

SCRUM

- 1. Upon what type of process control is Scrum based?**
 - a. Empirical
 - b. Hybrid
 - c. Defined
 - d. Complex

- 2. The three pillars of empirical process control are:**
 - a. Respect for People, Kaizen, Eliminating Waste
 - b. Planning, Demonstration, Retrospective
 - c. Inspection, Transparency, Adaptation
 - d. Planning, Inspection, Adaptation
 - e. Transparency, Eliminating Waste, Kaizen

- 3. What is the recommended size for a Development Team (within the Scrum Team)?**
 - a. Minimal 7
 - b. 3 to 9
 - c. 7 plus or minus 2
 - d. 9

- 4. Which statement best describes Scrum?**
 - a. A complete methodology that defines how to develop software.
 - b. A cookbook that defines best practices for software development.
 - c. A framework within which complex products in complex environments are developed.
 - d. A defined and predictive process that conforms to the principles of Scientific Management.

- 5. Does Scrum have rules or just guidelines**
 - a. Scrum has guidelines not rules at all
 - b. Scrum has a few simple rules

- 6. Which is the most important reason to demonstrate working products frequently?**
 - a. To get more features out.
 - b. To accelerate our understanding of the user's real needs.

SCRUM ARTIFACTS

1. How is the product backlog arranged?

- a. Into categories (P1, P2, P3, etc)
- b. Items are randomly arranged.
- c. Most important items at the top to least important items at the bottom.
- d. Large items at the top to small items at the bottom.

2. Should the product backlog contain tasks?

- a. YES
- b. NO

3. During a Sprint, a Development Team determines that it will not be able to finish the complete forecast. Who should be present to review and adjust the Sprint work selected?

- a. The Scrum Master, the project manager and the Development Team.
- b. The Product Owner and the Development Team.
- c. The Product Owner and all stakeholders.
- d. The Development Team.

4. What happen to the Product Backlog as development continues Sprint to Sprint?

- a. It gets smaller because the initial scope was probably right.
- b. It gets smaller because the Development Team works so fast.
- c. It gets larger because every Sprint Review demonstration prompts request for more or different features.

5. When does the next Sprint begin?

- a. Next Monday.
- b. Immediately following the next Sprint Planning.
- c. When the Product Owner is ready.
- d. Immediately after the conclusion of the previous Sprint.

6. When is a Sprint over?

- a. When all Product Backlog items meet their definition of done.
- b. When the Product Owner says it is done.
- c. When all the tasks are completed.
- d. When the time-box expires.

7. When might a Sprint be abnormally terminated?

- a. When it becomes clear that not everything will be finished by the end of the Sprint.
- b. When the Development Team feels that the work is too hard.
- c. When the sales department has an important new opportunity.
- d. When the Sprint Goal becomes obsolete.

- 8. How much work must a Development Team do to a Product Backlog item it selects for a Sprint?**
- a. As much as it has told the Product Owner will be done for every Product Backlog item it selects in conformance with the definition of done.
 - b. As much as it can fit into the Sprint.
 - c. All development work and at least some testing.
 - d. Analysis, design, programming, testing and documentation.
- 9. The purpose of a Sprint is to produce a done increment of working product.**
- a. True
 - b. False

SCRUM ROLES

1. What does the following picture means?



2. Who is responsible for managing the progress of work during a Sprint?

- a. The Development Team
- b. The Scrum Master
- c. The Product Owner
- d. The most junior member of the Team

3. Scrum does not have a role called "project manager."

- e. True
- f. False

4. Who should know the most about the progress toward a business objective or a release, and be able to explain the alternatives most clearly?

- a. The Product Owner
- b. The Development Team
- c. The Scrum Master
- d. The Project Manager

5. Which statement best describes a Product Owner's responsibility?

- a. Optimizing the value of the work the Development Team does.
- b. Directing the Development Team.
- c. Managing the project and ensuring that the work meets the commitments to the stakeholders.
- d. Keeping stakeholders at bay.

- 6. The CEO asks the Development Team to add a "very important" item to a Sprint that is in progress. What should the Development Team do?**
- a. Add the item to the current Sprint without any adjustments.
 - b. Add the item to the current Sprint and drop an item of equal size.
 - c. Add the item to the next Sprint.
 - d. Inform the Product Owner so he/she can work with the CEO.
- 7. When do Development Team members become the exclusive owner of a Sprint Backlog item?**
- a. At the Sprint planning meeting.
 - b. Never. All Sprint Backlog Items are "owned" by the entire Development Team, even though each one may be done by an individual development team member.
 - c. Whenever a team member can accommodate more work
- 8. Who estimates the effort to complete a product backlog item?**
- a. The Scrum Master, with info from the Scrum Development team
 - b. The Scrum Development team, after clarifying the requirements.
 - c. The most senior people in the organization, such as engineering managers or software architects.
- 9. Which of the following is a team responsible for? (multiple selection)**
- d. Selecting de PO.
 - e. Planning how to meet a Sprint Goal
 - f. Increasing productivity and Learning.
 - g. Resolving Internal Problems
 - h. Coordinating daily during the sprint to meet the Sprint Goal.
- 10. Who is responsible of the Product Quality?**
- a. The product Owner
 - b. The Scrum Master
 - c. QA area of the company
 - d. All items are true
 - e. Development Team
- 11. The Development Team should have all the skills needed to:**
- a. Complete the project as estimated when the date and cost are committed to the Product Owner.
 - b. Do all of the development work, except for specialized testing that requires additional tools and environments.
 - c. Turn the Product Backlog items it selects into an increment of potentially releasable product functionality.

SCRUM MEETINGS

1. Who is required to attend the Daily Scrum?

- a. The Development Team.
- b. The Scrum team
- c. The Development Team and Scrum Master.
- d. The Development Team and Product Owner.
- e. The Scrum Master and Product Owner.

2. During the Daily Scrum, the Scrum Master's role is to:

- a. Lead the discussions of the Development Team.
- b. Make sure that all 3 questions have been answered.
- c. Manage the meeting in a way that each team member has a chance to speak.
- d. Teach the Development Team to keep the Daily Scrum within the 15-minute time-box.
- e. All answers apply.

3. How often should the Backlog Refinement Meeting occur?

- a. Once, at the end of the project.
- b. Every Sprint.
- c. Once, at the beginning of the project.
- d. Every release cycle.

4. If the Refinement Meeting has not occurred yet, the Development Team is able to proceed with the Sprint Planning, leaving the Refinement Meeting for later

- a. True
- b. False

5. The scope of the Sprint Planning is set by:

- a. The Development Team
- b. The Product Owner
- c. The Scrum Master
- d. The Development Team and the Product Owner
- e. The Development Team and the Scrum Master

6. What should happen in the Sprint Review Meeting? (choose three)

- a. Live demonstration of a potentially shippable (properly tested) product increment
- b. A report about what happened during the sprint.
- c. Feedback from stakeholders resulting in additional items added to the Product Backlog.
- d. A power point presentation about hypothetical things.
- e. Applause.
- f. Declaration of the product owner about which items are Done Vs not Done.

7. Experienced Development Team can avoid doing Retrospective Meetings?

- a. True
- b. False