Exam Report: 8.1.7 Practice Questions

Date: 4/22/2020 7:12:15 pm
Time Spent: 5:08

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

Which of the following is the maximum number logical partitions allowed on an extended partition?

- Unlimited
- 1
- ~~2~~
- 4

Explanation

Extended partitions can be subdivided into an unlimited amount of logical drives. There can be only be one extended partition on a single hard disk drive.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

Which of the following is the maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a single hard disk drive?

- Unlimited
- 2
- 4
- ~~8~~

Explanation

There can be a maximum of four primary partitions on a single hard disk drive. A partition is a logical division of a storage device associated with a hard disk drive. A primary partition is one that is used to store an operating system. Primary partitions:

- Can hold operating system boot files.
- Cannot be further subdivided into logical drives.
- Can be formatted.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

Tom, a Linux administrator, has installed a new hard disk. He creates two primary partitions, sdb1 and sdb2, and one extended partition, sdb3. He formats sdb1 with ext3 and sdb2 as a swap area. When Tom attempts to format sdb3 as a swap area, he is unable.
Which of the following explains why Tom can't format sdb3?

- An extended partition can't be formatted.
- ~~A single drive can only have one swap area.~~
- Only a primary partition can be formatted as a swap area.
- A swap area can only reside on the second primary partition.

Explanation

An extended partition can't be formatted.

A swap area can be located on any partition.
A swap area can be located on a primary partition or a logical partition within the extended partition.

A single drive can have multiple swap areas.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_03]

Question 4: Correct

Which of the following commands partitions the second hard disk on a Linux system?

- **fdisk /dev/sdb**
- **fdisk /sd0-1**
- **format /dev/sdb1**
- **fdisk /dev/sdc**

Explanation

The **fdisk /dev/sdb** command can be used to open the fdisk utility to partition the second hard disk.

The **fdisk /sd0-1** command will return "No such file or directory" since the /sd0-1 device file does not exist.

The **format /dev/sdb1** command will format the first partition on the second disk. It will not partition the second hard disk.

The **fdisk /dev/sdc** command can be used to open the fdisk utility to partition the third hard disk, but not the second hard disk.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_04]

Question 5: Correct

Which of the following commands/command sequences can be used to view the partition information on the first hard disk? (Select TWO.)

- [x] **fdisk -l**
- [ ] **cat /proc/part**
- [x] **fdisk /dev/sda**, then press **p**
- [ ] **cat /etc/part**

- [ ] **fdisk /dev/sd1**, then press **p**

Explanation

Both the **fdisk -l** command and the **fdisk /dev/sda** command followed **p** can be used to view partition information for the first hard disk. The **/proc/partitions** file also holds partition information, but is difficult to read.

The **cat /proc/part** command will most likely return "No such file or directory" since the /etc/part file does not likely exist.

The **cat /etc/part** command will most likely return "No such file or directory" since the /etc/part file does not likely exist.

The **fdisk /dev/sd1** command will return "No such file or directory" since the /dev/sd1 file does not exist. (The first disk is sda, not sd1.)

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_05]

Question 6: Incorrect

Which of the following hexadecimal codes represents an extended partition?

- 0x82
- 0x88
- ~~0x83~~
- 0x85

Explanation

0x85 represents a Linux extended partition.

0x82 represents a Linux swap partition.

0x83 represents a Linux partition.

0x88 represents a Linux logical partition.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_06]

Question 7: Incorrect

Marco recently made some partition changes, and the kernel is not recognizing the partitions. Which of the following commands should Marco use to resolve the problem?

- **fdisk -l**
- **partprobe**
- **cat /etc/partitions**
- ~~**df**~~

Explanation

The **partprobe** command makes a request to the operating system to re-read the partition table. The operating system kernel reads the partition table and recognizes the table changes.

cat /etc/partitions displays the currently recognized partitions, but does not perform an update.

df displays partition information.

fdisk -l displays partition information.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_FDISK_LP5_PARTPROBE]

Question 8: Incorrect

Type the full device file name for the second partition on the hard drive with the lowest ID number.

/dev/sda2

Explanation

/dev/sda2is the second partition (2) on the hard drive with the lowest ID number (a). /dev/sdxn file names identify hard drives.

- A letter follows the sd designation and identifies the ID of the hard drive.
- At the end of the name, a number identifies the partition on the drive.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEVREF_LP5_01]

Question 9: Incorrect

Type the full device file name for the first partition on the hard drive with the third lowest ID number.

/dev/sdc1

Explanation

/dev/sdc1is the first partition (1) on the hard drive with the third lowest ID number (c). /dev/ds*xn* file names identify hard drives and partitions.

- A letter follows the sd designation and identifies the ID of the hard drive.
- At the end of the name, a number identifies the partition on the drive.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEVREF_LP5_02]

Question 10: Incorrect

What is the file path and name of the directory that contains device files for hard drives, optical drives, and USB devices?

/dev

Explanation

The /dev directory contains device files for hard drives, optical drives, and USB devices. The /dev directory contains files for all types of devices, even those that do not exist on the system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.1 MBR Disk Partitions
[e_mbrpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEVREF_LP5_03]