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QUESTION 1

What could be a reason for a Product Owner to delay the start of a new Sprint after the conclusion of the previous Sprint?

A. The QA team has not finished testing the previous Increment before declaring it ready to ship.

B. The stakeholders were disappointed with the Increment produced in the previous Sprint.

C. There is no acceptable reason. A new Sprint starts immediately after the conclusion of the previous Sprint.

D. The Product Owner needs additional time to identify the next initiatives.

E. There\'s not enough work in the Product Backlog to work on in the upcoming Sprint.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Steven is a Scrum Master of a Scrum Team that is new to Scrum. At the halfway point of the Sprint, the Product Owner comes to Steven telling him that he is concerned the Development Team will not be able to complete the entire Sprint Backlog by the end of the Sprint.

What should Steven do in this situation?

A. Motivate the Development Team to meet their commitment to the Product Owner.

B. Coach the Product Owner that with complex software development, you cannot promise the entire scope that was forecast during Sprint Planning. As more is learned during the Sprint, work may emerge that affects the Sprint Backlog.

C. Advise the Product Owner that the Development Team owns the Sprint Backlog and it is up to them to meet their commitments. No one tells the Development Team how to turn Product Backlog into Increments of potentially releasable functionality.

D. Add more people to the Development Team to meet the Product Owner\'s expectations.

Correct Answer: B

Scrum is founded on empirical process control theory, or empiricism. Empiricism asserts that knowledge comes from experience and making decisions based on what is known. The Sprint Backlog is a forecast by the Development Team

about what functionality will be in the next Increment and the work needed to deliver that functionality into a `Done\' Increment. The Development Team modifies the Sprint Backlog throughout the Sprint, and the Sprint Backlog emerges during

the Sprint. This emergence occurs as the Development Team works through the plan and learns more about the work needed to achieve the Sprint Goal.

Why C is incorrect:

a) The Dev Team does not commit to finishing all items in the Sprint Backlog. Committing to completing all items would be fixed scope and fixed time leaving no room to adapt. They commit to the Sprint Goal and doing the right thing. b) It\'s

also incorrect for the PO to focus on completing the entire Sprint Backlog. Finishing everything should not be his main focus. Having a shippable increment that meets the Sprint Goal is more important than trying to finish everything. The

advice in option C is equivalent to "Don\\'t worry, they\\'ll get everything done." but because of the complex domain, you cannot guarantee everything will get done.

QUESTION 3

Who must ensure that the work done for a Product Backlog item conforms to the Definition of "Done?"

A. The test team.

B. The Scrum Team.

C. The Scrum Master.

D. The Product Owner.

E. The Development Team.

Correct Answer: E

The Development Team owns the Definition of "Done" and is accountable for the quality of the Product Backlog items.

QUESTION 4

What would be two boundaries, defined in Scrum, that give guidance for teams to effectively self-organize? (Choose two.)

A. Timeboxing the events in Scrum to allow for regular inspection and adaptation creating opportunities to adjust course in any given path.

B. Clearly defined functional teams within the Development Team to define handoff phases during development.

C. Creating an integrated and potentially shippable Increment by the end of each Sprint.

D. Having a mixture of different levels of skills and experience to promote domain knowledge sharing.

Correct Answer: AC

Time-boxing promotes regularity and focus for self-organized teams. Having shippable Increments allows teams to collaboratively make decisions on what needs to be done next.

QUESTION 5

Which two statements best describe a Sprint Goal? (Choose two.)

A. Sprint Goals are defined when the completed work is reviewed at the end of a Sprint.

B. Sprint Goals give the Development Teams flexibility and creativity on how to implement functionality during the Sprint.

C. During the Sprint Planning, the entire Scrum Team collaboratively crafts a Sprint Goal based on a business objective that the Product Owner would like to achieve that Sprint.

D. Sprint Goals can change as new insights emerge during the Sprint.

Correct Answer: BC

The number of items selected from the Product Backlog for the Sprint is solely up to the Development Team. Only the Development Team can assess what it can accomplish over the upcoming Sprint.

The Sprint Goal is an objective set for the Sprint that can be met through the implementation of Product Backlog. It provides guidance to the Development Team on why it is building the Increment. It is created during the Sprint Planning meeting. The Sprint Goal gives the Development Team some flexibility regarding the functionality implemented within the Sprint. The selected Product Backlog items deliver one coherent function, which can be the Sprint Goal. The Sprint Goal can be any other coherence that causes the Development Team to work together rather than on separate initiatives.

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