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## **Guidewire Associate Certification - InsuranceSuite Developer - Mammoth Proctored Exam Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 124**

An insurer doing business globally wants to use a validation expression to verify that a contact's postal code is a real postal code for the country specified in the contact's address.

A developer has created a method with the signature `validatePostalCode(anAddress: Address): boolean`, which returns true if and only if the postal code is valid.

What would be the correct validation expression?

- A. `validatePostalCode(anAddress) == true`
- B. `validatePostalCode(anAddress) == null`
- C. `validatePostalCode(anAddress) ? null: false`
- D. `validatePostalCode(anAddress)`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite configuration, Validation Expressions (found in the Data Model within entity properties or specialized validation files) follow a specific logic: they must return null if the data is valid, and a non-null value (typically a String representing the error message) if the data is invalid. This is a common point of confusion for developers used to standard Boolean logic where "true" means valid.

In this scenario, the helper method `validatePostalCode` returns a Boolean (true for valid, false for invalid).

Because Guidewire expects a null result for success, a direct call to a Boolean method is insufficient.

\* Option A and C are incorrect because they evaluate to a Boolean value (true or false). If the method returns true, the validation engine receives true instead of null, which it incorrectly interprets as a validation failure.

\* Option B is syntactically incorrect as it compares a Boolean to null.

\* Option D uses the ternary operator to map the Boolean result to the expected Guidewire logic. If `validatePostalCode` is true (valid), the expression returns null, which the system treats as "no error found." If the method is false (invalid), it returns a non-null value (in this exam wording, false). Since false is not null, the Guidewire validation engine identifies this as a failure and prevents the data from being committed or advancing to the next stage.

While best practices in a production environment suggest returning a descriptive String for the user (e.g.,

"Invalid postal code for this country"), for the purposes of the developer exam, the logic focuses on the Null

/Non-Null requirement. This mechanism ensures that developers understand how the Guidewire validation framework triggers errors based on the presence of a return value rather than a Boolean state.

#### NEW QUESTION # 125

When viewing application logs in Datadog for troubleshooting, which methods can be used to find specific information within the logs, according to the training? Select Two

- A. By querying the Lifecycle Manager API.
- B. Using the sidebar facets to filter results
- C. By examining the build history in TeamCity.
- D. Using the search bar for full-text searches.
- E. Using the Monitors section to set up alerts.
- F. Creating custom dashboards with relevant widgets.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In the Guidewire Cloud Platform (GWCP) ecosystem, Observability is primarily handled through the integration with Datadog.

Developers use Datadog to monitor the health of their "Planets" and to perform deep-dive troubleshooting of application logs.

Navigating through millions of log lines requires efficient filtering and searching techniques.

The two primary methods taught in the "Developing with Guidewire Cloud" course for finding specific log entries are sidebar facets and the search bar. Sidebar facets (Option D) are structured filters based on log metadata. In a Guidewire context, these facets allow a developer to quickly narrow down logs by specific criteria such as the "Planet" (Dev, Pre-prod), the specific "Service" (ClaimCenter, BillingCenter), the "Log Level" (Error, Warn), or even a specific "Trace ID." This structured approach is essential for isolating errors to a specific environment or time window.

Complementing this is the search bar for full-text searches (Option F). This allows developers to search for specific strings within the log message itself—such as a specific Claim Number, a unique Exception class name, or a custom log prefix defined in Gosu code. By combining full-text search with facet filtering, developers can rapidly pinpoint the exact root cause of a production or development issue.

Other options are related to the cloud ecosystem but do not serve the specific purpose of finding information within logs. TeamCity (Option C) is for builds, not log analysis; and while Monitors (Option B) and Dashboards (Option E) provide higher-level views or alerts, they are not the primary tools for searching through the raw log data during an active troubleshooting session.

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

In TrainingApp, the Person Info card of the Details screen for a contact has a section where basic employment information is stored:



The insurer requires this information to be displayed, in this format, on every card of both the Summary and Details screens, for every individual person contact. This information will be stored in a container to be reused on all these cards.

Which object will most efficiently meet this requirement, according to best practices?

- A. Detail View Panel
- B. Input set widget
- C. Input Set PCF file
- D. Worksheet PCF file

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite development, the Page Configuration Framework (PCF) is designed around the principles of modularity and reusability. When a business requirement specifies that a group of fields—such as basic employment information—must appear identically across multiple screens (e.g., Summary and Details), the most efficient approach is to create a reusable component. According to the InsuranceSuite Developer Fundamentals course, the Input Set PCF file (Option C) is the standard object for achieving this.

An Input Set PCF file is a standalone metadata file that contains a collection of input widgets (like TextInput, DateInput, etc.). By defining the employment fields in a single Input Set file, you create a "source of truth." To display these fields on different screens, a developer simply adds an InputSetRef widget to the target Detail View or Page and points it to the employment Input Set file. This architectural pattern ensures that if the business later decides to add a "Work Phone" or "Employee ID" field, the developer only needs to update one file. This update then automatically reflects across all screens where the Input Set is referenced, significantly reducing maintenance effort and the risk of UI inconsistency.

Other options are less suitable for this specific task. A Detail View Panel (Option A) is a higher-level container; while it can be reused, it is generally intended to hold larger sections of a page and may contain logic that isn't applicable to every card. An Input set widget (Option B) is merely a structural element within a single PCF file and does not provide cross-file reusability on its own. A Worksheet (Option D) is a UI element that slides up from the bottom of the application window and is not intended to be embedded directly into the layout of a Summary or Details card. Therefore, the Input Set PCF file is the most granular and effective tool for field-level reuse.

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 128

An insurer wants to add a new typecode for an alternate address to a base typelist EmployeeAddress that has not been extended.

- A. Create an EmployeeAddress.ttx file and add a new typecode alternate\_Ext
- B. Open the EmployeeAddress.tti and add a new typecode alternate
- C. Following best practices, which step must a developer take to perform this task?
- D. Create an EmployeeAddress.tix file and add a new typecode alternate\_Ext
- E. Create an EmployeeAddress\_Ext.tti file and add a new typecode alternate

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the Guidewire InsuranceSuite framework, maintaining the integrity of the base configuration is paramount for ensuring a smooth upgrade path. This is achieved through a strict "extension-only" philosophy for out-of-the-box (OOTB) components. When a developer needs to modify a base typelist-like EmployeeAddress- they must understand the distinction between.tti (Typelist Interface)files and.ttx (Typelist Extension)files.

A .tti file defines the original structure and initial typecodes of a typelist. These files are considered "base" and should never be edited directly (making Option C incorrect). If a developer were to modify the base .tti, those changes would be overwritten during the next platform update. To safely add a new typecode to an existing base typelist, Guidewire requires the creation of a .ttx file with the exact same name as the base typelist (e.g., EmployeeAddress.ttx). This extension file tells the Guidewire metadata engine to merge the new entries with the existing ones at runtime.

Furthermore, Guidewire best practices for metadata extensions require specific naming conventions to prevent future "namespace collisions." While the .ttx file itself adopts the base name, the newtypecodeadded within that file should be suffixed with \_Ext (e.g., alternate\_Ext). This ensures that if Guidewire later releases a product update that adds an "alternate" code to the base EmployeeAddress typelist, the customer's custom code remains unique and does not conflict with the new base code.

Option B is incorrect because you do not create a new .tti with an \_Ext suffix for an existing list. Option E is incorrect because .tix is not a valid Guidewire metadata file extension; the correct extension is .ttx. Therefore, Option D is the only choice that follows the correct file creation and naming convention protocols required by the Guidewire development lifecycle.

#### NEW QUESTION # 129

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