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Our research and development team not only study what questions will come up in the PSPO-II exam, but also design powerful study tools like exam simulation software. The content of our PSPO-II practice materials is chosen so carefully that all the questions for the exam are contained. And our PSPO-II study materials have three formats which help you to read, test and study anytime, anywhere. This means with our products you can prepare for PSPO-II exam efficiently.

The PSPO-II certification exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to apply the Scrum framework to real-world scenarios and challenges. PSPO-II exam covers a range of topics, including product vision, product backlog management, stakeholder management, and product value optimization. It also evaluates the candidate's ability to work with customers, users, and stakeholders to create valuable products that meet their needs.

Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

Every product needs a _____ (choose the best answer)

- A. System Requirement Specification (SRS)
- B. A project management plan includes time, scope and budget.
- C. Product Owner
- D. All of the above
- E. Deadline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 83

Dereck is new to the Product Owner role and is asking you for advice on what he should be doing to be an effective Product Owner.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate advice to give him? (choose the best answer)

- A. None of the above.
- B. Ensure that all of the stakeholder needs are met.
- C. Be the only point of contact for all stakeholders.
- D. Have an understanding of all items in the Product Backlog to the level needed to maximize the flow of value.
- E. Maximize the productivity of the team.
- F. All of the above.

Answer: D

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When we choose the employment work, you will meet a bottleneck, how to let a company to choose you to be a part of him? We would say ability, so how does that show up? There seems to be only one quantifiable standard to help us get a more competitive job, which is to get the test PSPO-II certification and obtain a qualification. If you want to have a good employment platform, then

take office at the same time there is a great place to find that we have to pay attention to the importance of qualification examination.

Scrum PSPO-II certification is an advanced level certification for Product Owners who are looking to demonstrate their expertise in advanced product ownership concepts. Professional Scrum Product Owner II certification is challenging and requires candidates to have a deep understanding of Scrum principles and practices. PSPO-II Certification is highly valued in the industry and is a testament to a Product Owner's ability to manage complex product backlogs and drive value for stakeholders.

Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Product A is a big revenue producer; it has:

* High Current Value and Low Unrealized Value. Product B is a new product with a lot of potential; it has:

* Low Current Value and High Unrealized Value.

Using those two data points and taking a long-term view, which of the options below should you pursue? (choose the best answer)

- A. Invest equally in both products.
- **B. Weight your investment toward Product B; since it has more potential.**
- C. Weight your investment toward Product A; you do not want to risk losing customers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72

What might indicate to a Product Owner that they need to work more with the Scrum Team?

(choose the best answer)

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

Answer: D

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 # 73

Which of the following are characteristics of a Product Goal?
(choose all that apply)

- A. It is a commitment contained in the Product Backlog.
- B. It communicates the target future state of the product.
- C. It provides a long-term objective for the Scrum Team to plan against.
- D. It has the approval of all stakeholders.
- E. It enhances focus.
- F. It forms a contract with the business, allowing change to be better managed.

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

A Product Goal is a summary statement of the desired outcome or value that the product should deliver. It communicates the target future state of the product, which is aligned with the product vision and strategy. It enhances focus by providing a clear direction and purpose for the Scrum Team and the stakeholders. It is a commitment contained in the Product Backlog, which means that it is transparent, visible, and understood by everyone involved in the product development. It provides a long-term objective for the Scrum Team to plan against, which helps them to prioritize and refine the Product Backlog items and to craft the Sprint Goals. Option D is not correct because the Product Goal does not need to have the approval of all stakeholders. The Product Owner is accountable for the value of the product and the Product Backlog, and therefore has the authority to define and communicate the Product Goal. The Product Owner may collaborate with the stakeholders to discover and validate their needs and expectations, but does not need to seek their consensus or permission for the Product Goal.

Option F is not correct because the Product Goal is not a contract with the business, but rather a flexible and adaptable guide for the product development. The Product Goal is not fixed and immutable, but rather emergent and dynamic. It can be changed or updated as the product evolves and the market conditions change.

The Product Goal does not limit or constrain the changes that may occur during the product development, but rather enables and supports them. References:

Professional Scrum Product Owner II Assessment
Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework
Managing Products with Agility
Scrum Guide 2020 Update - Introducing the Product Goal
The Product Goal explained

NEW QUESTION # 74

Why should the Product Owner care that the Developers adhere to the Definition of Done?
(choose the best two answers)

- A. To ensure the Developers achieve a high level of productivity over time.
- B. To influence the Total Cost of Ownership of the product.
- C. To be able to reprimand the team when they do not meet their velocity goal for the Sprint.
- D. To have transparency into what has been done at the end of each Sprint.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A; To influence the Total Cost of Ownership of the product: Adhering to the Definition of Done ensures that the product meets the required quality standards, which can influence the Total Cost of Ownership¹.

B: To have transparency into what has been done at the end of each Sprint: The Definition of Done provides a shared understanding of what work was completed and what standards were met as part of the Increment². This creates transparency and allows the Product Owner to understand what has been accomplished at the end of each Sprint^{1,2}.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Your stakeholders are very demanding and each of them has at least one feature that they say is essential for the next release. As the Product Owner, you have validated that the feature requests are all valid requests and would likely add value to your product. What should you do?

(choose the best answer)

- A. Escalate to the steering committee to make the call.
- **B. Release when you can satisfy at least a single outcome, even though not all features are implemented.**
- C. Pick the two most influential stakeholders and satisfy their needs, then release.
- D. Wait until all essential features are complete before releasing the product.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let's analyze each option and determine the best course of action for a Product Owner in this situation, keeping in mind the PSPO II objectives and competencies:

* C. Release when you can satisfy at least a single outcome, even though not all features are implemented.

* Verification: This is the correct answer.

* Explanation and References:

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Product Value

* This option aligns with the principle of maximizing value by delivering value early and often.

* It emphasizes focusing on valuable outcomes rather than just completing a list of features.

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Business Strategy

* Releasing a product increment that provides value allows for faster feedback and learning, which can inform future decisions and help to align the product with the overall business strategy.

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Stakeholders & Customers

* While stakeholder management is important, focusing on delivering a valuable outcome is a better way to manage expectations and build trust in the long term.

* Scrum Guide: The Scrum Guide emphasizes the importance of delivering a "Done", usable, and potentially releasable product Increment every Sprint. This aligns with the concept of releasing when a valuable outcome is achieved.

* Additional Explanation: By focusing on outcomes, the Product Owner can prioritize the most valuable features that contribute to that outcome. This may mean that not all stakeholder requests are met in the initial release, but it allows for delivering value sooner and adapting based on feedback.

* A. Wait until all essential features are complete before releasing the product.

* Verification: This is incorrect.

* Explanation and References:

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Product Value

* This approach delays the realization of value and increases the risk of building the wrong thing.

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Forecasting & Release Planning

* Waiting for all features delays feedback and learning, making it difficult to adapt the product to changing market conditions or user needs.

* Scrum Guide: This contradicts the iterative and incremental nature of Scrum, where the goal is to deliver value frequently.

* B. Pick the two most influential stakeholders and satisfy their needs, then release.

* Verification: This is incorrect.

* Explanation and References:

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Product Value

* Prioritizing based on influence rather than value can lead to building the wrong product.

* Professional Scrum Competency: Managing Products with Agility - Stakeholders & Customers

* While stakeholder management is important, the Product Owner's primary responsibility is to maximize product value, not to cater to the most influential stakeholders.

* Additional Explanation: This approach can damage trust with other stakeholders and create a political environment rather than a

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