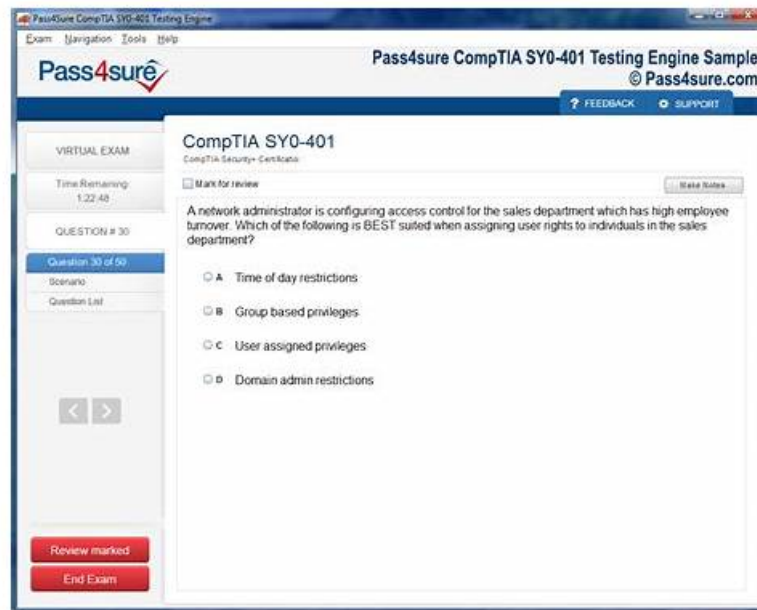


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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

When setting up a KVM virtualization host, which one of the following components is NOT required?

- A. virsh
- B. bridgeutils
- C. libvirt
- D. qemu
- E. kvm kernel modules

Answer: A

Explanation:

When configuring a KVM-based virtualization host, several core components are mandatory to enable and manage virtual machines. According to KVM and virtualization documentation, KVM kernel modules are essential because they provide hardware-assisted virtualization support within the Linux kernel. QEMU is required to perform hardware emulation and manage virtual machine execution. Libvirt acts as the virtualization management API, enabling centralized and secure control of virtual machines. Additionally, bridge-utils is commonly required to configure network bridges, allowing virtual machines to communicate with external networks. However, virsh is not strictly required. Virsh is a command-line utility that interacts with libvirt to manage virtual machines, but it is only a management interface, not a core dependency. Virtual machines can still be created and managed using alternative tools such as virt-manager, Ansible, OpenStack, or custom API-based solutions without virsh being installed. Virtualization documentation clearly distinguishes between essential backend components (KVM, QEMU, libvirt) and optional management tools (virsh). Therefore, while virsh is widely used and highly recommended for administrative convenience, it is not a mandatory component for a functional KVM virtualization host.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following technologies is the most important component of IaaS clouds?

- A. DNS delegation
- B. Mandatory Access Control
- C. Virtualization
- D. Database replication
- E. Emulation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The foundational technology of infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is virtualization. Virtualization enables cloud providers to abstract physical hardware into flexible, on-demand virtual resources such as compute instances, storage, and networks. All major IaaS platforms rely on virtualization to provide scalability, isolation, elasticity, and multi-tenancy. Without virtualization, the dynamic provisioning model of IaaS would not be possible. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Where are paravirtualized device drivers installed?

- A. Compiled into the hypervisor
- B. No special drivers are required for paravirtualization
- C. In the Guest OS
- D. In the Host OS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Paravirtualization is a virtualization technique where the guest operating system is aware that it is running in a virtualized environment and cooperates directly with the hypervisor. According to Xen and virtualization documentation, this cooperation is achieved through paravirtualized device drivers, which must be installed inside the guest operating system. These specialized drivers replace traditional hardware drivers and communicate directly with the hypervisor using optimized interfaces. This reduces the overhead of hardware emulation and improves performance, particularly for disk and network I/O. Because of this design, the guest OS must either be modified or explicitly include support for paravirtualized drivers. Option B is incorrect because paravirtualization explicitly requires special guest-side drivers. Option C is incorrect because drivers are not compiled into the hypervisor; they reside in the guest. Option D is also incorrect because host OS drivers do not provide paravirtualized functionality to guests. Virtualization notes consistently state that paravirtualized drivers are installed and run within the guest OS, making option A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the purpose of a .dockerignore file?

- **A. It specifies files that Docker does not submit to the Docker daemon when building a Docker image**
- B. It exists in the root file system of containers that should ignore volumes and ports provided by Docker.
- C. It specifies which parts of a Dockerfile should be ignored when building a Docker image.
- D. It lists files existing in a Docker image which should be excluded when building a derivative image.
- E. It must be placed in the top level directory of volumes that Docker should never attach automatically to a container

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of a .dockerignore file is to specify files that Docker does not submit to the Docker daemon when building a Docker image. A .dockerignore file is a text file that contains a list of files or directories that should be excluded from the build context, which is the set of files and folders that are available for use in a Dockerfile. By using a .dockerignore file, you can avoid sending files or directories that are large, contain sensitive information, or are irrelevant to the Docker image to the daemon, which can improve the efficiency and security of the build process. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the function of a .dockerignore file. Option A is wrong because a .dockerignore file does not affect the files existing in a Docker image, but only the files sent to the daemon during the build. Option C is wrong because a .dockerignore file does not exist in the root file system of containers, but in the same directory as the Dockerfile. Option D is wrong because a .dockerignore file does not affect the volumes that Docker attaches to a container, but only the files included in the build context. Option E is wrong because a .dockerignore file does not affect the parts of a Dockerfile that are executed, but only the files available for use in a Dockerfile.

References:

- * What are .dockerignore files, and why you should use them?
- * Dockerfile reference | Docker Docs
- * How to use .dockerignore and its importance - Shisho Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 54

How does Packer interact with system images?

- A. Packer periodically connects through the network to the Packer daemons of all running Packer images in order to re-apply the whole template to the running instance.
- B. Packer installs a client within the image which has to be run periodically via cron in order to retrieve the latest template from the Packer server and apply it locally.
- C. Packer downloads and extracts an image in order to make changes to the image's file system, repack the modified image and upload it again.
- **D. Packer creates an instance based on a source image, prepares the instance through a network connection and bundles the resulting instance as a new system image.**
- E. Packer has to be installed within the target image and is executed during the image's first boot in order to execute preparation tasks.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Packer is a tool that automates the creation of identical machine images for multiple platforms from a single source configuration. Packer works by creating an instance based on a source image, which is a pre-existing image that serves as a starting point. Packer then connects to the instance through a network connection, such as SSH or WinRM, and runs various commands and scripts to install and configure software within the instance. Packer then shuts down the instance and creates a new system image from it, which can be used to launch new instances. Packer supports many platforms, such as AWS, Azure, VMware, Docker, and others. Packer does not install any software or run any daemon within the target image, nor does it periodically connect to the running instances to re-apply the template. Packer also does not modify the source image directly, but creates a new image from the modified instance. References:

- * Packer by HashiCorp
- * HashiCorp Packer - Build Automated Machine Images
- * Introduction | Packer | HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION # 55

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