Free Questions for SPS by braindumpscollection

Shared by Prince on 22-07-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: When multiple Scrum Teams are working together on the same product, each

team should maintain a separate Product Backlog.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When multiple Scrum Teams are working together on the same product, each team should not maintain a separate Product Backlog. According to the Scrum Guide, the Product Backlog is the single source of truth for the product, and it is owned and managed by the Product Owner 11. Having multiple Product Backlogs for the same product would create confusion, inconsistency, and duplication

among the Scrum Teams and the stakeholders. It would also compromise the transparency, the alignment, and the value of the product development.

Instead of having separate Product Backlogs, the Scrum Teams should work from a common Product Backlog that reflects the vision, the goal, and the priorities of the product 22. The Product Owner should collaborate and communicate with the Scrum Teams and the stakeholders to ensure that the Product Backlog is clear, refined, and ordered. The Scrum Teams should coordinate and integrate their work to deliver a single Integrated Increment that meets the Definition of Done and the Product Goal every Sprint 33.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

True or False: Many Scrum Teams working on the same product create coordination

challenges that can be fully addressed by creating a communication plan.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Creating a communication plan is not enough to fully address the coordination challenges that arise when many Scrum Teams work on the same product. A communication plan is a document that outlines the objectives, methods, channels, and frequency of communication among the stakeholders of a project or product 1. While a communication plan is useful for ensuring clarity, transparency, and alignment among the Scrum Teams and other parties involved, it does not address other aspects of coordination, such as integration, dependency management, alignment of goals and vision, and cross-team collaboration 2.

To effectively coordinate multiple Scrum Teams working on the same product, a communication plan should be complemented by other practices and frameworks, such as:

Nexus: Nexus is a framework for scaling Scrum that consists of three to nine Scrum Teams working together to deliver an Integrated Increment every Sprint 3. Nexus provides roles, events, artifacts, and rules that help the Scrum Teams coordinate, integrate, and align their work, while maintaining the Scrum values and principles 4.

Scrum of Scrums: Scrum of Scrums is a technique for scaling Scrum that involves a regular meeting of representatives from each Scrum Team to share progress, identify dependencies, resolve issues, and align on the product vision and goal . Scrum of Scrums helps the Scrum Teams communicate and collaborate effectively, while minimizing the overhead and complexity of coordination .

Communities of Practice: Communities of Practice are groups of people who share a common interest, skill, or domain, and who meet regularly to exchange knowledge, ideas, and best practices . Communities of Practice help the Scrum Teams learn from each other, improve their skills, and foster a culture of continuous improvement .

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: A Nexus Integration Team is responsible for actually doing the integration work

during the Sprint.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A Nexus Integration Team is not responsible for actually doing the integration work during the Sprint. The Nexus Integration Team is a specialized Scrum Team that provides services and guidance to the Scrum Teams in the Nexus to ensure that the Integrated Increment

is produced every Sprint 11. However, the Nexus Integration Team is not accountable for the integration of the work of the individual Scrum Teams, as this is the responsibility of the Scrum Teams themselves 22. The Nexus Integration Team helps the Scrum Teams to coordinate, coach, and supervise the application of Nexus and the operation of Scrum, but it does not take over their work or accountability 33. Therefore, the statement is false.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the purpose of Nexus Sprint Retrospective?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- Plan ways to increase quality and effectiveness across the whole Nexus.

B- To inspect how the last Sprint went with regards to individuals, teams, interactions, processes, tools, and its Definition of Done.

C- To complement the Scrum Teams' Sprint Retrospectives by using bottom-up intelligence to focus on issues that affect the Nexus as a whole.

D- All of the above.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The purpose of Nexus Sprint Retrospective is all of the above, meaning that it aims to:

Plan ways to increase quality and effectiveness across the whole Nexus. The Nexus Sprint Retrospective is a formal opportunity for a Nexus to inspect and adapt itself and create a plan for improvements to be enacted during the next Sprint to ensure continuous improvement 11.

To inspect how the last Sprint went with regards to individuals, teams, interactions, processes, tools, and its Definition of Done. The Nexus Sprint Retrospective follows the same format and principles as the Scrum Team Sprint Retrospective, but at a larger scale. The Nexus inspects the aspects of the product development that affect the Nexus as a whole, such as the collaboration, the integration, the dependencies, the quality, and the value 22.

To complement the Scrum Teams' Sprint Retrospectives by using bottom-up intelligence to focus on issues that affect the Nexus as a whole. The Nexus Sprint Retrospective does not replace the Scrum Teams' Sprint Retrospectives, but rather enhances them by using the input and output from the individual teams to identify and address the shared challenges and opportunities 33.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are three benefits of self-managing Scrum Teams?

(choose the best three answers)

Options:

A- Increased rule compliance.

B- Increased self-accountability.

C- Increased creativity.

D- Increased commitment.

E- Increased accuracy of estimates.

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Self-managing Scrum Teams are teams that internally decide who does what, when, and how, rather than being directed by others outside the team 11. Self-managing Scrum Teams have the following benefits:

Increased self-accountability: Self-managing Scrum Teams are accountable for delivering a potentially releasable product Increment every Sprint that meets the Definition of Done and the Product Goal 22. They are also accountable for following the Scrum values and principles, and for inspecting and adapting their work and process 33. By being accountable for their own decisions and actions, self-managing Scrum Teams are more responsible, transparent, and quality-oriented.

Increased creativity: Self-managing Scrum Teams have the autonomy and the empowerment to choose how best to accomplish their work, rather than being constrained by predefined methods or instructions 44. They also have the opportunity to experiment, learn, and innovate, as they are encouraged to try new ideas and approaches to solve complex problems [5]. By having the freedom and the support to be creative, self-managing Scrum Teams are more productive, adaptive, and valuable.

Increased commitment: Self-managing Scrum Teams have the ownership and the involvement in their work, as they are part of the planning, execution, and review of the product development [6]. They also have the trust and the collaboration among the team members, as they share a common goal and vision, and respect each other's skills and abilities [7]. By having the sense of belonging and the teamwork, self-managing Scrum Teams are more motivated, engaged, and satisfied.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

True or False: A Nexus Integration Team is accountable for ensuring that a Integrated

Increment is produced at least once a Sprint.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A Nexus Integration Team is not accountable for ensuring that an Integrated Increment is produced at least once a Sprint. The Nexus Integration Team is a specialized Scrum Team that provides services and guidance to the Scrum Teams in the Nexus to ensure that the Integrated Increment is produced every Sprint 11. However, the Nexus Integration Team is not accountable for the integration of the work of the individual Scrum Teams, as this is the responsibility of the Scrum Teams themselves 22. The Nexus Integration Team helps the Scrum Teams to coordinate, coach, and supervise the application of Nexus and the operation of Scrum, but it does not take over their work or accountability 33. Therefore, the statement is false.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How should multiple Scrum Teams deliver a valuable and useful Increment in a Sprint?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- Each Scrum Team delivers done Increments of its own area of responsibility. These Increments are integrated into a whole product during stabilization prior to release.

B- Each Scrum Team provides a unique done Increment that includes the team's added functionality.

C- Each Sprint, all Scrum Teams complete work that integrates with all of the other work from other Scrum Teams on the initiative.

D- Functionality not integrated with the work of other Scrum Teams may be delivered as unintegrated Increments to demonstrate the value created by the Scrum Teams unable to completely integrate their Increments.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The best way for multiple Scrum Teams to deliver a valuable and useful Increment in a Sprint is to complete work that integrates with all of the other work from other Scrum Teams on the initiative. This means that the Scrum Teams collaborate and coordinate their work to produce a single Integrated Increment that meets the Definition of Done and the Product Goal. The Integrated Increment is the combined work of all the Scrum Teams that is potentially releasable and provides value to the customers and stakeholders 11.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

Each Scrum Team delivering done Increments of its own area of responsibility and integrating them into a whole product during stabilization prior to release is not a good idea, as it violates the Scrum principles and values. The Scrum Guide states that the Scrum Team delivers a product Increment that is usable and valuable at the end of every Sprint, not at the end of the release 22. Delaying the integration until the stabilization phase would compromise the transparency, the feedback, and the adaptability of the Scrum Teams.

Each Scrum Team providing a unique done Increment that includes the team's added functionality is not a good idea, as it does not ensure that the product Increment is integrated and consistent across the initiative. The Scrum Guide states that the product Increment is the sum of all the Product Backlog items completed during a Sprint and all previous Sprints 22. If each Scrum Team provides a unique Increment, they may not be aligned with the Product Goal and the Definition of Done, and they may create conflicts or dependencies with other Scrum Teams.

Functionality not integrated with the work of other Scrum Teams being delivered as unintegrated Increments to demonstrate the value created by the Scrum Teams unable to completely integrate their Increments is not a good idea, as it does not ensure that the product Increment is done and valuable. The Scrum Guide states that the product Increment must be usable and meet the Definition of Done 22. If some functionality is not integrated with the work of other Scrum Teams, it may not be usable or valuable to the customers and stakeholders, and it may introduce technical debt or quality issues.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Currently, your Scrum Teams are organized to address a single functional (component) area of

the product. What should be considered when deciding to move away from such component

teams toward feature teams?

(choose the best three answers)

Options:

A- Feature teams have less communication overhead.

B- With feature teams, it is easier to calculate the productivity per team.

C- You cannot do Scrum without feature teams.

D- When making this change, it helps to have support from the organization.

E- Productivity may decrease when making this kind of change.

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

Moving away from component teams toward feature teams is a significant change that should be considered carefully. Here are some of the factors that should be taken into account:

Feature teams have less communication overhead than component teams, as they are able to deliver end-to-end customer features without relying on other teams or components 11. This reduces the complexity and the dependencies among the teams, and improves the transparency and the feedback loop. Feature teams also foster more collaboration and cross-functional learning among the team members, as they have to work on different aspects of the product 22.

When making this change, it helps to have support from the organization, as it may require a shift in the culture, the structure, and the processes of the company 33. The organization should provide the necessary resources, training, and coaching to the teams to help them adopt the feature team model. The organization should also align its goals, incentives, and metrics with the feature team approach, and remove any barriers or impediments that may hinder the teams' performance 44.

Productivity may decrease when making this kind of change, as the teams may face some challenges and difficulties in the transition period 55. For example, the teams may have to learn new skills, technologies, or domains that they are not familiar with. The teams may also have to deal with legacy code, technical debt, or integration issues that may slow down their delivery. The teams may also experience some resistance or conflict from the existing component teams or stakeholders. Therefore, the teams should expect some temporary setbacks and losses in productivity, and focus on continuous improvement and adaptation.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

With feature teams, it is not easier to calculate the productivity per team, as productivity is not a simple or straightforward metric to measure in software development [6]. Productivity depends on various factors, such as the quality, the value, the complexity, and the

customer satisfaction of the product. Moreover, focusing on the productivity per team may create a competitive or individualistic mindset among the teams, rather than a collaborative or collective one. The teams should focus on delivering the best possible product Increment that meets the Product Goal and the Definition of Done, rather than on maximizing their productivity [7].

You can do Scrum without feature teams, as Scrum does not prescribe any specific team structure or organization [8]. Scrum only requires that the Scrum Team is cross-functional, self-organizing, and accountable for delivering a potentially releasable product Increment every Sprint [9]. However, feature teams are generally more aligned with the Scrum values and principles, as they enable the teams to deliver customer-centric features faster and more frequently, and to respond to changes more effectively [10]. Therefore, feature teams are recommended, but not mandatory, for Scrum.