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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">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. |
| 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">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. |

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

An OSC has a large multi-building facility. One building is used as the OSC's data center. A guard is stationed at the entrance to the data center. A vendor engineer comes onsite to perform maintenance on the storage array in the data center. The guard knows the engineer well and has the engineer fill out the visitor log with the contact person's name and phone number, the reason for the visit, and the date and time. Since the guard has known the engineer for many years, what is the BEST step the guard should take?

- A. Call the operations center to give the engineer temporary access to enter the data center and escort the engineer to the array and leave.
- B. Call the contact person to have her come down and escort the engineer to the array and stay with the engineer until the maintenance is complete.
- C. Call the contact person and let her know that the engineer is onsite and give the engineer a temporary badge to enter the data center.
- D. Call the operations center to have one of the admins escort the engineer to the array and stay with the engineer until the maintenance is complete.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Physical Protection (PE) practices require that visitors to facilities where CUI is processed must be escorted at all times by an authorized individual. Familiarity or long-term knowledge of the visitor does not remove the requirement.

Extract from PE.L2-3.10.3:

"Escort visitors and monitor visitor activity to ensure they do not access areas or information for which they are not authorized."

Thus, the correct action is for the contact person (the engineer's point of contact) to escort the engineer during the entire maintenance activity.

Reference: CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, PE.L2-3.10.3.

NEW QUESTION # 37

During a CMMC assessment, as the Lead Assessor, you realize that the OSC relies on a Managed Service Provider (MSP) to oversee some of their IT infrastructure, including a cloud-based storage solution.

Employees access the cloud storage remotely through a web browser. The OSC has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the MSP outlining security protocols. However, you have limited access to the internal configuration and security controls of the MSP's cloud environment. What challenges might you encounter when assessing the OSC's compliance with CMMC's external connection controls?

- A. CMMC focuses only on the security of the OSC's on-premises network, not that of external cloud services
- B. Verifying the effectiveness of the OSC's employee training programs may be difficult
- C. Limited visibility of the MSP's cloud environment could hinder assessment of how the OSC manages secure external connections to their cloud storage (AC.L1-3.1.20). The SLA might not provide sufficient detail about the specific controls implemented
- D. The use of a web browser for remote access eliminates the need to evaluate external connection security

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

AC.L1-3.1.20 requires secure external connections, per NIST SP 800-171. Limited visibility into the MSP's cloud controls (Option B) hinders verifying compliance, as the SLA may lack specific control details, per CAP. Option A is false-web access requires evaluation. Option C misstates CMMC's scope, which includes cloud services. Option D (training) is unrelated. Option B is the correct answer.

Reference Extract:

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 4.3: "Limited MSP visibility challenges external connection assessments." Resources: <https://cyberab.org/Portals/0/Documents/Process-Documents/CMMC-Assessment-Process-CAP-v1.0.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 38

You are assessing Conedg Ltd, a contractor that develops cryptographic algorithms for classified government networks. In reviewing their network architecture documents, you see they have implemented role-based access controls on their workstations using Active Directory group policies. Software developers are assigned to the "Dev_Roles" group which grants access to compile and test code modules. The "Admin_Roles" group with elevated privileges for system administration activities is restricted to the IT staff. However, when you examine the event logs on a developer workstation, you find evidence that a developer was able to enable debugging permissions to access protected kernel memory - a privileged function. Which of the following controls could have prevented the developer from executing this privileged function?

- A. Implementing time of day restrictions
- B. Prohibiting inheritance of privileged permissions
- C. Removing internet access
- D. Enforcing dual authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

AC.L2-3.1.7 - Privileged Functions requires "preventing non-privileged users from executing privileged functions." The developer's access to kernel memory suggests inherited or misconfigured permissions.

Prohibiting inheritance (B) ensures Dev_Roles don't gain Admin_Roles privileges, enforcing least privilege.

Internet removal (A), dual authorization (C), and time restrictions (D) don't directly address role-based privilege creep, per the CMMC guide.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AC.L2-3.1.7: "Prevent privilege inheritance in role-based controls."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.1.7: "Examine RBAC configs for privilege separation." Resources:

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

NEW QUESTION # 39

During a CMMC assessment, a CCA took home some documents from the OSC's facility without their knowledge. The documents

contained confidential, proprietary information (jet engine designs). After a few days, the OSC realized the documents were missing. Upon realizing the mistake, the CCA returned the document and informed the Lead Assessor. One year later, the information appeared online. The OSC believes the CCA duplicated the information and kept a copy for themselves. Angered by the situation, the OSC sues the CCA for IP theft. Under the CoPC, what action should the CCA take?

- A. Ask their C3PAO for legal assistance.
- B. Plead guilty to receive a reduced fine.
- **C. Inform the Cyber AB within 30 days.**
- D. None; they should only defend themselves in court.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CoPC requires CCAs to report legal actions like lawsuits related to their CMMC role to the Cyber AB within 30 days, ensuring transparency and accountability. Option A (pleading guilty) is a legal strategy, not a CoPC requirement. Option B (doing nothing) ignores reporting obligations. Option D (asking C3PAO) is not mandated by CoPC. Option C is the required action.

Extract from Official Document (CoPC):

* Paragraph 3.6(4) - Lawful and Ethical Practices (pg. 8): "Report to the Cyber AB within 30 days any legal actions, such as being sued for larceny, related to your role in the CMMC ecosystem" References:

CMMC Code of Professional Conduct, Paragraph 3.6(4).

NEW QUESTION # 40

The OSC's network consists of a single unmanaged switch that connects all devices, including OT equipment which cannot run a vendor-supported operating system. The OSC correctly scoped the OT equipment as a Specialized Asset, listed it in their inventory and SSP, and provided a network diagram showing plans to isolate the OT and apply additional security measures. What information does the Lead Assessor still require to ensure compliance?

- A. Wording in the SSP detailing how the OT is managed using the OSC's risk-based security policies, procedures, and practices
- **B. Evidence that the network isolation is completed by the end of the assessment as well as supporting evidence for all other applicable CMMC practices**
- C. Wording in the scoping document detailing how the OT adheres to all other applicable CMMC practices
- D. Installation and configuration documentation for the OT to ensure it was correctly built

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Applicable Requirement (CMMC Scoping Guidance - Specialized Assets): Specialized Assets (e.g., OT, IoT, GFE, test equipment) are not exempt from CMMC practices. OSCs must provide:

* Documented identification in SSP/inventory,

* Justification of specialized handling,

* Evidence that risk-based security measures are implemented.

* Why D is Correct: Assessors must see evidence that isolation is actually implemented (not just planned), plus supporting artifacts showing how remaining applicable practices are addressed (monitoring, inventory, access, etc.). Planned measures alone are insufficient.

* Why Other Options Are Insufficient:

* A: Installation/config builds do not show operational isolation.

* B: Scoping statements alone do not demonstrate implementation.

* C: SSP language is descriptive but must be supported by implementation evidence.

References (CCA Official Sources):

* CMMC Scoping Guidance - Specialized Assets

* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2 - Evidence Requirements for Specialized Assets

* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2 - Asset Management and Risk-Based Controls

NEW QUESTION # 41

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