



Name of the Bundle	Proficient and Advanced Bundle V2	Subject	Networking V2
Topic	File System	Last updated on	20 January 2024

1. What is a file system?

- a. Hardware component
- b. Software component
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Ans: b. Software component

Explanation: A file system is a software component that manages the organization and storage of data on a storage device.

2. What does FAT stand for in the FAT file system?

- a. File Access Table
- b. File Allocation Table
- c. File Attribute Table
- d. File Administration Table

Ans: b. File Allocation Table

Explanation: FAT stands for File Allocation Table, which is a data structure that keeps track of the allocation status of clusters in a file system. A file system architecture widely used in early versions of Microsoft operating systems



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3. What does NTFS stand for in the NTFS file system?

- a. New Technology File Sharing
- b. Networked Transmission File System
- c. New Technical File Storage
- d. New Technology File System

Ans: d. New Technology File System

Explanation: NTFS stands for New Technology File System, which is a modern file system developed by Microsoft.

4. What is the default file system used by Windows operating systems for the system drive (typically C: drive)?

- a. NTFS
- b. FAT32
- c. exFAT
- d. FAT16

Ans: a. NTFS

Explanation: NTFS (New Technology File System) is the default file system for the system drive in Windows.



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5. Which file system is designed for flash drives and supports large file sizes and storage devices?

- a. NTFS
- b. FAT32
- c. exFAT
- d. FAT16

Ans: c. exFAT

Explanation: exFAT (Extended File Allocation Table) is designed for flash drives and supports large file sizes.

6. What is the maximum file size supported by NTFS in Windows 10?

- a. 2 GB
- b. 4 GB
- c. 16 TB
- d. 32 GB

Ans: c. 16 TB

Explanation: NTFS supports a maximum file size of 16 terabytes in Windows 10.



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7. Which Windows command is used to check and repair file system errors on a disk?

- a. CHKDSK
- b. DISKPART
- c. FORMAT
- d. SFC

Ans: a. CHKDSK

Explanation: CHKDSK (Check Disk) is used to check and repair file system errors on a disk.

8. What is the purpose of the Recycle Bin in Windows?

- a. Temporary storage for system files
- b. Storage for deleted files before permanent removal
- c. System cache for file access
- d. File compression utility

Ans: b. Storage for deleted files before permanent removal

Explanation: The Recycle Bin in Windows is a temporary storage for deleted files before they are permanently removed.



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9. Which Windows utility is used for disk partitioning and volume management?

- a. CHKDSK
- b. DISKPART
- c. FORMAT
- d. SFC

Ans: b. DISKPART

Explanation: DISKPART is a Windows utility for disk partitioning and volume management.

10. What is the purpose of the Windows Registry?

- a. File encryption
- b. System file storage
- c. System configuration settings
- d. File compression settings

Ans: c. System configuration settings

Explanation: The Windows Registry stores configuration settings for the operating system and applications.



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11. Which Windows command is used to format a disk or a partition?

- a. CHKDSK
- b. DISKPART
- c. FORMAT
- d. SFC

Ans: c. FORMAT

Explanation: The FORMAT command is used to format a disk or a partition in Windows.

12. Which file system is commonly used for external hard drives and USB flash drives in Windows?

- a. NTFS
- b. FAT32
- c. exFAT
- d. FAT16

Ans: c. exFAT

Explanation: exFAT is commonly used for external hard drives and USB flash drives in Windows, as it supports large file sizes and is compatible with both Windows and macOS.



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13. Which Windows utility is used for backing up and restoring files and system images?

- a. System Restore
- b. Backup and Restore (Windows 7)
- c. File History
- d. Windows Backup

Ans: b. Backup and Restore (Windows 7)

Explanation: Backup and Restore (Windows 7) is a Windows utility used for backing up and restoring files.

14. What is the purpose of the "System Restore" feature in Windows?

- a. File recovery
- b. System file encryption
- c. Rollback system settings to a previous state
- d. Disk cleanup

Ans: c. Rollback system settings to a previous state

Explanation: System Restore allows users to revert the system's state to a previous point in time.



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15. In Windows, what does the "chkdsk /f" command do?

- a. Checks file system errors and fixes them
- b. Formats the disk
- c. Checks disk space usage
- d. Lists all files on the disk

Ans: a. Checks file system errors and fixes them

Explanation: The "chkdsk /f" command checks for file system errors and fixes them on the disk.

16. Which file system is commonly used for optical discs (CDs, DVDs) in Windows?

- a. NTFS
- b. FAT32
- c. CDFS (Compact Disc File System)
- d. UDF (Universal Disk Format)

Ans: d. UDF (Universal Disk Format)

Explanation: UDF is commonly used for optical discs in Windows, providing compatibility and support for read-write operations.



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17. What is the purpose of the Windows File Explorer?

- a. File compression
- b. File browsing and management
- c. Disk formatting
- d. Disk cleanup

Ans: b. File browsing and management

Explanation: Windows File Explorer is used for browsing and managing files and folders on the computer.

18. What is the purpose of the "sfc /scannow" command in Windows?

- a. System file check and repair
- b. Disk cleanup
- c. Disk formatting
- d. File compression

Ans: a. System file check and repair

Explanation: The "sfc /scannow" command is used to scan and repair system files in Windows.



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19. Which command is used to open the Disk Management utility in Windows?

- a. diskpart
- b. diskmgmt
- c. manage
- d. diskutil

Ans: b. diskmgmt

Explanation: The "diskmgmt" command is used to open the Disk Management utility in Windows.

20. Which feature in Windows allows you to encrypt and protect sensitive files and folders?

- a. BitLocker
- b. EFS (Encrypting File System)
- c. Windows Defender
- d. Windows Firewall

Ans: b. EFS (Encrypting File System)

Explanation: EFS is a feature in Windows that allows users to encrypt individual files and folders for added security.



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21. Which file system is commonly used for internal solid-state drives (SSDs) in Windows?

- a. NTFS
- b. FAT32
- c. exFAT
- d. FAT16

Ans: a. NTFS

Explanation: NTFS is commonly used for internal SSDs in Windows due to its advanced features and performance benefits.

22. What is the purpose of the "DISM" (Deployment Image Service and Management Tool) command in Windows?

- a. Disk cleanup
- b. System file check and repair
- c. Disk formatting
- d. File compression

Ans: b. System file check and repair

Explanation: DISM is a command-line tool used to service Windows images, including checking and repairing system files.



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23. What is the purpose of the "bcdedit" command in Windows?

- a. Backup and restore BCD (Boot Configuration Data)
- b. Disk formatting
- c. File encryption
- d. Disk cleanup

Ans: a. Backup and restore BCD (Boot Configuration Data)

Explanation: The "bcdedit" command is used to view and modify the BCD (Boot Configuration Data) store in Windows.

24. Which Windows utility can be used to defragment and optimize hard drives?

- a. CHKDSK
- b. Disk Cleanup
- c. Disk Defragmenter
- d. DISM

Ans: c. Disk Defragmenter

Explanation: Disk Defragmenter is a utility in Windows used to defragment and optimize hard drives.



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25. In FAT file systems, what is the primary function of the File Allocation Table?

- a. Manage file permissions
- b. Store file names
- c. Record file locations and status of clusters
- d. Organize directory structure

Ans: c. Record file locations and status of clusters

Explanation: The File Allocation Table keeps track of the allocation status of each cluster on the disk and maintains information about file locations.

26. Which version of FAT introduced support for long file names?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: FAT32 introduced support for long file names, allowing more descriptive names for files.



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27. What is the maximum volume size supported by FAT16?

- a. 2 GB
- b. 4 GB
- c. 32 GB
- d. 2 TB

Ans: b. 4 GB

Explanation: FAT16 supports a maximum volume size of 4 gigabytes.

28. In FAT file systems, what is a cluster?

- a. A group of related files
- b. A unit of disk space allocation
- c. A folder containing files
- d. A network of interconnected disks

Ans: b. A unit of disk space allocation

Explanation: A cluster is the smallest unit of disk space allocation in the FAT file system.



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29. Which version of FAT is used on floppy disks and small capacity storage devices?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: a. FAT12

Explanation: FAT12 is used on floppy disks and small capacity storage devices due to its efficient use of space.

30. What is the main limitation of FAT32 regarding file size?

- a. 2 GB
- b. 4 GB
- c. 8 GB
- d. 16 GB

Ans: b. 4 GB

Explanation: FAT32 has a maximum file size limit of 4 gigabytes.



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31. Which command is used to convert a FAT file system to NTFS in Windows?

- a. convert
- b. format
- c. chkdsk
- d. defrag

Ans: a. convert

Explanation: The "convert" command in Windows can be used to convert a FAT file system to NTFS.

32. Which version of FAT is commonly used in embedded systems and small storage devices?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: a. FAT12

Explanation: FAT12 is commonly used in embedded systems and small storage devices where space efficiency is critical.



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33. In FAT file systems, what is the purpose of the File Allocation Table Entry (FAT Entry)?

- a. Store file names
- b. Record file locations and status of clusters
- c. Manage file permissions
- d. Store file data

Ans: b. Record file locations and status of clusters

Explanation: The FAT Entry in FAT file systems records the locations and status of clusters on the disk.

34. Which version of FAT allows for the maximum number of clusters on a volume?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- D) FAT64

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: FAT32 allows for a larger number of clusters on a volume compared to FAT12 and FAT16.



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35. Which file system is a successor to FAT32 and provides improved features and capabilities?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. exFAT
- d. FAT64

Ans: c. exFAT

Explanation: exFAT is a file system that is considered a successor to FAT32, offering improved features and capabilities.

36. In FAT file systems, what is the purpose of the Boot Sector?

- a. Manage file permissions
- b. Store file names
- c. Record file locations and status of clusters
- d. Identify the file system and provide essential information

Ans: d. Identify the file system and provide essential information

Explanation: The Boot Sector in FAT file systems contains vital information about the file system, including its type and key parameters.



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37. Which FAT file system version supports volumes up to 2 terabytes in size?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: FAT32 supports volumes up to 2 terabytes in size, addressing the limitations of earlier versions.

38. Which FAT file system version is commonly used for USB flash drives and memory cards?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: FAT32 is commonly used for USB flash drives and memory cards due to its compatibility.



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39. In FAT file systems, what is the purpose of the File Attributes?

- a. Record file locations
- b. Manage file permissions
- c. Store file data
- d. Manage file names

Ans: b. Manage file permissions

Explanation: File Attributes in FAT file systems include read-only, hidden, system, and archive attributes, which help manage file permissions.

40. Which version of FAT is used by the UEFI system partition (ESP) for booting modern computers?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. FAT64

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: FAT32 is commonly used for the UEFI system partition (ESP) in modern computers for booting.



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41. What does "exFAT" stand for?

- a. Extended File Allocation Table
- b. Extra Fast File Access Technology
- c. Extended FAT32
- d. Exponential File Address Table

Ans: a. Extended File Allocation Table

Explanation: "exFAT" stands for Extended File Allocation Table.

42. What is the primary advantage of exFAT over FAT32?

- a. Support for larger file sizes and volumes
- b. Enhanced security features
- c. Better compression algorithms
- d. Improved file organization structure

Ans: a. Support for larger file sizes and volumes

Explanation: One of the main advantages of exFAT is its support for very large file sizes and volumes.

43. Which operating system introduced exFAT?

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- a. Windows XP
- b. Windows Vista
- c. Windows 7
- d. Windows 8

Ans: b. Windows Vista

Explanation: exFAT was introduced with Windows Vista.

44. Which file system is exFAT designed to be backward-compatible with?

- a. FAT12
- b. FAT16
- c. FAT32
- d. NTFS

Ans: c. FAT32

Explanation: exFAT is designed to be backward-compatible with FAT32.



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45. What is the main use case for exFAT?

- a. Small removable storage devices
- b. CD-ROMs and DVDs
- c. Enterprise-level servers
- d. Mainframe computers

Ans: a. Small removable storage devices

Explanation: exFAT is commonly used for small removable storage devices like USB drives and SD cards.

46. Which of the following is a key feature of exFAT?

- a. Journaling
- b. Transparent Compression
- c. Encryption
- d. Transaction-Safe Updates

Ans: b. Transparent Compression

Explanation: exFAT supports transparent compression, which can help save storage space.



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47. Which of the following is true about exFAT and file fragmentation?

- a. exFAT does not support file fragmentation
- b. exFAT has a higher tendency for file fragmentation
- c. exFAT only fragments large files
- d. exFAT automatically defragments files

Ans: b. exFAT has a higher tendency for file fragmentation

Explanation: exFAT may have a higher tendency for file fragmentation compared to some other file systems.

48. What is the maximum number of clusters supported by exFAT?

- a. 2^{16} (65536)
- b. 2^{20} (1048576)
- c. 2^{32} (4294967296)
- d. 2^{64} (18446744073709551616)

Ans: c. 2^{32} (4294967296)

Explanation: exFAT supports a maximum of 2^{32} clusters.



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49. Which of the following is a key feature of NTFS not present in FAT file systems?

- a. Transparent Compression
- b. File Allocation Table
- c. File Extensions
- d. Cluster Size

Ans: a. Transparent Compression

Explanation: NTFS supports transparent compression, allowing files to be compressed without the user being aware of it.

50. What is the primary advantage of NTFS over FAT file systems?

- a. Larger Cluster Sizes
- b. Lower Security
- c. Support for Larger Files and Volumes
- d. Simpler Directory Structure

Ans: c. Support for Larger Files and Volumes

Explanation: NTFS supports larger file sizes and volumes compared to FAT file systems.



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51. What is the default cluster size in NTFS?

- a. 512 bytes
- b. 1 KB
- c. 4 KB
- d. 8 KB

Ans: c. 4 KB

Explanation: The default cluster size in NTFS is 4 kilobytes (KB).

52. What does "ReFS" stand for?

- a. Robust File System
- b. Resilient File System
- c. Reliable File Structure
- d. Replicated File Storage

Ans: b. Resilient File System

Explanation: ReFS stands for Resilient File System.



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53. What is the primary goal of ReFS?

- a. Maximum Compatibility
- b. Enhanced Performance
- c. Data Integrity and Resilience
- d. Minimal Storage Overhead

Ans: c. Data Integrity and Resilience

Explanation: ReFS focuses on data integrity and resilience.

54. Which feature of ReFS allows for automatic correction of corruption?

- a. Scrubbing
- b. Shadow Copies
- c. Deduplication
- d. Compression

Ans: a. Scrubbing

Explanation: Scrubbing in ReFS is a feature that automatically corrects corruption in data.



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55. What ReFS feature provides space savings by eliminating duplicate copies of data?

- a. Scrubbing
- b. Deduplication
- c. Compression
- d. Thin Provisioning

Ans: b. Deduplication

Explanation: Deduplication in ReFS eliminates duplicate copies of data, providing space savings.

56. What does "Ext" stand for in the Ext file system?

- a. Extension
- b. Extended
- c. External
- d. Extensible

Ans: b. Extended

Explanation: "Ext" stands for Extended, indicating that the file system is an extended file system for Linux.



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57. Which version of the Ext file system is commonly used in recent Linux distributions?

- a. Ext2
- b. Ext3
- c. Ext4
- d. Ext5

Ans: c. Ext4

Explanation: Ext4 is the latest and commonly used version of the Ext file system in recent Linux distributions.

58. What is the maximum file size supported by the Ext4 file system?

- a. 4 GB
- b. 16 GB
- c. 2 TB
- d. 16 TB

Ans: d. 16 TB

Explanation: Ext4 supports a maximum file size of 16 terabytes (TB).



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59. Which feature distinguishes Ext4 from its predecessor Ext3?

- a. Journaling
- b. Support for larger file systems and files
- c. Encryption
- d. Disk quotas

Ans: b. Support for larger file systems and files

Explanation: Ext4 provides support for larger file systems and larger individual files compared to Ext3.

60. What is the default block size in the Ext4 file system?

- a. 512 bytes
- b. 1 KB
- c. 4 KB
- d. 8 KB

Ans: c. 4 KB

Explanation: The default block size in the Ext4 file system is 4 kilobytes (KB).



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61. What is the purpose of the Extent Tree in the Ext4 file system?

- a. Manage directory entries
- b. Organize file system metadata
- c. Store file data blocks
- d. Encrypt file contents

Ans: c. Store file data blocks

Explanation: The Extent Tree in Ext4 is used to efficiently store and manage file data blocks.

62. Which organization originally developed the XFS file system?

- a. Canonical Ltd.
- b. Red Hat, Inc.
- c. SUSE
- d. Silicon Graphics International Corp. (SGI)

Ans: d. Silicon Graphics International Corp. (SGI)

Explanation: XFS was originally developed by SGI and later ported to Linux.



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63. What is the maximum file size supported by XFS?

- a. 2 TB
- b. 8 EB (exabytes)
- c. 16 TB
- d. 128 PB (petabytes)

Ans: b. 8 EB (exabytes)

Explanation: XFS supports a maximum file size of 8 exabytes.

64. Which operating system is commonly associated with the XFS file system?

- a. Windows
- b. macOS
- c. Linux
- d. Unix

Ans: c. Linux

Explanation: XFS is a file system that is commonly used on Linux operating systems.



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65. What is a significant advantage of XFS regarding file system repair?

- a. Faster repair times
- b. Lower repair costs
- c. Automatic repair without user intervention
- d. Better compatibility with third-party repair tools

Ans: a. Faster repair times

Explanation: XFS is known for its faster file system repair times, contributing to improved system availability.

66. What does "ZFS" stand for in the context of file systems?

- a. Zero-Fault System
- b. Zoned File Storage
- c. Zettabyte File System
- d. Zero-Free Space

Ans: c. Zettabyte File System

Explanation: ZFS stands for Zettabyte File System, emphasizing its scalability to handle massive amounts of storage.



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67. Which company developed and introduced ZFS?

- a. Microsoft
- b. IBM
- c. Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation)
- d. Apple

Ans: c. Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation)

Explanation: ZFS was developed by Sun Microsystems and is now owned by Oracle Corporation.

68. What is a unique feature of ZFS that distinguishes it from traditional file systems?

- a. Journaling
- b. Copy-on-write
- c. Block-level encryption
- d. Hierarchical directory structure

Ans: b. Copy-on-write

Explanation: ZFS uses a copy-on-write mechanism, which enhances data integrity and allows for efficient snapshots.



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69. Which ZFS feature allows administrators to take point-in-time snapshots of the file system?

- a. Mirroring
- b. RAID-Z
- c. Snapshots
- d. Caching

Ans: c. Snapshots

Explanation: ZFS allows administrators to take snapshots, capturing the state of the file system at a specific point in time.

70. What is the benefit of ZFS's integrated data integrity checking mechanisms?

- a. Faster data access
- b. Improved data compression
- c. Enhanced data reliability
- d. Reduced storage costs

Ans: c. Enhanced data reliability

Explanation: ZFS's integrated data integrity checking mechanisms contribute to enhanced data reliability by identifying and correcting errors.



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71. What does "Btrfs" stand for in the context of file systems?

- a. Balanced Tree File System
- b. B-Tree File System
- c. Binary Tree File System
- d. Block Tree File System

Ans: b. B-Tree File System

Explanation: Btrfs stands for B-Tree File System, indicating its use of B-trees for organizing and managing file system data.

72. Which operating system prominently supports Btrfs as its default file system?

- a. Windows
- b. macOS
- c. Linux
- d. FreeBSD

Ans: c. Linux

Explanation: Btrfs is commonly used and supported as the default file system in various Linux distributions.



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73. Which organization initiated the development of Btrfs?

- a. Oracle Corporation
- b. Red Hat, Inc.
- c. SUSE
- d. Facebook

Ans: a. Oracle Corporation

Explanation: Btrfs was initiated by Oracle Corporation.

74. What does "APFS" stand for in the context of file systems?

- a. Apple Partition File System
- b. Advanced Persistent File System
- c. Apple Pro File System
- d. Apple File System

Ans: d. Apple File System

Explanation: APFS stands for Apple File System, which is the file system introduced by Apple for macOS, iOS, watchOS, and tvOS.



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75. In which year was APFS officially announced by Apple?

- a. 2012
- b. 2015
- c. 2016
- d. 2020

Ans: c. 2016

Explanation: Apple announced APFS at the Worldwide Developers Conference (WWDC) in 2016.

76. What is the primary motivation behind the development of APFS?

- a. Enhanced compatibility with Windows
- b. Improved performance and efficiency
- c. Support for legacy file systems
- d. Cross-platform file sharing

Ans: b. Improved performance and efficiency

Explanation: APFS was designed to improve performance, efficiency, and support for modern storage technologies.



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77. Which operating systems primarily use APFS as their default file system?

- a. Windows
- b. Linux
- c. macOS and iOS
- d. Android

Ans: c. macOS and iOS

Explanation: APFS is the default file system for macOS and iOS devices.

78. In APFS, what is the purpose of the "snapshot" feature?

- a. Creating copies of files
- b. Capturing the state of the file system at a specific moment
- c. Encrypting files for security
- d. Enhancing read performance

Ans: b. Capturing the state of the file system at a specific moment

Explanation: Snapshots in APFS allow users to capture the state of the file system at a specific point in time, facilitating backups and system rollback.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient and Advanced Bundle V2	Subject	Networking V2
Topic	File System	Last updated on	20 January 2024

79. What is the purpose of the "clone" feature in APFS?

- a. Creating identical copies of files
- b. Cloning the entire file system
- c. Creating bootable backups
- d. Creating encrypted volumes

Ans: a. Creating identical copies of files

Explanation: The clone feature in APFS allows the creation of identical copies of files or directories.

80. What does "HFS+" stand for in the context of file systems?

- a. Hierarchical File System Plus
- b. High-Performance File System
- c. Hyper File Storage
- d. Hybrid File System

Ans: a. Hierarchical File System Plus

Explanation: HFS+ stands for Hierarchical File System Plus, and it is an extension and improvement upon the original HFS file system used by Apple.



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81. Which operating system primarily used HFS+ as its default file system?

- a. Windows
- b. Linux
- c. macOS (OS X)
- d. Android

Ans: c. macOS (OS X)

Explanation: HFS+ was the default file system for macOS (formerly known as OS X).

82. Which feature of HFS+ allows for the creation of logical volumes within a physical partition?

- a. Logical partitioning
- b. Volume groups
- c. Partition mapping
- d. Logical volume formatting

Ans: a. Logical partitioning

Explanation: HFS+ supports logical partitioning, allowing the creation of logical volumes within a physical partition.



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83. In which year was HFS+ introduced by Apple as the default file system for Macintosh systems?

- a. 1984
- b. 1990
- c. 1998
- d. 2001

Ans: c. 1998

Explanation: HFS+ was introduced by Apple as the default file system for Macintosh systems in 1998, replacing the original HFS.