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Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1106

Forensic imaging of a workstation is initiated by

- A. Booting the machine with the installed operating system.
- B. Booting the machine with an operating system diskette.
- C. Removing the hard drive to view the output of the forensic imaging software.
- D. Directing the output of the forensic imaging software to the small computer system interface (SCSI).

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 1107

A disk image backup is used for forensic investigation because it

- A. Is based on secured hardware technology.
- B. Creates a bit level copy of the entire disk.
- C. Time stamps the files with the date and time of the copy operation.
- D. Excludes areas that have never been used to store data.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1108

When it comes to magnetic media sanitization, what difference can be made between clearing and purging information?

- A. Clearing completely erases the media whereas purging only removes file headers, allowing the recovery of files.
- B. Clearing renders information unrecoverable by a keyboard attack and purging renders information unrecoverable against laboratory attack.
- C. They both involve rewriting the media.
- D. Clearing renders information unrecoverable against a laboratory attack and purging renders information unrecoverable to a keyboard attack.

Correct Answer: B

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QUESTION 1109

What is HIPAA?

- A. The Home Insurance Portability & Accountability Act of 1996 (August 21), Public Law 104-191, which amends the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986. Also known as the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act.
- B. The Public Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act of 1996 (August 21), Public Law 104-191, which amends the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986. Also known as the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act.
- C. The Health Insurance Privacy & Accountability Act of 1996 (August 2), public law 104-191, which amends the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986. Also known as the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act.
- D. The Health Insurance Privacy & Accountability Act of 1996 (August 2), Public Law 104-191, which amends the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986. Also known as the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1110

The privacy provisions of the federal law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA),

- A. Apply to certain types of critical health information created or maintained by health care providers who engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- B. Apply to health information created or maintained by health care providers who engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- C. Apply to health information created or maintained by some large health care providers who engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- D. Apply to health information created or maintained by health care providers regardless of whether they engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1111

Gap analysis does not apply to

- A. Transactions
- B. availability
- C. Privacy
- D. Security

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Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1112

A gap analysis for Privacy refers

- A. to the practice of identifying the policies and procedures you currently have in place regarding the availability of protected health information
- B. to the practice of identifying the policies and procedures you currently have in place regarding the confidentiality of protected health information
- C. to the practice of identifying the policies and procedures you currently have in place regarding the authenticity of protected health information
- D. to the practices of identifying the legislation you currently have in place regarding the confidentiality of protected health information

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1113

A gap analysis for Privacy

- A. includes a comparison of your proposed policies and procedures and the requirements established in the Security and Privacy Regulation in order to identify any necessary modifications in existing policies to satisfy HIPAA regulations when they are stricter than state privacy laws.
- B. includes a comparison of your current policies and procedures and the requirements established in the Security and Privacy Regulation in order to identify any necessary modifications in existing policies to satisfy HIPAA regulations when they are stricter than state privacy laws
- C. includes a comparison of your ideal policies and procedures and the requirements established in the Security and Privacy Regulation in order to identify any necessary modifications in existing policies to satisfy HIPAA regulations when they are stricter than state privacy laws.
- D. includes a comparison of your exceptional policies and procedures and the requirements established in the Security and Privacy Regulation in order to identify any necessary modifications in existing policies to satisfy HIPAA regulations when they are stricter than state privacy laws

Correct Answer: B

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QUESTION 1114

What is a gap analysis in relationship to HIPAA?

- A. In terms of HIPAA, a gap analysis cannot be defined.
- B. In terms of HIPAA, a gap analysis defines what an organization currently is doing in a specific area of their organization and compares current operations to other requirements mandated by ethical standards.
- C. In terms of HIPAA, a gap analysis defines what an organization currently is doing in a specific area of their organization and compares current operations to other requirements mandated by state or federal law
- D. In terms of HIPAA, a gap analysis defines what an organization proposes to be doing in a specific area of their organization and compares proposed operations to other requirements mandated by state or federal law.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 1115

The privacy provisions of the federal law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), apply to certain types of health information created or maintained by health care providers

- A. Who engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- B. Who do not engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- C. Regardless of whether they engage in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.
- D. If they engage for a majority of days in a year in certain electronic transactions, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 1116

HIPAA preempts state laws

- A. except to the extent that the state law is less stringent
- B. regardless of the extent that the state law is more stringent
- C. except to the extent that the state law more stringent
- D. except to the extent that the state law is legislated later than HIPAA

Correct Answer: C

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QUESTION 1117

The Implementation Guides

- A. are referred to in the Static Rule
- B. are referred to in the Transaction Rule
- C. are referred to in the Transitional Rule
- D. are referred to in the Acquisition Rule

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 1118

The HIPAA task force must first

- A. inventory the organization's systems, processes, policies, procedures and data to determine which elements are critical to patient care and central to the organization's business
- B. inventory the organization's systems, processes, policies, procedures and data to determine which elements are non-critical to patient care and central to the organization's business
- C. inventory the organization's systems, processes, policies, procedures and data to determine which elements are critical to patient complaints and central to the organization's peripheral businesses
- D. modify the organization's systems, processes, policies, procedures and data to determine which elements are critical to patient care and central to the organization's business

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 1119

A covered healthcare provider with a direct treatment relationship with an individual need not:

- A. provide the notice no later than the date of the first service delivery, including service delivered electronically
- B. have the notice available at the service delivery site for individuals to request and keep
- C. get an acknowledgement of the notice from each individual on stamped paper
- D. post the notice in a clear and prominent location where it is reasonable to expect individuals seeking service from the covered healthcare provider to be able to read it

Correct Answer: C