



**Free Questions for SAFe-DevOps by dumpshq**

**Shared by Jacobson on 24-05-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which statement describes the Lean startup lifecycle?

## Options:

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- A-** Define the minimum viable product (MVP), build the MVP, implement Epic Features until all Features are delivered
- B-** Define the hypothesis, build a minimum viable product (MVP), continuously evaluate the MVP while implementing additional Features until WSJF determines work can stop
- C-** Define a Lean business case, build a minimum viable product, implement the Epic Features until all Features are delivered
- D-** Create a hypothesis statement, assign an Epic owner, deliver Features created from the Lean business case, deploy

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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The statement that describes the Lean startup lifecycle is: Define the hypothesis, build a minimum viable product (MVP), continuously evaluate the MVP while implementing additional Features until WSJF determines work can stop. The Lean startup lifecycle is a highly iterative build-measure-learn cycle that has proven to be effective in optimizing the economic value of strategic investments. It consists of three learning milestones: MVP, tune the engine, and pivot or persevere. The MVP is the smallest possible experiment that allows the enterprise to test the assumptions and hypotheses of an epic or a large initiative. The tune the engine phase involves quickly adjusting and moving towards the goal based on the data and feedback gathered from the MVP. The pivot or persevere phase involves deciding whether to deliver additional value or move on to something more valuable based on the validated learning. The Lean startup lifecycle is supported by the SAFe Lean Startup Cycle, which provides guidance and tools for applying the Lean startup principles in the context of SAFe. The SAFe Lean Startup Cycle includes the following steps:

Define the hypothesis -- This step involves creating an epic hypothesis statement that defines the initiative, its expected benefits, and its leading indicators.

Build the MVP -- This step involves defining, building, and deploying the MVP that tests the hypothesis and delivers the minimum amount of value to the customer.

Evaluate the MVP -- This step involves measuring and analyzing the results of the MVP against the leading indicators and the hypothesis.

Implement additional Features -- This step involves developing and delivering additional features or capabilities that enhance the value proposition of the initiative, based on the learning from the MVP.

WSJF determines work can stop -- This step involves using the Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF) prioritization method to determine whether the initiative has delivered enough value to the customer and the enterprise, or whether it needs more investment or termination<sup>3</sup>

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Who should be consulted first when calculating the % Complete and Accurate?

### Options:

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- A- The people responsible for the next step
- B- The lead developer
- C- End users
- D- Testers

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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The people responsible for the next step should be consulted first when calculating the % Complete and Accurate (%C&A) metric. The %C&A metric is a measure of the quality of the work output from a process step. It indicates the percentage of time that the downstream customers receive work that is acceptable as is, without any rework or errors. To calculate the %C&A metric, the people responsible for

the next step need to inspect the work output from the previous step and determine whether it meets the quality standards and expectations. They also need to provide feedback to the previous step on the defects or issues they find and how they affect the value stream. By consulting the people responsible for the next step, the %C&A metric can reflect the actual customer satisfaction and the potential waste in the process<sup>1</sup>

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which two security skills are part of the Continuous Integration aspect? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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- A- Security board review
- B- Application security
- C- SOX compliance analysis
- D- Network security practices
- E- Penetration testing

**Answer:**

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B, E

**Explanation:**

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Two security skills that are part of the Continuous Integration aspect are application security and penetration testing. Application security is the practice of protecting the software applications from malicious attacks, unauthorized access, data breaches, and other threats. It involves applying security principles and techniques throughout the software development lifecycle, such as secure coding, code analysis, code review, security testing, and security monitoring. Application security helps to ensure that the software meets the security requirements and standards, and that it does not introduce any vulnerabilities or risks to the system or the users<sup>910</sup>

Penetration testing is the practice of simulating real-world attacks on the software applications to identify and exploit any security weaknesses or flaws. It involves using various tools and methods to probe, scan, attack, and bypass the security defenses of the software, such as firewalls, encryption, authentication, and authorization. Penetration testing helps to evaluate the security posture and resilience of the software, and to provide recommendations for improvement or remediation. Penetration testing is usually performed by external or independent experts, who have the permission and authorization to conduct the tests

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is trunk-based development?

**Options:**

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- A- Each developer maintains a separate branch
- B- Teams with similar dependencies create one single branch for the team's work
- C- All teams committing their code into one trunk
- D- Every team works in their own trunk

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Trunk-based development is a version control management practice where all developers work on the same trunk of shared code. The trunk is always in a releasable state, which means that at least once a day, developers must integrate their changes to the trunk. This is accomplished through short-lived feature branches related to project tasks. Trunk-based development is a common practice among DevOps teams and part of the DevOps lifecycle since it streamlines merging and integration phases. It also enables continuous integration, which is the practice of merging all development versions of a code base several times a day. Trunk-based development has several benefits, such as:

It reduces the complexity and conflicts of merging long-lived branches

It improves the quality and consistency of the code by enforcing frequent testing and validation

It accelerates the delivery and deployment of new functionality by minimizing the transaction cost and risk

It fosters a culture of collaboration and transparency among developers

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What are two important items to monitor in production to support the Release on Demand aspect in SAFe? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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A- Number of concurrent users

B- System performance

C- Business value

D- Unit test coverage

E- Percent Complete and Accurate (%C&A)



## Answer:

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A, B

## Explanation:

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Two important items to monitor in production to support the Release on Demand aspect in SAFe are the number of concurrent users and the system performance. The number of concurrent users is the number of users who are accessing the system at the same time. It is an indicator of the demand and popularity of the system, as well as the potential load and stress on the system resources. The system performance is the measure of how well the system responds to user requests and meets the nonfunctional requirements, such as availability, reliability, scalability, and security. Monitoring the number of concurrent users and the system performance helps to support the Release on Demand aspect in SAFe by providing valuable information for the following purposes:

To optimize the release strategy and timing, based on the user behavior and preferences

To ensure the system can handle the expected and unexpected user traffic, and to scale up or down the system resources as needed

To detect and resolve any issues or incidents that may affect the user experience and satisfaction

To evaluate the impact and value of the released features, and to identify areas for improvement or innovation<sup>5</sup>

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The Release on Demand aspect enables which key business objective?

**Options:**

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- A- Business value
- B- Quality
- C- Time-to-market
- D- Alignment

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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The Release on Demand aspect enables the key business objective of delivering business value to customers. Release on Demand is the process by which features deployed into production are released incrementally or immediately to customers based on market demand. It 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 decision of what and when to release is a critical economic driver that requires careful consideration of the customer needs, market rhythms, and economic outcomes. Release on Demand 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. Release on Demand involves four activities: release, stabilize and operate, measure, and learn. These

activities help to deliver the solution to end users, ensure the solution is working well from a functional and nonfunctional perspective, quantify the value delivered by the solution, and collect feedback and prepare for the next loop through the CDP3

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the primary benefit of value stream mapping?

### Options:

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- A- It fosters collaboration among development and operations managers
- B- It creates the hypothesis of which Solution to build
- C- It identifies how to build Agile Release Trains
- D- It provides insight into organizational efficiency and value flow

### Answer:

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D

## **Explanation:**

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The primary benefit of value stream mapping is that it provides insight into organizational efficiency and value flow. Value stream mapping is a lean technique to analyze, design, and manage the flow of materials and information required to bring a product or service to a customer. It uses a system of standard symbols to depict various work streams and information flows, and to identify value-adding and non-value-adding activities. Value stream mapping helps the organization to gain insight into the current state of the delivery process, such as the lead time, cycle time, throughput, quality, and waste. This insight can help the organization identify bottlenecks, dependencies, handoffs, delays, and inefficiencies that affect the flow of value. Value stream mapping also helps the organization understand how the flow of value can be improved by applying the principles and practices of DevOps, such as culture, automation, lean flow, measurement, and recovery. By improving the flow of value, the organization can increase customer satisfaction, reduce costs, accelerate time-to-market, and enhance business agility.

## **Question 8**

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What are the first two actions for visualizing the current state of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A- Calculate Total Process Time
- B- Identify improvement items
- C- Identify the steps
- D- Identify the people
- E- Calculate Total Lead Time

**Answer:**

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C, D

**Explanation:**

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The first two actions for visualizing the current state of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline are to identify the steps and the people. The Continuous Delivery Pipeline (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. Visualizing the current state of the CDP helps the organization to understand the flow of value, measure the performance, and identify the improvement opportunities. To visualize the current state of the CDP, the first two actions are to identify the steps and the people involved in each aspect of the CDP. The steps are the activities and tasks that are performed to deliver value, such as ideation, development, testing, deployment, and release. The people are the roles and responsibilities that are involved in each step, such as product owners, developers, testers, operations, and security. Identifying the steps and the people helps to create a value stream map of the CDP, which is a visual representation of the end-to-end delivery process.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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One goal of DevOps in SAFe is to fully automate the steps between which two pipeline activities?

### Options:

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- A- Code commit and release
- B- Code commit and user acceptance testing
- C- Code commit and deploy
- D- Code commit and stage

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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The goal of DevOps in SAFe (Scaled Agile Framework) related to automating steps in the pipeline is best described in option A: between Code commit and Release.

In the context of SAFe, the aim is to establish a Continuous Delivery Pipeline where the process from code commit (when developers commit their code changes to a version control system) to release (when the software is made available to end users) is as automated as possible. This automation includes steps like automated builds, tests, and deployments, ensuring that the software is always in a releasable state with minimal manual intervention. This approach helps in achieving faster delivery times, improved software quality, and more efficient and reliable release processes.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which practice prevents configuration drift between production and non-production environments?

### Options:

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- A- Session replay
- B- Self-service deployment
- C- Deployment automation
- D- Immutable infrastructure

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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One practice that prevents configuration drift between production and non-production environments is immutable infrastructure. Immutable infrastructure is a management approach for infrastructure resources where changes are made by deploying new versions of resources instead of modifying existing ones. In this approach, the infrastructure is treated as an immutable asset that is built, deployed, and disposed of, rather than modified in place. For example, instead of modifying an existing virtual machine (VM), a new VM with updated configurations and software is deployed, and the old VM is disposed of. This approach eliminates the possibility of configuration drift and reduces the risk of introducing unintended changes to the infrastructure. Immutable infrastructure also simplifies the management of infrastructure resources, increases the reliability and security of the infrastructure, and facilitates rapid and consistent deployment.



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