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## Scrum Professional Scrum Master level III (PSM III) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Technical systems can be decomposed to composite elements, from the large to the small. Basic components may be represented as activities, workflows, functions, features, capabilities, and other similar nomenclature.

How does this system decomposition affect Scrum Teams on scaled projects?

### Answer:

#### Explanation:

Technical systems are often decomposed into smaller elements such as activities, workflows, functions, features, or components to manage complexity. While decomposition is necessary for understanding and building large systems, it has significant implications for Scrum Teams, especially inscaled environments.

#### 1. Risk of Component-Centric Team Structures

When system decomposition drives team structure, organizations often create component or specialist teams aligned to technical layers or functions. In scaled Scrum, this increases:

- \* Dependencies between teams,
- \* Coordination overhead,
- \* Integration risk.

Such structures make it difficult for teams to deliver end-to-end, integrated Increments each Sprint, weakening empiricism and delaying feedback.

## 2. Impact on Value Delivery and Inspection

Scrum relies on frequent inspection of working product Increments. If work is decomposed into narrowly defined technical components, individual teams may only deliver partial outputs rather than usable value. This reduces transparency and makes meaningful inspection at the product level harder, especially when multiple teams are involved.

## 3. Preference for Feature-Oriented Decomposition

Scrum favors decomposing work into vertical, value-oriented slices (features or capabilities) rather than horizontal technical layers. This allows each Scrum Team to be:

- \* Cross-functional,
- \* Capable of delivering usable Increments independently,
- \* Less dependent on other teams.

In scaled projects, feature-oriented decomposition reduces dependencies and improves flow.

## 4. Effects on Integration and Empiricism

Poor decomposition increases the cost of integration and often leads to late or infrequent integration. Scrum requires that integration happen early and often, as unintegrated work is not "Done." In scaled Scrum, decomposition choices directly influence whether integration is continuous or deferred, with major implications for risk control.

## 5. Organizational and Learning Implications

System decomposition also affects learning and adaptability. When teams own complete features rather than isolated components, they gain a better understanding of:

- \* Customer needs,
- \* System behavior,
- \* Trade-offs across the product.

This broader understanding improves decision-making and supports continuous improvement across the system.

## NEW QUESTION # 17

The definition of "Done" describes the work that must be completed for every Product Backlog item before it can be deemed releasable. What should the Development Team do when, during the Sprint, it finds out that a problem outside of their control blocks them from doing all this work?

### Answer:

#### Explanation:

When the Development Team discovers during a Sprint that a problem outside of their control prevents them from completing all work required by the Definition of Done, this situation must be addressed through transparency, inspection, and adaptation, rather than by lowering standards.

#### 1. Make the Impediment Transparent Immediately

The Development Team should make the issue visible as soon as it is discovered. This includes:

- \* Raising it in the Daily Scrum,
- \* Clearly stating how it impacts the Sprint Goal and the Definition of Done.

Transparency is critical so that inspection and adaptation are based on reality, not assumptions.

#### 2. Do Not Compromise the Definition of Done

The Definition of Done must not be relaxed or bypassed to "get something done." Lowering quality destroys transparency and creates false progress. If the Definition of Done cannot be met, the work is not Done and should not be considered releasable.

#### 3. Collaborate to Adapt the Sprint Backlog

The Development Team should collaborate with the Product Owner to inspect the impact and adapt the Sprint Backlog. This may include:

- \* Removing or adjusting affected Product Backlog Items,
- \* Focusing on work that can still meet the Definition of Done,
- \* Preserving the Sprint Goal, if possible.

#### 4. Escalate the Impediment Through the Scrum Master

Because the problem is outside the team's control, it qualifies as an impediment. The Scrum Master must help remove or mitigate it by working with the organization or external parties. If the impediment cannot be resolved quickly, its impact should be addressed in planning and stakeholder communication.

## NEW QUESTION # 18

How does the Cone of Uncertainty influence the work being done by a development team during a product's development lifetime?

## Answer:

### Explanation:

The Cone of Uncertainty describes how the level of uncertainty in a product's requirements, technology, and value is highest at the beginning of a product's lifetime and gradually decreases as knowledge is gained. This concept strongly influences the type of work a development team performs throughout the product's development lifecycle and aligns well with Scrum's empirical approach.

### Early Stage: High Uncertainty and Discovery Work

At the start of a product's development lifetime, many unknowns exist. These may relate to customer needs, technical feasibility, usability, or business value. According to Scrum's empirical nature, teams should not assume certainty where it does not exist.

Therefore, early development work focuses primarily on discovery.

During this stage, the Development Team works to reduce uncertainty by:

- \* Conducting research and experiments,
- \* Building prototypes or spikes,
- \* Testing assumptions with users,
- \* Validating technical and business hypotheses.

This type of work helps the team learn quickly and avoid premature commitment to detailed solutions. The goal is not maximizing feature output, but maximizing learning and reducing risk.

### Middle Stage: Reduced Uncertainty and Feature Development

As important unknowns are discovered and addressed, the Cone of Uncertainty narrows. The team gains confidence in what to build and how to build it. At this point, work increasingly shifts toward delivering functional stories and features that provide direct value to users.

Development during this phase focuses on:

- \* Building usable, integrated product increments,
- \* Expanding functionality based on validated learning,
- \* Refining features through feedback and inspection.

Scrum supports this transition by enabling frequent inspection and adaptation through Sprints, ensuring that learning continues while value delivery accelerates.

### Late Stage: Low Uncertainty and Operational Work

Toward the end of a product's development lifetime, most significant uncertainties have been resolved.

According to Evidence-Based Management (EBM), Unrealized Value becomes low, while Current Value is high. At this stage, the volume of new feature development typically decreases.

The team's work becomes more operational in nature, such as:

- \* Maintenance and optimization,
- \* Improving performance or stability,
- \* Addressing technical debt,
- \* Supporting existing users.

Investment decisions increasingly focus on sustaining value rather than discovering new opportunities.

## NEW QUESTION # 19

The process of regular inspection and adaptation employs knowledgeable and skilled inspectors. What are two ways in which the Product Owner takes the lead in the inspection process?

## Answer:

### Explanation:

The Product Owner takes the lead in inspection by focusing on product value and direction, ensuring that learning from evidence directly informs future decisions.

#### 1. Inspecting and Ordering the Product Backlog Based on Evidence

The Product Owner continuously inspects the Product Backlog using information gained from:

- \* Delivered Increments,
- \* Stakeholder feedback,
- \* Market changes and risks.

By ordering and refining the Product Backlog, the Product Owner leads inspection of whether the backlog still reflects the most valuable and relevant work, ensuring that adaptation is based on evidence rather than assumptions.

#### 2. Leading Product Inspection During the Sprint Review

The Product Owner leads inspection during the Sprint Review by framing the conversation around:

- \* The Product Goal,
- \* What value the Increment delivers,
- \* What has been learned.

By engaging stakeholders in inspecting the Increment and guiding discussions about what to do next, the Product Owner ensures that

feedback is transformed into Product Backlog adaptation.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

What artifacts are part of Scrum, and during which Scrum Events are they likely to be the subject of inspection?

#### Answer:

##### Explanation:

Scrum defines three core artifacts that provide transparency into the work being done and the value being delivered: the Product Backlog, the Sprint Backlog, and the Product Increment. Each artifact is inspected at specific Scrum Events to support empiricism through transparency, inspection, and adaptation.

##### Product Backlog

The Product Backlog is an ordered list of everything that is known to be needed in the product and is the single source of work for the Scrum Team.

- \* It is inspected during Sprint Planning, where the Scrum Team selects Product Backlog Items to work on and aligns them with the Sprint Goal.

- \* It is also inspected during the Sprint Review, where stakeholders and the Scrum Team review progress and adapt the Product Backlog based on feedback and new insights.

- \* In addition, the Product Backlog is continuously inspected and adapted during Backlog Management (often called refinement). While this activity is essential, it is not a Scrum event in the strict sense.

##### Sprint Backlog

The Sprint Backlog consists of the Sprint Goal, the selected Product Backlog Items for the Sprint, and a plan for delivering them.

- \* It is created and inspected during Sprint Planning, where the Developers forecast the work needed to achieve the Sprint Goal.

- \* It is inspected daily during the Daily Scrum, as Developers assess progress toward the Sprint Goal and adapt their plan accordingly.

- \* It may also be inspected during the Sprint Review to provide transparency into what was planned versus what was accomplished.

##### Product Increment

The Product Increment is the sum of all completed Product Backlog Items during the Sprint and previous Sprints that meet the Definition of Done.

- \* It is inspected during Sprint Planning, to understand the current state of the product and determine what can be built next.

- \* It is inspected during the Sprint Review, where stakeholders evaluate the Increment and provide feedback.

- \* The Increment may also be inspected at any time to support transparency and decision-making.

##### Continuous Inspection Beyond Events

While Scrum defines specific events where artifacts are commonly inspected, the Scrum Guide emphasizes that artifacts may be inspected at any time, as long as the inspection does not hinder progress. Scrum encourages frequent inspection to enable timely adaptation and reduce risk.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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