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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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 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.

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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

A CCA has been selected to lead a team conducting a CMMC assessment for an OSC. However, it is later determined that the OSC's Point of Contact (POC) is the CCA's sister. Could this represent a Conflict of Interest (COI)? If yes, what CoPC guiding principle or practice may the CCA have violated?

- **A. Yes, professionalism.**
- B. Yes, integrity.
- C. Yes, conflict of interest.
- D. No.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

A familial relationship like this is a COI, violating Professionalism by not disclosing it (not just "conflict of interest" as Option A). Option C (Integrity) is less specific. Option D (No) is incorrect. Option B aligns with CoPC.

Extract from Official Document (CoPC):

* Paragraph 2.1 - Professionalism (pg. 4): "Avoid all conflicts of interest and disclose them transparently to affected stakeholders."

References:

CMMC Code of Professional Conduct, Paragraph 2.1.

NEW QUESTION # 135

While assessing a company, the CCA is determining whether the company controls and manages connections between its corporate network and all external networks. The company has: (1) a strict employee policy prohibiting personal Internet use and personal email on company computers, and (2) firewalls plus a connection allow-list so only authorized external networks can connect to the company network. Are these safeguards sufficient to meet the applicable CMMC requirement?

- A. Yes. The company's firewalls and connection allow-lists are appropriate technical controls to meet the requirement.
- B. No. The company must isolate its system from all external connections to meet the requirement.
- C. Yes. The company's strict employee policy is the best practice for meeting the requirement.
- D. No. The company needs full control over all external systems it interfaces with to meet the requirement.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Applicable CMMC/NIST Requirement: AC.L2-3.1.20 - "Verify and control/limit connections to and use of external systems."

* Isolation Not Required (refutes B): The requirement acknowledges that individuals using external systems (e.g., contractors, partners) may need to access organizational systems. In such cases, organizations must ensure those connections do not compromise or harm organizational systems.

Therefore, complete isolation from all external systems is not mandated.

* Policy Alone is Insufficient (refutes A): Assessment guidance requires mechanisms that technically enforce terms and conditions for use of external systems. A written employee policy by itself does not satisfy the requirement unless paired with technical enforcement (e.g., firewalls, connection rules).

* Allow-lists & Firewalls are Best Practice (supports C): Assessment considerations specify that organizations should restrict external systems to an approved list, such as by using firewalls, VPNs, IP restrictions, or certificates. The company's use of firewalls and a connection allow-list directly addresses this requirement.

* Full Control of External Systems Not Required (refutes D): The definition of "external systems" clarifies that organizations typically do not have direct supervision or authority over those systems. The requirement is to limit and control connections to such systems, not to own or fully manage them.

* Assessment Objectives for AC.L2-3.1.20 (from NIST SP 800-171A):

* Connections to external systems are identified.

* Use of external systems is identified.

* Connections to external systems are verified.

* Use of external systems is verified.

* Connections to external systems are controlled/limited.

* Use of external systems is controlled/limited.

Firewalls and allow-lists satisfy these verification and limitation requirements, enabling a CCA to mark the practice MET if evidence is present.

References (CCA Official Sources):

* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2 - §3.1.20 (Discussion)

* NIST SP 800-171A - §3.1.20 (Assessment Objectives & Methods)

* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13 - AC.L2-3.1.20 (External Connections [CUI Data], including "Potential Assessment Considerations")

NEW QUESTION # 136

During a company's assessment, the CCA notices that the server room door is kept open with a fan in the entryway because the cooling system is inadequate and the machines are overheating. According to the physical protection policy, the server room's keypad is the mechanism for managing and controlling access to this equipment, and only the IT team should have access to the server room. However, with the door open, the keypad is not necessary, and anyone can enter the room.

The CCA asks the IT manager how access to this room is protected while the door is open. Which response would allow the company to still meet the physical security requirement?

- A. "We trust our employees not to enter the room if they are not supposed to."
- B. "Only employees are allowed in this area."
- C. "The CEO emailed all employees that the server room door would be kept open but only the IT team should enter."
- D. "The server is located inside another room that only the IT team has access to."

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Physical Protection (PE) Domain requires implementation of physical access controls to prevent unauthorized access to CUI systems. Simply trusting employees or sending communications is not sufficient.

However, if the server is located inside a secondary restricted room that only the IT team can access, then adequate physical protection controls are still in place.

Extract from PE.L2-3.10.x (Physical Protection Practices):

"Organizations must limit physical access to systems, equipment, and environments that process, store, or transmit CUI to authorized individuals only." Thus, placing the server within an additional restricted access-controlled room ensures compliance, even if the

outer door is propped open for cooling.

Reference: CMMC Assessment Guide, Level 2, Physical Protection (PE) practices.

NEW QUESTION # 137

During a CMMC assessment, the Assessment Team identifies that the OSC has not implemented a practice due to a recent system upgrade that disrupted their previous controls. The OSC requests to include this practice in a POA&M. However, the practice is listed as one that could lead to significant network exploitation if not implemented. What should the Lead Assessor do?

- A. Recommend that the OSC implement the practice immediately and reassess it before concluding the assessment.
- B. Report the OSC to the Cyber AB for failing to maintain critical controls.
- C. Allow the practice to be included in the POA&M, as it was disrupted by a recent upgrade.
- **D. Mark the practice as "NOT MET" and inform the OSC that it is ineligible for a POA&M due to its critical nature.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP excludes critical practices from POA&M if they risk exploitation, requiring a 'NOT MET' score (Option B). Options A, C, and D violate CAP rules.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 2.3.2.1 - Ineligible Practices (pg. 28): "Practices that could lead to significant exploitation are ineligible for POA&M and must be scored 'NOT MET.'" References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.3.2.1.

NEW QUESTION # 138

The Cyber AB is the sole authorized certification and accreditation partner for the DoD in its CMMC program. It is responsible for overseeing and establishing a trained, qualified, and high-fidelity community of assessors, including C3PAOs and CCAs. What is the main requirement before The Cyber AB can accredit an Assessor?

- A. The Cyber AB must be approved by the DoD.
- B. The Cyber AB must be compliant at a FISMA moderate level.
- C. The Cyber AB must be DFARS 7012 compliant.
- **D. The Cyber AB must achieve and maintain ISO/IEC 17011 accreditation standard.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The Cyber AB's authority to accredit assessors hinges on its compliance with international standards, specifically ISO/IEC 17011, which governs conformity assessment bodies accrediting other organizations.

This standard ensures impartiality, consistency, and competence in the accreditation process, critical for maintaining the integrity of the CMMC ecosystem. Option A (DFARS 7012 compliance) applies to contractors handling CUI, not accreditation bodies.

Option B (FISMA moderate compliance) is a federal IT security standard irrelevant to Cyber AB's accreditation role. Option D (DoD approval) is a prerequisite but not the "main requirement" for accrediting assessors, as ISO/IEC 17011 is the operational standard. Option C is the correct answer per Cyber AB's documented requirements.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 1.1 - Purpose (pg. 7): "The Cyber AB must achieve compliance with the ISO/IEC 17011 Conformity Assessment to oversee the certification process and provide necessary accreditations to the trained CMMC ecosystem." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 1.1.

NEW QUESTION # 139

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