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Lpi 305-300 (LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization) Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in the area of virtualization and containerization. 305-300 exam is intended for those who have already obtained their LPIC-2 certification and are looking to further enhance their expertise in virtualization and containerization technologies. 305-300 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including virtualization concepts, containerization technologies, virtualization deployment and management, and container deployment and management.

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
What is the same of the global configuration file for the xl tool stack?

Answer:

Explanation:
/etc/xen/xl.conf
Explanation:
Thexl toolstackis the modern command-line management interface used for administering theXen hypervisor
, replacing the older xm toolstack. According to official Xen virtualization documentation, theglobal configuration filefor the xl toolstack is/etc/xen/xl.conf.
This configuration file definesdefault behaviors and policiesfor the xl management commands. It allows administrators to configure global settings such as default CPU scheduling behavior, memory handling, device model settings, and other operational parameters that affect how virtual machines (domains) are managed on a Xen host. These settings apply system-wide and influence the behavior

of all xl commands unless overridden by per-domain configuration files.
The file /etc/xen/xl.conf is read by the xl toolstack at runtime and is part of the standard Xen configuration directory structure.
Individual virtual machine definitions are typically stored as separate configuration files in
/etc/xen/, but xl.conf serves as thecentral, global configuration reference.
Virtualization notes emphasize that proper configuration of xl.conf is important for performance tuning, stability, and compliance in Xen-based environments. While many default installations function correctly without modifying this file, enterprise deployments often customize it to align with workload requirements and hardware capabilities.
Therefore, the correct and documented global configuration file for the xl toolstack is/etc/xen/xl.conf.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which of the following commands deletes all volumes which are not associated with a container?

- A. docker volume vacuum
- B. docker volume prune
- C. docker volume garbage-collect
- D. docker volume cleanup
- E. docker volume orphan -d

Answer: B

Explanation:
The command that deletes all volumes which are not associated with a container is docker volume prune. This command removes all unused local volumes, which are those that are not referenced by any containers. By default, it only removes anonymous volumes, which are those that are not given a specific name when they are created. To remove both unused anonymous and named volumes, the --all or -a flag can be added to the command. The command will prompt for confirmation before deleting the volumes, unless the --force or - f flag is used to bypass the prompt. The command will also show the total reclaimed space after deleting the volumes12.
The other commands listed in the question are not valid or do not have the same functionality as docker volume prune. They are either made up, misspelled, or have a different purpose. These commands are:
* docker volume cleanup: This command does not exist in Docker. There is no cleanup subcommand for docker volume.
* docker volume orphan -d: This command does not exist in Docker. There is no orphan subcommand for docker volume, and the -d flag is not a valid option for any docker volume command.
* docker volume vacuum: This command does not exist in Docker. There is no vacuum subcommand for docker volume.
* docker volume garbage-collect: This command does not exist in Docker. There is no garbage- collect subcommand for docker volume.
:
docker volume prune | Docker Docs
How to Remove all Docker Volumes - YallaLabs.

NEW QUESTION # 43
In an IaaS cloud, what is a common method for provisioning new computing instances with an operating system and software?

- A. Each new instance contains a minimal live system running from a virtual CD as the basis from which the administrator deploys the target operating system.
- B. Each new instance is a clone of another currently running instance that includes all the software, data and state of the original instance.
- C. Each new instance is created based on an image file that contains the operating system as well as software and default configuration for a given purpose.
- D. Each new instance is connected to the installation media of a Linux distribution and provides access to the installer by logging in via SSH.
- E. Each new instance is connected via a VPN with the computer that started the provisioning and tries to PXE boot from that machine.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
In an IaaS cloud, the most common method for provisioning new computing instances is to use an image file that contains a pre-installed operating system and software. This image file is also known as a machine image, a virtual appliance, or a template. The image file can be customized for a specific purpose, such as a web server, a database server, or a development environment. The

image file can be stored in a repository or a library that is accessible by the cloud provider or the user. When a new instance is requested, the cloud provider copies the image file to a virtual disk and attaches it to the instance. The instance then boots from the virtual disk and runs the operating system and software from the image file. This method is faster and more efficient than installing the operating system and software from scratch for each new instance. It also ensures consistency and reliability across multiple instances that use the same image file. References:
* LPI Virtualization and Containerization Exam Objectives, Topic 305.1: Virtualization Concepts and Theory, Objective: Describe the concept of machine images and templates
* LPI Virtualization and Containerization Study Guide, Chapter 1: Virtualization Concepts and Theory, Section: Machine Images and Templates
* LPI LPIC-3 305 Certification Sample Questions and Practice Exam, Question 10: In an IaaS cloud, what is a common method for provisioning new computing instances with an operating system and software?

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following statements are true about sparse images in the context of virtual machine storage?
(Choose two.)

- A. Sparse images are automatically resized when their maximum capacity is about to be exceeded.
- B. Sparse images allocate backend storage at the first usage of a block.
- C. Sparse images can only be used in conjunction with paravirtualization.
- D. Sparse images may consume an amount of space different from their nominal size.
- E. Sparse images are automatically shrunk when files within the image are deleted.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Sparse images are a type of virtual disk images that grow in size as data is written to them, but do not shrink when data is deleted from them. Sparse images may consume an amount of space different from their nominal size, which is the maximum size that the image can grow to. For example, a sparse image with a nominal size of 100 GB may only take up 20 GB of physical storage if only 20 GB of data is written to it. Sparse images allocate backend storage at the first usage of a block, which means that the physical storage is only used when the virtual machine actually writes data to a block. This can save storage space and improve performance, as the image does not need to be pre-allocated or zeroed out.
Sparse images are not automatically shrunk when files within the image are deleted, because the virtual machine does not inform the host system about the freed blocks. To reclaim the unused space, a special tool such as virt-sparsify1 or qemu-img2 must be used to compact the image. Sparse images can be used with both full virtualization and paravirtualization, as the type of virtualization does not affect the format of the disk image. Sparse images are not automatically resized when their maximum capacity is about to be exceeded, because this would require changing the partition table and the filesystem of the image, which is not a trivial task. To resize a sparse image, a tool such as virt-resize3 or qemu-img2 must be used to increase the nominal size and the filesystem size of the image. References: 1 (search for "virt-sparsify"), 2 (search for "qemu- img"), 3 (search for "virt-resize").

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which functionality is provided by Vagrant as well as by Docker? (Choose three.)

- A. Both can download required base images.
- B. Both can share directories from the host file system to a guest.
- C. Both start system images as containers instead of virtual machines by default.
- D. Both start system images as virtual machines instead of containers bv default.
- E. Both can apply changes to a base image.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
* Both Vagrant and Docker can share directories from the host file system to a guest. This allows the guest to access files and folders from the host without copying them. Vagrant uses the config.vm.synced_folder option in the Vagrantfile to specify the shared folders1. Docker uses the -v or --volume flag in the docker run command to mount a host directory as a data volume in the container2.
* Both Vagrant and Docker can download required base images. Base images are the starting point for creating a guest environment. Vagrant uses the config.vm.box option in the Vagrantfile to specify the base image to use1. Docker uses the FROM instruction in the Dockerfile to specify the base image to use2. Both Vagrant and Docker can download base images from public repositories or local sources.

* Both Vagrant and Docker can apply changes to a base image. Changes are modifications or additions to the base image that customize the guest environment. Vagrant uses provisioners to run scripts or commands on the guest after it is booted1. Docker uses instructions in the Dockerfile to execute commands on the baseimage and create a new image2. Both Vagrant and Docker can save the changes to a new image or discard them after the guest is destroyed.
* Vagrant and Docker differ in how they start system images. Vagrant starts system images as virtual machines by default, using a provider such as VirtualBox, VMware, or Hyper-V1. Docker starts system images as containers by default, using the native containerization functionality on macOS, Linux, and Windows2. Containers are generally more lightweight and faster than virtual machines, but less secure and flexible. References: 1: Vagrant vs. Docker | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer 2: Vagrant vs Docker: Which Is Right for You? (Could Be Both) - Kinsta Web Development Tools

NEW QUESTION # 46
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