

Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Schulungsangebot - CMMC-CCA Deutsch Prüfungsfragen



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

**Questions & Answers PDF
(Demo Version – Limited Content)**

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Die Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung ist der erste Schritt zum Berufserfolg für IT-Fachleute. Durch die Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung haben Sie schon den ersten Fuß auf die Spitze Ihrer Karriere gesetzt. Fast2test wird Ihnen helfen, die Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen.

Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.

Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

>> Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Schulungsangebot <<

CMMC-CCA Deutsch Prüfungsfragen & CMMC-CCA Lernhilfe

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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam CMMC-CCA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q143-Q148):

143. Frage

An OSC leases several servers and rack space in a FedRAMP MODERATE authorized colocation data center. Additional servers operate in a LAN room within the company's facility. Both facilities are within the OSC's assessment boundary. In order to assess the physical protection of the environment, the Assessor MUST physically examine the visitor and access controls in place in the:

- A. Data center
- **B. OSC's facility and the data center**
- C. OSC's facility and the data center's customer relationship management regarding physical security
- D. OSC's facility

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Both the OSC's on-premise LAN room and the leased colocation data center are in-scope because they contain systems that process, store, or transmit CUI. Assessors must physically examine visitor and access controls at both locations to confirm compliance with PE practices.

Exact Extracts:

* PE.L2-3.10.1: "Limit physical access to organizational systems, equipment, and the respective operating environments to authorized individuals."

* PE.L2-3.10.3: "Escort visitors and monitor visitor activity."

* CMMC Assessment Guide: "Assessors must validate physical protections at all in-scope facilities where CUI assets reside."

* CMMC Scoping Guide: "Physical protection applies to all facilities within the CMMC Assessment Scope, including colocation facilities." Why the other options are not correct:

* A/B: Reviewing only one facility is insufficient; both are in scope.

* D: Customer relationship management reviews are not substitutes for physical examination by assessors.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: PE practices (pp. 153-159).

CMMC Scoping Guide - Level 2: Facility requirements.

144. Frage

During a CMMC assessment, you review the OSC's documented procedures for access control. These procedures detail a user

access request and approval process for the organization's Human Resources (HR) information system. You then interview IT personnel responsible for access control, who confirm the documented procedures accurately reflect how access is managed for the HR system. However, the OSC's network diagram reveals the presence of other in-scope systems critical to their operations, such as their Engineering Design Database and Manufacturing Control System. Neither the documented procedures nor the interview addressed access control practices for these additional systems. Based on the CMMC Assessment Process guidelines on evidence sufficiency, how would you characterize the evidence collected so far regarding access control?

- A. Inconclusive
- B. Valid but incomplete
- **C. Insufficient**
- D. Sufficient

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) requires evidence to be sufficient and complete across all in-scope systems handling CUI to validate compliance with practices like AC.L2-3.1.1 (Authorized Access Control).

While the evidence for the HR system (documents and interviews) is valid, it does not cover the Engineering Design Database and Manufacturing Control System, which are critical and in-scope per the network diagram.

CAP guidelines state that partial evidence covering only some systems is insufficient for a full assessment, as all CUI-related systems must be evaluated.

Option A (valid but incomplete) is close but not a CAP-defined category-evidence is either sufficient or insufficient. Option B (sufficient) overstates the evidence's scope. Option D (inconclusive) implies uncertainty, whereas the gap is clear. Option C (insufficient) aligns with CAP's requirement for comprehensive coverage, making it the correct answer.

Reference Extract:

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 4.2: "Evidence is insufficient if it does not address all in-scope systems and processes required by the CMMC practice." Resources: <https://cyberab.org/Portals/0/Documents/Process-Documents/CMMC-Assessment-Process-CAP-v1.0.pdf>

145. Frage

You are the Lead Assessor for a CMMC Level 2 assessment. The OSC has implemented a practice using a custom-built tool developed by their IT team. The tool appears to meet the practice's objectives, but no formal documentation or testing records exist. How should you evaluate this evidence?

- **A. Document the lack of documentation and testing records as an evidence gap and assess based on observed functionality.**
- B. Score the practice as "NOT MET" due to the absence of formal documentation.
- C. Accept the tool as sufficient evidence since it meets the objectives.
- D. Request the OSC to create documentation and testing records during the assessment.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP instructs assessors to document missing documentation as an evidence gap and assess based on observed evidence (Option B). Option A overlooks documentation needs, Option C is premature, and Option D involves consulting, which is prohibited.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 2.2 - Conduct Assessment (pg. 25): "Lack of formal documentation should be recorded as an evidence gap, with assessment based on observed functionality." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2.

146. Frage

An Assessor is evaluating controls put in place by an OSC to restrict the use of privileged accounts. The Assessor interviews privileged users and confirms that the OSC has both a policy and specific procedures governing the use of privileged accounts for security functions. What else could the Assessor evaluate to validate the assertions made by the interviewed OSC staff?

- A. Test the processes for non-privileged accounts to perform privileged functions
- B. Test the processes for privileged accounts with privileged users

- C. Examine the system architecture of the OSC to identify privileged accounts
- D. Examine the procedure assigning privileged roles to non-privileged functions

Antwort: C

Begründung:

For AC.L2-3.1.7 (Restrict Use of Privileged Accounts), it is not enough to rely on interviews or documented procedures. The assessor must also Examine technical evidence to ensure that privileged accounts exist as described and are properly controlled. Reviewing system architecture, account listings, and role assignments validates that privileged access aligns with policy and that inappropriate assignments do not exist.

Exact extracts:

* "Assessment Objectives ... Determine if privileged accounts are identified; privileged functions are restricted to privileged accounts; and use of privileged accounts is monitored."

* "Assessment Methods - Examine: account management policy; system architecture documentation; system security plan; privileged account listings."

* "Assessment Methods - Test: attempt to use non-privileged accounts to execute privileged functions." Expanded explanation:

Assessors typically proceed in layers:

* Interview: Confirm staff knowledge of policy and practice.

* Examine: Verify account structures in system architecture or AD group membership lists. This ensures the number and type of privileged accounts match staff descriptions.

* Test (if required): Confirm that non-privileged users cannot perform privileged actions.

Why other options are incorrect:

* B: Testing non-privileged accounts is useful but is not the next immediate validation step after confirming policy/procedures.

Examination comes first.

* C: This phrasing implies giving privileged roles to non-privileged functions, which would itself be a finding.

* D: Testing with privileged users verifies activity monitoring, but not whether privileged accounts are properly scoped.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, AC.L2-3.1.7 "Restrict Use of Privileged Accounts." NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2, 3.1.7.

147. Frage

You are part of the Assessment Team evaluating an OSC's implementation of AC.L2-3.1.13 - Remote Access Confidentiality. This requirement mandates the organization to employ cryptographic mechanisms to protect the confidentiality of remote access sessions. During your assessment, you want to determine whether these cryptographic mechanisms have been properly identified as required by assessment objective [a]. What specification can you use to make this determination?

- A. Interviews with security administrators
- B. The organization's Access Control Policy and Procedures and system design documentation
- C. Remote access authorizations
- D. Interviews of personnel responsible for remote access

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

AC.L2-3.1.13[a] requires the OSC to identify cryptographic mechanisms protecting remote access session confidentiality, per NIST SP 800-171A and CMMC Level 2 guidelines. The organization's Access Control Policy and Procedures outline the standards and requirements for cryptography (e.g., FIPS-validated modules), while system design documentation details the specific mechanisms implemented (e.g., TLS, VPN configurations). These documents directly address the identification of cryptographic controls, making them the primary specifications for this objective.

Option A and B (interviews) provide supplementary insights but lack the authoritative detail of written policies and designs. Option C (remote access authorizations) focuses on permissions, not cryptographic mechanisms. Option D is the correct answer, as it aligns with NIST SP 800-171A's emphasis on examining specifications for objective [a].

Reference Extract:

* NIST SP 800-171A, AC-3.1.13[a]: "Examine access control policy; procedures addressing remote access... system design documentation to determine if cryptographic mechanisms are identified."

* CMMC AG Level 2, AC.L2-3.1.13: "Verify cryptographic mechanisms via policy and design specs."

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

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CMMC-CCA Deutsch Prüfungsfragen: <https://de.fast2test.com/CMMC-CCA-premium-file.html>

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