Scrum.org PAL-EBM

SCRUM.ORG PAL - EVIDENCE BASED MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

PAL-EBM

Scrum.org Certified Professional Agile Leadership - Evidence Based Management (PAL-EBM)

40 Questions Exam – 85% Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes

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Know Your PAL-EBM Certification Well:

The PAL-EBM is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Scrum.org. Before you start your PAL-EBM preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Professional Agile Leadership Evidence Based Management materials like PAL-EBM syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PAL-EBM PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the PAL-EBM syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PAL-EBM exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PAL-EBM exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PAL-EBM exam makes you Scrum.org Certified Professional Agile Leadership - Evidence Based Management (PAL-EBM). Having the Professional Agile Leadership Evidence Based Management certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Scrum.org PAL-EBM Professional Agile Leadership Evidence Based Management Certification Details:

Exam Name	Scrum.org Professional Agile Leadership - Evidence Based Management
Exam Code	PAL-EBM
Exam Fee	USD $200
Exam Duration	60 Minutes
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	85%
Format	Multiple Choice, Multiple Answer and True/False
Books / Trainings	**Professional Agile Leadership Essentials (PAL-E)**
Schedule Exam	**Start Assessment**
Sample Questions	**Scrum.org PAL - Evidence Based Management Exam Sample Questions and Answers**

Practice Exam	**Scrum.org Certified Professional Agile Leadership - Evidence Based Management (PAL-EBM) Practice Test**

PAL-EBM Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework:	**Empiricism** • A cornerstone to Scrum and Agile. A practitioner will be able to apply the concepts of the empirical process to the problems they encounter. That means they can describe problems in terms of learning, break problems down into the smallest increments that will generate valuable evidence, and execute in an empirical way. By learning and practicing the skills in this Focus Area, a practitioner will become an expert in the application of scientific methods to complex problems, understanding why and how to apply an empirical process. **Scrum Values** • For agility to thrive, the culture of the organization must support the fundamental concepts of agility. A practitioner will understand both the Scrum Values - Focus, Respect, Openness, Commitment, and Courage - and demonstrate that they can apply them in the reality of organizations whose values do not match those of Scrum. By living the Scrum Values and helping others to apply them, learners will create an environment where empirical process, self-organization, and continual improvement will be more successful. **Scrum Team** • The Scrum Team consists of one Product Owner, one Scrum Master, and Developers. The skilled practitioner will understand how accountability is shared amongst team members and how they take on work in the context of their Product Goal. **Events** • The Scrum framework describes 5 events: The Sprint, Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, and the Sprint Retrospective. All events are time-boxed and enable progress through adaptation and transparency. The practitioner will understand the events and be able to practice each event, but more importantly be able to apply these events in complex situations and at scale. The events are used to uphold empirical process control,

Topic	Details
	through the three pillars of Scrum: transparency, inspection, and adaptation. **Artifacts** - The Scrum framework describes 3 artifacts. The Product Backlog, Sprint Backlog, and Increment. These artifacts provide the team with a minimal set of materials to plan, execute, and review the Sprint. The Practitioner will understand these artifacts and how to implement them in complex, real-world situations. They will also understand the relationship of these artifacts relative to other practices and techniques and how to integrate them into an organization's own process. **Done** - The objective of each Sprint is to deliver an Increment. The Definition of Done (DoD) provides a way for the team to make what done means transparent. In this Focus Area, the practitioner will be able to describe what a DoD is, apply it to their particular context, and understand how the DoD enables the benefits of agile. They will also be able to describe the implications of the necessary trade-offs and compromises required to deliver Increments within their organization. **Scaling** - Scrum is designed to work at the team, product, and organization level. The practitioner will be able to apply Scrum in increasing levels of complexity and scale. They will be able to demonstrate when to scale and when not to scale and appreciate scaling practices and complementary frameworks that help organizations scale Scrum. The ultimate level of proficiency within this Focus Area is the ability to know what, and what not, to compromise in pursuit of a scaling approach by understanding the trade-offs and benefits of particular concepts and practices. Ultimately, the practitioner will demonstrate that they can scale Scrum and still keep its essential qualities of empiricism, self-organization, and continuous improvement. The practitioner should also be able to demonstrate the results of good scaling practices from both an organization and business perspective.
Managing Products with Agility	**Forecasting and Release Planning** Complex problems and the application of an empirical process requires a specific way of planning, estimating, and forecasting. Practitioners should be able to apply agile forecasting and release planning techniques, and understand the value of different approaches. They should understand which approaches work better in different situations. They should also understand how releases

Topic	Details
	should be planned while dealing with complexity, dependencies, and value creation.

Product Vision

- The product vision defines the purpose that the product aspires to fulfill. It is defined by the value that the product strives to deliver. Practitioners should be able to describe what a product vision is and what techniques should be employed to both build a vision and make it transparent. They should also understand how to use a product vision to drive strategy and execution, and how to build a vision that motivates, communicates, and provides constraints for delivery.

Product Value

- The ultimate goal is to deliver value to the customer and stakeholders. But value is complex, made up of long-term and short-term impact, internal and external value, and indirect and direct value. The practitioner should be able to understand how to define value for context, and apply it to the work they and the team do. They should be able to manage others' understanding of value and apply different techniques and practices for defining, communicating and measuring value. They should understand the connection between value and empirical process, and how value should be the driving factor of the Product Goal.

Product Backlog Management

- The Product Backlog is a key artifact within Scrum. It is an ordered list that describes what is needed in the product. The Product Backlog provides transparency into what is happening to the product for the team, organization, and stakeholders. The practitioner should be able to describe what a Product Backlog is and apply a variety of techniques for managing the backlog. They should also understand how to make the Product Backlog transparent and how to manage stakeholder expectations associated with the backlog.

Business Strategy

- A product lives within the context of a business strategy. That strategy describes how the Product Vision will be executed in a broader context. A practitioner will understand techniques for exposing business strategy and show how it drives the product. They will understand approaches, such as Lean Startup and Design Thinking, and how those affect the flow of ideas from strategy to execution. They will understand how an empirical process affects the execution and feedback of a strategy.

Stakeholders and Customers

Topic	Details
	• Effectively working with stakeholders and customers is a key skill for everyone on the Scrum Team. Scrum changes the nature of the interactions, encouraging more frequent collaboration and more open dialogue. The practitioner will understand the implication moving to an Agile approach will have to their stakeholders and customers and also become familiar with practices and stances that will help them work and collaborate in a more agile way.
Evolving the Agile Organization	**Organizational Design and Culture** • Traditional organizations are often structured around Taylorism and mass production concepts in response to simple problems. Complex problems require a different way of organizing. This Focus Area describes the fundamental differences of an agile organization; namely its structure, culture, and design. A practitioner will understand what an agile enterprise looks like and approaches for implementing the agile enterprise in a traditional organization. They will understand how to balance the needs for agility with the existing reality of traditional organizational structures. **Portfolio Planning** • For many large organizations, work is being undertaken in the context of a broader portfolio. That portfolio could be a product, system, value stream, supply chain, or even a program. This Focus Area describes what agile portfolio planning looks like; its characteristics, principles, and associated practices. The Practitioner will understand why agile portfolio planning must be different than traditional portfolio planning in order to deal with complex products and systems. They will also understand how to apply these ideas to their portfolio. Practitioners will understand the challenges of managing complex dependencies and the choices that need to be made, while ensuring that team agility is not broken, to serve the needs of the larger organization. **Evidence-Based Management** • A fundamental element of Scrum is empirical process; the idea that complex problems require real experience to effectively plan and deliver value. Evidence-Based Management (EBM) is a set of ideas and practices that describe broad measurement areas used to provide an effective, empirical, and value-based approach to any product. This Focus Area describes what EBM is and how to apply it to any product. The practitioner will understand what EBM is, as well as the practices that comprise it, and how to use EBM to enable a business-driven, value-based empirical process.

Scrum.org PAL-EBM Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Product A is the main driver of both revenue and profit for your company; it has very happy customers (high Current Value) and low Unrealized Value. Product B is relatively new; it has low Current Value and high Unrealized Value.

Both Product Owners of the two products are requesting significant additional funding to improve their products. What do you do?

(choose the best answer)

a) Invest funding in Product A, because your company's success depends on its continued success.
b) Split funding equally between both products.
c) Invest funding in Product B, because it has more future potential for the company.
d) Split funding proportionally based on product revenues.

Answer: c

Question: 2

What are two key elements to an effective strategic goal?

(choose the best two answers)

a) It's time-boxed.
b) It's realistic.
c) It's measurable.
d) It's specific.
e) It's actionable.

Answer: c, d

Question: 3

Your product's sales are falling behind competitors, but you don't know why. Which Key Value Areas would give you the best insight into what to do next?

(choose the best two answers)

a) Current Value.
b) Time to Market.
c) Unrealized Value.
d) Ability to Innovate.

Answer: a, c

Question: 4

Measuring the number of times per day a team switches tasks or is interrupted will help you to better understand which Key Value Area? (choose the best two answers)

    a) Time to Market.
    b) Current Value.
    c) Ability to Innovate.
    d) Unrealized Value.

Answer: a, c

Question: 5

The Evidence-Based Management framework helps you to: (choose the best answer)

    a) Better track your progress against plans.
    b) Improve your ability to deliver value.
    c) Understand whether your PMO is efficient.
    d) Improve the predictability of Scrum Team velocity.

Answer: b

Question: 6

For which type of problem domain is an empirical approach most helpful?

(choose the best answer)

    a) Simple problems, in which the relationship between cause and effect is known.
    b) Complex problems, in which the relationship between cause and effect are only understandable with experience.
    c) Chaotic problems, in which the relationship between cause and effect is not clear.
    d) Complicated problems, in which the relationship between cause and effect can be understood through some analysis.

Answer: b

Question: 7

Which of the following measures would help you understand the potential market for your product? (choose the best answer)

    a) Net Promoter Score (NPS).
    b) Market Share trends.
    c) Quarterly revenue trends.
    d) Usage Index.
    e) All of the above.

Answer: e

Question: 8

You release your product to customers once every month, which is better than any competitor. Most of the features you deliver are simply minor changes or corrections to existing features, but customer satisfaction remains low.

What Key Value Area should be your primary focus to improve the competitiveness of your product?

(choose the best two answers)

a) Current Value.
b) Unrealized Value.
c) Ability to Innovate.
d) Time to Market.

Answer: b, c

Question: 9

An excellent strategic goal has what minimum essential characteristics?

(choose the best two answers)

a) Measurable metrics can be applied to the achievement of the goal.
b) The goal is achievable and realistic.
c) The goal is actionable.
d) A time frame commitment to the target completion date of the goal.
e) The goal is clear about the specific needs it is trying to satisfy in order to meet the goal.

Answer: a, e

Question: 10

Your company is considering investing in a large agile transformation. What should you measure to know if your initiative is successful?

(choose the best answer)

a) Average team velocity.
b) The number of teams doing Scrum.
c) The number of on-time, on-budget, and on-scope projects.
d) Customer outcomes.
e) All of the above.

Answer: d

Study Guide to Crack Scrum.org Professional Agile Leadership Evidence Based Management PAL-EBM Exam:

- Getting details of the PAL-EBM syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the PAL-EBM exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Scrum.org provided training for PAL-EBM exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the PAL-EBM sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on PAL-EBM practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for PAL-EBM Certification

Make ProcessExam.com your best friend during your Scrum.org Professional Agile Leadership - Evidence Based Management exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the PAL-EBM exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual PAL-EBM exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the PAL-EBM exam.

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