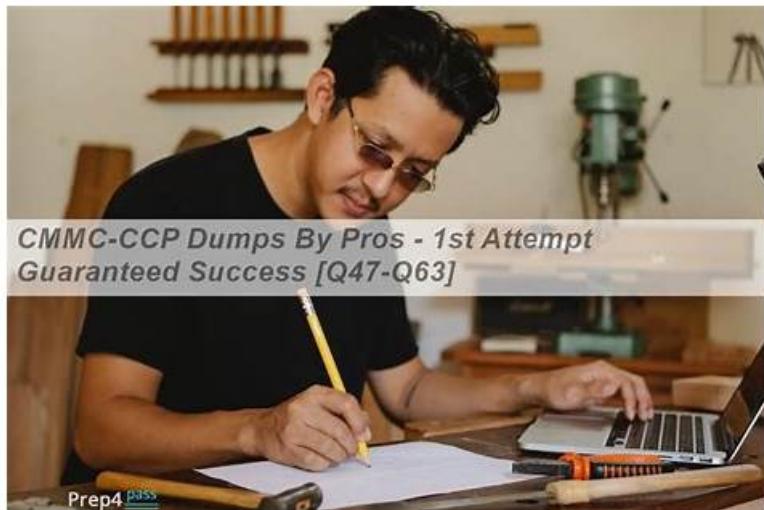


# CMMC-CCP Latest Dumps Free & CMMC-CCP New Braindumps



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## Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Scoping: This section of the exam measures the analytical skills of cybersecurity practitioners, highlighting their ability to properly define assessment scope. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of identifying and classifying Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) assets, recognizing the difference between in-scope, out-of-scope, and specialized assets, and applying logical and physical separation techniques to determine accurate scoping for assessments</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>CMMC Assessment Process (CAP): This section of the exam measures the planning and execution skills of audit and assessment professionals, covering the end-to-end CMMC Assessment Process. This includes planning, executing, documenting, reporting assessments, and managing Plans of Action and Milestones (POA&amp;M) in alignment with DoD and CMMC-AB methodology.</li></ul>   |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>   |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> |
|---------|---|

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## Cyber AB CMMC-CCP New Braindumps & Braindumps CMMC-CCP Torrent

Our study materials will help you get the according certification you want to have. Believe me, after using our study materials, you will improve your work efficiency. You will get more opportunities than others, and your dreams may really come true in the near future. CMMC-CCP Test Guide will make you more prominent in the labor market than others, and more opportunities will take the initiative to find you. Next, let's take a look at what is worth choosing from CMMC-CCP learning question.

### Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

#### NEW QUESTION # 196

A machining company has been awarded a contract with the DoD to build specialized parts. Testing of the parts will be done by the company using in-house staff and equipment. For a Level 1 Self-Assessment, what type of asset is this?

- A. CUI Asset
- B. Contractor Risk Managed Asset
- **C. Specialized Asset**
- D. In-scope Asset

#### Answer: C

##### Explanation:

This question deals with asset categorization during a CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessment. The organization is manufacturing specialized parts for the DoD, but Level 1 of CMMC only concerns Federal Contract Information (FCI)-not Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI). Therefore, asset categorization should follow the CMMC Scoping Guidance for Level 1.

#Step 1: Understand CMMC Level 1 and FCI

Level 1 Objective:

Implement basic safeguarding requirements as per FAR 52.204-21.

Applies to systems that store, process, or transmit FCI.

Self-assessments are permitted and required annually.

Source Reference:

CMMC Scoping Guidance - Level 1 (v1.0)

<https://dodcio.defense.gov/CMMC>

#Step 2: What is an "In-scope Asset"?

CMMC Scoping Guidance - Level 1 defines In-scope assets as:

"Assets that process, store, or transmit FCI or provide security protection for such assets." In this scenario:

The machining company is performing contract work (manufacturing DoD parts).

The testing is done internally, implying the systems and equipment used in testing and documentation are directly supporting the contract.

These systems likely handle FCI such as technical specifications, purchase orders, or test reports.

## Therefore, the equipment and systems used in testing are considered In-scope Assets under Level 1.

# Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A). CUI Asset

# Incorrect for Level 1:

CUI is only in scope at CMMC Level 2 and Level 3.

Level 1 is concerned with FCI, not CUI.

C). Specialized Asset

# Incorrect definition:

Specialized assets (defined in CMMC Level 2 Scoping) include IoT, OT, ICS, GFE, and similar types of non-enterprise assets that

may require alternative treatment.

This classification is not used in Level 1 Scoping.

D). Contractor Risk Managed Asset

#Incorrect:

Also defined under CMMC Level 2 Scoping only.

These are assets that are not security-protected but are managed via risk-based decisions.

This term is not applicable for CMMC Level 1 assessments.

#Step 3: Alignment with Official Documentation

According to the CMMC Scoping Guidance for Level 1:

"The assets within the self-assessment scope are those that process, store, or transmit FCI. These assets are considered 'in-scope.'"

No other asset categorization (such as CUI asset, specialized asset, or contractor risk managed asset) is used at Level 1.

BLUF (Bottom Line Up Front):

For a CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessment, the only asset category officially recognized is the In-scope Asset- any asset that handles or protects FCI. Since the company's internal testing operations are part of fulfilling the DoD contract, the systems and staff involved are in scope.

## NEW QUESTION # 197

Which principles are included in defining the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct?

- A. Responsibility, classification, and information accuracy
- B. Responsibility, confidentiality, and information integrity
- C. Objectivity, classification, and information accuracy
- D. Objectivity, confidentiality, and information integrity

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Understanding the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct. The Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Accreditation Body (CMMC-AB), now referred to as The Cyber AB, establishes a Code of Professional Conduct (CoPC) for all individuals involved in CMMC assessments, including Certified Assessors (CAs), Certified Professionals (CPs), and C3PAOs (Certified Third-Party Assessment Organizations).

The core principles outlined in the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct include:

Responsibility

CMMC professionals must take full accountability for their actions, ensuring that assessments are conducted with integrity and professionalism.

They must adhere to all ethical and regulatory requirements established by The Cyber AB and the DoD.

Confidentiality

CMMC professionals must protect sensitive information, including Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and Federal Contract Information (FCI).

They are required to adhere to non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) and avoid improper information sharing.

Information Integrity

All reports, findings, and recommendations in CMMC assessments must be accurate, unbiased, and truthful.

Assessors must avoid conflicts of interest and ensure that all data provided in an assessment is verifiable and free from misrepresentation.

Answer A (Incorrect): "Classification" is not a primary principle of the CMMC-AB CoPC. The focus is on protecting CUI and FCI, not on classification procedures.

Answer B (Incorrect): "Objectivity" is important, but it is not explicitly listed as one of the three core principles in the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct.

Answer C (Incorrect): "Classification" is not a guiding principle in the CoPC.

Answer D (Correct): The Code of Professional Conduct explicitly emphasizes responsibility, confidentiality, and information integrity. The correct answer is D. Responsibility, Confidentiality, and Information Integrity.

These principles ensure that all CMMC professionals maintain ethical standards and uphold the integrity of the certification process.

References:

CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct (CoPC)

The Cyber AB Ethical Guidelines

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 198

When planning an assessment, the Lead Assessor should work with the OSC to select personnel to be interviewed who could:

- A. have a security clearance.
- B. demonstrate expertise on the CMMC requirements.
- C. be a senior person in the company.
- D. **provide clarity and understanding of their practice activities.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Interview Selection in CMMC Assessments During a CMMC assessment, the Lead Assessor must work with the Organization Seeking Certification (OSC) to select personnel for interviews. The goal is to:

# Verify that personnel understand and perform security-related practices.

# Ensure that individuals can explain how they implement CMMC requirements.

# Gain insight into actual cybersecurity operations rather than just documented policies.

The best interviewees are those who directly engage with security practices and can clearly explain how they perform their duties.

\* CMMC assessments rely on interviews to validate that security practices are implemented effectively.

\* The most valuable interviewees are those who can explain how security measures are applied in day-to-day operations.

\* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) emphasizes that assessors should speak to those actively involved in security practices rather than just senior management or policy owners.

Why "Providing Clarity and Understanding" Is Key Thus, option D is the correct choice because the Lead Assessor should prioritize interviewing personnel who can clearly explain how CMMC practices are implemented.

\* A. Have a security clearance. # Incorrect. Security clearance is not a requirement for CMMC assessments.

The focus is on practical implementation of security controls, not classified work.

\* B. Be a senior person in the company. # Incorrect. Senior executives may not be involved in the actual implementation of security controls. The best interviewees are those who perform the work, not just oversee it.

\* C. Demonstrate expertise on the CMMC requirements. # Incorrect. While understanding CMMC is important, expertise alone does not guarantee practical knowledge of security controls. The key is that interviewees must provide clarity on how they perform security tasks.

Why the Other Answers Are Incorrect

\* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Document- Guides interview selection based on personnel who perform security functions.

\* NIST SP 800-171 & CMMC 2.0- Emphasize that cybersecurity controls must be actively implemented, not just documented.

CMMC Official References Thus, option D (Provide clarity and understanding of their practice activities) is the correct answer as per official CMMC assessment guidelines.

## NEW QUESTION # 199

Which MINIMUM Level of certification must a contractor successfully achieve to receive a contract award requiring the handling of CUI?

- A. Level 1
- B. **Level 2**
- C. Level 3
- D. Any level

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

1. Understanding CMMC 2.0 Levels and CUI Handling Requirements Under CMMC 2.0, contractors handling Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) must meet a minimum certification level to be eligible for contract awards involving CUI.

\* Level 1 (Foundational) - 17 Practices

\* Covers only Federal Contract Information (FCI) security.

\* Does NOT meet CUI handling requirements.

\* Level 2 (Advanced) - 110 Practices

\* REQUIRED for handling CUI.

\* Aligns with NIST SP 800-171, which establishes security controls for protecting CUI.

\* Contractors must achieve Level 2 for contracts requiring CUI protection.

\* Level 3 (Expert) - 110+ Practices

\* Required for contracts involving high-value CUI and critical national security information.

\* Includes additional protections from NIST SP 800-172.

CMMC 2.0 Levels:

- \* The CMMC 2.0 Model Overview clearly states that Level 2 is required for contractors handling CUI.
- \* DFARS 252.204-7012 mandates that contractors protecting CUI must implement NIST SP 800-171, which is the foundation of CMMC Level 2.
- \* The DoD's CMMC Assessment Guide for Level 2 specifies that organizations handling CUI must demonstrate full implementation of 110 practices from NIST SP 800-171 to qualify for contract awards.
- 2. Official CMMC 2.0 References Confirming Level 2 for CUI
  - \* A. Level 1#
    - \* Only covers FCI, not CUI.
    - \* Does not meet DoD requirements for protecting CUI.
  - \* C. Level 3#
    - \* While Level 3 offers additional protections for high-risk CUI, it is not the minimum requirement.
    - \* Level 2 is the minimum needed to handle CUI.
    - \* D. Any level#
      - \* Only Level 2 and higher are eligible for contracts requiring CUI protection.
      - \* Level 1 does not meet CUI security standards.
- 3. Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

### NEW QUESTION # 200

While conducting a CMMC Assessment, an individual from the OSC provides documentation to the assessor for review. The documentation states an incident response capability is established and contains information on incident preparation, detection, analysis, containment, recovery, and user response activities. Which CMMC practice is this documentation attesting to?

- A. IR.L2-3.6.3: Incident Response Testing
- B. IR.L2-3.6.2: Incident Reporting
- **C. IR.L2-3.6.1: Incident Handling**
- D. IR.L2-3.6.4: Incident Spillage

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding CMMC 2.0 Incident Response Practices The Incident Response (IR) domain in CMMC 2.0 Level 2 aligns with NIST SP 800-171, Section 3.6, which defines requirements for establishing and maintaining an incident response capability.

- \* The documentation provided describes an incident response capability that includes preparation, detection, analysis, containment, recovery, and user response activities.
- \* IR.L2-3.6.1 specifically requires organizations to establish an incident handling process covering:
  - \* Preparation
  - \* Detection & Analysis
  - \* Containment
  - \* Eradication & Recovery
  - \* Post-Incident Response
- \* B. IR.L2-3.6.2: Incident Reporting (Incorrect)
- \* Incident reporting focuses on reporting incidents to external parties (e.g., DoD, DIBNet), which is not what the provided documentation describes.
- \* C. IR.L2-3.6.3: Incident Response Testing (Incorrect)
- \* Incident response testing ensures that the response process is regularly tested and evaluated, which is not the primary focus of the documentation provided.
- \* D. IR.L2-3.6.4: Incident Spillage (Incorrect)
- \* Incident spillage specifically refers to CUI exposure or handling unauthorized CUI incidents, which is not the scenario described.
- \* The correct answer is A. IR.L2-3.6.1: Incident Handling, as the documentation attests to the establishment of an incident response capability.

References:

CMMC 2.0 Level 2 Practices (NIST SP 800-171, Section 3.6)

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 201

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