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PMI-RMP exam covers a wide range of topics related to risk management, including risk identification, risk analysis and assessment, risk response planning, risk monitoring and control, and risk communication. PMI-RMP Exam is a computer-based test and consists of 170 multiple-choice questions, which must be completed within a 3.5-hour time frame.

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PMI-RMP Exam topics

Candidates must know the exam topics before they start of preparation. Because it will really help them in hitting the core. Our **PMI PMI-RMP Exam Dumps** will include the following topics:

- Risk Process Facilitation 25-28%
- Perform Specialized Risk Analyses 14-16%
- Stakeholder Engagement 19-20%
- Risk Strategy and Planning 19-20%
- Risk Monitoring and Reporting 19-20%

PMI Risk Management Professional Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161
A risk is identified and documented by the risk manager, but it is unclear how this risk can be proactively managed. In this situation, what type of reserve should be allocated for the risk?

- A. Management
- B. Contingency
- C. Residual
- D. Budget

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 162
A risk manager completed risk response planning for a project that is currently in the execution phase. During a periodic review of the risk register, the project manager recognizes that some key secondary risks have not been considered.
Who should the project manager hold accountable for missing the risks?

- A. The discipline engineers
- B. The risk manager
- C. The risk owners
- D. The audit team

Answer: B

Explanation:
The risk manager is responsible for ensuring that all risks, including secondary risks, are identified and addressed during the risk response planning process. If key secondary risks were missed, the risk manager should be held accountable. (Reference: Project Management Institute. A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) - Sixth Edition, Section 11.5)
The risk manager is responsible for identifying and analyzing risks, as well as planning and implementing risk responses. Secondary risks are those risks that arise as a direct result of implementing a risk response to a specific risk. The risk manager should have considered the potential secondary risks during the risk response planning and updated the risk register accordingly. The project manager should hold the risk manager accountable for missing the secondary risks and ensure that they are properly addressed12 References: 1: PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI-RMP) Handbook, page 10 2: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) - Seventh Edition, page 11.2.2.1

NEW QUESTION # 163
The project enters a testing phase to validate a project requirement. The testing is occurring in a common company testing area maintained by operations. The project team accepts the external customer's additional testing requirements, which may cause a slip in the schedule. A risk is identified, added to the risk register, and a response is developed.
What is the next step to be completed?

- A. Communicate and monitor the risk response with testing and operations.
- B. Inform the external customer that the project manager has added the schedule risk to the register.
- C. Resist the customer's scope increase to maintain the original testing requirements.
- D. Hire more resources to ensure the original schedule is maintained.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 164
A mega facility development project is evaluating some options to achieve the project schedule and budget.
Each option's success is driven by multiple quantifiable factors.
What should the project manager do to evaluate and select the best option based on costs and probabilities?

- A. Perform a FMECA fault tree analysis
- B. Conduct an analytic hierarchy process
- C. Perform a decision tree analysis
- D. Conduct a sensitivity analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
A decision tree analysis is a tool that helps to evaluate and select the best option among different alternatives based on costs and probabilities. A decision tree analysis uses a graphical representation of a decision problem, where each node represents a decision point, a chance event, or an outcome. The branches of the tree show the possible choices, events, or consequences that can occur at each node. The end nodes of the tree show the expected value or payoff of each option, which is calculated by multiplying the probability and the cost or benefit of each outcome. A decision tree analysis can help to compare the expected values of different options and choose the one that maximizes the benefit or minimizes the cost1. A decision tree analysis can also help to incorporate uncertainty and risk into the decision making process, as it shows the range of possible outcomes and their likelihoods2. Therefore, the project manager should perform a decision tree analysis to evaluate and select the best option based on costs and probabilities for a mega facility development project.
Performing a FMECA fault tree analysis, conducting a sensitivity analysis, or conducting an analytic hierarchy process are not the best options to evaluate and select the best option based on costs and probabilities. A FMECA fault tree analysis is a tool that helps to identify and analyze the potential causes and effects of failures in a system or process. It uses a graphical representation of a failure event, where each node represents a basic or intermediate event that contributes to the failure. The branches of the tree show the logical relationships between the events, using AND or OR gates. A FMECA fault tree analysis can help to calculate the probability and severity of failures, as well as to prioritize and mitigate the risks3. However, a FMECA fault tree analysis does not help to compare different options or alternatives, as it focuses on a single failure scenario. Conducting a sensitivity analysis is a tool that helps to measure how the uncertainty in the input variables of a model affects the output or outcome of the model. It uses a graphical or numerical representation of the relationship between the input and output variables, showing how the output changes when the input changes. A sensitivity analysis can help to identify the most critical or influential variables, as well as to test the robustness or reliability of the model4. However, a sensitivity analysis does not help to compare different options or alternatives, as it focuses on a single model or option. Conducting an analytic hierarchy process is a tool that helps to evaluate and select the best option among different alternatives based on multiple criteria. It uses a mathematical method of pairwise comparison, where each alternative is compared to each other in terms of each criterion. The results of the comparisons are then aggregated into a matrix, which shows the relative importance or preference of each alternative. An analytic hierarchy process can help to rank the alternatives and choose the one that best satisfies the criteria5. However, an analytic hierarchy process does not help to incorporate costs and probabilities into the decision making process, as it relies on subjective judgments and preferences. References: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
A decision tree analysis is a quantitative risk analysis technique that helps evaluate and select the best option based on costs and probabilities. It visually represents different decision paths and their associated probabilities, allowing the project manager to compare and select the most appropriate option for the project.

NEW QUESTION # 165
A project manager is working on a construction project. Based on past experience, the project manager identifies a risk that a supplier of a critical material may not deliver on time. The project manager has already accounted for this risk in the risk management plan. If this risk materializes, the project manager plans to procure the material from a different supplier. A potential risk in this plan is that there may be differences in the material provided by the first and second supplier.
What type of risk is this?

- A. Secondary risk

- B. Residual risk
- C. Primary risk
- D. Normal risk

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a secondary risk because it is a risk that arises as a direct result of implementing a risk response (in this case, procuring material from a different supplier).
A secondary risk is a risk that arises as a direct result of implementing a risk response to a specific risk. In this case, the risk response is to procure the material from a different supplier if the first supplier fails to deliver on time. The secondary risk is that there may be differences in the material provided by the first and second supplier, which could affect the quality, cost, or schedule of the project. A secondary risk is different from a residual risk, which is a risk that remains after a risk response has been implemented. A primary risk is the original risk that triggers a risk response. A normal risk is not a standard term in risk management, but it could refer to a risk that is expected or inherent in a project. References: PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI- RMP) Examination Content Outline and Specifications1, page 9; A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOKGuide) - Sixth Edition, page 397; Secondary vs Residual Risk | Types of Risks on the PMP Exam.

NEW QUESTION # 166
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