

# Scaled Agile SAFe-POPM

SAFe Product Owner/Product Manager POPM (6.0)

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# Latest Version: 8.1

## Question: 1

In the first step of SAFe's Continuous Delivery Pipeline, Product Owners and Product Managers do what activity?

- A. Ensure the Architecture team has sufficient capacity
- B. Negotiate Supplier contracts
- C. Prioritize the Team Backlog
- D. Hypothesize what would create value for Customers

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Hypothesizing what would create value for customers is the main activity of Product Owners and Product Managers in the first step of SAFe's Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which is Continuous Exploration (CE)<sup>12</sup>. In CE, they use design thinking to understand the market problem or customer need and the solution required to meet that need<sup>12</sup>. They start with a hypothesis of something that will provide value to customers, such as a new feature, capability, or enhancement<sup>12</sup>. They then validate or invalidate their hypothesis through experimentation, feedback, and learning<sup>12</sup>.

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (A, B, and C) are not the main activity of Product Owners and Product Managers in the first step of SAFe's Continuous Delivery Pipeline, but rather activities that may occur in other steps or roles.
- Ensuring the Architecture team has sufficient capacity is an activity that may occur in the second step of SAFe's Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which is Continuous Integration (CI)<sup>12</sup>. In CI, the Architecture team works with the Development teams to ensure the technical quality and integrity of the solution<sup>12</sup>.
- Negotiating Supplier contracts is an activity that may occur in the fourth step of SAFe's Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which is Release on Demand<sup>12</sup>. In Release on Demand, the Solution Management team works with the Suppliers to coordinate the release of the solution components that are provided by them<sup>12</sup>.
- Prioritizing the Team Backlog is an activity that occurs in the Program Increment (PI) Planning event, which is part of the Agile Product Delivery competency<sup>3</sup>. In PI Planning, the Product Owner works with the Development team and other stakeholders to define, prioritize, and estimate the work items for the upcoming PI<sup>3</sup>.

## Question: 2

Which Product Owner responsibility supports the team with value delivery?

- A. Understanding market forces
- B. Supporting the Architectural Runway
- C. Testing benefit hypotheses
- D. Fostering Built-in Quality

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Fostering Built-in Quality is a Product Owner responsibility that supports the team with value delivery. Built-in Quality is one of the four core values of SAFe® and it means that every aspect of the solution is continuously verified for quality<sup>1</sup>. The Product Owner fosters Built-in Quality in the following ways:

- Collaborating with the Development team and other stakeholders to define clear and testable acceptance criteria for each work item<sup>2</sup>.
- Participating in team events such as Iteration Planning, Backlog Refinement, and Iteration Review to provide feedback and guidance on the quality of the work<sup>2</sup>.
- Reviewing and approving the work items that meet the Definition of Done and the acceptance criteria<sup>2</sup>.
- Encouraging the team to apply Agile testing practices such as Test-First, Test-Driven Development, and Behavior-Driven Development<sup>3</sup>.
- Supporting the team’s continuous integration and continuous delivery practices to ensure fast and frequent feedback on the quality of the solution<sup>3</sup>.

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (A, B, and C) are not Product Owner responsibilities that support the team with value delivery, but rather responsibilities that belong to other roles or activities.
- Understanding market forces is a responsibility of Product Management, who is accountable for the market and business aspects of the solution<sup>4</sup>.
- Supporting the Architectural Runway is a responsibility of System Architects/Engineers, who provide technical guidance and enablement to the teams.
- Testing benefit hypotheses is an activity that occurs in the Continuous Exploration step of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline, where Product Owners and Product Managers collaborate to validate their assumptions about the customer and the solution.

### Question: 3

What is the primary purpose of PO Sync?

- A. To assess progress of the PI and adjust scope and priority as needed
- B. To build PI Objectives and improve alignment
- C. To align with Coach Sync participants on the status of the PI
- D. To conduct backlog refinement

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The primary purpose of PO Sync is to assess progress of the Program Increment (PI) and adjust scope and priority as needed<sup>12</sup>. PO Sync is a regular event that involves the Product Owners from all the Agile teams in an Agile Release Train (ART)<sup>12</sup>. In PO Sync, they share the status of their work, identify dependencies, risks, and impediments, and align on the product vision and roadmap<sup>12</sup>. PO Sync helps to ensure that the ART delivers value to the customers and meets the PI objectives<sup>12</sup>.

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (B, C, and D) are not the primary purpose of PO Sync, but rather purposes of other events or activities.
- Building PI Objectives and improving alignment is the purpose of PI Planning, which is a two-day event that occurs at the beginning of each PI<sup>3</sup>. In PI Planning, all the members of the ART collaborate to define, prioritize, and plan the work for the next PI<sup>3</sup>.
- Aligning with Coach Sync participants on the status of the PI is the purpose of Scrum of Scrums (SoS), which is a regular event that involves the Scrum Masters from all the Agile teams in an ART<sup>4</sup>. In SoS, they coordinate and synchronize the work of the teams, resolve cross-team impediments, and report the progress and risks to the RTE<sup>4</sup>.
- Conducting backlog refinement is an activity that occurs throughout the PI, where the Product Owner and the Development team review and update the Team Backlog to prepare for the upcoming iterations. Backlog refinement helps to ensure that the work items are clear, feasible, and valuable

## Question: 4

What are the minimum requirements for a Feature?

- A. Acceptance criteria, data models, and priority
- B. Name, benefit hypothesis, and acceptance criteria
- C. Benefit hypothesis, acceptance criteria, and priority
- D. Non-functional requirements, data models, and architecture

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The minimum requirements for a feature are a name, a benefit hypothesis, and acceptance criteria<sup>12</sup>. A name is a brief and descriptive phrase that summarizes the feature. A benefit hypothesis is a statement that describes the expected outcome and value of the feature for the customer or user. Acceptance criteria are a set of conditions that the feature must satisfy to be accepted by the customer or stakeholder<sup>12</sup>.

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (A, C, and D) are not the minimum requirements for a feature, but rather additional or optional elements that may be included in the feature definition.

- Data models are representations of the data structures and relationships that the feature requires or affects. Data models are not mandatory for a feature, but they may be useful for complex or data-intensive features<sup>3</sup>.
- Priority is the relative importance or urgency of a feature compared to other features. Priority is not a requirement for a feature, but it is a factor that influences the feature selection and sequencing<sup>4</sup>.
- Non-functional requirements (NFRs) are system qualities that guide the design of the solution and often serve as constraints across the relevant backlogs. NFRs are not specific to a feature, but they may affect the feature implementation or testing<sup>5</sup>.
- Architecture is the design and structure of the system that supports the solution. Architecture is not a requirement for a feature, but it is an enabler that facilitates the feature delivery.

## Question: 5

Which role does Product Management work with to prioritize Enablers?

- A. System Architect
- B. Development Manager
- C. Product Owner
- D. Solution Management

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Product Management works with System Architect to prioritize Enablers, which are backlog items that extend the architectural runway of the solution under development or improve the performance of the development value stream<sup>1</sup>. System Architect provides technical guidance and enablement to the Agile Release Trains (ARTs) and helps identify and define the enablers needed to support the features and capabilities<sup>2</sup>. In collaboration with System Architect, Product Management negotiates capacity allocations that balance the concentration of business and enabler features in the ART backlog<sup>3</sup>.

Some additional information that might be helpful for you are:

- The other options (B, C, and D) are not the role that Product Management works with to prioritize Enablers, but rather roles that have different responsibilities or collaborations with Product Management.
- Development Manager is a role that supports the Development teams in building quality solutions and fosters a culture of technical excellence and innovation<sup>4</sup>. Development Manager may work with Product Management to provide feedback on the feasibility and effort of the features and enablers, but not to prioritize them.
- Product Owner is a role that represents the customer and stakeholders to the Development team and defines and accepts the work items in the Team Backlog. Product Owner may work with Product Management to align on the product vision and roadmap and to decompose the features and enablers into stories, but not to prioritize them.
- Solution Management is a role that is responsible for defining and delivering complex solutions that require multiple ARTs and Solution Trains. Solution Management may work with Product

Management to coordinate the dependencies and interfaces between the solutions and the products, but not to prioritize the enablers.

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