Scaled-Agile

Exam Questions SAFe-Agilist

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

NEW QUESTION 1
Who decides the Team PI Objective Business Value scoring after negotiation?

A. Product Management
B. Business Owner
C. The Agile Team
D. The RTE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The business owner is the person who decides the team PI objective business value scoring after negotiation. The business owner is a key stakeholder who has the primary business and technical responsibility for governance, compliance, and return on investment (ROI) for a specific value stream. The business owner participates in the PI planning event and assigns business value points to each team PI objective based on their alignment with the program vision and objectives. The business owner also reviews and approves the final plan and value scores after the team and program risks are resolved. References: PI Planning, Business Owners

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
During the final plan review. ART PI risks are ROAM'ed. What do the letters in ROAM represent?

A. Resolve
B. Owned, Active, Mitigated
C. Resolve
D. Owne
E. Assigne
F. Mitigated
G. Resolve
H. Owned, Accepted, Mitigated
I. Resolved, Owned, Approve
J. Mitigated

Answer: C

Explanation:
ROAM is an acronym for Resolved, Owned, Accepted, Mitigated. ROAM is a technique for categorizing and managing PI risks during the final plan review in the PI planning event. PI risks are potential events or conditions that may have a negative impact on the PI objectives or outcomes. ROAM helps teams address their PI risks by assigning them to one of four states: Resolved (the risk has been eliminated or is no longer relevant); Owned (the risk has been assigned to a person or a team who is responsible for managing it); Accepted (the risk has been acknowledged and its impact has been factored into the plan); Mitigated (the risk has been reduced or its likelihood has been lowered). References: PI Planning, Final Plan Review

NEW QUESTION 4
What type of thinking allows the Customer to pull value from the producer?

A. Lean
B. Systems
C. Design
D. Customer-centric

Answer: A

Explanation:
Lean thinking is the type of thinking that allows the customer to pull value from the producer. Lean thinking is a philosophy and a set of principles and practices that aim to eliminate waste and optimize value delivery. Pull is a concept that means that nothing is built or delivered until there is a demand for it from the customer or the next process. Pull helps reduce overproduction, inventory, and waiting, and ensures that only valuable work is done. References: Thriving in the Digital Age, SAFe Principle #1

NEW QUESTION 5
The analyzing step of the Portfolio Kanban system has a new Epic with a completed Lean business case. What best describes the next step for the Epic?

A. It will be implemented once the Epic Owner approves the Lean business case

B. It will be implemented if it has the highest weighted shortest job first (WSJF) ranking
C. It will be moved to the ready state in the Portfolio Kanban if it receives a 'go' decision from Lean Portfolio Management
D. It will remain in the analyzing step until one or more Agile Release Trains have the capacity to implement it

Answer: C

Explanation:
The next step for an epic with a completed Lean business case in the analyzing step of the Portfolio Kanban is to move it to the ready state if it receives a ??go?? decision from Lean Portfolio Management. The analyzing step is where the epic hypothesis statement and the Lean business case are developed and validated. The Lean business case provides the economic justification, assumptions, risks, and potential benefits of the epic. The Lean Portfolio Management is theauthority that reviews and approves the Lean business case and decides whether to fund and implement the epic or not. If the epic receives a ??go?? decision, it moves to the ready state, where it waits for implementation capacity. If the epic receives a ??no go?? decision, it is either deferred or cancelled. References: Portfolio Kanban, Lean Portfolio Management

NEW QUESTION 6
What method provides a continuous understanding of the target market?

A. Design thinking
B. Participatory budgeting
C. Lean Portfolio Management
D. Lean Systems Engineering

Answer: A

Explanation:
Design thinking is a method that provides a continuous understanding of the target market. Design thinking is a human-centered approach to problem-solving that involves empathy, ideation, experimentation, and implementation. Design thinking helps teams discover the real needs and desires of their customers, generate innovative solutions that address those needs, validate their assumptions through fast feedback loops, and deliver value that delights their customers. Design thinking helps teams achieve the core competency of Customer Centricity in SAFe. References: Customer Centricity, Design Thinking

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
When basing decisions on economics, how are lead time, product cost, value, and development expense used?

A. To recover money already spent
B. To take into account sunk costs
C. To understand solution tradeoffs
D. To limit work in process (WIP)

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the SAFe Agilist 6.0 domain of Apply SAFe Principles, when basing decisions on economics, lead time, product cost, value, and development expense are used to:
? Evaluate the economic impact of different design alternatives
? Optimize the flow of value delivery by minimizing delays and waste
? Maximize the return on investment by delivering the most valuable features first
? Balance the tradeoffs between speed, quality, and cost https://scaledagileframework.com/take-an-economic-view/

NEW QUESTION 10
How does SAFe recommend using a second operating system to deliver value?

A. Reorganize the hierarchies around the flow of value
B. Decide whether to apply a hierarchical or Value Stream organizational model across the Enterprise
C. Build a small entrepreneurial network focused on the Customer in place of the existing hierarchies
D. Organize development around the flow of value while maintaining the hierarchies

Answer: D

Explanation:
 This is how SAFe recommends using a second operating system to deliver value. A second 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 second operating system helps enterprises achieve organizational agility, which is one of the core competencies of business agility in SAFe. Organizing development around the flow of value means creating cross-functional Agile teams and ARTs that deliver value in a regular cadence. Maintaining the hierarchies means preserving the existing roles and functions that provide governance, compliance, and support. References: Organizational Agility, Dual Operating System

NEW QUESTION 12
Which basic Agile quality practice reduces bottlenecks and ensures consistency?

A. Definition of done
B. Collective ownership and standards
C. Establish flow
D. Peer-review and pairing

Answer: B

Explanation:
 According to the SAFe Agilist 6.0 domain of Built-in Quality, this practice reduces bottlenecks and ensures consistency by:
? Encouraging teams to share responsibility for the quality of their work products
? Establishing common standards and guidelines for coding, testing, documentation, etc.
? Enabling teams to collaborate and coordinate across domains and dependencies
? Promoting a culture of continuous improvement and learning
https://scaledagileframework.com/built-In-quality/

NEW QUESTION 16
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 19
Which implementation step follows Coach ART Execution on the SAFe Implementation Roadmap?

A. Organi2e Around Value
B. Train Executives, Leaders, and Managers

C. Accelerate
D. Launch more ARTs and Value Streams

Answer: D

Explanation:

Launching more ARTs and Value Streams is the implementation step that follows Coach ART Execution on the SAFe Implementation Roadmap. The SAFe Implementation Roadmap is a guide that helps enterprises implement SAFe in a structured and reliable way. The roadmap consists of 12 critical moves that span from reaching the tipping point to extending to the portfolio and beyond. Coach ART Execution is the seventh move, where the first ART is launched and coached by a SAFe Program Consultant (SPC) or other expert. Launch more ARTs and Value Streams is the eighth move, where the enterprise expands the implementation of SAFe to other value streams and ARTs, based on the learnings and successes of the first ART. References: SAFe Implementation Roadmap, Coach ART Execution, Launch more ARTs and Value Streams

NEW QUESTION 20
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 24
What is one of the SAFe Core Values?

A. Culture
B. Transparency
C. Lean-Agile Leadership
D. Flow

Answer: B

Explanation:

Transparency is one of the SAFe core values. SAFe core values are the fundamental beliefs that guide the behaviors and actions of SAFe enterprises. Transparency means that all the relevant information about the strategy, plans, progress, risks, and issues are openly shared and visible to everyone who needs it. Transparency helps build trust, alignment, collaboration, and learning among all the stakeholders in a SAFe enterprise. References: SAFe Core Values, Transparency

NEW QUESTION 25
What is one example of differentiating business objectives?

A. Strategic Themes
B. Solution Intent
C. Enterprise Goals
D. Portfolio Vision

Answer: A

Explanation:

Strategic themes are an example of differentiating business objectives. Strategic themes are specific, itemized business objectives that connect a portfolio to the enterprise strategy. Strategic themes provide guidance and direction for portfolio vision, budget allocation, value stream identification, epic prioritization, and metric definition. Strategic themes help differentiate a portfolio from its competitors and create a unique value proposition for its customers. References: SAFe Portfolio, Strategic Themes

NEW QUESTION 27
How does SAFe describe Customer Centricity?

A. As a set of practices employed to make products focused on the Customer
B. As a strategy to meet the needs of an ever-changing Customer market
C. As a mindset focused on Customer behaviors that produce the best innovations
D. As a way of working to include the Customer in daily work processes and planning

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is how SAFe describes Customer Centricity. Customer Centricity is one of the core competencies of business agility in SAFe. Customer Centricity means putting the customer at the center of everything the enterprise does, and understanding their needs, desires, and problems deeply. Customer Centricity also means adopting a mindset that focuses on observing and learning from customer behaviors that produce the best innovations, rather than relying on assumptions or opinions. Customer Centricity helps enterprises deliver solutions that delight their customers and achieve market differentiation. References: Customer Centricity

NEW QUESTION 30
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 31
What is an example of applying cadence and synchronization in SAFe?

A. Conducting a PI Planning event
B. Allocating budgets to Value Streams
C. Creating cross-functional ARTs and Agile teams
D. Using a Portfolio Kanban system

Answer: A

Explanation:
Conducting a PI planning event is an example of applying cadence and synchronization in SAFe. Cadence is a regular and predictable pattern of events that provides a rhythm for development. Synchronization is the alignment of multiple perspectives and activities within a cadence. PI planning is a two-day event that occurs at the beginning of every Program Increment (PI), which is typically an 8-12 week timebox. PI planning brings together all the teams in an ART to align on a common vision, identify dependencies, plan features, establish objectives, and commit to a plan for the next
PI. References: Develop on Cadence; Release on Demand, PI Planning

NEW QUESTION 32
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 37
What is used to brainstorm potential Portfolio future states?

A. Epics and Enablers
B. Enterprise business drivers
C. SWOT and TOWS
D. KPIs and Lean budget Guardrails

Answer: C

Explanation:
SWOT and TOWS are used to brainstorm potential portfolio future states. SWOT is an acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. SWOT analysis is a tool that helps identify the internal and external factors that affect the portfolio??s performance and position in the market. TOWS is an acronym for Threats, Opportunities, Weaknesses, and Strengths. TOWS analysis is a tool that helps generate strategic alternatives based on the SWOT factors. SWOT and TOWS help create a portfolio vision that reflects the desired future state of the portfolio. References: SAFe Portfolio, Portfolio Canvas

NEW QUESTION 39
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

SAFe-Agilist Practice Exam Features:

* SAFe-Agilist Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* SAFe-Agilist Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* SAFe-Agilist Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* SAFe-Agilist Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The SAFe-Agilist Practice Test Here](#)