

CMMC-CCP Pass Test - CMMC-CCP Actual Exam

CMMC CCP PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS (DERIVED FROM SHANE'S PRACTICE TEST AND DIRECTLY FROM THE CAP) QUESTIONS WITH COMPLETE SOLUTIONS!!

What is a CUI Asset? Answer - Asset that stores, processes, or transmits CUI
Examples: Servers, Printers, Endpoints, Cloud Services, ERP Systems

Where do you document a CUI Asset? Answer - Document in Asset Inventory
Document in SSP
Document in Network Diagram

What practices do you apply to a CUI Asset? Answer - CMMC Level 2

What does CMMC stand for? Answer - Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification

How many controls are in CMMC L2? Answer - 110 controls

What impact level is required when storing CUI? Answer - IL4

What contract clause is used for CMMC L1? Answer - FAR 52.204-21 (17 practices in total)

If you want to be CMMC L2 compliant, do you need to also be CMMC L1 compliant?
Answer - Yes

What do you call the part before the first period in the following control? AC.L1-3.1.1
Answer - Domain

What do you call the part after the first period in the following control? AC.L1-3.1.1
Answer - Level

What do you call the part after the dash in the following control? AC.L1-3.1.1 Answer
- Security Practice Number

What is confidentiality? Answer - Information Access and disclosure includes means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information.

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Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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
Topic 5	• 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&M) in alignment with DoD and CMMC-AB methodology.

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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

The Audit and Accountability (AU) domain has practices in:

- A. Level 2.
- **B. Levels 1 and 2.**
- C. Level 1.
- D. Levels 1 and 3.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 53

What type of information is NOT intended for public release and is provided by or generated for the government under a contract to develop or deliver a product or service to the government, but not including information provided by the government to the public (such as on public websites) or simple transactional information, such as necessary to process payments?

- **A. FCI**
- B. CTI
- C. CUI

- D. CDI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Federal Contract Information (FCI) Federal Contract Information (FCI) is defined by 48 CFR 52.204-21 (Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems). FCI refers to information that: Is NOT intended for public release.

Is provided by or generated for the government under a contract.

Is necessary to develop or deliver a product or service to the government.

Excludes publicly available government information (such as information on public websites).

Excludes simple transactional information (e.g., necessary to process payments).

In the context of CMMC 2.0, organizations that process, store, or transmit FCI must meet CMMC Level 1 (Foundational), which requires implementing 17 basic safeguarding practices outlined in FAR 52.204-21.

A). CDI (Controlled Defense Information) # Incorrect

This term was used in DFARS 252.204-7012 but has been replaced by CUI (Controlled Unclassified Information) in CMMC discussions.

B). CTI (Cyber Threat Intelligence) # Incorrect

This refers to intelligence on cyber threats, tactics, and indicators, not contractual data.

C). CUI (Controlled Unclassified Information) # Incorrect

CUI is sensitive information requiring additional safeguarding but is a separate category from FCI.

D). FCI (Federal Contract Information) # Correct

The definition of FCI explicitly matches the description given in the question.

Why is the Correct Answer FCI (D)?

FAR 52.204-21 (Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems) Defines FCI and the required safeguards.

Establishes 17 cybersecurity practices for FCI protection.

CMMC 2.0 Framework

Level 1 (Foundational) is required for contractors handling FCI.

Ensures compliance with basic safeguarding requirements outlined in FAR 52.204-21.

NIST SP 800-171 and DFARS 252.204-7012

FCI does not require compliance with NIST SP 800-171, but CUI does.

CMMC 2.0 References Supporting this Answer

NEW QUESTION # 54

As defined in the CMMC-AB Code of Professional Conduct, what term describes any contract between two legal entities?

- A. Agreement
- B. Accord
- C. Union
- D. Alliance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 55

Within how many days from the Assessment Final Recommended Findings Brief should the Lead Assessor and Assessment Team Members, if necessary, review the accuracy and validity of (the OSC's updated POA&M with any accompanying evidence or scheduled collections)?

- A. 90 days
- B. 270 days
- C. 360 days
- D. 180 days

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the CMMC 2.0 Assessment Process, after the Assessment Final Recommended Findings Brief, the Lead Assessor and Assessment Team Members must review the accuracy and validity of the Organization Seeking Certification (OSC)'s updated Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M) and any accompanying evidence or scheduled collections within 180 days.

* The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) outlines that organizations have up to 180 days to address identified deficiencies after their initial assessment.

* During this time, the OSC can update its POA&M with additional evidence to demonstrate compliance.

Relevant CMMC 2.0 Reference:

* A. 90 days # Incorrect

* The CMMC CAP does not impose a 90-day limit on POA&M updates; instead, 180 days is the standard timeframe.

* B. 180 days # Correct

* Per CMMC Assessment Process guidelines, the Lead Assessor and Team must review updates within 180 days.

* C. 270 days # Incorrect

* No official CMMC documentation mentions a 270-day review period.

* D. 360 days # Incorrect

* The process must be completed far sooner than 360 days to maintain compliance.

Why is the Correct Answer 180 Days (B)?

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Document

* Defines the 180-day window for the OSC to update its POA&M and submit evidence for review.

* CMMC 2.0 Official Guidelines

* Specifies that organizations are given up to 180 days to remediate deficiencies before reassessment.

CMMC 2.0 References Supporting this answer:

NEW QUESTION # 56

During a Level 2 Assessment, an OSC provides documentation that attests that they utilize multifactor authentication on nonlocal remote maintenance sessions. The OSC feels that they have met the controls for the Level 2 certification. What additional measures should the OSC perform to fully meet the maintenance requirement?

- A. The maintenance policy states multifactor authentication must have at least two factors applied for nonlocal maintenance sessions.
- B. Connections for nonlocal maintenance sessions should be unlimited to ensure maintenance is performed properly
- C. The nonlocal maintenance personnel complain that restrictions slow down their response time and should be removed.
- **D. Connections for nonlocal maintenance sessions should be terminated when maintenance is complete.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under CMMC 2.0 Level 2, which aligns with the requirements of NIST SP 800-171, maintaining robust control over nonlocal maintenance sessions is critical. While multifactor authentication (MFA) is a required safeguard for secure access, additional measures must be implemented to fully meet the maintenance requirements as outlined in Control 3.3.5:

Key Requirements for Nonlocal Maintenance:

Termination of Nonlocal Maintenance Sessions:

To reduce the attack surface and prevent unauthorized access, nonlocal maintenance connections must be terminated immediately after the maintenance activity is completed. This is a direct requirement to mitigate risks associated with lingering remote sessions that could be exploited by threat actors.

Supporting Reference: NIST SP 800-171, Control 3.3.5 states: "Ensure that remote maintenance is conducted in a controlled manner and disable connections immediately after use." Multifactor Authentication (MFA):

OSC's are required to implement MFA for nonlocal remote maintenance sessions. MFA must include at least two factors (e.g., something you know, something you have, or something you are).

While the OSC's use of MFA satisfies part of the requirement, it does not complete the control unless proper termination procedures are in place.

Policy and Procedure Adherence:

The OSC must also document a maintenance policy and ensure it reflects the need for terminating connections post-maintenance. The policy should outline roles, responsibilities, and steps for ensuring secure nonlocal maintenance practices.

Incorrect Options:

B). Unlimited connections: Allowing unrestricted nonlocal maintenance sessions is a significant security risk and violates the principle of least privilege.

C). Removing restrictions: Removing restrictions for convenience directly undermines compliance and security.

D). Multifactor authentication details: While MFA is necessary, the question states the OSC already uses it.

Termination of sessions is the missing requirement.

Conclusion:

The requirement to terminate nonlocal maintenance sessions after maintenance is complete (Option A) is critical for compliance with CMMC 2.0 Level 2 and NIST SP 800-171, Control 3.3.5. This ensures that nonlocal maintenance activities are secured against unauthorized access and potential vulnerabilities.

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