Homework #3

Using what you’ve learned so far in the course, specifically during week 4, answer the following questions.

Question 1. Explain (in your own words) the commands used to partition a new disk for use in Linux?

Fdisk – Manage disk partitions. Allows user to create/delete/change partitions on drive through commands.

Mkfs – Must be used to store data on disk, formats disk with a file system.

Mount – Used to make a virtual directory in the filesystem so that data can be stored.

Question 2. The three valid permission settings for a file are:

a. read, change, open

b. change, write, open

c. read, write, enter

**d. write, execute, read**

e. open, close, execute

Question 3. Explain the effect of issuing the following commands on **myfile.**

1. **chmod 600 myfile**

Allows reading and writing to owner only and no permissions to anyone else.

1. **chmod 755 myfile**

Owner can read, write, and execute myfile. Group and others can read and execute myfile.

1. **chmod 777 myfile**

Owner, user, and group can read, write, and execute myfile.

Question 4. List three (3) actions that occur when issuing the command **yum install** *packagename*?

•Finds the latest version of the package in repository.

•Downloads the package to local system.

•Install package on local system.

Question 5. Which of the following are true about Logical Volume Partitions: (Choose all that apply.)

**a. More space can be added to a logical volume from a volume group, while the logical volume is still in use.**

b. More space can be added to a logical volume after the volume is dismounted.

**c. More physical volumes can be added to a volume group.**

**d. Physical volumes can have data moved from one to another.**

e. A reboot is required when shrinking a logical volume.

Question 6. What command would you use to expand logical volume, **/dev/vgA/volumeA**, by 100Gb?

lvextend -L100G /dev/vgA/volumeA

Question 7. Select all of the following filesystems are supported in Linux:

**a. swap**

**b. ntfs**

**c. vfatdos**

**d. ext4**

e. nxts

Question 8. Joe belongs to a group that has all permissions to file **office\_stuff**, but Joe, the file’s owner, has no permissions. What, if any, operations can Joe perform on the file? What command will grant the Joe all permissions on the file?

The owner takes precedence over the group, so the owner will not have any permissions.

Chmod 770 office\_stuff