

3.1.4 Practice Questions

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Date: 11/14/2022 8:37:09 pm • **Time Spent:** 02:07

Score: 83%

Passing Score: 80%



▼ Question 1: **✓ Correct**

Which of the following directories **MUST** be part of the partition that holds the root (/) directory? (Select THREE).

- ☐ /var
- ☐ /home
- ➡ ☒ /etc
- ☐ /usr
- ➡ ☒ /proc
- ➡ ☒ /bin

Explanation



Include the following directories as part of the root partition (/): /bin, /dev, /etc, /lib, /proc, /sbin. These directories have system configuration files that are necessary for Linux to function properly. Other directories could exist on different partitions.

The /usr contains system commands and utilities.

By default, the /home directory contains the user home directories.

The /var directory contains data files that change constantly. Some applications log information to this directory and can quickly fill up the volume.

References

-  **15.12.1 Security Best Practices**
-  **15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts**

q_install_des_f_lp5_01.question.fex

▼ **Question 2:**

✓ Correct

What is the full path to the directory that contains user data for all standard users on the system?

**Explanation**

The /home directory contains the user data for all users on the Linux system except for the root user account. When you plan partitions, you should create a separate partition for the /home directory.

References**15.12.1 Security Best Practices****15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts**

q_install_des_f_lp5_02.question.fex

▼ Question 3: **✓ Correct**

Most Linux distributions propose to create the root (/) and swap partitions by default. To prevent user files and system log files from filling up the / partition, which additional partitions are you MOST strongly advised to create? (Select TWO).

➡ ☒ /home

☐ /tmp

➡ ☒ /var

☐ /opt

☐ /boot

☐ /usr

Explanation

To prevent user files and system log files from filling up the / partition, it is strongly recommended that you create additional partitions for the /home and /var directories. Users will save files in the /home directory, and system log files will be saved in the /var directory. User files and system log files have the greatest potential to take up all your free hard drive space. And if they are in the same partition as root (/), the system will run poorly if it runs at all.

The /boot, /opt, /tmp, and /usr directories are also recommended for separate partitions for a variety of reasons, but /home and /var are the most strongly recommended.

References

 **15.12.1 Security Best Practices**

 **15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts**

q_install_des_f_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

You have a Linux system with 8 GB of RAM installed. You plan to use this system as a server. How much space should you plan to partition for the swap file?

- ☐ 12 GB
- ➡ ☒ 8 GB
- ☐ 16 GB
- ☐ 4 GB

Explanation

The recommended size of the swap partition on a Linux server system is one time the amount of installed RAM. In this case, the system has 8 GB of RAM, so 8 GB is the recommended size for the swap partition. Linux can use either a swap file or a swap partition for the swap area. Whenever possible, create a separate swap partition.

The recommended size of the swap partition on a Linux desktop system is two times the amount of installed RAM. If the desktop system has 8 GB of RAM, the recommended size for the swap partition is 16 GB.

References

 3.1.3 System Design Facts

q_install_des_f_lp5_04.question.fex

▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

You are installing Linux on an old computer with an old BIOS, and you are planning the partitions for the hard disk drive.



Which of the following directories SHOULD exist in the first 1024 cylinders of the hard disk drive?

- ☐ /bin
- ☐ /home
- ☒ /boot
- ☐ /var

Explanation

The /boot partition must be completely within the first 1,024 cylinders on systems with older BIOS versions. This is because the disk is used via the BIOS during boot and BIOS can't handle more than 1,024 cylinders. Newer versions of the BIOS can handle disks with more than 1,024 cylinders.

References

-  15.12.1 Security Best Practices
-  15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts

q_install_des_f_lp5_05.question.fex

▼ Question 6:

✕ Incorrect

Which of the following directories MUST remain on the same partition? (Select THREE).

- ➡ ☒ /dev
- ☒ /usr
- ☐ /home
- ➡ ☒ /lib
- ➡ ☐ /sbin



Explanation

/etc, /bin, /sbin, /lib, and /dev must all be on the same partition. These directories have system configuration files, which are necessary for Linux to function properly.

- The /etc directory contains configuration files specific to the system.
- The /bin directory contains binary commands that are available to all users.
- The /sbin directory contains system binary commands.
- The /lib directory contains shared program libraries and kernel modules.
- The /dev directory contains device files.

/home and /usr should be placed on separate partitions if possible. The /usr contains system commands and utilities. By default, the /home directory contains the user home directories.

References

-  15.12.1 Security Best Practices
-  15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts

q_install_des_f_lp5_06.question.fex