

# Valid Braindumps CMMC-CCA Questions - CMMC-CCA Download Demo

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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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

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### Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

An Assessment Team is reviewing the scope of a CMMC assessment for an OSC. The OSC has defined a narrow security boundary for their assessment, which the Assessment Team believes may not adequately protect all sensitive information. The OSC gives reasons for this, including financial constraints, and claims that CUI is only contained within an enclave defined by the boundary. However, after inspecting the facility and interviewing employees, you determine that some assets that may process CUI are outside the enclave.

What is the risk of the OSC defining a security boundary that is too narrow in scope for the CMMC assessment?

- A. The OSC may not have done proper due diligence to protect all sensitive information within their environment.
- B. The assessment will take less time to complete.
- C. The assessment will be less expensive for the contractor.
- D. The OSC will have more systems that need to be managed separately.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

A narrow security boundary that excludes assets processing CUI poses a significant risk to the OSC's compliance with CMMC requirements. The CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2 emphasizes that the scope must include all assets that process, store, or transmit CUI, and failure to do so indicates a lack of due diligence in identifying and protecting sensitive information. If assets outside the enclave handle CUI, they must be included in the scope to ensure comprehensive protection, as per NIST SP 800-171 and CMMC guidelines. A too-narrow scope could leave CUI vulnerable, undermining the OSC's security posture and potentially leading to non-compliance.

Option A is a consequence, not the primary risk. Options C and D focus on cost and time, which are secondary to the security risk identified in B. The CMMC CAP reinforces that proper scoping is critical to safeguarding CUI, making B the correct answer.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Section 2.1 (Scoping Guidance), p. 3: "A scope that is too narrow may fail to protect all sensitive information, indicating insufficient due diligence." CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.2 (Scope Validation)

### NEW QUESTION # 19

During a CMMC assessment, you, as a CCA, are interviewing a key OSC employee with information security responsibilities about the access control procedures. As the interview progresses, you realize that the initial information provided in the System Security Plan (SSP) doesn't fully align with the employee's explanation.

Based on the scenario and your role as a CCA, what is not one of your responsibilities as an assessment team member?

- A. Update the assessment plan to reflect the newly discovered information about access control procedures.
- B. Interview additional personnel to corroborate the information provided by the POC.
- C. Map the interview findings regarding access control to the relevant CMMC practices.
- **D. Inform the OSC management about the potential discrepancy between the SSP and actual practices.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

The CCA's role is to collect and assess evidence objectively, not to inform OSC management of discrepancies, which is outside the assessment scope and risks consulting. Options A, B, and D are within the CCA's duties per CAP.

Extract from Official Document (CAP v1.0):

\* Section 2.2 - Conduct Assessment (pg. 25): "The Assessment Team shall gather evidence and map findings to CMMC practices, not provide feedback or recommendations to OSC management." References:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 20

A contractor has retained you to assess compliance with CMMC practices as part of their triennial review.

During your assessment of the AU domain, you discovered that the contractor has recently installed new nodes and servers on their network infrastructure. To assess their implementation of AU.L2-3.3.7 - Authoritative Time Source, you trigger some events documented to meet AU.L2-3.3.1 - System Auditing across both the new and existing systems, generating audit logs. Upon examining these logs, you notice inconsistencies in the timestamps between newly installed and previously existing nodes. Further investigation reveals that while the contractor has implemented a central Network Time Protocol (NTP) server as the authoritative time source, the new systems are configured to automatically adjust and synchronize their clocks only when the time difference with the NTP server exceeds 30 seconds. Based on this scenario, how many points would you score the OSC's implementation of CMMC practice AU.L2-3.3.7 - Authoritative Time Source?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

AU.L2-3.3.7 requires organizations to "synchronize system clocks with an authoritative time source" to ensure consistent timestamps for audit records. The contractor has an NTP server, but the 30-second synchronization threshold on new systems leads to inconsistent timestamps, failing the practice's intent. Per the DoD Assessment Scoring Methodology, AU.L2-3.3.7 is a 1-point practice. If not fully met, it scores -1 (Not Met). The partial implementation (NTP server exists but not effectively applied) doesn't qualify as Met, so no positive points are awarded. The CMMC guide stresses uniformity in timestamps, which this configuration undermines.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

\* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AU.L2-3.3.7: "Synchronize clocks to ensure uniformity of timestamps for audit records."

\* DoD Scoring Methodology: "1-point practice: Met = +1, Not Met = -1."

Resources:

\* [https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG\\_Level2\\_MasterV2.0\\_FINAL\\_202112016\\_508.pdf](https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION # 21

A Lead Assessor is conducting an assessment for an OSC. The Lead Assessor is collecting evidence regarding the OSC's network separation techniques. Which technique would be considered a logical separation technique and would fall within the scope of the assessment?

- A. A proxy-configured firewall that prevents data from flowing along the physical connection path
- **B. Role-based access control within a properly implemented identity and access management tool**
- C. Data loss alerting configured at the edge of the network containing CUI assets
- D. Access limitation based on badge access assigned to employees based on role

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Logical separation refers to the use of technical and access control mechanisms (e.g., role-based access, IAM tools, VLANs) to enforce boundaries between different users, roles, or networks. In contrast, physical separation relies on distinct hardware or physical barriers. Role-based access control within an IAM solution is a textbook example of logical separation, and it is specifically called out in the CMMC/NIST context.

Exact extracts:

\* "Logical separation may be achieved through the use of virtualization, encryption, or access control mechanisms such as role-based access controls."

\* "Assessment Objectives ... Determine if: \* separation of users and information types is enforced by physical or logical means."

\* "Logical separation is implemented using technical solutions such as access control lists, firewalls configured by policy, or identity and access management solutions." Why the other options are incorrect:

\* A (Data loss alerting): This is monitoring, not separation.

\* B (Badge access): This is a physical access control, not logical separation.

\* D (Proxy-configured firewall): This is boundary protection/traffic control; depending on setup it may be physical or logical, but the scenario points to role-based IAM as the logical example.

References (CCA documents / Study Guide):

\* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, SC.L2-3.13.6 "Network Separation."

\* NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2, 3.13.6.

## NEW QUESTION # 22

When interviewing a contractor's CISO, they inform you that they have documented procedures addressing security assessment planning in their security assessment and authorization policy. The policy indicates that the contractor undergoes regular security audits and penetration testing to assess the posture of its security controls every ten months. The policy also states that after every four months, the contractor tests its incident response plan and regularly updates its monitoring tools. Impressed by the contractor's policy implementation, you decide to chat with various personnel involved in security functionalities. You realize that although it is documented in the policy, the contractor has not audited their security systems in over two years. How many points would you score the contractor's implementation of the practice CA.L2-3.12.1 - Security Control Assessment?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

CA.L2-3.12.1 requires "periodically assessing security controls to determine effectiveness." The policy defines a 10-month cycle, but no audits have occurred in over two years, failing the implementation objective.

Per the DoD Scoring Methodology, this 5-point practice scores -5 (Not Met) when not fully implemented, as partial compliance isn't recognized. The CMMC guide stresses actual execution over documented intent.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

\* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), CA.L2-3.12.1: "Assess controls at defined frequency."

\* DoD Scoring Methodology: "5-point practice: Met = +5, Not Met = -5."

Resources:

\* [https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG\\_Level2\\_MasterV2.0\\_FINAL\\_202112016\\_508.pdf](https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/CMMC/AG_Level2_MasterV2.0_FINAL_202112016_508.pdf)

