Question 1

What are two ways that regulatory compliance issues are dealt with in Scrum?

(choose the best two answers)

Options:

A- They are addressed by a separate team who is responsible for compliance issues.

B- They are addressed along with functional development of the product.

C- They are discussed, determined, and documented before the actual feature development Sprints.

D- They are added to the Product Backlog and addressed in early Sprints, while always requiring at least some business functionality, no matter how small.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

The best two answers are B and D. These two ways of dealing with regulatory compliance issues are consistent with Scrum's values and principles, as they allow the Scrum Team to deliver valuable and potentially releasable increments of the product while meeting the necessary standards and regulations. They also enable the Scrum Team to inspect and adapt their compliance strategy based on feedback and changing requirements.

A is not a good answer because it creates a separate silo of responsibility for compliance issues, which can lead to delays, conflicts, and inefficiencies. It also violates the Scrum value of transparency, as the compliance team may not have full visibility into the product development process.

C is not a good answer because it implies a waterfall approach that assumes all the compliance requirements are known and fixed upfront, which is rarely the case. It also reduces the flexibility and responsiveness of the Scrum Team, as they may have to follow a rigid plan that does not reflect the current reality of the product or the market.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two ways of creating Scrum Teams are consistent with Scrum's values?

(choose the best two answers)

Options:

A- Bring all the people together and let them organize into Scrum Teams

B- Managers personally re-assign current subordinates to new teams.

C- Existing teams propose how they would like to go about organizing into the new structure.

D- Managers collaborate to assign individuals to specific teams.

E- The Chief Product Owner determines the new team structures and assignments.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

The best two answers are A and C. These two ways of creating Scrum Teams are consistent with Scrum's values because they respect the self-organization and empowerment of the people who will be working in the teams. They also foster openness and courage by allowing the people to express their preferences and opinions about the new structure.

B, D and E are not consistent with Scrum's values because they impose a top-down approach that does not involve the people who will be affected by the change. They also undermine the commitment and focus of the teams by assigning them to work on something they may not be interested in or passionate about.

Question 3

What factor should be considered when establishing the Sprint length?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- The organization has mandated similar length sprints.

B- The need for the team to learn based on doing work and measuring results.

C- The frequency at which team formation can be changed.

D- The organization's release schedule.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The best answer is B. The need for the team to learn based on doing work and measuring results.

The Sprint length should be chosen based on the complexity and volatility of the product and the environment, as well as the team's capability and Definition of Done. The Sprint length should enable the team to deliver a usable Increment of value that meets the feedback needs of the stakeholders and the business. The Sprint length should also allow the team to inspect and adapt their work processes and practices based on the outcomes of the Sprint.

The other options are not valid reasons for choosing the Sprint length. The organization's mandate, team formation, and release schedule should not dictate the Sprint length, but rather be aligned with it. The Scrum Team should have the autonomy to choose the Sprint length that best suits their product and context.

You can learn more about how to choose the right Sprint length from these sources: How Long A Sprint Should Be?, How to Choose the Right Sprint Length in Scrum, What is a Sprint?, Determining the Sprint Length, and Sprint Length: What's the Right Length?.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

How should a Scrum Team deal with non-functional requirements?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- Manage them during the Integration Sprint prior to the Release Sprint.

B- Assign them to the lead developers on the team.

C- Ensure every Increment meets them.

D- Make sure the release department understands these requirements, but it is not the
Scrum Team's responsibility.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The best answer is C. Ensure every Increment meets them.Non-functional requirements (NFRs) are system qualities that guide the design of the solution and often serve as constraints across the relevant backlogs1.NFRs are persistent qualities and constraints typically revisited as part of the definition of done (DoD) for each Iteration, PI, or release1. The Scrum Team should ensure that every Increment meets the NFRs, as they are part of the product requirements and affect the value delivery and customer satisfaction.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A Scrum Team is experiencing a growing list of impediments. Which techniques would be most

helpful in this situation?

(choose the best two answers)

Options:

A- As a Scrum Team, prioritize the list and work on them in order.

B- The Scrum Master discusses the impediments with the Scrum Team.

C- The Product Owner should add the open impediments to the Product Backlog.

D- Arrange a triage meeting with management.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The best two answers are A and B. As a Scrum Team, prioritizing the list and working on them in order is a good technique to tackle the impediments. This way, the team can focus on the most urgent and important issues first and avoid being overwhelmed by the number of impediments. The Scrum Master discusses the impediments with the Scrum Team is also a helpful technique, as it allows the team to share their perspectives, identify the root causes, and come up with possible solutions. The Scrum Master can also coach the team on

how to remove or prevent impediments in the future.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the typical size for a Scrum Team?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- 7 plus or minus 3.

B- At least 7.

C- 9

D- 10 or fewer.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. 10 or fewer. According to the Scrum Guide 20201, "The Scrum Team is small enough to remain nimble and large enough to complete significant work within a Sprint, typically 10 or fewer people." The other options are outdated or incorrect. Option A was based on the previous version of the Scrum Guide, which suggested a range of 3 to 9 developers2. Option B is too vague and does not account for the upper limit of team size. Option C is too specific and does not allow for flexibility.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

When multiple Scrum Teams are working on a single product, what best describes the

Definition of Done?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- When multiple Scrum Teams are working together on a product, they must mutually

define and comply with the same Definition of Done.

B- Each Scrum Team defines and uses its own. The differences are discussed and reconciled during a hardening Sprint.

C- Each Scrum Team uses its own, but must make their definition clear to all other teams so the differences are known.

D- The Scrum Masters from each Scrum Team define a common Definition of Done.

Answer:
A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. When multiple Scrum Teams are working together on a product, they must mutually define and comply with the same Definition of Done. According to the Scrum Guide1, "If there are multiple Scrum Teams working on the system or product release, the development teams on all of the Scrum Teams must mutually define the definition of "Done"." This ensures that the product increment is integrated, consistent, and potentially releasable at the end of each Sprint. The other options are incorrect because they allow for different Definitions of Done for different teams, which can lead to confusion, inconsistency, and technical debt.

Question 8

Who creates the Definition of Done?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- The Scrum Master

B- The Product Owner

C- The scrum Team

D- The Developers

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. The Scrum Team creates the Definition of Done. According to the Scrum Guide1, "The Developers are required to conform to the Definition of Done, which is defined and evolves with the Scrum Team." The Definition of Done is a commitment by the Developers for the Increment, but it is also a shared understanding within the whole Scrum Team, including the Product Owner and the Scrum Master2. The Scrum Team collaborates to create and update the Definition of Done as needed, based on the product and

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function or purpose of management in Scrum?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- To identify and remove people that are not working hard enough.

B- To present the Scrum Teams with insights and resources that help them improve.

C- To monitor the productivity of the Developers.

D- To continually monitor staffing levels of the Scrum Team.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. To present the Scrum Teams with insights and resources that help them improve. According to the Scrum Guide1, "The role of management in Scrum is to support the Product Owner with insights and information into high-value product and system capabilities." Management also helps the Scrum Team by providing an environment that fosters agility, learning, and collaboration2. Management does not directly control or monitor the work of the Developers, nor does it interfere with the self-organization and autonomy of the Scrum Team3. Management's function in Scrum is to enable and empower the Scrum Team to deliver value and continuously improve.