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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which answer(s) below describe UI architecture?
A. It always includes these sections: summary, overview, status, workplan, loss details, exposures, contacts
B. It gives a similar look and feel to all Guidewire products
C. It is made up of the common areas: Screen Area, Sidebar, Tab Bar, Info Bar, and the Workspace
D. It lists the widget files that make up each screen in alphabetical order
E. It is the tab bar, tabs, Unsaved Work icon, Options Menu icon, QuickJump Box
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Guidewire UI architecture defines the standard structure and layout used across all InsuranceSuite applications, ensuring consistency, usability, and predictability for end users and implementation teams. The correct answers are Option B and Option C .
One of the primary goals of Guidewire's UI architecture is to provide a consistent look and feel across all Guidewire products such as PolicyCenter, ClaimCenter, and BillingCenter. This consistency (Option B) reduces training effort, improves usability, and allows users to transition easily between applications without relearning navigation patterns.
Guidewire UI architecture is also defined by a set of common UI areas (Option C). These include the Tab Bar for high-level navigation, the Sidebar for context-sensitive navigation, the Screen Area for detailed business data, the Info Bar for contextual summaries, and the Workspace for supplementary information such as notes and activities. Together, these areas form the structural foundation of the Guidewire user interface.

The remaining options are incorrect. Option A describes a specific claim page layout rather than overall UI architecture. Option D refers to internal configuration artifacts, not UI architecture concepts. Option E lists UI elements but does not define architecture; it mixes navigation controls without explaining the structural layout.
Understanding UI architecture enables analysts to better document requirements, communicate effectively with developers, and ensure UI changes align with Guidewire standards.

NEW QUESTION: 2
According to SurePath Best Practices, which of these are key activities in the Inception Phase of the project? (Select two)
A. Foundational Configuration
B. Benefit-mapping Workshop
C. Build Solutions
D. Estimate the Backlog
E. Elaborate Requirements
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):
The Inception Phase in Guidewire SurePath focuses on alignment, planning, and validation rather than building solutions.
A Benefit-mapping workshop (Option B) is used to align business objectives with expected outcomes and prioritize value delivery. Estimating the backlog (Option D) is another key activity, helping teams understand scope, effort, and feasibility early in the project.
Foundational configuration and solution building occur later, while requirement elaboration spans inception and iteration phases but is not the primary inception activity.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which of the activities below could assist an analyst in determining whether changes to application logic are needed? (Choose two)
A. Identify if any objects or activities need to be created automatically to improve the process
B. Consider whether validation is needed for entered data and if an alert or message should display
C. Interrogate the widgets to inspect the accuracy of Gosu code
D. Review the fields on each screen to identify data model entities to be added or removed
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Application logic in Guidewire InsuranceSuite governshow the system behaves, including automation, validations, and business rules. Business Analysts play a key role in determiningwhen changes to this logic are required, even though they do not implement the logic themselves.

Identifying whetherobjects or activities should be created automatically(Option A) directly relates to application logic. For example, automatically creating activities, notes, or assignments based on certain conditions requires business rules or workflow logic.
Considering whethervalidations or alert messages are needed(Option B) is another core indicator of application logic changes. Data validation rules, warning messages, and error handling are all implemented through logic and must be clearly defined by analysts.
The remaining options are not analyst-level logic activities. Inspecting Gosu code (Option C) is a developer responsibility. Reviewing screen fields to add or remove entities (Option D) relates to data model and UI changes rather than application logic behavior.
By focusing on automation and validation needs, analysts help ensure Guidewire applications behave correctly and consistently with business expectations.

NEW QUESTION: 4
The goal of an elaboration workshop is to identify value-driven changes to the OOTB User Story that supports business processes. Who are the key stakeholders in this process?
A. Business Analyst
B. Scrum Master
C. Development resources
D. Subject Matter Expert
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Elaboration Workshops (typically occurring during the Inception phase) are the primary venue for defining and refining requirements. The goal is to take the "Out-of-the-Box" (OOTB) user stories and determine if they meet business needs or if changes are required to deliver specific business value.
The Key Stakeholders required to drive this specific process are:
* Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) (D): They are the "Voice of the Customer." They possess the deep business knowledge required to explain the current and desired processes. They are the ones who determine if a feature has value and define the acceptance criteria. Without them, the "value-driven" aspect of the workshop cannot be achieved.
* Business Analysts (BAs) (A): They facilitate the workshop. Their role is to elicit the information from the SMEs, challenge assumptions to ensure simplicity (sticking to OOTB where possible), and document the requirements into clear User Stories. They act as the bridge between the business need and the technical solution.
Why the others are not "Key Stakeholders" for identifying value :
* Development resources (C): While developers (or Architects) often attend these workshops (part of the "Three Amigos" concept) to provide technical feasibility assessments and cost estimates, they do not define the business value . They define the solution .
* Scrum Master (B): The Scrum Master ensures the Agile process is followed and removes impediments but does not contribute to the content of the requirements or the definition of business value.

NEW QUESTION: 5
Success factors for a cross-functional team are: (Choose two)
A. Active business involvement
B. Collaboration software
C. Weekly status reports
D. Empowered decision making
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Cross-functional teams are central to successful Guidewire implementations, bringing together business, technical, and quality perspectives. Two of the most critical success factors areactive business involvement andempowered decision making, makingOptions A and Dcorrect.
Active business involvement(Option A) ensures that requirements, priorities, and decisions remain aligned with real business needs. When business stakeholders are consistently engaged, teams can quickly validate assumptions, clarify requirements, and make informed trade-offs during elaboration and development.
Empowered decision making(Option D) allows the team to move efficiently without excessive escalation.
When the team is trusted to make decisions within defined boundaries, delivery becomes faster and more predictable. This empowerment is a cornerstone of Agile and Guidewire SurePath practices.
The remaining options are supportive but not core success factors. Collaboration software (Option B) is a tool, not a driver of success. Weekly status reports (Option C) support communication but do not directly enable effective cross-functional collaboration.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which team members are part of the Three Amigos meeting? (Select two)
A. Quality Analyst
B. Business Analyst
C. Project Manager
D. Scrum Master
E. Subject Matter Expert
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Three Amigos meeting is a key Agile practice used in Guidewire projects to clarify user stories before development begins. It ensures shared understanding across execution roles and reduces defects caused by misinterpretation.
Two of the required participants in a Three Amigos session are the Business Analyst and the Quality Analyst
, making Options A and B correct.
The Business Analyst represents business intent and functional requirements. They explain the user story, business rules, validations, and expected behavior.

The Quality Analyst represents the testing perspective. They focus on acceptance criteria, edge cases, and how the story will be validated to determine when it is "done." While Developers are typically the third "Amigo" in practice, they are not listed as an option in this question.
The Project Manager and Scrum Master facilitate delivery but do not play the execution-focused role of an Amigo. Subject Matter Experts provide input during elaboration but are not core participants in Three Amigos sessions.

NEW QUESTION: 7
_____ requirements are based on federal and/or state legislation that impact the project.
A. Regulatory
B. Privacy
C. National Legislative
D. Business
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementations, regulatory requirements are those driven by federal, state, or regional legislation that directly impact how insurance products are configured, processed, and administered. Therefore, Option A - Regulatory is the correct answer.
Regulatory requirements arise from laws and regulations governing insurance operations, such as rating rules, policy wording mandates, claims handling timelines, reporting obligations, and compliance with state-specific insurance departments. These requirements are non-negotiable and must be met to ensure legal compliance and avoid penalties or operational risk.
From an analyst perspective, regulatory requirements must be clearly identified and documented during requirements gathering and elaboration. They often influence product model configuration, business rules, validations, workflows, and reporting. In Guidewire projects, regulatory requirements frequently vary by jurisdiction, making them especially important for multi-state or multi-region implementations.
The other options are less accurate. Privacy requirements (Option B) are a subset of regulatory concerns but focus specifically on data protection and confidentiality rather than broader insurance legislation. "National Legislative" (Option C) is not a standard classification used in Guidewire methodology. Business requirements (Option D) reflect organizational goals and operational needs, not legal mandates.
Properly identifying regulatory requirements ensures that Guidewire InsuranceSuite configurations align with legal obligations and that compliance is built into the system from the outset rather than retrofitted later. This is a critical responsibility of the Business Analyst in regulated insurance environments.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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. Documenting the legacy module's exact functionality as a requirement, ensuring no scope creep for future iterations.
B. Investigating whether Guidewire Cloud Standards or available pre-built content offers alternative, compliant methods for liability calculations.
C. Proposing a thorough review of the updated regulatory interpretation to identify potential simplified solutions within standard Guidewire application logic or business rules.
D. Prioritizing the development of a custom Gosu rule to mirror the legacy module's behavior precisely, ensuring continuity for adjusters.
E. Assuming the legacy system's complex module fully met all previous regulatory requirements without error.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 9
Which of the following are examples of standardized prescriptive designs and solutions available on Guidewire Marketplace, that can be leveraged by a project team to speed up the implementation?

Choose 2 options.
A. Standard process flows
B. Accelerators
C. Out-of-the-box user stories
D. GO Products
E. Base product documentation
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answers are B. Accelerators and D. GO Products because these are the types of packaged, reusable implementation assets that Guidewire makes available through the Guidewire Marketplace to help project teams move faster and reduce delivery risk.
Accelerators are intended to speed implementation by providing prebuilt patterns, templates, integration aids, and solution components that can be adapted for a customer project. They reflect standardized and prescriptive approaches that save effort compared with designing everything from the beginning. For an analyst, accelerators are valuable because they can influence requirements discussions, solution options, and estimation by showing proven starting points.
GO Products are also designed to accelerate delivery. They typically represent packaged solutions or predefined offerings that support faster implementation through reusable productized assets. These align closely with the idea of leveraging marketplace-based solutions rather than creating every component from scratch.
The other choices do not fit this description as well. Standard process flows may exist as general guidance, but they are not typically identified as Marketplace solution offerings in the same way as accelerators and GO Products. Out-of-the-box user stories are not generally treated as Marketplace prescriptive solutions. Base product documentation is reference material that helps teams understand the system, but it is not itself a standardized implementation solution used to accelerate project delivery.
So, when the question asks for examples of standardized prescriptive designs and solutions available on Guidewire Marketplace , the best answers are Accelerators and GO Products .

NEW QUESTION: 10
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. System performance metrics, security access roles
B. New typelist values, additional entity fields
C. Integration data mapping, user interface mockups
D. External system connections, batch processing schedules
E. Core entity relationships, database indexing

F. Database table structures, complex logic extensions

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 typelist 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: 11

Guidewire Marketplace is a website designed for browsing and downloading _____ and product add-ons.

A. User story cards

B. End-user documentation

C. Detailed requirements documentation

D. Accelerators

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

TheGuidewire Marketplaceis an ecosystem designed to help customers and partnersaccelerate implementations and extend product capabilities. The primary content available for browsing and downloading includesaccelerators and product add-ons, makingOption Dthe correct answer.

Accelerators available on the Marketplace include pre-built integrations, tools, templates, utilities, and solution components that address common insurance implementation needs. These assets are designed to reduce implementation time, lower risk, and promote reuse of proven solutions across Guidewire projects.

The Marketplace does not host user story cards (Option A), detailed requirements documentation (Option C), or end-user documentation (Option B). Those resources are

typically found within SurePath collateral, project tools, or the Guidewire Education Marketplace.
For analysts, understanding the Marketplace is important because accelerators can influence solution design decisions, reduce the need for custom development, and support faster delivery while remaining aligned with Guidewire standards.

NEW QUESTION: 12
A typelist is:
A. A set of references to another entity
B. A set of values used as the source of drop-down lists
C. A set of fields or attributes related to an object
D. Associated with a typekey field
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, atypelistis a fundamental data modeling construct used to represent acontrolled set of allowable valuesfor a given business concept. The correct answers areOption B and Option D.
A typelist providesa predefined set of valuesthat are commonly used as the source fordrop-down listsin the user interface (Option B). Examples include policy statuses, coverage types, loss causes, or certification statuses. Using typelists ensures data consistency, reduces free-text entry errors, and supports standardization across the application.
Typelists areassociated with typekey fields(Option D). A typekey is the data type used in the Guidewire data model to reference a typelist. When an entity field is defined as a typekey, it can only store values from the associated typelist. This tight coupling between typelists and typekey fields enables consistent behavior across UI, rules, validations, and integrations.
The other options are incorrect. Option A describes entity relationships, not typelists. Option C refers to a group of fields or attributes, which is unrelated to the concept of a typelist.
For analysts, understanding typelists is critical when documenting requirements that involve selectable values.
Analysts often definenew typelist valuesor request new typelists when the out-of-the-box options do not meet business needs. This knowledge helps analysts communicate effectively with developers and avoid unnecessary custom data structures while following Guidewire's configure-over-customize principle.

NEW QUESTION: 13
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 .

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following statements describe the importance of acceptance criteria in a software implementation project? (Select three)

A. They describe desired system functionality when "done" from the business perspective

B. They facilitate the writing of automated test scenarios with BDD

C. They describe how to correctly configure and code requirements

D. They are acceptance tests

E. They are used to confirm whether the user story can be accepted

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answers are A, B, E because these statements align with how acceptance criteria are used in Guidewire-style requirements and delivery practices.

A is correct because acceptance criteria define what the solution must do for the business to consider the story complete. They express the expected outcome of a user story from the business viewpoint and clarify what

"done" means in practical, observable terms. This supports shared understanding between business stakeholders, analysts, testers, and the delivery team.

B is also correct because well-written acceptance criteria help translate business expectations into testable scenarios. In agile and Guidewire implementation contexts, they often provide the basis for behavior-focused validation and can support BDD-style scenario

writing. Since acceptance criteria describe expected behavior clearly, they make it easier to derive automated or semi-automated test scenarios.
E is correct because acceptance criteria are used to determine whether a user story is acceptable at the end of implementation. They serve as the benchmark for reviewing the delivered functionality and deciding whether the story satisfies the agreed business need.
C is incorrect because acceptance criteria do not primarily explain how developers should code or how configurators should implement the requirement. They describe what the system must do, not the technical design or implementation method.
D is incorrect because acceptance criteria are not the same thing as acceptance tests. Rather, they are the conditions that acceptance tests are based on. In other words, acceptance tests validate whether the criteria have been met.
For a Guidewire analyst, acceptance criteria are essential because they connect business intent, solution validation, and story acceptance in a clear and measurable way.

NEW QUESTION: 15
According to the training, as a non-developer, what are the common activities you may be involved in related to integrations?
A. Defining data mapping requirements between systems
B. Defining UI screen requirements to support new data or processes
C. Defining performance testing approaches for the integration
D. Defining data architecture requirements (ETL)
E. Defining batch process sequencing and error handling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
In the context of Guidewire InsuranceSuite, while non-developers (such as Business Analysts) do not write the integration code or configure the technical message transport details, they play a critical role in defining the business requirements that drive the integration.
The two primary activities for a non-developer in this area are:
* Defining Data Mapping (A):Integrations exist to exchange data. The Analyst must precisely define whatdata is being exchanged. This involves creating a "Source-to-Target" mapping document that specifies which Guidewire field maps to which field in the external system (and vice versa). This requires a deep understanding of the Data Model to identify the correct entities and typelists.
* Defining UI Screen Requirements (B):Integrations often impact the user interface. For example, if an integration retrieves a credit score, the Analyst must define where on the screen that score should be displayed. Conversely, if an integration requires user input to trigger (e.g., ordering a motor vehicle report), the Analyst must define the necessary input fields and validation rules on the UI to support that process.
Why the other options are incorrect:

* C, D, E:These are technical responsibilities. Defining ETL architecture, batch process sequencing, and performance testing approaches requires knowledge of system architecture, database design, and server load balancing, which falls under the domain ofDevelopersorSystem Architects, not the Business Analyst.

NEW QUESTION: 16
An insurer is developing a new Commercial Property line of business and aims to leverage as much pre- built content as possible to accelerate the implementation. Which of the following are specifically designed to provide ready-to-use policy products or a standardized process and application for developing a policy product?
A. Guidewire Studio files, for direct configuration changes
B. Guidewire GO products, which are approved collections of pre-built product model content
C. Legacy System Adapters, designed for migrating historical data
D. User Story Handbooks, which provide best practices for documenting requirements
E. Product Adoption Resources, which offer guidance on implementing features
F. Advanced Product Designer (APD)
Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Guidewire provides several accelerators to help insurers implement new lines of business efficiently while minimizing custom development. When the goal is toleverage pre-built content or standardized tooling for product development, the correct choices areGuidewire GO productsand theAdvanced Product Designer (APD).
Guidewire GO products(Option B) are approved collections ofpre-built product model contentdelivered by Guidewire. They include ready-to-use coverages, conditions, exclusions, and clauses that align with common industry practices. GO products allow insurers to rapidly stand up new policy products while reducing risk and implementation time. Analysts benefit because requirements can be validated against proven, standardized content rather than starting from a blank product model.
TheAdvanced Product Designer (APD)(Option F) is aGuidewire-provided application and processfor designing and maintaining policy products. APD enables structured, guided product configuration with governance, versioning, and consistency across environments. It supports a standardized approach to product development, making it especially valuable for organizations managing multiple lines of business or frequent product changes.
The remaining options do not meet the stated objective. Guidewire Studio files (Option A) are used for technical configuration, not as pre-built product accelerators. Legacy System Adapters (Option C) support data migration, not product development. User Story Handbooks (Option D) and Product Adoption Resources (Option E) provide guidance and best practices but do not deliver ready-to-use products or standardized product-building tools.

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NEW QUESTION: 17
During the Inception phase for a new marine insurance product, an elaboration session is being held.
What are two key responsibilities of participants in these sessions to help achieve the objectives of the workshop?
A. Focusing on the happy path of the requirement first, then edge cases
B. Reviewing the standard process flows and how they tie back to Guidewire product functionality
C. Creating detailed UI mockups for all base system screens
D. Formalizing the sprint backlog with tasks assigned to individual developers
E. Writing Gosu code to implement complex business logic
F. Performing end-to-end regression testing of the configured solution
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Elaboration sessions conducted during the Inception phase are designed to validate scope, align stakeholders, and ensure a shared understanding of how Guidewire InsuranceSuite supports business needs. These sessions are exploratory and collaborative rather than execution-focused.
Two key participant responsibilities during elaboration sessions are focusing on the happy path first, followed by edge cases , and reviewing standard process flows in relation to Guidewire product functionality , making Options A and B correct.
Starting with the happy path allows participants to validate the primary business scenario without unnecessary complexity. Once the core flow is understood and agreed upon, edge cases and exceptions can be discussed in context. This approach aligns with Guidewire's recommended practice of leveraging out-of-the- box functionality before introducing complexity.
Reviewing standard process flows and mapping them to Guidewire functionality ensures that stakeholders understand what the product already provides. This helps avoid over-customization and supports the
"configure over customize" principle central to Guidewire implementations.
The remaining options are not objectives of elaboration sessions. Creating detailed UI mockups (Option C), formalizing sprint tasks (Option D), writing Gosu code (Option E), and performing regression testing (Option F) all occur in later phases of the project lifecycle.

Elaboration sessions are successful when they focus on understanding, validation, and alignment-setting the stage for efficient and predictable delivery.

NEW QUESTION: 18
Elaborate Requirements, Confirm Scope, Plan Project / Sprints, and Infrastructure Sizing are all part of this project phase?
A. Development
B. Stabilization
C. Pre-Inception
D. Inception
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the Guidewire SurePath methodology, these specific activities are the core objectives of the Inception Phase (Option D).
* Confirm Scope: The primary goal of Inception is to move from the high-level scope defined in Pre- Inception to a detailed, agreed-upon scope (Minimum Viable Product).
* Elaborate Requirements: The team conducts workshops (often called "Elaboration" sessions) to break down high-level requirements into detailed User Stories.
* Infrastructure Sizing: While initial estimates may happen earlier, the definitive infrastructure sizing (hardware, cloud resources) is finalized during Inception once the scope and architecture are understood.
* Plan Project / Sprints: Inception concludes with a "Conceptual Sprint Plan" or release schedule, mapping out which stories will be delivered in which sprint.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A. Development: This phase is for executing the plan (building and testing), not defining the scope or sizing the infrastructure.
* C. Pre-Inception: This phase is for preparation and mobilization (staffing the team, setting up logistics), but the detailed "Elaboration" and "Sizing" happen once the full team starts in Inception.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which of the following are types of integration mechanisms used with Guidewire products?
A. Redefined plugins
B. Web services
C. Predefined plugins
D. Aggregate services
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Guidewire InsuranceSuite is built to integrate with a wide range of external enterprise systems, making integration mechanismsa key concept for analysts to understand. These mechanisms enable data exchange and functional interaction while maintaining system stability and upgradeability.
The correct answers areWeb services (Option B)andPredefined plugins (Option C).

Web servicesare a primary integration method used across Guidewire products. InsuranceSuite supports SOAP and REST-based services to exchange data with external systems such as payment processors, document management systems, rating engines, and third-party data providers. Web services are especially important when real-time or synchronous communication is required.
Predefined pluginsare another standard Guidewire integration mechanism. Guidewire provides out-of-the- box plugin interfaces for common integration needs, including address verification, document generation, financial systems, and messaging. These plugins define controlled extension points, allowing external systems to be connected without modifying core application code, which aligns with Guidewire's recommended implementation practices.
Redefined plugins (Option A) is not a recognized Guidewire integration mechanism. While plugins can be implemented or customized, "redefined plugins" is not a standard Guidewire term. Aggregate services (Option D) is also not a Guidewire-defined integration type and is more commonly associated with general service-oriented architecture concepts.
Understanding these integration mechanisms allows analysts to correctly document integration requirements and collaborate effectively with technical teams.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Elaborate Requirements, Confirm Scope, Plan Project / Sprints, and Infrastructure Sizing are all part of this project phase?
A. Development
B. Stabilization
C. Pre-Inception
D. Inception
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
According to the Guidewire SurePath methodology, these specific activities are the core objectives of the Inception Phase (Option D).
* Confirm Scope:The primary goal of Inception is to move from the high-level scope defined in Pre- Inception to a detailed, agreed-upon scope (Minimum Viable Product).
* Elaborate Requirements:The team conducts workshops (often called "Elaboration" sessions) to break down high-level requirements into detailed User Stories.
* Infrastructure Sizing:While initial estimates may happen earlier, the definitive infrastructure sizing (hardware, cloud resources) is finalized during Inception once the scope and architecture are understood.
* Plan Project / Sprints:Inception concludes with a "Conceptual Sprint Plan" or release schedule, mapping out which stories will be delivered in which sprint.
Why other options are incorrect:

* A. Development:This phase is forexecutingthe plan (building and testing), not defining the scope or sizing the infrastructure.
* C. Pre-Inception:This phase is forpreparationand mobilization (staffing the team, setting up logistics), but the detailed "Elaboration" and "Sizing" happen once the full team starts in Inception.

NEW QUESTION: 21
A project team for a new inland marine policy system needs to integrate their Guidewire application with a third-party document production vendor. They are evaluating the benefits of using a pre-built integration accelerator available on Guidewire Marketplace.
Beyond simply enabling the connection, which key advantages do these pre-built integration solutions offer to significantly reduce implementation effort and total cost of ownership?
Choose 2 options.
A. The extension pack eliminates the need for in-house integration expertise.
B. They require extensive custom coding for specific vendor APIs.
C. They necessitate manual data mapping documentation for every new Cloud release.
D. Partial solutions that provide a starting point for meeting the particular needs of the project.
E. Promote faster implementation due to being pre-configured to meet a specific need.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answers are D and E because Guidewire Marketplace integration accelerators are intended to reduce implementation effort by providing reusable, standardized starting points rather than forcing a team to design and build every integration component from scratch.
D). Partial solutions that provide a starting point for meeting the particular needs of the project is correct because accelerators are not usually complete, turnkey replacements for all project-specific work.
Instead, they offer a proven base structure, common patterns, and reusable assets that can be adapted to the insurer's needs. This lowers analysis, design, and development effort while still allowing for project-specific tailoring.
E). Promote faster implementation due to being pre-configured to meet a specific need is also correct because one of the key benefits of these solutions is speed. Since they are already aligned to a known use case, such as a common vendor integration or a standard business capability, the project team can move more quickly through design and build activities. This directly supports lower implementation cost and reduced total cost of ownership.
The other options are not correct. A overstates the benefit; accelerators reduce effort, but they do not eliminate the need for integration knowledge. B contradicts the purpose of an accelerator, which is to minimize heavy custom coding. C is also incorrect because

needing repeated manual remapping for every release would increase, not reduce, ownership cost.
So, the best description of the value of Guidewire pre-built integration solutions is that they offer partial reusable starting points and faster implementation through pre-configured content .

NEW QUESTION: 22
An analyst is preparing for a requirements elaboration workshop where the business has historically expressed a strong desire to retain many legacy system functionalities.
Which strategies should the analyst employ to follow best practices? choose two
A. Review the project's strategic business objectives to align all proposed changes with value-driven goals.
B. Focus primarily on technical feasibility, leaving value alignment for later project phases.
C. Avoid consulting inception notes or previous workshop recordings, as they may contain outdated information.
D. Prepare by thoroughly understanding the InsuranceSuite standard functionality and being ready to demonstrate it.
E. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions based solely on their familiarity with past systems.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
In a Guidewire implementation, particularly when facing stakeholders attached to legacy processes, the Business Analyst must act as a "Consultant" rather than just an "Order Taker." The two most effective strategies to manage this dynamic are:
* Understand and Demonstrate Standard Functionality (Option D):
The Guidewire SurePath methodology emphasizes a "Standard-First" (or "Adopt before Adapt") approach. To effectively challenge a request to recreate a legacy feature, the analyst must deeply understand the Out-of-the- Box (OOTB) InsuranceSuite capabilities. By demonstrating how the standard product handles the business scenario (even if the process is different from the legacy way), the analyst can often convince stakeholders to adopt the modern, standard workflow, thereby reducing customization costs and future maintenance.
* Align with Strategic Business Objectives (Option A):
Legacy system functionality often includes "bloat"-features that were useful 10 years ago but no longer drive value. The analyst must use the project's Strategic Business Objectives (defined in Inception) as a filter.
When a stakeholder asks for a legacy feature, the analyst should ask, "How does this feature contribute to our goal of [e.g., Reducing Quote Time by 20%]?" If the request cannot be tied to a value-driven goal, it is easier to de-prioritize or reject it.
Why other options are incorrect:

* E. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions:This leads to "paving the cow path"-rebuilding the old system on new technology, which destroys the ROI of the implementation.
* B. Focus on technical feasibility:Value alignment must happenbeforetechnical feasibility analysis; building a feasible but useless feature is waste.
* C. Avoid consulting inception notes:Inception notes contain the scope boundaries and agreed-upon MVP definitions, which are critical leverage when rejecting out-of-scope legacy requests.

NEW QUESTION: 23
What are the likely impacts of unvalidated assumptions in the requirements-gathering process?
A. Longer code reviews
B. Requirements in conflict
C. Increased developer unit test defects
D. Increased unplanned downstream impacts
E. Higher sprint velocity
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementations, validating assumptions during requirements gathering is essential to delivering predictable outcomes and business value. Unvalidated assumptions often occur when analysts or stakeholders presume system behavior, business rules, or data availability without confirmation through elaboration, demonstrations, or stakeholder review.
Two of the most common impacts of unvalidated assumptions are requirements in conflict and increased unplanned downstream impacts , making Options B and D the correct answers.
When assumptions are not validated, different stakeholders may interpret requirements differently. This frequently leads to conflicting requirements , such as incompatible workflows, contradictory business rules, or mismatched expectations across teams. These conflicts often surface later during development or testing, when changes are more costly to resolve.
Unvalidated assumptions also lead to unplanned downstream impacts . For example, an assumption about product behavior may later require changes to integrations, data models, or reporting. In Guidewire projects, such late discoveries can impact multiple components-rules, PCF, product model, and integrations-causing schedule delays and rework.
The remaining options are less directly related. Longer code reviews (Option A) and increased unit test defects (Option C) may occur indirectly but are not the primary or most likely impacts. Higher sprint velocity (Option E) is the opposite of what typically happens; velocity usually decreases due to rework and scope churn.

Validating assumptions early through elaboration, story huddles, and product demonstrations is a key Guidewire Analyst responsibility to minimize risk and protect delivery timelines.

NEW QUESTION: 24
A Guidewire Cloud project team is looking for ways to accelerate their implementation by leveraging existing, standardized assets for common integrations or specific lines of business.
Which TWO types of pre-built content available through official Guidewire channels are designed to provide these ready-to-use starting points?
A. Project Risk Register Template
B. Ready for Guidewire Accelerators
C. Xmind Mind Map
D. User Story Card Template
E. Guidewire Go products
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answers are B. Ready for Guidewire Accelerators and E. Guidewire Go products because these are the two types of pre-built, standardized solution assets intended to help Guidewire implementation teams start faster and reduce the amount of custom design and development required.
Ready for Guidewire Accelerators are packaged assets that provide reusable starting points for frequent implementation needs, especially around common integrations, business capabilities, and delivery patterns.
Their purpose is to reduce effort, improve consistency, and speed project execution by giving teams proven content they can adapt rather than build from scratch.
Guidewire Go products are also designed as pre-built solution offerings that teams can leverage for specific use cases, including common insurance scenarios or line-of-business needs. These products support faster implementation by offering a more prescriptive and reusable foundation aligned with Guidewire's ecosystem and delivery approach.
The other options are not intended as implementation accelerators of this type. A Project Risk Register Template is a project management artifact, not a solution asset. An Xmind Mind Map is a workshop or analysis aid, not a standardized Guidewire implementation package. A User Story Card Template helps document requirements, but it does not provide pre-built functional or integration content.
So, when the question asks for official Guidewire channels that offer ready-to-use starting points for implementations, the two best answers are Ready for Guidewire Accelerators and Guidewire Go products .

NEW QUESTION: 25
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):
ThePre-Inception phaseis the earliest phase in a Guidewire implementation and focuses onorganizational readiness and project justification. Therefore,Option Dis correct.
During Pre-Inception, thebusiness caseis completed to justify the investment and define expected benefits.
Keybusiness 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.

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which of the following describes what are User Story acceptance criteria?
Choose 2 options.
A. They are a checklist of key activities that must be completed in order to accept a story
B. They describe the value delivered to end-user
C. They describe the role, the expected action, and the reason why the action is needed
D. They tell when a user story is 'done'
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answers are A and D because acceptance criteria define the conditions that must be satisfied for a user story to be considered complete and acceptable. In Guidewire-style requirements work, user stories capture a business need at a high level, while acceptance criteria add the specific expectations that clarify how the team and stakeholders will know the story has been successfully delivered.
A). They are a checklist of key activities that must be completed in order to accept a story is correct because acceptance criteria function as a practical set of conditions or checkpoints. They guide development, testing, and business validation by making the expected results explicit. Although not always written as task steps, they serve as a measurable list of what must be true before the story is accepted.
D). They tell when a user story is 'done' is also correct because that is one of the main purposes of acceptance criteria. They define the boundaries of completion and help avoid ambiguity about whether the delivered functionality meets the intended requirement. This supports better collaboration among analysts, developers, testers, and business stakeholders.
B is incorrect because describing the value delivered to the end-user is part of the user story itself, not the acceptance criteria. C is also incorrect because describing the role,

action, and reason follows the common user story format such as "As a [role], I want [action] , so that [benefit]." That structure defines the story statement, while acceptance criteria define the testable conditions for acceptance.
So, acceptance criteria are best understood as the conditions/checklist used to determine when a story is complete and acceptable .

NEW QUESTION: 27
Story huddles are used to clarify functional requirement details and typically involve collaboration among which three required project team members?
A. Product Owners
B. Developers
C. Quality Analysts
D. Business Analysts
E. Subject Matter Experts
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 explainwhatneeds to be built, answering questions about logic, UI behavior, and business rules.
* Developers (B):They provide the technical perspective. They ask questions to determinehowthe feature will be implemented, identifying technical constraints, necessary data model changes, or architectural dependencies.
* Quality Analysts (C):They represent the testing perspective. They focus onhowthe 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 inputtothe BA during requirements gathering (Elaboration) but are not typically required attendees for the technical story huddle, which is focused on implementation readiness.

NEW QUESTION: 28

For Guidewire Cloud implementations, in which phases or activities does the Quality Analyst team play a critical role in ensuring project quality?
Choose 2 options.
A. During the Stabilization phase, to conduct end-to-end testing, performance testing, and support User Acceptance Testing (UAT)
B. Exclusively during the Launch phase, to provide direct end-user support for the deployed application
C. Defining the overall project governance structure and roles (Shared Responsibility Model)
D. Participating in Story Huddles with analysts and developers to understand the requirements
E. During the Inception phase, to develop the detailed configuration for all required user interface screens
F. During the Deployment phase, to verify project adherence to Guidewire Cloud Standards
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answers are A and D because the Quality Analyst team contributes to project quality both early in the lifecycle and later during formal validation activities .
D). Participating in Story Huddles with analysts and developers to understand the requirements is correct because quality begins well before formal testing starts. In Guidewire projects, Quality Analysts play an important role in understanding stories, clarifying expected behavior, identifying gaps or ambiguities, and preparing for effective test design. Their involvement in story discussions helps ensure that requirements are testable and that potential defects are prevented earlier rather than only detected later.
A). During the Stabilization phase, to conduct end-to-end testing, performance testing, and support User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is also correct because Stabilization is the phase where the integrated solution is validated more comprehensively. Quality Analysts are central to coordinating and executing testing efforts that confirm the system works across business flows, performs adequately, and is ready for business acceptance and release.
The other options are not the best choices. B is incorrect because QA is not involved only at launch, and direct end-user support is not their exclusive core responsibility. C relates more to project governance and organizational setup than QA execution. E describes configuration work typically performed by developers or configurators, not Quality Analysts. F refers more to cloud compliance and standards oversight rather than the primary QA role.
So, in Guidewire Cloud implementations, Quality Analysts are especially critical in Story Huddles and during the Stabilization phase .

NEW QUESTION: 29
Business case completed, business resources trained, and identified are all deliverables of which phase?

A. Pre-Inception
B. Inception
C. Development
D. Stabilization
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which areas of the UI provide context-sensitive navigation links to the account functionality of PolicyCenter and the various pages of the account file?
A. Info Bar
B. QuickJump Box
C. Workspace
D. Tab Bar
E. Screen Area
F. Sidebar
Answer: D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (250-300 words):
In Guidewire PolicyCenter, navigation is designed to provide bothhigh-level accessandcontext-sensitive navigationwithin a selected business object such as an account.
TheTab Bar (Option D)provides high-level navigation across major functional areas of the application, including Accounts, Policies, Claims, and Administration. It allows users to quickly access the account search and account-related workflows.
Once an account is opened, theSidebar (Option F)becomes the primary context-sensitive navigation area. It displays links to specific pages within the account file, such as Account Summary, Contacts, Policies, and Activities. The sidebar updates dynamically based on the selected object, making it essential for navigating within the account context.
The remaining options do not provide context-sensitive account navigation. The Info Bar summarizes context, the QuickJump Box supports navigation shortcuts, the Workspace shows supplementary information, and the Screen Area displays page details.

NEW QUESTION: 31
A well written user story follows the INVEST model. INVEST is an acronym that stands for:
A. Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Small, Testable
B. Independent, Negotiable, Viable, Elaborate, Software, Technology
C. Investigate, Negotiable, Viable, Elaborate, Small, Technology
D. Investigate, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Software, Testable
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The INVEST model, originally created by Bill Wake, is the industry-standard checklist used by Guidewire Business Analysts to assess the quality of a User Story.

* Independent: The story should be self-contained, allowing it to be developed and tested separately from other stories to avoid dependencies that block progress.
* Negotiable: The story is not a closed contract; it is an invitation to a conversation (Story Huddle) where details can be adjusted between the BA, Developer, and QA.
* Valuable: It must deliver value to the business or the user (not just a technical task).
* Estimable: The team must have enough information to size the effort. If it cannot be estimated, it usually needs further clarification or breakdown.
* Small: It should be small enough to be completed within a single sprint (typically 2-3 days of work).
* Testable: It must have clear acceptance criteria (often in Given-When-Then format) that allow the QA team to verify when the story is "Done." Why other options are incorrect:
* B, C, D: These contain incorrect terms such as "Viable," "Elaborate," "Software," "Technology," or
"Investigate," which are not part of the standard INVEST acronym.

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Preparation Best Practices to complete prior to the elaboration workshop include: _____.
A. Create demonstration data necessary to demo functionality
B. Review deployment notes to ensure alignment
C. Identify customer's key business requirements
D. Write Acceptance Criteria for each story card used in the session
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct selections are A and C because both activities directly support the purpose of an elaboration workshop in a Guidewire InsuranceSuite implementation. Elaboration workshops are intended to clarify business needs, validate solution direction, and prepare the team to discuss functionality in a concrete, business-focused way. To do that effectively, the team must arrive prepared with a clear understanding of the customer's most important requirements and with realistic examples that can be demonstrated in the session.

A). Create demonstration data necessary to demo functionality is correct because workshop discussions are much more effective when participants can see examples of how the system supports real business scenarios.
Demonstration data helps analysts and other project team members walk through workflows, show expected outcomes, and confirm whether Guidewire capabilities align with customer needs. This supports richer discussion and better requirement discovery.
C). Identify customer's key business requirements is also correct because the elaboration workshop depends on knowing what matters most to the customer before the session begins. The workshop is not meant to start from zero; it builds on previously gathered understanding so that the team can refine, validate, and expand on those requirements in a structured way.
B is not the best answer because deployment notes are generally more relevant to later technical planning, release, or implementation activities, not early workshop preparation. D is not correct because writing detailed acceptance criteria for every story card before the workshop is usually premature. Acceptance criteria are typically refined after workshop discussions help clarify scope, behavior, and expected outcomes.

NEW QUESTION: 33
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. entity
B. type
C. foreign
D. field
E. array
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the Guidewire Data Model, a Foreign Key (Option C) is the mechanism used to link one entity to a specific instance of another entity.
* Definition: A Foreign Key field stores the unique identifier (ID) of a related object in a different table.
This establishes a "Many-to-One" or "One-to-One" relationship. It is considered "unidirectional" because the link is defined on the source entity (the child) pointing to the target entity (the parent).
* The Example: The question provides the example of AssignedUser on the Claim entity. A single claim is assigned to exactly one specific user. Therefore, the Claim entity contains a Foreign Key field named AssignedUser that holds the ID of the corresponding record in the User entity.
* Analyst Relevance: Understanding Foreign Keys is crucial for Data Mapping. When an analyst defines requirements for integration, they must know if a field is a simple string or a

link to another object. If it is a Foreign Key, the integration must provide the ID (or a public ID) of that existing object, not just a text name.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. Type key: A Type Key links to a Typelist (a static list of defined values like "Open," "Closed," or
"Pending"), not to a dynamic "entity" that stores user data.
* E. Array: An Array defines a "One-to-Many" relationship (e.g., a Policy has an array of Vehicles), which is the inverse of a Foreign Key.
* D. Field: While technically a field, the specific architectural term for a reference field is a Foreign Key.
"Field" generally implies atomic data (String, Integer).

NEW QUESTION: 34
An insurance company's project team is transitioning from Inception to Sprint Zero for their Commercial Property product implementation. A critical step is the organization of confirmed user story cards for development. At the conclusion of the Inception phase, the process for building out user story cards is guided by _____ and ensures alignment with strategic business objectives.
A. Key decision log
B. Requirements elaboration
C. Project communication matrix
D. Comprehensive test suite
E. Change management strategy
F. Conceptual sprint plan
Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Guidewire SurePath methodology, the transition fromInception to Sprint Zerorepresents a shift from planning and alignment to execution readiness. One of the most important outcomes of Inception is the organization and preparation ofconfirmed user story cardsfor upcoming development work.
At the conclusion of Inception, the process for building out and sequencing user story cards is guided by the conceptual sprint plan, makingOption Fthe correct answer. The conceptual sprint plan provides a high-level roadmap that outlineswhen groups of stories are expected to be developed, based on business priorities, dependencies, and delivery milestones.
This plan ensures alignment withstrategic business objectivesby sequencing stories in a way that delivers incremental value early and reduces risk. It does not assign detailed tasks or commit teams to exact timelines, but instead provides directional guidance that informs Sprint Zero planning and backlog refinement.
The other options do not fulfill this role. A key decision log (Option A) records decisions but does not guide story sequencing. Requirements elaboration (Option B) occurs during Inception but does not organize confirmed stories for development. A project

communication matrix (Option C), comprehensive test suite (Option D), and change management strategy (Option E) are not used to guide backlog organization at this stage. The conceptual sprint plan bridges the gap between business vision and Agile execution, making it a critical artifact as teams move into Sprint Zero.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Which team members are part of the Three Amigos meeting? (Select two)
A. Quality Analyst
B. Business Analyst
C. Project Manager
D. Scrum Master
E. Subject Matter Expert
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
TheThree Amigosmeeting is a key Agile practice used in Guidewire projects to clarify user stories before development begins. It ensures shared understanding across execution roles and reduces defects caused by misinterpretation.
Two of the required participants in a Three Amigos session are theBusiness Analystand theQuality Analyst, makingOptions A and Bcorrect.
TheBusiness Analystrepresents business intent and functional requirements. They explain the user story, business rules, validations, and expected behavior.
TheQuality Analystrepresents the testing perspective. They focus on acceptance criteria, edge cases, and how the story will be validated to determine when it is "done." While Developers are typically the third "Amigo" in practice, they are not listed as an option in this question.
The Project Manager and Scrum Master facilitate delivery but do not play the execution-focused role of an Amigo. Subject Matter Experts provide input during elaboration but are not core participants in Three Amigos sessions.

NEW QUESTION: 36
According to the training, what are the common activities of a Quality Analyst? choose three
A. Resolves defects
B. Validate that features are developed per requirements
C. Assist in defining concrete examples of system behaviors when using BDD
D. Provides impact analysis of downstream systems
E. Confirms if an issue is a defect
F. Executes Unit Testing
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a Guidewire project, the Quality Analyst (QA) plays a proactive role that extends beyond simple execution of test scripts. Their three primary activities from the list are:

* Validate that features are developed per requirements (Option B): This is the core responsibility of the QA-executing Functional Testing and User Acceptance Testing (UAT) support to ensure the delivered software matches the acceptance criteria defined in the User Story.
* Assist in defining concrete examples of system behaviors when using BDD (Option C): Guidewire promotes Behavior-Driven Development (BDD). QAs participate in "Story Huddles" (Three Amigos sessions) to help translate abstract business requirements into concrete "Given-When-Then" scenarios (Gherkin). These examples become the basis for automated tests.
* Confirms if an issue is a defect (Option E): This refers to the Defect Triage process. When a behavior is flagged (by a user or automated test), the QA analyzes it to determine if it is a genuine system failure (Defect) or a misunderstanding of the requirement (Not a Defect) before passing it to a developer.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A. Resolves defects: This is a Developer activity. QAs identify defects; Developers resolve (fix) them.
* F. Executes Unit Testing: This is a Developer activity (typically using GUnit) performed before the code is even released to the QA environment.
* D. Provides impact analysis of downstream systems: This is typically a Business Analyst or Integration Architect activity performed during the elaboration/design phase to understand how a change affects external systems.

NEW QUESTION: 37
Identify which of the following are phases in the Guidewire Project Lifecycle:
A. Pre-Inception
B. Sprint 1
C. Inception
D. Development
E. Testing
F. Maintenance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answers are A, C, D because these best match the recognized Guidewire Project Lifecycle phases from the options provided.
Pre-Inception is a project phase because it covers the earliest preparation activities before formal project initiation. This is where initial planning, readiness, scoping discussions, and foundational alignment often occur.
Inception is also a core Guidewire project phase. In this phase, the project team establishes the vision, scope, approach, and initial understanding of the business and solution direction. It is an important formal starting point in the lifecycle.
Development is the third correct choice because it represents the phase in which the solution is actually built, configured, refined, and iterated upon. In Guidewire

implementations, this work is commonly carried out through iterative delivery practices, but the broader lifecycle phase is still considered Development.
The other options are not the best lifecycle phases in this context:
Sprint 1 is not a lifecycle phase; it is an iteration within a delivery phase.
Testing is an essential activity throughout the project, but it is not typically named as a top-level lifecycle phase in this form.
Maintenance generally refers to post-implementation support or operational sustainment, not one of the primary project lifecycle phases used to structure implementation delivery.
So, when selecting from the list provided, the three items that correctly represent phases in the Guidewire Project Lifecycle are Pre-Inception, Inception, and Development .

NEW QUESTION: 38
An example of a tool built by Guidewire Professional Services to support implementation projects is:
A. User story card
B. Requirement
C. Business objective
D. Guiding principle
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
TheUser Story Cardis a key tool developed and standardized byGuidewire Professional Servicesto support InsuranceSuite implementation projects, makingOption Athe correct answer.
User story cards provide a structured, consistent way to capture requirements using an Agile approach aligned with SurePath methodology. They define business intent, acceptance criteria, and scope boundaries in a format that supports elaboration, estimation, development, and testing.
The remaining options are not tools. Requirements (Option B), business objectives (Option C), and guiding principles (Option D) aretypes of content, not standardized delivery tools.
User story cards enable consistent communication across analysts, developers, and testers and are central to successful Guidewire implementations.

NEW QUESTION: 39
A Guidewire Cloud project needs to implement functionality that tracks certification status held by contractors performing work on a claim. The status will be selected from a predefined list, and the user will also need to capture free-text notes about the certification.
Applying your understanding of the Guidewire Data Model, which two changes to the base data model structure are MOST likely needed to support these requirements?
A. Update the relevant PCF file for the screen
B. Add a new entity specifically for Contractor Certifications
C. Create a .TTX file for the specific certification types
D. Create a Typelist to define the specific certification types

E. Add new fields (for example, text or typekey)
F. Add two new labels (for example, text or typekey)
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
When extending the Guidewire data model, analysts must distinguish between data structure changes and UI or presentation changes . In this scenario, the business requirement is to store a certification status selected from a predefined list and free-text notes related to that certification.
The correct data model changes are to create a Typelist and add new fields , making Options D and E correct.
A Typelist (Option D) is the standard Guidewire mechanism for representing a predefined set of selectable values, such as certification statuses (for example, Certified, Expired, Pending). Typelists ensure data consistency, support localization, and integrate cleanly with rules, validations, and UI components.
In addition, new fields must be added to the data model (Option E). One field would typically be a typekey referencing the typelist for certification status, and another would be a text field to store the free-text certification notes. These fields would be added to an appropriate existing entity (such as a contractor-related or claim-related entity), depending on the design.
The other options are not data model changes. Updating PCF files (Option A) affects the UI, not how data is stored. Creating a new entity (Option B) is unnecessary unless there is a complex, repeatable certification structure. A .ttx file (Option C) is not used for typelist definition. Labels (Option F) control display text, not data storage.

NEW QUESTION: 40
A project team is considering rebuilding a complex claims calculation feature from their legacy system within the new Guidewire Cloud implementation, rather than leveraging the base InsuranceSuite functionality. Based on maximizing value principles, which two potential impacts are most likely to arise from this approach? (Choose two)
A. Improved system performance compared to base configuration
B. Challenges with future Guidewire platform updates
C. Reduced implementation effort and cost
D. Increased maintenance responsibilities
E. Increased ease of future Guidewire updates
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
One of the core principles of Guidewire implementations-especially onGuidewire Cloud-is tomaximize value by leveraging base InsuranceSuite functionalityand minimizing custom development. Rebuilding complex legacy features typically introduces significant long-term risks.
A primary impact ischallenges with future Guidewire platform updates(Option B). Custom-built logic that diverges from standard Guidewire patterns may not be compatible with new

releases, increasing the risk of upgrade failures, regressions, and extended downtime during upgrades.
Another likely impact isincreased maintenance responsibilities(Option D). Custom calculations must be maintained, tested, documented, and updated over time. This creates ongoing operational overhead and dependency on specialized technical knowledge.
The other options are unlikely outcomes. Custom rebuilding rarely improves performance over optimized base functionality (Option A). It almost always increases, rather than reduces, implementation effort and cost (Option C). Ease of future upgrades (Option E) is reduced, not improved.
From a value-driven perspective, analysts should encourage reuse of Guidewire's proven capabilities and only pursue customization when there is a clear, measurable business benefit that outweighs long-term cost and risk.

NEW QUESTION: 41
An analyst is preparing for a requirements elaboration workshop where the business has historically expressed a strong desire to retain many legacy system functionalities.
Which strategies should the analyst employ to follow best practices? choose two
A. Review the project's strategic business objectives to align all proposed changes with value-driven goals.
B. Focus primarily on technical feasibility, leaving value alignment for later project phases.
C. Avoid consulting inception notes or previous workshop recordings, as they may contain outdated information.
D. Prepare by thoroughly understanding the InsuranceSuite standard functionality and being ready to demonstrate it.
E. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions based solely on their familiarity with past systems.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a Guidewire implementation, particularly when facing stakeholders attached to legacy processes, the Business Analyst must act as a "Consultant" rather than just an "Order Taker." The two most effective strategies to manage this dynamic are:
* Understand and Demonstrate Standard Functionality (Option D):
The Guidewire SurePath methodology emphasizes a "Standard-First" (or "Adopt before Adapt") approach. To effectively challenge a request to recreate a legacy feature, the analyst must deeply understand the Out-of-the- Box (OOTB) InsuranceSuite capabilities. By demonstrating how the standard product handles the business scenario (even if the process is different from the legacy way), the analyst can often convince stakeholders to adopt the modern, standard workflow, thereby reducing customization costs and future maintenance.
* Align with Strategic Business Objectives (Option A):

Legacy system functionality often includes "bloat"-features that were useful 10 years ago but no longer drive value. The analyst must use the project's Strategic Business Objectives (defined in Inception) as a filter.
When a stakeholder asks for a legacy feature, the analyst should ask, "How does this feature contribute to our goal of [e.g., Reducing Quote Time by 20%]?" If the request cannot be tied to a value-driven goal, it is easier to de-prioritize or reject it.
Why other options are incorrect:
* E. Allow stakeholders to dictate solutions: This leads to "paving the cow path"-rebuilding the old system on new technology, which destroys the ROI of the implementation.
* B. Focus on technical feasibility: Value alignment must happen before technical feasibility analysis; building a feasible but useless feature is waste.
* C. Avoid consulting inception notes: Inception notes contain the scope boundaries and agreed-upon MVP definitions, which are critical leverage when rejecting out-of-scope legacy requests.

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