**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 tripping](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 Boot loader?**

Ans: Boot loader is a piece of code that runs before any operating system is running. Boot loader are used to boot other operating systems, usually each operating system has a set of boot loaders specific for it. Boot loaders 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 boot loader?**

Ans: GRUB & LILO

**14. GRUB stands for ?**

Ans: GRand Unified Boot loader

**15. Why parity bit is used in RAID5?**

Ans: For Data Redundancy.