

CompTIA

Exam Questions PK0-005

CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

A team is analyzing the backlog in order to decide what to include in the next sprint. Which of the following aspects is the most important for the team to take into consideration?

- A. Time to be fixed
- B. Impact to project
- C. Issue category
- D. Resource availability

Answer: B

Explanation:

When analyzing the backlog to decide what to include in the next sprint, the most important aspect to consider is the impact to the project. This involves assessing which items will provide the most value and contribute significantly towards achieving the project goals. It's crucial to prioritize work that has the highest impact on the project's success.

References = The answer is based on standard agile project management practices, particularly in the context of sprint planning where prioritization is key. For detailed information, please refer to the CompTIA Project+ Study Guide and other official CompTIA resources

NEW QUESTION 2

After months of recruiting, a team finally found the right candidate for a very specific coding language assignment. Due to this delay, the team has a tight timeline without any float. A day before the candidate is scheduled to join the team, the project manager realizes the candidate has a non-compete agreement from the previous employer. Which of the following should the project manager do?

- A. Withdraw the offer to the candidate and raise this as a risk.
- B. Ignore a potential lawsuit since this is a critical project.
- C. Use a third-party company for the contract to legally avoid responsibility.
- D. Have a meeting with the project sponsor to discuss the situation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The project manager should inform the project sponsor about the issue and seek their guidance and support. The project sponsor is the person who provides the resources and authority for the project, and who can help resolve any conflicts or problems that may arise. The project manager should not withdraw the offer, ignore the lawsuit, or use a third-party company without consulting the project sponsor first, as these actions may have legal, ethical, or financial implications for the project and the organization.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the following cloud models is designed to provide compute, storage, and networking resources on demand?

- A. Software as a service
- B. Infrastructure as a service
- C. Data as a service
- D. Platform as a service

Answer: B

Explanation:

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a cloud model that provides on-demand access to cloud-hosted physical and virtual servers, storage, and networking resources. IaaS customers can provision, configure, and use these resources as they would use on-premises hardware, but without the hassle of purchasing, installing, managing, and maintaining them. The cloud service provider owns, manages, and maintains the hardware and computing resources in its own data centers, and charges the customers based on their usage. IaaS is suitable for customers who need flexibility, scalability, and control over their IT infrastructure, and who want to avoid the high costs and complexity of owning and operating their own hardware. The other options are not correct because:

? Software as a service (SaaS) is a cloud model that provides on-demand access to ready-to-use, cloud-hosted application software. SaaS customers do not need to install, update, or maintain the software, as the cloud service provider handles all the technical aspects. SaaS is suitable for customers who need to access common applications, such as email, office productivity, or customer relationship management, without worrying about the underlying infrastructure or platform.

? Data as a service (DaaS) is a cloud model that provides on-demand access to cloud-hosted data sources, such as databases, data warehouses, or data lakes. DaaS customers can query, analyze, and visualize the data, as well as integrate it with other applications or services, using APIs or web interfaces. DaaS is suitable for customers who need to leverage data from various sources, such as social media, IoT devices, or third-party providers, without having to store, manage, or process the data themselves.

? Platform as a service (PaaS) is a cloud model that provides on-demand access to a complete, ready-to-use, cloud-hosted platform for developing, running, maintaining, and managing applications. PaaS customers can use the platform's tools, frameworks, libraries, and services to create and deploy applications, without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure or software. PaaS is suitable for customers who need to develop, test, and deploy applications quickly and efficiently, and who want to take advantage of the cloud's scalability, reliability, and security features. References = IaaS vs. PaaS vs. SaaS; AWS Fundamentals: Understanding Compute, Storage, Database, Networking & Security; What are the different types of cloud computing?; What is Cloud Storage and How to Use It

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following should occur when implementing an IT infrastructure change that takes risks into consideration?

- A. Approving the change request
- B. Developing a rollback plan
- C. Gathering necessary resources
- D. Defining requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

When implementing an IT infrastructure change that takes risks into consideration, the project manager should develop a rollback plan. A rollback plan is a

contingency plan that outlines the steps that need to be taken in case the change does not work as expected. It includes a plan to roll back the changes and restore the system to its previous state. References: CompTIA Project+ Study Guide Section 3.3.

The project manager should develop a rollback plan when implementing an IT infrastructure change that takes risks into consideration. A rollback plan is a contingency plan that describes how to revert back to the previous state of the system in case of a failure or disruption during the change implementation. A rollback plan can help to minimize the impact of the change on the system performance and availability and ensure business continuity and data integrity.

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following would be considered operational security?

- A. Mobile device compliance
- B. Background screening
- C. Multifactor authentication
- D. Facility access

Answer: D

Explanation:

Operational security (OPSEC) is a process that prevents sensitive information from getting into the wrong hands by viewing operations from the perspective of an adversary¹. Facility access is a form of OPSEC that controls who can enter and exit a physical location where sensitive data or equipment is stored or processed. Facility access can include measures such as locks, alarms, badges, biometrics, guards, and cameras. The other options are not correct because:

? Mobile device compliance is a policy that ensures that mobile devices used by employees or contractors meet certain security standards and requirements, such as encryption, password protection, antivirus, and remote wipe. Mobile device compliance is not a form of OPSEC, but rather a form of data security or device management.

? Background screening is a process that checks the criminal, financial, and employment history of a potential employee or contractor before hiring them. Background screening is not a form of OPSEC, but rather a form of human resource management or risk mitigation.

? Multifactor authentication is a method that requires users to provide two or more pieces of evidence to verify their identity before accessing a system or service, such as a password, a code, a token, or a biometric. Multifactor authentication is not a form of OPSEC, but rather a form of access control or identity management. References = CompTIA Project+ Study Guide: Exam PK0-005, 3rd Edition, Chapter 10: Executing and Closing Projects, page 314; CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3: Project Execution, Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, execute and monitor project tasks using traditional methodologies; What is Operational Security? The Five-Step Process, Best Practices, and More

NEW QUESTION 6

After a product is released for production, a tester performs a test to ensure its basic functionality is working as expected. Which of the following is the tester performing?

- A. Smoke test
- B. Stress test
- C. Penetration test
- D. Regression test

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

A piece of equipment has malfunctioned and is stalling the completion of a deliverable for a project. Which of the following should the project manager do next?

- A. Buy a replacement for the faulty equipment.
- B. Get the maintenance team to resolve the issue.
- C. Escalate the issue to the project sponsor.
- D. Rate the severity of the impact the issue has on the project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is based on the best practice of issue management in project management, which is to identify, analyze, prioritize, and resolve issues that affect the project performance, scope, schedule, quality, or budget¹². The first step in this process is to rate the severity of the impact the issue has on the project, which involves assessing the likelihood and consequences of the issue, and assigning a rating or score to the issue based on a predefined scale or criteria³⁴. By rating the severity of the impact, the project manager can determine the urgency and importance of the issue, and decide the appropriate course of action to address the issue⁵⁶. Rating the severity of the impact is better than the other options because:

? Buying a replacement for the faulty equipment may not be feasible, cost-effective, or timely, depending on the availability, price, and delivery time of the equipment. It may also require approval from the project sponsor or other stakeholders, and may affect the project budget or scope⁷.

? Getting the maintenance team to resolve the issue may not be possible, depending on the nature and extent of the malfunction, the skills and availability of the maintenance team, and the warranty or service contract of the equipment. It may also take time and resources to diagnose and fix the problem, and may cause further delays or disruptions to the project⁸.

? Escalating the issue to the project sponsor may not be necessary, depending on the severity and complexity of the issue, and the authority and responsibility of the project manager. It may also create unnecessary alarm or confusion among the project stakeholders, and may undermine the project manager's credibility or autonomy⁹.

References = CompTIA Project+ Certification Study Guide, CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam Objectives, What is Issue Management?¹, Issue Management Process², How to Assess the Severity of Project Issues³, How to Prioritize Project Issues⁴, How to Replace Faulty Equipment in Project Management⁵, How to Manage Equipment Maintenance in Project Management⁶, How to Escalate Issues in Project Management⁷

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following is a reason to use a SOW on a project?

- A. To find out the contact information for the vendors
- B. To review the list of stakeholders
- C. To ensure the team stays within the scope of the contract
- D. To give explicit instruction on how to execute the work

Answer: C

Explanation:

A statement of work (SOW) is a formal document that defines the entire scope of work involved for a vendor and clarifies deliverables, costs, and timeline¹. It serves as a contractual agreement between a vendor and a client, providing a comprehensive description of the work to be performed². A reason to use a SOW on a project is to ensure the team stays within the scope of the contract, as it outlines what the team will and won't do on a project, saving from painful client negotiations and protecting the timeline and the bottom line³. References = CompTIA Project+ PK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3: Initiating Projects Part 1, page 63; What Is a Statement of Work? Definition & Examples, Introduction and What Is a Statement of Work (SOW) In Project Management? sections; Statement Of Work Ultimate Guide: Simple Definition & Template, Introduction and What is a Statement of Work? sections; What Is a Statement of Work (SOW)? - Coursera, Introduction section.

NEW QUESTION 9

A project team gathers weekly to review its progress. Which of the following is the project manager MOST likely to have prepared to ensure team members who are absent remain informed about assignments?

- A. Status report
- B. Project plan
- C. Change log
- D. Meeting minutes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Meeting minutes should be prepared to ensure team members who are absent remain informed about assignments. Meeting minutes document what was discussed, decisions made, and assignments given during a meeting, providing a record of the team's progress and ensuring absent members are up-to-date. References: CompTIA Project+ Study Guide Section 4.2.2

The project manager should prepare meeting minutes to ensure team members who are absent remain informed about assignments. Meeting minutes are a written record of what was discussed and decided in a meeting. They usually include information such as attendees, agenda items, action items, decisions made, issues raised, and deadlines assigned. Meeting minutes can help to communicate important information to team members who could not attend the meeting and provide a reference for future follow-up.

NEW QUESTION 10

After a migration was completed and a financial system was deployed, users have been unable to issue payment orders. Which of the following should be implemented?

- A. Rollback plan
- B. Release plan
- C. Deployment plan
- D. Contingency plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

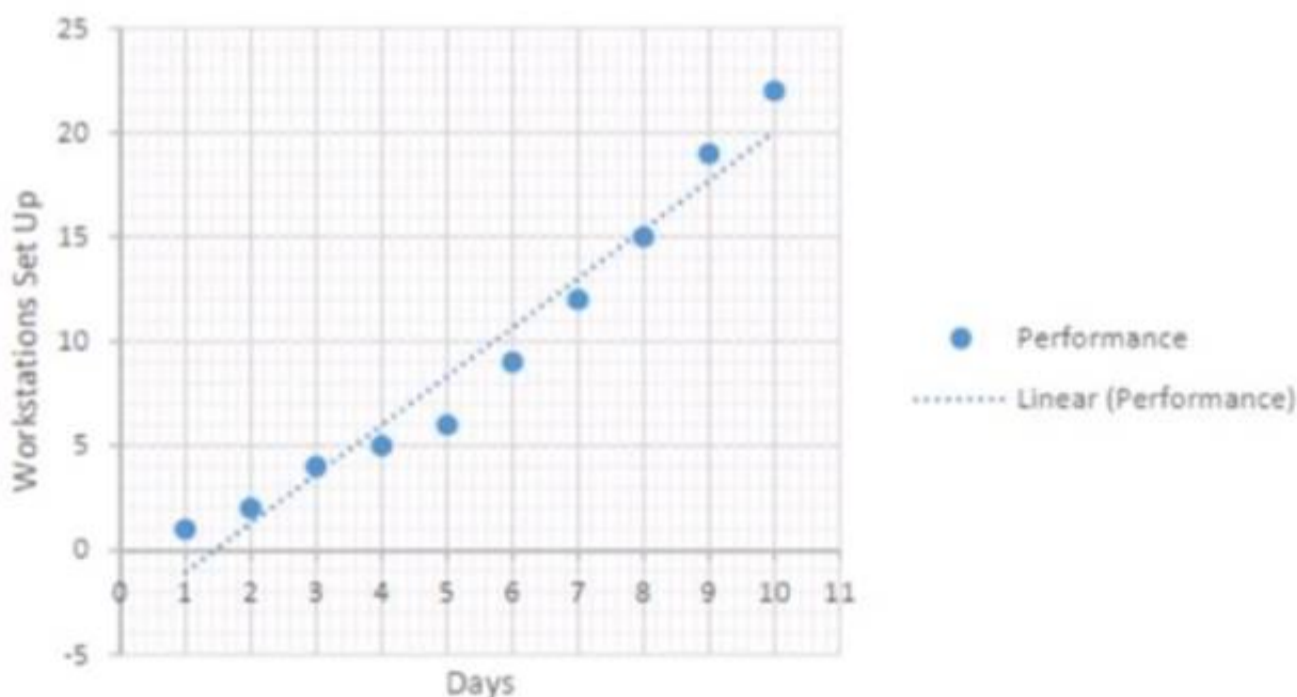
A rollback plan is a part of the project management plan that defines how to revert the system to its previous state or baseline if the change or migration fails or causes unacceptable impacts¹. A rollback plan is different from a contingency plan, which is a plan to deal with a specific risk event that may or may not occur². A release plan and a deployment plan are not relevant to the scenario, as they are used to plan and execute the delivery and installation of the system, not to undo them. Therefore, the correct answer is

A. Rollback plan.

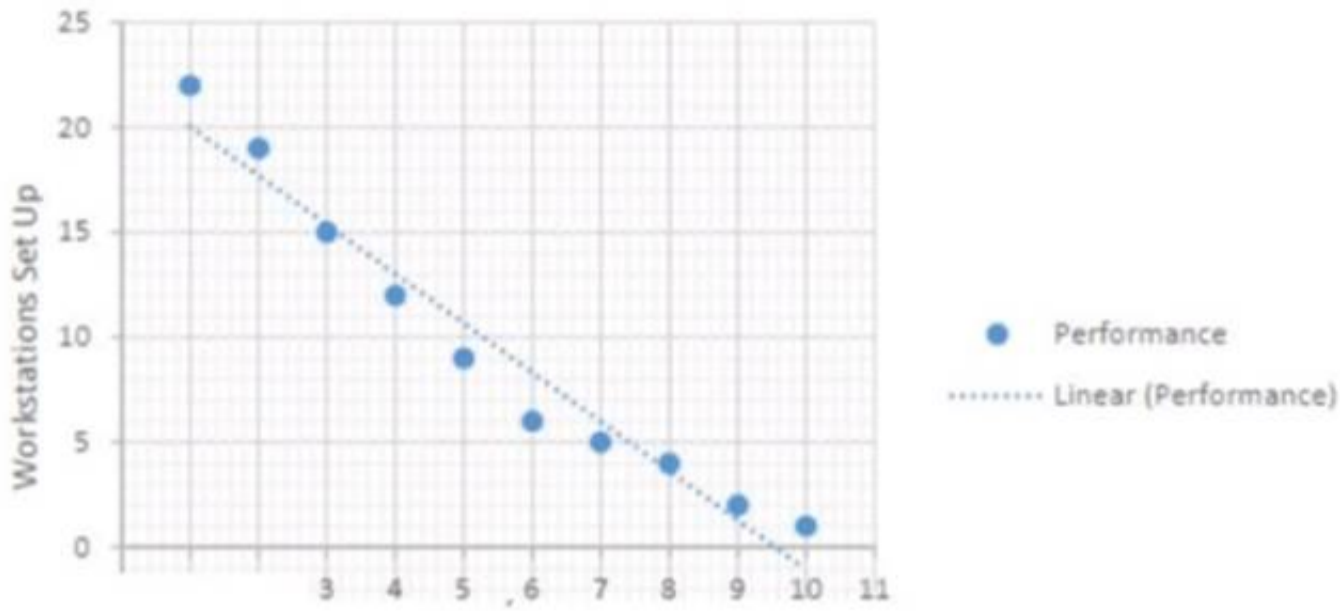
NEW QUESTION 11

An IT intern was assigned to set up workstations as part of a project. The IT intern was very careful to do the task well and initially referred to notes while performing the task. By the end of the two-week rotation, the IT intern no longer needed the notes and completed more set-ups in less time. Which of the following MOST likely represents the observed relationship in this scenario?

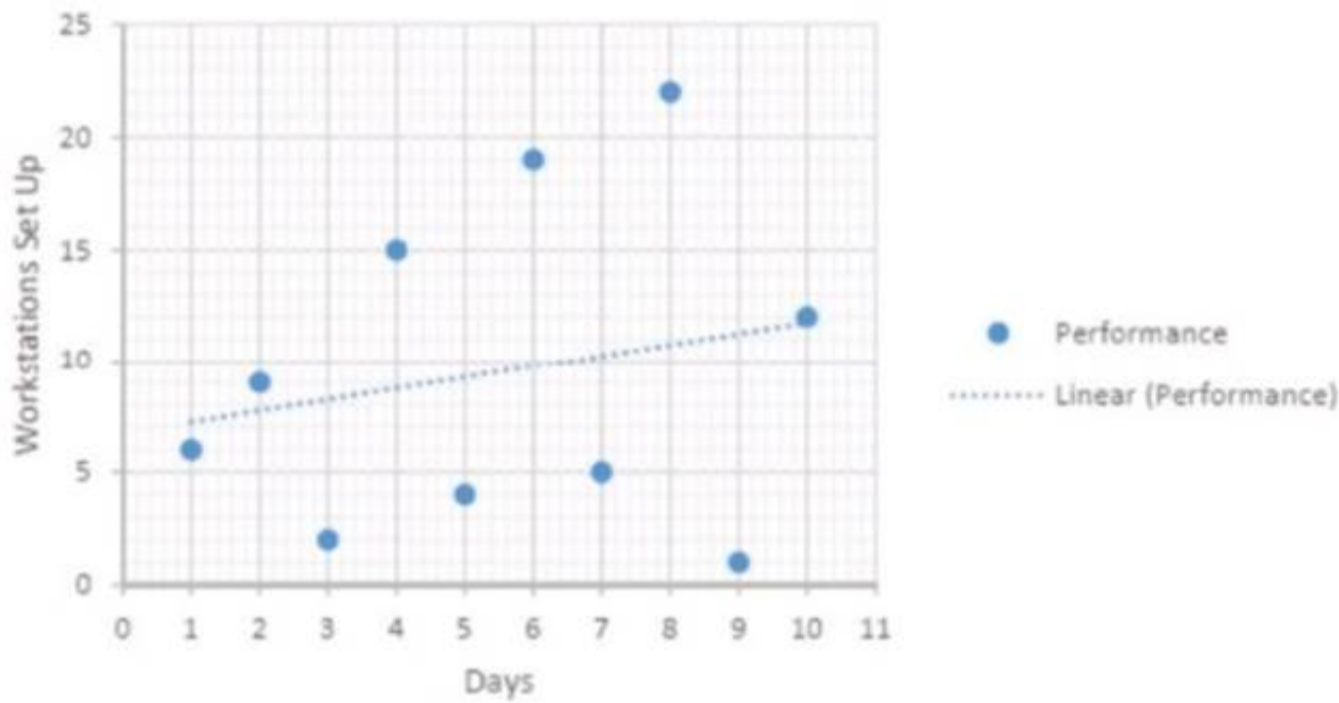
A)



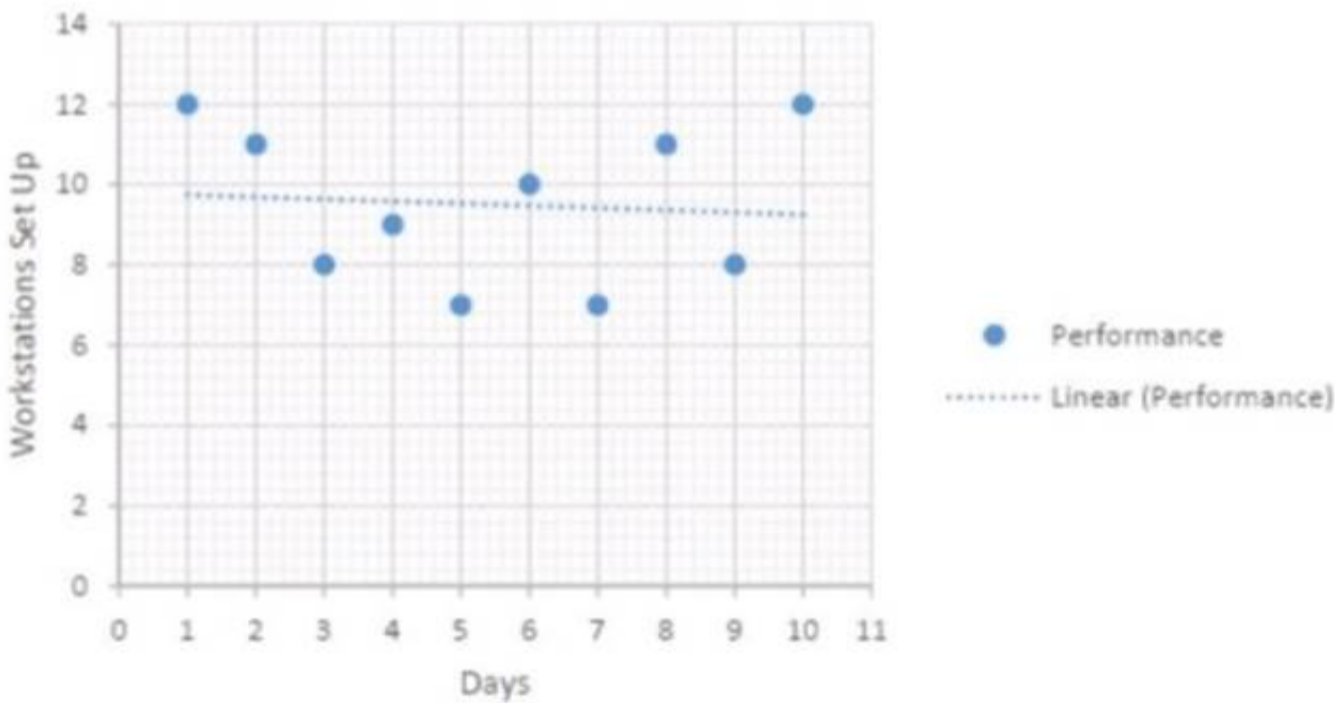
B)



C)



D)



- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C shows a graph that most likely represents the observed relationship in this scenario. The graph shows a learning curve, which is a graphical representation of the relationship between a learner's performance on a task and the number of attempts or time required to complete the task. The learning curve theory proposes that a learner's efficiency in a task improves over time the more the learner performs the task. In this case, the IT intern was able to complete more set-ups in less time as they gained more experience and proficiency over the two-week rotation¹²

NEW QUESTION 12

While developing a project charter, a PM discovers that some of the legal requirements have not been addressed during the project concept preparation, which could result in significant financial penalties against the organization. The PM knows that implementation of appropriate changes is costly and will exceed the budget and scope of the project. Which of the following should the PM do FIRST?

- A. Escalate the finding to the change control board.
- B. Add a risk to the risk register for validation.
- C. Consult the RACI matrix to identify ownership of the risk.
- D. Have a meeting with the project sponsor and main stakeholders.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The project manager should have a meeting with the project sponsor and main stakeholders first after discovering that some of the legal requirements have not been addressed during the project concept preparation. The project sponsor and main stakeholders are the key decision-makers and influencers of the project. They have the authority and responsibility to approve or reject any changes to the project scope, budget, or schedule. Having a meeting with them can help to communicate the issue, assess the impact, explore alternatives, and seek guidance on how to proceed with the project³⁴

NEW QUESTION 13

Which of the following statements best describes a content management system?

- A. A system to manage electronic signatures and document workflow
- B. A system to manage database integration and provide messaging services
- C. A system to manage shared data on the web, allowing multiple contributors to create, edit, and publish
- D. A system to manage documents archival, such as emails, spreadsheets, and support tickets

Answer: C

Explanation:

A content management system (CMS) is a software application that allows users to create, manage, and deliver content via digital channels, such as websites, blogs, or social media¹². A CMS enables multiple contributors to access, edit, and publish content without requiring technical knowledge or coding skills³⁴. A CMS also provides features such as templates, workflows, media libraries, and analytics to help users design, organize, and optimize their content⁵⁶. References = CompTIA Project+ Certification Study Guide⁷, CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam Objectives⁸, What Is a Content Management System (CMS)?¹, What is a Content Management System (CMS) | Oracle², What is a Content Management System (CMS)? | Adobe Basics³, What is a CMS?⁴, What is a Content Management System?⁵, Content Management System (CMS) - Definition from Techopedia⁶

NEW QUESTION 14

A PM has identified all the resources involved in a project. The next step is to identify which resources are responsible for which tasks. Which of the following should be used to document this information?

- A. RFI
- B. RACI
- C. WBS
- D. SOW

Answer: B

Explanation:

The RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) matrix is used to document which resources are responsible for which tasks. The RACI matrix is a tool that helps to clarify roles and responsibilities on a project. It assigns a level of responsibility to each resource involved in the project. References: CompTIA Project+ Study Guide Section 3.4.

The project manager should use a RACI matrix to document which resources are responsible for which tasks. A RACI matrix is a type of responsibility assignment matrix

(RAM) that plots the roles and responsibilities of resources on a project team. RACI stands for Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed. A RACI matrix can help to clarify who does what on a project, avoid confusion and duplication of work, and improve communication and collaboration among team members.

NEW QUESTION 15

A project manager wants to schedule a troubleshooting session for team members who are located in Germany and California. Which of the following is most important for the project manager to consider when setting up the session?

- A. Cultural differences
- B. Technological factors
- C. Time zones
- D. Language barriers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Time zones are the most important factor to consider when setting up a troubleshooting session for team members who are located in different regions of the world. The project manager should ensure that the session is scheduled at a convenient and reasonable time for all participants, and avoid scheduling conflicts or communication delays. Time zones can also affect the availability and responsiveness of stakeholders, vendors, and customers¹.

NEW QUESTION 16

A PM wants to add a chart to the monthly status report to show major accomplishments for key events. Which of the following is the best chart to use?

- A. Milestone
- B. Gantt
- C. Burndown
- D. PERT

Answer: A

Explanation:

A milestone chart is the best chart to use to show major accomplishments for key events, because it displays the important deliverables or outcomes of a project along a timeline¹². A milestone chart can provide a high-level overview of the project progress and achievements, without showing the details of each task or activity³⁴. A milestone chart can also help communicate the project status and expectations to the stakeholders, and identify any potential risks or delays that may affect the project completion⁵⁶. References = CompTIA Project+ Certification Study Guide⁷, CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam Objectives⁸, What is a Milestone Chart?¹, How to Create a Milestone Chart in Excel in 3 Steps², Milestone Chart: The Easiest Way to Track Project Milestones³, How to Use Milestones in Project Management⁴

NEW QUESTION 17

During an agile project, a team member checked the project artifacts in order to anticipate when all the work should have been completed. Which of the following charts was the team member most likely consulting?

- A. Pareto chart
- B. Milestone chart
- C. Burndown chart
- D. Gantt chart

Answer: C

Explanation:

A burndown chart is a visual representation of the remaining work versus the time required to complete it¹. It is commonly used by agile teams to track the progress of each iteration or sprint and to forecast the project completion date². A burndown chart shows the ideal work remaining line and the actual work remaining line, which can help the team identify any deviations or impediments and adjust accordingly¹. A burndown chart is different from a Pareto chart, which shows the frequency of different causes of problems; a milestone chart, which shows the key events and deliverables of a project; and a Gantt chart, which shows the dependencies and durations of tasks in a project³. References = CompTIA Project+ Study Guide: Exam PK0-005, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6: Planning Projects Part 2, page 173; Burndown Chart: What Is It & How to Use One for Agile - ProjectManager, Introduction and Components of a Burndown Chart sections; Burndown Chart: What it is, How to Use it, Example [2023] • Asana, Introduction and What is a burndown chart? sections.

NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following should be the PRIMARY basis for establishing metrics that measure the effectiveness of an information security program?

- A. Residual risk
- B. Regulatory requirements
- C. Risk tolerance
- D. Control objectives

Answer: D

Explanation:

Control objectives are the desired outcomes or goals of implementing security controls to mitigate risks and protect information assets. Control objectives should be the primary basis for establishing metrics that measure the effectiveness of an information security program, as they align with the business objectives, requirements, and expectations of the organization and its stakeholders. Metrics based on control objectives can help to evaluate the performance, efficiency, and maturity of the security program, and to identify gaps, issues, and areas for improvement. The other options are not correct because:
 ? Residual risk is the remaining risk after applying security controls. Residual risk is not a basis for establishing metrics, but rather a result of measuring the effectiveness of security controls. Residual risk should be monitored and reported, but it does not define the desired outcomes or goals of the security program.
 ? Regulatory requirements are the external standards, laws, and regulations that the organization must comply with to avoid legal or financial penalties. Regulatory requirements are not a basis for establishing metrics, but rather a constraint or a driver for the security program. Metrics based on regulatory requirements can help to demonstrate compliance, but they may not reflect the actual effectiveness or efficiency of the security program.
 ? Risk tolerance is the level of risk that the organization is willing to accept or bear.
 Risk tolerance is not a basis for establishing metrics, but rather a factor or an input for the security program. Metrics based on risk tolerance can help to prioritize and allocate resources, but they may not measure the actual outcomes or goals of the security program. References = Key Performance Indicators for Security Governance, Part 1; 14 Cybersecurity Metrics + KPIs You Must Track in 2023; KPIs in Information Security: The 10 Most Important Security Metrics; Why metrics are crucial to proving cybersecurity programs' value; Implementing and Maintaining Security Program Metrics

NEW QUESTION 19

A PM is meeting with the project team to identify the baseline go-live date, the operational training, and the handoff procedures. Which of the following phases is the project team performing?

- A. Initiation
- B. Closing
- C. Execution
- D. Planning

Answer: B

Explanation:

The closing phase is when the project manager and the team finalize the project, deliver the outcomes to the customer, obtain formal acceptance, conduct lessons learned, and hand over the project to the operations team. Identifying the baseline go-live date, the operational training, and the handoff procedures are part of the closing activities that ensure a smooth transition and closure of the project. References = CompTIA Project+ Study Guide: Exam PK0-005, 3rd Edition, Chapter 14: Closing Projects, p. 333-334.

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following would be MOST beneficial to do before a call to ensure all meeting items are addressed and the correct participants attend?

- A. Assign action items to attendees.
- B. Distribute an agenda.
- C. Email the minutes from the previous meeting.
- D. Schedule a convenient time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The project manager should distribute an agenda before a call to ensure all meeting items are addressed and the correct participants attend. An agenda is a document that outlines the purpose, topics, and objectives of a meeting. It also includes information such as date, time, duration, location, attendees, and roles. Distributing an agenda can help to prepare the participants for the meeting, set clear expectations, and facilitate a productive and focused discussion¹²

NEW QUESTION 21

A global franchise requests that a company provide a solution to unify its operation worldwide. Additionally, the company would like the solution to provide operation reports in real time without asking the country franchise manager for these reports. Which of the following cloud models would the company suggest to the global franchise?

- A. IaaS
- B. XaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. SaaS

Answer: D

Explanation:

SaaS, or software as a service, is a cloud model that provides on-demand access to ready-to-use, cloud-hosted application software. SaaS is the best solution for the global franchise, because it can unify its operation worldwide by using the same software platform across different locations and devices. Additionally, SaaS can provide operation reports in real time without asking the country franchise manager for these reports, because the cloud service provider manages the data collection, analysis, and presentation in the cloud. SaaS also offers the benefits of scalability, reliability, security, and cost-effectiveness for the global franchise. SaaS is different from IaaS, or infrastructure as a service, which provides on-demand access to cloud-hosted computing infrastructure, such as servers, storage, and networking. IaaS is not suitable for the global franchise, because it requires the franchise to manage and maintain its own software applications and data on the cloud infrastructure. IaaS also does not provide operation reports in real time, unless the franchise develops its own reporting tools and processes. SaaS is also different from XaaS, or anything as a service, which is a generic term that encompasses various types of cloud services, such as IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, and others. XaaS is not a specific cloud model that the company can suggest to the global franchise, but rather a broad category of cloud offerings. SaaS is also different from PaaS, or platform as a service, which provides on-demand access to a complete, ready-to-use, cloud-hosted platform for developing, running, maintaining, and managing applications. PaaS is not ideal for the global franchise, because it requires the franchise to develop and deploy its own software applications on the cloud platform, which may be more complex and time-consuming than using a ready-made SaaS solution. References = CompTIA Project+ Study Guide: Exam PK0-005, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5: Project Scope Management¹; CompTIA Project+ Certification Study Guide, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5: Project Scope Management²; IaaS vs. PaaS vs. SaaS³

NEW QUESTION 22

A PM learns about some communication issues with different stakeholders and team members. Which of the following should the PM do NEXT?

- A. Escalate the communication issues.
- B. Implement a communication platform.
- C. Review the communication plan.
- D. Talk with the head of the PMO.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The project manager should review the communication plan after learning about some communication issues with different stakeholders and team members. A communication plan is a document that defines and documents the communication goals, strategies, methods, channels, frequency, roles, and responsibilities for a project. A communication plan can help to facilitate effective and timely communication among all stakeholders involved in a project and avoid confusion, misunderstanding, or conflicts.

NEW QUESTION 23

A project manager has decided to outsource portions of a project and will conduct a separate procurement. In which of the following phases does this task occur?

- A. Planning
- B. Initiating
- C. Controlling
- D. Executing

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is based on the understanding that outsourcing is a form of procurement, which is one of the knowledge areas in project management. Procurement involves acquiring goods and services from external sources to support the project objectives. According to the CompTIA Project+ Study Guide¹, procurement activities occur mainly in the planning phase of the project, where the project manager identifies the project needs, defines the scope of work, evaluates the potential vendors, and prepares the procurement documents. The other options are not correct because:

? Initiating is the phase where the project manager defines the project purpose, objectives, and deliverables, and obtains the project charter and stakeholder approval. Initiating does not involve procurement activities, although it may involve some preliminary research on the feasibility and availability of external resources.

? Controlling is the phase where the project manager monitors and measures the project performance, compares it with the baseline, and implements corrective actions if needed. Controlling does involve some procurement activities, such as reviewing the vendor deliverables, managing the changes, and resolving the issues, but these are not the main tasks of procurement.

? Executing is the phase where the project manager leads and directs the project team and other resources to complete the project work according to the plan. Executing does involve some procurement activities, such as selecting the vendor, signing the contract, and managing the relationship, but these are not the main tasks of procurement. References = CompTIA Project+ Study Guide: Exam PK0-005, 3rd Edition, Chapter 8: Planning Projects, Part 4 (Procurement and Communication), pages 243-260; CompTIA Project+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2: Project Planning, Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, plan procurement for a project.

NEW QUESTION 24

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