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Exam : PSM III

**Title : Professional Scrum Master
III**

Version : DEMO

1.Which of these are Scrum Artifacts and which one posses commitment? (choose the 3 answers)

- A. For the Increment, its commitment is the Definition of Done.
- B. For the Sprint, its commitment is the Scrum Values.
- C. For the Sprint Goal, its commitment is the Definition of Done
- D. For the Sprint Backlog, its commitment is the Sprint Goal.
- E. For the Product Backlog, its commitment is the Product Goal.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Scrum Guide:

Each artifact contains a commitment to ensure it provides information that enhances transparency and focus against which progress can be measured:

For the Product Backlog it is the Product Goal.

For the Sprint Backlog it is the Sprint Goal.

For the Increment it is the Definition of Done.

These commitments exist to reinforce empiricism and the Scrum values for the Scrum Team and their stakeholders.

2.In Scrum, we use the term "Forecast" when planning.

Why is that?

- A. Using the term Forecasting raises transparency because it is a term common to project and process methodologies.
- B. It brings awareness to the fact that when planning, the team is looking ahead and not everything is certain. The team cannot commit to the plan not changing, it's a prediction based upon what is known today.
- C. It emphasizes the difference between Scrum and plan-driven approaches.
- D. Forecasting is part of the Scrum Framework, emphasizing its importance and preventing those new to Scrum from leaving it out.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scrum is founded on empiricism and lean thinking. Empiricism asserts that knowledge comes from experience and making decisions based on what is observed. Lean thinking reduces waste and focuses on the essentials.

Scrum employs an iterative, incremental approach to optimize predictability and to control risk. Scrum engages groups of people who collectively have all the skills and expertise to do the work and share or acquire such skills as needed.

Sprint Planning

Topic Two: What can be Done this Sprint?

Through discussion with the Product Owner, the Developers select items from the Product Backlog to include in the current Sprint. The Scrum Team may refine these items during this process, which increases understanding and confidence.

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.

3. During a meeting at the start of a brand new software development initiative with Scrum, a stakeholder tells all those assembled, that he doesn't "believe" in Scrum. Traditional project management limits business risk by setting a deadline and budget. He says Scrum does not offer any of this and is, therefore, a high-risk approach he is not willing to take.

What is your reply?

- A. Explain that in complex product development, discoveries are made along the way. No guarantees can be given. Risk is inherent to building software.
- B. Explain that those traditional approaches always went over budget, time while delivering low value, unsustainable products.
- C. Yell "OK Sir." while insisting he go "live with the dinosaurs".
- D. Explain that Scrum limits risk by frequent inspection and adaptation mechanism, and in every Sprint, a product Increment is created by the Scrum Team, and by doing so, we become able to respond to change and address risk when it occurs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It's tempting to go off the rails, but let's promote Scrum. Scrum does manage risk, with the early delivery of a valuable product.

4. You are the Scrum Master on a newly formed Scrum Team.

Which of the following activities would probably help the Scrum Team be more productive in the first Sprint? (choose all that apply)

- A. Have the Product Owner discuss the product or project, its history, goals, and context, as well as answer questions.
- B. Ensure the Scrum Team members are compatible.
- C. Have the development managers for each Developers introduce their direct reports and go over their responsibilities on the Scrum Team
- D. Have the Scrum Team members introduce themselves to each other and give a brief background of their skills and work history.
- E. Ensure the definition of "done" is known and understood.
- F. Have the Developers identify and discuss the process for turning the Product Backlog Item into an increment of potentially shippable software.

Answer: A,D,E,F

Explanation:

Scrum Guide:

Scrum Teams are cross-functional, meaning the members have all the skills necessary to create value for each Sprint. They are also self-managing, meaning they internally decide who does what, when, and how.

The Product Owner is also 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.

The Definition of Done is a formal description of the state of the Increment when it meets the quality

measures required for the product.

The moment a Product Backlog item meets the Definition of Done, an Increment is born.

5. Agility often requires a change in organizational culture and how individuals, teams, and those around them behave.

Which of the following statements would enable positive change? (choose all that apply)

- A. Enabling self-management within Scrum Teams
- B. The Product Owner should focus on Value, Flow and Quality
- C. The Scrum Master of the team acts as a subject matter expert and provides technical solutions to the team.
- D. The Scrum Team forecasts to the Sprint Goal and commits the Sprint Backlog
- E. Guiding the Scrum Team members to discover what works best for them.
- F. Coaching people in Scrum and positive team behavior by gradually embodying the Scrum Values
- G. The Product Owner should focus on quality by expanding the definition of "Done" every Sprint Retrospective.

Answer: A,B,E,F

Explanation:

Scrum Guide:

The fundamental unit of Scrum is a small team of people, a Scrum Team. The Scrum Team consists of one Scrum Master, one Product Owner, and Developers. Within a Scrum Team, there are no sub-teams or hierarchies. It is a cohesive unit of professionals focused on one objective at a time, the Product Goal. Scrum Teams are cross-functional, meaning the members have all the skills necessary to create value each Sprint. They are also self-managing, meaning they internally decide who does what, when, and how.

The Scrum Master is accountable for establishing Scrum as defined in the Scrum Guide. They do this by helping everyone understand Scrum theory and practice, both within the Scrum Team and the organization. The Scrum Master is accountable for the Scrum Team's effectiveness. They do this by enabling the Scrum Team to improve its practices, within the Scrum framework.

Scrum Masters are true leaders who serve the Scrum Team and the larger organization.

The Scrum Master serves the Scrum Team in several ways, including:

Coaching the team members in self-management www.dumpsandacross-functionality.com nality;

The Product Owner is accountable for maximizing the value of the product resulting from the work of the Scrum Team.

How this is done may vary widely across organizations, Scrum Teams, and individuals.