

Scrum

Exam Questions SAFe-POPM

SAFe Product Owner-Product Manager (POPM)



NEW QUESTION 1

In a 12-week PI, how often does the Innovation and Planning (IP) Iteration occur?

- A. Every quarter
- B. Once per year
- C. Every two PIs
- D. Every two Iterations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Innovation and Planning (IP) Iteration is a unique, dedicated iteration that occurs every Program Increment (PI). A PI is a timebox of 8 to 12 weeks, during which an Agile Release Train (ART) delivers incremental value in the form of working, tested software and systems. Therefore, in a 12-week PI, the IP Iteration occurs every quarter

NEW QUESTION 2

Which role ensures that the ART has the Vision and Backlog needed to engage in PI Planning successfully?

- A. Lean-Agile Center of Excellence
- B. Release Train Engineer
- C. Product Owner
- D. Product Management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Product Management is the role that ensures that the Agile Release Train (ART) has the Vision and Backlog needed to engage in PI Planning successfully. Product Management is responsible for defining and communicating the Vision, which describes the future state of the solution and its features¹. Product Management also develops and maintains the Program Backlog, which contains the features and enablers that the ART will implement in the upcoming Program Increments (PIs)². Product Management collaborates with stakeholders, customers, architects, and other roles to discover, prioritize, and refine the backlog items and present them to the ART during PI Planning³.

References:

- Vision - Scaled Agile Framework
- Product Management - Scaled Agile Framework
- PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 3

What is one strategy for managing complex critical path challenges?

- A. Adjust work between teams or split Features and Stories
- B. Distribute work to other teams
- C. Sequence work to eliminate same Iteration dependencies
- D. Allocate work between teams based on forecasted capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:

One strategy for managing complex critical path challenges is to adjust work between teams or split Features and Stories. Complex critical path challenges are situations where the delivery of value depends on the completion of multiple interdependent tasks by different teams¹. These challenges can cause delays, bottlenecks, and inefficiencies in the value stream. To overcome these challenges, one option is to adjust work between teams or split Features and Stories, so that the dependencies are minimized or eliminated². This can help improve the flow of work, reduce the risk of integration issues, and increase the flexibility and responsiveness of the teams³.

References:

- Accelerating Flow with SAFe - Scaled Agile Framework
- Managing Dependencies - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 4

What is one influence on Solution and PI Roadmaps?

- A. Value Streams
- B. Customer-centric Features
- C. Market dynamics
- D. ART capacity

Answer: C

Explanation:

Market dynamics are one of the influences on Solution and PI Roadmaps, which are visual tools that forecast and communicate the planned deliverables, milestones, and investments over a time horizon¹². Market dynamics are the external factors that affect the demand and supply of a product or service in the market, such as customer needs, competitor actions, regulatory changes, technological trends, and economic conditions³. Market dynamics influence Solution and PI Roadmaps in the following ways:

- They help identify the market problems or opportunities that the solution aims to address or capture¹².
- They help prioritize the features and capabilities that deliver the most value to the customers and stakeholders¹².
- They help align the solution delivery with the market rhythms and events, which are the periodic or one-time occurrences that have a significant impact on the solution adoption or performance¹².
- They help validate the assumptions and hypotheses about the customer and the solution through feedback and learning¹².

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (A, B, and D) are not influences on Solution and PI Roadmaps, but rather elements or outcomes of the roadmaps.

- Value Streams are the primary constructs for understanding, organizing, and delivering value to the customer. Value Streams are the basis for defining the solution vision, strategy, and roadmap⁴.
- Customer-centric Features are the work items that represent the benefits or outcomes that the solution provides to the customer or user. Customer-centric Features are the main content of the Solution and PI Roadmaps⁵.
- ART capacity is the amount of work that an Agile Release Train (ART) can handle in a Program Increment (PI). ART capacity is a factor that determines the feasibility and scope of the Solution and PI Roadmaps.

NEW QUESTION 5

In a 12-week PI, how often does the Innovation and Planning (IP) Iteration occur?

- A. Every quarter
- B. Once per year
- C. Every two PIs
- D. Every two Iterations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Innovation and Planning (IP) Iteration is a unique, dedicated iteration that occurs every Program Increment (PI). A PI is a timebox of 8 to 12 weeks, during which an Agile Release Train (ART) delivers incremental value in the form of working, tested software and systems. Therefore, in a 12-week PI, the IP Iteration occurs every quarter

NEW QUESTION 6

Which role ensures that the ART has the Vision and Backlog needed to engage in PI Planning successfully?

- A. Lean-Agile Center of Excellence
- B. Release Train Engineer
- C. Product Owner
- D. Product Management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Product Management is the role that ensures that the Agile Release Train (ART) has the Vision and Backlog needed to engage in PI Planning successfully. Product Management is responsible for defining and communicating the Vision, which describes the future state of the solution and its features¹. Product Management also develops and maintains the Program Backlog, which contains the features and enablers that the ART will implement in the upcoming Program Increments (PIs)². Product Management collaborates with stakeholders, customers, architects, and other roles to discover, prioritize, and refine the backlog items and present them to the ART during PI Planning³.

References:

- Vision - Scaled Agile Framework
- Product Management - Scaled Agile Framework
- PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 7

Which is developed by teams and rolled up to the ART level during PI Planning?

- A. Dependencies
- B. Milestones
- C. Objectives
- D. Risks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Objectives are developed by teams and rolled up to the ART level during PI Planning. Objectives are a summary of the business and technical goals that the teams and the ART intend to achieve in the upcoming Program Increment (PI)¹. During PI Planning, each team creates their own team PI objectives, which are then presented and reviewed by the ART and the stakeholders². The aggregated team PI objectives form the ART PI objectives, which provide a common vision and alignment for the ART³.

References:

- PI Objectives - Scaled Agile Framework
- PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 8

What can increase the effectiveness of Backlog Refinement?

- A. Include a few team members
- B. Refine Stories during Iteration Planning
- C. Schedule the event on a regular cadence
- D. Have separate meetings with subject matter experts

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the factors that can increase the effectiveness of Backlog Refinement is to schedule the event on a regular cadence. Backlog Refinement is the process of reviewing, updating, and prioritizing the backlog items to prepare them for future iterations or sprints¹. By scheduling the event on a regular cadence, such as once or twice per week, the team can ensure that the backlog is always accurate, relevant, and ready for planning². A regular cadence also helps the team to avoid cramming too much work into a single session, which can lead to lower quality and reduced collaboration³.

References:

- Team Backlog - Scaled Agile Framework

- Backlog refinement - How I learned to love agile business analysis ??
- Essential Checklist for Effective Backlog Refinement (and What To Avoid ??

NEW QUESTION 9

What is one step when determining initial team capacity during PI Planning?

- A. Add together all of the points from recently completed Features
- B. Compare final team capacity across all teams
- C. Ensure Product Owner/Product Manager approval for all time-based capacity adjustments
- D. Subtract one point for every team member's vacation day, public holiday, or training day

Answer: D

Explanation:

One step when determining initial team capacity during PI Planning is to subtract one point for every team member's vacation day, public holiday, or training day. This step helps the team to adjust their capacity based on the actual availability of each team member for the upcoming Program Increment (PI)1. By accounting for the time-based capacity adjustments, the team can plan their work more realistically and avoid overcommitting or underdelivering2.

References:

- PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework
- How to Improve Your Agile Team's Capacity Planning - Method

NEW QUESTION 10

What is one way Kanban boards are used in SAFe?

- A. To manage WIP limits
- B. To manage individual performance
- C. To manage non-functional requirements (NFRs) in the backlog
- D. To manage PI Objectives

Answer: A

Explanation:

One way Kanban boards are used in SAFe is to manage Work-In-Progress (WIP) limits. WIP limits are the maximum number of work items that can be in a given state or column of the Kanban board at any time. They help to prevent bottlenecks, reduce waste, improve flow, and increase quality and predictability. WIP limits are applied at every level of the SAFe framework, from the portfolio to the team, to optimize the value delivery123

References:

- SAFe Team Kanban - Scaled Agile Framework
- Applying Kanban in SAFe - Scaled Agile Framework
- What is one way Kanban boards are used in SAFe? a. To manage runway ??

NEW QUESTION 10

What makes value available when it's needed?

- A. Release on Demand
- B. DevOps
- C. Continuous Deployment
- D. Infrastructure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Release on Demand is the process that makes value available to customers when it's needed. It is the final aspect of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which represents the workflows, activities, and automation needed to guide new functionality from ideation to an on-demand release of value1. Release on Demand allows the business to release the solution to the end users or customers in a controlled or staggered manner, based on the market and business needs2. Release on Demand enables the enterprise to respond quickly to customer feedback, optimize the timing and frequency of releases, and reduce the risk associated with each release3.

References:

- Continuous Delivery Pipeline - Scaled Agile Framework
- Release on Demand - Scaled Agile Framework
- What is Release on Demand? | Definition and Overview

NEW QUESTION 14

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