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Lpi 305-300 Exam is divided into two parts, with each part consisting of 60 multiple choice questions. 305-300 exam is timed, with each part having a time limit of 90 minutes. In order to pass the exam, candidates must score at least 500 out of 800 points.

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Itcertkey also presents desktop-based Lpi 305-300 practice test software which is usable without any internet connection after installation and only required license verification. Lpi 305-300 Practice Test software is very helpful for all those who desire to practice in an actual LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization (305-300) exam-like environment.

Certification Topics of LPI 305-300 Exam

- Container Virtualization
- VM Deployment and Provisioning
- Full Virtualization

Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
Which of the following statements is true regarding the following output ofxl list:

- A. CentOS is the domain which has consumed the most CPU time.
- B. Both Debian and Ubuntu require xl commands to start running.
- C. Ubuntu is idle or waiting for I/O.
- D. The domain with ID 2 usesPara virtualization.
- E. It is necessary to use the xl command to change Ubuntu's state to running.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 124
What is the primary benefit of using Packer for creating machine images?

- A. It speeds up the development of application code
- B. It simplifies the deployment of virtual machines
- C. It ensures consistency between development and production environments
- D. It provides real-time monitoring of virtual machines

Answer: C

Explanation:
Packer is an image automation tool whose primary benefit is ensuring consistency across environments.
According to virtualization and DevOps documentation, Packer allows administrators to create identical machine images for development, testing, and production from a single configuration.
By using the same base image and build process, Packer eliminates configuration drift and ensures that environments behave consistently. This significantly reduces deployment issues caused by environmental differences and supports Infrastructure as Code best practices.
Packer does not monitor virtual machines or directly speed up application development. While it can indirectly simplify deployments, its main advantage is image consistency and repeatability.
Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 125
Which cloud management tools are known for their infrastructure-as-code (IaC) approach? (Select all that apply)

- A. Terraform
- B. Ansible
- C. Puppet
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is an approach where infrastructure is defined and managed usingmachine- readable configuration files.
According to DevOps and cloud documentation,Puppet, Terraform, AWS CloudFormation, and Ansibleall support IaC principles.
Terraform and AWS CloudFormation are declarative IaC tools used to provision cloud infrastructure. Puppet and Ansible are configuration management and automation tools that also enable infrastructure definition through code.
All listed tools are widely recognized in IaC workflows, makingA, B, C, and Dcorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 126
Which of the following statements are true about container-based virtualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Container-based virtualization relies on hardware support from the host system's CPU.
- B. All containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system.
- C. Each container runs its own operating system kernel.
- D. Different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system.
- E. Linux does not support container-based virtualization because of missing kernel APIs.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Container-based virtualization is a method of operating system-level virtualization that allows multiple isolated user spaces (containers) to run on the same host system1. Each container shares the same operating system kernel as the host, but has its own file system, libraries, and processes2. Therefore, the statements A and C are false, as containers do not run their own kernels or rely on hardware support from the CPU. The statement E is also false, as Linux does support container-based virtualization through various technologies, such as cgroups, namespaces, LXC, Docker, etc12. The statement B is true, as different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system, such as Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, etc., as long as they are compatible with the host kernel3. The statement D is also true, as all containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system, which provides isolation and resource management for them12. References:

* 1: Containerization (computing) - Wikipedia.
* 2: What are containers? | Google Cloud.
* 3: What is Container-Based Virtualization? - StackHowTo.

NEW QUESTION # 127
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. All containers of a Pod run on the same node.
- C. Pods are always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured.
- D. When a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts the Pod on another node by default.
- E. systemd is used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Explanation
A Pod in Kubernetes is a collection of one or more containers that share the same network and storage resources, and a specification for how to run the containers. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run, meaning that it cannot be divided into smaller units. Therefore, option C is correct. All containers of a Pod run on the same node, which is the smallest unit of computing hardware in Kubernetes. A node is a physical or virtual machine that hosts one or more Pods. Therefore, option A is also correct. Pods are not always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured. Pods can be created manually using YAML or JSON files, or using commands like kubectl run or kubectl create. Pods can also be created automatically by higher-level controllers, such as Deployment, ReplicaSet, or StatefulSet. Therefore, option B is incorrect.
When a Pod fails, Kubernetes does not restart the Pod on another node by default. Pods are ephemeral by nature, meaning that they can be terminated or deleted at any time. If a Pod is managed by a controller, the controller will create a new Pod to replace the failed one, but it may not be on the same node. Therefore, option D is incorrect. systemd is not used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes. systemd is a system and service manager for Linux operating systems that can start and stop services, such as docker or kubelet. However, systemd does not interact with Podsdirectly. Pods are managed by the kubelet service, which is an agent that runs on each node and communicates with the Kubernetes control plane. Therefore, option E is incorrect. References:
* Pods | Kubernetes
* What is a Kubernetes pod? - Red Hat
* What's the difference between a pod, a cluster, and a container?
* What are Kubernetes Pods? | VMware Glossary
* Kubernetes Node Vs. Pod Vs.Cluster: Key Differences - CloudZero

NEW QUESTION # 128
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