

# CMMC-CCP Trusted Exam Resource - Exam CMMC-CCP Answers

## CMMC CCP Exam 1 Questions & Answers 2025/2026

- What score is required to pass the CCP exam - ANSWERS500 out of 800
- What is CMMC based on? - ANSWERSNIST 800-171 r2
- Who provides the guidance regarding CUI policy and practice - ANSWERSNARA
- License the Licensed Partner Publisher (LLP) coursework and provide the infrastructure, delivery and training - ANSWERSLicensed Training Providers (LTP)
- Only source for CMMC approved training materials - ANSWERSLicensed Partner Publisher (LLP)
- What does DIBCAC stand for - ANSWERSDefense Industrial Base Cybersecurity Contract Management Center
- Are RPOs authorized to perform CMMC assessments? - ANSWERSNo, they can consult and help an OSC get prepared for CMMC. They are not authorized to perform the assessment.
- What is an Organization Seeking Certification (OSC) - ANSWERSA member or prospective member of the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) involved in the handling and transmission of storage of Federal Contract Information (FCI) or Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) who will need to adequately protect that information at a level commensurate with the risk
- Can a C3PAO work for a company they acted as an RPO for - ANSWERSNo

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## Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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## Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

### NEW QUESTION # 129

Plan of Action defines the clear goal or objective for the plan. What information is generally NOT a part of a plan of action?

- A. Completion dates
- B. Budget requirements to implement the plan's remediation actions
- C. Ownership of who is accountable for ensuring plan performance
- D. Milestones to measure progress

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 130

In preparation for a CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessment, the IT manager for a DIB organization is documenting asset types in the company's SSP. The manager determines that identified machine controllers and assembly machines should be documented as Specialized Assets. Which type of Specialized Assets has the manager identified and documented?

- A. IoT
- B. Test equipment
- C. Operational technology
- D. Restricted IS

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Understanding Specialized Assets in a CMMC Self-Assessment During CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessments, organizations must classify their assets in the System Security Plan (SSP).

- \* Operational Technology (OT) includes machine controllers, industrial control systems (ICS), and assembly machines.
- \* These systems control physical processes in manufacturing, energy, and industrial environments.
- \* OT assets are distinct from traditional IT systems because they have unique security considerations (e.g., real-time control, legacy system constraints).

Specialized Asset Type: Operational Technology (OT)

- \* A. IoT (Internet of Things) # Incorrect
- \* IoT devices include smart home systems, connected sensors, and networked appliances, but machine controllers and assembly machines fall under OT, not IoT.
- \* B. Restricted IS # Incorrect
- \* Restricted Information Systems (IS) refer to classified or highly controlled systems, which does not apply to standard industrial machines.
- \* C. Test Equipment # Incorrect
- \* Test equipment includes diagnostic tools or measurement devices used for quality assurance, not industrial machine controllers.
- \* D. Operational Technology # Correct
- \* Machine controllers and assembly machines are part of industrial automation and control systems, which are classified as Operational Technology (OT).

Why is the Correct Answer "D. Operational Technology"?

- \* CMMC Scoping Guidance for Level 1 & Level 2 Assessments
- \* Defines Operational Technology (OT) as a category of Specialized Assets that requires specific security considerations.
- \* NIST SP 800-82 (Guide to Industrial Control Systems Security)
- \* Identifies machine controllers and assembly machines as part of Operational Technology (OT).
- \* CMMC 2.0 Asset Classification Guidelines
- \* Specifies that OT systems should be documented separately in an organization's SSP.

CMMC 2.0 References Supporting This answer:

### NEW QUESTION # 131

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. CTI
- B. CDI
- **C. FCI**
- D. CUI

**Answer: C**

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 # 132

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

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

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 133

An assessor is collecting affirmations. So far, the assessor has collected interviews, demonstrations, emails, messaging, and presentations. Are these appropriate approaches to collecting affirmations?

- A. No, messaging is not an appropriate affirmation.
- B. Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate, as are screenshots.
- C. Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate.
- D. No, emails are not appropriate affirmations.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Understanding Affirmations in a CMMC Assessment Affirmations are a type of evidence collected during a CMMC assessment to confirm compliance with required practices. Affirmations are typically collected from:

#Interviews- Conversations with personnel implementing security practices.

#Demonstrations- Observing the practice in action.

#Emails and Messaging- Written communications confirming compliance efforts.

#Presentations- Documents or briefings explaining security implementations.

#Screenshots- Visual evidence of system configurations and security measures.

\* The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Guide states that assessors may collect affirmations via various communication methods, including emails, messaging, and presentations.

\* Screenshots are an additional valid form of objective evidence to confirm compliance.

\* Options A and B are incorrect because emails and messaging are explicitly allowed forms of affirmation.

\* Option C is incomplete because it does not mention screenshots, which are also considered valid evidence.

Why "Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate, as are screenshots" is Correct?

Breakdown of Answer Choices

Option

Description

Correct?

A: No, emails are not appropriate affirmations.

#Incorrect-Emails are a valid affirmation method.

B: No, messaging is not an appropriate affirmation.

#Incorrect-Messaging is allowed for collecting affirmations.

C: Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate.

#Incorrect-Screenshots should also be considered valid evidence.

D: Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate, as are screenshots.

#Correct - Screenshots are also a valid form of affirmation.

\* CMMC Assessment Process Guide (CAP)- Defines allowable evidence collection methods, including affirmations through written

Official References from CMMC 2.0 DocumentationFinal Verification and ConclusionThe correct answer is D. Yes, the affirmations collected by the assessor are all appropriate, as are screenshots. This aligns with CMMC 2.0 assessment procedures for collecting affirmations.

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