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## LPI 305-300 CERTIFICATION EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF

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LPI 305-300 Exam



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## Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

### NEW QUESTION # 108

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

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 109

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 connected to the installation media of a Linux distribution and provides access to the installer by logging in via SSH.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Each new instance is connected via a VPN with the computer that started the provisioning and tries to PXE boot from that machine.
- E. Each new instance is a clone of another currently running instance that includes all the software, data and state of the original instance.

**Answer: C**

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 # 110

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 downloads and extracts an image in order to make changes to the image's file system, repack the modified image and upload it again.
- C. Packer has to be installed within the target image and is executed during the image's first boot in order to execute preparation tasks.

- D. 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.
- E. 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.

**Answer: E**

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 # 111

Which of the following statements are true about container-based virtualization? (Choose two.)

- A. Linux does not support container-based virtualization because of missing kernel APIs.
- B. Different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system.
- C. All containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system.
- D. Container-based virtualization relies on hardware support from the host system's CPU.
- E. Each container runs its own operating system kernel.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Container-based virtualization is a method of operating system-level virtualization that allows multiple isolated user spaces (containers) to run on the same host system<sup>1</sup>. Each container shares the same operating system kernel as the host, but has its own file system, libraries, and processes<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the statements A and C are false, as containers do not run their own kernels or rely on hardware support from the CPU. The statement E is also false, as Linux does support container-based virtualization through various technologies, such as cgroups, namespaces, LXC, Docker, etc<sup>12</sup>. The statement B is true, as different containers may use different distributions of the same operating system, such as Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, etc., as long as they are compatible with the host kernel<sup>3</sup>. The statement D is also true, as all containers run within the operating system kernel of the host system, which provides isolation and resource management for them<sup>12</sup>. References:

- \* 1: Containerization (computing) - Wikipedia.
- \* 2: What are containers? | Google Cloud.
- \* 3: What is Container-Based Virtualization? - StackHowTo.

### NEW QUESTION # 112

Which of the following commands boots a QEMU virtual machine using hardware virtualization extensions?

- A. `qvm start -vmx -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d`
- B. `qemu -accel kvm -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d`
- C. `qvirt -create -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d -driver hvm`
- D. `qemu-hw -create -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d`
- E. `vm -kvm -drive file=debian.img -cdrom debian.iso -m 1024 -boot d`

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 113

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