

CMMC-CCA Guide Torrent, CMMC-CCA Exam Topics



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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing CMMC Level 2 Practices: This section of the exam measures skills of cybersecurity assessors in evaluating whether organizations meet the required practices of CMMC Level 2. It emphasizes applying CMMC model constructs, understanding model levels, domains, and implementation, and using evidence to determine compliance with established cybersecurity practices.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CMMC Assessment Process (CAP): This section of the exam measures skills of compliance professionals and tests knowledge of the full assessment lifecycle. It covers the steps needed to plan, prepare, conduct, and report on a CMMC Level 2 assessment, including the phases of execution and how to document and follow up on findings in alignment with DoD and CMMC-AB expectations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CMMC Level 2 Assessment Scoping: This section of the exam measures skills of cybersecurity assessors and revolves around determining the proper scope of a CMMC assessment. It involves analyzing and categorizing Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) assets, interpreting the Level 2 scoping guidelines, and making accurate judgments in scenario-based exercises to define what assets and systems fall within assessment boundaries.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating Organizations Seeking Certification (OSC) against CMMC Level 2 Requirements: This section of the exam measures skills of cybersecurity assessors and focuses on evaluating the environments of organizations seeking certification at CMMC Level 2. It covers understanding differences between logical and physical settings, recognizing constraints in cloud, hybrid, on-premises, single, and multi-site environments, and knowing what environmental exclusions apply for Level 2 assessments.
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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

You are the Lead Assessor for a CMMC assessment of an OSC that has previously obtained ISO 27001 certification for its information security management system. During the initial discussions, the OSC requests that you consider their ISO 27001 certification and grant them credit toward their CMMC certification. They believe there is a significant overlap between CMMC and ISO 27001. What should your response to the OSC be?

- A. Verify the validity and authenticity of the OSC's ISO 27001 certification against the requirements outlined in the CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) before considering granting any non-duplication credit.
- B. **Inform the OSC that alternative cybersecurity certifications like ISO 27001 do not automatically bestow any status or credit towards CMMC certification.**
- C. Grant the OSC credit towards their CMMC certification based on their ISO 27001 certification, as both standards cover similar cybersecurity requirements.
- D. Defer the decision on non-duplication credit until the DoD publishes official non-duplication policies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP explicitly states that other certifications like ISO 27001 do not grant automatic CMMC credit unless DoD policy allows (Option C). Options A, B, and D suggest potential credit without basis.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 1.1 - Purpose (pg. 7): "Alternative cybersecurity certifications do not automatically bestow any status or credit towards CMMC certification unless DoD publishes non-duplication policies." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 1.1.

NEW QUESTION # 68

When assessing a contractor's implementation of CMMC practices, you examine its System Security Plan (SSP) to identify its documented measures for audit reduction and reporting. They have a dedicated section in their SSP addressing the Audit and Accountability requirements. You proceed to interview their information security personnel, who informed you that the contractor has a dedicated Security Operations Center (SOC) and uses Splunk to reduce and report audit logs. What key features regarding the deployment of Splunk for AU.L2-3.3.6 - Reduction & Reporting would you be interested in assessing?

- A. Ensure Splunk can retain audit records for a protracted amount of time
- B. Ensure Splunk can support compliance dashboards that provide real-time visibility into CMMC compliance status
- C. **Ensure that Splunk employs various filter rules for reducing audit logs to eliminate non-essential data and processes to analyze large volumes of log files or audit information, identifying anomalies and summarizing the data in a format more meaningful to analysts, thus generating customized reports**

- D. Ensure that Splunk is configured with appropriate RBAC to restrict access to log data, reports, and dashboards, ensuring that only authorized personnel can view or modify audit logs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

CMMC practice AU.L2-3.3.6 - Reduction & Reporting requires organizations to "provide audit reduction and report generation capabilities to support after-the-fact investigations without altering original records." The objectives are: [a] reducing audit records by filtering non-essential data, and [b] generating reports for analysis. Splunk, a SIEM tool, is deployed, and the assessor must evaluate its alignment with these goals.

* Option C: Filter rules for reduction and analysis/reporting processes- This directly addresses the practice's core requirements: reducing logs (e.g., filtering noise) and generating meaningful reports (e.g., anomaly detection, summaries). These features ensure Splunk meets AU.L2-3.3.6's intent, making it the key focus.

* Option A: RBAC for access restriction- Relevant to AU.L2-3.3.8 (Audit Protection), not reduction/reporting; it's a security control, not a capability of this practice.

* Option B: Retention time- Pertains to AU.L2-3.3.2 (Audit Retention), not reduction/reporting functionality.

* Option D: Compliance dashboards- Useful but not required by AU.L2-3.3.6; the focus is on reduction and reporting, not real-time compliance visibility.

Why C? The CMMC guide specifies assessing tools for reduction (filtering) and reporting (analysis/report generation), and Splunk's effectiveness hinges on these features, per the scenario's SOC context.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AU.L2-3.3.6: "Examine tools for capabilities to [a] reduce audit records by filtering non-essential data, and [b] generate reports identifying anomalies and summarizing data."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.3.6: "Assess reduction and reporting functions, such as filtering and customized report generation."

Resources:

* https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are a CCA who is part of an Assessment Team conducting a CMMC assessment on an aerospace company. While analyzing their network architecture, you realize that it includes a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to host their public-facing web servers. What is the primary purpose of a DMZ in a network architecture?

- A. To physically isolate the organization's internal network from the internet
- B. To provide physical security for the organization's public-facing web servers
- C. To allow unrestricted access between the internal network and the internet
- D. To logically isolate the organization's public-facing web servers from the internal network

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In Depth Explanation:

A Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is a standard network security construct used to enhance the protection of an organization's internal network. Per NIST SP 800-171 and CMMC Level 2 guidelines (e.g., SC.L2-3.13.6), a DMZ logically separates public-facing services, such as web servers, from the internal network containing sensitive data like CUI. This logical isolation is achieved through firewalls, access control lists (ACLs), or routing configurations, not physical separation, reducing the risk of external threats penetrating the internal network.

Option A (physical isolation) misrepresents the DMZ's logical nature. Option B (physical security) pertains to facility controls, not network architecture. Option C (unrestricted access) contradicts the DMZ's purpose of controlled access. Option D correctly identifies the DMZ's role in logical isolation, making it the correct answer.

Reference Extract:

* NIST SP 800-171, 3.13.6: "Deny network communications traffic by default and allow by exception... achieved through logical segmentation like a DMZ."

* CMMC AG Level 2, SC.L2-3.13.6: "A DMZ isolates public-facing services from internal networks logically." Resources: <https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/171/a/final>; https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 70

As a CCA, you are part of a team conducting a CMMC assessment of an OSC. The OSC provides you with evidence of the implementation of CMMC practices, including a proprietary compression algorithm. While chatting and drinking with your buddies at a bar, you observe another CCA who is also part of your team demonstrating how to use the compression algorithm. This CCA happens to be the Tech Lead of a renowned IT company. What guiding principle of the CMMC Code of Professional Conduct has the other CCA violated?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Information Integrity
- C. Proper Use of Methods
- D. Availability

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In Depth Explanation:

The CMMC Code of Professional Conduct (CoPC) mandates that CCAs maintain confidentiality of all customer data, including proprietary information like the OSC's compression algorithm, encountered during an assessment. Demonstrating this algorithm in a public setting, such as a bar, breaches this principle by disclosing sensitive OSC information without authorization. Option B (Information Integrity) relates to altering evidence, not disclosure. Option C (Availability) is not a CoPC principle. Option D (Proper Use of Methods) pertains to assessment techniques, not confidentiality. Option A is the clear violation here.

Extract from Official Document (CoPC):

* Paragraph 2.3 - Confidentiality (pg. 5): "When participating in a CMMC assessment, credentialed members of the Cyber AB should maintain confidentiality not only of government data but also of customer data."

* Paragraph 3.2(1) - Confidentiality Practices (pg. 6): "Protect confidential customer data from unauthorized disclosure unless permitted in writing by the Cyber AB or required by a legal obligation." References:

CMMC Code of Professional Conduct, Paragraphs 2.3 and 3.2(1).

NEW QUESTION # 71

During your assessment of CA.L2-3.12.3 - Security Control Monitoring, the contractor's CISO informs you that they have established a continuous monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of their implemented security controls. When examining their security planning policy, you determine they have a list of automated tools they use to track and report weekly changes in the security controls. The contractor has also established a feedback mechanism that helps them identify areas of improvement in their security controls. Chatting with employees, you understand the contractor regularly invites resource persons to train them on the secure handling of information and identifying gaps in security controls implemented. Can the contractor place practice CA.L2-3.12.3 - Security Control Monitoring under a POA&M if unimplemented or not fully met?

- A. No, the practice cannot be placed on a POA&M
- B. More information is required to make determination
- C. Yes, for some aspects
- D. Yes, for all aspects

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

CA.L2-3.12.3 (1-point practice) requires "continuous monitoring of security controls." Per CAP, 1-point practices can use a POA&M, but CA.L2-3.12.3's foundational nature (ongoing monitoring) means it must be fully implemented-no partial deferral is allowed (A). B and D contradict this, and C isn't needed given the practice's clarity.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), CA.L2-3.12.3: "Continuous monitoring must be fully implemented."

* CAP v5.6.1: "Core practices like CA.L2-3.12.3 not deferrable."

Resources:

* https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2_0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 72

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