

Scrum SAFe-Practitioner Practice Test - Free Updated Demo (2026)



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Scrum SAFe-Practitioner (SAFe 5 Practitioner (SP)) Exam is a certification that demonstrates an individual's expertise in implementing and leading Agile teams using the Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe). SAFe is a framework designed to help organizations scale Agile practices to the enterprise level. The SAFe 5 Practitioner certification is an advanced-level certification that signifies an individual's ability to apply SAFe principles and practices to lead Agile teams and deliver successful outcomes.

The SAFe 5 Practitioner exam covers a broad range of topics, including Agile development, Lean-Agile principles, SAFe frameworks, and Agile release trains. SAFe-Practitioner Exam consists of 45 multiple-choice questions, and participants are given 90 minutes to complete it. SAFe-Practitioner exam is designed to test the participant's understanding of SAFe principles and practices, as well as their ability to apply them in real-world situations. Successful completion of the SAFe 5 Practitioner exam can lead to better career opportunities and increased recognition within the Agile community.

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Scrum SAFe-Practitioner (SP) Exam is a certification exam that is designed to test an individual's understanding and knowledge of the Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe) 5. SAFe is a methodology that is used to implement agile practices in large organizations, and it is gaining popularity among companies worldwide. The SP exam is one of the most popular and widely recognized certifications for SAFe practitioners.

Scrum SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) Sample Questions (Q269-Q274):

NEW QUESTION # 269

Which of the following measures tracks progress toward achieving desired outcomes?

- A. Objectives and key results
- B. ART actual business value
- C. Cumulative flow diagrams
- D. Burn-down charts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Objectives and key results (OKRs) are a framework for defining and tracking measurable goals and outcomes.

OKRs consist of an objective, which is a concise, qualitative, and inspirational statement of what is to be achieved, and one or more key results, which are specific, quantitative, and time-bound measures of progress toward the objective. OKRs help align teams and individuals around a common vision, focus on the most important outcomes, and foster a culture of feedback and learning. In SAFe, OKRs are used at the portfolio, solution, and program levels to communicate and evaluate strategic intent and business value delivery¹². References: Objectives and Key Results - Scaled Agile Framework, OKRs: A Simple Way to Set and Achieve Your Goals.

NEW QUESTION # 270

Which statement is true about batch size?

- A. Large batch sizes increase variability
- B. The handoff batch should be made as large as possible
- C. When Stories are broken into tasks, it means there are small batch sizes
- D. Large batch sizes ensure time for built-in quality

Answer: A

Explanation:

Batch size is the size, measured in work product, of one completed unit of work. Cycle time is the amount of time it takes to complete one batch of work. What we focus on with lean development is reducing batch sizes, thereby reducing cycle times, thus increasing potential learning points over time¹. The bigger a batch of work, the slower it flows through the system. We also have greater variability in the system because one big batch item may take 5 days to flow through the system whilst another big batch item may take 25 days to flow through the system. So that variability will impact the rate at which we can deliver value to customers². Therefore, large batch sizes increase variability and reduce flow, which is contrary to the principles of lean development. References: Principle #6 - Visualize and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queue lengths, Principle #6 - Make Value Flow Without Interruptions, What is the good batch size for large datasets?, Understanding Lean product development: Batch Size, Work in Process (WIP), Risk for Small Teams, SAFe Principle 6: Visualise and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queued lengths

NEW QUESTION # 271

A team finishes developing all of their Stories in the first six days of the Iteration, tests them in the following two days, and fixes bugs in the days remaining. How is the team behaving?

- A. They are applying the Agile development practice of "separation of concerns"
- B. They are abusing the practice of hardening
- C. They are ignoring nonfunctional requirements within the Iteration
- D. They are waterfalls the Iteration

Answer: D

Explanation:

The team is waterfalling the Iteration, which means they are following a sequential and rigid process of development, testing, and fixing, instead of an iterative and incremental approach. This is not aligned with the Agile principles and practices, which advocate for delivering working software frequently, with continuous feedback and improvement. Waterfalling the Iteration reduces the team's ability to respond to change, deliver value, and collaborate effectively. It also increases the risk of accumulating technical debt, defects, and rework. References: Iteration Execution - Scaled Agile Framework, SCALING: SP - SAFe for Teams 4.6 Flashcards - Brainscape

NEW QUESTION # 272

What is one key component of a Feature?

- A. Business plan
- B. Key stakeholders
- C. Release plan
- D. **Benefit hypothesis**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Feature is a service that fulfills a stakeholder need and delivers business value. One key component of a Feature is the benefit hypothesis, which is a statement that describes the expected outcome and value of the Feature for the end user or the business¹. The benefit hypothesis helps to define the scope, priority, and acceptance criteria of the Feature, and to measure its impact and effectiveness after implementation². The benefit hypothesis also supports the Lean UX process model, which includes a definition of the Minimum Marketable Feature (MMF), a benefit hypothesis, and acceptance criteria³. The other options are not key components of a Feature, although they may be related to it. A business plan is a document that outlines the goals, strategies, and financial projections of a business or a product, and it may include some features, but it is not a component of a Feature. Key stakeholders are the people or groups who have an interest or influence in the product or the Feature, and they may provide input or feedback, but they are not a component of a Feature. A release plan is a schedule that shows when the product or the Feature will be delivered to the customers or users, and it may depend on the Feature, but it is not a component of a Feature. References: Features and Capabilities - Scaled Agile Framework, What Are The Minimum Requirements For A Feature? SAFe, Agile - airfocus, Lean UX - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION # 273

What is one of the biggest benefits of decentralized decision-making?

- A. **Reduces delays**
- B. Removes accountability from leaders
- C. Improves transparency
- D. Ensures strategic decisions are made collaboratively

Answer: A

Explanation:

Decentralized decision-making is one of the principles of the Lean-Agile mindset, which is the foundation of SAFe. It empowers teams and individuals to make decisions based on the local context and the best available information, rather than waiting for approval from higher authorities. This reduces delays, increases speed, and improves responsiveness to customer needs. It also fosters innovation, learning, and ownership of the outcomes. References: Lean-Agile Mindset, Unlock the Intrinsic Motivation of Knowledge Workers, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner

NEW QUESTION # 274

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