8.2.4 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange)
Date: 11/26/2022 9:57:43 pm • **Time Spent:** 02:05

Score: 100% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✔ Correct

You have installed a new blank hard drive on you Linux system. This is the second drive on the system, so it is represented in the file system by the /dev/sdb file. You need to create GUID partitions on this drive. What command do you use to start the GUID disk management utility to create partitions on the /dev/sdb drive?

gdisk /dev/sdb ✔

Explanation

The GUID disk management utility is called gdisk. It works very much like the fdisk utility that is used to manage MBR partitions. To start up the gdisk utility to create partitions on the /dev/sdb drive, you enter **gdisk /dev/sdb**.

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_guidpart_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

Which of the following is the maximum number of GUID partitions that can be created using the gdisk utility?

- 32
- 128
- 64
- 8

Explanation

If you use gdsik to manage GUID partitions on a Linux system, you can create up to 128 partitions on each 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
- 8.2.1 GUID Partitions
- 8.2.2 Managing GUID Partitions
- 8.2.3 GUID Partition Management Facts

q_guidpart_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

Gloria, a Linux administrator, used the gdisk utility to create eight partitions on a new hard drive. Which of the following BEST describes the partitions Gloria has created?

- The first three partitions are primary partitions. The fourth is an extended partition that holds five logical partitions, making eight partitions in total.
- All eight partitions are logical partitions. There are no primary or extended partitions.
- ➡ All eight partitions are the same. They are simply partitions. There are no primary, extended, or logical partitions.
- The first seven partitions are primary partitions. The eighth partition is an extended partition that can be used to contain logical partitions.

Explanation

Since there are eight partition and gdisk was used, Gloria must be using GPT. Therefore, all partitions are the same. They are just partitions. GUID partitioning does not use the concept of primary, extended, or logical partitions.

Primary, extended, and logical partitions are part of MBR partitioning.

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_guidpart_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

What is the name of the partition management utility that will both create GUID partitions and create file systems on those partitions?

parted ✔

Explanation

The parted utility is a partition editor that allows you to create GUID partitions and then create file systems on those partitions.

You can use gdisk to create partitions, but you cannot use it to create file systems.

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_guidpart_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 5: ✔ Correct

Which partition management utility can be used to define and change various different GUID partition configurations without committing the configuration to the disk until the w command is used?

- lsblk
- gdisk
- parted
- fdisk

Explanation

The gdisk utility allows you to define and change various different GUID partition configurations. The configurations are only saved in memory until you are ready to commit them to disk.

The fdisk utility allows you to do the same thing, but only with MBR partitions.

The parted utility writes the configuration to disk immediately as you define it.

The lsblk utility is used to list block devices.

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
- 8.3.1 Logical Volume Manager (LVM)

8.3.2 Using LVM

8.3.3 LVM Facts

8.4.2 File System Creation

q_guidpart_lp5_05.question.fex