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A newly formed development team experienced difficulty with accurately estimating product backlog items. As a result, the team failed to deliver all of the features in the sprint backlog for the past two iterations.
What should the team do to improve the accuracy of their estimates?

- A. Decrease the sprint time box until the team is able to deliver the entire agreed-upon sprint backlog in a single sprint
- B. Discuss estimating techniques in the daily scrum meeting
- C. Increase the size of the development team until the team is able to deliver the entire agreed-upon sprint backlog in a single sprint
- D. Begin tracking estimated effort metrics as an input to performance evaluation

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

D (52%) A (30%) B (17%)

 **fletcher_ng** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The issues here are:

1. A newly formed development team
2. Difficulty with estimating how many user stories should be packed into a sprint. Therefore we need to first understand the Team's velocity.

This is normal until perhaps the 4th or 5th sprint, when they have enough data to calculate the velocity they should be working at.


A) doesn't make sense since the reducing the sprint duration doesn't make estimations any better and I would have thought that it actually reduces the no of tasks. Also, should keep the duration fixed so that you can measure, track and calculate the velocity the team should be working at.

B is not correct since Daily standups is not meant to address these issues - except if this is raised as an impediment

C - can't increase team size

D - Looks the most likely answer since by tracking the metrics such as no of items delivered per sprints, over several sprints, you can then gauge the team's velocity

upvoted 9 times

 **diligentstudent** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

I believe Daily scrum is not intended for that - Hence B is incorrect.

Make sprint short and therefore estimating less items could help to obtain more accurate estimation... my answer would be A.

upvoted 9 times

 **Cynthia_Igwe** Most Recent 3 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **FaisalK76** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the closet to correct answer. Such things are to be taken up in retro.

upvoted 1 times

 **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

D for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B


B is the correct answer,

upvoted 1 times

 **NorWEED** 1 year, 1 month ago

Did it occur the question is written wrong or could be a pre-test question? All are wrong.

upvoted 2 times

 **tThye** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think is D, due to A,B,C is not permission from the team

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 3 months ago

You cannot reduce the sprint duration after the timebox for each iteration has been decided. B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 4 months ago

If you decrease time box then how can you accommodate everything in one sprint? Shouldn't you increase the time box so that you have more time to execute the tasks? I am confused.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **abhi517** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

B is incorrect as Daily Scrum is timeboxed to 15 mins. Discussing estimating techniques is not recommended. C is also incorrect. Answer is option A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i think D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

i think D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

B - this can be discussed in the sprint retro, not daily

C - cannot increase the team size

D - wasting time

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TonyMai92** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

- The question mentions to the "inaccurate estimation" that leads to the incomplete deliverables in the Sprint. The team should views it as an issue and need to solve, discuss in meeting.

The nature of Agile: Fixed schedule and resources, scope is negotiated. Thus A, C aren't the correct answers. About D, it's not solved the root cause.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sencaoco** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Why not D? You need to track effort as initial input to calculate performance.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Definitely it is A

upvoted 1 times

Midway through a sprint, the scrum master identifies that reassigning a certain task could help the team meet its sprint's goals. What should the scrum master do next?

- A. Alert the team that sprint goals might not be met and create an alternative plan
- B. Obtain team buy-in to perform modifications to the sprint backlog
- C. Have the sprint proceed as planned
- D. Ask the team to decide if the task should be reassigned

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (90%) 10%

 **navingthomas** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

The development team is responsible for the success of the sprint. Scrum master only facilitates... also creating an alternative plan during the sprint is not a good option. The team should decide whether to reassign the task. I will go with option D
upvoted 12 times

 **AmatullahSulaiman** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: C

No altering will be allowed during the sprint.
upvoted 1 times


 **Faisalk76** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agile is all about collaboration and discussing with every team member. A SM should put it to the team to decide on way forward.
upvoted 1 times

 **latigo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

1 vote for D
upvoted 1 times

 **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

I vote D
upvoted 1 times

 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago


Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times


 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D represents a servant leader
upvoted 1 times


 **Runako** 1 year, 9 months ago

While it can be valuable to gather input from the team and consider their perspectives, it's important to note that decision-making in Scrum is typically based on collaboration and achieving a consensus rather than a strict majority vote. The Scrum framework emphasizes self-organization and encourages the team to collectively make decisions.
upvoted 1 times

 **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

team have to decide
upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

A/B - not an option

C - sprint can be changed as long as the sprint goal is not endangered

D - let the team decide, as self-organized unit

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **faisal** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TonyMai92** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Let the team decides the way to complete these jobs. The SM can comment but not direct the dev plan.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sencaoco** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Self organize team so scrum master only need to ask team to dicide among developers team

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

Just like others have said, it is not the Scrum Master who assigns or reassigns tasks. It is the development team's responsibility (self-managing and self-organizing).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Topajeugibu** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KisKat** 2 years, 10 months ago

The SM can not create an alternative plan, only the Dev team can, that is why D is better answer.

upvoted 1 times

During the iteration planning of a newly on boarded agile team, the product owner adds a set of high priority user stories into the iteration backlog.

What should the team do first to define the tasks need to implement the user stories?

- A. Self-organize
- B. Assign tasks to each team member
- C. Meet with the customer
- D. Identify the scrum master

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **RRAA0605** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Meet with customer to understand the new tasks.. then self organize ..assign the task to members..
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AmatullahSulaiman** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

why is it not B? Self-organising is one of the agile team characteristics not s.th. to do.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

I vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

seft organize
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - correct. The team is self-organized.
B / C - not an option
D - SM probably is already defined. If not - that's not an obligation by the team, but by the management.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sencaoco** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

What team needs to do. The team in this context mean "Agile team" which contains Scrum master as well. You dont need to define SM, just let the developers decide among themselves.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.
When new information is discovered or added, the development team needs to self-organize and self-manage in order to decide how to handle the new information.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

After PO prioritized the iteration, the developers should do first? Note: it is asking the next action to drive the team eliminate (C) for no customers related
eliminate (B) for assign task is not next step after prioritizing iteration backlog, estimates task is compare (A) self-organize and (D) identify the SM, only SM can facilitate the team to estimate task, hence I go for (D).
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

After PO prioritized the iteration, the developers should do first? Note: it is asking the next action to drive the team eliminate (C) for no customers related
eliminate (B) for assign task is not next step after prioritizing iteration backlog, estimates task is compare (A) self-organize and (D) identify the SM, only SM can facilitate the team to estimate task, hence I go for (A).
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is def A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

I really dont get the answer. Scrum master is the one who will facilitate the planning meeting. Then why would the team need to identify him/her ? And how can Scrum master define task?
Team should break down the user stories to tasks by being self organized.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

A is the answer, it is part of domain 1 in the exam
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

In planning, SM should attend which means they already know who is SM ? why then D is the right answer? Isnt A?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Even in the link provided it mentions that the attendees of planning iteration including SM?
Attendees of the iteration planning event include: The Product Owner The Scrum Master, who acts as the facilitator for this event All team members Any other stakeholders as required, including representatives from different Agile teams or the ART, and subject matter experts

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upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

I think A is the right answer, and in the exam we should not overthinking to figure out about the answer is clearly mentioned !
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **zvasanth1** 4 years, 6 months ago

Attendees of the iteration planning event include: The Product Owner The Scrum Master, who acts as the facilitator for this event All team members Any other stakeholders as required, including representatives from different Agile teams or the ART, and subject matter experts

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upvoted 1 times

A project's first iteration contains item A, and its second iteration contains item B. The first iteration is behind schedule, which will impact the second iteration.

Since items A and B are similar, a team member suggests beginning the design of item B.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Defer starting the design of item B until the second iteration is being planned
- B. Proceed with the design of item B, since it will hasten the second iteration
- C. Escalate the issue to the customer, and obtain their approval before starting the design of item B
- D. Log the issue in the risk register, and request change control board (CCB) approval.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (85%)

C (15%)


 **DipakKumar** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Team should remain focussed on current iteration.

If item A and B are similar. Then learnings from item A can be applied to item B in next iteration.

upvoted 6 times

 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago


Vice versa, so why not B goes first?

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Because the team started with the first iteration containing item A.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

That's not a true reason.

upvoted 1 times

 **Waltharius** 7 months ago

The only reason to stop an iteration is the sprint goal is no longer aligned to the business value and approved by product owner, the question haven't stated any of such circumstance, so the team should stay focus on the current iteration.

upvoted 2 times

 **AmatullahSulaiman** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

No change of plan without meeting the customer.

upvoted 1 times

 **newbie_pm** 8 months ago


I vote for A, PO/Customer should be the one who responsible for prioritizing the backlog

upvoted 1 times

 **newbie_pm** 8 months ago

sorry, my bad, I mean C

upvoted 1 times

 **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

I vote A

upvoted 1 times

 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

- 🗨️ **wail84n** 1 year, 6 months ago
the Product owner who is the responsible on prioritize the items not the development team
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Siwana** 1 year, 9 months ago
C- Deixe o cliente priorizar o que é mais importante para ele.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A..... prioritize one thing at a time "Working software"
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
after iteration planning
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A - correct. Item B depends on item A. Thus, item A (as planned) has to be done first, then started with item B.
B - would be correct if there were no dependencies between item A and B
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **TompaL111** 2 years ago
Selected Answer: A
What if element A is not accepted?
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: A
I am going with A. Focus is the key here.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer (A) is cautious for item A still left issue of delay to be delt with and planned in the 2nd iteration. Answer (B)'s concept of "run first finish first" may backfire by not considering the rest of item A's problems that needed to be figured out.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer A is cautious for item A still left issue of delay to be delt with and planned in the 2nd iteration. Answer B's concept of run first and finish first may backfire by not considering the rest of item A's problems that needed to be figured out
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer A is cautious for itemm A still left work needed to be done and took into account with item B in the second iteration planning. Answer B's concept of run first and finish first may backfire by not considering the rest of item A's problems that needed to be figured out
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago
B sure
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **adelshenouda** 3 years, 7 months ago
I am agree with B
upvoted 1 times

An Agile team is under pressure to deliver an application. The product owner anticipates many change requests from customers once the product is released.

What should the agile team do?

- A. Demand frequent product reviews by the product owner
- B. Continuously work with the product owner to do backlog refinement and product reviews
- C. Have the product owner provide detailed requirement specifications to ensure the proper features are delivered
- D. During the planning session, ensure the team is committed to deliver within the specifications

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Frequent product reviews alone: While valuable, demanding frequent reviews might strain the product owner's resources and not address continuous refinement.

C. Detailed requirement specifications: This contradicts the agile approach of embracing change. Rigid specifications could lead to wasted effort if features need adjustments based on post-release feedback.

D. Commitment to deliver within specifications: Guaranteeing delivery based on initial specifications during planning can hinder adaptability and responsiveness to future customer needs.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **current_1903** 1 year, 4 months ago

hard ques..

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

refinement

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A - customer is the one who reviews the product (@sprint review)

B - correct

C/D - not an option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tianakyi** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Khushboo0612** 1 year, 12 months ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

During iteration planning, it was determined that an epic should be decomposed.

What was the determining factor?

- A. Size and priority
- B. Minimum marketable features
- C. Release plan
- D. Sprint mapping

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **RRAA0605** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

should be B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

ans is a

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

A -correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

"A" looks good.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **jjj** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Keira_lina** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Definitely A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

so that iteration goal can be accomplished

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Size and priority (as not all parts of an epic must be required for MVP etc.)

upvoted 1 times

What should a scrum master do when one team member falls behind in their tasks?

- A. Move the task to another team member who has spare capacity in the sprint
- B. Ask the team for suggestions
- C. Privately offer the team member encouragement to meet task commitments
- D. Notify the product owner

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

B (75%)

C (25%)

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

I think B is the right answer. The team ultimately owns the work and is self-organized. While offering the team member encouragement to meet commitments is a good thing, the most effective way to ensure the team can meet the sprint goal is to be transparent with the team about the other member falling behind in tasks. That way they can figure out a strategy to get things back on track.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **chlaitem** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Therefore, the best option is B. Ask the team for suggestions. This empowers the team, fosters collaboration, and leads to solutions that are more likely to be successful and productive.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: B

Explanation:

The team ultimately owns the work and is self-organized. While offering the team member encouragement to meet commitments is a good thing, the most effective way to ensure the team can meet the sprint goal is to be transparent with the team about the other member falling behind in tasks. That way they can figure out a strategy to get things back on track.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FaisalK76** 10 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer. SM is supposed to be a leader, as a first step he should try to engage directly and understand the issue. putting the person in the spot light in front of everyone is not a good leadership quality. Even after private discussions, if the issue still persist, SM can bring the issue to team but only if the required support is something the team can provide, i.e. some domain or technical training.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B= self organise

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 4 months ago

What if team suggest to fire him?

I would go for C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

suggest

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

B - is an option, but first C - SM is a facilitator. He must reveal the exact reason and consequently offer a solution (maybe B).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TompaL111** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C sure : first understand the reasons for falling (face-to-face, it is important)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ngocvu123** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

self organize

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **helocasio** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

i dont think SM should do encouragement privately, so i think B is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nguyenductk5** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Scrum master can't assign task

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **NguyenAPT** 2 years, 4 months ago

B make sense, but have a little bit confuse with "Ask" that look like command and control

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

A newly formed scrum team wants to foster an environment for transparency and experimentation. The team decides to use a Kanban board to record and track encountered impediments. Emphasis is placed on how issues are resolved and the strategies for preventing them in the future.

Over time, what will be the result of this approach?

- A. Kaizen
- B. Specific, measurable, assignable, realistic, and time-based (SMART) goals
- C. Key performance indicators (KPIs)
- D. Muda

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (89%) 11%

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

B. SMART goals: While setting SMART goals can be beneficial, the scenario specifically focuses on impediment management, not goal setting.
C. KPIs: KPIs are metrics used to track progress towards specific goals. While monitoring trends in impediment resolution might be a useful KPI, it's not the primary outcome.

D. Muda: Muda represents wasted effort or non-value adding activities. The team's approach aims to reduce muda by addressing impediments, but it's not the sole focus.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Kaizen because they had a blocker and decided to IMPROVE what they currently use.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Runako** 1 year, 3 months ago

The approach described, where a Kanban board is used to track impediments and emphasize resolution and prevention strategies, aligns with the concept of Kaizen. Kaizen is a continuous improvement philosophy in Agile that focuses on making small, incremental changes to processes and practices over time. By identifying and addressing impediments and focusing on preventing them in the future, the team is actively engaging in the process of Kaizen, striving for continuous improvement in their work and environment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Azharmak** 1 year, 4 months ago

SMART are objectives which has nothing to do here. So its KAIZEN Ans: A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **abhi517** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. Kaizen.

Kaizen is a continuous improvement approach that focuses on making small, incremental improvements over time. By using a Kanban board to record and track impediments, the team can identify areas for improvement and experiment with new strategies for resolving them. This approach encourages transparency, experimentation, and continuous improvement, which are all key principles of Kaizen.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

ans is a

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - correct. This process is related to continuous improvement

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"A" - Kaizen is a Japanese word for Continuous improvement which sounds more appropriate for Kanban

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

"A" sounds better.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

IT is all about Continuous Improvement.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gogiap** 1 year, 10 months ago

I would go for A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tianakyi** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 4 years ago

t the core of Kanban is the concept of "Flow". This means that the cards should flow through the system as evenly as possible, without long waiting times or blockages. Everything that hinders the flow should be critically examined. Kanban has different techniques, metrics and models, and if these are consistently applied, it can lead to a culture of continuous improvement (kaizen).

upvoted 4 times

A mature agile team welcomes a new member. Due to poor experiences with a previous team, the new member is reluctant to communicate. What should be the agile project leader do?

- A. Bring up the new member's impediments at the next meeting to demonstrate team support of input
- B. Assure the new member that inputs on impediments are valued, and demonstrate this at the next meeting
- C. Have a senior leader work with the new member to avoid a negative impact on team productivity
- D. Privately work with the new member to address any impediments

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (56%)

D (44%)

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

B - Correct - The main issue here is reluctance to communicate. The agile project leader also assumes the role of the servant leader.

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 35 & 123:

"4.2.1.1 SERVANT LEADERS FACILITATE

...

Additionally, a facilitator encourages collaboration through interactive meetings, informal dialog, and knowledge sharing. Servant leaders do this by becoming impartial bridge-builders and coaches, rather than by making decisions for which others should be responsible."

"Agile creates a culture of transparency: people show and share their work throughout development. This sharing of interim deliverables and being open and honest about successes, failures, and current state is transparency. Transparency requires courage."

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Bringing up the new member's impediments: This risks drawing unwanted attention to their reluctance and further discourages open communication.

C. Senior leader involvement: While mentorship can be beneficial, it might overwhelm the new member at this early stage, especially if they haven't yet built trust with the project leader.

D. Private meeting only: While helpful for understanding the new member's past experiences, relying solely on private conversations might not guarantee their engagement during meetings, which is crucial for fostering team collaboration and addressing potential impediments

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **janojano** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I am for B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year ago

The main point here is that this impediment is not a new one, but it exists and has a history (with the previous team). Therefore, it is known that the pointed member is behaving wrongly due to the poor experience with the previous team = meaning they already know the issue.

Thus, in this case, option D is a better option (in my opinion).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Balaraju** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think of 'B'. As the option (B. Assure the new member that inputs on impediments are valued, and demonstrate this at the next meeting) is in itself a private discussion with team member. so I think this includes option 'D' as well.

upvoted 1 times

  **Neil2305** 1 year, 3 months ago

Hey Balaraju,I was planning on giving this exam in a week. Are the questions here still valid and how many questions do come in the actual exam from here?



upvoted 1 times

  **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B because D does not facilitate collaboration



upvoted 1 times

  **abhi517** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. Assure the new member that inputs on impediments are valued, and demonstrate this at the next meeting.

In an agile environment, communication is a key factor for success, and it's essential to ensure that every team member is comfortable expressing their thoughts and ideas. The new member's reluctance to communicate may hinder the team's productivity, so it's important to address it. The agile project leader should try to reassure the new member that their inputs on impediments are valued, and demonstrate this at the next meeting. This will help the new member feel more comfortable and may encourage them to communicate more effectively in the future.

upvoted 1 times

  **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i think it should be private

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct. First privately address the impediments, otherwise cannot "open" the new member - it is new, and already is reluctant to communicate (don't know why exactly).

B - would be correct, but as a second step.

upvoted 1 times

  **SohaibMahmoud** 1 year, 6 months ago

The best answer is option B. The agile project leader should assure the new member that inputs on impediments are valued, and demonstrate this at the next meeting.

Explanation:



In an agile team, communication is key to success. If a new member is reluctant to communicate due to poor experiences with a previous team, it is important for the agile project leader to address this issue. Option B is the best answer because it shows empathy towards the new member's concerns and assures them that their inputs are valued. This will help build trust and encourage the new member to communicate with the team.

Option A is not the best answer because bringing up the new member's impediments at the next meeting may put unnecessary pressure on them and make them feel uncomfortable.

Option C may not be necessary if the issue can be resolved by simply assuring the new member that their inputs are valued.

Option D may be a good option, but it should not be done in private as it may create a sense of isolation for the new member. It would be better to address their concerns in a team setting where everyone can contribute to finding a solution.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I agree with people who suggest it's B because they believe in Agile requires transparency, however, Agile also clearly states the importance of respect in a team. This is I believe the first thing to do would be to address any impediment privately with the new team member then the second step would be to encourage team communication.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I am going with B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jjj** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

D the correct

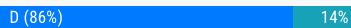
upvoted 1 times

During a sprint, the team encounters a technical problem that becomes an impediment to completing two stories. What should the scrum master do?

- A. Ask the lead developer to identify a solution, and then share the details with the team
- B. Ask a technical manager or architect to determine a solution to the problem
- C. Work with the product owner to add a spike to the next sprint to identify a solution
- D. Create a collaborative team environment so that the team can explore a solution together

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



🗳️ **svr3** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

- A. Ask the lead developer to identify a solution, and then share the details with the team
= same as B.
- B. Ask a technical manager or architect to determine a solution to the problem
= same as A.
- C. Work with the product owner to add a spike to the next sprint to identify a solution
= Seems to be the best answer.
- D. Create a collaborative team environment so that the team can explore a solution together
= As described, TEAM already did not find solution. Does not work without C - team need a spike for investigation.
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **Azurance** 2 years, 7 months ago

- C is for next SPRINT. Why not trying to resolve the issue in the SPRINT itself? B is my pick. A is not same as B, the team found the issue, and the lead developer would certainly be a part of the team!
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Admirable** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

- The team creates the spike...not the PO so best answer is D.
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **itsmewajid** Most Recent 3 months ago

- Selected Answer: C**
Option D is wrong because Agile is always "collaborative team environment", it's not something that needs to be created when a problem occurs. To handle technical difficulties Agile propose spikes in the sprint. Option C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

- Selected Answer: D**
D = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

- Selected Answer: D**
D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **abhi517** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

- Selected Answer: D**
D. Create a collaborative team environment so that the team can explore a solution together.

As a Scrum Master, it is important to encourage collaboration and problem-solving within the team. Option D is the most appropriate action to take in this scenario because it allows the team to work together to identify and solve the technical problem. The Scrum Master can facilitate the team discussion and provide any necessary support, but ultimately the team should work together to find a solution.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

d is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Obviously, it is D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the most as Agile

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

i vote D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 1 year, 11 months ago

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Alaaradwan** 2 years, 7 months ago

D make sense

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Dsugandhi** 2 years, 9 months ago

B - Team collectively couldn't find technical solutions. So, needs to seek expert (technical manager/architect) advice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

Why not C?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** 3 years, 4 months ago

My answer is D.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **saponazureguy** 2 years, 11 months ago

Agile is all about collaboration. Other options defer finding a solution to the next sprint or pins the responsibility to find a solution on a specific role.... not aligned with Agile principles! Hence D should be the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

A new team member asks what changes could accelerate a change to the project plan.
What should be the proper response?

- A. Competitors joined forces with the team
- B. The customer changed requirements
- C. Project team members obtained additional certifications
- D. Technology which did not interfere with the final product

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **josephsafir** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KenjiLeeVN** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

b is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the most as changes from users are faster.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

B because any changes to the requirements can lead to iteration plan, release plan and ultimately project plan changes

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RKarpe** 3 years, 4 months ago

why B?

upvoted 2 times

Midway through an iteration, an agile team learns that a team member will be unavailable for the next two iterations. As a high-performance team, what should the team do?

- A. Raise an impediment that resource tasks will be blocked and notify the product owner
- B. Ask the delivery manager for a temporary resource
- C. Ask the scrum master to assign that team member's tasks to the next available resource
- D. Assume the team member's tasks to meet iteration goals, and notify the product owner

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (75%) A (25%)

🗨️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years, 6 months ago

in scrum, the dev team member pull the stories. the SM should not push to any one.
D is an appropriate answer
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **josephsafirani** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D 60%

A 40%

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **aqz_111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

In Agile, scrum master is the servant leader who is responsible to resolve impediment. Therefore, if that colleague's absence caused an issue. We should notify scrum master not product owner. therefore, A is not correct.

In Agile, team member is generalized specialist. A high performance team can work collaborate and help each other. One person's absence should not be a big issue so not caused any problem. The team can reach the iterative goal and notify PO. therefore, the answer should be D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

What should the 'team' do? D. is the clear answer, the Team takes on the responsibilities and PO gets notified.

In Agile, one aims to have cross-functional Teams, where the Team members can absorb any work planned work.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

By prioritizing open communication and collaboration (A), your high-performance team can effectively navigate this challenge, adapt accordingly, and continue delivering value throughout the remaining iterations.

Remember, transparency and shared decision-making are vital for agile teams to thrive. By promptly informing the product owner, you set the stage for a collaborative and proactive response to this unforeseen obstacle.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Runako** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it is A. It's important to note that even in high-performance teams, communication and transparency remain crucial. It is still advisable to notify the product owner and other relevant stakeholders about the change in resource availability, ensuring that everyone is informed and aligned with the adjusted plan.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

d is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **jjj** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tpkhoa** 3 years, 3 months ago

Should be D. SM will not assign task in a high performance team.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

Yes, D should be the answer

upvoted 3 times

An agile practitioner wants to ensure that stakeholders have current information about a project's progress. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Regularly circulate an updated, detailed version of the project plan
- B. Frequently update the online project management office (PMO) repository site
- C. Invite the stakeholders to daily stand ups
- D. Post a project board in an area where all can view it

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

D is true, is part of Info / Comm radiator
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **josephsafir** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Boolie** 1 year, 10 months ago

Kanban!
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

d right
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. Transparency
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the most
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

D is the answer - Information Radiator
upvoted 3 times

A company has decided to combine two similar products consisting of multiple teams into one product. Engaged customers want to know how the company is looking at re-organizing its teams.

What strategy should be employed to re-organize the teams?

- A. All the teams from both products should be simultaneously called together and allowed to completely self-manage
- B. Teams that worked on similar components in the separate products should be combined to minimize disruption and capitalize on synergies
- C. After grouping individuals by role, multi-discipline teams should be created that are comprised of one member from each role
- D. Features should be prioritized and then teams should be organized around those priorities

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer. read the question carefully, two teams were combined to deal with one product, it means before combination there were two POs, two SMs, and two teams. After combination, the roles should be combined as well since they were shifted to deal with one product only.
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

Two teams does not mean two POs or two SMs as one PO and one SM could have been part of the two teams before the combination.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **josephsafrin** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A is incorrect because team members are self-organized inside their teams not above that level.

C is incorrect because there is no need to redefine the roles and make new teams because both products are very similar and the teams are still working ok.

B is the right answer, because we bring different teams together, like the ones that were working on the kind of same functionality, now they will work closer. that is it. B is 100% correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

i think a

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - correct. The scrum team is self organized

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the most as self-organized.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago

A correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

I think the answer would be B. However this question doesnt look like related to Agile. Its more like a real life scenario, where one company acquires another same product based company, how would the re-organize.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

As stated by snow5, C is a valid solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 39:

"Agile encourages self-managing teams, where team members decide who will perform the work within the next period's defined scope."

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

My option is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

My option is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 4 years, 6 months ago

team members should be self manage

upvoted 2 times

A client states that a product is not being built as requested.

How should the agile team address this?

- A. Conduct an internal review to validate functionality before shipping
- B. Audit the quality control process to ensure that the product adheres to requirements
- C. Lengthen iterations to ensure there is sufficient time to build functionality
- D. Hold product review sessions with the client to obtain product acceptance

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **josephsafir** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

If it were predictive, I would go with either A or B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Internal review: While internal validation is important, solely relying on it might miss the client's perspective and specific expectations.

B. Quality control audit: While ensuring quality adheres to requirements is crucial, it doesn't address potential gaps between requirements and the client's vision.

C. Lengthening iterations: This might delay delivery and potentially add more cost, without directly addressing the root cause of the issue, which is misalignment with client expectations.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i thik this

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D should be correct as Agile

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

D seems to be the correct answer as agile is all about incremental delivery and regular inspection.

upvoted 2 times

A new product owner shares the product vision during the team launch event. The team asks for clarification on the product roadmap and its high-level features.

What should the product owner do?

- A. Determine the required tasks for implementing the high-level features
- B. Identify the detailed design for the high-level features
- C. Prioritize the product backlog for the upcoming release
- D. Estimate the user stories in the iteration backlog

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

GPena **Highly Voted** 4 years, 4 months ago

PO is not responsible for designs. Answer should be C
upvoted 8 times

HTTPS **Highly Voted** 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Correct - Clarification of the product roadmap should be done by prioritizing the backlog. (sequencing of deliverables over time).

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 52:

"Product owners (or a product owner value team that includes the product manager and all relevant product owners for that area of the product,) might produce a product roadmap to show the anticipated sequence of deliverables over time."

upvoted 7 times

josephsafran **Most Recent** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I selected A because all 4 seem incorrect, and A is less incorrect, I believe. C is irrelevant to the question, but it is a true statement overall...
Actually the only true statement about PO is C, but again, irrelevant to the question.

upvoted 1 times

Imrangoshi 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

abhi517 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C
upvoted 1 times

cutri89 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i thik this
upvoted 1 times

Petrevski 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - correct. PO is managing/prioritizing the PB, not doing estimation, determining the task for implementation or identifying the design.
upvoted 3 times

InvisibleBeing 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

7029 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the most as PO's role
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Chikhalsouk** 2 years, 4 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

C, so that team can also put their all focus on the high priority stories
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Why not A ? think about it, the product roadmap is about the high-level plan and the team asks for clarification, so here we should think about the role of PO according to the request/question being asked by the team. The question doesnt ask about the next step in order to select C !Do you agree with me ?!
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct. C is about prioritizing backlog, which in any case PO would do. But to identify high level feature, a new PO should check on stories/tasks associated with it.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

My answer is C
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 4 years, 7 months ago

A. Determine the required tasks for implementing the high-level features - team is. not going to implement the high-level features - it will be part of iteration planning - wrong
B. Identify the detailed design for the high-level features
C. Prioritize the product backlog for the upcoming release - it is team launch event, they are not going to proritze - it will happen in release planning or iteration planning - wrong
D. Estimate the user stories in the iteration backlog - it is team launch event, they are not going to Estimate - it will happen in iteration. wrong
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **navingthomas** 4 years, 4 months ago

But product owner is not responsible for identifying detailed design. It is the responsibility of the development team. In my opinion, the answer should be C
upvoted 8 times

An agile practitioner wants to communicate the effect of technical debt on the project. What should the practitioner do?

- A. Post and discuss rises in the burn down chart
- B. Adjust story points to account for technical debt
- C. Log technical debt as an impediment
- D. Add refactoring tasks to all stories

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (53%) A (47%)

🗨️ 👤 **snw5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

The question is not asking about the solution to technical debt, but how to communicate its effect, thus C is more sense. Burndown doesn't visualize technical debt, adjusting story points is not an indication for technical debt, Refactoring is solution for technical debt. Therefore, only C is applicable .

upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

Burn down should be able to monitor tech debt based on this : <https://www.scrum.org/resources/blog/making-tech-debt-visible>

1) Start with a standard sprint burn-down with an ideal line. It's not an official element of Scrum, but it can be a valuable technique for the Development Team to visualize progress towards the Sprint Goal. If you are not using an agile tool that creates this chart for you, this can be modeled in Excel...

.
. .

4) In the last step, you will use your sprint burn-down as a base, and simply add the time spent on the technical debt on top of the product development work, as shown below. This will visibly show how much productivity is lost to break-fixes, defects, and outages and other technical debt.

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Highly valuable input

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **josephsafiran** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This is so obvious: B is the answer.

Even if I had to choose another option, that'd be D.

Effect of tech debt on the project is either rework or being proactive and refactoring. refactoring is a better option that takes time. this time has to be accounted for in user story estimation. That is it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SohaibMahmoud** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The best answer for the scenario is C. Log technical debt as an impediment.

Explanation: Technical debt refers to the cost of maintaining and fixing issues that arise from taking shortcuts or not following best practices during software development. It can have a significant impact on project timelines, quality, and overall success. Therefore, it is essential to communicate its effect on the project to stakeholders.

Option A, posting and discussing rises in the burn down chart, may not be effective in communicating the impact of technical debt as it only shows progress towards completing tasks and does not provide specific information about technical debt.

Option B, adjusting story points to account for technical debt, may lead to inaccurate estimations and does not address the root cause of the problem.

Option D, adding refactoring tasks to all stories, may be too time-consuming and may not prioritize addressing technical debt in areas where it has the most significant impact.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **aqz_111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

accumulated technical debt would be a potential risk. We need to monitor and control.

If we use a 'log' as mentioned in C which is another name for 'risk register' in waterfall. this is not a practice in Agile.

In Agile, burn down chart can be risk adjusted, it take care of both business value as well as risk. High risk and high business value should be at high prioritization. Therefore, I choose A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

By using the sprint burn-down as a base, and simply add the time spent on the technical debt on top of the product development work. This will visibly show how much productivity is lost to break-fixes, defects, and outages and other technical debt.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The EFFECT of tech debt is additional work to be done. This work will be visible in the burndown chart. The question is NOT what to do with the tech debt. I vote A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Visibility and awareness: Logging debt as an impediment makes it visible to everyone in the team, raising awareness of its existence and potential impact.

Focus on resolution: Impediments require discussion and solutions, prompting the team to actively address the technical debt within the sprint or backlog.

Prioritization: Tracking debt as impediments allows for discussion and prioritization based on its severity and impact on other stories or overall project goal

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. It is about communicating "the effect of technical debt on the project" - which obviously is an impediment.

A = Burndown chart is about the remaining work that needs to be done.

B = That is not doing the Scrum master, it is the team.

D = Not needed to that to all stories. And the SM is not the right person to do that, it is the team.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AMPPM** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The question talks about the "Effect" of the technical debt, and it could be seen in the burndown chart by adding more time on top of the development work as consequence of the technical debt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AMPPM** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Technical debt is not usually a blocker (C). I am going with A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i thik this

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SohaibMahmoud** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

The agile practitioner has determined that two different team members are working on addressing the same major issue on the project. How should the agile practitioner address this?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I am going with A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Raag27** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

c is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the most as SM role (C should be from DT / Development Team as DT role in daily standup).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chikhalsouk** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Communicate

upvoted 1 times

An agile coach realizes that a team responsible for a major release is a few months behind schedule. The marketing department is unaware of this delay, and is planning to start the marketing campaign and announce the release. What should the agile coach do?

- A. Meet with the agile team lead to discuss ways to improve the team velocity and get back on track
- B. Use this as a learning opportunity and allow the team to handle the situation when the marketing campaign begins
- C. In the upcoming retrospective, discuss ways to improve sharing project status information
- D. Meet with the marketing stakeholders to explain that the team will miss the planned release date

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



🗳️ **astrologic** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

An agile coach helps organizations, teams, and individuals adopt agile practices and methods while embedding agile values and mindsets. The goal of an agile coach is to foster more effective, transparent, and cohesive teams, and to enable better outcomes, solutions, and products/services for customers.

C is right answer
upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **josephsafran** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Team should be self-organized. So even if someone needs to communicate the issue with marketing department (D), that has to be initiated by the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ramune110** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This option ensures that the marketing department is informed promptly about the delay, allowing them to adjust their plans for the marketing campaign and release announcement accordingly. It demonstrates transparency and proactive communication, which are crucial in maintaining trust and managing expectations among stakeholders.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **FaisalK76** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer. The team has to find ways to bring the project back on track.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **aqz_111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Agile is working in a trust environment. not 'push' so A is not correct. The question has a communication issue. so...how to resolve and improve

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

It's a few months behind schedule, that's pretty significant, and MKT does not know about this delay. I vote for D, I think it's most important to communicate the actualized delay.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 11 months, 1 week ago

That would be correct if the question would be "What Product Owner should do"

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **aqz_111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

yes, the first step is to communicate with marketing department about the delay, otherwise, once the release is announced but nothing to deliver.

the second step is to discuss with team member how to improve in retrospective so C is not the first thing to tackle the immediate issue

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Product Owner is the one who communicates to the Customer, not Agile Coach. The question states what Agile Coach to do. Agile Coach will work with the team so the answer C. However, this Agile Coach to inform Product Owner about the delay and this is within PO responsibility to handle this with the Customer. The answer D is correct from the Product Owner perspective only. I vote C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C - correct. I agree with the explanation that Agile coach is not responsible for informing stakeholders. That's Product owner's job.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kmad756** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think Answer should be "C" regardless of the situation. Corrective actions on an agile team is discussed during the retrospective which is related to agile. Communicating with marketing team etc is not relevant here as I see.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Red_Apple1** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Ask the opinion of key stakeholders and the client to ensure the correct approach is being used

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wail84n** 1 year, 6 months ago

the Product owner has to set with stakeholders not the coach

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vedantp** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The Product Owner is responsible for providing project status/updates to the stakeholders and not the Scrum Master.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Siwana** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

O atraso jáacontecu.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

C requires waiting which is a waste in Lean, D is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

..release is in a few months means: it will be carried out in the coming iterations, so there will be at least one retrospect in between, allowing the team to discuss the issue. Keyword UNAWARE - solution = find ways to improve information sharing: C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **abhi517** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Meet with the marketing stakeholders to explain that the team will miss the planned release date.

The agile coach should communicate the delay to the marketing department to manage their expectations and avoid false promises or

disappointments. The team should also work on improving their velocity and finding ways to get back on track, but communicating the delay to stakeholders is crucial.

upvoted 1 times

The product owner of an agile project is frustrated because the team is unable to deliver as many features as expected. The product owner asks the team to reduce test-automation levels, since the quality assurance team will test the product at project completion. The product owner expects that more features will be delivered in each iteration using this approach.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Ask the opinion of key stakeholders and the client to ensure the correct approach is being used
- B. Work with the team to use this approach, and request a quality assurance iteration after every three iterations
- C. Propose to completely eliminate test automation, since this is a quality assurance function
- D. Suggest merging the quality assurance and delivery teams to enhance each iteration's test-automation levels and redundancy

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (83%)

A (17%)

🗨️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years, 6 months ago

Agile testing suggests that development and testing go side by side
answer would be D
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ **zayn_1983** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's crucial to involve key stakeholders and possibly the client in decisions that could impact product quality and delivery.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 9 months ago

C. Test will still be done by the team, only the automated ones will be done by the QA team. The idea is to eliminate wasting time by doing it twice.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

Before making any decisions, the Agile practitioner should ask the opinion of key stakeholders and the client to ensure that the correct approach is being used. Stakeholders and the client have a vested interest in the quality of the product and can provide valuable feedback on the proposed approach. Based on the feedback received, the Agile practitioner can work with the team and product owner to find a solution that ensures the product's quality while delivering value to the customer in each iteration.
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Doltish** 1 year, 10 months ago

I also think A is the best action for this scenario
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i think this
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

Finding defects as early as possible is the ultimate goal to reduce cost of change at a later stage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 6 months ago

I go for (C) because it will meet agile principle 2:....Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tpkhoa** 3 years, 4 months ago

D is the correct one for me. The team should be cross-functional team.

If we don't do Automation test like PO suggested, the cost for fixing the bug at the end of project will very high. it will become a kind of waterfall model.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

D should be the answer

upvoted 4 times

How can an agile practitioner ensure that all key stakeholders are properly engaged in planning?

- A. Collect stakeholder requirements
- B. Conduct an iteration planning meeting
- C. Communicate product backlog items to the stakeholders
- D. Facilitate a product development roadmap workshop

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (80%)

B (20%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

D Roadmap is a means to communicate with both internal & external stakeholders
upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

D, face to face communication.
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **hyanesimo** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

it is A
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Raksim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

To ensure that all key stakeholders are properly engaged in planning, an agile practitioner can facilitate a product development roadmap workshop. This workshop is an opportunity to bring together all relevant stakeholders to collaborate and prioritize product features, establish goals, and create a high-level plan for delivering those features. It is a chance for stakeholders to share their perspectives and ensure that everyone is aligned on the product vision and objectives. The workshop helps to ensure that all stakeholders have a voice and are involved in the planning process, leading to a more collaborative and effective approach to product development.\

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **cutri89** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
i thik this
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D - correct.
A - PO is communicating with the stakeholders, related to their requirements
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B - stakeholders do not take part in planning, the team do.
C - similar to A.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D
D sounds better.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **7029** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the most
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year, 6 months ago

D here
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

D sure
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago

I think D is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 4 months ago

D is better
upvoted 4 times

What should an agile practitioner do to ensure that the end product meets business requirements?

- A. Invite the team to iteration review meetings
- B. Obtain agreement from the product owner on business requirements
- C. Request that regular reports are sent to stakeholders
- D. Confirm managers and stakeholders are invited to product review meetings

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (71%)

B (29%)

 **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years ago

it supposed to be D
upvoted 7 times

 **Abdulafou_K** 3 years, 10 months ago

Why D?
upvoted 1 times

 **latigo** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

PO responses for all thing related to product and assure the backlog (deliverable) alive with customer and stake holder needs. So B is the correct answer for this question.
upvoted 1 times

 **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

D for sure
upvoted 1 times

 **itsmewajid** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The PO is the representative from the business side and defines DoD.
upvoted 1 times


 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times


 **ilkaytugba** 1 year, 4 months ago

Wow, it is unbelievable for the people who chose D. Why? The question asks "to ensure". Can you ensure once in your life something from someone when you invite them? We do not know whether the requirements will be met. Do you? Where? It should be something that guarantees you. So, is it obvious to choose B says "Obtain agreement from the product owner on business requirements? Keyword is "agreement" and "PO". Are the team responsible for completing the tasks agreed upon by PO? Yes, of course.
upvoted 4 times

 **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i thik this
upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D sounds correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **KILLITA13** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D in the best option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **healy** 1 year, 9 months ago

D is the best option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zzw890827** 1 year, 11 months ago

I choose B. PO will tell the increments whether it meets the business requirements.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

"Customer collaboration, over contract negotiation"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JeromeTarranza** 2 years, 7 months ago

I think why its not D its because it mentions "invited". It does not necessarily mean that they are "going" to the product review meetings as there is a clear distinction on those two terms. Hence preplanning wise you can say B in this context is the best answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **berajesh** 2 years, 9 months ago

more than why? its who is thinking? an agile practitioner, so the stakeholders and customers/managers are important. If its Scrum master, Option B looks correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **svv3** 3 years, 9 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Backlog at start	500 points
End of iteration 1	475 points
End of iteration 2	450 points
End of iteration 3	425 points
End of iteration 4	450 points

Based on the backlog metrics in the chart, what can explain the jump in points at the end of iteration 4?

- A. The team neglected to account for support and maintenance costs associated with other support products
- B. The team discovered that previously accepted work could be greatly improved and added story points associated with that work
- C. The team realized that some stories were underestimated relative to other stories and re-estimated as needed
- D. The team learned that the product owner needed to increase the output in the next release

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i think this

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

D - correct.

A - not an option at all

B - no one accepted work

D - "need to increase" is not enough reason to add some points

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **bhromorg** 1 year, 6 months ago

D Is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

A technical problem arises that will likely impact the stories planned for delivery in the current sprint.
What should the scrum master do?

- A. Consider adding a story to the next sprint to seek resolution
- B. Immediately solve the problem on behalf of the team
- C. Ask the team to collaboratively work out a solution
- D. Engage a technical manager to assist with finding a solution

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (78%)

D (22%)

🗳️ **Mokel** **Highly Voted** 👍 3 years, 10 months ago

Should be (C)
upvoted 11 times

🗳️ **Nervys** **Most Recent** 🕒 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C for sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C
Collaborate
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Balaraju** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
I think 'D', as the technical problem has been reported after collaborative team work and appears to be an escalation at this point. the SM could see this as impediment and bring in necessary help.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 5 months, 1 week ago

It's not stated in the question that the problem was reported after collaborative team work. Team working together on problem resolution is very agile approach and that's the keyword here. Option C then.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D
i think this
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C - correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **LuanND** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be (C)
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the most
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

c correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 1 month ago

Team should always collaboratively work out on stories/technical issues. Now if there is a bottleneck/impediment which may impact delivery, then it needs to be expedited. So D looks good.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **hadecrown** 3 years, 5 months ago

"Asking" in option C sounds like a command and control style which is not a way of agile. Hence engaging a technical manager to solve a technical problem is a good approach. D is my choice.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago

It must be C
upvoted 3 times

How should an agile project leader interact with the product owner?

- A. Conduct regular one-on-one meetings to review development features and trace them back to the product roadmap
- B. Ensure they attend regular sprint meetings to provide product-feature feedback
- C. Share any new versions of the project plan with them, including updated statuses for tasks and project milestones
- D. Schedule meetings where they can provide team direction regarding new-feature priorities and upcoming sprints

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Lets look at each option and find out the correct answer:

- A. Conduct regular one-on-one meetings to review development features and trace them back to the product roadmap -Wrong (there is no one on one meeting in agile)
 - B. Ensure that they attend regular sprint meetings to provide product-feature feedback-Correct since they both attend meetings such as Release planning, Iteration planning, Product Review, and Retrospective
 - C. Share any new versions of the project plan with them, including updated statuses for tasks and project milestones - Wrong (planning is conducted collectively with the team)
 - D. Schedule meetings where they can provide team direction regarding new-feature priorities and upcoming sprints - wrong, the team is not provided direction as they are self-managed and self-directed
- upvoted 21 times

🗨️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cutri89** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A technical problem arises that will likely impact the stories planned for delivery in the current sprint.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Consider adding a story to the next sprint to seek resolution
- B. Immediately solve the problem on behalf of the team
- C. Ask the team to collaboratively work out a solution
- D. Engage a technical manager to assist with finding a solution

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

The whole point of sprint meetings/events is to avoid other meetings that can be a distraction for the scrum team. Events and timeboxing help scrum teams stay focused and consistent. There are other meetings besides the sprint events, for example: backlog refinement, meetings with the stakeholders or SMEs to better understand stories or requirements. But for the purpose mentioned in the questions, I believe scrum events/meetings are enough. Sprint planning and Sprint Review are the right opportunities for the product owner to update with the new information and opportunities.

The second-best answer is D. Here they are not talking about providing direction on how to do the scrum team should do their work, but rather direction towards product vision and goal. If the product owner does not update the scrum team with the new priorities, then how can the scrum team adapt to the new requirements/priorities.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Apologies. D is not the second-best answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the most

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 3 years, 2 months ago

B is the best answer!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago

I think, B is the answer

upvoted 4 times

Midway through a sprint, a team member discovers that the product design fails to adhere to the organization's enterprise architecture standards. Since this required escalation to the architecture team for further analysis and resolution, the team was unable to deliver its sprint goal and the sprint was cancelled.

What should the team have done to avoid this?

- A. Escalated the issue to management
- B. Ensured the early engagement of key stakeholders
- C. Provided feedback to the architecture team to change the enterprise architecture standards
- D. Raised an exception for non-adherence to the enterprise architecture standards for this product

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Alex1904** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Just out of curiosity, who provides these answers, and why are so many of them wrong. It seems it is done on purpose to confuse people and make mistakes during the exam...

upvoted 16 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

MY CHOICE IS Ensured the early engagement of key stakeholders

upvoted 15 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 4 years ago

The answer D applicable only if the architecture team processes takes more time than the sprint duration

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

B - the only early option to be conducted. After that the issue is already risen and you cannot avoid it. Also:

A - what can do the management?

C - why change the standards, the product design has to be improved.

D - typical technical debt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

B is the only option that would have avoided the issue. The remaining options are about what to do after the issue was identified and not related with avoiding the issue.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the most to avoid from beginning.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **hobou** 2 years, 10 months ago

it's b for me

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **adelshenouda** 3 years, 1 month ago

B, the best choice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbey2** 3 years, 1 month ago

Should they give all correct answers, some exam takers will not bother to study to ace the exams...so much pressure will eventually be on the dump industry to close down! imagine 100% of test takers scoring above proficient in all areas!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 3 years, 11 months ago

It should be B.

upvoted 5 times

A team is transitioning from a predictive approach to an agile approach. Historically, the team has delivered work products that did not meet customer expectations.

What agile practice can help the team to alleviate this?

- A. Test-driven development (TDD)
- B. Clear definition of done and regular demos
- C. Collaborative team planning games
- D. Consistent team velocity

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B for sure

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **current_1903** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct. DoD should be clear

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the most about agile acceptance

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **NguyenAPT** 2 years, 4 months ago

B seem the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Azurance** 3 years, 1 month ago

Test driven development is a core Agile practice. It directly supports the Agile value of "Working software over comprehensive documentation". from <https://www.digite.com/agile/test-driven-development-tdd/#:~:text=Test%20driven%20development%20is%20a%20core%20Agile%20practice.,Working%20software%20over%20comprehensive%20documentatio>

So answer should be A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for B.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 3 years, 6 months ago

A should be correct answer. Based on the question, the team failure to meet the customer expectation(historically) is because the testing happens only after the development is completed in predictive approach. TDD flips the coin to ensure the US passes the test (meets DoD criteria)before it is reviewed by the customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

Definition of done = concept of agile

TTD = Agile practice

the answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **srv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

On my opinion:

Regular demos = practice

TDD = tool

FDD = method

So B. seems to be correct answer.

upvoted 6 times

A team member on a scrum project previously provided support to another application. Due to this with that application, the team member's former supervisor continues assigning them tasks related to that project. The new project's scrum master includes these issues in the risk register.

What should the scrum master do next?

- A. Monitor the threats and risks while allowing the team member to multitask on both projects
- B. Assign more resources to the sprints to compensate for the absence of the team member
- C. Ensure that the threats and risks are communicated and addressed
- D. Assign fewer stories to the sprints so that the team member can still meet sprint goals

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Potential negative impact on both projects: Multitasking can significantly reduce efficiency and lead to errors, potentially impacting both projects' progress and delivery timelines. While monitoring might reveal these issues eventually, the damage could already be done.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 2 times

An organization initiates a pilot project to introduce agile methodology for the successful delivery of projects. What should the project manager do to share this project's knowledge and learning with wider organizational business groups?

- A. Invite people from across the organization to attend daily stand ups
- B. Invite people from across the organization to attend retrospectives
- C. Invite people from across the organization to attend the release meeting and project retrospectives
- D. Regularly meet with people across the organization to share the project's lessons learned and best practices

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (80%)

C (20%)

🗳️ **zvasanth3** Highly Voted 4 years, 7 months ago

my choice is D
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ **zvasanth3** 4 years, 7 months ago

The Sprint Retrospective is an opportunity for the Scrum Team to inspect itself and create a plan for improvements to be enacted during the next Sprint. - Retrospective should not be used for any other purposes
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **iuedeme** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is C. Retrospective is a lesson learning session
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
It is D by exclusion of A, B & C.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **engrbrain** 1 year ago

I think the Answer is C. Don't Confuse Project Retrospective with Sprint Retrospective
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D
D for sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D
D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **NorWEED** 1 year, 8 months ago

GPT4 Says C
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **NorWEED** 1 year, 8 months ago

Ignore this or delete. I meant this for another question.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D
Correct answer is D because the retrospective is not for people outside of the scrum team.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

The release meeting and project retrospectives are good opportunities to share knowledge and learning with wider organizational business groups. Inviting people from across the organization to attend these meetings can help to disseminate knowledge, identify areas of improvement, and foster a culture of continuous improvement across the organization. Additionally, regular meetings with stakeholders to share lessons learned and best practices can help to create a more agile-friendly culture in the organization.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D for sure!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct

A, B, C - wrong. Dailys and Retrospectives are intended only for the team, not the stakeholders.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I am confused between C & D. They both sound right. I believe C is a better option. You cannot really go and convince people by just words or lessons learned, they need to some proof/evidence that Agile works. The best proof/evidence is the release and project retrospectives. The other benefit of inviting other people from the organization is that you don't need to go schedule separate meetings with others and repeat the same thing over and over again. Option C is talking about PROJECT retrospectives and not the sprint retrospectives.

I would like everyone to know that there are 2 kinds of retrospectives: The first is short at iteration level, which occurs after every sprint, and the second is long at project or release level. The main purpose for the second one is to extend beyond the core sprint team in order to improve the organization. Please see the link below:

[https://www.intelliware.com/agile-](https://www.intelliware.com/agile-retrospectives/#:~:text=They%27re%20an%20integral%20part,and%20adjusts%20its%20behavior%20accordingly.)

[retrospectives/#:~:text=They%27re%20an%20integral%20part,and%20adjusts%20its%20behavior%20accordingly.](https://www.intelliware.com/agile-retrospectives/#:~:text=They%27re%20an%20integral%20part,and%20adjusts%20its%20behavior%20accordingly.)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

I am confused. D also sounds right.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the most (as retrospective & daily standup are excluded).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Elli_Low1990** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

both daily stand-ups and retrospectives are a safe environment for team members to speak, should not allow outsiders to interrupt. hence only D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tpkhoa** 3 years, 4 months ago

D is the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for D.

upvoted 1 times

A project team identifies a number of technical challenges with features in the next sprint.
What should they do?

- A. Request direction from the technical manager
- B. Encourage that product owner to reallocate the features to another sprint
- C. Determine who is best qualified to address the challenges
- D. Ask the product owner to assign the tasks to the most appropriately skilled resources

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (80%)

D (20%)

 **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago


Agree with C
upvoted 9 times

 **diligentstudent** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

D: I don't agree. Product Owner is not the person who assign tasks. The team should self-manage.
Agile Principle 11: The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
Answer: C
upvoted 8 times

 **chlaithem** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C. Determine who is best qualified to address the challenges. This empowers the team to quickly leverage internal expertise and start tackling the issues without delay.
upvoted 1 times

 **Nervys** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C for sure
upvoted 1 times

 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago


Selected Answer: D
D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

C - correct
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C sounds good!
upvoted 1 times

 **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

C is the most (after excluding PO & external manager)
upvoted 1 times

 **nguyenductk5** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 2 months ago

The team is self-organized so C is the best answer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 3 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **yinhx2021** 3 years, 3 months ago

C is my pick as well.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 3 years, 11 months ago

Self organizing teams. I pick C

upvoted 3 times

The team is refining user stories during the backlog grooming session and confused on the acceptance criteria and level of details. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Complete the test cases before creating the story in the backlog
- B. Define the detailed business requirements so that the team can continue with development
- C. Define the user stories with just enough details so the team can collaborate continuously
- D. Ensure the acceptance criteria includes testing scenarios, so the team can do through testing

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (53%) C (47%)

🗨️ **neptunevarun** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

question is related to acceptance criteria and test case will be develop based on AC so D is not correct. Answer should be C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The agile practitioner should define the user stories with just enough details so the team can collaborate continuously. This approach aligns with the principles of Agile methodologies, which emphasize collaboration, flexibility, and iterative development.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It is C.
D doent address the level of detail issue.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **FaisalK76** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. The wording of A,b and C is very tricky because they are directing the SM to perform the task. Note, SM never does any of those tasks, SM is there to make an environment in which the responsible does what he/she is supposed to do thereby the option D is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **latigo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

SM not define the user stories himself.
1 vote for D
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Test Scenarios to be created by the Team based on the Acceptance Criteria. The answer D assumes that this is Agile Practitioner to create Test Scenarios. Wrong. I vote C.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Completing test cases upfront: This can be time-consuming and unnecessary at this stage, potentially delaying backlog refinement and development. Test cases can be further refined as development progresses.
B. Defining detailed business requirements: While ensuring alignment with business goals is crucial, focusing solely on detailed requirements at this stage might distract from understanding user needs and hinder agile flexibility.
D. Focusing on exhaustive testing scenarios: While incorporating some testing information in acceptance criteria is valuable, including all scenarios upfront can be inefficient and might miss potential edge cases that emerge later.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **NorWEED** 1 year, 8 months ago

C - it has the words just enough (barely enough)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

During the backlog grooming session, it is important to ensure that the user stories are well understood by the team. The level of detail in the acceptance criteria should be just enough to facilitate a shared understanding of what is expected of the story. This will allow the team to collaborate continuously and avoid any misunderstandings or assumptions during development.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

Question asking level of details so it has to be C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **demonenigma** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe the purpose of grooming is to explain and clearly define user stories and tasks to avoid uncertainty and that's why I would go with C. Just give enough details on the story so the team can move on.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A - wrong. The stories are already created in the backlog, now is the grooming session. Besides that, SM doesn't create anything in the backlog (It's PO job)

B - "detailed" is collides with agile.

C - same as A

D - correct. SM is ensuring.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D sounds right!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go with D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the most (as acceptance criteria after user story)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

When prioritizing features to be delivered in an iteration, on what should an agile team defer work?

- A. High-risk and high-value
- B. High-risk and low-value
- C. Low-risk and low-value
- D. Low-risk and high value

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (50%)

B (50%)

AmatullahSulaiman 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The high-risk and high-value features are prioritized and vice versa.
upvoted 1 times

thewalker 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

When prioritizing features to be delivered in an iteration, an agile team should defer work on low-risk and low-value items. This approach ensures that the team focuses on delivering the most valuable and impactful features first, while minimizing risk.
upvoted 2 times

zayn_1983 8 months ago

High value and high risk features should be prioritized, then high-value low-risk, finally low-value and low-risk.
upvoted 1 times

HenryBach 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

195daa8 1 year ago

Option B aligns with Lean principles, specifically the concept of value stream mapping, which is used to visualize the steps involved in delivering value to the customer and identify opportunities for improvement. By reviewing the process value stream, the agile team can analyze the efficiency of the current process activities and identify areas where improvements can be made to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
upvoted 1 times

Michaela0015 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.
"Defer work on all low-value features, especially those that are also high risk."
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/agile-planning-prioritization-desirability-borjan-petreski>
upvoted 2 times

ELTIGANI 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The shared article confirms that C is the correct answer (Low-Value & Low-Risk items should be delayed).
upvoted 1 times

Nervys 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B for sure
upvoted 2 times

itsmewajid 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

High Risk High value can't be deffered.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

high risk means, making mistakes and learning if there is any challenge in it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** 11 months, 1 week ago

High-risk and low-value features present a high potential cost in terms of risk without a corresponding high level of benefit, making them a lower priority compared to features that either offer higher value or come with lower risk. Prioritizing high-value work that aligns with the product vision and customer needs is key in Agile development, while risks should be managed strategically.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **NorWEED** 1 year, 8 months ago

B. High-risk and low-value.

Explanation: The goal in Agile is to deliver the most valuable features as early as possible and to tackle risks while doing so. Thus, features that are high-risk and high-value should not be deferred but tackled head-on. On the contrary, features that are high-risk and low-value don't provide enough value to justify the associated risk, so these should be deferred or even avoided.

Low-risk and high-value features (Option D) are desirable as they give the team valuable output with minimal risk. Low-risk and low-value features (Option C) could be deferred or might be tackled as time and resources allow, but they wouldn't be a first priority.

Remember, the goal is to provide the maximum value with minimal risk, and the team should focus on high-value work first. The risk is considered to ensure that potential problems are dealt with sooner rather than later.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **abhi517** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

When prioritizing features to be delivered in an iteration, an agile team should defer work on low-risk and low-value features.

Therefore, the correct option is C. Low-risk and low-value.

Agile teams should prioritize high-risk and high-value features to be delivered first, followed by low-risk and high-value features. Low-risk and low-value features should be considered for deferral to future iterations, as they are not critical to the success of the project and can be postponed to focus on more important items.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

I agree

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A = high priority - do first

B = low priority - avoid / defer (correct)

C = medium priority - do last

D = medium priority - do second

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tuanphongpro123** 2 years ago

C is correct.

<https://university.hygger.io/en/articles/2399041-value-vs-risk-model>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Holly2023** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C


C, low risk & low value = do last ==> defer

It's not B because high risk & low value = avoid

upvoted 2 times

  **Notmeforsure** 1 year ago

I think this answer makes more sense
upvoted 1 times



  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I believe the correct answer is B.

The item with the lowest value and high-risk is the worst in the product backlog. What it means is that there are many risks involved with the item, but the value earned is very little. It is not worth the risk, where value driven is less than what it costs to mitigate risks.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nhuho** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B High-risk and low-value

upvoted 1 times

On an agile project, some of the development team is struggling to understand how the tasks and user stories fit into the overall product. How should this be addressed?

- A. Review the iteration goals and have the team each describe the work to create shared understanding
- B. Create a story map for the minimal viable product (MVP) functionality
- C. Capture this as a task in the retrospective and ensure there is more details provided at the next planning session
- D. Have the product owner explain the product vision and review the release plan with the team

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (75%)

A (25%)

🗳️ **AmatullahSulaiman** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Overall product is clarified by the product owner.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **zayn_1983** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

for option C: Retrospectives are valuable for continuous improvement, but this option delays addressing the immediate need for understanding, so I go with the D
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I thought A is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **ilkaytugba** 1 year, 11 months ago

It is B. "The story map for MVP would help the team to understand how the stories fit into the product." The question does not ask for any vision. It asks simply how they understand to fit them into the product.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **carfer** 1 year, 11 months ago

Please be sure it is not the vision to be asked, instead, it asked how the tasks and the stories fit into the overall product. Story Mapping or User Story Mapping is a technique used in product discovery: outlining a new product or a new feature for an existing product. Therefore, it is B. Do you know how the PO is able to explain that? Vision is more simple to explain rather than how they fit into the product. It needs more detail and the story map is ideal to explain that.
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct
A - waste
B - MVP is not about the product vision, but strategy how to fulfill the vision
C - retro is about how last sprint went, focused discussing on tasks, but not enough to capture the vision
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

It is not (C)more details of tasks or (A) the iteration goal can share product vision to the team.
I will go for D or B, however, (B)story map is not good enough to know the product vision , hence (D)there is the product roadmap in the release plan to know it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

It is not about (C)more details of tasks or (A) iteration goal to know the product vision.

I will go for D or B, however, (B)story map is not good enough to know the product vision , hence (D)there is the product roadmap in the release plan to know the product vision.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

It is not about (C)more details of tasks or (A) iteration goal to know the product vision.

I will go for D or B, however, (B)story map is not good enough, product map is better, hence (D)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

The moderator can delete this answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

I would go for B. The story map for MVP would help team to understand how the the stories/tasks fit into the product.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 4 years, 2 months ago

(D) does not make sense to me. The developers might understand the product vision but not how their actual tasks fit into it. Also the development team does not care about the release plan.

(C) This should be addressed in the retrospective. The question is whether this is enough. It seems the team needs immediate guidance.

(B) Not sure how this would help

(A) If the iteration goal was well drafted, then this would help. The question is whether the goal is meaningful.

In a real world I would go for (A) and (C). Here I have to pick one. Not sure.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

B is also make sense. SM is responsible to communicate the vision with the team before each iteration/sprint, not PO.

upvoted 4 times

The customer needs assistance in determining the efficiency of a set of process activities within the solution.
What should the agile team do?

- A. Discuss the efficiency at the next iteration retrospective
- B. Review the process value stream to determine potential improvements
- C. Review the value the customer receives from the user story to determine backlog priority
- D. Discuss the performance of the solution at the next sprint review

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (63%)

A (25%)

13%

 **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B is the right answer. The goal of Value Stream Map is to optimize the flow of information or materials required to complete a process, thereby reducing the time it takes to create value and eliminating wasteful or unnecessary work. In value stream mapping, we create a visual map of a process flow, so that we can identify where delays, waste, and constraints are occurring. Once we identify the areas that could be improved in the process, we can then look for ways to remove those problems and make the process more efficient
upvoted 7 times

 **Notmeforsure** Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Customer is not looking for any "improvements" do "B" is incorrect. While I agree that a customer shouldn't wait until the next retrospective, given the options in hand "A" is the best of the lot.
upvoted 1 times

 **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago


Selected Answer: B

A. Iteration retrospective: While retrospectives are valuable for continuous improvement, they address past iterations and might not be immediate enough for addressing current efficiency concerns.
C. User story value: Reviewing user story value is important for backlog prioritization but doesn't directly tackle the efficiency of the broader process.
D. Sprint review: Discussing solution performance at the sprint review is valuable, but it focuses on overall functionality and might not delve deep enough into specific process efficiencies.
upvoted 1 times


 **Akhundzada** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B


When the customer needs assistance in determining the efficiency of a set of process activities within the solution, the Agile team should review the process value stream. This involves analyzing the end-to-end workflow of the process activities, identifying bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and opportunities for improvements.
upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote B
upvoted 1 times

 **current_1903** 1 year, 5 months ago

Value-stream mapping aka information-flow mapping, definitely B.
upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A = retro is intended for the team, customer is not included
B = why improvements? Who asked for?
C = PO is one who prioritizes the backlog, not the team

D = sprint review is meeting where the team and stakeholders are discussing regarding the delivered increment.

D = correct (in my opinion)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I believe A is correct.

The question is about understanding how some processes are helpful. Only understanding, the customer is not asking you to improve the process, but rather explain it to him how the process is helping or contributing towards the success of the team. In simple words, he/she is requesting analysis. Only after the analysis it will be figured out if the process needs improvement or not and so on.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

I apologize. A is not the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tianakyi** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

efficiency = potential improvement

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Kiran_Varri** 2 years, 4 months ago

Here the customer is not seeking improvement : customer needs assistance in determining the efficiency

In that case why apply VSM? He ONLY needs assistance in "determining efficiency"

Should it not be D?

upvoted 2 times

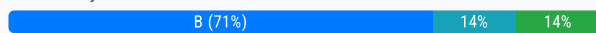
A new agile project manager accepts an assignment to manage a well-established team. Many team members have worked together on this product for several years. During a meeting, the project manager notices that team members offer little vocal interaction, yet all required tasks are completed on time.

What type of behaviour does this describe?

- A. Synchronous
- B. Collaborative
- C. Passive-aggressive
- D. Random

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Passive-aggressive behavior best describes the observed situation where tasks are completed despite minimal vocal interaction among team members.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Bis the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **carfer** 1 year, 11 months ago

It is B. Remember the Performing Stage from the Tuckman's Team Development Cycle. In the performing stage of the Tuckman model, your team is at its most productive. You have a strong foundation of trust and understanding, built during the forming and storming stages. Your team has learned to communicate effectively during the norming phase. That team members offer little vocal interaction is a learned way to communicate effectively. So, this is a collaboration.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Notmeforsure** 1 year ago

Good explanation

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **current_1903** 1 year, 11 months ago

he/she tries to be Synchronous among them although all tasks have been finished successfully. who is not passive and random since the quest. implies.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Don't know the right answer (so far).

A - maybe, even they do not communicate well, they are still delivering as expected

B - they do not communicate open, cannot be collaborative behavior

C - this is unproductive behavior, so they wouldn't deliver as is described

D - I'm not sure even exist this type of behavior

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year, 9 months ago

Synchronous communication is any communication that happens in real-time between two or more people, with the expectation of receiving an immediate response. In a typical onsite office setting, the majority of communication that happens is synchronous and often happens without a second thought.

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

It is B = collaborative.

It is a tricky question. Synchronous communication is a type of communication from a "technical" aspect - that is practically speaking between at least two members in real time.

Here, it is emphasized the aspect of the effective and productive - all required tasks are completed on time! That is because communication is collaborative, no matter whether it is a synchronous or asynchronous type of communication.

upvoted 1 times

  **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

B. Collaborative. This behaviour describes a collaborative team that works together effectively towards a common goal. The Agile framework emphasizes the importance of collaboration and communication among team members to achieve project success. Even though the team members in this scenario offer little vocal interaction, they are still able to work collaboratively and complete tasks on time. This suggests that they have developed effective communication and collaboration methods, possibly through the use of Agile practices such as daily stand-up meetings and frequent progress reviews.


upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with B.

upvoted 2 times

  **7029** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is a bit more than A.

upvoted 1 times

  **Chikhalsouk** 2 years, 4 months ago

Synchronous.

Not Passive, as this comes with anger


No random

upvoted 2 times

  **zzw890827** 2 years, 5 months ago


Yes, this is B.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 2 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago



I choose A

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

me too

upvoted 1 times

  **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago



A the correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

Passive-aggressiveness is simply the indirect expression of hostility. A well established team is not expected to have hostile mindset. Not sure about option A, but certainly not C.

upvoted 1 times

  **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

"yet all required tasks are completed on time", hence the team is collaborating. I would choose B.

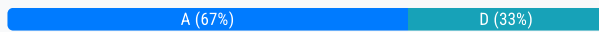
upvoted 2 times

Following a successful product release, senior management asks an agile team how to improve the value of the product for the next release. What should the team do?

- A. Conduct frequent demos and obtain feedback from users throughout the development of the next release
- B. Inform senior management that since the product was successfully released, the project is considered delivered and should be closed
- C. Request additional budget to implement a Scrum of Scrums approach to scale the teams and add capacity
- D. Implement a better definition of done to ensure that continuous integration processes are managed effectively

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **AmatullahSulaiman** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Petrevski shortened the comment.

"A - referring to prototype, new product

D - referring to improvement, same product."

I agree and vote D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **195daa8** 1 year ago

Option A aligns with Agile principles, particularly the value of customer collaboration and responding to change. By conducting frequent demos and obtaining feedback from users throughout the development process, the team can gather valuable insights into user needs, preferences, and areas for improvement. This continuous feedback loop allows the team to iterate on the product, make adjustments, and ensure that the next release delivers maximum value to the users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Sprint Demo is conducted at the end of the Sprint. Once. Not more not less So frequent Demos is not the answer. I vote D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

B. Project closure: Declaring the project complete after a successful release contradicts the iterative nature of agile development and misses the opportunity to further enhance the product.

Scrum of Scrums: Scaling the team through Scrum of Scrums might be necessary in the future for larger projects, but it doesn't directly address the immediate need for gathering user feedback and improving value for the next release.

Definition of done: Refining the definition of done is an ongoing process and important for quality assurance, but it primarily focuses on internal development practices and may not directly translate to enhanced user value.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nervys** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agile methodology emphasizes the importance of obtaining feedback from customers throughout the development cycle. Conducting frequent demos and obtaining feedback from users will help the team to understand the customer's needs and identify areas of improvement for the next

release. This feedback will also help the team to prioritize the product backlog and focus on delivering the features that add the most value to the customer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A - referring to prototype, new product

D - referring to improvement, same product.

I'd choose D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is the right one.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.

Conduct frequent demos and obtain feedback from users throughout the development of the next release. This aligns with the Agile principle of "Customer collaboration over contract negotiation" and the Agile practice of "Continuous feedback and adaptation." By conducting frequent demos and obtaining feedback from users, the agile team can identify areas for improvement and ensure that the next release delivers maximum value to customers. This approach enables the team to adapt and adjust the product incrementally throughout the development process, rather than waiting until the end of the project to assess the value delivered.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TompaL111** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Sorry A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TompaL111** 2 years ago

D "Following successful sprints" so the customer's communication/feedback was great

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Feedback loops are important.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tianakyi** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GrandMasta** 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer for this should be A

upvoted 1 times

A team using Kanban identifies that their cycle time has significant variation. After brainstorming, the team determines that the root cause is the stories' varying sizes and risks.

What should the team do?

- A. Reduce work in progress (WIP) limits to accommodate slack for riskier stories
- B. Create a triage step on the Kanban board to pre-identify risky stories
- C. Set a policy to break down stories larger than a specified complexity, then adjust the WIP
- D. Create a dedicated overflow swim lane on the Kanban board for stories that are too large

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years ago

the tip is "varying sizes" and it has to be splitted. answer is C
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option C.

Set a policy to break down stories larger than a specified complexity, then adjust the WIP. This aligns with the Agile principle of "Simplicity" and the Kanban practice of "Visualize Workflow." By setting a policy to break down larger stories into smaller ones, the team can reduce variation in cycle time and increase the predictability of their workflow. This approach also enables the team to better manage risk by breaking down complex stories into smaller, more manageable tasks. After establishing the policy, the team can adjust their WIP limits to reflect the new, smaller stories' capacity.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C looks correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

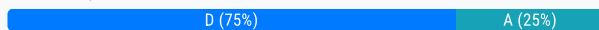
C is the most (as supporting by upvoted counts)
upvoted 1 times

Two similar stories, A and B, are estimated at 3 story points. Story C, estimated at 8 points. After an iteration in which A and C were completed, it is found that story A took much longer than story C.
What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Assign story B more than 8 story points so to provide a better estimate
- B. Add points to story B's iteration to account for the error but keep story B at 3 points
- C. Assign more resources to story B to bring it in line with the estimate
- D. Re-estimate all stories including values for A, B and C

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

A & C already completed so useless to re-estimate them again. A is the correct answer
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **svr3** 3 years, 8 months ago

I agree. It is bad practice to reestimate completed stories. Also there is no reason to reestimate "C task". So D is not the best answer.
A is correct answer.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **astrologic** 2 years, 8 months ago

story A took much longer than story C, may be A = 3 and C = 2 or A = 5 and C = 4, so A not correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Notmeforsure** Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A and B are similar stories, and not "same" stories. So although A & C are already completed, reviewing what went wrong during estimation (retrospective), and re-estimating all the stories would be the right approach.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Increased points for B: This assumes the error applies only to story A and B will be similar, which might not be true. Overestimation can lead to under-delivering in other areas.
B. Add points to current iteration: This doesn't address the underlying reason for the discrepancy and doesn't improve future estimations.
C. Assign more resources: Throwing resources at a potentially inaccurate estimate is inefficient and doesn't guarantee faster completion.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **itsmewajid** 9 months ago

Option D

Estimate Activity Durations: This process emphasizes the need to update estimates throughout the project based on actual performance data and align with continuous improvement.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Siwana** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Histórias concluídas não estimadas. Fico com A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Confusing question. D seem more realistic.

A - "Story A took much longer than story C" How much? Assign story B more than 8? How much? Meaning could assign: 12, 20, 40? So undefined option.

D - Adaptation based on empiricism in practice, but Scrum Master cannot re-estimate, the team can do.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option D.

Re-estimate all stories including values for A, B and C. This aligns with the Agile principle of "Continuous improvement" and the Agile practice of "Adapt and adjust." After discovering that the initial estimates were inaccurate, the team should re-estimate all stories, including A, B, and C, to reflect the actual time required to complete them. This enables the team to adjust their planning and improve their estimation accuracy for future sprints. Additionally, the team can identify any issues that contributed to the inaccurate estimate for story A and take steps to address those issues to prevent similar problems in the future.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Holly2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I vote for D. Re-estimate to re-establish baselines again

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Changing my answer to A.

I do not like the question; the agile manager has no authority to update the product backlog or the sprint backlog. Stories are estimated by the development team and the Agile coach is not the right person to update the story points. The question is asking about what the agile practitioner should do. Out of the given answers, A is more appropriate as there is no benefit in re-estimating completed stories from the previous sprint.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I am going with D.

All other options talk about "Assigning". Scrum Master or an Agile Manager does not assign anything to agile teams. Agile teams are self-organizing and self-managing, he/she only facilitates discussion and coach agile best.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

I do not like the question. After further analysis, I am changing my answer to A.

Even though the Agile-Coach cannot do anything or change story points without consulting with the team, there really is no point in re-estimating completed stories. This question is an example of empiricism.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **anttan** 1 year, 11 months ago

How can A be the correct answer, as it's assumed that A is underestimated. Yes A (3 points) took longer to complete than C (8 points), what if it's C being grossly overestimated? C could be 1 point in reality, and hence A at 3 points is still correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Alb65** 2 years ago

A is correct for me A similar to B , A took more time than C means B should be assigned more than 8 points

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago



I choose A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Oshera** 2 years, 8 months ago

D is the Answer. Once estimated a story points can not be changed. If the task is found to be too big it can be broken down into smaller pieces but the points remain the same.

upvoted 1 times

  **Oshera** 2 years, 8 months ago

C is the answer error before.

upvoted 2 times

The product owner of a team starts the iteration review with a quick walkthrough of the iteration goal, the list of planned stories with status, and a demo of all the stories to the business.

What should the product owner have done differently?

- A. Demonstrated only the completed stories and seek stakeholder feedback
- B. Presented the budget situation and review the cost variance
- C. Reviewed the test results to gain confidence from the stakeholders
- D. Presented a demo of all the stories including the work in progress stories

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

A - Correct

From The Scrum Guide:

"If a Product Backlog item does not meet the Definition of Done, it cannot be released or even presented at the Sprint Review. Instead, it returns to the Product Backlog for future consideration."

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Troplev** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option A.

Demonstrated only the completed stories and seek stakeholder feedback. This aligns with the Agile principle of "Working software over comprehensive documentation" and the Agile practice of "Continuous feedback and adaptation." By demonstrating only the completed stories, the product owner can show tangible progress and gain stakeholder feedback on the work completed. This approach enables the team to prioritize feedback and make any necessary adjustments early in the development process, rather than waiting until the end of the project to assess stakeholder satisfaction. Additionally, demonstrating only completed stories helps the team to focus on delivering high-quality, working software, which is the primary goal of Agile development.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Going with A.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **7029** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A



A is most

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times



  **tpkhoa** 2 years, 11 months ago

For me, the answer is B.

It mentioned in scrumguide 2017 :Review of the timeline, budget, potential capabilities, and marketplace for the next anticipated releases of functionality or capability of the product.

<https://scrumguides.org/docs/scrumguide/v2017/2017-Scrum-Guide-US.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

  **pandat** 3 years, 2 months ago

Product Owner can explain what has been done and what has not been done.

However, the Demo should only cover the "Done".



so A.

upvoted 4 times

  **Sky_Chaser** 3 years, 8 months ago

<https://mozaicworks.com/blog/incomplete-stories-in-sprint-reviews/>



upvoted 1 times

  **sv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

Each completed story is demoed as part of a working, tested system—preferably in a staging environment that closely resembles the production environment.

<https://www.scaledagileframework.com/iteration-review/>

upvoted 2 times

  **Orikto** 3 years, 11 months ago



in the questions it already mentioned "a demo of all the stories to the business.? how come again do the same thing ? Question asking what could be done differently ? Make sense ?

upvoted 1 times

  **navingthomas** 3 years, 11 months ago

From the statement "demo of all the stories to the business", it is clear uncompleted stories were also included for demo. The question is to know what PO should have done differently? In this context, I believe Option A is the correct choice.

upvoted 1 times

  **praveenkumard23** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer should be A .. only working stories will be demonstrated

upvoted 3 times

  **xero180sx** 3 years, 11 months ago

You can demo incomplete stories to obtain feedback if there is enough functionality. We're not restricted to only complete stories. Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **sv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

No, team should not do it.

upvoted 3 times

The risk profile of a project has increased beyond the upper threshold of tolerance. The product owner and project leader meet to discuss an approach for dealing with this.
What should the team do next?

- A. Add risk mitigation tasks to the backlog, then prioritize in current and upcoming sprints
- B. Add risk mitigation time to each requirement
- C. Apply the 80/20 rule, reserving 20 percent of each sprint's capacity for risk mitigation
- D. Hold all risks until they become issues, then add issue resolution tasks to the product backlog

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years ago

A makes sense
upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A for sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote A
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option A.
Add risk mitigation tasks to the backlog, then prioritize in current and upcoming sprints. This aligns with the Agile principle of "Welcome changing requirements, even late in development" and the Agile practice of "Continuous planning and risk management." When risks exceed the upper threshold of tolerance, the team should add risk mitigation tasks to the product backlog and prioritize them alongside other product requirements. This approach enables the team to address risks in a proactive and ongoing manner, rather than waiting for risks to become issues. Additionally, prioritizing risk mitigation tasks helps the team to allocate resources effectively and focus on delivering the highest value product features while mitigating risks.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
You never wait for risks to become issues. Once the risks are identified, a mitigation plan/response is put in place to avoid the risk from materializing, or you plan a mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of the risk. YOU NEVER WAIT FOR THE RISK TO MATERIALIZE; you try your best to come up with a strategy to reduce the probability of the risk.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

And OfCourse, the team needs to prioritize the identified risks. You need to handle risks that will affect your sprint goal for the current sprint and then again for future sprints.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

A right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SARS** 3 years, 6 months ago

Tools for risk mitigation:

risk adjusted backlog

risk burn down graphs

risk-based spike

architectural spike

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

A is the answer, to brief the reason why : The product backlog is a tool for accommodating change within the project. Being able to add changes to the product backlog and reprioritize requirements regularly helps turn the traditional risk associated with scope changes into a way to create a better product.

Keeping the requirements and the priorities on the product backlog current helps ensure that the development team works on the most important requirements at the right time.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 3 years, 11 months ago

My answer is A

upvoted 3 times

What should a team do when they complete all sprint goals earlier than expected?

- A. Begin working on an item in the backlog
- B. Ask the scrum master to select an item from the backlog on which to work
- C. Ask the product owner to select an item from the backlog on which to work
- D. Jointly decide with the scrum master on an item from the backlog on which to work

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- 🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

A is the right answer as it is the most relevant to the question, other three options are not applicable.

upvoted 9 times
- 🗨️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 4 months ago

Option A is not the best answer, as the team should not simply begin working on an item in the backlog without consulting with the Scrum Master or Product Owner. Option B and C are also not the best answers, as the Scrum Master or Product Owner should not unilaterally select an item from the backlog for the team to work on without collaboration and agreement with the team.

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A - wrong. The team is self-organizing and decides independently within the Sprint backlog

C - correct. The PO is accountable for PB managing. So the team must collaborate with PO and work on an PB item (prioritized by the PO)

upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

Only PO can guide the team on what to do next. This is not the sprint backlog, but the Product backlog. Scope negotiation is always done with PO, even if the sprint goal has been met. Scrum Master cannot help here, besides facilitating a meeting between Dev Team and the Product owner. Scrum master does not prioritize use stories, but only help Product Owner in prioritization if needed.

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **nofo** 1 year, 7 months ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Oshera** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct. The backlog would have already been groomed and prioritized by the team and the PO. They just have to select something to work on.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oshera** 2 years, 8 months ago

Also if the backlog had any changes that should or would have been communicated by the PO and backlog would have been adjusted.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 3 years, 9 months ago

The question here is who decides on which item they should work next.

(B) and (D) are nonsense.

So the question is whether it is (A) or (C). I think the decision should be made together with the PO as he determines the prioritization. But he should not decide alone as he does not know whether this item could be finished within this iteration. But "Decide with the PO" is no option here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

SM's role is to facilitate not select stories, it's jointly conducted between PO & DT

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 3 years, 9 months ago

Absolutely. But what is the answer then here?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Athena75** 3 years, 5 months ago

C is the closest

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **current_1903** 1 year, 5 months ago

definitely PO the person who can decide Backlog groom.. with the team. without PO the team can not decide to pull the stories from Pr. Backlog. after negotiation they can have new stories and work for it with in a sprint.

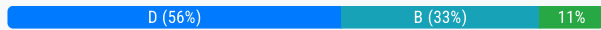
upvoted 1 times

A product owner asks a newly formed scrum team how many story points will be completed in a sprint. What should the scrum master do?

- A. Engage the team to determine the sprint velocity based on previous agile projects
- B. Average the sprint velocity based on input from team members
- C. Share the sprint velocity obtained from the sponsor with the team
- D. Run multiple sprints before determining the sprint velocity with the team

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



🗳️ 👤 **195daa8** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Engage the team to determine the sprint velocity based on previous agile projects.

Explanation:

Option A is the most appropriate because it involves the team in determining their sprint velocity. Sprint velocity is a measure of the amount of work a team can complete in a sprint based on past performance. By engaging the team to determine sprint velocity based on their previous agile projects, the Scrum Master encourages collaboration and ownership among team members. This approach ensures that the team's past experiences and capabilities are considered in estimating the amount of work they can commit to in a sprint.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I vote B. You estimate at the very beginning and make corrections as project progresses. Velocity reaches a platou after several iteration.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **chlaitem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Past projects: Past projects may have involved different team members, technologies, or complexities, making their velocity irrelevant to the new team.

B. Individual averages: Individual estimates can be inaccurate and averaging them doesn't guarantee a true reflection of the team's collective capacity.

C. Sponsor velocity: The sponsor's velocity might be based on different assumptions or contexts and could set unrealistic expectations for the new team.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A - wrong. The previous projects might be different and they did not work previously as a team (it is newly formed). Thus, they cannot use that experience to define their performance;

B - it seems to be correct. According to the official Scrum guide: "Selecting how much can be completed within a Sprint may be challenging. However, the more the Developers know about their past performance, their upcoming capacity, and their Definition of Done, the more confident they will be in their Sprint forecasts."

C - wrong and nonsense

D - in this case wrong. It is classical empiricism and that is the only way to make more precise estimation, but first, you have to start from somewhere, meaning B.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **bhromorg** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Ans is B, PO is aware that it is newly formed team, although he is asking for the estimation, so avg velocity can be provided based on team members experience. it is most logical.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is the correct answer.

Scrum Master's job is to coach the PO and the team in understanding scrum. A team needs at least 3 sprints to determine its velocity. Never over promise and under deliver. If you set the expectations of a certain velocity from sprint one and if you do not meet it, the organization or senior leaders might come to a conclusion that scrum/agile is not working and may not support agile in the future. SM needs to coach everyone that velocity cannot be calculated in the first sprint, and it takes a few sprints in order to calculate or determine velocity.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **nofo** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

D is wrong, would take too long. always estimate for first iteration

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Ragaa** 2 years, 9 months ago

Hey people are saying D its not right.. I think should be A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **RKArpe** 2 years, 10 months ago

A. Engage the team to determine the sprint velocity based on previous agile projects- since this is a newly formed team, historical velocity makes no sense.

B. Average the sprint velocity based on input from team members- this seems to be the most appropriate answer. if the team new, velocity will be derived based on teams approximations

C. Share the sprint velocity obtained from the sponsor with the team- what has sponsor to do with the team velocity?

D. Run multiple sprints before determining the sprint velocity with the team- If a PO is asking for story points to be completed in a sprint, how can the team say that they will run multiple sprints to arrive at story points? they would need to give approximate estimation for the items to be completed

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **rohit11683** 2 years, 10 months ago

Team engagement seems to be key here. That would ensure buy in from the team. Also not having precedence in same project , similar work from other project may be required as starting point.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 3 years ago

D is the best answer!!!!

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Abbey2** 3 years, 1 month ago

The quality of the question is poor!

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 2 months ago

Looks like D has got the most vote. So if PO asks for velocity, the team should say It cant be provided until they run multiple SPRINT? And if they run multiple SPRINT, PO would already know the velocity. Why would he ask?

Also I am not sure if sponsor shares velocity!, if not, B looks correct to me.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for D.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **SARS** 3 years, 6 months ago

C or D could be correct. Really an odd questions. If you don't have a velocity (e.g. at the start of Sprint 1), you could try a few approaches:

Use the total story points that the team has brought into Sprint 1, with the caveat that it may be wildly inaccurate

Guess based on what the team has brought into the sprint

Don't provide a velocity at all until Sprint 1 has completed

upvoted 1 times

A development team for a small company experiences long delays between product completion and release for validation and testing. The company is concerned that this will impact its ability to complete in the market place. What analysis should the team use to understand the issues?

- A. Risk management
- B. Variance and trend
- C. Kano model
- D. Fishbone-diagram

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **Polar_Bear** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 11 months ago

The know the system--long delays. They need the root cause--fishbone diagram. Variance analysis would only confirm it's late.
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 2 years, 1 month ago

Not really. Variance review is a quantitative analysis on variance. The question is about understanding the issue, not about root cause. So B is the correct answer.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** Most Recent 🕒 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D - correct.
The fishbone diagram, also known as the cause-and-effect diagram, is a causal graphic representation of potential causes of a given problem or defect.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

D sure
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think the answer is D
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 2 years, 1 month ago

We know the what which is the delay between completion and relay but we don't know the why. The fishbone diagram tells us the why aka the cause and effect. I vote D is the best response.
upvoted 2 times



🗨️ **GPena** 2 years, 8 months ago

The point is to understand what is happening or what would happen over period of time and based on that the answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **svr3** 2 years, 9 months ago



They don't need to find the issue. They need to "understand the issues".
D should be correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

D is make sense

upvoted 2 times

  **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

D, finding root cause.

upvoted 2 times

Toward the end of a project, the product owner discovers that the project has a high probability of failure due to a critical feature not functioning as expected.

What should the product owner do?

- A. Terminate the project to cut losses
- B. Review possible options and make an informed decision to cut losses based on delivered business value
- C. Bring in experts to increase the probability of success
- D. Continue the project, release the product without the failing feature, and fix the feature in a subsequent release

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Immediate termination: While cutting losses might seem prudent, it might prematurely discard potential value from the delivered work and may not consider alternative solutions.

C. Bring in experts: While expertise can be helpful, it might be resource-intensive and incur additional costs when the remaining time and budget are limited.

D. Release without the feature: This could significantly impact the product's functionality and value proposition, potentially damaging user experience and brand reputation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **bcacp** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B, there is no additional time to do more sprints since its at the end of the project.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Akhundzada** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

When a critical feature is not functioning as expected and the project is at a high risk of failure, the product owner should review possible options and make an informed decision based on the delivered business value. This could involve evaluating the potential impact of the failing feature on the overall value of the product and deciding whether it's better to cut losses by terminating the project or by making adjustments to salvage the value that has been delivered.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - correct

D - this would be correct if the project couldn't be at the end. Having in mind that "a critical feature not functioning as expected", there's no time for "subsequent release" to fix this. It is "Toward the end of a project".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with B.



Please note that it is the end of the project (not the end of a sprint). There are no future sprints when a project is ended or has ended. To extend the project you need approvals and budget for senior management, the PO cannot make budget decisions on his own. So, in this situation B is the better answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago



i vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **GPena** 3 years, 5 months ago



B makes more sense

upvoted 3 times

  **SARS** 3 years, 6 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

  **ZNFSa** 3 years, 6 months ago

The project is ending and there may be no further release to fix the feature.

upvoted 6 times

An agile coach is assigned to help a project team that was recently co-located close to a very popular business. Many team members visit this business during working hours which affects team performance.

What should the agile coach do to mitigate this issue?

- A. Speak with the functional managers and come to an agreement that will resolve the issue
- B. Explain to functional managers that too much control will inversely impact team morale
- C. Meet with the team to discuss the issue and identify specific actions to reduce or eliminate the issue
- D. Inform the team there will be penalties to anyone who visits that business during working hours

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- 🗨️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 4 years ago
the answer should be C. the question is relevant to "working agreements". we have to discuss with team about working agreements
upvoted 6 times
- 🗨️ **Nervys** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
C for sure
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago
Vote C
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C - correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct!
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago
C sure
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **nezumi91** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Elli_Low1990** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
The team should solve the issue internally first before escalating
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago
It should be C
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **tsangckl** 3 years, 11 months ago

My answer is C
upvoted 3 times

After completing the release plan, the team realizes that the project is very likely to have a negative ROI. What should the team do?

- A. Prioritize the backlog, and remove low-priority stories from the release plan to ensure a positive ROI
- B. Replace some team members to reduce the release costs and minimize a negative ROI
- C. Perform a root-cause analysis to remove waste from the delivery process and increase the ROI
- D. Communicate the risk of a negative ROI to the stakeholders, and update the release plan

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (71%)

D (29%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Transparency and Stakeholder Involvement: It's crucial to keep stakeholders informed about the potential negative ROI. By communicating the risk early, stakeholders can participate in discussions about how to proceed, which could include adjusting the scope, timelines, or resources.

Updating the Plan: After communicating the risk, the release plan can be updated to reflect any changes that stakeholders agree upon. This could involve reprioritizing features, revising budgets, or even reconsidering the project's viability.

Proactive Risk Management: Addressing the issue before it becomes a larger problem allows the team and stakeholders to make informed decisions. This could help mitigate losses or find ways to increase the project's value.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A (removing low-priority stories) might improve ROI, but it should be done in consultation with stakeholders to ensure that critical features aren't cut. Option B (replacing team members) is not a reliable strategy for improving ROI and could disrupt the team's dynamics and productivity. Option C (performing a root-cause analysis) is a good practice for improving efficiency, but it may not address the fundamental issues leading to a negative ROI.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D.

For C, we remove waste by Value Stream Management not root cause analysis.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Alao, Why are we sure that there is a waste?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ntp** 1 year, 6 months ago

vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **fletcher_ng** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

A is wrong since the team has no authority to prioritise the product backlog

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TonyMac** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Negative ROI requires a Root Cause Analysis to determine the factors driving down the ROI

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 10 months ago

D. Communicate the risk of a negative ROI to the stakeholders, and update the release plan.

If the team realizes that the project is likely to have a negative ROI, it is important to communicate this risk to the stakeholders. This will allow them to make informed decisions on whether to proceed with the project or make changes to the release plan to ensure a positive ROI. The team should work with the stakeholders to update the release plan and ensure that any changes made align with the project's goals and objectives. Prioritizing the backlog, replacing team members, or performing a root-cause analysis may not necessarily address the issue of a negative ROI and could result in additional risks and issues.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A - wrong. The team does not prioritize the backlog, the PO does.

B/D - wrong.

C - correct. Could be conducted a Fishbone analysis, for example.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe C is the correct answer:

Please note that the question is talking about the TEAM and not just the DEVELOPMENT TEAM. The team includes everyone.

C. Perform a root-cause analysis to remove waste from the delivery process and increase the ROI:

Why the team thinks the project will not have a positive ROI? That is the question the team needs to ask and figure out the root cause for the project not being successful. There could be many reasons, for instance: The project itself may not bring in any value to the organization, or too many unnecessary features have been added to the project and etc...The team needs to find out the problem and figure out the solutions to propose to the stakeholders before anything (like; reaching out to the stakeholders and re-prioritizing the backlog).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Why D cannot be the correct answer:

D. Communicate the risk of a negative ROI to the stakeholders, and update the release plan:

Definitely, you want to update the stakeholders, but before you do that, you need to have answers for all the questions the stakeholders will ask. The stakeholders will definitely ask the team about why the team thinks the project is not feasible. Therefore, before we reach out to the stakeholders, we need to do an analysis collaboratively and then reach out to the stakeholders with the problem and the solution to the problem.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

I think D should be the right answer. The stakeholders need to be informed of the risk of a negative ROI

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is the best answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

Waste needs to be reduced to improve ROI. Hence C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

D makes sense to me.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 4 years, 2 months ago

Why not A?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

A is talking about prioritizing back log. Which will any case should happen. Doesn't look like this issue is related to user stories/ back log prioritization. This is about waste. And it is important to identify and remove waste to improve ROI. So I would go for C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 4 years, 2 months ago

I guess that internal actions like removing low-priority stories does not guarantee that ROI would be positive.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **THenry** 4 years, 2 months ago

the question is asking what 'the team' do. since prioritisation should be done by product owner instead of the team, so go D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 4 years ago

"the team" in agile includes development team, agile practitioner and product owner. Answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

During planning for the next iteration, an agile team identifies most of the story points that are expected to be delivered. How should an agile practitioner work with the team to help identify the iteration's remaining scope?

- A. Convince the team to stop planning and keep the size small
- B. Identify the technically minimal and achievable tasks
- C. Refer to the remaining prioritized backlog items
- D. Select some of the smallest items from the backlog

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

C is the correct answer, the backlog is the key reference for all stories.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
C = correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

C sure
upvoted 1 times

During a project meeting, a team is faced with a difficult decision. After discussion and deliberation, the project leader makes the final decision and ends the discussion. This causes a team member to withdraw from future collaboration. How could the project leader have avoided this?

- A. Led by example by encouraging the team to engage in consensus-driven decision making
- B. Iterated the need for agile teams to make quick decisions, then followed up with that team member
- C. Empowered a team member to facilitate decision making, then made a final decision on behalf of the team
- D. Refrained from participating in the team's decision-making process, except to document and communicate results

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

A is make sense

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **Ragaa** 2 years, 2 months ago

Nope doesn't make sense

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

The word deliberation means the discussion was going well, which support answer A

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **MattAny** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This is a reasonable answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **STW** 2 years, 8 months ago

D as it allows the team to solve their own problems.

upvoted 2 times

During sprint planning the product owner wants the team to prioritize and deliver a number of features which have the highest business value. Due to technical dependencies, the team does not agree with the prioritization. What should the project leader do?

- A. Encourage the product owner and team to reprioritize the features and select ones which can be delivered without any dependencies
- B. Encourage the team to continue with the current plan, do what they can, and carry forward the work not done to the next iteration
- C. Ensure the team captures the technical dependencies as issues within the backlog optimization
- D. Ensure that the required subject matter experts (SMEs) are engaged by the product owner to help with backlog prioritization

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

The team should capture all risks and dependencies in the product backlog, and then prioritize the risk /dependencies based on the sprint goal in every sprint.

It cannot be A, because doing work without dependencies is not the priority in Agile, the priority is the most valuable feature/stories. What if all highly valuable features have dependencies? In this case the team needs to capture and manage risks/dependencies as per the Sprint Goal.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 1 year, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years, 6 months ago

my choice would be A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 3 years, 5 months ago

Why A? what if all the features prioritized have dependencies associated with them?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 3 years, 4 months ago

Also, be aware what the Scrum master do, encourage not ensure.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 3 years, 4 months ago

Only the product owner can do the prioritization. So the answer should be A

upvoted 3 times

  **Azurance** 2 years, 8 months ago

These are technical dependencies, not usual user stories. So Team members can certainly prioritize based on value optimization. Value optimization needs to be done by PO. So my answer would be C.

upvoted 4 times

During a project review, the team discovers customer feedback that would add scope. The project leader is concerned that the team will be unable to incorporate this feedback and still meet the product launch date.
What should the project leader do?

- A. Finalize the feedback in the form of a change request
- B. Limit the scope of the feedback to only those changes that the team can feasibly accommodate
- C. Encourage all feedback, then work with the customer to prioritize work for future sprints
- D. Allow the team to decide what feedback to incorporate

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

C is make sense to me.
upvoted 12 times

🗨️ **svr3** 3 years, 8 months ago

Of course C.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Are you sure that this Project Leader (not Product Owner) to discuss priorities with Customer?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **huyhuy290312** 1 year, 1 month ago

SHOULD BE C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C sounds better.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

C sure
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

C the right answer
upvoted 4 times

An agile team is preparing a release plan for a project.
What information will the team need to complete this plan?

- A. Amount of work needed to complete a single user story
- B. Amount of work that can be accomplished by each team member
- C. Amount of work that can be accomplished in an iteration
- D. Amount of work that can be accomplished by the entire team

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (71%)

A (29%)

🗳️ 👤 **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Individual user story effort: Knowing the effort required for individual user stories helps with backlog prioritization within each iteration, but it doesn't directly determine the overall iteration capacity.
B. Team member individual work: Understanding individual team member capacity is helpful for resource allocation and workload balancing within the team, but it doesn't provide the whole picture of the team's collective capacity in an iteration.
D. Entire team work: Knowing the total team capacity across all iterations can be helpful for long-term planning, but it's too broad for building the specific iteration-based release plan.
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **itsmewajid** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The release is the combination of Sprint(s). Now team will provide high level detail about how much work can be completed in each iteration.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MattAny** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There is a release at the end of each iteration
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Imrangoshi** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **AKB968** 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct, cause the key point is after release is iteration, i.e, need to focus on iteration after release.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote C
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct (in my opinion).
Why? The first step to planning releases is to prioritize the user stories. Iterations are single units of work, within the release plan. So it is not enough to know just the amount of work that can be accomplished in an iteration.
- Iteration planning focuses on the work in an iteration (it is a plan intended internally, for the development team). Iteration planning creates sprint tasks that teams must complete
- Release planning prioritizes managing the product release from an iteration sequence. The release planning focuses on the final results and the user stories for product completion.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

The release is focused on user stories vs. The iteration is focused on tasks, which are decomposed from user stores (meaning if you want to plan a release, first you need a user story, then the team will decompose it into tasks, based on, the team can plan the iterations within that release).

The release consists of 2-4 iterations.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Why should a project team reduce the work in progress?

- A. It indicates poor project quality
- B. It represents team member's utilization
- C. It represents unrealized value
- D. It shows that the project is behind schedule

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (89%)

11%

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Poor project quality: While high WIP can sometimes be a symptom of poor quality, it's not always the case. Reducing WIP can improve quality, but it is just one aspect of overall quality improvement.

B. Team member utilization: WIP doesn't directly represent team member utilization. Even with low WIP, team members can be fully engaged in completing other tasks related to the project.

D. Project behind schedule: WIP can contribute to being behind schedule, but it's not the sole reason. Reducing WIP can improve speed and delivery, but other factors like scope, dependencies, and communication also play a role.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Urchman** 1 year, 4 months ago

i WOULD HAVE CHOSEN A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option C.

In Agile, reducing the work in progress (WIP) is a key principle known as "Limiting Work in Progress" (WIP). The goal is to focus on completing a smaller number of tasks to increase the team's capacity to deliver high-quality work. By reducing WIP, the team can better manage their workload and ensure that they are delivering value to the customer. Additionally, it allows the team to identify and address any issues that arise during the project in a more timely manner. Therefore, reducing WIP represents unrealized value that can be delivered to the customer if the team focuses on completing a smaller number of tasks.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Holly2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - user stories value is unrealized until it is completed. In Lean software development, this is partially completed work and considered waste.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go with D.

Unrealized Value has nothing to do with WIP. Please do your research and you will understand that WIP and unrealized value are totally unrelated.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe C is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Edgarrrt** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

WIP limits improve throughput and reduce the amount of work "nearly done", by forcing the team to focus on a smaller set of tasks

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

D the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 4 years, 1 month ago

if every developer works on their own story means all the stories in inventory mode(unrealized value). if all the developers works on the single story at least this one story will reach the customer

upvoted 2 times

During a review session, a customer representative is concerned that a story fails to satisfy the scope of work. However, the product owner declares that the scope of work is complete.

What should be done with this story?

- A. Mark it as incomplete and prioritize it for the next sprint
- B. Mark it as complete, since the product owner has the final say
- C. Discard it and create a new story for the remaining scope of work
- D. Mark it as complete, since the team completed the scope of work

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (60%)

B (40%)

🗳️ 👤 **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 6 months ago

according to PMI's Agile practices, the stakeholders have to approve the iteration. in that sense, answer A is relevant to the questions. Also customer rep. clearly says it doesn't cover the scope of the work

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **Akhundzada** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In Agile, the priority is given to delivering value to the customer. If the customer representative believes that the story doesn't satisfy the scope of work, it's important to address their concerns. Marking it as incomplete and addressing it in the next sprint allows the team to ensure customer satisfaction

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. The PO can believe in what he wants, but the final word has the stakeholders/sponsors. The intention of the review meeting is Inspection, not acceptance.

B = It is true, but when prioritizing backlog;

C / D = cannot do that.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A.

In Agile, the scope of work is defined in the form of user stories. During the review session, if the customer representative is concerned that a story fails to satisfy the scope of work, it should be marked as incomplete and prioritized for the next sprint. The product owner does not have the final say in this matter, as Agile values collaboration and transparency.

Marking the story as incomplete acknowledges the concern raised by the customer representative and provides an opportunity for the team to address the issue in the next sprint. It is important to remember that the goal of Agile is to deliver value to the customer, and if a story does not meet the customer's expectations, it should not be considered complete. This allows the team to continuously improve their work and deliver a high-quality product.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **TompaL111** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

It should be a sample of 'Gulf of Evaluation'

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **TompaL111** 1 year ago

Review and maybe the best answer is the "D"

B too strong

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Holly2023** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B, the user story is considered completed when it fulfils the acceptance criteria (conditions of satisfaction). The PO has also accepted the user story. The PO should engage with customer representatives regarding his/her concerns and create a separate user story with any changes if necessary.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Going with B here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gogiap** 1 year, 4 months ago

as per Scrum final say in Go/No Go for a story is from a PO so I think 'b' is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 1 year, 6 months ago

I vote B as the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tpkhoa** 2 years, 4 months ago

B: PO have power to accept US to be done or undone of the team. Noone else have that power.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 2 years, 9 months ago

B - Correct

From The Scrum Guide:

"For Product Owners to succeed, the entire organization must respect their decisions. These decisions are visible in the content and ordering of the Product Backlog, and through the inspectable Increment at the Sprint Review."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Bakayalo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agreed, PO owns the final say of the product

<http://scrumbook.org.datasenter.no/product-organization-pattern-language/product-owner.html>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Mokel** 3 years, 3 months ago

According to <https://medium.com/@SCRUMstudy/what-is-the-difference-between-acceptance-criteria-and-done-criteria-53ea0d18fc2c> the product owner accepts or rejects deliverables. Of course the customer representative should be listened to. Hence, this story is done but a new one for the remaining functionality should be created. So (C)?

upvoted 1 times

Senior management is frustrated at the lack of a detailed implementation plan that shows exactly when the project will end and when all requirements will be met.

The team has been using a rolling wave planning approach so far on the project.

How should the agile practitioner explain to senior management the benefits of this approach?

- A. It ensures a consistent level of detail is available in the project schedule
- B. It prevents a wasteful build-up of requirements inventory that may never be processed
- C. It provides a concrete definition of product scope, cost and duration
- D. It allows the team to lock down the stories to be included in a release

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B is the answer, Thru rolling wave, downtime comprises elements which are considered as waste in product development. These elements including waiting, not using resources, overproduction etc. Rolling wave planning helps you get rid of this wasting and minimize downtime.
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ **GPena** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

B seems to be the right answer as you do not need to spend time doing a lot of details
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

explaining how rolling wave planning minimizes wasted effort and focuses on delivering value while iteratively refining the plan can address senior management's concerns and demonstrate the benefits of this agile approach in their project.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Consistent detail: Rolling wave planning prioritizes adaptability over maintaining a consistent level of detail throughout the project, which might require explaining the trade-off between flexibility and fixed schedules.
C. Concrete definition: Establishing a fixed scope, cost, and duration might be tempting to reassure senior management, but it contradicts the iterative nature of rolling wave planning, which emphasizes evolving based on new information.
D. Locking down stories: Locking down stories in an agile context goes against the principle of adapting to new information and user feedback. Highlighting the benefits of ongoing prioritization and flexibility will be more effective in explaining the approach.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year ago

Turn to C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option B.
It prevents a wasteful build-up of requirements inventory that may never be processed.

Agile practitioners use rolling wave planning to plan and manage projects. This approach is iterative and incremental, and the planning process evolves as the team learns more about the project. Rolling wave planning is beneficial because it allows the team to focus on delivering value to the customer and prevents a wasteful build-up of requirements inventory that may never be processed.

Senior management may be frustrated with the lack of a detailed implementation plan that shows exactly when the project will end and when all

requirements will be met. However, the Agile practitioner can explain to them that the rolling wave planning approach allows the team to prioritize work and focus on delivering the highest value items first, rather than attempting to plan everything upfront, which can lead to a build-up of requirements inventory that may never be processed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

The answer is B

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Bakayalo** 3 years, 3 months ago

B, <https://studylib.net/doc/8345880/rolling-wave-planning--manage-projects-without-going-under>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **mikyngure** 3 years, 10 months ago

I believe B is accurate answer

upvoted 4 times

A team member is stressed due to a heavy workload, while other team members have some slack in their schedules. How should the team lead address this?

- A. Inform management, and suggest that additional resources may be required
- B. Discuss the issue with the team in the daily stand up meetings
- C. Meet personally with the stressed team member to brainstorm ways to better manage their time
- D. Begin tracking the stressed team member's tasks in a separate backlog for additional analysis and reporting

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (50%)

B (50%)

🗳️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 39:

"In iteration-based agile, everyone answers the following questions in a round-robin fashion:

What did I complete since the last standup?

What am I planning to complete between now and the next standup?

What are my impediments (or risks or problems)?

Questions like these generate answers that allow the team to self-organize and hold each other accountable for completing the work they committed to the day before and throughout the iteration."

upvoted 13 times

🗳️ **hadecrown** Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago

B is a better option. A stressed team member is an impediment.

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **AmatullahSulaiman** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

When this issue is unrelated to the overall team, meeting and coaching those who face it makes more sense with agile leadership.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Seems like C.

Option B includes "discuss", the term maybe telling a wrong point.

If the description of Option B was "share issue" or "ask help to team" then I do say Option B fit best for this case.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **ELTIGANI** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This allows the team to collectively identify ways to redistribute the workload, ensuring a balanced and collaborative approach to handling tasks and reducing individual stress. It leverages the self-organizing nature of Agile teams and promotes transparency and teamwork.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **abhi517** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Is it allowed to discuss the problem in the daily scrum meeting? As it is timeboxed to 15 mins. Hence, I think C is the correct option and not B.

??? Any thoughts on this most welcome.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Doltish** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agree. Because daily meeting is time-box, just raise the issue. To discuss more about that issue, team should facilitate other MTG -> I choose C too

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **carfer** 1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct. Daily standup meeting is done to learn the current progress of every team member that works on Scrum tasks. It is not a place to discuss anything during this very short time, 15 minutes. Remember what can be done within only 15 minutes? It is time-boxed. You must not exceed that time. So, no discussion, just to learn other team members what they are doing, what they have done, and any impediments if they exist. Next, look at the keyword, "the team lead address". Because he is the leader, first he needs to listen what is this member's feelings about the issue. Maybe the heavy workload is because of not knowing what to do or he got stuck on something that he does not know how to tackle. Unless the lead understands the real situation with this member it will be useless to talk with the team about the issue. Maybe he does not know how to manage his workload although the same workload is distributed among the team.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct. The over workload is an impediment that has to be addressed at the daily meeting;

C = What if the reason for the heavy workload is a lack of particular knowledge of that member? That means this has to be discussed at the daily meeting as an impediment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

Turn to C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

Meet personally with the stressed team member to brainstorm ways to better manage their time.

In Agile, team members are cross-functional, self-organizing, and responsible for managing their workload. If a team member is stressed due to a heavy workload, the team lead should address the issue by meeting personally with the team member to understand their situation and brainstorm ways to better manage their time.

It is important to address the issue promptly, as team members who are stressed may become less productive and more prone to making mistakes. Additionally, addressing the issue can help maintain team morale and prevent burnout.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

Let the team decide how to handle this situation. They are the developers, they better know if the task needs to be split to have multiple people working on it or to introduce pair programming, etc. Maybe no one in the team has the expertise to complete the task. Let the development team decide.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GrandMasta** 2 years, 6 months ago

the daily standup is not to talk about personal or scheduling issues.

The daily standup answers the 3 questions and it is a developer only meeting.

Hence, C is the correct Answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago


Meeting with the stressed team-member will not resolve the issue. This is not about motivating someone; this is about workload. Heavy workload is a risk towards the Sprint goal as this may lead to the stressed member not completing the tasks, which in return may lead to not being able to produce a working increment at the end of the sprint. This is a high risk that needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think C is correct

upvoted 2 times

A product owner for two highly visible projects spends a great deal of time meeting with and reporting to senior stakeholders. The product owner is overwhelmed because both project teams request clarification on the requirements and the overall priorities. What should the agile project manager do?

- A. Provide both project teams with the highest priority needs
- B. Request the project team's questions in writing prior to the next meeting
- C. Facilitate a meeting with each team and the product owner to find a solution
- D. Provide both teams with each project's documentation

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **Srinath_C** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C is right
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.
Facilitate a meeting with each team and the product owner to find a solution.

In Agile, the product owner is responsible for defining and prioritizing the product backlog. If the product owner is overwhelmed with requests for clarification from two highly visible projects, the Agile project manager should facilitate a meeting with each team and the product owner to find a solution.

During the meeting, the team can discuss their questions and concerns with the product owner and work together to prioritize the backlog. This collaborative approach can help ensure that both projects are aligned with the product owner's vision and goals.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. Let the teams and the PO figure out a solution.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

C sure
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

Domain 1 face to face Answer C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **zvasanth1** 3 years, 6 months ago

similar to this question, better makes the PO collaborate with dev team
<https://www.softwaretestinggenius.com/istqb-agile-tester-extension-exam-crash-course-part-16/>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 3 years, 7 months ago

The teams have questions on overall priority also, it is better discuss with team
upvoted 1 times

A seven-member agile team's composition varies considerably in age, gender, culture, personality type, and professional background. When planning a team-building event, what type of interpersonal skills should the project leader use?

- A. Networking
- B. Social awareness
- C. Communication
- D. Leadership

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (80%)

C (20%)

🗳️ 👤 **Mokel** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I first thought it would be social awareness, but this seems rather to be a part of "emotional intelligence" (<https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/emotional-intelligence-develop-abilities-skills-6628>) and communication seems to be an interpersonal skill (<https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/seven-interpersonal-skills-success-portfolio-manager-9391>)
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Option B.

In Agile, the success of a team depends on effective collaboration and communication among team members. When planning a team-building event, the project leader should use social awareness skills to understand and navigate the varying backgrounds and personalities of team members.

Social awareness skills include the ability to understand and empathize with others, read social cues, and communicate effectively with people from different backgrounds and cultures. By using these skills, the project leader can create an inclusive and supportive environment for team members and help foster trust and collaboration.

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **AmatullahSulaiman** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

It's a planning to build, not a team building.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with B.

Social Awareness: The ability to take the perspective of and empathize with others, including those from diverse backgrounds and cultures. The ability to understand social and ethical norms for behavior and to recognize family, school, and community resources and supports.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Akhundzada** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Given the diverse composition of the team in terms of age, gender, culture, personality type, and professional background, social awareness is crucial. Social awareness involves understanding and empathizing with the feelings, perspectives, and needs of individuals within the team. This skill will help the project leader plan a team-building event that respects and caters to the diverse backgrounds and preferences of team members, promoting inclusivity and positive interactions.

While options A, C, and D are important skills as well, social awareness is particularly significant in this context to ensure that the team-building event is effective and meaningful for all team members.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. The mutual skill to handle various people (by age, gender, culture, personality type, and professional background) is communication (as an intrapersonal skill)

Interpersonal skills are the skills we use every day when we communicate and interact with other people, both individually and in groups.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. Networking & B. Social awareness are NOT interpersonal skills.

C. Communication & D. Leadership are interpersonal skills. In this situation, Communication is the right suitable skill.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I am going with B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 4 years, 7 months ago

Our ability to properly disseminate information and listen to others actively is an essential leadership credential. The four types of communication used by project managers include interpersonal communication, nonverbal communication, written communication, and oral communication <http://www.skillpower.co.nz/2019/07/06/project-leadership-and-teambuilding/>

communication is an interpersonal skills

upvoted 3 times

Due to its complexity, a new team member struggles with developing a concise user story.

What advice should the agile practitioner give to assist with developing the story?

- A. Hand the story over to a more experienced team member
- B. Break the story up and focus on the most valuable parts
- C. Discuss the story at the retrospective
- D. Pick another story from the product backlog

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Srinath_C** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.

Break the story up and focus on the most valuable parts.

In Agile, user stories are a key tool for defining requirements and building products. If a new team member is struggling to develop a concise user story, the agile practitioner should advise them to break the story up and focus on the most valuable parts. This approach allows the team member to focus on specific features or functions of the story and develop a more detailed understanding of the user's needs and requirements.

Breaking the story up also helps to simplify the development process, making it easier for the team member to manage their workload and track their progress. By focusing on the most valuable parts of the story, the team member can ensure that the product meets the user's needs and delivers value to the customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Raag27** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I first thought C, but this is What advice should the agile practitioner give to assist with developing the story, retrospective will come later so B is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

Trend analysis shows that velocity is significantly higher than predicted and the release can be completed one month ahead of schedule. The team recommends changing the end date to reflect this.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Jointly meet with the team and product owner to discuss options and determine the end date
- B. Announce that the team has exceeded the predicted velocity, and that the end date will be earlier than planned
- C. Ask the product owner to include additional features in the product backlog, then re-plan subsequent iterations
- D. Ask the team to decrease velocity to meet contractual obligations and document this decision

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **AmatullahSulaiman** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I was confused between A & C, but there is no subiteration in Agile.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Srinath_C** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Option A is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.

In Agile, the team and product owner collaborate to determine the end date based on the team's velocity and progress. If the velocity is significantly higher than predicted and the release can be completed one month ahead of schedule, the team should discuss options with the product owner to determine the most appropriate end date. This decision should be based on the team's capacity, the product owner's priorities, and any other relevant factors

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Rawanh** 3 years, 11 months ago

I'm not sure if the correct answer is A, as the sprint due date cannot be changed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

This is not about Sprint. Its about Release

upvoted 3 times

A team's technical lead believes that manual testing tasks should be conducted by junior team members below their level. The junior team members think it is unfair and refuse the tasks.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Tell the technical lead to do the testing
- B. Facilitate an open and focused team discussion that reinforces team agreements
- C. Ask the team manager to advise the technical lead that all tasks are important
- D. Encourage the team to take ownership of the delivery

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Option B.

In Agile, the scrum master is responsible for facilitating team interactions and ensuring that the team follows its agreements. If a technical lead believes that certain tasks should be done by junior team members, but the juniors feel it is unfair, the scrum master should facilitate an open and focused team discussion to address the issue. The discussion should involve all team members and reinforce the team's agreements about how work is assigned and completed. It should also encourage transparency, trust, and collaboration among team members.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Tell the technical lead to do the testing: This bypasses the issue and doesn't address the underlying concerns of unfairness and skill development.

C. Ask the manager to advise the technical lead: While involving the manager might be necessary in extreme cases, it can sometimes undermine the scrum master's role as the team's facilitator and coach.

D. Encourage ownership: While ownership is important, simply encouraging it without addressing the specific challenge of task allocation doesn't provide enough guidance for resolving the immediate conflict.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Srinath_C** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

It think B and i go for B, keyword is facilitating team

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Srinath_C** 1 year ago

And I feel this is related to team engagement rather than encouraging for delivery.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct (Scrum master is about to facilitate)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **bhromorg** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer is B, open discussion as assist to motivate the members.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raag27** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

facilitate keyword here

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minwang** 1 year, 12 months ago

B is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RKarpe** 2 years, 10 months ago

I think D as team agreements do not mention about what junior and senior members should work on.

upvoted 1 times

Midway through a project, the product owner learns from the sponsor that a major component, which is already 20 percent complete, is unimportant to users. The component was part of the approved scope and a key selling point for the project. What should the product owner do next?

- A. Obtain approval from the change control board to discontinue the component
- B. Ask the team to continue developing the component
- C. Ask the team to discontinue developing the component
- D. Request the sponsor's formal approval to discontinue the component

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

C (75%)

D (25%)

🗳️ 👤 **Ntp** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Im going with C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Customer Collaboration Over Contract Negotiation

C = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D.

Request the sponsor's formal approval to discontinue the component. The product owner should have a conversation with the sponsor to understand the reasons behind the change and to come up with a solution that benefits the project and the stakeholders involved.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **TompaL111** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

D: "approved scope and a key selling point for the project." need sponsor approval. It is a scope change

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Confused between C & D.

I am going with C.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **minwang** 1 year, 6 months ago

I vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **cozyhead** 1 year, 6 months ago

C most def

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **NguyenAPT** 1 year, 10 months ago

agree with D, Responding to change, but need official approve from sponsor/customer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Abbey2** 2 years, 7 months ago

Since it was a major selling point of the project and from an APPROVED scope, what if in the future the sponsor denies ever agreeing that the component is unimportant?. I will prefer option D to C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Athena75** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is C

The PO is responsible for communicating with the Team to discontinue the sprint

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **srv3** 3 years, 3 months ago

Project sponsor role doesn't assume he/she is confident about other stakeholder needs.

We can be sure that something else should happen AFTER P.O. takes first step.

b. PO continue the feature and then actively seek other stakeholder opinion about the feature.

c. PO discontinue the feature and then actively seek other stakeholder opinion about the feature.

So B. answer looks like the best answer.

A is absolutely incorrect. D is the same as C in terms of "what is the next action after first step".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

PO has the authority to discontinue the sprint if it doesn't meet the goal, or doesn't bring value to customer , C is the right answer in my understanding

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

Why not C?

upvoted 4 times

A project team meets to estimate user stories for a sprint. While an important non-functional requirement must be delivered in the sprint, the estimate exceeds sprint capacity.

What should the team do?

- A. Estimate only functional requirements that will impact product quality
- B. Add team resources
- C. Refer the issue to the product owner
- D. Break non-functional requirements into those that can be delivered in the given sprint

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

C (83%)

D (17%)

🗨️ **JftCoCo** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think the answer is D, cause let the team address this requirement first.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

While breaking down the non-functional requirement (D) also holds merit, the most crucial initial step is open communication and involving the product owner in the decision-making process

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option D.

The team should work together to identify which non-functional requirements can be delivered within the sprint's capacity and prioritize them accordingly. This approach ensures that the sprint delivers value while also meeting the project's requirements and objectives. If necessary, the team can work with the product owner to adjust the project's scope or prioritize non-functional requirements in future sprints.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I am going with C.

D does not make sense. Why would you break up non-functional requirements to see what can be delivered this sprint? The question is clear about the importance and the question states that it **MUST** be delivered. Keeping in mind that it is a **MUST** requirement, I think best option is C.

Even though I am aware of the fact that: While the Product owner indicates the features that need to be developed, the Sprint backlog is owned by the Development team. The dev team selects the number of items from the top of the product backlog that they think they can complete in one sprint. If the team feels like the items are too much to be completed in one sprint, the team then negotiates the scope of the sprint with the PO.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

The PO needs to be consulted for which PBIs to remove in order to accommodate the non-functional requirement. It is the PO who will decide what is important and what is not important for this Sprint. The Dev Team is the sole decision maker when it comes to how many points or how many stories they can complete in one sprint.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zzw890827** 2 years, 5 months ago

D makes sense.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

I believe C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RKarpe** 3 years, 4 months ago

An imp NFR is expected to be delivered in the sprint. If the NFR is split, and only few of the features are delivered in the current sprint, it means that the entire NFR is not delivered which is the actual ask. in that case, PO should be informed. Should be C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **adelshenouda** 3 years, 7 months ago

Suggests D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago

D right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Athena75** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is C. Even if it's a MUST is must be logged to the Product Backlog, prioritized and approved by the PO

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Athena75** 3 years, 11 months ago

Correction, The answer is D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **navingthomas** 4 years ago

Please note that "team" consists of dev team, SM and the PO. Now read the question again. Answer is D

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer. A& B are not applicable. D is talking about all NFRs while the question is focusing on an important NFR, so the best way in such case is to refer to PO to decide

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **svr3** 4 years, 2 months ago

I assume that D is right answer. Even if you inform PO about that, there is no other way to complete NFR than split it into 2+ iterations.

upvoted 2 times

A development team and product owner disagrees on a user story in the product backlog.
What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Have the development team follow the product owner's direction
- B. Openly challenge the product owner in the effort to poke holes in their approach
- C. Facilitate a conversation about the user story between the development team and the product owner
- D. Serve as a nonpartisan evaluator of each option, and provide direction to the development team and product owner

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 3 years ago

my choice is C
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

C = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.
Facilitate a conversation about the user story between the development team and the product owner.

In Agile Framework, collaboration and communication are key values. In this situation, the agile practitioner should facilitate a conversation between the development team and the product owner to understand each other's perspectives and find a solution that satisfies both parties. It is important to note that the agile practitioner should not take sides but rather act as a facilitator to ensure a healthy and productive discussion.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C it is.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 12 months ago

C for sure
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

my answer is C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **svr3** 2 years, 9 months ago

Scrum Master is facilitator and coach. He/She can't neither give direction regarding the tasks nor evaluate options.
C seems to be the best answer.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think C
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

Communication bewtween part is important. It is D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 9 months ago

Sorry, C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

My answer is C
upvoted 3 times

During a planning session, four out of five team members vote to include eight story points in a particular story, while the fifth member votes for five story points.
How should this be handled?

- A. The story should be assigned eight story points as per the majority vote
- B. The story should be added to the backlog and reassessed later
- C. The story should be assigned points after a discussion with the fifth team member to see if a consensus can be reached
- D. The decision for the number of story points should be made by the customer

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **pacp** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct.

Refer page 290 of PMI-ACP Exam Prep Book: "When the range is small and there is a rough consensus on the estimate, the largest estimate is selected"

upvoted 7 times

  **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 3 years ago

The answer should be C. one of the purpose of the estimation is initiate the discussion

upvoted 6 times

  **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

Repeat the process till the estimates converges to a single estimate that can be used for the story.

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/scrum/scrum_estimation.htm

upvoted 2 times

  **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

C = correct (consensus is the key)

upvoted 1 times

  **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.

Agile methodology emphasizes collaboration and communication among team members to reach a consensus. Therefore, it is recommended to have a discussion with the fifth team member to understand their reasoning and try to reach a consensus on the story point estimation. This helps to ensure that all team members have a shared understanding of the story and increases the likelihood of delivering the work within the estimated time.

upvoted 2 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A & C , tough choices.

I am going with C.

upvoted 1 times

  **nguyenductk5** 1 year, 1 month ago

A

Let's say there are four estimators, and three of them lay down cards with the number 5 and one person lays down a card with the number 3. In this case, the estimate would be recorded as a "5"—when the range is small and there is a rough consensus on the estimate, the largest estimate is selected. After that, the team will move on to the next story to keep the game moving quickly.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **bzeggar** 2 years ago

I would put C , at least hear from the 5th member. may be he did it before multiple time and knows the exact estimation

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 2 years, 3 months ago

Why so many wrong answer..

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **srv3** 2 years, 8 months ago

Despite real life case where A. could be the best solution, in terms of Agile exam I would select C. Because full consensus and transparency is better.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 3 years, 1 month ago

Quick estimation can be done for instance

when few members estimate as 2 and few estimate as 3 then choose the bigger one.

If the different cards shown are like few with 2 and few with 8 then ONLY do the discussion.

<https://lakshaysuri.wordpress.com/2018/06/10/agile-estimation-techniques/>

upvoted 3 times

A project is starting and the type of work is complex and suitable for agile. In assessing the team members, it appears that co-location would be a challenge.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Select and implement collaboration tools to augment team interactions
- B. Provide each geographical area with their own product owner and divide the work between the teams
- C. Increase the number of requirements documents and ensure they are clearly communicated
- D. After several sprints, calculate velocity based on primary team location and use secondary team as reserve

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A.

Agile methodology values face-to-face communication and collaboration among team members, but co-location may not always be possible due to various reasons such as geographical dispersion. In such situations, it is recommended to use collaboration tools to facilitate team interactions, such as video conferencing, instant messaging, and online collaboration platforms. These tools can help bridge the gap between geographically dispersed team members and enable them to work collaboratively and efficiently.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

A is the only answer make sense. e.g. Video conference

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 4 months ago

The Agile practitioner has not the respond to dive actions, he is only a faciliator. The temas must be self-organized. A is the answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Abdulafou_K** 3 years, 4 months ago

Why not B?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Srinath_C** 6 months ago

In this usecase scenario, it is not mentioned explicitly as multiple teams. More POs comes into picture only during multiple teams are there for a single product. So B may not be an option and A makes sense

upvoted 1 times

Team A is working on the second sprint of a product release. Team B, which is an interdependent team located on the same floor, requires exclusive and frequent information to complete its sprint goal.

What should the agile team do?

- A. Create a central repository for information, and provide access to team B
- B. Use an information board that will be visible to all passing through the workspace
- C. Email all stakeholders with status updates
- D. Provide team B with the information on an as needed basis

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (60%)

A (40%)

🗨️ **sleekygurl** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The 'exclusive' is the reason i am going with this option.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **fkr** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

As stated, team B needs 'exclusive' info, meaning it should not be shared with people outside the project due to security issue

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

According to Agile, the team has to promote transparency by using information radiators. In this case, the A & B teams are on the same floor and logically, an info board could improve the transparency among the teams.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option B.

Agile methodology emphasizes visual communication and information radiators to promote transparency and collaboration among team members. Using an information board that is visible to all team members passing through the workspace can help provide exclusive and frequent information to Team B. This can help promote transparency and facilitate communication between the teams, enabling them to work collaboratively and efficiently. Additionally, it can help reduce the need for additional communication channels such as email, which can be time-consuming and may not be as effective in promoting collaboration.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Going with A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GrandMasta** 2 years, 6 months ago

Should be A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

I think it's B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

changed my mind to A

upvoted 1 times

Chart Base on the burn down chart, what is the iteration's status?

- A. It trended ahead of scheduled and completed everything on time
- B. It took more time than expected and had to be lengthened
- C. It trended behind schedule and did not complete everything on time
- D. It took less time than expected and had to be shortened

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **Haffez** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I cannot see the chart
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tThye** 1 year, 9 months ago

wonder without the cart. how could other answer it?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

I cant see the chart!
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct (if "On" means that the actual work is on the ideal burndown - everything is as planned and on time)

Actual Work Line is above the Ideal Work Line = If the actual work line is above the ideal work line, it means that there is more work left than originally predicted and the project is behind schedule.

Actual Work Line is below the Ideal Work Line = If the actual work line is below the ideal work line, it means that there is less work left than originally predicted and the project is ahead of schedule.

<https://clickup.com/blog/burndown-charts/>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

If the burndown line is trending above the ideal line, it means the team is ahead of schedule and may have completed the work before the iteration ends (option A). If the burndown line is trending below the ideal line, it means the team is behind schedule and may not be able to complete all the work within the iteration timebox (option C).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

You mean vice versa :)
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **nzk30** 1 year, 9 months ago

It's the opposite as indicated by the user below.
upvoted 1 times

During planning sessions, an agile practitioner notices that some team members do not share common ideas. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Ask the team if they would like to adopt alternative techniques
- B. Create a team norms document to set particular guidelines
- C. Ask the scrum master to resolve the issue at the stand up meeting
- D. Capture feedback during lessons learned at the end of the iteration

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

I made mistake in my prev comment. the right answer is A, bcz the Sm is not in a position to force the team to do some particular things, rather to motivate them to come out in consensus. Therefore, asking them to choose an alternative is the way to understand the cause of their behavior and then come one collectively with solutions.

upvoted 8 times

 **Mokel** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

This is not what the stand up is meant for.

(B) is certainly wrong

(D) you should not wait until the end of the iteration.

So A?

upvoted 6 times

 **Michaela0015** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Ask the team if they would like to adopt alternative techniques.

This approach aligns with Agile principles of collaboration, continuous improvement, and self-organization. By involving the team in the decision-making process and asking if they are open to alternative techniques, the agile practitioner fosters a sense of ownership and encourages the team to explore methods that work best for them.

upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option B.

Creating a team norms document is an effective way to establish guidelines for the team's behavior and interactions. This document outlines expectations for how team members should communicate, collaborate, and work together. By creating a team norms document, the team can work together to establish a common understanding of how they should operate, and this can help to address any misunderstandings or differences of opinion among team members.

Other options may also be appropriate in some cases, such as capturing feedback during lessons learned at the end of the iteration (option D), but creating a team norms document is a more proactive approach that can help to prevent conflicts from arising in the first place. Additionally, asking the team if they would like to adopt alternative techniques (option A) or asking the Scrum Master to resolve the issue at the stand-up meeting (option C) may not be effective if the root cause of the problem is a lack of clear communication and expectations among team members.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

The planning sessions that are mentioned in the question are not sprint planning meetings. The question is talking about planning sessions for roadmaps and release plans.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

You don't want to wait too long for a retrospective if you can fix/improve the collaboration now.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **yinhx2021** 3 years, 3 months ago

I agree with A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago

The best way is hearing people so learn from others and make the decisions. D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 8 months ago

Reading it again, I am agree with snow5,

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 10 months ago

The answer is true bcz the question is about sharing ideas between team which is important during standup meetings, and lack of it should be considered an impediment which should be resolved by SM.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **srv3** 3 years, 9 months ago

Despite your update below, standup meetins is not the place for discussion and sharing of ideas. It's a place for co-reporting and answering 3 questions. All irrelevant discussions should be captured for later meetings with only relevant participants.

upvoted 2 times

More details for a story are required before the upcoming sprint planning meeting.
What should the scrum master do?

- A. Email the product owner requesting detailed story specifications and wait for a response
- B. Gather the details from the team members before sprint planning
- C. Schedule a story grooming session with the product owner before sprint planning
- D. Conduct a planning poker session with the team

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ **snw5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

C is the answer, Grooming (or refinement) is a meeting of the Scrum team in which the product backlog items are discussed and the next sprint planning is prepared. Product grooming is critical in product management because it means keeping the backlog up to date and getting backlog items ready for upcoming sprints

upvoted 10 times

🗳️ **aws_guru1** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Who is providing these answers from Exam Topics? This is not a difficult question but the answer is still wrong. C is the correct answer

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.

In Agile, a story grooming session is a collaborative meeting between the development team and the product owner to review and refine product backlog items (PBIs) to ensure they are well-defined and understood by the team. It is also known as backlog refinement.

If more details are required for a story before the upcoming sprint planning meeting, the scrum master should schedule a story grooming session with the product owner to discuss and refine the story. During this session, the team and the product owner can discuss the story details, ask questions, clarify any ambiguities, and break it down into smaller tasks or user stories, if necessary.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikyngure** 2 years, 10 months ago

C should be right answer

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Polar_Bear** 2 years, 11 months ago

C. The team doesn't know or own stories, the PO does. If the PO later says the team's description was wrong, what happens then?

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

The answer should be B, right?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

sorry C

upvoted 5 times

Prior to a retrospective, discussions among team members indicate conflict. An agile practitioner wants to ensure an open and safe environment during the retrospective.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Review established ground rules with the team
- B. Ask team members specific questions to identify the cause
- C. Encourage the team to continue working to maintain the iteration's schedule
- D. Meet with the product owner and stakeholders to discuss the issue

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

A is the right answer. The meeting should be started off by laying the ground rules. This frames the conversation and sets up people to think about the conflict before it starts.

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** Most Recent 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A.

In Agile, a retrospective is a meeting held at the end of an iteration to review the team's performance, identify areas for improvement, and plan actions for the next iteration. It is important that the retrospective is conducted in an open and safe environment where team members can freely express their thoughts and ideas.

If discussions among team members indicate conflict prior to a retrospective, the agile practitioner should review the established ground rules with the team. The ground rules are agreed-upon guidelines for communication and behavior that help to create a safe environment for open and honest feedback. The agile practitioner can remind the team about the ground rules and emphasize the importance of respecting each other's opinions and maintaining a safe and open environment during the retrospective.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Snow5 has given a valid reason to explain the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 2 years, 1 month ago

Not sure how can we establish a safe environment by asking specific questions. My answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

In some sources asking some specific questions also help to motivate the team to participate

upvoted 2 times

A company is considering developing a new, complex application that will require a large initial investment. However, if successful, the profit potential is high.

When preparing an analysis, what should be used to encourage stakeholders who are concerned about project failure to authorize the initial investment?

- A. Calculated planned percent complete (PPC)
- B. Many small minimally marketable features (MMFs)
- C. Story points rather than cost estimates
- D. Calculated earned value (EV)

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Kajaro** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

B, Agree. I found this source.

Many in the agile community have proposed variations on the term MMF, which in many cases alter the intended meaning of the concept. Examples include Minimum Marketable Product and Minimum Releasable Feature.

MMF is erroneously equated to MVP. MMF is about delivering value to customers, whereas MVP is about learning more about the ultimate product. An MVP could range anywhere from not having any MMFs, to having a single MMF, to having several MMFs. They are not the same concepts, but both reinforce the idea that we should seek the minimum functionality in order to accomplish a specific outcome.

[https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/mmf/#q=~\(infinite~false~filters~\(postType~\(post~aa_book~aa_event_session~aa_experience_report~aa_glossary~aa_research_paper~aa_video\)~tags~\(mmf\)\)~searchTerm~sort~false~sortDirection~asc~page~1\)](https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/mmf/#q=~(infinite~false~filters~(postType~(post~aa_book~aa_event_session~aa_experience_report~aa_glossary~aa_research_paper~aa_video)~tags~(mmf))~searchTerm~sort~false~sortDirection~asc~page~1)~)

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

A minimum marketable feature (MMF) is the smallest set of functionality in a product that must be provided for a customer to recognize any value.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 5 months ago

<https://premieragile.com/mmp-vs-mvp-vs-mm/#:~:text=The%20Minimum%20Marketable%20Product%20is,the%20needs%20of%20the%20customer.>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 5 months ago

Minimum Viable Product (MVP) helps product teams validate their ideas so it is very basic in terms of functionality and UX.

The Minimum Marketable Product (MMP) is ready to be sold, so it is better developed and offers a better overall user experience

The MMF is a part of MMP where the self-sustained and small features are identified and integrated into the product. These features are marketable and would satisfy the needs of the customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.

In Agile, the development process is broken down into small, manageable chunks known as minimally marketable features (MMFs). These

features are designed to be delivered to the customer as soon as possible, providing value and feedback throughout the development process.

When faced with a complex project that requires a large initial investment, using the Agile approach of delivering many small MMFs can help to encourage stakeholders to authorize the investment. By breaking down the project into smaller, more manageable pieces, the risk of failure is reduced, and stakeholders can see progress being made throughout the development process. This can help to build trust and confidence in the project, encouraging stakeholders to continue funding it.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minwang** 12 months ago

Yes, B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

B Agree

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is more correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

B is make sense, EV is not relevant

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agree, B

upvoted 1 times


While reviewing the sprint burn down during a stand up, the scrum team identifies that they have fallen behind. Upon further discussion, they discover that some quality assurance (QA) team members were unable to use the new automation framework, which caused a bottleneck. What should the scrum team do?

- A. For upcoming sprints, have QA team members ensure that their respective skill sets are considered when accepting stories
- B. Have QA team members with the appropriate skill sets spend extra to help the team succeed
- C. Ensure that QA team members who lack the appropriate skill up for training within the next few weeks
- D. Ask QA team members experienced with the new automation framework to cross-train the other QA members

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)


 **diligentstudent** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Ask for spending "extra time" doesn't feel like the right solution. Cross-training can provide a definitive solution to the issue.
upvoted 12 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D
upvoted 2 times


 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D.
The issue here is that some QA team members were unable to use the new automation framework, causing a bottleneck that slowed down the sprint progress. To address this issue, the scrum team should take steps to ensure that all QA team members have the necessary skills to use the automation framework. One way to do this is to ask experienced QA team members who are already familiar with the automation framework to cross-train other team members. This will help ensure that everyone has the skills needed to complete the work efficiently, which should help the team catch up on their sprint burn down.
upvoted 3 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.
The fastest way to train someone on your team is to have an experience developer work with or train the new developer. The team is already behind schedule and if you do not have a good training plan, the project will suffer even more.
upvoted 1 times

 **gogiap** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I Vote D
upvoted 1 times

 **cozyhead** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

D for me
upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote D
upvoted 2 times

 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

I choose D
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oshera** 1 year, 8 months ago

For this I think B maybe correct. Given that the scenario has them already within a project, having deliverables etc. they may not have the time to cross train. The best fix for that would be to have the ones with the knowledge to assist. Also it says extra time not work over time. Extra time could be within working hours.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

I think it is D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

My pick is D

upvoted 4 times

An organization highly values security. However, a team member on a project has found a way to save time and money with less robust security features.

What should the team member do?

- A. Influence the customer
- B. Mention the idea at the next retrospective
- C. Show the customer how much time and money would be saved
- D. Present the idea at the next ceremony attended by stakeholders to obtain their input

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

D (60%)

B (40%)

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 3 months ago

D - Correct - If the first part of the question was omitted ("An organization highly values security."), then I would've gone with B. But since security is a highly valued non-functional requirement, obtaining stakeholder feedback is important. In addition, the sprint review comes immediately before the sprint retrospective. Therefore, the development team can obtain feedback during the sprint review and analyze that feedback in the sprint retrospective.

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 61:

"Learning takes place by experimenting, delivering small increments of value, and getting feedback on what has been accomplished thus far."
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** Most Recent 🕒 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Influence the customer: This risks bypassing internal security procedures and could be misconstrued as trying to pressure the customer into a potentially insecure solution.

B. Mention the idea at the next retrospective: Retrospectives typically focus on improving past processes, and this might not be the right forum to propose significant changes potentially impacting security protocols.

C. Show the customer how much time and money would be saved: Focusing solely on cost benefits without fully addressing security implications could undermine the organization's security posture and raise concerns about prioritizing money over safety.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Michaela0015** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'd go with option D. It seems more fitting because the idea requires discussion with stakeholders. Option B, the sprint retrospective, is meant for reflecting on the past sprint according to definitions, not necessarily for discussing new feature ideas or solutions. Additionally, there's no guarantee that stakeholders will participate in the retrospective meeting.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Siwana** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Levar a descoberta para a retrospectiva e tomar a decisão com a equipa.

Alternativa D leva o membro a tomar decisão sozinho, sem analisar e sem ter o feedback da equipa.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Raksim** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sprint retrospectives should only be attended by the people who executed on work in the sprint. That includes: The sprint leader: Scrum Master, or Product Owner. People who executed on the work: Engineers, Developers, and Designers.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct (in my opinion).

Security requirements that must never be a part of DoD or DoR, including items considered security features, can be excluded from DoD or DoR. Simply because such requirements are not recurring and are easily implemented as separate features and eventually stories. A few examples include features such as User authentication, SSO, login page, etc.

So this is not about DoD (B), this is about additional / less effort which must be approved by the Stakeholders (D).

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago


Also retrospective is not about agreeing to deliver something or not, but how to deliver toward being more effective.

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year ago

Turn to B.

upvoted 1 times

  **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option B.

Retrospectives are regular meetings where the team reflects on their work, identifies areas for improvement, and determines how to adapt and adjust their process for the next iteration. This is an appropriate forum to discuss any issues or ideas, and the team can collectively decide on the best approach to balance security concerns with time and cost savings. It's important to prioritize open communication and collaboration within the team and involve the customer and stakeholders as needed.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

Anything related to security is directly linked to Definition of Done. And the best time to discuss improvements in DOD or processes is the retrospective. The team needs to first hear out the solution and analyze it before taking it to the stakeholders.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago



I think the answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **Abbey2** 3 years, 1 month ago



My preferred answer is D. Which stakeholders are allowed to participate in retrospectives?

upvoted 3 times

  **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

B should be

upvoted 1 times

  **STW** 3 years, 2 months ago

C: Show the customer the increased return of investment (value) and let them decide what to do.

upvoted 1 times

  **Athena75** 3 years, 5 months ago

Agile Ceremonies

The four scrum ceremonies are:

Sprint Planning.

Daily Scrum.

Sprint Review.

Sprint Retrospective.

Answer is B. Based on the answers provided I think
the only time to talk about this improvement is during the Retrospective Meeting
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 3 years, 6 months ago

Why not D? retrospective is for inspecting the current sprint and adapting changes for the next sprint. It is NOT a ceremony to table ideas/initiative especially those related to EEF.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

B is the most logical way to present the idea, bcz the other options are not aligned with the question. If we consider D, we dont know which ceremony the answer means and in the exam you are not allowed to figure out !
upvoted 3 times

During its first sprint, a new scrum team realizes that it has insufficient team members with test automation skills to efficiently complete its stories.


What should the team do?

- A. Cross-train some members in the automation framework to broaden their capacity with that skill
- B. Ask the product owner to add team members to boost this particular skill set
- C. Send a member to automation framework training when funds are available
- D. Avoid using test automation by swarming on the testing tasks and using manual testing

Suggested Answer: A


Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **diligentstudent** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

I don't agree. It says insufficient (meaning not enough) not "nobody". Also I am not sure whether a PO has the authority to add members to a team or make that decision. In my experience he/she doesn't but I might be wrong. In any case, I believe A is the correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

 **xero180sx** 2 years, 11 months ago

I agree. It also mentions "effectively" meaning they're completing the stories, just ineffectively. Hence, there is someone capable of performing this task.


upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A.

Agile teams are encouraged to be self-organizing and collaborative, and team members are expected to be multi-skilled and cross-functional. By cross-training some members in automation, the team can improve their overall capacity to complete testing tasks efficiently and effectively.

This approach also supports knowledge sharing and team building within the group. If cross-training is not feasible or sufficient, the team can explore other options such as recruiting or requesting additional team members with the required skill set.


upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Serakuska** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

But it says "during its first sprint" meaning that there is no time for training as the question ends with "to complete its stories". Therefore B suits better, to complete the stories DURING the sprint.

upvoted 1 times

 **minwang** 12 months ago

I vote B

upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tpkhoa** 1 year, 10 months ago

Let's make clear some question:

- What do we have spike US for?

- If we have another insufficient skills, example CI/CD, Deployment, Database query,... will we need to add how many members to do it?

A for me.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **SARS** 2 years, 6 months ago

Encourage team members to become generalizing specialists in

order to reduce team size and bottlenecks, and to create a high performing cross-functional team.

https://www.pmi.org/-/media/pmi/documents/public/pdf/certifications/agile-certified-exam-outline.pdf?v=f48bd86f-bf3f-4b9c-830b-b91ce3b1cfd7&sc_lang=temp=en

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

I pick A

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **qwertypassword** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer should be "A".

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 2 years, 11 months ago

Option A should be the correct answer. The success of the project relies on self organizing team.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

A. Cross-train some members in the automation framework to broaden their capacity with that skill-- nobody has knowledge so we cannot cross train

B. Ask the product owner to add team members to boost this particular skill set

C. Send a member to automation framework training when funds are available

- dont know when the fund will be available

D. Avoid using test automation by swarming on the testing tasks and using manual testing

- test automation part of agile

B is a right answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

insufficient ≠ nobody

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **tpkhoa** 1 year, 10 months ago

Let's make clear some question:

- What do we have spike US for?

- If we have another insufficient skills, example CI/CD, Deployment, Database query,... will we need to add how many members to do it?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alb65** 1 year ago

insufficient , it's not mentioned that there is no one with that skill

upvoted 2 times

During sprint planning, team members have differing opinions on a feature that delivers business value but fails to provide a long-term solution for the customer.

How should the team resolve this?

- A. Refer to the values of the agile framework and the team
- B. Review the signed customer contract
- C. Check the sprint priority list
- D. Submit the problem to the product owner

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

D is make sense

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **Lhessellund** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The PO is responsible for the product backlog and priorities

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option D.

The product owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product backlog and ensuring that it aligns with the product vision and customer needs. Therefore, the product owner is in the best position to evaluate the feature's business value and its alignment with the customer's long-term goals. The team can raise their concerns and differing opinions with the product owner, who can provide more context, insights, and guidance on how to move forward. It's essential to prioritize open communication, collaboration, and continuous feedback with the product owner, stakeholders, and customers to ensure the product's success.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is better.

Discuss it with the PO. PO is the best person to help the team understand the value/benefits the feature will bring to the organization.

The Product Owner is accountable for effective Product Backlog management, which includes:

- Developing and explicitly communicating the Product Goal;
- Creating and clearly communicating Product Backlog items;
- Ordering Product Backlog items; and,
- Ensuring that the Product Backlog is transparent, visible and understood.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

D is the best choice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 1 month ago

Its a SPRINT planning meeting so the feature is from sprint priority list. Hence D looks correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

Only PO who prioritizes PBL can tackle such problems, so D is the only answer can resolve the scenario in the question.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **zobagay** 3 years, 11 months ago

I think A is fine. Usually, sprint backlog is not prioritized. User stories, once chosen, can be implemented in any other. The product backlog is prioritized to ensure continuous delivery of value. Reference to the values of agile framework should help.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Polar_Bear** 3 years, 11 months ago

Agile framework values and team values don't prioritize user stories, POs do. Since the PO already prioritized the sprint backlog, C is the correct answer.

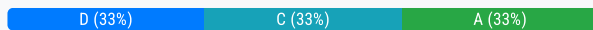
upvoted 2 times

A project team realizes that an important task on the iteration backlog will take more time than originally estimated. What should the project team do?

- A. Continue working on the task until it is completed
- B. Remove the task owner from the project team
- C. Add resources to reduce time to task completion
- D. Stop working on the task and include it in the next iteration

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



Mokel Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

I would go for (A) here. It is quite common that a task takes more time than originally estimated. No reason to postpone its implementation.
upvoted 15 times

thewalker Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The best course of action for the project team is A. Continue working on the task until it is completed.

Reasoning:

Commitment to the Sprint Goal: If the task is already on the iteration backlog, it was committed to during sprint planning. The team should strive to complete what was committed to in the current sprint.

Collaboration and Adjustment: The team can discuss how to adjust other work in the sprint to accommodate the additional time required for the task. This might involve reassigning tasks or negotiating with the product owner about what can be realistically completed within the sprint.

Avoiding Disruption: Stopping work on the task or adding resources mid-sprint can cause disruption and may not be practical. The team should aim to complete the task to avoid carrying unfinished work into the next iteration, which could cause further delays.

upvoted 1 times

thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Option B (removing the task owner) is extreme and unhelpful, as it doesn't address the issue of the task taking longer than expected. Option C (adding resources) might not be feasible and could disrupt the team's dynamics. Option D (stopping the task and moving it to the next iteration) should only be considered if absolutely necessary and after discussing with the product owner, but it's generally better to finish what was started within the current sprint.

upvoted 1 times

PuranDom 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think C would be good approach. Swarming - move resource in team to hindered task, could be right solution in this case.

Compared with C, other options have following issues, I think.

Option-A: team already understand that they can't finish targeted task/story with current pace. So taking Option-A approach result "remaining WIP" that is no value item in this sprint.

Option-B: removed task owner = no member work on this task. Team committed to work on this story but they won't do from now on without telling anything to Product Owner.

D: same reason of Option-B, they should consult with Product Owner at first.

if the text of Option-D includes something additional condition that "team contacted to Product Owner to reprioritize sprint backlog and agreed achieving level in this sprint", I agree with Option-B (best one).

upvoted 1 times

janojano 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I vote A., it's not uncommon for tasks to take longer than estimated. This is normally negotiated with the PO in case the task would take up too much of the Sprint's allotted time-frame, and would need to be broken down into smaller tasks or migrated back to the Product backlog.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Michaela0015** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

(checked with ChatGPT) The most appropriate course of action is:

D. Stop working on the task and include it in the next iteration.

This aligns with Agile principles, specifically the concept of timeboxing and the importance of delivering a potentially shippable product increment at the end of each iteration. If a task is deemed unlikely to be completed within the current iteration, it is generally more effective to stop working on it, include it in the next iteration's backlog, and focus on delivering the highest-priority items within the current timebox.

Option A suggests continuing to work on the task until it is completed, which may compromise the timebox and disrupt the planned delivery schedule.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ntp** 1 year, 6 months ago

go with A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct

The remaining work that is not completed within the current sprint, has to be added in the next one. If it is important it has to be prioritized.

It is confusing that is missing information - does this information task can be done within the current sprint (among others, considering the importance) or it can be done at all in the current sprint? Anyway, more logical to me is D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

Agile teams value responding to change and adapting their plans based on feedback and insights gained during the iteration. Therefore, if the team realizes that a task will take more time than originally estimated, they should adjust their plans to address this issue. Adding resources, such as additional team members or tools, can help the team complete the task within the iteration's timeframe while maintaining the expected quality standards. This approach supports collaboration, continuous improvement, and delivering value to the customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tompal111** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

"swarming" to describe collective problem solving—this can take the form of multiple people pitching in to help finish a task, remove a bottleneck, or move a deliverable across the line to production readiness.

"A" not good -> "until it is completed" ???

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 6 months ago

eliminate(A) to continue to finish the task may exceed the iteration timebox

eliminate(B) to remove the task will reduce value.

eliminate(C) the issue is wrong estimation resulting in no enough to complete it, not skill set of the team.

I go for (D) Stop working on the task witch will delay the timebox and plan it in the next iteration. Then the timebox legnth keeps the same.

Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

eliminate(A) to continue to finish the task will exceed the iteration timebox

eliminate(B) to remove the task will reduce value.

eliminate(C) the issue is wrong estimation resulting in not enough to complete it, not skill set of the team.

(D) Stop working on the task that will delay the timebox and plan it in the next iteration. This iteration goal is still value delivery, because it does not mention the impact of value delivery

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tpkhoa** 3 years, 4 months ago

A: correct.

B: if we do like this, who will confident to give the estimation and owner for the task in the project?

C: This question is saying that the actual task is larger than estimated. if ask other member involve to this important task: will we reduce the completion time? lost focus on switching task? other task can finish within the sprint?

D: Move to next iteration will help to the completion time equal estimated time? is it still important if we can move to next sprint?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbey2** 3 years, 7 months ago

The keyword is IMPORTANT task...i.e the task could affect that sprint goal within the time box allotted, so it should be stopped and included in the next iteration.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

how to move the task could affect that sprint goal to next iteration without affecting the current SG?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

A. No doubt leftovers will be putting back to backlog but it is not necessary to stop building the same.

upvoted 1 times

An executive sponsor of a new scrum team actively attends scrum ceremonies.
How does this benefit the team?

- A. It helps the team to focus on and meet sprint goals
- B. It reminds the team about who sponsors the project
- C. It provides high-level project updates to the sponsor
- D. It helps to quickly resolve issues using the sponsor/s influence

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (67%)

C (33%)

  **nowhere0man** Highly Voted 4 years, 8 months ago

Overall, having management on scrum ceremonies, especially daily scrums, and retrospectives is considered bad, as it limits openness and discourages people to discuss problems. From this point of view A to C aren't the case. D is the only where we can find something positive in a negative situation - shorten feedback loop for resolving impediments.

upvoted 6 times

  **AhmedMadany** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer D:

keyword (How does this benefit the team?)

upvoted 1 times

  **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The most relevant benefit of an executive sponsor actively attending Scrum ceremonies is D. It helps to quickly resolve issues using the sponsor's influence.



Reasoning:

Quick Issue Resolution: The presence of an executive sponsor can expedite the resolution of impediments or issues that require higher-level decisions or resources. Their influence can remove obstacles that the team cannot handle on their own.

Support and Alignment: The sponsor's involvement demonstrates strong support for the project, which can motivate the team and ensure alignment between the team's work and the organization's strategic goals.

Visibility and Accountability: The sponsor can also provide immediate feedback, ensuring that the project stays on track and aligns with organizational priorities, which can prevent potential delays and misunderstandings.

upvoted 1 times

  **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (helping the team focus on and meet sprint goals) is more directly influenced by the Scrum Master and Product Owner. Option B (reminding the team who sponsors the project) is not as impactful as the practical benefits of resolving issues quickly. Option C (providing high-level project updates) is valuable but not the primary benefit of the sponsor's active participation in Scrum ceremonies.

upvoted 1 times



  **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go with D.

"How does this benefit the team?" C. Status update doesn't benefit the team IMO

upvoted 1 times

  **Ntp** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C baby

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I do for D)

Even though C is also correct, the question is to benefit the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A - wrong, the PO helps the team to meet the sprint goals. The CEO is not the right person.

B - absolutely wrong

C - correct (in my opinion). The only thing that the CEO (or another executive) is interested in is the status or project updates, based on what can be predicted ex. RoI, financial analytics...

D - partially correct - the CEO can help, but the Scrum master is doing this job. Even the CEO can influence, the Scrum master is the facilitator and he could ask for help from the CEO.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

The executive sponsor is typically a senior leader who provides the project's vision, goals, and resources, and is accountable for its success. By attending scrum ceremonies, the executive sponsor can gain a better understanding of the team's progress, challenges, and successes. This can help the sponsor to provide feedback, guidance, and support to the team, ensure that the project remains aligned with the overall business strategy, and make informed decisions based on up-to-date information. Additionally, the sponsor's presence in the ceremonies can demonstrate their commitment to the project, support the team's autonomy and self-organizing, and foster a collaborative and transparent work environment.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **bzeggar** 3 years, 7 months ago

for me, D doesn't make lot of sense. the SM should resolve issues if any, and we don't know if the sponsor can influence outside the team. i would go with A

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

This question as a whole is flawed. Regardless, I would go for D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Athena75** 3 years, 11 months ago

The Question is asking for the benefit to the team not the Sponsor's benefit. Answer is either A or D. I go for A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Such question is really confusing ! A & D are more applicable based on sponsor's role in the project.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **navingthomas** 4 years, 5 months ago

But the question about the team's benefit...

upvoted 1 times

A legal department representative contacts the scrum master because, while the project's budget has been maintained, it has exceeded its original contracted time and scope.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Meet with the team to gain alignment with the legal department's need to stay within the contracted time and scope
- B. Work with the customer to narrow the scope
- C. Share the project's trajectory with the legal department
- D. Meet with the legal department to help them understand that the customer and the team are satisfied with the time and deliveries

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (50%)

C (33%)

D (17%)

🗳️ 👤 **zvasanth3** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 7 months ago
my choice is D , in agile you dont lock time,budget,scope
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 4 years, 6 months ago
C also makes sense
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **HTTPS** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 9 months ago
D - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 77:

"As mentioned earlier in this practice guide, the Agile Manifesto values "customer collaboration over contract negotiation." Many project failures stem from breakdowns in the customer-supplier relationship. Projects incur more risk when those involved in the contract take the perspective of winners vs. losers. A collaborative approach is one that pursues a shared-risk-reward relationship, where all sides win."

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **AndyAn1** Most Recent 🕒 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

option B - work with customer is the PO's responsible
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The best course of action for the Scrum Master in this situation is C. Share the project's trajectory with the legal department.

Reasoning:

Transparency: Sharing the project's trajectory with the legal department ensures transparency and helps them understand the reasons behind the changes in time and scope. It's important to keep legal informed, as they may need to adjust contracts or communicate changes to other stakeholders.

Alignment: By sharing the current status, the Scrum Master can work with the legal department to ensure that any contractual obligations are managed properly, potentially avoiding legal or compliance issues.

Informed Decision-Making: This approach allows the legal department to provide advice or guidance on how to proceed in a way that maintains compliance with the original contract or revises it as needed.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (gaining team alignment with legal needs) and Option B (working with the customer to narrow the scope) may be necessary steps, but first, the legal department needs to be fully informed about the project's current trajectory. Option D (helping the legal department

understand team and customer satisfaction) is important, but it should come after sharing the project's trajectory and ensuring that legal considerations are met.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

How can we go for D., when we do not know if "the customer and the team are satisfied with the time and deliveries". Answer D. is assuming that's the case but the problem set does not lay that assumption.

I like C. the most neutral answer that would lead to further conversations.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Heinous** 1 year, 5 months ago

option C is the most neutral and informational approach. It allows the legal department to understand the project's current situation and helps them make informed decisions or adjustments as needed. It's important for all stakeholders to have a clear picture of the project's progress to make informed decisions about scope, time, and budget.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B, in Agile the scope is not fixed but the time and budget are fixed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D seems to be correct, but only if the customer and the team are really satisfied with the time and deliveries. If not - D cannot be the right answer.

A - not an agile approach (Customer collaboration over contract negotiation)

B - not an agile approach (Responding to change over following a plan)

C - what for? That would be, after D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

In Agile Framework, transparency is a key principle, and the Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the project's progress. In this scenario, the Scrum Master should share the project's trajectory with the legal department to provide them with a clear understanding of why the project has exceeded its original contracted time and scope. This will help the legal department make informed decisions about how to proceed and will enable them to collaborate with the Scrum Master and the team to find a solution that meets the project's needs while staying within the contracted time and scope. Option A and B may be part of the solution, but sharing the project's trajectory is the necessary first step. Option D is not an appropriate course of action as it does not address the legal department's concern and may undermine the trust between stakeholders.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B sounds better.

"A" cannot be the answer because the team has ALREADY EXCEEDED the promised delivery time. Option "A" talks about aligning the team to respect the original time and scope, but it is ALREADY TOO LATE.

It cannot be D. Contracts are there for a reason. In agile, time and cost are fixed but scope is variable. You cannot ignore contracts. There are penalties mentioned in the contracts for not meeting the deadlines. Customer experience is also affected. Whatever happens next, has to happen after consulting with the customer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

I was just thinking and realized that product owner is the one that negotiates with the customer and not the Scrum Master, so it should be the PO negotiating the scope with the customer and not the scrum master.

But then I thought that PO is the customer. PO is mostly from the customer side because PO is someone with years of experience and who understands the product very well. What I am trying to say here is that: PO is the customer, and the scrum master needs to negotiate the scope with the PO/Customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **nezumi91** 2 years, 9 months ago

i choose B, in agile Time and Cost are fix. only scope can change

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

People's answers to this question are very bad. Readers are more confused than before.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nutchin** 2 years, 6 months ago

so, whats best answer. Pls

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Deer** 3 years, 5 months ago

a is my answer, Fixed Time and Cost, Change Scope

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **STW** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer B is valid, narrow the scope.

upvoted 1 times

An agile project leader notices that the team's velocity has decreased. In examining data provided by team members, the project leader discovers that one team member has been slow to enter story statuses. What can happen as a result?

- A. The team will be unable to understand the iteration's status
- B. The team will be unable to judge the project design's validity
- C. The team cannot give accurate updates to management
- D. Team collaboration cannot be measured effectively

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **TonyMac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The product owner provides updates to management, not the team.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Not sure A or C. In my opinion, A is more likely to be correct because of the slow entry of story statuses, first the team will be unable to understand the iteration's status, and after that comes C - the team couldn't give accurate updates to management.

The confusing thing is:

A - the team has daily meetings and this issue can be shared, maybe this issue happened at the end of the iteration
D - the team does not give updates to management, maybe this refers to reviews

Anyway, A comes first, then D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months ago

D = C :)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.

In Agile Framework, team velocity is a measure of how much work a team can complete in a given iteration, and it is an essential metric for predicting project timelines and delivering value. If one team member is slow to enter story statuses, it can impact the accuracy of the team's velocity, which can make it challenging to provide accurate updates to management. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.

Options A, B, and D are not accurate because a single team member's behavior is unlikely to have such a significant impact on the team's ability to understand iteration status, judge the project design's validity, or measure team collaboration effectively. However, if the slow entry of story statuses persists, it can lead to other issues, such as difficulty in identifying blockers, delays in resolving dependencies, and misaligned expectations within the team, which can ultimately affect project success.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

A sure
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbey2** 2 years, 7 months ago

What is the purpose of daily scrum meeting. is it to provide updates to the management on daily basis? No! The answer should be A.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 2 years, 8 months ago

A looks correct. Not sure if Agile team provide updates to management. The roadmap and KPI will have incorrect data, which will show an incorrect iteration status.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HaiHN** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correcr answer should be C.
A is not appropriate as the team has daily scrum to share their work status already.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 3 years, 2 months ago

C is correct but A goes before it. Team can't give updates (via information radiator or other vay) because them don't understand iteration status also.
upvoted 2 times

A product owner complains that some of the requirements identified several iterations ago have not been implemented. The product owner wants to know why the status of these requirements was not communicated. What should the Scrum Master do?

- A. Point out that the team chose to work on other requirements to speed up the project
- B. Ensure that the product owner reviews the contents of the information radiator
- C. Ensure that the next sprint planning meeting reviews the satisfaction histogram
- D. Point out that it is the responsibility of the product owner to clarify requirements

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Question is: "The product owner wants to know why the status of these requirements was not communicated." There is no question why priorities were not taken into consideration when sprint backlog formed. So B is correct answer.
upvoted 10 times

🗨️ **Admirable** Highly Voted 2 years ago

B is the best answer. The team communicates status using the information radiator.
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.
In Agile Framework, an information radiator is a visible display that shows the project's progress, including the status of user stories and requirements. The Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring that stakeholders, including the product owner, have access to the information radiator and understand its contents. In this scenario, the Scrum Master should ensure that the product owner reviews the contents of the information radiator to gain a clear understanding of the status of the requirements.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The reason:
The question is not about clarifying requirements or prioritization. The question is about why the status of the requirements not communicated to the PO. Transparency is achieved with the help of information radiators, so the scrum master needs to ensure that PO has access to the information radiators.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
BS is the best answer in this case
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

B* sorry

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is B

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbey2** 2 years, 1 month ago

When you are commenting, please state your preferred answer first, then write to support your option or reasons why you believe other options are wrong. Reference(s) to your answer are also encouraged.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Athena75** 2 years, 5 months ago

The PO and the Dev Team work together on the requirements in the iteration. PO must approve on the work the Dev Team is working on. If that is not included it links to the PO. So these requirements must be approved by the PO. I think D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agile Principle #4:

"Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.". Accordingly, PO should be communicated through info radiator

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

The question is about the communication matter not the role of PO, I think B is the right answer

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

Why not B ?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

D is the answer and it is PO responsibility to ensure that the DT working on it

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 7 months ago

Moving to the right answer. B

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 2 years, 10 months ago

That seems wrong to me.

To me (D) seems much more appropriate.

upvoted 3 times

During an iteration review, the agile team asserts that a product is complete because development and review were finished. The product owner disagrees, since the product has not been tested.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Work with the agile team and product owner to agree on the definition of done
- B. Ask the sponsor to determine whether the product is completed
- C. Plan another review after the product has been tested
- D. Add testing to the backlog, and have the product owner reprioritize

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Correct

From The Scrum Guide:

“The Definition of Done creates transparency by providing everyone a shared understanding of what work was completed as part of the Increment. If a Product Backlog item does not meet the Definition of Done, it cannot be released or even presented at the Sprint Review. Instead, it returns to the Product Backlog for future consideration.”

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **azzain** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A. The agile practitioner should work with the agile team and product owner to agree on the definition of done. This ensures that everyone has a shared understanding of what constitutes a completed product, including all necessary steps such as testing.

- Clarifies completion criteria: A clear definition of done ensures that everyone on the team understands what it means for a product to be complete.

- Prevents misunderstandings: By agreeing on a definition of done, the team can avoid future conflicts and misunderstandings about the completion of products.

- Ensures quality: A well-defined definition of done helps to ensure that products are delivered to a high standard of quality.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.

In Agile Framework, the definition of done is a shared understanding between the team and the product owner of what it means for a product increment to be considered complete. It includes a set of criteria that the product must meet, including testing, to ensure that it is ready for release. In this scenario, the team and product owner have different understandings of what it means for a product to be complete. The Agile practitioner should work with the team and product owner to agree on the definition of done that includes testing as a necessary criterion.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

I vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D not C, Ref: Mike Griffiths, PMI-ACP Exam Prep Ed 1st "When the development team is demonstrating their User Stories completed, the Product Owner could accept the User Story there and then, or may provide feedback which then results in an amended or new User Story. As this is the end of the Sprint, any User Stories not completed go back into the Product Backlog. "

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 4 years, 2 months ago

I assume that A is correct answer. Testing is not about certain user story or certain activity. It's about common requirement for that product/project. If testing is required then more likely it's about all product/project but not specific user story. So it should be described as Definition of Done.

Even if it relates to certain user story, then it is acceptance criteria but not additional user story or backlog item.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

During a sprint review, the product owner identifies a required improvement for a feature's user interface (UI) delivered during the sprint. What should the product owner do next?

- A. Create a user story for this new improvement and put it in the product backlog for prioritization and validation by the customer
- B. Create a user story for this new improvement and prioritize it for the next sprint
- C. Document it as a requirement creep
- D. Ask the team to take on additional story points to improve the UI

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (71%)

A (29%)

🗳️ **yinhx2021** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Never mind. Re-read the question, it says the UI is delivered, not the new requirement. B is the correct answer.
upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The best course of action for the product owner is A. Create a user story for this new improvement and put it in the product backlog for prioritization and validation by the customer.

Reasoning:

Backlog Management: By creating a user story and adding it to the product backlog, the product owner ensures that the improvement is tracked and can be prioritized according to its value and importance relative to other work.

Prioritization: This approach allows the product owner to prioritize the improvement appropriately in the context of all other work that needs to be done, rather than automatically assigning it to the next sprint.

Validation and Collaboration: Placing the improvement in the backlog also allows for validation and discussion with stakeholders and customers, ensuring that it aligns with their needs and expectations.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B., since it's the PO's role to prioritize the backlog.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **itsmewajid** 1 year, 3 months ago

Option B

Option A says "validation by the customer" which is not necessary.

On the other hand option B says "prioritize it for next sprint". Since the Product owner has to authority to prioritize the backlog and identify an improvement then why can't do that

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct.

A = wrong. PO is managing the PB by himself, not asking anyone for validation.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Change to B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.

In Agile Framework, a user story is a tool used to describe a small piece of functionality from the perspective of an end-user. User stories are used to prioritize the product backlog and guide development during a sprint. In this scenario, the product owner has identified a required improvement for a feature's UI, which is a valid input for the product backlog. The product owner should create a user story that captures the improvement and put it in the product backlog for prioritization and validation by the customer.

Option B is not an optimal solution because the product owner should not unilaterally decide to prioritize a new user story for the next sprint without validating it with the customer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TompaL111** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Key word : "backlog" and have to validate since the customer not see yet

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I am going with B.

The only issue I have with the option "A" is the words "and validation by the customer" and plus, the question says "REQUIRED REQUIREMENT".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

I vote A because nowhere it's mentioned in the question that requirement is an urgent one and must go. Product owner may come up with many modifications during sprint demo, but not all may be required to be implemented on priority.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minwang** 2 years, 6 months ago

I vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cozyhead** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

B or A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thala** 3 years, 7 months ago

This question wasn't phrased rite

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

My answer is A. Its an identified improvement, not an urgent feature or requirement. And if this improvement is identified on SPRINT review, it might need customer validation. so A looks correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for B.

upvoted 4 times

A company is moving into a new space and is determining the best configuration for offices. The management team is also considering moving to an agile process.

What should an agilest give?

- A. Arrange the office space to allow co-location of development teams and centrally located information radiators
- B. Isolate each development team to reduce all outside distractions
- C. Ensure management understands the need for isolation to allow for concentration
- D. Define the agile method the company will be using and implement the office configuration based upon that method

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A.

In Agile Framework, the principles emphasize the importance of individuals and interactions, collaboration, and face-to-face communication. In the case of a company moving into a new space, an Agile practitioner should suggest an office configuration that fosters these principles. The Agile practitioner should advise the company to arrange the office space to allow for co-location of development teams and centrally located information radiators. This will enable team members to work closely together, collaborate, and communicate effectively.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **gogiap** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

'A' because effective way in agile is to have co-located teams

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **minwang** 12 months ago

I choose A because working in the same room is core to all the Agile methodologies

upvoted 1 times

An agile team member identifies a potential problem within the project team.
How should the team's coach react?

- A. Document the problem, escalate to the project manager, and develop a solution for the team
- B. Add the problem to the backlog and assign resolution to a future iteration
- C. Instruct the team to try to solve the problem within the team
- D. Perform root cause analysis and report the problem to the product owner

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- 🗨️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago
there have no pm role in the scrum. C is making sense to me.
upvoted 8 times
- 🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago
C is the right answer, and the question related to domain problem detection and solving. The domain deals with the agile practices used to prevent, identify, and resolve threats and issues, including catching problems early, tracking defects, managing risk, and engaging the team in solving problems.
upvoted 6 times
- 🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago
C = correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago
Vote C
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Option C.
In Agile Framework, the team is responsible for resolving problems that arise within the team. The coach's role is to facilitate the team's problem-solving process. Therefore, if an agile team member identifies a potential problem within the team, the coach should instruct the team to try to solve the problem within the team. This approach is consistent with the Agile value of individuals and interactions and promotes collaboration and self-organization.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago
C sure
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Kiran_Varri** 1 year, 4 months ago
As the "unexpected" problem has been identified, i sense just to basic analysis(RCA) and handover to Product Owner(may be for discussion with Customer)...D?
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago
C is the right answer
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago
C is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

  **Abdulafou_K** 2 years, 10 months ago

A does not make any sense for me, as someone mentioned before I started to questions some of the answers starting from Q 550

upvoted 2 times

Stakeholders are displeased with the latest release of a product's software. While most stakeholders attended every sprint review, they were otherwise largely uninvolved in the project.

What should the agile practitioner have done to ensure stakeholder satisfaction?

- A. Communicated early and often, as outlined in the communications matrix
- B. Ensured engagement among stakeholders and the product owner
- C. Conducted additional stakeholder reviews and demos
- D. Worked with the product owner to prioritize user stories

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.

In Agile Framework, engagement among stakeholders and the product owner is crucial for ensuring stakeholder satisfaction. It is the responsibility of the agile practitioner to foster and facilitate this engagement throughout the project. If stakeholders were largely uninvolved in the project, it is possible that they were not sufficiently engaged, leading to their dissatisfaction with the product's software.

Option A is not entirely correct as communication is only one aspect of stakeholder engagement. While communicating early and often is important, it is not sufficient on its own. Option C is also not entirely correct as additional stakeholder reviews and demos may not necessarily lead to improved stakeholder satisfaction if they were not sufficiently engaged in the project. Option D is not appropriate as working with the product owner to prioritize user stories is a standard Agile practice and does not specifically address the issue of stakeholder engagement.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Elli_Low1990** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Safwa** 1 year, 10 months ago

The main purpose of the prioritization the stories to select which of them provide the high value an customer satisfaction.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **tpkhoa** 1 year, 11 months ago

I would go with B.

If stakeholders are displeased, PO need to work with them to find out what was wrong. SM could facilitate the coordinate between PO and stakeholders.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbey2** 2 years, 1 month ago

Is the work of the scrum master to ENSURE ENGAGEMENT among the stakeholders and the product owner?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 2 years, 2 months ago

I would pick B. the scenario doesn't say that the stories are not prioritize, so this is not a prioritization issue.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

I would go for B.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

It should be B. when you engage people, they feel involved with the project
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 3 years, 1 month ago

prioritize user stories - automatically create an engagement with stakeholders
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 3 years, 1 month ago

B makes much sense. B. Ensured engagement among stakeholders and the product owner
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

the questions clearly said - they were otherwise largely uninvolved in the project.
B is the right answer
upvoted 2 times

An agile project manager notices that the product manager manages team member's day-to-day tasks in a way that distracts them from their core responsibilities.

In addition, the team believes that their questions on product backlog prioritization are not being answered on time.

What should the agile practitioner do?


- A. Discuss and address this in the iteration retrospective
- B. Let the product owner know it is the project manager's responsibility to drive a team's tasks
- C. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team with the product owner
- D. Ask the product owner to work extra hours to answer the team's questions

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

A (33%)

 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The most appropriate action for the agile practitioner is C. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team with the product owner.

Reasoning:

Role Clarity: Clarifying roles and responsibilities is crucial to ensure that everyone on the team understands their duties and boundaries. The product owner should focus on prioritizing the product backlog, while the agile project manager or Scrum Master should manage the team's processes and ensure that they are not distracted from their core responsibilities.

Preventing Future Issues: By having this discussion, the agile practitioner can prevent the product owner from inadvertently disrupting the team's workflow and ensure that the team gets timely responses to their questions regarding backlog prioritization.

Collaboration: This approach promotes better collaboration and alignment between the product owner and the team, which is essential for the smooth functioning of an agile project.

upvoted 1 times

 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (discussing this in the retrospective) is a good step, but it may not address the immediate problem with role confusion and distractions. Option B (letting the product owner know it's the project manager's responsibility) may come across as confrontational and doesn't foster collaboration. Option D (asking the product owner to work extra hours) is not a sustainable or collaborative solution, and it could lead to burnout. The focus should be on clarifying roles to improve efficiency and teamwork.

upvoted 2 times

 **zayn_1983** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C first than A

upvoted 1 times

 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I'd lean towards Option C. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team with the product owner.

What if there are three weeks left in the sprint? Would you wait until the retrospective to tackle the issue, especially if it could potentially create problems in achieving the sprint goal?

upvoted 2 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

C = wrong, it seems the team is doing well, the PO has some issues

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.

The iteration retrospective is the time to reflect on the team's performance and identify areas of improvement. The issues raised, such as the product manager's micromanagement and delays in answering questions on backlog prioritization, can be addressed in the retrospective to come up with solutions for improvement in the next iteration. It is important to have an open and honest discussion and involve all team members to ensure that everyone's opinions are heard and considered.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gogiap** 2 years, 4 months ago

A is the right answer as Retrospective is the opportunity to discuss this kind of challenges or Project manager could have directly spoken to PO but there is no such option provided.

upvoted 1 times

An agile team member from a cross-functional team has been unable to complete assignments due to tasks assigned by the functional manager.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Dismiss the team member
- B. Discuss the situation with the functional manager
- C. Report the functional manager to the project sponsor
- D. Demand that the functional manager respect the project charter

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.

As per Agile principles, the scrum master should act as a servant leader and facilitate communication between the cross-functional team and external parties such as the functional manager. The scrum master should discuss the situation with the functional manager and find a solution that allows the team member to complete their assignments while also fulfilling their responsibilities to the functional manager. Dismissing the team member or reporting the functional manager to the project sponsor are not appropriate or effective solutions. Additionally, demanding that the functional manager respect the project charter may not be feasible or productive without first understanding the root cause of the issue.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

During a mature agile team's planning meeting, a team member proposes a new framework that would considerably reduce implementation time. However, the team lacks the confidence to try the new framework. To help the team gain confidence, what should the agile practitioner suggest?

- A. Develop a spike
- B. Create an Ishikawa diagram
- C. Perform a pre-mortem analysis
- D. Complete a variance and trend analysis

Suggested Answer: A



Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- 🗨️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 3 years ago
this is the purpose of the SPIKE
upvoted 10 times
- 🗨️ **mikyngure** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago
A is right answer. Spike to establish if framework will work
upvoted 6 times
- 🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
A = correct
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago
Vote A
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Option A.
In Agile Framework, a spike is a time-boxed investigation. It is used to reduce risk and uncertainty and build confidence in trying new approaches or technologies. In this case, the team member has proposed a new framework that could considerably reduce implementation time, but the team lacks the confidence to try it. By developing a spike, the team can investigate the new framework and determine its feasibility and potential benefits, which will help the team gain confidence.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago
answer is A
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago
A sure
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **Alaaradwan** 2 years, 1 month ago
develope spike
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago
A spike is a task, a short experiment, included in an iteration plan carried out to gain knowledge about a specific question. Usually the team doesn't have enough



information to adequately estimate a story or a task, so two story cards are created – a spike and a placeholder with a WAG estimate of the duration.

upvoted 5 times

  **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

I pick A

upvoted 5 times

  **qwertypassword** 2 years, 11 months ago

"A" should be correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

The team is in the middle of an iteration and there is an urgent request for a small change to be introduced to the committed scope. Unless this change is accepted, there is no value to the customers during this iteration.
What must the agile practitioner do?

- A. Add the new change request as a new user story in the product backlog for the upcoming iteration
- B. Evaluate the impact of the change request and let the team and product owner decide and re-prioritize based on value
- C. Recommend cancelling the current iteration and plan the change request into the next iteration
- D. Recommend that the product owner add this change request as a user story to the backlog for the current iteration

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (67%) D (33%)

🗳️ **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 3 years ago

B makes sense
upvoted 11 times

🗳️ **maryl** Highly Voted 3 years ago

agreed. I question many of the answers in the higher numbers.
upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.
In Agile, change is expected and change requests can arise anytime. However, it is important to evaluate the impact of the change request and determine the value it brings to the customer. The team and product owner should work together to decide whether to accept the change request, re-prioritize the backlog and make adjustments accordingly. This ensures that the team is focused on delivering value to the customer and the product backlog is aligned with the priorities of the stakeholders.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
I am changing my answer from D to B.

It seems B is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
I am going with D.

Sorry to say but "B" cannot be the answer. Please look at the first part of option B: "EVALUATE THE CHANGE REQUEST". The Agile coach does not evaluate the impact alone by himself, impact analysis is always done with the entire team (including dev team and PO). The dev team and PO are the only one to understand the impact to the sprint goal.

Second, in option B it says to reprioritize based on value. Why waste time reprioritizing something that you already know is important and without which the sprint delivers no value.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I am changing my answer from D to B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **minwang** 12 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **nguyenducttk5** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **iratsi** 2 years, 3 months ago

How come it is A? Agile practitioner cannot add user stories. I think B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **navingthomas** 2 years, 6 months ago

If the required change is so important that the results of the Sprint would be worthless without it, then the Sprint should be terminated. If not, then the change is incorporated into a later Sprint. In this case the answer will be "C"

Ref : <http://blog.scrumstudy.com/how-are-changes-to-a-sprint-managed-in-scrum/>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

B make more sense, however, we should think also about C since the question says without such change there is no value to customers in the current iteration ?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

B make sense to the answer

upvoted 3 times

During a review session, an agile team presented done requirements to a group of stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback indicated that the done requirements failed to meet most pressing needs and provide value. What should the team have done to prevent this?

- A. Reprioritized requirements prior to committing to iteration work
- B. Ensured that requirements remained stable during the iteration cycle
- C. Had stakeholders focus on items created after the product backlog was initially built
- D. Worked on features rather than a set of components

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **fpt1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

In Agile, it's essential to ensure that the highest-priority items that deliver the most value are worked on during each iteration. However in this case, they failed to deliver that are valued by stakeholders. A is the correct answer cause it ensures that the team works on the highest value based on stakeholder input
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 11 months ago

Team to reprioritize the requirements? Not Product Owner?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A= correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option A.
In Agile Framework, it's important to prioritize requirements based on their value and impact before committing to work on them in an iteration. This helps to ensure that the most important and valuable requirements are addressed first, which can prevent situations where stakeholders don't feel that their needs have been met. Reprioritizing requirements based on stakeholder feedback can also help to ensure that the team is working on the most pressing needs and providing the most value. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

A member of a project's development team approaches the team lead and requests database administrator training. The team member believes that their inability to handle this work and to rely on outside specialists is impacting team velocity. What should the agile team lead do?

- A. Send the member to training
- B. Ask the outside specialists if database administration is required from the team
- C. Send one member to training only after asking the team if there is an issue with the current work flow
- D. Wait until all members of the team can attend training

Suggested Answer: A


Community vote distribution

C (83%)


A (17%)

 **GPena** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago


I think a training is good but after validation with the team. C is the my choice.
upvoted 5 times

 **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago

I change my choice to A. validation is not agile
upvoted 1 times

 **PMP1** 4 years, 1 month ago

team member has said rely on outside specialists is not a solution, so A is answer
upvoted 2 times

 **hadecrown** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

C also makes sense, because a decision cannot be made with suggestion of just one team member. Consensus is needed from other team members which makes C another viable option. For me I will go for C.
upvoted 5 times


 **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Team Collaboration and Feedback: Before making a decision, it's important to get input from the entire team. There may be other perspectives on the impact of the lack of database administration skills, and the team might have suggestions for improving the current workflow that don't require training.

Prioritization of Resources: Training is valuable, but it also requires time and resources. By discussing the issue with the team, the lead can determine if sending a member for training is the most effective solution or if there are other ways to address the concern.

Minimizing Disruption: If the team agrees that training is necessary, sending one member can help build the needed skills without disrupting the team's overall progress. This can be more efficient than waiting for the entire team to be trained.
upvoted 1 times

 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (sending the member to training immediately) might be premature without first understanding the broader team perspective. Option B (asking outside specialists) might not address the team's internal concerns and doesn't empower the team to solve its own problems. Option D (waiting until all members can attend training) could delay the resolution of the issue and might not be necessary if only one member needs the skill.
upvoted 1 times

 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I would go with C: Send one member to training only after asking the team if there is an issue with the current workflow

In an agile environment, it's important to consider the impact on the team as a whole. While individual skill development is valuable, decisions should be made collaboratively with the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Akhundzada** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The agile team lead should choose option C. They should first discuss the concern with the entire team to understand if there's an issue with the current workflow due to the reliance on outside specialists. If the team collectively agrees that there's a challenge, then sending the concerned team member for database administrator training could be considered. This approach promotes collaboration and ensures that decisions are made collectively, aligning with Agile principles.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **hankun** 1 year, 6 months ago

A make sense.

Because the question refer to agile team lead then he knew issue and no need to ask the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. The team is self-organized. The team is accountable, not a certain member. T

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Change to C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option C.

In Agile Framework, it's important to promote self-organizing and cross-functional teams, and to encourage team members to take on new responsibilities and develop new skills. However, it's also important to balance this with the need to maintain a sustainable pace of work and ensure that team members are not overburdened with work they are not qualified to do.

In this scenario, the team lead should first ask the team if there is an issue with the current work flow and if the team member's inability to handle database administration is impacting velocity. If the team agrees that this is an issue, then sending the team member to training could be a good option. However, it's important to make sure that this training does not disrupt the team's ability to deliver on their current commitments, so sending only one member to training would be a more prudent approach.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **current_1903** 1 year, 11 months ago

hi do you generally write these comment with your own? or just copy and paste? I ve seen your explanation and they are very well structured. If it is copy and paste, I wonder where you provide.

Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I am going with C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GrandMasta** 2 years, 6 months ago

A is correct. A member of the team is unable to perform the job at hand. He is asking for training. If a member needs training to perform better, then to training he/she should go.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Abbey2** 3 years, 7 months ago

As a SM, would you release a member for training even though it will affect the current work flow. The best answer is C
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago
correct A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago
A is my answer. C doesn't look correct, why the team lead would ask team if there is an issue with the current flow. A team lead is self emergent and should already know that.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago
A - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 41:

"Cross-functional teams are critical because they can deliver finished work in the shortest possible time, with higher quality, without external dependencies."
upvoted 1 times

What role should a servant leader perform to reduce team distractions and improve progress toward project goals?

- A. Managing: To ensure compliance with the project plan
- B. Mentoring: To share their knowledge with the team
- C. Controlling: To ensure compliance with the scope, budget, and schedule
- D. Auditing: To ensure adherence to organizational compliance policies

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B.

In Agile Framework, the servant leader is a key role in the Scrum framework, and is responsible for facilitating the Scrum process and helping the team achieve its goals. A key responsibility of the servant leader is to help reduce distractions and impediments that prevent the team from making progress toward project goals.

One way to do this is through mentoring. By sharing their knowledge and expertise with the team, the servant leader can help team members improve their skills and address issues more effectively. This can also help to build trust and collaboration within the team, which can further improve progress toward project goals.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 3 years, 1 month ago

- A. Managing: To ensure compliance with the project plan - wrong because of word compliance
- B. Mentoring: To share their knowledge with the team
- C. Controlling: To ensure compliance with the scope, budget, and schedule - wrong because of word compliance
- D. Auditing: To ensure adherence to organizational compliance policies - wrong because of word adherence

upvoted 3 times

During a retrospective meeting, a team develops a large list of initiatives. All will have a positive impact and improve team performance. What should the agile coach do next?

- A. Positively acknowledge the list and share it with management
- B. Immediately have the team implement the initiatives
- C. Help the team choose one or two initiatives for immediate implementation
- D. Ask the team to choose and implement the most complex initiative

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **srv3** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

As far as I remember some of Agile/Scrum guides, after retrospective:

- only few options should be selected to change because team can't improve everything at once;
- the most important/valuable changes should be done
- team should try it immediately (implement the change immediately).

So (C) looks like correct answer.

From the other point of view, Agile=Transparency, so retrospective results could be shared with management.


upvoted 8 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.

In Agile Framework, the retrospective meeting is a key opportunity for the team to reflect on their process and identify areas for improvement. It's common for the team to generate a large list of initiatives during the retrospective, but it's important to prioritize and focus on the most important improvements to make.

The agile coach should help the team choose one or two initiatives for immediate implementation. This will help the team to focus their efforts and avoid becoming overwhelmed with too many changes at once. The coach can work with the team to identify the most important initiatives, and help them to create a plan for implementing them.

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

It is not about complexity; it is about the most helpful/impactful changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eli8** 1 year ago

I go for (A) Positively acknowledge...because the question is asking agile principle 5: Build projects around motivated individuals.

upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is the best answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 2 years, 2 months ago

C is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 2 years, 9 months ago

(A) Why is it important to share the list with management?

(B) The coach cannot force the team to implement the initiatives.

(C) Why only one or two?

(D) Why only one? Why the most complex?

I cannot agree with any of these.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Learndouken33** 1 year, 9 months ago

see srv3's answer from the Scrum Guide

"- only few options should be selected to change because team can't improve everything at once;"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

A is the only right answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

Only A is relevant based on SM's role.

upvoted 2 times

A product owner concludes that the majority of a project's value can be delivered by completing only the first half of the prioritized backlog. What should the product owner do next?

- A. Remove the second half of the backlog, and communicate their decision in the next backlog grooming meeting
- B. Reprioritize backlog items to future iterations
- C. Work with the team to deploy the first half of the backlog to ensure that value is realized
- D. Meet with project stakeholders to review backlog and determine if the scope should be adjusted

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

D (33%)

🗨️ **sleekygurl** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

this follows the agile practice for stakeholder engagement (transparency, collaboration)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Reasoning:

Stakeholder Alignment: Before making any significant changes to the project scope or backlog, it's important to engage with stakeholders to ensure that everyone is aligned on the project's direction. Stakeholders might have insights or requirements that need to be considered before making a final decision.

Scope Adjustment: If the majority of the project's value can indeed be delivered by the first half of the backlog, it might make sense to adjust the scope. However, this should be a collaborative decision made with input from all relevant parties, including stakeholders, to ensure that all business needs are met.

Informed Decision-Making: By discussing with stakeholders, the product owner can make a more informed decision about whether to remove or deprioritize the second half of the backlog, ensuring that the project delivers maximum value efficiently.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (removing the second half of the backlog without stakeholder input) could lead to missed opportunities or unmet needs. Option B (reprioritizing backlog items to future iterations) might not address the broader implications of reducing the scope. Option C (working with the team to deploy the first half of the backlog) is a good step, but it should follow stakeholder consultation to ensure everyone agrees with the proposed approach.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. D comes after C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **astrologic** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

PO do next? C then D so C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mohamed_Nomeer** 3 years, 6 months ago

A-Wrong

B-Backlog already prioritized

C- is the correct answer

D-product owner can take decisions that maximize product value

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago

d correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 8 months ago

Seems like the backlog was already prioritized and adjusted. Therefore the best answer is C. The PO is focused on value and ensuring the team works on the most valuable stories in the backlog first. The PO already met with the stakeholders to review the backlog and come to the conclusion that the majority of the project's backlog can be delivered in the first half of the backlog.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go with C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 4 years ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 4 years, 2 months ago

Firstly, the backlog is already prioritised and I would not know how this "epiphany" would change the priority. Secondly, the "to future iterations" does not make sense to me. The second half has never been prioritised for the on-going iteration.

"Meet with the stakeholders" seems like a right thing to do but also "work with the team..." is correct in my point of view. Even if the second part of the backlog is does not hold much value, you still have to focus to deliver the first half.

So I cannot really decide between C and D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **yinhx2021** 3 years, 10 months ago

D is not correct because the product owner should make the decision.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **abriefesttolearn2020** 4 years, 3 months ago

The backlog is already prioritized and the value is in the first half. I vote 'meet with the stakeholders'

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

The BL is frequently prioritized

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

B is the only right answer

upvoted 1 times

During the review session, the product owner discovers that the user interface has a response time of 10 seconds. The non-functional requirements state that it should respond in less than two seconds. The team complains that this requirement was not communicated to them.

What should have been done to avoid this?

- A. A comprehensive user story with all non-functional requirements should have been created
- B. Non-functional requirements should have been added to the acceptance criteria
- C. Non-functional requirements should have been added to the definition of done
- D. A team review of the scope of work should have been conducted

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



rdi Highly Voted 4 years, 6 months ago

Option D can be right. But, why not B?

This situation came up in some of my projects

upvoted 6 times

aqz_111 Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

The question mentioned that 'the non-functional requirement STATE' which mean the non-functional requirement has been included int the acceptance criteria but it is not included in DoD so the answer should be C

upvoted 1 times

thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Clear Communication: The acceptance criteria of a user story should include all the conditions that must be met for the story to be considered "done." By including non-functional requirements, such as the response time, in the acceptance criteria, the team would have been aware of this critical requirement from the outset.

Validation and Testing: Acceptance criteria are directly used to validate and test the user story. Including non-functional requirements ensures that they are tested and validated as part of the story's completion process.

Avoiding Miscommunication: Adding these requirements to the acceptance criteria would have minimized the risk of the team overlooking or misunderstanding critical performance metrics, as they would be explicitly stated and agreed upon before development begins.

upvoted 1 times

thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Option A (creating a comprehensive user story) might help, but it's more important that the critical requirements are in the acceptance criteria that guide testing and validation. Option C (adding non-functional requirements to the definition of done) is also important but might not be specific enough for each story. Option D (conducting a team review of the scope of work) is a good practice, but without clear acceptance criteria, it may not guarantee that all critical non-functional requirements are addressed.

upvoted 1 times

zayn_1983 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The key difference between the acceptance criteria and the definition of done is what do they cover. While acceptance criteria cover functional requirements, the definition of done contains both functional and non-functional requirements.

upvoted 3 times

ManhOng 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B will helps prevent misunderstandings and ensures that the team knows the performance expectations from the outset.

upvoted 1 times

janojano 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I like B. the most.

Acceptance criteria for the UI feature/product makes the most sense in terms of ensuring its non-functional requirements are being met. DOD is broader and at the project level.

The question is vague enough where B and C could both be correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with B.

The acceptance criteria are more user-centric and guide the development, while the Definition of Done is a set of standards and requirements that need to be fulfilled for the entire product or task.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **pk236** 1 year, 2 months ago

I would go for B because DoD is at project level to set quality standards and not for individual user stories or requirement. It is the acceptance criteria that confirms the requirements are met

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ntp** 1 year, 6 months ago

B correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vedantp** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

By undertaking a team review of the scope the team would not have been ignorant of this nonfunctional requirement.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In the review we only look at done items.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrovski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

DoD is more technical, code coverage, security, performance (non-functional)... Describe what to be done from a quality perspective

AC is more from a functional perspective. Describe what to be done from functional perspective

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **carfer** 1 year, 11 months ago

B is the right choice. If you read the question carefully, "not communicated to them" is a good keyword that enabled me to choose Option B directly within a few seconds. Because the customer/PO writes acceptance criteria first. Then the team writes the DoD based on the acceptance criteria. The chronological order is very important to answer that question easily. If something was missed in the acceptance criteria, then the team could not see that to write in the DoD. Therefore, it should have been added to the acceptance criteria so that the team could see from there to add a DoD item to meet all sprints by controlling that item.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option B.

Non-functional requirements, such as response time, should be communicated to the development team and included in the acceptance criteria for the user story. This ensures that the team is aware of the requirement and works towards meeting it during development.

While creating a comprehensive user story with all non-functional requirements (option A) and adding non-functional requirements to the definition of done (option C) are important, they do not necessarily address the issue at hand, which is the team's lack of awareness of the

specific non-functional requirement.

A team review of the scope of work (option D) may also be beneficial, but it is not directly related to the issue of non-functional requirements being communicated to the team.


upvoted 2 times

  **TompaL111** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

To tsangckl : " If the requirement is fairly well understood and is low effort but it only applies to specific backlog items, it may be better to include it as Acceptance Criteria. Because the Acceptance Criteria are the conditions of satisfaction that must be met before a backlog item is acceptable, it needs to be small; something that we can develop and test quickly so that we can have fast feedback loops" So B


upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I am going with C.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

It is hard to decide between B & C.

upvoted 1 times

Midway through a sprint, a scrum team member advises the team of a new requirement that may change the initial scope. What should the team do?

- A. Work on requirements that the product owner may have overlooked
- B. Record the scope creep in the change management log
- C. Add the new requirement to the product backlog
- D. Ask the scrum master to secure additional time and resources

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **snw5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

C could be the right answer bcz in Agile, a team member is allowed to add a story into the backlog, but then PO who decides whether the feature is a valuable item or not.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

If you don't align with the product owner on the new requirement, you should add it to the backlog.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. The Developers can add new PBIs into the PB, but cannot prioritize them.

A = wrong. Only the PO can prioritize the backlog.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C.

In an agile framework, the product backlog serves as the single source of truth for all requirements. If a new requirement arises during a sprint, the team should add it to the product backlog for prioritization by the product owner in the next sprint planning meeting.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

New requirements should always be captured as user stories in the product backlog. The PO would then refine/groom/prioritize the new requirement with the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cozyhead** 1 year ago

C is the correct one indeed

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Deer** 1 year, 11 months ago

My answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DannyDans** 2 years, 4 months ago

LOL who makes these answers. Definitely not B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **srv3** 2 years, 9 months ago

A. Work on requirements that the product owner may have overlooked

= Wrong. D.T. can't work on stories that are not prioritized with P.O.

B. Record the scope creep in the change management log

= There is no such artifact in Scrum.

C. Add the new requirement to the product backlog

= The best answer. P.B. can be the tool to communicate through Scrum Team.

D. Ask the scrum master to secure additional time and resources

= S.M. does not allocate or secure resources. It can be the correct answer in terms that S.M. should shield and support the team, but C is the best answer.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

I saw the same question in other sources, and the answer is D?!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

It is C

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **diligentstudent** 2 years, 11 months ago

A. This is very unprecise, rest of requirements could be unrelated and be a waste of time ---> X

B. Scrum does not have change management log ---> X

C. If the new requirement is not in the product backlog already, how the scrum team member has found it? Also can this person add it to the product backlog if he/she is not the PO? ---> X

D. Not sure if a Scrum Master role is supposed to do this ---> ?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **xero180sx** 2 years, 11 months ago

I don't think it's the best answer but I think it's C. PO is part of the scrum team. The other choices do not make any sense.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **neon1978** 3 years ago

it a new requirement from a team member and it is not approval from sponsor or customer. I think it B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sas2020** 3 years ago

Should be C.

upvoted 4 times

A product owner, new to the role, is very enthusiastic about an agile project with an energetic team.

What should be done first to ensure successful delivery of the product?

- A. Hold a meeting with the team and the product owner to develop the team charter, working agreement, guiding principles, and product vision
- B. Ask the product owner to create the project vision and charter, and then discuss the guiding principles with the team
- C. Hold a meeting during which the team can present the project charter, high-level project plan, and team values to the product owner
- D. Send the product owner to format product owner training where the product owner can learn how to create a product vision

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (50%)

A (50%)

🗳️ 👤 **snow5** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** Most Recent 🕒 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both Project Charter (not Team Charter) and Project/Product Vision are in scope of Product Owner, not the Team. So it can not be A. It must be B, in my opinion.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. The PM ie. SM is one who must collaborate in developing the charter. All other options exclude the involvement of the SM in the charter's develop.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option A.

The first step to ensure successful delivery of a product in an agile framework is to establish a shared understanding among the team and the product owner. A meeting should be held with the team and the product owner to develop the team charter, working agreement, guiding principles, and product vision. This meeting should encourage collaboration and build a shared understanding of the product and the team's goals.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **German1407** 2 years, 6 months ago

project charter is developed together with the team, not only product owner - therfor answer A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 1 month ago

A correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

I believe B is correct answer.

Product vision is output from Strategy meeting and dev.team is not a participant of that meeting. Only SM, PO and key stakes.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **jaikot** 3 years, 5 months ago

Option B mentions "Project Vision" and not the "Product Vision". Seems that is made -up term

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 1 month ago

No, RMC mentions project visions many times in initiation phase

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 1 month ago

The reason A is better than B is that the whole team is resopnsebile for project chatering.

upvoted 1 times

During a current sprint, a team member asks permission from the scrum master to investigate an alternative design approach. What should the scrum master do?

- A. Discourage the team member from deviating from the plan and document the request during the retrospective
- B. Encourage the team member to research the issue and present the findings during the retrospective
- C. Discourage the team member from using experimentation/spikes unless it is fully developed and accounts for a variety of use cases
- D. Encourage the team member to use experimentation/spikes for continuous improvement and help the team understand why it is important

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

Keywords: Encourage & Continuous improvement.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D.

In the Agile framework, continuous improvement is a key principle. It is essential to encourage team members to explore alternative approaches and experiment with new ideas to find the best solution. The scrum master should support the team member in investigating the alternative design approach and help the team understand the importance of experimentation for continuous improvement. The results of the investigation can be discussed during the retrospective and used to inform future sprints.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks good.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **nguyenductk5** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thuha1704** 1 year, 5 months ago

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Azurance** 2 years, 1 month ago

It is D

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

The question is asking about a new approach being proposed by a team member, and an architectural spike is the best method for that proposal as it is a short, timeboxed effort dedicated to “proof of concept”—in other words, checking whether the approach the team hopes to use will work for the project.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

D is the right answer. According to Mike Griffiths, PMI-ACP Exam Prep, 1st Ed, Spikes are a key tool that agile teams use to head off problems and resolve them as early as possible. A spike is a short effort (usually timeboxed) that is devoted to exploring an approach, investigating an issue, or reducing a project risk. Although spikes can be done at any time during a project, they often take the form of brief exploratory iterations or proof-of-concept efforts that are done at the start of a project, before the development effort begins.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 2 years, 10 months ago

That is not a topic for retrospective. I would go for (D).

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abdulafou_K** 2 years, 10 months ago

Retrospective accounts for "what can be done better to improve", I believe this can be discussed in the retrospective meeting

upvoted 1 times

The scrum master for a large project must provide an estimate of what can be delivered in six months.
What should the scrum master do?

- A. Commit to a specific feature set for delivery
- B. Explain that a commitment will be provided after planning
- C. Have the team estimate in story points to commit to a specific set of features
- D. Use the team's historical velocity to calculate a range of features that can be delivered

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (57%)

B (43%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

D is the right answer. According Mike Griffiths , PMI-ACP Exam Prep, 1st Ed, Velocity is defined as the “measure of a team’s capacity for work per iteration.” This powerful metric allows the team to gauge how much work they will be able to do in future iterations, based on the amount of work they completed in past iterations. This provides a way to track and communicate what they have accomplished, anticipate what they will be able to accomplish in the future, and forecast when the project (or release) is likely to be done.

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **ZNFSA** 4 years ago

You are correct but the team needs to estimate the features in story points first in order for the SM to decide on the set of features for the next six months. There is no indication to suggest that this team has conducted multiple sprints which can be used to determine their sprint velocity for future sprints.

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Historical Velocity: Utilizing the team's historical velocity allows for a data-driven approach to estimating future work. Velocity is the amount of work a team can complete in a given iteration, measured in story points or other units. By analyzing past performance, the scrum master can make more accurate predictions.

Range of Features: Instead of committing to a specific set of features, providing a range offers flexibility and accounts for uncertainties. This approach acknowledges that exact predictions are challenging in agile projects and helps manage stakeholder expectations.

Realistic Planning: Using historical data helps in setting realistic goals and avoids overcommitting. It ensures that the team can maintain a sustainable pace without compromising quality.

Transparency: This method promotes transparency with stakeholders by showing how estimates are derived and the factors considered, fostering trust and understanding.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go with D.

The questions says „provide an estimate“.

A. „commit to..“ - nobody asks for a commitment

B. „commitment will be provided“ - same as above

C. „commit to“ - same as above

D. „... to calculate a range of features that CAN be delivered“ - this looks like an answer that will provide an ESTIMATE, not commitment

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Agile_Dario_Conde** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

C IS RELATIVE

D THERE IS NO PROOF THAT THERE ARE PAST SPRINTS

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Balaraju** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think of 'D'. All options demands to commit except for 'D'. but the question doesn't ask for commitment but for estimate(relative).
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A = wrong

B = seems to be correct. Planning is ongoing, but C & D are about estimation, which can be conducted in the planning session.

C = wrong, story points is a relative metric, so cannot provide an estimate of what can be delivered in a certain period.

D = wrong. Cannot calculate a range of features for Project A based on a historical velocity of Project B. Can do that in the frame of the same project. What if the projects are completely different in technology, architecture, nature...

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Turn to D. B is not quite an Aile option :)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 11 months ago

Option D.

In the Agile framework, the scrum master should use empirical data to make estimates rather than committing to specific features. The team's historical velocity is a useful metric to estimate what can be delivered in a given time frame. Based on the team's past performance, the scrum master can calculate a range of features that can be delivered in six months. This approach allows for flexibility and adaptability, which are important principles of Agile.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

Look at "Admirable" response to understand.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Also, estimating in story points is NOT MANDATORY. One can use hours or whatever they feel comfortable with. Story points are recommended, but not a must. I am talking about option C here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Another point for option C:

Just estimating backlog items is not enough, one needs the team velocity as well to complete the estimation. This makes C an incomplete answer because you do not only use story points to estimate PBIs, but you also need velocity. Think about it, how else can you decide if you can deliver let's say 200 story points in a 3-month release? You need another metric, which is your team's or similar project's past performance (velocity).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cozyhead** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

C and D make sense. But I'd go for D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 6 months ago

A is wrong. The scrum master cannot commit on behalf o the team

B is wrong. Planning is ongoing - rolling wave.

C is wrong. The team is busy doing the work. The Scrum Master should not interrupt the team to estimate. Also the team can't commit to a

specific set of features. The PO must first prioritize.

D is the best response. Use the historical info to come up with a range of what can be delivered within 6 months. Note, this is not a commitment but a forecast.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Correct - The development team needs to perform both C & D during Sprint Planning to provide an estimate.

From The Scrum Guide:

"Sprint Planning

Topic Two: What can be Done this Sprint?

Selecting how much can be completed within a Sprint may be challenging. However, the more the Developers know about their past performance, their upcoming capacity, and their Definition of Done, the more confident they will be in their Sprint forecasts."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

Correction: B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Ref : <https://www.lucidchart.com/blog/how-to-estimate-sprint-velocity>

In order to estimate what work can be completed in the future, you need to measure the work that has previously been done. To get a good average measurement of work that has been done, plan to review the previous three sprints.

upvoted 2 times

A member of the development team is working on a prioritized non-functional requirement involving integrating with a 3rd party system. This integration has not been done before on the project.

What should the project leader suggest?

- A. Develop and document a detailed architectural design, peer review with the development team, and implement/test
- B. Develop the functional requirements of the solution first before any non-functional requirement, as they provide more customer value
- C. Discuss the integration requirement with the product owner and negotiate it to be lower on the backlog to focus on the minimal marketable feature
- D. Develop and test the implementation approach and demonstrate it at the next sprint review to collect feedback

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **srv3** Highly Voted 🍌 3 years, 9 months ago

1. Working product over comprehensive documentation
2. Actively collect feedback
3. Prototype/pilot and collect feedback before next step

Looks like D is the best answer (from Agile certification point of view).

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **janojano** Most Recent 🕒 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D. is solid. Proceed through the Sprint and review the product increment to gather feedback.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **TonyMac** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Whether it is negotiated to be lower on the backlog or not. The integration with the 3rd party system will still need to be developed, tested and delivered.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Confusing one.

A = working software, over comprehensive documentation

B, C = confusing and not much logical (PO is the one who is prioritizing the PB, no one, nor the SM cannot influence to reprioritize the PB)

D = seems to be correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Smokeyofficial** 1 year, 5 months ago

Option A.

In the Agile framework, it is important to prioritize requirements based on their value to the customer. However, non-functional requirements such as integration with a 3rd party system are also critical to the success of the project. The project leader should suggest developing and documenting a detailed architectural design, peer review with the development team, and implement/test. This approach ensures that the integration requirement is fully understood and the development team has a clear plan for implementing and testing it. It also allows for collaboration and feedback from the team to ensure the solution is technically sound. This approach is aligned with Agile principles of collaboration, continuous improvement, and delivering working solutions.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

All other options are bad.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Athena75** 3 years, 5 months ago

the answer may be D

A is wrong. Develop and document a detailed architectural design is done by a Tech Team not a Project Leader


upvoted 3 times

  **Athena75** 3 years, 5 months ago

the answer may be D



A is wrong. Develop and document a detailed architectural design is not by a Tech Team not a Project Leader

upvoted 2 times

  **navingthomas** 3 years, 6 months ago



D is the best choice for this question

upvoted 1 times

  **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago

I think A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

During a retrospective, the agile practitioner discovers that a team member's process improvement idea has worsened the outcome. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Commend the team on trying the idea, then encourage discussion regarding alternatives
- B. Ask a manager to direct the team on fixing the process
- C. Encourage the team to continue executing the idea to see if it improves
- D. Privately speak with the team member to convey that their idea worsened the outcome

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Gnasher** Highly Voted 3 years ago

I think it should be A
upvoted 17 times


 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

me too +1
upvoted 4 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago


Selected Answer: A

A is correct.
The Agile coach is supporting and promoting scrum values.
upvoted 1 times

 **cozyhead** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A A A A
upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure
upvoted 1 times

 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **bzeggar** 2 years ago

I tend to say A, however, the agile practitioner do not 'commend' he is here to facilitate and help the team finding solutions
upvoted 2 times

 **Akhilesh_Tapdiya** 2 years, 1 month ago

yes seems like A is more appropriate answer !!
upvoted 1 times

 **yinhx2021** 2 years, 4 months ago

Agreed A is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

It should be A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

My one is A

upvoted 2 times

Early in a project, stakeholder analysis is performed; however, an organizational restructure redefines key roles.

What should the project team do?

- A. Note the changes to the restructure and roles that affect team activities
- B. Use direct engagement and two-way conversation to update the stakeholder analysis for any new stakeholder requirements
- C. Email a copy of the project vision to those redefined for key roles and ask if they need to be involved in the project
- D. Obtain a copy of the redefined key roles to update the stakeholder analysis

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- 🗳️ **Petrevski** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
B = correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **Minhha3** 11 months ago
Vote B
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
B looks good.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **cozyhead** 1 year, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B for sure is for the Agile
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago
B sure
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **Kiran_Varri** 1 year, 10 months ago
Absolutely B !! closes the loop and brings normality
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **Alaaradwan** 2 years, 7 months ago
B the answer
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago
B is the answer, all other three answers are not applicable to Agile.
upvoted 3 times
- 🗳️ **GPena** 3 years, 4 months ago
B is the right answer
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **tsangckl** 3 years, 4 months ago
B is the answer.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **tsangckl** 3 years, 5 months ago

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools.

It should be B.

upvoted 4 times

A team member has spent 5 days on a spike and the first set of experiments has not been successful. The issue is the development team member has determined a short-term rather than a long-term solution.

What should the project leader do?

- A. Assign the spike to another resource to continue research for the long-term solution
- B. Re-estimate the spike, encourage experimentation and collaborate with the team
- C. Stop experimentation and negotiate the short-term solution with the customer
- D. Schedule a root-cause analysis with the development team on the main issues with the spike

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **chlaithe** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This option aligns with agile principles of iterative development, continuous learning, and team ownership. It leverages the existing knowledge from the initial experiment while allowing for adjustments and exploration of new avenues for a long-term solution. Re-estimation ensures transparency and adjusts sprint commitments if needed.

Encouraging collaboration and experimentation within the team can lead to new insights and breakthroughs. The project leader can guide this process by providing support, offering resources (like additional information or expertise), and facilitating discussions focused on identifying potential paths towards a lasting solution.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Troplev** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B sounds better.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for B.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **yinhx2021** 3 years, 4 months ago

I agree B is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

A. Assign the spike to another resource to continue research for the long-term solution

> Scrum Master should not align resources.

B. Re-establish the spike, encourage experimentation and collaborate with the team

> This seems to be correct answer. Time-box is not an issue until old spike is over (even with unsuccessful solution) and new spike established. Experimentation and collaboration is always good in agile.

C. Stop experimentation and negotiate the short-term solution with the customer

> Agile/scrum assume that long-term solutions for customer satisfaction should be used

D. Schedule a root-cause analysis with the development team on the main issues with the spike

> This is partly correct answer because

>> root-cause analysis only does not lead the team to the solution.

>> the root cause is found already - short-term solution found instead of long-term.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Mokel** 3 years, 8 months ago

I agree that a spike is time-boxed but it also nowhere written that the timebox has passed. Only that the first set of experiments has not been successful, which is not a bad thing. "Fail fast" is one agile "principle".

I guess "Encourage experimentation" and "collaborate with the team" is always good on an agile project. I see your issues with "Re-establish" the spike, in particular if the product owner is not involved.

I still think (B) is the best solution.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **HaiHN** 3 years, 8 months ago

Spike is timeboxed. Re-schedule the spike is a way of extend the spike time and it should be re-prioritized and approved by the product owner.

The answer should be C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Mokel** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think it could also be (B).

upvoted 3 times

An agile team notices that the same problems continue to occur during multiple iterations. Several team members have suggestions to fix the problem.

What is the proper agile approach to handle this?

- A. Hold frequent retrospectives and share the responsibility for making changes
- B. Understand that this is the nature of innovative business and strive to work harder
- C. Collect team member feedback and discuss them privately with the product owner
- D. Conduct a team-building exercise to increase trust among the team members

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (75%) D (25%)

🗳️ **Polar_Bear** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

The PO doesn't have a roles in this. The answer should be A.
upvoted 10 times

🗳️ **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago

Did you consider the "sharing of responsibilities" is not agile?
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **qwertypassword** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

A should be correct.
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Frequent Retrospectives: Regular retrospectives provide a structured opportunity for the team to reflect on their processes, identify issues, and discuss potential improvements. This continuous feedback loop is essential for iterative improvement.

Shared Responsibility: Involving the entire team in identifying and implementing changes ensures that everyone is committed to the improvement process. It fosters a sense of ownership and accountability among team members.

Problem Solving: Retrospectives encourage open discussion and collective problem-solving, allowing the team to leverage diverse perspectives and expertise to address recurring issues effectively.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Continuous Improvement: This approach aligns with the agile principle of continuous improvement, where the team regularly evaluates their performance and makes necessary adjustments to enhance productivity and quality.

Team Collaboration: Sharing responsibility for changes promotes collaboration and strengthens team dynamics, leading to a more cohesive and effective team.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Changing my answer from D to A.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I am going with D.

Several team members have a suggestion for the fix? This only means that people don't feel safe and neither do they have the courage to speak up. Trust is missing from the team.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Changing my answer from D to A.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago


i vote A

upvoted 2 times

  **NguyenAPT** 2 years, 10 months ago

agree with C. "same problems continue to occur during multiple iterations" that mean these previous retrospectives cannot solve problem, maybe they need add more external resource

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago



A is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago


A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

A includes "share the responsibility for making changes", in my opinion, the answer should be A.

upvoted 4 times

  **iratsi** 3 years, 9 months ago


A. Team knows what the problem is, have tracked it for several iterations. So A is not a solution.

B. nature of innovative business is not to ignore lastig problem.

C. Privately why? Where is transparency then? Wgere is team spirit?



D. Team spirit is lacking here. They need team-building. D is best out of these answers.

upvoted 1 times

  **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

If team spirit is lacking they won't come out solution to fix the needful

upvoted 2 times

  **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Using the eliminating answers process, only A is applicable.

upvoted 4 times

  **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

My answer is A

upvoted 3 times

An experienced product owner presents the epics and corresponding stories during a release planning session with the established team. The executive sponsor asks the team when the features will be delivered.

What should the agile team do?

- A. Evaluate how much can be delivered based on the Scrum Master's estimation
- B. Identify a set of user stories based on the team's velocity
- C. Initiate an estimation session
- D. Consult historical data for project completion

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (83%)

D (17%)

🗳️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

D - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 60:

"Metrics for agile projects contain meaningful information that provide a historical track record, because agile projects deliver value (finished work) on a regular basis. Project teams can use such data for improved forecasts and decision making."

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **HoatBQ** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B = Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This approach aligns with agile principles of team ownership, collaboration, and transparency. It ensures everyone is involved in understanding the scope of work, assessing effort required for each story, and collectively determining a realistic delivery timeline. This fosters team commitment to the plan and minimizes the risk of under or over-committing.

Therefore, initiating an estimation session allows the team to collaboratively evaluate the proposed work, determine feasibility, and commit to a release plan that reflects their capabilities and understanding of the upcoming challenges. This collaborative approach is crucial for successful agile project planning and execution.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

First comes C, then D.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **tuanphongpro123** 1 year, 5 months ago

I select C.

Be aware that the sponsor asks for the features, not the project, so we need an estimation session to identify it.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Tompal111** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C: run a session and use historical data if you need

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I am confused between C & D.

I will go with D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **iratsi** 3 years, 3 months ago

D goes here. PO is experienced, its underlined.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

Why not D?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

Estimation is dedicated more for efforts rather time, where historical data is for time .

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sv3** 3 years, 8 months ago

You can estimate your velocity but not the user stories size.

And you definitely need user story size to make estimation about dates.

upvoted 1 times

An agile team is planning the next iteration for a product release that has accumulated technical debt.
What should the team do?

- A. Add code cleanup activities to the product backlog and request prioritization by the product owner
- B. Add code cleanup activities to the next iteration and request clarification from the product owner
- C. Add code cleanup activities to the next iteration and ask the product owner to end the current iteration
- D. Add code cleanup activities to the next release backlog and request documentation from the product owner

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **diligentstudent** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

I believe "B" is incorrect. Why should a PO clarify technical tasks? Initially it's not a technical role who can perform that activity. "A" makes more sense to me.

upvoted 6 times

 **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

It is clear from comments I have been thru so far that people who disagree with the answers do not read questions carefully, and that's why most people could not pass the exam. For example, in this question the question is asking about the team and what they should do, not about PO, for that's reason the answer is correct. but if the question was asking what PO should do then B is not considered correct. So read the questions carefully before put your answers.

upvoted 5 times

 **srv3** 2 years, 9 months ago

I agree with B

- A. Add code cleanup activities to the product backlog and request prioritization by the product owner
= there is no reason to add cleanup activities into the PB, it can be added directly into the SB. Next sprint is release sprint.
- B. Add code cleanup activities to the next iteration and request clarification from the product owner
= Looks like correct answer.
- C. Add code cleanup activities to the next iteration and ask the product owner to end the current iteration
= there is no reason to stop current sprint
- D. Add code cleanup activities to the next release backlog and request documentation from the product owner
= there is no such artefact as "next release backlog"

upvoted 3 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct


B = wrong, what can clarify the PO regarding the technical debt? C/D = doesn't make sense.

upvoted 2 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Any stories or work to deal with technical debt needs to be added in the Product Backlog and then needs to be discussed with the PO to prioritize and include in the sprints.

upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 1 year, 5 months ago

I choose A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 2 years, 2 months ago

The tasks related to technical debt is apart of maintenance activities which should be included in the product backlog. The team will need to pay down on technical debt regularly and will need to include this in the refactoring and bug fixing efforts as part of iteration/sprint. The team therefore adds the tasks to the backlog so that it can be prioritized by the PO and to be addressed in future sprints.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 2 years, 2 months ago

A is the best answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **yinhx2021** 2 years, 3 months ago

Agree with diligentstudent's comment, why PO would clarify technical debts? I would go for answer A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

My answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **praveenkumard23** 2 years, 11 months ago

I agree with Answer A

upvoted 1 times

An agile project manager is planning the initial scope, schedule, and cost range estimates on a new project. The team will be using Kanban to control work.

What metrics should the team use to measure performance?

- A. Lead time, throughput, and due date performance
- B. Work in progress limits, Kanban board, and time boxes
- C. Work item types, sprint cadences, and defect classes
- D. Burndown charts, scatter diagrams, and throughput

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

B - The Kanban board is not a KPI + Kanban is non-timeboxed workflow

C - Work item type is not a KPI

D - Charts & diagrams are not KPIs, they should measure and show particular KPIs based on relevant parameters

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Raksim** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Kanban software doesn't have a Burndown chart because there is no predefined length of time in which a backlog should be finished.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **nguyenductk5** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is ok

The question mentions metric

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 2 years, 7 months ago

A the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Athena75** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A

<https://getnave.com/blog/kanban-metrics/>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **sv3** 3 years, 2 months ago

I agree about A. Because all other is wrong.

Answers B,C,D all contains something that is not a metric. Kanban board is a tool but not metric. Item type is also not a metric. Etc.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 3 months ago

A is the correct answer. Lead time, throughput, and Due Date Performance. A brief explanation about Due Date performance: This report shows the percentage of items that were delivered on time and the average percentage delivery rate over time. This is useful for illustrating how predictable the system is. Due date performance with a low percentage provides evidence that there is an abundance of variability in the flow. The team should take corrective action or they will not be able to establish reasonable service agreements.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **GPena** 3 years, 4 months ago

I think the correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Gnasher** 3 years, 6 months ago

I think its A .<https://www.acmagile.com/en/what-are-kanban-metrics/>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **zvasanth1** 3 years, 6 months ago

agreed +1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 3 years, 7 months ago

A. Lead time, throughput, and due date performance

B. Work in progress limits, Kanban board, and time boxes - There is no timebox in kanban

C. Work item types, sprint cadences, and defect classes- There is no sprint cadence in kanban

D. Burndown charts, scatter diagrams, and throughput

A& B are closer to the answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **zvasanth1** 3 years, 6 months ago

no Burndown charts in kanban because no time box

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 3 years, 7 months ago

The two Kanban metrics that best measure your team performance are cycle times (how fast work gets done) and throughput (how much work is delivered). <https://getnave.com/blog/kanban-metrics/>

Lead time - does not provide team performance

Cycle time - provides the team performance

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 3 years, 7 months ago

WIP also helps

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zvasanth3** 3 years, 7 months ago

The cycle time scatter plot is an adapted version of the well-known chart. It is revered in the Lean management world because it provides a very detailed picture of one of the key metrics in Lean – cycle time <https://kanbanize.com/kanban-resources/kanban-analytics/cycle-time-scatter-plot>

upvoted 1 times

During project inception, an agile practitioner engages the stakeholder to ensure alignment on the project's strategy and vision. The stakeholder asks for detailed requirements, design, and delivery plans.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Provide all information requested by the stakeholder
- B. Set expectations regarding the appropriate level of details requested during this stage
- C. Inform the stakeholder that no detailed documents are provided using agile practices
- D. Ask the team to supply the information to the stakeholder

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Petrevski** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

why not C?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **srv3** 2 years, 9 months ago

Bcz some documents can be provided when required. Option C assumes that documents are never provided. Imagine that you are doing Medical/Life system with XP or Crystal Clear :)

So B seems to be correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

A product owner feels that the last sprint failed to sufficiently deliver what was valuable to their organization's overall project goals. What should the scrum master mention at the next retrospective?

- A. Solutions to project problems that were built into the last sprint
- B. Problems that arose
- C. Solutions that saved the organizations the most time and money
- D. Problems that were solved

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **HTTPS** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

A - Correct

From The Scrum Guide:

"Sprint Retrospective

The purpose of the Sprint Retrospective is to plan ways to increase quality and effectiveness.

The Scrum Team inspects how the last Sprint went with regards to individuals, interactions, processes, tools, and their Definition of Done. Inspected elements often vary with the domain of work. Assumptions that led them astray are identified and their origins explored. The Scrum Team discusses what went well during the Sprint, what problems it encountered, and how those problems were (or were not) solved."

upvoted 8 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B = correct.

According to the Scrum Guide:

The purpose of the Sprint Retrospective is to plan ways to increase quality and effectiveness.

The Scrum Team inspects how the last Sprint went with regards to individuals, interactions, processes, tools, and their Definition of Done. Inspected elements often vary with the domain of work. Assumptions that led them astray are identified and their origins explored. The Scrum Team discusses what went well during the Sprint, what problems it encountered, and how those problems were (or were not) solved.

The Scrum Team identifies the most helpful changes to improve its effectiveness. The most impactful improvements are addressed as soon as possible. They may even be added to the Sprint Backlog for the next Sprint.

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I am sticking with B.

upvoted 1 times

 **Alb65** 1 year ago

B : We need to go over all problems specially those ones that was not solved , and caused the problem .

upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote again ...A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 2 years, 3 months ago

B. As it question bout : failed to sufficiently deliver what was valuable to their organization's overall project goals - seems should highlight the problem to improve the next

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mokel** 2 years, 8 months ago

The product owner feels that there was no real value added in the last sprint.

Two possibilities why this is the case:

- No value was added

- The product owner did not see the value

For the latter, the Product Owner maybe should be made aware of the value that was added by letting him know which problems were solved. Also 'what went well' should also be part of the retrospective.

I am sure it is not (C). But the other three makes sense to me.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 2 years, 8 months ago

Retrospective is the event to improve processess. It could/should evaluate decisions from the last retro.

A. Solutions to project problems that were built into the last sprint

> Answer about delivery = "built into the last sprint". It should be on iteration review.

B. Problems that arose

> As described in the question, there is definitely something wrong with the last iterations. Seems to be the best answer.

C. Solutions that saved the organization the most time and money

> Not clear. It can be both delivered items or points selected for improvement on the last retro.

D. Problems that were solved

> Hard to discuss. It can be both delivered items or points selected for improvement on the last retro.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 3 years ago

A product owner feels that the last sprint failed to sufficiently deliver what was valuable to their organization's overall project goals.

What should the scrum master mention at the next retrospective?

A. Solutions to project problems that were built into the last sprint

B. Problems that arose

C. Solutions that saved the organization the most time and money

D. Problems that were solved

Retrospectives:

1. Inspect how the last Sprint went with regards to people, relationships, process, and tools;

2. Identify and order the major items that went well and potential improvements; and,

3. Create a plan for implementing improvements to the way the Scrum Team does its work.

A and C talks about solutions so we can eliminate it

D talks about problem that were solved, but last sprint failed

only C is remaining

upvoted 1 times

A new product owner needs to manage the backlog of a high-visibility, fast-moving project that is consuming a considerable amount of time. What should the product owner do?

- A. Schedule regular meetings with the scrum team to write, groom, and size user stories
- B. Focus on stories based on the highest number of story points to first address those items with the highest value
- C. Seek regular input from project stakeholders, and reflect this input in the backlog's priorities
- D. Schedule in-person, monthly meetings with key stakeholders to review the project's progress

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **svr3** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

B and D are both incorrect.

A and C both correct, but if P.O. can choose only one of that activities, then C is much more useful for the project success.

C is the best answer

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

SM do the meetings, and it can regular do at split planning in each split.

C is the answer.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. That's the first step!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe C is correct due to the wordings: "fast-moving project".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 2 years, 1 month ago

C is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

A team identifies the number of threats and lists them in the order in which they were identified. After analyzing a cause-and effect diagram, the ownership of the threats and their treatment is assigned, and a number of risk cards are placed on the Kanban board. What approach should be used to manage these threats?

- A. Create a risk register detailing the threats, their causes, and their treatment strategies, and complete ownership to provide together risk control and a stakeholder
- B. Focus on the threats during the daily stand up and ensure they are visible to the entire team and other interested parties
- C. Prioritize the risks based on their criticality and timing, and track actions to closure
- D. Ensure that the prioritization of threats is complete, and that ownership actions are assigned and visible to everyone

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

D (33%)

🗳️ 👤 **chlaithem** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

- A. Risk register: Creating a risk register is a good practice for documentation, but it doesn't address the immediate need for prioritization and action.
- B. Daily stand up: Focusing on threats during daily stand-ups can raise awareness, but it might not provide enough time for in-depth analysis and prioritization.
- D. Prioritization and visibility: Ensuring prioritization and visibility is important, but it doesn't explicitly address timing and tracking actions to closure, which are crucial for effective risk management.

Therefore, by prioritizing risks based on criticality and timing, and proactively tracking actions to closure, the team can effectively manage threats, minimize their impact on the project, and ensure successful outcomes

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MD1947** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Ans: C

D. is also quite true, however the question states that analysis, cause-effect and ownership has been done and the risks are added to the Kanban board. So it kind of negates D. from being the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Runako** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer C. When managing threats, it is important to prioritize them based on their criticality and timing. This allows the team to focus their attention and resources on addressing the most significant risks first. By prioritizing the risks, the team can allocate appropriate efforts to mitigate or respond to them effectively.

Additionally, it is essential to track actions related to each risk and ensure that they are followed through to closure. This involves assigning ownership of the actions to responsible individuals and monitoring their progress. By tracking actions, the team can ensure that necessary measures are taken to control or mitigate the identified threats.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A, C & D are all correct but first comes C, then A and D.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Because of the words "criticality and timing" in option C, I am voting for D.

Criticality, probability and impact are important factors when prioritizing risk, but timing? Never heard of prioritizing risks based on timing.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tianakyi** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D for prioritisation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 1 month ago

I'll go with option C. Option D looks correct, but 'and that ownership actions are assigned and visible to everyone' is already covered in question.

As the ownership of the threats and their treatment is assigned and are placed in Kanban board. So there is nothing left to ensure that the ownership is visible. So to me 'C' looks correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **PMP1** 3 years, 7 months ago

risk can be prioritized based on probability and impact. not criticality and timing. so the correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 4 years, 1 month ago

D. because it should be prioritized first

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 4 years, 1 month ago

and then ownership is assigned

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 3 years, 11 months ago

The ownership and treatment action is already assigned to the risks. What is missing, is the prioritization of the risk and closure action. I will go with option C.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

but there is no any approach in Agile based on criticality & timing?! And the question is not asking about the next step, but about the approach ?!

upvoted 1 times

During product development, changes in technology and regulations require the team to reassess product architecture. How should this technical debt be captured?

- A. Include it in the product backlog and use a new indicator to annotate that is technical debt
- B. Include it in the product backlog as a low-priority issue
- C. Since it is not a part of agile methodologies, it should not be tracked
- D. Have team members maintain personal lists of issues and consolidate the lists during review

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Include it in the product backlog and use a new indicator to annotate that it is technical debt

This approach ensures that the technical debt is visible to the entire team and stakeholders, and it can be prioritized and managed just like any other backlog item. Using a new indicator specifically for technical debt helps differentiate it from other types of work, making it easier to track and address appropriately.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **fletcher_ng** 1 year, 8 months ago

I chose B first and then changed back to A. But not really too sure why it needs to be annotated as a Technical debt.

The key word is Lower priority item - which may not be true. This really depends on whether quality or speed is the main focus and different debts will have different prioritisation levels since they are also risks

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = seems to be correct, but I don't see the need of accenting that it is technical debt since it is not. Regulations cannot be tech debt.

B = cannot evaluate the priority by yourself conviction

C = It is part of the Agile

D = There's no transparency

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

The agile team disagrees with the business stakeholders on completing some epics.
What could help eliminate misunderstandings?

- A. Agree on requirements with all stakeholders
- B. Begin planning every four iterations
- C. Consider previous sprint demo feedback when planning the next sprint
- D. Include the reasons for the project in the contract

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (63%)

C (38%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

A is the right answer. keeping stakeholders engaged is to involve them in the grooming and prioritization of the product's backlog. The end result of this is that stakeholders are aware of what is going into the product and they have a voice as to the value that goes into the product.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Eugene** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the right answer to gain feedback from Sprint review meeting and include them into next Sprint plan. Option A agreeing on requirements from ALL stakeholders is not possible because time and resource are limited so Product Owner can only agree some requirements from stakeholder.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Agree on requirements with all stakeholders

To eliminate misunderstandings, it's crucial to have a clear agreement on the requirements with all stakeholders. This ensures that both the agile team and the business stakeholders have a shared understanding of what needs to be delivered, reducing the likelihood of disagreements and aligning everyone toward the same goals.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **yassoraa88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

i choose A, C is more specific on the sprint feedback but A is about the whole product

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I choose A. as the best answer, C. would be the runner up.

Here's why: considering feedback from the previous demo does not eliminate misunderstandings or agreements around EPICS, which are larger broader product increments that take more than one Sprint to complete. It's important to note that EPICS span many Sprints at times.

If there's disagreement, we need to find consensus, therefore A. would be the best fit.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

The stakeholders are taking part in the Sprint Review meeting where the team is presenting the demo. Based on that, the team obtains

stakeholders' feedback which has to be considered when planning the next sprint. So C automatically is including the A (which is also correct) + this approach can eliminate misunderstandings,

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sv3** 4 years, 2 months ago

I'm not sure but between A. and C. I would select C.

A. Agree on requirements with all stakeholders

> product owner is unlikely to agree about all requirements with ALL stakeholders. Agreement about requirements is not equal to engaging.

C. Consider previous sprint demo feedback when planning the next sprint

> sprint review output is the valuable input for the next planning meeting.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

I think, it should A. You make WA to avoid misunderstanding

upvoted 1 times

A customer and a product delivery team meet to discuss a product's attributes, goals, expectations, hypothesis, and high-level needs. What is a benefit of this meeting?

- A. The team will learn how its contribution will create product value
- B. It will enable team acceptance of client priorities
- C. It will enable the team to see the entire project in one glance
- D. It will enable the team to ask any questions to the customer upfront

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

A. The team will learn how its contribution will create product value
> it can be done with product vision

B. It will enable team acceptance of client priorities
> it can be done via backlog, acc,crit., DoD.

C. It will enable the team to see the entire project in one glance
> it can be done with product vision

D. It will enable the team to ask any questions to the customer upfront
> it is the most valuable output of personal meeting. Seems to be the correct answer.
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **yassoraa88** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Such meetings help the team understand the product's overall goals and how their work contributes to achieving these goals. This alignment ensures that the team's efforts are focused on creating value for the customer and end-users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

B. Team acceptance of client priorities: While the meeting might facilitate this, it's not necessarily the main goal. Open communication and clear understanding of priorities should be an ongoing process throughout the project.

C. Entire project in one glance: This meeting likely provides a high-level overview, not a complete picture of the entire project. More detailed planning and discussions will be needed as the project progresses.

D. Ask questions upfront: Asking questions is definitely a benefit, but it's not the sole purpose of the meeting. The main value lies in gaining a shared understanding of the product's purpose and how the team will contribute to its success.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. It's all about the customers' value.

C = cannot see the entire project in one glance, it is against the agile approach.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose A

upvoted 1 times

  **German1407** 3 years ago

for me the key word here is product value - so A should be correct

upvoted 1 times

When introducing agile processes to a company, a quality assurance (QA) manager resists and believes that the switch to agile will remove quality controls and documents.

How should the agile practitioner address this concern?

- A. Educate the QA manager that in agile, quality is integrated from the beginning to end of the project
- B. Write backlog items that include QA as part of the description
- C. Ask for the current QA documents and incorporate them into the technical debt backlog
- D. Ask the product owner to write tests and QA controls into the acceptance criteria

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

GPena **Highly Voted** 2 years, 10 months ago

Sure, it is A

upvoted 7 times

qwertypassword **Highly Voted** 2 years, 11 months ago

"A" should be correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

Petrevski **Most Recent** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

Minhha3 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleBeing 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

richck102 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 2 times

JackNguyenvn 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Alaaradwan 2 years, 1 month ago

A the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

snow5 2 years, 9 months ago

Quality is maintained thru different methods in agile i.e. continuous integration, pair programming, validation and verification, stand-up meetings ..etc. A is the answer

upvoted 5 times

tsangckl 2 years, 11 months ago

A is my answer

upvoted 4 times

zvasanth1 3 years ago

A and B makes more sense

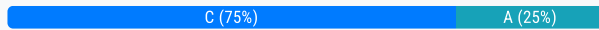
upvoted 3 times

While struggling to take ownership of delivery, an agile team fails to keep up with its sprint commitments. What should the agile coach do?

- A. Work with the sponsor to develop team expectations
- B. Provide the customer with a list of deliverables and obtain agreement
- C. Encourage the team to more frequently interact with all stakeholders
- D. Work on finishing upfront product design rather than comprehensive documentation

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



🗨️ 👤 **Opemati90** 5 months ago

C.

Stakeholders engagement over negotiations
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Encourage the team to more frequently interact with all stakeholders

Frequent interaction with stakeholders can help the team better understand the priorities, expectations, and feedback, which can improve their ability to take ownership of the delivery and keep up with sprint commitments. This approach fosters collaboration and ensures that the team is aligned with stakeholder needs, helping them to meet their goals more effectively.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it's very unclear how any of the given options would directly affect the Team's ability to complete their Sprints and meet their commitments. The Team is overestimating and overloading the Sprints.

For C., I do not see how interacting with stakeholders would help the Team complete their committed work.

For A., this is an option, still not quite to the point but with expectation setting the Team could move into greater alignment.

Honestly, the problem set and answers are too broad.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

I don't think the issue is a lack of stakeholder engagement. As I see it, the Team is unable to keep up with delivery and commitments. Therefore, expectations would need to be set.

I vote for A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

There lack of sense - who is struggling to whom?

If the issue is:

- sponsor's resistance - the correct answer would be A

- team collaboration with the sponsor - the correct answer would be C

Anyway - more logical is C than A, since the team fails to keep up the sprint commitments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I am staying with C.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

What the team is struggling with is a mystery. But it is a fact that the team is in face of the difficulty on delivery as they committed. We don't know whether the problem is caused by (D) product design or (C) stakeholders. (B) is not Agile for a list and agreement, Hence (A) becomes the better answer. Team expectations are what you anticipate and expect from your team. (A) shields the team from the impact of high team expectations of the sponser

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

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upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 7 months ago

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upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **cozyhead** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for C.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **VijayKrish** 4 years, 2 months ago

Individuals & Interactions over Process & Tools - So I think the Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Mokel** 4 years, 3 months ago

B & D does not have anything to do with the issue.

C makes more sense than A as the Team should get a vision to be able to take ownership of the delivery

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **sv3** 4 years, 2 months ago

I'm not english-native speaker and "struggle to do something" confused me. But correct translation is "Team working very hard to take ownership of delivery, but ..." It this case Scrum Master don't need to push team even more to take ownership. SM has to shield team from negative effect of failing the iteration. So A. seems to be correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

During a team meeting, members who are subject matter experts (SMEs) mention that they are continuously working on repetitive tasks, which has lowered motivation.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Organize a team-building activity to improve team morale
- B. Have team members work in pairs to learn from each other and develop new skills
- C. Ask team members to perform a value stream analysis of their activities
- D. Add more resources to the team to help with tasks

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (60%)

B (40%)

🗳️ 👤 **zvasanth1** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 6 months ago

- A. Organize a team-building activity to improve team morale - yes, it increases morale but he got motivated for specific reason of repetitive task as SME
- B. Have team members work in pairs to learn from each other and develop new skills - it also motivates teh SME
- C. Ask team members to perform a value stream analysis of their activities - no
- D. Add more resources to the team to help with the tasks - no

the question clearly says he is subject matter expert (specialized in one particular area)

he could do pair programming and lean the other area.

answer should be B

upvoted 11 times

🗳️ 👤 **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

but option A. does not directly address the root cause of the issue

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Edriic** Most Recent 🕒 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Working in pair is solving the stated issue.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Have team members work in pairs to learn from each other and develop new skills

Pairing team members allows them to share knowledge, reduce the burden of repetitive tasks, and develop new skills. This approach can enhance motivation by introducing variety in work and fostering collaboration and learning within the team.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Team-building: While improving team morale is valuable, it might not directly address the issue of repetitive tasks and demotivation.

B. Pair programming: This could help share knowledge and develop new skills, but it might not eliminate repetitive tasks if the workflow itself needs optimization.

D. Adding resources: This might provide temporary relief, but it doesn't address the underlying issue and could be a costly solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Runako** 1 year, 9 months ago

C is the only answer that addresses the root issue of repetitive tasks...By conducting a value stream analysis, the team can identify and analyze the current state of their workflow and identify areas of waste, including repetitive tasks. This analysis helps the team understand the flow of work, identify bottlenecks or inefficiencies, and find opportunities for improvement. By involving the team in this analysis, they can actively contribute to identifying and implementing changes that reduce repetitive tasks and increase motivation.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A = seems to be correct, but it wouldn't solve the repetitive tasks

B = The repetitive (boring) task are an issue, not the opportunity to develop new skills

C = repetitive task might be solved by conducting value streaming analysis* - thus this could be the best answer

D = not an option

*Value stream mapping can be used to improve any process where there are repeatable steps – and especially when there are multiple handoffs.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Balaraju** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think of 'B', I could't think all repetative tasks are waste, may be it is necessary and could be automated/improvised, which may need new skills.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 8 months ago

B - pair programming wouldn't solve the repetitive issue

C - but encouraging automation approach would

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I am not sure what is the correct answer and therefore I will go with the majority.

Voting for B.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **adelshenouda** 3 years, 7 months ago

I am going with C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Abbey2** 3 years, 7 months ago

Is repetitive tasks not a form of waste? I'll go for C.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 8 months ago

The issue is here with the repetitive task, which is a waste. So a value stream analysis would help team to determine the issue. To me C looks good.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

Even though none of the options address the root cause of the problem (repetitive tasks), I would go for B.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Bi also make sense

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **zvasanth3** 4 years, 7 months ago

C is not an answer

The purpose of value-stream mapping is to identify and remove or reduce "waste" in value streams, thereby increasing the efficiency of a given value stream. Waste removal is intended to increase productivity by creating leaner operations which in turn make waste and quality problems easier to identify https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value-stream_mapping

My choice is A

6 Tips to Boost Team Motivation for Your Agile Team

Gone are the days where an employee's motivation was solely based on basic requirements and monetary benefits. Teams, after all, are made of human beings that require personal connection and empathy to feel more engaged at their workplace.

<https://dzone.com/articles/6-tips-to-boost-team-motivation-for-your-agile-tea-1>

upvoted 3 times

  **zvasanth3** 4 years, 7 months ago

Answer is Team Building Activities

upvoted 1 times

An agile team is working on a new product. To ensure that all unknown issues are clarified before committing to the scope, the team plans to work only on spike user stories for the next three sprints.
What should an agile coach do in this situation?

- A. Ensure that the spikes identify the risks early in the project to increase the chances of success
- B. Ensure that the business sponsor accepts the proposal and agrees to fund the additional spike sprints
- C. Recommend that, in the first sprint, user stories with higher priority be executed in addition to the spike
- D. Support the decision, because release planning will be improved, and the product backlog can be better groomed after all spikes are executed

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

A (33%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Recommend that, in the first sprint, user stories with higher priority be executed in addition to the spike

Explanation:

Balanced Approach: By executing high-priority user stories alongside spikes, the team can continue delivering value while addressing uncertainties.

Risk Mitigation: This approach allows the team to identify and mitigate risks early without halting the delivery of valuable features.

Stakeholder Confidence: Delivering high-priority user stories helps maintain stakeholder confidence and demonstrates progress.

Iterative Learning: Working on both spikes and user stories enables the team to iteratively learn and adapt, which is a core principle of agile methodologies.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

in all sprints, team should provide something value upfront of backlog. this is the basic rule from scrum guide so I would like to bet C this time

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **yassoraa88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

focusing exclusively on spikes for three sprints may slow down overall progress. Balancing spikes with delivering features helps in managing both risks and value delivery simultaneously.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **hankun** 1 year, 6 months ago

D. Support the decision, because release planning will be improved, and the product backlog can be better groomed after all spikes are executed. In this situation, the agile coach should support the team's decision to work on spike user stories for the next three sprints. Spikes are used to explore and address unknowns, clarify requirements, and mitigate risks before committing to larger portions of work. By focusing on spikes initially, the team aims to improve release planning by gaining a better understanding of the project's complexities and risks.

Option A is closely related to the benefits of using spikes to identify risks early, but it doesn't directly address the coach's role in this situation.

Option B refers to involving the business sponsor and funding, which might not be necessary if the team has already decided to work on spike stories.

Option C suggests mixing user stories with spikes in the first sprint, which could potentially dilute the focus on addressing unknown issues, which is the purpose of the spike-driven approach.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **LucyPMI** 1 year, 6 months ago

Why not D?

D. Support the decision, because release planning will be improved, and the product backlog can be better groomed after all spikes are executed

I don't think agile coach can "ensure" anything

A. Ensure that the spikes identify the risks early in the project to increase the chances of success

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

Nevertheless, only solution C brings value to the customer. Working only on spike user stories for the next three sprints is a bad approach and practice - practically it is a waste.

Thus, I change to C.

PS: none of the offered choices are good options (in my opinion)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

How can an agile team working on a new product ensure alignment with external stakeholders?

- A. Ask the product owner to provide a detailed product specification document
- B. Conduct story-mapping exercises to clarify deliverables and release priorities
- C. Hold a kick-off meeting to assign roles and responsibilities
- D. Work with the scrum master and stakeholders to ensure agile principles are followed

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

B is true, bcz the story roadmap is a means to communicate with external stakeholders
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **PuranDom** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

yes, it should be B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure
upvoted 1 times

What can an agile team use to prioritize stories?

- A. Planning poker technique
- B. Weighted average calculation
- C. Risk-value quadrant
- D. INVEST scale

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **yassoraa88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Planning Poker is an estimation technique, i choose C
upvoted 1 times


 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Risk-value quadrant.

The Risk-Value Quadrant is a prioritization technique that helps teams assess user stories based on their perceived value and associated risks. It involves categorizing stories into four quadrants based on their potential value and the level of risk involved. This technique helps the team focus on high-value, low-risk stories first.

upvoted 1 times

 **Raksim** 1 year, 9 months ago

B. Correct: Weighted average calculation is a technique used by agile teams to prioritize user stories based on multiple criteria.

C. Would have been correct if the question mentioned risk: he risk-value quadrant is a technique used to prioritize user stories based on their potential value and associated risks. It helps teams make informed decisions about which stories to tackle first.

upvoted 1 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C


A = estimation technique (not prioritizing)

B = not an option

C = it is indeed prioritizing technique

D = stands for a set of criteria used to assess the quality of a user story

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **nguyenductk5** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer. value-risk matrices can be structured as a 2x2 grid of quadrants: a project's value can be categorized as either low or high.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

C is reasonable

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zvasanth1** 4 years, 6 months ago

Weighted shortest job first, or WSJF, is an agile backlog prioritization technique

There is no such thing as called Weighted average calculation in prioritization

C is a Mike Cohn prioritization technique

<https://www.boost.co.nz/blog/2017/09/prioritisation-tools-tips-agile-projects>

upvoted 4 times

During a daily stand up, the tester engages the developer in a discussion about what will be tested during unit testing versus regression testing.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Ask the tester and developer to discuss it after the meeting, since it is not a part of the daily stand up
- B. Encourage the discussion to resolve impediments
- C. After the meeting, escalate this issue to the tester's supervisor to ensure that this does not reoccur
- D. Ask more questions about the testing techniques to obtain clarification on team efforts for quality improvements

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

A without doubt

upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **Dsugandhi** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

A - Daily standups are of 15 minutes and limited to 1. What we did yesterday 2. What are we going to do today and 3. Impediments. For details, separate meeting is required between involved members.

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Troplev** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **nguyenducttk5** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Abbey2** 2 years, 1 month ago

What's the purpose of putting wrong answers to these questions?

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

A - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 54:

"Another antipattern typically seen in standups is that the team begins to solve problems as they become apparent. Standups are for realizing there are problems—not for solving them. Add the issues to a parking lot, and then create another meeting, which might be right after the standup, and solve problems there."

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 9 months ago

I am agree, A is the option

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Wmahmoudi** 2 years, 10 months ago

For me it is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikyngure** 2 years, 10 months ago

A is best answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

It is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gnasher** 3 years ago

I think the answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **vikasmd** 3 years ago

daily stand-up should not be used for a full-fledged discussion. This should be done after the daily standup.

upvoted 3 times

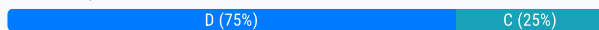
A team is delivering work as per the sprint plan, and team velocity is stabilized. However, at the end of the release, the customer is dissatisfied with project quality.

What should the agile project manager have done to avoid this?

- A. Invited end customers to attend the stand ups
- B. Organized design review sessions with the customer to obtain sign-off
- C. Held regular meetings with the product owner and project team to elicit detailed business requirements
- D. Conducted frequent review meetings with the customer to continually enhance delivery effectiveness

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Conducted frequent review meetings with the customer to continually enhance delivery effectiveness

Frequent Review Meetings: Regular review meetings with the customer allow for ongoing feedback on the product. This helps ensure that the delivered work meets the customer's expectations and quality standards. By involving the customer throughout the development process, any issues or misalignments can be identified and addressed promptly.

Continuous Feedback Loop: Frequent reviews provide a mechanism for continuous feedback, allowing the team to make adjustments based on the customer's evolving needs and preferences. This helps prevent the accumulation of issues that might otherwise lead to dissatisfaction at the end of the project.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Inviting customers to stand-ups: While customer involvement in stand-ups can be valuable, daily meetings might not be the most effective format for in-depth feedback and quality discussions.

B. Design review sessions: These are essential for specific aspects like UI/UX, but might not capture broader quality concerns and overall customer satisfaction.

C. Regular product owner meetings: Frequent communication with the product owner is crucial, but it might not address the customer's direct perspective and potential gaps in understanding their needs.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **fletcher_ng** 1 year, 8 months ago

The question here is extremely vague since we don't know what the Customer is not satisfied with. Is it because the team had not carried out the Acceptance testing? The scope appears to be ok. But the question doesn't mention it to be a SCRUM process, therefore the team is not restricted to that one product review meeting. I am therefore going for D as Agile promotes frequent interactions and communications with stakeholders. It may be that during these meetings, issues are highlighted.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

D = wrong.

According to Scrum, there is one review session per Sprint. So cannot conduct "frequent" review meetings since is one per sprint and it has to be held on a regular basis. Of course, it is allowed to conduct other meetings with the customer, but in D option it is stressed "review meetings". On the other hand, there's no issue with the scope, but with quality, which has to be improved by the team, not by the Scrum master.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D sounds better.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tianakyi** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

shd be D. everything about communion as early as possible.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Elli_Low1990** 3 years ago

i am just curious, what does "project quality" has anything to do with "delivery effectiveness"?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **yinhx2021** 3 years, 8 months ago

Agree with D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Rk3939** 3 years, 10 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **svr3** 4 years, 3 months ago

Agree. D.

upvoted 3 times

A company president is concerned about the impact of a natural disaster on the company.
How should management identify areas to apply its resources and mitigate potential impacts?

- A. Establish and keep an active risk register that includes mitigation strategies and a cost-benefit analysis
- B. Establish and keep an active risk register based on qualitative risk analysis and expected losses
- C. Have each development team post the highest risk development items on the information radiator
- D. Avoid risk by splitting development teams into two locations to ensure knowledge continuity

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **yassoraa88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

for B , While qualitative risk analysis and expected losses are important, this option does not mention the inclusion of mitigation strategies or cost-benefit analysis, which are crucial for comprehensive risk management.

A is correct :

Risk Register: A risk register is a tool used to document risks, their severity, and the actions steps to mitigate them. It is a key component of a robust risk management plan.

Mitigation Strategies: By including mitigation strategies, the risk register provides a clear plan for addressing each identified risk, helping to minimize potential impacts.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

so i think A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option A offers a more comprehensive and actionable approach: It goes beyond simply identifying risks and estimating losses. It provides concrete steps to address them, considering both their impact and financial feasibility. This allows for strategic decision-making and resource allocation.

Option B relies solely on qualitative analysis and expected losses: This can be a good starting point, but it might lack critical information for effective mitigation. Including mitigation strategies and cost-benefit analyses in the register significantly enhances its value for managing potential impacts.

While both options identify risks, A provides a more robust framework for managing them: This includes proactive planning, informed resource allocation, and continuous adaptation based on changing circumstances. Option B focuses more on potential downsides without offering a clear roadmap for addressing them.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

It looks like PMP exam question.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

C and D might be correct but as a result of taking an action according to the previously established risk register. So they cannot be correct answers.

The difference between A and B is that:

- A = includes mitigation strategies and a cost-benefit analysis
- B = includes qualitative risk analysis and expected losses

A is the more suitable answer to the described situation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 7 months ago

I change to B - it is more appropriate since it cannot mitigate a natural disaster (ex. flood), likewise, cost-benefit is irrelevant vs loss assessment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

As such B is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

Risk register does not have cost benefit analysis So A is NOT correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Risks should be captured along with the mitigation strategies.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 3 years ago

I choose A. C is too passive

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

Maybe B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 3 years ago

A is better choice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

Agile risk register contains qualitatively analyzed risks. why not B?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Athena75** 3 years, 11 months ago

Does a company that uses the Agile company maintain a Risk Register. If not, then A& B are wrong

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

A is make sense.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Natural disaster is about strategic mitigation, information radiator is not applicable to the situation.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

agreed, A is making sense;

<https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/mitigating-natural-hazard-project-management-8335>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Wmahmoudi** 4 years, 3 months ago



why not A?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

I think is C

upvoted 1 times

  **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago

I change my choice to be A

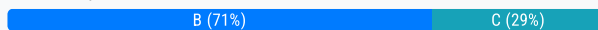
upvoted 1 times

An event management team is following an agile approach to prepare for an upcoming conference. The regional sales manager, from where the conference is to be held, contacts the team with a number of questions about the company's booth. What should the team do?

- A. Inform the sponsor about the regional sales manager's disruptiveness and ask that all questions be diverted to the weekly meetings
- B. Stay focused on the current iteration and let the project manager deal with the regional sales manager's questions
- C. Invite the regional sales manager to the next iteration review to share the progress
- D. Create a risk on the risk register to account for some potentially new requirements from the regional sales manager

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

B is the right answer. First, the question asking about something related to company's booth which is not related to product or value. Secondly, the team should focus on the sprint and the leader should shield them from any interruption. Therefore, B answers one of the Project leader role to shield the team during the sprint.

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ **Kajaro** 4 years ago

I agree. The development team/Delivery team are not responsible for the external communication.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

Team = event management team

Regional sales manager = stakeholder/user

Product&value = To attend conference

Booth = part of the product

Is sales manager "asking for new functionality"? No, only current status.

C is the best answer - to invite stakeholder to the nearest review to show the progress.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given the agile approach, the best option would be C. Invite the regional sales manager to the next iteration review to share the progress. This aligns with agile principles of transparency, collaboration, and continuous feedback. It allows the regional sales manager to be informed and involved without disrupting the team's workflow.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I also follow option-B.

Because stakeholder management is a part of PO responsibility e.g. decide who shall be invited to sprint review etc.

Focus on this responsibility, the text of Option-C "invite stakeholder to review meeting" is not a part of team's responsibility. I, therefore, think the Option-B shall be best answer (originally, I thought C is best but changed my mind after carefully read the answering text)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct.

The Scrum master is a facilitator, thus he can deal with the regional sales manager, not the team. Also, if needed, he would invite the regional sales manager to the review, not the team (that's why the C is wrong option).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 5 months ago

Therefore, the Regional sales manager (Stakeholder) contacts the team only for the company's booth (A specific element), not for the whole conference (The product). The Review meeting will help regarding the current "Conference organizing" status including / excluding the "booth question". Definitely, this is a job for the Scrum master.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) shield team from distractions

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Changing my answer to C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Changing my answer to C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Contacting team directly is an impediment. Servant-leader (Project manager) should shield team. If required, Project Manager can invite Stakeholder to iteration review meeting. Team shouldn't send an invitation to stakeholder.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago

Options B & D sounds more like a waterfall approach. Option C is the only agile related answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago

Options B & D sounds more like a waterfall approach. Option C is the only agile related answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

D seems to be the best answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 3 years, 11 months ago

Reading again, I change to B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abdulafou_K** 4 years, 4 months ago

Why C? The question indicates that the sales manager is contacting the team about the booth, so what does it have to do with him joining the meeting?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

He will get the update he is looking for in the meeting

upvoted 1 times

What should a team consider when calculating the effort needed to complete a product backlog?

- A. The increase in velocity and cost
- B. A buffer in the sprint to mitigate unexpected risks
- C. Assigning extra points to each task to allow time for changes
- D. Stories describing infrastructure tasks and analysis tasks

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (80%)

D (20%)

GPena **Highly Voted** 3 years, 11 months ago

I think is B. You always have to consider additional matters such as risk or others so a buffer is an option to be considered during the iteration
upvoted 6 times

thewalker **Most Recent** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D. Stories describing infrastructure tasks and analysis tasks . Here's why:

Stories describing infrastructure tasks and analysis tasks: A product backlog should include all the work needed to deliver a product, including infrastructure setup, data analysis, and development tasks. Failing to account for these tasks will lead to an inaccurate estimate of the effort required.

upvoted 1 times

thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Let's look at why the other options are less relevant:

- A. The increase in velocity and cost: While velocity and cost are important factors to consider, they are outcomes of the effort, not direct inputs to calculating it.
- B. A buffer in the sprint to mitigate unexpected risks: A buffer is a good practice, but it's a way to manage risk, not a primary factor in calculating initial effort.
- C. Assigning extra points to each task to allow time for changes: Adding extra points can be helpful, but it's a general approach to account for uncertainty, not a specific consideration for calculating effort.

upvoted 1 times

Saurabh31 1 year, 1 month ago

B is the correct option.

In Agile we must ensure encompassing estimates that account for risk, distractions, and team availability
Absolute estimates are difficult for humans to make, Estimates should be relative and stated in ranges

upvoted 1 times

Michaela0015 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go for B.

A and C are not relevant, and D seems to be too specific (why only infrastructure and analysis tasks?)

upvoted 1 times

Petrevski 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A = wrong. Cost is not a relevant factor here.

B = correct. Plan extra jobs in order to mitigate unexpected waste.

C = wrong, not logical.

D = Wrong. Why stress only stories that describe the infrastructure tasks and analysis tasks? What about a description of a very, very valuable function for the sponsor?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 8 months ago

B is correct, but here we talk about the Product Backlog, not the Sprint Backlog. So I turn to D.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

What is buffer here?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
I am going with B.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Buffer to avoid schedule risk
upvoted 4 times

Two teams have received project requirements and completed estimates. Team A estimates 420 story points for scope and 30 story points for velocity per sprint.

Team B estimates 280 story points for scope and 20 story points for velocity per sprint. Both teams have same number of team members and have assumed a sprint duration of 2 weeks.


What can an agile practitioner conclude about team A and team B's estimate?

- A. Team B has underestimated scope compared to team A
- B. Team A is more confident in delivering velocity than team B
- C. Both teams need to indicate their proposed technology before the estimates can be analyzed
- D. Both teams have estimated the project to be of same size

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **SARS** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Team A estimate is $420/30 = 14$ sprints to complete the project. Team B estimate is $280/20=14$ sprints to complete the project. So, the answer is D.

upvoted 10 times

 **Saurabh31** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

 **yassoraa88** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Both teams have estimated that they will complete the project in 14 sprints.

Despite the different total scope estimates (420 story points vs. 280 story points), the teams have aligned their velocities proportionally. This suggests that their understanding of the project's size and complexity is consistent when factoring in their respective velocities.

upvoted 1 times

 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Story points measure relative effort, not absolute time: The 420 story points of Team A and 280 story points of Team B indicate the relative effort each team believes the project will require, not the actual time to complete it.

Velocity translates story points to time: The velocity of 30 story points per sprint for Team A and 20 story points per sprint for Team B tells us how many story points each team can complete in a 2-week sprint.


Size comparison: By dividing the estimated scope (story points) by the velocity (story points per sprint), we can compare the project size for each team:

Team A: $420 \text{ story points} / 30 \text{ story points/sprint} = 14 \text{ sprints}$

Team B: $280 \text{ story points} / 20 \text{ story points/sprint} = 14 \text{ sprints}$

Both teams arrive at the same estimated project size of 14 sprints, despite different story point and velocity values.

upvoted 3 times

 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

The estimation is 14 sprints by both teams ($420/30 = 280/20 = 14$).

upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

Please see SARs comment below for explanation.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago



D sure

upvoted 1 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 12 months ago

D is better

upvoted 2 times

  **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

D is the right answer. irrelevant to compare two different projects in Agile

upvoted 3 times

  **SARS** 4 years ago

Based on D, the requirements are for the SAME project.

upvoted 1 times

Throughout the project, an agile practitioner notices that one team member is becoming an emergent leader. What should an agile practitioner do?

- A. Present opportunities in order to be supportive and grow that team member's talents
- B. Encourage the team member to fit in more with the established team norms
- C. Bring this to management's attention so they don't disrupt the team
- D. Ask team member to respect defined roles on the project to avoid confusion with the team

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **Saurabh31** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the correct option as per Agile Principles and Mindset

Task 8: Encourage emergent leadership within the team by establishing a safe and respectful environment in which new approaches can be tried in order to make improvements and foster self-organization and empowerment.

Not 100% sure though
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Michaela0015** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A - encourage collaboration, adaptability, and the growth of individuals within the team
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. Supportive is the keyword.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 1 month ago

Also, option B has a limiting factor which is not a much agile approach.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Change to B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Going with A here.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote A
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **MJeidah** 2 years, 4 months ago

B is the best answer
upvoted 1 times



A product's scope and acceptance criteria have been detailed, and the product is planned for release at the end of the next quarter. What should the project team do next?

- A. Estimate the project team's capacity
- B. Determine how much work can be delivered
- C. Calculate how much work will fit into the next iteration
- D. Estimate items in the product backlog

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **thuha1704** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Steps to Planning a Release

1. Determine condition of satisfaction
2. Estimate user stories
3. select an iteration length
4. estimate velocity
5. Proritize US
6. select stories and release date

D is correct


upvoted 5 times

  **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Eli8** 1 year ago

Defined AC is made in Iteration, therefore the next step is to estimate tasks=estimate capacity.

Delete (D) for next step is Not to estimate stories/items from the Product Backlog,

Delete (B)(C) for selected Stories for Iteration (scope) comes before defined AC, and "how much work" means the scope needs to be defined again, which is wrong.

I go for (A)

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote D

upvoted 1 times

  **Admirable** 2 years ago

Best Answer D. Mike Griffith pg. 323.

In the release planning meeting we decompose our stories as needed for that level of planning. However, those breakdowns are still fairly coarse-grained, and meant to be preliminary. The ultimate details of the stories—the tasks—are broken down at the "last responsible moment" during iteration planning.

» Estimate the tasks.

After the planning meeting, we can estimate the effort required to complete each of the tasks in real time, since our estimates so far have been in story points. Estimating the tasks in real time is an optional step, but it does help confirm that our plan for the iteration is really workable.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 2 years ago

Iteration Planning according to Mike Griffith pg. 323

1. Discuss the user stories in the backlog and any dependencies
2. Select the user stories for the iteration
3. Define acceptance criteria and write acceptance tests for the stories
4. Break the stories into tasks
5. Estimate the tasks in ideal time, then assign and schedule them in real time

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ceno239** 2 years, 1 month ago

Should be D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 2 years, 2 months ago

Why not D? Items are already in the backlog as scope a acceptance criteria have been defined.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 2 years, 1 month ago

Yep, I'll go with D. without estimating backlog, one can't estimate teams capacity.

upvoted 1 times

At the retrospective, the burndown chart shows that the project is slightly behind schedule. The project team identifies an inexperienced software engineer as the source of reduced velocity.
How should the project team address this issue?

- A. Suggest pair programming during the retrospective
- B. Ask the product owner to re-prioritize the user stories at the next retrospective
- C. Re-estimate the story points with team members at the next iteration planning meeting
- D. Assign less complex user stories to the inexperienced software engineer at the next iteration planning meeting

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (50%)

A (50%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Suggest pair programming during the retrospective

Explanation:

Skill Development: Pair programming allows the inexperienced software engineer to learn from a more experienced team member, accelerating their skill development.

Knowledge Sharing: This practice promotes knowledge sharing within the team, ensuring that skills and best practices are disseminated.

Quality Improvement: Pair programming can lead to higher code quality as two sets of eyes are reviewing the work, reducing the likelihood of errors.

Team Collaboration: It fosters better collaboration and communication within the team, which can improve overall team dynamics and efficiency.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **hankun** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. Suggest pair programming during the retrospective.

If an inexperienced software engineer is identified as the source of reduced velocity, one effective way to address this issue is by suggesting pair programming during the retrospective. Pair programming involves two developers working together at a single workstation, with one writing code and the other reviewing it in real-time. This practice can help the less experienced engineer learn from their more experienced colleagues, build skills, and contribute more effectively to the team's velocity.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **fletcher_ng** 1 year, 8 months ago

What the team need to do are two things:

1. Ensure that the project gets back on track
2. Help the inexperienced Engineer

A & C would be the best choices.

A. Suggest pair programming during the retrospective - would achieve both goals and is an Agile mindset to helping others develop.

B. Ask the product owner to re-prioritize the user stories at the next retrospective - No. The stories have been prioritised by the customer and this is not the problem,

C. Re-estimate the story points with team members at the next iteration planning meeting

Re-estimating will make allowances for the inexperienced Engineer and could potentially bring the velocity back on track, but this doesn't actually help the engineer develop. But having said that, isn't the estimation done based on the current ability of the team? So I changed my mind and go for C

D. Assign less complex user stories to the inexperienced software engineer at the next iteration planning meeting

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tThye** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A for quality

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

A = pair programming wouldn't help in terms of velocity increasing.

B = PO is accountable for the PB and only the sponsor can ask for reprioritizing not the team.

C = correct. The team should re-estimate the story points based on the team's ability.

D = wrong.



upvoted 2 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A sure

upvoted 1 times

How should a project leader manage stakeholder expectations in an agile project?

- A. Establish a common vision and success criteria and involve all the stakeholders in the iteration reviews
- B. Invite stakeholders for the iteration reviews but do not include new stakeholders which may limit project success
- C. Involve all the stakeholders in iteration reviews but do not entertain all expectations of all stakeholders
- D. Communicate issues to all stakeholders via email and only communicate risks to internal stakeholders

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **tsangckl** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago


A sounds more reasonable to me.
upvoted 9 times

 **snow5** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

A is the right answer, read this gives you more details about it <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/managing-stakeholder-expectations-proactively-define-7984>
upvoted 5 times

 **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months ago


Selected Answer: A
A = correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Minhha3** 5 months ago


Vote A
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure
upvoted 2 times

 **Kiran_Varri** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes A !! C is unlikely as it talks of not entertaining stakeholder expectations
upvoted 1 times

 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

A is the answer for me
upvoted 4 times

A scrum master would like to provide information to key stakeholders on the daily resource and project activities.

Which tool should the Scrum master use to provide these updates?

- A. Shared vision statement and sprint goal
- B. Release burnup chart
- C. Velocity metrics
- D. Iteration burndown chart

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct. Iteration is focused on tasks decomposed from the user stories (which on the Release is focused). Tasks are handled on a daily basis.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, because the questions says "DAILY".

upvoted 1 times

After a successful product deployment, a key stakeholder informs an agile team member that an implemented feature is failing to deliver its expected business value. The team member replies that the requirement was provided by the customer, and that the scope was clearly met. If the problem were an issue of requirement elicitation rather than delivery, what should have been done to avoid this situation?

- A. Stakeholders should have regularly been engaged to obtain feedback and reduce the functionality risk
- B. The team should have used the lean principle of delay, so that actual facts could be considered rather than assumptions and predictions
- C. Interdependent teams should have been engaged using a collaborative approach to identify and leverage the best support
- D. An owner should have been identified to obtain timely stakeholder feedback

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

During a project's last few sprints, an agile practitioner notices an increase in defects. A rootcause analysis indicates that a poor understanding of the requirements was caused by the inability of the product owner to communicate clearly. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Inform the product owner's manager so that corrective action may be taken
- B. Communicate this to the product owner, and offer to help facilitate discussion with the team
- C. Encourage a team member to raise this during the retrospective to ensure that the product owner is aware
- D. Escalate this issue to the sponsor so that corrective action may be taken

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct. C is correct too, but obviously, that didn't work in the previous few sprints (the issue is still there, and the Scrum master needs to do something).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alb65** 1 year ago

i would say B: there is not time to wait until retrospective , last few sprints it's the key of the question .

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

why not C? Retro is the best ceremony to raise such issues

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **srv3** 2 years, 9 months ago

Bcz S.M. don't have to encourage smbd to raise this question - he/she can do it him/herself. And corrective action is clear - to coach P.O. about speaking :)

So B. looks like the best answer.

upvoted 5 times

An agile team lead is assigned to a project that must ensure data security.

What should the team lead do to guarantee that security, as a non-functional requirement, is managed through the project?

- A. Include security concerns on the agenda for every meeting
- B. Request that a security expert be added to the team
- C. Add security as a non-functional requirement to the risk register, and review regularly
- D. Ensure that planning and prioritizing includes consideration of security requirements

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks good.

upvoted 1 times

During a backlog refinement meeting, a senior team member raises a concern about an epic sizing that requires the use of a new interface for a vendor product.

The product owner acknowledges this as a risk.

What should the product owner do now?

- A. Log the risk in the risk register, and share the information with impacted stakeholders at the next monthly review meeting
- B. Create a spike story to determine what needs to be done to use the new interface
- C. Lower the epic's priority so that it can be deferred, and analyze it during backlog refinement meetings
- D. Move the work to the vendor, since they have better knowledge of interface implementation

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

A. Log the risk in the risk register, and share the information with impacted stakeholders at the next monthly review meeting.

= no such artifact.

B. Create a spike story to determine what needs to be done to use the new interface.

= The best solution to clarify the size of the work to be done

C. Lower the epic's priority so that it can be deferred, and analyze it during backlog refinement meetings.

= we don't have any inputs about priorities. Only about sizing.

D. Move the work to the vendor, since they have better knowledge of interface implementation.

= It's too early to make decision since we are not sure about size.

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ **saponazureguy** 2 years, 5 months ago

Yes I agree, correct answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

My choice is B. There have no monthly review meeting on risk in Scrum model.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A = wrong. There are no monthly review meetings in Scrum.

B = seems to be correct. The initial information is insufficient, meaning it has to be conducted more analysis and gathering needed info.

C = wrong. What if this epic is a top priority to the stakeholder? Based on which the PO should lower the priority?

D = wrong. This comes later (eventually)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eli8** 1 year ago

Eliminate(B)PO won't do spike.

Only A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

B seems to be correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 2 years, 1 month ago

It's difficult to estimate an epic because it is large. More analysis is required therefore the best response is C. If it was a user story then I would suggest B as the answer. The Epic needs to be broken down first to create the spike and to break it down we require more analysis and refinement.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **navingthomas** 2 years, 6 months ago

Why not D? The PO has already acknowledge the risk and it is always advisable to mitigate risk early in the project. In this case, option D is the best way to mitigate the risk.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

C is make sense. Perform feasibility analysis and other activities that help determine the viability of epics
<https://www.scaledagile.com/about/about-us/permissions-faq/>

upvoted 1 times

A project sponsor is upset that an enhancement will be unavailable until next year.
What should the product owner do?

- A. Accept responsibility for the product's delay
- B. Ensure that the project sponsor's priorities are in the product backlog
- C. Negotiate with the project sponsor for increased funding
- D. Empower the project sponsor to manage the product backlog

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B sure

upvoted 3 times

An agile practitioner notices that team members are disengaged. As a result, the team's velocity has decreased. What should the agile practitioner do to get the team back on track?

- A. Escalate the issue to the project sponsor
- B. Remove stories to increase velocity
- C. Hold a standup to address the issue
- D. Facilitate a team retrospective

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. Daily standup is not the right event to discuss such issues. Daily standup is for inspect and adapt to achieve the sprint goal.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thuha1704** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Deer** 1 year, 12 months ago

My answer is D, Talk in retro

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **aws_guru1** 2 years ago

D is definitely the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **HTTPS** 2 years, 3 months ago

D - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 51:

"However, the team does not need iterations in order to retrospect. Team members may decide to retrospect at these key times:

When the team completes a release or ships something. It does not have to be a monumental increment. It can be any release, no matter how small.

When more than a few weeks have passed since the previous retrospective.

When the team appears to be stuck and completed work is not flowing through the team.

When the team reaches any other milestone."

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **abriefesttolearn2020** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

Reto is dedicated for team performance improvement, thus D is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

D sure

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gnc123** 3 years ago

C is fine but why not D?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 2 years, 11 months ago

team retrospective is once per sprint. It can't be bring the velocity back on track immediately.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 2 years, 8 months ago

Team member can summon retro anytime during iteration and any number of times during iteration. Retro is hold when team / team member identifies opportunity for improvement.

Retro as sprint event obligated to be once during the sprint, but not limited to.

upvoted 3 times

During sprint retrospectives, some team members are very vocal and tend to dominate the conversation, while others are more reserved and less likely to participate.

What should the scrum master do?

- A. Encourage all team members to participate, and have them type their retrospective feedback into the agile lifecycle management tool
- B. Ask more specific questions during the retrospectives
- C. Use retrospective techniques, such as silent writing, clustering, and dot voting to field feedback prior to discussion by the team
- D. Ask team members to email feedback that can be summarized in a spreadsheet for the team

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The most effective approach for ensuring balanced participation during retrospectives is:

C. Use retrospective techniques, such as silent writing, clustering, and dot voting to field feedback prior to discussion by the team.

These techniques allow all team members to contribute their thoughts anonymously or with equal weight, ensuring that everyone has a voice before any open discussion. This helps to mitigate the issue of dominant voices overshadowing more reserved team members.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Use retrospective techniques, such as silent writing, clustering, and dot voting to gather feedback prior to discussion by the team.

This approach allows all team members, including the more reserved ones, to contribute their thoughts and feedback in a structured manner. It helps in avoiding the influence of vocal team members dominating the conversation.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Srini33** 3 years, 4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 4 months ago

Doesn't make any sense at all
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 7 months ago

what if those specific questions get answered by the vocal team members only! if participation is the issue then, C seems the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ozmar** 3 years, 4 months ago

Agree C is the method as explained in the references
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ceno239** 3 years, 7 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mahadikyogesh20** 3 years, 8 months ago

B is correct, by asking specific questions, team members can talk openly and gain some confidence to voice their opinions during retrospective.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **SARS** 4 years ago

C would help with team building.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

C seems to be more accurate
upvoted 3 times

An agile team provides feedback that user stories include insufficient details to understand the requirements. What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Coach the product owner to update only the acceptance criteria
- B. Instruct the agile team to fix the user stories during the next retrospective
- C. Facilitate a user story workshop with the agile team
- D. Inform the product owner's manager that the work items provide insufficient details

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (80%)

B (20%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The most effective approach in this situation would be to facilitate a user story workshop with the agile team (Option C). This allows the team to collaboratively refine and improve the user stories, ensuring that they are clear and detailed enough to understand the requirements.

Here's why this option is beneficial:

Collaborative Effort: Engages both the product owner and the agile team in the process, fostering better communication and understanding.

Comprehensive Refinement: Helps identify gaps and ambiguities in the user stories, leading to more complete and actionable requirements.

Skill Development: Provides an opportunity for the team to learn and improve their skills in writing effective user stories.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C should be correct.

remaining small portion of Option-B, let me vote C.

In my opinion, the B has a description of "at Retrospective meeting", this is a reason why incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Coaching product owner: While coaching the product owner to update acceptance criteria is helpful, it might not address broader story details and doesn't involve the team directly, risking misalignment.

B. Fixing stories during retrospective: Retrospectives focus on learning and process improvement, not reworking individual stories. This approach might delay development and doesn't offer a dedicated space for detailed clarification.

C. Informing product owner's manager: Escalating directly to the manager bypasses the team and the product owner, potentially creating tension and not encouraging collaborative problem-solving.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. This was an easy one
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago
i vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago
I choose C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **yinhx2021** 3 years, 8 months ago
Absolutely agree with C
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago
C - Servant Leader - Remove impediments
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago
C is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 3 months ago
Retrospectives are not for that puerposes. C is the answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikyngure** 4 years, 4 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago
I pick C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sas2020** 4 years, 6 months ago
Option should be C.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **vikasmd** 4 years, 6 months ago
The retrospective is to review what went well etc.. not to fix the user story. I think the answer is incorrect
upvoted 4 times

Following an upgrade, a software support team is overwhelmed by the number of tickets being submitted by end users. The team's manager is pushing the team to `work smart` by focusing on activities that deliver the most value in the least amount of time. What should the team do?

- A. Work longer hours to complete more of the support backlog
- B. Work support tickets in the order in which they were received
- C. Place tickets on hold until the team completes an analysis of the backlog to identify and resolve systematic issues
- D. Add members to the support team

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (83%)

D (17%)

🗳️ 👤 **snow5** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 10 times

🗳️ 👤 **srv3** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Place tickets on hold until the team completes an analysis of the backlog to identify and resolve systematic issues.

By analyzing the backlog to identify and resolve systematic issues, the team can focus on activities that deliver the most value, such as fixing root causes rather than just addressing symptoms. This aligns with the manager's directive to "work smart" and can lead to a more sustainable and efficient way of handling the support load.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **TonyMac** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From an earned value perspective, D would be correct. Actual velocity exceeds planned velocity, which should result in the increased earned value

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

B = would be correct if the system had been in the same shape before the upgrade. Now, because of the system's upgrade the team has two issues:

1. overwhelmed by the number of tickets being submitted by end users
2. the team's manager is pushing the team to `work smart` by focusing on activities that deliver the most value in the least amount of time (which is absolutely wrong)

So if the team is solving the issues on the bad upgraded system, the issue will be there forever. Thus, C is the best option here.

C = correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C it is.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tianakyi** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

shoud be C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nguyenducttk5** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. this is a smart way

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **abrieftesttolearn2020** 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 7 times

What should the agile practitioner know about tracking velocity?

- A. A team with an average velocity of 50 is twice as efficient as a team with an average velocity of 25
- B. A team with an average velocity of 50 is equally as efficient as a team with an average velocity of 25
- C. A team that consistently meets its planned velocity is more efficient than a team that consistently exceeds its planned velocity
- D. A team that consistently meets its planned velocity is less efficient than a team that constantly exceeds its planned velocity

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

B (50%) C (50%)

 **Abbey2** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Constantly exceeding your planned velocity doesn't make you efficient. So C is the correct answer in my opinion.
upvoted 13 times

 **Ozmar** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

B, since velocity based on story point and it is relative size
upvoted 7 times

 **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. A team that consistently meets its planned velocity is more efficient than a team that consistently exceeds its planned velocity

Explanation:


Consistency: A team that consistently meets its planned velocity demonstrates a stable and predictable performance, which is crucial for reliable planning and forecasting.

Sustainable Pace: Meeting planned velocity indicates that the team is working at a sustainable pace, avoiding burnout and maintaining long-term productivity.

Realistic Planning: Consistently meeting planned velocity suggests that the team is good at estimating and planning their work, which is a key aspect of agile practices.

Quality Focus: Teams that exceed their planned velocity might be overcommitting or cutting corners, which can lead to quality issues and technical debt.

upvoted 2 times

 **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I agree the idea with "chlaithem".

Because I found quite similar question on PMI-ACP practice test in past.


and also following is my opinion,

the point why not B is, there is missing information that total number of team size.

A team 10 members earned 50 story point while the team member 5 earned 25 story point, in this condition, we can say it could be equal, but we are not sure the number of team so we need to search other information to select correct answer. Additionally, it was a source of PSM-I examination maybe... they said do not compare story point over multiple team because all team has own calculation so the number of comparison aren't working well.

Based on upper information as well as estimation accuracy, I'd like chose option C rather than B.

upvoted 1 times

 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. Twice as efficient: Not necessarily. Other factors beyond velocity contribute to overall efficiency. A team with a lower velocity might be working on more complex tasks or tackling unforeseen challenges.

C. Consistently meeting is better: Meeting planned velocity is good, but exceeding it consistently might signal underestimation or sacrificing quality for speed.

D. Less efficient than exceeding: Exceeding planned velocity can be positive, but only if it's sustainable and achieved without compromising quality or team well-being.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Velocity is relative, not absolute: The value itself doesn't directly represent efficiency. A team of 5 completing 50 story points in a sprint has the same velocity as a team of 10 completing 100 story points. Both teams complete their respective scope within the same timeframe.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **pk236** 1 year, 2 months ago

I would go with D. A & B are irrelevant as you cannot compare velocity of two different teams. They are team specific. Within a team, if a team is exceeding its planned velocity that means they are able to do more work than estimated while a team that meets velocity is able to do only what is planned.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **melki_zedek** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

Velocity is not a universal measure of efficiency, and comparing the velocities of different teams does not necessarily reflect their relative efficiency. Teams should focus on using velocity as a guide for their own planning and improvement rather than for comparative assessments between teams.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **aws_guru1** 3 years, 5 months ago

This is sad! Four people gave four different answers. Please answer only when you are really sure. Thanks

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **thala** 3 years, 7 months ago

I think the answer should be D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **SILLYACP** 3 years, 11 months ago

why not A?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago

I think B is the answer

upvoted 3 times

During a Kanban team's daily stand-up, an agile coach observes that the team seems disinterested in the work status. While it appears that there are no issues with flow, there is a marked lack of attention to team effort. When the agile coach queries the team for reasons, members explain that work continues to be scheduled with no end in sight.

What should the agile coach do?

- A. Work with the team to determine points at which to celebrate its work
- B. Provide the team with a break by scheduling a team event
- C. Have the team increase work in progress (WIP) levels to more quickly complete the flow
- D. Rejuvenate the team by temporarily reducing WIP levels

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

A is make sense. Research shows how important it is to pause and acknowledge team's progress. Such reflection improves employee engagement and retention, the ability and motivation to persevere, and the likelihood of long-term success. <https://pamela-meyer.com/best-practices-for-celebrating-agile-success-and-being-more-agile/>
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 37:

"Celebrate team successes and support and bridge building activities with external groups. Create upward spirals of appreciation and good will for increased collaboration"

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Work with the team to determine points at which to celebrate its work

Explanation:

Motivation: Celebrating milestones and achievements can significantly boost team morale and motivation, making the work feel more rewarding and less monotonous.

Recognition: Recognizing the team's efforts and accomplishments helps in acknowledging their hard work, which can reinvigorate their interest and engagement.

Breaks the Monotony: Establishing celebration points provides a sense of progress and completion, breaking the continuous cycle of work with no visible end.

Team Spirit: Celebrations can foster a sense of camaraderie and team spirit, enhancing overall team dynamics and collaboration.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

B. Team event: While a break can be helpful, it only provides temporary relief. It doesn't address the underlying issue of the endless workload and might not be relevant if the team prioritizes celebrating their work within the project itself.

C. Increase WIP: Increasing WIP might improve throughput but would likely worsen the team's feeling of being overwhelmed and could lead to bottlenecks and context switching.

D. Reduce WIP: This could help manage flow and reduce stress, but without addressing the cause of demotivation, it might not fully re-engage the team in the long run.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Don't know the right answer. Logically:

A = might be correct. It could help to get the team interested in the work

C = might be correct. It is an escape from the comfort zone and will challenge the team to finish the work earlier (they could see the end)

B = Why correct? The team can self-organize an event (if it is the solution)

D = doesn't have a sense

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is my choice

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think it's B

upvoted 1 times

At the end of a product development phase, an agile project team confirms that all tests have passed. The product is released, but the customer complains that it is deficient.

What should the project team have done prior to product release?

- A. Requested approval from the project sponsor
- B. Undertaken a review of all requirements
- C. Conducted an end-of-phase demonstration
- D. Performed a retrospective to validate project deliverables

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

B (33%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Conducted an end-of-phase demonstration

Explanation:

Customer Feedback: An end-of-phase demonstration allows the customer to see the product in action and provide immediate feedback, ensuring that the product meets their expectations and requirements.

Validation: This demonstration serves as a validation step to confirm that the product aligns with the customer's needs and any deficiencies can be identified and addressed before the final release.

Transparency: It promotes transparency and keeps the customer informed about the progress and state of the product, reducing the likelihood of surprises or dissatisfaction upon release.

Iterative Improvement: Conducting demonstrations at the end of each phase allows for iterative improvements based on customer feedback, leading to a more refined and satisfactory final product.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Project sponsor approval: While seeking approval is important, it doesn't necessarily validate whether the product meets the customer's needs. Relying solely on this might overlook issues with the actual functionalities.

C. End-of-phase demonstration: Demonstrations can showcase the product's features, but they might not reveal underlying inconsistencies with the customer's expectations. A thorough review of requirements goes beyond functionality and delves into the intended purpose and value for the customer.

D. Retrospective for validation: Retrospectives are valuable for evaluating processes and learning from past experiences. However, they typically occur after releasing the product and wouldn't prevent the initial customer dissatisfaction in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MattAny** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There is a need to demo the end of the phase to the customer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

B = wrong. What if the project is huge? It is a waste of time to take a review of ALL requirements. The demo is a better option (C).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago



PS: working software over comprehensive documentation ;)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Change to C

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Changing my answer to C.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I am voting for B.

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Changing my answer to C.

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 2 times

  **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago



C - Demo is necessary to get customer feedback. If demo was performed before release, customer would have identified deficiencies.

upvoted 4 times

  **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago



Option C sounds more like waterfall approach, Option B for me is the best answer.

upvoted 3 times

  **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago



Working software is one of the best way to engage the customer. Then C.

upvoted 3 times

  **GPena** 3 years, 11 months ago

Reading again I go with B



upvoted 2 times

  **srv3** 4 years, 3 months ago

C looks like the best answer. Customer collaboration is better then comperhensive documentation despite its are 2 different values :)


And this was not Scrum definetly :)

upvoted 2 times

  **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

I go with C

upvoted 3 times

  **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

I put it in B again. many review is more correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

My answer is C. Retrospective is not to validate project deliverables

upvoted 4 times

  **Harkonnen** 4 years, 3 months ago

Indeed, we don't validate documents in the retrospective.

However, performing and end of phase demonstration would neither to spot missing requirement nor to ensure acceptance. It is not incorrect but B is a better answer. Reviewing all the requirements to cross check that all are met is the best of the 4 answers.

upvoted 1 times

A product owner obtains customer confirmation on product requirements and provides them to the team. After explaining the user stories, the product owner receives agreement for acceptance from the team.

What should the team do next?

- A. Use agile estimation techniques to create a shared understanding of when the user stories will be completed
- B. Agree upon development and testing activities for the user stories
- C. Complete the user stories, and provide a demo for the product owner and customer
- D. Complete the user stories, and hold a retrospective to discuss them

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (88%)

13%

🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Use agile estimation techniques to create a shared understanding of when the user stories will be completed

Explanation:

Shared Understanding: Agile estimation techniques help the team develop a shared understanding of the effort required to complete the user stories, ensuring everyone is on the same page.

Planning: Estimation is a crucial step in planning and helps in setting realistic timelines and expectations for the completion of the user stories.

Prioritization: It allows the team to prioritize the user stories based on their complexity and importance, ensuring that the most critical tasks are addressed first.

Resource Allocation: Estimation helps in effective resource allocation, ensuring that the team can manage their workload efficiently and avoid overcommitment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

B. Agree on development and testing activities: While important, defining activities comes after understanding the expected timeframe. Knowing the estimated duration allows the team to break down the activities into manageable tasks within the planned sprint.

C. Complete and demo: Skipping estimation might lead to unrealistic delivery expectations and could result in rushing through work or exceeding planned sprint durations. A demo is valuable for feedback, but a solid timeline should be established beforehand.

D. Complete and retrospective: Retrospectives offer valuable insights, but holding one before completing the user stories limits its scope and might not address potential challenges encountered during development.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Demo to the Customer happens after Development Phase. So I vote A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct. The next step is estimation and planning (first A, then B). After that, comes the development (C), review, and the retro (D).

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago



A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Edgarrrt** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Think c is about tasking, needed before estimating
upvoted 1 times

  **Ozmar** 3 years, 4 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

An agile team has been in place for five years and the customer is satisfied with the team's performance and deliverables. Now that the product is built and delivered, the customer is considering the future role of the Scrum Master. What should the customer do?

- A. Expand the Scrum Master's role to other projects, while allowing them to support the current project
- B. Release the Scrum Master, since the team is adequately skilled with agile practices
- C. Expand the product owner's role to serve as the Scrum Master, while providing additional product knowledge
- D. Increase the functional manager's role to act as the Scrum Master, while providing additional information about functional areas

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Expand the Scrum Master's role to other projects, while allowing them to support the current project

Explanation:

Continued Support: Allowing the Scrum Master to support the current project ensures that the team continues to benefit from their expertise in agile practices and facilitation.

Knowledge Transfer: Expanding the Scrum Master's role to other projects enables the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, which can improve the performance of other teams.

Efficiency: This approach leverages the Scrum Master's skills across multiple projects, maximizing their value to the organization.

Team Stability: Keeping the Scrum Master involved with the current team helps maintain stability and continuity, which is important for ongoing success and customer satisfaction.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

A = correct

The product owner can be engaged only in one project;

The team can be engaged only in one project;

The SM can be engaged in more than one project.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Scrum is incomplete without the SCRUM ACCOUNTABILITIES. PO, SM & DEV-TEAM.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kajaro** 4 years ago

I think A is the better option. This reference is from Scalade. That could kill the transformation before it even gets started, and before the teams have had a chance to prove the value of the role. Therefore, SAFe takes a pragmatic approach and assumes, in general, that the Scrum Master is a part-time role. During initial SAFe adoption, however, the job may be more intensive.

At this stage, the organization may find it beneficial to bring external consultants on board to coach the teams while they become experienced in Scrum and SAFe. These outside consultant Scrum Masters will often coach multiple teams in the organization

upvoted 3 times

A product owner with experience in a predictive approach wants the team to develop very detailed schedules and cost estimates for the next 10 sprints.

What should the Scrum Master do?

- A. Suggest the product owner start by focusing on the next 2 sprints instead of 10
- B. Spend the first few sprints to develop detailed schedules and budgets
- C. Invite the product owner to the retrospective to explain the team's approach to schedule and budget
- D. Explain that detailed project schedules and budgets are not artefacts in agile projects

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (75%) A (25%)

🗳️ **saponazureguy** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

I'll go with D. It is the job of the SM do make the team including the PO aware of the Agile principles and mindset. Option A doesn't really communicate the agile principles to the PO but is merely an authoritative way of communicating (not recommended in Agile). Option B is against the Agile principles since there are no detailed budgets and schedules and these are artifacts of the predictive project management. Option C leaves the resolution to the issues on hand to the retro which is done after the sprint, leaves it too late so incorrect. Option D is a direct and most suitable option without wasting any time. I would go with D.

upvoted 10 times

🗳️ **bizkumar** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - encourage incremental planning and aligns with agile principles

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Suggest the product owner start by focusing on the next 2 sprints instead of 10

Explanation:

Incremental Planning: Agile methodologies emphasize incremental and iterative planning. Focusing on the next 2 sprints allows the team to adapt to changes and feedback more effectively.

Flexibility: Detailed schedules and cost estimates for 10 sprints can be rigid and may not accommodate the dynamic nature of agile projects. Shorter planning horizons provide the flexibility to adjust as needed.

Learning and Improvement: By focusing on shorter time frames, the team can learn from each sprint and improve their estimates and planning processes over time.

Stakeholder Engagement: This approach helps in managing the product owner's expectations and gradually transitioning them from a predictive to an agile mindset.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Nhuho** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct. Schedules are milestones and it is good to know, but budgets are irrelevant information to the developers.

C = wrong. Retro is not about that.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Azharmak** 1 year, 10 months ago

For Answer A why first 2 sprints and not 3 or 4? So A is incorrect. D seems the best way to go.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) - Being agile, rather than doing agile(A). C) doesn't make sense,because retrospectives are not intended to educate the PO + it will take a lot of time.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alaaradwan** 3 years, 7 months ago

A correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

D - Being agile (D) rather than Doing agile (A)

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **SILLYACP** 3 years, 11 months ago

why not A?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 4 years, 3 months ago

I assume that C is the best answer.

Scrum Master should coach team and the company about agile methods and mindsets.

Answers A and D just poing P.O. to some solution without coaching.

Answer C explains and coaches P.O. about agile methods.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago

C is absolutely wrong as retrospective is for what is going well, where could use improvements, and what should be done differently.

For me A is the best choice for this approach.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

It should be A, retrospective is not a meeting to explain the team approach

upvoted 2 times

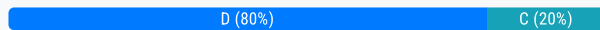
An agile team identifies that their velocity is lower than predicted, and that their previous forecasts in the product roadmap are wrong. The team is worried that they will be unable to meet a critical release date without corrective action.

What should the team do?

- A. Collaborate with the product owner to reprioritize the product backlog, thus ensuring that more features will be completed
- B. Ask the team lead to calculate the team's target velocity according to the project plan, and assign additional resources to increase the capacity
- C. Focus on velocity and schedule concerns during the retrospective to inspect, adapt, and improve the process and plans
- D. Reestimate the backlog items from the release, ensuring that contingency is included to set stakeholder expectations

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution



thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Continuous Improvement: The retrospective is a key agile practice for continuous improvement. It allows the team to reflect on their performance, identify issues, and develop actionable plans to address them.

Root Cause Analysis: By focusing on velocity and schedule concerns during the retrospective, the team can identify the root causes of their lower-than-predicted velocity and incorrect forecasts.

Adaptation: This approach enables the team to adapt their processes and plans based on the insights gained, which can help in improving their velocity and meeting critical release dates.

Team Collaboration: Discussing these concerns in a retrospective fosters a collaborative environment where all team members can contribute to finding solutions and making necessary adjustments.

upvoted 1 times

chlaithe 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

C. Focus on velocity and schedule during retrospective: Retrospectives are valuable for process improvement, but holding one now might delay immediate action needed to adjust the release plan and communicate revised expectations to stakeholders.

upvoted 1 times

Michaela0015 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

A: No, reprioritizing the backlog may impact scope, but it might not necessarily address the potential delivery date issue.

B: Might not be a sustainable solution in the short term and may not address the immediate concerns. Adding resources may not necessarily result in an immediate increase in velocity.

C: Is valuable, but the immediate concern is meeting the critical release date. The retrospective is a continuous improvement activity that should be done regularly but may not provide an immediate solution to the urgent issue.

Therefore, D is the most pragmatic option for addressing the team's worries about meeting the critical release date.

upvoted 1 times

Nhuho 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

Petrevski 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A = wrong. The velocity is an issue, not no. of features

B = wrong. There's no target velocity

C = seems to be correct, BUT cannot improve the velocity if you just focus on velocity since - it is a process. This is definitely a step that has to

be taken but after D

D = correct. If the velocity is an issue, then reestimation (as a corrective action) is a must and consequently needs an update to stakeholders to manage their expectations.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Change to C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I choose A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

D - Result of lower velocity is wrong forecasts. Correct forecasts, by re-estimating.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **simontanas** 3 years, 9 months ago

C is correct. The question asks for corrective actions (in the retrospective, the team discusses what should be done to improve)

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

why not A? Agile about adoptability not corrective action !

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **srv3** 4 years, 3 months ago

C seems to be correct. Reprriotizing the backlog can lead you to complete the most valuable functions but not _more_funtions_.

upvoted 3 times

A product owner adds a 21-point, high-priority story to a sprint backlog. The team is concerned that it cannot be completed during the current sprint.

What should the team do?

- A. Advise the product owner that the story will have to wait until the next sprint
- B. Work extra hours to complete the story and satisfy the customer's requirements
- C. Break down the story into smaller increments and negotiate other stories on the sprint backlog
- D. Increase the length of the sprint to accommodate the story

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (75%) A (25%)

🗳️ 👤 **Admirable** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 7 months ago

C is the best answer.

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **PuranDom** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is best

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

A. No, it's a high priority story, it should not be simply rejected like that

B. No

C. Best answer - negotiate with PO, try to find solution that will work for both team and customer/PO

D. No

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. It includes A (negotiation with the PO)

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **tianakyi** 2 years, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

I vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **nezumi91** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

i choose A

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **nigdyniezapomne** 4 years, 2 months ago

I think A

upvoted 1 times

A senior team member feels underutilized.

What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Transfer the senior member to another team that will more fully utilize their skill set
- B. Conduct a performance evaluation to determine whether or not this member is a team player
- C. Encourage the project team to involve the senior member in more project activities
- D. Ask the functional manager to determine the best course of action

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 5 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C sure

upvoted 2 times

A product that recently went to market is receiving a great deal of attention from upper management who expresses interest by directly emailing and calling the developer team. The team expresses frustration during a standup. What should the Scrum Master do?

- A. Ask the product owner how upper management's comments can be redirected
- B. Direct the developer team to ignore the phone calls and emails
- C. Ask the product owner to enter the requests into the product backlog as high priority
- D. Personally respond to upper management's phone calls and emails

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

A (71%)

D (29%)

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Correct - Stakeholders' engagements should be routed through the product owner before reaching the scrum team.

From The Scrum Guide:

"The Product Owner may represent the needs of many stakeholders in the Product Backlog. Those wanting to change the Product Backlog can do so by trying to convince the Product Owner."

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 3 months ago

Scrum master should promote agile methods (including information radiators).

A seems to be correct.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Role of the Product Owner: The product owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product and managing the product backlog. They are the primary point of contact for stakeholders, including upper management.

Maintaining Focus: Direct communication from upper management to the development team can disrupt the team's focus and productivity.

Redirecting these communications through the product owner helps maintain the team's workflow.

Prioritization: The product owner can assess the importance of upper management's comments and appropriately prioritize them within the product backlog, ensuring that the most valuable work is addressed first.

Scrum Master's Role: The Scrum Master ensures that the Scrum process is upheld and that the team adheres to Scrum practices. By facilitating communication through the product owner, the Scrum Master helps protect the team from unnecessary interruptions.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Option-A could be best because stakeholder engagement and prioritize backlog is part of PO's responsibility

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I would go with A.

D is not ideal as the Scrum Master should aim to facilitate communication and collaboration within the team and between stakeholders, rather than taking on responsibilities that are outside their role.

A. Collaborate with the Product Owner to discuss the best way to handle requests from upper management, ensuring that they are appropriately prioritized in the product backlog.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

The Scrum master is a facilitator, not a manager to "Ask the product owner how upper management's comments can be redirected" (that's why A = wrong). The scrum master is empowered to eliminate the issues with company management (stakeholders), not the PO. The PO is accountable for the product backlog, meaning the PO is collaborating with the stakeholders regarding the product (not the organizational issues - that is facilitating the SM).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Voting for A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tianakyi** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

D is make sense. One of SM role is to shield the team from any interruptions during sprint.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **hadecrown** 3 years, 11 months ago

Then option A better suits your claim.

upvoted 6 times

What estimation technique is an agile team using when collectively estimating the relative size of its stories using story points?

- A. Parametric
- B. One-to-one comparison
- C. Affinity
- D. Planning poker

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (71%)

C (29%)

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is best in my opinion.

The question sentence of option C "collectively estimate" seems like indicating Affinity estimation but this time we should take it as operational work of Option-D (Planning Poker) in my opinion. Actually, affinity estimation make group based on story size but it might not collectively update the size. So I do go D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Considering my previous post, I vote D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Affinity has nothing in common with numbers. The purpose of Affinity is to make sure that stories of similar effort are given the same number of story points.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Vedantp** 1 year, 7 months ago

Planning Poker uses story points.

Affinity Estimating can use sizes e.g. small. medium, large.

Vote D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

C = wrong. Affinity = grouping stories by similar complexity.

D = correct. Planning poker = collectively estimation. It is a consensus-based planning and estimating technique used to assess product backlogs, guessing how much time and effort is needed to complete each of the backlog's initiatives.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tompal111** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

"using story points"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **SohaibMahmoud** 2 years ago

D

he agile team is using the relative sizing technique known as Planning Poker when estimating the relative size of its stories using story points. This technique involves each team member independently estimating the size of a story, then discussing and comparing their estimates until a

consensus is reached

Planning Poker: A Fun and Effective Estimation Technique" by Mike Cohn, published on the Mountain Goat Software website.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Changing my answer to C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Confused between C & D, I think D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Changing my answer to C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **bu02951** 2 years, 7 months ago

C for sure

Affinity estimating is a technique that involves grouping items into similar categories or collections—i.e., "affinities." In agile, we can use this technique for many purposes, but one of the most important is to make sure our story point unit remains consistent for all our estimates over the duration of the project.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MJeidah** 2 years, 10 months ago

D is correct

Collective estimates typically use Planning poker as a tool, the team makes a collective estimate by playing an estimation game.

<https://www.visual-paradigm.com/scrum/what-is-agile-estimation/>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 7 months ago

What is Planning Poker?

Planning poker is also referred to as Agile Poker. It is a group estimation technique often used by agile teams to estimate the amount of effort or relative size of development goals in software development.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Affinity Estimating

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago

Affinity estimation is used for collectively estimating user stories. C

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **nigdyniezapomne** 4 years, 2 months ago

I think C

upvoted 3 times

The product owner wants to build security firewalls into the product.
How can the team members support this?

- A. Add new security features to the backlog and prioritize
- B. Execute a spike to research security features for the project
- C. Ask questions to determine where and how the product owner wants to use product
- D. Ask questions to determine if the product owner can define the desired level of security

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

D - Correct - this is the only option that fosters collaboration and sets the stage for further decomposition.

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 58:

"Bring the team and product owner together to clarify the expectations and value of a requirement. Progressively decompose roadmap into backlog of smaller, concrete requirements."

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Incorrect - because you are assuming the role of a team member and only the Product Owner can add items to the product backlog according to The Scrum Guide.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 3 years, 6 months ago

Anyone can add to the product backlog but it is the product owner who prioritizes what the team works on.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Incorrect - The team didn't state nor do they fully understand the requirement to state that they lack the technical or functional skills to develop the security features. Further inquiry into the requirement is necessary before committing to spike.

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 56:

"Spikes are helpful when the team needs to learn some critical technical or functional element."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **aqz_111** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

if we chose B which means we assume the team has technical issue or domain issue and want to explore it. I will choose A. PO also wants to add security feature. Why we don't add it and let PD to prioritize. Everyone can add to backlog

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Security is a very critical element.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Incorrect - because this is answered in the project charter.

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 49:

"Every project needs a project charter so the project team knows why this project matters, where the team is headed and what the project objective is."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Spike: A spike is a type of user story that is used to research a question or gather information rather than produce a shippable product increment. It helps the team understand the requirements and potential solutions.

Research: By executing a spike, the team can investigate the best practices, tools, and techniques for implementing security firewalls. This research will provide valuable insights and reduce uncertainties.

Informed Decisions: The information gathered from the spike will enable the team to make informed decisions about how to integrate security features into the product backlog and prioritize them effectively.

Collaboration: This approach encourages collaboration between the team and the product owner, ensuring that the security requirements are well understood and addressed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ANEE167** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

BMC-Benchmarking is a business practice that will aid in the study, refinement, and application of agility principles. Our certifications demonstrate the corporates, individual level of competence in order to fit any domain that require ITSM benchmarking, Scrum agility, and ISO standards.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Read through discussion, I changed my mind to D (Originally, I though C was best but changed ...)

Starting from action Option-D for clarification of PO's capability and how to support PO.

Then move to the step Option-C as supporting PO, team confirm requirement and gathering information to think about architecture, then sometime take SPIKE as part of Option B.

In the last, whether PO or team member register userstories, this is option A.

If team try to follow Option-A at first, they should know detail requirements and behavior of security feature, this might not be defined on product vision so it shall be difficult.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fkf** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Michaela0015** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Ask questions to determine if the product owner can define the desired level of security

It's crucial to understand the product owner's expectations and requirements regarding security. Asking questions about the desired level of security helps the team gain clarity on the specific security features, functionalities, or measures the product owner envisions.

It ensures that the team has a clear understanding of the security goals before adding new features to the backlog or conducting research.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nhuho** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

i choose A. We can define the detail later

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tThye** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Should communicate with Product Owner further of the requirement. isn't it?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In my opinion, B is the correct answer. Here is why:

A = wrong. Indeed, it is true but after C, D, and B. The team cannot prioritize and estimate "built od security firewalls", but can create a spike story, which is a user story that needs more information so the team can estimate how long the story will take to complete.

B = correct. It is the very first step, then comes the business analysis (C and D), and concretizing the story (A).

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

Read "Admirable's" response in the comments for explanation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Eli8** 2 years, 6 months ago

I go for (D)

Agile principle 7: Working software is the primary measure of progress.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D ????

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 6 months ago

From the team's perspective, the Answer is D. From the POs perspective the Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 6 months ago

After much thought and consideration A is the best answer. For the team to work on any user stories, they must first be placed in the backlog.

When it is prioritized by the PO this is when the clarification of the requirements will be done as well. The team will ask questions at this point to determine the level of security required as they will need to determine the tasks (breaking user stories down to tasks).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 7 months ago

For the team members to support the security requirement, the PO must place in the Product Backlog. A is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

The 'team' includes the Product Owner, who can add items to the backlog, then it can be estimated with the help of the 'development team' and reprioritized. A is a possible answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **SARS** 4 years ago

Spike are for experimental things that aren't well known, not for adding additional requirements.

upvoted 1 times

An agile practitioner becomes a Scrum Master on an established Scrum team.
After introductions, what should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Coach team members to improve functional specialties and increase overall velocity
- B. Identify where team processes misalign with accepted Scrum practices
- C. Facilitate the identification of problems or issues and help the team resolve them
- D. Review the backlog to ensure that it is prioritized, refined, and properly tasked

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (60%)

C (40%)

🗳️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Facilitation Role: The Scrum Master is responsible for facilitating team processes and helping the team identify and resolve issues that may impede their progress.

Problem Identification: By focusing on identifying problems or issues, the Scrum Master can help the team address any obstacles that are preventing them from performing at their best.

Team Support: This approach supports the team in becoming more self-organizing and improving their processes, which is a key aspect of agile practices.

Continuous Improvement: Helping the team resolve issues promotes a culture of continuous improvement, which is essential for agile teams to thrive.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **fkr** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

It's already an established team, no need to align with SCRUM practices, just to be a servant leader.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct. It comes first, then C.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **RKarpe** 3 years, 4 months ago

The Scrum team already established, so there is no point in aligning the Scrum principles. Answer C as SM should try to resolve issues within the team

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Servant Leader - carry food and water

upvoted 4 times

  **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

C should be right but seems B just before C.

upvoted 5 times

A key stakeholder cannot attend the project vision statement development workshop. The stakeholder has emailed their requirements to the agile team lead, and believes that the vision statement is not critical.

How should the agile team lead respond?

- A. Emphasize to the stakeholder that a common, detailed vision will better ensure team understanding of the project
- B. Personally meet with the stakeholder to understand their requirements, and then share the vision with the team
- C. Work with the team to create a vision from the stakeholder's supplied requirements
- D. Explain to the team that creating a vision is not critical in agile projects, as requirements may change over time

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Importance of a Common Vision: A shared vision statement ensures that all team members and stakeholders have a clear understanding of the project's objectives and desired outcomes.

Team Alignment: A detailed vision helps align the team's efforts and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goals, reducing misunderstandings and misalignments.

Stakeholder Engagement: Emphasizing the importance of the vision statement can encourage the stakeholder to participate more actively, ensuring their requirements and expectations are accurately reflected.

Foundation for Decision-Making: A well-defined vision provides a foundation for making informed decisions throughout the project, even as requirements evolve.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Vedantp** 1 year, 7 months ago

DETAILED vision statement ... are vision statements detailed

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Option A is about coaching the stakeholder and help him understand the agile mindset. Option B does not change the way the stakeholder thinks or values Agile principles. Coaching is needed here, so the stakeholder can adapt to the agile mindset.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Srini33** 3 years, 4 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

During a daily stand up meeting, a developer expresses concerns that the selected technology limits the number of concurrent users. What should the agile team do?

- A. Ask the team to conduct research to find a viable solution
- B. Select a better technology for team implementation
- C. Obtain customer input on their technology requirements
- D. Consult the product owner about their non-functional requirements

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **fletcher_ng** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I vote D for this.

The reason being whether the concerns are valid or not. It may limit the concurrent users, but does have any business impact? Only the PO will be able to answer.

Whilst A may be correct thing to do, but is it worth doing this research until after speaking with the PO first otherwise, the research will be a waste of time.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The agile team is asking the team to conduct research to find a viable solution? A = cannot be the right choice. It might be correct, but if the non-functional requirement requires that.

The team can consult the PO about their non-functional requirements (the number of concurrent users is a non-functional requirement). If that non-functional requirement is in line with the project expectation, why change the technology or try to find a solution? D = correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Azharmak** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

A please

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

A project manager is concerned that the team has misaligned expectations with some stakeholders, and that user stories were written only for generic user's perspective. This may lead the team to miss stories for non-generic users. What agile tools can help the team address these issues?

- A. Information radiators and wireframes
- B. Information radiators and story maps
- C. Process flows and personas
- D. Personas and extreme characters

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

It is so clear the answer is D. extreme characters is for the user may skipped. It is for non-general users.
upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **mikyngure** 4 years, 4 months ago

Yes answer is D
upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Personas: These are fictional characters created based on user research to represent different user types that might use a service, product, or site. They help the team understand the needs, experiences, behaviors, and goals of specific user groups.

Extreme Characters: These are personas that represent users with extreme needs or behaviors. They help the team consider edge cases and ensure that the product meets the needs of all potential users, not just the average or generic ones.

Alignment with Stakeholders: Using personas and extreme characters can help align the team's understanding with stakeholder expectations by providing a clear and detailed picture of the different types of users and their specific needs.

Comprehensive User Stories: These tools ensure that user stories are written from the perspective of various user types, including those with unique or extreme requirements, thereby reducing the risk of missing important stories.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Personas, especially when combined with extreme characters representing the edges of the user spectrum, highlight unique needs and potential challenges faced by non-generic users. This ensures the team considers and prioritizes stories representing different user segments, minimizing the risk of missing crucial functionality

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

C = wrong. It is only for general users (standard process flow and personas).

D = correct. It involves non-general users (extreme characters)

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago



D sure

upvoted 1 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 12 months ago



D is my choice

upvoted 2 times

  **BIOP** 4 years, 2 months ago

They are looking for an answer to two issues: 1) How can they avoid that the team has misaligned expectations with some stakeholders, 2) How can they make sure user stories are not only written from a generic user's perspective. The answer is therefore C as the answer to question 1 is visibility of flow and the answer to question 2 is through use of personas.



upvoted 4 times

  **srv3** 4 years, 2 months ago

Process flow relates to the selected agile methodology/framework rather than product user experience.

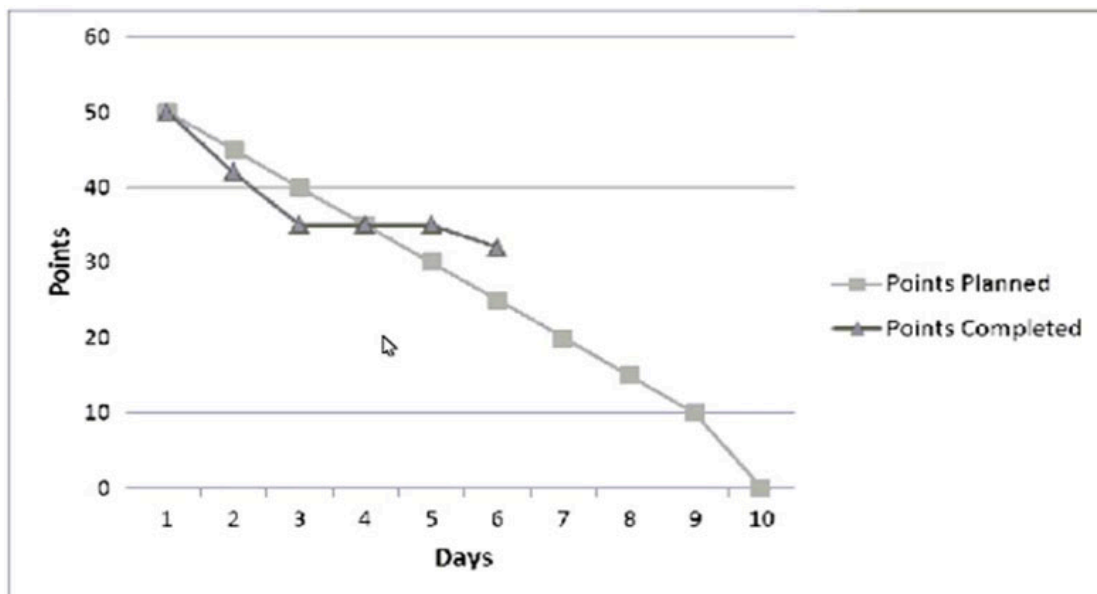
Extreme character let you identify non-generic users.

upvoted 1 times

  **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 4 times



Based on the chart, what is the current status of the iteration when comparing story points planned versus completed?

- A. The iteration is in jeopardy
- B. The team has removed scope
- C. The iteration is ahead of schedule
- D. The team's velocity is constant

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

thewalker 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Based on the chart you provided, it appears that the 'Points Completed' line is consistently below the 'Points Planned' line throughout the iteration. This suggests that the team is not completing as many story points as initially planned.

Given this information, the most accurate assessment would be:

- A. The iteration is in jeopardy

The team is falling behind the planned schedule, which could indicate potential risks to meeting the iteration goals.

upvoted 1 times

Petrevski 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct.

The iteration is behind schedule! The planned remaining story points on the 6th day are cca 25, but actually, there are 30 story points remaining (5 story points behind the planned).

upvoted 1 times

Minhha3 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A



upvoted 1 times

beru 2 years, 1 month ago

C

A

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

The amount of information captured in the project's defects is varying within the development team. Team members are becoming frustrated with the defect quality inconsistencies and the frequent clarification required.
What should be done to address the issue?

- A. Stop the current iteration to discuss defect quality issues and explore solutions
- B. Discuss and explore solutions in the next planning meeting and take corrective actions as required
- C. Generate insights at the next retrospective and adjust processes as decided by the team
- D. Assign corrective actions to the backlog for the team to identify the mandatory defect information

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

C Reto is the meeting for improving the process
upvoted 9 times

🗳️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

My answer is C
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **mikyngure** 4 years, 4 months ago

Agree C
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Generate insights at the next retrospective and adjust processes as decided by the team

The retrospective is a dedicated time for the team to reflect on their processes and identify areas for improvement. By discussing the defect quality issues during the retrospective, the team can collaboratively explore solutions and agree on standard practices for capturing defect information. This approach ensures that the team takes ownership of the process improvements and can make adjustments that everyone agrees on.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

C sure
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is C
upvoted 2 times

An agile team delivered a feature in the last iteration. The product owner, who missed the planning and review meetings, was dissatisfied with feature. The team conducted a retrospective and reviewed the user stories related it. What should the agile team do next?

- A. Ensure that the product owner reviews the acceptance criteria for delivered user stories
- B. Augment the quality assurance and continuous integration processes for delivery
- C. Approach the relevant developers and testers regarding quality issues, in upcoming iterations
- D. Ask the product owner to define the entire scope of delivery two to three iterations in advance

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct.

The PO, since missed the planning and review meetings, needs to meet (to review) the AC for the delivered user towards figuring out if his dissatisfaction is justified (or not).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JackNguyenvn** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes A is true, without AC being approved by PO the story cant be approved

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 2 years, 10 months ago

A is the answer. PO needs to ensure the action by checking the acceptance criteria

upvoted 2 times

A scrum master assumes a project that is essential to organizational growth. The project is expected to be in production for three years. What should the scrum master do first?

- A. Work with the customers to build the product backlog and identify their initial requirements
- B. Meet with the stakeholders and enterprise architects to understand the project's vision
- C. Plan and execute a sprint 0 to establish the project's foundational needs
- D. Create a backlog, and execute a sprint 1 to quickly deliver value to the customers

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Athena75** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The answer is B

Read the question again and review the answers carefully

What is the FIRST thing the SM has to do on a project? Understand the vision, know the stakeholders

Remember Sprint Planning and execution is not done by the SM only. This is done by the team. SM bridges the Dev. Team and the Stakeholders

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ **ITAgile** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

That sounds like the PO role. I think D is correctm if you take in consideration "deliver valaue"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Understanding the bigger picture, Stakeholder alignment.

C: Sprint 0 can be valuable for establishing technical frameworks and tools, but its effectiveness hinges on a clear understanding of the project's overall direction.

D: Delivering value quickly is a noble goal, but doing so without alignment with the larger vision and stakeholder expectations might miss the mark or generate rework later.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **MattAny** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This ensures that the scrum master is informed about the strategic importance of the project including the long term vision of the project

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct. It is first of all!

PS: the PO is building and managing the product backlog.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year ago

Have in mind:

- According to the Scrum guide there's no Sprint 0!

- SM doesn't plan - the team does!

- The SM doesn't create backlog - the PO does!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 4 months ago

Change to C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 1 month ago

i vote C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 5 months ago

I choose C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Oshera** 2 years, 8 months ago

It's C. He has already accepted the job, the overall vision has already been explained. Now he needs a breakdown of the vision and his team needs to understand what the stakeholders etc are looking for (foundational needs) which can be accomplished by iteration 0.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RKarpe** 2 years, 10 months ago

Here the SC only assumes the project to be important and needs to be delivered in 3 years. There is no hurry to deliver any value. Unless the vision is understood, sprint cannot start. I go with B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 3 years ago

The best answer is C. Sprint 0 activities include the following:

- Project visionaries and leaders
- Scrum Team members
- Agile Coach
- Extended team members who provide support activities for establishing a team

The Product vision, backlog, release plan, training etc is created during Sprint 0.

<https://pmi-svc.org/library/forums/agile/1306-sprint-0-activities-2018-12-05/file>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Azurance** 3 years, 1 month ago

I WOULD PICK C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **srv3** 3 years, 9 months ago

A. Work with the customers to build the product backlog and identify their initial requirements.

> P.O. should do this

B. Meet with the stakeholders and enterprise architects to understand the project's vision.

> S.M. can provide workshop tools to handle this meeting but Scrum Team should meet, not S.M. or P.O. only

C. Plan and execute a sprint 0 to establish the project's foundational needs.

> this is the best answer

D. Create a backlog, and execute a sprint 1 to quickly deliver value to the customers.

> P.O. should create backlog, not S.M.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ozmar** 2 years, 10 months ago

Execute Sprint 0 is not SM task, its Development Team, So it would be B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

B cant be the right answer for one reason, bcz PO shares the project vision with the team. including SM

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 3 years, 9 months ago

C make sense ! What is sprint 0? Sprint zero usually takes place before the formal start of the project and/or at a team's inception. The goal of the Sprint is for the Development Team to come together to develop a minimal number of User Stories, project skeleton, story mapping, and develop a workable product. This Sprint should be kept lightweight and relatively high level. It is all about the origination of project exploration and gaining an understanding of where you want to head while keeping velocity low.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ozmar** 2 years, 10 months ago



Yes but it is implemented by Development Team not SM

upvoted 1 times

  **Wmahmoudi** 3 years, 10 months ago

For me, B is the answer

upvoted 2 times

  **GPena** 3 years, 10 months ago

I think the answer is B

upvoted 2 times

A development team, new to scrum, questions the need to collect metrics on team performance. While team members understand velocity and burn down, they feel that once velocity becomes settled it is needless to keep track. What should the agile coach tell the team?

- A. Continuing to track velocity allows functional managers to assess whether or not the team is performing at the desired rate
- B. The trends will show how the team performs against other scrum teams in the organization
- C. Tracking velocity will provide a baseline for the team to see how their continuous improvement efforts are working
- D. Tracking velocity will document and communicate team health to the stakeholders

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C SURE

upvoted 1 times

A team is creating a highly marketed, time-sensitive product. The agile coach is concerned that anything other than exceptional quality will result in bad publicity for the company.

What should the agile coach ensure that developers do?

- A. Establish pair programming partners, and regularly perform peer reviews
- B. Perform demos at the end of each iteration
- C. Send coding to the quality assurance (QA) team upon completion
- D. Demonstrate each feature to the client as soon as coding is complete

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (71%)

A (29%)

🗨️ **srv3** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

A. Establish pair programming partners, and regularly perform peer reviews.

= it depends... Not the best answer.

B. Perform demos at the end of each iteration.

= Mandatory for every agile method/framework. Best answer.

C. Send coding to the quality assurance (QA) team upon completion.

= it depends. Not the best answer.

D. Demonstrate each feature to the client as soon as coding is complete.

= Demonstration is done when iteration complete but not coding.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Given the context of creating a highly marketed, time-sensitive product where quality is crucial, the agile coach should focus on practices that ensure continuous quality assurance throughout the development process.

A. Establish pair programming partners, and regularly perform peer reviews is the best option because:

Pair programming ensures that code quality is continuously monitored by having two developers work together on the same task, which reduces the likelihood of errors and improves code quality.

Regular peer reviews further enhance code quality by providing additional oversight and feedback, catching potential issues early.

These practices help maintain exceptional quality standards and reduce the risk of bad publicity due to defects or poor quality in the final product.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

The other options, while useful, do not provide the same level of continuous, proactive quality assurance:

B. Perform demos at the end of each iteration helps gather feedback but does not directly address the day-to-day code quality.

C. Send coding to the quality assurance (QA) team upon completion could lead to a bottleneck and delays in addressing issues if problems are found late.

D. Demonstrate each feature to the client as soon as coding is complete can be valuable for feedback but does not focus on the internal process of ensuring quality before the client sees the work.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **latigo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B - Perform Demo each iteration and receive feedback, continuous increment for better output at production

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems like the best option. In SCRUM, every iteration/sprint is followed by a Spring review or demo. These reviews allow the stakeholders to assess progress and quality, it's an opportunity to receive direct feedback on the Product.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

While Demo shows developed features/product to the Customer, Pair Programming improves quality on a daily basis. I vote A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Proactive Quality Assurance, Early Defect Detection, Shared Responsibility and Learning,

B. Demos at iteration's end: While valuable, this approach might delay feedback and limit opportunities for course correction within the iteration.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tThye** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Not B. I think it is bad when bad quality shown when perform demos at the end of each iteration. Instead of A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

A. Pair programming - ensure that developer's to do

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

Expected Benefits

increased code quality: "programming out loud" leads to clearer articulation of the complexities and hidden details in coding tasks, reducing the risk of error or going down blind alleys

better diffusion of knowledge among the team, in particular when a developer unfamiliar with a component is pairing with one who knows it much better

better transfer of skills, as junior developers pick up micro-techniques or broader skills from more experienced team members

large reduction in coordination efforts, since there are N/2 pairs to coordinate instead of N individual developers

improved resiliency of a pair to interruptions, compared to an individual developer: when one member of the pair must attend to an external prompt, the other can remain focused on the task and can assist in regaining focus afterwards

[https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/pairing/#q=~\(infinite~false~filters~\(postType~](https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/pairing/#q=~(infinite~false~filters~(postType~)

[\(~'page~'post~'aa_book~'aa_event_session~'aa_experience_report~'aa_glossary~'aa_research_paper~'aa_video\)~tags~](https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/pairing/#q=~(infinite~false~filters~(postType~)

[\(~'pair*20programming\)\)~searchTerm~'~sort~false~sortDirection~'asc~page~1\)](https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/pairing/#q=~(infinite~false~filters~(postType~)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Abbey2** 3 years, 7 months ago

So what's your choice answer?

upvoted 2 times

  **Bakayalo** 3 years, 4 months ago

Obviously you never read my header answer before my explanation
upvoted 3 times

  **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Quality should be built in not inspected upon
upvoted 1 times

During mid-sprint changes, an agile facilitator meets with the executive and development teams. During the meeting, executive team members resolve conflicts, and on their own initiative, review the iteration charts to discuss changes to the iteration's functional goal. What practice is the agile facilitator implementing?

- A. Building openness and transparency on the project's health and status
- B. Facilitating conflict resolution among executive team members
- C. Using active stakeholder involvement to build features in an increment and iterative approach
- D. Seeking continuous feedback from executive team members

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **GPena** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 11 months ago

I would go for D. Continues feedback
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Using active stakeholder involvement to build features in an increment and iterative approach. Here's why:

Active Stakeholder Involvement: The agile facilitator is bringing the executive team into the mid-sprint review, demonstrating active stakeholder involvement. This is a key principle of agile methodologies, where stakeholders are not passive observers but actively participate in shaping the product.

Increment and Iterative Approach: The executive team's review of the iteration charts and discussion of changes to the functional goal reflects an iterative approach. They are actively reviewing progress, identifying areas for improvement, and making adjustments mid-sprint, which is a core aspect of iterative development.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Let's analyze why the other options are less relevant:

A. Building openness and transparency on the project's health and status: While the meeting promotes transparency, it's not the primary focus. The facilitator is actively engaging stakeholders in decision-making, not just providing information.

B. Facilitating conflict resolution among executive team members: The facilitator is facilitating the meeting, but the conflict resolution is happening among the executives themselves. The facilitator's role is to guide the process, not to resolve conflicts directly.

D. Seeking continuous feedback from executive team members: While feedback is being sought, the focus is on using that feedback to make immediate adjustments to the iteration's functional goal, demonstrating an iterative approach.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The scenario emphasizes the facilitator facilitating the executives' review of charts and proposing changes to the functional goal. enabling active engagement by executives in reviewing and potentially modifying the iteration's goals.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote A

upvoted 1 times

  **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago



D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

D - Removing impediments (resolve conflicts and correcting functional goals) by continuous feedback from stakeholders

upvoted 4 times

  **HTTPS** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would go for A

upvoted 3 times

What can a team use to prioritize stories?

- A. MoSCoW method
- B. Planning poker technique
- C. Weighted average calculation
- D. INVEST scale

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

MoSCoW Method: This prioritization technique categorizes user stories into four groups:

Must have: Essential features that are critical for the product's success.

Should have: Important features that are not critical but add significant value.

Could have: Desirable features that can be included if time and resources permit.

Won't have: Features that are not a priority for the current release but may be considered for future releases.

Prioritization: The MoSCoW method helps teams focus on delivering the most critical and valuable features first, ensuring that the product meets its essential requirements.

Stakeholder Alignment: This method facilitates discussions with stakeholders to agree on the priorities and manage expectations effectively.

Flexibility: It allows teams to adapt to changes and re-prioritize based on feedback and evolving requirements.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Prioritization: Use MoSCoW.

Estimation: Use planning poker.

Summarizing multiple attributes: Use weighted average (with caution).

Evaluating story quality: Use INVEST scale.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = prioritization

B = estimation & sizing

C = calculations

D = related to quality of the user stories

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

For prioritization, there is no such thing as:

C. Weighted average calculation

The question wants to confuse you with "Weighted Shortest Job First (WSJF)". WSJF is a prioritization technique..

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

A is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 3 months ago

A, B and C are techniques for prioritization

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sv3** 4 years, 3 months ago

A - for priotiteization

B - for size estimation

C - just on of a math calculation methonds.

upvoted 3 times

Business stakeholders of an agile project frequently skip the review meetings.
What should the agile practitioner do?

- A. Ask the product owner to inform all stakeholders about the project's progress
- B. Send meeting notes to all stakeholders after each review meeting
- C. Include the results of the review meetings in the information radiators
- D. Convince the stakeholders of the benefits of attending the review meetings

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Stakeholder Engagement: Convincing stakeholders of the benefits of attending review meetings helps ensure their active participation, which is crucial for the project's success.

Feedback and Alignment: Stakeholder attendance at review meetings allows for immediate feedback and ensures that the project remains aligned with their expectations and requirements.

Transparency and Collaboration: Regular attendance fosters transparency and collaboration between the development team and stakeholders, leading to better decision-making and project outcomes.

Demonstrating Value: By highlighting the benefits, such as the opportunity to influence the product direction and ensure it meets their needs, stakeholders are more likely to see the value in attending.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

D = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D - being agile

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **nguyenductk5** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

D - Frequent review and feedback is required from stakeholders

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snw5** 4 years, 3 months ago

D is make sense bcz their input is absolutely vital to the success of the product
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 3 months ago

D i s the right awser as the stakepolders must understand the benefits to attend the sprint reviews.
upvoted 3 times

After three iterations, it is identified that a project's underlying security structure architecture is unstable. While there is a technical solution, all work to date is flawed. This will impact several future business service offerings.
What should the product owner do to resolve this?

- A. Ask the development team to address the issue since it is in their domain
- B. Review the project's risk matrix, and follow the steps outlined in the risk mitigation plan
- C. Meet with the team and stakeholders to address rework and rewrite stories as needed
- D. Cancel the current sprint, and meet with stakeholders to reassess the project's validity

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (75%)

D (25%)

🗨️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Correct

B - Incorrect and Invalid - This is a predictive tool and the situation is in an agile environment.

A - Incorrect but Valid - This would be correct if not for the following sentence in the question: "This will impact several future business service offerings."

Because this would affect the business side of the product, the product owner and relevant stakeholders should be involved.

D - Incorrect but Valid - It is too soon to decide to cancel the sprint with preliminary data. After collaborating with the team and relevant stakeholders and decomposing the impact and magnitude of the problem, then it would be appropriate to cancel the sprint.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **tsangckl** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

My answer is C, there have no risk matrix in Agile.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Collaboration and Communication: Meeting with the team and stakeholders fosters open communication and collaboration, which is essential for addressing the underlying security issues.

Rework and Rewrite Stories: By rewriting stories, the team can ensure that the new work aligns with the corrected security architecture, preventing future issues.

Stakeholder Involvement: Involving stakeholders in the discussion ensures that their concerns and requirements are addressed, and they are kept informed about the project's status and necessary changes.

Risk Mitigation: This approach allows the team to reassess and mitigate risks associated with the unstable security structure, ensuring a more robust and secure solution moving forward.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

This is tricky, I lean towards D, although C is a probable right answer too.

If all work up to date is flawed, there is no point on continuing a Sprint for what is to be flawed work.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct. This is the very first step that needs to be conducted.

A = not best option.

B = Individuals and interactions over processes and tools. Also, this issue was not predicted (as per the description)

D = can do that, but later (if needed)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is better.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is my answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azurance** 3 years, 7 months ago

My answer is D. If all the work to date is flawed, then the ongoing SPRINT needs to be stopped. And the project needs to be reassessed from the very first. It's not about rewriting stories, Stories should be the same as it contributes to project VISION. So I will go with D not C.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bakayalo** 3 years, 9 months ago

C is there correct ones mentioned all up to date deliveries are flawed.

Hence rewrite of story is needed

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

D is the answer, everything needs to be re-evaluated

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago

No, it is better C

upvoted 2 times

A scrum team has eight developers, but only two are database engineers. During the last few retrospectives, the team identified that most sprint stories are dependent upon database engineers. This has created a bottleneck in completing stories. What should be proposed to the team?

- A. Have other team developers attend training to learn database skills
- B. Monitor the retrospectives of two additional sprints before taking action
- C. Plan fewer stories for the sprint to reduce the database engineer's workload
- D. Ask the scrum master to work the product owner to remove backlog stories that have database dependency

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **srv3** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

A is the best answer, bcz:

1. few sprint past and issue is highlighted.
 2. root cause is lack of database expertise in the team
 3. team should be self-sufficient so additional DB expertise is required.
- A) is the only way to get it.
upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Have other team developers attend training to learn database skills

By training other developers to acquire database skills, the team can distribute the workload more evenly and reduce dependency on the two database engineers. This approach not only alleviates the bottleneck but also increases the team's overall flexibility and capacity to handle database-related tasks.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The reason why A. is the best answer, is because in Agile/Scrum you aim to have cross-functional self-organizing development teams. A good way to attain that while maintaining the same Team is with cross-training.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **tThye** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why not B or C?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

Because you won't solve the issue (there still gonna be a lack of DB engineers)

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is my answer
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Deer** 3 years, 5 months ago
My answer is A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **aws_guru1** 3 years, 6 months ago
A seems to be the best answer for me - cross training.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Admirable** 3 years, 7 months ago
Agile promotes cross training. The best answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago
Why not C? That should reduce the bottleneck.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago
the question is subjective ! Both A&B could be chosen
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikyngure** 4 years, 4 months ago
A rather
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikyngure** 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer should B
upvoted 1 times

An agile project has three more iterations before the release. There is lot of report functionality to be created and defects to be cleared. During a daily scrum, a team member suggests a timebox spike to find a more efficient way to deliver reports. What should the project leader do?

- A. Encourage the team to self-organize and determine how to best complete their existing work and this spike
- B. Encourage the team to complete their just existing work since the team velocity indicates they are already struggling to meet the release goal
- C. Direct the team to defer the spike until the next release and add the action on the backlog for prioritization
- D. Direct the team to work on the spike immediately given the importance of reporting functionality to complete the iteration

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (50%)

C (50%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Self-Organization: Agile teams are self-organizing and should be empowered to make decisions about how to best complete their work, including whether to incorporate a spike.

Balancing Workload: The team can assess their current workload and determine the best way to balance existing work with the spike, ensuring that both are addressed efficiently.

Spike Importance: A timebox spike can provide valuable insights and potentially more efficient ways to deliver reports, which could benefit the project in the long run.

Team Autonomy: Encouraging the team to self-organize fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to higher motivation and better outcomes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zayn_1983** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The Scrum Master generally has no direct decision-making authority over the work of the team, but rather works to ensure that the team is self-organized. Obstacles are identified and passed on to the appropriate people to be resolved.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

C. Defer the Spike: Delaying the spike might postpone valuable insights and improvements, potentially prolonging inefficient practices and increasing rework later.

D. Immediate Spike: Directing the team to prioritize the spike might disrupt their existing workflow and create pressure, potentially hindering creativity and problem-solving

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

By encouraging self-organization, the project leader enables the team to make the best decision based on their understanding of the work, their capacity, and the potential benefits of the spike. This aligns with Agile values of flexibility, adaptiveness, and shared responsibility, leading to more informed and sustainable solutions

C. Defer the Spike: Delaying the spike might postpone valuable insights and improvements, potentially prolonging inefficient practices and increasing rework later.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nhuho** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

vote C. Report is not urgent

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = the most logical option.

But why the team member is suggesting something on the daily scrum?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Troplev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I would go for C, reporting is not so urgent and it will impact the delivery of the valuable items

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

A sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

I vote A

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

Not clear about this. The request is done during a daily scrum?

upvoted 1 times

While attending a conference, an agile practitioner learns of a new user interface (UI) framework that could benefit the team. What should the agile practitioner do next?

- A. Identify a team member to do a proof of concept using this framework
- B. Email the team directing them to immediately begin using this new framework
- C. Obtain feedback from team members on the new framework, and then suggest that the product owner create a backlog item to do a spike on it
- D. Discuss this option at the next retrospective

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

D (33%)

🗨️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

C Spike for investigating a new framework
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Team Feedback: Obtaining feedback from team members allows for a collaborative evaluation of the new UI framework, ensuring that all perspectives and potential impacts are considered.

Spike: Suggesting a spike as a backlog item allows the team to research and experiment with the new framework in a controlled manner, assessing its benefits and feasibility without disrupting ongoing work.

Product Owner Involvement: Involving the product owner ensures that the evaluation of the new framework is prioritized appropriately within the product backlog.

Informed Decision-Making: This approach promotes informed decision-making based on collective input and thorough investigation, aligning with agile principles of collaboration and continuous improvement.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithe** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

By encouraging discussion, collaborating with the team, and suggesting a time-boxed exploration through a spike, the agile practitioner can introduce the new framework effectively and contribute to informed decision-making within the project.

A. Proof of concept: While this offers initial insights, it might not involve the entire team and could bypass their valuable input.

B. Direct email: This directive approach contradicts Agile principles of collaboration and might overlook potential drawbacks or implementation challenges.

D. Next retrospective: Delaying the discussion might miss an opportunity to address potential improvements quickly.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **melki_zedek** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Approaching the team for feedback and suggesting a spike in the backlog allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the new UI framework, ensuring that its adoption is a well-informed decision rather than a sudden directive or implementation without proper exploration.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D = correct. D is first, then comes C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tompal111** 2 years ago

Clear D, retrospective the first one

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Wmahmoudi** 4 years, 3 months ago

Why not D? A retrospective is for improvements

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **srv3** 4 years, 3 months ago

Team member can initiate retrospective not only at the end of iteration but any time when process or smth else can be improved. It depends if you can make improvement on new technology without a spike.

D is good but C seems to be the best answer.

upvoted 3 times

The agile practitioner has determined that two different team members are working on addressing the same major issue on the project. How should the agile practitioner address this?

- A. Implement a burnup chart and add the issue resolution as a task to the product backlog for the customer to prioritize
- B. Add the issue to the kanban board and assign the it to the team member who has made the most progress on resolving it
- C. Conduct a root-cause analysis on the issue and identify related risks and risk response owners at the next retrospective
- D. Document all project issues in a common space and ask the team members to decide on task allocation principles

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (78%)

C (22%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Common Documentation: Documenting all project issues in a common space ensures that everyone on the team is aware of the issues and their current status. This transparency helps prevent duplication of effort.

Team Collaboration: Asking team members to decide on task allocation principles encourages collaboration and collective decision-making. It empowers the team to manage their workload effectively.

Efficient Task Management: By establishing clear task allocation principles, the team can ensure that work is distributed efficiently, reducing the risk of overlapping efforts and improving productivity.

Ownership and Responsibility: This approach fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among team members, as they are actively involved in the decision-making process.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

In summary, while option C has its merits, option D provides a more immediate, collaborative, and sustainable solution for addressing the duplicate work and empowering the team to improve their task management practices.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Nhuho** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Change to C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nhuho** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vote D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct.

D = wrong. Working software over comprehensive documentation (document all project issues!?)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D sure

upvoted 2 times

An executive requests information regarding a sprint status.

What action should the product owner take?

- A. Invite the executive to the stand up
- B. Direct the executive to the information radiator
- C. Personally meet with the executive
- D. Email the requested information to the executive

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azharmak** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B seems correct

upvoted 1 times

Agile team A struggles to deliver committed stories due to technical dependencies with team B, which continuously fails to meet its delivery commitments.

What should the agile team lead do?

- A. Create a new team to deliver the dependencies, and bring team B under performance management
- B. Conduct a vision-sharing session with the teams to communicate the project's overall goals
- C. Swap team members from both teams so that deliveries are better supported
- D. Discuss negotiating the delivery timelines with team A

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (40%)

B (40%)

C (20%)

🗨️ **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Vision-Sharing Session: This session will help both teams understand the importance of their roles and how their work impacts the overall project. It can also highlight the interdependencies and the need for timely deliveries.

Improved Communication: By sharing the vision and goals, the teams can improve their communication and coordination, which is crucial for managing dependencies.

Collaborative Problem-Solving: This session can serve as a platform for both teams to discuss their challenges and come up with collaborative solutions to meet their commitments.

Increased Accountability: Understanding the project's goals can increase the accountability of team B, encouraging them to meet their delivery commitments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **zayn_1983** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

swapping into different Agile team is not recommended according to agile principles, the possible answer is B, Conducting a vision-sharing session helps both teams understand the overall project goals and the importance of their interdependencies. This can foster better collaboration, improve communication, and align both teams toward common objectives, reducing the chances of missed commitments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm feeling the D is even better.

The background of this conflict might touch a bit DoR in technical level, therefore, it would be fit discussion, negotiation or sorting backlog.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chlaithem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

This approach offers an immediate solution to Team A's struggle while paving the way for further collaboration and addressing the root cause of the dependencies through open communication and potential joint efforts.

While other options might have merit in specific contexts, considering the focus on immediate relief and aligning with Agile principles, discussing negotiated delivery timelines with Team A is the most appropriate single action to recommend in this situation

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct

A = wrong.

D = wrong. The scrum master doesn't negotiate.

C = wrong. Cannot find any logical clue why would the deliveries be better supported if the team members will swap (?!). Any change in the teams will immediately result in a performance decrease (in perspective maybe would be a good step, but that's not a subject of matter in this situation)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

The Agile Team Lead is not necessarily a Scrum Master.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Minhha3** 1 year, 11 months ago

Vote C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TompaL111** 2 years ago

C makes sense

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oshera** 3 years, 2 months ago

The answer here should be D.

upvoted 1 times

An agile team discovers a new risk and identifies that its impact may be severe.
What should an agile practitioner recommend?

- A. Add a goal to the current iteration to fully mitigate or control the risk
- B. Balance risk reduction and value adding activities in the next iteration
- C. Continue with the current plan to maintain team velocity
- D. Update the risk register and seek direction from a risk specialist

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (60%)

B (40%)

🗳️ **svr3** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

A. Add a goal to the current iteration to fully mitigate or control the risk.

Not the best answer. You can't easily change sprint goal. All discovered risks are moved to risk-adjusted backlog or risk burndown chart.

B. Balance risk reduction and value adding activities in the next iteration.

I consider "Balance risk reduction and value adding activities" as risk-adjusted backlog. So it looks like the best answer - to deal with risk during next sprint.

C. Continue with the current plan to maintain team velocity.

Wrong answer

D. Update the risk register and seek direction from a risk specialist.

Not the best answer. Team should be self-sufficient

upvoted 9 times

🗳️ **GPena** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

B sounds better

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Risk Management: Balancing risk reduction with value-adding activities allows the team to manage the risk without completely halting progress on delivering valuable features.

Iteration Planning: By incorporating risk mitigation into the next iteration, the team can plan and allocate resources effectively to address the risk while maintaining productivity.

Continuous Improvement: This approach supports the agile principle of continuous improvement by addressing risks as they arise and integrating solutions into the workflow.

Stakeholder Communication: Balancing these activities ensures that stakeholders are kept informed about both risk management efforts and ongoing project progress.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

This aligns with Agile principles of:

Early risk identification and management: Addressing risks promptly reduces their potential impact and costs.

Adaptability and responsiveness: Incorporating risk mitigation into the current iteration demonstrates flexibility and willingness to adjust plans when necessary.

Value-driven prioritization: If a risk has severe potential consequences, mitigating it becomes a high-value activity that merits immediate attention.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Michaela0015** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I checked with ChatGPT:

B. Balance risk reduction and value-adding activities in the next iteration.

This option aligns with the Agile principle of responding to change and adapting to new information. Balancing risk reduction with value-adding activities allows the team to address the identified risk while still delivering value to the customer. It reflects a flexible and adaptive approach to managing risks within the Agile framework.

While updating the risk register (Option D) is important, the immediate focus should be on adapting the team's plans to address the newly identified risk. Balancing risk reduction with value delivery helps ensure a pragmatic and iterative response to changing circumstances.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A = Maybe this is the right answer.

A = The team has already discovered, analyzed, and concluded that the risk may be severe if happened. So the very first step after identification in agile is to respond appropriately. Because of the harmful impact, A is the most logical offered option.

B = What if the risk happened in the current sprint? This option cannot be a smart move.

C = Cannot ignore the risk.

D = Agile team is cross-functional meaning they don't need a particular risk specialist. Also risk register is not an Agile approach.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

Change to B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

Finally I choose B

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Admirable** 3 years, 7 months ago

B is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

Risks should be identified, evaluated and added to the risk register as soon as possible. A may be the right answer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

I thought about it carefully, and think that A is more sense. The team already uncovered the risk and described it as sever, so here here we cant go with B to balance it with value adding since it would have read either High Risk-High Value, or High Risk-Low value, both of them should be differed.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Dsugandhi** 3 years, 9 months ago

Risk sever doesn't mean high probability. So B is more logical to determine risk probability X impact and accordingly balance (risk adjusted backlog).

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago



D could be right if we consider what Mike Griffiths mentioned in his book "PMI-ACP exam prep". He mentioned in page 349 "Exam tip You might also see the term "risk register" on the exam. This isn't an agile term—it is from the risk management process described in the PMBOK*Guide.7 Depending on the context of the question, you can think of this as referring to either the risk adjusted backlog or simply the teams prioritized list of threats and issues".

upvoted 3 times

  **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago



B is not choice. Sprint Goal will not change at the current sprint, so it is not A.

upvoted 3 times

  **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

to be correct, B is my choice.

upvoted 5 times

  **gnc123** 4 years, 6 months ago

Risk register is primarily a waterfall model artifact. Though we keep a note of the risk on a highly visible place but not mandatorily a risk register.

I believe either A or B, on context basis.

upvoted 4 times

The team underestimated the complexity of a story, resulting in new decomposition of the work to be delivered in the current sprint and items to be returned to the backlog.

What should the Scrum Master do next?

- A. Ask the project manager to work with the product owner to help generate clearer stories in the future
- B. Develop guidelines to prevent future occurrences
- C. During the retrospective, discuss the issue and create an action plan to avoid it in the future
- D. Allow the team to devise a corrective action without external intervention

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

HTPS **Highly Voted** 3 years, 9 months ago

C - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 50:

"Retrospectives help the team learn from its previous work on the product and its process. One of the principles behind the Agile Manifesto is: "At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.""

upvoted 7 times

thewalker **Most Recent** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The Scrum Master should discuss the issue during the retrospective and create an action plan to avoid it in the future (Option C). This approach leverages the retrospective meeting to reflect on what went wrong and collaboratively develop strategies to prevent similar issues.

Retrospective Discussion: The retrospective is an ideal forum for the team to discuss what happened, why the complexity was underestimated, and how to improve the estimation process.

Collaborative Problem-Solving: Engaging the entire team in the discussion ensures that all perspectives are considered, leading to more comprehensive solutions.

Action Plan Development: Creating an action plan during the retrospective helps the team to implement specific steps to improve their estimation and planning processes.

Continuous Improvement: This approach aligns with the agile principle of continuous improvement, allowing the team to learn from their experiences and enhance their performance iteratively.

upvoted 1 times

Petrevski 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C = correct

upvoted 1 times

richck102 2 years, 7 months ago

i vote C

upvoted 1 times

JackNguyenvn 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Ceno239 3 years, 6 months ago

C and D is valid option but the question is What should the Scrum Master do next?

SM should let the team deal with the issue themselves first, and discuss in the Retro later.

I choose D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **STW** 3 years, 8 months ago

The Scrum Master does not tell the team what to do during retrospectives. Answer could be D
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **snow5** 4 years, 3 months ago

C is the best answer
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GPena** 4 years, 4 months ago

C I am agree
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tsangckl** 4 years, 4 months ago

It should be C. Scrum master not doing the estimation or any estimation guideline.
upvoted 1 times

A scrum team has conducted regular retrospectives to discuss immediate concerns and the implementation of improvement actions. Despite this, after a few iterations, the same concerns resurface.

What should the team have done to improve retrospective outcomes?

- A. Invited subject matter experts (SMEs)
- B. Conducted problem detections to determine root causes
- C. Measured and reported the outcome of improvement actions to the team
- D. Kept track of all current issues in a log, and then reviewed their progress at the end of every iteration

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

B (60%)

C (40%)

🗳️ **HTTPS** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B - Correct

From PMI's Agile Practice Guide, Page 51:

"The retrospective is about looking at the qualitative (people's feelings) and quantitative (measurements) data, then using that data to find root causes, designing countermeasures, and developing action plans."

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **snow5** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

B is the answer

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Outcome Measurement: By measuring the outcomes of improvement actions, the team can determine whether the actions are effective in addressing the concerns.

Reporting Results: Regularly reporting the results to the team keeps everyone informed about the progress and effectiveness of the improvement actions.

Continuous Feedback Loop: This creates a feedback loop where the team can continuously assess and refine their improvement strategies.

Accountability: Measuring and reporting outcomes increases accountability, ensuring that the team remains focused on implementing and tracking improvements.

Data-Driven Decisions: This approach allows the team to make data-driven decisions about which actions to continue, modify, or abandon based on their effectiveness.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **PuranDom** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B would be better.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **chlaitem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

B. Conducting problem detections: Identifying root causes is crucial, but without measuring the effectiveness of subsequent actions, the problem might remain unresolved.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B



B = correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Minhha3** 1 year, 10 months ago

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

  **tianakyi** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B



B - answer

upvoted 1 times

  **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure

upvoted 1 times

  **JackNguyenvn** 2 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

During backlog refinement meeting, the new developer on the team asks the product owner to discuss a new performance threshold requirement and how it impacts the stories in the backlog.
What should the team do?

- A. Add this threshold requirement request as acceptance criteria in all impacted stories
- B. Create a spike story to analyze the impact of the threshold requirement on current stories
- C. Conduct design planning session to review the performance threshold requirement
- D. Identify the tasks for the new performance threshold requirement

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **thewalker** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Spike Story Creation: A spike story is used to perform research, investigation, or prototyping to gain the knowledge necessary to address a specific issue or requirement.

Impact Analysis: By creating a spike story, the team can thoroughly analyze how the new performance threshold requirement will affect the current backlog items.

Informed Decision-Making: The insights gained from the spike story will enable the team to make informed decisions about how to incorporate the new requirement into the existing stories.

Risk Mitigation: This approach helps mitigate the risk of making premature changes to the backlog without fully understanding the impact.

Collaboration: The spike story encourages collaboration among team members to explore and address the new requirement comprehensively.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chlaithe**m 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Therefore, while identifying tasks might appear quick, it can be counterproductive without proper understanding and analysis. Creating a spike story, as recommended, addresses these drawbacks
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Petrevski** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B = correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

B sure
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thuha1704** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the best answer
upvoted 3 times

What is the first thing an agile development team should do when planning an iteration?

- A. Assign the tasks to one team member
- B. Separate the stories into tasks
- C. Estimate the stories' tasks
- D. Help establish the next sprint's goal

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (60%)

B (40%)

 **abriefesttolearn2020** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago


D is the correct answer

Two parts of the sprint planning meeting

The first part of the event mainly concerns the PO as s/he explains the sprint vision and goal to the team. In the second part, the development team decomposes product backlog items, or user stories, into developable tasks for the daily sprint.


Sprint goals are the result of a negotiation between the Product Owner and the Development Team.

upvoted 5 times

 **GPena** 4 years, 1 month ago


read the question again. The Developers does not create the goal or vision. They are talking about what is the first action of the Developers (or agile development team) not about the entire agile team who is responsible to define the sprint goal.

upvoted 5 times

 **Ragaa** 3 years, 2 months ago

then what is the answer?

upvoted 1 times

 **Ozmar** 3 years, 4 months ago

Pls read carefully there are steps in planning the iteration in the Mcgrifits Book

upvoted 1 times

 **thuha1704** 2 years, 12 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **thewalker** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Sprint Goal Establishment: Defining the sprint goal provides direction and focus for the team, ensuring that everyone is aligned on the primary objectives for the iteration.


Prioritization: Establishing the goal helps in prioritizing the stories and tasks that will contribute most effectively to achieving the sprint's objectives.

Clarity and Alignment: A well-defined sprint goal ensures that all team members understand the purpose of the sprint and how their work contributes to the overall project.

Motivation: Having a clear goal can motivate the team by providing a sense of purpose and accomplishment when the goal is achieved.

Guidance for Decision-Making: The sprint goal serves as a guide for making decisions during the sprint, helping the team to stay focused on what is most important.

upvoted 1 times

 **PuranDom** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is better.

The question asked, "what the dev team do in planning meeting", actual they do decompose story to task also specify sprint goal.

question on myself are "the sprint goal definition is the really first also all thing to the team and after then team decompose tasks which fulfill

the story and sprint goal?" also "something next sprint things".

As conclusion, I thought the Option-B fit best to this case.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **janojano** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Read carefully, it says 'next' sprint. Therefore, it cannot be answer D. The Sprint goal is important and needs to be determined during Sprint planning. Breaking user stories into tasks is good work too, and can be the answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ImGonnaPassIt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Is it (D) tricky answer? the NEXT sprint goal will be discussed during NEXT sprint planning meeting. I would go for B answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tonome** 1 year, 3 months ago

Iterations are the short development cycles within a release that Scrum calls "sprints." Iteration planning is done at the start of every iteration. The customer explains what functionality they would like to see in the next iteration, and then the developers break this functionality into tasks and estimate the work. Based on these estimates (which are more refined than the release planning estimates) and the amount of work accomplished in the previous iteration, the team commits to the work items they think they can complete in the two-week period.

I would go with breaking down of the tasks

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, in my opinion.

The team and the PO collaboratively define the Sprint goal. Option D includes "help", meaning collaborating to establish the SG.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Petrevski** 1 year, 6 months ago

After D, comes B, C and A.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **InvisibleBeing** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **richck102** 2 years, 7 months ago

D sure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Serge_C** 3 years, 5 months ago

Yes, D is the correct one, you help establishing sprint goal, so the order is answers D-B-C-A

upvoted 4 times