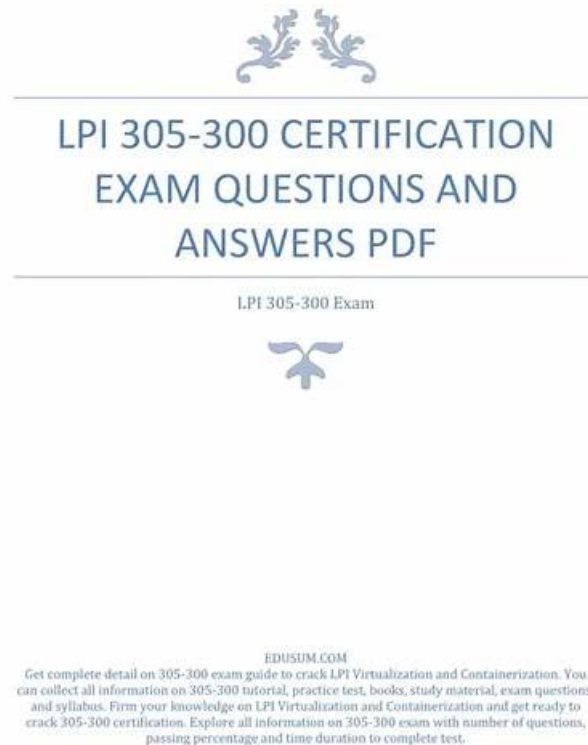


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The LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization covers a broad range of topics related to virtualization and containerization. 305-300 exam tests the candidate's understanding of virtualization concepts, virtualization technologies, containerization technologies, and their implementation. 305-300 Exam also covers topics such as virtualization security, virtualization backup and restore, and container orchestration and management.

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## 305-300 Premium Files - 305-300 Test Lab Questions

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## Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

### NEW QUESTION # 90

What is the purpose of cloud-init?

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

**Answer: E**

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 # 91

Which functionality is provided by Vagrant as well as by Docker? (Choose three.)

- A. Both start system images as containers instead of virtual machines by default.
- **B. Both can share directories from the host file system to a guest.**
- **C. Both can download required base images.**
- **D. Both can apply changes to a base image.**
- E. Both start system images as virtual machines instead of containers by default.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

\* Both Vagrant and Docker can share directories from the host file system to a guest. This allows the guest to access files and folders from the host without copying them. Vagrant uses the `config.vm`

`synced_folder` option in the Vagrantfile to specify the shared folders<sup>1</sup>. Docker uses the `-v` or `--volume` flag in the `docker run` command to mount a host directory as a data volume in the container<sup>2</sup>.

\* Both Vagrant and Docker can download required base images. Base images are the starting point for creating a guest environment. Vagrant uses the `config.vm.box` option in the Vagrantfile to specify the base image to use<sup>1</sup>. Docker uses the `FROM` instruction in the Dockerfile to specify the base image to use<sup>2</sup>. Both Vagrant and Docker can download base images from public repositories or local sources.

\* Both Vagrant and Docker can apply changes to a base image. Changes are modifications or additions to the base image that customize the guest environment. Vagrant uses provisioners to run scripts or commands on the guest after it is booted<sup>1</sup>. Docker uses instructions in the Dockerfile to execute commands on the base image and create a new image<sup>2</sup>. Both Vagrant and Docker can save the changes to a new image or discard them after the guest is destroyed.

\* Vagrant and Docker differ in how they start system images. Vagrant starts system images as virtual machines by default, using a provider such as VirtualBox, VMware, or Hyper-V<sup>1</sup>. Docker starts system images as containers by default, using the native containerization functionality on macOS, Linux, and Windows<sup>2</sup>. Containers are generally more lightweight and faster than virtual machines, but less secure and flexible. References: 1: Vagrant vs. Docker | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer 2: Vagrant vs Docker: Which Is Right for You? (Could Be Both) - Kinsta Web Development Tools

### NEW QUESTION # 92

What is the purpose of the `command vagrant init`?

- A. It starts a Vagrant box.
- B. It installs Vagrant on a Linux host.
- C. It executes a provisioning tool in a running box.
- **D. It creates a Vagrant configuration file.**

- E. It downloads a Vagrant box.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The command `vagrant init` is used to initialize the current directory to be a Vagrant environment by creating an initial Vagrantfile if one does not already exist<sup>1</sup>. The Vagrantfile contains the configuration settings for the Vagrant box, such as the box name, box URL, network settings, synced folders, provisioners, etc. The command `vagrant init` does not execute any provisioning tool, start any box, install Vagrant on a Linux host, or download any box. Those actions are performed by other Vagrant commands, such as `vagrant provision`, `vagrant up`, `vagrant install`, and `vagrant box add`, respectively. References:

\* 1: `vagrant init` - Command-Line Interface | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer

### NEW QUESTION # 93

What is true about containerd?

- A. It is a text file format defining the build process of containers.
- B. It runs in each Docker container and provides DHCP client functionality
- C. It uses runc to start containers on a container host.
- D. It requires the Docker engine and Docker CLI to be installed.
- E. It is the initial process run at the start of any Docker container.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Containerd is an industry-standard container runtime that uses Runc (a low-level container runtime) by default, but can be configured to use others as well<sup>1</sup>. Containerd manages the complete container lifecycle of its host system, from image transfer and storage to container execution and supervision<sup>1</sup>. It supports the standards established by the Open Container Initiative (OCI)<sup>1</sup>. Containerd does not require the Docker engine and Docker CLI to be installed, as it can be used independently or with other container platforms<sup>2</sup>.

Containerd is not a text file format, nor does it run in each Docker container or provide DHCP client functionality. Containerd is not the initial process run at the start of any Docker container, as that is the role of the container runtime, such as Runc<sup>3</sup>. References: 1 (search for "containerd"), 2 (search for "Containerd is an open source"), 3 (search for "It uses runc to start containers").

### NEW QUESTION # 94

Which of the following KVM parameters is identical to the KVM parameter `-hdb file.img`?

- A. `-drive bus=hd,busid=b,src=file.img`
- B. `-drive image=file.img,if=ide,device=hdb`
- C. `-drive bus=ide1,type=slave,image=file.img`
- D. `-drive type=loop,src=file.img,dst=disk:hdb`
- E. `-drive file=file.img,index=1,media=disk,if=ide`

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

In QEMU/KVM, the legacy parameter `-hdb file.img` attaches a disk image as the primary IDE slave device.

According to QEMU documentation, this corresponds to an IDE device with index 1, media type disk, and interface IDE.

The modern equivalent using the `-drive` syntax is:

`-drive file=file.img,index=1,media=disk,if=ide`

Option D matches this mapping precisely. The other options use invalid or unsupported parameter combinations and do not correctly represent the IDE device mapping.

Therefore, the correct answer is D.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

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