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LPI 305-300 Exam



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Lpi 305-300 (LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization) is a certification exam that assesses the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in implementing and managing virtualization and containerization environments. 305-300 exam is designed for individuals who have advanced knowledge and experience in Linux administration and want to demonstrate their expertise in virtualization and containerization technologies.

The Lpi 305-300 exam covers a wide range of topics, including various virtualization technologies such as KVM, Xen, and VirtualBox, as well as containerization technologies such as Docker and Kubernetes. Candidates will be tested on their understanding of virtual machine and container deployment, resource management, security, and troubleshooting. By passing 305-300 Exam, IT professionals can demonstrate their expertise in virtualization and containerization technologies and advance their careers in this field.

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The LPIC-3 Exam 305 covers various topics related to virtualization and containerization technology, including virtual machine management, container management, virtual network configuration, and virtual storage management. Candidates must have a good understanding of these topics and be able to implement and maintain virtualization and containerization solutions effectively.

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

What is the purpose of the kubelet service in Kubernetes?

- A. Run containers on the worker nodes according to the Kubernetes configuration.
- B. Store and replicate Kubernetes configuration data.
- C. Build a container image as specified in a Dockerfile.
- D. Manage permissions of users when interacting with the Kubernetes API.
- E. Provide a command line interface to manage Kubernetes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is the purpose of the kubelet service in Kubernetes?

- A. Run containers on the worker nodes according to the Kubernetes configuration.
- B. Store and replicate Kubernetes configuration data.
- C. Build a container image as specified in a Dockerfile.
- D. Manage permissions of users when interacting with the Kubernetes API.
- E. Provide a command line interface to manage Kubernetes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of the kubelet service in Kubernetes is to run containers on the worker nodes according to the Kubernetes configuration. The kubelet is an agent or program that runs on each node and communicates with the Kubernetes control plane. It receives a set of PodSpecs that describe the desired state of the pods that should be running on the node, and ensures that the containers described in those PodSpecs are running and healthy. The kubelet also reports the status of the node and the pods back to the control plane. The kubelet does not manage containers that were not created by Kubernetes. References:

* Kubernetes Docs - kubelet

* Learn Steps - What is kubelet and what it does: Basics on Kubernetes

NEW QUESTION # 30

After setting up a data container using the following command:

```
docker create -v /data --name datastore debian /bin/true
```

how is an additional new container started which shares the /data volume with the datastore container?

- A. `docker run --volume-backend datastore -v /data --name service debian bash`
- B. `docker run -v datastore:/data --name service debian bash`
- C. `docker run -v /data --name service debian bash`
- D. `docker run --volumes-from datastore --name service debian bash`
- E. `docker run --share-with datastore --name service debian bash`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct way to start a new container that shares the /data volume with the datastore container is to use the --volumes-from flag. This flag mounts all the defined volumes from the referenced containers. In this case, the datastore container has a volume named /data, which is mounted in the service container at the same path.

The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid flags, such as --share-with or --volume- backend, or they create new volumes instead of sharing the existing one, such as -v datastore:/data or -v /data.

References:

- * Docker Docs - Volumes
- * Stack Overflow - How to map volume paths using Docker's --volumes-from?
- * Docker Docs - docker run

NEW QUESTION # 31

A clone of a previously used virtual machine should be created. All VM specific information, such as user accounts, shell histories and SSH host keys should be removed from the cloned disk image. Which of the following tools can perform these tasks?

- A. virt-reset
- B. virt-svspace
- C. virt-sparsi
- D. virt-rescue
- E. vire-wipe
- F. sysprep

Answer: F

Explanation:

Explanation

Sysprep is a tool that removes all your personal account and security information, and then prepares the machine to be used as an image. It is supported by Windows and some Linux distributions. It can also remove drivers and other machine-specific settings.

Sysprep is required when creating a managed image outside of a gallery in Azure

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/generalize>

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following services can QEMU provide in a user network? (Choose three.)

- A. TFTP
- B. CIFS
- C. AppleTalk
- D. DHCP
- E. BGP

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QEMU can provide some network services in a user network, which is a mode of networking that does not require any administrator privilege to run. The user network uses the SLIRP TCP/IP emulator to create a virtual NAT'ed subnet, with a DHCP server started by QEMU that gives out IP addresses to the guest machines and puts the host on 10.0.2.21. QEMU can also provide a TFTP server in the user network, which can be used to boot the guest machines from a network image. The TFTP server can be configured with the - tftp option². QEMU does not provide BGP, CIFS, or AppleTalk services in the user network. BGP is a routing protocol that is used to exchange routing information between autonomous systems on the Internet³. CIFS is a file-sharing protocol that is used to access files and printers on a network⁴. AppleTalk is a deprecated network protocol suite that was used by Apple devices⁵. These services require more advanced networking features than the user network can offer, such as bridging, routing, or tunneling.

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Documentation/Networking - QEMU

QEMU/Networking - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

Border Gateway Protocol - Wikipedia

Common Internet File System - Wikipedia

AppleTalk - Wikipedia

