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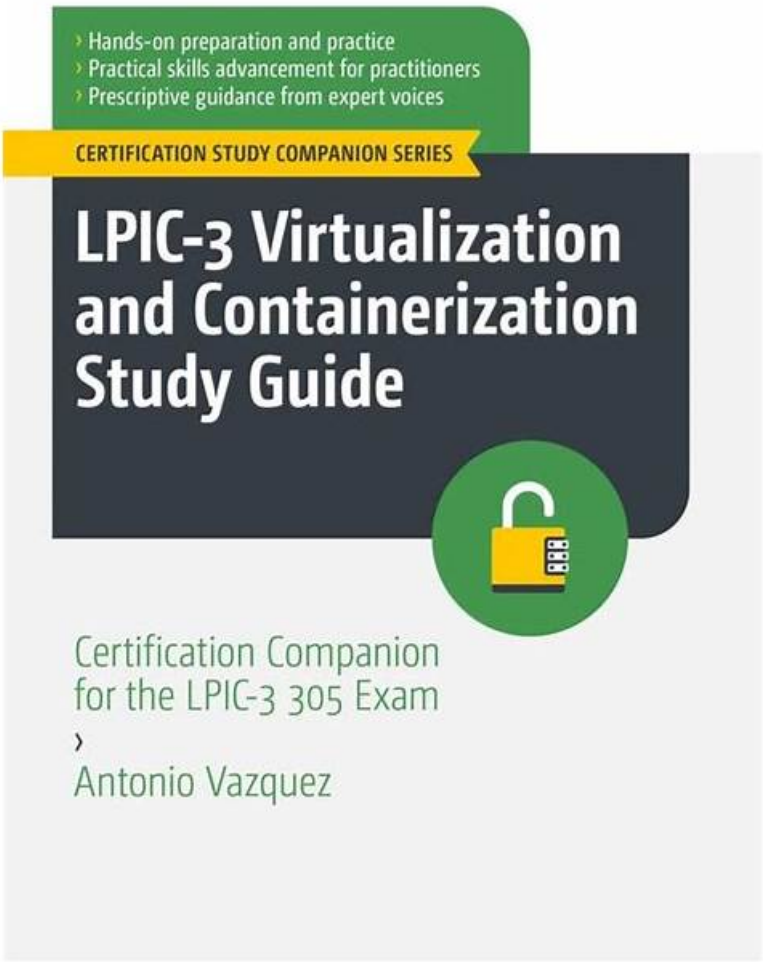

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
FILL BLANK
What command is used to run a process in a new Linux namespace? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:
unshare

NEW QUESTION # 14
What happens when the following command is executed twice in succession?
docker run -tid -v data:/data debian bash

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which command in the KVM monitor restores a snapshot?

Answer:

Explanation:
loadvm
Explanation:
In KVM and QEMU-based virtualization environments, the QEMU monitor provides an interactive interface for managing virtual machine runtime operations. According to KVM documentation, the command used to restore a previously saved snapshot within the monitor is loadvm.
Snapshots capture the state of a virtual machine at a specific point in time, including CPU state, memory, and disk state (depending on configuration). The loadvm command allows administrators to revert a virtual machine back to that saved state, which is especially useful for testing, debugging, and recovery scenarios.
This command is typically used in conjunction with the savevm command, which creates snapshots. The functionality is supported

primarily with disk formats such as QCOW2, which allow snapshot capabilities.
Therefore, the correct and documented command is loadvm.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which of the following statements are true regarding resource management for full virtualization? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 17
Which of the following commands boots a QEMU virtual machine using hardware virtualization extensions?

- A. qvm start -vmx -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d
- B. qemu-hw -create -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d
- C. vm -kvm -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d
- D. qvirt -create -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d -driver hvm
- E. qemu -accel kvm -drive file-debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct command to boot a QEMU virtual machine using hardware virtualization extensions is qemu - accel kvm -drive file-debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d. This command uses the -accel option to specify the hardware accelerator to use, which in this case is kvm. KVM is a full virtualization solution for Linux on x86 hardware containing virtualization extensions (Intel

VT or AMD-V)1. The -drive option specifies the disk image file to use, which in this case is debian.img. The -cdrom option specifies the ISO image file to use as a CD-ROM, which in this case is debian.iso. The -m option specifies the amount of memory to allocate to the virtual machine, which in this case is 1024 MB. The -boot option specifies the boot order, which in this case is d, meaning to boot from the CD-ROM first. References:
https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html
/virtualization_deployment_and_administration_guide/sect-troubleshooting-
enabling_intel_vt_x_and_amd_v_virtualization_hardware_extensions_in_bios
https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Virtualization

NEW QUESTION # 18
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