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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two technical practices focus on Built-in Quality? (Choose two.)

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Environment configuration
- B- Pair work
- C- Test-driven development
- D- Feature toggles
- E- Canary releases

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Two of the technical practices that focus on Built-in Quality are pair work and test-driven development. Pair work is a collaborative technique where two developers work together on the same code, one writing the code and the other reviewing it. Pair work improves the quality of the code by reducing defects, increasing knowledge sharing, and enhancing creativity and problem-solving. Test-driven development (TDD) is a practice where developers write automated tests before writing the code, and then refactor the code until it passes the tests. TDD ensures that the code meets the requirements and specifications, as well as improves the design, readability, and maintainability of the code

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is one recommended way to architect for operations?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

A- Create detailed run books

B- Establish an architecture review board

C- Require developers to support their own code

D- Implement feature toggles

Answer:

D

Explanation:

One of the recommended ways to architect for operations is to implement feature toggles, which are mechanisms that allow developers to turn features on or off without redeploying the code. Feature toggles enable faster and safer deployments, as well as experimentation and testing in production. They also allow the operations team to control when and how new features are released to the end users, based on business needs and market demand. Feature toggles can also be used to mitigate risks and roll back changes in case of errors or failures

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identifying the Minimal Marketable Feature is part of what?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Lean Principles
- B- Lean Leadership
- C- Lean Startup
- D- Lean UX

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Identifying the Minimal Marketable Feature (MMF) is part of Lean UX, which is a user-centric approach to designing and delivering products. An MMF is a small, self-contained feature that can be developed quickly and that delivers significant value to the user. It is the smallest unit of functionality that can be released to the market and generate feedback. Lean UX advocates for releasing MMFs as early and often as possible, to validate assumptions, learn from users, and iterate on the product

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement describes a measurable benefit of adopting DevOps practices and principles?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- It results in faster lead time, and more frequent deployments
- B- It identifies key Value Streams
- C- It guarantees an increase in profits and decrease in downtime
- D- It creates a highly functional, cross-team culture

Answer:

A

Explanation:

One of the measurable benefits of adopting DevOps practices and principles is that it results in faster lead time and more frequent deployments. Lead time is the time it takes from the moment a change is requested until it is delivered to the customer. Frequent deployments are the number of times a change is deployed to production. Both of these metrics indicate the speed and efficiency of the DevOps process, as well as the ability to respond to customer needs and feedback. According to the State of DevOps Report 2020, high-

performing DevOps teams have 208 times faster lead times and 106 times more frequent deployments than low-performing teams

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary purpose of creating an automated test suite?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- To enable continuous testing
- B- To eliminate all manual testing
- C- To increase unit test coverage during an Iteration
- D- To increase the return on investment for finding defects

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of creating an automated test suite is to enable continuous testing in SAFe DevOps. Continuous testing is the process of executing automated tests as part of the software delivery pipeline to obtain immediate feedback on the business risks associated with a software release candidate. Continuous testing supports the other aspects of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline (CDP) by providing fast and frequent feedback on the quality and compliance of the solution. Continuous testing also reduces the cost and effort of manual testing and increases the confidence and reliability of the solution. Continuous testing requires a test automation strategy that covers all types of tests, such as unit, integration, functional, performance, security, and user acceptance tests

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

DevOps is a key enabler of continuous delivery.

What does continuous mean in this context?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A-** To deploy to production and release on cadence every Iteration
- B-** To deploy to production and release at least once every Program increment
- C-** To deploy to production as often as possible and release when the business needs it
- D-** To deploy to production multiple times per year and release on a cadence once or twice a year

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Continuous means to deploy to production as often as possible and release when the business needs it in the context of continuous delivery in SAFe DevOps. Continuous delivery is the ability to deliver value to the end user whenever there is a business need. It requires a Continuous Delivery Pipeline (CDP) that supports the integration, automation, and collaboration needed to effectively develop and operate a solution. Continuous delivery enables the enterprise to respond to changing customer needs and market conditions with speed and quality. Continuous delivery does not mean releasing every change to the end user immediately. Rather, it means decoupling deployment from release, and allowing the business to decide when to release the new functionality based on customer demand and economic outcomes¹

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who is responsible for building and continually improving the Continuous Delivery Pipeline?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- System Teams
- B- Agile Release Trains
- C- Scrum Teams
- D- DevOps Teams

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Agile Release Trains (ARTs) are responsible for building and continually improving the Continuous Delivery Pipeline (CDP) in SAFe DevOps. The CDP represents the workflows, activities, and automation needed to guide new functionality from ideation to an on-demand release of value. The CDP consists of four aspects: Continuous Exploration (CE), Continuous Integration (CI), Continuous Deployment (CD), and Release on Demand. Each ART builds and maintains, or shares, a pipeline with the assets and technologies

needed to deliver solution value as independently as possible. The ARTs use the DevOps Health Radar to assess their current state and identify improvement opportunities for each aspect of the CDP. The ARTs also use the DevOps Transformation Canvas to create a vision, goals, and action plan for their DevOps transformation¹²

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an output of the Release activity?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- A Feature migrated to the cloud
- B- A Feature deployed to production
- C- A Feature made available to end users
- D- A Feature made available to internal users

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The output of the Release activity is a Feature made available to end users. The Release activity is the final aspect of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline (CDP) in SAFe DevOps, which enables the delivery of value to the end user as fast as possible, based on market demand. The Release activity involves the practices needed to deliver the solution to end users, all at once or incrementally. The Release activity is a business decision that requires careful consideration of the customer needs, market rhythms, and economic outcomes. The Release activity is decoupled from the Continuous Deployment activity, which automates the migration of new functionality from a staging environment to production, where it is made available for release

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two aspects of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline, in addition to Continuous Integration? (Choose two.)

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Continuous Release
- B- Continuous Deployment
- C- Continuous Improvement
- D- Continuous Exploration
- E- Continuous Testing

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In addition to Continuous Integration, two other aspects of the CDP are Continuous Deployment and Continuous Exploration. Continuous Deployment automates the migration of new functionality from a staging environment to production, where it is made available for release. Continuous Deployment enables the ability to release value at any time, in a sustainable way. Continuous Exploration focuses on creating alignment on what needs to be built, using design thinking and hypothesis-driven development. Continuous Exploration enables the discovery of the most valuable solutions for the customers and the enterprise

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After the team maps the steps of the current state Value Stream during value stream mapping, what are the next two steps? (Choose two.)

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Identify who is involved in each step
- B- Create a future state value stream map
- C- Perform a SWOT analysis
- D- Calculate the Activity Ratio
- E- Measure the performance at each step

Answer:

E

Explanation:

After the team maps the steps of the current state value stream during value stream mapping, the next two steps are to measure the performance at each step and calculate the activity ratio. Measuring the performance at each step involves collecting data on cycle time,

lead time, process time, wait time, defect rate, and other relevant metrics. This helps to identify the sources of waste, delays, and inefficiencies in the value stream. Calculating the activity ratio involves dividing the total process time by the total lead time and multiplying by 100. This gives the percentage of time that is spent on value-adding activities versus non-value-adding activities. The activity ratio helps to quantify the flow and identify opportunities for improvement

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the desired frequency of deployment in SAFe?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Continuous
- B- Daily
- C- Once per Iteration
- D- Once per PI

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The desired frequency of deployment in SAFe is continuous, meaning that new functionality can be deployed to production as soon as it is ready, without waiting for fixed release dates or schedules. Continuous deployment is an aspect of the CDP that automates the migration of new functionality from a staging environment to production, where it is made available for release. Continuous deployment enables the ability to release value at any time, in a sustainable way

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