

# CAPM資格準備 & CAPM受験料



P.S. JpshikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCAPMダンプ：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bWmLuk0-iLt96SDloeBBnv6dAMFYBsw>

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>> CAPM資格準備 <<

## 一番優秀なCAPM資格準備試験-試験の準備方法-効率的なCAPM受験料

JpshikenのPMIのCAPM試験トレーニング資料は質も良く、値段も安いです。うちの学習教材を購入したら、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。あなたはPMIのCAPM問題集を購入する前に、Jpshikenは無料でサンプルを提供することができます。もし学習教材は問題があれば、或いは試験に不合格になる場合は、全額返金することを保証いたします。

## PMI Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM) 認定 CAPM 試験問題 (Q564-Q569):

質問 # 564

Requirements documentation will typically contain at least:

- A. Stakeholder requirements, staffing requirements, and transition requirements.
- B. Business requirements, the stakeholder register, and functional requirements.
- C. Stakeholder impact, budget requirements, and communications requirements.
- **D. Business objectives, stakeholder impact, and functional requirements.**

正解: D

解説:

Section: Volume B

Explanation:

5.2.3.1 Requirements Documentation

Requirements documentation describes how individual requirements meet the business need for the project. Requirements may start out at a high level and become progressively more detailed as more about the requirements is known. Before being baselined, requirements need to be unambiguous (measurable and testable), traceable, complete, consistent, and acceptable to key stakeholders. The format of a requirements document may range from a simple document listing all the requirements categorized by stakeholder and priority, to more elaborate forms containing an executive summary, detailed descriptions, and attachments.

Components of requirements documentation can include, but, are not limited to:

Business requirements, including:

- Business and project objectives for traceability;
- Business rules for the performing organization; and
- Guiding principles of the organization
- \* Stakeholder requirements, including:
  - Impacts to other organizational areas;
  - Impacts to other entities inside or outside the performing organization; and
  - Stakeholder communication and reporting requirements.
- \* Solution requirements, including:
  - Functional and nonfunctional requirements;
  - Technology and standard compliance requirements;
  - Support and training requirements;
  - Quality requirements; and
  - Reporting requirements, etc. (solution requirements can be documented textually, in models, or both).

Project requirements, such as:

- Levels of service, performance, safety, compliance, etc.; and
- Acceptance criteria.

Transition requirements.

Requirements assumptions, dependencies, and constraints.

#### 質問 # 565

Which project risk listed in the table below is most likely to occur?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解: A

#### 質問 # 566

The process of developing a detailed description of the project and product is known as:

- A. Verify Scope.
- B. Collect Requirements.
- C. Define Scope.
- D. Create WBS.

正解: C

#### 質問 # 567

When does the project team determine which dependencies are discretionary?

- A. Before the Sequence Activities process
- B. Before the Define Activities process
- C. During the Define Activities process
- D. During the Sequence Activities process

正解: D

解説:

Section: Volume A

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

#### 6.3.2.2 Dependency Determination

Dependencies may be characterized by the following attributes: mandatory or discretionary, internal or external, as described below.

Dependency has four attributes, but two can be applicable at the same time in following ways: mandatory external dependencies, mandatory internal dependencies, discretionary external dependencies, or discretionary internal dependencies.

Mandatory dependencies. Mandatory dependencies are those that are legally or contractually required or

inherent in the nature of the work. Mandatory dependencies often involve physical limitations, such as on a construction project, where it is impossible to erect the superstructure until after the foundation has been built, or on an electronics project, where a prototype has to be built before it can be tested. Mandatory dependencies are also sometimes referred to as hard logic or hard dependencies. Technical dependencies may not be mandatory. The project team determines which dependencies are mandatory during the process of sequencing the activities. Mandatory dependencies should not be confused with assigning schedule constraints in the scheduling tool.

Discretionary dependencies. Discretionary dependencies are sometimes referred to as preferred logic,

preferential logic, or soft logic. Discretionary dependencies are established based on knowledge of best practices within a particular application area or some unusual aspect of the project where a specific sequence is desired, even though there may be other acceptable sequences. Discretionary dependencies should be fully documented since they can create arbitrary total float values and can limit later scheduling options. When fast tracking techniques are employed, these discretionary dependencies should be reviewed and considered for modification or removal. The project team determines which dependencies are discretionary during the process of sequencing the activities.

External dependencies. External dependencies involve a relationship between project activities and non-

project activities. These dependencies are usually outside the project team's control. For example, the testing activity in a software project may be dependent on the delivery of hardware from an external source, or governmental environmental hearings may need to be held before site preparation can begin on a construction project. The project management team determines which dependencies are external during the process of sequencing the activities.

Internal dependencies. Internal dependencies involve a precedence relationship between project activities

and are generally inside the project team's control. For example, if the team cannot test a machine until they assemble it, this is an internal mandatory dependency. The project management team determines which dependencies are internal during the process of sequencing the activities.

Process: 6.3 Sequence Activities

Definition: The process of identifying and documenting relationships among the project activities.

Key Benefit: The key benefit of this process is that it defines the logical sequence of work to obtain the greatest efficiency given all project constraints.

Inputs

1. Schedule management plan
2. Activity list
3. Activity attributes
4. Milestone list
5. Project scope statement
6. Enterprise environmental factors
7. Organizational process assets

Tools & Techniques

1. Precedence diagramming method (PDM)
2. Dependency determination
3. Leads and lags

Outputs

1. Project schedule network diagrams
2. Project documents updates

#### 質問 # 568

Directing another person to get from one to another using a known set of expected behaviors are the ability to lead a team and inspire them to do their jobs well is related to?

- A. Engagement and guidance
- B. Influence and challenge
- C. Leadership and management
- D. Innovation and administration



