# SAFe Scaled Agile For Enterprise Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide


**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit: https://safeforenterprise.examzify.com**

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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.**

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# 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!**

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# Questions

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**1. What do features deliver?**

- **A. Business benefits**
- **B. Technical debt reduction exclusively**
- **C. Cosmetic improvements only**
- **D. Regulatory compliance only**

**2. Which activities are explicitly listed as part of the Scrum Master responsibilities for the ART besides Release Planning?**

- **A. Release Planning preparation and Inspect and Adapt**
- **B. Daily standups and backlog refinement**
- **C. Code reviews and architecture decisions**
- **D. Bug triage and test planning**

**3. The System Demo is intended to provide what?**

- **A. An integrated view of all teams' work**
- **B. A demonstration for marketing only**
- **C. An isolated testing session**
- **D. A requirements gathering meeting**

**4. To prioritize based on Lean economics we need to know two things that are?**

- **A. Cost of Delay and time to market**
- **B. Cost of Delay and the cost to implement the valuable thing**
- **C. Cost to implement and regulatory risk**
- **D. Time to market and customer feedback**

**5. What is the function of features in the program backlog?**

- **A. Features are responsibilities of the system integrator**
- **B. Features are those behaviors of the system that directly fulfill some user need**
- **C. Features are only architectural enablers**
- **D. Features describe test cases**

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**6. Vision sources include input from which groups?**

- **A. Only customers**
- **B. Only portfolio backlog**
- **C. Only PM input**
- **D. Strategic themes, portfolio backlog, customer, PM, architect and team input**

**7. Vision sources include input from which groups?**

- **A. Only programmers**
- **B. Strategic themes, portfolio backlog, customer, PM, architect and team input**
- **C. Only customers**
- **D. Only portfolio backlog**

**8. What are the 3 parts of SAFe definition of done?**

- **A. Code complete, Test complete, Release**
- **B. Working software, System Increment, Release**
- **C. User acceptance, Documentation, Deployment**
- **D. Design, Build, Verify**

**9. Which statement describes the cadence principles?**

- **A. Limit the accumulation of variance; provide sufficient capacity margin; make waiting times predictable; enable small batch; use frequent meetings**
- **B. Increase variance to speed up delivery**
- **C. Make waiting times unpredictable**
- **D. Centralize planning only**

**10. What is systems architect role in decentralized architectural decision making?**

- **A. It assists teams in delivering features by providing guardrails**
- **B. General guidance, system level constraints, integrity, maintainability, avoid duplication**
- **C. Marketing**
- **D. Front-end development**

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What do features deliver?

**A. Business benefits**

**B. Technical debt reduction exclusively**

**C. Cosmetic improvements only**

**D. Regulatory compliance only**

**Features deliver business benefits to the stakeholders and users. In SAFe, a feature represents a unit of value that, once implemented, provides a measurable outcome—such as increased revenue, faster time to market, improved user productivity, or higher customer satisfaction. While reducing technical debt or enhancing regulatory compliance can be important outcomes that a feature helps enable, they're not the primary purpose of a feature. Cosmetic improvements won't drive real value, and compliance alone isn't the feature's main aim. So the core idea is that features are the vehicle for delivering meaningful business value.**

## 2. Which activities are explicitly listed as part of the Scrum Master responsibilities for the ART besides Release Planning?

**A. Release Planning preparation and Inspect and Adapt**

**B. Daily standups and backlog refinement**

**C. Code reviews and architecture decisions**

**D. Bug triage and test planning**

**At the ART level, Scrum Masters focus on enabling and coordinating large-scale events and improvements beyond individual team ceremonies. Two key activities explicitly associated with the Scrum Master's role for the ART are preparing for Release Planning and supporting the Inspect and Adapt workshop. Release Planning preparation involves getting the shared backlog, dependencies, and logistics ready so that the PI planning event can run smoothly across all teams. Inspect and Adapt is the formalART-wide event at the end of the Program Increment where teams review outcomes, identify systemic issues, and plan improvements; the Scrum Master helps facilitate this event and removes impediments to progress. Daily standups and backlog refinement are primarily team-level Scrum Master duties, not the ART-level responsibilities highlighted here. Code reviews and architecture decisions are engineering activities, not core Scrum Master responsibilities. Bug triage and test planning are quality assurance activities, also not typically listed as the Scrum Master's ART-level duties.**

## 3. The System Demo is intended to provide what?

**A. An integrated view of all teams' work**

**B. A demonstration for marketing only**

**C. An isolated testing session**

**D. A requirements gathering meeting**

**The main idea behind the System Demo is to show a working, integrated view of the system that reflects what all teams on the Agile Release Train have built together. It demonstrates end-to-end capabilities by combining every team's work into a single, functioning increment, and it's presented to stakeholders to get fast feedback and alignment on progress and direction. This isn't about marketing or a one-off isolated test, and it isn't a requirements-gathering meeting—the value lies in seeing how the integrated solution behaves and gathering stakeholder input on the evolving system.**

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**4. To prioritize based on Lean economics we need to know two things that are?**

**A. Cost of Delay and time to market**

**B. Cost of Delay and the cost to implement the valuable thing**

**C. Cost to implement and regulatory risk**

**D. Time to market and customer feedback**

**In Lean economics, prioritization is about maximizing the economic value delivered by an item. Two key numbers drive that decision: how much value is lost per unit of time if it's not done (Cost of Delay) and how much it costs to bring the item to done (the cost to implement). Knowing both lets you compare options in economic terms—you want high Cost of Delay with a relatively low implementation cost, which means delivering that item earlier yields more net value. Time to market, regulatory risk, and customer feedback are important factors in shaping value and risk, but they are not the two core numeric inputs used to rank work purely on economic impact. The combination of Cost of Delay and the cost to implement provides the actionable economic lens for prioritization.**

**5. What is the function of features in the program backlog?**

**A. Features are responsibilities of the system integrator**

**B. Features are those behaviors of the system that directly fulfill some user need**

**C. Features are only architectural enablers**

**D. Features describe test cases**

**In SAFe, a feature represents system behavior that directly fulfills a user need and delivers measurable value. Placed in the program backlog, a feature is sized and prioritized so multiple agile teams can collaborate to implement it within a Program Increment. It serves as the unit of value that bridges higher-level capabilities and the concrete work of teams, and it's broken down into smaller user stories with acceptance criteria to show when the feature is complete. This isn't about who owns the integration work, nor is it limited to architectural tasks or test cases. Features capture the visible functionality that users care about, and they are the focus for planning and coordination across teams to ensure a cohesive, valuable increment.**

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## 6. Vision sources include input from which groups?

**A. Only customers**

**B. Only portfolio backlog**

**C. Only PM input**

**D. Strategic themes, portfolio backlog, customer, PM, architect and team input**

**A SAFe vision should be shaped by inputs from multiple levels to be both strategic and deliverable. Strategic themes tie the vision to business strategy and guide decisions at the portfolio level. The portfolio backlog provides the concrete epics and capabilities that can drive the future state. Customer input grounds the vision in real user needs and market signals. Product management contributes the ongoing roadmap and prioritization that connect the vision to what gets built. Architecture input ensures the vision aligns with the architectural runway and remains technically feasible. Team input brings practical delivery perspectives from those who will implement the work. Together, these sources create a vision that is aspirational, coherent with strategy, and actionable for ARTs and teams.**

## 7. Vision sources include input from which groups?

**A. Only programmers**

**B. Strategic themes, portfolio backlog, customer, PM, architect and team input**

**C. Only customers**

**D. Only portfolio backlog**

**Vision is shaped by multiple stakeholders to ensure it aligns with strategy, customer needs, and what is technically feasible. In SAFe, the input comes from strategic themes and the portfolio backlog to ground the vision in the intended direction and investment priorities. It also includes what customers want and expect, so the vision remains outcome-focused and valuable. Product Management colleagues provide the vision at the program level and help align backlog items with that direction. Architects contribute essential architectural guidance to ensure the vision is doable within the architecture runway and technical constraints. Teams on the ground offer practical feedback on feasibility, risks, and implementation details. So, the best answer captures input from strategic themes, portfolio backlog, customers, Product Management, architects, and teams. Limiting input to only one group—such as programmers, customers, or the portfolio backlog—misses crucial perspectives needed to create a coherent, realizable vision.**

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## 8. What are the 3 parts of SAFe definition of done?

**A. Code complete, Test complete, Release**

**B. Working software, System Increment, Release**

**C. User acceptance, Documentation, Deployment**

**D. Design, Build, Verify**

**In SAFe, the Definition of Done means a piece of work is truly finished and ready to be released. The best way to express this is that a completed increment must be a functioning, integrated piece of value that can be released. First, it should be working software—meaning the functionality works as intended, meets the acceptance criteria, and is demonstrable to stakeholders. Second, it must be a System Increment, which means this work has been integrated with the rest of the system, tested in the context of the whole product, and aligns with architecture and nonfunctional requirements. Third, it has to be releasable—approved for release to production, with the release process in place, appropriate documentation, and governance complete so the product owner can decide to deploy. Other options tend to focus on isolated aspects (like just code, or just acceptance or deployment) or use terms that don't align with SAFe's emphasis on a cohesive, releasable increment that spans from implementation through integration to release.**

## 9. Which statement describes the cadence principles?

**A. Limit the accumulation of variance; provide sufficient capacity margin; make waiting times predictable; enable small batch; use frequent meetings**

**B. Increase variance to speed up delivery**

**C. Make waiting times unpredictable**

**D. Centralize planning only**

**Cadence principles focus on creating a regular, predictable rhythm across teams and ARTs so work flows smoothly, feedback is timely, and risk is managed. This rhythm helps limit variability in delivery, making capacity planning more accurate and allowing the system to absorb disturbances without derailing progress. Including capacity margin provides a buffer to handle unexpected work or problems, which keeps commitments from slipping. Making waiting times predictable is key because when items sit in queues or delays pile up, flow breaks down; a steady cadence keeps queues short and throughput steady. Enabling small batches supports rapid learning and lower risk, as smaller increments are easier to test, adjust, and integrate. Frequent meetings and synchronization events maintain alignment, fast problem resolution, and ongoing improvement within the established rhythm. The other options pull in the opposite direction—adding variance, making wait times unpredictable, or focusing only on centralized planning—so they don't support the steady, collaborative flow that cadence aims to achieve.**

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## 10. What is systems architect role in decentralized architectural decision making?

**A. It assists teams in delivering features by providing guardrails**

**B. General guidance, system level constraints, integrity, maintainability, avoid duplication**

**C. Marketing**

**D. Front-end development**

**In decentralized architectural decision making, the system architect serves as the guardrails provider for the whole system. Their job is to outline general guidance and system-level constraints that teams can work within, so individual feature work can proceed autonomously while the overall architecture stays coherent. This means focusing on integrity and maintainability of the system, and actively reducing duplication by promoting shared patterns, interfaces, and components. Think of the architect as establishing the architectural runway: the allowable technologies, standard interfaces, data models, and nonfunctional requirements (security, performance, scalability, reliability) that teams need to respect. With these boundaries in place, teams can innovate and deliver features quickly, yet their work aligns with the enterprise vision and can be composed together without breaking the system. Marketing or front-end development are unrelated to this guiding role. The option that emphasizes guardrails is part of the picture, but the most complete description centers on general guidance plus system-wide constraints that preserve integrity, maintainability, and reuse across teams.**

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# 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.**

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

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