

Lpi 305-300日本語版受験参考書: LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization - Jpexam最も信頼できるウェブサイト



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>> 305-300日本語版受験参考書 <<

305-300テスト模擬問題集、305-300復習内容

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization 認定 305-300 試験問題 (Q40-Q45):

質問 # 40

Which of the following values are valid in the type attribute of a<domain>element in a libvirt domain definition? (Choose two.)

- A. **kvm**
- B. namespace
- C. cgroup
- D. proc
- E. **lxc**

正解: A、E

解説:

The type attribute of a <domain> element in a libvirt domain definition specifies the hypervisor used for running the domain. The allowed values are driver specific, but include "xen", "kvm", "hvf" (since 8.1.0 and QEMU 2.12), "qemu" and "lxc"¹. Therefore, the valid values among the options are C. kvm and E. lxc. KVM stands for Kernel-based Virtual Machine, which is a full virtualization solution for Linux on x86 hardware containing virtualization extensions (Intel VT or AMD-V)². LXC stands for Linux Containers, which is an operating system-level virtualization method for running multiple isolated Linux systems (containers) on a single control host³. The other options are not valid values for the type attribute, as they are either not hypervisors or not supported by libvirt.

References:<http://libvirt.org/formatdomain.html>

<https://libvirt.org/formatcaps.html>

質問 # 41

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 start system images as virtual machines instead of containers by default.
- D. **Both can download required base images.**
- E. **Both can apply changes to a base image.**

正解: B、D、E

質問 # 42

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What is the default path to the Docker daemon configuration file on Linux? (Specify the full name of the file,including path.)

正解:

解説:

/etc/docker/daemon.json

Explanation

The default path to the Docker daemon configuration file on Linux is /etc/docker/daemon.json. This file is a JSON file that contains the settings and options for the Docker daemon, which is the service that runs on the host operating system and manages the containers, images, networks, and other Docker resources. The

/etc/docker/daemon.json file does not exist by default, but it can be created by the user to customize the Docker daemon behavior.

The file can also be specified by using the --config-file flag when starting the Docker daemon. The file must be a valid JSON object and follow the syntax and structure of the dockerd reference docs¹². References:

* Docker daemon configuration file - Medium³

* Docker daemon configuration overview | Docker Docs⁴

* docker daemon | Docker Docs⁵

質問 # 43

If a Dockerfile contains the following lines:

WORKDIR /

RUN cd /tmp
RUN echo test > test
where is the file test located?

- A. /tmp/test within the container image.
- B. /root/test within the container image.
- C. /tmp/test on the system running docker build.
- **D. /test within the container image.**
- E. test in the directory holding the Dockerfile.

正解: D

質問 # 44

Which of the following statements are true regarding a Pod in Kubernetes? (Choose two.)

- **A. All containers of a Pod run on the same node.**
- B. Pods are always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured.
- C. systemd is used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes.
- **D. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run.**
- E. When a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts the Pod on another node by default.

正解: A、D

解説:

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 Pods directly. 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

質問 # 45

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305-300テスト模擬問題集: https://www.jpexam.com/305-300_exam.html

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