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Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

- D. Blocking all incoming traffic to the server hosting the CUI access application, except from authorized IP addresses

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 # 58

To verify the scope accuracy and integrity, a Lead Assessor asks for documents supporting some elements of the scope. However, the OSC states that the information is proprietary and requires that the Lead Assessor sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) before granting access. What should the Lead Assessor do?

- A. Sign the NDA and handle the proprietary information with utmost care.
- B. File a complaint with the CMMC Accreditation Body (the Cyber AB).
- C. Inform the OSC that they have a legitimate right to access that information without signing the NDA.
- D. File a complaint with the CMMC Accreditation Body (the Cyber AB).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) acknowledges that OSCs may require NDAs for proprietary information during scope validation. The Lead Assessor needs access to supporting documents to verify the scope, and signing an NDA is a reasonable step to protect the OSC's interests while fulfilling assessment duties. Options A and B escalate unnecessarily, and Option D is incorrect, as the OSC can impose NDAs per the CAP, especially pre-contract. C aligns with the guidance and standard practice.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2 (Scope Validation), p. 9: "An NDA may be considered to protect proprietary information during scope validation."

NEW QUESTION # 59

During a CMMC Level 2 assessment, the Assessment Team discovers that the OSC has implemented a practice using a tool that is not listed in their System Security Plan (SSP). The tool appears to meet the assessment objectives for the practice, but its absence from the SSP raises concerns about documentation accuracy. How should the Lead Assessor proceed?

- A. Request the OSC to update the SSP to include the tool and provide the revised document before continuing the assessment.
- B. Accept the tool's use as evidence of compliance and proceed without further action, as it meets the objectives.
- C. Document the discrepancy as an evidence gap and assess the practice based on the tool's effectiveness, continuing the assessment.
- D. Mark the practice as "NOT MET" due to the inaccurate SSP, regardless of the tool's effectiveness.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The CAP instructs documenting discrepancies as evidence gaps and assessing based on available evidence (Option C). Option A ignores documentation issues, Option B delays unnecessarily, and Option D is premature without full assessment.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

* Section 2.2 - Conduct Assessment (pg. 25): "Incomplete or inaccurate documents should be recorded as evidence gaps, with the

practice assessed based on available evidence." References:
CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2.

NEW QUESTION # 60

You are a CCA evaluating an OSC's proposed CMMC assessment scope when planning and preparing a CMMC assessment. The assessment scope is defined in CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2. Which statement best defines the assessment scope according to CMMC guidelines?

- A. It encompasses the entire organization's IT infrastructure.
- **B. It includes the boundaries within an organization's networked environment that contain all the assets that will be assessed.**
- C. It includes only the physical components of the information system.
- D. It focuses solely on the cybersecurity measures implemented within the organization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2 defines the assessment scope as the specific boundaries within an organization's networked environment that encompass all assets subject to the CMMC assessment. This includes assets that process, store, or transmit Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) or Federal Contract Information (FCI), as well as Security Protection Assets (SPAs) that safeguard these assets. The scope is not limited to cybersecurity measures alone (Option A), nor does it automatically include the entire IT infrastructure (Option C) unless all components handle CUI/FCI or provide security. Option D excludes logical and networked elements, which contradicts the guidance. Option B aligns with the official definition, emphasizing the networked environment and assessed assets.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Section 2.1 (Scoping Guidance), p. 3: "The CMMC Assessment Scope includes the boundaries within an organization's networked environment that contain all the assets that will be assessed."

NEW QUESTION # 61

The assessor begins the assessment by meeting with the client's stakeholders and learns that multiple subsidiaries exist. In order to perform a complete assessment, the assessor must review documents from multiple entities as multiple, corresponding Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) codes were provided. Which of the following entities may receive certification as a result of this?

- A. HQ organization
- B. Host unit and Supporting Organizations/Units
- **C. HQ organization, Host unit, and Supporting Organizations/Units**
- D. HQ organization and Host unit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Certification can only be granted to the legal entities that own the CAGE codes under assessment. If multiple CAGE codes are in play (HQ, host, and supporting units), and they are all included in scope, then all entities with corresponding CAGE codes that were assessed can be certified.

Exact Extracts:

* CMMC Assessment Guide: "The CMMC certificate is issued to the legal entity (as identified by the CAGE code(s)) that was assessed."

* "When multiple CAGE codes are presented, all in-scope entities must provide documentation and may be certified if assessed."

* "Certification applies to the OSC legal entity (or entities) within scope, including HQ, host, and supporting units, as applicable."

Why other options are not correct:

* A/B/C: Limit scope to only HQ or subsets, but the requirement is that all entities with provided and in-scope CAGE codes are eligible.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Certification applicability to CAGE codes and organizational entities (pp. 3-5).

NEW QUESTION # 62

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- [illegible]