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Scrum PSPO-II certification exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of the Scrum framework and their ability to apply the Scrum principles in real-world scenarios. PSPO-II exam covers a wide range of topics, including product vision, product backlog management, stakeholder management, and product delivery. PSPO-II exam also evaluates the candidate's ability to work with the development team and stakeholders to ensure the successful delivery of the product.

Scrum PSPO-II (Professional Scrum Product Owner II) Certification Exam is a certification course designed for experienced Product Owners who are looking to enhance their skills and knowledge in Scrum Product Ownership. Professional Scrum Product Owner II certification is offered by Scrum.org, a leading global organization that provides professional Scrum training and certification to individuals and organizations. The Scrum PSPO-II Certification is the second level of certification for Product Owners after the PSPO-I certification.

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Scrum PSPO-II (Professional Scrum Product Owner II) Certification Exam is a certification that validates the product owner's knowledge and expertise in the Scrum framework. Professional Scrum Product Owner II certification is aimed at individuals who have a deep understanding of the Scrum framework and its application in complex environments. Professional Scrum Product Owner II certification is offered by Scrum.org, which is a global organization that provides training, assessments, and certifications for Scrum professionals.

Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

A Product Owner is needed for every:
(choose the best answer)

- A. Product.
- B. Portfolio.
- C. All of the above.
- D. Program.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The Product Owner is the sole person accountable for managing the Product Backlog and ensuring the value of the work the Scrum Team performs. The Product Owner is one person, not a committee. The Product Owner may represent the desires of a committee in the Product Backlog, but those wanting to change a Product Backlog item's priority must address the Product Owner¹. The Product Owner is responsible for the product and its outcome².

A product is a vehicle to deliver value. It has a clear boundary, known stakeholders, well-defined users or customers. A product could be a physical product, a software product, a service, a project, or something else³. A product has a product vision, which is the overarching goal of the product, the reason for creating it, and the impact it should have on its customers and users⁴.

A portfolio is a collection of products or projects that are aligned with a strategic goal or an organizational unit⁵. A program is a group of related projects or products that are managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually. A portfolio or a program may have a portfolio or program manager, who is responsible for overseeing the alignment, prioritization, and governance of the portfolio or program. However, these roles are not equivalent to the Product Owner role, as they do not have the same accountabilities and authorities as the Product Owner.

Therefore, the correct answer is that a Product Owner is needed for every product, not for every portfolio or program. References:

1: Scrum Guide 2: Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework 3: Managing Products with Agility 4: [Product Vision] 5: [Portfolio] : [Program] : [Portfolio Management] : [Program Management]

NEW QUESTION # 70

The smallest product Increment that is valuable enough to release is one that:
(choose the best answer)

- A. Delivers all "must do" Product Backlog items.
- B. Delivers a single new or improved outcome.
- C. Fixes at least one defect.
- D. Adds a new feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The smallest product Increment that is valuable enough to release is one that delivers a single new or improved outcome for the customers or users of the product. This is because the outcome is the ultimate measure of value, not the output or the features¹. An outcome is a change in behavior, attitude, or situation that results from using the product². An outcome can be achieved by delivering a single feature, fixing a defect, or improving an existing functionality, as long as it meets the Definition of Done and the Sprint Goal³.

Therefore, the best answer is A.

The other options are not correct because:

B: Adds a new feature. This is not a sufficient condition, as a new feature may not deliver a valuable outcome if it is not aligned with the product vision, the customer needs, or the market conditions⁴.

C: Fixes at least one defect. This is not a necessary condition, as a defect may not affect the value of the product if it is minor, rare, or irrelevant to the customer⁵.

D: Delivers all "must do" Product Backlog items. This is not a realistic condition, as the Product Backlog is a dynamic and emergent artifact that changes based on feedback, learning, and discovery. There is no fixed set of "must do" items that can guarantee the delivery of value. References

1: Outcome vs. Output, 2: What is an Outcome?, 3: The Definition of Done, 4: Feature vs. Outcome, 5:

Defect vs. Value, : The Product Backlog

NEW QUESTION # 71

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

Answer: C

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 collaborative one.

* D. Escalate to the steering committee to make the call.

* Verification: This is incorrect.

* Explanation and References:

* Professional Scrum Competency: Evolving the Agile Organization - Portfolio Planning

* The Product Owner is empowered to make decisions about the product and should not routinely escalate prioritization decisions.

* Professional Scrum Competency: Understanding and Applying the Scrum

Framework - Applying the Scrum Framework - Self-Managing Teams

* The Product Owner is accountable for maximizing the value of the product.

Escalating to a steering committee undermines this accountability.

* Additional Explanation: This approach undermines the Product Owner's authority and can lead to delays and inefficient decision-making.

In conclusion, the best approach is to release when a valuable outcome can be achieved, even if not all requested features are implemented. This aligns with the principles of iterative development, value maximization, and frequent feedback, all of which are core to Scrum and emphasized in the PSPO II competencies.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Complete this sentence: The more uncertain you are about customer needs or market desires (choose the best two answers)

- A. the smaller each release should be.
- B. the more likely it is that you should invest in a different product.
- C. the more you should focus on validating customer needs.
- D. the more important a risk management plan becomes.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Verified answer: A, B

Very Very Short Explanation: In the context of Scrum and the PSPO II guidelines, when there is uncertainty about customer needs or market desires, it is recommended to make smaller releases to allow for quicker feedback and adaptation (A), and to increase the focus on validating customer needs to ensure that the product development is aligned with what customers actually want (B). This approach is consistent with the principles of empiricism and agility, which emphasize the importance of transparency, inspection, and adaptation¹²³.

NEW QUESTION # 73

You are the Product Owner at a small company with a single product. You have authority over pricing, promotion, and how much is invested in new features or capabilities. Your product has:

- . High Current Value - as indicated by high customer satisfaction.
- . High Unrealized Value - as indicated by low market share.

Using those two data points, what is the first action you should take to increase the business performance of the product? (choose the best answer)

- A. Increase the number of product features to attract a greater number of customers.
- B. Release an identical product to market, but give it a new product name.
- C. Improve the marketing of the product to attract a greater number of customers.
- D. Drop the price for the product to attract a greater number of customers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

= Based on the Evidence-Based Management (EBM) framework, your product has a high Current Value (CV), which means that it delivers value to the existing customers and meets their needs and expectations. However, it also has a high Unrealized Value (UV), which means that there is a large gap between the potential and actual use of the product in the market. This indicates that your product has a low awareness, reach, or appeal among the potential customers who could benefit from it.

To increase the business performance of the product, you need to reduce the UV and increase the Ability to Innovate (A2I), which is the ability to deliver future value. One way to do this is to improve the marketing of the product, which can help you to communicate the value proposition, differentiate the product from the competitors, and attract a greater number of customers. This can also provide you with more feedback and data to inform your product strategy and backlog prioritization.

The other options are not the best actions to take, because they either do not address the root cause of the high UV, or they may compromise the CV or A2I of the product. Increasing the number of product features may not necessarily increase the value or the demand for the product, and it may also increase the complexity and the cost of development. Releasing an identical product with a new name may confuse the customers and dilute the brand identity, and it may also create legal or ethical issues. Dropping the price for the product may not be a sustainable or profitable strategy, and it may also affect the perceived quality or value of the product.

Reference := Professional Scrum Product Owner™ II Certification, Managing Products with Agility, Evidence-Based Management

NEW QUESTION # 74

