8.6.5 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange) Date: 11/28/2022 1:41:01 am • Time Spent: 02:49

Passing Score: 80% **Score: 93%**

/28/22, 1:41 AM	TestOut LabSim	
▼ Question 1:	✓ Correct	
You are requested to be go to his system and lo	help a user who reports that he has no more local storage space. You og in as the root user.	
Which of the following (Select TWO).	commands will display the available disk space on all partitions?	
→ ✓ df-h		
→ ✓ df		
dskuse -free	•	
du -h		
fdisk -free		
du -a		
Explanation		
	d blocks, and available blocks for each partition. Using df -h shows the ytes instead of blocks.	
	e disk usage of each file in a directory in blocks; du -a is for all files, and e in bytes, not blocks. Fdisk is used for partitioning a drive. There is	



- 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**

8.3.2 Using LVM

8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_fileintegrity_lp5_01.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 2:

You have an XFS file system in your Linux system represented by /dev/sdb1. You need to copy all the filenames on the drive to the /reviewxfs file. You must be able to read the filenames in the /reviewxfs file.

Which of the following commands should you use?

- xfs_growfs -n /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs
- xfs_metadump -e /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs
- xfs_info /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs
- xfs_metadump -o /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs

Explanation

Use xfs_metadump -o /dev/sdb1 /reviewxfs to copy (dump) the metadata from the XFS file system on /dev/sdb1 to the /reviewxfs file. By default, the file names and extended attribute names are obfuscated before they are dumped. -o disables obfuscation of file names and extended attributes.

xfs_metadump -e stops dumping the file system if there is a read error. **xfs_growfs -n** and **xfs_info** display the XFS file system parameters, such as the block size and inode data structures.

- 3.1.2 System Design Part 2
- 8.4.5 File System Management Facts
- q_fileintegrity_lp5_02.question.fex



What command would you enter at the command prompt to list all files and directories in the badams home directory along with a file size and a total amount of space taken up by the directory?

du -ac /home/badams



Explanation

Use **du /home/badams** to lists all files and directories in the badams home directory along with a file size and a total amount of space taken up by the directory. The **du** command displays files and file sizes in and below a specified directory. Common **du** options include the following:

- **-c** lists a total amount of space used in the directory.
- **-h** displays the output in human readable format (bytes, KB, MB, GB).
- **-s** lists only the total, not each file.
- **-a** evaluates all files, not just directories.

- 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_fileintegrity_lp5_03.question.fex





Your ext3 file system has experienced a significant amount of corruption. To examine the file system, you want to use the **debugfs** utility.

Which of the following debugfs options should you use to examine the file system?







Explanation

Use **debugfs** -c to specify the file system should open in catastrophic mode. **debugfs** is useful for file systems with significant corruption. **debugfs** examines and changes the state of an ext2, ext3, or ext4 filesystem. It allows administrators to unlink directories, change inode blocks, find all inodes that point to a block, and several other similar functions. Other **debugfs** command options include the following:

- **-w** specifies the filesystem should open in read-write mode.
- -f executes commands in a text file.
- -Z prints the version number of **debugfs** and exits.

References

○ 3.1.2 System Design Part 2

8.4.5 File System Management Facts

q_fileintegrity_lp5_04.question.fex

•	Question 5:	✓ Correct
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You are inspecting the superblocks and block information on your file system. You need **dumpe2fs** to display only the blocks that are reserved as bad in the file system.

Which of the following options should you use?



Explanation

Use **dumpe2fs** -b to print the blocks that are reserved as bad in the file system. **dumpe2fs** prints superblock and block information for an ext2, ext3, or ext4 file system. This includes information for each sector on the partition about sector type, block ranges, inode information, free blocks, and similar information. Other **dump32fs** command options include the following:

- **-h** prints only super block information.
- -f forces dumpe2fs to display a file system even though it may have some file system feature flags the system may not understand.
- **-x** prints group information block numbers in hexadecimal format.

- 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

8.3.2 Using LVM

8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_fileintegrity_lp5_05.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 6:

You have created a separate partition for the sales team and mounted it to the /sales directory. The team is about to begin a new project, and they want to make sure there is enough disk space to hold upcoming files.

Which of the following commands will show you the amount of free space?

- df /sales
 - diff/sales
 - part /sales
 - free /sales

Explanation

Use the **df /sales** command to view the free space on the partition.

Use the **free** command to show memory statistics. Use the **diff** command to compare two files.

- 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_fileintegrity_lp5_06.question.fex

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You are asked to help a user who is complaining that file system errors are being reported during boot-up. When you reboot the user's system, you see errors on sda2.

Which of the following strategies will check the file system on sda2 and fix the errors?

- Change to single user mode and run fdisk /dev/sda2.
- Run chkdsk /dev/sda2.
- Run fsck /dev/sda2.
- Change to single user mode and run **scandsk** /dev/sda2.
- Change to single user mode and run fsck /dev/sda2.

Explanation

You want to change to single user mode to prevent any access to the file system and use the **fsck** utility on **/dev/sda2**. It is also important to ensure the volume on which you are using **fsck** is not mounted. Using **fsck** in mounted volumes can corrupt most filesystems.

There are no disk utilities called **scandsk** or **chkdsk** in Linux. **fdisk** is used for partitioning a drive, not for repairing a file system.

- **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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8.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)

8.3.2 Using LVM

8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

 $q_file integrity_lp5_07. question. fex$

▼ Question 8: ✓ Correct

Which of the following command allows you to use an alternative superblock when the primary superblock has been corrupted?

- mke2fs -n /dev/sda1
- fsck /dev/sd1
- e2fsck -b 16385 /dev/sda1
 - mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda1

Explanation

Use the **e2fsck** -**b 16385** /**dev**/**sda1** command to use the alternative superblock at block 16385.

The **mke2fs -n /dev/sda1** command tells you the locations of the superblocks on the disk. The **fsck /dev/sd1** command starts the **fsck** utility on the device. The **mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda1** command formats the sda1 partition.

- 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
- S.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)
- 8.3.2 Using LVM
- □ 8.3.3 LVM Facts



8.4.2 File System Creation

 $q_file integrity_lp5_08. question. fex$





You need to convert the file system of /dev/sdb3 from ext2 to ext3 without affecting the data on the drive. What command and option should you enter at the command prompt?

tune2fs -j /dev/sdb3



Explanation

Use **tune2fs -j /dev/sdb3** to convert the file system from ext2 to ext3 without affecting the data on the drive. Use **tune2fs** to adjust tunable file system parameters on ext2, ext3, and ext4 file systems. Other **tune2fs** options include the following:

- -c adjust the number of mounts after which the file system will be checked.
- **-e remount-ro** remounts the file system as read-only.
- -I lists the contents of the file system super block.
- -o acl enables Posix access control lists.

- 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
- S.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)
- 8.3.2 Using LVM
- **□** 8.3.3 LVM Facts
- 8.4.2 File System Creation

q_fileintegrity_lp5_09.question.fex

▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct

You suspect your /dev/sda3 partition is in need of repair.

Which of the following e2fsck options will repair the errors without any interaction from you?

- **-1**
- **→** ① -p
 - () -n
 - ─ -b

Explanation

Use **e2fsck** -**p** to automatically repairs the ext2 file system without any interaction from you. Use **e2fsck** to check and optionally repair a second extended file system (ext2) or ext2 files systems containing a journal (ext3). Other **e2fsck** options include the following:

- -f forces a file system check, even when the file system appears clean.
- -n opens the file system as read-only and automatically answers all questions no.
- -y automatically answers all questions yes.
- **-b** uses an alternative superblock if the primary superblock is corrupt.

- 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)



8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_fileintegrity_lp5_10.question.fex

▼ Question 11: ✓ Correct

You have an xfs file system in your Linux computer. You need to display the XFS file system parameters, such as the block size and inode data structures.

Which of the following commands should you use? (Select TWO). (Each answer is an independent solution.)

- mkfs.xfs
- xfs_info
 - xfs_metadump
- xfs_growfs -n

Explanation

xfs_growfs -n and **xfs_info** display the XFS file system parameters, such as the block size and inode data structures. The XFS file system is proficient at handling large files and offers smooth data transfers. It also can reside on a regular disk partition or on a logical volume.

xfs_metadump copies (dumps) the metadata from an XFS file system to a file. **mkfs.xfs** creates an XFS file system.

- 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
- D 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)

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□ 8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

8.4.5 File System Management Facts

q_fileintegrity_lp5_11.question.fex

▼ Question 12: ✓ Correct

Which of the following describes the effects of the tune2fs -j /dev/sdb1 command?

- Changes how many times the /dev/sdb1 device is mounted before running **fsck**.
- Remounts the /dev/sdb1 device as read-only.
- Displays the superblock on the /dev/sdb1 device.
- Converts the /dev/sdb1 device to ext3.

Explanation

tune2fs -j /dev/sdb1 converts the /dev/sdb1 device file system from ext2 to ext3 without affecting the data on the drive. Use **tune2fs** to adjust tunable file system parameters on ext2, ext3, and ext4 file systems. Other **tune2fs** options include the following:

- -c adjusts the number of mounts after which the file system will be checked.
- **-e remount-ro** remounts the file system as read-only.
- -I lists the contents of the file system super block.
- -o acl enables Posix access control lists.

- 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
- [D] 8.2.1 GUID Partitions
- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts
- [D] 8.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)



8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

 $q_file integrity_lp5_14. question. fex$

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	▼ Question 13:	✓ Correct
	When creating an ext.	2 or ext3 file system, a fixed number of inodes is assigned.
	Which of the following number of used inode	g commands shows the number of inodes, number of free inodes, and es?

ls -i

mke2fs -i

du --inodes

Explanation

df -i or **df --inode** displays the total number of inodes, used inodes, and free inodes; the percentage of inodes in use; and the mount point.

du --inodes lists inode usage information instead of block usage. There is no **-I** option available.

Is -i or **Is --inode** displays the index number of each file or directory.

mke2fs -i is used to specify the bytes per inode ration to be used during the file system creation process.

References

2.8.1 Directory Navigation

2.8.2 Navigate Directories

2.8.3 Directory Management

2.8.4 Manage Directories

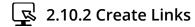
2.8.5 Directory Management Facts

2.9.2 File Management

2.9.4 Manage Files

2.9.5 File Management Facts

D 2.10.1 Links



2.10.3 Link Facts

2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands

2.12.3 Finding Files

2.12.4 File Search Facts

2.12.5 Content Search Utilities

2.12.6 Find File Content

2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q_fileintegrity_lp5_inode.question.fex

▼ Question 14: ✓ Correct

Anna is attempting to unmount the mount point /mnt/data. The **umount** command failed and displayed error message stating that the device is busy. Anna suspects there my be an open file causing the issue.

Which of the following commands will show Anna a list of open files?

- uname
- stat
- awk

Explanation

Isof displays open files in the file system. **Isof** displays the following information by default:

- The command used to access the file
- Process ID
- Name of the user accessing the file
- A file descriptor
- File node type
- Device numbers
- File size
- Inode address
- File path

awk is an interpreter for the AWK text processing language.

stat displays the status of a file or process. You would first need to know the name of the file or process.

uname shows information about the system.

References

10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q_fileintegrity_lp5_lsof.question.fex