Insurance – An insurance contract is a legal agreement between the insurance company and an individual/organization, where the insurance company promises to pay a particular coverage for insured's loss which is caused by an insured peril in exchange for a monthly/quarterly/yearly premium.

Exposure – Anything that can suffer a loss. (A relationship between Claimant and Coverage)

Hazard – Any factor that increases the likelihood of a loss.

What can be insured in an Insurance contract? – Insurance of persons, Insurance of property, Insurance of interest, Insurance of liability.

-----**Some terms to remember----**

Insured – Whose life, health, or property is insured.

Insurer – The insurance company.

Beneficiary – Who receives the benefit.

Underwriter – Who evaluates, accepts, or rejects a proposal.

> **Process of Underwriting –**
>
> - Identification & classification of risk
> - Identification of coverages
> - Calculation of premium for all coverages
> - Generation of policy document

Actuary – Who determines the cost of insurance, who develops & evaluates a insurance product using financial and mathematical techniques.

Adjudicator – Who decides how much money will be paid to the insured after an insurance claim has been examined.

Agent – Who brings in business for insurance company.

Broker – Who places insurance business with any insurance company.

Claimant – Who makes a formal request for claim/benefit.

Reinsurance – Individuals transfer their risks by taking an insurance policy. Similarly, the insurance company transfer their risk by taking an insurance from an insurer.

Entity – An entity is a real world object which Policy center need to create, modify, or otherwise manage. **Ex – policy, account, coverage, user**. Entities are defined in XML files. Each entity stores data in a table in the database.

Account – An account is a organization or a person which may have one or more policies.

Producer – A producer is a middle man who connects accounts to carriers (Insurer)

Participant – A participant is a policy center user who interacts with the accounts and it's policies. A participant can be a Creator, Underwriter, Auditor.

Contact – A contact is a person or a company.

Activity – An activity is the task required to manage the account.

Document – A document is a physical or electronic file which contains information about the account or it's policies.

Note – A note is a detailed record of the actions or thinking of a policy center user.

Coverage – A coverage is a type of a protection from a specific risk and is always attached with one or more coverable. Such as building, vehicle, Property, Liability, Collision, Theft.

Coverable – A coverable is an exposure to risk that can be protected by the policy. Such as, Tangible properties, Vehicle etc.

Job Wizard – A Job wizard is a location with one or more screens, in which only one screen is active at a time.

Shortcuts---

For loading pcf pages - alt + shift + l

For loading data - alt + shift + t

To go to the particular pcf page - alt + shift + e

Data Model – Every guidewire data model consists of – Entities, Typelists, Entity Fields, typekeys. (Set of data objects and information about their relationship)

PCF File - A PCF File is responsible for rendering Atomic widgets and Container widgets in user interface.

Location – A location is a PCF element where a user can navigate to.

Location Group – Is a collection of locations used to provide structure and navigation for a group of related pages through menus or other interface elements.

Page – Contains a single screen in the main frame.

Subtype/Supertype – A subtype is an entity which inherits all the fields or properties from the supertype entity. Ex – ABCompany is a subtype of ABContact Supertype.

Mode - Mode identifies for which scenario(s) the PCF(s) is for. Modes can be used with DetailViews panels, CardView panels, InputSets, List View Panels etc.

Typelist – A typelist is a list of defined values. And when it is rendered in UI, typically appears as dropdown list.

> **Categories** – Internal, Extendable, Custom

- **tti –** Typelist
- **tix –** Internal typelist extension – Can't be edited/Read only
- **ttx –** Typelist extension – can be edited

Typecode – There can be more than one typecode in a typelist. A typelist can't have empty field. A typecode has four major fields such as code, name, desc, priority.

How to create a typelist – Config/Extensions/Typelist – create

TypeKey – A typekey field is an entity defined field associated with a specific typelist.

TypeFilter - A typelist filter defines a subset of typecodes in the typelist.

Category – Used for creating dependent dropdown list.

Dependent Dropdown - is used to filter the data. Here we use typecode and typefilter in the typlist for filtering out the data.

Atomic Widget – Is a graphical user interface which can't be divided into further parts. Ex – Button, Cell, Input.

Container Widget – Collection of atomic widgets. Ex – Screen, List View, Card View Panel, Detail View.

Effective Date – The starting date of the policy when it is going to be effective.

Policy Term – The difference b/n effective date and the expiration date is called as Policy Term

---Policy Center life cycle---

Submissions – Is a transaction which creates a policy.

How to create a Policy - Account -> Submission Manager -> New Submission

Renewals – A renewal creates a new policy for another term at the end of a policy term. If not renewed policy expires.

       Changes in coverable, coverages, or premium.

Reinstatements – A reinstatement reinstates the cancelled policy with original term. Reinstatement and Cancellation has the same effective date.

       Ex – if the insured pays the overdue premiums.

Rewrites – A rewrite creates a new policy from the existing policy.

Policy Change – A policy change changes policy prior to the expiration date.

       Coverable can be added, or removed, and terms can be modified.

Cancellations – A cancellation ends the policy before its expiration date.

Policy Completion Status -

Draft, Bound, Quoted, Withdrawn

LOBs -

Business Owners, Commercial Auto, Commercial Package, Commercial Property, General Liability, Inland Marine, etc...

Popup – A popup contains a single screen and returns the user to the previous location once the popup is closed. Ex – Flag Entries in the Summary page.

Gosu class – Gosu is Guidewire platform's programming language. It specifies run time business logics.

- Creates general purpose classes such as logging utility classes, plugins and entities used to pass information to external system.

Gosu Enhancement – Extends entity functionality with new methods.

We can create our own enhancement in gsrc folder.

Gosu Queries -

Example - 1

```
uses gw.api.database.Query

var contactQuery = Query.make(ABContact)

var result = contactQuery.select()

for (aPerson in result){

        print(aPerson.DisplayName)

}
```

Example - 2

```
var contactQuery = Query.make(ABPerson)

var result = contactQuery.compare(ABPerson#LastName, Relop.Equals, 'Andy')
```

Example - 3 (Sorting names)

```
var resultsObj = contactQuery.select()

resultsObj.orderBy(\row -> row.LastName)

 for (anABContact in result){
```

```
        print(anABContact.DisplayName)

}
```

Arrays – 1. Data model Arrays, 2. Gosu Arrays.

Business Rules – Business rules are Gosu code that executes when a specific event occurs to instance of that entity. Ex – When an ABContact is added or deleted or modified it shows in the console.

Business rule consists **Condition** and **Action**

Condition code must resolve to true or false.

Action code executes when the Condition code is true.

Rule Sets - A rule set is a collection of rules that are attached to the same entity and share the same trigger.

Example - ABContact Preupdate rule is attached with ABContact entity and triggers when ABContact is added or modified.

Script Parameters – A script parameter is an application-wide global constant.

- Can be found in /config/resources/

Product Design - is a web based tool for business users to edit product model information in an easier way. Deployment process is simpler. It is a tool which is used to synchronize product design with Policy Center application.

Integration – Integration is the communication b/n Guidewire applications and External systems.

Plugins – Often defines the entry point of integration with external system. File extension - .gwp. Every plugin classes must implement one interface.

- Can be found in /config/plugin/registry

Categories –

1. Predefined – Used to implement customizable behaviour for predefined points in the application.

2. Messaging - Used to send messages to external systems and processes the resulting replies.

3. Startable – Used to listen incoming messages and processes them asynchronously. Example - Sockets, JMS Messaging.

Batch Process – A background process which runs on a periodic schedule and performs tasks independent of a user.

Categories –

Predefined – Which comes with the base application. Ex – Policy renewal start, Activity escalation, Claim exception etc…

Custom – Which is created by an Integration developer. Created by a gosu class called as ProcessPlugin. ProcessPlugin implements the IProcessPlugin. ProcessPlugin overrides createBatchProcesses(). createBatchProcesses() evaluates BatchProcess Type and returns a BatchProcess object. Gosu class must extend BatchProcessBase and overrides doWork().

Exectution of batch process -

i. Periodically based on a schedule.

ii. From internal tools UI.

iii. From an API call.

Reserve Line - A reserve line is an amount of money set aside for expected payments related to a given exposure. Every exposure ultimately has one or more reserve lines.

Messaging - is a Guidewire integration mechanism in which messages are sent to external systems asynchronously and potentially replied to.

Gosu Bundle - Is a set of in-memory instances that represents rows in a database. It includes new entities, changed entities and deleted entities.

Types - 1. Read Only - Objects recieved from a database query,

2. Writable - Objects that are edited, and deleted in the user interface.

--**Claim Center**--

1. User - Managed through Claim center adminstration tab. A user can log into the claim center application and can change, modify a claim as per the requirements. While logging into claim center they should have their credentials such as username and password.

2. Group - A group is a collection of users who completes the similar tasks.

---Claim Center Life Cycle---

3. How to create a Claim - Claim(Drop down) -> New Claim -> Unverified Policy.

For a Claim there has to be a Policy at first

Policy - Claim - Exposure - Coverages - Claim Contacts - Transactions -

- Reserves
- Check

- Submission

- Effective Date

- Expiration dt

- Changes

- Renewals

- Cancelation

- Reinstatement

- Rewrites

Claim Complition Status -