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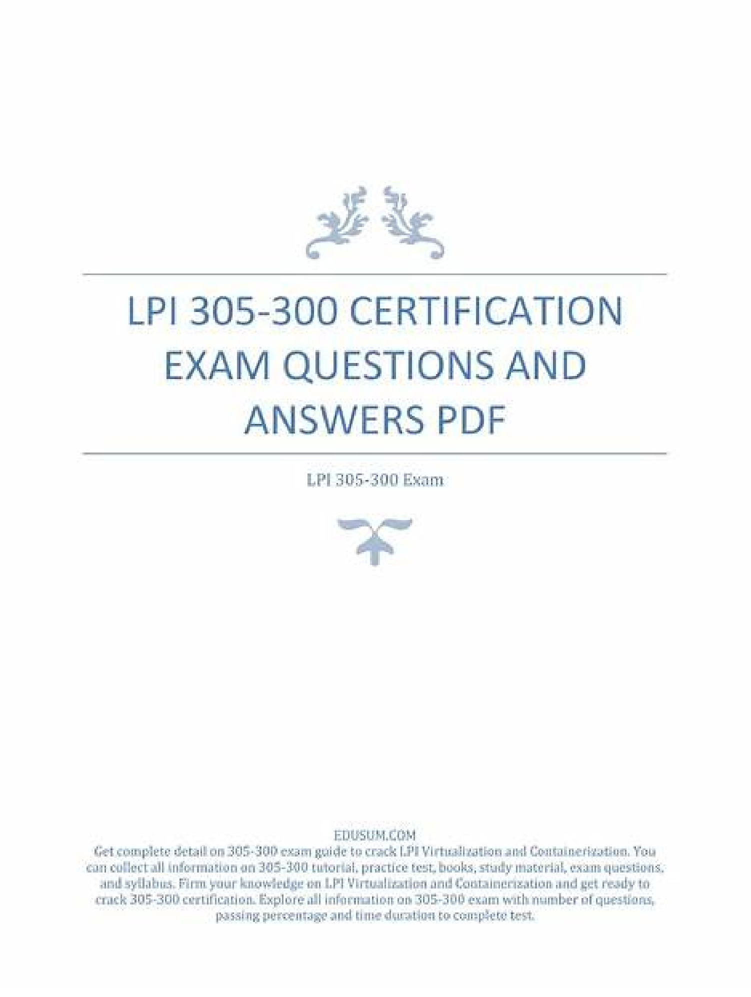

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions

(Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116
What happens when the following command is executed twice in succession?
docker run -tid -v data:/data debian bash

- A. The second command invocation fails with an error stating that the volume data is already associated with a running container.
- B. The container resulting from the second invocation can only read the content of /data/ and cannot change it.
- C. Each container is equipped with its own independent data volume, available at /data/ in the respective container.
- D. The original content of the container image data is available in both containers, although changes stay local within each container.
- E. Both containers share the contents of the data volume, have full permissions to alter its content and mutually see their respective changes.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The command docker run -tid -v data:/data debian bash creates and runs a new container from the debian image, with an interactive terminal and a detached mode, and mounts a named volume data at /data in the container12. If the volume data does not exist, it is created automatically3. If the command is executed twice in succession, two containers are created and run, each with its own terminal and process ID, but they share the same volume data. This means that both containers can access, modify, and see the contents of the data volume, and any changes made by one container are reflected in the other container. Therefore, the statement C is true and the correct answer. The statements A, B, D, and E are false and incorrect, as they do not describe the behavior of the command or the volume correctly. References:
* 1: docker run | Docker Docs.
* 2: Docker run reference | Docker Docs - Docker Documentation.
* 3: Use volumes | Docker Documentation.
* [4]: How to Use Docker Run Command with Examples - phoenixNAP.

NEW QUESTION # 117
Which of the following statements are true regarding resource management for full virtualization? (Choose two.)

- A. The hygervisor may provide fine-grained limits to internal elements of the guest operating system such as the number of processes.
- B. All processes created within the virtual machines are transparently and equally scheduled in the host system for CPU and I/O usage.
- C. It is up to the virtual machine to use its assigned hardware resources and create, for example, an arbitrary amount of network sockets.
- D. Full virtualization cannot pose any limits to virtual machines and always assigns the host system's resources in a first-come-first-serve manner.
- E. The hypervisor provides each virtual machine with hardware of a defined capacity that limits the resources of the virtual machine.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Resource management for full virtualization is the process of allocating and controlling the physical resources of the host system to the virtual machines running on it. The hypervisor is the software layer that performs this task, by providing each virtual machine with a virtual hardware of a defined capacity that limits the resources of the virtual machine. For example, the hypervisor can specify how many virtual CPUs, how much memory, and how much disk space each virtual machine can use. The hypervisor can also enforce resource isolation and prioritization among the virtual machines, to ensure that they do not interfere with each other or consume more resources than they are allowed to. The hypervisor cannot provide fine-grained limits to internal elements of the guest operating system, such as the number of processes, because the hypervisor does not have access to the internal state of the guest operating system. The guest operating system is responsible for managing its own resources within the virtual hardware provided by the hypervisor. For example, the guest operating system can create an arbitrary amount of network sockets, as long as it does not exceed the network bandwidth allocated by the hypervisor. Full virtualization can pose limits to virtual machines, and does not always assign the host system's resources in a first-come-first-serve manner. The hypervisor can use various resource management techniques, such as reservation, limit, share, weight, and quota, to allocate and control the resources of the virtual machines. The hypervisor can also use resource scheduling algorithms, such as round-robin, fair-share, or priority-based, to distribute the resources

among the virtual machines according to their needs and preferences. All processes created within the virtual machines are not transparently and equally scheduled in the host system for CPU and I/O usage. The hypervisor can use different scheduling policies, such as proportional-share, co-scheduling, or gang scheduling, to schedule the virtual CPUs of the virtual machines on the physical CPUs of the host system. The hypervisor can also use different I/O scheduling algorithms, such as deadline, anticipatory, or completely fair queuing, to schedule the I/O requests of the virtual machines on the physical I/O devices of the host system. The hypervisor can also use different resource accounting and monitoring mechanisms, such as cgroups, perf, or sar, to measure and report the resource consumption and performance of the virtual machines. References:
* Oracle VM VirtualBox: Features Overview
* Resource Management as an Enabling Technology for Virtualization - Oracle
* Introduction to virtualization and resource management in IaaS | Cloud Native Computing Foundation

NEW QUESTION # 118
Which of the following statements about the commandlxc-checkpointis correct?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The command lxc-checkpoint is used to checkpoint and restore containers. Checkpointing a container means saving the state of the container, including its memory, processes, file descriptors, and network connections, to a file or a directory. Restoring a container means resuming the container from the saved state, as if it was never stopped. Checkpointing and restoring containers can be useful for various purposes, such as live migration, backup, debugging, or snapshotting. The command lxc-checkpoint has the following syntax:
lxc-checkpoint {-n name} {-D path} [-r] [-s] [-v] [-d] [-F]
The options are:
* -n name: Specify the name of the container to checkpoint or restore.
* -D path: Specify the path to the file or directory where the checkpoint data is dumped or restored.
* -r, --restore: Restore the checkpoint for the container, instead of dumping it. This option is incompatible with -s.
* -s, --stop: Optionally stop the container after dumping. This option is incompatible with -r.
* -v, --verbose: Enable verbose criu logging. Only available when providing -r.
* -d, --daemon: Restore the container in the background (this is the default). Only available when providing -r.
* -F, --foreground: Restore the container in the foreground. Only available when providing -r.
The command lxc-checkpoint uses the CRIU (Checkpoint/Restore In Userspace) tool to perform the checkpoint and restore operations. CRIU is a software that can freeze a running application (or part of it) and checkpoint it to a hard drive as a collection of files. It can then use the files to restore and run the application from the point it was frozen at1.
The other statements about the command lxc-checkpoint are not correct. It does not create a clone or an image of a container, nor does it double the memory consumptionof the container. It can work on both running and stopped containers, depending on the options provided. References:
* Linux Containers - LXC - Manpages - lxc-checkpoint.12
* lxc-checkpoint(1) - Linux manual page - man7.org3
* CRIU4

NEW QUESTION # 119
Which of the following services can QEMU provide in a user network? (Choose three.)

- A. DHCP
- B. CIFS
- C. BGP
- D. AppleTalk
- E. TFTP

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
QEMU can provide some network services in a user network, which is a mode of networking that does not require any administrator privilege to run. The user network uses the SLIRP TCP/IP emulator to create a virtual NAT'ted subnet, with a DHCP server started by QEMU that gives out IP addresses to the guest machines and puts the host on 10.0.2.21. QEMU can also provide a TFTP server in the user network, which can be used to boot the guest machines from a network image. The TFTP server can be configured with the - tftp option2. QEMU does not provide BGP, CIFS, or AppleTalk services in the user network. BGP is a routing protocol that is used to exchange routing information between autonomous systems on the Internet3. CIFS is a file-sharing protocol that is used to access files and printers on a network4. AppleTalk is a deprecated network protocol suite that was used by Apple devices5. These services require more advanced networking features than the user network can offer, such as bridging, routing, or tunneling.
:
Documentation/Networking - QEMU
QEMU/Networking - Wikibooks, open books for an open world
Border Gateway Protocol - Wikipedia
Common Internet File System - Wikipedia
AppleTalk - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 120
Which of the following statements are true regarding a Pod in Kubernetes? (Choose two.)

- A. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run.
- B. systemd is used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes.
- C. Pods are always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured.
- D. All containers of a Pod run on the same node.
- E. When a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts the Pod on another node by default.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 121
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