

# Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Reliable Exam Tutorial - Vce CMMC-CCA Files



## 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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### Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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### Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

When examining a contractor's access control policy and SSP, you observe that system administrators routinely use accounts with elevated privileges for checking email and browsing internal websites. What CMMC practice does this violate?

- A. AC.L2-3.1.6
- B. AC.L2-3.1.4
- C. AC.L2-3.1.7
- D. AC.L2-3.1.2

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

CMMC practice AC.L2-3.1.6 - Non-Privileged Account Use requires organizations to "use non-privileged accounts or roles when performing non-security functions." Using privileged accounts for routine tasks like email and browsing violates this practice, increasing the risk of privilege misuse or compromise. AC.L2-3.1.7 (A) restricts privileged functions, AC.L2-3.1.4 (C) addresses separation of duties, and AC.L2-3.1.2 (D) limits access-none specifically target non-security use of privileged accounts. The CMMC guide emphasizes least privilege for non-security activities.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

\* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AC.L2-3.1.6: "Require non-privileged accounts for non- security functions such as email and web browsing."

\* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.1.6: "Examine account usage to ensure privileged accounts are not used for non- security tasks."

Resources:

\* [https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG\\_Level2\\_MasterV2.0\\_FINAL\\_202112016\\_508.pdf](https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

During discussions with an OSC, the assessment team learned that many employees often need to work from remote locations and, as a result, are permitted to access the organization's internal networks from those remote locations. To ensure secure remote access requirements are being met, remote access sessions need NOT be:

- A. Validated

- B. Controlled
- C. Identified
- D. Permitted

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

CMMC Level 2 control AC.L2-3.1.12: Remote Access requires that all methods of remote access be authorized, monitored, and controlled to protect CUI when accessed from external locations. The assessment guide specifies that assessors must verify that remote sessions are identified, permitted, and controlled. There is no requirement for remote access sessions to be "validated" - this is not part of the assessment objectives for this practice.

Exact extracts:

\* "Assessment Objectives ... Determine if: \* remote access methods are identified; \* remote access is authorized prior to allowing such connections; \* remote access sessions are controlled; and \* cryptographic mechanisms are employed to protect confidentiality and integrity of remote access sessions."

\* "Remote access to organizational systems is accomplished through the use of managed access control points. A detailed record of all remote access sessions is maintained, and the sessions are subject to monitoring and control." Why the other options are required:

\* Identified (B): OSCs must identify all remote access methods in use.

\* Permitted (C): Remote access must be explicitly authorized before it is allowed.

\* Controlled (D): Sessions must be controlled (e.g., via encryption, multifactor authentication, and monitoring).

\* Validated (A): Not a required assessment objective; it is a distractor option.

References (CCA documents / Study Guide):

\* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13, AC.L2-3.1.12 "Remote Access" (Assessment Objectives; Discussion; Potential Assessment Methods and Objects).

\* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2, 3.1.12 (remote access).

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

While conducting a CMMC Level 2 gap analysis with a large defense contractor, a CMMC RP confirms that the organization uses a RADIUS server for authentication. What additional method could be used to comply with AC.L2-3.1.17: Wireless Access Protection?

- **A. WPA2-Enterprise encryption**
- B. Frequency-hopping wireless access
- C. Intrusion detection solution
- D. Layer 3 switch

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Applicable Requirement: AC.L2-3.1.17 - "Authorize wireless access prior to allowing such connections."

\* Correct Interpretation: Strong authentication and encryption methods (e.g., WPA2-Enterprise, WPA3- Enterprise) are required to protect wireless communications and enforce authorization.

\* Why C is Correct: WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1X authentication (often with RADIUS), ensuring that only authorized users/devices can connect. This directly supports AC.L2-3.1.17.

Why Other Options Are Insufficient:

\* A (Layer 3 switch): Network hardware but not specifically a wireless access control mechanism.

\* B (IDS): Detects intrusions but does not prevent or authorize wireless access.

\* D (Frequency-hopping): Obsolete method, not aligned with modern encryption/authentication requirements.

References (CCA Official Sources):

\* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2 - AC.L2-3.1.17

\* NIST SP 800-171A - AC.L2-3.1.17 Assessment Objectives

\* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, AC.L2-3.1.17

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

A contractor allows for the use of mobile devices in contract performance. Some employees access designs and specifications classified as CUI on such devices like tablets and smartphones. After assessing AC.L2-

3.1.18 - Mobile Device Connection, you find that the contractor maintains a meticulous record of mobile devices that connect to its information systems. AC.L2-3.1.19 - Encrypt CUI on Mobile requires that the contractor implements measures to encrypt CUI on mobile devices and mobile computing platforms. The contractor uses device-based encryption where all the data on a mobile device

is encrypted. Which of the following is a reason why would you recommend container-based over full-device-based encryption?

- **A. Container-based encryption offers granular control over sensitive data, improves device performance by encrypting selectively, and enhances security in Bring-Your-Own-Device (BYOD) environments**
- B. It is more user-friendly and easier to deploy on a large scale
- C. Full-device encryption is not compatible with modern mobile operating systems
- D. Container-based encryption is more cost-effective

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

AC.L2-3.1.19 requires "encrypting CUI on mobile devices." Full-device encryption secures all data, but container-based encryption (A) offers granularity (protecting only CUI), performance (less overhead), and BYOD compatibility (separating work/personal data), enhancing security and usability. Cost (B) and ease (C) aren't primary drivers, and full-device encryption (D) is compatible with modern OSes, per CMMC discussion.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

\* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AC.L2-3.1.19: "Container-based encryption provides granular control, performance, and BYOD support."

\* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.1.19: "Assess encryption methods for effectiveness." Resources:

\* [https://odcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG\\_Level2\\_MasterV2.0\\_FINAL\\_202112016\\_508.pdf](https://odcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

The DoD has awarded a defense contractor a contract to deliver next-gen jet engine parts. The order requires the contractor to submit the blueprints/CAD files within six months, and once they are validated, the contractor submits a production schedule. The contractor indicates that they should be able to deliver the components in three years. Which of the following is true about the dates and schedule of the engine components?

- A. They must be properly marked and labeled
- B. They must be protected under NIST SP 800-171
- C. They are part of the OSC's CUI
- **D. They must be protected in accordance with FAR 52.204-21**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Delivery dates and production schedules are Federal Contract Information (FCI), not CUI, per FAR 52.204-

21, which governs basic safeguarding of FCI in DoD contracts. Option A (NIST SP 800-171) applies to CUI, not FCI. Option B (marking) is CUI-specific, not required for FCI schedules. Option C (CUI classification) is incorrect-blueprints are CUI, but schedules are FCI. Option D correctly identifies FAR 52.204-21 as the protection standard for FCI, making it the correct answer.

Reference Extract:

\* FAR 52.204-21(b): "Safeguard FCI, including contract schedules, not intended for public release." Resources: Implied from CMMC context (FAR referenced in DoD contracts).

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

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