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Scrum PSPO-IIProfessional Scrum Product Owner II2

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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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Upon passing the PSPO-II Certification Exam, Product Owners will be recognized as experts in their field and will have demonstrated their ability to apply Scrum methodology in complex product development scenarios. They will also gain access to a community of like-minded professionals who share their passion for agile product development and are committed to continuous learning and improvement.

To be eligible for the PSPO-II Exam, candidates must have a good understanding of Scrum principles and practices, as well as experience working as a Product Owner in a Scrum environment. PSPO-II exam is challenging and requires candidates to demonstrate their ability to apply advanced product ownership concepts such as product vision, stakeholder management, product backlog refinement, and value optimization.

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Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

At the beginning of each year, an organization has an annual meeting to propose and approve projects for the upcoming year. Managers will typically follow the process of:

- a) Presenting ideas of the projects
- b) Defining the benefits
- c) Producing the estimations
- d) Giving the benefit/cost ratios

A set budget is then approved for each project based on the expected returns.

What are the risks of this process? (choose the best answer)

- A. Cost estimations are not accurate because the scope might not be clear.
- B. Investment decisions could be poor if claimed benefits are overstated.
- C. Technical work estimations are not accurate because managers are not the best ones to give development estimations.
- D. New opportunities might be missed during the year.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 14

Andy is a new Product Owner on a new Scrum Team. Andy has projected a product completion date based on an estimated velocity of 25 completed points per Sprint. After the first 3 Sprints, the team has determined that their maximum velocity is 14 points and they are unable to create shippable increments at the end of each Sprint.

What is the best way to proceed?

- A. Extend the Sprint's length in order to complete the Sprint Backlog items
- B. The Scrum Master would request the organization, the Human Resource, specifically, to add more team members in order to increase the team's velocity and capacity.
- C. All of the above
- D. Inform Andy that the projected completion date is not correct. The Developers would estimate the remaining work to produce a shippable Increment and suggest making it "Done" before working on new features. Based on empirical data, Andy can decide the solution.
- E. None of the above
- F. The Scrum Master should coach the Developers on how to improve the estimation and commitment to complete the Sprint Backlog.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15

When the Product Owner is too busy to work with all of the teams in a multi-team product development effort, which strategy will help them?

(choose the best answer)

- A. Assign sub-Product Owners to each Scrum Team.
- B. Communicate a clear Product Goal and delegate some activities to the Developers.
- C. Add component team Product Owners.
- D. All of the above.
- E. Enlist the Program Management Office to help coordinate work.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Product Owner is accountable for maximizing the value of the product resulting from the work of the Scrum Team. They are also accountable for effective Product Backlog management, which includes clearly expressing Product Backlog items, ordering them to best achieve goals and missions, ensuring that the Product Backlog is transparent, visible and understood. The Product Owner may do the above work or may delegate the responsibility to others. However, the Product Owner remains accountable¹. When working with multiple Scrum Teams on the same product, the Product Owner should ensure that there is a shared understanding of the Product Goal among all the teams and stakeholders. The Product Goal is the long-term objective for the Scrum Team. They must fulfill (or abandon) one objective before taking on the next². The Product Owner should also collaborate with the Developers to create and refine Product Backlog items that are valuable, feasible, and testable. The Developers are accountable for creating a plan for the Sprint, the Sprint Backlog¹. The Product Owner should trust the Developers to self-organize and deliver the most valuable increments possible.

The other options are not recommended strategies for the Product Owner, as they may introduce unnecessary complexity, confusion, and waste. Adding component team Product Owners, enlisting the Program Management Office, or assigning sub-Product Owners may create silos, dependencies, and conflicts among the teams and stakeholders. These roles may also undermine the authority and accountability of the Product Owner, and reduce the transparency and alignment of the Product Backlog. The Product Owner should work with the Scrum Master and the Developers to find ways to optimize the value delivery and collaboration across the teams, rather than creating intermediaries or proxies³⁴. References: 1: Scrum Guide 2: Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework 3: Managing Products with Agility 4: Evolving the Agile Organization

NEW QUESTION # 16

The environment in which a product will be used changes and emerges continually. What is the effect on the Product Backlog? (choose the best answer)

- A. The Product Backlog is archived and a new Product Backlog is created to take its place
- B. There is no effect, the Product Backlog must stay the same until the end of the project.
- **C. The Product Backlog evolves to reflect what the product needs to be most valuable.**
- D. The requirements specification document, describing the Product Backlog items, must be updated to ensure stability.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Option B is the best answer because it reflects the agile and empirical nature of Scrum and Product Ownership. The Product Backlog is a living artifact that represents the current understanding of what the product needs to be most valuable for the customers and the stakeholders¹. The Product Backlog is not a fixed or static document, but rather an emergent and dynamic one that adapts to the changing environment, needs, and feedback. The Product Owner is accountable for managing the Product Backlog and ensuring that it is transparent, ordered, and refined². The Product Owner collaborates with the Scrum Team and the stakeholders to inspect and adapt the Product Backlog items based on the new insights, opportunities, and learnings that arise from the changing environment³⁴. The Product Owner also uses various techniques, such as product vision, value proposition, user stories, experiments, and evidence-based management, to define, validate, and prioritize the Product Backlog items⁵.

* Option A is not the best answer because it contradicts the agile and empirical nature of Scrum and Product Ownership. The Product Backlog is not a requirements specification document, but rather a list of hypotheses and assumptions that need to be tested and validated in the real world⁵. The Product Backlog items are not detailed or fixed upfront, but rather refined and clarified as they get closer to implementation². Updating the requirements specification document to ensure stability implies a plan-driven and predictive approach that does not embrace change and feedback, and that does not optimize value delivery.

* Option C is not the best answer because it contradicts the agile and empirical nature of Scrum and Product Ownership. The Product Backlog is not a project plan, but rather a product roadmap that guides the development of the product. The Product Backlog does not have a predefined end date or scope, but rather evolves and changes as the product grows and matures¹. Keeping the Product Backlog the same until the end of the project implies a plan-driven and predictive approach that does not embrace change and feedback, and that does not optimize value delivery.

* Option D is not the best answer because it contradicts the agile and empirical nature of Scrum and Product Ownership. The Product Backlog is not a disposable artifact, but rather a cumulative and iterative one that builds on the previous work and learnings¹. The Product Backlog items are not discarded or replaced, but rather refined and updated as the product evolves and changes². Archiving the Product Backlog and creating a new one implies a disruptive and wasteful approach that does not leverage the existing knowledge and feedback, and that does not optimize value delivery.

References:

- * 1: Product Backlog
- * 2: Product Backlog Management
- * 3: Empiricism
- * 4: Stakeholders & Customers
- * 5: Product Vision

- *: Product Value
- *: Evidence-Based Management
- *: [Agile Manifesto]
- *: [Product Roadmap]
- *: Product Owner Accountabilities
- *: Sprint Review
- *: Product Backlog Refinement
- *: [User Stories]
- *: [Value Proposition]
- *: [Experiments]

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which approaches could help the Product Owner reduce waste in managing Product Backlog (choose the best two answers).

- A. Create another Product Backlog dedicated to Product Backlog Items that are near the top.
- B. Delegate 50% of the total amount of Product Backlog Items to the Developers.
- C. Describe the Product Backlog Item in a precise, explicit way as expected outcomes.
- D. Only write full details for Product Backlog Items that are near the top of the Product Backlog

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 18

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