

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of the FAT32 filesystem? Check all that apply. 1 / 1 point

- ☐ It supports files up to 8GB in size.
- ☒ It doesn't support files larger than 4GB.

☒ **Correct**
The FAT32 filesystem is great for cross-platform compatibility, but has lots of limitations that don't make it useful for large data storage.

- ☒ It's read and write compatible with Windows, Mac, and Linux OSes.

☒ **Correct**
The FAT32 filesystem is great for cross-platform compatibility, but has lots of limitations that don't make it useful for large data storage.

- ☒ Its filesystem size can't be larger than 32GB.

☒ **Correct**
The FAT32 filesystem is great for cross-platform compatibility, but has lots of limitations that don't make it useful for large data storage.

2. What's the difference between a GPT and MBR partition table? Check all that apply. 1 / 1 point

- ☐ MBR is the new standard for partition tables.
- ☒ GPT allows you to have a large number of partitions.

☒ **Correct**
GPT, the newer partitioning standard, offers nearly unlimited partitions.

- ☒ GPT allows you to have volume sizes of 2TBs or greater.

☒ **Correct**
GPT offers a much greater maximum volume than MBR.

- ☒ MBR only allows you to have volume sizes of 2TBs or less.

☒ **Correct**
MBR works with volumes up to 2TB.

3. Before you can store files on a hard drive, which of the following has to be done? Check all that apply. 1 / 1 point

- ☒ Format a filesystem.

☒ **Correct**
Before you can start using a hard drive to store files, you'll need to partition the disk, format a filesystem, then mount the filesystem.

- ☒ Partition the disk

☒ **Correct**
Before you can start using a hard drive to store files, you'll need to partition the disk, format a filesystem, then mount the filesystem.

- ☐ Nothing: hard drives can be used to store files out of the box.

- ☒ Mount the filesystem.

☒ **Correct**
Before you can start using a hard drive to store files, you'll need to partition the disk, format a filesystem, then mount the filesystem.

4. What is the name of the tool that ships with Windows and lets you partition a disk and format a file system? 1 / 1 point

- ☐ NTFS
- ☐ Allocation Unit Size
- ☐ Volume label:
- ☒ The Disk Management Utility

☒ **Correct**
The Disk Management Utility is a Windows tool that lets you partition and format a disk.

5. What does Windows OS use to provide the physical memory available in the computer to applications running on the computer? 1 / 1 point

- ☐ Disk partitioning
- ☐ NTFS
- ☐ GUID
- ☒ Virtual memory

☒ **Correct**
Virtual memory is what the OS uses to provide physical memory available in the computer to applications running on the computer.

6. What's the terminal-based tool you can use to manage disks right from the command line?

1 / 1 point

☐

Mkdir

☐

Chkdsk

☐

Fsutil

☒

Diskpart

✓

Correct

Diskpart is a terminal based tool built for managing disks right from the command line.

7. Which of the following commands in Windows will create a symbolic link called "cauliflower" to a file named "broccoli.txt?"

1 / 1 point

☒

mklink cauliflower broccoli.txt

☐

mklink /H cauliflower broccoli.txt

☐

mklink broccoli.txt cauliflower

✓

Correct

The mklink command will, by default, create symbolic links in the form of mklink <link name> <file name>.

8. If you want to automatically mount a filesystem on computer startup, what file do you have to modify?

1 / 1 point

☐

/etc/sudoers

☐

/dev/sda

☒

/etc/fstab

☐

/etc/group

✓

Correct

To automatically mount filesystems on startup, you have to add a device entry to the /etc/fstab file.

9. In Linux, what's the difference between a hardlink and a symlink (Symbolic Link)? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐

A symlink adds an entry to the MFT that points to the linked file number instead of the name of the file.

☒

A hardlink points to a linked file number.

✓

Correct

Symlinks are used to point to filenames, while hardlinks point to linked file numbers.

☒

If you change the original name of the file, a hard link will still work.

✓

Correct

A hardlink will still work even if you change the original name of a file.

☒

A symlink points to a filename.

✓

Correct

Symlinks are used to point to filenames, while hardlinks point to linked file numbers.