Lab 3

1. Find out what device node the /boot partition is
2. Estimate the size in bytes of a level-zero dump for /boot
3. Back up the data of /boot to a dump file in /var/tmp/dumpfile
4. Look in the /etc/dumpdates file and see how the dump command recorded the timestamp of the full backup
5. Use the restore command to view the contents of the dump file
6. Use restore command in the interactive mode to extract /grub/splash.xpm.gz and /grub/grub.conf
7. Use fdisk -l to locate information about the partition sizes.
8. Use fdisk to add a new logical partition that is 1GB in size.
9. Did the kernel feel the changes? Display the content of /proc/partitions file? What did you notice? How to overcome that?
10. Make a new ext2 file system on the new logical partition you just created.

Bonus: Try creating the ext2 filesystem with 2k blocks and one inode per every 4k (two blocks) of filesystem.

11. Create a directory, name it /data.
12. Add a label to the new filesystem, name it data.
13. Add a new entry to /etc/fstab for the new filesystem using the label you just create.
14. Mount the new filesystem.
15. Display your swap size.
16. Create a swap file of size 512MB.
17. Add the swap file to the virtual memory of the system.
18. Display the swap size
19. Implement disk quotas for users on the /home directory by taking the following actions
    a. Edit /etc/fstab and add the usrquota option to the /home filesystem
    b. Remount the filesystem with the command mount -o remount /home
    c. Use the quotacheck command to create the quota-tracking file
       quotacheck /home
    d. Use the quotaon command to enable quota tracking by the kernel quotaon /home