**BACKUP & DATA RECOVERY: VIVA**

1. What is a differential backup?

Ans: A Differential backup is also a type of backup where it copies all the data that has changed since the last full backup.

2. What is RAID?

Ans: RAID (redundant array of independent disks; originally redundant array of inexpensive disks) is a way of storing the same data in different places on multiple [hard disks](https://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/hard-disk) to protect data in the case of a drive failure. However, not all RAID levels provide [redundancy](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/redundancy).

3. Max file size of NTFS partition.

Ans: 16TB

4. Shortcut command for defragmentation in win7 & above.

Ans: dfrgui

5. Maximum file name (character) in NTFS.

Ans: 255

6. Cluster size of NTFS.

Ans: 4KB

7. Shortcut command for backup & restore in win7.

Ans: sdclt

8. What is redundancy?

Ans: How many copies of the same backup can be maintained.

9. Difference between RAID5 & RAID10.

Ans: RAID 5 is a [redundant array of independent disks](https://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/RAID) configuration that uses [disk striping](https://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/RAID-0-disk-striping) with [parity](https://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/parity). Because data and parity are striped evenly across all of the disks, no single disk is a bottleneck. Striping also allows users to reconstruct data in case of a disk failure.

RAID 10 = Combining features of RAID 0 + RAID 1. It provides optimization for fault tolerance. RAID 0 helps to increase performance by striping volume data across multiple disk drives. RAID 1 provides disk mirroring which duplicates your data.

10. What is Bootloader?

Ans: Bootloader is a piece of code that runs before any operating system is running.Bootloader are used to boot other operating systems, usually each operating system has a set of boot loaders specific for it.Bootloaders usually contain several ways to boot the OS kernel and also contain commands for debugging and/or modifying the kernel environment.

11. file extension of backup file.

Ans: .bkf

12. Difference between windows file system & Linux file system.

Ans: windows file system: FAT & NTFS

Linux file system: ext2, ext3 & ext4

13. How many types of Linux bootloader?

Ans: GRUB & LILO

14. GRUB stands for

Ans: GRand UnifiedBootloader

15. Why parity bit is used in RAID5?

Ans: For Data Reduandancy.