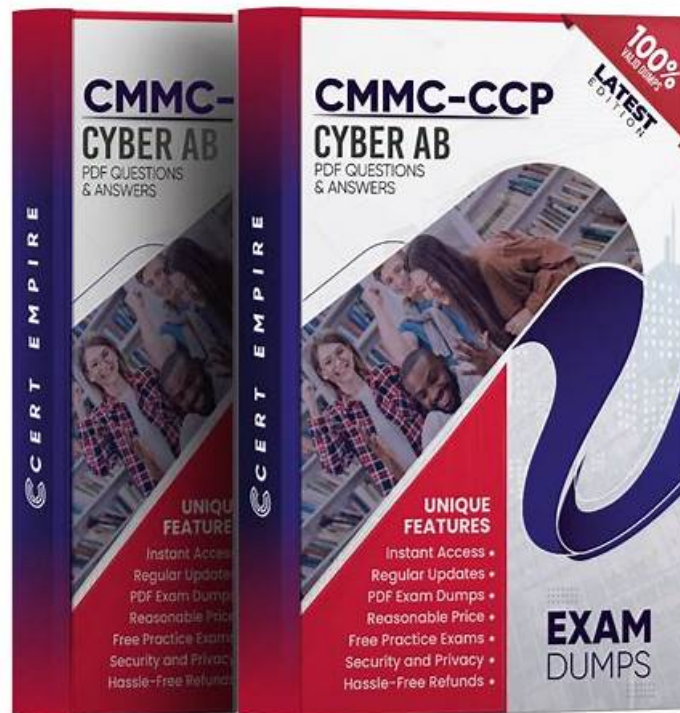


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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

A CCP is part of a CMMC Assessment Team interviewing a subject-matter expert on Access Control (AC) within an OSC. During

the interview process, what will the CCP ensure about the information exchanged during the interview?

- A. Recorded for inclusion in the Final Recommended Findings report
- B. Performed in groups for more efficient use of resources
- **C. Confidential and non-attributable so interviewees can speak without fear of reprisal**
- D. Mapped to specific CMMC practices to clearly delineate which practice is being evaluated

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding the Role of a CCP in CMMC Assessments
A Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) is responsible for assisting Certified CMMC Assessors (CCA) in evaluating an Organization Seeking Certification (OSC) during a CMMC assessment. One key aspect of this process is conducting interviews with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to verify security practices. Ensuring that interviewees can speak freely without fear of retaliation is critical to obtaining accurate and unbiased information about the implementation of security controls.

CMMC Assessment Process and the Role of Interviews

The CMMC Assessment Guide (Level 2) outlines that interviews are conducted to confirm that security practices are effectively implemented.

Interviewees must feel comfortable sharing candid responses without concern that their statements will lead to negative consequences within the organization.

Ensuring Confidentiality and Non-Attribution

DoD Assessment Methodology specifies that interviews should be conducted confidentially to protect the identity of interviewees. The CMMC Code of Professional Conduct (CoPC) for assessors and professionals reinforces the requirement to maintain the confidentiality of assessment participants.

Non-attribution ensures that responses are used for evaluation purposes without linking statements to specific individuals.

Why the Other Answer Choices Are Incorrect:

(A) Performed in groups for more efficient use of resources:

Group interviews may prevent individuals from speaking openly.

Employees might be hesitant to contradict leadership or peers.

(B) Recorded for inclusion in the Final Recommended Findings report:

Interviews are not directly recorded or attributed in assessment reports.

Instead, findings are documented without identifying specific individuals.

(D) Mapped to specific CMMC practices to clearly delineate which practice is being evaluated:

While responses inform which practices are being assessed, the primary goal of an interview is to ensure accurate, unbiased information gathering.

Step-by-Step Breakdown: Final Validation from CMMC Documentation: According to the CMMC Assessment Guide and DoD Assessment Methodology, interview confidentiality is crucial to gathering accurate and unbiased responses. This makes confidentiality and non-attribution the correct answer.

Thus, the correct answer is:

C). Confidential and non-attributable so interviewees can speak without fear of reprisal.

NEW QUESTION # 89

The director of cybersecurity is considering which company offices and data centers store FCI to ensure an accurate scope for their CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessment. Which asset type is the director considering?

- A. ESP
- B. People
- **C. Facilities**
- D. Technology

Answer: C

Explanation:

For CMMC Level 1 scoping, the DoD's CMMC Scoping Guide - Level 1 (v2.13) instructs an organization performing a Level 1 self-assessment to consider what is in scope for protecting Federal Contract Information (FCI). Specifically, it states that to appropriately scope a Level 1 self-assessment, the OSA should consider the people, technology, facilities, and external service providers (ESPs) within its environment that process, store, or transmit FCI.

In this scenario, the director is evaluating company offices and data centers where FCI is stored. These are physical locations and physical environments—exactly what the scoping guidance categorizes under Facilities.

. Facilities in a Level 1 context include physical sites and spaces that may house systems or media containing FCI (e.g., offices,

server rooms, data centers), because those locations affect physical access controls, environmental protections, and overall safeguarding of where FCI is handled and stored.

This is distinct from Technology (devices/systems), People (personnel who handle FCI), and ESPs (external providers delivering IT/cyber services). Since the question is explicitly about which offices and data centers store FCI - a physical boundary and location question - the correct asset type is Facilities .

NEW QUESTION # 90

An OSC has submitted evidence for an upcoming assessment. The assessor reviews the evidence and determines it is not adequate or sufficient to meet the CMMC practice. What can the assessor do?

- A. Notify the CMMC-AB.
- **B. Contact the C3PAO for guidance.**
- C. Postpone the assessment.
- D. Cancel the assessment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1: Understand the Assessor's Role and Chain of Responsibility During a CMMC assessment, the assessor is part of the team organized by a C3PAO (Certified Third-Party Assessment Organization). If the assessor determines that evidence is insufficient or inadequate, they are not authorized to act independently in terms of halting or postponing the assessment.

Source Reference: CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0 - Section 3.5.4 & 3.5.6

"If the Assessment Team identifies gaps in the sufficiency or adequacy of evidence, they must work with the Lead Assessor and C3PAO to determine the appropriate course of action."

* The C3PAO is responsible for overseeing the assessment lifecycle.

* If evidence is not adequate, the assessor must escalate within their organization (i.e., to the Lead Assessor or C3PAO point of contact) to:

* Request clarifications from the OSC,

* Determine if additional evidence can be requested,

* Decide on continuing, pausing, or modifying the assessment schedule.

#Step 2: Why Contacting the C3PAO Is the Correct Action

* A. Notify the CMMC-AB# Incorrect. The Cyber AB (formerly CMMC-AB) is not involved in operational aspects of assessments. They do not manage day-to-day assessment decisions.

* B. Cancel the assessment# Incorrect. An assessor cannot unilaterally cancel an assessment. Only the C3PAO, in consultation with all parties, may take such action.

* C. Postpone the assessment# Incorrect. Postponements are logistical decisions that must be managed through the C3PAO, not an individual assessor.

#Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

When an assessor determines that the evidence submitted by an OSC is inadequate or insufficient to meet a CMMC practice, the correct and required course of action is to consult with the C3PAO. The C3PAO will provide guidance or coordinate appropriate next steps.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which domain has a practice requiring an organization to restrict, disable, or prevent the use of nonessential programs?

- A. Asset Management (AM)
- **B. Configuration Management (CM)**
- C. Media Protection (MP)
- D. Access Control (AC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Role of Configuration Management (CM) in CMMC 2.0 The Configuration Management (CM) domain in CMMC 2.0 ensures that systems are securely configured and maintained to prevent unauthorized or unnecessary changes that could introduce vulnerabilities. One key requirement in CM is to restrict, disable, or prevent the use of nonessential programs to reduce security risks. Relevant CMMC 2.0 Practice: CM.L2-3.4.1 - Establish and enforce security configuration settings for information technology products employed in organizational systems.

* This practice requires organizations to control system configurations, including the removal or restriction of nonessential programs,

functions, ports, and services to reduce attack surfaces.

* The goal is to minimize exposure to cyber threats by ensuring only necessary and approved software is running on the system.

* A. Access Control (AC) # Incorrect

* Access Control (AC) focuses on managing user permissions and access to systems and data, not restricting programs.

* B. Media Protection (MP) # Incorrect

* Media Protection (MP) deals with protecting and controlling removable media (e.g., USBs, hard drives) rather than software or system configurations.

* C. Asset Management (AM) # Incorrect

* Asset Management (AM) is about identifying and tracking IT assets, not configuring or restricting software.

* D. Configuration Management (CM) # Correct

* CM explicitly covers securing system configurations by restricting nonessential programs, ports, services, and functions, making it the correct answer.

Why is the Correct Answer CM (D)?

* CMMC 2.0 Practice C.M.L2-3.4.1 (Security Configuration Management)

* Requires organizations to enforce security configuration settings and remove unnecessary programs to protect systems.

* NIST SP 800-171 Requirement 3.4.1

* Supports secure configuration settings and restricting unauthorized applications to prevent security risks.

* CMMC 2.0 Level 2 Requirement

* This practice is a Level 2 (Advanced) requirement, meaning organizations handling Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) must comply with it.

CMMC 2.0 References Supporting this answer:

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which assessment method compares actual-specified conditions with expected behavior?

- A. Test
- B. Examine
- C. Interview
- D. Compile

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding CMMC Assessment Methods The Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) 2.0 follows the NIST SP 800-171A assessment methodology, which includes three primary assessment methods:

* Examine- Reviewing policies, procedures, system configurations, and documentation.

* Interview- Engaging with personnel to validate their understanding and execution of security practices.

* Test- Conducting actual technical or operational tests to determine whether security controls function as expected.

* "Test" is the method that compares actual-specified conditions with expected behavior.

* It involves executing procedures, configurations, or automated tools to see if the system behaves as required.

* For example, if a policy states that multi-factor authentication (MFA) must be enforced, a test would involve attempting to log in without MFA to confirm whether access is blocked as expected.

* The NIST SP 800-171A Guide (Assessment Procedures for CUI) defines testing as an assessment method that:

* Actively verifies a security control is functioning

* Simulates real-world attack scenarios

* Checks compliance through system actions rather than documentation

* B. Examine (Incorrect)

* Examining only involves reviewing policies, procedures, or configurations but does not actively test system behavior.

* C. Compile (Incorrect)

* "Compile" is not an assessment method in CMMC 2.0 or NIST SP 800-171A.

* D. Interview (Incorrect)

* Interviews are used to gather insights from personnel, but they do not compare actual conditions with expected behavior.

* The correct answer is A. Test because it actively verifies system performance against expected security conditions.

References:

NIST SP 800-171A, "Assessing Security Requirements for CUI"

CMMC 2.0 Assessment Process (CAP) Guide

DoD CMMC Scoping and Assessment Guidelines

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