

PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI-RMP)

— One-Page Study Guide

BareMetalCyber.com | Cybersecurity Audio Academy

baremetalcyber.com/cybersecurity-audio-academy

Exam Snapshot

Exam: PMI Risk Management Professional (P M I - R M P); exam content outline updated 2024.

Issuer: Project Management Institute (P M I).

Exam length: 115 questions; computer-based.

Time limit: 150 minutes (about 1 minute 18 seconds per question).

Question types: Scenario-based multiple-choice is common. [VERIFY: item types used on current forms].

Passing score: Not published as a fixed number. [VERIFY: scoring and score reporting details].

Domain Weights

Domain	Weight
Risk Strategy and Planning	22%
Risk Identification	23%
Risk Analysis	23%
Risk Response	13%
Monitor and Close Risks	19%

Core Workflow (How the Exam Thinks)

- Frame context: objectives, constraints, key assumptions, stakeholders, and risk appetite.
- Set the approach: roles, cadence, thresholds, and primary artifacts (risk register and risk report).
- Identify threats and opportunities; document causes, triggers, and early indicators.
- Analyze and prioritize: use consistent qualitative scales and record confidence in the data.
- Plan responses: choose a strategy, assign an owner and due date, and note residual and secondary risk.
- Monitor and close: track triggers, update artifacts, escalate when thresholds are crossed, capture lessons learned.

High-Yield Concepts

- Risk vs issue: uncertainty versus something already happening.
- Risk statement quality: cause, event, impact; avoid vague wording.
- Risk appetite, tolerance, threshold: different ways to express “acceptable exposure.”
- Risk register vs risk report: working inventory versus decision summary.
- Qualitative analysis: calibration, bias control, and consistent scales matter.
- Quantitative basics: EMV, decision trees, Monte Carlo simulation. [VERIFY: emphasis on methods].
- Response strategies: threats (avoid, mitigate, transfer, accept) and opportunities (exploit, enhance, share, accept).
- Reserves: contingency versus management reserve; connect buffers to explicit risk logic.

Common Traps

- Answering before clarifying objective, constraints, and risk appetite.
- Treating an issue as a risk and writing a plan instead of logging and escalating.
- Ignoring opportunities or using threat-only logic in opportunity scenarios.
- Selecting a response with no owner, due date, trigger, or success measure.
- Defaulting to “accept” when a low-effort mitigation would cut exposure materially.
- Leaving triggers non-measurable or disconnected from thresholds and escalation.

Cheat Sheet

- **EMV:** expected monetary value = probability × impact (keep units consistent).
- **Three-point estimate:** expected = $(O + 4M + P) \div 6$; stdev = $(P - O) \div 6$. [VERIFY: formula use].
- **Threat responses:** avoid, mitigate, transfer, accept; escalate when outside authority.

- **Opportunity responses:** exploit, enhance, share, accept; do not treat opportunity like loss.
- **Residual vs secondary:** remaining exposure versus new risk created by the response.
- **Triggers:** observable indicator + threshold + named escalation path (who, when, how).

Exam-Day Tactics

- Pace: about 1 minute 18 seconds per item on average; bank time on easier questions.
- Read the last line first so the decision type is clear (identify, analyze, respond, monitor).
- Anchor on artifacts: what gets updated (register, report, response plan, escalation record).
- Eliminate distractors that skip analysis, ignore appetite, or lack ownership and traceability.
- Flag and move: return after a full column pass to avoid time sinks.
- Keep opportunity logic straight: value seeking is not the same as loss reduction.

30-Minute Final Review Plan

- Scan the five domains and weights; commit to a steady pace.
- Recite response strategies for threats and opportunities with one tiny example each.
- Review risk register fields and what must change when status changes (owner, dates, triggers).
- Run one clean EMV and one three-point estimate with units.
- Read the common traps list once and slow down on assumptions and ownership.