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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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.

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
As part of a C3PAO Assessment Team, you are reviewing an OSC's security practices and documentation.
During your review, you notice that the OSC has presented the same evidence artifacts to support its implementation of several CMMC practices and objectives. Based on the scenario above and your understanding of the CMMC Assessment process, which of the following is true?

- A. Each CMMC domain or assessment objective requires a unique set of evidence artifacts.
- B. The same evidence artifacts can be used for practices across multiple CMMC domains or assessment objectives.
- C. A POA&M can be used in place of evidence.
- D. The same evidence artifacts can be used for practices across multiple CMMC domains, but not for assessment objectives.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:
The CAP allows reuse of evidence across domains and objectives if relevant (Option C). Options A and B impose incorrect restrictions, and Option D misrepresents POA&M's role.
Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):
* Section 2.2 - Conduct Assessment (pg. 25):"The same evidence artifacts can be used for practices across multiple CMMC domains or assessment objectives if applicable." References:
CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2.

NEW QUESTION # 43
During your review of an OSC's system security control, you focus on CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.9 - Connections Termination. The OSC uses a custom web application for authorized personnel to access CUI remotely. Users log in with usernames and passwords. The application is hosted on a dedicated server within the company's internal network. The server operating system utilizes default settings for connection timeouts.
Network security is managed through a centralfirewall, but no specific rules are configured for terminating inactive connections associated with the CUI access application. Additionally, there is no documented policy or procedure outlining a defined period of inactivity for terminating remote access connections. Interviews with IT personnel reveal that they rely solely on users to remember to log out of the application after completing their work. The scenario describes using a central firewall for network security. How could the firewall be configured to help achieve the objectives of CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.9 - Connections Termination, for the

remote access application?

- A. Blocking all incoming traffic to the server hosting the CUI access application, except from authorized IP addresses
- B. Creating firewall rules to identify and terminate connections associated with the CUI access application that have been inactive for a predefined period
- C. Implementing intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) to identify and block suspicious activity on the server
- D. Encrypting all traffic between the user device and the server to protect CUI in transit

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
SC.L2-3.13.9 requires "terminating connections after a defined inactivity period." Firewall rules to terminate inactive CUI application connections (A) directly enforce this, aligning with the practice's intent. Encryption (B) protects transit (SC.L2-3.13.8), IDS/IPS (C) detects threats (SI.L2-3.14.6), and IP blocking (D) limits access (AC.L2-3.1.2)-none address inactivity. The CMMC guide supports firewall-based termination.
Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:
* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), SC.L2-3.13.9: "Configure firewalls to terminate inactive connections after a defined period."
* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.13.9: "Examine firewall rules for inactivity termination." Resources:
* https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.
0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 44
During your review of an OSC's system security control, you focus on CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.9 - Connections Termination. The OSC uses a custom web application for authorized personnel to access CUI remotely. Users log in with usernames and passwords. The application is hosted on a dedicated server within the company's internal network. The server operating system utilizes default settings for connection timeouts.
Network security is managed through a central firewall, but no specific rules are configured for terminating inactive connections associated with the CUI access application. Additionally, there is no documented policy or procedure outlining a defined period of inactivity for terminating remote access connections. Interviews with IT personnel reveal that they rely solely on users to remember to log out of the application after completing their work. Based on the scenario, what is the MOST concerning aspect from a CMMC compliance perspective regarding CMMC practice SC.L2-3.13.9 - Connections Termination?

- A. The server operating system utilizes default settings for connection timeouts, which may be insufficient
- B. The lack of a documented policy or a defined period of inactivity for terminating remote access connections creates uncertainty and inconsistency
- C. The application is hosted on a dedicated server within the company's internal network
- D. Users log in with usernames and passwords, potentially lacking multi-factor authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
SC.L2-3.13.9 requires "terminating connections after a defined period of inactivity." The absence of a documented policy and defined inactivity period (C) is most concerning, as it fails the practice's core requirement, leaving termination inconsistent and user-dependent. Hosting location (A) is neutral, MFA (B) relates to AC.L2-3.1.3, and default timeouts (D) are a symptom of the policy gap. The CMMC guide prioritizes defined inactivity controls.
Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:
* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), SC.L2-3.13.9: "Define and document inactivity period for termination; lack thereof is non-compliant."
* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.13.9: "Examine policy for defined inactivity period." Resources:
* https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.
0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 45
During the initial assessment framing discussions, the OSC POC attempts to sign off on the agreed-upon terms and scope of the assessment, asserting that they have the authority to enter into a legally binding contract with the C3PAO. Which of the following must the C3PAO ascertain before the OSC POC signs off on the agreed terms and scope of the assessment?

- A. That the POC has met the DoD Cyber Workforce Requirements.
- B. That the POC has decision-making authority within the company and can bind the OSC in agreements with the C3PAO.
- C. That the C3PAO has provided the POC with all necessary training to make binding decisions.
- D. That the POC has personally reviewed and approved all the assessment terms and scope details.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:
The CAP requires verifying the POC's authority to bind the OSC (Option B), not training (Option A), workforce requirements (Option C), or personal review (Option D).
Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):
* Section 1.3 - Identify OSC PoC (pg. 12):"The C3PAO must verify that the POC has decision-making authority to bind the OSC in agreements." References:
CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 1.3.

NEW QUESTION # 46
The OSC has assembled its documentation relating to how it controls remote access for assessment. The Lead Assessor compared this documentation to the provided topology map and noted several indications of external connections with External Service Providers (ESPs). Which document is MOST LIKELY to show acceptable evidence of the security controls related to the interface between the OSC and the ESP?

- A. Technical design of the security of the available VPN
- B. Interconnection agreement with ESPs
- C. OSC's access control policy
- D. Instructions provided to the OSC from the ESP to implement remote access

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Applicable Requirement (CMMC/NIST): Multiple practices may apply (e.g., AC.L2-3.1.14 "Control remote access sessions" and CA.L2-3.12.4 "Develop, document, and periodically update system security plans"). However, when an OSC uses an External Service Provider (ESP), the key control is the documented agreement defining the terms, conditions, and responsibilities between the OSC and the ESP.
* Why Interconnection Agreement is Correct (supports B):
* According to the CMMC Assessment Guide (Level 2), acceptable evidence for external connections with ESPs includes "interconnection security agreements, memoranda of understanding, or contracts that define the security requirements governing the connection."
* These agreements document controls at the interface boundary and ensure both parties understand their responsibilities for protecting CUI.
* Why Other Options Are Insufficient:
* A. OSC's access control policy - An internal policy outlines organizational expectations, but it does not constitute binding evidence of controls at the boundary with an ESP.
* C. Technical design of VPN security - Technical configurations demonstrate how connections are secured, but they do not formally document agreed security requirements between OSC and ESP.
* D. Instructions from ESP - ESP-provided setup instructions are not evidence of the OSC's validated control implementation or responsibility-sharing agreement.
* Assessment Process Alignment:
* The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) requires assessors to confirm not only technical implementations but also documented agreements that establish accountability for safeguarding CUI.
* Evidence such as interconnection agreements is specifically highlighted as objective evidence that the OSC has verified and controlled external system interfaces.
References (CCA Official Sources):
* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13 - External Service Providers and Evidence Requirements for External Connections
* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2 - §3.1.20 and §3.13.6 (discussions on external system connections and interconnection agreements)
* NIST SP 800-171A - Assessment Methods for verifying security of external system interfaces

NEW QUESTION # 47

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