Scaled-Agile

Exam Questions SAFe-Agilist

SAFe 6 Agilist - Leading SAFe (SA) (6.0)

NEW QUESTION 1
User business value and time criticality are components of what?

A. Feature Acceptance Criteria
B. Story point estimation
C. Cost of Delay
D. Product Vision

Answer: C

Explanation:
User business value and time criticality are components of cost of delay. Cost of delay is a way of quantifying the economic impact of delaying the delivery of a product or feature. Cost of delay consists of four factors: user or customer value, time criticality, risk reduction or opportunity enablement value, and job size or duration. Cost of delay is used to prioritize features using Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF), which is a method that maximizes the economic value delivered by a product development
flow. References: ART Backlog and WSJF, SAFe Principle #1

NEW QUESTION 2
The primary goal of SAFe is to achieve what?

A. Customer centricity
B. Organizing around value
C. Lean Portfolio Management
D. Business Agility

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary goal of SAFe is to achieve business agility. Business agility is the ability to compete and thrive in the digital age by quickly responding to market changes and emerging opportunities with innovative solutions. Business agility requires that everyone involved in delivering solutions—business and technology leaders, development, IT operations, legal, marketing, finance, support, compliance, security, and others—use Lean and Agile practices to continually deliver innovative, high-quality products and services faster than the competition. References: Thriving in the Digital Age, Business Agility

NEW QUESTION 3
What is the focus of Lean Thinking?

A. Ensuring respect for people and culture
B. Implementing objective measures of progress
C. Reducing delays
D. Moving to an iterative development process

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reducing delays is the focus of Lean thinking. Lean thinking is a philosophy and a set of principles and practices that aim to eliminate waste and optimize value delivery. Waste is anything that does not directly contribute to customer value or that causes delays in delivering value. Delays are the primary cause of waste, as they increase inventory, risk, variability, overhead, and dissatisfaction. Reducing delays means minimizing the time between customer need and value delivery, which improves quality, efficiency, and customer satisfaction. References: Thriving in the Digital Age, SAFe Principle #2

NEW QUESTION 4
What is one key to leading a successful change?

A. Instituting traditions
B. Generating long-term wins
C. Forming a strategic vision
D. Sustaining deceleration

Answer: C

Explanation:
Forming a strategic vision is one key to leading a successful change. A strategic vision is a clear and compelling statement that describes what the organization wants to achieve in the future. A strategic vision helps leaders communicate the purpose, direction, and benefits of the change to all stakeholders, inspire them to embrace the change, align their actions with the desired outcomes, and measure their progress and success. References: Lead by Example, Lead the Change, SAFe Implementation Roadmap

NEW QUESTION 5
What is one of the tools associated with Design Thinking?

A. Behavior-driven development
B. Portfolio canvas
C. Empathy maps
D. Set-based design

Answer: C

Explanation:

Empathy maps are a tool associated with design thinking that help to understand the user??s needs, goals, pain points, and emotions. Empathy maps are visual representations of what the user thinks, feels, sees, hears, says, and does in relation to a problem or a solution. Empathy maps help to create a shared understanding of the user among the team and stakeholders, and to generate insights for designing user- centricsolutions. Empathy maps can be created based on user research, interviews, observations, or personas123.
References: 1: Design Thinking - Scaled Agile Framework 2: TEN TOOLS FOR DESIGN THINKING - culturepartnership.eu 3: The Most Complete Design Thinking Tools & Resource Collections - Mockplus

NEW QUESTION 6
Restoring the speed and innovation of the entrepreneurial network while leveraging the stability of the hierarchical system is a benefit of what?

A. Dual operating system
B. Functional silos
C. Continuous learning culture
D. Customer centricity

Answer: A

Explanation:
Restoring the speed and innovation of the entrepreneurial network while leveraging the stability of the hierarchical system is a benefit of adopting a dual operating system. A dual operating system is a way of organizing an enterprise that combines two complementary structures: a traditional hierarchy that provides stability, alignment, and efficiency; and a network of empowered teams that provides speed, agility, and creativity. A dual operating system helps enterprises achieve organizational agility, which is one of the core competencies of business agility in SAFe. References: Organizational Agility, Dual Operating System

NEW QUESTION 7
What is one of the Agile Release Train events?

A. Iteration Retrospective
B. Backlog refinement
C. Solution Demo
D. Product Owner sync

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Solution Demo is one of the Agile Release Train (ART) events in the Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe). It is a periodic event that provides an integrated view of the current state of the solution under development. It is typically held at the end of each Program Increment (PI), after the System Demo and before the Inspect and Adapt workshop. The Solution Demo is attended by the Solution Train stakeholders, including Customers, Suppliers, Solution Management, Solution Architect/Engineering, and Release Management. The purpose of the Solution Demo is to evaluate the solution and collect
feedback for improvement. The Solution Demo also provides an opportunity to measure the solution??s fitness for purpose, quality, compliance, and readiness for release

NEW QUESTION 8
What are Lean Portfolio Management, Agile Product Delivery, and Lean-Agile Leadership?

A. Steps in the Business Agility Value Stream
B. Agile values
C. SAFe Core Competencies
D. SAFe Lean-Agile Principles

Answer: C

Explanation:
Lean Portfolio Management, Agile Product Delivery, and Lean-Agile Leadership are SAFe core competencies. A SAFe core competency is a set of knowledge, skills, and behaviors that enable an organization to achieve business agility. Business agility is the ability to compete and thrive in the digital age by quickly responding to market changes and emerging opportunities with innovative solutions. There are seven core competencies in SAFe: Team and Technical Agility, Agile Product Delivery, Enterprise Solution Delivery, Lean Portfolio Management, Organizational Agility, Continuous Learning Culture, and Lean-Agile Leadership. References: SAFe as an Operating System for Business Agility, Core Competencies of Business Agility

NEW QUESTION 9
Who is responsible for managing the Portfolio Kanban?

A. Solution Management
B. Lean Portfolio Management
C. Product Management
D. Release Train Engineer

Answer: B

Explanation:
Lean Portfolio Management is responsible for managing the Portfolio Kanban. The Portfolio Kanban is a method for visualizing and managing the flow of portfolio epics from ideation to implementation and completion. The Portfolio Kanban helps align strategy with execution, prioritize demand with capacity, reduce cycle time and variability, and foster collaboration and feedback. Lean Portfolio Management is one of the core competencies of business agility in SAFe. Lean Portfolio Management aligns strategy and execution by applying Lean and systemsthinking approaches to strategy and investment funding, Agile portfolio operations, and governance. References: Lean Portfolio Management, Portfolio Kanban

NEW QUESTION 10
Which statement is true about batch size?

A. The handoff batch should be made as large as possible
B. Large batch sizes ensure time for built-in quality
C. Large batch sizes increase variability
D. When Stories are broken into tasks, it means there are small batch sizes

Answer: C

Explanation:
This statement is true about batch size. Batch size is the amount of work that moves as a unit through a process or system. Large batch sizes increase variability by creating more uncertainty, complexity, dependencies, and unpredictability in the workflow. Large batch sizes also increase waste by causing delays, queues, handoffs, rework, overproduction, and inventory accumulation. Reducing batch size is one of the key ways to optimize value delivery and improve flow efficiency.
References: SAFe Lean-Agile Principles, SAFe Principle #5

NEW QUESTION 10
Which type of decision should remain centralized even in a decentralized decision-making environment?

A. Decisions that come with a high cost of delay
B. Decisions that deliver large and broad economic benefits
C. Decisions that are made frequently
D. Decisions that require local information

Answer: B

Explanation:
Decisions that deliver large and broad economic benefits are the type of decisions that should remain centralized even in a decentralized decision-making environment. Decentralized decision-making is a principle and practice that empowers individuals and teams to make decisions about their work without excessive interference or control from others. Decentralized decision-making fosters autonomy, agility, innovation, and ownership among knowledge workers. However, some decisions are better made centrally by those who have more authority, information, or expertise. These include decisions that affect the whole enterprise or portfolio, such as strategy, vision, budgeting, governance, compliance, etc. References: SAFe Lean-Agile Principles, SAFe Principle #9

NEW QUESTION 12
Which SAFe Lean-Agile Principle includes an emphasis on "deliver early and often"?

A. Make value flow without interruptions
B. Build incrementally with fast, integrated learning cycles
C. Take an economic view
D. Organize around value

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the SAFe Agilist 6.0 domain of Apply SAFe Principles, this principle is the first Lean-Agile Principle and it describes how to make decisions based on economics1. One of the practices essential to achieving optimum economic outcomes is to deliver early and often, which means moving new system features through the
development value stream as quickly as possible1. This practice has a direct economic benefit, as it enables faster feedback, higher value, and lower risk1. You can read more about this principle and practice in this article, under the section ??Deliver early and often??.

NEW QUESTION 16
A SAFe Portfolio is a collection of what?

A. Functional teams
B. Solutions
C. Development Value Streams
D. Business units

Answer: C

Explanation:
A SAFe portfolio is a collection of development value streams. A development value stream is a long-lived series of steps that an enterprise uses to continuously deliver value to a customer or stakeholder. A development value stream typically consists of one or more ARTs and Solution Trains that build and deliver solutions. A SAFe portfolio aligns and governs one or more development value streams that share a common business mission, vision, strategy, and funding. A SAFe portfolio helps enterprises achieve Lean Portfolio Management, which is one of the core competencies of business agility in
SAFe. References: SAFe Portfolio, Development Value Streams

NEW QUESTION 20
What else does the SAFe principle, unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers, require besides purpose and minimum possible constraints?

A. Autonomy
B. Transparency
C. Incentive-based compensation
D. Innovation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Autonomy is one of the requirements besides purpose and minimum possible constraints for unlocking the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers. Autonomy is the ability of individuals and teams to self-organize, self-manage, and make decisions about their work without excessive interference or control from others.
Autonomy fosters creativity, innovation, ownership, and engagement among knowledge workers. Autonomy is one of the aspects of the Lean-Agile mindset and

one of the SAFe core
values. References: Lean-Agile Mindset, SAFe Core Values, SAFe Principle #8

NEW QUESTION 22
What is one way to describe a cross-functional Agile Team?

A. They release customer products to production continuously
B. They are made up of individuals, each of whom can define, develop, test, and deploy the system
C. They deliver value every 6 weeks
D. They are optimized for communication and delivery of value

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is one way to describe a cross-functional Agile team. A cross-functional Agile team is a group of 5-11 individuals who have the skills and authority to define, build, test, and deploy some element of solution value—all within a short iteration timebox. A cross-functional Agile team is optimized for communication and delivery of value by having clear roles and responsibilities, shared goals and commitments, frequent feedback and collaboration, high trust and accountability, and continuous improvement. References: Cross-functional Agile Teams

NEW QUESTION 24
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