

# Professional PMI-RMP Latest Test Answers Help You to Get Acquainted with Real PMI-RMP Exam Simulation



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PMI-RMP Certification Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals in the area of risk management. PMI-RMP exam covers a range of topics, including risk identification, risk analysis, risk response planning, risk monitoring and control, and stakeholder engagement. PMI-RMP exam is based on the PMI-RMP Examination Content Outline, which is developed by a group of experienced risk management professionals.

## Key Details to Know

The PMI-RMP certification exam contains a total of 170 multiple-choice questions, which are to be completed within the allocated timeframe of 210 minutes. The test has a tutorial and a survey that are optional for every candidate. Each of them can take at least 15 minutes of your time. However, this time is not included in the exam time of 210 minutes. 20 questions out of 170 are pretest items, so they do not affect your overall score. These questions are included in the content of this test to legitimize its validity. The computer-based exam is administered by the Pearson VUE testing company and is delivered in the English language only. The exam will cost you \$520 if you are a PMI member and \$670 if you are a non-member. If you fail the test at your first attempt, you will have the opportunity for two retakes within a 1-year eligibility period. The retake fee amounts to \$335 for the members and \$435 for the non-members.

The PMI-RMP certificate required renewal every three years. To maintain your certification status, you will need to earn 30 Professional Development Units (PDUs) in the risk management domain with a 3-year period.

## Main Requirements to Meet

The PMI-RMP certification is intended for those professionals who possess advanced risk management knowledge and experience. The individuals who perform the role of a Project Manager and are involved in managing large projects and/or complex environments can also pursue this certificate.

The eligibility requirements for the PMI-RMP certification include holding a secondary degree (including a high school diploma, an associate's degree, or their global equivalent); 36 months of work experience in project risk management within the last 5 years; and at least 40 hours of risk management education concerning projects. If you do not meet some of the above-mentioned prerequisites, you can also qualify for this certificate satisfying the following requirements: a bachelor's degree or a global equivalent of the same; at least 24 months of work experience in risk management within the last 5 years; and at least 30 hours of conclusive risk management education concerning projects.

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## New PMI-RMP Latest Test Answers | Latest PMI Exam PMI-RMP Quizzes: PMI Risk Management Professional

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### PMI Risk Management Professional Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

The risk manager notices that in their workshops, most of the risks identified are threats. What should the risk manager do to increase the number of opportunities identified?

- A. Conduct a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis
- B. Conduct a political, economic, sociological, technological, legal, and environmental (PESTLE) analysis
- C. Interview more stakeholders who have a positive mindset
- D. Use the Delphi technique involving experts who have identified opportunities in the past

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The risk management plan is a document that describes how risk management activities will be structured and performed on a project. It defines the roles and responsibilities, risk categories, risk appetite and thresholds, risk identification and analysis methods, risk response strategies, risk monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and risk governance mechanisms<sup>1</sup>. The risk management plan should be aligned with the project management plan, which defines the project scope, schedule, cost, quality, and other aspects<sup>2</sup>. When an organization decides to accelerate a key project, it means that the project objectives, assumptions, constraints, and environment have changed. This will affect the risk exposure and profile of the project, as well as the risk management approach and resources. Therefore, the first action for the project risk manager to take is to revise the risk management plan to reflect the new situation and ensure that the risk management process is still effective and efficient. Revising the risk management plan may involve updating the risk categories, risk appetite and thresholds, risk identification and analysis methods, risk response strategies, risk monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and risk governance mechanisms to suit the accelerated project. The project risk manager should also communicate the revised risk management plan to the relevant stakeholders and obtain their approval and support<sup>1</sup>. Ensuring sufficient resources are available, updating the risk register, and meeting with the project's stakeholders are all important actions to take when accelerating a project, but they are not the first action. These actions should be done after revising the risk management plan, as they depend on the updated risk management approach and process. For example, the project risk manager may need to allocate more resources to risk management activities, identify and analyze new or changed risks, implement new or modified risk responses, and report the risk status and performance to the stakeholders based on the revised risk management plan<sup>1</sup>. Reference: 2, 1.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Consider a project with a budget at completion of \$1,345,000 and it is supposed to be completed by today, but it is only 80 percent complete. This project has spent \$1,250,000 to reach this point of completion. What is the schedule variance for this project?

- A. -\$269,000
- B. -\$174,000
- C. 20 percent
- D. -\$217,500

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

A new project is about to start, and the risk manager wants to review some documents that could be relevant for risk identification. Which document will help the risk manager in this process?

- A. Actual data from the current project
- B. Detailed work breakdown structure (WBS)

- C. Lessons learned from previous projects
- D. Baselines approved by the project team

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Lessons learned from previous projects are critical for effective risk identification because they provide insights into what risks materialized, how they were managed, and what could have been improved.

According to the PMBOK Guide:

"Lessons learned from previous projects are organizational process assets that should be reviewed during risk identification to avoid repeating past mistakes and to leverage successful risk responses."

- PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, Section 11.2.2.1 (Organizational Process Assets) These assets enable proactive identification and management of similar risks in the new project.

References:

PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, Section 11.2.2.1

### NEW QUESTION # 87

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. Each cause has well defined owner
- C. The causes represent actual conditions
- D. The causes must be validated by the risk owner

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 88

A project manager realizes the team undertaking the project work has fallen behind the planned schedule. The risk manager identifies a new risk resulting from this delay and will need to understand how this will affect the project deadline.

Which kind of numerical analysis should be performed to understand the worst-case scenarios?

- A. Sensitivity analysis
- B. Earned value analysis
- C. Root cause analysis
- D. Qualitative risk analysis

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

sensitivity analysis is a technique that helps to determine which risks have the most potential impact on the project. It examines the extent to which the uncertainty of each project element affects the objective being examined when all other uncertain elements are held at their baseline values. Sensitivity analysis is often used to assess the risk exposure of the project schedule and cost, and to identify the critical risks that need to be managed. In this case, the risk manager needs to understand how the new risk resulting from the delay will affect the project deadline, which is the objective being examined. By performing sensitivity analysis, the risk manager can compare the relative importance and interaction of the new risk with other existing risks, and determine the worst-case scenarios for the project completion date. Sensitivity analysis can also help to prioritize risks for response planning and to develop contingency reserves. This is part of the Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis process in the PMBOK Guide<sup>2</sup>. References: 1: PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI-RMP) Examination Content Outline 2: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) - Sixth Edition

### NEW QUESTION # 89

