



Scrum PSK-I Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: When the Developers add Kanban to Scrum, the way they use the Sprint Goal during their Daily Scrum changes.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When Developers add Kanban to Scrum, the way they use the Sprint Goal during their Daily Scrum can change. In traditional Scrum, the Sprint Goal is a shared commitment for the Sprint. However, in Professional Scrum with Kanban, the focus shifts to the flow of work and delivering value incrementally.

While the Sprint Goal still provides direction, the Daily Scrum may involve discussions about:

Progress towards the Sprint Goal: How are we progressing towards the overall goal?

Work in Progress (WIP): Are we adhering to WIP limits?

Blockers and impediments: What is preventing the team from progressing?

Prioritization: Are we working on the highest-value items?

By focusing on these aspects, the team can ensure that they are delivering value continuously and efficiently.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cumulative flow diagram can show you:

(Choose the best two answers)

Options:

- A- The total amount of Work in Progress (WIP) for a specific date.
- B- The average Throughput for a specific date range.
- C- The Cycle Time for an item that completed on a specific date.
- D- The exact average Cycle Time for all items completed on a specific date.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A cumulative flow diagram (CFD) provides insights into the amount of WIP and helps track Cycle Time by showing how long items stay in each stage of the workflow. This visualization tool is valuable for teams using Scrum with Kanban as it highlights bottlenecks and helps manage flow through the stages of the workflow. Reference: The Kanban Guide for Scrum Teams.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What qualitative information can you get from a Cycle Time Scatterplot?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- General Cycle Time trends.
- B- Single Cycle Time outliers.
- C- Clusters of Cycle Time outliers.
- D- All of the answers.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A Cycle Time Scatterplot is a visualization tool used to display the cycle times for individual work items over time. This scatterplot provides several types of qualitative information:

1. General Cycle Time Trends (Option A): The scatterplot can show general trends over time, such as whether the cycle times are decreasing, increasing, or staying stable. This helps teams understand the overall direction in which their workflow efficiency is moving.
2. Single Cycle Time Outliers (Option B): The scatterplot also helps identify individual outliers --- work items that took significantly longer or shorter than usual to complete. These outliers can be further investigated to understand why they occurred and to prevent similar situations in the future.
3. Clusters of Cycle Time Outliers (Option C): In addition to single outliers, the scatterplot may reveal clusters of outliers. These clusters can indicate systemic issues, such as bottlenecks or recurring problems in a specific part of the process.

Since a Cycle Time Scatterplot provides all these types of information (general trends, single outliers, and clusters of outliers), the correct answer is D.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What flow metric best indicates when multiple items from the Product Backlog will be finished?

Options:

- A- Throughput.
- B- Cycle Time.
- C- Work Item Age.
- D- Work in Progress (WIP).

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Cycle Time measures the time it takes for a single work item to go from start to completion. By understanding Cycle Time, a team can forecast when multiple items from the Product Backlog

will likely be finished based on the average duration it takes to complete an item. This is essential in Kanban as it provides insight into the delivery timeline and is crucial for planning and predictability within a Scrum context. Reference: The Kanban Guide for Scrum Teams.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: Little's Law is used to forecast a Scrum Team's output.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Little's Law is a formula used to understand the relationship between system throughput, work-in-progress (WIP), and lead time. While it can be used to analyze and optimize the flow of work, it is not specifically designed for forecasting a Scrum Team's output.

Scrum Teams typically use techniques like story point estimation and historical velocity to forecast their output.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: Little's Law is used to forecast a Scrum Team's output.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Little's Law establishes a relationship between three flow metrics: Work in Progress (WIP), Cycle Time, and Throughput. It provides insights into how changes in one metric affect the others in a stable system.

Little's Law is used to understand and manage flow within a system but is not a forecasting tool for output or future performance. It assumes a stable and predictable system where the input and output rates are consistent.

Why Not True?

Forecasting requires variability, historical data, and often different statistical models. While Little's Law supports system predictability and capacity planning, it does not directly project future Scrum Team outputs or delivery dates.

Thus, Little's Law helps teams analyze and optimize flow but is not used for forecasting.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For a specific Sprint Backlog item that has been started, what is the best chart (analytic) to determine when it will be finished?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- Throughput Run Chart.
- B- Cumulative Flow diagram (CFD).
- C- Work Item Aging Chart.
- D- Control chart.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Work Item Aging Chart is the best chart to determine when a specific Sprint Backlog item that has been started will be finished. This chart provides a visual representation of how long each work item has been in progress, without being completed. It focuses on items that are currently active and helps teams identify which items are aging too much in the workflow, which might require attention to ensure they are completed promptly. The Work Item Aging Chart helps to quickly identify items that might be taking longer than expected, making it ideal for forecasting when a started item will be finished



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