Exam Report: 8.2.4 Practice Questions

Date: 4/22/2020 7:19:45 pm
Time Spent: 1:17

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 40%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

You have installed a new blank hard drive on you Linux system. This is the second drive on the system, so it is represented in the file system by the /dev/sdb file. You need to create GUID partitions on this drive. What command do you use to start the GUID disk management utility to create partitions on the /dev/sdb drive?

gdisk /dev/sdb

Explanation

The GUID disk management utility is called gdisk. It works very much like the fdisk utility that is used to manage MBR partitions. To start up the gdisk utility to create partitions on the /dev/sdb drive, you enter **gdisk /dev/sdb**.

References

Linux Pro - 8.2 GUID Partitions
[e_guidpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUIDPART_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

Which of the following is the maximum number of GUID partitions that can be created using the gdisk utility?

- ~~64~~
- 32
- 128
- 8

Explanation

If you use gdsik to manage GUID partitions on a Linux system, you can create up to 128 partitions on each hard disk.

References

Linux Pro - 8.2 GUID Partitions
[e_guidpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUIDPART_LP5_02]

Question 3: Correct

Gloria, a Linux administrator, used the gdisk utility to create eight partitions on a new hard drive. Which of the following BEST describes the partitions Gloria has created?

- The first three partitions are primary partitions. The fourth is an extended partition that holds five logical partitions, making eight partitions in total.
- The first seven partitions are primary partitions. The eighth partition is an extended partition that

can be used to contain logical partitions.

- [x] All eight partitions are the same. They are simply partitions. There are no primary, extended, or logical partitions.
- [ ] All eight partitions are logical partitions. There are no primary or extended partitions.

Explanation

Since there are eight partition and gdisk was used, Gloria must be using GPT. Therefore, all partitions are the same. They are just partitions. GUID partitioning does not use the concept of primary, extended, or logical partitions.

Primary, extended, and logical partitions are part of MBR partitioning.

References

Linux Pro - 8.2 GUID Partitions
[e_guidpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUIDPART_LP5_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

What is the name of the partition management utility that will both create GUID partitions and create file systems on those partitions?

[ ] parted

Explanation

The parted utility is a partition editor that allows you to create GUID partitions and then create file systems on those partitions.

You can use gdisk to create partitions, but you cannot use it to create file systems.

References

Linux Pro - 8.2 GUID Partitions
[e_guidpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUIDPART_LP5_04]

Question 5: Correct

Which partition management utility can be used to define and change various different GUID partition configurations without committing the configuration to the disk until the w command is used?

- [ ] lsblk
- [x] gdisk
- [ ] fdisk
- [ ] parted

Explanation

The gdisk utility allows you to define and change various different GUID partition configurations. The configurations are only saved in memory until you are ready to commit them to disk.

The fdisk utility allows you to do the same thing, but only with MBR partitions.

The parted utility writes the configuration to disk immediately as you define it.

The lsblk utility is used to list block devices.

References

Linux Pro - 8.2 GUID Partitions
[e_guidpart_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUIDPART_LP5_05]