8.5.6 Practice Questions

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Score: 100% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✔ Correct

You have added several new hard disks to your system. After partitioning and formatting, you have modified a configuration file to mount these new file systems automatically. You want to document the change you made.

Which of the following configuration files would you document?

- ➡ ◉ /etc/fstab
- ○ /etc/crontab
- ○ /etc/modules.conf
- ○ /etc/inittab

Explanation

You want to document the changes you made in /etc/fstab.

/etc/inittab defines the initial processes on boot-up. /etc/modules.conf defines kernel loadable modules. /etc/crontab defines jobs that run at particular dates and times.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

You attempt to unmount a volume using the **umount /dev/sdd3** command, but you receive a *device is busy* error message.

Which of the following strategies will be MOST likely to allow you to unmount the file system? (Select TWO).

- [ ] Perform a backup of the sdd3 device and try to unmount again.
- [ ] Edit /etc/fstab and remove the mount. Try unmount again.
- [ ] Use the **fscls** command to close any open files on the filesystem. Try to unmount again.
- [x] Make sure your current working directory is not on the file system and try to unmount again.
- [x] Find and close any open files on the file system, and try to unmount again.

Explanation

Some file systems will not allow you to unmount a file system if your current working directory is in that file system. The command **lsof** lists open files, and the pid that has the files open. This will allow you to close the file, or at least kill the process that has the file open.

There is no command called **fscls**. Editing /etc/fstab will not help to unmount a filesystem during the current session. A backup will not close a file that is open.

References

- 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
- 8.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)
- 8.3.2 Using LVM
- 8.3.3 LVM Facts
- 8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

You need to mount the CD-ROM device to the /media/cdrom directory. What command should you enter at the command prompt?

mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom ✔

Explanation

Use **mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom** to mount the CD-ROM device to the /media/cdrom mount point. The /dev/cdrom device file name is just a symbolic link to the actual device (sr0), so mount /dev/sr0 /media/cdrom will also work.

References

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- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts
- 8.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)
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- 8.3.3 LVM Facts
- 8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

Which of the following directories is specified by Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) as a mount point for removable media, such as USB storage media, DVDs, CD-ROMs, and Zip disks?

- ➡ /media
- /
- /mount
- /mnt

Explanation

/media is specified by Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) as a mount point for removable media, such as USB storage media, DVDs, CD-ROMs, and Zip disks.

/mnt is often used for temporarily mounted filesystems. **/** represents the root directory of the Linux system and is not recommended as a mount point for removable media. /mount is not specified in the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS).

References

8.5.3 File System Mounting Facts

q_mount_lp5_05.question.fex

Question 5: ✔ Correct

You need to configure your Linux system to allow only the root user account to mount the CD-ROM device. Which of the following options should you add to the **/**etc/fstab file?

- ➡ /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom -t iso9660 ro,nouser,noauto
- /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom -t iso9660 ro
- /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom -t iso9660 ro,user,noauto
- /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom -t iso9660 ro,users,noauto

Explanation

Use /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom -t iso9660 ro,nouser,noauto to allow only the root user account to mount the CD-ROM device. -t iso9660 specifies the type as filesystem structure used on CD-ROMs. Be aware of the following mount options:

- **nouser** allows only the root user to mount the volume.
- **noauto** prevents the volume from being mounted automatically. Use this option for removable media.
- **ro** mounts the volume read only.
- **user** identifies a specific user who can mount the volume.
- **users** allows any user to mount the volume.
- **rw** mounts the volume read/write.
- **suid** allows the SUID bit to be set on files in the volume. (**nosuid** disables this function.)
- **defaults** uses the following default settings: rw, suid, dev, exec, auto, nouser, and async.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_06.question.fex

Question 6: ✔ Correct

What is the full path and filename of the file that contains the file system table for a Linux system?

/etc/fstab ✔

Explanation

The Linux file system table (fstab) is file located at /etc/fstab. The /etc/fstab file identifies volumes to mount each time the system boots. When the system boots, it automatically mounts the volumes identified in the file.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_07.question.fex

Question 7: ✔ Correct

You have partitioned and formatted a new hard drive, sdc. You want to mount the first partition on sdc to directory /mnt/newdisk. Which command will perform the mount correctly?

- **mount /dev/sdc1 /mnt/newdisk**
- **mount /dev/sdc /mnt/newdisk**
- **mount /dsk/sdc_first /mnt/newdisk**
- **mount /sdc1 /mnt/newdisk**
- **mount /mnt/newdisk /dev/sdc1**

Explanation

When mounting a device and partition, you specify the /dev directory and the device and partition you want to mount and then the mount point to mount the device to.

The correct format for mount is *mount item* and *mount point*. Devices are always in the /dev directory. There is no /dsk directory. Partitions on hard drives are numbered.

References

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8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_08.question.fex

Question 8: ✔ Correct

You are preparing to mount a device local to your system. Which directory holds the device files?

- /devices
- /opt/dev
- ➡ /dev
- /local/dev

Explanation

The files for devices are always stored in /dev according to the FHS.

The FHS does not define the directories /local/dev, /opt/dev or /devices for storing device files.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_09.question.fex

Question 9: ✔ Correct

Partition /dev/sdb2 is mounted to /mnt/temp. You need to unmount /dev/sdb2. Which commands would you use? (Select TWO). (Each option is a complete solution.)

- [x] **umount /mnt/temp**
- [x] **umount /dev/sdb2**
- [ ] **dismount /dev/sdb2**
- [ ] **dismount /mnt/temp**
- [ ] **unmount /dev/sdb2**

Explanation

Use **umount** to unmount a device. You can specify the device, **/dev/sdb2**, or the mount point, **/mnt/temp**.

There are no utilities called **unmount** or **dismount** in Linux.

References

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- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts
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- 8.3.2 Using LVM
- 8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_10.question.fex

Question 10: ✔ Correct

A user is trying to access a file system mounted at **/mnt/sdb1**, but receives an error that states *No such file or directory*. Which commands can you use to see the current mount points? (Select TWO).

- [ ] **mntfs**
- [ ] **mounts**
- [x] **df**
- [ ] **fsck**
- [ ] **mntchk**
- [x] **mount**

Explanation

Use the **mount** command with no arguments to show all the current mount points. **df** will also show which file systems are mounted to what points.

The command **fsck** is used to check file systems but does not show the mount points. There are no commands called **mounts**, **mntchk**, or **mntfs**.

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8.3.2 Using LVM

8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_11.question.fex

Question 11: ✔ Correct

A number of new file systems have been added to the server and you want them to be active now. You also do not want to bring the server down. Which command makes the changes active?

- **mount -r**
- **mount -a**
- **mount -t**
- **init q**

Explanation

The command **mount -a** forces a re-read of the entries in the /etc/fstab file and makes the settings active.

References

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- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts
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- 8.3.3 LVM Facts
- 8.4.2 File System Creation

q_mount_lp5_12.question.fex

Question 12: ✔ Correct

You want to mount a number of file systems each time the system is brought up. Which configuration file should hold the configuration information for the file systems to be mounted?

- ➡ /etc/fstab
- /etc/mount
- /etc/inittab
- /etc/profile

Explanation

/etc/fstab holds the file system table configuration of all filesystems to be mounted during normal operations.

/etc/profile stores system-wide configuration commands and is used primarily to set environment variables. **/**etc/inittab determines the default runlevel for the system and starts the appropriate daemons for that runlevel. /etc/mount is not defined to show mounted file systems.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_13.question.fex

Question 13: ✔ Correct

Yesterday, you created a new swap area for your system. Today, after rebooting the system, you find that the swap area is not mounted. What should you do to ensure that the swap area is mounted each time the system boots?

- ➡ Edit /etc/fstab and add the swap partition.
- Edit /etc/mtab and add the swap partition.
- Run the **mount --auto** command and identify the swap area partition.
- Edit /etc/inittab and add the swap area.
- Remount the swap area. Then run **export mount** to make the change persistent.

Explanation

To mount the swap area each time the system boots, edit the /etc/fstab file and add the swap area with the auto keyword.

/etc/mtab shows currently mounted volumes. /etc/inittab determines the default runlevel for the system and starts the appropriate daemons for that runlevel.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_14.question.fex

Question 14: ✔ Correct

Which file shows the currently mounted volumes?

- /etc/fstab
- /etc/mount.conf
- /etc/mount
- ➡ /etc/mtab

Explanation

The /etc/mtab file shows the currently mounted volumes.

/etc/fstab controls which volumes are mounted at boot. /etc/mount and /etc/mount.conf are not defined by FHS to show mounted filesystems.

References

8.1.5 Device Naming Facts

8.3.3 LVM Facts

q_mount_lp5_15.question.fex