



Free Questions for SAFe-DevOps

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Question 1

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 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What differentiates Deployment and Release in the continuous Delivery Pipeline?

Choose the correct option from below list

Options:

- A- Deployment occurs multiple times per day; release occurs on demand
- B- Deployment occurs multiple times per day; release occurs in PI boundaries
- C- Deployment involves moving changes to staging; release involves moving them to productionwrong
- D- Deployment involves moving changes to production; release involves making them available to end users

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Continuous Deployment (CD) is an aspect of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline that automates the migration of new functionality from a staging environment to production, where it is made available for release. CD is a technical practice that enables the ability to release value at any time, in a sustainable way. CD is not the same as Release on Demand, which is the business decision to make the new functionality available to end users. Release on Demand is the final aspect of the Continuous Delivery Pipeline, which enables the delivery of value to the end user as fast as possible, based on market demand

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Mapping the value stream helps accomplish which two actions? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- To prioritize the Program Backlog
- B- To gain insight into organizational efficiency
- C- To serve as a blueprint for development
- D- To understand how the flow of value can be improved
- E- To add or remove user segments based on business decisions

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Mapping the value stream helps accomplish two actions: to gain insight into organizational efficiency and to understand how the flow of value can be improved. A value stream is the series of steps that an organization uses to implement solutions that provide a continuous flow of value to a customer. Mapping the value stream involves identifying the steps, people, inputs, outputs, tools, and metrics involved in delivering value from concept to cash. By mapping the value stream, the organization can 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. Mapping the value stream 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

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

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 5

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 6

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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two areas should be monitored in the Release on Demand aspect to support DevOps and Continuous Delivery? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Full-stack system behavior
- B- Build status
- C- Agile Release Train velocity

D- Deployment cycle time

E- Business Metrics

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Two areas that should be monitored in the Release on Demand aspect to support DevOps and Continuous Delivery are the build status and the deployment cycle time. The build status is the measure of whether the code and components can be successfully compiled, linked, packaged, and verified into deployable binaries. The build status indicates the quality and consistency of the code and the readiness for deployment. Monitoring the build status helps to support the Release on Demand aspect in SAFe by providing valuable information for the following purposes:

To identify and fix any errors or defects that may prevent the code from being deployed or released

To ensure that the code meets the quality standards and security checks, such as static code analysis, code coverage, and code review

To verify that the code and components are integrated and merged correctly into the trunk

To track the progress and status of the features and capabilities that are being developed and delivered

The deployment cycle time is the measure of how long it takes to deploy the code and components from the source control system to the production environment. The deployment cycle time indicates the efficiency and reliability of the deployment process and the speed of delivery. Monitoring the deployment cycle time helps to support the Release on Demand aspect in SAFe by providing valuable information for the following purposes:

To optimize the deployment process and reduce the lead time and variability

To automate the deployment process and eliminate manual steps and errors

To align the deployment process with the market demand and release strategy

To evaluate the impact and value of the deployed features and capabilities

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