

# 8.12.10 Practice Questions

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**Score: 100%**

Passing Score: 80%



## ▼ Question 1: ✓ Correct

You have a tape archive mounted in `/dev/rmt12`. You need to get a list of the file contents. Which command will list the contents?

- ☐ **ls -la /dev/rmt12**
- ☐ **tar -tc /dev/rmt12**
- ☐ **ls -lc /dev/rmt12**
- ➡ ☒ **tar -tf /dev/rmt12**

### Explanation

**tar -tf /dev/rmt12** lists the contents of the archive.

**tar -tc /dev/rmt12** will not work because the **-c** switch is for creating an archive. **ls** does not list the contents of an archive.

### References

 **8.12.5 Archive Facts**

q\_tarball\_lp5\_01.question.fex

## ▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

You have a SCSI tape drive st0. You want to back up the contents of /var/oracle.  
Which command will perform the backup?

- ☐ **cp /var/oracle /dev/st0**
- ☐ **tar -vcf /var/oracle /dev/st0**
- ➡ ☒ **tar -vcf /dev/st0 /var/oracle**
- ☐ **backup /var/oracle /dev/st0**

## Explanation

**tar -vcf /dev/st0 /var/oracle** will create an archive.

**tar -vcf /var/oracle /dev/st0** is incorrect because the destination and source are reversed.  
**cp** does not create an archive. There is no standard Linux command called **backup**.

## References



8.12.5 Archive Facts

q\_tarball\_lp5\_02.question.fex

▼ Question 3: ✓ Correct

You need to back up Jane's files in her /home/user/jane directory.

Which command will create an archive of these files in the /root directory? (Select TWO).

- ☐ **tar -cjvf jane.tbz /home/user/jane**
- ☐ **tar -cgvf /root/jane/tgz /home/user/jane**
- ☐ **tar -cbvf /root/jane.tbz /home/user/jane**
- ➡ ☒ **tar -czvf /root/jane.tgz /home/user/jane**
- ➡ ☒ **tar -cvf /root/jane.tar /home/user/jane**

Explanation

**tar -cvf** will create a standard archive, jane.tar, in the root directory. **tar -czvf** will create a compressed archive, jane.tgz, in the root directory.

**tar -cjvf** does create a compressed archive (using bzip2), but not in the root directory. The command **tar -cbvf** is incorrect due to the **-b** switch, and **tar -cgvf** is incorrect due to the **-g** switch.

References

 8.12.5 Archive Facts

q\_tarball\_lp5\_03.question.fex

## ▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

You need to restore a file, *yearend.xls*, from the archive *013004.tar.gz* in the backup directory. The file needs to be restored to */home/accounting*.

Which command will perform the restore?

- ☐ **unzip -xzvf /backup/013004.tar.gz /home/accounting/yearend.xls**
- ➔ ☒ **tar -xzvf /backup/013004.tar.gz /home/accounting/yearend.xls**
- ☐ **extract -xzvf /backup/013004.tar.gz /home/accounting/yearend.xls**
- ☐ **tar -xvf /backup/013004.tar.gz /home/accounting/yearend.xls**

## Explanation

**tar -xzvf** is correct. **tar** needs the switches **-x** to extract, **-z** to uncompress with gzip format, and **-f** to tell **tar** the file argument is an archive. **-v** is the verbose switch and is optional.

**tar -xvf** is missing the **-z** switch because the archive is compressed with gzip. The command **extract** does not exist. The command **unzip** does exist, but will not extract files from a gzip archive.

## References

 8.12.5 Archive Facts

q\_tarball\_lp5\_04.question.fex

## ▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

You are compressing a file with the **tar** utility, but you need to ensure you can uncompress the file with the **bzip2** utility.

Which tar option should you use during the file compression?

- ☐ -x
- ➡ ☒ -j
- ☐ -v
- ☐ -z

**Explanation**

Use **tar -j** to compress a file that can later be decompressed using the **bzip2** utility (normally named with a .bz2 extension). Be aware of the other tar options:

- **-v** displays a list of all files being written into the archive.
- **-z** compresses/decompresses a file using the **gzip** utility (normally named with a .gz extension).
- **-x** extracts the files. If no destination directory is specified, **tar** extracts the files to the current working directory.
- **-f** specifies the file to create or unpack. Without this option, **tar** uses standard input and output as the source or destination.
- **-c** creates a new archive.
- **-C** changes to a specific directory to extract the files.

**References****8.12.5 Archive Facts**

q\_tarball\_lp5\_05.question.fex

## ▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

You need to view the files within `/home/gshant/expfile.bz2`, but you want to leave the compressed file unchanged.

Which **bzip2** option should you use?

**Explanation**

Use **bzip2** with the **-k** option to leave the compressed file unchanged.

**References****8.12.5 Archive Facts**

q\_tarball\_lp5\_06.question.fex

## ▼ Question 7:

✓ Correct

You want to archive some configuration files to the floppy drive. You are using the **cpio** utility.

Which line will create the archive on the floppy?

☐ **cpio -cv /etc/\*.conf /dev/rfd0**

☐ **cpio -ov /etc/\*.conf /dev/rfd0**

☐ **cpio -ov /dev/rfd0 /etc/\*.conf**

➡ ☒ **ls /etc/\*.conf | cpio -ovd > /dev/rfd0**

#### Explanation

The correct command is **ls /etc/\*.conf | cpio -ov > /dev/rfd0**. The **cpio** command is different from many Linux commands in that it processes from a list, one line at a time. Therefore it is commonly used with commands such as **s** or **find** where the output is piped into **cpio** as shown in this example. The option **o** is create, **v** is verbose mode and **d** means to store the directory path with the file.

The other option is to use commands such as **find** or **ls** to make a text file and then reference that text file in the **cpio** command, as shown here:

**ls /etc/\*.conf > /root/etclist.txt** and then **cpio -ov /root/etclist.txt > /dev/rfd0**

#### References

 8.12.8 cpio and dd Facts

q\_cpio\_lp5\_01.question.fex

## ▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

You want to restore files with the extension `.cfg` from an archive called `configs.cpio`. Which command will perform the restore?

- ☐ `cpio -ivd ".cfg" < /mnt/hdd2/configs.cpio`
- ➡ ☒ `cpio -ivd "*.cfg" < /mnt/hdd2/configs.cpio`
- ☐ `cpio -ivd "cfg" < /mnt/hdd2/configs.cpio`
- ☐ `cpio -ivd /mnt/hdd2/configs.cpio < "*.cfg"`

## Explanation

The correct command is `cpio -ivd "*.cfg" < /mnt/hdd2/configs.cpio`. The **cpio** command processes one item at a time making the use of piped output, text files or multiple quoted items as input. The option **i** means extract, **d** means restore the files and directory path if the files were archived with a directory path and **v** is verbose mode.

## References

 8.12.8 cpio and dd Facts

q\_cpio\_lp5\_02.question.fex



## ▼ Question 9:

✓ Correct

Which utility allows you to make an exact copy of a file?

☐ **cpio**☒ **dd**☐ **tar**☐ **cp****Explanation**

Use **dd** to make an exact (byte for byte) copy of a file.

Use **tar** and **cpio** to copy files to archives. **cp** makes a copy of a file, but it is not necessarily an *exact* copy (for example, permissions might not be the same on the copied version of the file).

**References****8.12.8 cpio and dd Facts**

q\_cpio\_lp5\_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 10:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following is the BEST command to use when creating a disk image?

- ➡ ☒ **dd**
- ☐ **pack**
- ☐ **cpio**
- ☐ **gzip**

**Explanation**

The **dd** command stands for "data duplicator" and is used to copy and convert data. The dd command can be used for tasks such as backing up and restoring an entire hard disk or partition.

The **pack** command compresses files.

The **cpio** command creates archives.

The **gzip** command compresses files.

**References**

 **8.12.9 Backup Strategy Facts**

q\_backup\_strat\_lp5\_image.question.fex

**▼ Question 11:**      **✓ Correct**

Which of the following represent a typical Linux backup type? (Choose FIVE.)

- ☐ Tarball
- ➡ ☒ Snapshot
- ➡ ☒ Image
- ➡ ☒ Incremental
- ☐ Asynchronous
- ☐ Archival
- ➡ ☒ Full
- ➡ ☒ Differential

**Explanation**

A full backup is a copy of all the files that exists at the point in time when the backup is taking place.

An incremental backup stores files that has been changed or added, since the last backup has been made.

A differential backup copies all of the files that have been updated, but only against the last full backup.

Snapshot clones is a technology that allow you take point-in-time snapshots of the files on a system without causing the downtime inherent in traditional backups.

A disk image is a single computer file or set of files that contain the contents of a hard disk.

The other options are not backup types.

**References**

 **8.12.9 Backup Strategy Facts**

q\_backup\_strat\_lp5\_types.question.fex

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