

InsuranceSuite-Analyst Exam Braindumps Convey All Important Information of InsuranceSuite-Analyst Exam

Q 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 InsuranceSuite-Analyst Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documenting Requirements: This domain covers how analysts capture, structure, and clearly document business and functional requirements to ensure accurate implementation within InsuranceSuite.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidewire approach to implementation: This topic explains Guidewire’s standard methodology and best practices for implementing InsuranceSuite solutions effectively in insurance projects.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidewire project phases: This domain outlines the different phases of a Guidewire project lifecycle, including planning, design, development, testing, and deployment.

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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Analyst - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89

Elaborate Requirements, Confirm Scope, Plan Project / Sprints, and Infrastructure Sizing are all part of this project phase?

- A. Development
- B. Stabilization
- C. Inception
- D. Pre-Inception

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Inception because the activities listed in the question are core objectives of the Inception phase in a Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementation. This phase is where the project team moves from early preparation into structured planning and detailed alignment around what will be delivered and how the delivery will be organized.

Elaborate Requirements is a defining Inception activity because the team works with business stakeholders to refine high-level needs into clearer functional requirements and user stories. Confirm Scope also belongs in Inception, since the project must establish which business capabilities, product areas, integrations, and configurations are included before full execution begins. Plan Project / Sprints is part of setting up the delivery model, including release planning, iteration structure, staffing alignment, and prioritization. Infrastructure Sizing is also performed during this stage so the technical team can estimate and prepare the environments needed to support development, testing, and later deployment.

The other options do not fit as well. Pre-Inception is more focused on early readiness, business case thinking, and preliminary setup before formal project initiation. Development is the phase where the configured solution is actually built, tested, and iterated upon after scope and planning are already established.

Stabilization occurs later and focuses on final validation, issue resolution, readiness assessment, and support for production go-live. Because the question groups together requirement elaboration, scope confirmation, sprint planning, and infrastructure sizing, all of these are most accurately associated with the Inception phase, where the project creates the foundation for successful downstream delivery.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following are deliverables during the Inception Phase of a project? choose two

- A. Estimated User Stories
- B. Process Maps
- C. Conceptual Sprint Plan
- D. Detail Design Document (DDD)

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The Inception Phase focuses on defining the project scope and planning the execution. The two primary deliverables that enable the project to move into the Development (Construction) phase are:

* Estimated User Stories (Option C): During Inception, the team conducts "Elaboration" workshops to define requirements as User Stories. Critically, these stories must be Estimated (usually in story points) by the development team. Without estimates, the scope cannot be measured against the timeline.

* Conceptual Sprint Plan (Option B): using the estimates from Option C, the team creates a high-level roadmap (Conceptual Sprint Plan) that slots the user stories into specific sprints. This sets the expectation for what will be delivered when and defines the Minimum Viable Product (MVP).

Why other options are incorrect:

* A. Detail Design Document (DDD): This is associated with "Waterfall" methodologies (Big Design Up Front). In Guidewire's Agile methodology (SurePath), detailed technical design happens during the sprint, just before implementation, not as a massive document at the start.

* D. Process Maps: While Process Maps are created (often as part of the "Current State vs. Future State" analysis), they are typically considered inputs or supporting artifacts for the User Stories, rather than a primary "Phase Deliverable" in the same critical category as the Schedule (Plan) and the Scope (Backlog).

NEW QUESTION # 91

_____ provide starting points for solutions that can be customized and added to the Guidewire products.

- A. User Story Cards
- B. Extension Packs
- C. Accelerators
- D. Product Documentation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Accelerators (Option D) are the correct Guidewire term for pre-built solutions provided by Guidewire or its partners (available on the Guidewire Marketplace).

* Definition: An Accelerator is a software asset that provides a "starting point" for a specific business problem or integration (e.g., a "London Market Accelerator" or a specific "Payment Gateway Accelerator").

* Purpose: They are designed to be customized. Unlike the core product (which you configure) or a SaaS service (which you consume), an accelerator is often code or configuration that you download, install, and then modify to fit your specific project needs. They are not "plug-and-play" in the strictest sense; they accelerate the development by providing the foundational code.

Why other options are incorrect:

* B. Extension Packs: While similar, "Extension Packs" (now often referred to as simply Extensions or Standards-based templates) typically refer to smaller, verified add-ons that might not require as much

"customization" as an accelerator. However, "starting point for solutions" is the textbook definition for Accelerators.

* A. User Story Cards: These are documentation artifacts, not software solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 92

During the elaboration of requirements for a new regulatory-driven liability calculation in Guidewire ClaimCenter, an analyst should challenge the assumption of replicating a complex legacy module by considering which of the following approaches?

- A. Assuming the legacy system's complex module fully met all previous regulatory requirements without error.
- B. Proposing a thorough review of the updated regulatory interpretation to identify potential simplified solutions within standard Guidewire application logic or business rules.
- C. Investigating whether Guidewire Cloud Standards or available pre-built content offers alternative, compliant methods for liability calculations.
- D. Documenting the legacy module's exact functionality as a requirement, ensuring no scope creep for future iterations.
- E. Prioritizing the development of a custom Gosu rule to mirror the legacy module's behavior precisely, ensuring continuity for

adjusters.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are B, C because Guidewire analysts are expected to challenge requests that simply reproduce legacy behavior without first evaluating business value, regulatory intent, and standard product capability.

B is correct because an analyst should first determine whether Guidewire Cloud Standards or existing pre-built capabilities can satisfy the need in a compliant way. Guidewire implementation guidance emphasizes using standard functionality and reusable content wherever possible before introducing custom solutions. This reduces complexity, improves maintainability, and aligns with the product-led implementation approach.

C is also correct because the analyst should not assume that the historical solution is still the best solution. A new regulatory requirement should trigger a review of the actual business and legal need, not just the old system's behavior. By revisiting the regulation and exploring simplified approaches through standard application logic or business rules, the analyst helps the project focus on value and avoid unnecessary customization.

A is incorrect because copying the legacy module exactly can preserve outdated complexity instead of solving the real business requirement.

D is incorrect because jumping directly to a custom Gosu rule reflects a build-first mindset rather than a value-first, standard-first approach.

E is incorrect because analysts should validate assumptions about legacy behavior rather than treat legacy implementations as automatically correct.

This question reflects a key Guidewire analyst principle: understand the real need, challenge inherited complexity, and prefer standard, supportable solutions over direct legacy replication.

NEW QUESTION # 93

A Business Analyst (BA) is reviewing a user story and its acceptance criteria before development begins.

The acceptance criteria state, "The system should correctly process the claim transaction after the external payment gateway confirms the payment." Applying the INVEST principles for good user stories, which two principles are MOST directly relevant to the BA's concerns about this user story?

- A. Valuable
- B. Small
- C. Testable
- D. Estimable
- E. Negotiable
- F. Independent

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The INVEST model (Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Small, Testable) is used to assess the quality of user stories. In the specific example provided, the phrase "correctly process" creates significant ambiguity, which primarily impacts two principles:

* Testable (F): A good user story must have acceptance criteria that provide a clear "Pass/Fail" result.

The word "correctly" is subjective and ambiguous. A Quality Analyst cannot write a specific test script or automated Gherkin scenario based on "correctly." They need to know the specific expected behaviors (e.g., "The Claim Status changes to 'Paid'" or "A Payment Activity is generated"). Without these specifics, the story is not testable.

* Estimable (D): For a developer to provide an accurate story point estimate (sizing), they must understand the scope of the work.

The vague phrase "correctly process" hides the underlying complexity. Does "processing" involve just updating a status field (1 point), or does it involve generating a General Ledger transaction, sending a confirmation email, and creating a document (5 points)? Because the scope is undefined, the story is not estimable.

Why other options are less relevant:

* A. Independent: While the story mentions an "external payment gateway," which implies a system dependency, the primary drafting flaw highlighted in the question is the vagueness of the acceptance criteria. Independence usually refers to dependencies between other user stories in the backlog.

* E. Small: There is not enough information to judge the size of the story, but the ambiguity makes it impossible to size (Estimable) rather than explicitly "Too Big."

NEW QUESTION # 94

