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You have the option to change the topic and set the time according to the actual Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO-II) exam. The Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO-II) practice questions give you a feeling of a real exam which boost confidence. Practice under real Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO-II) exam situations is an excellent way to learn more about the complexity of the Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO-II) exam dumps. You can learn from your Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO-II) practice test mistakes and overcome them before the actual PSPO-II exam.

The PSPO-II Exam covers a wide range of topics related to product ownership in Scrum, including product vision, strategy, roadmapping, stakeholder management, and product backlog refinement. It also tests candidates' understanding of the role of the product owner in different Scrum events and their ability to collaborate effectively with development teams, stakeholders, and customers.

>> Real PSPO-II Exam Questions <<

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To be eligible to take the PSPO-II exam, candidates must first have completed the PSPO-I certification and have demonstrated their understanding of the Scrum framework, product ownership, and agile principles. The PSPO-II exam consists of multiple-choice questions that test a candidate's knowledge of advanced product ownership concepts such as product vision, product strategy, stakeholder management, and product backlog refinement. Successful candidates will demonstrate a deep understanding of how to apply these concepts in real-world scenarios and will be able to effectively lead their teams and organizations in the adoption of agile practices. The PSPO-II Certification is a valuable asset for product owners who are looking to advance their careers and take on more challenging roles in their organizations.

Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

The leading revenue-producing product in your portfolio has:

- . High Current Value
- . Low Unrealized Value

The product has been losing customers for several years and revenues are down. Using those two data points and the options below, what is the first action you should take?

(choose the best answer)

- A. Increase investment in the product to create greater interest and bring old customers back.
- **B. Maintain the product, but begin reducing investment; seek other opportunities for future growth.**
- C. Increase marketing for the product.
- D. Drop the price for the product to attract new customers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the PSPO II resources, a product with high current value and low unrealized value is in the harvest stage of the product lifecycle¹. This means that the product has reached its peak and is facing increasing competition and decreasing customer demand.

The best strategy for this stage is to maintain the product quality and customer satisfaction, but reduce the investment in new features or enhancements. The product owner should seek other opportunities for future growth, such as developing new products or exploring new markets²³. Reference:

1: Product Lifecycle Management

2: Product Strategy

3: Evidence-Based Management

NEW QUESTION # 53

The Evidence-Based Management framework helps you to: (choose the best answer)

- A. Better track your progress against plans.
- **B. Improve your ability to deliver value.**
- C. Understand whether your PMO is efficient.
- D. Improve the predictability of Scrum Team velocity.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 54

The Developers inform the Product Owner during the Sprint that they are not likely to complete everything they forecasted. What would you expect a Product Owner to do?

(choose the best answer)

- A. Inform management that more resources are needed.
- **B. End the Sprint, since the goal cannot be achieved.**

- C. Reduce the scope of the Sprint, if possible, to still meet the Sprint Goal.
- D. Change the Sprint Goal to match what the Developers can deliver.
- E. Skip Product Backlog refinement activities.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Professional Scrum Product Owner™ II certification guide¹, the Product Owner is accountable for maximizing the value of the product resulting from the work of the Scrum Team. This means that the Product Owner should collaborate with the Developers and the Scrum Master to find the best way to deliver value in the current Sprint, even if the initial forecast is not met. The Product Owner should not change or abandon the Sprint Goal, as it is a commitment made by the Scrum Team during Sprint Planning. The Product Owner should also not skip Product Backlog refinement activities, as they are essential for preparing the Product Backlog for future Sprints. The Product Owner should not end the Sprint prematurely, as it may cause more disruption and waste than delivering a potentially releasable Increment. The Product Owner should not inform management that more resources are needed, as it may imply that the Scrum Team is not self-organizing and cross-functional. The Product Owner should respect the Developers' autonomy and professionalism and support them in finding the best solution to the problem. Therefore, the best answer is to reduce the scope of the Sprint, if possible, to still meet the Sprint Goal. This means that the Product Owner and the Developers should negotiate the scope of the Sprint Backlog within the Sprint, removing or adding Product Backlog items that are aligned with the Sprint Goal and the value delivery. References: 1: Professional Scrum Product Owner™ II Certification | Scrum.org

NEW QUESTION # 55

What might indicate to a Product Owner that they need to work more with the Scrum Team?
(choose the best answer)

- A. The Increment presented at the Sprint Review does not reflect their expectations.
- B. The acceptance criteria for the Product Backlog items do not appear to be complete.
- C. They are not working full time with the Scrum Team.
- D. People frequently leave the Scrum Team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

* Option D is the best answer because it indicates that the Product Owner and the Scrum Team are not aligned on the vision, goals, and value of the product. The Product Owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product and the work of the Scrum Team¹. To do so, the Product Owner needs to work closely with the Scrum Team, communicate the product vision, provide clear and valuable Product Backlog items, collaborate on the Sprint Goal, and inspect and adapt the product based on feedback²³. If the Increment presented at the Sprint Review does not reflect the Product Owner's expectations, it means that there is a gap between what the Product Owner wants and what the Scrum Team delivers.

This gap can lead to waste, rework, dissatisfaction, and missed opportunities. The Product Owner should work more with the Scrum Team to ensure that they have a shared understanding of the product and its value proposition, and that they deliver Increments that meet the Definition of Done and the acceptance criteria⁴⁵.

* Option A is not the best answer because it does not necessarily imply that the Product Owner needs to work more with the Scrum Team. People may leave the Scrum Team for various reasons, such as personal, professional, or organizational factors. While the Product Owner should care about the well-being and motivation of the Scrum Team members, and try to foster a positive and collaborative environment, the Product Owner is not accountable for the people management or the team composition¹. The Scrum Master is more likely to address the issues that cause people to leave the Scrum Team, such as impediments, conflicts, or dysfunctions.

* Option B is not the best answer because it does not necessarily imply that the Product Owner needs to work more with the Scrum Team. The Product Owner is expected to spend enough time with the Scrum Team to provide them with the necessary guidance and feedback². However, the Product Owner also has other responsibilities, such as engaging with stakeholders, customers, and users, managing the Product Backlog, validating the product value, and aligning the product strategy with the business goals¹². The Product Owner does not need to work full time with the Scrum Team, as long as they are available and accessible when needed, and they empower the Scrum Team to make decisions and self-organize .

* Option C is not the best answer because it does not necessarily imply that the Product Owner needs to work more with the Scrum Team. The acceptance criteria for the Product Backlog items are the conditions that must be met for the items to be considered done and valuable. The Product Owner is accountable for defining and communicating the acceptance criteria to the Scrum Team¹. However, the Product Owner can also collaborate with the Scrum Team and the stakeholders to refine and clarify the acceptance criteria, and to ensure that they are aligned with the Definition of Done and the Sprint Goal .

The acceptance criteria for the Product Backlog items may not appear to be complete at the beginning of the Sprint, but they can be

refined and updated throughout the Sprint, as long as they do not change the scope or the value of the items. The Product Owner should work with the Scrum Team to ensure that the acceptance criteria are clear, testable, and valuable, but they do not need to work more with the Scrum Team just because the acceptance criteria are not complete at a certain point in time.

References:

- * 1: Product Owner Accountabilities
- * 2: Product Backlog Management
- * 3: Product Value
- * 4: Product Vision
- * 5: Sprint Review
- * : Scrum Master Accountabilities
- * : Stakeholders & Customers
- * : Business Strategy
- * : Definition of Done
- * : Product Backlog Refinement
- * : Sprint Planning
- * : Sprint Backlog

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following might be considered when ordering Product Backlog items?
(choose all that apply)

- A. Cost of implementation.
- B. Dependencies to other products.
- C. Dependencies between Product Backlog items.
- D. Value of Product Backlog items.
- E. Cost of delay.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

According to the PSPO II guide and Scrum.org competencies, when ordering Product Backlog items, a Product Owner should consider various factors to maximize the value of the work done by the Scrum Team.

These factors include:

A: Dependencies to other products: Recognizing dependencies to other products is crucial for the Product Owner to ensure that the Scrum Team is working on items that can be completed and deliver value without being blocked by external dependencies.

B: Value of Product Backlog items: The primary role of a Product Owner is to maximize the value delivered by the Scrum Team, and ordering items based on their value is a fundamental aspect of this responsibility.

C: Dependencies between Product Backlog items: Understanding and managing dependencies between Product Backlog items helps in planning Sprints more effectively, ensuring that the team is working on items in a logical sequence.

D; Cost of delay: The cost of delay is a critical economic factor that influences the ordering of Product Backlog items. Items that would result in a higher cost if delayed should be prioritized.

E: Cost of implementation: While value maximization is the goal, the cost of implementation cannot be ignored. Balancing the cost and the expected value is essential for effective Product Backlog management.

These considerations are in line with the Scrum.org Professional Scrum competencies, particularly under 'Managing Products with Agility', where it's emphasized that Product Owners should have a deep understanding of market value, product feasibility, and the importance of making trade-offs to maximize value.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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