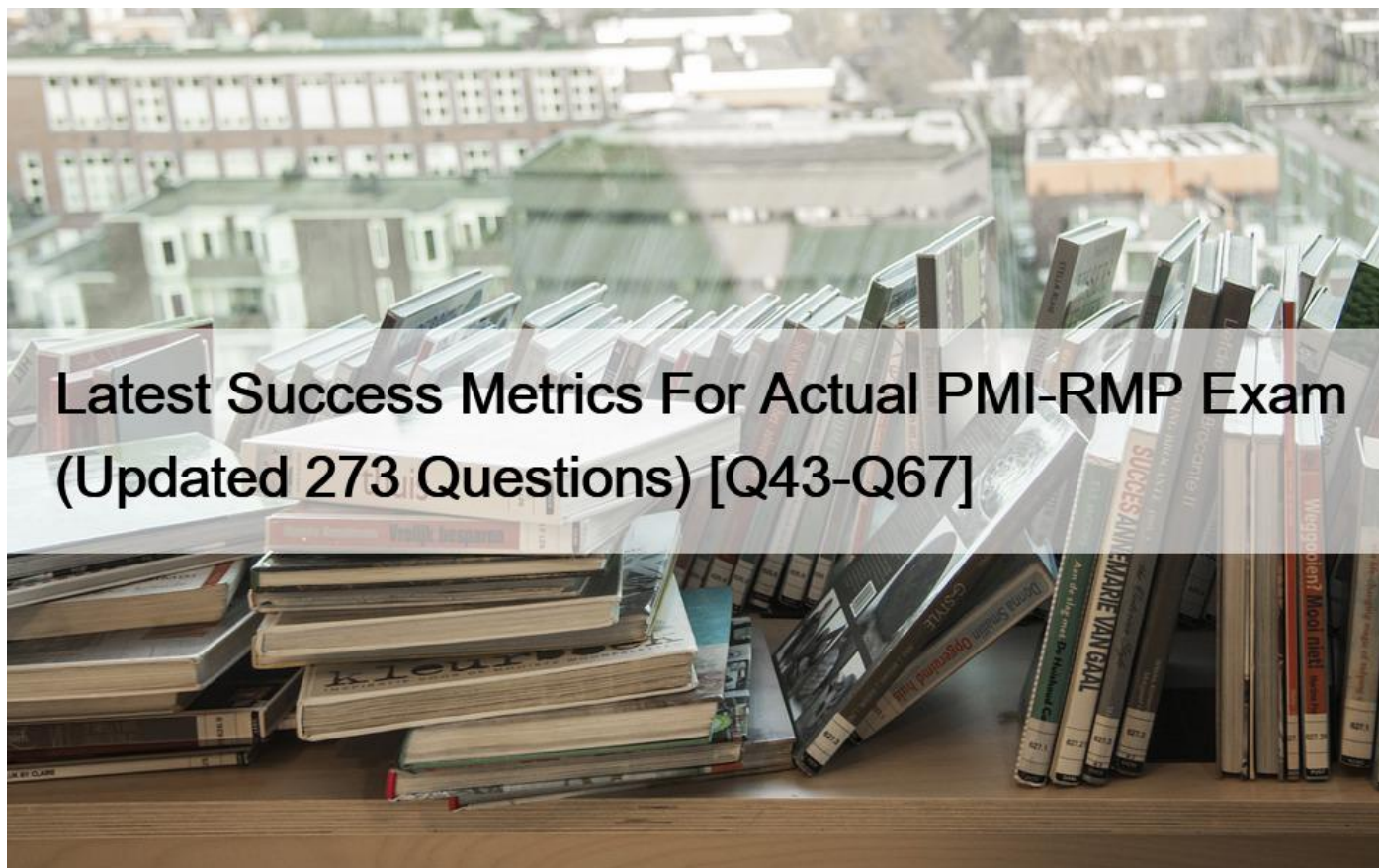


Latest Success Metrics For Actual PMI-RMP Exam (Updated 273 Questions) [Q43-Q67]



Latest Success Metrics For Actual PMI-RMP Exam (Updated 273 Questions) Genuine PMI-RMP Exam Dumps Free Demo Valid QA's

Topics Measured by PMI-RMP The PMI-RMP exam will cover several risk management-related topics that you need to master beforehand. So, here's a look at some of these domains and their concepts: **Risk Monitoring and Reporting** With about 20% of the exam spinning around this portion, it's a must-know for everyone hoping to earn the PMI-RMP certificate. In particular, this topic deals with how specialists monitor risks and communicate performance to other team members and stakeholders.

Stakeholder Engagement This scope takes up to 20% of the questions you will encounter in the PMI-RMP test. It covers the areas related to helping stakeholders and workers understand the risks involved in their project. Your ability to train and use coach techniques will also be tested within such a topic. **Perform Specialized Risk Analysis** No more than 14%-16% of the questions will stem from this part. So, here, you'll get to express your knowledge of using specialized tools and best practices for project risk management with the help of basic as well as higher-level statistics. **Risk Process Facilitation** 25% to 28% of the test questions will revolve around this section. It involves the processes through which team members identify, analyze, and respond to risks in a project. Also, tools & methods for fundamental quantitative risk analysis is assessed by this part. **Risk Strategy and Planning** The concepts covered in this area will make up around 20% of all exam questions. Particularly, it tests your ability to plan out procedures for risk identification, analysis, and mitigation. It also gives you a chance to prove your expertise when it comes to developing and improving risk management processes for a project.

QUESTION 43

Your project spans the entire organization. You would like to assess the risk of the project but are worried that some of the managers involved in the project could affect the outcome of any risk identification meeting. Your worry is based on the fact that some employees would not want to publicly identify risk events that could make their supervisors look bad. You would like a method that would allow participants to anonymously identify risk events. What risk identification method could you use?

- * Delphi technique
- * Isolated pilot groups
- * SWOT analysis
- * Root cause analysis

QUESTION 44

You are the project manager of the NGH project for your organization. You want to create a cause-and-effect diagram to help discover the root causes of the risks within the project. Harold, the CIO, recommends that you create an Ishikawa diagram instead. What is an Ishikawa diagram?

- * It is a graphical representation of situations showing causal influences.
- * It is the same thing as a root cause diagram.
- * It shows how various elements of a system interrelate.
- * It diagrams the risks according to the work breakdown structure including resources.

QUESTION 45

Harry works as a project manager for the NHQ Project. He is performing quantitative risk analysis for his project. One of the project risks has a 40 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project

\$65,000 if the risk happens. What is the expected monetary value of this risk event?

- * Negative \$26,000
- * Negative \$67,000
- * Zero; the risk event has not yet occurred
- * \$27,000

QUESTION 46

Frank is the project manager of the NHL Project for his company and he is starting the risk identification process for the project. Frank needs to ensure that the correct stakeholders are interviewed as part of risk identification. What document will help Frank to communicate and solicit inputs of the project stakeholders during risk identification?

- * Project charter
- * Risk register
- * Requirements management plan
- * Stakeholder register

Explanation

QUESTION 47

You are working with Anna on your project to determine and map the probability distributions of risk within the project. You have indicated that you will use the uniform distribution method for a portion of the project. Which part of your project is most likely to have a uniform risk distribution?

- * Late completion stages of a project

- * Project phases that deal with “cutover” technologies
- * Early concept stage of design
- * Project initiating

QUESTION 48

Harry works as a project manager for the NHQ Project. He is performing quantitative risk analysis for his project. One of the project risks has a 40 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project \$65,000 if the risk happens. What is the expected monetary value of this risk event?

- * Negative \$26,000
- * Negative \$67,000
- * Zero – the risk event has not yet occurred
- * \$27,000

QUESTION 49

Amy is the project manager for her company. In her current project the organization has a very low tolerance for risk events that will affect the project schedule. Management has asked Amy to consider the affect of all the risks on the project schedule. What approach can Amy take to create a bias against risks that will affect the schedule of the project?

- * She can create an overall project rating scheme to reflect the bias towards risks that affect the project schedule.
- * She can filter all risks based on their affect on schedule versus other project objectives.
- * She can have the project team pad their time estimates to alleviate delays in the project schedule.
- * She can shift risk-laden activities that affect the project schedule from the critical path as much as possible.

QUESTION 50

Jenny is the project manager of the NHJ Project for her company. She has identified several positive risk events within the project and she thinks these events can save the project time and money. You, a new team member wants to know that how many risk responses are available for a positive risk event. What will Jenny reply to you?

- * Four
- * Three
- * Seven
- * Acceptance is the only risk response for positive risk events.

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

- * Fishbone
- * Influence
- * Tornado
- * Cause and effect

QUESTION 52

Nancy is the project manager of the NHH project. She and the project team have identified a significant risk in the project during the qualitative risk analysis process. Bob is familiar with the technology that the risk is affecting and proposes to Nancy a solution to the risk event. Nancy tells Bob that she has noted his response, but the risk really needs to pass through the quantitative risk analysis process before creating responses. Bob disagrees and ensures Nancy that his response is most appropriate for the identified risk. Who is correct in this scenario?

- * Bob is correct. Bob is familiar with the technology and the risk event so his response should be implemented.
- * Bob is correct. Not all risk events have to pass the quantitative risk analysis process to develop effective risk responses.
- * Nancy is correct. All risks of significant probability and impact should pass the quantitative risk analysis process before risk responses are created.
- * Nancy is correct. Because Nancy is the project manager she can determine the correct procedures for risk analysis and risk responses. In addition, she has noted the risk response that Bob recommends.

QUESTION 53

Sammy is the project manager for her organization. She would like to rate each risk based on its probability and affect on time, cost, and scope. Harry, a project team member, has never done this before and thinks Sammy is wrong to attempt this approach. Harry says that an accumulative risk score should be created, not three separate risk scores. Who is correct in this scenario?

- * Harry is correct, because the risk probability and impact considers all objectives of the project.
- * Harry is correct, the risk probability and impact matrix is the only approach to risk assessment.
- * Sammy is correct, because organizations can create risk scores for each objective of the project.
- * Sammy is correct, because she is the project manager.

QUESTION 54

Holly is the project manager of the GHH Project. During risk identification and the subsequent risk analysis process she has identified a risk with a high probability and high impact for her project. She and the stakeholder agree that the project management plan should be changed to eliminate the risk threat entirely. What risk response has Holly used in this instance?

- * This is the risk mitigation response.
- * This is the avoidance risk response.
- * This is the transference risk response.
- * This is a scope change and not a risk response.

QUESTION 55

Joyce is the project manager for her company. Joyce and her project team are working through the quantitative analysis for certain risk events within her project. According to the enterprise environmental factors the project manager is to perform sensitivity analysis on any risk with an impact greater than \$5,000 in the project. What is the sensitivity analysis?

- * It determines which risk events have the most potential impact on the project.
- * It uses round of anonymous surveys to predict which events are most likely to happen.
- * It uses rounds of anonymous surveys to predict probability and impact.
- * It determines possible combinations of risk events to predict overall project success, failure, or probability of achieving project objectives.

QUESTION 56

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 NNH 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?

- * 1.06
- * 0.92
- * -\$30,647
- * 0.93

QUESTION 57

Todd is the project manager of the EST project for his company. His organization has established certain rules in the enterprise environmental factors which affect the approach that Todd takes in managing his project. One of the rules requires Todd to consider the risk attitude of the stakeholders participating in risk analysis. Why must risk attitude be considered as a part of risk analysis?

- * Risk attitude can affect the measurement of probability and impact.
- * Risk attitude can establish a stakeholder's influence over project decisions.
- * Risk attitude identifies stakeholders that are hygiene seekers or motivation seekers.
- * Risk attitude establishes stakeholders as positive or negative stakeholders.

QUESTION 58

Nancy is the project manager of the NHH project. She and the project team have identified a significant risk in the project during the qualitative risk analysis process. Bob is familiar with the technology that the risk is affecting and proposes to Nancy a solution to the risk event. Nancy tells Bob that she has noted his response, but the risk really needs to pass through the quantitative risk analysis process before creating responses. Bob disagrees and ensures Nancy that his response is most appropriate for the identified risk. Who is correct in this scenario?

- * Bob is correct. Bob is familiar with the technology and the risk event so his response should be implemented.
- * Bob is correct. Not all risk events have to pass the quantitative risk analysis process to develop effective risk responses.
- * Nancy is correct. All risks of significant probability and impact should pass the quantitative risk analysis process before risk responses are created.
- * Nancy is correct. Because Nancy is the project manager she can determine the correct procedures for risk analysis and risk responses. In addition, she has noted the risk response that Bob recommends.

QUESTION 59

A project team's risk facilitator identifies a number of risks and must prioritize them based on the organization's risk appetite levels. Which technique should be used?

- * PERT
- * Stakeholder risk profile analysis
- * Project scope statement analysis
- * Monte Carlo technique

QUESTION 60

You are the project manager for the NHQ Project. This project requires that you install 140 copies of design software onto your department's computers. The vendor offers you a twenty percent discount on the software if your company will purchase 150 or more copies of the software. You communicate this offer with other departments in your firm to see if anyone else would need 10 copies of the software to save your project a significant amount of funds. What is this risk response called?

- * Exploiting
- * Avoidance
- * Sharing
- * Transference

QUESTION 61

You are the project manager of the NJJ project. Your enterprise environmental factors require that you establish certain risk management rules regarding low risks within your project. What is the best policy for risks with low probability and low impact in the project management?

- * These risks should be accepted.
- * These risks should be placed on a watchlist for future monitoring.

- * These risks should be identified, but dismissed.
- * These risks should be placed in the risk register.

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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 NNH 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?

- * 1.06
- * 0.92
- * -\$30,647
- * 0.93

QUESTION 63

Which of the following could be included in risk monitoring and controlling techniques?

- * Status review meetings, trend analysis, earned value analysis, McGregor's analysis, defect repair, inspection
- * Status review meetings, variance analysis, trend analysis, earned value analysis, inspection, control charts
- * Status review meetings, control charts, Inspection, defect repair, Maslow's analysis, trend analysis
- * Variance analysis, trend analysis, earned value analysis, Maslow's analysis, control charts, brainstorming

QUESTION 64

Your project uses a piece of equipment that if the temperature of the machine goes above 450 degree Fahrenheit the machine will overheat and have to be shut down for 48 hours. Should this machine overheat even once it will delay the project's end date. You work with your project to create a response that should the temperature of the machine reach 430, the machine will be paused for at least an hour to cool it down. The temperature of 430 is called what?

- * Risk response
- * Risk event
- * Risk trigger
- * Risk identification

QUESTION 65

Jane is the project manager of the GBB project for her company. In the current project a vendor has offered the project a ten percent discount based if they will order 100 units for the project. It is possible that the GBB Project may need the 100 units, but the cost of the units is not a top priority for the project. Jane documents the offer and tells the vendor that they will keep the offer in mind and continue with the project as planned. What risk response has been given in this project?

- * Acceptance
- * Enhance
- * Exploiting
- * Sharing

QUESTION 66

Joan is the project manager of the BTT project for her company. She has worked with her project to create risk responses for both positive and negative risk events within the project. As a result of this process Joan needs to update the project document updates.

She has updated the assumptions log as a result of the findings and risk responses, but what other documentation will need to be updated as an output of risk response planning?

- * Scope statement
- * Lessons learned
- * Risk Breakdown Structure
- * Technical documentation

QUESTION 67

You are the project manager for the TTR project. You are in the process of gathering information for risk identification. You ask experts to participate in the process through their emails for maintaining anonymity. You collect the responses, summarize them, and are then re-circulated to the experts for further comment. Which of the following techniques are you using for risk identification?

- * Delphi
- * Expert judgment
- * SWOT analysis
- * Brainstorming

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