# 8.1.7 Practice Questions

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**Score: 80%** Passing Score: 80%

**Question 1:** ✔ Correct

Which of the following is the maximum number logical partitions allowed on an extended partition?

- 2
- 4
- ➡ Unlimited
- 1

**Explanation**

Extended partitions can be subdivided into an unlimited amount of logical drives. There can be only be one extended partition on a single hard disk drive.

**References**

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions
- 8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.3 Viewing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts
- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
- 8.2.1 GUID Partitions
- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

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**Question 2:** ✔ Correct

Which of the following is the maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a single hard disk drive?

- ➡ 4
- 2
- 8
- Unlimited

### Explanation

There can be a maximum of four primary partitions on a single hard disk drive. A partition is a logical division of a storage device associated with a hard disk drive. A primary partition is one that is used to store an operating system. Primary partitions:

- Can hold operating system boot files.
- Cannot be further subdivided into logical drives.
- Can be formatted.

### References

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions
- 8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.3 Viewing MBR Partitions
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- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
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- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

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**Question 3:** ✕ Incorrect

Tom, a Linux administrator, has installed a new hard disk. He creates two primary partitions, sdb1 and sdb2, and one extended partition, sdb3. He formats sdb1 with ext3 and sdb2 as a swap area. When Tom attempts to format sdb3 as a swap area, he is unable.

Which of the following explains why Tom can't format sdb3?

- ~~Only a primary partition can be formatted as a swap area.~~
- ➡ An extended partition can't be formatted.
- A swap area can only reside on the second primary partition.
- A single drive can only have one swap area.

### Explanation

An extended partition can't be formatted.

A swap area can be located on any partition.

A swap area can be located on a primary partition or a logical partition within the extended partition.

A single drive can have multiple swap areas.

### References

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions
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- 8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts
- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
- 8.2.1 GUID Partitions
- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions

## 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

q_fdisk_lp5_03.question.fex

**Question 4:** ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands partitions the second hard disk on a Linux system?

- **fdisk /dev/sdb**
- **fdisk /dev/sdc**
- **fdisk /sd0-1**
- **format /dev/sdb1**

Explanation

The **fdisk /dev/sdb** command can be used to open the fdisk utility to partition the second hard disk.

The **fdisk /sd0-1** command will return "No such file or directory" since the /sd0-1 device file does not exist.

The **format /dev/sdb1** command will format the first partition on the second disk. It will not partition the second hard disk.

The **fdisk /dev/sdc** command can be used to open the fdisk utility to partition the third hard disk, but not the second hard disk.

References

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions
- 8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.3 Viewing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts
- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
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- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

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**Question 5:** ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands/command sequences can be used to view the partition information on the first hard disk? (Select TWO.)

- [x] **fdisk -l**
- [ ] **cat /proc/part**
- [ ] **cat /etc/part**
- [x] **fdisk /dev/sda**, then press **p**
- [ ] **fdisk /dev/sd1**, then press **p**

Explanation

Both the **fdisk -l** command and the **fdisk /dev/sda** command followed **p** can be used to view partition information for the first hard disk. The **/proc/partitions** file also holds partition information, but is difficult to read.

The **cat /proc/part** command will most likely return "No such file or directory" since the /etc/part file does not likely exist.

The **cat /etc/part** command will most likely return "No such file or directory" since the /etc/part file does not likely exist.

The **fdisk /dev/sd1** command will return "No such file or directory" since the /dev/sd1 file does not exist. (The first disk is sda, not sd1.)

References

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions
- 8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.3 Viewing MBR Partitions
- 8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts
- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
- 8.2.1 GUID Partitions

8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions

8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

q_fdisk_lp5_05.question.fex

**Question 6:** ✕ Incorrect

Which of the following hexadecimal codes represents an extended partition?

- 0x83
- 0x88
- ~~0x82~~
- 0x85

**Explanation**

0x85 represents a Linux extended partition.

0x82 represents a Linux swap partition.

0x83 represents a Linux partition.

0x88 represents a Linux logical partition.

**References**

8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts

q_fdisk_lp5_06.question.fex

## Question 7: ✔ Correct

Marco recently made some partition changes, and the kernel is not recognizing the partitions. Which of the following commands should Marco use to resolve the problem?

- **partprobe**
- **fdisk -l**
- **cat /etc/partitions**
- **df**

### Explanation

The **partprobe** command makes a request to the operating system to re-read the partition table. The operating system kernel reads the partition table and recognizes the table changes.

**cat /etc/partitions** displays the currently recognized partitions, but does not perform an update.

**df** displays partition information.

**fdisk -l** displays partition information.

### References

8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions

8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions

q_fdisk_lp5_partprobe.question.fex

**Question 8:** ✔ Correct

Type the full device file name for the second partition on the hard drive with the lowest ID number.

/dev/sda2 ✔

### Explanation

/dev/sda2 is the second partition (2) on the hard drive with the lowest ID number (a). /dev/sdxn file names identify hard drives.

- A letter follows the sd designation and identifies the ID of the hard drive.
- At the end of the name, a number identifies the partition on the drive.

### References

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
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- 8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts
- 8.1.5 Device Naming Facts
- 8.2.1 GUID Partitions
- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts
- 8.3.3 LVM Facts

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**Question 9:** ✔ Correct

Type the full device file name for the first partition on the hard drive with the third lowest ID number.

/dev/sdc1 ✔

### Explanation

/dev/sdc1 is the first partition (1) on the hard drive with the third lowest ID number (c).
/dev/ds*xn* file names identify hard drives and partitions.

- A letter follows the sd designation and identifies the ID of the hard drive.
- At the end of the name, a number identifies the partition on the drive.

### References

**3.1.2 System Design Part 2**

**8.1.1 MBR Disk Partitions**

**8.1.2 Managing MBR Partitions**

**8.1.3 Viewing MBR Partitions**

**8.1.4 MBR Partition Management Facts**

**8.1.5 Device Naming Facts**

**8.2.1 GUID Partitions**

**8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions**

**8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts**

**8.3.3 LVM Facts**

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**Question 10:** ✔ Correct

What is the file path and name of the directory that contains device files for hard drives, optical drives, and USB devices?

/dev ✔

**Explanation**

The /dev directory contains device files for hard drives, optical drives, and USB devices. The /dev directory contains files for all types of devices, even those that do not exist on the system.

**References**

**8.1.5 Device Naming Facts**

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