

Participant: (wxgk9)  
Event: SCRUM Product Owner  
(6121148), 10.05.2019

# Exam Test

## SCRUM Product Owner

### General information

The **duration** of the exam is **60 minutes**.  
The exam is a **single choice exam** and includes **40 questions**.  
The exam is **passed** if you have marked **27** or more answers correctly.  
The **maximum number of points** that can be achieved is **40**.

### Assessment

**There can be only one correct answer for each question (single choice).**  
**Correctly** marked questions are worth **1 point**.  
**Incorrectly** marked questions are worth **0 points** (point deduction within the task).  
**Non-marked** questions are awarded **0 points**.

### Paper-based exams

All answers need to be entered in the attached answer sheet. Only those will be taken into account for the evaluation. All examination documents have to be returned to the invigilator.

**We wish you great success!**

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**1) What does not apply to the staffing and composition of the development team in Scrum projects?**

- a) In Scrum there are no sub-teams within development teams
- b) The "Performing" phase (according to Tuckmann) is the optimal phase in which a development team should find itself.
- c) According to the Scrum Guide, an ideal development team should consist of no less than 3 and no more than 9 developers.
- d) Self-organisation in the development team is based on the principle that hierarchies should continue to exist in the team.

**2) What applies to the Sprint Backlog?**

- a) The Sprint Backlog contains only internal tasks of the development team.
- b) The Sprint Backlog is an internal artifact of the development team and is not accessible to the Product Owner.
- c) The Sprint Backlog contains only customer requirements for the product.
- d) To visualize the sprint backlog a taskboard (similar to a kanban board) can be used

**3) What does not apply to the prioritization of requirements in Scrum?**

- a) Requirements with a low benefit and a low risk are best suited to be implemented first (value-risk matrix according to Cohn)
- b) The further up a requirement is in the product backlog, the higher is its priority.
- c) When prioritizing requirements, the product owner should also obtain feedback from the team (e.g. on technical feasibility).
- d) The priority of a requirement in the product backlog influences its level of detail - the higher the priority, the more precisely a requirement should be described.

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**4) Which rule applies in a sprint?**

- a) If an entry in the sprint backlog cannot be completed by the end of the sprint, the sprint can be aborted.
- b) The Product Owner must not modify the requirements in the sprint backlog during a sprint (for example, include additional requirements).
- c) The duration of sprints varies from sprint to sprint.
- d) Sprints should always have the same length in working days, so they are extended accordingly on public holidays during sprints.

**5) Which of the following statements about metrics in Scrum projects is correct?**

- a) An ideal curve in the Velocity Chart is the characteristic sawtooth curve.
- b) Burndown charts are suitable for tracking remaining working hours and are therefore an important tool for estimating the probability of achieving targets.
- c) Velocity and burndown charts only make sense together and must therefore always be created in parallel.
- d) Burndown charts are only suitable for visualizing product progress throughout the entire project. They are not used within a sprint because it is too short for the necessary analyses.

**6) What rights and obligations does a Scrum Master have?**

- a) The Scrum Master supports the Product Owner and the development team in detailing the Product and Sprint Backlog.
- b) Under certain circumstances a sprint can be aborted. This is only possible with the consent of the Scrum Masters (right of veto).
- c) The Scrum Master generally has the task of encouraging new ways of thinking and behaving, but not within the development team; in that team, it is the task of the Product Owner.
- d) In the Sprint Review, the Scrum Master sets the implemented requirements in the product backlog to "done".

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**7) Which statement about requirements in Scrum is correct?**

- a) Entries in the product backlog must only be written as user stories if the end user (user) is later involved with this part of the product in order to make its requirements verifiable.
- b) The definition of Done of the entire project includes, among other things, the time at which the finished product can be delivered to the customer.
- c) It is not necessary for all team members to have a common understanding of the acceptance criteria (Definition of Done), as ultimately the product owner decides when a requirement is completed.
- d) Use cases (e.g. UML) describe the interaction of a user with a system.

**8) What applies to the staffing and selection of the role of the Product Owner in Scrum projects?**

- a) A project must have several product owners (permanent representation because of vacation, illness, ...)
- b) It is "good practice" to have at least two product owners in large projects
- c) The product owner should have understood the added value of the product and be able to communicate it.
- d) The Product Owner should have a deep understanding of Scrum and should carry this into the organization (Scrum evangelist).

**9) Which of the following statements applies to Scrum rituals (events)?**

- a) The Scrum Master is responsible for the organisation, invitation and moderation of Sprint Planning, Review and Retrospective.
- b) The Scrum Guide uses detailed checklists to determine exactly which content is dealt with in which meeting.
- c) Suggestions from the Scrum Guide for Timeboxes must be followed under all circumstances.
- d) The order of review, retrospective and planning can be changed at will.

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**10) What applies to the Product Backlog Refinement?**

- a) Product Backlog Refinement is a fixed Scrum Ritual
- b) The development team does not have any influence on the Product Backlog Refinement.
- c) The Product Backlog Refinement is also referred to as Backlog Grooming.
- d) Like all Scrum rituals, the Product Backlog Refinement is moderated by the Scrum Master.

**11) What applies to the Daily Scrum?**

- a) The Daily Scrum serves to solve problems in detail in group discussions.
- b) The Product Owner hosts the Daily Scrum
- c) In order not to obstruct the team during the development within a sprint, the Scrum Master should not participate in the Daily Scrum.
- d) Speech Token is a technique that can be used in the Daily Scrum to prevent discussions that could endanger the given timebox.

**12) Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a) The components of Scrum are modular and can be selected individually according to your needs.
- b) Only the product owner sets the implemented requirements in the product backlog to "done".
- c) The Scrum Master does not take part in the meetings and will only be called in by other people as needed.
- d) The Timebox of the Daily Scrum depends on the size of the development team.

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**13) Who is responsible for tracking progress within a sprint in order to estimate the probability of achieving the goal?**

- a) The Scrum Team
- b) The Development Team
- c) The Scrum Master
- d) The Product Owner

**14) Which statement regarding Kanban is correct?**

- a) Kanban describes the leadership style of a servant leader and is therefore suitable as a toolset for the Scrum Master.
- b) The term Kanban comes from the Japanese and means as much as "agility".
- c) Kanban is an agile method for process control
- d) Kanban boards are only suitable for supporting production processes.

**15) What applies to the Scrum of Scrums?**

- a) At Scrum of Scrums all participants of all development teams participate (all team meeting)
- b) The Scrum of Scrums must be moderated by a dedicated Scrum Master who is exclusively responsible for it.
- c) Since the timebox for Scrum of Scrums is strongly dependent on the number of teams, there is one minute per question to be answered. Therefore the following time limit applies: 7 teams of 4 questions each = 28 minutes
- d) The "ambassador procedure" for selecting the participants of the Scrum of Scrums is a proven practice. Every day, the team elects and sends an ambassador from the ranks of all members.

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**16) Which of the following is not an input for Sprint Planning?**

- a) Capacity of the development team in the next sprint
- b) Performance of the development team in the last sprint
- c) Stakeholder feedback from the Sprint Review
- d) The last Sprint Backlog

**17) What is the correct statement regarding the estimation of requirements using Planning Poker?**

- a) Cost estimates in Scrum are always made jointly by the Product Owner, the customer and the development team. Planning Poker helps to make common estimates possible despite different interests
- b) Simple Skat cards can also be used for estimations with Planning Poker.
- c) If, in an estimation, the value for the "normal case" is close to the limit of the net working time available, the requirement should be broken down
- d) Only T-shirt sizes (XS, S, M, L, XL) are used in Planning Poker for effort estimation.

**18) What applies to the staffing and selection of the role of the Scrum Master in Scrum projects?**

- a) The Scrum Master must be chosen from the development team (self-organization)
- b) The Scrum Master is "servant leader" for the development team and should therefore be respected and accepted.
- c) At best, the Scrum Master is also the superior of the development team and ultimately makes the decisions as to who has to do what work and how.
- d) The Scrum Master must also be a developer. This is the only way he can understand mistakes, intervene accordingly and improve them.

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**19) In which event may stakeholders actively participate?**

- a) Sprint Review
- b) Daily Scrum
- c) Sprint Retrospective
- d) Sprint Planning

**20) For the estimation of requirements there are several possibilities in Requirements Engineering. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a) In Scrum it is important that estimates are always final and may not be adjusted any more
- b) Since estimates are based on the subjective experience of the developers, a risk analysis must first be carried out with regard to false estimates of requirements.
- c) If one team's estimates have frequent errors, another team should take the estimates for that team.
- d) In order to support developers in their estimations, it is useful to point out possible sources of error (e.g. cognitive distortion) to them

**21) What applies to the Sprint Planning?**

- a) The Sprint Planning is not finished until all product backlog items that are set to "ready" in the product backlog have been transferred to the Sprint Backlog.
- b) In the Sprint Planning only the development team estimates the respective effort (e.g. with Scrum Poker).
- c) In the Sprint Planning, there is no difference between gross and net working time for the effort of requirements. This is only distinguished in the value assessment.
- d) The sprint planning timebox depends on the number of development team members.

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**22) What applies to scaling large and distributed projects with Scrum?**

- a) Scrum cannot be scaled because it is designed for use in small development environments (max. 1 development team).
- b) A project is not considered large until more than five teams are involved and more than five locations are used.
- c) LeSS® is only partially suitable for use with Scrum, as it is actually based on the waterfall method.
- d) A Scrum project is considered distributed when working at more than one location.

**23) What is represented by a Burndown Chart?**

- a) The development of uncertainty in the course of the project
- b) Dependencies within a Sprint
- c) The remaining expenses and the development of expenses in the period to date
- d) The hierarchy with which releases, sprints, stories, and tasks are divided.

**24) What applies to the product increment?**

- a) The product increment is only checked against the targets of the current sprint and only has to meet this target.
- b) The product increment must be executable at the end of a sprint, but not necessarily documented and tested.
- c) All entries in the sprint backlog with the status "Done" are referred to as product increments.
- d) The product increment is the sum of all the results of all the sprints taken.

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**25) Which of the following statements about agile projects is correct?**

- a) There is a hierarchy among the principles of agile software development. The first four principles are considered more important than the rest (Primus inter pares)
- b) Agile projects are based on the four fundamentals and the twelve principles of the agile manifesto
- c) Empirical process control is based on the pillars of transparency, verification and discipline.
- d) Cross-skilling means that developers can spread their skills across several development teams (across one or more dev-teams).

**26) Who is responsible for cost estimates in the product backlog?**

- a) The Scrum Team
- b) The Scrum Master
- c) The Product Owner
- d) The Development Team

**27) Which statement regarding stakeholders is correct?**

- a) Stakeholders decide for themselves which Scrum Meetings they attend
- b) Which stakeholders there are in a Scrum project is determined by the Scrum Guide
- c) Stakeholders are all persons and organisations who have any influence on the requirements. The legislator, for example with indirect influence, is also referred to as a stakeholder.
- d) All stakeholders should participate in the Daily Scrum on a daily basis.

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**28) What rights and obligations does the development team have in a Scrum project?**

- a) Responsibility for the implementation of requirements is always given to the entire development team, not individual developers.
- b) Each member of the development team performs the Scrum Master in a part of his working time.
- c) The development team on its own can decide on rules of conduct for itself and thereby ignore organization-wide guidelines.
- d) The development team is solely responsible for the achievement of the project goals, especially the delivery time.

**29) What is the result of the Sprint Review?**

- a) A reviewed product backlog in which the priorities for the next sprint are clarified.
- b) A list of improvements to the Scrum process that the development team will implement in the next Sprint
- c) Common understanding of current development progress
- d) Common understanding of which requirements are still missing in order to be able to deliver the product increment

**30) Who is responsible for setting the Sprint goal in the Sprint Planning?**

- a) The Sprint target is set by the Product Owner
- b) The Scrum Master
- c) The entire Scrum Team
- d) Only the development team

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### **31) What applies to Requirements Engineering in Scrum?**

- a) Scrum contains no concrete techniques for Requirements Engineering
- b) Requirements Engineering is the task of the SCRUM Master
- c) The decomposition of all product backlog entries into individual user stories for future sprints is called "StoryDec burndown" in Scrum.
- d) Non-functional requirements (class attributes) are not listed as tasks in the product backlog, but only in the sprint backlog.

### **32) What applies to the Product Backlog?**

- a) As long as a product exists, a product backlog also exists.
- b) The management of the product backlog exclusively comprises the arrangement of individual requirements according to size and risk.
- c) The product backlog will be closed when development is complete and there are no more new tasks.
- d) The product backlog must be deleted after the final release.

### **33) What applies to Continuous Deployment/Continuous Delivery and Continuous Integration?**

- a) Continuous Integration is not compatible with Scrum, since no development results may be delivered during a sprint.
- b) Continuous Delivery can only be used within the framework of software development processes.
- c) Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery are independent concepts that are complete in their own right.
- d) Continuous Delivery is a collection of techniques, processes and tools that improve the delivery process of a system or product.

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**34) Who's authorized to abort a sprint?**

- a) The Scrum Master
- b) The customer
- c) The Product Owner
- d) The development team

**35) A popular method for prioritization is the "Moscow Prioritization". Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a) In the Moscow prioritization, requirements that are rated W are deleted from the product backlog so as not to cause any further effort.
- b) The documentation of the Moscow prioritization defines fixed criteria, which requirements have which priority.
- c) The "S" in "Moscow prioritization" stands for "should have".
- d) Risk assessment of requirements plays an important role in the Moscow prioritisation process

**36) Which statement regarding DevOps is correct?**

- a) DevOps describes the fact that the same teams are responsible for the development and operation of a system or product.
- b) The DevOps frameworks also describe KPIs for measuring actions taken
- c) The concepts of DevOps only work in the areas of software and hardware.
- d) The DevOps model describes 16 concrete requirements for the introduction of an agile development environment

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**37) What applies to all roles in Scrum projects?**

- a) An important feature of Scrum is that apart from the Scrum Master, the Product Owner and the development team no other roles may be defined.
- b) According to the Scrum Guide, the Product Owner is responsible for the procurement of resources in Scrum.
- c) All roles of a Scrum team must be defined by the management.
- d) All participants of a Scrum project are responsible for the achievement of the development goal.

**38) How can the Product Owner be supported by the Scrum Master?**

- a) By strictly segregating the product owner and the development team from one another
- b) When organizing further meetings outside the Scrum Meetings
- c) By taking over responsibility for the product
- d) The introduction of development techniques

**39) What rights and obligations does a product owner have?**

- a) The Product Owner moderates all events in Scrum
- b) The Product Owner decides together with the Scrum Master whether the development teams should be interdisciplinary or not.
- c) The Product Owner hosts the Daily Scrum
- d) Only the product owner is entitled to set a requirement to "done" in the product backlog.

**40) What is Product Backlog Management?**

- a) Ensure that the product backlog is visible, transparent and accessible to all.
- b) Optimization of the results of the development team
- c) Moving Entries from the Product Backlog to the Sprint Backlog
- d) Presentation of requirements to stakeholders

Participant: (p3pyh)

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**Answer sheet**

**SCRUM Product Owner**

Date: 10.05.2019

Venue :

No. : 6121148

**Participant data** (Please fill in block letters)

Blank-Code: p3pyh

ID: 

P									
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Form of address:  Ms.  Mr.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Result:**

\_\_\_\_\_ of max. 40 correct answers

corresponds with \_\_\_\_\_ %

Exam passed

Exam not passed

Invigilator \_\_\_\_\_



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**Solution sheet**

**SCRUM Product Owner**

Date: 10.05.2019

Venue :

No. : 6121148

**SCRUM Product Owner**

Nr.: 6121148

10.05.2019 in

## Bestehensgrenzen

Maximal erreichbare Punkte 40  
 Bestanden ab 67 %  
min. 27 Punkte

Punkte	Prozent	Punkte	Prozent	Punkte	Prozent
40	100 %	26	65 %	12	30 %
39	97 %	25	62 %	11	27 %
38	95 %	24	60 %	10	25 %
37	92 %	23	57 %	9	22 %
36	90 %	22	55 %	8	20 %
35	87 %	21	52 %	7	17 %
34	85 %	20	50 %	6	15 %
33	82 %	19	47 %	5	12 %
32	80 %	18	45 %	4	10 %
31	77 %	17	42 %	3	7 %
30	75 %	16	40 %	2	5 %
29	72 %	15	37 %	1	2 %
28	70 %	14	35 %		
<u>min.--&gt; 27</u>	<u>67 %</u>	13	32 %		