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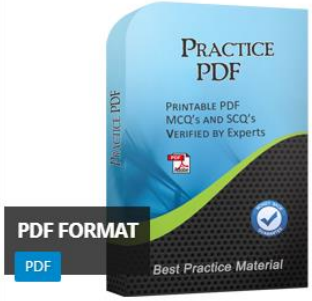

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Exam : **SAFe-SGP**

Title : SAFe 5 Government Practitioner Exam (5.0)

Vendor : Scaled Agile

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What are Business Epics in SAFe?
A. System attributes that deliver business value
B. Solution descriptions for the business
C. An Agile term that is equivalent to a government program
D. Solutions to address financial constraints
Answer: B
Explanation
Business epics are large initiatives in SAFe that drive business value and typically cross the organizational boundaries (release trains), time boundaries (Program Increments), or both1. They are solution descriptions for the business that capture the more substantial investments that occur within a portfolio2. Business epics directly deliver business value, while enabler epics are used to advance the Architectural Runway to support upcoming business or technical needs2.
1: Implementation Strategies for Business Epics - Scaled Agile Framework 2: Epic - Scaled Agil
e Framework

NO.2 Which three are configurations of SAFe 5.0? (Choose three.)
A. Essential SAFe
B. Portfolio SAFe
C. Team SAFe
D. Multi-train SAFe
E. Full SAFe
F. Lean Enterprise SAFe
Answer: A B E
Explanation
According to the SAFe 5 for Lean Enterprises article on the Scaled Agile Framework website, the three configurations of SAFe 5.0 are Essential SAFe, Portfolio SAFe, and Full SAFe. The article states that "SAFe 5 for Lean Enterprises is a knowledge base of proven, integrated principles, practices, and competencies for Lean, Agile, and DevOps. It's configurable and scalable for a single team, a large program, a portfolio, or an entire enterprise. SAFe 5 for Lean Enterprises is available in three configurations: Essential SAFe, Portfolio SAFe, and Full SAFe." Therefore, the correct answers are A, Essential SAFe, B, Portfolio SAFe, and E, Full SAFe. The other options are not accurate, as they are not the configurations of SAFe 5.0. Team SAFe is not a configuration, but a level within the Essential SAFe configuration. Multi-train SAFe (D) is not a configuration, but a term that refers to multiple Agile Release Trains (ARTs) working together. Lean Enterprise SAFe (F) is not a configuration, but a goal that SAFe 5.0 aims to help organizations achieve.

NO.3 What type of decision may significantly affect lead time for systems development?
A. Using firm fixed price contracts
B. Using relative size estimating
C. Approved budget, required development tools, and dedicated team members
D. Prioritizing the product backlog using WSJF
Answer: A
Explanation
According to the Government Article on the Scaled Agile Framework website, using firm fixed price

contracts may significantly affect lead time for systems development. The article states that "Firm fixed price (FFP) contracts are often used in government programs, but they are not well suited for Agile development. FFP contracts typically require detailed specifications and fixed scope, which are incompatible with the iterative and adaptive nature of Agile. FFP contracts also create a misalignment of incentives between the contractor and the government, as they reward the contractor for delivering the minimum acceptable solution, rather than the best possible value. FFP contracts also discourage collaboration and feedback, as any change in scope or requirements may trigger lengthy negotiations and contract modifications." Therefore, the correct answer is A, using firm fixed price contracts. The other options are not accurate, as they are not the types of decisions that may significantly affect lead time for systems development. Using relative size estimating (B) is a common Agile practice that helps teams plan and track their work. Approved budget, required development tools, and dedicated team members are enablers, not impediments, of systems development. Prioritizing the product backlog using WSJF (D) is a method of applying an economic view to optimize value delivery.

NO.4 What two visual reporting tools can be used to help maintain fiduciary tracking of government technology programs? (Choose two.)

A. Detailed spreadsheets

B. Pro formas

C. Feature progress charts

D. Burn-up charts

E. Integrated master schedules

Answer: C D

Explanation

According to the Government Article on the Scaled Agile Framework website, feature progress charts and burn-up charts are two visual reporting tools that can be used to help maintain fiduciary tracking of government technology programs. The article states that "SAFe provides a wide array of metrics and management tools to monitor program performance. Other metrics-such as feature progress charts, ART Kanban boards, burn-up charts, and continuous flow diagrams (Figure 3)-make program performance highly visible and transparent, enabling better fiduciary control." Therefore, the correct answers are C, feature progress charts, and D, burn-up charts. The other options are not accurate, as they are not the visual reporting tools that can be used to help maintain fiduciary tracking of government technology programs. Detailed spreadsheets (A) are not visual tools, but rather data sources that can be used to create visual reports. Pro formas (B) are financial statements that project future outcomes, not track current performance. Integrated master schedules (E) are traditional project management tools that show the dependencies and milestones of various tasks, not the value delivery and progress of features.

NO.5 Which statement is true about optimizing batch sizes for newly-formed SAFe teams in a program?

A. Batch size optimization happens over time as teams figure out the balance between holding cost and transaction cost

B. Batch size is optimized immediately by looking at transaction and holding costs

C. Batch size is already optimized if there is continuous flow

D. Batch size is optimized when transaction and holding costs seldom change

Answer: A

Explanation

According to the Visualize and Limit WIP, Reduce Batch Sizes, and Manage Queue Lengths article on the Scaled Agile Framework website, batch size optimization happens over time as teams figure out the balance between holding cost and transaction cost. The article states that "To improve the economics of handling smaller batches-and thus increase throughput-teams must focus on reducing the transaction costs of any batch. This is a continuous improvement activity that happens over time as teams figure out the balance between holding cost and transaction cost." Therefore, the correct answer is A, batch size optimization happens over time as teams figure out the balance between holding cost and transaction cost. The other options are not accurate, as they are not the statements that are true about optimizing batch sizes for newly-formed SAFe teams in a program. Batch size is not optimized immediately by looking at transaction and holding costs (B), as it takes time for teams to understand the nature of the work, identify bottlenecks, and find the optimal batch size that minimizes both costs. Batch size is not already optimized if there is continuous flow , as optimization involves finding the right balance between batch size and costs, even within a continuous flow environment. Batch size is not optimized when transaction and holding costs seldom change (D), as holding costs and transaction costs can change over time due to various factors such as team size, workload, and external dependencies.