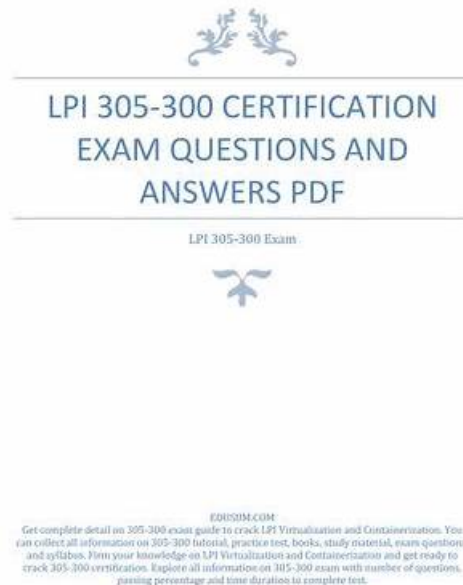


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Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

Virtualization of which hardware component is facilitated by CPUs supporting nested page table extensions, such as Intel Extended Page Table (EPT) or AMD Rapid Virtualization Indexing (RVI)?

- A. IO Cache
- B. Hard Disks
- C. Network Interfaces
- **D. Memory**
- E. Host Bus Adapters

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Nested page table extensions, such as Intel Extended Page Table (EPT) or AMD Rapid Virtualization Indexing (RVI), are hardware features that facilitate the virtualization of memory. They allow the CPU to perform the translation of guest virtual addresses to host physical addresses in a single step, without the need for software-managed shadow page tables. This reduces the overhead and complexity of memory management for virtual machines, and improves their performance and isolation. Nested page table extensions do not directly affect the virtualization of other hardware components, such as network interfaces, host bus adapters, hard disks, or IO cache.

References:

- * Second Level Address Translation - Wikipedia
- * c - What is use of extended page table? - Stack Overflow
- * Hypervisor From Scratch - Part 4: Address Translation Using Extended ...

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which of the following components are essential in Docker architecture? (Select all that apply)

- **A. Docker Daemon**
- **B. Docker Client**
- **C. Docker Registry**
- D. Docker Compose

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 113

What is the purpose of the command `vagrant init`?

- A. It installs Vagrant on a Linux host.
- B. It executes a provisioning tool in a running box.
- C. It downloads a Vagrant box.
- D. It starts a Vagrant box.
- **E. It creates a Vagrant configuration file.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

The command `vagrant init` is used to initialize the current directory to be a Vagrant environment by creating an initial `Vagrantfile` if one does not already exist. The `Vagrantfile` contains the configuration settings for the Vagrant box, such as the box name, box URL, network settings, synced folders, provisioners, etc. The command `vagrant init` does not execute any provisioning tool, start any box,

install Vagrant on a Linux host, or download any box. Those actions are performed by other Vagrant commands, such as `vagrant provision`, `vagrant up`, `vagrant install`, and `vagrant box add`, respectively. References:

* 1: `vagrant init` - Command-Line Interface | Vagrant | HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which of the following tools is used to interact with XenStore?

- A. `xl store`
- B. `xendo`
- C. `oxs`
- D. `xstore`
- E. `xentore-ls`

Answer: E

Explanation:

XenStore is a shared configuration and state database used by Xen domains. According to Xen documentation, tools such as `asxstore-ls`, `xenstore-read`, and `xenstore-write` are used to interact directly with XenStore.

Although option D contains a minor typographical error ("`xentore-ls`" instead of `xenstore-ls`), it clearly refers to the correct and documented utility. None of the other options represent standard XenStore interaction tools.

Therefore, despite the typo, D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 115

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

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

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 `<cpupin>` 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.

References:

* libvirt: Domain XML format

* CPU Allocation

* Memory Allocation

* Hard drives, floppy disks, CDROMs

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