

# SAFe® 4 Program Consultant

Exam Study Guide V4.5

Scaled Agile Professional Certification Program



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## Welcome to Role-Based Learning

Scaled Agile, Inc.'s role-based offerings focus on the skills, knowledge, and experience required to successfully perform the job. As part of your Scaled Agile Framework® (SAFe®) learning journey, we encourage you to attend training, read recommended books and articles, take advantage of videos and enablement, gain real-world experience in the role, and then take the exam.

## About This Study Guide

This study guide is designed to provide relevant and content-specific exam information, such as the certification role description, prerequisite skills and knowledge, exam objectives, and a comprehensive reading list. Reviewing this study guide does not guarantee success on the exam, but it will provide guidance on your journey to become SAFe certified.

The sections in this study guide map to the course. There is additional information in this study guide around the certification role that has been defined by our subject matter experts (SMEs).

## Thank You, Subject Matter Experts

This exam and related study materials are made possible by a very dedicated group of global SAFe subject matter experts. Scaled Agile thanks these individuals for their hard work, focus, and willingness to dedicate many hours to the success of this project.

Sue Harkins  
Frank Rios

Gabriel Lengua  
Sue Schreve

Saleem Riaz  
Phil Van Sickle

## Preparing for the Exam

Congratulations on taking the first step toward becoming part of a growing community of SAFe certified professionals!

| Preparation                                | Required/Recommended | Access  |
|--|----------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Course Attendance | Required             | Classroom Training:<br><a href="#">Implementing SAFe</a>                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exam Study Guide  | Recommended          | Learning Plan in the SAFe<br>Community Platform                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Test       | Recommended          | On Scaled Agile Website:<br><a href="#">Implementing SAFe<br/>course page</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Practice Test     | Recommended          | Learning Plan in the SAFe<br>Community Platform                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exam              | Required             | Learning Plan in the SAFe<br>Community Platform                               |

## Exam Details

Information, such as the number of questions, time on exam, and exam format, can be found under [“Exam Details”](#) on the Exam and Certification Summary web page.

## Course Attendance

The first step toward becoming a SAFe certified professional is to attend the [Implementing SAFe training class](#). Course attendance is required (all days), and completion provides access to the exam, which is part of the SAFe Learning Plan. A complete list of courses, including dates and locations, is on the [Scaled Agile](#) website.

Note: Attending the class does not guarantee passing the exam. Please take the time to review the materials covered in this study guide.

## Certification Role—SAFe 4 Program Consultant

A SAFe 4 Program Consultant (SPC4) is a SAFe change agent who leads all levels of an organization through a Lean-Agile transformation at scale by training, coaching, facilitating, and mentoring. This servant-leader plays a critical role by applying expert knowledge of SAFe.

### Key Areas of Competency

- Design a SAFe implementation
- Develop an Enterprise transformation plan
- Launch and facilitate an Agile Release Train (ART)
- Extend the Lean-Agile portfolio by launching additional ARTs
- Assist an organization with change management practices
- Train and coach an enterprise through a SAFe transformation

### Prerequisite Skills and Knowledge

- Facilitation skills
- Classroom management/time management
- Agile experience: ability to teach an Agile class for beginners
- Ability to communicate with all levels of an organization
- Possess experiences/stories and ability to connect business and IT
- Experience and ability to connect across business contexts and speak the language
- Technical fluency to effectively work with processes and workflows
- Emotional intelligence; understand impact of decisions on people, workflows, and business
- Five-plus years of experience in software development, testing, business analysis, product or project management
- Three-plus years of experience in Agile

### Target Candidate (Qualifying Standard: Five Levels of Competency)

This job role is defined as part of the Job Task Analysis (JTA) and is based on a standardized five levels of competency. Candidates who pass this exam have met this qualifying standard and can demonstrate knowledge or perform skills at the level designated below:

- 1 - [Beginner] Minimal knowledge or experience
- 2 - [Novice] Some knowledge or experience with assistance
- 3 - [Proficient] Capable of performing tasks with some assistance
- 4 - [Advanced] Fully competent in performing tasks with little assistance << SAFe 4 Program Consultant**
- 5 - [Expert] Content developer or contributor with no assistance

## Exam Objectives Overview

The first step in developing a role-based curriculum is to conduct a JTA workshop, where a group of SMEs work together to define the tasks, skills, and knowledge related to a specific job role. The JTA creates the foundation for the exam objectives and competency standard, which serves as the basis for the exam. The output of the JTA includes key areas of competency, prerequisite skills and knowledge, the candidate qualifying standard, and a comprehensive list of objectives and tasks related to the job role.

Scaled Agile SMEs use these objectives to develop exam questions. It is recommended you review these objectives and ask yourself: Do I know how to complete the tasks in the objective? Am I familiar with the terms and concepts? Do I know the outcome of NOT performing the tasks correctly (anti-patterns)?

The objectives specific to this exam begin below and map to the course materials either at a high level or in some cases with more detail. Most objectives are covered on the exam, so be sure to review the materials.

Updates for Implementing SAFe 4.5.1 – new lessons were added to the courseware that are not reflected below. These new lessons are not covered on the exam. The section numbering below may vary slightly from the course lesson numbering.

## Exam Content Percentage

The table outlines the approximate percentage of questions from each section that will appear on the exam.

| Exam Sections (L = Leading   I = Implementing)           | Percent of Items on Exam |
|--|--------------------------|
| SECTION 1: Introducing the Scaled Agile Framework        | 5%                       |
| SECTION 2: Embracing a Lean-Agile Mindset (L)            | 5%                       |
| SECTION 3: Understanding SAFe Principles (L)             | 7%                       |
| SECTION 4: Experiencing PI Planning (L)                  | 7%                       |
| SECTION 5: Exploring, Executing, and Releasing Value (L) | 5%                       |
| SECTION 6: Leading the Lean-Agile Enterprise (L)         | 5%                       |
| SECTION 7: Governing a Lean Portfolio (L)                | 5%                       |

| Exam Sections (L = Leading   I = Implementing)   | Percent of Items on Exam |
|--|--------------------------|
| SECTION 8: Building Large Solutions (L)          | 5%                       |
| SECTION 9: Reaching the SAFe Tipping Point (I)   | 8%                       |
| SECTION 10: Designing the Implementation (I)     | 12%                      |
| SECTION 11: Launching an Agile Release Train (I) | 10%                      |
| SECTION 12: Coaching ART Execution (I)           | 13%                      |
| SECTION 13: Extending to the Portfolio (I)       | 5%                       |
| SECTION 14: Sustaining and Improving (I)         | 8%                       |

### Exam Objectives

Sections 1 – 8 include content from the Leading portion of the SAFe course. Sections 9 – 14 include content from the Implementing portion of the SAFe course.

| SECTION 1: Introducing the Scaled Agile Framework |   |
|---|---|
| 1.1   | Recognize the problem to be solved  |
| 1.1.1   | Identify the problems in the organization                                 |
| 1.1.2   | Identify the problems to be solved  |
| 1.1.3   | List the reasons for adopting Agile                                       |
| 1.1.4   | Discuss how management can change the system (“the management challenge”) |
| 1.2   | Know the basic constructs of SAFe   |
| 1.2.1   | Describe the mission of SAFe  |
| 1.2.2   | Review the SAFe Big Picture   |
| 1.2.3   | Discuss how SAFe works within organizations                               |
| 1.2.4   | Discuss how SAFe provides the basis for success                           |
| 1.2.5   | Discuss how an Agile Team and an Agile Team of Teams fit within SAFe      |

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| 1.2.6 | Describe how Portfolio SAFe aligns strategy and execution                      |
| 1.2.7 | Describe how Large Solution SAFe coordinates ARTs with a Solution Train        |
| 1.2.8 | Explain when some enterprises require Full SAFe                                |
| 1.3   | Apply the Implementation Roadmap   |
| 1.3.1 | Describe the stages of the implementation roadmap                              |
| 1.3.2 | Describe how to use the implementation roadmap                                 |
| 1.3.3 | Describe the SAFe role-based learning paths and how SAFe roles fit within them |
| 1.3.4 | Describe ways to achieve business results                                      |
| 1.3.5 | Identify the eight big mistakes when implementing change                       |
| 1.3.6 | Describe the basics of SAFe  |

| SECTION 2: Embracing a Lean-Agile Mindset |   |
|---|---|
| 2.1                                       | Embrace the Lean-Agile Mindset                        |
| 2.1.1                                     | Describe the SAFe House of Lean and its elements      |
| 2.1.2                                     | Explain how value integrates with the House of Lean   |
| 2.1.3                                     | Define the four pillars of the House of Lean          |
| 2.1.4                                     | Explain how leadership impacts with the House of Lean |
| 2.1.5                                     | Describe one way to assess and coach a Lean mindset   |
| 2.2                                       | Support the Agile Manifesto                           |
| 2.2.1                                     | Describe the values of the Agile Manifesto            |

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| 2.2.2 | Review the SAFe principles behind the manifesto |
|-------|---|

| SECTION 3: Understanding SAFe Principles |   |
|--|---|
| 3.1                                      | #1 - Take an economic view  |
| 3.1.1                                    | Describe Agile economics  |
| 3.1.2                                    | Describe the differences between waterfall and incremental delivery                               |
| 3.1.3                                    | Explain how the release gains value as times goes on  |
| 3.1.4                                    | Explain why fast feedback is critical   |
| 3.1.5                                    | Explain that early value delivery drives first to market, fast feedback, and higher profitability |
| 3.1.6                                    | Describe how variability is managed with cadence and synchronization                              |
| 3.1.7                                    | Define the Definition of Done (DoD) as it relates to achieving economic value                     |
| 3.1.8                                    | Base decisions on economics and understand the trade-off parameters                               |
| 3.2                                      | #2 - Apply systems thinking   |
| 3.2.1                                    | Describe the concept of systems that build things (ex., W. Edwards Deming on systems thinking)    |
| 3.2.2                                    | Identify elements of systems thinking (Solution, enterprise, full Value Stream)                   |
| 3.2.3                                    | Explain why it is important to optimize for the system and not the team                           |
| 3.2.4                                    | Identify ways to optimize the full value stream   |
| 3.2.5                                    | Explain how delays impact the value stream  |
| 3.3                                      | #3 - Assume variability; preserve options   |
| 3.3.1                                    | Define Set-Based Design   |



|       |  |
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| 3.3.2 | Describe flexible specifications, design sets, and economic trade-offs                               |
| 3.3.3 | Describe the differences between a set-based approach and a point-based approach                     |
| 3.4   | #4 - Build incrementally with fast, integrated learning cycles                                       |
| 3.4.1 | Explain the benefits of fast learning cycles   |
| 3.4.2 | Describe the plan-do-check-adjust (PDCA) model   |
| 3.4.3 | Explain how integration points control product development   |
| 3.5   | #5 - Base milestones on objective evaluation of working systems                                      |
| 3.5.1 | Describe the problem with phase-gate Milestones  |
| 3.5.2 | Describe the three types of Metrics (progress, product, process) during Program Increment (PI) demos |
| 3.5.3 | Explain how objective milestones facilitate learning and support an optimum solution                 |
| 3.6   | #6 - Visualize and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queue lengths                           |
| 3.6.1 | Explain why long queues are bad  |
| 3.6.2 | Describe ways to reduce queue lengths (ex., Little's Law, processing times, wait times)              |
| 3.6.3 | Explain what a Big Visible Information Radiator (BVIR) is and how it can be used                     |
| 3.6.4 | Identify Work in Process (WIP) constraints   |
| 3.6.5 | Demonstrate the impact of small and large batch sizes  |
| 3.7   | #7 - Apply cadence, synchronize with cross-domain planning   |
| 3.7.1 | Describe the characteristics of cadence  |
| 3.7.2 | Describe the characteristics of synchronization  |
| 3.7.3 | Explain how to control variability with planning cadence   |

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| 3.7.4 | Explain how to synchronize with cross-domain planning  |
| 3.8   | #8 - Unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers  |
| 3.8.1 | Define intrinsic motivation  |
| 3.8.2 | Describe ways to intrinsically motivate knowledge workers  |
| 3.9   | #9 - Decentralize decision-making  |
| 3.9.1 | Compare centralized versus decentralized decision-making   |
| 3.9.2 | Provide a framework for determining which decisions should be centralized or decentralized based on the principles of product development flow |

| SECTION 4: Experiencing PI Planning |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 4.1                                 | Prepare to experience PI Planning  |
| 4.1.1                               | Describe the elements of an ART  |
| 4.1.2                               | Describe how value streams cut across organizational silos   |
| 4.1.3                               | Describe how to build cross-functional Agile teams that can define, build, and test a Feature or component               |
| 4.1.4                               | Differentiate between the roles of the Scrum Master, Product Owner (PO), and Development Team and how they power a train |
| 4.1.5                               | Describe how program roles govern the train  |
| 4.1.6                               | Describe the PI planning process   |
| 4.1.7                               | Explain how to estimate Stories with relative story points   |
| 4.1.8                               | Compare various ways of performing fast, relative estimating ('estimating poker,' etc.)                                  |
| 4.2                                 | Create and review draft PI plans   |
| 4.2.1                               | Identify program roles   |

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| 4.2.2  | Align to a common mission  |
| 4.2.3  | Describe the agenda for day one and day two of PI planning   |
| 4.2.4  | Provide business context using strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT)                              |
| 4.2.5  | Identify, prioritize, and describe features  |
| 4.2.6  | Describe the roles of Product Owners, Scrum Masters, Agile Team, and Release Train Engineer (RTE) during PI planning |
| 4.2.7  | Describe the relationship between features and stories (user and Enabler)  |
| 4.2.8  | Align mission with PI Objectives   |
| 4.2.9  | Explain what stretch objectives are and how they are used  |
| 4.2.10 | Calculate initial velocity   |
| 4.2.11 | Define capacity-based planning and how normalized estimation is used   |
| 4.2.12 | Explain the purpose of the management review and problem-solving at the end of day one                               |
| 4.3    | Finalize plans and establish business value  |
| 4.3.1  | Determine the reasons for making planning adjustments and the types of possible changes                              |
| 4.3.2  | Describe the activities during the second team breakout  |
| 4.3.3  | Set business value for team objectives   |
| 4.3.4  | Describe elements of a program board and how they relate to one another  |
| 4.4    | Review final plans and commit to a set of PI objectives  |
| 4.4.1  | Review the final plan  |
| 4.4.2  | Build the final plan   |
| 4.4.3  | Use ROAM to address program risks  |

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| 4.4.4 | Perform a confidence vote at the Team and Program Levels |
| 4.4.5 | Run a planning meeting retrospective                     |
| 4.4.6 | Integrate team PI objectives into program PI objectives  |

| SECTION 5: Exploring, Executing, and Releasing Value |  |
|--|--|
| 5.1  | Continuously deliver value with ARTs   |
| 5.1.1  | Explain how teams execute Iterations with Scrum  |
| 5.1.2  | Explain how program events drive the train   |
| 5.1.3  | Explore how the ART sync is used to coordinate progress and explain the relationship between the Scrum of Scrums and the PO sync                                   |
| 5.1.4  | Describe how the Continuous Delivery Pipeline works  |
| 5.1.5  | Use the Program Kanban to manage continuous delivery   |
| 5.2  | Continuously explore customer needs  |
| 5.2.1  | Examine the Continuous Exploration component of the continuous delivery pipeline and describe how collaboration, research, and synthesis interact with one another |
| 5.2.2  | Examine the continuous exploration collaboration and research aspects  |
| 5.2.3  | Use the portfolio Vision to set a longer term context for near term decisions  |
| 5.2.4  | Use the Roadmap to guide the delivery of features over time  |
| 5.2.5  | Describe what features are and how/why they are used   |
| 5.2.6  | Elaborate features with Lean User Experience (UX)  |
| 5.2.7  | Prioritize features for optimal return on investment (ROI)   |
| 5.2.8  | Use Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF) to prioritize jobs  |

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| 5.2.9  | Identify components of Cost of Delay (CoD)   |
| 5.2.10 | Calculate WSJF with relative estimating  |
| 5.2.11 | Describe the Architectural Runway and how it is used   |
| 5.3    | Continuously integrate   |
| 5.3.1  | Continuously integrate stories and features  |
| 5.3.2  | Perform continuous system integration  |
| 5.3.3  | Explain the different types of iterations (inter-iteration, intra-iteration, and cross-functional iteration) |
| 5.3.4  | Build quality in   |
| 5.3.5  | Describe the elements of testing and the different ways to test, including automation                        |
| 5.3.6  | Explain why cadence without synchronization is not enough  |
| 5.3.7  | Synchronize to assure delivery   |
| 5.3.8  | Demo the full system increment every two weeks   |
| 5.4    | Continuously deploy with DevOps  |
| 5.4.1  | Describe the six recommended practices for Continuous Deployment   |
| 5.4.2  | Identify some of the myths and facts that are associated with DevOps   |
| 5.4.3  | Define DevOps including the disconnects between Dev and Ops  |
| 5.4.4  | Explain where DevOps is in the value stream  |
| 5.4.5  | Define CALMR and how it applies to DevOps  |
| 5.5    | Release on Demand  |
| 5.5.1  | Decouple deployment from release   |

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| 5.5.2 | Decouple release elements from the total solution  |
| 5.5.3 | Identify the additional activities around releasing (system validation, documentation, etc.) |
| 5.5.4 | Identify the additional stages around releasing (team, system, solution)                     |
| 5.6   | Relentlessly improve results   |
| 5.6.1 | Describe the Innovation and Planning (IP) Iteration and related elements                     |
| 5.6.2 | Use the IP iteration calendar  |
| 5.6.3 | Explain what happens without the IP iteration  |
| 5.6.4 | Identify the three parts to Inspect and Adapt (I&A)  |
| 5.6.5 | Describe what happens at the end of the PI and run the PI System Demo                        |
| 5.6.6 | Compare planned versus actual PI Objectives  |
| 5.6.7 | Use the PI predictability measure  |
| 5.6.8 | Conduct the problem-solving workshop   |

| SECTION 6: Leading the Lean-Agile Enterprise |  |
|--|--|
| 6.1  | Lead the change  |
| 6.1.1  | Identify ways to lead successful change management                   |
| 6.1.2  | Anchor new habits in the culture                                     |
| 6.1.3  | Be familiar with change leaders such as Deming and Drucker           |
| 6.1.4  | Identify three systemic impediments to adopting Lean-Agile practices |
| 6.2  | Know the way and emphasize lifelong learning                         |

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| 6.2.1 | Be familiar with the Lean-Agile Leader's reading list                                 |
| 6.2.2 | Identify ways to emphasize lifelong learning in the organization                      |
| 6.2.3 | Identify attributes of high performing teams  |
| 6.2.4 | Use the power of <i>ba</i>  |
| 6.3   | Unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers                                  |
| 6.3.1 | Identify ways to manage knowledge workers   |
| 6.3.2 | Describe the three personal leadership styles (as expert, as conductor, as developer) |
| 6.3.3 | Identify traits of the servant leader   |
| 6.3.4 | Create an environment of mutual influence   |
| 6.3.5 | Identify the factors that motivate teams  |

| SECTION 7: Governing a Lean Portfolio |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 7.1                                   | Fund value streams  |
| 7.1.1                                 | Align strategy/execution with Lean Portfolio Management (LPM) |
| 7.1.2                                 | Identify problems with cost center budgeting                  |
| 7.1.3                                 | Explain the benefits of using Lean-Agile budgeting            |
| 7.1.4                                 | Discuss how Strategic Themes influence funding                |
| 7.2                                   | Empower local decision-making                                 |
| 7.2.1                                 | Empower ART content authority                                 |
| 7.2.2                                 | Create strategic themes                                       |

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| 7.2.3 | Use strategic themes to influence what gets built   |
| 7.3   | Provide objective evidence of fitness for purpose   |
| 7.3.1 | Describe how system demos are used for progress   |
| 7.3.2 | Explain how action and investment decisions are made  |
| 7.4   | Manage Epic-level initiatives responsibly   |
| 7.4.1 | Describe the different types of epics   |
| 7.4.2 | Compare epics and enablers  |
| 7.4.3 | Use the Lean startup cycle to foster innovation   |
| 7.4.4 | Create epic hypothesis statements   |
| 7.4.5 | Approve epic level initiatives  |
| 7.4.6 | Govern epic flow with the Portfolio Kanban system   |
| 7.5   | Forecast predictably  |
| 7.5.1 | Estimate epics  |
| 7.5.2 | Discuss various ways to forecast predictability   |
| 7.6   | Budget value streams dynamically  |
| 7.6.1 | Exercise fiscal governance with dynamic budgeting   |
| 7.6.2 | Review value streams and their impact across program increments to meet changing business needs |
| 7.6.3 | Discuss why ART budgets must remain Agile   |

## SECTION 8: Building Large Solutions



|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 8.1   | Coordinate and integrate multiple ARTs and Suppliers                            |
| 8.1.1 | Explain how solution trains align ARTs to a common mission                      |
| 8.1.2 | Describe the role suppliers play in large solution development                  |
| 8.1.3 | Describe the direct and indirect impact customers have on developing a solution |
| 8.1.4 | Prepare with Pre- and Post-PI Planning meetings                                 |
| 8.1.5 | Create the pre-planning structure   |
| 8.1.6 | Conduct the solution train management review and problem-solving meeting        |
| 8.1.7 | Create the post-planning structure  |
| 8.1.8 | Conduct the solution train I&A workshop   |
| 8.1.9 | Discuss how solution train events are different from ART events                 |
| 8.2   | Define large solutions  |
| 8.2.1 | Compare solution to a Solution Context and describe the differences             |
| 8.2.2 | Capture knowledge in Solution Intent  |
| 8.2.3 | Explain how to move from variable to fixed solution intent                      |
| 8.2.4 | Continuously evolve compliance documents  |

Sections 9 – 14 include content from the Implementing portion of the SAFe course.

| SECTION 9: Reaching the SAFe Tipping Point |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 9.1  | Establish the vision for change |
| 9.1.1                                      | Reach the tipping point         |

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| 9.1.2 | Identify two primary reasons for change (burning platform, proactive leadership)  |
| 9.1.3 | Establish the vision for the change   |
| 9.1.4 | Sell change in three minutes  |
| 9.1.5 | Identify additional resources for information on reaching the tipping point (SAFe Executive Workshop toolkit, SAFe Foundations) |
| 9.2   | Build a powerful guiding coalition  |
| 9.2.1 | Describe aspects of a SAFe guiding coalition  |
| 9.2.2 | Describe the role of Lean-Agile change agents   |
| 9.2.3 | Communicate the vision and urgency  |
| 9.2.4 | Train executives, managers, and leaders   |
| 9.2.5 | Create a Lean-Agile Center of Excellence (LACE)   |

| SECTION 10: Designing the Implementation |  |
|--|--|
| 10.1                                     | Identify value streams and ARTs  |
| 10.1.1                                   | Identify an operational value stream   |
| 10.1.2                                   | Identify the systems that support the operational value stream                                       |
| 10.1.3                                   | Identify the people who develop the systems  |
| 10.1.4                                   | Identify development value streams that build these systems  |
| 10.1.5                                   | Realize value streams into ARTs  |
| 10.1.6                                   | Explain why it is important to organize around value   |
| 10.1.7                                   | Describe a value stream, including the two types (operational and development), and how they connect |

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| 10.1.8  | Describe the characteristics of an effective ART                          |
| 10.1.9  | Determine when and how a large value stream should be split               |
| 10.1.10 | Explain how ARTs can be organized around subsystems or feature areas      |
| 10.1.11 | Break the value stream into ARTs  |
| 10.1.12 | Document the value stream   |
| 10.2    | Create the implementation plan  |
| 10.2.1  | Select the first ART by looking at the intersection of converging factors |
| 10.2.2  | Create the implementation plan  |
| 10.2.3  | Apply the Value Stream Workshop toolkit                                   |

| SECTION 11: Launching an ART |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 11.1                         | Prepare the ART launch                           |
| 11.1.1                       | Set the date: forcing functions drive change     |
| 11.1.2                       | Train ART leaders                                |
| 11.1.3                       | Define the ART                                   |
| 11.1.4                       | Use the program increment toolkit                |
| 11.1.5                       | Establish the Agile teams                        |
| 11.1.6                       | Determine who will play the individual ART roles |
| 11.1.7                       | Train Product Owners and Product Managers        |
| 11.1.8                       | Train Scrum Masters                              |

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| 11.1.9  | Assess and evolve launch readiness   |
| 11.1.10 | Use the 14 preparation questions for ART readiness                                 |
| 11.1.11 | Prepare the Program Backlog  |
| 11.2    | Train teams and launch the ART   |
| 11.2.1  | The benefits of Big Room Training  |
| 11.2.2  | Describe and use the quickstart approach to ART launch                             |
| 11.2.3  | Describe the importance of the first PI planning                                   |
| 11.2.4  | Prepare and facilitate PI planning with the PI toolkit                             |
| 11.2.5  | Compare and contrast the benefits and preparation of distributed planning meetings |

| SECTION 12: Coaching ART Execution |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 12.1                               | Coach the train and the teams  |
| 12.1.1                             | Look for ways to generate short-term wins (showcase the ART success)           |
| 12.1.2                             | Identify program activities and events to do as opportunities to coach the ART |
| 12.1.3                             | Create team activities and events to do as opportunities to coach the ART      |
| 12.1.4                             | Anticipate any PI problems   |
| 12.2                               | Continuously improve program performance with I&A                              |
| 12.2.1                             | Identify the three parts to I&A  |
| 12.2.2                             | Use the PI system demo template  |
| 12.2.3                             | Perform team performance assessment  |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 12.2.4  | Use the team PI performance report   |
| 12.2.5  | Create program performance metrics   |
| 12.2.6  | Provide an overview of the problem-solving workshop  |
| 12.2.7  | Conduct a short retrospective and address the larger impediments that are limiting velocity by using root cause analysis |
| 12.2.8  | Build a problem-solving board using the six elements   |
| 12.2.9  | Agree on the problem to solve  |
| 12.2.10 | Know the anatomy of a well-defined problem (what, when, where, frequency)  |
| 12.2.11 | Perform root cause analysis: use 'fishbone' or Ishikawa diagram, Pareto analysis, the 5 Whys                             |
| 12.2.12 | Restate the new problem  |
| 12.2.13 | Brainstorm potential solution ideas  |
| 12.2.14 | Identify improvement backlog items   |
| 12.2.15 | Use the ART execution artifacts in the program increment toolkit   |

| SECTION 13: Extending to the Portfolio |  |
|--|--|
| 13.1                                   | Launch more ARTs and value streams                             |
| 13.1.1                                 | Extend success one ART at a time                               |
| 13.1.2                                 | Leverage wins to launch more ARTs and scale the implementation |
| 13.1.3                                 | Launch all ARTs in a value stream                              |
| 13.1.4                                 | Move to the next value stream                                  |
| 13.1.5                                 | Celebrate short-term wins                                      |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 13.1.6 | Keep urgency high  |
| 13.1.7 | Support existing trains as you scale   |
| 13.1.8 | Establish solution train roles, artifacts, and events                        |
| 13.1.9 | Collect data and manage impediments (facts are friendly)                     |
| 13.2   | Extend to the portfolio  |
| 13.2.1 | Describe the responsibilities of LPM   |
| 13.2.2 | Explain why traditional mindsets handicap agility                            |
| 13.2.3 | Compare traditional approach and Lean-Agile approach transformation patterns |
| 13.2.4 | Use the Lean Portfolio Management Workshop toolkit                           |

| SECTION 14: Sustaining and Improving |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 14.1                                 | Advance organizational maturity                             |
| 14.1.1                               | Establish Communities of Practice (CoPs)                    |
| 14.1.2                               | Describe the benefits of CoPs                               |
| 14.1.3                               | Identify ways to advance skills to improve team agility     |
| 14.1.4                               | Implement Agile HR practices                                |
| 14.1.5                               | Measure and take action using Lean portfolio metrics        |
| 14.1.6                               | Enhance performance with self-assessments                   |
| 14.1.7                               | Improve Agile architecture, DevOps, and technical practices |
| 14.1.8                               | Reduce time-to-market with value stream mapping             |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 14.2   | Configure SAFe for your context                            |
| 14.2.1 | Start with Essential SAFe                                  |
| 14.2.2 | Configure with the Spanning Palettes                       |
| 14.2.3 | Add any Large Solution Level constructs as needed          |
| 14.2.4 | Evaluate your implementation with Essential SAFe           |
| 14.2.5 | Identify any critical elements of SAFe that may be missing |

## Reading and Reference List for Exam

As part of the exam development process, each exam question is assigned a reference, where the answer can be found. The references are converted into a comprehensive reading list, included below. Be sure to read the linked content and resources contained in the reading list, because there is at least one exam question written to each item.

Please remember that the goal of this reading list is not only to provide answers to the exam questions, but also to provide a broader context for learning.

### Scaled Agile Website Resources

At least one exam question is written from each of these resources (in alphabetical order):

- [www.scaledagileframework.com/apply-cadence-synchronize-with-cross-domain-planning/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/apply-cadence-synchronize-with-cross-domain-planning/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/assume-variability-preserve-options/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/assume-variability-preserve-options/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/build-incrementally-with-fast-integrated-learning-cycles/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/build-incrementally-with-fast-integrated-learning-cycles/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/business-owners/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/business-owners/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/continuous-integration/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/continuous-integration/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/decentralize-decision-making/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/decentralize-decision-making/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/develop-on-cadence/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/develop-on-cadence/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/devops/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/devops/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/economic-framework/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/economic-framework/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/features-and-capabilities/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/features-and-capabilities/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/glossary/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/glossary/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/implementation-roadmap/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/implementation-roadmap/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/innovation-and-planning-iteration/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/innovation-and-planning-iteration/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/invitation-based-safe-implementation/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/invitation-based-safe-implementation/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/iteration-planning/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/iteration-planning/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-agile-leaders/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-agile-leaders/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-agile-mindset/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-agile-mindset/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-budgets/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/lean-budgets/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/pi-planning/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/pi-planning/)

- [www.scaledagileframework.com/portfolio-backlog/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/portfolio-backlog/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/Portfolio-Level/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/Portfolio-Level/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/prepare-for-art-launch/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/prepare-for-art-launch/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/reaching-the-tipping-point/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/reaching-the-tipping-point/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/release-on-demand/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/release-on-demand/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/release-train-engineer-and-solution-train-engineer/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/release-train-engineer-and-solution-train-engineer/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-core-values/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-core-values/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-lean-agile-principles/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-lean-agile-principles/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-program-consultant/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/safe-program-consultant/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/scrumxp/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/scrumxp/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-context/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-context/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-demo/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-demo/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-intent/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/solution-intent/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/strategic-themes/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/strategic-themes/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/sustain-and-improve/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/sustain-and-improve/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/system-and-solution-architect-engineering/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/system-and-solution-architect-engineering/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/system-team/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/system-team/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/train-executives-managers-and-leaders/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/train-executives-managers-and-leaders/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/unlock-the-intrinsic-motivation-of-knowledge-workers/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/unlock-the-intrinsic-motivation-of-knowledge-workers/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/value-streams/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/value-streams/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/vision/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/vision/)
- [www.scaledagileframework.com/visualize-and-limit-wip-reduce-batch-sizes-and-manage-queue-lengths/](http://www.scaledagileframework.com/visualize-and-limit-wip-reduce-batch-sizes-and-manage-queue-lengths/)

### Other Website Resources

- <https://hbr.org/1986/01/the-new-new-product-development-game>

### Scaled Agile Download Resources

The exam will cover main ideas and concepts found in these resources on the [www.scaledagileframework.com](http://www.scaledagileframework.com) website:

- SAFe Big Picture
- SAFe 4 Glossary
- SAFe Implementation Roadmap
- Case Studies

### Required Books

- *Implementing SAFe 4 Student Workbook*, which includes Leading SAFe 4 content (available only from taking the course)

### Know the Way: Lean-Agile Leader's Reading List

A recommended reading list is included as part of the course. This content is not necessarily covered on the exam and for your reference only.

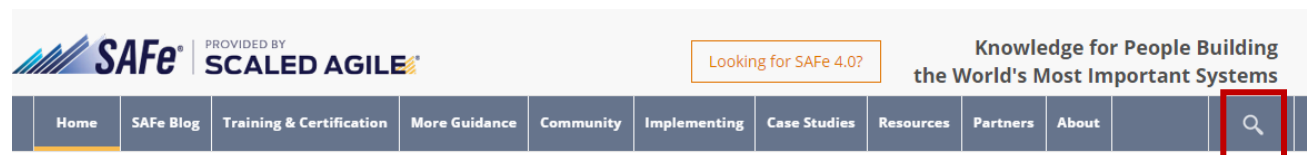
- *SAFe 4.0 Distilled* by Richard Knaster and Dean Leffingwell
- *The Principles of Product Development Flow* by Donald G. Reinertsen
- *The Lean Machine* by Dantar P. Oosterwald



- *Lean Product and Process Development*, second edition, by Allen Ward and Durward K. Sobeck II
- *Agile Software Requirements* by Dean Leffingwell
- *The Goal: A Process of Ongoing Improvement* by Eliyahu M. Goldratt
- *Switch: How to Change Things When Change Is Hard* by Chip Heath and Dan Heath
- *The Five Dysfunctions of a Team* by Patrick Lencioni
- *Out of the Crisis* by W. Edwards Deming
- *Managing for Excellence* by David L. Bradford and Allan R. Cohen
- *Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us* by Daniel H. Pink
- *Leading Change* by John P. Kotter

### Search the Scaled Agile Framework Site

Need help finding a SAFe article? Looking for more details about the SAFe Big Picture or one of the SAFe roles? Use the web search option on [www.scaledagileframework.com](http://www.scaledagileframework.com) to search the entire site based on your key search terms.



### Sample Test

The sample test provides examples of the format and type of questions to expect on the exam (these are sample and not the actual exam questions). Performance on the sample test is NOT an indicator of performance on the exam, and it should NOT be considered an assessment tool. The sample test (.pdf) can be found under “[Exam Study Materials](#)” on the Exam and Certification Summary web page.

### Practice Test

The practice test is designed to be predictive of success on the actual exam. It contains the same number of questions as the exam and the same level of difficulty, covers the same content areas (using different questions), and has the same timebox for completion. It is available on the Scaled Agile Community Platform as part of your Learning Plan.

The practice test is available at no additional charge, and you can take it as many times as you like; however, it provides the same bank of questions randomized in a different order. Use the practice test score report to focus on areas where you may need improvement. Once you pass the practice test it is considered “completed” and cannot be retaken.

Note that the practice test falls under the candidate agreement policy, and you are not authorized to copy, share, or reproduce it in any way.

## Learning Journey: Checklist

- Attend the course.
- Study based on the course and exam study materials provided.
- Incorporate your learnings into your real-world experiences.
- Take the practice test on the SAFe Community Platform.

**If you pass the practice test**, then you are ready to take the exam.

**If you do NOT pass the practice test**, review how you did by section on the score report.

Focus on the areas where you need improvement. You can take the practice test as many times as you like; however, it provides the same bank of questions randomized in a different order. Once you pass the practice test it is considered “completed” and cannot be retaken.

- Take the actual exam through the SAFe Community Platform.
- Pass the exam and become a member of the SAFe certified global community.
- Share your [SAFe certified digital badge](#) and have your skills recognized worldwide.
- Continue your learning journey through active participation in your Community of Practice on the [SAFe Community Platform](#).

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

|                |                                     |              |                                      |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>ART</b>     | Agile Release Train                 | <b>PDCA</b>  | Plan, Do, Check, Adjust              |
| <b>BO</b>      | Business Owner                      | <b>PI</b>    | Program Increment                    |
| <b>BV</b>      | Business Value                      | <b>PM</b>    | Product Manager                      |
| <b>BVIR</b>    | Big Visual Information Radiator     | <b>PO/PM</b> | Product Owner/Product Manager        |
| <b>CFD</b>     | Cumulative Flow Diagram             | <b>PO</b>    | Product Owner                        |
| <b>CapEx</b>   | Capital Expenses                    | <b>ROAM</b>  | Resolved, Owned, Accepted, Mitigated |
| <b>CD</b>      | Continuous Delivery                 | <b>RR</b>    | Risk Reduction                       |
| <b>CE</b>      | Continuous Exploration              | <b>RTE</b>   | Release Train Engineer               |
| <b>CI</b>      | Continuous Integration              | <b>S4T</b>   | SAFe® for Teams                      |
| <b>CoD</b>     | Cost of Delay                       | <b>SAFe®</b> | Scaled Agile Framework               |
| <b>CoP</b>     | Community of Practice               | <b>SA</b>    | SAFe® Agilest                        |
| <b>DoD</b>     | Definition of Done                  | <b>SBD</b>   | Set-Based Design                     |
| <b>DSU</b>     | Daily Stand-up                      | <b>SM</b>    | Scrum Master                         |
| <b>EA</b>      | Enterprise Architect                | <b>SoS</b>   | Scrum of Scrums                      |
| <b>EO</b>      | Epic Owner                          | <b>SP</b>    | SAFe® Practitioner                   |
| <b>FW</b>      | Firmware                            | <b>SPC</b>   | SAFe® Program Consultant             |
| <b>HW</b>      | Hardware                            | <b>STE</b>   | Solution Train Engineer              |
| <b>I&amp;A</b> | Inspect and Adapt                   | <b>SW</b>    | Software                             |
| <b>IP</b>      | Innovation and Planning (iteration) | <b>UX</b>    | User Experience                      |
| <b>LPM</b>     | Lean Portfolio Management           | <b>VS</b>    | Value Stream                         |
| <b>MMF</b>     | Minimum Marketable Feature          | <b>VSE</b>   | Value Stream Engineer                |
| <b>MBSE</b>    | Model-Based Systems Engineering     | <b>WIP</b>   | Work in Process                      |
| <b>MVP</b>     | Minimum Viable Product              | <b>WSJF</b>  | Weighted Shortest Job First          |
| <b>NFR</b>     | Non-functional Requirements         | <b>XP</b>    | Extreme Programming                  |
| <b>OE</b>      | Opportunity Enablement              |              |                                      |
| <b>OpEx</b>    | Operating Expenses                  |              |                                      |

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