

Scrum.org PSPO II

**SCRUM.ORG PROFESSIONAL SCRUM PRODUCT OWNER
CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

PSPO II

Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO II)

40 Questions Exam – 85% Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes

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Know Your PSPO II Certification Well:

The PSPO II is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Scrum.org Scrum. Before you start your PSPO II preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Professional Scrum Product Owner materials like PSPO II syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PSPO II PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the PSPO II syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PSPO II exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PSPO II exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PSPO II exam makes you Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO II). Having the Professional Scrum Product Owner certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Scrum.org PSPO II Professional Scrum Product Owner Certification Details:

Exam Name	Scrum.org Professional Scrum Product Owner II
Exam Code	PSPO II
Exam Fee	USD \$250
Exam Duration	60 Minutes
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	85%
Format	Multiple Choice, Multiple Answer
Books / Trainings	Professional Scrum Product Owner
Schedule Exam	Start Assessment
Sample Questions	Scrum.org PSPO 2 Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Product Owner II (PSPO II) Practice Test

PSPO II Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework	<p>Empiricism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cornerstone to Scrum and Agile. A practitioner will be able to apply the concepts of the empirical process to the problems they encounter. That means they can describe problems in terms of learning, break problems down into the smallest increments that will generate valuable evidence, and execute in an empirical way. By learning and practicing the skills in this Focus Area, a practitioner will become an expert in the application of scientific methods to complex problems, understanding why and how to apply an empirical process. <p>Scrum Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For agility to thrive, the culture of the organization must support the fundamental concepts of agility. A practitioner will understand both the Scrum Values - Focus, Respect, Openness, Commitment, and Courage - and demonstrate that they can apply them in the reality of organizations whose values do not match those of Scrum. By living the Scrum Values and helping others to apply them, learners will create an environment where empirical process, self-organization, and continual improvement will be more successful. <p>Scrum Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scrum Team consists of one Product Owner, one Scrum Master, and Developers. The skilled practitioner will understand how accountability is shared amongst team members and how they take on work in the context of their Product Goal. <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scrum framework describes 5 events: The Sprint, Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, and the Sprint Retrospective. All events are time-boxed and enable progress through adaptation and transparency. The practitioner will understand the events and be able to practice each event, but more importantly be able to apply these events in complex situations and at scale. The events are used to uphold empirical process control, through the three pillars of Scrum: transparency, inspection, and adaptation. <p>Artifacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scrum framework describes 3 artifacts. The Product Backlog, Sprint Backlog, and Increment. These artifacts provide the team with a minimal set of materials to plan,

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	<p>execute, and review the Sprint. The Practitioner will understand these artifacts and how to implement them in complex, real-world situations. They will also understand the relationship of these artifacts relative to other practices and techniques and how to integrate them into an organization's own process.</p> <p>Done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of each Sprint is to deliver an Increment. The Definition of Done (DoD) provides a way for the team to make what done means transparent. In this Focus Area, the practitioner will be able to describe what a DoD is, apply it to their particular context, and understand how the DoD enables the benefits of agile. They will also be able to describe the implications of the necessary trade-offs and compromises required to deliver Increments within their organization. <p>Scaling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrum is designed to work at the team, product, and organization level. The practitioner will be able to apply Scrum in increasing levels of complexity and scale. They will be able to demonstrate when to scale and when not to scale and appreciate scaling practices and complementary frameworks that help organizations scale Scrum. The ultimate level of proficiency within this Focus Area is the ability to know what, and what not, to compromise in pursuit of a scaling approach by understanding the trade-offs and benefits of particular concepts and practices. Ultimately, the practitioner will demonstrate that they can scale Scrum and still keep its essential qualities of empiricism, self-organization, and continuous improvement. The practitioner should also be able to demonstrate the results of good scaling practices from both an organization and business perspective.
<p>Managing Products with Agility</p>	<p>Forecasting and Release Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex problems and the application of an empirical process requires a specific way of planning, estimating, and forecasting. Practitioners should be able to apply agile forecasting and release planning techniques, and understand the value of different approaches. They should understand which approaches work better in different situations. They should also understand how releases should be planned while dealing with complexity, dependencies, and value creation. <p>Product Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The product vision defines the purpose that the product aspires to fulfill. It is defined by the value that the product strives to deliver. Practitioners should be able to

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	<p>describe what a product vision is and what techniques should be employed to both build a vision and make it transparent. They should also understand how to use a product vision to drive strategy and execution, and how to build a vision that motivates, communicates, and provides constraints for delivery.</p> <p>Product Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate goal is to deliver value to the customer and stakeholders. But value is complex, made up of long-term and short-term impact, internal and external value, and indirect and direct value. The practitioner should be able to understand how to define value for context, and apply it to the work they and the team do. They should be able to manage others' understanding of value and apply different techniques and practices for defining, communicating and measuring value. They should understand the connection between value and empirical process, and how value should be the driving factor of the Product Goal. <p>Product Backlog Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Product Backlog is a key artifact within Scrum. It is an ordered list that describes what is needed in the product. The Product Backlog provides transparency into what is happening to the product for the team, organization, and stakeholders. The practitioner should be able to describe what a Product Backlog is and apply a variety of techniques for managing the backlog. They should also understand how to make the Product Backlog transparent and how to manage stakeholder expectations associated with the backlog. <p>Business Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A product lives within the context of a business strategy. That strategy describes how the Product Vision will be executed in a broader context. A practitioner will understand techniques for exposing business strategy and show how it drives the product. They will understand approaches, such as Lean Startup and Design Thinking, and how those affect the flow of ideas from strategy to execution. They will understand how an empirical process affects the execution and feedback of a strategy. <p>Stakeholders and Customers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively working with stakeholders and customers is a key skill for everyone on the Scrum Team. Scrum changes the nature of the interactions, encouraging more frequent collaboration and more open dialogue. The practitioner will understand the implication moving to an Agile approach will have to their stakeholders and customers and also become familiar with practices and

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	stances that will help them work and collaborate in a more agile way.
Evolving the Agile Organization	<p data-bbox="485 293 1027 331">Organizational Design and Culture</p> <ul data-bbox="528 367 1393 741" style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional organizations are often structured around Taylorism and mass production concepts in response to simple problems. Complex problems require a different way of organizing. This Focus Area describes the fundamental differences of an agile organization; namely its structure, culture, and design. A practitioner will understand what an agile enterprise looks like and approaches for implementing the agile enterprise in a traditional organization. They will understand how to balance the needs for agility with the existing reality of traditional organizational structures. <p data-bbox="485 757 767 795">Portfolio Planning</p> <ul data-bbox="528 831 1393 1301" style="list-style-type: none"> • For many large organizations, work is being undertaken in the context of a broader portfolio. That portfolio could be a product, system, value stream, supply chain, or even a program. This Focus Area describes what agile portfolio planning looks like; its characteristics, principles, and associated practices. The Practitioner will understand why agile portfolio planning must be different than traditional portfolio planning in order to deal with complex products and systems. They will also understand how to apply these ideas to their portfolio. Practitioners will understand the challenges of managing complex dependencies and the choices that need to be made, while ensuring that team agility is not broken, to serve the needs of the larger organization. <p data-bbox="485 1317 948 1355">Evidence-Based Management</p> <ul data-bbox="528 1391 1393 1765" style="list-style-type: none"> • A fundamental element of Scrum is empirical process; the idea that complex problems require real experience to effectively plan and deliver value. Evidence-Based Management (EBM) is a set of ideas and practices that describe broad measurement areas used to provide an effective, empirical, and value-based approach to any product. This Focus Area describes what EBM is and how to apply it to any product. The practitioner will understand what EBM is, as well as the practices that comprise it, and how to use EBM to enable a business-driven, value-based empirical process.

Scrum.org PSPO II Sample Questions:

Question: 1

What is the Product Owner accountable for in Scrum?

(choose the best answer)

- a) Refining the top level Product Backlog items until they are ready to be handed over to the Scrum Team.
- b) Describing an Increment at Sprint Planning and making sure that the Developers deliver it by the end of the Sprint.
- c) Writing the User Stories so they are comprehensive enough for the stakeholders.
- d) Maximizing the value of the product resulting from the work of the Scrum Team.

Answer: d

Question: 2

Adaptation requires regular inspection. In what ways does the Product Owner contribute to the results achieved by inspection?

(choose the best two answers)

- a) The Product Owner verifies the Sprint Backlog for completeness at the end of Sprint Planning in order to allow the Sprint to start.
- b) The Product Owner shares the current state of Product Backlog at the Sprint Review, which, combined with the inspection of the Increment, leads to an updated Product Backlog.
- c) The Product Owner invites stakeholders to the Sprint Review to learn how the current state of the marketplace influences what is the most valuable thing to do next.
- d) The Product Owner inspects the Sprint burn-down at the Daily Scrum for progress towards a complete Increment and re-planning the team's work.

Answer: b, c

Question: 3

When does a Developer become accountable for the value of a Product Backlog item selected for the Sprint?

(choose the best answer)

- a) During the Daily Scrum.
- b) Never. The entire Scrum Team is accountable for creating value every Sprint.
- c) Whenever a team member can accommodate more work.
- d) At the Sprint Planning Event.

Answer: b

Question: 4

How do timeboxes help the Product Owner and the other members of the Scrum Team validate assumptions, adapt, and maximize the value of their product?

(choose the best answer)

- a) Timeboxes help by making sure a Sprint does not stop until all testing is done, and the work is verified by the Product Owner.
- b) At the end of each Sprint when the timebox expires a detailed report with all test cases and test results is available.
- c) Timeboxes assure the Product Owner that the Developers will finish all work on the Sprint Backlog by the end of the Sprint.
- d) Timeboxes help minimize risk by creating the opportunity to validate assumptions using feedback from users and the market; allowing Scrum Teams to inspect progress toward the Product Goal and decide whether to pivot or persevere.

Answer: d

Question: 5

What should Developers do if the Product Owner is unavailable?

(choose the best answer)

- a) Management should assign a substitute Product Owner to fill in when the Product Owner cannot be there.
- b) Wait until the Product Owner is available again.
- c) Ask the Product Owner's manager to decide in the Product Owner's absence.
- d) Within the Sprint, the Developers make the best decisions possible to assure progress toward the Sprint Goal, re-aligning with the Product Owner once they are available again.

Answer: d

Question: 6

It is mandatory for the Product Owner to monitor and share progress of the Product Backlog by using which method?

(choose the best answer)

- a) A Product or Release burn-down chart.
- b) A Value burn-up chart.
- c) A Gantt chart.
- d) Any practice based on trends of work completed and upcoming work.
- e) A Sprint Review acceptance report.

Answer: d

Question: 7

How does an organization know that a product built using Scrum is successful?

(choose the best answer)

- a) By the Product Owner and stakeholders accepting the Increment at the Sprint Review.
- b) By measuring the actual time spent on development versus the time estimated for development.
- c) By releasing frequently, and measuring the value customers/users experience.
- d) By measuring that velocity has increased since the last release.

Answer: c

Question: 8

A Product Owner is entitled to postpone the start of a new Sprint after the conclusion of a previous Sprint for the following reason:

(choose the best answer)

- a) There is no acceptable reason. A new Sprint starts immediately after the conclusion of the previous Sprint.
- b) Not enough Product Backlog items are ready.
- c) The Product Owner has not identified a Sprint Goal.
- d) The stakeholders are not happy with the value produced in the previous Sprint.
- e) The Quality Assurance department needs more time to make the previous Increment complete.

Answer: a

Question: 9

The Product Owner's authority to change and update the Product Backlog is unlimited, except for:

(choose the best answer)

- a) Technical and architectural work that needs to be done first, as indicated by the chief enterprise architect.
- b) Items the Scrum Master has identified as impediments.
- c) Decisions by the CFO, the CEO or the board of directors.
- d) Decisions by the chief program manager.
- e) High impact changes that have not been approved by the change request board.
- f) There are no exceptions; the entire organization must respect a Product Owner's decisions.

Answer: f

Question: 10

To what extent does technical debt limit the value a Product Owner can get from a product?

(choose the best two answers)

- a) Technical debt is not a Product Owner concern, technical debt is only an issue for the Developers.
- b) Technical debt causes a greater percentage of the product's budget to be spent on maintenance of the product.
- c) Technical debt does not influence the delivery of value.
- d) The velocity at which new functionality can be created is reduced when you have technical debt.

Answer: b, d

Study Guide to Crack Scrum.org Professional Scrum Product Owner PSPO II Exam:

- Getting details of the PSPO II syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the PSPO II exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Scrum.org provided training for PSPO II exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the PSPO II sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on PSPO II practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for PSPO II Certification

Make ProcessExam.com your best friend during your Scrum.org Professional Scrum Product Owner II exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the PSPO II exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual PSPO II exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the PSPO II exam.

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