Exam Report: 8.3.5 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 11%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

Which of the following commands initializes a physical volume?

- **vgcreate**
- **pvcreate**
- **lvcreate**
- **pvscan**

Explanation

The **pvcreate** command initializes physical volumes for later use by the Logical Volume Manager (LVM). LVM provides an alternative method to manage partitions on a Linux system. LVM gives a system administrator more flexibility in allocating storage on a system.

The **pvscan** command scans all disks for physical volumes and displays the result.

The **vgcreate** command creates a new volume group.

The **lvcreate** command creates a new logical volume in a volume group.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

Which of the following commands creates a volume group named *backup* and initializes it by adding the third disk in a Linux system to the volume group?

- **vgcreate /dev/sdc backup**
- ~~**pvcreate /dev/sdc backup**~~
- **vgextend /dev/sdc backup**
- **lvcreate backup /dev/sdc**
- **vgcreate backup /dev/sdc**

Explanation

The **vgcreate backup /dev/sdc** command creates a volume group named *backup* on the third disk in the system. **vgcreate** is a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) command that creates volume groups. LVM provides an alternative method for managing partitions on a Linux system. LVM gives a system administrator more flexibility in allocating storage on a system.

The **pvcreate** command initializes physical volumes for later use by the Logical Volume Manager (LVM).
The **pvscan** command scans all disks for physical volumes and displays the result.

The **lvcreate** command creates a new logical volume in a volume group.

The **vgextend** command adds one or more initialized physical volumes to an existing volume group to extend its size.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

You are using LVM on your Linux system to manage the existing volumes. After adding and initializing the fourth hard drive to the system and creating a physical volume, what command should you use to add it to the *backup* volume group?

vgextend backup /dev/sdd

Explanation

vgextend backup /dev/sdd adds the physical volume on the fourth hard drive to the *backup* volume group. **vgextend** is a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) command that adds one or more initialized physical volumes to an existing volume group to extend its size. LVM provides an alternative method to manage partitions on a Linux system. LVM gives a system administrator more flexibility while allocating storage on a system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

You are using LVM on your Linux system to manage the existing volumes.

What command do you enter to scan for logical volumes on the system?

lvscan

Explanation

The **lvscan** command is a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) command that scans all known volume groups or all supported LVM block devices in the system for logical volumes. LVM provides an alternative method to manage partitions on a Linux system. LVM gives a system administrator more flexibility while allocating storage on a system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_04]

Question 5: Incorrect

You are using LVM on your Linux system to manage hard disk partitions.

What command do you enter to scan for physical volumes on the system?

pvscan

Explanation

The **lvscan** command is a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) command that scans all known volume groups or all supported LVM block devices in the system for logical volumes. LVM provides an alternative method to manage partitions on a Linux system. LVM gives a system administrator more flexibility while allocating storage on a system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager

[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_05]

Question 6: Incorrect

Which of the following commands creates a logical volume named *video* from the *home* volume group and configures it with 2 TB of disk space?

- **vgcreate -L 2T -n video home**
- ~~**lvcreate -L 2T -n home video**~~
- **lvcreate -L 2T -n video home**
- **vgcreate -L 2T -n home video**

Explanation

The **lvcreate -L 2T -n video home** command creates a logical volume named *video* from the *home* volume group and configures it with 2 TB of disk space.

The **lvcreate -L 2T -n home video** command creates a logical volume named *home* from the *video* volume group and configures it with 2 TB of disk space.

The **vgcreate -L 2T -n video home** command is normally used to create physical volumes, but will return an error since there is no **-L** option.

The **vgcreate -L 2T -n home video** command is normally used to create physical volumes, but will return an error since there is no **-L** option.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_06]

Question 7: Incorrect

Which of the following steps must be completed after creating a logical volumes so that the logical volume can be used to store files?

- Scan for logical volumes and extend them.
- Create file systems on the volumes and mount them.
- ~~Give the volume a descriptive name and allocate space to it.~~
- Add the volume to a volume group and mount the group in the file system.

Explanation

After logical volumes have been created, the next step is to create file systems on them and then mount them:

• A file system is create using mkfs, just as with traditional partitions. Use the following syntax:

mkfs -t ***file_system*** **/dev/***volume_group***/***logical_volume***

• You can mount logical volumes using the **mount** command, just as you would to mount file systems on traditional partitions. Use the following syntax:

mount -t ***file_system*** **/dev/***volume_group***/***logical_volume***/***mount_point***

Scanning for logical volumes and extending them is not the next step.

Giving the logical volume a descriptive name and allocating space to it is not the next step.

Adding the volume to a volume group and mounting the group in the file system is not the next step.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_07]

Question 8: Incorrect

You have added a third hard disk to your Linux system.

What command would you use to initialize a physical volume on this disk for later use by the Logical Volume Manager?

pvcreate /dev/sdc

Explanation

Enter **pvcreate /dev/sdc** to initialize a physical volume on the third hard disk for later use by LVM.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_08]

Question 9: Incorrect

Which of the following utilities is used to manage and monitor software RAID devices?

- lvscan
- ~~pvscan~~
- /dev/mapper
- mdadm

Explanation

mdadmin is a utility used to manage and monitor software RAID devices.

/dev/mapper is the directory where logical volumes and RAIDs can be found.

lvscan scans all known volume groups in the system for logical volumes and displays the result.

pvscan scans all disks for physical volumes and displays all found physical volumes on the system and their associated volume groups.

References

Linux Pro - 8.3 Logical Volume Manager
[e_lvm_lp5.exam.xml Q_LVM_LP5_DEVICE_MAPPER]