

8.4 File Systems

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- How would you make **mkfs** automatically calculate the size of the data blocks for the file system?
- Which command can you use to create the ReiserFS file system type?
- How would you create and activate a swap partition?
- Which file systems provide journaling?
- What is the difference between the ext3 and ext4 file system types?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Format a hard disk with a specified file system.
- Create and activate a new swap partition.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
File system	A system that specified how data is organized and stored on storage media.
Swap file	A partition that the operating system uses as virtual memory.
ReiserFS	The Reiser file system that is an alternative to the ext3 file system.
New Technology File System (NTFS)	The file system used by Microsoft operating systems.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	2.1 Manage storage devices <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create and manage disk file systems
CompTIA Linux+	1.4 Given a scenario, manage storage in a Linux environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tools<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Commands<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ mkfs◦ File system types<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ext3▪ ext4▪ xfs▪ ntfs

4.1 Given a scenario, analyze system properties and remediate accordingly.

- Memory monitoring and configuration
 - swapon
 - swapoff
 - mkswap

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