Guidewire InsuranceSuite-Analyst Practice Questions

Shared by Kane on 28-10-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A typelist is:

Options:

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

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, a typelist is a fundamental data modeling construct used to represent a controlled set of allowable values for a given business concept. The correct answers are Option B and Option D.

A typelist provides a predefined set of values that are commonly used as the source for drop-down lists in 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 are associated 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 define new typelist values or 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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Business Analyst working on a Guidewire Workers' Compensation implementation needs to understand the existing data structure to support a new reporting requirement.

A Business Analyst utilizes the Data Dictionary to _____ and to _____ for potential configuration changes.

Options:

A- analyze business workflows, document integration points
B- track project progress, monitor system performance
C- understand data relationships, identify required data elements
D- explore entity structure, determine valid data values
E- view application logic, generate system reports
F- modify UI components, manage typelist permissions

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The correct answers are C and D because the Guidewire Data Dictionary is primarily used to understand the application's data model, not project tracking, workflow mapping, UI modification, or report generation itself. For a Business Analyst supporting a reporting requirement, the Data Dictionary is valuable because it helps identify how business information is stored and connected across entities.

C . understand data relationships, identify required data elements is correct because the Data Dictionary shows the structure of entities and their fields, including how one entity relates to another. This allows the analyst to determine where needed reporting data resides, which entities contain the required attributes, and how those elements connect in the overall model.

D . explore entity structure, determine valid data values is also correct because the Data Dictionary provides visibility into entity definitions, columns, field types, and references such as typelists. This helps the analyst evaluate whether the current structure supports the requested reporting need and whether configuration changes may be necessary. It is especially useful when checking valid values, enumerations, and data constraints that affect reporting logic and downstream design decisions.

The remaining choices do not align with the purpose of the Data Dictionary. It does not primarily document workflows, monitor performance, expose full application logic, generate reports, or manage UI and permissions. Those activities rely on other tools and artifacts.

For a Guidewire analyst, the Data Dictionary is therefore a key reference to understand data relationships, identify required data elements, explore entity structure, and determine valid data values before recommending configuration changes.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Quality Analyst is reviewing the test data setup for a Guidewire PolicyCenter project. To ensure comprehensive testing, the analyst needs to understand how different data elements are linked within the system. Which two data modeling concepts are critical for understanding data relationships and dependencies in InsuranceSuite?

Options:

A- The entities that represent key business objects (for example, Policy, Coverage) and their attributes
B- The database backup and recovery procedures
C- The foreign key relationships that establish links between different entities
D- The data encryption algorithms used to protect sensitive information
E- The performance indexes defined on database tables
F- The creation and management of business rules for automated decision-making

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

In Guidewire InsuranceSuite, understanding how data is structured and related is essential for setting up accurate and effective test data. For a Quality Analyst, the most critical data modeling concepts are entities with their attributes and foreign key relationships, making Options A and C correct.

Entities represent core business objects such as Policy, PolicyPeriod, Coverage, Account, or Contact. Each entity contains attributes that store specific business data. Understanding which entities exist and what attributes they contain allows a QA analyst to identify which data elements must be populated to support specific test scenarios, such as quoting, binding, or endorsement processing.

Foreign key relationships define how entities are linked to one another. For example, a Policy is linked to an Account, and a Coverage is linked to a PolicyPeriod. These relationships establish dependencies that must be respected when creating test data. If related records are missing or

incorrectly linked, test cases may fail for reasons unrelated to the functionality being tested.

The remaining options are not directly relevant to understanding data relationships. Backup and recovery procedures (Option B), encryption algorithms (Option D), and performance indexes (Option E) are infrastructure or technical concerns. Business rules (Option F) influence behavior but do not define data relationships.

By understanding entities and their relationships, Quality Analysts can create realistic, complete test data that accurately reflects how InsuranceSuite processes information across workflows.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 option best are specifically designed to provide ready-to-use policy products or a standardized process and application for developing a policy product?

Options:

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

Explanation:

Guidewire provides several accelerators to help insurers implement new lines of business efficiently while minimizing custom development. When the goal is to leverage pre-built content or standardized tooling for product development, the correct choices are Guidewire GO products and the Advanced Product Designer (APD).

Guidewire GO products (Option B) are approved collections of pre-built product model content delivered 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.

The Advanced Product Designer (APD) (Option F) is a Guidewire-provided application and process for 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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All of the following are characteristics of a good requirement except:

Options:

A- Feature
B- Verifiable
C- Clear
D- Traceable

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A well-written requirement in a Guidewire InsuranceSuite project should meet several quality criteria to ensure it can be successfully implemented and validated. The correct answer is Option A -- Feature, as a feature is not a characteristic of a good requirement.

Good requirements are clear, meaning they are easy to understand and unambiguous. Clarity ensures that business analysts, developers, and testers interpret the requirement consistently. Requirements should also be verifiable, which means there must be a way to confirm through testing or inspection that the requirement has been met.

Another critical characteristic is traceability. Traceable requirements can be linked back to business objectives and forward to design elements, test cases, and implementation artifacts. Traceability is essential in regulated insurance environments and helps manage scope, changes, and audits.

A feature, however, is not a quality attribute of a requirement. Features are collections of functionality or capabilities that may be delivered through one or more requirements. While requirements can describe aspects of a feature, being a ''feature'' does not describe how well a requirement is written.

Understanding these characteristics helps analysts produce higher-quality documentation that reduces rework, improves delivery predictability, and supports successful Guidewire implementations.

P2P exams

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During the development phase of the project, what activities are completed in relationship to user stories? (Choose two)

Options:

A- User stories are checked into the production code branch by developers
B- User stories are tested by Quality Analysts against acceptance criteria
C- User story solutions are configured by developers
D- User stories are all evaluated for inclusion in project scope
E- User stories are initially prioritized for scheduling in sprints

P2P exams

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

The development phase of a Guidewire project is where approved and prioritized user stories are implemented and validated.

During this phase, developers configure solutions for user stories (Option C). This includes product model configuration, rules, UI changes, and integrations as required by the story.

At the same time, Quality Analysts test user stories against documented acceptance criteria (Option B). This ensures the implemented solution meets business expectations and behaves

correctly across scenarios.

The other options occur in different phases. Scope evaluation and prioritization happen during Inception, and code is promoted to production during Deployment.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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:

A, B, E

Explanation:

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.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the likely impacts of unvalidated assumptions in the requirements-gathering process?

Options:

A- Longer code reviews
B- Requirements in conflict
C- Increased developer unit test defects
D- Increased unplanned downstream impacts
E- Higher sprint velocity

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

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.

P2P exams

P2P exams

To Get Premium Files for InsuranceSuite-Analyst Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/products/insurancesuite-analyst

For More Free Questions Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/guidewire/pdf/insurancesuite-analyst

