

Exam Report: 8.4.9 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1: Correct

Which of the following is the MOST common Linux file system?

- ☐ ReiserFS
- ☐ XFS
- ➡ ☒ ext4
- ☐ JFS

Explanation

Ext4 is the most common Linux file system.

XFS, JFS and ReiserFS are newer and less popular Linux file systems.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems
[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_01]

▼ Question 2: Correct

The system requirements for a new Linux computer show that the system will primarily be used to store documents of small size.

Which of the following file systems would be the MOST efficient at storing these documents on a Linux system?

- ☐ HPFS
- ☐ ext3
- ☐ ext2
- ➡ ☒ ext4

Explanation

The Ext4 file system is more efficient at storing small files than most file systems.

Ext2 and Ext3 store small files less efficiently than Ext4. HPFS is more efficient for storing files than most file systems, but HPFS is not a Linux file system.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems
[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_02]

▼ Question 3: Correct

Which of the following Linux file systems support journaling?

- ☒ ext4
- ☐ VFAT
- ☐ ext2
- ☐ swap

Explanation

The ext4 file systems support journaling. Journaling is a method used to help ensure data and file system integrity and minimize boot times after system crashes.

The ext2 file system does not support journaling.

VFAT is a FAT32 file system for Linux and does not support journaling.

The swap file system is a pseudo file system and is used as virtual memory.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems
[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_03]

▼ Question 4: Incorrect

Which of the following commands formats the second partition on the fourth disk drive with the ext3 file system?

- ☒ **mke2fs -j /dev/sdd2**
- ☐ **fdisk -e3 /dev/sdb2**
- ☐ **mke2fs -e3 /dev/sdd2**
- ☐ **format -e3 sdb2**

Explanation

Use the **mke2fs -j /dev/sdd2** to make an ext3 filesystem. You could also use the **mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdd2** command.

format is not a standard Linux command.

fdisk is used for partitioning a drive, not for creating a filesystem.

mke2fs -e3 /dev/sdd2 will return an error because there is no **-e3** option.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems
[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_04]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

You created a swap area on sda3, but it is not activated.

What command will activate this swap partition?

swapon /dev/sda3

Explanation

Use **swapon /dev/sda3** to activate the swap partition. Use **swapon -a** to activate all swap partitions listed in **/etc/fstab**. (A swap partition is the location on the hard drive where an operating system writes memory information when it runs out of RAM.)

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_06]

▼ Question 6: Incorrect

You have a Linux system with two activated swap partitions, sda3 and sdb2.

Which of the following commands can you use to deactivate only the sda3 swap partition?

- ➡ ☐ **swapoff /dev/sda3**
- ☐ **pvccreate /dev/sda3**
- ☐ **swapoff -a**
- ☒ **fdisk d /dev/sda3**

Explanation

The **swapoff /dev/sda3** command will deactivate the sda3 swap partition.

The **swapoff -a** command will deactivate all swap partitions listed in **/etc/fstab**.

The **pvccreate** command is used to create LVM physical volumes.

The **fdisk** command creates and displays partitions; however, **fdisk d /dev/sda3** is the incorrect syntax for the **fdisk** utility.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_07]

▼ Question 7: Incorrect

Which file system is a FAT32 file system for Linux?

VFAT

Explanation

VFAT is a FAT32 file system for Linux. VFAT does not support journaling, but includes long name support. Support for VFAT must be compiled into the kernel for the system to recognize the VFAT format.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_08]

▼ Question 8: Incorrect

You need to create an ext4 file system on the first partition on the second hard disk drive.

What command should you enter at the command prompt?

mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1

Explanation

Use one of the following commands to format the first partition on the second drive:

- **mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1**
- **mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1**
- **mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1**

The Ext4 file system is the latest version in the ext file system family. Ext4 can handle files up to 16 terabytes and disk sizes up to 1 exabyte.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_09]

Question 9:**Incorrect**

A technician recently added a new disk drive to a system, and the drive is not available.

Which of the following commands scans the host bus adapter (HBA) and detects the newly added drive?

- ➡ ☐ **echo "- - -" > /sys/class/scsi_host0/scan**
- ☒ **lvscan**
- ☐ **pvscan**
- ☐ **mdadm**

Explanation

echo "- - -" > /sys/class/scsi_host/host0/scan re-scans the bus to detect the newly added drive.

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

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

The **mdadm** utility can be used to manage and monitor software RAID devices.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_HBA]

▼ **Question 10:****Incorrect**

One of the Linux servers for the accounting department needs additional memory to fix recent performance issues. You have ordered the memory, but it is backordered, so you decide to add a swap partition to the server to help the performance issues immediately.

Which of the following commands will add a swap partition to the first partition on the third hard drive?

- ☐ **fdisk**
- ☐ **swapon /dev/sdc1**
- ☒ **vmstat**
- ➡ ☐ **mkswap /dev/sdc1**

Explanation

mkswap creates a swap partition that is used to write information when an operating system runs out of RAM.

fdisk is used to create standard partitions.

swapon is used to activate a swap partition.

vmstat provides virtual memory statistics and is used to monitor, collect, and display OS memory, processes, and the like.

References

Linux Pro - 8.4 File Systems

[e_fstypes_lp5.exam.xml Q_FSYS_LP5_MKSWAP]