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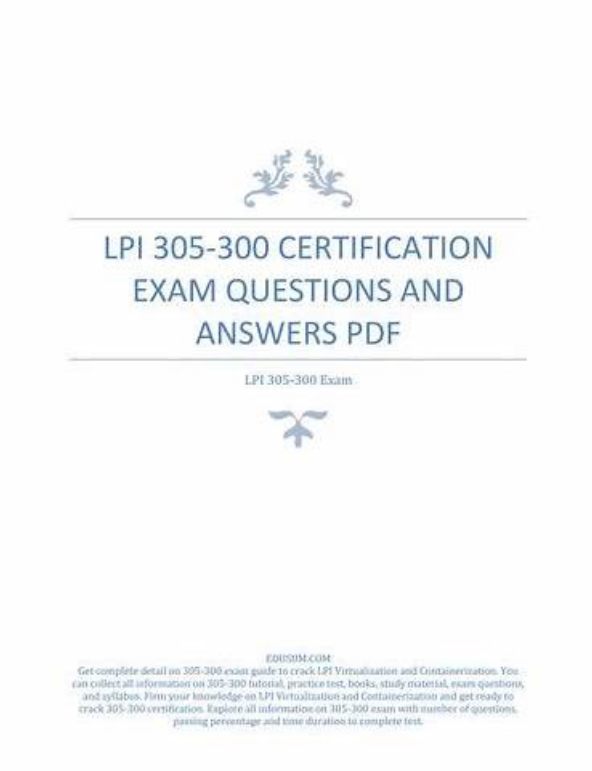

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The LPIC-3 Exam 305 covers a wide range of topics related to virtualization and containerization, including the installation and configuration of virtualization and containerization technologies, the management of virtual and containerized environments, and the deployment of applications in virtual and containerized environments. LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization certification exam is ideal for professionals who work with virtualization and containerization technologies on a daily basis.

The Lpi 305-300 exam is intended for professionals who have a strong IT background, particularly in Linux and open-source technologies. It is ideal for system administrators, network administrators, DevOps engineers, and cloud architects who want to advance their careers in virtualization and containerization. LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization certification is recognized globally and is a valuable addition to an IT professional's resume. With the increasing demand for cloud computing and virtualization technologies, obtaining this certification can open up many opportunities for IT professionals in the industry.

The LPIC-3 Exam 305 is a challenging exam that requires candidates to have a deep understanding of virtualization and containerization concepts and technologies. It consists of 60 multiple-choice and fill-in-the-blank questions, and candidates are given 120 minutes to complete the exam. To pass the exam, candidates must achieve a score of at least 500 out of 800. Preparing for 305-300 Exam involves a significant amount of study and hands-on practice with virtualization and containerization technologies, and candidates are advised to take advantage of the many resources available, including study guides, practice exams, and online courses.

Reliable 305-300 Guide Files - 305-300 Hot Questions

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121
Which of the following devices exist by default in an LXC container? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,C

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 system12.
* /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 hashing13.
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 isalso 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 # 122
Which statement is true regarding the Linux kernel module that must be loaded in order to use QEMU with hardware virtualization extensions?

- A. It must be loaded into the kernel of each virtual machine that will access files and directories from the host system's file system.

- B. It must be loaded into the Kernel of the host system in order to use the visualization extensions of the host system's CPU
- C. It must be loaded into the kernel of the host system only if the console of a virtual machine will be connected to a physical console of the host system
- D. It must be loaded into the kernel of the first virtual machine as it interacts with the QEMU bare metal hypervisor and is required to trigger the start of additional virtual machines
- E. It must be loaded into the kernel of each virtual machine to provide Para virtualization which is required by QEMU.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 123
A clone of a previously used virtual machine should be created. All VM specific information, such as user accounts, shell histories and SSH host keys should be removed from the cloned disk image. Which of the following tools can perform these tasks?

- A. virc-reset
- B. vire-wipe
- C. virt-rescue
- D. sysprep
- E. virt-sparsi
- F. virt-svspre

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION # 124
Which of the following components are essential in Docker architecture? (Select all that apply)

- A. Docker Compose
- B. Docker Client
- C. Docker Registry
- D. Docker Daemon

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 125
Ifdocker stackis to be used to run a Docker Compose file on a Docker Swarm, how are the images referenced in the Docker Compose configuration made available on the Swarm nodes?

- A. docker stack passes the images to the Swarm master which distributes the images to all other Swarm nodes.
- B. docker stack triggers the build process for the images on all nodes of the Swarm.
- C. docker stack builds the images locally and copies them to only those Swarm nodes which run the service.
- D. docker stack transfers the image from its local Docker cache to each Swarm node.
- E. docker stack instructs the Swarm nodes to pull the images from a registry, although it does not upload the images to the registry.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Docker stack is a command that allows users to deploy and manage a stack of services on a Docker Swarm cluster. A stack is a group of interrelated services that share dependencies and can be orchestrated and scaled together. A stack is typically defined by a Compose file, which is a YAML file that describes the services, networks, volumes, and other resources of the stack. To use docker stack to run a Compose file on a Swarm, the user must first create and initialize a Swarm cluster, which is a group of machines (nodes) that are running the Docker Engine and are joined into a single entity. The Swarm cluster has one or more managers, which are responsible for maintaining the cluster state and orchestrating the services, and one or more workers, which are the nodes that run the services.
When the user runs docker stack deploy with a Compose file, the command parses the file and creates the services as specified. However, docker stack does not build or upload the images referenced in the Compose file to any registry. Instead, it instructs the Swarm nodes to pull the images from a registry, which can be the public Docker Hub or a private registry. The user must ensure that the images are available in the registry before deploying the stack, otherwise the deployment will fail. The user can use docker build and docker push commands to create and upload the images to the registry, or use an automated build service such as Docker Hub

or GitHub Actions. The user must also make sure that the image names and tags in the Compose file match the ones in the registry, and that the Swarm nodes have access to the registry if it is private. By pulling the images from a registry, docker stack ensures that the Swarm nodes have the same and latest version of the images, and that the images are distributed across the cluster in an efficient way.
The other options are not correct. Docker stack does not build the images locally or on the Swarm nodes, nor does it copy or transfer the images to the Swarm nodes. Docker stack also does not pass the images to the Swarm master, as this would create a bottleneck and a single point of failure. Docker stack relies on the registry as the source of truth for the images, and delegates the image pulling to the Swarm nodes. References:
* Deploy a stack to a swarm | Docker Docs1
* docker stack deploy | Docker Docs2
* docker build | Docker Docs3
* docker push | Docker Docs4

NEW QUESTION # 126
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