Hohe Qualität von PMI-RMP Prüfung und Antworten

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Die Fragen und Antworten zur PMI PMI-RMP Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen sind den echten Prüfung sehr ähnlich. Wenn Sie die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von ExamFragen wählen, bieten wir Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Wir versprechen, dass Sie die PMI PMI-RMP Prüfung 100% bestehen können. Sonst erstatteten wir Ihnen die gesammte Summe zurück.

Die PMI-RMP-Zertifizierung wird in der Projektmanagementbranche hoch geschätzt und weltweit anerkannt. Sie zeigt, dass der Inhaber das Wissen, die Fähigkeiten und die Erfahrung hat, um Risiken effektiv in jedem Projekt zu managen. Die Zertifizierung eröffnet dem Inhaber auch neue Karrieremöglichkeiten, da sie von Arbeitgebern sehr gefragt ist. Darüber hinaus ist die Zertifizierung ein Zeugnis für das Engagement des Inhabers für berufliche Entwicklung und kontinuierliches Lernen im Projektmanagement, was sie zu einer Bereicherung für jede Organisation macht.

PMI-RMP Schulungsangebot - PMI-RMP Musterprüfungsfragen

Unsere Prüfungsunterlage zu PMI PMI-RMP（PMI Risk Management Professional）enthältet alle echten, originalen und richtigen Fragen und Antworten. Die Abdeckungsrate unserer Unterlage (Fragen und Antworten) zu PMI PMI-RMP（PMI Risk Management Professional）ist normalerweise mehr als 98%.

PMI Risk Management Professional PMI-RMP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q25-Q30):

25. Frage
A project manager has finished the project charter for a project and has now moved into the planning phase. In the first planning meeting, the project manager is trying to determine the risk tolerance and risk attitudes of the project's key stakeholders.
What is the first resource the project manager should reference?

- A. Project charter

- B. Benefits management plan
- C. Enterprise environmental factors (EEFs)
- D. Requirements management plan

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The project charter is the first resource the project manager should reference to determine the risk tolerance and risk attitudes of the project's key stakeholders, as it contains information such as the project purpose, objectives, success criteria, high-level risks, and key stakeholder list. The project charter is an output of the Develop Project Charter process, which is part of the Initiating process group. The project charter provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities and establishes a partnership between the performing organization and the requesting organization. Reference: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 81-82.
Enterprise environmental factors (EEFs) provide information about the organization's culture, risk tolerance, and risk attitudes, which can help the project manager determine the risk tolerance and risk attitudes of the project's key stakeholders. (Reference: PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, p. 39)

26. Frage
You are the project manager of the NNH project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the cost performance index should be less than 0.93. The NHH project has a budget at completion of
$945,000 and is 45 percent complete - though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent $455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone. What is the project's cost performance index?

- A. 0.93
- B. 0.92
- C. 1.06
- D. -$30,647

Antwort: A

27. Frage
An organization with a large computer network identified a potential cyber security threat. Although certain measures were implemented to avoid the risk, the cyber security threat occurs. The measures were partially successful and a new unforeseen risk emerges.
What should the risk owner do?

- A. Conduct an analysis to determine the root cause of the failed response.
- B. Escalate the case to the risk manager and wait for their instructions.
- C. Develop an efficient network protection solution quickly to mitigate the risk.
- D. Apply a work around to eliminate or mitigate the impact of the threat.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
According to the PMBOK Guide, one of the tools and techniques for the implement risk responses process is root cause analysis. Root cause analysis is a technique that focuses on identifying the fundamental reason for the occurrence of a problem or a risk. By conducting a root cause analysis, the risk owner can determine why the implemented measures were only partially successful and what caused the new unforeseen risk to emerge. This can help the risk owner to identify and implement more effective risk responses, as well as to update the risk register and the risk report with the new information1 . Reference: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, pages 452-453, 474-4751; PMI-RMP Exam Content Outline, 2015, page 8.

28. Frage
A risk manager documents the causes in the risk register and needs to ensure the risk is adequately described.
What is critical for the risk manager to consider when describing the causes?

- A. Each cause has a degree of uncertainty
- B. The causes must be validated by the risk owner
- C. The causes represent actual conditions

- D. Each cause has well defined owner

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Explanation
When describing the causes of a risk, it is critical for the risk manager to ensure that the causes represent actual conditions, as this will help in the accurate identification and assessment of the.
According to the PMBOK Guide, a risk is defined as "an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on one or more project objectives" (page 720). A risk can be described by its causes, effects, and probability of occurrence. The causes are the factors or circumstances that give rise to the risk, and they should represent the actual conditions that exist or may exist in the project environment. The causes should not be based on assumptions, opinions, or speculations, but on facts, evidence, or data.
Therefore, option C is the correct answer.
Option A is incorrect because not every cause has a degree of uncertainty. Some causes may be certain or deterministic, such as contractual obligations, regulatory requirements, or physical laws. Uncertainty is a characteristic of the risk itself, not the cause.
Option B is incorrect because not every cause has a well-defined owner. The owner is the person or entity who is assigned the responsibility and authority to manage the risk, not the cause. The owner should be identified after the risk is analyzed and prioritized, not before.
Option D is incorrect because the causes do not need to be validated by the risk owner. The risk owner is the person or entity who is accountable for the risk response, not the risk identification. The causes should be validated by the risk manager or the risk identification team, who are responsible for collecting and documenting the risk information.

29. Frage
The project manager for project X was expecting the mobilization of critical equipment from another project, project Y. However, a day before the mobilization was scheduled, another project manager notifies project X's project manager that the equipment would not be available for at least another month due to delayed activities for project Y. This has jeopardized meeting a critical milestone for project X.
How should project X's project manager avoid this situation in the future?

- A. Request that the other project manager be added to relevant reports
- B. Request that the other project manager inform if any additional delays are expected
- C. Prepare a contingency response plan to implement when delays occur
- D. Ask the other project manager to officially confirm the new date in writing

Antwort: C

Begründung:
A contingency response plan helps the project manager to be prepared for unexpected situations, such as delays in equipment mobilization. This plan should outline alternative actions to take in case of such delays, minimizing the impact on the project.
According to the PMBOKGuide, a contingency response plan is a predefined action that the project team will take if an identified risk event occurs. It is part of the risk response plan, which is the output of the Plan Risk Responses process. The contingency response plan helps the project team to reduce the impact of the risk event on the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. The contingency response plan should be documented in the risk register, along with the risk triggers, the assigned risk owners, and the allocated contingency reserves.
The project manager for project X should prepare a contingency response plan to avoid the situation of being dependent on the availability of critical equipment from another project, project Y. This is because the equipment mobilization is an external dependency, which is a type of inter-project dependency that occurs when a project relies on another project for a deliverable or resource. Inter-project dependencies are a source of risk for the project, as they may cause delays, conflicts, or changes in the project scope or quality. The project manager should identify, analyze, and monitor the inter-project dependencies, and plan appropriate risk responses to deal with them.
The contingency response plan for the equipment mobilization could include alternative sources of equipment, such as renting, purchasing, or borrowing from other projects or vendors. The contingency response plan could also include schedule adjustments, such as fast-tracking, crashing, or re-sequencing the activities that require the equipment. The contingency response plan should be implemented when the risk trigger occurs, such as the notification of the delay from the other project manager. The project manager should also communicate the contingency response plan to the relevant stakeholders, such as the project sponsor, customer, team members, and other project managers.
The other options are not valid for avoiding the situation in the future:
* Ask the other project manager to officially confirm the new date in writing: This is not a valid option because it does not address the root cause of the problem, which is the dependency on the equipment from another project. Asking for a confirmation in writing

may help to document the issue and track the progress, but it does not prevent the situation from happening again. The project manager should plan for the possibility of delays or changes in the equipment availability, and not rely on the other project manager's promises or commitments.
* Request that the other project manager be added to relevant reports: This is not a valid option because it does not address the root cause of the problem, which is the dependency on the equipment from another project. Adding the other project manager to the relevant reports may help to improve the communication and coordination between the projects, but it does not prevent the situation from happening again. The project manager should plan for the possibility of delays or changes in the equipment availability, and not rely on the other project manager's information or updates.
* Request that the other project manager inform if any additional delays are expected: This is not a valid option because it does not address the root cause of the problem, which is the dependency on the equipment from another project. Requesting the other project manager to inform if any additional delays are expected may help to anticipate and prepare for the impact, but it does not prevent the situation from happening again. The project manager should plan for the possibility of delays or changes in the equipment availability, and not rely on the other project manager's forecasts or estimates.
PMBOKGuide1, Project interdependency management2, Interdependencies among projects in project portfolio management3, Mastering PMI-RMP Domains, Tasks, and Enablers for Effective Risk4

30. Frage
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Wollen Sie an PMI PMI-RMP Zertifizierungsprüfung teilnehmen? Sorgen Sie sich um diese Prüfung? Wünschen Sie sich an der PMI-RMP Prüfung melden aber Fürchten Sie Misserfolg an dieser Prüfung? Das macht nichts, melden Sie getrost an. Wenn Sie ExamFragen Prüfungsunterlagen benutzen, sind keine Probleme in Ihrer Prüfung vorhanden. Obwohl Sie keine Zuversicht dieser Prüfung haben, können Sie einmal diese Prüfung bestehen, wenn Sie PMI-RMP Dumps von ExamFragen benutzen. Glauben Sie nicht? Kommen Sie bitte zu ExamFragen und Informieren Sie sich. Außerdem können Sie einen Teil der PMI PMI-RMP Dumps probieren. Damit können Sie finden, dass die Prüfungsunterlagen die Garantie für den Erfolg der PMI PMI-RMP Prüfung sind.

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