Exam Questions SAFe-Agilist

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

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
What is found on an ART planning board?

A. Features
B. Tasks
C. EPics
D. User Stories

Answer: A

Explanation:
Features are found on an ART planning board. An ART planning board is a tool that helps teams visualize and manage the work items for an Agile Release Train (ART). An ART is a long-lived team of Agile teams that delivers value in a regular cadence. Features are high-level descriptions of system behaviors that provide business value to a stakeholder. Features are derived from epics and decomposed into user stories or enablers. Features are prioritized by business value using Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF) and planned for Program Increments (PIs) by the ART teams. References: Organizing Around Value with ARTs, ART Planning Board

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
Why do Business Owners assign business value to team PI Objectives?

A. To determine what the teams should work on first
B. To empower teams to make decisions around work
C. To ensure the teams do not work on architectural Enablers
D. To override the decisions made in WSJF prioritization

Answer: B

Explanation:
The reason why business owners assign business value to team PI objectives is to empower teams to make decisions around work. Business value is a relative measure of the importance of a work item or an outcome to the business. Team PI objectives are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) goals that reflect the value that each team intends to deliver in a PI. Business owners assign business value points to each team PI objective based on their alignment with the program vision and objectives. This helps teams prioritize their work, balance their capacity, negotiate dependencies, and make trade-offs based on value delivery. References: PI Planning, Business Owners

NEW QUESTION 5
Which team type is organized to assist other teams with specialized capabilities and help them become more proficient in new technologies?

A. Enabling team
B. Platform team
C. Stream-aligned team
D. Complicated subsystem team

Answer: A

Explanation:
An enabling team is a type of cross-functional Agile team that is organized to assist other teams with specialized capabilities and help them become more proficient in new technologies. Enabling teams provide coaching, mentoring, training, and technical guidance to other teams in areas such as DevOps, test automation, security, compliance, etc. Enabling teams help other teams achieve the core competency of Technical Agility in SAFe. References: Cross-functional Agile Teams, Technical Agility

NEW QUESTION 6
Which SAFe Lean-Agile Principle includes the critical part of "delaying decisions to the last responsible moment"?

A. Make value flow without interruptions
B. Build incrementally with fast, integrated learning cycles
C. Base milestones on objective evaluation of working systems
D. Assume variability; preserve options

Answer: D

Explanation:
The SAFe Lean-Agile Principle that includes the critical part of ??delaying decisions to the last responsible moment?? is ??Assume variability; preserve options??. This principle is based on the concept of set-based design, which is a way of managing uncertainty and complexity in product development. Set-based design means exploring multiple possible solutions in parallel, eliminating inferior options over time, and converging on the best solution as more information becomes available. Delaying decisions to the last responsible moment means keeping multiple options open until enough data and feedback are gathered to make an informed decision, which reduces risk and waste. References: SAFe Lean-Agile Principles, SAFe Principle #4

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
What is one way Lean-Agile leaders lead by example?

A. By using the SAFe Implementation Roadmap to script the path for change
B. By modeling SAFe's Lean-Agile Mindset, values, principles, and practices
C. By applying empathic design and focusing on Customer Centricity
D. By mastering the Seven Core Competencies of the Lean Enterprise

Answer: B

Explanation:
One way Lean-Agile leaders lead by example is by modeling SAFe??s Lean- Agile Mindset, values, principles, and practices. A Lean-Agile Mindset is a way of thinking that embraces the values and principles of Lean thinking and Agile development. A Lean- Agile leader is someone who exhibits this mindset and applies it to lead others in achieving business agility. A Lean-Agile leader models SAFe??s four core values: Alignment, Built-in Quality, Transparency, and Program Execution; as well as its ten principles: Take an economic view; Apply systems thinking; Assume variability; preserve options; Build incrementally with fast integrated learning cycles; Base milestones on objective evaluation of working systems; Visualize and limit WIP; reduce batch sizes; manage queue lengths; Apply cadence; synchronize with cross-domain planning; Unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers; Decentralize decision-making; Organize around value; and Adopt a customer-centric mindset. References: Lean-Agile Mindset, SAFe Core Values, SAFe Lean-Agile Principles, Lead by Example

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
Deploy, verify, monitor, and respond are all activities of what?

A. Release on Demand
B. Continuous Exploration
C. Continuous Deployment
D. Continuous Integration

Answer: C

Explanation:
Deploy, verify, monitor, and respond are all activities of Continuous Deployment. Continuous Deployment is one of the elements of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which is a key enabler of Agile Product Delivery. Continuous Deployment means automatically releasing every update to a production environment or a staging environment that is identical to production. Continuous Deployment involves four activities: deploy (releasing the solution to the target environment); verify (ensuring that the solution meets the quality standards and acceptance criteria); monitor(collecting feedback and data on the solution performance and usage); and respond (taking actions to improve or fix the solution based on the feedback and data). References: Agile Product Delivery, Continuous Delivery Pipeline, Continuous Deployment

NEW QUESTION 13
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 17
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 relevantinformation 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 19
What triggers the need for a Value Stream?

A. Spike request
B. Epic request
C. User Story request
D. Feature request

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the SAFe Agilist 6.0 domain of Lean Thinking, a value stream is triggered by a demand for some value, such as a new feature, a change request, or a defect fix1. A feature is a service that fulfills a stakeholder need2. Therefore, a feature request is a valid trigger for a value stream.
A spike request is a type of exploration enabler that addresses technical uncertainty or risk3. A user story request is a type of backlog item that represents an end user goal or function4. These are not triggers for a value stream, but rather work items that flow through a value stream.

NEW QUESTION 20
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 24
Which statement is a value from the Agile Manifesto?

A. Customer collaboration over ongoing internal conversation
B. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
C. Customer collaboration over a constant indefinite pace
D. Customer collaboration over Feature negotiation

Answer: B

Explanation:
This statement is one of the values from the Agile Manifesto. The Agile Manifesto is a declaration of four values and twelve principles that guide Agile software development. The four values are: individuals and interactions over processes and tools; working software over comprehensive documentation; customer collaboration over contract negotiation; and responding to change over following a plan. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation means that Agile teams value building strong relationships with their customers based on trust, feedback, and shared understanding, rather than relying on rigid contracts that limit flexibility and creativity. References: Thriving in the Digital Age, Agile Manifesto

NEW QUESTION 27
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 28
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 32
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 35
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