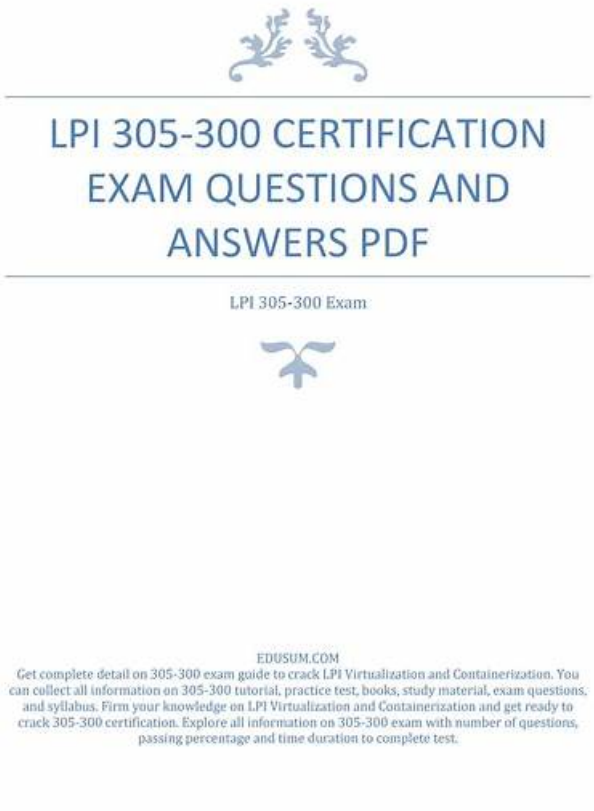
Lpi 305-300 PDF Questions - Effortless Method To Prepare For Exam



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of TestPassed 305-300 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lDWt5mwO2M5swT1UlnbYpS0ycyjimLtZ

If you are still struggling to prepare for passing Lpi real exam at this moment, our TestPassed 305-300 vce dumps can help you preparation easier and faster. Our website can provide you Valid 305-300 Exam Cram with high pass rate to help you get certification, and then you will become a good master of certification exam.

Lpi 305-300 (LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization) Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in the area of virtualization and containerization. 305-300 exam is intended for those who have already obtained their LPIC-2 certification and are looking to further enhance their expertise in virtualization and containerization technologies. 305-300 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including virtualization concepts, containerization technologies, virtualization deployment and management, and container deployment and management.

>> New Exam 305-300 Materials <<

Instant and Proven Way to Crack Lpi 305-300 Exam

These formats are made for customers by TestPassed so that they can prepare easily and can crack the LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization (305-300) certification exam on the very first try. If the customers can't pass the LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization (305-300) exam on the first try despite all their efforts they can claim a full refund from TestPassed (terms and conditions apply).

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

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which of the following commands executes a command in a running LXC container?

- A. lxc-batch
- B. lxc-run
- C. lxc-enter
- D. lxc-eval
- E. lxc-accach

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The command lxc-attach is used to execute a command in a running LXC container. It allows the user to start a process inside the container and attach to its standard input, output, and error streams1. For example, the command lxc-attach -n mycontainer -- ls -lh /home will list all the files and directories in the /home directory of the container named mycontainer1. The other options are not valid LXC commands. The command lxc-batch does not exist. The command lxc-run is an alias for lxc-start, which is used to start a container, not to execute a command in it2. The command lxc-enter is also an alias for lxc-attach, but it is deprecated and should not be used3. The command lxc-eval is also not a valid LXC command. References:
* 1: Executing a command inside a running LXC - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange.
* 2: lxc-start: start a container. - SysTutorials.
* 3: lxc-attach: start a process inside a running container. - SysTutorials.

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which of the following statements about the commandlxc-checkpointis correct?

- A. It creates a clone of a container.
- B. It creates a container image based on an existing container.
- C. It doubles the memory consumption of the container.
- D. It writes the status of the container to a file.
- E. It only works on stopped containers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The command lxc-checkpoint is used to checkpoint and restore containers. Checkpointing a container means saving the state of the container, including its memory, processes, file descriptors, and network connections, to a file or a directory. Restoring a container means resuming the container from the saved state, as if it was never stopped. Checkpointing and restoring containers can be useful for various purposes, such as live migration, backup, debugging, or snapshotting. The command lxc-checkpoint has the following syntax:
lxc-checkpoint {-n name} {-D path} [-r] [-s] [-v] [-d] [-F]
The options are:
* -n name: Specify the name of the container to checkpoint or restore.
* -D path: Specify the path to the file or directory where the checkpoint data is dumped or restored.
* -r, --restore: Restore the checkpoint for the container, instead of dumping it. This option is incompatible with -s.
* -s, --stop: Optionally stop the container after dumping. This option is incompatible with -r.
* -v, --verbose: Enable verbose criu logging. Only available when providing -r.
* -d, --daemon: Restore the container in the background (this is the default). Only available when providing -r.
* -F, --foreground: Restore the container in the foreground. Only available when providing -r.
The command lxc-checkpoint uses the CRIU (Checkpoint/Restore In Userspace) tool to perform the checkpoint and restore operations. CRIU is a software that can freeze a running application (or part of it) and checkpoint it to a hard drive as a collection of files. It can then use the files to restore and run the application from the point it was frozen at1.
The other statements about the command lxc-checkpoint are not correct. It does not create a clone or an image of a container, nor does it double the memory consumptionof the container. It can work on both running and stopped containers, depending on the options provided. References:
* Linux Containers - LXC - Manpages - lxc-checkpoint.12

* lxc-checkpoint(1) - Linux manual page - man7.org3
* CRIU4

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which of the following statements are true regarding resource management for full virtualization? (Choose two.)

- A. The hygervisor may provide fine-grained limits to internal elements of the guest operating system such as the number of processes.
- B. All processes created within the virtual machines are transparently and equally scheduled in the host system for CPU and I/O usage.
- C. Full virtualization cannot pose any limits to virtual machines and always assigns the host system's resources in a first-come-first-serve manner.
- D. The hypervisor provides each virtual machine with hardware of a defined capacity that limits the resources of the virtual machine.
- E. It is up to the virtual machine to use its assigned hardware resources and create, for example, an arbitrary amount of network sockets.

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 31
FILL BLANK
What LXC command lists containers sorted by their CPU, block I/O or memory consumption? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:
lxc-top
Explanation
LXD supports the following network interface types for containers: macvlan, bridged, physical, sriov, and ovn1. Macvlan creates a virtual interface on the host that is connected to the same network as the parent interface2. Bridged connects the container to a network bridge that acts as a virtual switch3. Physical attaches the container to a physical network interface on the host2. Ipsec and wifi are not valid network interface types for LXD containers. References:
* 1: Bridge network - Canonical LXD documentation
* 2: How to create a network - Canonical LXD documentation
* 4: LXD containers and networking with static IP - Super User

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which of the following are container orchestration platforms?

- A. Docker Compose
- B. Kubernetes
- C. Docker Swarm
- D. LXC

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Container orchestration platforms are responsible fordeploying, scaling, networking, and managing containerized applicationsacross multiple hosts. According to containerization documentation,Docker SwarmandKubernetesare recognized container orchestration platforms.
Docker Swarmis Docker's native orchestration solution, providing clustering, service discovery, load balancing, and rolling updates.Kubernetesis the industry-standard orchestration platform, offering advanced scheduling, self-healing, horizontal scaling, and declarative configuration.
Docker Composeis not considered a full orchestration platform; it is primarily designed fordefining and running multi-container applications on a single host, mainly for development and testing.LXCis a container runtime and system container technology, not an orchestration framework.

Container documentation clearly distinguishes orchestration platforms from runtimes and local development tools. Therefore, the correct answers areB and D.

NEW QUESTION # 33

......

Our dumps bundle is available at an affordable rate. This bundle includes 305-300 PDF questions, Lpi 305-300 desktop practice test software and a web-based practice test. Below are features of these three formats of our Lpi 305-300 practice material. The Lpi 305-300 practice test of TestPassed is beneficial to not only kill LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization exam anxiety but also to overcoming mistakes in your preparation.