

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

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

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 the authority 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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

Which statement applies to uncommitted objectives?

- A. They are items the team has high confidence in
- B. They are included in the commitment
- C. They are counted when calculating load
- D. They are extra things teams can do if they have time

Answer: C

Explanation:

Uncommitted objectives are counted when calculating load. Load is a measure of how much work a team can realistically accomplish in a PI. Load is calculated by adding up the story points of all the committed and uncommitted objectives of a team. Committed objectives are SMART goals that reflect the value that each team intends to deliver in a PI with high confidence. Uncommitted objectives are stretch goals that reflect additional value that each team may be able to deliver in a PI if they have extra capacity or time. Uncommitted objectives are not included in the commitment or the business value scoring, but they are included in the load to account for their potential impact on team capacity. References: PI Planning, Team PI Objectives

NEW QUESTION 14

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 19

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 21

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