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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Accreditation
Body: Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam

Questions & Answers PDF
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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

In an effort to understand whether the OSC appropriately defined the scope to exclude items that should not be assessed, which description does NOT belong in the scope?

- A. The office where its managed service provider's management office is located
- **B. A smoke detector that is connected to the OSC network**
- C. The SIEM tool used by the managed service provider in managing the OSC
- D. Data center in another state used by the OSC

Answer: B

Explanation:

CMMC scoping focuses on assets that process, store, transmit, or protect CUI. A smoke detector connected to the OSC network is an IoT device with no impact on CUI, so it is considered Out-of-Scope. The other items (data centers used by the OSC, MSP SIEM tools, and MSP offices handling OSC management) all directly affect the OSC's CUI environment and therefore fall within scope.

Exact extracts:

* "CUI Assets are those that process, store, or transmit CUI."

* "Security Protection Assets are those that provide security functions for CUI Assets."

* "External Service Providers (e.g., MSPs, data centers, SIEMs) that support CUI Assets are in-scope."

* "Assets that cannot affect the confidentiality of CUI (e.g., unrelated IoT devices) are considered Out-of- Scope." Expanded explanation:

* Data centers (A): If OSC CUI is stored or processed there, they are in-scope.

* SIEM tools (C): Provide security monitoring of OSC networks - a clear Security Protection Asset.

* MSP office (D): MSPs providing services that affect CUI are in-scope, including their management locations.

* Smoke detector (B): Despite being network-connected, it does not interact with CUI or provide protective functions; it is explicitly out-of-scope.

Why the other options are in scope:

* They either process, protect, or manage CUI directly.

* Excluding them would improperly narrow the assessment boundary.

References:

CMMC Scoping Guide - Level 2, definitions of CUI Assets, Security Protection Assets, and Out-of-Scope Assets.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A vulnerability scan on a defense contractor's system identifies a critical security flaw in a legacy database application that stores CUI. Remediating the flaw would require a complete overhaul of the application, causing significant downtime and potentially disrupting critical business functions. Given the potential consequences of remediation, the contractor is considering deferring the fix. Which course of action best aligns with the guidance of CMMC practice RA.L2-3.11.3 - Vulnerability Remediation?

- A. Permanently disregard the vulnerability and take no further action
- B. Immediately contract a third party to assist with remediation
- C. Implement compensating controls to reduce the associated risk
- **D. Document the risk acceptance rationale and continue monitoring the risk from the vulnerability**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

RA.L2-3.11.3 requires "remediating vulnerabilities in accordance with risk assessments." If remediation isn't feasible, the practice allows risk acceptance with documentation and ongoing monitoring, balancing operational needs and security. Ignoring the vulnerability (C) violates the practice, while third-party help (A) or compensating controls (D) may not be immediately practical. The CMMC guide supports risk-based decisions with proper documentation.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), RA.L2-3.11.3: "Document risk acceptance and monitor unremediated vulnerabilities."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.11.3: "Examine risk acceptance rationale and monitoring plans." Resources:

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

A Lead Assessor is conducting an assessment for an OSC. The Lead Assessor is collecting evidence regarding the OSC's network separation techniques. Which technique would be considered a logical separation technique and would fall within the scope of the assessment?

- A. A proxy-configured firewall that prevents data from flowing along the physical connection path
- B. Access limitation based on badge access assigned to employees based on role
- C. Data loss alerting configured at the edge of the network containing CUI assets
- **D. Role-based access control within a properly implemented identity and access management tool**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Logical separation refers to the use of technical and access control mechanisms (e.g., role-based access, IAM tools, VLANs) to enforce boundaries between different users, roles, or networks. In contrast, physical separation relies on distinct hardware or physical barriers. Role-based access control within an IAM solution is a textbook example of logical separation, and it is specifically called out in the CMMC/NIST context.

Exact extracts:

* "Logical separation may be achieved through the use of virtualization, encryption, or access control mechanisms such as role-based access controls."

* "Assessment Objectives ... Determine if * separation of users and information types is enforced by physical or logical means."

* "Logical separation is implemented using technical solutions such as access control lists, firewalls configured by policy, or identity and access management solutions." Why the other options are incorrect:

* A (Data loss alerting): This is monitoring, not separation.

* B (Badge access): This is a physical access control, not logical separation.

* D (Proxy-configured firewall): This is boundary protection/traffic control; depending on setup it may be physical or logical, but the scenario points to role-based IAM as the logical example.

References (CCA documents / Study Guide):

* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, SC.L2-3.13.6 "Network Separation."

* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2, 3.13.6.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A defense contractor retains your services to assess their information systems for CMMC compliance, particularly configuration management. The contractor uses CFEngine 3 for automated configuration and maintenance of its computer systems and networks. While chatting with the network's system admins, you realize they have deployed a modern compliance checking and monitoring tool. However, when examining their configuration management policy, you notice the contractor uses different security configurations than those recommended by product vendors. The system administrator informs you they do this to meet the minimum configuration baselines required to achieve compliance and align with organizational policy. When examining the contractor's security configuration checklists, which of the following parameters are you not likely to find?

- A. Network configuration and port management
- B. File and directory permissions
- C. Protocol usage and application allowlisting
- **D. The contractor's assessment readiness status**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

CM.L2-3.4.2 involves "enforcing security configuration settings." Checklists typically include technical parameters like permissions (B), protocols (C), and network settings (D), per CMMC guidance. Assessment readiness status (A) is an administrative metric, not a config setting, and belongs in a CA-RR checklist, not security configs.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), CM.L2-3.4.2: "Checklists include permissions, protocols, network settings; readiness status separate."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.4.2: "Examine technical config parameters."

Resources:

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

NEW QUESTION # 37

During an assessment interview, the interviewee states that anyone can connect to the company Wi-Fi without prior approval. Within which domains is the Wi-Fi configuration covered?

- A. Access Control (AC), Identification and Authentication (IA), and System and Communications Protection (SC)
- B. System and Communications Protection (SC), System and Information Integrity (SI), and Physical Protection (PE)
- C. Media Protection (MP), Access Control (AC), and Physical Protection (PE)
- D. Identification and Authentication (IA), Media Protection (MP), and System and Information Integrity (SI)

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Access Control (AC): Wi-Fi access must be restricted to authorized users and devices. CMMC Level 2 incorporates NIST SP 800-171 AC requirements to limit and control access to systems and resources.

* Identification and Authentication (IA): Wireless access requires authentication to ensure only authorized individuals/devices can connect (e.g., WPA2-Enterprise, certificates, or strong passwords).

* System and Communications Protection (SC): Wi-Fi encryption and secure configuration protect data-in-transit from interception or unauthorized disclosure.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A (MP, AC, PE): Media protection and physical protection are not primary domains for Wi-Fi configuration.

* B (IA, MP, SI): Media protection and system/information integrity do not directly address Wi-Fi security.

* D (SC, SI, PE): Physical and integrity controls are not central to wireless access security.

References (CCA Official Sources):

* CMMC Model v2.0 - Domains AC, IA, SC

* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2 - AC.L2-3.1.1, IA.L2-3.5.3, SC.L2-3.13.8 (wireless access, identification /authentication, protection of communications)

* NIST SP 800-171A - Associated assessment objectives verifying Wi-Fi control and encryption

NEW QUESTION # 38

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