

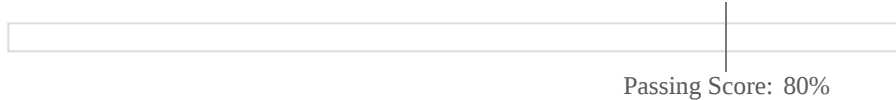
## Exam Report: 3.2.4 Practice Questions

Date: 4/16/2020 12:10:44 pm  
Time Spent: 1:02

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew  
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## Overall Performance

Your Score: 80%



Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ☐ Objective Analysis ☒ Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

## ▼ Question 1:

**Incorrect**

For which of the following directories should you create separate partitions? (Select TWO).

☒ /home☐ /lib☒ /bin☐ /var

## Explanation

When planning the partitions on the Linux system, consider creating separate partitions for the following directories:

/home contains by default the user home directories.

This can help prevent a system crash if the users fill the entire partition with their files.

/var contains data files that change constantly.

This can help prevent a system crash if the log files fill the entire partition.

The following are other partitions that you may want to install on their own partition:

- /boot contains the kernel and boot loader files.
- /opt contains the additional programs on the system.
- /tmp contains temporary files created by programs during system use.
- /usr contains system commands and utilities.

The /bin directory contains binary commands that are available to all users and most likely will not fill a partition.

The /lib directory contains shared program libraries and kernel modules.

Both /bin and /lib should be located on the root partition.

## References

Linux Pro - 3.2 Linux Installation

[e\_inst\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_INSTALL\_FACTS\_LP5\_01]

## ▼ Question 2:

**Correct**

Which of the following partitions functions as virtual memory for a Linux system?

☐ /var☐ /☒ swap

☐ /srv

## Explanation

The swap partition functions as virtual memory for your Linux system. It allows the system to use more memory than it physically has installed.

/ is the root partition and is required to boot a Linux system. It is mounted at the root of the Linux file system.

The /srv partition contains files for services such as HTTP and FTP servers.

The /var partition contains data files that change constantly, such as:

- User mailboxes
- Print queues
- Log files

## References

Linux Pro - 3.2 Linux Installation

[e\_inst\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_INSTALL\_FACTS\_LP5\_02]

### ▼ Question 3: Correct

During installation, you need to make sure there is plenty of hard disk space allocated to the partition that is going to hold the entire Linux operating system.

Which of the following is the BEST mount point for this partition?

☐ /boot

☐ /home

➡ ☒ /

☐ /usr

## Explanation

The root partition must have a large amount hard disk space allocated during installation to accommodate the entire Linux operating system. The mount point for the root partition is /.

The /boot partition contains the kernel and bootloader files.

The /home partition contains the user home directories (by default).

The /usr partition contains system commands and utilities.

## References

Linux Pro - 3.2 Linux Installation

[e\_inst\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_INSTALL\_FACTS\_LP5\_03]

### ▼ Question 4: Correct

You are in the process of manually creating the partitions during a Linux installation. Knowing that users will often require a lot of space to store their files, which of the following directories (or mount points) SHOULD be configured on its own partition?

☐ /boot

➡ ☒ /home

☐ /var

☐ /usr

## Explanation

The /home directory should be configured as the mount point for one of the hard disk partitions that is

created during installation. Since users are likely to store large files (videos, photos, and music files), this partition constrains the amount of hard drive space that is available for system users so they can't use up the space needed by the operating system.

The /usr partition contains system commands and utilities.

The /boot partition contains the kernel and bootloader files.

The /var partition contains data files that change constantly, such as:

- User mailboxes
- Print queues
- Log files

## References

Linux Pro - 3.2 Linux Installation

[e\_inst\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_INSTALL\_FACTS\_LP5\_04]

### ▼ Question 5: Correct

If not cleared out, log files can eventually consume a large amount of data, sometimes filling a drive to its capacity. If the log files are on the same partition as the operating system, this could potentially bring down a Linux computer.

Which of the following directories (or mount points) SHOULD be configured on its own partition to prevent this from happening?

- ☐ /usr
- ➡ ☒ /var
- ☐ /opt
- ☐ /sys
- ☐ /etc

## Explanation

The Linux system stores log files in the /var directory or a sub-directory thereof. In some cases log files can be very large or can keep growing bigger and bigger until they crash your system. You can prevent such a crash by making /var the mount point on its own partition. The space available for log files is thus constrained to the size of the /var partition.

The /opt directory contains additional programs on the system.

The /sys directory contains the sysfs virtual file system, which displays information about devices and drivers.

The /usr directory contains system commands and utilities.

The /etc directory contains configuration files specific to the system.

## References

Linux Pro - 3.2 Linux Installation

[e\_inst\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_INSTALL\_FACTS\_LP5\_05]