

Updated Scaled Agile SP-SAFE-Practitioner Dumps ? Check Free SP-SAFE-Practitioner Exam Dumps (2024) [Q144-Q161]



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Scaled Agile SP-SAFE-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Writing and estimation- Connect to the Customer- Product vision and roadmapTopic 2- Core Competencies - APD and TTA- Customer-centric mindset- Story and Feature componentsTopic 3- Agile team characteristics - Forming Agile Teams as Trains- ART characteristicsTopic 4- Business agility- SAFe Core Values and Principles- Lean-Agile mindsetTopic 5- Continuous Delivery Pipeline- Team and System demo- Feedback techniques

NEW QUESTION 144

What should be taken into account when estimating Story point size?

- * Complexity
- * Team size
- * Number of days it will take

* Priority

Explanation

Story point size is a relative measure of the effort and complexity involved in implementing a user story. It is not based on the team size, the number of days it will take, or the priority of the story. Rather, it is based on the comparison of the story with other stories of similar or different sizes. Story points help teams estimate how much work they can complete in an iteration, based on their past performance and current capacity. Story points also help teams plan and track their progress at the program level, by aligning the features and capabilities with the stories that implement them. References: Story #8211; Scaled Agile Framework, A Guide to Story Point Estimation #8211; DEV Community, What should be taken into account when estimating Story poin #8211; Madanswer

NEW QUESTION 145

What is one benefit of organizing around value, & reorganizing when required?

- * Understanding the Portfolio Backlog
- * Building the Continuous Delivery Pipeline
- * Enabling a DevOps mindset
- * Minimizing handoffs and dependencies

Explanation

Organizing around value means aligning teams and individuals to the value streams that deliver the most value to the customer and the enterprise. This reduces the handoffs and dependencies that slow down the delivery process and create waste. Reorganizing when required means being able to adapt to changing customer needs and market conditions by forming new value streams or reconfiguring existing ones. References: Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) #8211; SAFe Practitioner, Agile Release Train, Organizing Around Value

NEW QUESTION 146

Which of the following activities occurs during the Inspect and Adapt workshop?

- * Refining the ART backlog
- * A demo of the integrated system
- * A retrospective of the Iteration
- * Planning the next PI

Explanation

The Inspect and Adapt workshop is a significant event held at the end of each Program Increment (PI), where the current state of the Solution is demonstrated and evaluated by the train1. The first part of the workshop is the PI System Demo, which shows all the Features that the Agile Release Train (ART) has developed over the course of the PI2. The other options are not activities that occur during the Inspect and Adapt workshop. Refining the ART backlog is a continuous process that happens throughout the PI3. A retrospective of the Iteration is a team-level event that happens after every Iteration4. Planning the next PI is a separate event that happens before the start of the next PI.

NEW QUESTION 147

What is typically included in the definition of done for the team increment?

- * Stories are accepted by Product Management
- * 45 new questions addStories are accepted by the Product Owner
- * Customer documentation is ready
- * Regression testing is done

Explanation

The definition of done (DoD) is a set of criteria that a product increment must meet for the team to consider it complete and ready for customers¹. It ensures the quality and consistency of a deliverable. The DoD is agreed upon by the entire project team, including developers, testers, product owners, and other stakeholders². One of the common criteria that is typically included in the DoD for the team increment is regression testing, which is the process of verifying that the existing functionality of the system is not affected by the new changes³. Regression testing is done to ensure that the product increment meets the quality standards and does not introduce any defects or errors⁴. References: What is the Definition of Done? Understanding DOD in Agile – Atlassian, What is the definition of done? Guide for agile teams with examples – LogRocket Blog, What is Regression Testing? Definition, Tools, Method, and Example, What is typically included in the Definition of Done for the – Madanswer

NEW QUESTION 148

What is one of the Lean Thinking Principles?

- * Individuals and Iterations over processes and tools
- * Make value flow without interruptions
- * Working software over comprehensive documentation
- * Responding to change over following a plan

Explanation

One of the Lean Thinking Principles is to make value flow without interruptions. This means that the organization should optimize the entire value stream, from the customer’s perspective, and eliminate any waste or delays that prevent the smooth and fast delivery of value. Waste can be anything that does not add value to the customer, such as defects, overproduction, waiting, inventory, transportation, motion, or overprocessing. Delays can be caused by handoffs, queues, approvals, dependencies, or variability. By making value flow without interruptions, the organization can increase customer satisfaction, reduce costs, improve quality, and accelerate time to market. References: Lean Thinking: Overview, Principles, Benefits, & Applications Explained, Lean Thinking – Lean Practice | Planview LeanKit

NEW QUESTION 149

What is one approach to unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers?

- * Centralize decision-making
- * Provide autonomy
- * Reduce work in process (WIP) limits
- * Strive to achieve a state of continuous flow

Explanation

Providing autonomy is one approach to unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers. Autonomy means giving knowledge workers the freedom and responsibility to make decisions about their work, such as how to do it, when to do it, and who to do it with. Autonomy fosters a sense of ownership, empowerment, and self-determination, which are essential for creativity and innovation. Autonomy also supports the Lean-Agile principle of decentralizing decision-making, which enables faster and better outcomes. SAFe provides several mechanisms to enable autonomy for knowledge workers, such as self-organizing and self-managing Agile teams, ARTs and Solution Trains, Communities of Practice, and Innovation and Planning Iterations. References: = Unlock the Intrinsic Motivation of Knowledge Workers, Decentralize Decision-Making, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) – SAFe Practitioner

NEW QUESTION 150

The Inspect and Adapt event always starts with which activity?

- * The PI System Demo
- * Agreement on the problems to solve

- * Quantitative measurement
- * Retrospective and Problem Solving Workshop

Explanation

= The Inspect and Adapt event is a significant event held at the end of each PI, where the current state of the Solution is demonstrated and evaluated. Teams then reflect and identify improvement backlog items via a structured problem-solving workshop¹. The Inspect and Adapt event always starts with the PI System Demo, which is the first part of the event. The PI System Demo shows all the Features the ART has developed during the PI, and provides an opportunity for feedback from stakeholders and customers². The PI System Demo is followed by quantitative and qualitative measurement, where the ART reviews the progress and performance of the PI, and evaluates the business value achieved³. The last part of the Inspect and Adapt event is the Retrospective and Problem Solving Workshop, where the ART identifies the root causes of the most critical issues and creates improvement backlog items⁴. References: = 1: Inspect and Adapt ^{#8211}; Scaled Agile Framework¹; 2: Inspect and Adapt ^{#8211}; Scaled Agile Framework¹; 3: Inspect and Adapt ^{#8211}; Scaled Agile Framework¹; 4: Inspect and Adapt ^{#8211}; Scaled Agile Framework¹

NEW QUESTION 151

What is used to describe functional and non-functional requirements?

- * Milestones
- * Architectural Runway
- * Features
- * Enablers

Explanation

Features are used to describe functional and non-functional requirements in SAFe. Features are services that fulfill stakeholder needs and deliver value to the customer. They are typically 10-12 weeks of development effort and can span multiple iterations. Features are derived from the Program Backlog and are prioritized by the Product Management. Features are also used to define the PI Objectives and measure the business value delivered by the Agile Release Train (ART). References: SAFe for Teams Student Workbook: materials and exercises from Lesson 3; v6.scaledagileframework.com/features/

NEW QUESTION 152

3- If the PI System Demo shows the current state of the Solution, then who is this demo intended for?

- * The Scrum Masters
- * The Business Owners
- * The Product Owner
- * The Agile Team

NEW QUESTION 153

Which of the following team-level events does SAFe recommend running on a cadence during the PI for SAFe Team Kanban Teams?

- * PO Sync
- * Retrospective
- * Coach Sync
- * System Demo

Explanation

SAFe recommends running a Retrospective on a cadence during the PI for SAFe Team Kanban Teams. A Retrospective is a team-level event that occurs at the end of each iteration, where the team reflects on how they are working and identifies improvement actions for the next iteration. A Retrospective helps the team pursue perfection by applying the Plan-Do-Check-Adjust

(PDCA) cycle¹. SAFe Team Kanban Teams also participate in other ART events, such as PI Planning, System Demo, and Inspect and Adapt². References: 1: Retrospective [#8211](#); Scaled Agile Framework²: SAFe Team Kanban [#8211](#); Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 154

What is one way to understand WIP in a system?

- * Pair to complete the work faster
- * Make current work visible
- * Split stories
- * Size stories smaller

Explanation

WIP stands for work in process, which is the amount of work that is currently being done in a system. One way to understand WIP is to make it visible to all stakeholders, using tools such as Kanban boards, cumulative flow diagrams, or burn-up charts. By making WIP visible, we can see the current state of the work, identify bottlenecks, limit WIP to match capacity, and improve flow efficiency. References: Principle #6 [#8211](#); Visualize and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queue lengths, Make Value Flow without Interruptions, SAFe Principle 6: Visualise and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queued lengths

NEW QUESTION 155

Which of the following statements describes the Release Train Engineer role?

- * To maintain Team Backlogs
- * To serve as the ART Chief Coach
- * To serve as the ART-level content authority
- * To ensure technical integrity of all development within the ART

Explanation

The Release Train Engineer (RTE) is a servant leader and coach for the Agile Release Train (ART), which is a group of Agile teams that work together to deliver value. The RTE facilitates the ART events and processes, and supports the teams in delivering value. They communicate with stakeholders, escalate impediments, help manage risk, and drive relentless improvement. The RTE also serves as the ART Chief Coach, which means they help the teams apply and improve the SAFe principles and practices, such as PI planning, system demos, inspect and adapt, and innovation and planning¹. The RTE is not the team backlog owner, the ART-level content authority, or the technical leader of the ART, but rather the facilitator and enabler of the ART's success. References: Release Train Engineer [#8211](#); Scaled Agile Framework, Release Train Engineer(RTE): Roles

& Responsibilities [#8211](#); KnowledgeHut, Release Train Engineer [#8211](#); Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION 156

Which of the core competencies of the Lean Enterprise helps align strategy and execution?

- * Team & Technical Agility
- * Organizational Agility
- * Agile Product Delivery
- * Lean Portfolio Management

Explanation

= Lean Portfolio Management (LPM) is one of the seven core competencies of the Lean Enterprise that helps align strategy and execution. LPM enables enterprises to establish and communicate a set of strategic themes that provide business context for decision making and investment allocation. LPM also helps to apply Lean budgeting and guardrails to empower decentralized program

execution and foster innovation. LPM also supports Agile portfolio operations and governance by providing the necessary visibility, coordination, and collaboration across the portfolio. References: = SAFe for Lean Enterprises, Lean Portfolio Management

NEW QUESTION 157

What brings structure to analysis and decision making around Epics?

- * Portfolio Vision
- * Portfolio Backlog
- * Portfolio Canvas
- * Portfolio Kanban

Explanation

The Portfolio Kanban is a method to visualize, manage, and analyze the flow of portfolio epics from ideation to implementation¹. It brings structure to analysis and decision making around epics by defining the states and Work in Process (WIP) limits for each state, as well as the entry and exit criteria¹. The Portfolio Kanban also helps prioritize and sequence the epics based on the Lean business case and the Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF) technique¹. The Portfolio Kanban enables the Lean Portfolio Management (LPM) to align the portfolio strategy and investment funding with the implementation capacity of the value streams². References: Portfolio Kanban, Lean Portfolio Management

NEW QUESTION 158

What type of information can be easily seen in a cumulative flow diagram?

- * Team capacity
- * The number of defects that escape to production
- * Time to complete a Feature
- * Work in process across the team

NEW QUESTION 159

What visibility should Scrum Masters provide during the Agile Release Train Sync?

- * Visibility into progress and impediments
- * Visibility into system Solution Intent
- * Visibility into collaboration deployment
- * Visibility into single source design decisions

NEW QUESTION 160

Team B has elected to stop holding retrospective events so they can spend more time completing Stories.

Which of the following Agile Team responsibilities is Team B over-prioritizing?

- * Applying systems thinking
- * Deliver value
- * Plan the work
- * Connect with the customer

Explanation

= Deliver value is one of the six Agile Team responsibilities in SAFe, along with aligning to a common mission, applying systems thinking, building incrementally with fast feedback, collaborating and making decisions together, and improving relentlessly. While delivering value is essential for Agile Teams, it should not come at the expense of other responsibilities, especially improving relentlessly. By skipping the retrospective events, Team B is missing an opportunity to reflect on their practices, identify what is

working well and what is not, and plan actions to improve their performance and quality. Retrospectives are a key mechanism for implementing the SAFe Core Value of Relentless Improvement and the SAFe Principle #12 – Assume variability; preserve options. References: = Agile Teams – Scaled Agile Framework, Core Values – Scaled Agile Framework, SAFe Principles – Scaled Agile Framework, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) – SAFe Practitioner

NEW QUESTION 161

What is one purpose of the System Demo?

- * To evaluate the full PI
- * To introduce new architectural designs
- * To identify PI Objectives
- * To demonstrate new functionality

Explanation

The System Demo is a significant event that provides an integrated view of new features for the most recent iteration delivered by all the teams in the Agile Release Train (ART). Each demo gives ART stakeholders an objective measure of progress during a Program Increment (PI) and the opportunity to give feedback on the solution. The System Demo is the one real measure of value, velocity, and progress of the fully integrated work across all the teams. The purpose of the System Demo is to demonstrate new functionality, not to evaluate the full PI, introduce new architectural designs, or identify PI Objectives. Those activities are done in other events, such as the Inspect and Adapt, the Architectural Runway, and the PI Planning. References: System Demo, System Demo – Scaled Agile Framework, Why System Demo Considered A Significant Event In SAFe? – Learnow, System Demo – Scaled Agile Framework.

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