CMMC-CCP valid exam practice material & Cyber AB CMMC-CCP valid dumps

CMMC CCP Practice Exam Questions with correct answers

What is a CUI Asset? Correct Answer-Asset that stores, processes, or transmits CUI

Examples: Servers, Printers, Endpoints, Cloud Services, ERP Systems

Where do you document a CUI Asset? Correct Answer-Document in Asset Inventory

Document in SSP

Document in Network Diagram

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

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

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

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

What contract clause is used for CMMC L1? Correct 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? Correct Answer-Yes

Correct Answer-

The Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Certification is a valuable credential in the modern world. The Cyber AB CMMC-CCP certification exam offers a great opportunity for beginners and experienced professionals to validate their skills and knowledge level. With the one certification Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam exam you can upgrade your expertise and knowledge.

Cyber AB CMMC-CCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 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.

>> CMMC-CCP Valid Test Tips <<

Real CMMC-CCP Torrent & Reliable CMMC-CCP Dumps

The three versions of our CMMC-CCP training materials each have its own advantage, now I would like to introduce the advantage of the software version for your reference. It is quite wonderful that the software version can simulate the real CMMC-CCP examination for all of the users in windows operation system. By actually simulating the real test environment, you will have the opportunity to learn and correct your weakness in the course of study on CMMC-CCP learning braindumps.

Cyber AB Certified CMMC Professional (CCP) Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
When scoping the organizational system, the scope of applicability for the cybersecurity CUI practices applies to the components of:

- A. federal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI. or that provide protection for the system components.
- B. federal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI.
- C. nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI. or that provide protection for the system components.
- D. nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CMMC 2.0 framework applies to nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI.
Scoping determines which system components must comply with CMMC practices.
If a system processes, stores, or transmits CUI, or provides security for those systems, it must be included in the assessment scope.
CMMC Applies to Contractors, Not Federal Systems
CMMC is designed for Department of Defense (DoD) contractors, not federal systems.
Federal systems are already governed by NIST SP 800-53 and other regulations.
Scope Includes Systems That Process CUI AND Those That Protect Them
Systems processing, storing, or transmitting CUI are in scope.
Systems that provide protection for CUI systems (e.g., firewalls, monitoring tools, security appliances) are also in scope.
A). Federal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI.#Incorrect
CMMC does not apply to federal systems.
B). Nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI.#Partially correct but incomplete It excludes security systems that protect CUI assets, which are also in scope.
C). Federal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI, or that provide protection for the system components.
#Incorrect
CMMC only applies to nonfederal systems.
CMMC Scoping Guide (Nov 2021)- Confirms that CMMC applies to nonfederal systems processing CUI.
NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2- Specifies security requirements for nonfederal systems handling CUI.
DFARS 252.204-7012- Requires DoD contractors to implement NIST SP 800-171 on nonfederal systems handling CUI.
Understanding Scoping in CMMC 2.0 Why the Correct Answer is "D. Nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI, or that provide protection for the system components"? Why Not the Other Options? Relevant CMMC 2.0 References: Final Justification: Since CMMC applies to nonfederal systems that process CUI or protect those systems, the correct answer is D.
Nonfederal systems that process, store, or transmit CUI, or that provide protection for the system components.

NEW QUESTION # 51

An Assessment Team is conducting a Level 2 Assessment at the request of an OSC. The team has begun to score practices based on the evidence provided. At a MINIMUM what is required of the Assessment Team to determine if a practice is scored as MET?

- A. All three types of evidence are documented for every control.
- B. Complete two of the following: examine one artifact, either observe a satisfactory demonstration of one control or receive one affirmation from the OSC personnel.
- C. Complete one of the following; examine two artifacts, either observe a satisfactory demonstration of one control or receive one affirmation from the OSC personnel.
- D. Examine and accept evidence from one of the three evidence types.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question pertains to the minimum evidence requirements needed by a CMMC Assessment Team to score a practice as MET during a Level 2 Assessment.

The CMMC Level 2 assessment must align with NIST SP 800-171 and follow the procedures outlined in the CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Guide v1.0, particularly around evidence collection and scoring methodology.

#Step 1: Refer to the CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) Guide v1.0 CAP v1.0 - Section 3.5.4: Evaluate Evidence and Score Practices "To assign a MET determination, the Assessment Team must collect and corroborate at least two types of objective evidence: either through examination of artifacts, interviews (affirmation), or testing (demonstration)." This means at least two types of the following evidence are required:

Examine (documentation/artifacts),

Interview (affirmation from personnel),

Test (demonstration of implementation).

#Step 2: Clarify the Official Minimum Standard for a Practice to be Scored MET The CAP explicitly states:

"A practice can only be scored MET when a minimum of two types of evidence from the E-I-T (Examine, Interview, Test) triad are successfully collected and evaluated." The evidence types must come from two different categories, for example:

An artifact (Examine) + an interview affirmation (Interview),

A demonstration (Test) + an interview (Interview),

Etc.

This cross-validation ensures that the control is implemented, documented, and understood by personnel - a core principle in assessing effective cybersecurity implementation.

#Why the Other Options Are Incorrect A. All three types of evidence are documented for every control #Incorrect: While collecting all three types (E-I-T) strengthens the assessment, the minimum requirement is only two. Collecting all three is not required for a practice to be scored MET.

B). Examine and accept evidence from one of the three evidence types #Incorrect: This fails to meet the minimum two-evidence-type requirement set by the CAP. Single-source evidence is not sufficient to score a practice as MET.

C). Complete one of the following; examine two artifacts, observe one demonstration, or receive one affirmation #Incorrect: Even if two artifacts are examined, this is still only one type of evidence (Examine). The CAP requires two types - not two instances of the same type.

#Why D is Correct D. Complete two of the following: examine one artifact, either observe a satisfactory demonstration of one control or receive one affirmation from the OSC personnel.

This directly reflects the CAP's requirement for collecting two different types of objective evidence to determine a practice is MET.

BLUF (Bottom Line Up Front): To score a CMMC Level 2 practice as MET, the Assessment Team must collect a minimum of two distinct types of evidence - from the Examine, Interview, Test (E-I-T) categories.

This requirement is clearly stated in the CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which words summarize categories of data disposal described in the NIST SP 800-88 Revision 1. Guidelines for Media Sanitation?

- A. Clear redact, destroy
- B. Clear, purge, destroy
- C. Clear, overwrite, destroy
- D. Clear, overwrite, purge

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding NIST SP 800-88 Rev. 1 and Media SanitizationTheNIST Special Publication (SP) 800-88 Revision 1, Guidelines for Media Sanitization, provides guidance onsecure disposalof data from various types of storage media to prevent unauthorized access or recovery.

* Clear
* Useslogical techniquesto remove data from media, making it difficult to recover usingstandard system functions.
* Example:Overwriting all datawith binary zeros or ones on a hard drive.
* Applies to:Magnetic media, solid-state drives (SSD), and non-volatile memorywhen the media isreused within the same security environment.
* Purge
* Usesadvanced techniquesto make data recoveryinfeasible, even with forensic tools.
* Example:Degaussinga magnetic hard drive orcryptographic erasure(deleting encryption keys).
* Applies to:Media that is leaving organizational control or requires a higher level of assurance than "Clear".
* Destroy
* Physicallydamages the mediaso that data recovery isimpossible.
* Example:Shredding, incinerating, pulverizing, or disintegratingstorage devices.
* Applies to:Highly sensitive data that must be permanently eliminated.
* B. Clear, Redact, Destroy (Incorrect)- "Redact" is a termused for document sanitization,notdata disposal.
* C. Clear, Overwrite, Purge (Incorrect)- "Overwrite" is a method within "Clear," but it isnot a top-level categoryin NIST SP 800-88.
* D. Clear, Overwrite, Destroy (Incorrect)- "Overwrite" is a sub-method of "Clear," but "Purge" is missing, making this incorrect.
* The correct answer isA. Clear, Purge, Destroy, as these are thethree official categoriesof data disposal inNIST SP 800-88 Revision 1.
References:
NIST SP 800-88 Rev. 1 - Guidelines for Media Sanitization
CMMC 2.0 Security Practices Related to Media Disposal(Aligned with NIST guidance)

NEW QUESTION # 53

The Assessment Teamhas completed the assessment and determined the preliminary practice ratings. The preliminary practice ratings must be shared with the OSC prior to being finalized for submission. Based on this information, the assessor should present the preliminary practice ratings:

- A. After discussing with the CMMC-AB
- B. Via email after the final Daily Checkpoint
- C. Over the phone after the final Daily Checkpoint
- D. During the final Daily Checkpoint

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v2.0, assessors are required to conduct Daily Checkpoint Meetings at the end of each day to summarize progress with the OSC (Organization Seeking Certification).
The final Daily Checkpoint is where preliminary practice ratings are shared, before the quality assurance review and Out-Brief. The Out-Brief is reserved for the presentation of final results. Additionally, Department of Defense regulations (32 CFR §170.17(c)(2)) provide a 10-business-day re-evaluation window for requirements marked NOT MET before the final report is delivered, which necessitates that the OSC see preliminary ratings during the assessment process itself.
Supporting Extracts fromOfficial Content:
* CAP v2.0, §2.23: "The assessment teamshall host a Daily Checkpoint Meeting with the OSC at the end of each assessment day to summarize progress."
* CAP v2.0, §3.7: "The C3PAO shall conduct the quality assurance review... prior to the conduct of the Out-BriefMeeting."
* CAP v2.0, §3.10: "The purpose of the Out-BriefMeeting is to convey the results of the assessment to the OSC."
* 32 CFR §170.17(c)(2): "A security requirement assessed as NOT MET may be re-evaluated... for 10 business days... if the CMMC Assessment Findings Report has not been delivered." Why Option A is Correct:
* The CAP specifies that Daily Checkpoint Meetings are the formal, structured mechanism for assessors to communicate progress and preliminary findings to the OSC.
* The final Daily Checkpoint provides the OSC with visibility into the preliminary practice ratings before they are finalized, ensuring transparency and alignment.
* The Out-Brief is explicitly for conveying the final assessment results after the C3PAO has completed QA.
* Federal regulation (32 CFR §170.17(c)(2)) requires the OSC to have access to preliminary results so they can provide additional evidence for re-evaluation before the report is locked, further confirming that this exchange must occur at the final Daily Checkpoint.
References (Official CMMC v2.0 Content):

* CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v2.0: Sections 2.23 (Daily Checkpoints), 3.7-3.10 (QA and Out- Brief).
* 32 CFR §170.17(c)(2): Security Requirement Re-evaluation Window.
* DoD CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2 (v2.13): Guidance on MET/NOT MET determinations and findings.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which term describes the prevention of damage to. protection of, and restoration of computers and electronic communications systems/services, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation?

- A. Data security
- B. Information security
- C. Cybersecurity
- D. Network security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 55

......

Our latest CMMC-CCP preparation materials can help you if you want to pass the CMMC-CCP exam in the shortest possible time to master the most important test difficulties and improve learning efficiency. Also, by studying hard, passing a qualifying examination and obtaining a CMMC-CCP certificate is no longer a dream. With these conditions, you will be able to stand out from the interview and get the job you've been waiting for. However, in the real time employment process, users also need to continue to learn to enrich themselves. To learn our CMMC-CCP practice materials, victory is at hand.

www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, daotao.wisebusiness.edu.vn, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free & New CMMC-CCP dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ValidExam: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fl1to0a0cSxHUuDkrEP87cJMsugW_VMt