8. **Mammoth release features:** Cloud-native enhancements, Autopilot workflows, expanded APIs, or Jutro UI improvements.
9. **Guidewire Marketplace:** Repository of accelerators, integrations, and partner apps.
10. **Guidewire Autopilot:** Workflow automation feature introduced in Mammoth to streamline repetitive tasks
11. **SurePath:** Guidewire's implementation methodology.
12. **SurePath phases:** Inception, Elaboration, Construction, Transition.
13. **Inception phase focus:** Business case creation, project initiation, high-level planning.
14. **Elaboration phase:** Finalizes user stories and mockups.
15. **Construction phase:** Involves development and configuration of the system.
16. **Transition phase:** Focuses on stabilization, UAT, and deployment.
17. **QA role in Inception:** Understanding business case and preparing high-level test strategy.
18. **QA role in Elaboration:** Reviewing requirements, preparing acceptance criteria, validating traceability.
19. **QA role in Construction:** Creating test cases, executing functional and integration testing.
20. **QA role in Transition:** Regression testing, defect resolution, readiness validation.
21. **Elaboration phase deliverable:** Requirements ID mapping and screen mockups.
22. **Transition phase deliverable:** Stabilized test environment and closed defects.
23. **Configuration domains in Guidewire:** User Interface, Data Model, Application Logic, Integration
24. **PCF files:** Belong to the User Interface configuration domain.
25. **Entities and typelists:** Belong to the Data Model domain.
26. **Gosu code:** Belongs to the Application Logic domain.
27. **Messaging configuration:** Belongs to the Integration domain.
28. **User Interface domain:** Controls the look and feel of the application.
29. **Application Logic domain:** Controls validation rules.
30. **Data Model domain:** Handles data persistence.

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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Developer - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
An insurer wants to add a new typecode for an alternate address to a base typelist EmployeeAddress that has not been extended. Following best practices, which step must a developer take to perform this task?

- A. Open the EmployeeAddress.tti and add a new typecode alternate.
- B. Create an EmployeeAddress_Ext.tti file and add a new typecode alternate.
- C. Create an EmployeeAddress.ttx file and add a new typecode alternate_Ext.
- D. Create an EmployeeAddress.tlx file and add a new typecode alternate_Ext.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Adding custom codes to an out-of-the-box typelist is a fundamental task in Data Model Configuration. To ensure that the configuration is upgrade-safe and follows Guidewire ' s architectural standards, developers must use the Typelist Extension mechanism.
The first rule is that base .tti (Typelist Internal) files must never be edited (ruling out Option D).
Modifications to these files will be lost during a platform upgrade. Instead, developers must use a .ttx (Typelist Extension) file. The filename must match the base typelist exactly (e.g., EmployeeAddress.ttx).
Adding _Ext to the filename itself (Option A) is incorrect and will prevent the application from merging the metadata correctly.
The second rule concerns the naming of the new typecode. According to the InsuranceSuite Developer standards, any code added by a customer to a Guidewire-owned typelist should include the _Ext suffix (e.g., alternate_Ext). This " namespacing " protects the customer from future collisions. If a future release of PolicyCenter or ClaimCenter includes a base alternate code in the EmployeeAddress typelist, the customer ' s version will remain distinct, preventing database errors or logic failures during the upgrade process.
By creating the .ttx file and using the _Ext suffix on the typecode (Option C), the developer adheres to the Open Type System principles. This ensures the custom data is properly recognized by the UI and Gosu rules while remaining perfectly aligned with the Guidewire Cloud Delivery Standards.

NEW QUESTION # 76
An insurer requires a single column of information to be displayed in several places in the application. The insurer anticipates that fields may be added to or removed from this column in the future and wants to do this without making changes in multiple places. Which container meets this requirement?

- A. InputSet
- B. Wizard
- C. Input column
- D. ListView Panel

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, the InputSet is the definitive container for achieving modularity and reusability for groups of input fields. When a requirement specifies that a " single column of information " (such as an address block, a set of policy characteristics, or a group of contact details) needs to appear on multiple screens, an InputSet is the correct architectural choice.
An InputSet is defined as a standalone PCF file. Inside this file, the developer adds the required input widgets (e.g., TextInput, RangeInput). Other PCFs, such as DetailViews (DV), can then reference this InputSet using an InputSetRef. Because the parent PCF points to the InputSet file rather than defining the fields locally, any changes made to the InputSet (adding or removing a field) are automatically reflected on every page where it is referenced. This directly satisfies the business requirement of maintaining the configuration in a single place.
In contrast, an Input Column is a structural part of a DetailView and cannot be independently reused across different PCFs. A

ListView Panel is intended for tabular/grid data, not for a vertical column of input fields. A Wizard is a high-level location type used for step-by-step processes (like a New Claim Wizard) and does not function as a reusable widget container. Therefore, the InputSet is the standard tool for managing " field groups " within the PCF Architecture curriculum.

NEW QUESTION # 77
A developer is creating an entity for home inspections that contains a field for the inspection date. Which configuration of the file name and the field name fulfills the requirement and follows best practices?

- A. HomeInspection.etx, InspectionDate.Ext
- B. HomeInspection_Ext.etx, InspectionDate
- C. HomeInspection.eti, InspectionDate.Ext
- D. HomeInspection_Ext.eti, InspectionDate.Ext
- E. HomeInspection.Ext.eti, InspectionDate

Answer: D

Explanation:
Guidewire ' s Metadata Naming Conventions are strictly enforced to ensure that customer code remains distinct from Guidewire ' s base product code, which is essential for seamless platform upgrades.
When creating a brand-new entity, the developer must use the .eti (Entity Interface) extension. Following Cloud Delivery Standards, the entity name itself must include the _Ext suffix. Therefore, HomeInspection_Ext.eti is the correct file structure. Regarding the fields within that custom entity, Guidewire best practices recommend applying the _Ext suffix to custom columns as well (Option B), even if the entity itself is custom. This provides a consistent visual indicator in Gosu code that the developer is interacting with an extension rather than a base product element.
Option A and C use the .etx extension, which is reserved for extending existing base entities (e.g., adding a field to Claim). Option D is incorrect because it lacks the mandatory suffix on the entity name. Option E uses an invalid file naming format. Following the convention in Option B ensures the data model is compliant with Guidewire ' s automated quality gates.

NEW QUESTION # 78
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 snippetvar policyNotes : ArrayList < Note > for(policy in account.Policies) {for (note in policy. Notes) {policyNotes.add(note)}}
- B. Code snippetvar policyNotes = account.Policies*.Notes.toList()
- C. Code snippetvar policyNotes = Query.make(Note).compare(Note#Policy, Relop.Equals, policy). compare(Note#Account, Relop.Equals, account).select()
- D. Code snippetvar policyNotes = account.Policies*.Notes*.DisplayName

Answer: B

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 # 79
Given the following query:
uses gw.api.database.Query
var query = Query.make(Claim)
query.compare(Claim#ClaimNumber, Equals, " 123-45-6789 ")
var claim = query.select().AtMostOneRow
Which follows the best practice to find the urgent open activities of the claim, considering the memory usage and bundle size?

- A. var urgentActivities = claim.Activities.where(\ activity - > activity.Status == TC_OPEN).where(\ activity - > activity.Priority == TC_URGENT)
- B. var urgentActivities = claim.Activities.where(\ activity - > activity.Priority == Priority.TC_URGENT and activity.Status == TC_OPEN)
- C. var activityQuery = gw.api.database.Query.make(Activity)activityQuery.compare(Activity#Status, Equals, TC_OPEN)activityQuery.compare(Activity#Claim, Equals, claim)var urgentActivities = activityQuery.select().where(\ activity - > activity.Priority == TC_URGENT)
- D. var activityQuery = gw.api.database.Query.make(Activity)activityQuery.compare(Activity#Priority, Equals, Priority.TC_URGENT)activityQuery.compare(Activity#Status, Equals, TC_OPEN) activityQuery.compare(Activity#Claim, Equals, claim)var urgentActivities = activityQuery.select()

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, managing how data is retrieved from the database is critical for system performance, specifically regarding memory usage and the bundle size. A primary goal for any developer is to ensure that filtering happens at the database level rather than within the application server ' s memory.
Options B and C demonstrate a common but inefficient pattern: accessing an array directly (e.g., claim.
Activities). When you access an array on an entity, the Guidewire platform automatically loads every related record in that array into the application server ' s memory and adds them to the current Bundle. If a claim has hundreds of activities, but you only need the three that are " Urgent " and " Open, " Options B and C still force the system to load all of them. This consumes significant memory and increases the overhead of the bundle, which can lead to performance degradation or " Out of Memory " errors in high-volume environments.
Option D is the verified best practice. By using the Gosu Query API (Query.make(Activity)), the developer can build a specific SQL statement. Using the .compare() method for the Priority, Status, and the link to the Claim ensures that all three criteria are passed to the database as part of the WHERE clause. When .select() is called, the database engine filters the records and returns only the specific rows that meet all requirements.
Consequently, only the necessary objects are loaded into the application server ' s memory and added to the bundle. Option A is less efficient because it uses a Gosu lambda (.where) after the select, which performs the final filtering in memory rather than at the database tier. Following the pattern in Option D minimizes the data
" payload " and ensures the application remains scalable and responsive.

NEW QUESTION # 80
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