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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">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"> • 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.
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CMMC-CCA Standard Answers & CMMC-CCA Detail Explanation

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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

During the Planning Phase of the Assessment Plan, the assessor determines that the Client will likely include sensitive and proprietary CUI. What should the assessor consider as part of their virtual data collection techniques for this information?

- A. The assessor is responsible for safeguarding the data during collection, not the client.
- B. The Client is responsible for safeguarding the data during collection, not the assessor.
- C. The assessor should record the risks and mitigations to protect the CUI categories handled.
- D. **The client and assessor should record the risks and mitigations to protect the CUI categories handled.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Applicable Requirement (CAP - Planning Phase): Both the OSC (Client) and the CCA are responsible for protecting sensitive evidence and CUI during assessment. This includes documenting risks and mitigations for how such information is handled, especially during virtual collection.

* Why D is Correct: CAP requires assessors and OSCs to jointly establish processes ensuring safeguarding of CUI evidence. Both parties must record and agree to risks and mitigations as part of the assessment plan.

Why Other Options Are Insufficient:

* A & B: Responsibility is shared, not one-sided.

* C: Recording by the assessor alone does not fulfill CAP's joint responsibility requirement.

References (CCA Official Sources):

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0 - Planning Phase (Handling CUI and Sensitive Evidence)

* Code of Professional Conduct - Assessor responsibility for safeguarding CUI

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

Answer: C

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 # 52

To meet AC.L2-3.1.5: Least Privilege, the following procedure is established:

- * All employees are given a basic (non-privileged) user account.
- * System Administrators are given a separate System Administrator account.
- * Database Administrators are given a separate Database Administrator account.

Which steps should be added to BEST meet all of the standards for least privilege?

- A. 4. Database Administrators use their Database Administrator accounts to perform privileged functions.
5. Non-privileged users use their basic account for non-privileged functions.
- **B. 4. Database Administrators use their Database Administrator accounts to perform privileged functions.**
5. All users use their basic account for non-privileged functions.
- C. 4. Database Administrators use the System Administrator accounts to perform privileged functions.
5. All other users use their basic account for all authorized functions.
- D. 4. Database Administrators use the System Administrator accounts to perform privileged functions.
5. Non-privileged users use their basic account for all authorized functions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Least privilege requires users to perform privileged functions only with privileged accounts and to use their basic (non-privileged) accounts for general activity. This prevents unnecessary exposure of elevated rights and limits attack surfaces. Database Administrators must use their DBA accounts only for DBA tasks, and all users must use their basic accounts for non-privileged tasks.

Exact Extracts:

- * AC.L2-3.1.5: "Employ the principle of least privilege, including for specific security functions and privileged accounts."
- * Assessment Objectives: Require separate accounts for privileged and non-privileged activities.
- * Assessment Guide Clarification: "Privileged accounts should be used only for privileged functions; standard accounts must be used for all other activities." Why the other options are not correct:
 - * B: States "non-privileged users use their basic account" but does not explicitly require all users (including admins) to use their basic account for non-privileged tasks.
 - * C/D: Incorrectly assign System Administrator accounts to Database Administrators, which violates least privilege (admins must only have the access needed for their role).

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: AC.L2-3.1.5 (pp. 17-19).

NIST SP 800-171A: Assessment procedures for least privilege and account management.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Testing is one assessment method the Lead Assessor may choose depending on the assessment scope and evidence provided by the OSC. During the Plan Phase, the Lead Assessor and OSC POC agree on who the people are that are involved in a particular practice so that it could be tested if determined appropriate. During the discussion, the OSC POC tells the Lead Assessor that the production system is in use and cannot be stopped for the testing to take place but offers a mirrored system for testing. The Lead Assessor decides:

- **A. To ask the OSC for evidence that a mirrored system is exactly the same as the production system to conduct testing**
- B. Not to perform testing as a mirrored system is not an acceptable substitute for the production system
- C. Only to test the Customer Matrices that are available
- D. Only to test the processes conducted by the supporting groups

Answer: A

Explanation:

Testing may be performed on a mirrored system if the OSC can demonstrate that it is configured identically to the production

system. The assessor must confirm equivalency through objective evidence before accepting test results.

Exact Extracts:

* NIST SP 800-171A: "Test assessment method involves exercising assessment objects under specified conditions... mirrored or replicated systems may be used if validated as equivalent."

* CMMC Assessment Guide: "If production systems cannot be tested, assessors may accept mirrored systems provided evidence demonstrates that the mirrored environment is representative of the production system" Why the other options are not correct:

* A/B: Testing must focus on systems and controls, not limited groups or customer matrices.

* C: Incorrect - mirrored systems are acceptable if validated as equivalent.

* D: Correct, as validation of equivalency is required.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Testing methods and mirrored systems (pp. 6-8).

NIST SP 800-171A: Assessment methods (Examine, Interview, Test).

NEW QUESTION # 54

An OSC allows some employees to use their personal devices (laptops, tablets) for work purposes. The OSC enforces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy that requires employees to install Mobile Device Management (MDM) software on their devices. The MDM allows for remotewiping of lost or stolen devices and enforces access control policies. Employees use VPNs to remotely access the OSC network from their personal devices. What challenges might a CCA face when collecting evidence to assess the OSC's compliance with AC.L2-3.1.12 - Control Remote Access?

- A. Privacy concerns arise due to the personal nature of BYOD devices
- B. The CCA can rely solely on employee attestation to verify compliance with the BYOD policy
- C. The use of VPNs ensures a secure connection regardless of the device used for remote access
- D. The use of MDM software simplifies evidence collection on mobile device security configurations

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

AC.L2-3.1.12 requires OSCs to monitor and control remote access sessions, per NIST SP 800-171 and CMMC Level 2. In a BYOD environment with MDM and VPNs, the CCA must verify the effectiveness of these controls. However, the personal nature of employee devices introduces privacy concerns, limiting the CCA's ability to directly inspect configurations or logs without consent or legal constraints, as noted in the CAP. This complicates evidence collection compared to company-owned devices.

Option A (simplified evidence collection) overlooks privacy barriers. Option B (VPN security) assumes effectiveness without addressing verification challenges. Option D (employee attestation) is insufficient per CAP, which requires objective evidence.

Option C correctly identifies privacy as a key challenge, making it the correct answer.

Reference Extract:

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 4.2:"BYOD environments may limit evidence collection due to privacy concerns associated with personal devices."

* NIST SP 800-171A, AC-3.1.12."Assessors must verify control of remote access sessions, which may be hindered by device ownership."Resources:<https://cyberab.org/Portals/0/Documents/Process-Documents/CMMC-Assessment-Process-CAP-v1.0.pdf><https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/171/a/final>

NEW QUESTION # 55

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