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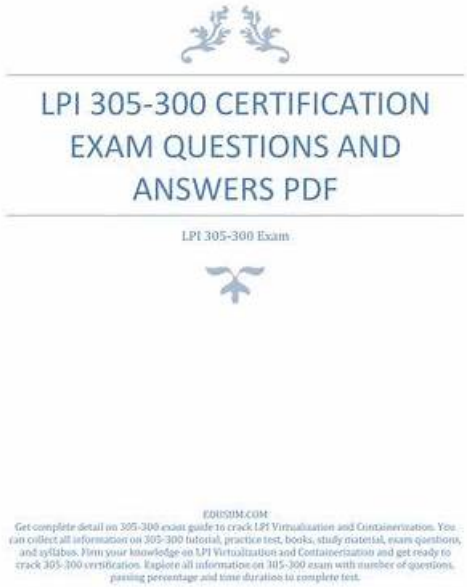

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101
Which of the following devices exist by default in an LXC container? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,C,D

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 # 102
What is Docker Hub?

- A. A container image registry
- B. A container runtime
- C. A container orchestration platform
- D. A Linux distribution

Answer: A

Explanation:
Docker Hub is acloud-based container image registryused to store, manage, and distribute Docker container images. According to container documentation, it hosts bothofficial imagesand user-contributed images.
Docker Hub is not a Linux distribution, orchestration platform, or runtime. Therefore, the correct answer isB.

NEW QUESTION # 103
Which directory is used bycloud-initto store status information and configuration information retrieved from external sources?

- A. /proc/sys/cloud/
- B. /var/lib/cloud/
- C. /etc/cloud-init/cache/
- D. /opt/cloud/var/
- E. /tmp/.cloud/

Answer: B

Explanation:
cloud-init uses the /var/lib/cloud/ directory to store status information and configuration information retrieved from external sources, such as the cloud platform's metadata service or user data files. The directory contains subdirectories for different types of data, such as instance, data, handlers, scripts, and sem. The instance subdirectory contains information specific to the current instance, such as the instance ID, the user data, and the cloud-init configuration. The data subdirectory contains information about the data sources that cloud-init detected and used. The handlers subdirectory contains information about the handlers that cloud-init executed.
The scripts subdirectory contains scripts that cloud-init runs at different stages of the boot process, such as per- instance, per-boot, per-once, and vendor. The sem subdirectory contains semaphore files that cloud-init uses to track the execution status of different modules and stages. References:
* Configuring and managing cloud-init for RHEL 8 - Red Hat Customer Portal
* vsphere - what is the linux file location where the cloud-init user ...

NEW QUESTION # 104
What is the primary purpose of Vagrant's "Vagrantfile" configuration file?

- A. To provide a list of available software packages
- B. To specify cloud provider details
- C. To specify the developer's name and contact information
- D. To define the virtual machine's hardware requirements

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 105
Which of the following commands moves the libvirt domainweb1from the current host system to the host systemhost2?

- A. virsh patch web1 .Domain.Node=host2
- B. virsh cp .:web1 host2:web1
- C. virsh node-update host1=-dom:web1 host2=+dom:web1
- D. virsh pool-add host2 web1
- E. virsh migrate web1 qemu+ssh://host2/system

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct command to move the libvirt domain web1 from the current host system to the host system host2 is virsh migrate web1 qemu+ssh://host2/system. This command uses the virsh migrate command, which initiates the live migration of a domain to another host1. The first argument is the name of the domain to migrate, which in this case is web1. The second argument is the destination URI, which specifies the connection to the remote host and the hypervisor to use2. In this case, the destination URI is qemu+ssh://host2
/system, which means to use the QEMU driver and connect to host2 via SSH, and use the system instance of libvirtd3. The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid commands or arguments, such as node-update, pool-add, patch, or cp, or they do not specify the destination URI correctly. References:
https://balamuruhans.github.io/2019/01/09/kvm-migration-with-libvirt.html
http://libvirt.org/migration.html

NEW QUESTION # 106
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