

# **Red Hat Linux Server**

## **Module – 3**

- **What is /dev/sda?**

In Linux, /dev/sda refers to the first SCSI hard disk.

- **What is /dev/sdb?**

In Linux, /dev/sdb refers to the second SCSI hard disk.

- **What is /dev/sda1?**

In Linux, /dev/sda1 refers to the first partition on the first SCSI hard disk.

- **What is /dev/sda2?**

In Linux, /dev/sda2 refers to the second partition on the first SCSI hard disk.

- **What is /dev/vda?**

In Linux, /dev/vda refers to the first disk using the virtualization-aware disk driver.

- **What is /dev/vda1?**

In Linux, /dev/vda1 refers to the first partition on the first virtual disk.

- **What is the use of “df” command?**

The df command in Linux, also known as “disk free”, is used to display the amount of free and used disk space on the Unix/Linux filesystem.

- **From which command we get UUID of file system?**

- ✓ blkid
- ✓ lsblk
- ✓ findmnt
- ✓ dump2fs

- **Which command is used to create MBR partition?**

The fdisk command is commonly used to create Master Boot Record (MBR) partitions in Linux.

- **Which command is used to create GPT partition?**

gdisk, parted, fdisk

- **What is sda, sdb, sdc, sdb1, sdb2, sdb3?**

In Linux, sda, sdb, and sdc refer to the first, second, and third SCSI hard disks, respectively. The individual partitions on the disk are named as sda1, sda2, sda3.

- **What is the use of swap partition?**

A swap partition in Linux is a feature that provides virtual memory space. It serves as overflow space for your RAM. If your RAM fills up completely, any additional applications will run off the swap partition rather than RAM. This may sound like an easy way to increase your computer's amount of usable memory without actually getting more RAM

- **Explain LVM**

Logical Volume Manager (LVM) is a device mapper framework in Linux that provides logical volume management for the Linux kernel. Most modern Linux distributions are LVM-aware to the point of being able to have their root file systems on a logical volume. LVM is an alternative method of managing storage systems than the traditional partition-based one. In LVM, instead of creating partitions, you create logical volumes, and then you can just as easily mount those volumes in your filesystem as you'd a disk partition. One exception to this is that you cannot use logical volumes for /boot because GRUB (the most common bootloader for Linux) can't read from logical volumes.

- **Define following terms,**

- ✓ **PV**

- ✓ **VG**

- ✓ **LV**

- ✓

PV (Physical Volume): This is a partition or whole disk designated for LVM (Logical Volume Manager) use. To use the device for an LVM logical volume, the device must be initialized as a physical volume.

VG (Volume Group): A volume group is the central unit of the Logical Volume Manager (LVM) architecture. It is what we create when we combine multiple physical volumes to create a single storage structure, equal to the storage capacity of the combined physical devices.

LV (Logical Volume): Logical Volumes are the final storage unit in the standard LVM architecture. These units are created from the volume

group, which is made up of physical volumes (PV). If you have been following along in the series, you will have initialized your physical volumes and combined them into a volume group (VG).

- **From which command we can get information about LVM status?**

The **lv** command provides several built-in options that you can use to display information about LVM support and configuration.