

PSPO-II Lernhilfe & PSPO-II Prüfungsinformationen



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Die Scrum PSPO-II Zertifizierungsprüfung ist schon eine der beliebten IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen geworden. Aber für die Prüfung braucht man viel Zeit und Energie, um die Fachkenntnisse gut zu beherrschen. Im diesem Zeitalter, wo die Zeit sehr geschätzt wird, betrachtet man Zeit wie Geld. Das Schulungsprogramm zur Scrum PSPO-II Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen dauert ungefähr 20 Stunden. Dann können Sie Ihre Fachkenntnisse konsolidieren und sich gut auf die Scrum PSPO-II Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

Die Scrum PSPO-II-Prüfung ist die zweite Stufe der Zertifizierung im Scrum Product Owner-Zertifizierungsprogramm. Diese Zertifizierung ist für Personen gedacht, die bereits die PSPO-I-Prüfung bestanden haben und Erfahrung im Produktmanagement haben. Die PSPO-II-Prüfung ist eine fortgeschrittenere Zertifizierung, die ein tieferes Verständnis von agilen Prinzipien und Praktiken erfordert, sowie die Fähigkeit, diese Prinzipien in realen Situationen anzuwenden.

Das Erreichen der Scrum PSPO-II-Zertifizierung zeigt, dass eine Person ein fortgeschrittenes Verständnis von Scrum hat und in der Lage ist, Produktentwicklungsteams zu leiten. Die Zertifizierung wird weltweit anerkannt und ist bei Organisationen, die Scrum zur Verwaltung ihrer Projekte verwenden, sehr geschätzt. Es ist auch eine großartige Möglichkeit für Product Owner, ihre Expertise zu demonstrieren und ihre Karriere voranzutreiben. Das Zertifizierungsprogramm von Scrum.org ist in der Branche weit verbreitet und bietet Einzelpersonen einen klaren Weg, ihr Scrum-Wissen und ihre Fähigkeiten zu verbessern.

>> PSPO-II Lernhilfe <<

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Ein wunderbares Leben ist es, dass man sich wagt, nach etwas zu trachten. Wenn Sie eines Tages in einem wackligen Stuhl sitzt und Ihre Vergangenheit erinnern, können Sie einfach lächeln. Das bedeutet, dass Ihr Leben erfolgreich ist. Wollen Sie ein erfolgreiches Leben führen? Dann benutzen Sie doch die Lernhilfe zur Scrum PSPO-II Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen, die Fragen und Antworten beinhalten und jedem Kandidaten sehr passen. Ihre Erfolgsquote beträgt 100%. Sie sollen ExamFragen so schnell wie möglich kaufen.

Die Scrum PSPO-II-Zertifizierung ist eine hervorragende Möglichkeit für die Fortschritte für Produktbesitzer, die ihre Karriere auf die nächste Stufe bringen möchten. Die Zertifizierung zeigt das Engagement des Produktbesitzers für kontinuierliches Lernen und professionelles Wachstum sowie ihre Fähigkeit, Kunden und Stakeholdern durch effektives Produkteigentum einen Mehrwert zu bieten. Die Zertifizierung verbessert auch die Glaubwürdigkeit und Marktfähigkeit des Produktbesitzers und macht sie für Arbeitgeber und Kunden attraktiver.

Scrum Professional Scrum Product Owner II PSPO-II Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q80-Q85):

80. Frage

A user satisfaction gap exists when there is a difference between: (choose the best two answers)

- A. The total market size

- B. The user's actual experience
- C. The market share of the product
- D. The user's desired outcome

Antwort: B,D

81. Frage

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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 proxies^{3,4}. References: 1: Scrum Guide 2: Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework 3: Managing Products with Agility 4: Evolving the Agile Organization

82. Frage

When should the Product Owner update the project plan?

(choose the best answer)

- A. The project plan must be updated prior to the Sprint Retrospective.
- B. After the Daily Scrum to ensure an accurate daily overview of project progress.
- C. The Product Backlog is the plan in Scrum. It is updated as new information and insights emerge.
- D. Before the Sprint Planning to know how much work will have to be done in the Sprint.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

In Scrum, there is no separate artifact called a project plan. The Product Backlog is the plan for the product development, and it contains all the features, requirements, enhancements, and fixes that are needed to deliver a valuable product. The Product Backlog is not a static or fixed document, but rather an emergent and dynamic one. It is constantly updated and refined by the Product Owner and the Developers as they learn more about the product, the users, the market, and the technology. The Product Backlog is updated whenever new information and insights emerge, which can happen at any time during the product development process. Therefore, option C is the best answer.

Option A is not correct because the Daily Scrum is not a status meeting, but rather a time-boxed event for the Developers to inspect

their progress towards the Sprint Goal and adapt their Sprint Backlog accordingly. The Product Owner does not need to update the Product Backlog after the Daily Scrum, unless there is a significant change in the product vision, strategy, or value proposition that affects the Product Backlog items.

Option B is not correct because the Sprint Retrospective is not a time to update the Product Backlog, but rather a time-boxed event for the Scrum Team to inspect their way of working and identify potential improvements.

The Product Owner does not need to update the Product Backlog before the Sprint Retrospective, unless there is a need to communicate a change in the Product Goal or the product roadmap that affects the Product Backlog items.

Option D is not correct because the Sprint Planning is not a time to know how much work will have to be done in the Sprint, but rather a time-boxed event for the Scrum Team to collaborate on selecting and planning the Product Backlog items that will deliver the Sprint Goal. The Product Owner does not need to update the Product Backlog before the Sprint Planning, unless there is a need to reorder or clarify the Product Backlog items that are the most valuable and relevant for the upcoming Sprint. References:

- * Professional Scrum Product Owner II Assessment
- * Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework
- * Managing Products with Agility
- * What is a Product Backlog?
- * Product Backlog Explained

83. Frage

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.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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

84. Frage

Which activities a Product Owner likely to engage in during a Sprint? (choose the best three answers)

- **A. Re-order Product Backlog Items.**
- B. Assign and prioritize the Developers's tasks.
- **C. Support the Developers by answering questions about items that are unclear**
- D. Update the Sprint burndown chart.
- E. Host the Daily Scrum and Retrospective.
- **F. Collaborate with stakeholders.**

Antwort: A,C,F

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