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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following commands moves the libvirt domain web1 from the current host system to the host system host2?

- A. `virsh migrate web1 qemu+ssh://host2/system`
- B. `virsh node-update host1=-dom:web1 host2=+dom:web1`
- C. `virsh cp .:web1 host2:web1`
- D. `virsh pool-add host2 web1`
- E. `virsh patch web1 .Domain.Node=host2`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct command to move the libvirt domain web1 from the current host system to the host system host2 is `virsh migrate web1 qemu+ssh://host2/system`. This command uses the `virsh migrate` command, which initiates the live migration of a domain to another host1. The first argument is the name of the domain to migrate, which in this case is web1. The second argument is the destination URI, which specifies the connection to the remote host and the hypervisor to use2. In this case, the destination URI is `qemu+ssh://host2`

`/system`, which means to use the QEMU driver and connect to host2 via SSH, and use the system instance of libvirtd3. The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid commands or arguments, such as `node-update`, `pool-add`, `patch`, or `cp`, or they do not specify the destination URI correctly. References:

<https://balamurhans.github.io/2019/01/09/kvm-migration-with-libvirt.html>

<http://libvirt.org/migration.html>

NEW QUESTION # 48

What is the purpose of `cloud-init`?

- A. Orchestrate the creation and start of multiple related IaaS instances.
- B. Assign an IaaS instance to a specific computing node within a cloud.
- C. **Prepare the generic image of an IaaS instance to fit a specific instance's configuration.**
- D. Standardize the configuration of infrastructure services, such as load balancers or virtual firewalls in a cloud.
- E. Replace common Linux init systems, such as `systemd` or `SysV init`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud-init is a tool that processes configurations and runs through five stages during the initial boot of Linux VMs in a cloud. It allows users to customize a Linux VM as it boots for the first time, by applying user data to the instance. User data can include scripts, commands, packages, files, users, groups, SSH keys, and more.

Cloud-init can also interact with various cloud platforms and services, such as Azure, AWS, OpenStack, and others. The purpose of cloud-init is to prepare the generic image of an IaaS instance to fit a specific instance's configuration, such as hostname, network, security, and application settings. References:

* Cloud-init - The standard for customising cloud instances

* Understanding cloud-init - Azure Virtual Machines

* Tutorial - Customize a Linux VM with cloud-init in Azure - Azure Virtual Machines

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

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

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

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.

References:

* 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 # 50

Which of the following statements about the command `lxc-checkpoint` is correct?

- A. It only works on stopped containers.
- B. It creates a clone of a container.
- C. It doubles the memory consumption of the container.
- **D. It writes the status of the container to a file.**
- E. It creates a container image based on an existing container.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following resources can be limited by libvirt for a KVM domain? (Choose two.)

- **A. Amount of CPU time**
- B. Number of available files
- C. File systems allowed in the domain
- **D. Size of available memory**
- E. Number of running processes

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 52

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