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## Cyber AB CMMC-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>

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## Cyber AB Certified CMMC Assessor (CCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

### NEW QUESTION # 124

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

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

SC.L2-3.13.9 requires "terminating connections after a defined period of inactivity." Firewall rules to terminate inactive connections (A) directly enforce this for the CUI application, meeting the practice's intent.

Encryption (B) protects transit data (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 termination. The CMMC guide supports firewall-based timeouts.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

- \* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), SC.L2-3.13.9: "Configure firewalls for inactivity timeouts."
- \* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.13.9: "Examine firewall rules for termination."

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 # 125

A C3PAO is conducting a Level 2 assessment of a midsized construction contractor that does both private (commercial) and federal work. The contractor's documentation states that all CUI flows through a single building on their office campus and is logically, physically, and administratively isolated from the rest of the environment. Why might an assessor request access to assess controls within a building or area not listed as in- scope in the documentation?

- A. If network diagrams indicate the commercial and federal sectors share a single Internet connection
- B. If the OSC has an underground passageway connecting the CUI building to a non-CUI building
- C. If Human Resources that supports both commercial and federal sectors sits in the other building or area
- D. If the assessor sees personnel carrying locked cases into the other building or area

### Answer: A

Explanation:

A shared Internet connection indicates that Security Protection Assets (SPAs) are present and serving both the CUI environment and other parts of the enterprise. SPAs are always in-scope regardless of where they are located, because they provide security protections for CUI. Therefore, if documentation or diagrams show that the commercial and federal environments share a single Internet connection, the assessor must request access to the other building to confirm proper implementation and isolation.

Exact Extracts (from CMMC Assessor/Study documents):

\* "Security Protection Assets provide security functions or capabilities within the OSA's CMMC Assessment Scope. Security

Protection Assets are part of the CMMC Assessment Scope and are assessed against Level 2 security requirements that are relevant to the capabilities provided."

\* "Contractor Risk Managed Assets are not required to be physically or logically separated from CUI Assets... If documentation or other findings raise questions about these assets, the assessor can conduct a limited check to identify deficiencies."

\* "Separation... is required only for Out-of-Scope Assets. Isolation can be achieved... by implementing subnetworks with firewalls or other boundary protection devices."

\* "The CMMC Assessment Scope includes all assets in the OSA's environment that will be assessed..."

OSAs will be required to provide a network diagram of the CMMC Assessment Scope to facilitate scoping discussions during pre-assessment."

\* "An OSC can obtain a Level 2 certification assessment for an entire enterprise network or for a specific enclave(s), depending upon how the CMMC Assessment Scope is defined..." Why the other options are not correct:

\* A (locked cases): Physical movement of materials does not establish scope. Scoping is determined by CUI flow and security protection assets, not incidental observation of personnel activities.

\* B (underground passageway): Physical tunnels or building connections do not affect scope unless they result in shared IT/security functions.

\* D (HR location): HR is not a SPA because it does not provide security functions to protect CUI.

Unless HR systems process or store CUI directly, they remain out of scope.

References (official CCA/CMMC documents):

\* CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Version 2.13 (Scoping Guide): Asset Categories, SPA definitions and examples; CRMA limited-check language; Separation requirements; network diagram requirements (pp. 3-13).

\* CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: Assessment scope, enclave validation, and assessor methods (pp. 1-4, 8-10).

## NEW QUESTION # 126

An aerospace company has requested a CMMC assessment for an enclave only. Your team has verified that the company has a valid CAGE code and is registered with SAM.gov. However, the enclave has no separate CAGE code or SAM registration. Can the assessor proceed with the CMMC assessment solely for the enclave, or is an assessment of the entire aerospace company's network required?

- A. The assessor must assess the entire company network.
- B. The assessor cannot proceed with the enclave assessment.
- **C. The assessor can proceed with the enclave assessment for CMMC Level 2 compliance.**
- D. The assessor can proceed with the enclave assessment, but only for a lower CMMC level.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) allows for assessments of specific enclaves within an organization, defined as a segmented set of system resources sharing a common security perimeter. The CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2 supports this by permitting the scope to be limited to an enclave if it fully contains the CUI environment and is properly isolated. While a CAGE code and SAM registration are required for the parent organization (the aerospace company), they are not mandated for individual enclaves within that entity. Since the company has these credentials, the assessor can proceed with a Level 2 assessment of the enclave, provided its isolation and security controls are verified.

Option B is incorrect as no rule prohibits enclave-only assessments. Option C is too broad, contradicting segmentation allowances.

Option D misapplies level restrictions. A is correct per the CAP and scoping guide.

Reference:

CMMC Assessment Process (CAP) v1.0, Section 2.1 (Assessment Scoping), p. 8: "An enclave can be assessed independently if it meets isolation requirements." CMMC Assessment Scope - Level 2, Section 2.2 (Enclave Scoping)

## NEW QUESTION # 127

A company is seeking Level 2 CMMC certification. During the Limited Practice Deficiency Correction Evaluation, the Lead Assessor is deciding whether the company can be moved to a POA&M Close-Out. What condition will result if a POA&M Close-Out option cannot be utilized?

- A. The OSC will be granted a provisional status until it can meet all the practices.
- B. The Lead Assessor will ask the OSC to justify not meeting all the practices.
- **C. The Lead Assessor will not recommend the OSC for CMMC Level 2 certification.**

- D. The assessment will be paused until the OSC can meet all practices.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

If the OSC cannot remediate deficiencies during the POA&M Close-Out process, the Lead Assessor must issue a recommendation of NOT MET, and the OSC will not be certified. CMMC requires all Level 2 practices to be MET (with limited exceptions under defined POA&M close-out rules).

Exact Extracts:

- \* CMMC Assessment Guide: "If practices cannot be met within the POA&M Close-Out process, the Lead Assessor must not recommend certification."
- \* DoD policy: "CMMC Level 2 requires that all 110 practices be met. A failed POA&M Close-Out results in a final determination of NOT MET."
- \* "There is no provisional certification status in CMMC."

Why the other options are not correct:

- \* A: Assessments are not paused indefinitely; unresolved deficiencies result in NOT MET.
- \* B: Justification alone does not satisfy requirements.
- \* C: Provisional status does not exist in CMMC.

References:

CMMC Assessment Guide - Level 2, Version 2.13: POA&M Close-Out procedures (pp. 14-16).  
DoD CMMC Program Documentation: Requirement for all practices to be MET for certification.

**NEW QUESTION # 128**

When assessing a contractor's implementation of CMMC requirements, you realize they have multiple data centers and regional offices, each having its access control mechanisms and security perimeter. The contractor uses a remote access solution to allow external partners and employees to collaborate on projects that involve CUI. The solution requires routing configuration to ensure the remote access to CUI is not compromised.

Why should all traffic be routed through a managed Access Control point?

- A. It provides better performance and lower latency for remote users
- B. It enables easier troubleshooting and monitoring of network traffic
- **C. Reduces the susceptibility to unauthorized access to organizational systems**
- D. It simplifies network architecture and reduces complexity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

AC.L2-3.1.14 - Remote Access Routing requires "routing remote access through managed access control points." This reduces unauthorized access risk (B) by centralizing control and security, per CMMC intent.

Simplification (A), troubleshooting (C), and performance (D) are secondary benefits, not the primary purpose.

Extract from Official CMMC Documentation:

\* CMMC Assessment Guide Level 2 (v2.0), AC.L2-3.1.14: "Route traffic to reduce unauthorized access risk."

\* NIST SP 800-171A, 3.1.14: "Examine routing to enhance security."

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 # 129**

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