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Lpi 305-300 Certification is an industry-recognized certification for IT professionals who work with virtualization and containerization technologies. LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization certification is an excellent way for IT professionals to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in virtualization and containerization. LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization certification also provides a competitive edge to IT professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of virtualization and containerization.

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The LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization certification exam tests the candidate's knowledge and skills in virtualization and containerization technologies such as KVM, Docker, and LXC/LXD. 305-300 exam also covers the installation, configuration, and management of virtualization and containerization solutions on Linux systems. 305-300 Exam is composed of 60 multiple-choice and fill-in-the-blank questions, and the candidate must score at least 500 out of 800 to pass the exam.

Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which of the following commands lists all differences between the disk images vm1-snap.img and vm1.img?

- A. virt-cmp -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img
- B. virt-history -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img
- C. virt-delta -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img
- D. virt-cp-in -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img
- E. virt-diff -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img

Answer: E

Explanation:
The virt-diff command-line tool can be used to list the differences between files in two virtual machines or disk images. The output shows the changes to a virtual machine's disk images after it has been running. The command can also be used to show the difference between overlays1. To specify two guests, you have to use the -a or -d option for the first guest, and the -A or -D option for the second guest. For example: virt-diff -a old.img -A new.img1. Therefore, the correct command to list all differences between the disk images vm1- snap.img and vm1.img is: virt-diff -a vm1-snap.img -A vm1.img. The other commands are not related to finding differences between disk images. virt-delta is a tool to create delta disks from two disk images2. virt- cp-in is a tool to copy files and directories into a virtual machine disk image3. virt-cmp is a tool to compare two files or directories in a virtual machine disk image4. virt-history is a tool to show the history of a virtual machine disk image5. References:
* 21.13. virt-diff: Listing the Differences between Virtual Machine Files ...
* 21.14. virt-delta: Creating Delta Disks from Two Disk Images ...
* 21.6. virt-cp-in: Copying Files and Directories into a Virtual Machine Disk Image ...
* 21.7. virt-cmp: Comparing Two Files or Directories in a Virtual Machine Disk Image ...
* 21.8. virt-history: Showing the History of a Virtual Machine Disk Image ...

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 start system images as virtual machines instead of containers bv default.
- C. Both can share directories from the host file system to a guest.
- D. Both can apply changes to a base image.
- E. Both can download required base images.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
* Both Vagrant and Docker can share directories from the host file system to a guest. This allows the guest to access files and folders from the host without copying them. Vagrant uses the config.vm.
synced_folder option in the Vagrantfile to specify the shared folders1. Docker uses the -v or -- volume flag in the docker run command to mount a host directory as a data volume in the container2.
* Both Vagrant and Docker can download required base images. Base images are the starting point for creating a guest environment. Vagrant uses the config.vm.box option in the Vagrantfile to specify the base image to use1. Docker uses the FROM instruction in the Dockerfile to specify the base image to use2. Both Vagrant and Docker can download base images from public repositories or local sources.
* Both Vagrant and Docker can apply changes to a base image. Changes are modifications or additions to the base image that

customize the guest environment. Vagrant uses provisioners to run scripts or commands on the guest after it is booted1. Docker uses instructions in the Dockerfile to execute commands on the base image and create a new image2. Both Vagrant and Docker can save the changes to a new image or discard them after the guest is destroyed.
* Vagrant and Docker differ in how they start system images. Vagrant starts system images as virtual machines by default, using a provider such as VirtualBox, VMware, or Hyper-V1. Docker starts system images as containers by default, using the native containerization functionality on macOS, Linux, and Windows2. Containers are generally more lightweight and faster than virtual machines, but less secure and flexible. References: 1: Vagrant vs. Docker | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer 2: Vagrant vs Docker: Which Is Right for You? (Could Be Both) - Kinsta Web Development Tools

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which of the following kinds of data can cloud-init process directly from user-data? (Choose three.)

- A. Shell scripts to execute
- B. Lists of URLs to import
- C. ISO images to boot from
- D. cloud-config declarations in YAML
- E. Base64-encoded binary files to execute

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 16
In an IaaS cloud, what is a common method for provisioning new computing instances with an operating system and software?

- A. Each new instance is a clone of another currently running instance that includes all the software, data and state of the original instance.
- B. Each new instance is connected via a VPN with the computer that started the provisioning and tries to PXE boot from that machine.
- C. Each new instance contains a minimal live system running from a virtual CD as the basis from which the administrator deploys the target operating system.
- D. Each new instance is connected to the installation media of a Linux distribution and provides access to the installer by logging in via SSH.
- E. Each new instance is created based on an image file that contains the operating system as well as software and default configuration for a given purpose.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
In an IaaS cloud, the most common method for provisioning new computing instances is to use an image file that contains a pre-installed operating system and software. This image file is also known as a machine image, a virtual appliance, or a template. The image file can be customized for a specific purpose, such as a web server, a database server, or a development environment. The image file can be stored in a repository or a library that is accessible by the cloud provider or the user. When a new instance is requested, the cloud provider copies the image file to a virtual disk and attaches it to the instance. The instance then boots from the virtual disk and runs the operating system and software from the image file. This method is faster and more efficient than installing the operating system and software from scratch for each new instance. It also ensures consistency and reliability across multiple instances that use the same image file. References:
* LPI Virtualization and Containerization Exam Objectives, Topic 305.1: Virtualization Concepts and Theory, Objective: Describe the concept of machine images and templates
* LPI Virtualization and Containerization Study Guide, Chapter 1: Virtualization Concepts and Theory, Section: Machine Images and Templates
* LPI LPIC-3 305 Certification Sample Questions and Practice Exam, Question 10: In an IaaS cloud, what is a common method for provisioning new computing instances with an operating system and software?

NEW QUESTION # 17
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. systemd is used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes.
- C. When a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts the Pod on another node by default.
- D. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run.
- E. Pods are always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 18
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