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Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct (Ethics): This section of the exam measures the integrity of cybersecurity professionals by evaluating their understanding of the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct. It emphasizes ethical responsibilities, including confidentiality, objectivity, professionalism, conflict-of-interest avoidance, and respect for intellectual property, ensuring candidates can uphold ethical standards throughout their CMMC-related duties.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CMMC Model Construct and Implementation Evaluation: This section of the exam measures the evaluative skills of cybersecurity assessors, focusing on the application and assessment of the CMMC model. It includes understanding its levels, domains, practices, and implementation criteria, and how to assess whether organizations meet the required cybersecurity practices using evidence-based evaluation.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CMMC Ecosystem: This section of the exam measures the skills of consultants and compliance professionals and focuses on the different roles and responsibilities across the CMMC ecosystem. Candidates must understand the functions of entities such as the Department of Defense, CMMC-AB, Organizations Seeking Certification, Registered Practitioners, and Certified CMMC Professionals, as well as how the ecosystem supports cybersecurity standards and certification.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CMMC Governance and Source Documents: This section of the exam measures the capabilities of legal or compliance advisors, covering key regulatory frameworks that govern cybersecurity compliance. Topics include Federal Contract Information, Controlled Unclassified Information, the role of NIST SP 800-171, DFARS, FAR, and the structure and requirements of CMMC v2.0, including self-assessments and certification levels.

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Working in IT field, you definitely want to prove your ability by passing IT certification test. Moreover, the colleagues and the friends with IT certificate have been growing. In this case, if you have none, you will not be able to catch up with the others. For example like Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Certification Exam, it is a very valuable examination, which must help you realize your wishes.

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

An assessor needs to get the most accurate answers from an OSC's team members. What is the BEST method to ensure that the OSC's team members are able to describe team member responsibilities?

- A. Understand that testing is more important than interviews.
- B. Let team members know the questions prior to the assessment.
- C. Interview groups of people to get collective answers.
- **D. Ensure confidentiality and non-attribution of team members.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

During a CMMC assessment, assessors rely on interviews to validate the implementation of cybersecurity practices within an Organization Seeking Certification (OSC). Ensuring confidentiality and non-attribution allows employees to speak freely without fear of retaliation or bias, leading to more accurate and candid responses.

* CMMC Assessment Process and the Role of Interviews

* The CMMC Assessment Guide (Level 2) states that interviews are a key method to verify compliance with security controls.

* Employees may hesitate to provide truthful information if they fear negative consequences.

* To obtain accurate information, assessors must create an environment where team members feel safe.

* Ensuring Non-Attribution for Accurate Responses

* DoD Assessment Methodology highlights that interviewees should remain anonymous in reports.

* Non-attribution reduces the risk of OSC leadership influencing responses or retaliating against employees.

* Employees are more likely to provide accurate and honest descriptions of their responsibilities when confidentiality is guaranteed.

* Why the Other Answer Choices Are Incorrect:

* (A) Interview groups of people to get collective answers:

* Group interviews may limit honest responses due to peer pressure or management presence.

* Employees may hesitate to contradict supervisors or peers in a group setting.

* (B) Understand that testing is more important than interviews:

* While testing (e.g., reviewing logs, configurations, and security settings) is crucial, interviews provide context on how security practices are implemented and followed.

* Interviews complement testing rather than being less important.

* (D) Let team members know the questions prior to the assessment:

* Advanced notice may allow employees to prepare rehearsed answers, which might not reflect actual practices.

* This could reduce the effectiveness of the interview process.

Step-by-Step Breakdown: Final Validation from CMMC Documentation: The CMMC Assessment Process Guide and

DoD Assessment Methodology emphasize the importance of confidentiality in interviews to ensure accuracy. Non-attribution protects employees and ensures assessors get honest, unfiltered answers.

Thus, the correct answer is:

C: Ensure confidentiality and non-attribution of team members.

NEW QUESTION # 118

What is the BEST description of the purpose of FAR clause 52.204-21?

- A. It describes all of the safeguards that contractors must take to secure covered contractor IS.
- B. It directs all covered contractors to install the cyber security systems listed in that clause.
- C. It directs covered contractors to obtain CMMC Certification at the level equal to the lowest requirement of their contracts.
- **D. It describes the minimum standard of care that contractors must take to secure covered contractor IS.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding FAR Clause 52.204-21 The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Clause 52.204-21 is titled "Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems." This clause establishes minimum cybersecurity requirements for federal contractors that

handle Federal Contract Information (FCI).

Key Purpose of FAR Clause 52.204-21 The primary objective of FAR 52.204-21 is to ensure that contractors apply basic cybersecurity protections to their information systems that process, store, or transmit FCI.

These minimum safeguarding requirements serve as a baseline security standard for contractors doing business with the U.S. government.

* FAR 52.204-21 does not require contractors to install specific cybersecurity tools (eliminating option A).

* It outlines only the minimum safeguards, not all cybersecurity controls needed for complete security (eliminating option B).

* CMMC certification is not mandated by this clause alone (eliminating option D).

* Instead, it establishes a baseline "standard of care" that all federal contractors must follow to protect FCI (making option C correct).

Why "Minimum Standard of Care" is Correct? Breakdown of Answer Choices Option Description Correct?

A: It directs all covered contractors to install the cybersecurity systems listed in that clause.

Incorrect - The clause does not specify tools or require specific cybersecurity systems.

B: It describes all of the safeguards that contractors must take to secure covered contractor IS.

Incorrect - It only sets minimum requirements, not all possible security measures.

C: It describes the minimum standard of care that contractors must take to secure covered contractor IS.

Correct - The clause defines basic safeguards as a minimum security standard.

D: It directs covered contractors to obtain CMMC Certification at the level equal to the lowest requirement of their contracts.

Incorrect - FAR 52.204-21 does not mandate CMMC certification; that requirement comes from DFARS 252.204-7012 and 7021.

Minimum Safeguarding Requirements Under FAR 52.204-21 The clause defines 15 basic security controls, which align with CMMC Level 1. Some examples include:

Access Control - Limit access to authorized users.

Identification & Authentication - Authenticate system users.

Media Protection - Sanitize media before disposal.

System & Communications Protection - Monitor and control network connections.

* FAR 52.204-21 - Establishes the basic safeguarding requirements for FCI.

* CMMC 2.0 Level 1 - Directly aligns with FAR 52.204-21 controls.

Official References from CMMC 2.0 and FAR Documentation Final Verification and Conclusion The correct answer is C. It describes the minimum standard of care that contractors must take to secure covered contractor IS. This aligns with FAR 52.204-21 requirements as a baseline security standard for FCI.

NEW QUESTION # 119

A Lead Assessor is planning an assessment and scheduling the test activities. Who MUST perform tests to obtain evidence?

- A. OSC personnel who normally perform that work as the CCP observes
- B. OSC personnel who do not ordinarily perform that work to evaluate the accuracy of the written procedure(s)
- C. Military personnel and the CCP and/or Lead Assessor to test the adequacy of the written procedure(s)
- D. Military personnel assigned to the contractor for that contract to ensure the confidentiality of the CUI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Who Must Perform Tests in a CMMC Assessment During a CMMC Level 2 Assessment, assessors must observe operational activities and security practices to verify compliance. This process involves:

Testing security controls and procedures as part of the assessment.

Observation of standard work practices to ensure controls are properly implemented.

Using operational personnel (OSC employees) who regularly perform the task to ensure realistic assessment conditions.

* Operational personnel (OSC employees) must conduct the actual work while assessors observe.

* Certified CMMC Professionals (CCPs) or Lead Assessor oversee and document the testing process.

Who Performs Tests?

* A. OSC personnel who normally perform that work as the CCP observes # Correct

* CMMC assessments require actual users (OSC personnel) to perform their regular duties while assessors observe to verify security practices.

* B. Military personnel and the CCP and/or Lead Assessor to test the adequacy of the written procedure (s) # Incorrect

* Military personnel are not responsible for testing contractor security controls.

* Assessors observe and evaluate but do not perform testing themselves.

* C. Military personnel assigned to the contractor for that contract to ensure the confidentiality of the CUI

Incorrect

* Military personnel do not perform the testing.

* The contractor (OSC) is responsible for implementing and demonstrating security controls.

- * D. OSC personnel who do not ordinarily perform that work to evaluate the accuracy of the written procedure(s) # Incorrect
- * Personnel unfamiliar with the job should not be used for testing.
- * The assessment must reflect real-world conditions, so the actual employees who perform the work must demonstrate the process. Why is the Correct Answer "A" (OSC personnel who normally perform that work as the CCP observes)?
- * CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Document
- * Specifies that assessments must observe real operational activities to determine compliance.
- * CMMC-AB Assessment Methodology
- * Requires testing of security controls in a realistic operational environment, meaning actual OSC personnel must perform the tasks.
- * NIST SP 800-171A (Assessment Procedures for NIST SP 800-171)
- * Specifies that interviews and observations should be conducted with personnel who regularly perform the work.

NEW QUESTION # 120

In the CMMC Model, how many practices are included in Level 2?

- A. 180 practices
- **B. 110 practices**
- C. 72 practices
- D. 17 practices

Answer: B

Explanation:

* CMMC Level 2 is designed to align fully with NIST SP 800-171, which consists of 10 security controls (practices).

* This means all 110 practices from NIST SP 800-171 are required for a CMMC Level 2 certification.

How Many Practices Are Included in CMMC Level 2? Breakdown of Practices in CMMC 2.0

CMMC Level Number of Practices

Level 1

17 practices (Basic Cyber Hygiene)

Level 2

110 practices (Aligned with NIST SP 800-171)

Level 3

Not yet finalized but expected to exceed 110

Since CMMC Level 2 mandates all 110 NIST SP 800-171 practices, the correct answer is C. 110 practices.

* A. 17 practices # Incorrect. 17 practices apply only to CMMC Level 1, not Level 2.

* B. 72 practices # Incorrect. There is no CMMC level with 72 practices.

* D. 180 practices # Incorrect. CMMC Level 2 only requires 110 practices, not 180.

Why the Other Answers Are Incorrect

* CMMC 2.0 Model- Confirms that Level 2 includes 110 practices aligned with NIST SP 800-171.

* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2- Outlines the 110 security controls required for handling Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI).

CMMC Official References Thus, option C (110 practices) is the correct answer, as per official CMMC guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 121

During a Level 2 Assessment, the OSC has provided an inventory list of all hardware. The list includes servers, workstations, and network devices. Why should this evidence be sufficient for making a scoring determination for AC.L2-3.1.19: Encrypt CUI on mobile devices and mobile computing platforms?

- A. The DoD has accepted an alternative safeguarding measure for mobile devices.
- B. The inventory list does not include Bring Your Own Devices.
- **C. The inventory list does not specify mobile devices.**
- D. The interviewee attested to encrypting all data at rest.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of a Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) Level 2 Assessment, specific practices must be evaluated to ensure compliance with established security requirements. One such practice is AC.L2-3.1.19, which mandates the encryption of Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) on mobile devices and mobile computing platforms.

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Requirement Overview:

* Practice AC.L2-3.1.19 requires organizations to "Encrypt CUI on mobile devices and mobile computing platforms." This ensures

- [illegible]

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