# COMPTIA PK0-005

**CompTIA Project Plus Certification Questions & Answers**

## Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

**PK0-005**
**CompTIA Project+**
**90 Questions Exam – 710 / 900 Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes**

## Table of Contents:

# Know Your PK0-005 Certification Well:

The PK0-005 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the CompTIA Additional Professional. Before you start your PK0-005 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Project Plus materials like PK0-005 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PK0-005 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-
- What is in the PK0-005 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PK0-005 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PK0-005 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PK0-005 exam makes you CompTIA Project+. Having the Project Plus certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

# CompTIA PK0-005 Project Plus Certification Details:

| Exam Name | CompTIA Project+ |
|---|---|
| Exam Code | PK0-005 |
| Exam Price | $358 (USD) |
| Duration | 90 mins |
| Number of Questions | 90 |
| Passing Score | 710 / 900 |
| Schedule Exam | **Pearson VUE** |
| Sample Questions | **CompTIA Project+ Sample Questions** |
| Practice Exam | **CompTIA PK0-005 Certification Practice Exam** |

# PK0-005 Syllabus:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | **Project Management Concepts - 33%** |
| Explain the basic characteristics of a project and various methodologies and frameworks used in IT projects. | - Characteristics of a project<br><br>• Start and finish<br>• Unique<br>• Reason/purpose<br>• Project as part of a program<br>• Project as part of a portfolio<br>- Methodologies and frameworks<br><br>• DevSecOps<br>• DevOps<br>• Kanban<br>• PRojects IN Controlled Environments (PRINCE2)<br>• Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)<br>• Scrum<br>• Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe)<br>• Extreme programming (XP)<br>• Waterfall |
| Compare and contrast Agile vs. Waterfall concepts. | - Criteria for selecting a method<br><br>• Tolerance for change/flexibility<br>  1. Requirements<br>  2. Budget<br>  3. Schedule<br>• Environmental factors<br>  1. Cultural<br>  2. Developmental<br>  3. Industry standards<br>- Team composition<br><br>• Product ownership<br>  1. Roles and responsibilities |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | 2. Team size<br>3. Resource allocation and commitment<br><br>- Differences in communication methods |
| Given a scenario, apply the change control process throughout the project life cycle. | - Project-specific change control<br><br>• Create/receive change requests<br>• Document requests in the change control log<br>• Conduct a preliminary review<br>• Conduct impact assessments<br>• Document change recommendations<br>• Determine decision makers<br>• Escalate to the change control board (CCB), if applicable<br>• Document the status of approval in the change control log<br>• Communicate the change status<br>• Update the project plan<br>• Implement changes<br>• Validate the change implementation<br>• Communicate change deployment<br><br>- Project change management<br><br>• Product change vs. project change<br>• Manage scope creep/scope change |
| Given a scenario, perform risk management activities. | - General risks<br><br>• New projects<br>• New management<br>• Regulatory environment changes<br>• Digital transformation<br>• Infrastructure end-of-life<br>• Merger and acquisition<br>• Reorganization |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | • Major cybersecurity event |
| | - Known risk vs. unknown risk<br>- Common risk responses<br><br>• Development of contingency/fallback plans<br>• Risk management strategies<br>1. Negative risks<br>- Accept<br>- Avoid<br>- Mitigate<br>- Transfer<br>2. Positive risks<br>- Accept<br>- Enhance<br>- Exploit<br>- Share<br>- Risk analysis<br><br>• Qualitative<br>1. Interconnectivity<br>2. Detectability<br>• Quantitative<br>1. Simulation<br>• Impact analysis<br>1. Probability vs. impact<br>• Situational/scenario analysis<br>- Connections between risks and issues<br>- Connection between risks and changes<br>- Roles and responsibilities<br><br>• Points of escalation<br>• Ownership |
| Given a scenario, perform issue management activities. | - Roles and responsibilities<br><br>• Escalation path<br>• Ownership |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
|  | - Issue tracking<br>- Connections between issues and changes<br>- Resolution plan<br><br>- Execute contingency plans<br>- Root cause analysis<br>- Prioritization<br>  1. Issue severity<br>  2. Impact to project<br>  3. Urgency<br>  4. Scope of impact to organization<br>  5. Issue escalation<br>- Work-arounds<br><br>- Outcome documentation |
| Given a scenario, apply schedule development and management activities and techniques. | - Upcoming milestones and activity identification<br><br>- Sprint goals<br>- Sequencing<br><br>- Dependencies<br>  1. Hard logic/mandatory<br>  2. Soft logic/discretionary<br>  3. External<br>  4. Internal<br>  5. Issue escalation<br>- Successor/predecessor relationships<br>  1. Start-to-start<br>  2. Start-to-finish<br>  3. Finish-to-finish<br>  4. Finish-to-start<br>- Resource loading<br>- Estimating techniques<br><br>- Determine contingency reserves/buffers<br>- Story estimation/story points<br><br>- Epics |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | - Tasks |
| | - Scheduling tools<br>- Schedule maintenance |
| | • Contingency reserves/buffer utilization |
| | • Critical path analysis |
| | • Impacts to cadence |
| | • Forecasting |
| | • Publication and sharing |
| | • Sprint planning |
| | • Backlog prioritization |
| | - Revise baseline vs. rebaseline |
| Compare and contrast quality management concepts and performance management concepts. | - Retrospective/lessons learned<br>- Sprint review<br>- Service-level agreement<br>- Key performance indicators—objectives and key results<br>- Cost and schedule performance |
| | • Cost variance |
| | • Schedule variance |
| | - Audits and inspections<br>- Test plan and testing cycles |
| | • Unit testing |
| | • Smoke testing |
| | • Regression testing |
| | • Stress testing |
| | • Performance testing |
| | • User acceptance testing |
| | - Verification and validation<br>- Post-implementation support/warranty period |
| Compare and contrast | - Assess methods |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| communication management concepts. | <ul><li>Synchronous and asynchronous communication</li><li>Written and verbal</li><li>Formal and informal</li><li>External and internal</li></ul>- Develop communication platforms/modalities<br>- Manage project communication<br><br><ul><li>Overcoming communication challenges<br>1. Language barriers<br>2. Time zones/geographical factors<br>3. Technological factors<br>4. Cultural differences</li><li>Maintaining communication records<br>1. Communication security<br>2. Communication integrity<br>3. Communication archiving</li></ul>- Controlling project communication<br><br><ul><li>Escalating communication issues</li><li>Revising the communication plan</li></ul> |
| Given a scenario, apply effective meeting management techniques. | - Meeting types<br><br><ul><li>Collaborative<br>1. Workshops<br>2. Focus groups<br>3. Joint application development/joint application review sessions<br>4. Brainstorming</li><li>Informative<br>1. Demonstrations/presentations<br>2. Stand-ups<br>3. Status</li><li>Decisive<br>1. Refinement<br>2. Task setting<br>3. Project steering committee meeting</li></ul> |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | - Agenda settings/publishing<br>- Roles<br><br>   • Facilitator<br>   • Scribe<br>   • Attendees/target audience<br><br>- Timeboxing<br>- Action items<br>- Meeting minutes<br>- Follow-ups |
| Given a scenario, perform basic activities related to team and resource management. | - Organizational structures<br><br>   • Matrix<br>   • Projectized<br>   • Functional<br><br>- Resource life cycle<br><br>   • Acquisition<br>     1. Needs assessment<br>   • Maintenance<br>   • Hardware decommissioning<br>   • End-of-life software<br>   • Successor planning<br><br>- Resource types and criticality<br><br>   • Human resources<br>   • Physical resources<br>   • Capital resources<br>   • Internal vs. external<br>   • Shared vs. dedicated<br><br>- Gap analysis<br><br>   • Feature/functionality<br>   • Skills |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | • Utilization |
| | - Team performance considerations |
| | • Maintaining project momentum |
| | • Assessing team life cycle<br>1. Forming<br>2. Storming<br>3. Norming<br>4. Performing<br>5. Adjourning |
| | • Providing project team performance feedback |
| | - Roles and responsibilities |
| | • Functional/extended vs. operational/core team members |
| | • Sponsor |
| | • Stakeholders |
| | • Senior management |
| | • Product owner |
| | • Scrum master |
| | • Project manager (PM) |
| | • Program manager |
| | • Product manager |
| | • Testers/quality assurance (QA) specialists |
| | • Business analyst |
| | • Subject matter expert (SME) |
| | • Architect |
| | • Developers/engineers |
| | • Project management office (PMO) |
| | • End users |
| Explain important project procurement and vendor selection concepts. | - Resource procurement methods |
| | • Build |
| | • Buy |

| Topic | Details |
|-------|---------|
| | • Lease<br>• Subscription/pay-as-you-go<br>- Exploratory documents<br><br>• Request for proposal (RFP)<br>• Request for bid (RFB)<br>• Request for quote (RFQ)<br>• Request for information (RFI)<br>- Vendor evaluation techniques<br><br>• Best value vs. lowest cost<br>• Cost-benefit analysis<br>• Market research<br>• Competitive analysis<br>• Qualifications<br>• Prequalified vendors/sellers<br>• Demonstration<br>• Technical approach<br>• Physical and financial capacity<br>• References<br>- Contract considerations and types<br><br>• Time and material<br>• Unit price<br>• Fixed price<br>• Cost plus<br>• Maintenance agreement<br>   1. Warranty<br>• Master service agreement<br>   1. Purchase orders (POs)<br>   2. Terms of reference (TOR)<br>• Statement of work (SOW)<br>• Non-disclosure agreement |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | **Project Life Cycle Phases - 30%** |
| Explain the value of artifacts in the discovery/concept preparation phase for a project. | - Business case or business objective<br><br>• Return on investment (ROI) analysis<br>• Current state vs. future state<br><br>- Prequalified vendor<br>- Predetermined client<br>- Preexisting contracts<br><br>• Client SOW<br>• Client TOR<br><br>- Financial concepts<br><br>• Capital expenses (CapEx) vs. operational expenses (OpEx) |
| Given a scenario, perform activities during the project initiation phase. | - Develop the project charter<br><br>• Project objectives<br>• Project success criteria<br>• Preliminary scope statement<br><br>- Identify and assess stakeholders<br>- Develop a responsibility assignment matrix (RAM)<br><br>• Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed (RACI)<br><br>- Establish accepted communication channels<br>- Develop a records management plan<br><br>• Data<br>• Documents<br><br>- Define access requirements<br>- Review existing artifacts<br>- Determine solution design<br>- Conduct project kickoff methods |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Given a scenario, perform activities during the project planning phase. | - Assess the resource pool<br><br>&bull; Preliminary procurement needs assessment<br><br>- Assign project resources<br>- Train project team members<br>- Develop a communication plan<br><br>&bull; Meeting cadence and methodologies<br><br>- Develop a detailed scope statement<br>- Define units of work<br><br>&bull; Work breakdown structure (WBS)<br>&bull; Backlog<br><br>- Develop a project schedule<br><br>&bull; Establish cadences<br><br>- Determine budget considerations<br>- Develop QA plan<br>- Perform an initial risk assessment<br>- Develop a transition plan/release plan<br><br>&bull; Operational training<br>&bull; Go live<br>&bull; Operational handoff<br>&bull; Internal audience<br>&bull; External audience<br><br>- Develop a project management plan<br><br>&bull; Establish baselines and milestones<br>&bull; Establish minimally viable product |
| Given a scenario, perform activities during the project execution phase. | - Execute tasks according to the project management plan<br>- Implement organizational change management<br><br>&bull; Impacts and responses<br>  1. Training<br>  2. Ensure adoption<br>  3. Reinforce adoption over time |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | 4. Communication<br>5. Documentation<br>6. New knowledge bases<br>7. New processes<br><br>- Manage vendors<br><br>  • Enforce vendor rules of engagement<br>  • Monitor performance<br>  • Approve deliverables<br><br>- Conduct project meetings and updates<br>- Tracking/reporting<br><br>  • Team touch points<br>  • Risk reporting<br>  • External status reporting<br>  • Overall progress reporting<br>  • Gap analysis<br>  • Ad hoc reporting<br><br>- Update the project budget<br>- Update the project timeline<br>- Manage conflict<br><br>  • Smoothing<br>  • Forcing<br>  • Compromise<br>  • Collaboration<br>  • Avoiding<br><br>- Coordinate a phase gate review |
| Explain the importance of activities performed during the closing phase. | - Project evaluation<br>- Validation of deliverables<br>- Closing contracts<br>- Removing access<br>- Releasing resources<br>- Project closure meeting |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | - Project closeout report<br>- Collecting feedback from stakeholders<br>- Archiving documentation<br>- Budget reconciliation<br>- Rewards and celebration<br>- Project sign-off |
| | **Tools and Documentation - 19%** |
| Given a scenario, use the appropriate tools throughout the project life cycle. | - Tracking charts<br><br>&bull; Gantt chart<br>&bull; Budget burndown chart<br>&bull; Project network diagram<br>&bull; Milestone chart<br>&bull; Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT) chart<br>&bull; Project organizational chart<br><br>- Tools<br><br>&bull; Issue log<br>&bull; Defect log<br>&bull; Change log<br>&bull; Risk report<br>&bull; Risk register<br>&bull; Project dashboard<br>&bull; Project status report<br>&bull; Version control tools<br>&bull; Time-tracking tools<br>&bull; Task board<br>&bull; Requirements Traceability Matrix |
| Compare and contrast various project management productivity tools. | - Communication tools<br><br>&bull; Email |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | <ul><li>Messaging<br>1. Short message service (SMS)<br>2. Chat</li><li>Telephone</li><li>Meetings/face-to-face</li><li>Video</li><li>Enterprise social media</li></ul>- Collaboration tools<ul><li>Real-time, multi-authoring editing software</li><li>File sharing platforms</li><li>Workflow and e-signature platforms</li><li>Whiteboard</li><li>Wiki knowledge base</li></ul>- Meeting tools<ul><li>Real-time surveys/polling</li><li>Calendaring tools</li><li>Print media</li><li>Conferencing platforms</li></ul>- Documentation and office production tools<ul><li>Word processing</li><li>Spreadsheets</li><li>Presentation</li><li>Charting/diagramming</li></ul>- Project management scheduling tools<ul><li>Cloud-based solutions vs. on-premises solutions</li><li>Local installation</li></ul>- Ticketing/case management system |
| Given a scenario, analyze quality and performance charts | - Histograms<br>- Pareto charts<br>- Run charts |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| to inform project decisions. | - Scatter diagrams<br>- Fishbone/Ishikawa diagrams<br>- Control charts<br>- Burnup/burndown chart<br>- Velocity chart<br>- Decision tree |
| **Basics of IT and Governance - 18%** ||
| Summarize basic environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors related to project management activities. | - Project impact to the local and global environment<br>- Awareness of applicable regulations and standards<br>- Awareness of company vision, mission statements, and values<br>- Project impact to company brand value |
| Explain relevant information security concepts impacting project management concepts. | - Physical security<br><br>  • Mobile device considerations<br>  • Removable media considerations<br>  • Facility access<br><br>- Operational security<br><br>  • Background screening<br>  • Clearance requirements<br><br>- Digital security<br><br>  • Resource access and permissions<br>  • Remote access restrictions<br>    1. Multifactor authentication<br><br>- Data security<br><br>  • Data classification<br>  • Classification of information based on sensitivity of the data<br>    1. Intellectual property |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | 2. Trade secrets<br>3. National security information<br><br>• Access on a need-to-know basis<br><br>- Corporate IT security policies and restrictions<br><br>• Branding restrictions |
| Explain relevant compliance and privacy considerations impacting project management. | - Data confidentiality<br><br>• Sensitive data types<br>1. Personally identifiable information (PII)<br>2. Personal health information (PHI)<br><br>- Legal and regulatory impacts<br>- Country-, state-, province-specific privacy regulations<br>- Awareness of industry- or organization-specific compliance concerns impacting a project |
| Summarize basic IT concepts relevant to IT project management. | - Infrastructure<br><br>• Computing services<br>• Multitiered architecture<br>• Networking and connectivity<br>• Storage<br>• Data warehouse<br>• Documentation<br><br>- Cloud models<br><br>• Platform as a service (PaaS)<br>• Infrastructure as a service (Iaas)<br>• Software as a service (SaaS)<br>• Anything as a service (XaaS)<br><br>- Software<br><br>• Enterprise resource planning<br>• Customer relationship management<br>• Databases |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | • Electronic document and record management systems<br>• Content management systems<br>• Financial systems |
| Explain operational change-control processes during an IT project. | - IT infrastructure change control<br><br>• Downtime/maintenance windows schedules<br>• Customer notifications<br>• Rollback plans<br>• Validation checks<br><br>- Software change control<br><br>• Requirements definition<br>• Risk assessment<br>• Testing<br>  1. Automated<br>  2. Manual<br>• Approval<br>• Customer notifications<br>• Release<br><br>- Differences between cloud vs. on premises in change control<br>- Continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) process<br>- Production vs. beta/staging environments<br><br>• Tiered architecture |

# CompTIA PK0-005 Sample Questions:

## Question: 1

While developing a project schedule, which of the following are purposes of a milestone?

(Choose two)

- a) Milestones are not required since the major events are already placed in the project work plan without durations
- b) Milestones are considered a placeholder in time for a major event
- c) Milestones have no duration
- d) Milestones are indicators that any of the project major events have already taken place
- e) Milestones require a duration indication as to provide the key stakeholders of information as a key performance indicator (KPI)

**Answer: b, c**

## Question: 2

Which of the following are risk responses?

(Choose two)

- a) Delaying
- b) Analysis
- c) Acceptance
- d) Avoidance
- e) Work around

**Answer: c, d**

## Question: 3

Which of the following tools is used for determining activity schedules based on optimistic, most likely and pessimistic estimates?

- a) Key event/activity list
- b) PERT
- c) CPM
- d) Gantt

**Answer: b**

Question: 4

Which of the following is the condition in which the team just cannot finish the last piece of work and cannot complete the project?

a) The 80/20 rule
b) The progressive elaboration
c) The 95 percent phenomenon
d) The law of diminishing returns

**Answer: c**

Question: 5

In which of the following team development stages would the project manager MOST likely determine the structure of the project team?

a) Storming
b) Norming
c) Forming
d) Performing

**Answer: c**

Question: 6

Which of the following is a formula for estimating?

a) (BAC-EV)/CPI
b) Actual Cost + Estimated Time to Completion
c) EV/PV
d) (Optimistic + (4 x Most Likely) + Pessimistic) / 6

**Answer: d**

Question: 7

Which of the following is the key characteristic of the WBS?

a) assists the project manager with the qualified vendor selection process
b) It represents the entire scope of work for the project
c) It should be developed by others outside the project team as to eliminate bias
d) Eighty percent of the work packages will be developed by twenty percent of the project team

**Answer: b**

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## Question: 8

Which of the following network diagram methods uses arrows to represent activities, but is limited because it can only represent Finish-to-Start dependencies?

a) Arrow Diagramming Method (ADM)
b) Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
c) Precedence Diagramming Method (PDM)
d) Critical Path Method (CPM)

**Answer: a**

## Question: 9

When handling multiple changes on a project, which of the following would be the BEST format in which to inform the team?

a) Follow the communication plan
b) Email documentation
c) Fax documentation
d) Hold a meeting with the project team

**Answer: a**

## Question: 10

Which of the following would be important to remember when scheduling a teleconference for a project team?

a) Providing food for the meeting to keep members satisfied
b) Identify morning or afternoon personalities of team members
c) Securing a meeting room that has sufficient seating
d) Considering time zone that meets business hours for whole team

**Answer: d**

# Study Guide to Crack CompTIA Project Plus PK0-005 Exam:

- Getting details of the PK0-005 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the PK0-005 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the CompTIA provided training for PK0-005 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the PK0-005 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on PK0-005 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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