

Scrum.org PSM III

SCRUM.ORG PROFESSIONAL SCRUM MASTER CERTIFICATION
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

PSM III

[Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Master III \(PSM III\)](#)

24 Questions Exam – Duration of 150 minutes

www.ProcessExam.com

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Know Your PSM III Certification Well:

The PSM III is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Scrum.org Scrum. Before you start your PSM III preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Professional Scrum Master materials like PSM III syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PSM III 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 PSM III syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PSM III exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PSM III exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PSM III exam makes you Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Master III (PSM III). Having the Professional Scrum Master 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 PSM III Professional Scrum Master Certification Details:

Exam Name	Scrum.org Professional Scrum Master III
Exam Code	PSM III
Exam Fee	USD \$500
Exam Duration	150 Minutes
Number of Questions	24
Passing Score	Pass/Did Not Pass
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Books / Trainings	Professional Scrum Master Professional Scrum Master II
Schedule Exam	Start Assessment
Sample Questions	Scrum.org PSM 3 Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	Scrum.org Certified Professional Scrum Master III (PSM III) Practice Test

PSM III Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework	<p>Empiricism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Scrum, empiricism refers to the idea that solving complex problems, or doing complex work, can only be done using an exploratory process rather than relying on predetermined plans. Learn about empiricism and complex work. Explore why trust is important for empiricism to thrive. <p>Scrum Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For agility to thrive, the culture of the organization must support the fundamental concepts of agility. The Scrum Values - Focus, Respect, Openness, Commitment, and Courage - create an environment where empiricism, self-management and continual improvement are more successful. <p>Scrum Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scrum Team is a small unit of professionals focused on attaining the Product Goal. Scrum Teams consist of a Product Owner, Scrum Master and Developers. Each has a clear set of accountabilities. Learn more about the Scrum Team, accountabilities, responsibilities and why these aren't called "roles." <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The five Scrum Events provide regular opportunities for enacting the Scrum pillars of Inspection, Adaptation and Transparency. In addition, they help teams keep aligned with the Sprint and Product Goals, improve Developer productivity, remove impediments and reduce the need to schedule too many additional meetings. <p>Artifacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In archeology, an artifact is an object of cultural significance. In medicine, artifacts are something not normally present, or unexpected. In Scrum, our use of the word "artifact" is closer to the way software developers use it: important information needed during the development of a product. <p>Done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Definition of Done describes the quality standards for the Increment. Learn why getting to Done is so important, what undone work is, if it's okay to show work that isn't done to stakeholders, can you present undone work at the Sprint Review and what's the difference between the DoD and Definition of Ready or

Topic	Details
	acceptance criteria.
Developing People and Teams	<p>Self-Managing Teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best way to support a team working on complex problems is to give them the space to determine how to do their work, rather than directing them. Learn about self-managing teams and their characteristics. Explore some myths and misunderstandings about self-management. <p>Leadership Styles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ways that leaders present themselves and interact with their colleagues can either support agility, or defeat it. Learn the difference between leaders and managers and the traits of an agile leadership style. Explore why we speak more about agile leadership and not servant leadership. <p>Facilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation can be used to lead people toward agreed-upon objectives in a manner that encourages participation, ownership and creativity by all involved. Learn about the principles of facilitation, skills and traits of a facilitator, how to facilitate diverse perspectives and explore some facilitation techniques for the Scrum Events. <p>Coaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coach’s job is to be a process expert, enabling those they are coaching to achieve their goals using skills such as developmental conversations, active listening and asking thought-provoking questions. Learn a few of the coaching principles, traits and skills of a coach, and why coaching is beneficial for Scrum Teams. <p>Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anyone can act as a teacher, helping your colleagues obtain new knowledge or learn new skills. However, if you want to become a very effective teacher, it’s best if you learn a few of the principles of the teaching profession, the skills and traits of a teacher and when teaching can be helpful for a Scrum Team. <p>Mentoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring is a mutually beneficial relationship in which a mentor provides guidance to a mentee to help the mentee reach their goals. It’s often confused with coaching. Learn why mentoring is beneficial for Scrum Team, mentoring principles, skills and traits of a mentor as well as the traits of a mentee.

Topic	Details
<p>Managing Products with Agility</p>	<p>Forecasting & Release Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 should be planned while dealing with complexity, dependencies, and value creation. <p>Product Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Product Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Product Backlog Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Business Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A product lives within the context of a business strategy.

Topic	Details
	<p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders and Customers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Scrum.org PSM III Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Mentoring in a Scrum team focuses on:

(Select two)

- a) Directing the team's technical tasks
- b) Building a relationship based on trust and guidance
- c) Assisting in personal and professional development
- d) Making key project decisions

Answer: b, c

Question: 2

In facilitating diverse perspectives, a Scrum facilitator should:

(Select two)

- a) Promote consensus on all decisions
- b) Encourage respectful dialogue and understanding
- c) Ensure their own opinions are adopted
- d) Create an environment where different ideas are valued

Answer: b, d

Question: 3

How does the Scrum Value of 'Respect' manifest in a team setting?

- a) By adhering strictly to the planned tasks
- b) By valuing each team member's ideas and contributions
- c) By completing tasks independently
- d) By ensuring that all team members are always in agreement

Answer: b

Question: 4

The Definition of Done and the Increment relate to each other how?

(Select two)

- a) The Increment must meet the Definition of Done
- b) The Increment is independent of the Definition of Done
- c) The Definition of Done guides the development of the Increment
- d) The Definition of Done is only relevant for the Product Backlog

Answer: a, c

Question: 5

What is the primary difference between the Definition of Done and acceptance criteria?

- a) The DoD applies to product features, while acceptance criteria apply to the Sprint
- b) The DoD is defined by the Scrum Master, whereas acceptance criteria are defined by the Product Owner
- c) There is no difference between the two
- d) The DoD is a shared understanding of what it means for work to be complete, whereas acceptance criteria are specific conditions for a specific item

Answer: d

Question: 6

Self-managing teams are effective in dealing with complex problems because:

(Select two)

- a) They rely on a single leader for direction
- b) They distribute workload evenly
- c) They encourage diverse perspectives and solutions
- d) They are more flexible in their approach

Answer: c, d

Question: 7

Which Scrum Values are directly involved in promoting an empirical approach?

(Select two)

- a) Openness
- b) Focus
- c) Commitment
- d) Courage

Answer: a, d

Question: 8

In agile release planning, the focus is on delivering _____.

- a) extensive documentation
- b) the highest value features first
- c) all requested features
- d) features in the order they were requested

Answer: b

Question: 9

Agile practitioners understand that the best approach to planning and forecasting may vary depending on the _____.

- a) team's preference
- b) project budget
- c) specific situation
- d) time of year

Answer: c

Question: 10

Empirical process control in Scrum involves which of the following?

- a) Inspection, Adaptation, Transparency
- b) Planning, Execution, Monitoring
- c) Command, Control, Coordination
- d) Design, Development, Deployment

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack Scrum.org Professional Scrum Master PSM III Exam:

- Getting details of the PSM III 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 PSM III 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 PSM III 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 PSM III 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 PSM III practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for PSM III Certification

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