

SAFE PRODUCT OWNER/ PRODUCT MANAGER (POPM) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which practice helps ensure quality in Agile development?**
 - A. Bottleneck management
 - B. Built-in quality
 - C. End-to-end testing only
 - D. Frequent release notes
- 2. Which cycle is embraced by the Lean Startup movement?**
 - A. Plan - do - check - review
 - B. Hypothesize - build - measure - learn
 - C. Explore - integrate - deploy - release
 - D. Plan - execute - review - retro
- 3. In the SAFe work item hierarchy, Features are decomposed into what?**
 - A. Spikes
 - B. Tasks
 - C. Enablers
 - D. Stories
- 4. In the first step of SAFe's CDP, what activity do POs and PMs engage in?**
 - A. Hypothesize what would create value for customers
 - B. Review past customer feedback
 - C. Establish team priorities
 - D. Create a backlog of features
- 5. Which of the following Agile Manifesto principles aligns with conducting a system demo?**
 - A. Working software is the primary measure of progress
 - B. Customer satisfaction through early and continuous delivery
 - C. Cooperation among stakeholders
 - D. Responding to change over following a plan
- 6. How does the PI System Demo differ from the System Demo?**
 - A. Only sprint goals are demoed in System Demo
 - B. System Demo shows work after every iteration
 - C. PI System Demo is where all features are demoed
 - D. Both demos occur simultaneously

7. What is one characteristic of effective PI Objectives?

- A. Identify significant risks
- B. List out committed features
- C. Describe the value
- D. Include critical stories

8. What is one intended outcome of the Problem Solving Workshop?

- A. Developing solutions to recognized problems
- B. Forming working groups to better understand issues
- C. Creating improvement backlog items
- D. Generating innovative approaches to common issues

9. How are the PI objectives created and communicated in SAFe?

- A. By the Product Owner alone
- B. By stakeholders during retrospectives
- C. By the agile team and communicated to the ART during PI Planning
- D. By the Scrum Master before PI Planning

10. What is one way Kanbans are used in SAFe?

- A. To manage nonfunctional requirements in the backlog
- B. To manage queue length
- C. To manage PI objectives
- D. To manage sprint planning

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which practice helps ensure quality in Agile development?

- A. Bottleneck management
- B. Built-in quality**
- C. End-to-end testing only
- D. Frequent release notes

Built-in quality is a practice that emphasizes the necessity of incorporating quality measures throughout the Agile development process, rather than treating it as a separate or final step. This approach ensures that quality is an integral part of each development phase, from planning and design to coding and testing. By adopting built-in quality practices, teams can identify and address potential defects early in development, reduce waste, and enhance overall product quality. Essentially, built-in quality encapsulates various practices such as continuous integration, automated testing, and peer reviews, which collectively contribute to delivering a robust and reliable product. This practice aligns with Agile principles that prioritize working software and customer satisfaction by ensuring that the product meets quality standards at every iteration. The other options, while they may support aspects of the development process, do not emphasize quality in the same comprehensive manner as built-in quality does. For instance, bottleneck management focuses on optimizing flow and efficiency in the development process, end-to-end testing emphasizes a particular type of testing rather than a holistic approach, and frequent release notes primarily communicate updates to stakeholders rather than ensuring product quality during development.

2. Which cycle is embraced by the Lean Startup movement?

- A. Plan - do - check - review
- B. Hypothesize - build - measure - learn**
- C. Explore - integrate - deploy - release
- D. Plan - execute - review - retro

The correct answer centers around the Lean Startup movement's core principles, which emphasize a systematic, scientific approach to creating and managing successful startups in an environment of extreme uncertainty. The "hypothesize - build - measure - learn" cycle is critically important as it captures the essence of rapid experimentation and learning. In this cycle, the process begins with hypothesizing a solution to a problem or validating a business idea. Once a hypothesis is established, a minimum viable product (MVP) can be built to test the hypothesis with real users. The next step is measuring how that MVP performs in the real world, which provides essential data and feedback about the product's reception and effectiveness. Finally, learning from this measured data allows the team to refine their hypotheses, iterate on the product, and make informed decisions about the next steps, whether that's pivoting or persevering with the current business idea. This continuous loop of hypothesis testing and learning is vital for reducing waste and ensuring that the product being developed genuinely meets customer needs and preferences, which is a foundational goal of the Lean Startup approach.

3. In the SAFe work item hierarchy, Features are decomposed into what?

- A. Spikes
- B. Tasks
- C. Enablers
- D. Stories**

In the SAFe framework, Features are significant pieces of functionality that deliver value to users and customers. These Features are typically formulated at a higher level and subsequently broken down into Stories, which are more granular and actionable items used by Agile teams during their iterations. Stories are specifically designed for implementation by development teams, and they focus on delivering functional increments of the Feature. By decomposing Features into Stories, teams can ensure that they have a clear understanding of the specific requirements and can prioritize work effectively. This breakdown facilitates agile planning and delivery, enabling teams to manage and iterate on their work in shorter cycles, thus delivering incremental value. The other options do not align with the hierarchical relationship established in SAFe. Spikes refer to research or exploration tasks, Tasks are specific pieces of work that may be derived from Stories, and Enablers serve to support the development of Features but do not directly decompose them. Hence, Stories are the appropriate decomposition of Features in the SAFe work item hierarchy.

4. In the first step of SAFe's CDP, what activity do POs and PMs engage in?

- A. Hypothesize what would create value for customers**
- B. Review past customer feedback
- C. Establish team priorities
- D. Create a backlog of features

In the first step of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline (CDP) within the SAFe framework, Product Owners (POs) and Product Managers (PMs) engage in hypothesizing what would create value for customers. This activity is crucial as it sets the foundation for understanding customer needs, preferences, and pain points, which in turn drives the development of features that align with those needs. By formulating hypotheses about value creation, POs and PMs can identify opportunities for innovation and improvement, ensuring that the products developed will resonate with the target audience. This initial step is vital because it encourages a mindset of curiosity and exploration, allowing teams to innovate based on insights rather than assumptions. These hypotheses can later be tested through user feedback and validation, leading to data-driven decisions that enhance the overall development process. The other activities listed, such as reviewing past customer feedback, establishing team priorities, and creating a backlog of features, are indeed important components of the overall product development cycle. However, they typically follow the initial hypothesis formation stage, as understanding and hypothesizing about customer value precedes the actions that build on that understanding.

5. Which of the following Agile Manifesto principles aligns with conducting a system demo?

- A. Working software is the primary measure of progress**
- B. Customer satisfaction through early and continuous delivery
- C. Cooperation among stakeholders
- D. Responding to change over following a plan

The principle that aligns with conducting a system demo is that working software is the primary measure of progress. Conducting a system demo allows teams to showcase working increments of the product to stakeholders, providing tangible evidence of development progress. This visual representation of functionality helps to validate that the product is on the right path and addresses stakeholder needs, highlighting the importance of demonstrating completed work rather than relying solely on documentation or discussions. While other principles, such as customer satisfaction and cooperation among stakeholders, are indeed important aspects of an Agile mindset, they don't specifically underline the emphasis on showcasing working software. Responding to change is also a critical principle but relates more to adapting to new information or requirements rather than demonstrating completed work. Overall, the focus on working software as a measure of progress directly connects to the purpose and outcome of system demos.

6. How does the PI System Demo differ from the System Demo?

- A. Only sprint goals are demoed in System Demo
- B. System Demo shows work after every iteration
- C. PI System Demo is where all features are demoed**
- D. Both demos occur simultaneously

The correct answer highlights that the PI System Demo is a key event in the SAgE framework where all completed features of a Program Increment (PI) are demoed to stakeholders, which illustrates the full value of the work accomplished during that period. This demo emphasizes collaboration and feedback across various teams, allowing stakeholders to see how all the features align with the broader goals of the organization. This differs from the System Demo, which typically occurs at the end of each iteration and focuses on demonstrating the work completed within that specific iteration. While both events aim to showcase progress, the PI System Demo encompasses a larger scope by presenting the collective output of all teams involved in the PI, rather than just a single iteration. Overall, the PI System Demo serves to validate the overall direction of the development and to gather feedback from stakeholders on the features developed, which is essential for continuous improvement and alignment with customer needs.

7. What is one characteristic of effective PI Objectives?

- A. Identify significant risks
- B. List out committed features
- C. Describe the value**
- D. Include critical stories

Effective PI Objectives are valuable because they focus on conveying the outcomes and benefits that the team aims to achieve during the Program Increment. When PI Objectives describe the value, they align the team's work with business goals and create a shared understanding among stakeholders of what success looks like. This value-centric approach ensures that everyone, including business stakeholders, product owners, and team members, can see how the objectives contribute to the overall strategy and customer satisfaction. By emphasizing the intended value, these objectives guide decision-making and prioritization throughout the development process. This focus helps teams stay aligned with organizational priorities and better communicate progress to stakeholders, fostering a culture of transparency and collaboration.

8. What is one intended outcome of the Problem Solving Workshop?

- A. Developing solutions to recognized problems
- B. Forming working groups to better understand issues
- C. Creating improvement backlog items**
- D. Generating innovative approaches to common issues

The intended outcome of the Problem Solving Workshop aligns closely with the creation of improvement backlog items. This workshop is designed to identify and address significant issues within a team or organization by encouraging collaborative problem-solving. During the workshop, participants collectively analyze problems, identify root causes, and brainstorm potential solutions. The identification of specific improvement actions that can be taken is a critical step, and these actions are subsequently logged as improvement backlog items. By formalizing these items, teams ensure that the necessary steps to enhance processes and address issues are tracked and can be prioritized for implementation in future iterations. This outcome not only focuses on addressing immediate challenges but also contributes to the continual improvement of workflows, processes, and overall efficiency within the organization, ensuring that identified problems are systematically resolved over time.

9. How are the PI objectives created and communicated in SAFe?

- A. By the Product Owner alone
- B. By stakeholders during retrospectives
- C. By the agile team and communicated to the ART during PI Planning**
- D. By the Scrum Master before PI Planning

In SAFe, the creation and communication of PI objectives is a collaborative effort that occurs during the Program Increment (PI) Planning event. The agile teams are responsible for formulating their PI objectives, which represent their goals and commitments for that increment based on the prioritized features and requirements from the Program Backlog. The objectives are developed from the context of the team's work and align with the overall goals of the Agile Release Train (ART). During PI Planning, teams summarize their objectives and communicate them to the entire ART. This collaborative communication ensures that everyone involved understands the team's goals and how they contribute to the broader mission of the ART. It also allows for alignment with other teams and facilitates coordination across different teams within the ART. This collaborative method ensures transparency and shared ownership of the objectives across all stakeholders. The other choices do not accurately reflect the collaborative nature of creating PI objectives within a SAFe environment. The involvement of only the Product Owner, stakeholders during retrospectives, or the Scrum Master independently before PI Planning do not encompass the full engagement and communication process that is critical in SAFe. These roles are part of the larger team dynamic, but the actual creation and communication constitute a joint effort during the PI Planning session.

10. What is one way Kanbans are used in SAFe?

- A. To manage nonfunctional requirements in the backlog
- B. To manage queue length**
- C. To manage PI objectives
- D. To manage sprint planning

Kanbans are an integral part of the Lean-Agile framework utilized in SAFe, primarily focusing on visualizing and managing the flow of work. The primary use of Kanbans in SAFe is to help teams manage workflow and optimize processes by limiting the amount of work in progress, which subsequently aids in managing queue length effectively. By using Kanbans, teams can visualize their work items through various stages in a workflow, thereby providing insight into the current status and helping to identify bottlenecks or areas that need improvement. This approach enhances transparency and efficiency, ensuring that teams can maintain a steady flow of work and avoid overloading any part of the process. While managing nonfunctional requirements, PI objectives, and sprint planning are all important components of Agile and SAFe practices, they do not directly correlate with the specific role of Kanbans, which is primarily concerned with visualizing and controlling the flow of work items through a process. This focus on flow and queue management is what distinguishes the correct choice.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://safeproductownerproductmanager.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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