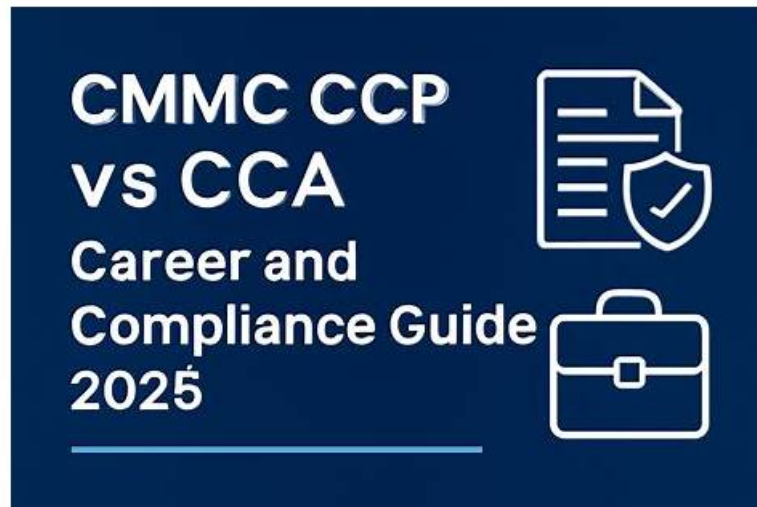


CMMC-CCA日本語版試験解答、CMMC-CCA対応受験



ちなみに、PassTest CMMC-CCAの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fzcVOqW0UUh3Zq-_hzHBgAikDXSD_

能力の尺度は何ですか？ もちろん、ほとんどの企業は取得した資格の数に応じてレベルを判断します。包括的なものではないかもしれませんが、資格試験に合格することは雇用主を雇うための非常に簡単な方法です。CMMC-CCA試験の実践では、市場でこの募集現象について質問します。これは、CMMC-CCA試験方法をユーザーがすばやく合格できるように調整されています。CMMC-CCA学習ガイドの品質は非常に優れており、これはCMMC-CCA試験問題の年間合格率に反映されています。

従来の見解では、CMMC-CCA練習資料は、実際の試験に現れる有用な知識を蓄積するために、それらに多くの時間を割く必要があります。ただし、Cyber AB CMMCのCertified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam学習に関する質問はその方法ではありません。以前のCMMC-CCA試験受験者のデータによると、合格率は最大98~100%です。最小限の時間と費用で試験に合格するのに役立つ十分なコンテンツがあります。Cyber AB CMMC準備資料の最新コンテンツで学習できるように、当社の専門家が毎日更新状況を確認し、彼らの勤勉な仕事とCMMC-CCA専門的な態度が練習資料にCertified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam品質をもたらします。Cyber AB CMMCトレーニングエンジンの初心者である場合は、疑わしいかもしれませんが、参照用に無料のデモが提供されています。

>> CMMC-CCA日本語版試験解答 <<

試験の準備方法-更新するCMMC-CCA日本語版試験解答試験-高品質なCMMC-CCA対応受験

合格できるCyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam試験はいくつありますか？ それらをすべて試してみてください！ PassTestは、Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Examコーススペシャリストが開発した実際のCyber AB CMMC-CCAの回答を含むCMMC-CCA Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam試験問題への完全なアクセス権をUnlimited Access Plantに提示します。Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Examテストに合格できるだけでなく、さらに良くなります！ また、すべての試験の質問と回答にアクセスして、合計1800以上の試験に合格することもできます。

Cyber AB CMMC-CCA 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲

トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMC レベル 2 プラクティスの評価: 試験のこのセクションでは、組織が CMMC レベル 2 の必須プラクティスを満たしているかどうかを評価するサイバーセキュリティ評価者のスキルを測定します。CMMC モデル構造の適用、モデルレベル、ドメイン、実装の理解、および確立されたサイバーセキュリティプラクティスへの準拠を判断するための証拠の使用に重点が置かれています。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMC レベル 2 評価スコープ設定: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティ評価者のスキルを測定し、CMMC 評価の適切なスコープ設定に焦点を当てます。管理対象非機密情報 (CUI) 資産の分析と分類、レベル 2 スコープ設定ガイドラインの解釈、そしてシナリオベースの演習で正確な判断を下し、評価範囲に含まれる資産とシステムを定義する能力が問われます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMC アセスメントプロセス (CAP): このセクションでは、コンプライアンス担当者のスキルを評価し、アセスメントライフサイクル全体に関する知識をテストします。CMMC レベル 2 アセスメントの計画、準備、実施、報告に必要な手順を網羅し、実行フェーズ、DoD および CMMC-AB の期待に沿った調査結果の文書化とフォローアップの方法などが含まれます。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMC レベル 2 の要件に対する認定を目指す組織の評価 (OSC): 試験のこのセクションでは、サイバーセキュリティ評価者のスキルを測定し、CMMC レベル 2 の認定を目指す組織の環境の評価に重点を置きます。論理設定と物理設定の違いを理解すること、クラウド、ハイブリッド、オンプレミス、単一サイト、および複数サイトの環境における制約を認識すること、レベル 2 の評価に適用される環境除外について理解することが対象となります。

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam 認定 CMMC-CCA 試験問題 (Q43-Q48):

質問 # 43

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. Document the risk acceptance rationale and continue monitoring the risk from the vulnerability**
- C. Implement compensating controls to reduce the associated risk
- D. Immediately contract a third party to assist with remediation

正解: B

解説:

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

質問 # 44

A C3PAO is conducting a Level 2 assessment of a mid-sized construction contractor that does both private (commercial) and federal work. The contractor's documentation states that all CUI flows through a single building on their office campus and is logically, physically, and administratively isolated from the rest of the environment. Why might an assessor request access to assess controls

within a building or area not listed as in- scope in the documentation?

- A. If the OSC has an underground passageway connecting the CUI building to a non-CUI building
- B. If the assessor sees personnel carrying locked cases into the other building or area
- **C. If network diagrams indicate the commercial and federal sectors share a single Internet connection**
- D. If Human Resources that supports both commercial and federal sectors sits in the other building or area

正解: C

解説:

A shared Internet connection indicates that Security Protection Assets (SPAs) are present and serving both the CUI environment and other parts of the enterprise. SPAs are always in-scope regardless of where they are located, because they provide security protections for CUI. Therefore, if documentation or diagrams show that the commercial and federal environments share a single Internet connection, the assessor must request access to the other building to confirm proper implementation and isolation.

Exact Extracts (from CMMC Assessor/Study documents):

* "Security Protection Assets provide security functions or capabilities within the OSA's CMMC Assessment Scope. Security Protection Assets are part of the CMMC Assessment Scope and are assessed against Level 2 security requirements that are relevant to the capabilities provided."

* "Contractor Risk Managed Assets are not required to be physically or logically separated from CUI Assets... If documentation or other findings raise questions about these assets, the assessor can conduct a limited check to identify deficiencies."

* "Separation... is required only for Out-of-Scope Assets. Isolation can be achieved... by implementing subnetworks with firewalls or other boundary protection devices."

* "The CMMC Assessment Scope includes all assets in the OSA's environment that will be assessed..."

OSAs will be required to provide a network diagram of the CMMC Assessment Scope to facilitate scoping discussions during pre-assessment."

* "An OSC can obtain a Level 2 certification assessment for an entire enterprise network or for a specific enclave(s), depending upon how the CMMC Assessment Scope is defined..." Why the other options are not correct:

* A (locked cases): Physical movement of materials does not establish scope. Scoping is determined by CUI flow and security protection assets, not incidental observation of personnel activities.

* B (underground passageway): Physical tunnels or building connections do not affect scope unless they result in shared IT/security functions.

* D (HR location): HR is not a SPA because it does not provide security functions to protect CUI.

Unless HR systems process or store CUI directly, they remain out of scope.

References (official CCA/CMMC documents):

* CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Version 2.13 (Scoping Guide): Asset Categories, SPA definitions and examples; CRMA limited-check language; Separation requirements; network diagram requirements (pp. 3-13).

* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Assessment scope, enclave validation, and assessor methods (pp. 1-4, 8-10).

質問 # 45

An organization has contracted with a third party for system maintenance and support. The third-party personnel all work remotely. Which of the following should an assessor assure is in place?

- A. The number of third-party personnel who can access the organization's systems concurrently is limited.
- B. Third-party personnel need to be identified and monitored while performing maintenance.
- C. Only third-party personnel can perform system maintenance functions.
- **D. Remote access to systems used by the third party for maintenance functions is terminated automatically based on a defined set of criteria.**

正解: D

解説:

CMMC requires that remote maintenance sessions be terminated after use or after a defined period of inactivity. This ensures third-party maintenance access does not remain open and uncontrolled, preventing unauthorized persistence.

Exact Extracts:

* MA.L2-3.7.5: "Require multifactor authentication and terminate remote maintenance sessions after each session or after a defined period of inactivity."

* Assessment Guide clarifies: "Assessors should confirm remote maintenance sessions are automatically terminated using technical means."

* NIST SP 800-171A Objective: "Test maintenance session termination after a set time of inactivity or completion of task." Why

other options are not correct:

- * A: Limiting maintenance to third parties only is not a requirement. Internal staff may also perform maintenance.
- * B: Identification and monitoring are important, but the specific control required here is termination of remote sessions.
- * C: Limiting the number of personnel is not mandated by CMMC.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: MA.L2-3.7.5 (pp. 147-149).

NIST SP 800-171A: Maintenance domain assessment procedures.

質問 # 46

The OSC POC has supplied all of the procedures, policies, and plans at the start of the assessment. One of the assessors notes that some of the documents have very recent approval dates, while others have been in place for several years based on the document history.

In order to ensure the review of this evidence is sufficient, what is the BEST step to validate the sufficiency of these documents?

- A. Examine the documents to determine if they are complete.
- B. Interview people who hold leadership roles named in the documents.
- C. Interview OSC team members who should be using the procedure.
- D. Examine if the procedure in question replaced another document.

正解: C

解説:

The Interview assessment method is used to validate whether procedures and policies are actually being implemented and followed by the personnel who use them. Even if the documents are dated correctly, assessors must confirm their operational use.

Extract:

"Interviews with personnel are used to verify that documented policies, plans, and procedures are actually implemented in daily practice." Thus, interviewing OSC team members who use the procedures provides the strongest validation.

Reference: CMMC Assessment Process (CAP); Assessment Methods (Examine, Interview, Test, Observe).

質問 # 47

CMMC MA.L2-3.7.6 - Maintenance Personnel requires that maintenance personnel without required access authorization be supervised during maintenance activities. One of the ways organizations can achieve this is to develop a documented procedure for supervised maintenance activities. Which of the following elements should be excluded from the documented procedure?

- A. The specific steps authorized for the visiting maintenance personnel with limited access
- B. Contact information for the organization's IT security team in case of emergencies or unexpected issues
- C. The method used to authenticate and monitor the supervisor's activity during the maintenance session
- D. A detailed list of all CUI assets that the maintenance activity might impact

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

MA.L2-3.7.6 requires "supervising maintenance personnel without access authorization." Procedures should focus on supervision logistics: steps for personnel (B), IT contact (C), and supervisor monitoring (D). A list of CUI assets (A) is unnecessary and impractical, as it may vary per task and isn't required for supervision, per the CMMC guide.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), MA.L2-3.7.6: "Include supervision steps, not asset lists."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.7.6: "Examine supervision procedures."

Resources:

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

質問 # 48

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IT業界の一員として、君はまだIT認証試験を悩んでいますか？ 認証試験はITの専門知識を主なテストとして別に

