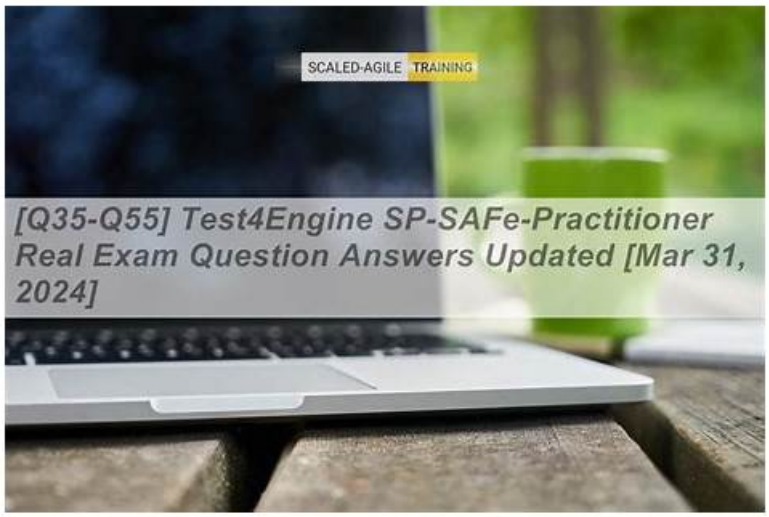
Test SAFe-Practitioner Questions Answers, SAFe-Practitioner Test Result



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SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) (SAFe-Practitioner) PDF dumps are the third and most convenient format of the Scrum SAFe-Practitioner PDF questions prep material. This format is perfect for busy test takers who prefer to study for the SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) (SAFe-Practitioner) exam on the go. Questions bank in the DumpsKing Scrum SAFe-Practitioner Pdf Dumps is accessible via all smart devices. We also update SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) (SAFe-Practitioner) PDF questions regularly to ensure they match with the new content of the SAFe-Practitioner exam.

Achieving the SAFe 5 Practitioner (SP) Certification demonstrates an individual's commitment to agile practices, as well as their ability to apply the SAFe framework in a complex enterprise environment. SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) certification is highly valued by organizations that are looking to implement agile practices at an enterprise level, and can lead to career advancement opportunities for those who hold it.

Scrum SAFe-Practitioner (SAFe 5 Practitioner (SP)) Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Agile software development, including Agile principles and values, SAFe core concepts, Agile planning and execution, Agile testing, Agile metrics and continuous improvement, and Agile leadership. SAFe-Practitioner Exam is based on multiple-choice questions and is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the SAFe framework, as well as their ability to apply Agile methodologies in real-world scenarios.

The SAFe 5 Practitioner (SP) exam is a challenging exam that requires a lot of preparation and dedication. It is designed to test your ability to apply SAFe principles and practices in complex Agile projects, and you will need to demonstrate your understanding of SAFe concepts and your ability to apply them in real-world scenarios.

>> Test SAFe-Practitioner Questions Answers <<

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Scrum SAFe Practitioner Exam (6.0) Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202
What is an example of applying cadence-based synchronization in SAFe?

- A. Using a Portfolio Kanban system
- B. Creating cross-functional ARTs and Agile teams
- C. Allocating budgets to Value Streams
- D. Conducting a PI Planning event

Answer: D

Explanation:
Conducting a PI Planning event is an example of applying cadence-based synchronization in SAFe. A PI Planning event is a two-day face-to-face or virtual meeting where all the members of an ART and Solution Train collaborate to align on a common vision, mission, and backlog, and plan the work for the next Program Increment (PI). A PI is a fixed timebox of 8 to 12 weeks that provides a regular cadence for delivering value.
The PI Planning event is synchronized across all the teams and trains in the portfolio, and it occurs at the beginning of every PI. The PI Planning event enables the ART and Solution Train to achieve alignment, collaboration, synchronization, and commitment, as well as to identify and address risks and dependencies. References: = PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner

NEW QUESTION # 203
During Iteration Planning, the Scrum Master presents the stories in order of priority and answers clarifying questions

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 204
According to the Agile Manifesto, the most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is _____

- A. remote conference call
- B. structured discussion
- C. face-to-face conversation
- D. brainstorming

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 205
Product Management is responsible for "what gets built" as defined by the Vision, Roadmap, and what else?

- A. Program Backlog
- B. Customers
- C. Key stakeholders
- D. PI Planning

Answer: A

Explanation:
n: Product Management is responsible for defining desirable, viable, feasible, and sustainable solutions that meet customer needs and supporting development across the product life cycle. They align the product strategy, vision, and roadmap to the portfolio's strategic themes and lean budgets. They also create, maintain, and adjust the program backlog, which contains the features and enablers that the Agile Release Train (ART) will implement. They work with customers, teams, and product owners to understand and communicate their needs and participate in solution validation. They also collaborate with system architects and the release train engineer to guide the ART toward successful delivery12. References: Product Management - Scaled Agile Framework, Agile Release Train - Scaled Agile Framework

NEW QUESTION # 206

The Scrum Master wants to establish a team's initial velocity. A team has two testers, three developers, one full-time Scrum Master, and a Product Owner split between two teams. What is their normalized velocity before calculating for time off?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
The team capacity is the sum of the allocation percentages of all team members. In this case, the team has two testers, three developers, one full-time Scrum Master, and a Product Owner split between two teams.
Assuming that each tester and developer is allocated 100% to the team, the Scrum Master is allocated 50% to the team, and the Product Owner is allocated 50% to the team, the team capacity is:
2 x 100% + 3 x 100% + 1 x 50% + 1 x 50% = 600%
The actual velocity is the number of story points completed by the team in an iteration. Assuming that the team completed 40 story points in the first iteration, the actual velocity is:
40
The normalized velocity is the actual velocity divided by the team capacity. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
40 / 600% = 6.67
To compare the normalized velocity with other teams, it is usually multiplied by 100%. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
6.67 x 100% = 66.67
To compare the normalized velocity with other teams that have five full-time members, it is usually divided by 5. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
66.67 / 5 = 13.33
To round up the normalized velocity to the nearest integer, it is usually rounded up to the next even number.
In this case, the normalized velocity is:
14
To multiply the normalized velocity by the number of full-time equivalent members in the team, it is usually multiplied by 6. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
14 x 6 = 84
To round down the normalized velocity to the nearest multiple of 8, it is usually rounded down to the next lower multiple of 8. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
80
To divide the normalized velocity by the number of iterations in a PI, it is usually divided by 5. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
80 / 5 = 16
To round down the normalized velocity to the nearest multiple of 4, it is usually rounded down to the next lower multiple of 4. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
16
To multiply the normalized velocity by the number of iterations in a PI, it is usually multiplied by 5. In this case, the normalized velocity is:
16 x 5 = 80
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NEW QUESTION # 207
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As a market leader, our company is able to attract quality staffs, it actively seeks out those who are energetic, persistent, and professional to various SAFe-Practitioner certificate and good communicator. And we strongly believe that the key of our company's success is its people, skills, knowledge and experience. The successful selection, development and SAFe-Practitioner training of personnel are critical to our company's ability to provide a high standard of service to our customers and to respond their needs on our SAFe-Practitioner exam questions.

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