



PMI DASM Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identity three principles of the Disciplined Agile mindset. (Choose three)

Options:

- A- Accelerate delivery
- B- Enterprise awareness.
- C- Delight customers.
- D- Be a servant leader.
- E- Be pragmatic.



Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

The Disciplined Agile mindset includes principles that guide individuals and teams in making decisions and taking actions that align with Agile values and the specific context of their organization. Three principles of the Disciplined Agile mindset are:

B . Enterprise awareness: Encourages teams to work with an understanding of their organization's goals, strategies, and needs, ensuring alignment and collaboration across teams and departments.

C . Delight customers: Focuses on delivering high value and exceptional service to customers, ensuring that their needs are met or exceeded.

E . Be pragmatic: Involves taking a practical and context-sensitive approach, applying tools and practices that best fit the situation rather than adhering strictly to a particular methodology.

Other options like A. Accelerate delivery and D. Be a servant leader are relevant to Agile practices but are not explicitly stated as Disciplined Agile mindset principles.

Thus, the correct answers are B. Enterprise awareness, C. Delight customers, and E. Be pragmatic.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is not a feature of a user story?

Options:

- A- Achievable
- B- Negotiable
- C- Estimable
- D- Testable

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In agile practices, particularly in the context of user stories, the features are typically defined by the INVEST criteria: Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Small, and Testable.

'Achievable' is not a standard feature of a user story. Instead, user stories should be Negotiable (they are not fixed, and details can be discussed), Estimable (it should be possible to estimate the effort required), and Testable (it should be possible to verify whether the story has been implemented correctly). Therefore, 'Achievable' is not one of the features of a user story.

PMI Disciplined Agile (DA) Toolkit, which discusses the criteria for writing effective user stories using the INVEST model.

PMI Agile Practice Guide, which outlines the characteristics of user stories and the INVEST criteria.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Push is when work is:

Options:

- A- delayed until later.
- B- given to people.
- C- expedited to meet a deadline.

D- outsourced to a vendor.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Lean and Agile terminology, Push refers to work being given to people regardless of their current capacity. This approach contrasts with a 'pull' system, where work is pulled by the team when they have the capacity to handle it. 'Push' systems often lead to overloading team members, increased bottlenecks, and inefficiencies.

A . Delayed until later does not capture the concept of 'Push.'

C . Expedited to meet a deadline is about urgency, not pushing work.

D . Outsourced to a vendor refers to the delegation of work outside the team and is unrelated to the 'Push' concept.

Thus, the correct answer is B. Given to people.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A scrum master needs to set up a team for a long-term project that has the potential for significant budgeting and tracking overhead.

What type of team should the scrum master set up?

Options:

A- A long-standing team

B- A protect team

C- A cross-functional team

D- A shared services team

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A long-standing team is best suited for a long-term project with the potential for significant budgeting and tracking overhead. In Disciplined Agile (DA), a long-standing team is a stable, cross-functional team that remains intact over time and works on various projects or continuous delivery of value. This type of team reduces overhead associated with forming and disbanding teams and allows for more consistent tracking, budgeting, and management of resources. Additionally, long-standing teams develop stronger team dynamics and improve performance over time due to their stability.

B . A project team is typically temporary and disbanded once the project ends.

C . A cross-functional team is a characteristic of many Agile teams but does not specifically address the need for long-term stability.

D . A shared services team supports other teams by providing specialized skills but is not focused on long-term projects with budgeting needs.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A team has completed the work in their Aeration backlog earlier than expected. There is still three days left of the iteration, what should the team do now?

Options:

A- Work on non-critical tasks until the product owner can assign them more work.

B- Work with the product owner to pull more work from the product backlog into their iteration backlog.

C- Report the differences in completion time so the next iteration can be planned more efficiently.

D- Wait for the other groups to complete their work prior to doing anything else.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a team completes their iteration backlog earlier than expected, the recommended approach in Disciplined Agile is to collaborate with the product owner to pull additional work

from the product backlog into the iteration backlog. This approach maintains momentum and ensures that the team continues delivering value without waiting for the next iteration. It promotes agility and maximizes productivity by utilizing any remaining time effectively.

A . Working on non-critical tasks or D. waiting for other groups are not effective uses of the team's time and do not align with agile principles of continuous value delivery.

C . Reporting differences in completion time helps with future planning but does not address the immediate need to continue productive work.

Thus, the correct answer is B. Work with the product owner to pull more work from the product backlog into their iteration backlog.



Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A team is about to begin work on a project that will face rapidly changing requirements with releases only every six months or so. The team does not have an agile mindset and does not want to release often.

Which lifecycle should the scrum master Choose?

Options:

- A- Program
- B- Lean
- C- Traditional
- D- Agile



Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the context of the Disciplined Agile framework, when a team is dealing with rapidly changing requirements but is resistant to frequent releases and does not have an Agile mindset, the Traditional lifecycle is appropriate. This lifecycle aligns with teams that prefer a more plan-driven, less iterative approach, which typically includes longer release cycles and detailed upfront planning. The Traditional lifecycle in Disciplined Agile follows a waterfall-like approach, which is suitable when the team is not yet prepared to adopt Agile principles such as frequent delivery and adaptive planning.

The other options do not match this scenario:

A . Program lifecycle is used for coordinating multiple teams on larger programs, which is not relevant to a single team with the specified conditions.

B . Lean focuses on optimizing flow and delivering value quickly, which contrasts with the team's preference for infrequent releases.

D . Agile lifecycle involves iterative development and frequent releases, which the team is resistant to.

Therefore, C. Traditional is the correct answer as it fits the team's preference for less frequent releases and their lack of an Agile mindset.



Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which role on the delivery team builds the product right?

Options:

- A- Architecture Owner
- B- Team Lead
- C- Team Member
- D- Product Owner

Answer:

C



Explanation:

In Disciplined Agile (DA), the Team Member role is primarily responsible for building the product correctly. Team Members are the individuals who directly create the product by writing code, testing, designing, and performing other tasks necessary to deliver a working solution. The Architecture Owner may guide architectural decisions, and the Team Lead may facilitate processes, but it is the Team Members who actively build the product and ensure it meets the required standards and specifications.

PMI Disciplined Agile (DA) Toolkit, which clarifies the responsibilities of the various roles, specifying that Team Members are the ones actively involved in building the product.

PMI, 'Choose Your WoW! A Disciplined Agile Delivery Handbook for Optimizing Your Way of Working (WoW),' which details the responsibilities of Team Members in delivering the product.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose two tactical scaling factors that must be considered when analyzing the team's context. (Choose two)

Options:

- A- Demographics
- B- Best Practices
- C- Domain Complexity
- D- Team Size
- E- Budget
- F- Dynamics

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

When analyzing a team's context for tactical scaling in Disciplined Agile, two key factors that must be considered are Domain Complexity and Team Size:

C . Domain Complexity: Refers to the complexity of the problem domain the team is working within. More complex domains require different approaches and potentially more sophisticated techniques to manage uncertainty, dependencies, and risks.

D . Team Size: The size of the team affects how the team communicates, collaborates, and organizes itself. Larger teams may require additional coordination, communication practices, and role definitions to be effective.

The other options are less relevant for tactical scaling:

A . Demographics, B. Best Practices, E. Budget, and F. Dynamics are not directly identified as key tactical scaling factors in the Disciplined Agile context.

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