

# 100% Pass PMI - Pass-Sure CAPM - Exam Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM) Passing Score



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The CAPM exam is a multiple-choice exam that covers a range of topics related to project management, including project integration, scope management, time management, cost management, quality management, human resource management, communication management, risk management, and procurement management. CAPM exam consists of 150 questions and candidates have three hours to complete it. The PMI recommends that candidates have at least 23 hours of formal project management education before taking the exam, although this is not a requirement. The CAPM credential is a valuable asset for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in project management, as it demonstrates to potential employers that they have a solid understanding of the principles and practices of project management.

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## Reliable PMI CAPM Mock Test & CAPM Online Test

The social environment is constantly changing, and our CAPM guide quiz is also advancing with the times. We have all kinds of experiences on the CAPM study braindumps for many years, so we know that the content of the exam is related to real-time information. The content of CAPM Exam Materials is constantly updated. Our professional experts have been specializing in this career for over ten years. And we can always provide you with the most accurate and valid CAPM learning guide.

## Benefits of Passing This Exam

**The PMI CAPM certification brings several benefits to its holders:**

- It proves the understanding of project management fundamentals, which are essential to improve the project's success rates. By preparing for the official test, candidates learn about project management tools and techniques, time and cost management, human resource management, quality management, and more.
- Having the CAPM certificate allows holders to pursue the PMP certification. As the PMP requires candidates to attend 35 hours of project management training, holding the CAPM certification can be used instead.
- The CAPM certificate holders are recognized as more knowledgeable and skillful than other employees. They align their work with standards required by project management teams. Thus, organizations tend to give them greater responsibilities.
- The CAPM has global recognition, which means various organizations around the world accept it. Since exam-passers are known to be knowledgeable specialists, organizations may use them to win more contracts with customers.

CAPM certification can be a valuable asset for those who are new to project management or looking to transition into a project management position. CAPM certification provides evidence of a fundamental understanding of project management principles, which can be the jumping-off point to a successful career. It can also improve an individual's credibility, demonstrate their

commitment to the profession, and increase their earning potential.

## **PMI Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM) Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 146**

Which process involves subdividing project deliverables and project work into smaller, more manageable portions?

- A. Develop Schedule
- **B. Create VVBS**
- C. Estimate Activity Resources
- D. Define Scope

**Answer: B**

### **NEW QUESTION # 147**

Which Process Group contains those processes performed to define a new project?

- A. Executing
- B. Closing
- C. Planning
- **D. Initiating**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Section: Volume D

### **NEW QUESTION # 148**

When can pre-assignment of project team members occur?

- A. When the project uses capital expenditures
- B. When the project would be ignored due to travel expenses
- **C. When the project is the result of specific people being promised as part of a competitive proposal**
- D. When the required staff can be acquired from outside sources

**Answer: C**

### **NEW QUESTION # 149**

Soft logic is also known as what type of dependency?

- A. Mandatory
- B. External
- C. Internal
- **D. Discretionary**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Section: Volume E

Explanation:

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 Explanation:

#### 4.1.2.1 Expert Judgment

Expert judgment is often used to assess the inputs used to develop the project charter. Expert judgment is applied to all technical and management details during this process. Such expertise is provided by any group or individual with specialized knowledge or training and is available from many sources, including:

Other units within the organization,  
Consultants,  
Stakeholders, including customers or sponsors,  
Professional and technical associations,  
Industry groups,  
Subject matter experts (SME), and  
Project management office (PMO).

### Process: 4.2. Develop Project Management Plan

Definition: The process of defining, preparing, and coordinating all subsidiary plans and integrating them into a comprehensive project management plan. The project's integrated baselines and subsidiary plans may be included within the project management plan.

Key Benefit: The key benefit of this process is a central document that defines the basis of all project work.

#### Inputs

1. Project charter
2. Outputs from other processes
3. Enterprise environmental factors
4. Organizational process assets

#### Tools & Techniques

5. Expert judgment
6. Facilitation techniques

#### Outputs

7. Project management plan

#### 4.2.3.1 Project Management Plan

The project management plan is the document that describes how the project will be executed, monitored, and controlled. It integrates and consolidates all of the subsidiary plans and baselines from the planning processes.

Project baselines include, but are not limited to:

Scope baseline (Section 5.4.3.1),  
Schedule baseline (Section 6.6.3.1), and  
Cost baseline (Section 7.3.3.1).

Subsidiary plans include, but are not limited to:

Scope management plan (Section 5.1.3.1),  
Requirements management plan (Section 5.1.3.2),  
Schedule management plan (Section 6.1.3.1),  
Cost management plan (Section 7.1.3.1),  
Quality management plan (Section 8.1.3.1),  
Process improvement plan (Section 8.1.3.2),  
Human resource management plan (Section 9.1.3.1),  
Communications management plan (Section 10.1.3.1),

- Risk management plan (Section 11.1.3.1),
- Procurement management plan (Section 12.1.3.1), and
- Stakeholder management plan (Section 13.2.3.1).

Among other things, the project management plan may also include the following:

■ Life cycle selected for the project and the processes that will be applied to each phase;

■ Details of the tailoring decisions specified by the project management team as follows:

- Project management processes selected by the project management team,
- Level of implementation for each selected process,
- Descriptions of the tools and techniques to be used for accomplishing those processes, and
- Description of how the selected processes will be used to manage the specific project, including the dependencies and interactions among those processes and the essential inputs and outputs.

■ Description of how work will be executed to accomplish the project objectives;

■ Change management plan that documents how changes will be monitored and controlled;

■ Configuration management plan that documents how Configuration management will be performed;

■ Description of how the integrity of the project baselines will be maintained;

■ Requirements and techniques for communication among stakeholders; and

■ Key management reviews for content, the extent of, and timing to address, open issues and pending decisions.

The project management plan may be either summary level or detailed, and may be composed of one or more subsidiary plans.

Each of the subsidiary plans is detailed to the extent required by the specific project. Once the project management plan is baselined, it may only be changed when a change request is generated and approved through the Perform Integrated Change Control process. 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.

## NEW QUESTION # 150

A stakeholder expresses a need not known to the project manager. The project manager most likely missed a step in which stakeholder management process?

- A. Identify Stakeholders
- B. Manage Stakeholder Engagement
- C. Control Stakeholder Engagement
- D. **Plan Stakeholder Management**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

13.2 Plan Stakeholder Management

Definition: Stakeholder Management is the process of developing appropriate management strategies to effectively engage stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, based on the analysis of their needs, interests, and potential impact on project success.

Key Benefit: The key benefit of this process is that it provides a clear, actionable plan to interact with project stakeholders to support the project's interests.

Inputs

1. Project management plan
2. Stakeholder register

- 3. Enterprise environmental factors
- 4. Organizational process assets

Tools & Techniques

- 1. Expert judgment
- 2. Meetings
- 3. Analytical techniques

Outputs

- 1. Stakeholder management plan
- 2. Project documents updates

## NEW QUESTION # 151

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