

Scrum Alliance CSD

Certified Scrum Developers (CSD)

Thank You for Downloading CSD Updated Exam Questions

<https://certs4sale.com/Scrum-Alliance/csd-pdf-exam-dumps>

Question: 1

A Scrum Developer is writing an automated test for a service that depends on a slow external payment gateway. What is usually a good unit-testing approach?

- A. Call the real gateway in every unit test
- B. Avoid testing the service entirely
- C. Use a test double or mock for the external dependency
- D. Run the test only after the product is released

Answer: C

Explanation:

Unit tests should usually be fast, reliable, and focused on a small unit of behavior. If a service depends on a slow or unpredictable external payment gateway, the team can use a test double, mock, stub, or fake to simulate the dependency. This makes the test faster and more deterministic. The real gateway can still be tested through integration, contract, or end-to-end tests at an appropriate level. A balanced test strategy avoids making every test slow and fragile while still providing confidence that integrations work.

Question: 2

A team is trying to improve its ability to release frequently. Which combination of practices is most helpful?

- A. Manual deployment, late testing, and large batches
- B. Annual planning, individual ownership, and delayed integration
- C. Automated testing, Continuous Integration, and deployment automation
- D. More documentation approvals before every commit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Frequent release capability depends on fast, reliable feedback and repeatable deployment. Automated testing helps confirm that changes work and do not break existing behavior. Continuous Integration ensures code is integrated and verified often. Deployment automation reduces manual error and makes releasing less risky. Together, these practices support a potentially releasable Increment and enable the Product Owner to decide when to release based on value rather than technical readiness. Manual, late, and large-batch approaches increase risk and slow down learning.

Question: 3

A Developer says, "The Product Owner accepted the story, so it does not matter that the build is broken." What is wrong with this statement?

- A. A broken build means the Increment may not be usable or releasable
- B. The Product Owner is never allowed to accept work
- C. Build status matters only after three Sprints
- D. Scrum does not allow automated builds

Answer: A

Explanation:

A broken build is a serious transparency and quality problem. Even if a Product Backlog item appears functionally acceptable, a broken build may mean the product cannot be reliably tested, integrated, or released. The Definition of Done often includes successful build and test execution. The Product Owner can provide acceptance feedback, but acceptance does not override the need for a usable Increment. Developers are accountable for technical quality and should restore the build quickly to maintain confidence in the product.

Question: 4

What is the primary purpose of the Sprint Review?

- A. To inspect the Increment and adapt the Product Backlog based on feedback
- B. To evaluate individual developer performance
- C. To approve the team's vacation schedule
- D. To replace automated testing with stakeholder feedback

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Sprint Review is an opportunity for the Scrum Team and stakeholders to inspect the outcome of the Sprint and discuss progress toward the Product Goal. Feedback from the review may lead to changes in the Product Backlog. It is not a status meeting or individual performance review. The Increment shown should meet the Definition of Done, so stakeholder feedback does not replace engineering quality practices. The Sprint Review supports empirical process control by creating transparency and enabling adaptation based on what has actually been built.

Question: 5

A Product Backlog item is completed according to acceptance criteria but fails the team's security checklist in the Definition of Done. What is its status?

- A. Done because acceptance criteria have priority over security
- B. Done only if the Product Owner says the risk is acceptable
- C. Not done because it does not meet the Definition of Done
- D. Done but should be fixed in a hardening Sprint

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Product Backlog item is not Done unless it meets the Definition of Done. Acceptance criteria are item-specific expectations, while the Definition of Done includes the shared quality standard for the Increment. If security checks are part of the Definition of Done, failing them means the work is incomplete. Allowing exceptions without transparency weakens trust and may expose the product to risk. The team can discuss scope, priority, and remediation, but it should not mark the item done until it satisfies the agreed quality bar.

THANK YOU FOR DOWNLOADING CSD UPDATED EXAM QUESTIONS

Note: Thanks For Trying The Demo Of Our CSD Exam Product

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual CSD Exam Questions With Answers.

Money Back Guarantee



Click The Link Below

<https://certs4sale.com/Scrum-Alliance/csd-pdf-exam-dumps>