

InsuranceSuite-Developer Prüfungsguide: Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Developer - Mammoth Proctored Exam & InsuranceSuite-Developer echter Test & InsuranceSuite-Developer sicherlich-zu-bestehen



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Die Konkurrenz in der IT-Branche im 21. Jahrhundert ist sehr hart. Natürlich ist die Guidewire InsuranceSuite-Developer Zertifizierungsprüfung zu einer sehr beliebten Prüfung im IT-Bereich geworden. Immer mehr Menschen beteiligen sich an der InsuranceSuite-Developer Prüfung. Die Prüfung zu bestehen, ist auch der Traum der ambitionierten IT-Fachleuten.

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>> InsuranceSuite-Developer German <<

InsuranceSuite-Developer Lernressourcen, InsuranceSuite-Developer Examsfragen

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Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Developer - Mammoth Proctored Exam InsuranceSuite-Developer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q25-Q30):

25. Frage

As a developer for Succeed Insurance, you have been given a requirement to add the following options to a ContactManager typelist BusinessType that was provided with the product:

- * Auto Repair Shop
- * Home Inspector
- * Collection Agency

Following best practices, which of the following options correctly adds these options to the existing typelist?

- A. Adding the following options to a new BusinessType_Ext.ttx file:Code: auto_repair_shop, Code: home_inspector, Code: collection_agency
- **B. Adding the following options to the existing BusinessType.ttx file:Code: auto_repair_shop, Code: home_inspector, Code: collection_agency**
- C. Adding the following options to the BusinessType.tti file:Code: auto_repair_shop_Ext, Code: home_inspector_Ext, Code: collection_agency_Ext
- D. Adding the following options to a new BusinessType_Ext.tti file:Code: auto_repair_shop, Code: home_inspector, Code: collection_agency

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, typelists are defined using two types of metadata files: .tti (Typelist Internal) and .ttx (Typelist Extension). The .tti files contain the base out-of-the-box (OOTB) codes provided by Guidewire and should never be modified by a developer. Direct modifications to base files are not upgrade- safe and violate the core architectural principles of the platform. To add custom codes to an existing typelist, the best practice is to use the extension file associated with that typelist, which carries the .ttx suffix. If the file BusinessType.ttx already exists in the configuration module, the developer simply adds the new typecode elements to it. If it does not exist, the developer creates it with the same name as the base typelist. At runtime, the Guidewire platform performs a "metadata merge," combining the base codes from the .tti with the custom codes from the .ttx. Option D is incorrect because the extension file should not have _Ext appended to the filename itself; it must match the name of the base typelist exactly to be recognized by the system. Option C is incorrect because .tti files are reserved for Guidewire's internal use. By following the pattern in Option A, the developer ensures that the new options (Auto Repair Shop, Home Inspector, and Collection Agency) are seamlessly integrated into the application while maintaining a clean, upgradeable configuration. This is a fundamental concept in Data Model Configuration and metadata management.

26. Frage

Given the following code example:

```
var query = gw.api.database.Query.make(Claim)
query.compare(Claim#ClaimNumber, Equals, "123-45-6798 ")
var claim = query.select().AtMostOneRow
```

According to best practices, which logic returns notes with the topic of denial and filters on the database?

- A. `var notesQuery = gw.api.database.Query.make(Note); var denialNotes = notesQuery.select().where(elt -> elt.Topic==NoteTopicType.TC_DENIAL)`
- B. `var notesQuery = gw.api.database.Query.make(Note); notesQuery.compare(Note#Topic, Equals, NoteTopicType.TC_DENIAL); var denialNotes = notesQuery.select()`
- C. `var denialNotes = claim.Notes.where(elt -> elt.Topic==NoteTopicType.TC_DENIAL)`
- **D. `var notesQuery = gw.api.database.Query.make(Note); notesQuery.compare(Note#Topic, Equals, NoteTopicType.TC_DENIAL); notesQuery.compare(Note#Claim, Equals, claim); var denialNotes = notesQuery.select()`**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Efficiency in Guidewire performance relies heavily on the "Database-First" principle. To fulfill the requirement of filtering notes by both Claim and Topic specifically on the database, a new query must be constructed using the Query API.

Option C is the only correct answer because it uses the `.compare()` method to apply two specific filters:

* Topic Filter: It filters for the specific typecode `TC_DENIAL`.

* Claim Filter: It links the query to the specific claim object found in the previous step.

By setting these parameters before calling `.select()`, Guidewire generates a single SQL statement: `SELECT * FROM cc_note WHERE topic = 'denial' AND claimid =` The database performs the heavy lifting and returns only the relevant records.

Options A and B are anti-patterns. They fetch all notes (Option B) or execute a broad query (Option A) and then use the Gosu `.where()` method to filter in the application server's memory. This is highly inefficient.

Option D is incomplete as it would return every denial note in the entire system, regardless of which claim it belongs to.

27. Frage

Which logging statement follows best practice?

- A. `if(logger.InfoEnabled) { logger.debug("Adding "+ contact.PublicID + " to ContactManager ") }`
- B. `logger.error(DisplayKey.get("Web.ContactManager.Error.GeneralException"), e.Message)`
- C. `logger.info(logPrefix + "[Address#AddressLine1 = " + address.AddressLine1 + "]" [Address#City + address.City + "]" [Address#State + address.State + "]")`
- D. `if(logger.DebugEnabled) { logger.debug(logPrefix + someReallyExpensiveOperation()) }`

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, logging is a critical tool for production support, but it must be implemented with strict attention to performance and data privacy. Option D represents the gold standard for performance-conscious logging in Gosu. When a developer needs to log a message that involves a "really expensive operation" (such as a complex string concatenation, a database lookup, or a heavy calculation), they should always wrap the logging call in an if statement that checks if that specific log level is enabled. Without this check, the Gosu engine would execute `someReallyExpensiveOperation()` to construct the string argument even if the logging level is set to "Info" and the "Debug" message is ultimately discarded. This can lead to significant, unnecessary CPU overhead in production environments.

Furthermore, other options violate key architectural principles. Option B is a significant security risk as it logs Personally Identifiable Information (PII) like address lines and cities; Guidewire Cloud standards strictly forbid logging PII to ensure compliance with privacy regulations like GDPR and CCPA. Option C contains a logical mismatch where the developer checks for `InfoEnabled` but attempts to log at a debug level. Option A is suboptimal because it passes `e.Message` as a string rather than passing the exception object itself, which prevents the logger from capturing the full stack trace. By following the pattern in Option D, developers ensure the application remains performant while providing necessary diagnostic data only when explicitly requested through configuration.

28. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

29. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

30. Frage

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