

PassLeader

PassLeader

> Contact Us Login / Register Search...

HOME

ALL VENDORS

★ GUARANTEE

? FAQ

TESTIMONIALS

CART (1)



Try **PDF Demo** before you buy

We're not the only ones **happy** about PassLeader Practice Material ...

63159+ customers in 100+ countries use PassLeader Test Engine. Meet our customers.

VOREED

GetCustom

JET ORANGE

iCompany

Paradoxx

iMessenger



<http://www.passleader.top/>

Latest Exam Guide & Learning Materials

Exam : **SP-SAFe-Practitioner**

Title : SAFe for Teams SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner

Vendor : Scaled Agile

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What is considered an anti-pattern when assigning business values to team PI Objectives?

- A. Business values are assigned to uncommitted objectives.
- B. High business value is assigned to important Enabler work.
- C. Business Owners assign the business value for all teams on the ART.
- D. All PI Objectives are given a business value of 10.

Answer: D

Explanation

Assigning the same business value to all PI Objectives is an anti-pattern because it does not reflect the relative importance and priority of each objective. It also does not provide a clear guidance for trade-off decisions and impediment resolution. Business value should be assigned based on the expected benefits and outcomes of each objective, and it should be negotiated and agreed upon by the Business Owners and the teams. References: SAFe for Teams Student Workbook: materials and exercises from Lesson 4;

[v6.scaledagileframework.com/team-pi-objectives/]

NO.2 Why do Business Owners assign business value to team PI Objectives?

- A. To empower teams to make decisions around work
- B. To determine what the teams should work on first
- C. To override the decisions made in WSJS prioritization
- D. To ensure the teams do not work on architectural Enablers

Answer: A

Explanation

Business Owners assign business value to team PI Objectives to provide a common language for communicating with business and technology stakeholders, create the near-term focus and vision, enable the ART to assess its performance and the business value achieved, communicate and highlight each team's contribution to business value, expose dependencies that require coordination, and provide an input to execution considerations. By assigning business value, Business Owners empower teams to make decisions around work that aligns with the business goals and priorities. References: PI Objectives, Business Owners, Your Guide to Writing Great Iteration and PI Objectives, PI Objectives - Easy Agile, Why do business owners assign business value to PI objectives?

Learn more

1blob:<https://www.bing.com/08a92a67-4d7c-410c-82a9-cafd0c3ce0c2>

scaledagileframework.com2blob:<https://www.bing.com/08a92a67-4d7c-410c-82a9-cafd0c3ce0c2>

scaledagileframework.com3blob:<https://www.bing.com/569f3bf9-d7d0-4a63-9a40-bb3f52b4d112>

scaledagile.com4blob:<https://www.bing.com/e7b94a1d-0074-4150-a887-6152c0190872>

help.easyagile.com5findanyanswer.com

NO.3 What is a minimum viable product? (MVP)

- A. A minimal version of a new product used to test a hypothesis
- B. A prototype that can be used to explore user needs
- C. A Feature that can be delivered in an Iteration
- D. A minimal product that can be built to achieve market dominance

Answer: A

Explanation

According to the SAFe-for-Teams-SAFe-Practitioner-6-0 documents, a minimum viable product (MVP) is an early and minimal version of a new solution sufficient to prove or disprove an epic hypothesis¹. An MVP is not a prototype, a feature, or a product. It is a learning tool that helps validate assumptions, reduce uncertainty, and increase the likelihood of building the right thing². Therefore, the correct answer is A. A minimal version of a new product used to test a hypothesis. References: Epic - Scaled Agile Framework, What is a Minimum Viable Product (MVP)? | Agile Alliance

NO.4 Which statement correctly describes one aspect of the team's commitment at the end of PI Planning?

- A.** A team commits to all the Features they put on the ART planning board
- B.** A team commits only to the PI Objectives with the highest business value
- C.** A team commits to all the Stories they put on their PI plan
- D.** A team does not commit to uncommitted objectives

Answer: D

Explanation

A team's commitment at the end of PI Planning is based on the PI Objectives that they have defined and negotiated with the Business Owners and other stakeholders. PI Objectives are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) goals that reflect the expected business and technical outcomes for the upcoming PI. A team does not commit to uncommitted objectives, which are stretch goals that may or may not be achieved depending on the actual capacity and velocity of the team. Uncommitted objectives are not included in the vote of confidence or the business value assessment. References: PI Objectives - Scaled Agile Framework, SAFe for Teams - Know Your Role on an Agile Team | Scaled Agile, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner - scaledagile.com

NO.5 What is one quality practice for software development?

- A.** Rapid prototyping
- B.** Refactoring
- C.** Continuous exploration
- D.** Modeling and simulation

Answer: B

Explanation

Refactoring is the process of improving the design and structure of existing code without changing its external behavior. It is a quality practice for software development because it helps to reduce technical debt, improve maintainability, readability, and testability, and enable faster delivery of value. Refactoring is one of the core engineering practices in SAFe, along with Test-First, Continuous Integration, and Pair Work. References: SAFe for Teams - Know Your Role on an Agile Team, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner, SAFe for Teams | SAFe Practitioner (SP) Certification, Built-in Quality

NO.6 What is one way to understand WIP in a system?

- A.** Split stories
- B.** Make current work visible
- C.** Size stories smaller
- D.** Pair to complete the work faster

Answer: B

Explanation

WIP stands for work in process, which is the amount of work that is currently being done in a system. One way to understand WIP is to make it visible to all stakeholders, using tools such as Kanban boards, cumulative flow diagrams, or burn-up charts. By making WIP visible, we can see the current state of the work, identify bottlenecks, limit WIP to match capacity, and improve flow efficiency. References: Principle #6 - Visualize and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queue lengths, Make Value Flow without Interruptions, SAFe Principle 6: Visualise and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queued lengths

NO.7 What are the four types of team topologies?

- A. Stream-aligned, platform, enabling, and complicated subsystem
- B. Stream-aligned, functional requirements, product domain, and technical
- C. Functional requirements, platform, enabling, and technical
- D. Functional requirements, product domain, technical, and complicated subsystem

Answer: A

Explanation

According to the book Team Topologies by Matthew Skelton and Manuel Pais, the four types of team topologies are stream-aligned, platform, enabling, and complicated subsystem. These team types are designed to optimize the flow of work and information in an organization, and to align with the principles of DevOps and agile. A stream-aligned team is focused on a single stream of work, such as a product, a feature, a user journey, or a user persona. A platform team provides the infrastructure and services that enable other teams to deliver value to customers. An enabling team helps other teams overcome obstacles and learn new skills and technologies. A complicated-subsystem team handles tasks that require specialized knowledge and expertise, such as mathematics, algorithms, or cryptography. References: Team Topologies: The 4 Team Types Explained | Shortform Books, Team Topologies | Atlassian, Key Concepts - Team Topologies, The Four Team Types from Team Topologies - IT Revolution, What are the core team types in Team Topologies?

NO.8 What else does the SAFe principle, "unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers", require besides purpose and minimum possible constraints?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Innovation
- C. Incentive-based compensation
- D. Transparency

Answer: A

Explanation

According to the SAFe principle, "unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers", knowledge workers need autonomy, mastery, and purpose to be motivated and creative. Autonomy means giving them the freedom to choose how to do their work, without micromanagement or excessive control. Mastery means providing them with opportunities to learn new skills and improve their craft. Purpose means aligning their work with a meaningful and inspiring vision. These three factors foster intrinsic motivation, which is the drive to perform an activity without any obvious external rewards. References: Principle #8 - Unlock the Intrinsic Motivation of Knowledge Workers - Scaled Agile Framework, Principle #8 - Unlock the Intrinsic Motivation of Knowledge Workers - Scaled Agile Framework

NO.9 A User Story includes which three things? (Choose three.)

- A. Who
- B. Level of Risk
- C. Why
- D. What
- E. Definition of Done
- F. How

Answer: A C D

Explanation

A user story is a short description of a small piece of desired functionality written from the user's perspective and in their language. A user story has three primary components, each of which begin with the letter 'C':

Card, Conversation, and Confirmation. The card is a written or digital note that captures the essence of the user story using the format: "As a (who), I want (what), so that (why)." The conversation is the ongoing dialogue between the team and the customer or product owner to elaborate and refine the user story details. The confirmation is the set of acceptance criteria and tests that verify the user story is done and meets the customer's expectations¹². References: What is User Story? - Visual Paradigm, The Anatomy of a User Story | Scrum Alliance | Includes Template

NO.10 Which of the following types of work is found within the Agile Team Backlog?

- A. Features
- B. Capabilities
- C. User Stories
- D. Epics

Answer: C

Explanation

User Stories are the types of work that are found within the Agile Team Backlog. User Stories are short descriptions of a small piece of functionality that provides value to a user or customer. They are written from the perspective of the user or customer and follow the format: "As a <role>, I want <goal>, so that <benefit>".

User Stories are the primary way of expressing the requirements and features in the Agile Team Backlog.

They are estimated, prioritized, and implemented by the Agile Team in Iterations. User Stories are derived from Features in the Program Backlog, as well as from the team's local context and other stakeholders. References: Team Backlog, User Stories, Story

NO.11 What are the three levels of the Scaled Agile Framework?

- A. Value Stream, Program, Team
- B. Epic, Capability, Feature
- C. Framework, Delivery, Iteration
- D. Essential, Large Solution, Portfolio

Answer: D

Explanation

The three levels of the Scaled Agile Framework are Essential, Large Solution, and Portfolio. These levels represent the different levels of abstraction and complexity involved in delivering value to customers. The Essential level is the foundation of SAFe and includes the Team and Program levels, where agile teams and agile release trains (ARTs) work together to deliver solutions. The Large Solution level is an optional level that supports the coordination and alignment of multiple ARTs and suppliers that build large and complex solutions that require additional roles, events, and artifacts. The Portfolio level is the highest level of SAFe and provides strategic direction, funding, governance, and value stream management for the entire portfolio of solutions. References: SAFe for Teams - Know Your Role on an Agile Team, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner, SAFe 5.0 Framework

NO.12 Which of the following is an output of the PI Planning process?

- A. PI Vision
- B. PI Goals
- C. Actual PI Business Value
- D. PI Objectives

Answer: D

Explanation

The PI Planning process is a two-day event that aligns all the teams on the Agile Release Train (ART) to a shared mission and vision for the upcoming Program Increment (PI)¹. The PI Planning process has several inputs and outputs, as shown in Figure 12. One of the outputs of the PI Planning process is the PI Objectives, which are a set of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound) goals that each team and the ART commit to achieving in the PI³. The PI Objectives are based on the features and enablers that the teams plan to deliver, and they reflect the business and technical value that the teams and the ART intend to provide to the stakeholders⁴. The PI Objectives are also used to track the progress and performance of the teams and the ART throughout the PI execution⁵. The other options are not outputs of the PI Planning process, but rather inputs or outcomes. The PI Vision is an input to the PI Planning process, which describes the current state, future state, and features of the solution that the ART will deliver in the PI. The PI Goals are an outcome of the PI Planning process, which are derived from the PI Objectives and summarize the business and technical benefits that the ART will deliver in the PI. The Actual PI Business Value is an outcome of the PI execution, which measures the actual value delivered by the ART at the end of the PI, based on the PI Objectives and stakeholder feedback. References: PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework, Inputs and Outputs of PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework, PI Objectives - Scaled Agile Framework, PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework, Program Execution - Scaled Agile Framework, [PI Vision - Scaled Agile Framework], [PI Goals - Scaled Agile Framework], [Inspect and Adapt - Scaled Agile Framework] Figure 1. Inputs and outputs of PI Planning²

NO.13 Which factor helps unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers?

- A. Pay-for-performance
- B. Autonomy
- C. Parallel development
- D. Team performance incentives

Answer: B

Explanation

According to the SAFe for Teams SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner handbook and study guide, the factor that helps unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers is autonomy. Autonomy means giving knowledge workers the freedom and responsibility to make decisions about their work, such as what to work on, how to do it, and when to do it. Autonomy fosters creativity, innovation, and engagement, as knowledge workers can pursue their own interests and passions, and feel a sense of ownership and accountability for their outcomes.

Autonomy also supports the Agile principle of self-organizing teams, which are more productive and responsive to change than traditional, command-and-control teams. References: Principle #8 - Unlock the Intrinsic Motivation of Knowledge Workers - Scaled Agile Framework, Which factor helps unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers?, Principle #8: Unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers ...

NO.14 During the final plan review, ART PI risks are ROAM'ed. What do the letters in ROAM represent?

- A. Resolved, Owned, Approved, Mitigated
- B. Resolved, Owned, Accepted, Mitigated
- C. Resolved, Owned, Assigned, Mitigated
- D. Resolved, Owned, Active, Mitigated

Answer: B

Explanation

ROAM is an acronym that stands for Resolve, Own, Accept, and Mitigate, and it is a framework for making risks visible and actionable in SAFe. During the final plan review, teams present their PI plans and risks to the other teams and stakeholders, and then use the ROAM board to categorize and prioritize the risks. Resolved risks are no longer a threat, owned risks are assigned to a team member for further action, accepted risks are acknowledged but not addressed, and mitigated risks are reduced by a plan. ROAM helps teams collaborate and align on how to handle risks effectively and transparently. References: SAFe Roam Board for Risk Management | Miro, Managing Risks with ROAM in Agile - Planview Blog

NO.15 Who has content authority to make decisions at the User Story level during PI Planning?

- A. Release Train Engineer
- B. Scrum Master/Team Coach
- C. Product Owner
- D. Agile Team

Answer: C

Explanation

The Product Owner (PO) is the Agile team member primarily responsible for maximizing the value delivered by the team by ensuring that the team backlog is aligned with customer and stakeholder needs¹. The PO has content authority to make decisions at the User Story level during PI Planning, as they are the team's primary customer advocate and primary link to business and technology strategy¹. The PO also works with Product Management and other stakeholders to define the features and enablers that are part of the Program Backlog². During PI Planning, the PO presents the team backlog, reviews and revises the draft plan, and defines and communicates the team PI objectives². References: Product Owner, PI Planning

NO.16 How does SAFe provide a second operating system that enables Business Agility?

- A. By achieving economies of scale
- B. By organizing around functional areas to focus on skills development
- C. By creating a hierarchy to provide stability
- D. By focusing on customers, products, innovation, and growth

Answer: D

Explanation

SAFe provides a second operating system that enables Business Agility by creating a network of Agile teams and trains that are aligned to a common vision and strategy, and empowered to deliver value to customers and users. SAFe leverages the Lean-Agile mindset, the core competencies, and the principles and practices to foster a culture of innovation, learning, and collaboration. SAFe also supports the continuous delivery pipeline, which enables fast feedback and frequent value delivery. References: SAFe for Teams - Know Your Role on an Agile Team | Scaled Agile, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner - scaledagile.com, SAFe 6.0 for Teams with SP Certification - ICON Agility Serviceswq

NO.17 What is the purpose of Customer Centricity?

- A. To design custom-built Customer Solutions
- B. To interpret market rhythms
- C. To build small, partial systems just in time
- D. To understand the Customer's needs

Answer: D

Explanation

Customer Centricity is a mindset that focuses on creating positive experiences for the customer through the full set of products and services that the enterprise offers. Customer-centric organizations deliver whole-product solutions designed with a deep understanding of customer needs. This results in greater profits, increased employee engagement, and more satisfied customers in the private sector. Nonprofits and the public sector (governments) can achieve the resiliency, sustainability, and alignment needed to fulfill their mission¹. The purpose of Customer Centricity is to understand the customer's needs and deliver solutions that meet or exceed them. References: 1: Customer Centricity - Scaled Agile Framework

NO.18 Which implementation step follows Coach ART Execution on the SAFe Implementation Roadmap?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Launch more ARTs and Value Streams
- C. Train Executives, Leaders, and Managers
- D. Organize Around Value

Answer: B

Explanation

According to the SAFe Implementation Roadmap¹, the step that follows Coach ART Execution is Launch more ARTs and Value Streams. This step involves identifying and launching additional ARTs and Value Streams that are needed to deliver the full solution value. It also involves synchronizing the dependencies and alignment across the ARTs and Value Streams, and establishing Solution Trains to

coordinate them. This step is essential to scale up the benefits of SAFe and achieve business agility. References: SAFe Implementation Roadmap, Launch More ARTs and Value Streams, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner

NO.19 During System Demo, Team B states that the most recent release failed because of poor version control. They share their plan for preventing similar mistakes from happening in the future. Which of the following SAFe Core Values is Team B demonstrating?

- A. Organize around value
- B. Siloed Thinking
- C. Transparency
- D. Visualizing work

Answer: C

Explanation

Transparency is one of the four core values of SAFe that represents the foundational beliefs that are key to SAFe's effectiveness. Transparency means making all the work visible, along with its priorities, status, dependencies, and outcomes. Transparency also means being honest and open about the challenges, risks, failures, and learnings that occur during the development process. By stating the reason for the release failure and sharing their improvement plan, Team B is demonstrating transparency to the other teams and stakeholders in the System Demo. Transparency helps to build trust, collaboration, alignment, and continuous learning in the ART and the Solution Train.

References: = Core Values - Scaled Agile Framework, System Demo - Scaled Agile Framework, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner

NO.20 Which of the following statements describes the balance between emergent design and intentional architecture when building in quality?

- A. It is required for implementation speed and maturity
- B. It is required for speed of development and maintainability
- C. It is required for backlog speed and designed refinement
- D. It is required for speed of value delivery and Solution Intent

Answer: D

Explanation

The balance between emergent design and intentional architecture when building in quality is required for speed of development and maintainability. Emergent design is the practice of defining and evolving the architecture only as necessary to deliver the next increment of functionality, based on the feedback and learning from the previous increments. Intentional architecture is the practice of defining and implementing some upfront design guidelines and standards that enable the integration and evolution of the solution across multiple teams and domains. Both practices are implemented with enablers, which are technical items that support the development and delivery of features and capabilities. The balance between emergent design and intentional architecture allows the teams and the Agile Release Train (ART) to deliver value faster, with higher quality and lower risk, and to maintain and improve the solution over time¹². The other options are not accurate descriptions of the balance between emergent design and intentional architecture, as they either do not reflect the benefits of both practices, or use terms that are not relevant to the SAFe context. References: Architectural Runway - Scaled Agile Framework, Built-In Quality - Scaled Agile Framework

NO.21 What is an example of a program event?

- A. Scrum of scrums
- B. Iteration review
- C. Daily stand-up
- D. Innovation and Planning

Answer: D

Explanation

A program event is an event that involves all the teams in an Agile Release Train (ART) and occurs at the program level. According to the SAFe for Teams SP (6.0) handbook, there are three program events: PI Planning, System Demo, and Inspect and Adapt¹. Innovation and Planning (IP) is also a program event, as it is a special iteration that occurs at the end of each Program Increment (PI) and provides time for the ART to innovate, plan, and improve². Therefore, Innovation and Planning is an example of a program event. The other options are not program events, but team events, as they occur at the team level and involve only one agile team. Scrum of scrums, Iteration review, and Daily stand-up are team events that are part of the iteration execution cycle³. References: SAFe for Teams SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner handbook, Innovation and Planning Iteration - Scaled Agile Framework , Iteration Execution - Scaled Agile Framework

NO.22 The CALMR approach to DevOps includes Automation, Lean flow, Measurement, and Recovery. What does the "C" represent?

- A. Cycle-time
- B. Cadence
- C. Continuous Integration
- D. Culture

Answer: D

Explanation

Culture is the first element of the CALMR approach to DevOps in SAFe. It refers to the shared mindset and values that support successful DevOps adoption. Culture in SAFe is influenced by the Lean-Agile principles and practices that guide the entire framework. Culture in DevOps requires customer-centricity, collaboration, trust, empowerment, learning, and feedback among all the stakeholders involved in the value stream. Culture also fosters a shift-left mentality, where operational and quality concerns are addressed early and often in the development process. Culture is the foundation for the other elements of CALMR: automation, lean flow, measurement, and recovery. References: CALMR - Scaled Agile Framework, The CALMR Approach to DevOps [Complete Guide] - KnowledgeHut

NO.23 Which of the following Agile Team responsibilities is associated with the Iteration Retrospective?

- A. Improve relentlessly
- B. Apply systems thinking
- C. Take an economic view
- D. Connect to the customer

Answer: A

Explanation

= The Agile Team responsibility that is associated with the Iteration Retrospective is "Improve

relentlessly".

This responsibility reflects the SAFe Core Value of Relentless Improvement, which means that the team continuously reflects on their practices, identifies improvement opportunities, and implements them in the next iteration. The Iteration Retrospective is a regular event where the team members discuss the results of the iteration, review their practices, and identify ways to improve. The team uses various techniques to collect feedback, perform root cause analysis, and prioritize improvement actions. The improvement actions are added to the Team Backlog and reviewed in the next Iteration Planning event. References: = Relentless Improvement - Scaled Agile Framework, Iteration Retrospective - Scaled Agile Framework1

NO.24 Which statement is true about uncommitted objectives?

- A. They help improve predictability
- B. They do not get assigned a business value score
- C. They are extra things the team can do if they have time
- D. The work to deliver uncommitted objectives is not planned into the Iterations during PI planning

Answer: B

Explanation

Uncommitted objectives are used to identify work that can be variable within the scope of a PI. The work is planned, but the outcome is not certain. Teams can apply uncommitted objectives whenever there is low confidence in meeting the objective. Uncommitted objectives do not get assigned a business value score because they are not part of the ART predictability measure. They are also not included in the program predictability report. However, they are still important and valuable, and teams should strive to achieve them if possible. References: PI Objectives, PI Planning, What is an uncommitted objective in SAFe?

NO.25 What is scrum?

- A. A methodology used to deliver usable and reliable solutions to the end user
- B. A process for continuously maintaining deployment readiness
- C. A lightweight process for cross-functional, self-organized teams
- D. A routine method of deploying deliverables to operations

Answer: C

Explanation

Scrum is a framework that enables teams to deliver value in complex and uncertain environments. Scrum is based on the agile manifesto, which values individuals and interactions, working software, customer collaboration, and responding to change. Scrum consists of three roles (Product Owner, Scrum Master, and Developers), five events (Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, Sprint Retrospective, and Sprint), and three artifacts (Product Backlog, Sprint Backlog, and Increment). Scrum teams work in short iterations called Sprints, where they plan, execute, and deliver a potentially releasable product increment. Scrum teams inspect and adapt their process and product continuously, using empirical feedback and data. Scrum teams are self-organized, meaning they decide how to best accomplish their work, and cross-functional, meaning they have all the skills needed to create a product increment.

References: What is Scrum? | Scrum.org, What Is Scrum: A Guide to the Most Popular Agile Framework, What is Scrum? [+ How to Start] | Atlassian

NO.26 What is the role of the Product Owner?

- A.** To ensure quality by testing the Solution
- B.** To prioritize the Program Backlog
- C.** Estimate the Stories in the Product Backlog
- D.** To represent the Customer to the Agile Team

Answer: B

Explanation

The Product Owner (PO) is the Agile team member primarily responsible for maximizing the value delivered by the team by ensuring that the team backlog is aligned with customer and stakeholder needs¹. As a member of the extended Product Management function, the PO is the team's primary customer advocate and primary link to business and technology strategy¹. The PO is also responsible for maintaining and prioritizing the Program Backlog, which is the single source of truth for the upcoming features of the system². The PO works with the Product Manager, who owns the Vision and the Roadmap, to define and sequence the features in the Program Backlog². The PO also collaborates with other POs in the Agile Release Train (ART) to manage dependencies and ensure alignment across teams¹. References: Product Owner - Scaled Agile Framework, Program Backlog - Scaled Agile Framework

NO.27 During which of the following PI Planning activities does Product Management introduce the prioritized Features to the teams for planning?

- A.** The Product/Solution Vision presentation
- B.** The draft plan review
- C.** The business context presentation
- D.** The Management Review and Problem-Solving workshop

Answer: A

Explanation

The Product/Solution Vision presentation is the PI Planning activity where Product Management introduces the prioritized Features to the teams for planning. This presentation provides the teams with a clear and compelling vision of the expected outcomes and benefits of the upcoming PI. It also includes the top Features and Capabilities that are needed to realize the vision, along with their priorities and dependencies. The teams use this information to plan their Iteration goals and PI objectives, as well as to identify risks and issues that may affect their delivery. References: = PI Planning - Scaled Agile Framework, Exam Study Guide: SP (6.0) - SAFe Practitioner Learn more 1blob:<https://www.bing.com/de17474a-36f7-4492-bee8-fda596ce6ca4> scaledagileframework.com2blob:<https://www.bing.com/7ae70a2b-bc92-4a78-8062-40fdaf79bd54> support.scaledagile.com3blob:<https://www.bing.com/7ae70a2b-bc92-4a78-8062-40fdaf79bd54> support.scaledagile.com4blob:<https://www.bing.com/7885211d-18bd-4607-a6ae-2c64adb8f1b1> iconagility.com5blob:<https://www.bing.com/f9138387-3093-43f1-9be4-d1ae13e5980f> scaledagile