Exam Report: 5.5.8 Practice Questions

Date: 3/15/2020 6:10:51 pm
Time Spent: 28:20

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 43%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis   ● Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   Correct

You are in the process of preparing a storage device and must determine which file system to use.

Which of the following BEST describes the advantage of using the exFAT file system rather than NTFS?

  ○ Support for volumes over 32 GB

  ○ Access control lists and permissions

➡ ● Lower memory and processor resource use

  ○ Support for files over 4 GB

Explanation

exFAT does not have the additional memory and processing overhead and problems that can occur on removable storage when using NTFS. Both exFAT and NTFS support volumes over 32 GB and files over 4 GB. While exFAT supports some limited file permissions, NTFS provides better control through granular permissions and access control lists.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_FS_FCT_EXFAT_02]

▼ **Question 2:**   Correct

You have just purchased a new USB drive that you want to use to troubleshoot the computers in your company as well as other network devices, such as printers and projectors. You need to format this new drive with a file system that will be recognized and used on all devices.

When formatting your USB drive, which of the following file system types would meet MOST, if not all, of your needs?

  ○ NTFS

  ○ NFS

➡ ● FAT32

  ○ CDFS

Explanation

FAT32 is your best choice. Many of the older operating systems (and non-PC systems like printers, projectors, and TV sets) were initially installed or designed to use FAT32.

Formatting your USB drive with any of the other file systems would make it incompatible with many of the devices you need to maintain.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_FS_FCT_FAT32]

▼ **Question 3:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You are installing Windows 10 on a drive that was previously used for Windows 8.1. This drive has one primary partition. While installing Windows, you want to ensure that the old files are deleted and any bad sectors are located and marked as bad.

To achieve your desired goal, which of the following is the BEST option to run?

○ ~~DiskPart~~

○ Quick format

○ Bootrec

➡ ○ Full format

Explanation

A full format starting with Windows Vista will overwrite data on the drive and scan the hard disk for bad sectors.

A quick format does not overwrite data and does not check for bad sectors.

DiskPart is a disk partition utility operated with the command line. Since your drive already has a partition, this utility is not required. Bootrec, or the bootrec.exe utility, is a tool provided by Microsoft in Windows Recovery Environment, or the Windows RE. It is typically used for activities such as fixing the master boot record.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_FS_FCT_FORMAT]

▼ **Question 4:**   <u>Correct</u>

What is required to control access to the file system using file and folder permissions on a Windows-based computer?

○ FAT32-formatted partition

➡ ● NTFS-formatted partition

○ EFS

○ Ext4-formatted partition

Explanation

File permissions are only available under Windows for files on a partition formatted with NTFS, not FAT32. The Encrypting File Service (EFS) with Windows encrypts individual files. The Ext4 file system is used on Linux systems.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_FS_FCT_NTFS_FEATURES]

▼ **Question 5:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You have added two new hard disks to a Windows computer. The disks are configured as basic disks.

Which of the following could be configured on these disks? (Select TWO).

➡ ☑ Extended partitions with logical drives

☐ Simple volumes

☐ Striped volumes

☐ Spanned volumes

➡️ ☐ Primary partitions

Explanation

Basic disks use primary and extended partitions. Each physical disk can have up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions and one extended partition. Logical drives are defined within an extended partition. The extended partition can be divided into multiple logical drives. Dynamic disks support volumes that use discontiguous disk space. Simple volumes contain disk space from a single hard disk (both contiguous and discontiguous space). Spanned volumes contain disk space from multiple hard disks grouped into a single logical volume. Striped volumes use equal partition sizes on two disks to create a volume. Data is divided and saved to each disk.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_BASIC_DISKS_01]

▼ **Question 6:** <u>Correct</u>

You have an extra disk on your system that has three primary partitions and an extended partition with two logical drives. You want to convert the partitions to simple volumes, preferably without losing any data.

Which of the following is the BEST step to perform?

◯ Run the **convert** command.

◯ Delete the partitions and re-create them as simple volumes.

➡️ ⦿ Upgrade the disk to a dynamic disk.

◯ Run the **fixboot** command to convert the partition type to GPT.

Explanation

When you upgrade a basic disk to a dynamic disk, existing partitions are converted to simple volumes. You can convert the disk without deleting partitions or losing any data. Use the Convert command to change the file system from FAT32 to NTFS. The partition table type (either MBR or GPT) does not affect the partition or volume type.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_CONVERT_PARTITIONS_01]

▼ **Question 7:** <u>Incorrect</u>

While configuring a computer, you find that you need to create, format, and manage the partitions and volumes on your hard drives.

Which of the following is the BEST command line utility to use?

◯ **format**

➡️ ◯ DiskPart

◯ DiskMan

⦿ ~~Disk Management~~

◯ **chkdsk**

Explanation

DiskPart is the command line utility you can use to create, format, and manage partitions and volumes.

Disk Management is the graphical utility you would use to do the same partition and volume creation, formatting, and management tasks you can do with DiskPart. DiskMan does not exist. **format** is a

command line utility used to format disks for use with Windows. **chkdsk** is used to find and fix errors on disks, volumes, and files.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_DISKPART_COMMAND]

▼ **Question 8:**   Incorrect

Match each disk type on the left with its corresponding description/features on the right. Each disk type may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Support up to 128 volumes.

✔ Dynamic disks

Use primary and extended partitions.

~~Dynamic disks~~	Basic disks

Are supported by all operating systems.

✔ Basic disks

Support volumes that use discontiguous disk space.

✔ Dynamic disks

Store partitioning information in a hidden database on all such disks in the system.

✔ Dynamic disks

Only support volumes made up of contiguous disk space.

~~Active disks~~	Basic disks

Explanation

Basic disks:

- • Use primary and extended partitions.
- • Are supported by all operating systems.
- • Only support volumes made up of contiguous disk space.

Dynamic disks:

- • Support up to 128 volumes.
- • Support volumes that use discontiguous disk space.
- • Store partitioning information in a hidden database on all such disks in the system.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_DISK_TYPES]

▼ **Question 9:**   Correct

If you want to boot from a hard drive, what must it have?

    ◯ Dynamic partition

➡ ◉ Active partition

    ◯ Extended partition

    ◯ Passive partition

Explanation

The active partition contains the boot sector, which is required to load an operating system. An extended partition is a partition type on a basic disk. An extended partition can exist, but is not required to boot.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_DRIVE_STATUS_01]

▼ **Question 10:**   Incorrect

Which partition type identifies the partition as one that holds the boot loader program used to start the operating system?

- ○ Extended

- ○ System

➡ ○ Active

- ⦿ ~~Primary~~

Explanation

The active partition identifies which partition holds the boot loader code. When the system starts, it looks in the volume boot record (VBR) of the active partition to identify the location of the boot loader code. The system partition is the partition that holds the operating system files. This might be the same as the active partition, but can be different. A primary partition is a partition type on a basic disk. An active partition must be a primary partition, but there can be additional non-active primary partitions on a disk. An extended partition is a partition type that is subdivided into logical drives. The extended partition cannot be the active partition.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_DRIVE_STATUS_02]

▼ **Question 11:**   Incorrect

Which of the following is true about primary partitions?

➡ ○ The active partition must be a primary partition.

- ○ You can have a maximum of three primary partitions on a single disk.

- ⦿ ~~Primary partitions are subdivided into logical drives.~~

- ○ Primary partitions exist on dynamic disks.

Explanation

A primary partition is a partition type used on basic disks. The active partition must be a primary partition. Each physical disk can have up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions and one extended partition. Logical drives are defined within an extended partition.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_PRIMARY_PARTITION_01]

▼ **Question 12:**   Incorrect

You want to set up a Windows system to also be able to boot to Linux. To be able to dual boot, the system needs a partition on which to install Linux. However, you don't have an extra hard disk that can be used for the Linux partition. The existing disk has no unpartitioned space available, but it has about 300 GB of free space.

Which of the following disk management operations will BEST prepare your hard disk for dual boot?

- ○ Reformat the disk with the partitions needed for a dual boot system.

- ○ Convert the disk from basic to dynamic.

- ⦿ ~~Convert the disk from physical partitions to logical partitions.~~

➡️ ⭕ Shrink the primary partition.

Explanation

You can decrease the space used by primary partitions and logical drives by shrinking them into adjacent, contiguous space on the same disk. For example, if you discover that you need an additional partition but do not have additional disks, you can shrink the existing partition from the end of the volume to create new unallocated space that can then be used for a new partition.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_SHRINK_PARTITIONS]

▼ **Question 13:** Incorrect

Which disk types does Windows support? (Select TWO.)

- ☐ Static
- ☑ ~~Extended~~
- ➡️ ☐ Basic
- ☐ Primary
- ➡️ ☑ Dynamic

Explanation

Windows supports basic and dynamic disks. When you install Windows, your hard disks are automatically initialized as basic. You can convert them to dynamic disks after Windows is installed. You can use both basic and dynamic disks on the same computer system, but a volume consisting of multiple disks, such as a mirrored volume, must use only one type of disk. "Primary" and "extended" are terms that describe partition types on basic disks.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_MBR_PART_WINDOWS_DISK_TYPES_01]

▼ **Question 14:** Correct

Which of the following conditions would prevent you from using a GUID Partition Table (GPT) when setting up a disk drive?

- ⭕ You need to be able to create up to 128 partitions on the drive.
- ➡️ ⦿ You're setting up the drive to boot Windows 10 on a computer that uses traditional BIOS.
- ⭕ You need to set up the drive as a dynamic disk.
- ⭕ You're setting up the drive to boot 64-bit Windows 7 on a UEFI-based computer.

Explanation

If you need the drive to boot Windows and the computer uses traditional BIOS (not UEFI), you need to set up the drive with MBR.

A GPT drive can:

- Be basic or dynamic.
- Set up to boot 64-bit Windows 7 on a UEFI-based computer.
- Be used to create up to 128 partitions.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.5 File Systems
[e_file_pp6.exam.xml Q_GPT_PART_GPT]