Vendor: Scaled Agile

Exam Code: SAFe-SPC

Exam Name: SPC (6.0) - SAFe® Practice Consultant

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What does Little's Law tells us?

A. The easiest way achieve flow is to reduce queue lengths.
B. Long queues help increase process efficiency.
C. The easiest way to reduce waits is to increase the processing rate.
D. The average wait time is dependent on the varying arrival rate of items coming into the queue.
E. Single-piece flow is always best.

Answer: A

QUESTION 2
The Spanning Palette can apply to the Team Level.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 3
Every Enabler Capability has an Enabler Epic as its parent.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 4
ARTs that consist only of Feature teams do not require an Architectural Runway.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 5
What does the SAFe budgeting model suggest?

A. Each Strategic Theme receives a budget allocation when Strategic Themes span portfolios.
B. Epics, Features, and Stories are funded based on their size in normalized Story points, while teams are allocated to high-priority work as needed.
C. Each Value Stream receives budget allocation as a whole; individual work is not specifically budgeted.
D. Each team gets budget allocation and Features are funded according to their size in normalized Story points.

Answer: C

QUESTION 6
What would imply a change to the ART Budget?

A. Extending the duration of a PI.
B. Changing total ART resources
C. Switching to a different PI cadence.
D. Reducing the scope of a Program Epic.
E. Prioritizing Features based on Cost of Delay.

Answer: D

QUESTION 7
(Select 3) Which behaviors are typically associated with Lean-Agile Leaders?

A. Establish clear objectives for managing.
B. Develop Solutions.
C. Protect subordinates from interference by outside stakeholders.
D. Support decentralized decision-making.
E. Emphasize lifelong learning.

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 8
SAFe uses Story points for estimating the size of Stories, Features, Capabilities, and Epics.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION 9
What is Cost of Delay?

A. Cost incurred when system integration appears too late in the PI.
B. Opportunity cost and deferred revenue.
C. Penalty for nonperformance.
D. Cost of not addressing risk early on.

Answer: A

QUESTION 10
(Select 4) What are legitimate examples of management as an enabling function, rather than as top-down control?

A. Assigning backlog items to team members.
B. Communicating the Solution Vision with the teams.
C. Working with other departments to establish better communication among teams.
D. Creating work breakdown structures.
E. Assigning team members to handle external dependencies.

F. Developing skills and career paths for team members.
G. Creating an environment of mutual influence.

Answer: CDFG

QUESTION 11
Capabilities are similar to Features and can be managed in the Program Backlog.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 12
(Select 4) Lean-Agile Leaders _____.

A. Lead the teams
B. Proactively eliminate impediments.
C. Run successful Agile Release Trains.
D. Facilitate relentless improvement
E. Embrace the values of Lean.
F. Manage the most critical day-to-day activities of team members.

Answer: ABDE

QUESTION 13
(Select 2) What factors favor centralized decision-making?

A. Infrequent decisions.
B. Need for fast decision-making.
C. Economies of scale
D. Appropriate authority level of the decision maker.
E. High cost of delay

Answer: AC

QUESTION 14
(Select 2) What are the responsibilities of a Business Owner?

A. Assign business value to Team Objectives during PI Planning.
B. Participate in Post-PI Planning and assist trains in adjusting ART PI plans as needed.
C. Assign business value to Epics and Features.
D. Ensure that the Solution Demo occurs.
E. Determine the product Roadmap

Answer: AB

QUESTION 15

If a Value Stream is bigger than the recommended ART size, SAFe recommends splitting it by development process steps and organizing the trains around those steps respectively.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 16
What does innovation accounting mean?

A. Capitalizing the cost of software development using Story points.
B. Defining, empirically measuring, and communicating the true progress of innovation.
C. Demoing Stories that come out of the IP Iteration.
D. Being sure to account for the investment in new product initiatives on a P&L.

Answer: B

QUESTION 17
(Select 2) What are the right scenarios for using SAFe Foundations Training Materials?

A. Train Scrum Masters in servant leadership following "SAFe for Teams" training.
B. Make an initial presentation on SAFe to the organization.
C. Familiarize Release Train Engineers with the PI Planning process.
D. Familiarize executives with SAFe.
E. Train the teams prior to PI Planning.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 18
(Select 2) What steps in the Portfolio Kanban are most appropriate for running research spikes?

A. Analysis-spikes help clarify feasibility.
B. Implementing-teams perform spikes as usual
C. Funnel-understand whether the Epic makes sense.
D. Portfolio Backlog-run a spike before pulling into development.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 19
If all Agile Release Trains in a Value Stream are organized around Capabilities, they don't require cross-train coordination.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 20
A Feature inherits its WSJF rank from its parent.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 21
What is NOT a SAFE-recommended Metric?

A. Number of lines of code produced.
B. Number of new test cases automated.
C. Number of test cases produced.
D. Percent of unit test coverage.
E. Percent of user stories accepted by the Product Owner.
F. Number of defects outstanding.

Answer: A

QUESTION 22
Select 2) You are prioritizing Epics and the group cannot reach a consensus on WSJF
parameters. What would be the best course of action to reduce inconsistencies?

A. Collect additional input from other stakeholders.
B. Take time to provide more detailed specifications for each Epic.
C. Use strategic themes to help the group understand how an Epic contributes to the realization of
   the enterprise business strategy.
D. Change the scale for WSJF parameters.
E. Split Epics into Capabilities, prioritize them, and combine those priorities back to the Epic level.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 23
What is the primary purpose of the management meeting at the end of Day 1 of PI Planning?

A. To assign business value to the teams' draft PI Objectives.
B. To make adjustments to the PI scope and address program challenges.
C. To design the next generation of the product.
D. To evaluate the performance of teams.

Answer: B

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