

# DUMPS ARENA

## Professional Scrum Master level II (PSM II)

Scrum PSM-II

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

As a Scrum Master, you observe that the Product Owner is not collaborating with the Development Team effectively.

What action would you take?

- A. Send the Product Owner to training.
- B. Nominate a proxy Product Owner.
- C. Act as the go-between.
- D. Coach the Product Owner.

**ANSWER: D****Explanation:**

A Scrum Master coaches those inside and outside the team on the values of Scrum and incremental delivery.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

At the end of the eighth Sprint, the internal sponsors are upset and angry with the progress of the product being built. The current state of the product is not as expected and will require additional Sprints and more budget than originally anticipated at the start of the project. What factors may have led to this? (Choose three.)

- A. The Product Owner has not been engaging with sponsors frequently enough and has not been kept aware of the overall progress of the project.
- B. The sponsors haven't been using the Sprint Reviews to actively engage, and inspect and evaluate progress.
- C. The scope changes have not been tracked adequately and the change request process has not been followed properly.
- D. The stakeholders have not been using the Daily Scrum effectively to track the Development Team's progress.
- E. The Scrum Master has not ensured transparency.
- F. The project plan proposed to the sponsors at the start of the project followed stringently.

**ANSWER: A B E****Explanation:**

One of the principles of agility includes working closely with business people. In order to manage stakeholder expectation, there must be open communication (through collaboration and transparency) throughout the project cycle. This maximizes alignment, helps with making business decisions, and reduces risk.

Although, the Scrum Guide does not directly state that the Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring transparency it is implicit. The Scrum Master is responsible for the process in which Scrum is adopted and enacted. Scrum is founded on empiricism and the Scrum Master helps those inside and outside the team work in an empirical environment which includes transparency (one of the three pillars of empiricism).

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Doing your best and helping other Scrum Team members demonstrates which of the following?

- A. Value of Commitment
- B. Increased Revenue
- C. Increased Profit
- D. Maximizing utilization
- E. High Performance

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

People personally commit to achieving the goals of the Scrum Team by doing their best and helping others.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

During the Sprint Review, one of the stakeholders announces that due to recent market changes, there is risk that funding might be reduced for the project. This triggers tensions to rise and arguments to break out between members.

As a Scrum Master, what would be the best two actions to take? (Choose two.)

- A. Defend the original budget and request the stakeholders to adhere to the original agreed funding for the product.
- B. Encourage the stakeholders and Product Owner to focus on delivering the highest value items for the next Sprint.
- C. Be objective and request for a short break for people to calm down.
- D. Avoid getting involved as it is the Product Owner's responsibility to manage stakeholder expectations.
- E. Inform everyone that the team needs to stay busy until the information is formally announced.

**ANSWER: B C****Explanation:**

The Scrum Master is responsible for promoting and supporting Scrum by helping everyone embody the values of commitment, courage, focus, openness and respect.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

During Sprint Planning, the Definition of Done will help the Development Team forecast the amount of work, selected from the Product Backlog, deemed feasible to make 'done' by the end of the Sprint.

Which two items best describes what 'done' means? (Choose two.)

- A. All the work needed to prepare the Increment for User Acceptance Testing.
- B. All the work needed to prepare the Increment for Integration Testing.
- C. Having an Increment of working software that is potentially releasable to the end users.
- D. All the work performed as defined in the Definition of Done.
- E. All the work completed within the current skills and expertise in the Development Team.

**ANSWER: C D****Explanation:**

When a Product Backlog item or an Increment is described as 'Done', everyone must understand what 'Done' means. Although this may vary significantly per Scrum Team, members must have a shared understanding of what it means for work to be complete, to ensure transparency. This is the Definition of Done for the Scrum Team and is used to assess when work is complete on the product Increment. The purpose of each Sprint is to deliver Increments of potentially releasable functionality that adhere to the Scrum Team's current Definition of Done.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Part of the team's Definition of "Done" requires creating or updating technical documentation in order to maintain the product and/or features in the future. The team's technical writer will be on vacation during the Sprint.

What should you do?

- A. Encourage the technical writers from other teams to form a specialized team to organize and plan the work for multiple teams.
- B. The Development Team members will write it as they are still responsible for creating the documentation to make the Increment done in conformance with their Definition of "Done."
- C. Wait until the technical writer returns before continuing with related items.
- D. Complete all development work first while adding technical documentation to the Product Backlog to be done in a subsequent Sprint.

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

All Product Backlog items selected for the Sprint are owned by the Development Team as a whole. Although individual members may work on specific tasks, the Development Team is still accountable for doing the work to deliver a shippable Increment.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

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.

**ANSWER: B C****Explanation:**

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.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Steven, a Scrum Master, has been hired by an organization that is new to Scrum. He has been invited to meet the IT and product management team to kick-off the project. During the meeting the Product Owner asks how many Sprints will be needed to address the entire architecture and infrastructure before working on the features for the new product.

What are the two best responses for Steven to explain how such work is handled in Scrum? (Choose two.)

- A. You explain that product management should not worry about technical solutions. You inform them that the developers will work with the IT department when needed and keep the Product Owner updated on additional time required for each Sprint. The additional effort will be added to the top of the Sprint Backlog before Sprint Planning.
- B. You explain that it is more effective when architecture and infrastructure emerge alongside the development of business functionality. The additional advantage is that business value is created more quickly and earlier.
- C. You confirm that architecture and infrastructure is needed before starting on business functionality but the estimated budget will be difficult to estimate. You suggest that the first Sprint will be dedicated towards building the technical foundation in order to get an accurate estimation for any additional budget and time required.
- D. You coach the Product Owner and Development Team to add this work to Product Backlog to ensure transparency, have the Development Team estimate the work and do this in early Sprints while also creating some business functionality in the early Sprints.

**ANSWER: B D****Explanation:**

When working on complex problems in complex environments, it is difficult to fully predict all future needs and the best solutions will emerge as the work is being performed.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

If there are multiple Scrum Teams working on the same product, all of the Scrum Teams must mutually define a Definition of Ready (DoR). The DoR is a checklist that the Product Owner must fulfill before a Product Backlog item can be presented at the Sprint Planning. This protects the Development Team from interruptions and disruptions during the Sprint.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

Product Backlog items should be clear enough and have enough information for the Product Owner and Development to understand the work that needs to be done and to create a forecast of Product Backlog items to implement the Sprint Goal. Nothing stops the flow of Sprints, for example, we do not delay the Sprint because the items are not ready. In such cases, the “unready” items would be selected for the Sprint anyway and refined during the Sprint.

In the case that the Product Backlog items are not clear enough, the Development Team forecasts the most likely Product Backlog items to meet the goal and create a Sprint Backlog based on a likely initial design and plan. Once the time-box for the Sprint Planning meeting is over, start the Sprint and continue to analyze, decompose, and create additional functionality during the Sprint. At the end of the Sprint, the Scrum Team can discuss in the upcoming Sprint Retrospective why this happened and what changes will make it less likely to recur.

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which approach would you recommend to ensure that the Product Backlog items discussed at Sprint Planning are well understood, actionable, and easier to forecast?

- A. Having a separate group of business analysts and functional testers analyzing high-ordered Product Backlog items before Sprint Planning.
- B. Having the Product Owner work with stakeholders between the end of the last Sprint and before beginning the next to prepare the Product Backlog items so not to interrupt the Development Team.
- C. Having the business analysts in the Development Team create the upcoming Product Backlog items during a Sprint and adding them to the next Sprint’s forecast.
- D. Having the Development Team use some time during each Sprint to help the Product Owner analyze, estimate, and design items at the top of the Product Backlog that is projected to be worked on in the upcoming Sprint.

**ANSWER: D****Explanation:**

Product Backlog refinement is the act of adding detail, estimates, and order to items in the Product Backlog. This is an ongoing process in which the Product Owner and the Development Team collaborate on the details of Product Backlog items. During Product Backlog refinement, items are reviewed and revised. The Scrum Team decides how and when refinement is done. Refinement usually consumes no more than 10% of the capacity of the Development Team. However, Product Backlog items can be updated at any time by the Product Owner or at the Product Owner's discretion.