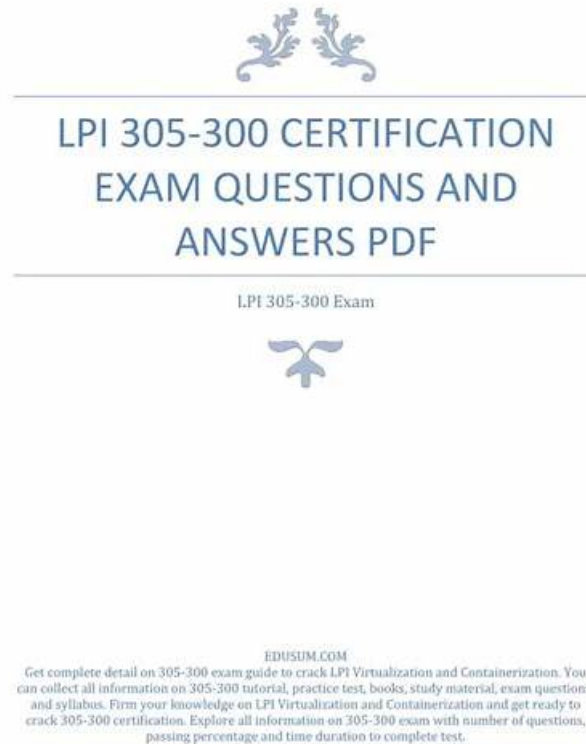


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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following statements are true about sparse images in the context of virtual machine storage? (Choose two.)

- A. Sparse images are automatically resized when their maximum capacity is about to be exceeded.
- B. Sparse images allocate backend storage at the first usage of a block.
- C. Sparse images may consume an amount of space different from their nominal size.
- D. Sparse images can only be used in conjunction with paravirtualization.
- E. Sparse images are automatically shrunk when files within the image are deleted.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

Sparse images are a type of virtual disk images that grow in size as data is written to them, but do not shrink when data is deleted from them. Sparse images may consume an amount of space different from their nominal size, which is the maximum size that the image can grow to. For example, a sparse image with a nominal size of 100 GB may only take up 20 GB of physical storage if only 20 GB of data is written to it. Sparse images allocate backend storage at the first usage of a block, which means that the physical storage is only used when the virtual machine actually writes data to a block. This can save storage space and improve performance, as the image does not need to be pre-allocated or zeroed out.

Sparse images are not automatically shrunk when files within the image are deleted, because the virtual machine does not inform the host system about the freed blocks. To reclaim the unused space, a special tool such as `virt-sparsify`¹ or `qemu-img`² must be used to compact the image. Sparse images can be used with both full virtualization and paravirtualization, as the type of virtualization does not affect the format of the disk image. Sparse images are not automatically resized when their maximum capacity is about to be exceeded, because this would require changing the partition table and the filesystem of the image, which is not a trivial task. To resize a sparse image, a tool such as `virt-resize`³ or `qemu-img`² must be used to increase the nominal size and the filesystem size of the image. References: 1 (search for "virt-sparsify"), 2 (search for "qemu-img"), 3 (search for "virt-resize").

NEW QUESTION # 74

In order to determine if a virtualization host offers Intel VT-x support, which CPU flag must be searched for in the file `/proc/cpuinfo`?

Answer:

Explanation:

`vmx`

Explanation:

Intel VT-x is Intel's hardware-assisted virtualization technology and is required to run hypervisors such as KVM efficiently. According to Linux and KVM documentation, support for Intel VT-x can be verified by checking the CPU flags listed in the `/proc/cpuinfo` file.

The specific flag that indicates Intel VT-x support is `vmx`. This flag appears in the flags section for each processor core if VT-x is available and enabled in the system firmware (BIOS or UEFI). The presence of `vmx` confirms that the CPU supports hardware virtualization extensions required by KVM.

If the flag is absent, virtualization may either be unsupported by the CPU or disabled in the firmware settings.

For AMD processors, a different flag (`svm`) is used.

Virtualization documentation consistently references the `vmx` flag as the authoritative indicator for Intel VT-x support. Therefore, the correct and documented answer is `vmx`.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which functionality is provided by Vagrant as well as by Docker? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which of the following resources can be limited by libvirt for a KVM domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Number of available files
- B. Number of running processes
- C. Amount of CPU time
- D. Size of available memory
- E. File systems allowed in the domain

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Libvirt is a toolkit that provides a common API for managing different virtualization technologies, such as KVM, Xen, LXC, and others. Libvirt allows users to configure and control various aspects of a virtual machine (also called a domain), such as its CPU, memory, disk, network, and other resources. Among the resources that can be limited by libvirt for a KVM domain are:

* Amount of CPU time: Libvirt allows users to specify the number of virtual CPUs (vCPUs) that a domain can use, as well as the CPU mode, model, topology, and tuning parameters. Users can also set the CPU shares, quota, and period to control the relative or absolute amount of CPU time that a domain can consume. Additionally, users can pin vCPUs to physical CPUs or NUMA nodes to improve performance and isolation. These settings can be configured in the domain XML file under the `<cpu>` and `<cpuTune>` elements¹².

* Size of available memory: Libvirt allows users to specify the amount of memory that a domain can use, as well as the memory backing, tuning, and NUMA node parameters. Users can also set the memory hard and soft limits, swap hard limit, and minimum guarantee to control the memory allocation and reclaim policies for a domain. These settings can be configured in the domain XML file under the `<memory>`, `<memoryBacking>`, and `<memtune>` elements¹³.

The other resources listed in the question are not directly limited by libvirt for a KVM domain. File systems allowed in the domain are determined by the disk and filesystem devices that are attached to the domain, which can be configured in the domain XML file under the `<disk>` and `<filesystem>` elements¹⁴. Number of running processes and number of available files are determined by the operating system and the file system of the domain, which are not controlled by libvirt.

:

libvirt: Domain XML format

CPU Allocation

Memory Allocation

Hard drives, floppy disks, CDRoms

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which directory is used by cloud-init to store status information and configuration information retrieved from external sources?

- A. `/var/lib/cloud/`
- B. `/etc/cloud-init/cache/`
- C. `/tmp/.cloud/`
- D. `/opt/cloud/var/`
- E. `/proc/sys/cloud/`

Answer: A

Explanation:

cloud-init uses the `/var/lib/cloud/` directory to store status information and configuration information retrieved from external sources, such as the cloud platform's metadata service or user data files. The directory contains subdirectories for different types of data, such as instance, data, handlers, scripts, and sem. The instance subdirectory contains information specific to the current instance, such as the instance ID, the user data, and the cloud-init configuration. The data subdirectory contains information about the data sources that cloud-init detected and used. The handlers subdirectory contains information about the handlers that cloud-init executed.

The scripts subdirectory contains scripts that cloud-init runs at different stages of the boot process, such as per-instance, per-boot, per-once, and vendor. The sem subdirectory contains semaphore files that cloud-init uses to track the execution status of different modules and stages. References:

* Configuring and managing cloud-init for RHEL 8 - Red Hat Customer Portal

* vsphere - what is the linux file location where the cloud-init user ...

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