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**Exam** : **InsuranceSuite-Analyst**

**Title** : Associate Certification -  
InsuranceSuite Analyst -  
Mammoth Proctored Exam

**Vendor** : Guidewire

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** A project team is elaborating requirements for a new policy administration process. During a requirements workshop, a senior stakeholder insists on replicating a complex data entry screen from their legacy system, which requires multiple redundant fields and deviates significantly from the standard Guidewire user interface flow. This approach is preferred by the stakeholder because it is familiar to existing agents.

Based on Guidewire principles and strategies for maximizing InsuranceSuite value, which two actions should the Business Analyst prioritize during requirements elaboration to address this request?

- A.** Document the requested screen layout and workflow precisely as described to ensure stakeholder satisfaction.
- B.** Create detailed screen mockups of the requested legacy design for documentation purposes, prior to completing any analysis.
- C.** Review the standard Guidewire process flows and user interface for the relevant business activity to understand the out-of-the-box capabilities.
- D.** Engage a developer to build a prototype of the legacy screen layout for stakeholder review.
- E.** Focus on the underlying business need and challenge whether the legacy design is necessary, using Guidewire-standard approaches where possible.

**Answer:** C E

Explanation:

The best answers are C and E because Guidewire implementations are intended to maximize business value by using standard product capabilities and standard user experience patterns wherever possible, rather than reproducing legacy-system behavior simply because it is familiar.

C is correct because the Business Analyst should first understand how the relevant process already works in standard Guidewire. Reviewing the out-of-the-box process flow and UI helps the analyst identify whether the requested legacy behavior is already supported, partially supported, or unnecessary. This supports informed discussion and prevents premature customization.

E is also correct because Guidewire analysis emphasizes understanding the true business need behind a request. In this case, the stakeholder is asking for a familiar screen, but familiarity is not the same as business value. The analyst should separate the actual need from the proposed solution, challenge redundant fields or nonstandard flow, and explore whether the same outcome can be achieved with a simpler, more maintainable, standard Guidewire approach.

The other options are not preferred. A and B accept the legacy design too early, before evaluating value and product fit. D pushes the team toward unnecessary custom design and development before proper analysis is completed.

So, during elaboration, the Business Analyst should review standard Guidewire capabilities and challenge the legacy-based request by focusing on the real business objective.

**NO.2** An example of a tool built by Guidewire Professional Services to support implementation projects is:

- A.** Guiding principle
- B.** Business objective
- C.** Requirement
- D.** User story card

**Answer:** D

**NO.3** Business case completed, business resources trained, and identified are all deliverables of

which phase?

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

**Answer:** D

**NO.4** Gosu rules consist of: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. An Audit that executes if the condition is true, nothing happens if the condition is false
- B. A business rule that evaluates true or false
- C. A Condition that evaluates to true or false
- D. A business object or Root Object

**Answer:** C D

Explanation:

The correct answers are C, D

In Guidewire, a Gosu rule is fundamentally built around two essential parts: the object the rule applies to and the logical condition that is evaluated. That is why a Condition that evaluates to true or false and a business object or Root Object are the correct choices.

C). A Condition that evaluates to true or false is correct because rules depend on logic that determines whether the rule should apply. The condition is the evaluative part of the rule. It checks facts about the data or transaction and returns a boolean result, meaning true or false.

D). A business object or Root Object is also correct because every rule is evaluated in the context of a particular Guidewire entity or business object. The root object provides the data context for the rule. For example, the rule may be written against a claim, policy, exposure, or another core object, depending on the application and scenario.

A is not correct because an audit is only one possible outcome or action in certain business rule contexts. It is not a universal structural component of all Gosu rules.

B is also not the best answer because it is too vague and circular. A rule is not defined as "a business rule that evaluates true or false"; rather, the actual component within the rule is the condition that evaluates true or false.

So, from an analyst perspective, the key point is that a Gosu rule is centered on what object it applies to and what condition it evaluates.

**NO.5** Each Guidewire product has a set of \_\_\_\_\_ that identify common processes within the product.

- A. Application Guides (User Guides)
- B. Backlog priorities
- C. Configuration Guide
- D. Themes

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Guidewire InsuranceSuite products are designed around a consistent set of business process patterns that help analysts and implementation teams understand how functionality is organized and delivered. These common process patterns are identified through themes, making Option D the correct answer.

Themes represent high-level groupings of related functionality within a Guidewire product. Examples include policy lifecycle management, claims handling, billing operations, and customer account management. Themes help analysts quickly understand how business processes map to Guidewire capabilities and provide a structured way to explore product functionality during elaboration and requirement definition.

Themes are particularly important during early project phases, such as Inception and Elaboration, because they provide a framework for organizing requirements and discussions. By anchoring conversations around themes, analysts can ensure coverage of end-to-end processes and avoid missing critical functionality.

The other options do not serve this purpose. Application Guides (Option A) and Configuration Guides (Option C) are documentation artifacts, not mechanisms for identifying common processes. Backlog priorities (Option B) relate to Agile planning and do not describe product structure.

Understanding themes enables analysts to speak a common language with stakeholders and technical teams, ensuring that requirements align with Guidewire's product design and intended usage.

**NO.6** Business case completed, business resources trained, and identified are all deliverables of which phase?

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

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):

The Pre-Inception phase is the earliest phase in a Guidewire implementation and focuses on organizational readiness and project justification . Therefore, Option D is correct.

During Pre-Inception, the business case is completed to justify the investment and define expected benefits.

Key business resources are identified and trained , ensuring that the organization is prepared to participate effectively in the project. This phase establishes sponsorship, funding approval, and initial governance.

Inception, Development, and Stabilization occur after this foundational groundwork is complete, making them incorrect for this question.

**NO.7** An analyst is defining the requirements for a new UI screen in ClaimCenter that needs to display related information, such as incidents associated with a claim and the policy a claim is attached to.

Based on the Data Model, which two concepts are MOST critical for correctly identifying and specifying the required data relationships for this screen?

- A. Subtypes and Supertypes.
- B. Foreign Key relationships.
- C. Application logic execution order and rules.
- D. Typelist definitions and allowed values.
- E. Ability to read and understand .TTX files

**F.** Ability to navigate the Data Dictionary.

**Answer:** A B

Explanation:

The correct answers are A. Subtypes and Supertypes and B. Foreign Key relationships because these are the two data model concepts that most directly explain how related business data is structured and connected in Guidewire ClaimCenter.

Foreign Key relationships are essential because they define how one entity is linked to another. In the example from the question, a claim being attached to a policy is fundamentally a relationship between entities, and those links are represented in the data model through keys and references. When an analyst needs to specify what related information a screen must show, understanding these entity relationships is critical to identifying where the data comes from and how records are associated.

Subtypes and Supertypes are also highly important because Guidewire's data model often uses inheritance structures to represent related business concepts. For example, incidents may exist under a broader incident hierarchy, with specialized subtypes representing different incident categories. To correctly define screen requirements, the analyst must understand both the common parent structure and any subtype-specific data that may need to be displayed.

The other options are less central to this specific task. Application logic execution order and rules concerns behavior, not data relationships. Typelists define valid values, not entity linkage. .TTX files are not the key reference for identifying business data relationships. Navigating the Data Dictionary is certainly useful, but it is better understood as a supporting skill or tool for discovering the model rather than one of the underlying model concepts themselves.

So, for identifying and specifying required related data on a ClaimCenter screen, the most critical concepts are Subtypes and Supertypes and Foreign Key relationships .

**NO.8** \_\_\_\_\_ provide starting points for solutions that can be customized and added to the Guidewire products.

**A.** User Story Cards

**B.** Extension Packs

**C.** Product Documentation

**D.** Accelerators

**Answer:** D

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.

**NO.9** Business case completed, Business resources trained, User stories mapped to the business case, and Project tools identified are all deliverable's of the \_\_\_\_\_ phase.

**A.** Development

**B.** Pre-Inception

**C.** Stabilization

**D.** Inception

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Inception because the activities listed in the question are foundational planning and alignment deliverables that are typically completed at the beginning of a Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementation. The Inception phase is the stage where the project team establishes a shared understanding of scope, business objectives, project readiness, and delivery approach before moving into deeper requirements elaboration and development work.

A completed business case is a core early-phase deliverable because the project must confirm the value, goals, and justification for the implementation. Business resources trained also fits Inception, since key business participants need enough preparation to contribute effectively in workshops, story discussions, and decision-making activities. User stories mapped to the business case is another strong indicator of Inception because this is where high-level business goals are connected to implementation scope and prioritized requirements. Project tools identified also belongs here, as the team needs to define and set up collaboration, tracking, and delivery tools before execution becomes fully active.

The other options are less appropriate. Development focuses on building, configuring, and testing the solution rather than establishing business alignment and project setup. Stabilization happens later and is generally concerned with final validation, defect resolution, readiness, and deployment support. Pre-Inception may include preliminary planning or sales-oriented preparation, but the specific deliverables listed in the question reflect formal project startup and structured implementation readiness, which align best to Inception .

So, when Guidewire project deliverables include business case completion, trained business participants, mapped user stories, and identified project tools, they are most accurately associated with the Inception phase

**NO.10** According to the training, what are the common activities of a Business Analyst? (Choose two)

**A.** Responsible for signing off on user stories and defects

**B.** Always focused on demonstrating value for end users

**C.** Develops test scenarios for each happy path

**D.** Represents the voice of the customer

**E.** Defines functional requirements and workflows

**Answer:** D E

**Explanation:**

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite projects, the Business Analyst (BA) plays a central role in ensuring that the solution delivers business value while remaining aligned with Guidewire best practices. The two most common and core activities of a Business Analyst are representing the voice of the customer and defining functional requirements and workflows, making Options D and E correct.

The Business Analyst represents the voice of the customer (Option D) by understanding business goals, operational needs, regulatory constraints, and user expectations. The BA ensures these perspectives are accurately reflected in user stories, acceptance criteria, and process designs. This role is critical in bridging the gap between business stakeholders and technical teams.

Business Analysts also define functional requirements and workflows (Option E). This includes documenting future-state business processes, identifying system behaviors, defining business rules, and clarifying how Guidewire InsuranceSuite should support end-to-end scenarios. These requirements guide developers and testers without prescribing technical implementation details.

The remaining options are not primary BA responsibilities. Signing off on stories and defects (Option A) is typically the responsibility of the Product Owner or business sponsor. Developing detailed test scenarios (Option C) is primarily a Quality Analyst activity. While demonstrating value is important, Option B is too broad and aspirational to define a concrete BA activity.

Understanding these responsibilities helps ensure effective collaboration and successful delivery in Guidewire projects.