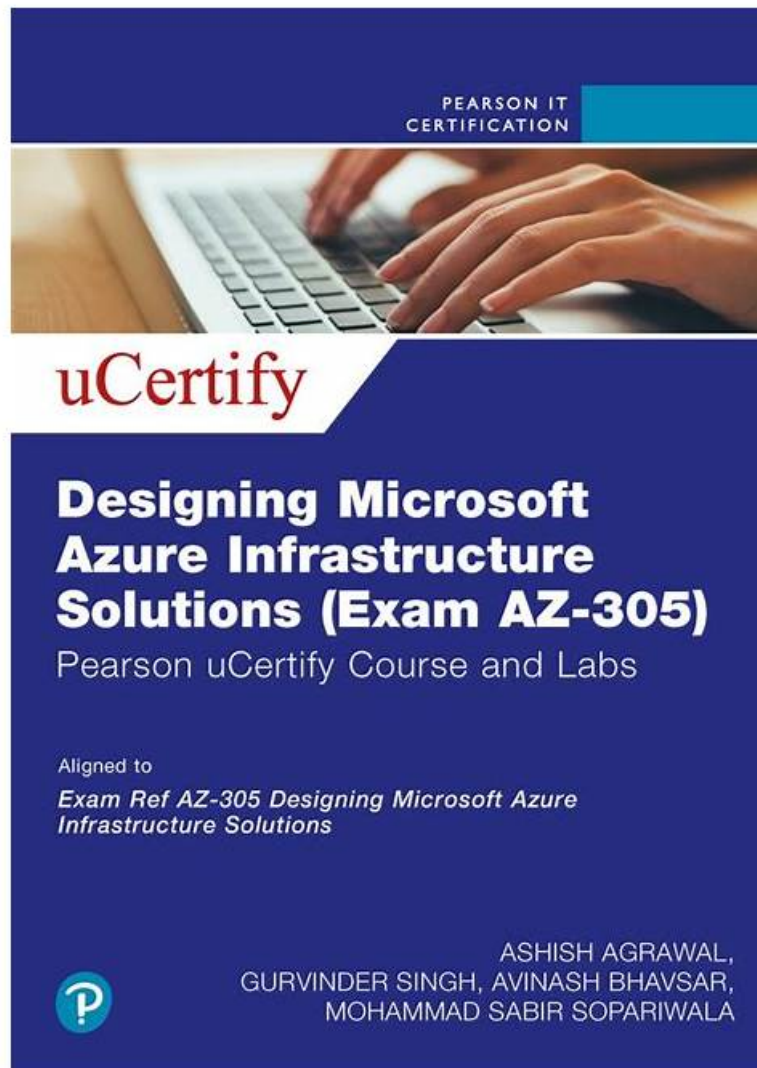


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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions

(Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

What is the default provider of Vagrant?

- A. lxc
- B. vmware_workstation
- C. virtualbox
- D. docker
- E. hyperv

Answer: C

Explanation:

Vagrant is a tool that allows users to create and configure lightweight, reproducible, and portable development environments.

Vagrant supports multiple providers, which are the backends that Vagrant uses to create and manage the virtual machines. By default, VirtualBox is the default provider for Vagrant.

VirtualBox is still the most accessible platform to use Vagrant: it is free, cross-platform, and has been supported by Vagrant for years. With VirtualBox as the default provider, it provides the lowest friction for new users to get started with Vagrant. However, users can also use other providers, such as VMware, Hyper-V, Docker, or LXC, depending on their preferences and needs. To use another provider, users must install it as a Vagrant plugin and specify it when running Vagrant commands. Users can also change the default provider by setting the `VAGRANT_DEFAULT_PROVIDER` environmental variable. References:

* Default Provider - Providers | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer1

* Providers | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer2

* How To Set Default Vagrant Provider to Virtualbox3

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following is true about LXC?

- A. It is a container runtime
- B. It does not use the Linux kernel
- C. It is primarily used for virtual machine management
- D. It is only compatible with Windows

Answer: A

Explanation:

LXC (Linux Containers) is a container runtime that uses Linux kernel features such as namespaces and cgroups to provide lightweight, isolated environments. According to containerization documentation, LXC allows multiple Linux systems (containers) to run on a single host while sharing the same kernel.

LXC is Linux-specific, uses the Linux kernel directly, and is not a virtual machine manager. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which disk image formats are commonly used in Linux-based virtualization environments? (Select all that apply)

- A. RAW
- B. VMDK
- C. VHD
- D. QCOW2

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Linux-based virtualization environments support a wide range of disk image formats to ensure compatibility with multiple hypervisors and cloud platforms. According to virtualization documentation, RAW, VMDK, QCOW2, and VHD are all commonly used formats. RAW images are simple, unstructured disk files that offer maximum performance due to minimal overhead.

QCOW2 (QEMU Copy-On-Write version 2) is the most widely used format in KVM environments because it supports advanced features such as snapshots, thin provisioning, compression, and encryption. VMDK is the native disk format for VMware products but is frequently used in Linux environments for interoperability and migration purposes. VHD is commonly associated with Microsoft

Hyper-V but is also supported by QEMU and cloud platforms.

Virtualization notes emphasize that modern Linux virtualization tools like QEMU and libvirt are designed to work across multiple disk formats. This flexibility enables administrators to migrate workloads between different hypervisors and cloud providers without rebuilding virtual machines.

Therefore, all listed disk image formats are valid and commonly supported in Linux-based virtualization environments.

NEW QUESTION # 90

What is a container image?

- A. A snapshot of an application and its dependencies
- B. An operating system kernel
- C. A physical server
- D. A lightweight virtual machine

Answer: A

Explanation:

A container image is a static, immutable package that contains an application along with all its required dependencies, libraries, and configuration files. Containerization documentation defines a container image as a snapshot of an application and its runtime environment, which can be instantiated as a running container.

Container images do not include a full operating system kernel; instead, containers share the host system's kernel. This design makes containers lightweight and fast to deploy compared to traditional virtual machines.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which of the following devices exist by default in an LXC container? (Choose three.)

- A. /dev/log
- B. /dev/console
- C. /dev/kmem
- D. /dev/urandom
- E. /dev/root

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

LXC (Linux Containers) is a lightweight virtualization technology that allows multiple isolated Linux systems (containers) to run on the same host. LXC uses Linux kernel features such as namespaces, cgroups, and AppArmor to create and manage containers. Each container has its own file system, network interfaces, process tree, and resource limits. However, containers share the same kernel and hardware with the host, which makes them more efficient and faster than full virtualization.

By default, an LXC container has a minimal set of devices that are needed for its operation. These devices are created by the LXC library when the container is started, and are removed when the container is stopped. The default devices are:

* /dev/log: This is a Unix domain socket that connects to the syslog daemon on the host. It allows the container to send log messages to the host's system log¹.

* /dev/console: This is a character device that provides access to the container's console. It is usually connected to the host's terminal or a file. It allows the container to interact with the user or the host's init system².

* /dev/urandom: This is a character device that provides an unlimited source of pseudo-random numbers. It is used by various applications and libraries that need randomness, such as cryptography, UUID generation, and hashing³.

The other devices listed in the question do not exist by default in an LXC container. They are either not needed, not allowed, or not supported by the container's namespace or cgroup configuration. These devices are:

* /dev/kmem: This is a character device that provides access to the kernel's virtual memory. It is not needed by the container, as it can access its own memory through the /proc filesystem. It is also not allowed by the container, as it would expose the host's kernel memory and compromise its security⁴.

* /dev/root: This is a symbolic link that points to the root device of the system. It is not supported by the container, as it does not have a separate root device from the host. The container's root file system is mounted from a directory, an image file, or a loop device on the host⁵.

:

Linux Containers - LXC - Manpages - lxc.container.conf.5

Linux Containers - LXC - Getting started

Random number generation - Wikipedia
/dev/kmem - Wikipedia
Linux Containers - LXC - Manpages - lxc.container.conf.5

NEW QUESTION # 92

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