



CompTIA Linux+ and LPIC Practice Tests



PREV

[Chapter 3 GNU and Unix Commands \(Domain 103\)](#)

AA

[Working with Shells, Scripting, and Data Management...](#)

NEXT



## Chapter 4 Devices, Linux Filesystems, and the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (Domain 104)

THE FOLLOWING COMPTIA LINUX+ /LPIC-1 EXAM  
OBJECTIVES ARE COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER:

- ✓ **104.1 Create partitions and filesystems**
  - Manage MBR partition tables
  - Use various mkfs commands to create various filesystems such as:
    - ext2
    - ext3
    - ext4
    - XFS
    - VFAT
    - Awareness of ReiserFS and Btrfs
    - Basic knowledge of gdisk and parted with GPT
    - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
      - fdisk
      - gdisk
      - parted
      - mkfs
      - mkswap
- ✓ **104.2 Maintain the integrity of filesystems**
  - Verify the integrity of filesystems
  - Monitor free space and inodes
  - Repair simple filesystem problems
  - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
    - du
    - df
    - fsck
    - e2fsck
    - mke2fs
    - debugfs
    - dumpe2fs
    - tune2fs
    - xfs tools (such as xfs\_metadump and xfs\_info)
- ✓ **104.3 Control mounting and unmounting of filesystems**
  - Manually mount and unmount filesystems
  - Configure filesystem mounting on bootup

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- /etc/fstab
  - /media
  - mount
  - umount
  - ✓ **104.4 Manage disk quotas**
  - Set up a disk quota for a filesystem
  - Edit, check and generate user quota reports
  - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
  - quota
  - edquota
  - repquota
  - quotaon
  - ✓ **104.5 Manage file permissions and ownership.**
  - Manage access permissions on regular and special files as well as directories
  - Use access modes such as suid, sgid and the sticky bit to maintain security
  - Know how to change the file creation mask
  - Use the group field to grant file access to group members
  - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
  - chmod
  - umask
  - chown
  - chgrp
  - ✓ **104.6 Create and change hard and symbolic links**
  - Create links
  - Identify hard and/or softlinks
  - Copying versus linking files
  - Use links to support system administration tasks
  - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
  - ln
  - ls
  - ✓ **104.7 Find system files and place files in the correct location.**
  - Understand the correct locations of files under the FHS
  - Find files and commands on a Linux system
  - Know the location and purpose of important files and directories as defined in the FHS
  - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
  - find
  - locate
  - updatedb
  - whereis
  - which
  - type
  - /etc/updatedb.conf
1. 1. Which command can be used to determine the location of a given executable that would be run if typed from your current environment and location?
  1. which
  2. what
  3. whatis
  4. when
  2. 2. Which of the following commands will correctly change the group ownership of the file called a.out to users?

1. `chgrp users a.out`
  2. `chgrp a.out users`
  3. `groupchg a.out users`
  4. `grpchg users a.out`
3. 3. Another administrator made a change to one of the local scripts used for administrative purposes. The change was also immediately reflected in your copy of the script. However, when examining the file with `ls`, it appears to be a normal file. What is the likely cause of such a scenario?
1. The file was executed after edit.
  2. The administrator copied the file to yours.
  3. Your file is a hard link to the original.
  4. The file has been restored from backup.
4. 4. Which of the following commands shows the usage of inodes across all filesystems?
1. `df -i`
  2. `ls -i`
  3. `du -i`
  4. `dm -i`
5. 5. When running `fsck` on an `ext3` filesystem, the process is taking longer than expected and requiring input from the administrator to fix issues. What option could be added to `fsck` next time so that the command will automatically attempt to fix errors without intervention?
1. `-o`
  2. `-v`
  3. `-y`
  4. `-f`
6. 6. After you insert a new hard drive into the system, what is the correct order to make the drive ready for use within Linux?
1. Use `fdisk` to create partitions and then mount the partitions.
  2. Mount the partitions.
  3. Use `fdisk` to create partitions and mount `-a` to mount all of the newly created partitions.
  4. Use `fdisk` to create partitions, then format the partitions with something like `mkfs`, and then mount the partitions.
7. 7. You are using a SAN (storage area network) that keeps causing errors on your Linux system due to an improper kernel module created by the SAN vendor. When the SAN sends updates, it causes the filesystem to be mounted as read-only. Which command and option can you use to change the behavior of the filesystem to account for the SAN bug?
1. `mount- --continue`
  2. `tune2fs -e continue`
  3. `mkfs --no-remount`
  4. `mount -o remount`
8. 8. Which of the following describes a primary difference between `ext2` and `ext3` filesystems?
1. `ext3` was primarily a bugfix update to `ext2`.
  2. `ext3` includes journaling for the filesystem.
  3. `ext3` completely changed the tools needed for management of the disks.
  4. `ext3` has no significant differences.

9. 9. Which option to `umask` will display the permissions to be used in a POSIX format?
1. `-P`
  2. `-p`
  3. `-S`
  4. `-v`
10. 10. Which option to `ln` creates a symlink to another file?
1. `-s1`
  2. `-s`
  3. `-l`
  4. `--ln`
11. 11. Which of the following commands can be used if you need to locate various elements of a given command, such as its binaries and man pages?
1. `whatis`
  2. `find`
  3. `whereis`
  4. `ls`
12. 12. Which option in `/etc/updatedb.conf` will remove a path from inclusion in the results?
1. `PRUNEPATHS`
  2. `EXCLUDEPATHS`
  3. `INCLUDEEXCLUDE`
  4. `SEPARATEPATH`
13. 13. According to the FHS, what is the correct location for site-specific data for a server?
1. `/etc`
  2. `/var`
  3. `/tmp`
  4. `/srv`
14. 14. Which of the following commands enables the sticky bit for a user on a file called `homescript.sh`?
1. `chmod +sticky homescript.sh`
  2. `chmod 755 homescript.sh`
  3. `chmod u+s homescript.sh`
  4. `chown u+sticky homescript.sh`
15. 15. Which option to the `mount` command will mount all filesystems that are currently available in `/etc/fstab`?
1. `-f`
  2. `-d`
  3. `-a`
  4. `-m`
16. 16. Which command is used to format a swap partition?
1. `fdisk`
  2. `mkswap`
  3. `formatswap`
  4. `format -s`

17. 17. Which command and option are used to display the number of times that a filesystem has been mounted?
1. tune2fs -h
  2. cat /etc/fstab
  3. mount -a
  4. less /etc/fsmnt
18. 18. Which option to xfs\_metadump displays a progress indicator?
1. -g
  2. -p
  3. -f
  4. -v
19. 19. Which command is used to execute a check of user quotas on the filesystem?
1. quota -u
  2. runquota -u
  3. qcheck -u
  4. quotacheck -u
20. 20. The system is running out of disk space within the home directory partition and quotas have not been enabled. Which command can you use to determine the directories that might contain large files?
1. du
  2. df
  3. ls
  4. locate
21. 21. Which file contains information about the filesystems to mount, their partitions, and the options that should be used to mount them?
1. /etc/filesystems
  2. /etc/mounts
  3. /etc/fstab
  4. /srv/mounts
22. 22. According to the FHS, what is the proper mount point for removable media?
1. /etc
  2. /srv
  3. /tmp
  4. /media
23. 23. Which file contains information on currently mounted filesystems, including their mount options?
1. /etc/mtab
  2. /etc/fstab
  3. /tmp/files
  4. /etc/filesystems
24. 24. Which option to umount will cause the command to attempt to remount the filesystem in read-only mode if the unmounting process fails?
1. -o
  2. -r
  3. -f
  4. -v

25. 25. The `umask` command reports the mask as `022`. What is the permission that will be in effect for a newly non-executable created file?
1. `u+rW, g+r, w+r`
  2. `755`
  3. `022`
  4. `a+r`
26. 26. When using `ls -la` to obtain a directory listing, you see an object with permissions of `lrwxrwxrwx`. What type of object is this?
1. It is a directory.
  2. It is a symlink.
  3. It is a temporary file.
  4. It is a local file.
27. 27. Which command and option will output a summary of quota usage across all filesystems that are currently read-write with quotas enabled?
1. `repq -a`
  2. `repquota -a`
  3. `quotarun -a`
  4. `quota -u`
28. 28. The `locate` command is reporting out-of-date information. Which command should be run in order to have the `locate` command update its database?
1. `locatedb -u`
  2. `locate -u`
  3. `updatedb`
  4. `update locate`
29. 29. Which shell built-in command can be used to determine what command will be run?
1. `type`
  2. `when`
  3. `find`
  4. `help`
30. 30. Which option to `chown` recursively changes the ownership?
1. `-f`
  2. `-R`
  3. `-a`
  4. `-m`
31. 31. Which of the following represents the correct format for the `/etc/fstab` file?
1. `<directory> <device> <type> <options>`
  2. `<device> <type> <options>`
  3. `<device> <type> <options> <directory> <dump> <fsck>`
  4. `<device> <directory> <type> <options> <dump> <fsck>`
32. 32. Which of the following commands is used to identify the UUID for partitions?
1. `blkid`
  2. `ls`
  3. `find`
  4. `cat`

33. 33. The `xfs_info` command is functionally equivalent to which command and option?
1. `xfs_test -n`
  2. `xfs_list`
  3. `tunexfs -i`
  4. `xfs_growfs -n`
34. 34. Which of the following commands will create a btrfs filesystem on the first SATA drive?
1. `mkfs /dev/sda1`
  2. `mkfs.btrfs /dev/sda`
  3. `mkfs.btr2fs /dev/sda1`
  4. `mkfs -b /dev/sda`
35. 35. Which option is set on a filesystem in order to enable user-level quotas?
1. `quotaon`
  2. `enquota=user`
  3. `usrquota`
  4. `userquota`
36. 36. You need to enable the web server (running as the `www-data` user and group) to write into a directory called `/home/webfiles`. Which commands will accomplish this task in the most secure manner?
1. `chgrp www-data /home/webfiles; chmod 775 /home/webfiles`
  2. `chmod 777 /home/webfiles`
  3. `chgrp www-data /home/webfiles; chmod 711 /home/webfiles`
  4. `chmod 707 /home/webfiles`
37. 37. Which command and option are used to set the maximum number of times that a filesystem can be mounted between running `fsck`?
1. `tune2fs -c`
  2. `tune2fs -f`
  3. `tune2fs -m`
  4. `setmount`
38. 38. Which command can be used to change the partitioning scheme for a disk, such as to change the size of existing partitions without deleting them?
1. `resize2fs`
  2. `parted`
  3. `mkfs`
  4. `rfdisk`
39. 39. Which of the following commands will mount a USB device at `/dev/sdb1` into the `/media/usb` directory, assuming a VFAT filesystem for the USB drive?
1. `mount -t vfat /dev/sdb1 /mnt`
  2. `usbmount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb`
  3. `mount -t vfat /dev/sdb1 /media/usb`
  4. `mount -t usb /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb`
40. 40. Which option within `gdisk` will change the partition name?
1. `n`
  2. `b`
  3. `v`
  4. `c`

41. 41. Which option to the `dumpe2fs` command can be used to display blocks that are reserved because of being marked as bad?
1. -v
  2. -f
  3. -b
  4. -m
42. 42. Which options to `fsck` can be used to check all filesystems listed in `/etc/fstab` while excluding the root partition?
1. -NR
  2. -AM
  3. -X
  4. -C
43. 43. Which command is used to enable quotas on a filesystem that has been previously set up for quota usage?
1. `quotaenable`
  2. `quotaon`
  3. `quotau`
  4. `enquota`
44. 44. Which option in `/etc/fstab` sets the order in which the device is checked at boot time?
1. `options`
  2. `dump`
  3. `fsck`
  4. `checkorder`
45. 45. Which option to `quotacheck` is used to create the files for the first time?
1. -f
  2. -u
  3. -m
  4. -c
46. 46. The SAN has crashed and one of the filesystems in a Linux server has become significantly corrupt as a result. Which command and option can be used to attempt to examine the contents of the drive without causing more damage?
1. `fdisk -f`
  2. `mke2fs -c`
  3. `debugfs -c`
  4. `ls -a`
47. 47. Which option to the `find` command will search for files by their inode number?
1. -inode
  2. -type
  3. -in
  4. -inum
48. 48. Which option to `chgrp` will change group ownership of all files within a given directory?
1. -directory
  2. -d
  3. -R
  4. -V





◀ PREV  
Chapter 3 GNU and Unix Commands (Domain 103)

NEXT ▶  
Chapter 5 Working with Shells, Scripting, and Data Managemen...