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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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.

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

You are a CCA with an active and good standing on the Cyber AB Marketplace. An OSC has contracted your C3PAO for a prospective CMMC Assessment. The OSC provides signal processing services for the DoD.

You assisted the OSC in preparing for the upcoming CMMC assessment by conducting an initial evaluation of their implementation practices. With your background in cybersecurity and extensive experience, your C3PAO and Lead Assessor have selected you to join the Assessment Team. Based on this scenario, which of the following is the most important factor for the C3PAO to consider when assigning assessors to the Assessment Team?

- A. The Assessor's hourly rate, especially for independent assessors.
- B. The Assessor's professional reputation within the CMMC ecosystem.
- C. The Assessor's specialization with the OSC's lines of business or industry sub-sector.
- **D. The Assessor's active status and good standing as a CMMC Certified Assessor or Professional, verified on the Cyber AB Marketplace, are important factors.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP prioritizes verified credentials (Option A), though the CCA's prior consulting role creates a conflict (CoPC Paragraph 3.1), which should preclude assignment. The question focuses on general factors, making A correct.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 1.5 - Assessment Team Roles (pg. 16): "The C3PAO must verify that all assessment team members possess an active status in good standing as a CMMC Certified Assessor or Professional." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 1.5; CoPC Paragraph 3.1.

NEW QUESTION # 63

The SSP for an OSC undergoing an assessment categorizes a device in the inventory that wirelessly connects to the network. In order to secure the connection of wireless devices that access a system that transmits, stores, or processes CUI, what are the requirements?

- A. Wireless users must be vetted, and an Access Control List maintained for access to CUI.
- B. Wireless users must be specifically identified in network diagrams and configured to use FIPS 140 validated cryptography.

- C. Wireless access must be configured to use FIPS 140 validated cryptography.
- D. Wireless access must be configured to use FIPS 140 validated cryptography and limited to authenticated users.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wireless access to systems transmitting, processing, or storing CUI must be protected with FIPS 140- validated cryptography and access must be limited to authenticated users. This ensures confidentiality and integrity of CUI while preventing unauthorized wireless access.

Exact Extracts (official CMMC Assessor/Study documents):

* SC.L2-3.13.13: "Employ FIPS-validated cryptography when used to protect the confidentiality of CUI."

* AC.L2-3.1.1 / 3.1.2: "Limit system access to authorized users... and authenticate the identities of those users."

* SC.L2-3.13.17: "Protect wireless access to the system using authentication and encryption."

* Assessment Guide clarifies: "Wireless access must use FIPS 140 validated cryptographic modules and must be restricted to authenticated users." Why other options are not correct:

* A: Only requires encryption; does not address authenticated access, which is mandatory.

* B: Vetting and access lists may be useful, but they are not sufficient substitutes for cryptographic and authentication requirements.

* D: Identifying users in diagrams is good documentation practice but not a CMMC requirement for wireless protection.

References (official CCA/CMMC documents):

* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Practices SC.L2-3.13.13 and SC.L2-3.13.17 (pp. 134-136).

* NIST SP 800-171A, Assessment Objectives for wireless access and cryptographic requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 64

You are assessing an OSC that uses various collaborative computing devices, such as video conferencing systems, networked whiteboards, and webcams, for remote meetings and presentations. During your assessment, you examine the OSC's collaborative device inventory and find that they have identified and documented all collaborative computing devices. Most of the identified devices have indicators (e.g., LED lights) that notify users when the devices are in use. The OSC has also implemented a policy prohibiting the remote activation of collaborative computing devices without user consent. However, you find that the web cameras can be activated remotely by authorized IT personnel for troubleshooting purposes. In addition to interviewing personnel, what other evidence would be helpful to assess the OSC's compliance with CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.12 - Collaborative Device Control regarding the remote activation of web cameras?

Choose all that apply.

- A. Network traffic logs showing no instances of remote activation attempts on the web cameras
- B. System configuration settings for the web cameras, verifying that remote activation is enabled
- C. User training records indicating that employees are aware of the policy and understand the potential consequences of unauthorized remote camera activation
- D. A documented risk assessment that identifies the potential risks associated with remote camera activation and outlines mitigation strategies

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

SC.L2-3.13.12 requires "prohibiting remote activation of collaborative devices without user authorization, or controlling it to prevent unacceptable risk." The IT exception for webcams suggests a controlled allowance. A risk assessment (A) justifies this exception, showing risks (e.g., privacy) and mitigations (e.g., IT authorization), aligning with CMMC's risk-based approach. Logs (B) show usage, not policy compliance; training (C) supports awareness, not control; configs (D) confirm capability, not authorization rationale. A is most directly tied to compliance evidence.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), SC.L2-3.13.12: "Examine risk assessments for exceptions to remote activation prohibitions."

* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.13.12: "Assess documented risk mitigations for controlled exceptions." Resources:

* [https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.](https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf)

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NEW QUESTION # 65

During an assessment, the OSC was found to have implemented 68% of CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.11 - CUI Encryption.

However, the OSC Assessment Official cited issues with the vendor for not fully implementing the practice. Nonetheless, it has been listed in their POA&M. Which of the following is true regarding the use of a POA&M during a CMMC assessment?

- **A. A POA&M addressing unimplemented security requirements is not a substitute for a completed CMMC practice**
- B. Assessors are required to accept any POA&M as evidence of implementation for partially implemented practices
- C. A POA&M can be used as evidence of full implementation for any unimplemented CMMC practices
- D. If a practice is listed in the POA&M, it is considered fully implemented during the assessment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

SC.L2-3.13.11 (5-point practice) requires full implementation for certification. Per CAP, a POA&M documents deficiencies but isn't a substitute for completion (A). Options B, C, and D contradict CMMC rules, as partial implementation or POA&M listing doesn't equate to Met status, especially for 5-point practices ineligible for POA&M deferral.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), SC.L2-3.13.11: "Full implementation required."

* CAP v5.6.1: "POA&M not a substitute for Met status."

Resources:

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

NEW QUESTION # 66

To showcase progress on the performance of their contract, a contractor provides semi-annual demonstrations to their federal client at the client's conference room. The conference room is inside the client's facility, meaning the contractor does not have control over security. All prototypes and documents subject to the contract are guarded by the contractor's staff whenever they are in transit and at the conference room. How should you, the CCA, handle the conference room when validating the OSC's assessment scope?

- A. List it as a Contractor Risk Managed Asset (CRMA).
- **B. List it as out of scope.**
- C. List it as in scope.
- D. More information is needed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2 specifies that the scope includes assets under the OSC's control that process, store, or transmit CUI, or provide security protections for such assets. The conference room, located in the federal client's facility, is not under the OSC's control, and the temporary presence of prototypes and documents does not change this. The OSC mitigates risk by guarding these items, but the room itself is managed by the government's security measures, placing it outside the OSC's assessment boundary. Per the scoping guide, facilities not owned or controlled by the OSC are typically out of scope unless they are integral to CUI handling, which is not the case here due to the temporary nature of use.

Option A is incorrect as the room is not OSC-controlled. Option B misapplies CRMA, which pertains to OSC-managed assets.

Option C is unnecessary given the clear lack of OSC control. D is correct per the guidance.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Section 2.3.5 (Out-of-Scope Assets), p. 7: "Assets not under the OSC's control, such as government facilities, are out of scope."

NEW QUESTION # 67

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