

Valid CMMC-CCA Test Answers - CMMC-CCA Downloadable PDF

After receiving the final assessment scope and supporting documentation, the Lead Assessor along with the Assessment Team collaborates with the OSC to correlate the results of the OSC's most recent self-assessment, the preliminary list of anticipated evidence, the System Security Plan and other relevant documentation; and a list of all OSC personnel who play a role in the procedures that are in scope, to each of the CMMC practices. The purpose of this process is to do a preliminary "triage" of all the available evidentiary materials and "map" or "crosswalk" each item to their respective CMMC practices in order to establish the mutual understanding that the OSC has, at a minimum, addressed each of the CMMC practices with some evidentiary basis.

Question: 5

During an assessment, it was uncovered that a CCA worked as a consultant for the OSC through their RPO. Unfortunately, the CCA didn't disclose this when their C3PAO appointed them to participate in the assessment.

Did the CCA behave professionally? If not, what issues are likely to arise?

- A. No, breach of confidentiality
- B. Yes, the CCA behaved professionally.
- C. No, lack of objectivity
- D. No, assessor bias

Answer: D

Explanation:

The practice of professionalism demands that under no circumstances should credentialed or registered individuals conduct a certified assessment or participate on a certified Assessment Team if they have also served as a consultant to prepare the organization for that assessment. Consulting is defined as "providing direct assistance in creating processes, training, and technology required to meet the intent of CMMC controls and processes."

Question: 6

A mid-sized company specializing in machining is preparing to bid for an upcoming DoD contract to provide machined components crucial for defense systems. As CMMC compliance will be required, the company's top executives have invited you to assess their implementation of CMMC Level 2 requirements. During your visit to their environment of operations, you discover its production floor has several Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines for precision machining, all connected to a local network for data transfer and control.

The CNC machines receive design files from a central server in the company's data center and communicate with a SCADA quality control system that monitors production metrics and performance. The central server hosts the design files, which are only accessible to authorized engineers and operators and backed up in an Amazon EBS cloud instance to ensure availability across the company's multiple machining shops in different states. Furthermore, the company allows employees to upload designs to the server remotely using VPNs and virtual desktop instances.

What is the BEST physical control the company can use for preventive purposes?

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Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

NEW QUESTION # 147

An in-house compliance expert for a large defense contractor is reviewing the organization's training materials for personnel handling CUI. After a widely publicized insider threat incident, management requires that training address insider threat risks. What is a critical component of insider threat awareness training?

- A. A company-wide ranking of individuals by insider threat risk
- B. A bounty system for identifying and stopping insider threats
- C. Law enforcement case studies on known insider threat activities
- D. Processes and procedures for reporting suspected insider threat activity

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under AT.L2-3.2.3 (Security Awareness Training) and AT.L2-3.2.2 (Insider Threat Training), insider threat awareness training must equip personnel to recognize and report indicators of insider threat activity

. Training must focus on organizational processes for reporting suspicious behavior, not just awareness of famous cases or punitive systems. The ability to act and report appropriately is the most critical element.

Exact extracts:

* "Training includes recognition of potential indicators of insider threat activity and the organizational processes for reporting suspicious activity."

* "Assessment Objectives ... Determine if insider threat training includes reporting mechanisms."

* "Case studies may be used for context, but training must include clear reporting procedures." Expanded explanation:

Insider threat programs under DoD guidance (e.g., NISPOM, CMMC) emphasize:

* Awareness of behaviors that may indicate insider threat activity.

* Reporting mechanisms - employees must know exactly how to act if they identify an issue.

* Procedures for escalation and protection of CUI.

Without reporting procedures, insider threat training is incomplete.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A: Bounty systems are not sanctioned practices and could create a hostile work environment.
- * B: Risk-ranking individuals could be discriminatory and is not a CMMC requirement.
- * C: Case studies may supplement training but are not sufficient by themselves.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, AT.L2-3.2.2 and AT.L2-3.2.3.

NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2, 3.2.2 (Insider Threat Training).

NEW QUESTION # 148

An OSC has contracted a C3PAO to perform a Level 2 Assessment. As the Lead Assessor is analyzing the assessment requirements, it is found that the OSC does not have a document detailing the assessment scope.

How can this problem BEST be fixed?

- A. The CCA tells the OSC they must provide the document before the assessment can begin.
- B. The Assessment Team is supposed to generate the document before moving forward.
- C. The OSC and the Lead Assessor jointly create the document at the beginning of the assessment.
- D. The Lead Assessor can regulate the assessment and create/adjust the document moving forward.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The OSC is responsible for providing the scoping documentation before the assessment begins. The assessor validates the scoping documentation but does not create it on behalf of the OSC. If the OSC cannot provide scope documentation, the assessment cannot proceed.

Exact Extracts:

* CMMC Scoping Guide: "The OSC must prepare and provide scoping documentation, including network diagrams, asset inventories, and SSP, prior to assessment."

* CMMC Assessment Guide: "The assessment team validates scoping documentation; it is not the responsibility of the C3PAO or assessor to create the OSC's scope." Why other options are not correct:

- * A: Incorrect - assessment teams validate but do not generate scoping documents.
- * C: Joint creation is not allowed; OSC must own and prepare documentation.
- * D: Lead Assessor cannot create scope; must rely on OSC's provided documentation.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Pre-assessment scoping requirements (pp. 6-8).

CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Version 2.13: OSC responsibilities.

NEW QUESTION # 149

You are part of the Assessment Team assessing a small defense contractor. You learn that the contractor (ABC Manufacturing) outsources parts of its IT infrastructure and cybersecurity services to a reputable Managed Services Provider (MSP). During a CMMC assessment, the contractor's Assessment Official claims that several CMMC practices related to system security and monitoring are inherited from the MSP. Which of the following actions should the Lead Assessor take?

- A. Recommend that the OSC implement the inherited practices internally, as inheriting from external providers is not allowed.
- B. Score the inherited practices as 'NOT MET' and require ABC Manufacturing to implement them internally.
- C. Automatically accept the contractor's claim and score the inherited practices as 'MET' without further evaluation.
- D. Request evidence from the MSP to verify that their services meet the assessment objectives for the inherited practices and are applicable to ABC Manufacturing's in-scope assets.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP permits inheritance from an MSP if evidence verifies that the services meet CMMC objectives and apply to the OSC's assets. Option A (automatic acceptance) skips verification, risking inaccuracy. Option B (prohibiting inheritance) contradicts CAP's allowance for ESPs. Option C (scoring 'NOT MET') dismisses valid evidence prematurely. Option D follows CAP's requirement to evaluate ESP evidence thoroughly.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 2.2 - Conduct Assessment (pg. 25): "When a contractor inherits practice objectives from an ESP, the Lead Assessor shall request evidence from the ESP to verify that their services meet the assessment objectives." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2.

NEW QUESTION # 150

After the OSC and the Assessment Team scheduled the initial meeting, they agreed that the initial discussions would be held in the OSC's facilities. Walking into the conference room, the Lead Assessor notices multiple laptops and printers tagged "U.S. Government Owned." How should the OSC have categorized these assets in their proposed assessment scope?

- A. Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)
- B. **Specialized Assets**
- C. CUI Assets
- D. Government Property

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2 categorizes government-owned assets, such as laptops and printers tagged "U.S. Government Owned," as Specialized Assets. These include operational technology, IoT devices, and government-furnished equipment (GFE) or property (GFP) used in contract performance. While "GFE" (Option B) is a common term, the CMMC framework uses "Specialized Assets" as the formal category for assessment scoping. These assets must be documented in the SSP and Asset Inventory but are not assessed against all 110 practices unless they process CUI (not indicated here). Option A is too vague, and Option D applies only to assets directly handling CUI.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Section 2.3.4 (Specialized Assets), p. 6: "Government-owned property is categorized as Specialized Assets."

NEW QUESTION # 151

During a CMMC Level 2 assessment, an OSC receives a Conditional Certification with several practices placed on a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M). After implementing corrective actions, the OSC requests the Assessment Team to conduct a POA&M Close-Out Assessment. Which of the following is the correct action for the Team's Lead Assessor during the POA&M Close-Out Assessment?

- A. Recommend the organization for CMMC Level 2 Final Certification regardless of the POA&M items' impact on other practices.
- B. **Recommend the organization for CMMC Level 2 Final Certification if all POA&M items are fully implemented and do not limit the effectiveness of other practices scored as 'MET' during the initial assessment.**
- C. Recommend the organization reapply for CMMC Level 2 Certification, even if all POA&M items are fully implemented.
- D. Recommend the organization for CMMC Level 2 Final Certification if all POA&M items have been fully implemented and meet the required criteria.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CAP requires ensuring corrective actions do not impair 'MET' practices for Final Certification (Option A). Option B omits this, Option C ignores it, and Option D is unnecessary.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 3.4 - POA&M Closeout (pg. 35): "Recommend Final Certification only if all POA&M items are fully implemented and do not diminish the effectiveness of other 'MET' practices." References:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 3.4.

NEW QUESTION # 152

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