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Guidewire InsuranceSuite Analyst Fundamentals

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- 1. What are the four main areas of configuration in a Guidewire application?:** -
User Interface
- Data Model
- Application Logic
- Integration
- 2. What are some of the technologies used in InsuranceSuite applications?:** - Page
Configuration Format (PCF) files
- Gosu (programming language)
- 3. What are some of the 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
- 4. 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)
- 5. What are some examples of what can be configured in the Data Model?:** -
Information that the base application does not store (add passport number)
- Values for a Typelist (add valid values for AddressType or PhoneType)
- Data to support regulatory requirements
- 6. What are the two main components of the data model:** - Entities
- Typelists
- 7. What is the purpose of the Data Dictionary:** It shows the data elements that belong to entities and typelists.
- 8. What are some of the relationships between entities:** - Foreign keys: a link to a single row in another entity
- Array keys: a link to multiple rows in another entity
- Type keys: a link to a specific value in a typelist

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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which of the following is an example of how User Story Cards can be customized:

- A. Add a new tab for needs like data mapping
- B. Add a new column for test results
- C. Add a new column column to each tab with requirement number
- D. Duplicate the requirement fields on all tabs
- E. Add a requirements field to the UI Mockup Tab

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In the Guidewire SurePath methodology, while there is a standard template for User Story Cards (typically containing standard fields like Description, Acceptance Criteria, and Assumptions), the methodology explicitly allows for customization to suit specific project needs or story types.

Adding a new tab for needs like Data Mapping (Option B) is the most common and valid example of this customization.

* Context: For Integration User Stories, the standard "As a... I want..." text format is often insufficient to capture the technical detail required for data exchange.

* The Customization: Analysts often add a dedicated "Data Mapping" tab (if using an Excel-based card) or a specific section (if using Jira/Rally) to define the Source-to-Target mapping. This table specifies exactly which field in the Guidewire Data Model (e.g., Claim.LossDate) maps to which field in the external system.

* Benefit: This keeps the main "Story" tab clean and readable while providing the developers with the precise technical specifications they need in the same artifact, rather than forcing them to hunt for a separate spreadsheet.

Why other options are incorrect:

* E. Duplicate requirement fields: This creates redundancy and maintenance issues (updating one tab but forgetting the other).

* A. Add requirements to Mockup Tab: UI Mockups are visual aids; requirements (rules) should remain in the Acceptance Criteria section to ensure they are tested.

* C. Add column for test results: Test Results are execution artifacts generated after the story is built; they belong in the Test Management tool (like Zephyr or ALM), not on the Requirements Card itself.

NEW QUESTION # 93

An analyst for a commercial marine application is reviewing an existing Gosu rule for claim assignment to understand its structure.

What are the essential components that comprise a Gosu rule's structure and function?

- A. A fixed set of values (typelist) that determines rule applicability.
- B. An action that executes if the defined condition evaluates to true.
- C. A comprehensive list of all associated PCF files for UI integration.
- D. A graphical user interface (GUI) for drag-and-drop rule creation.
- E. A business object or entity that the rule operates on.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, Gosu rules are a foundational mechanism used to implement business logic such as claim assignment, validations, eligibility checks, and workflow decisions. From an analyst perspective, understanding the core structure of a Gosu rule is critical for interpreting system behavior and validating business requirements.

A Gosu rule fundamentally consists of two essential components: the business object (entity) on which the rule operates and the action that executes when a defined condition evaluates to true. Therefore, Options A and D are correct.

Each rule is associated with a specific Guidewire entity, such as Claim, Exposure, or PolicyPeriod. This entity defines the scope and context of the rule and determines which data fields and attributes are available for evaluation. Without an associated entity, the rule has no operational context within the system.

The second essential component is the action. When the rule's condition evaluates to true, the action specifies what the system should do. In claim assignment rules, this typically involves assigning a claim to a specific group, queue, or user. While the condition controls when the rule applies, the action determines the outcome, making it a core structural element of the rule.

The remaining options are not essential components of a Gosu rule. PCF files (Option B) are related to user interface configuration. Typelists (Option C) may be referenced within rules but are not structural components. A graphical drag-and-drop interface (Option E) does not exist for Gosu rule creation in Guidewire.

NEW QUESTION # 94

Story huddles are used to clarify functional requirement details and typically involve collaboration among which three required project team members?

- A. Business Analysts
- B. Product Owners
- C. Quality Analysts
- D. Developers
- E. Subject Matter Experts

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Story Huddles, also frequently referred to as "Three Amigos" sessions or "Triad" meetings in Guidewire's Agile methodology, are critical synchronization points used to clarify functional requirements before development work typically begins or finalized. The three core participants required for these huddles are:

* Business Analysts (D): They represent the business intent and provide the detailed functional requirements. Their role is to explain what needs to be built, answering questions about logic, UI behavior, and business rules.

* Developers (B): They provide the technical perspective. They ask questions to determine how the feature will be implemented, identifying technical constraints, necessary data model changes, or architectural dependencies.

* Quality Analysts (C): They represent the testing perspective. They focus on how the feature will be validated, ensuring acceptance criteria are testable, covering edge cases, and that there is a shared understanding of "done." Purpose of the Huddle:

The primary goal of the story huddle is to ensure a shared understanding of the user story among these three distinct disciplines. It prevents the common "silo" problem where developers misinterpret requirements or QA tests for the wrong behavior. By collaborating before coding starts (or early in the sprint), the team reduces defects and rework.

Why other options are less appropriate:

* Product Owners (A): While Product Owners define the vision and priority, they often delegate the detailed "story level" clarification to Business Analysts in large implementation projects. The "Three Amigos" strictly refers to the execution trio (BA, Dev, QA).

* Subject Matter Experts (E): SMEs provide input to the BA during requirements gathering (Elaboration) but are not typically required attendees for the technical story huddle, which is focused on implementation readiness.

NEW QUESTION # 95

When a new requirement for a commercial general liability product necessitates a change to the Guidewire data model, business analysts are responsible for defining the requirements for _____ and _____ that the base application does not store.

- A. New typelist values, additional entity fields
- B. Integration data mapping, user interface mockups
- C. Database table structures, complex logic extensions
- D. Core entity relationships, database indexing
- E. System performance metrics, security access roles
- F. External system connections, batch processing schedules

Answer: A

Explanation:

When Guidewire InsuranceSuite requires a data model change, Business Analysts play a key role in defining what new data must be stored to support business requirements. The correct answer is Option B: new typelist values and additional entity fields.

Business Analysts are responsible for identifying new business data elements that are not available in the out-of-the-box product. This

often includes defining new type list values to represent controlled sets of business options, such as classifications, statuses, or categories. Typelists ensure data consistency and usability across rules, UI, and integrations.

Analysts also define requirements for additional entity fields. These fields store new information such as dates, indicators, or free-text notes that support the business process. Analysts specify the business meaning, usage, and constraints of these fields, while developers implement the technical changes.

The remaining options fall outside the analyst's responsibility. Performance metrics, security roles, database indexing, table structures, and complex logic are technical or architectural concerns handled by developers or architects. Integration mapping and UI mockups may involve analysts, but they do not define changes to the data model itself.

By focusing on typelists and entity fields, Business Analysts ensure the Guidewire data model evolves in a controlled, business-driven manner that supports functionality without unnecessary technical complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 96

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. field
- C. array
- D. type

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 # 97

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