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To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate a thorough understanding of virtualization and containerization concepts, tools, and technologies. They must also be able to apply this knowledge to real-world scenarios, and demonstrate their ability to manage and troubleshoot virtualization and containerization solutions.

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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following statements are true about container-based virtualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Each container runs its own operating system kernel.
- **B. All containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system.**
- C. Linux does not support container-based virtualization because of missing kernel APIs.
- **D. Different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system.**
- E. Container-based virtualization relies on hardware support from the host system's CPU.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Container-based virtualization is a method of operating system-level virtualization that allows multiple isolated user spaces (containers) to run on the same host system¹. Each container shares the same operating system kernel as the host, but has its own file system, libraries, and processes². Therefore, the statements A and C are false, as containers do not run their own kernels or rely on hardware support from the CPU. The statement E is also false, as Linux does support container-based virtualization through various technologies, such as cgroups, namespaces, LXC, Docker, etc². The statement B is true, as different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system, such as Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, etc., as long as they are compatible with the host kernel³. The statement D is also true, as all containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system, which provides isolation and resource management for them². References:

* 1: Containerization (computing) - Wikipedia.

* 2: What are containers? | Google Cloud.

* 3: What is Container-Based Virtualization? - StackHowTo.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which cloud management tools are known for their infrastructure-as-code (IaC) approach? (Select all that apply)

- **A. AWS CloudFormation**
- **B. Puppet**
- **C. Terraform**
- **D. Ansible**

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is an approach where infrastructure is defined and managed using machine-readable configuration files. According to DevOps and cloud documentation, Puppet, Terraform, AWS CloudFormation, and Ansible all support IaC principles. Terraform and AWS CloudFormation are declarative IaC tools used to provision cloud infrastructure. Puppet and Ansible are configuration management and automation tools that also enable infrastructure definition through code. All listed tools are widely recognized in IaC workflows, making A, B, C, and D correct.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which container orchestration platform is often associated with automated scaling and load balancing?

- A. Docker Compose
- B. LXC
- **C. Kubernetes**
- D. Amazon ECS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kubernetes is the container orchestration platform most strongly associated with automated scaling and load balancing. According to container orchestration documentation, Kubernetes provides built-in features such as Horizontal Pod Autoscaling, service-based load balancing, self-healing, and declarative deployment models.

Docker Compose and LXC are not orchestration platforms at scale, and while Amazon ECS supports scaling, Kubernetes is the industry-standard platform most commonly referenced for these capabilities.

Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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