

Exam Report: 8.6.5 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 14%



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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

You are requested to help a user who reports that he has no more local storage space. You go to his system and log in as the root user.

Which of the following commands will display the available disk space on all partitions? (Select TWO).

- ☐ **dskuse -free**
- ➡ ☐ **df**
- ☐ **du -a**
- ➡ ☐ **df -h**
- ☐ **du -h**
- ☒ ~~**fdisk -free**~~

Explanation

df shows the size, used blocks, and available blocks for each partition. Using **df -h** shows the same information in bytes instead of blocks.

du is used to show the disk usage of each file in a directory in blocks; **du -a** is for all files, and **du -h** shows the usage in bytes, not blocks. **Fdisk** is used for partitioning a drive. There is no **dskuse** command.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance
[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_01]

▼ Question 2:

Incorrect

You have an XFS file system in your Linux system represented by /dev/sdb1. You need to copy all the filenames on the drive to the /reviewxfs file. You must be able to read the filenames in the /reviewxfs file.

Which of the following commands should you use?

- ➡ ☐ **xfs_metadump -o /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs**
- ☒ ~~**xfs_growfs -n /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs**~~
- ☐ **xfs_info /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs**
- ☐ **xfs_metadump -e /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs**

Explanation

Use **xfs_metadump -o /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs** to copy (dump) the metadata from the XFS file system on /dev/sdb1 to the /reviewxfs file. By default, the file names and extended attribute names are obfuscated before they are dumped. **-o** disables obfuscation of file names and extended attributes.

xfs_metadump -e stops dumping the file system if there is a read error. **xfs_growfs -n** and **xfs_info** display the XFS file system parameters, such as the block size and inode data structures.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_02]

▼ Question 3: Incorrect

What command would you enter at the command prompt to list all files and directories in the *badams* home directory along with a file size and a total amount of space taken up by the directory?

`du -ac /home/badams`

Explanation

Use **du /home/badams** to lists all files and directories in the badams home directory along with a file size and a total amount of space taken up by the directory. The **du** command displays files and file sizes in and below a specified directory. Common **du** options include the following:

- **-c** lists a total amount of space used in the directory.
- **-h** displays the output in human readable format (bytes, KB, MB, GB).
- **-s** lists only the total, not each file.
- **-a** evaluates all files, not just directories.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_03]

▼ Question 4: Incorrect

Your ext3 file system has experienced a significant amount of corruption. To examine the file system, you want to use the **debugfs** utility.

Which of the following **debugfs** options should you use to examine the file system?

☐ **-w**

☒ **-f**

☐ **-V**

➡ ☐ **-c**

Explanation

Use **debugfs -c** to specify the file system should open in catastrophic mode. **debugfs** is useful for file systems with significant corruption. **debugfs** examines and changes the state of an ext2, ext3, or ext4 filesystem. It allows administrators to unlink directories, change inode blocks, find all inodes that point to a block, and several other similar functions. Other **debugfs** command options include the following:

- **-w** specifies the filesystem should open in read-write mode.
- **-f** executes commands in a text file.
- **-Z** prints the version number of **debugfs** and exits.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_04]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

You are inspecting the superblocks and block information on your file system. You need **dumpe2fs** to display only the blocks that are reserved as bad in the file system.

Which of the following options should you use?

You want to change to single user mode to prevent any access to the file system and use the **fsck** utility on **/dev/sda2**. It is also important to ensure the volume on which you are using **fsck** is not mounted. Using **fsck** in mounted volumes can corrupt most filesystems. There are no disk utilities called **scandisk** or **chkdsk** in Linux. **fdisk** is used for partitioning a drive, not for repairing a file system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_07]

▼ Question 8: Incorrect

Which of the following command allows you to use an alternative superblock when the primary superblock has been corrupted?

- ☐ **mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda1**
- ➡ ☐ **e2fsck -b 16385 /dev/sda1**
- ☒ ~~**mke2fs -n /dev/sda1**~~
- ☐ **fsck /dev/sd1**

Explanation

Use the **e2fsck -b 16385 /dev/sda1** command to use the alternative superblock at block 16385.

The **mke2fs -n /dev/sda1** command tells you the locations of the superblocks on the disk. The **fsck /dev/sd1** command starts the **fsck** utility on the device. The **mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda1** command formats the sda1 partition.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_08]

▼ Question 9: Incorrect

You need to convert the file system of **/dev/sdb3** from ext2 to ext3 without affecting the data on the drive. What command and option should you enter at the command prompt?

tune2fs -j /dev/sdb3

Explanation

Use **tune2fs -j /dev/sdb3** to convert the file system from ext2 to ext3 without affecting the data on the drive. Use **tune2fs** to adjust tunable file system parameters on ext2, ext3, and ext4 file systems. Other **tune2fs** options include the following:

- **-c** adjust the number of mounts after which the file system will be checked.
- **-e remount-ro** remounts the file system as read-only.
- **-l** lists the contents of the file system super block.
- **-o acl** enables Posix access control lists.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_09]

▼ Question 10: Correct

You suspect your **/dev/sda3** partition is in need of repair.

Which of the following **e2fsck** options will repair the errors without any interaction from you?

- ☐ **-n**
- ➡ ☒ **-p**
- ☐ **-b**

☐ -f

Explanation

Use **e2fsck -p** to automatically repairs the ext2 file system without any interaction from you. Use **e2fsck** to check and optionally repair a second extended file system (ext2) or ext2 files systems containing a journal (ext3). Other **e2fsck** options include the following:

- **-f** forces a file system check, even when the file system appears clean.
- **-n** opens the file system as read-only and automatically answers all questions no.
- **-y** automatically answers all questions yes.
- **-b** uses an alternative superblock if the primary superblock is corrupt.

References

Linux Pro - 8.6 File System Maintenance

[e_fsck_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILEINTEGRITY_LP5_10]

▶ Question 11: [Incorrect](#)

▶ Question 12: [Incorrect](#)

▶ Question 13: [Incorrect](#)

▶ Question 14: [Incorrect](#)