

Light



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# LEARNING LPIC-3 305-300

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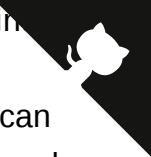
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## Summary

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## About Project

This project aims to help students or professionals to learn the main concepts of GNULinux and free software Some GNULinux distributions like Debian and RPM will be covered Installation and configuration of some packages will also be covered By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this. Use vagrant for up machines and execute labs and practice content in this article. I have published in folder Vagrant a Vagrantfile with what is necessary for you to upload an environment for studies



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## Getting Started

For starting the learning, see the documentation above.

## Prerequisites

- Git
- VMware Workstation
- Vagrant VMWare Utility
- Vagrant

## Installation

Clone the repo

```
git clone https://github.com/marcossilvestrini/learning-lpic-3-305-300.git  
cd learning-lpic-3-305-300
```

Customize a template *Vagrantfile-topic-XXX*. This file contains a vms configuration for labs.

Example:

- File Vagrantfile-topic-351
  - vm.clone\_directory = "<your\_driver\_letter>:\<folder> \<to\_machine>\#{VM\_NAME}-instance-1" Example: vm.clone\_directory = "E:\Servers\VMWare\#{VM\_NAME}-instance-1"
  - vm.vmx["memsize"] = ""
  - vm.vmx["numvcpus"] = ""
  - vm.vmx["cpuid.coresPerSocket"] = ""

Customize network configuration in files configs/network.

# Usage



Use this repository for get learning about LPIC-3 305-300 exam

## For up and down

Switch a *Vagrantfile-topic-xxx* template and copy for a new file with name *Vagrantfile*

```
cd vagrant && vagrant up  
cd vagrant && vagrant destroy -f
```

## For reboot vms

```
cd vagrant && vagrant reload
```

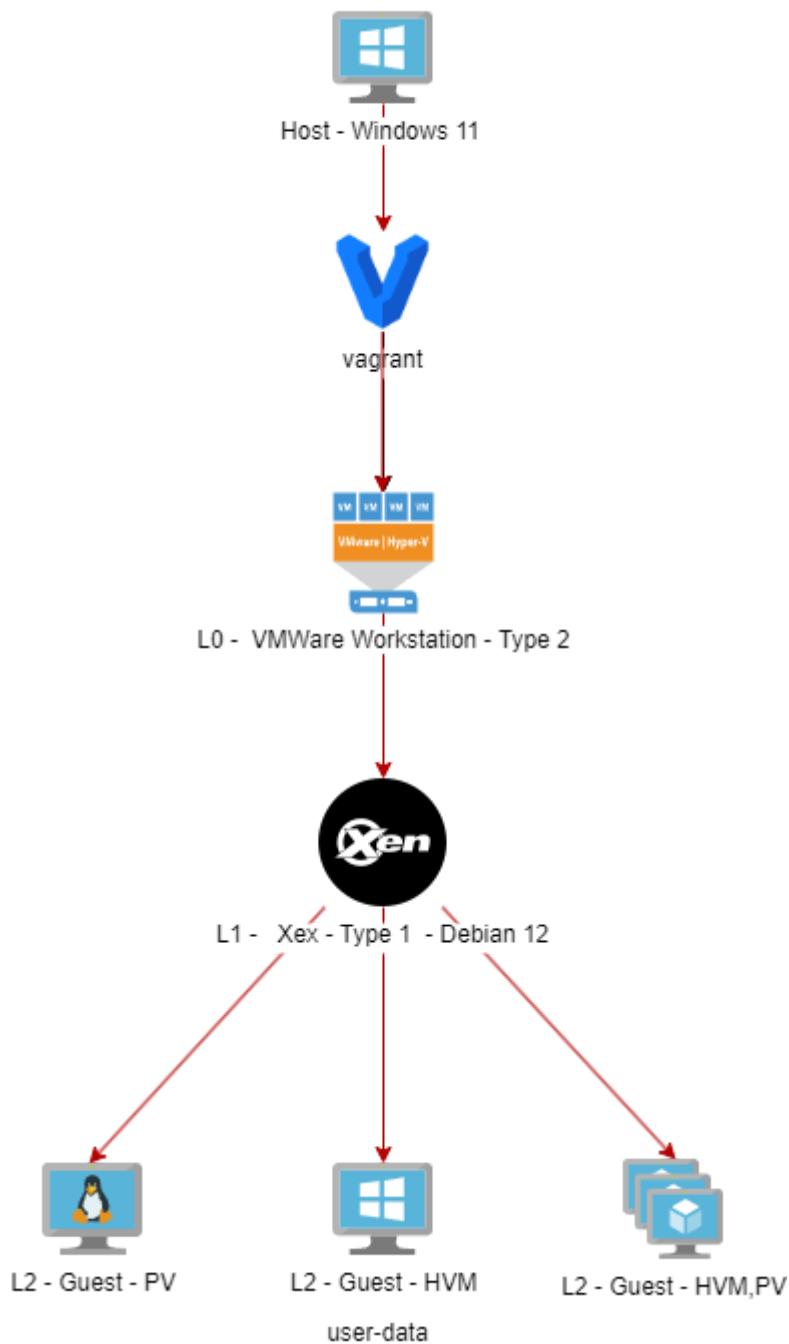
**Important:** *If you reboot vms without vagrant, shared folder not mount after boot.*

## Use powershell for up and down

If you use Windows platform, I create a powershell script for up and down vms.

```
vagrant/up.ps1  
vagrant/destroy.ps1
```

## Infrastructure Schema Topic 351



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## Roadmap

- Create repository
- Create scripts for provisioning labs
- Create examples about Topic 351
- Create examples about Topic 352
- Create examples about Topic 353
- Upload simulated itexam



## Four Essential Freedoms

0.The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose (freedom 0). 1.The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this. 2.The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help others (freedom 2). 3.freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3).

## Inspect commands

```
type COMMAND
apropos COMMAND
whatis COMMAND --long
whereis COMMAND
COMMAND --help, --h
man COMMAND
```

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## Topic 351: Full Virtualization



The difference between type-1 and type-2 hypervisors

### 351.1 Virtualization Concepts and Theory

**Weight:** 6

**Description:** Candidates should know and understand the general concepts, theory and terminology of virtualization. This includes Xen, QEMU and libvirt terminology.



## Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand virtualization terminology
- Understand the pros and cons of virtualization
- Understand the various variations of Hypervisors and Virtual Machine Monitors
- Understand the major aspects of migrating physical to virtual machines
- Understand the major aspects of migrating virtual machines between host systems
- Understand the features and implications of virtualization for a virtual machine, such as snapshotting, pausing, cloning and resource limits
- Awareness of oVirt, Proxmox, systemd-machined and VirtualBox
- Awareness of Open vSwitch

## 351.1 Cited Objects

Hypervisor  
Hardware Virtual Machine (HVM)  
Paravirtualization (PV)  
Emulation and Simulation  
CPU flags  
`/proc/cpuinfo`  
Migration (P2V, V2V)

## Hypervisors

### Type 1 Hypervisor (Bare-Metal Hypervisor)

#### Type 1 Definition

Runs directly on the host's physical hardware, providing a base layer to manage VMs without the need for a host operating system.

#### Type 1 Characteristics

- High performance and efficiency.
- Lower latency and overhead.
- Often used in enterprise environments and data centers.

#### Type 1 Examples

- VMware ESXi: A robust and widely used hypervisor in enterprise settings.
- Microsoft Hyper-V: Integrated with Windows Server, offering strong performance and management features.

• Xen: An open-source hypervisor used by many cloud service providers.



- KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine): Integrated into the Linux kernel, providing high performance for Linux-based systems.

## Type 2 Hypervisor (Hosted Hypervisor)

### Type 2 Definition

Runs on top of a conventional operating system, relying on the host OS for resource management and device support.

### Type 2 Characteristics

- Easier to set up and use, especially on personal computers.
- More flexible for development, testing, and smaller-scale deployments.
- Typically less efficient than Type 1 hypervisors due to additional overhead from the host OS.

### Type 2 Examples

- VMware Workstation: A powerful hypervisor for running multiple operating systems on a single desktop.
- Oracle VirtualBox: An open-source hypervisor known for its flexibility and ease of use.
- Parallels Desktop: Designed for Mac users to run Windows and other operating systems alongside macOS.
- QEMU (Quick EMULATOR): An open-source emulator and virtualizer, often used in conjunction with KVM.

### Key Differences Between Type 1 and Type 2 Hypervisors

- Deployment Environment:
  - Type 1 hypervisors are commonly deployed in data centers and enterprise environments due to their direct interaction with hardware and high performance.
  - Type 2 hypervisors are more suitable for personal use, development, testing, and small-scale virtualization tasks.
- Performance:
  - Type 1 hypervisors generally offer better performance and lower latency because they do not rely on a host OS.
  - Type 2 hypervisors may experience some performance degradation due to the overhead of running on top of a host OS.
- Management and Ease of Use:
  - Type 1 hypervisors require more complex setup and management but provide advanced features and scalability for large-scale deployments.

- **Light<sup>°</sup>** Type 2 hypervisors are easier to install and use, making them ideal for individual users and smaller projects.



## Migration Types

In the context of hypervisors, which are technologies used to create and manage virtual machines, the terms P2V migration and V2V migration are common in virtualization environments. They refer to processes of migrating systems between different types of platforms.

### P2V - Physical to Virtual Migration

P2V migration refers to the process of migrating a physical server to a virtual machine. In other words, an operating system and its applications, running on dedicated physical hardware, are "converted" and moved to a virtual machine that runs on a hypervisor (such as VMware, Hyper-V, KVM, etc.).

- Example: You have a physical server running a Windows or Linux system, and you want to move it to a virtual environment, like a cloud infrastructure or an internal virtualization server. The process involves copying the entire system state, including the operating system, drivers, and data, to create an equivalent virtual machine that can run as if it were on the physical hardware.

### V2V - Virtual to Virtual Migration

V2V migration refers to the process of migrating a virtual machine from one hypervisor to another. In this case, you already have a virtual machine running in a virtualized environment (like VMware), and you want to move it to another virtualized environment (for example, to Hyper-V or to a new VMware server).

- Example: You have a virtual machine running on a VMware virtualization server, but you decide to migrate it to a Hyper-V platform. In this case, the V2V migration converts the virtual machine from one format or hypervisor to another, ensuring it can continue running correctly.

## HVM and Paravirtualization

### Hardware-assisted Virtualization (HVM)

#### HVM Definition

HVM leverages hardware extensions provided by modern CPUs to virtualize hardware, enabling the creation and management of VMs with minimal performance overhead.

#### HVM Key Characteristics

- □ **Hardware Support:** Requires CPU support for virtualization extensions such as Intel VT-x or AMD-V.



- **Full Virtualization:** VMs can run unmodified guest operating systems, as the hypervisor provides a complete emulation of the hardware environment.
- **Performance:** Typically offers near-native performance because of direct execution of guest code on the CPU.
- **Isolation:** Provides strong isolation between VMs since each VM operates as if it has its own dedicated hardware.

## HVM Examples

VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine).

## HVM Advantages

- **Compatibility:** Can run any operating system without modification.
- **Performance:** High performance due to hardware support.
- **Security:** Enhanced isolation and security features provided by hardware.

## HVM Disadvantages

- **Hardware Dependency:** Requires specific hardware features, limiting compatibility with older systems.
- **Complexity:** May involve more complex configuration and management.

## Paravirtualization

### Paravirtualization Definition

Paravirtualization involves modifying the guest operating system to be aware of the virtual environment, allowing it to interact more efficiently with the hypervisor.

### Paravirtualization Key Characteristics

- **Guest Modification:** Requires changes to the guest operating system to communicate directly with the hypervisor using hypercalls.
- **Performance:** Can be more efficient than traditional full virtualization because it reduces the overhead associated with emulating hardware.
- **Compatibility:** Limited to operating systems that have been modified for paravirtualization.

### Paravirtualization Examples

Xen with paravirtualized guests, VMware tools in certain configurations, and some KVM configurations.

### Paravirtualization Advantages

- **Efficiency:** Reduces the overhead of virtualizing hardware, potentially offering better performance for certain workloads.

- **Resource Utilization:** More efficient use of system resources due to direct communication between the guest OS and hypervisor.



## Paravirtualization Disadvantages

- **Guest OS Modification:** Requires modifications to the guest OS, limiting compatibility to supported operating systems.
- **Complexity:** Requires additional complexity in the guest OS for hypercall implementations.

## Key Differences

### Guest OS Requirements

- **HVM:** Can run unmodified guest operating systems.
- **Paravirtualization:** Requires guest operating systems to be modified to work with the hypervisor.

### Performance

- **HVM:** Typically provides near-native performance due to hardware-assisted execution.
- **Paravirtualization:** Can offer efficient performance by reducing the overhead of hardware emulation, but relies on modified guest OS.

### Hardware Dependency

- **HVM:** Requires specific CPU features (Intel VT-x, AMD-V).
- **Paravirtualization:** Does not require specific CPU features but needs modified guest OS.

### Isolation

- **HVM:** Provides strong isolation using hardware features.
- **Paravirtualization:** Relies on software-based isolation, which may not be as robust as hardware-based isolation.

### Complexity

- **HVM:** Generally more straightforward to deploy since it supports unmodified OS.
- **Paravirtualization:** Requires additional setup and modifications to the guest OS, increasing complexity.

## NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access)

NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access) is a memory architecture used in multiprocessor systems to optimize memory access by processors. In a NUMA system, memory is distributed unevenly among processors, meaning that each processor has faster access to a portion of memory (its local memory). This allows for better utilization of memory resources and improved performance in multi-processor environments.

↳ "local memory") than to memory that is physically further away (referred to as "remote memory") and associated with other processors.



## Key Features of NUMA Architecture

1. **Local and Remote Memory:** Each processor has its own local memory, which it can access more quickly. However, it can also access the memory of other processors, although this takes longer.
2. **Differentiated Latency:** The latency of memory access varies depending on whether the processor is accessing its local memory or the memory of another node. Local memory access is faster, while accessing another node's memory (remote) is slower.
3. **Scalability:** NUMA architecture is designed to improve scalability in systems with many processors. As more processors are added, memory is also distributed, avoiding the bottleneck that would occur in a uniform memory access (UMA) architecture.

## Advantages of NUMA

- ↳ Better Performance in Large Systems: Since each processor has local memory, it can work more efficiently without competing as much with other processors for memory access.
- ↳ Scalability: NUMA allows systems with many processors and large amounts of memory to scale more effectively compared to a UMA architecture.

## Disadvantages

- ↳ Programming Complexity: Programmers need to be aware of which regions of memory are local or remote, optimizing the use of local memory to achieve better performance.
- ↳ Potential Performance Penalties: If a processor frequently accesses remote memory, performance may suffer due to higher latency. This architecture is common in high-performance multiprocessor systems, such as servers and supercomputers, where scalability and memory optimization are critical.

## Open source Solutions

- ↳ oVirt: <https://www.ovirt.org/>
- ↳ Proxmox: <https://www.proxmox.com/en/proxmox-virtual-environment/overview>
- ↳ Oracle VirtualBox: <https://www.virtualbox.org/>
- ↳ Open vSwitch: <https://www.openvswitch.org/>

## Types of Virtualization

### Hardware Virtualization (Server Virtualization)

#### HV Definition

Abstracts physical hardware to create virtual machines (VMs) that run separate operating systems and applications.

## HV Use Cases

### Light

Data centers, cloud computing, server consolidation.



## HV Examples

VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, KVM.

### Operating System Virtualization (Containerization)

#### Containerization Definition

Allows multiple isolated user-space instances (containers) to run on a single OS kernel.

#### Containerization Use Cases

Microservices architecture, development and testing environments.

#### Containerization Examples

Docker, Kubernetes, LXC.

### Network Virtualization

#### Network Virtualization Definition

Combines hardware and software network resources into a single, software-based administrative entity.

#### Network Virtualization Use Cases

Software-defined networking (SDN), network function virtualization (NFV).

#### Network Virtualization Examples

VMware NSX, Cisco ACI, OpenStack Neutron.

### Storage Virtualization

#### Storage VirtualizationDefinition

Pools physical storage from multiple devices into a single virtual storage unit that can be managed centrally.

#### Storage VirtualizationDefinition Use Cases

Data management, storage optimization, disaster recovery.

#### Storage VirtualizationDefinition Examples

IBM SAN Volume Controller, VMware vSAN, NetApp ONTAP.



## **Desktop Virtualization Definition**

Allows a desktop operating system to run on a virtual machine hosted on a server.

### **Desktop Virtualization Definition Use Cases**

Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI), remote work solutions.

### **Desktop Virtualization Definition Examples**

Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktops, VMware Horizon, Microsoft Remote Desktop Services.

## **Application Virtualization**

### **Application VirtualizationDefinition**

Separates applications from the underlying hardware and operating system, allowing them to run in isolated environments.

### **Application VirtualizationDefinition Use Cases**

Simplified application deployment, compatibility testing.

### **Application VirtualizationDefinition Examples**

VMware ThinApp, Microsoft App-V, Citrix XenApp.

## **Data Virtualization**

### **Data VirtualizationDefinition**

Integrates data from various sources without physically consolidating it, providing a unified view for analysis and reporting.

### **Data VirtualizationDefinition Use Cases**

Business intelligence, real-time data integration.

### **Data VirtualizationDefinition Examples**

Denodo, Red Hat JBoss Data Virtualization, IBM InfoSphere.

## **Benefits of Virtualization**

-  Resource Efficiency: Better utilization of physical resources.
-  Cost Savings: Reduced hardware and operational costs.
-  Scalability: Easy to scale up or down according to demand.
-  Flexibility: Supports a variety of workloads and applications.

• Disaster Recovery: Simplified backup and recovery processes.

- Isolation: Improved security through isolation of environments.



## Emulation

Emulation involves simulating the behavior of hardware or software on a different platform than originally intended.

This process allows software designed for one system to run on another system that may have different architecture or operating environment.

While emulation provides versatility by enabling the execution of unmodified guest operating systems or applications, it often comes with performance overhead.

This overhead arises because the emulated system needs to interpret and translate instructions meant for the original system into instructions compatible with the host system. As a result, emulation can be slower than native execution, making it less efficient for resource-intensive tasks.

Despite this drawback, emulation remains valuable for running legacy software, testing applications across different platforms, and facilitating cross-platform development.

## systemd-machined

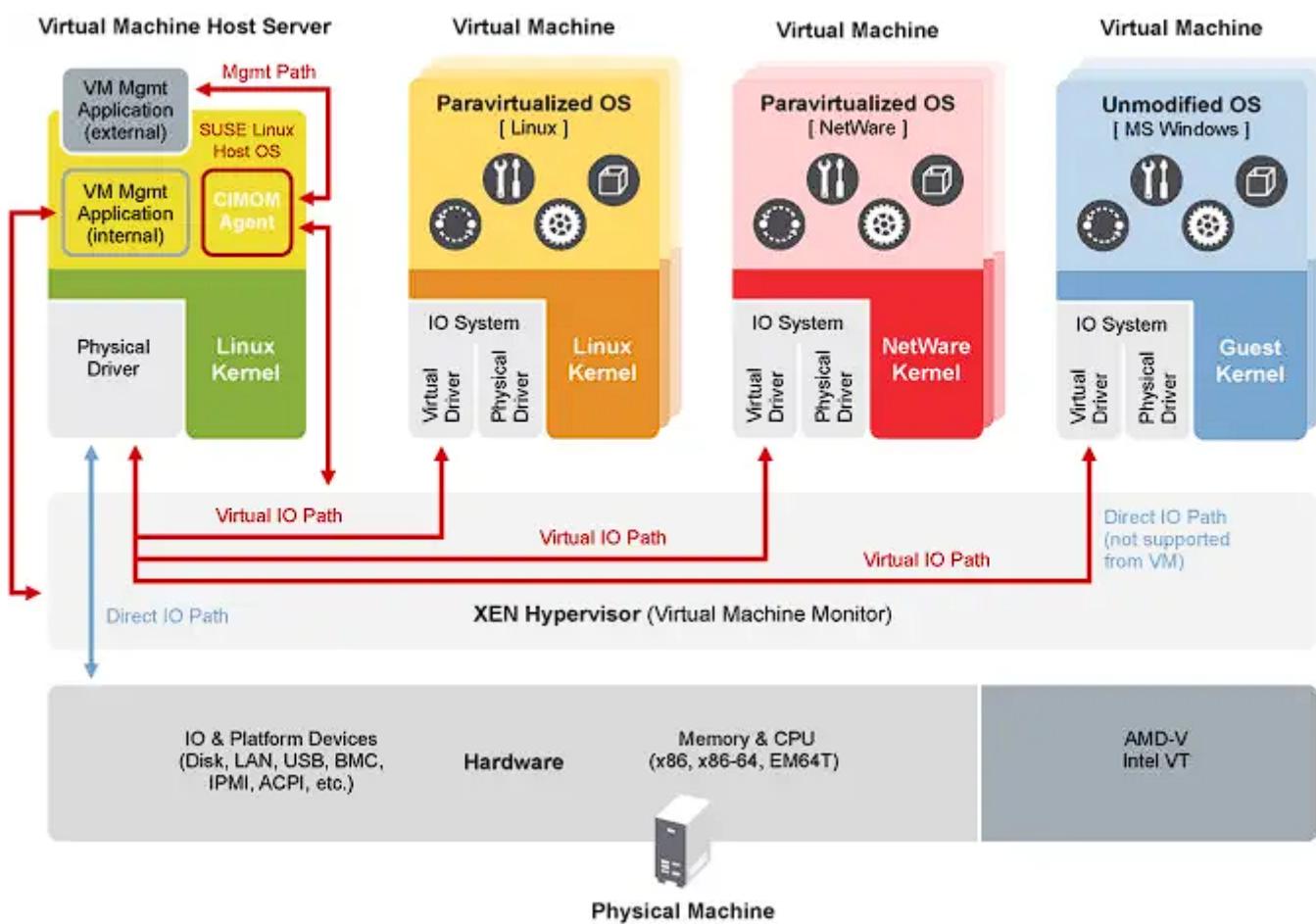
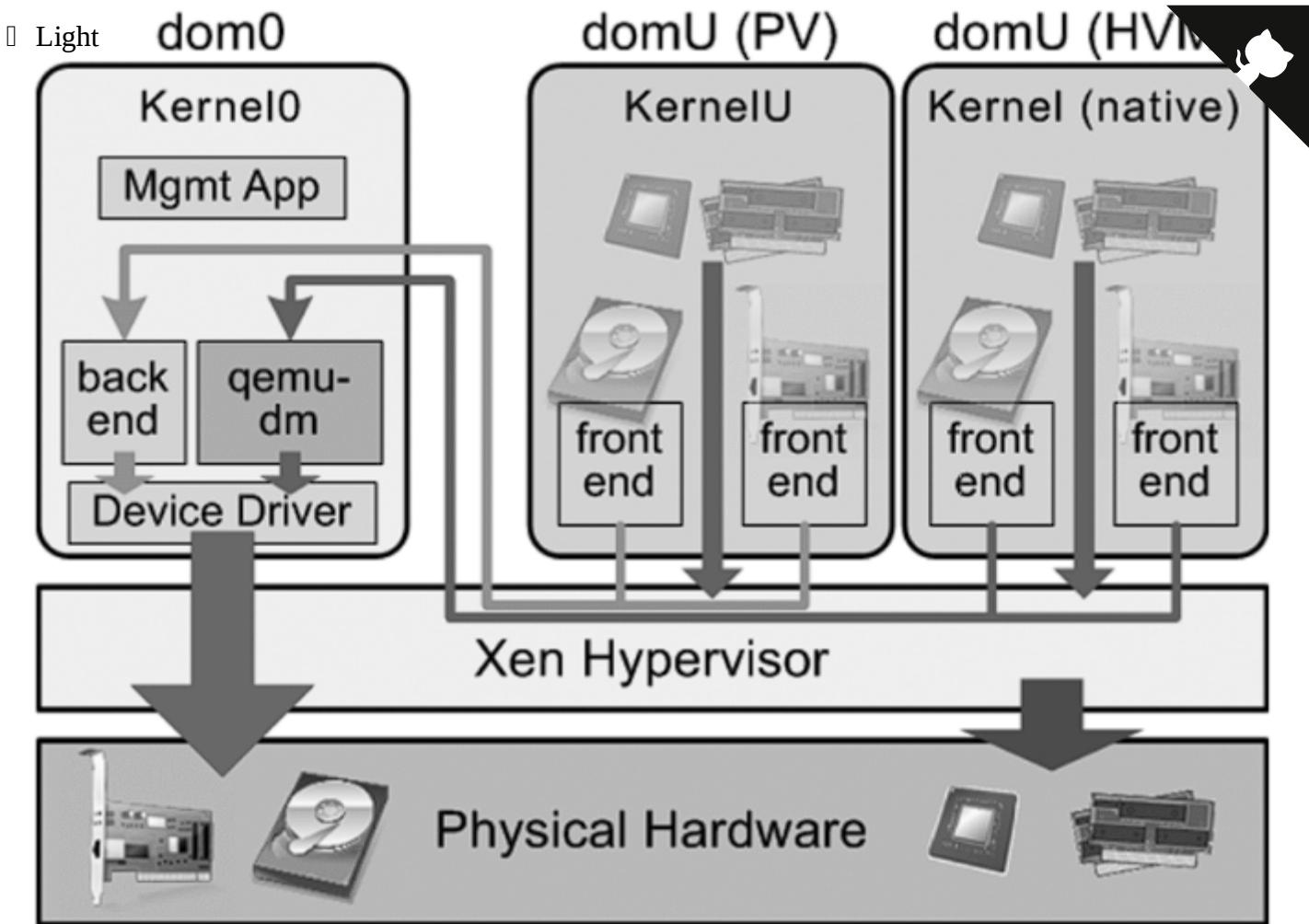
The systemd-machined service is dedicated to managing virtual machines and containers within the systemd ecosystem. It provides essential functionalities for controlling, monitoring, and maintaining virtual instances, offering robust integration and efficiency within Linux environments.

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## 351.2 Xen



■ **Weight:** 3



**Description:** Candidates should be able to install, configure, maintain, migrate and troubleshoot Xen installations. The focus is on Xen version 4.x.

### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand architecture of Xen, including networking and storage
- Basic configuration of Xen nodes and domains
- Basic management of Xen nodes and domains
- Basic troubleshooting of Xen installations
- Awareness of XAPI
- Awareness of XenStore
- Awareness of Xen Boot Parameters
- Awareness of the xm utility

### Xen



Xen is an open-source type-1 (bare-metal) hypervisor, which allows multiple operating systems to run concurrently on the same physical hardware. Xen provides a layer between the physical hardware and virtual machines (VMs), enabling efficient resource sharing and isolation.

- **Architecture:** Xen operates with a two-tier system where Domain 0 (Dom0) is the privileged domain with direct hardware access and manages the hypervisor. Other virtual machines, called Domain U (DomU), run guest operating systems and are managed by Dom0.
- **Types of Virtualization:** Xen supports both paravirtualization (PV), which requires modified guest OS, and hardware-assisted virtualization (HVM), which uses hardware extensions (e.g., Intel VT-x or AMD-V) to run unmodified guest operating systems. Xen is widely used in cloud environments, notably by Amazon Web Services (AWS) and other large-scale cloud providers.

### XenSource

XenSource was the company founded by the original developers of the Xen hypervisor at the University of Cambridge to commercialize Xen. The company provided enterprise solutions based



- **Acquisition by Citrix:** In 2007, XenSource was acquired by Citrix Systems, Inc. Citrix used Xen technology as the foundation for its Citrix XenServer product, which became a popular enterprise-grade virtualization platform based on Xen.
- **Transition:** After the acquisition, the Xen project continued as an open-source project, while Citrix focused on commercial offerings like XenServer, leveraging XenSource technology.

## Xen Project

Xen Project refers to the open-source community and initiative responsible for developing and maintaining the Xen hypervisor after its commercialization. The Xen Project operates under the Linux Foundation, with a focus on building, improving, and supporting Xen as a collaborative, community-driven effort.

- **Goals:** The Xen Project aims to advance the hypervisor by improving its performance, security, and feature set for a wide range of use cases, including cloud computing, security-focused virtualization (e.g., Qubes OS), and embedded systems.
- **Contributors:** The project includes contributors from various organizations, including major cloud providers, hardware vendors, and independent developers.
- **XAPI and XenTools:** The Xen Project also includes tools such as XAPI (XenAPI), which is used for managing Xen hypervisor installations, and various other utilities for system management and optimization.

## XenStore

Xen Store is a critical component of the Xen Hypervisor. Essentially, Xen Store is a distributed key-value database used for communication and information sharing between the Xen hypervisor and the virtual machines (also known as domains) it manages.

Here are some key aspects of Xen Store:

- **Inter-Domain Communication:** Xen Store enables communication between domains, such as Dom0 (the privileged domain that controls hardware resources) and DomUs (user domains, which are the VMs). This is done through key-value entries, where each domain can read or write information.
- **Configuration Management:** It is used to store and access configuration information, such as virtual devices, networking, and boot parameters. This facilitates the dynamic management and configuration of VMs.
- **Events and Notifications:** Xen Store also supports event notifications. When a particular key or value in the Xen Store is modified, interested domains can be notified to react to these changes. This is useful for monitoring and managing resources.
- **Simple API:** Xen Store provides a simple API for reading and writing data, making it easy for developers to integrate their applications with the Xen virtualization system.



XAPI, or XenAPI, is the application programming interface (API) used to manage the Xen Hypervisor and its virtual machines (VMs). XAPI is a key component of XenServer (now known as Citrix Hypervisor) and provides a standardized way to interact with the Xen hypervisor to perform operations such as creating, configuring, monitoring, and controlling VMs.

Here are some important aspects of XAPI:

- **VM Management:** XAPI allows administrators to programmatically create, delete, start, and stop virtual machines.
- **Automation:** With XAPI, it's possible to automate the management of virtual resources, including networking, storage, and computing, which is crucial for large cloud environments.
- **Integration:** XAPI can be integrated with other tools and scripts to provide more efficient and customized administration of the Xen environment.
- **Access Control:** XAPI also provides access control mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users can perform specific operations in the virtual environment.

XAPI is the interface that enables control and automation of the Xen Hypervisor, making it easier to manage virtualized environments.

## Xen Summary

- **Xen:** The core hypervisor technology enabling virtual machines to run on physical hardware.
- **XenSource:** The company that commercialized Xen, later acquired by Citrix, leading to the development of Citrix XenServer.
- **Xen Project:** The open-source initiative and community that continues to develop and maintain the Xen hypervisor under the Linux Foundation.
- **XenStore:** Xen Store acts as a communication and configuration intermediary between the Xen hypervisor and the VMs, streamlining the operation and management of virtualized environments.
- **XAPI** is the interface that enables control and automation of the Xen Hypervisor, making it easier to manage virtualized environments.

## Domain0 (Dom0)

Domain0, or Dom0, is the control domain in a Xen architecture. It manages other domains (DomUs) and has direct access to hardware. Dom0 runs device drivers, allowing DomUs, which lack direct hardware access, to communicate with devices. Typically, it is a full instance of an operating system, like Linux, and is essential for Xen hypervisor operation.

## DomainU (DomU)

DomUs are non-privileged domains that run virtual machines. They are managed by Dom0 and do not have direct access to hardware. DomUs can be configured to run different operating

systems and are used for various purposes, such as application servers and development environments. They rely on Dom0 for hardware interaction.



## PV-DomU (Paravirtualized DomainU)

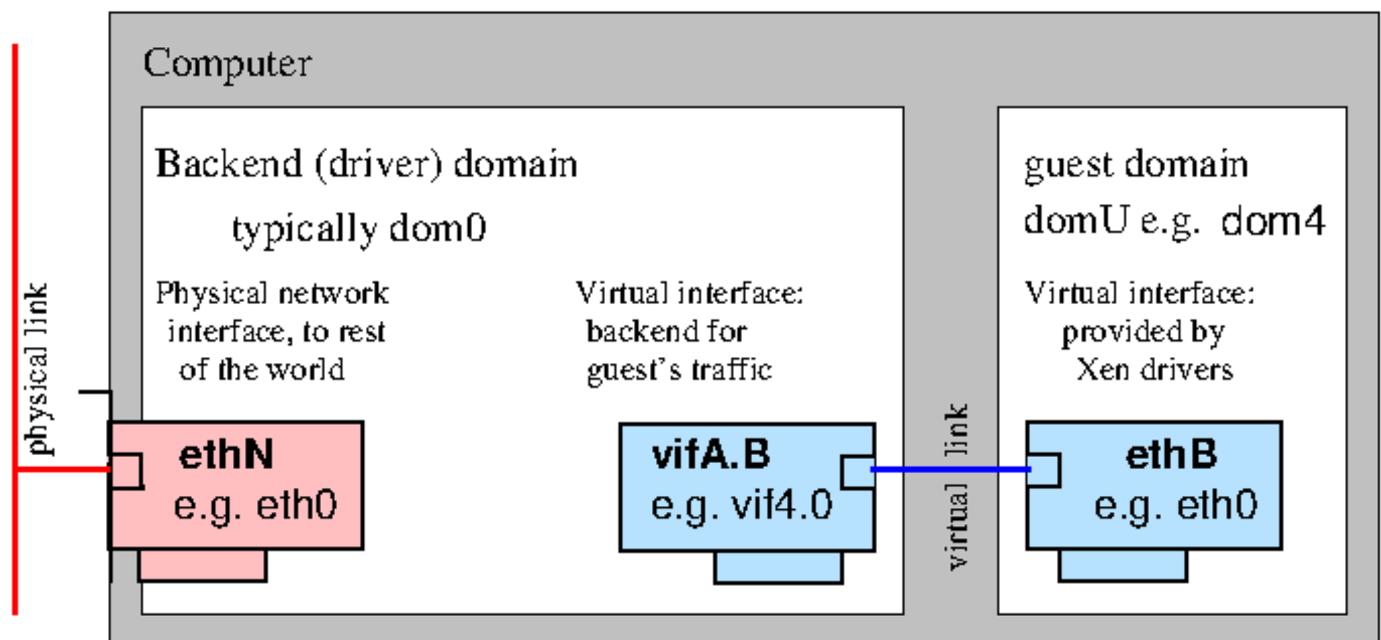
PV-DomUs use a technique called paravirtualization. In this model, the DomU operating system is modified to be aware that it runs in a virtualized environment, allowing it to communicate directly with the hypervisor for optimized performance. This results in lower overhead and better efficiency compared to full virtualization.

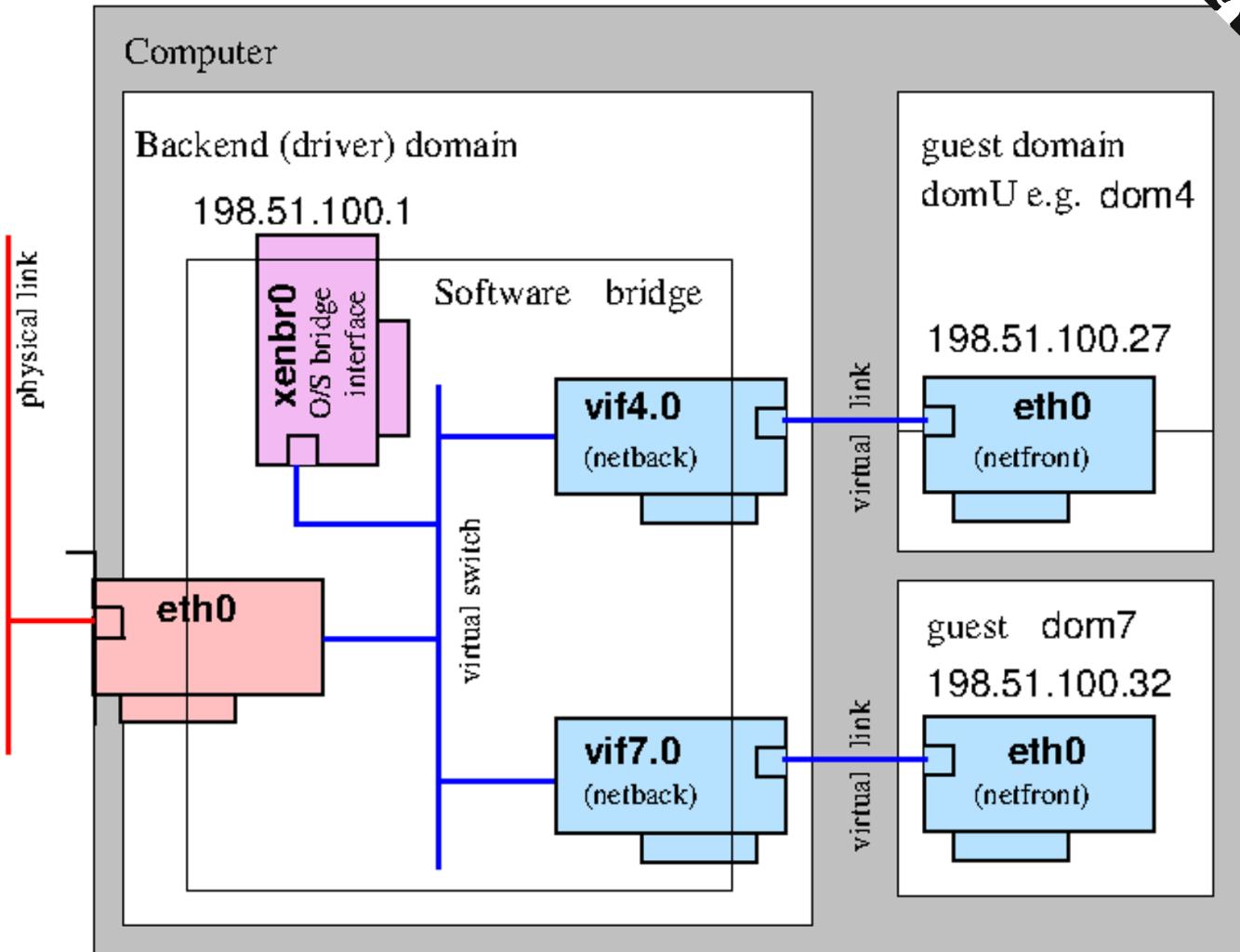
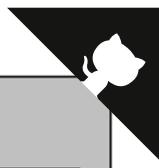
## HVM-DomU (Hardware Virtual Machine DomainU)

HVM-DomUs are virtual machines that utilize full virtualization, allowing unmodified operating systems to run. The Xen hypervisor provides hardware emulation for these DomUs, enabling them to run any operating system that supports the underlying hardware architecture. While this offers greater flexibility, it can result in higher overhead compared to PV-DomUs.

## Xen Network

### Paravirtualised Network Devices





## 351.2 Cited Objects

```
Domain0 (Dom0), DomainU (DomU)
PV-DomU, HVM-DomU
/etc/xen/
x1
x1.cfg
x1.conf # Xen global configurations
xentop
oxenstored # Xenstore configurations
```

## 351.2 Notes

```
# Xen Settings
/etc/xen/
/etc/xen/xl.conf - Main general configuration file for Xen
/etc/xen/oxenstored.conf - Xenstore configurations

# VM Configurations
/etc/xen/xlexample.pvlinux
/etc/xen/xlexample.hvm
```



```
□ Light
# Service Configurations
/etc/default/xen
/etc/default/xendomains

# xen-tools configurations
/etc/xen-tools/
/usr/share/xen-tools/

# docs
x1(1)
x1.conf(5)
xlcpupool.cfg(5)
xl-disk-configuration(5)
xl-network-configuration(5)
xen-tscmode(7)

# initialized domains auto
/etc/default/xendomains
    XENDOMAINS_AUTO=/etc/xen/auto

/etc/xen/auto/

# set domain for up after xen reboot
## create folder auto
cd /etc/xen && mkdir -p auto && cd auto

# create symbolic link
ln -s /etc/xen/lpic3-pv-guest /etc/xen/auto/lpic3-pv-guest
```

## 351.2 Important Commands

### xen-create-image

```
# create a pv image
xen-create-image \
    --hostname=lpic3-pv-guest \
    --memory=1gb \
    --vcpus=2 \
    --lvm=vg_xen \
    --bridge=xenbr0 \
    --dhcp \
    --pygrub \
    --password=vagrant \
    --dist=bookworm
```

### xen-list-images

```
# list image
xen-list-image
```

□ Light

## xen-delete-image



```
# delete a pv image
xen-delete-image lpic3-pv-guest --lvm=vg_xen
```

## xenstore-ls

```
# list xenstore infos
xenstore-ls
```

## xl

```
# view xen information
xl infos

# list Domains
xl list
xl list lpic3-hvm-guest
xl list lpic3-hvm-guest -l
```

```
# uptime Domains
xl uptime
```

```
# pause Domain
xl pause 2
xl pause lpic3-hvm-guest
```

```
# save state Domains
xl -v save lpic3-hvm-guest ~root/image-lpic3-hvm-guest.save
```

```
# restore Domain
xl restore /root/image-lpic3-hvm-guest.save
```

```
# get Domain name
xl domname 2
```

```
# view dmesg information
xl dmesg
```

```
# monitoring domain
xl top
xentop
xen top
```

```
# Limit mem Dom0
xl mem-set 0 2048
```

```
# Limit cpu (not permanent after boot)
xl vcpu-set 0 2
```



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```
# create DomainU - virtual machine
xl create /etc/xen/lpic3-pv-guest.cfg

# create DomainU virtual machine and connect to guest
xl create -c /etc/xen/lpic3-pv-guest.cfg

#####
# create DomainU virtual machine HVM

## create logical volume
lvcreate -l +20%FREE -n lpic3-hvm-guest-disk  vg_xen

## create a ssh tunel for vnc
ssh -l vagrant -L 5900:localhost:5900  192.168.0.130

## configure /etc/xen/lpic3-hvm-guest.cfg
## set boot for cdrom: boot = "d"

## create domain hvm
xl create /etc/xen/lpic3-hvm-guest.cfg

## open vcn conection in your vnc client with localhost
## for view install details

## after installation finished, destroy domain: xl destroy <id_or_name>

## set /etc/xen/lpic3-hvm-guest.cfg: boot for hard disc: boot = "c"

## create domain hvm
xl create /etc/xen/lpic3-hvm-guest.cfg

## access domain hvm
xl console <id_or_name>
#####

# connect in domain guest
xl console <id>|<name> (press enter)
xl console 1
xl console lpic3-pv-guest

#How do I exit domU "xl console" session
#Press ctrl+] or if you're using Putty press ctrl+5.

# Poweroff domain
xl shutdown lpic3-pv-guest

# destroy domain
xl destroy lpic3-pv-guest

# reboot domain
xl reboot lpic3-pv-guest

# list block devices
xl block-list 1
```

xl block-list lpic3-pv-guest



```
# detach block devices
xl block-detach lpic3-hvm-guest hdc
xl block-detach 2 xvdc

# attach block devices

## hard disk devices
xl block-attach lpic3-hvm-guest-ubuntu 'phy:/dev/vg_xen/lpic3-hvm-guest-disk2,xvde,w

## cdrom
xl block-attach lpic3-hvm-guest 'file:/home/vagrant/isos/ubuntu/seed.iso,xvdc:cdrom,
xl block-attach 2 'file:/home/vagrant/isos/ubuntu/seed.iso,xvdc:cdrom,r'

# insert and eject cdrom devices
xl cd-insert lpic3-hvm-guest-ubuntu xvdb /home/vagrant/isos/ubuntu/ubuntu-24.04.1-1
xl cd-eject lpic3-hvm-guest-ubuntu xvdb
```

## 251.2 Notes

### vif

In Xen, “vif” stands for Virtual Interface and is used to configure networking for virtual machines (domains).

By specifying “vif” directives in the domain configuration files, administrators can define network interfaces, assign IP addresses, set up VLANs, and configure other networking parameters for virtual machines running on Xen hosts. For example: vif = [‘bridge=xenbr0’], in this case, it connects the VM’s network interface to the Xen bridge named “xenbr0”.

```
<p align="right">(<a href="#topic-351.2">back to sub Topic 351.2</a>)</p>
<p align="right">(<a href="#topic-351">back to Topic 351</a>)</p>
<p align="right">(<a href="#readme-top">back to top</a>)</p>
```

---

<a name="topic-351.3"></a>

### 351.3 QEMU

! [xen-kvm-qemu] (/images/xen-kvm-qemu.png)

\*\*Weight:\*\* 4

\*\*Description:\*\* Candidates should be able to install, configure, maintain, migrate

\*\*Key Knowledge Areas:\*\*

\* Understand the architecture of QEMU, including KVM, networking and storage



- Light
  - \* Start QEMU instances from the command line
  - \* Manage snapshots using the QEMU monitor
  - \* Install the QEMU Guest Agent and VirtIO device drivers
  - \* Troubleshoot QEMU installations, including networking and storage
  - \* Awareness of important QEMU configuration parameters

#### 351.3 Cited Objects

```
```sh
Kernel modules: kvm, kvm-intel and kvm-amd
/dev/kvm
QEMU monitor
qemu
qemu-system-x86_64
ip
brctl
tunctl
```

## 351.3 Important Commands

### 351.3 Others Commands

#### check kvm module

```
# check if kvm is enabled
egrep -o '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
lscpu |grep Virtualization
lsmod|grep kvm
ls -l /dev/kvm
hostnamectl
systemd-detect-virt
```

```
# check if kvm is enabled
egrep -o '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
lscpu |grep Virtualization
lsmod|grep kvm
ls -l /dev/kvm
```

```
# check kernel infos
uname -a

# check root device
findmnt /

# mount a qcow2 image
## Example 1:
mkdir -p /mnt/qemu
guestmount -a os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 -i /mnt/qemu/

## Example 2:
sudo guestfish --rw -a os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2
```



## Light list-filesystems

```
# run commands in qcow2 images
## Example 1:
virt-customize -a os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 --run-command 'e
## Example 2:
sudo virt-customize -a os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
--run-command 'echo -e "auto ens3\niface ens3 inet dhcp" > /etc/network/interfaces

# generate mac
printf 'DE:AD:BE:EF:%02X:%02X\n' $((RANDOM%256)) $((RANDOM%256))
```

## ip

```
# list links
ip link show

# create bridge
ip link add br0 type bridge
```

## brctl

```
# list links
ip link show

# create bridge
ip link add br0 type bridge
```

## qemu-img

```
# create image
qemu-img create -f qcow2 vm-disk-debian-12.qcow2 20G

# convert vmdk to qcow2 image
qemu-img convert \
-f vmdk \
-o qcow2 os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0_VMM_LinuxVMImages.COM.vmdk os-i
-p \
-m16

# check image
qemu-img info os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2
```

## qemu-system-x86\_64

```
# create vm with ISO
qemu-system-x86_64 \
```



```
Light -name lpic3-debian-12 \
       -enable-kvm -hda vm-disk-debian-12.qcow2 \
       -cdrom /home/vagrant/isos/debian/debian-12.8.0-amd64-DVD-1.iso \
       -boot d \
       -m 2048 \
       -smp cpus=2 \
       -k pt-br

# create vm with ISO using vnc in no gui servers \ ssh connections

## create ssh tunel in host
ssh -l vagrant -L 5902:localhost:5902 192.168.0.131

## create vm
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -k pt-br \
  -vnc :2 \
  -device qemu-xhci \
  -device usb-tablet \
  -device ide-cd,bus=ide.1,drive=cdrom,bootindex=1 \
  -drive id=cdrom,media=cdrom,if=none,file=/home/vagrant/isos/debian/debian-12.8.0-a \
  -hda vm-disk-debian-12.qcow2 \
  -boot order=d \
  -vga std \
  -display none \
  -monitor stdio

# create vm with OS Image - qcow2

## create vm
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -k pt-br \
  -vnc :2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2

## create vm with custom kernel params
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -kernel /vmlinuz \
  -initrd /initrd.img \
  -append "root=/dev/mapper/debian--vg-root ro fastboot console=ttyS0" \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -k pt-br \
  -vnc :2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2
```



□ Light

```
## create vm with and attach disk
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -vnc :2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
  -hdb vmdisk-debian12.qcow2 \
  -drive file=vmdisk-extra-debian12.qcow2,index=2,media=disk,if=ide \
  -netdev bridge,id=net0,br=qemubr0 \
  -device virtio-net-pci,netdev=net0

## create vm network netdev user
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -vnc :2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
  -netdev user,id=mynet0,net=192.168.0.150/24,dhcpstart=192.168.0.155,hostfwd=tcp::2 \
  -device virtio-net-pci,netdev=mynet0

## create vm network netdev tap (Private Network)
ip link add br0 type bridge ; ifconfig br0 up
qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -vnc :2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
  -netdev tap,id=br0 \
  -device e1000,netdev=br0,mac=DE:AD:BE:EF:1A:24

## create vm with public bridge
#create a public bridge : https://www.linux-kvm.org/page/Networking

qemu-system-x86_64 \
  -name lpic3-debian-12 \
  -enable-kvm \
  -m 2048 \
  -smp cpus=2 \
  -hda os-images/Debian_12.0.0_VMM/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
  -k pt-br \
  -vnc :2 \
  -device qemu-xhci \
  -device usb-tablet \
  -vga std \
  -display none \
  -netdev bridge,id=net0,br=qemubr0 \
  -device virtio-net-pci,netdev=net0
```

## get a ipv4 ip - open ssh in vm and:  
Light  
dhclient ens4



## QEMU Monitor

For initiate QEMU monitor in commandline use **-monitor stdio** param in **qemu-system-x86\_64**

```
qemu-system-x86_64 -monitor stdio
```

Exit qemu-monitor:

```
ctrl+alt+2
```

```
# Management
info status # vm info
info cpus # cpu information
info network # network informations
stop # pause vm
cont # start vm in status pause
system_powerdown # poweroff vm
system_reset # restart monitor

# Blocks
info block # block info
boot_set d # force boot iso
change ide1-cd0 /home/vagrant/isos/debian/debian-12.8.0-amd64-DVD-1.iso # attach c
eject ide1-cd0 # detach cdrom

# Snapshots
info snapshots # list snapshots
savevm snapshot-01 # create snapshot
loadvm snapshot-01 # restore snapshot
delvm snapshot-01
```

## Guest Agent

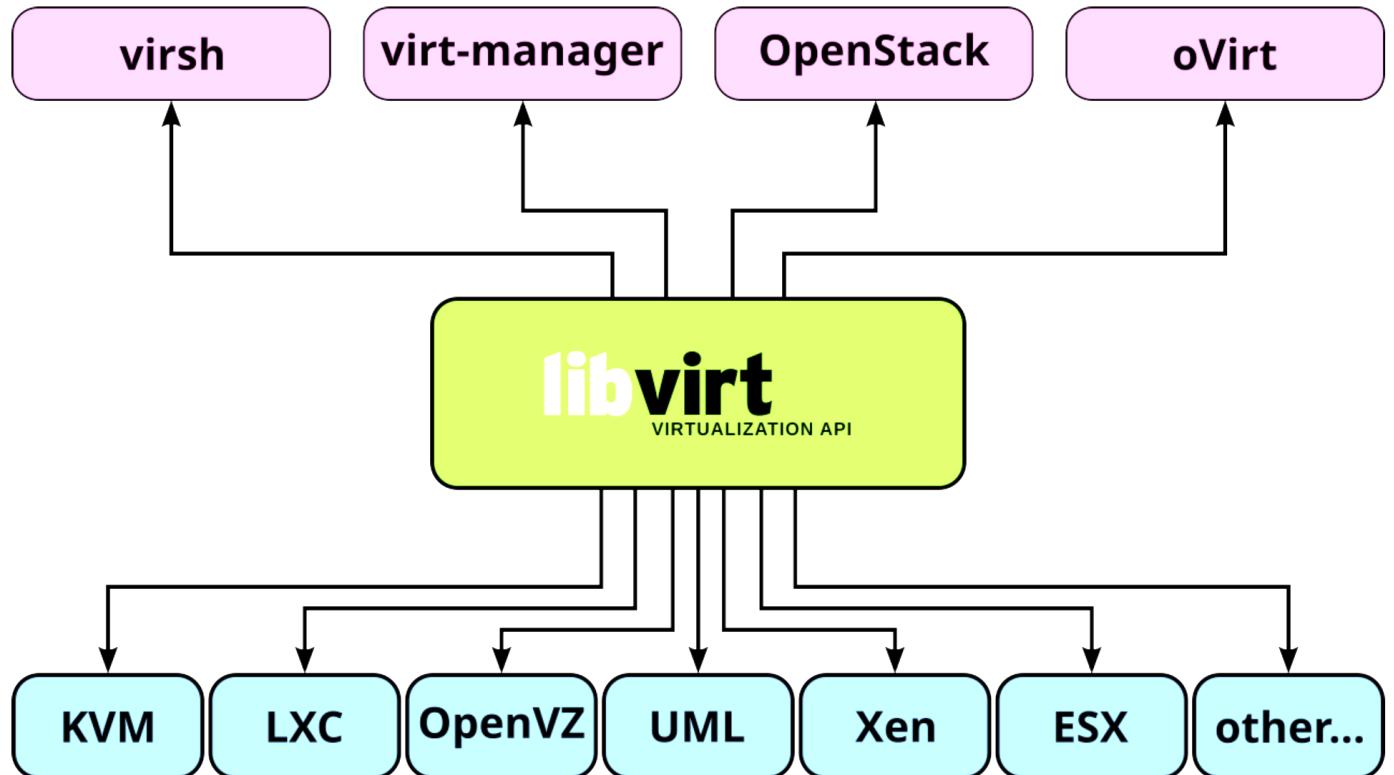
For enable, use:

```
qemu-system-x86_64
-chardev socket,path=/tmp/qga.sock,server=on,wait=off,id=qga0 \
-device virtio-serial \
-device virtserialport,chardev=qga0,name=org.qemu.guest_agent.0
```

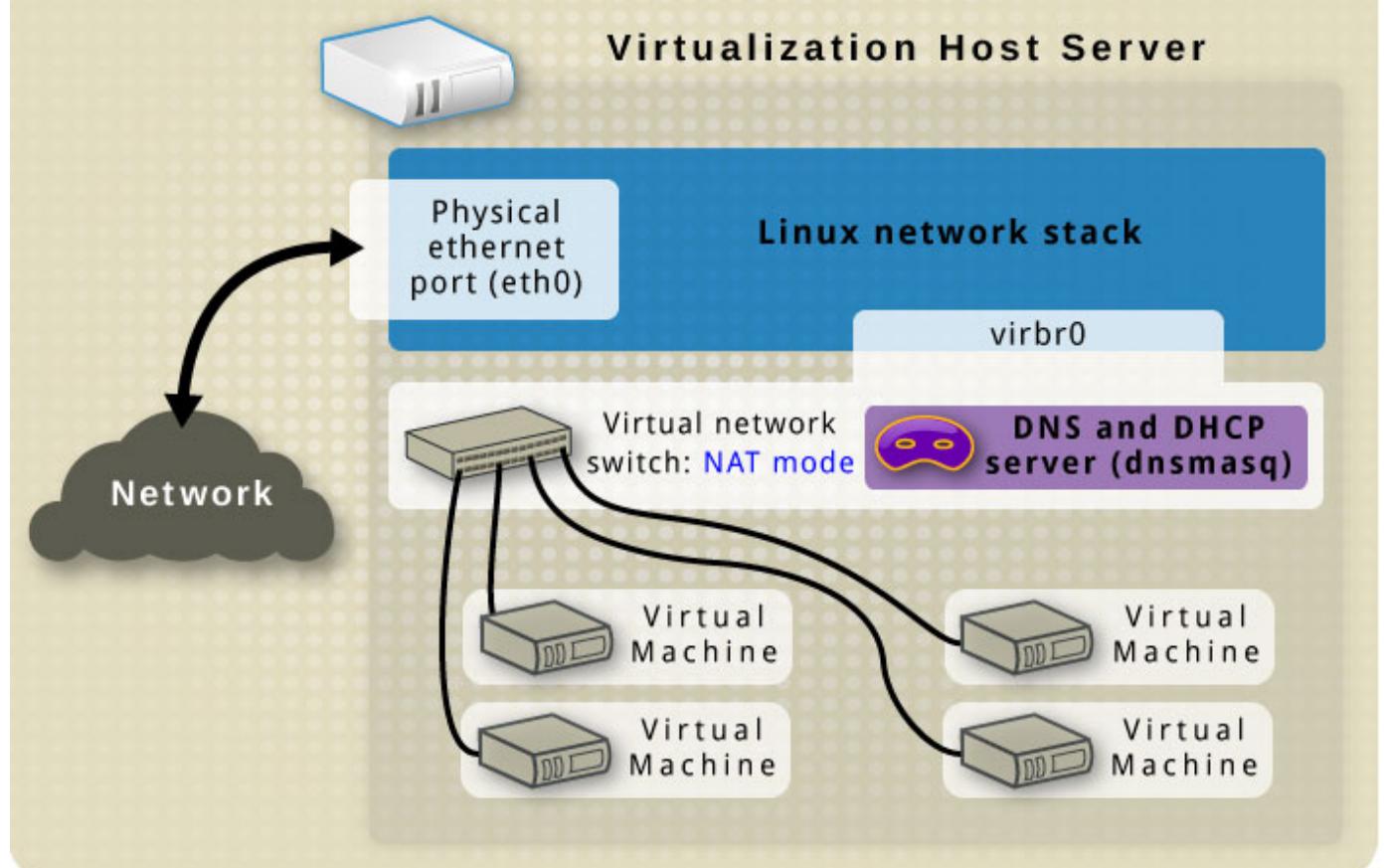
(back to sub Topic 351.3)

(back to Topic 351)

## 351.4 Libvirt Virtual Machine Management



### libvirt's default network configuration





**Description:** Candidates should be able to manage virtualization hosts and virtual machines ('libvirt domains') using libvirt and related tools.

### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand the architecture of libvirt
- Manage libvirt connections and nodes
- Create and manage QEMU and Xen domains, including snapshots
- Manage and analyze resource consumption of domains
- Create and manage storage pools and volumes
- Create and manage virtual networks
- Migrate domains between nodes
- Understand how libvirt interacts with Xen and QEMU
- Understand how libvirt interacts with network services such as dnsmasq and radvd
- Understand libvirt XML configuration files
- Awareness of virtlogd and virtlockd

### 351.4 Cited Objects

libvirtd  
/etc/libvirt/  
/var/lib/libvirt  
/var/log/libvirt  
virsh (including relevant subcommands)

### 351.4 Important Commands

#### virsh

```
# using env variable for set virsh uri (local or remotely)
export LIBVIRT_DEFAULT_URI=qemu:///system
export LIBVIRT_DEFAULT_URI=xen+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130
export LIBVIRT_DEFAULT_URI='xen+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130?keyfile=/home/vagrant/.s

# COMMONS

# get helps
virsh help
virsh help pool-create

# view version
virsh version

# view system info
```

sudo virsh sysinfo



# view node info  
virsh nodeinfo

# hostname  
virsh hostname

# check vcn allocated port  
virsh vncdisplay <domain\_id>  
virsh vncdisplay <domain\_name>  
virsh vncdisplay rocky9-server01

# HYPERVISIONER

# view libvirt hypervisioner connection  
virsh uri

# list valid hypervisioners  
virt-host-validate  
virt-host-validate qemu

# test connection uri(vm test)  
virsh -c test:///default list

# connect remotely  
virsh -c xen+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130  
virsh -c xen+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130 list  
virsh -c qemu+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130/system list

# connect remotely without enter password  
virsh -c 'xen+ssh://vagrant@192.168.0.130?keyfile=/home/vagrant/.ssh/skynet-key-ecds

# STORAGE

# list storage pools  
virsh pool-list --details

# list all storage pool  
virsh pool-list --all --details

# get a pool configuration  
virsh pool-dumpxml default

# get pool info  
virsh pool-info default

# create a storage pool  
virsh pool-define-as --name default --type dir --target /var/lib/libvirt/images

# create a storage pool with dumpxml  
virsh pool-create --overwrite --file configs/kvm/libvirt/pool.xml

# start storage pool  
virsh pool-start default



```
□ Light
# set storage pool for autostart
virsh pool-autostart default

# stop storage pool
virsh pool-destroy linux

# delete xml storage pool file
virsh pool-undefine linux

# edit storage pool
virsh pool-edit linux

# list volumes
virsh vol-list linux

# get volume infos
virsh vol-info Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 os-images
virsh vol-info --pool os-images Debian_12.0.0.qcow2

# get volume xml
virsh vol-dumpxml rocky9-disk1 default

# create volume
virsh vol-create-as default --format qcow2 disk1 10G

# delete volume
virsh vol-delete disk1 default

# DOMAINS \ INSTANCES \ VIRTUAL MACHINES

# list domain\instance\vm
virsh list
virsh list --all

# create domain\instance\vm
virsh create configs/kvm/libvirt/rocky9-server03.xml

# view domain\instance\vm info
virsh dominfo rocky9-server01

# view domain\instance\vm xml
virsh dumpxml rocky9-server01

# edit domain\instance\vm xml
virsh edit rocky9-server01

# stop domain\instance\vm
virsh shutdown rocky9-server01 # gracefully
virsh destroy 1
virsh destroy rocky9-server01

# suspend domain\instance\vm
virsh suspend rocky9-server01
```



```
  # resume domain\instance\vm
Light virsh resume rocky9-server01

# start domain\instance\vm
virsh start rocky9-server01

# remove domain\instance\vm
virsh undefine rocky9-server01

# remove domain\instance\vm and storage volumes
virsh undefine rocky9-server01 --remove-all-storage

# save domain\instance\vm
virsh save rocky9-server01 rocky9-server01.qcow2

# restore domain\instance\vm
virsh restore rocky9-server01.qcow2

# list snapshots
virsh snapshot-list rocky9-server01

# create snapshot
virsh snapshot-create rocky9-server01

# restore snapshot
virsh snapshot-revert rocky9-server01 1748983520

# view snapshot xml
virsh snapshot-info rocky9-server01 1748983520

# dumpxml snapshot
virsh snapshot-dumpxml rocky9-server01 1748983520

# xml snapshot path
/var/lib/libvirt/qemu/snapshot/rocky9-server01/

# view snapshot info
virsh snapshot-info rocky9-server01 1748983671

# edit snapshot
virsh snapshot-edit rocky9-server01 1748983520

# delete snapshot
virsh snapshot-delete rocky9-server01 1748983520

# DEVICES

# list block devices
virsh domblklist rocky9-server01 --details

# add cdrom media
virsh change-media rocky9-server01 sda /home/vagrant/isos/rocky/Rocky-9.5-x86_64-min
virsh attach-disk rocky9-server01 /home/vagrant/isos/rocky/Rocky-9.5-x86_64-minimal.

# remove cdrom media
```

Light



```
# virsh change-media rocky9-server01 sda --eject  
  
# add new disk  
virsh attach-disk rocky9-server01 /var/lib/libvirt/images/rocky9-disk2 vdb --persis  
  
# remove disk  
virsh detach-disk rocky9-server01 vdb --persistent  
  
# RESOURCES (CPU and Memory)  
  
# get cpu infos  
virsh vcpuinfo rocky9-server01 --pretty  
virsh dominfo rocky9-server01 | grep 'CPU'  
  
# get vcpu count  
virsh vcpucount rocky9-server01  
  
# set vcpus maximum config  
virsh setvcpus rocky9-server01 --count 4 --maximum --config  
virsh shutdown rocky9-server01  
virsh start rocky9-server01  
  
# set vcpu current config  
virsh setvcpus rocky9-server01 --count 4 --config  
  
# set vcpu current live  
virsh setvcpus rocky9-server01 --count 3 --current  
virsh setvcpus rocky9-server01 --count 3 --live  
  
# configure vcpu affinity config  
virsh vcpupin rocky9-server01 0 7 --config  
virsh vcpupin rocky9-server01 1 5-6 --config  
  
# configure vcpu affinity current  
virsh vcpupin rocky9-server01 0 7  
virsh vcpupin rocky9-server01 1 5-6  
  
# set maximum memory config  
virsh setmaxmem rocky9-server01 3000000 --config  
virsh shutdown rocky9-server01  
virsh start rocky9-server01  
  
# set current memory config  
virsh setmem rocky9-server01 2500000 --current  
  
# NETWORK  
  
# get netwwork bridges  
brctl show  
  
# get iptables rules for libvirt  
sudo iptables -L -n -t nat  
  
# list network  
virsh net-list --all
```



```
□ Light
# set default network
virsh net-define /etc/libvirt/qemu/networks/default.xml

# get network infos
virsh net-info default

# get xml network
virsh net-dumpxml default

# xml file
cat /etc/libvirt/qemu/networks/default.xml

# dhcp config
sudo cat /etc/libvirt/qemu/networks/default.xml | grep -A 10 dhcp
sudo cat /var/lib/libvirt/dnsmasq/default.conf

# get domain ip address
virsh net-dhcp-leases default
virsh net-dhcp-leases default --mac 52\:54\:00\:89\:19\:86

# edit network
virsh net-edit default

# get domain network details
virsh domiflist debian-server01

# path for network filter files
/etc/libvirt/nwfilter/

# list network filters
virsh nwfilter-list

# create network filter - block icmp traffic
virsh nwfilter-define block-icmp.xml
# virsh edit Debian-Server
#   <interface type='network'>
#     ...
#       <filterref filter='block-icmp'/>
#     ...
#   </interface>
# virsh destroy debian-server01
# virsh start debian-server01

# delete network filter
virsh nwfilter-undefine block-icmp

# get xml network filter
virsh nwfilter-dumpxml block-icmp
```

**virt-install**



## Light

```
# list os variants
virt-install --os-variant list
osinfo-query os

# create domain\instance\vm with iso file
virsh vol-create-as default --format qcow2 rocky9-disk1 20G
virt-install --name rocky9-server01 \
--vcpus 2 \
--cpu host \
--memory 2048 \
--disk vol=default/rocky9-disk1 \
--cdrom /home/vagrant/isos/rocky/Rocky-9.5-x86_64-minimal.iso \
--os-variant=rocky9 \
--graphics vnc,listen=0.0.0.0,port=5905

# create debian domain\instance\vm with qcow2 file
virt-install --name debian-server01 \
--vcpus 2 \
--ram 2048 \
--disk vol=os-images/Debian_12.0.0.qcow2 \
--import \
--osinfo detect=on \
--graphics vnc,listen=0.0.0.0,port=5906 \
--network network=default \
--noautoconsole

# create rocky9 domain\instance\vm with qcow2 file
virt-install --name rocky9-server02 \
--vcpus 2 \
--ram 2048 \
--disk path=os-images/RockyLinux_9.4_VMG/RockyLinux_9.4.qcow2,format=qcow2,bus=virtio \
--import \
--osinfo detect=on \
--graphics vnc,listen=0.0.0.0,port=5907 \
--network bridge=qemubr0,model=virtio \
--noautoconsole

# open domain\instance\vm gui console
virt-viewer debian-server01

# check metadata domain\instance\vm file (if uri is qemu:///system)
less /etc/libvirt/qemu/debian-server01.xml
```

(back to sub Topic 351.4)

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## 351.5 Virtual Machine Disk Image Management



# Virtual Machine Disk Images

Format	Hypervisor	Size	Compression	Encryption	Snapshots
IMG	Generic	Gyramic	No	No	No
RAW	Generico	Hyper-V	Yes	No	No
VHD	Hyper-V (VMWare, VirtualBox)	Dynamic	Yes	No	Sim
VMDK	Hyper-V	Dynamic	Yes	Yes	Sim
VDI	VirtualBox	Dynamic	Yes	Yes	Sim
QCOW2	QEMU, KVM	Dynamic	Yes	Yes	Sim

## Weight: 3

**Description:** Candidates should be able to manage virtual machines disk images. This includes converting disk images between various formats and hypervisors and accessing data stored within an image.

### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand features of various virtual disk image formats, such as raw images, qcows2 and VMDK
- Manage virtual machine disk images using qemu-img
- Mount partitions and access files contained in virtual machine disk images using libguestfish
- Copy physical disk content to a virtual machine disk image
- Migrate disk content between various virtual machine disk image formats
- Awareness of Open Virtualization Format (OVF)

### 351.5 Cited Objects

```

qemu-img
guestfish (including relevant subcommands)
guestmount
guestumount
virt-cat
virt-copy-in
virt-copy-out

```



- `virt-diff`
- Light
- `virt-inspector`
- `virt/filesystems`
- `virt-rescue`
- `virt-df`
- `virt-sparsify`
- `virt-p2v`
- `virt-p2v-make-disk`
- `virt-v2v`

## 351.5 Important Commands

### 351.5.1 qemu-img

```
# Display detailed information about a disk image
qemu-img info UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2

# Create a new 22G raw disk image (default format is raw)
qemu-img create new-disk 22G

# Create a new 22G disk image in qcow2 format
qemu-img create -f qcow2 new-disk2 22G

# Convert a VDI image to raw format using 5 threads and show progress
qemu-img convert -f vdi -O raw Ubuntu-Server.vdk new-Ubuntu.raw -m5 -p

# Convert vmdk to qcow2 image
qemu-img convert \
-f vmdk \
-O qcow2 os-images/UbuntuServer_24.04_VM/UbuntuServer_24.04_VM_LinuxVMIImages.COM.vmd
os-images/UbuntuServer_24.04_VM/UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 \
-p \
-m16

# Resize a raw image to 30G
qemu-img resize -f raw new-disk 30G

# Resize a qcow2 image to 15G(actual size 30Gdisk 30G)
qemu-img resize -f raw --shrink new-disk 15G

# Snapshots

# List all snapshots in the image
qemu-img snapshot -l new-disk2.qcow2

# Create a snapshot named SNAP1
qemu-img snapshot -c SNAP1 disk

# Apply a snapshot by ID or name
qemu-img snapshot -a 123456789 disk

# Delete the snapshot named SNAP1
qemu-img snapshot -d SNAP1 disk
```

□ Light

## guestfish



```
# set environment variables for guestfish
export LIBGUESTFS_BACKEND_SETTINGS=force_tcg

# Launch guestfish with a disk image
guestfish -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2
#run
#list-partitions

# Run the commands in a script file
guestfish -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -m /dev/sda -i < script.ssh

# Interactively run commands
guestfish --rw -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 <<'EOF'
run
list/filesystems
EOF

# Copy a file from the guest image to the host
export LIBGUESTFS_BACKEND_SETTINGS=force_tcg
sudo guestfish --rw -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -i <<'EOF'
copy-out /etc/hostname /tmp/
EOF

# Copy a file from the host into the guest image
echo "new-hostname" > /tmp/hostname
export LIBGUESTFS_BACKEND_SETTINGS=force_tcg
sudo guestfish --rw -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -i <<'EOF'
copy-in /tmp/hostname /etc/
EOF

# View contents of a file in the guest image
guestfish --ro -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -i <<'EOF'
cat /etc/hostname
EOF

# List files in the guest image
export LIBGUESTFS_BACKEND_SETTINGS=force_tcg
guestfish --rw -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -i <<'EOF'
ls /home/ubuntu
EOF

# Edit a file in the guest image
export LIBGUESTFS_BACKEND_SETTINGS=force_tcg
guestfish --rw -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -i <<'EOF'
edit /etc/hosts
EOF
```

## guestmount



□ **Light**  
# Mount a disk image to a directory  
guestmount -a UbuntuServer\_24.04.qcow2 -m /dev/ubuntu-vg/ubuntu-lv /mnt/ubuntu  
# domain  
guestmount -d rocky9-server02 -m /dev/ubuntu-vg/ubuntu-lv /mnt/ubuntu  
  
# Mount a specific partition from a disk image  
guestmount -a UbuntuServer\_24.04.qcow2 -m /dev/sda2 /mnt/ubuntu  
# domain  
guestmount -d debian-server01 --ro -m /dev/debian-vg/root /mnt/debian

### **guestumount**

```
# Umount a disk image to a directory  
sudo guestumount /mnt/ubuntu
```

### **virt-df**

```
# Show free and used space on virtual machine filesystems  
virt-df UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 -h  
virt-df -d rocky9-server02 -h
```

### **virt-filesystems**

```
# List filesystems, partitions, and logical volumes in a VM disk image (disk image)  
virt-filesystems -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 --all --long -h  
  
# List filesystems, partitions, and logical volumes in a VM disk image (domain)  
virt-filesystems -d debian-server01 --all --long -h
```

### **virt-inspector**

```
# Inspect and report on the operating system in a VM disk image  
virt-inspector -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 #(disk)  
virt-inspector -d debian-server01 #(domain)
```

### **virt-cat**

```
# Display the contents of a file inside a VM disk image  
virt-cat -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 /etc/hosts  
virt-cat -d debian-server01 /etc/hosts #(domain)
```

### **virt-diff**

□ **Light** Show differences between two VM disk images  
virt-diff -a UbuntuServer\_24.04.qcow2 -A Rocky-Linux.qcow2



### **virt-sparsify**

```
# Make a VM disk image smaller by removing unused space  
virt-sparsify UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 UbuntuServer_24.04-sparse.qcow2
```

### **virt-resize**

```
# Resize a VM disk image or its partitions  
virt-filesystems -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 --all --long -h #(check size of partitions)  
qemu-img create -f qcow2 UbuntuServer_24.04-expanded.qcow2 100G #(create new disk image)  
virt-resize --expand /dev/ubuntu-vg/ubuntu-lv \  
UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 UbuntuServer_24.04-expanded.qcow2
```

### **virt-copy-in**

```
# Copy files from the host into a VM disk image  
virt-copy-in -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 ~vagrant/test-virt-copy-in.txt /home/ubuntu
```

### **virt-copy-out**

```
# Copy files from a VM disk image to the host  
virt-copy-out -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 /home/ubuntu/.bashrc /tmp
```

### **virt-ls**

```
# List files and directories inside a VM disk image  
virt-ls -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2 /home/ubuntu
```

### **virt-rescue**

```
# Launch a rescue shell on a VM disk image for recovery  
virt-rescue -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2
```

### **virt-sysprep**

```
# Prepare a VM disk image for cloning by removing system-specific data  
virt-sysprep -a UbuntuServer_24.04.qcow2
```



```
# Convert a VM from a foreign hypervisor to run on KVM
virt-v2v -i disk input-disk.img -o local -os /var/tmp
```

## **virt-p2v**

```
# Convert a physical machine to use KVM
```

## **virt-p2v-make-disk**

```
# Create a bootable disk image for physical to virtual conversion
sudo virt-p2v-make-disk -o output.img
```

## **351.5 Notes**

### **OVF: Open Virtualization Format**

OVF: An open format that defines a standard for packaging and distributing virtual machines across different environments.

The generated package has the .ova extension and contains the following files:

- .ovf: XML file with metadata defining the virtual machine environment
- Image files: .vmdk, .vhdx, .vhd, .qcow2, .raw
- Additional files: metadata, snapshots, configuration, hash

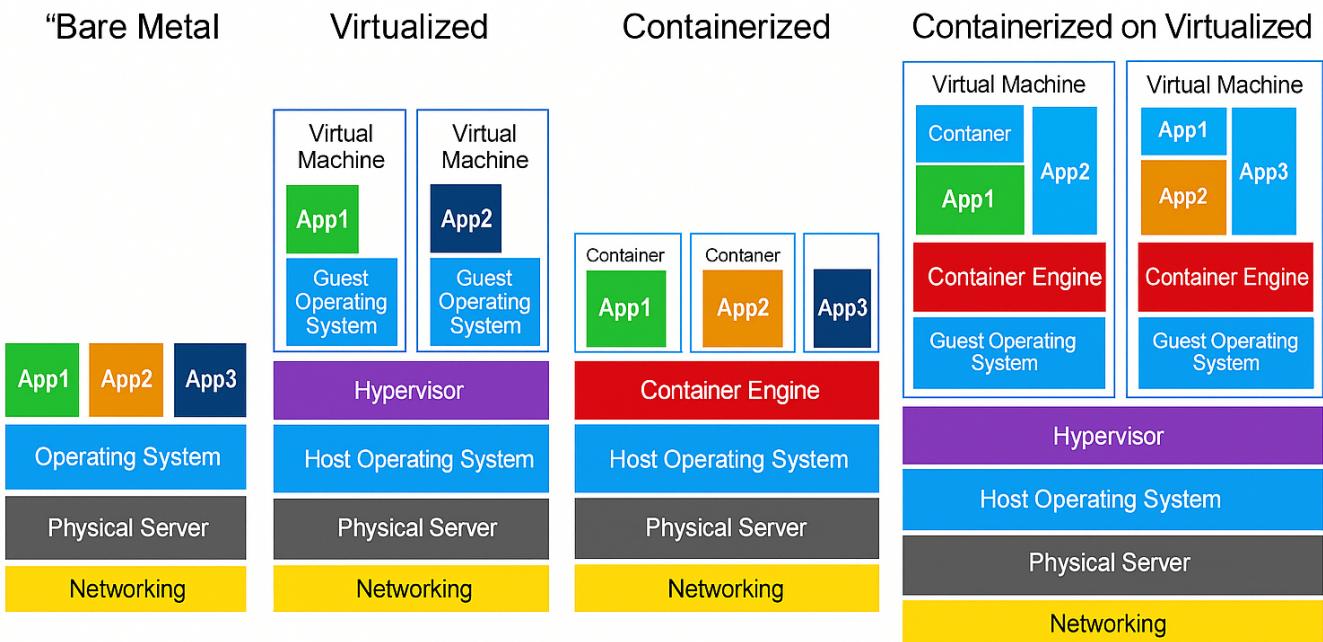
[\(back to sub Topic 351.5\)](#)

[\(back to Topic 351\)](#)

[\(back to top\)](#)

# **Topic 352: Container Virtualization**

## **352.1 Container Virtualization Concepts**



## Timeline

```
title Time Line Containers Evolution
1979 : chroot
2000 : FreeBSD Jails
2002 : Linux Namespaces
2005 : Solaris Containers
2007 : cgroups
2008 : LXC
2013 : Docker
2015 : Kubernetes
```

**Weight:** 7

**Description:** Candidates should understand the concept of container virtualization. This includes understanding the Linux components used to implement container virtualization as well as using standard Linux tools to troubleshoot these components.

## Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand the concepts of system and application container
- Understand and analyze kernel namespaces
- Understand and analyze control groups
- Understand and analyze capabilities

## □ Light Understand the role of seccomp, SELinux and AppArmor for container virtualization

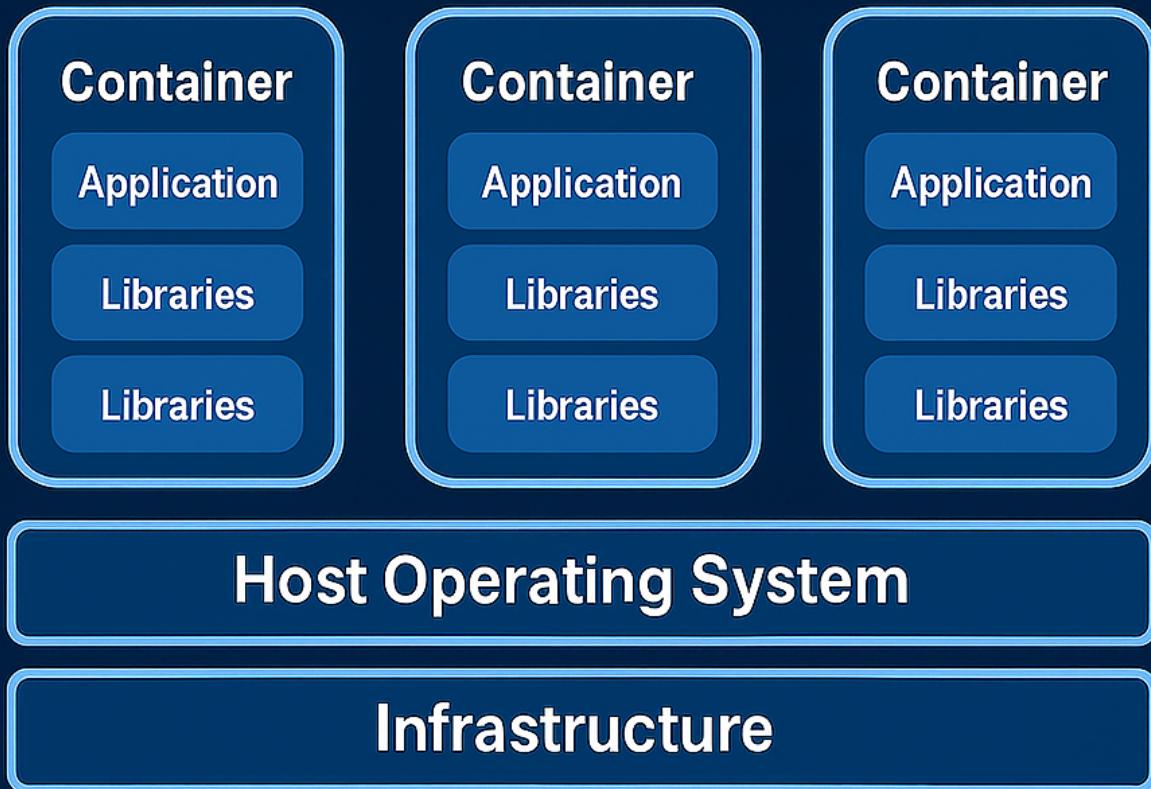


- Understand how LXC and Docker leverage namespaces, cgroups, capabilities, seccomp and MAC
- Understand the principle of runc
- Understand the principle of CRI-O and containerd
- Awareness of the OCI runtime and image specifications
- Awareness of the Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface (CRI)
- Awareness of podman, buildah and skopeo
- Awareness of other container virtualization approaches in Linux and other free operating systems, such as rkt, OpenVZ, systemd-nspawn or BSD Jails

## 352.1 Cited Objects

```
nsenter
unshare
ip (including relevant subcommands)
capsh
/sys/fs/cgroups
/proc/[0-9]+/ns
/proc/[0-9]+/status
```

## □ Understanding Containers



Containers are a lightweight virtualization technology that package applications along with their required dependencies — code, libraries, environment variables, and configuration files — into isolated, portable, and reproducible units.

In simple terms: a container is a self-contained box that runs your application the same way, anywhere.

### What Is a Container?

Unlike Virtual Machines (VMs), containers do not virtualize hardware. Instead, they virtualize the operating system. Containers share the same Linux kernel with the host, but each one operates in a fully isolated user space.

### Containers vs Virtual Machines:



Light Feature	Containers	Virtual Machines
OS Kernel	Shared with host	Each VM has its own OS
Startup time	Fast (seconds or less)	Slow (minutes)
Image size	Lightweight (MBs)	Heavy (GBs)
Resource efficiency	High	Lower
Isolation mechanism	Kernel features (namespaces)	Hypervisor

## Key Characteristics of Containers

- Lightweight:** Share the host OS kernel, reducing overhead and enabling fast startup.
- Portable:** Run consistently across different environments (dev, staging, prod, cloud, on-prem).
- Isolated:** Use namespaces for process, network, and filesystem isolation.
- Efficient:** Enable higher density and better resource utilization than traditional VMs.
- Scalable:** Perfect fit for microservices and cloud-native architecture.

## Types of Containers

### 1. System Containers

- Designed to run the entire OS, Resemble virtual machines.
- Support multiple processes and system services (init, syslog).
- Ideal for legacy or monolithic applications.
- Example: LXC, libvirt-lxc.

### 2. Application Containers

- Designed to run a single process.
- Stateless, ephemeral, and horizontally scalable.
- Used widely in modern DevOps and Kubernetes environments.
- Example: Docker, containerd, CRI-O.

## Popular Container Runtimes

Runtime	Description
Docker	Most widely adopted CLI/daemon for building and running containers.
containerd	Lightweight runtime powering Docker and Kubernetes.
CRI-O	Kubernetes-native runtime for OCI containers.



## └ **Runtime**

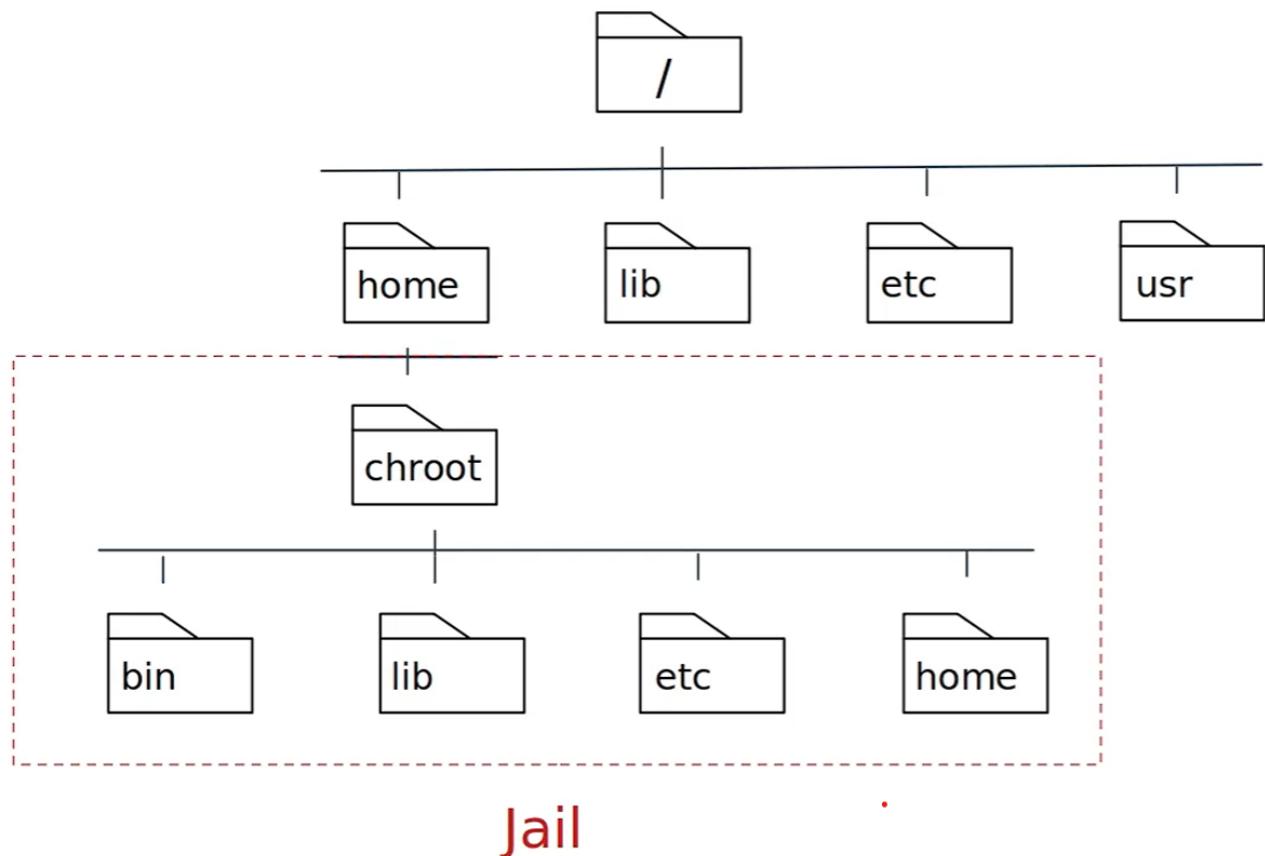
### Description

<b>LXC</b>	Traditional Linux system containers, closer to full OS.
<b>RKT</b>	Security-focused runtime (deprecated).

## └ Container Internals and Security Elements

Component	Role
<b>Namespaces</b>	Isolate processes, users, mounts, networks.
<b>cgroups</b>	Control and limit resource usage (CPU, memory, IO).
<b>Capabilities</b>	Fine-grained privilege control inside containers.
<b>seccomp</b>	Restricts allowed syscalls to reduce attack surface.
<b>AppArmor / SELinux</b>	Mandatory Access Control enforcement at kernel level.

## └ Understanding chroot - Change Root Directory in Unix/Linux



What is chroot?

 chroot (short for change root) is a system call and command on Unix-like operating systems that changes the apparent root directory (/) for the current running process and its children. This creates an isolated environment, commonly referred to as a chroot jail.



## □ Purpose and Use Cases

-  Isolate applications for security (jailing).
-  Create testing environments without impacting the rest of the system.
-  System recovery (e.g., boot into LiveCD and chroot into installed system).
-  Building software packages in a controlled environment.

## □ Minimum Required Structure

The chroot environment must have its own essential files and structure:

```
/mnt/myenv/
├── bin/
│   └── bash
├── etc/
├── lib/
├── lib64/
├── usr/
├── dev/
├── proc/
└── tmp/
```

Use ldd to identify required libraries:

```
ldd /bin/bash
```

## □ Limitations and Security Considerations

- chroot is not a security boundary like containers or VMs.
- A privileged user (root) inside the jail can potentially break out.
- No isolation of process namespaces, devices, or kernel-level resources.

For stronger isolation, consider alternatives like:

- Linux containers (LXC, Docker)
- Virtual machines (KVM, QEMU)
- Kernel namespaces and cgroups

## □ Test chroot with debootstrap

```
# download debain files
sudo debootstrap stable ~vagrant/debian http://deb.debian.org/debian
```

```
sudo chroot ~vagrant/debian bash
```



## : Lab chroot

Use this script for lab: chroot.sh

Output:

```
=====
[ Chroot Test Summary
=====

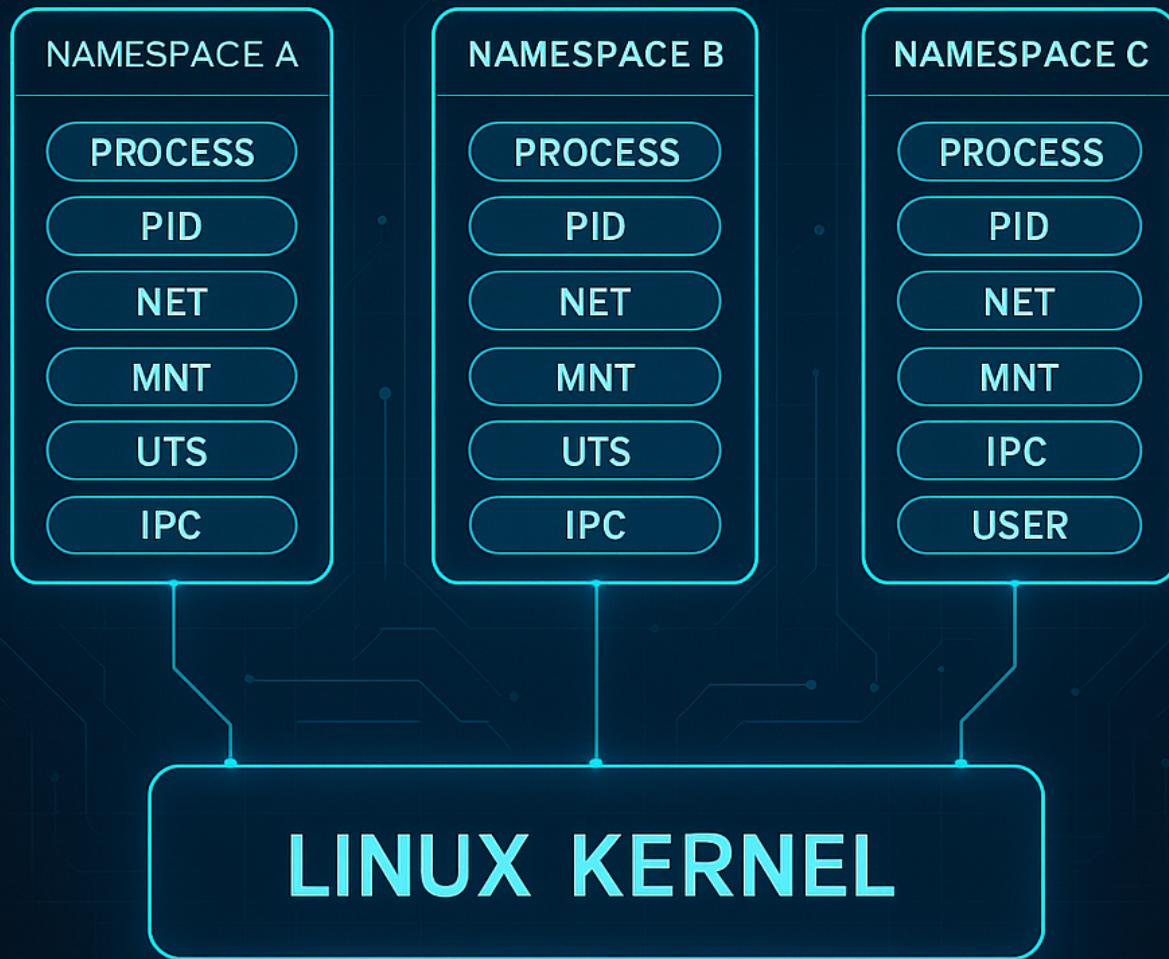
[SUMMARY]
[CHROOT UTS] 🌐 Hostname: lpic3-topic-352-container
[CHROOT USER] 🕸️ UID/GID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
[CHROOT PID] 🚀 Running processes:
USER          PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START  TIME COMMAND
root           1  0.0  0.0 168204 12428 ?        Ss  01:06  0:01 /sbin/init
root           2  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?        S   01:06  0:00 [kthreadd]
root           3  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?        I<  01:06  0:00 [rcu_gp]
root           4  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?        I<  01:06  0:00 [rcu_par_gp]
[CHROOT FS] 📂 Root filesystem:
bin chroot-lab-summary.sh dev etc lib lib64 proc sys tmp usr
[CHROOT MOUNT] 📂 /tmp write: ✓ OK
=====

bash-5.2# ls /
bin dev etc lib lib64 proc sys tmp usr
bash-5.2# ls /etc/
group passwd resolv.conf
bash-5.2# ls /bin
bash
bash-5.2# ls /tmp/
chroot-testfile
bash-5.2# ⌂
```

## : Understanding Linux Namespaces



# LINUX NAMESPACES



Namespaces are a core Linux kernel feature that enable process-level isolation. They create separate "views" of global system resources — such as process IDs, networking, filesystems, and users — so that each process group believes it is running in its own system.

In simple terms: namespaces trick a process into thinking it owns the machine, even though it's just sharing it.

This is the foundation for container isolation.

## What Do Namespaces Isolate?

Each namespace type isolates a specific system resource. Together, they make up the sandbox that a container operates in:

Namespace

Isolates...

Real-world example



## Namespaces

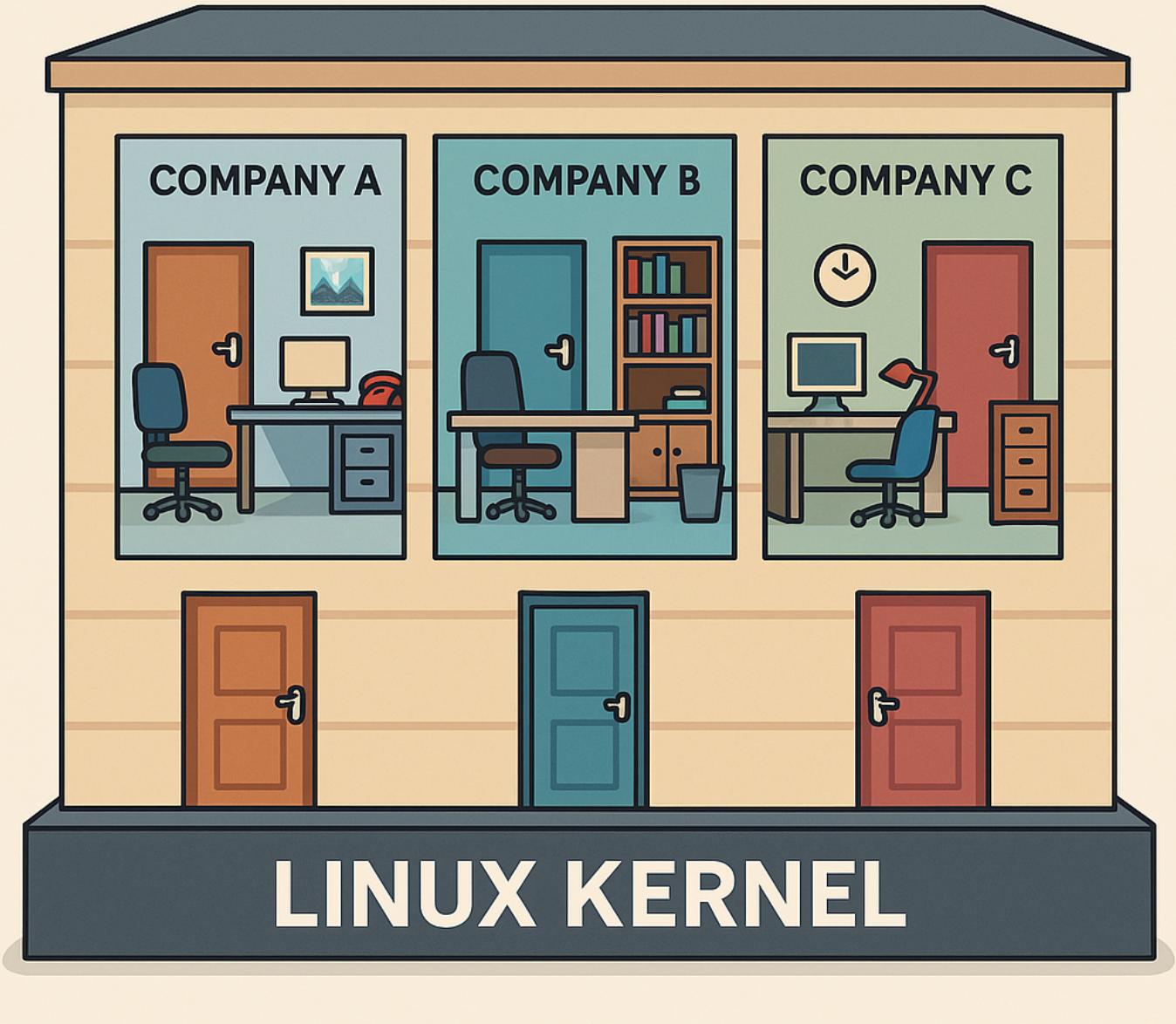
### Isolates...

### Real-world example

<b>PID</b>	Process IDs	Processes inside a container see a different PID space
<b>Mount</b>	Filesystem mount points	Each container sees its own root filesystem
<b>Network</b>	Network stack	Containers have isolated IPs, interfaces, and routes
<b>UTS</b>	Hostname and domain name	Each container sets its own hostname
<b>IPC</b>	Shared memory and semaphores	Prevents inter-process communication between containers
<b>User</b>	User and group IDs	Enables fake root (UID 0) inside the container
<b>Cgroup (v2)</b>	Control group membership	Ties into resource controls like CPU and memory limits

## Visual Analogy

# LINUX NAMESPACES



Imagine a shared office building:

- All tenants share the same foundation (Linux kernel).
- Each company has its own office (namespace): different locks, furniture, phone lines, and company name.
- To each tenant, it feels like their own building.

That's exactly how containers experience the system — isolated, yet efficient.

## How Containers Use Namespaces

When you run a container (e.g., with Docker or Podman), the runtime creates a new set of namespaces:

```
└ Light  
  docker run -it --rm alpine sh
```



This command gives the process:

- A new PID namespace → it's process 1 inside the container.
- A new network namespace → its own virtual Ethernet.
- A mount namespace → a container-specific root filesystem.
- Other namespaces depending on configuration (user, IPC, etc.)

The result: a lightweight, isolated runtime environment that behaves like a separate system.

## └ Complementary Kernel Features

Namespaces hide resources from containers. But to control how much they can use and what they can do, we need additional mechanisms:

### └ Cgroups (Control Groups)

Cgroups allow the kernel to limit, prioritize, and monitor resource usage across process groups.

Resource	Use case examples
CPU	Limit CPU time per container
Memory	Cap RAM usage
Disk I/O	Throttle read/write operations
Network (v2)	Bandwidth restrictions

└ Prevents the "noisy neighbor" problem by stopping one container from consuming all system resources.

### └ Capabilities

Traditional Linux uses a binary privilege model: root (UID 0) can do everything, everyone else is limited.

Capability	Allows...
CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE	Binding to privileged ports (e.g. 80, 443)
CAP_SYS_ADMIN	A powerful catch-all for system admin tasks
CAP_KILL	Sending signals to arbitrary processes

By dropping unnecessary capabilities, containers can run with only what they need — reducing risk.

## Light □ Security Mechanisms



Used in conjunction with namespaces and cgroups to lock down what a containerized process can do:

Feature	Description
<b>seccomp</b>	Whitelist or block Linux system calls (syscalls)
<b>AppArmor</b>	Apply per-application security profiles
<b>SELinux</b>	Enforce Mandatory Access Control with tight system policies

### □ Summary for Beginners

- Namespaces isolate what a container can see
- Cgroups control what it can use
- Capabilities and security modules define what it can do

Together, these kernel features form the technical backbone of container isolation — enabling high-density, secure, and efficient application deployment without full VMs.

### □ Lab Namespaces

Use this script for lab: namespace.sh

Output:

=====  
Light  
Namespace Simulator Lab  
By Silvestrini - 2025  
=====

Choose an action:

1. Prepare minimal chroot for namespace lab
  2. Run namespace lab (unshare + chroot + summary)
  9. Teardown/Cleanup Temporary Files
  0. Exit
- =====

Enter your choice [0,1,2,9]: 2

[INFO] 📡 Launching unshare with full isolation 🚶  
[INFO] 📡 ✓ /dev successfully bound

=====  
📊 Namespace Test Summary  
=====

[SUMMARY]

[NAMESPACE UTS] 🌐 Hostname: namespace-lab  
[NAMESPACE USER] 🧑 UID/GID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)  
[NAMESPACE PID] 🛡️ Running processes:

PID	USER	COMMAND
1	root	bash
9	root	/usr/bin/ps -eo pid,user,args --sort=pid
10	root	head -n 5
11	root	sed s/^/ /

[NAMESPACE NET] 🌐 Network interfaces:

1: lo: <LOOPBACK> mtu 65536 qdisc noop state DOWN group default qlen 1000  
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00

[NAMESPACE MOUNT] 📁/tmp write: ✓ OK

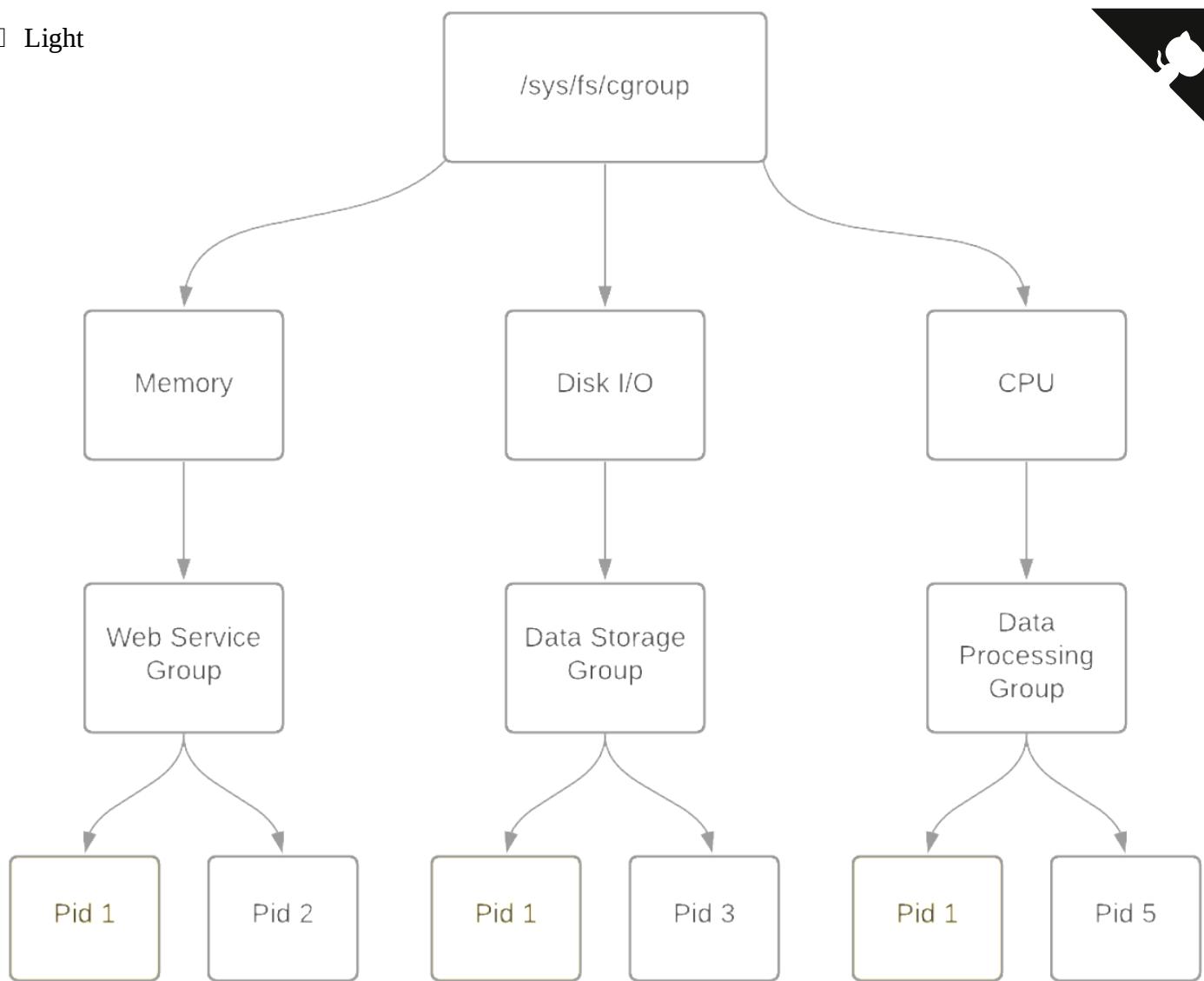
[NAMESPACE FS] 📂 Root filesystem:

bin dev etc lib lib64 proc sys tmp usr

=====  
Press Enter to return to menu... █



## ☰ Understanding Cgroups (Control Groups)



## [] Definition

Control Groups (cgroups) are a Linux kernel feature introduced in 2007 that allow you to limit, account for, and isolate the resource usage (CPU, memory, disk I/O, etc.) of groups of processes.

cgroups are heavily used by low-level container runtimes such as runc and crun, and leveraged by container engines like Docker, Podman, and LXC to enforce resource boundaries and provide isolation between containers.

Namespaces isolate, cgroups control.

Namespaces create separate environments for processes (like PID, network, or mounts), while cgroups limit and monitor resource usage (CPU, memory, I/O) for those processes.

## [] Key Capabilities

Feature	Description
---------	-------------

**Resource Limiting** Impose limits on how much of a resource a group can use

**Prioritization** Allocate more CPU/IO priority to some groups over others



Light Feature	Description
<b>Accounting</b>	Track usage of resources per group
<b>Control</b>	Suspend, resume, or kill processes in bulk
<b>Isolation</b>	Prevent resource starvation between groups

## Subsystems (Controllers)

cgroups operate through controllers, each responsible for managing one type of resource:

Subsystem	Description
cpu	Controls CPU scheduling
cpuacct	Generates CPU usage reports
memory	Limits and accounts memory usage
blkio	Limits block device I/O
devices	Controls access to devices
freezer	Suspends/resumes execution of tasks
net_cls	Tags packets for traffic shaping
ns	Manages namespace access (rare)

## Filesystem Layout

cgroups are exposed through the virtual filesystem under `/sys/fs/cgroup`.

Depending on the version:

- **cgroups v1**: separate hierarchies for each controller (e.g., memory, cpu, etc.)
- **cgroups v2**: unified hierarchy under a single mount point

Mounted under:

`/sys/fs/cgroup/`

Typical cgroups v1 hierarchy:

```
/sys/fs/cgroup/
├── memory/
│   ├── mygroup/
│   │   ├── tasks
│   │   └── memory.limit_in_bytes
└── cpu/
```

Light └ mygroup/  
  ...



In cgroups v2, all resources are managed under a unified hierarchy:

```
/sys/fs/cgroup/  
└── cgroup.procs  
└── cgroup.controllers  
└── memory.max  
└── cpu.max  
└── ...
```

## Common Usage (v1 and v2 examples)

v1 – Create and assign memory limit:

```
# Mount memory controller (if needed)  
mount -t cgroup -o memory none /sys/fs/cgroup/memory  
  
# Create group  
mkdir /sys/fs/cgroup/memory/mygroup  
  
# Set memory limit (100 MB)  
echo 104857600 | tee /sys/fs/cgroup/memory/mygroup/memory.limit_in_bytes  
  
# Assign a process (e.g., current shell)  
echo $$ | tee /sys/fs/cgroup/memory/mygroup/tasks
```

v2 – Unified hierarchy:

```
# Create subgroup  
mkdir /sys/fs/cgroup/mygroup  
  
# Enable controllers  
echo +memory +cpu > /sys/fs/cgroup/cgroup.subtree_control  
  
# Move shell into group  
echo $$ > /sys/fs/cgroup/mygroup/cgroup.procs  
  
# Set limits  
echo 104857600 > /sys/fs/cgroup/mygroup/memory.max  
echo "50000 100000" > /sys/fs/cgroup/mygroup/cpu.max # 50ms quota per 100ms period
```

## Process & Group Inspection

Command	Description
cat /proc/self/cgroup	Shows current cgroup membership



Light	Command	Description
cat	/proc/PID/cgroup	cgroup of another process
cat	/proc/PID/status	Memory and cgroup info
ps	-o pid,cmd,cgroup	Show process-to-cgroup mapping

## Usage in Containers

Container engines like Docker, Podman, and containerd delegate resource control to cgroups (via runc or crun), allowing:

- Per-container CPU and memory limits
- Fine-grained control over blkio and devices
- Real-time resource accounting

Docker example:

```
docker run --memory=256m --cpus=1 busybox
```

Behind the scenes, this creates cgroup rules for memory and CPU limits for the container process.

## Concepts Summary

Concept	Explanation
<b>Controllers</b>	Modules like <code>cpu</code> , <code>memory</code> , <code>blkio</code> , etc. apply limits and rules
<b>Tasks</b>	PIDs (processes) assigned to the control group
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Cgroups are structured in a parent-child tree
<b>Delegation</b>	Systemd and user services may manage subtrees of cgroups

## Lab Cgroups

Use this script for lab: `cgroups.sh`

Output Soft limit memory:

```

=====
[+] Groups Behavior Simulator
    By Silvestrini - 2025
=====

Choose a scenario to run:
1. Soft Limit      - Process stays within limits
2. CPU Throttling - Process slowed by CPU cap
3. OOM Kill        - Process exceeds memory and is killed
0. Exit

=====
Enter your choice [0-3]: 1
[INFO] 🚀 📁 Setting up cgroup with mem=50M, cpu=50000/100000
[INFO] 🚀 🧑 Running test: Soft Limit
[INFO] 📈 Description: Memory and CPU within cgroup limits. Process completes successfully.
[INFO] 🖥️ stress-ng args: --vm 1 --vm-bytes 40M --timeout 10s --cpu 1
[CGROUP TEST] 🧑 PID: 5664
[CGROUP TEST] 📈 Membership: /lpic3demo
[T+1s] 🧑 Memory: 1961984 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 15617 µs
stress-ng: info: [5680] setting to a 10 second run per stressor
stress-ng: info: [5680] dispatching hogs: 1 vm, 1 cpu
[T+2s] 🧑 Memory: 52215808 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 555602 µs
[T+3s] 🧑 Memory: 52416512 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 1084358 µs
[T+4s] 🧑 Memory: 52129792 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 1584339 µs
[T+5s] 🧑 Memory: 52416512 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 2097812 µs
[T+6s] 🧑 Memory: 48513024 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 2689333 µs
[T+7s] 🧑 Memory: 49766400 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 3119730 µs
[T+8s] 🧑 Memory: 20627456 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 3624145 µs
[T+9s] 🧑 Memory: 50163712 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 4129621 µs
[T+10s] 🧑 Memory: 50155520 bytes | 🖥️ CPU: 4633274 µs
stress-ng: info: [5680] successful run completed in 10.01s
[CGROUP MONITOR] ⚠️ Process 5680 no longer running

=====
[!] Test Summary
=====
💡 Scenario: Soft Limit
📝 Description: Memory and CPU within cgroup limits. Process completes successfully.
✅ stress-ng completed successfully
🧠 Max Memory Usage: 50.0 MB
🕒 Total CPU Usage: 4.6 s
 ⓘ No OOM Kill detected.
⌚ Elapsed Time: 10 seconds
=====
```

## ☰ Understanding Capabilities

### ☰ What Are Linux Capabilities?

Traditionally in Linux, the root user has unrestricted access to the system. Linux capabilities were introduced to break down these all-powerful privileges into smaller, discrete permissions, allowing processes to perform specific privileged operations without requiring full root access.

This enhances system security by enforcing the principle of least privilege.

☰ Capability	☰ Description
CAP_CHOWN	Change file owner regardless of permissions
CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE	Bind to ports below 1024 (e.g., 80, 443)
CAP_SYS_TIME	Set system clock



## Light Capability

## Description

CAP_SYS_ADMIN	Very powerful – includes mount, BPF, and more
CAP_NET_RAW	Use raw sockets (e.g., ping, traceroute)
CAP_SYS_PTRACE	Trace other processes (debugging)
CAP_KILL	Send signals to any process
CAP_DAC_OVERRIDE	Modify files and directories without permission
CAP_SETUID	Change user ID (UID) of the process
CAP_NET_ADMIN	Manage network interfaces, routing, etc.

## Some Linux Capabilities Types

Capability Type	Description
<b>CapInh (Inherited)</b>	Capabilities inherited from the parent process.
<b>CapPrm (Permitted)</b>	Capabilities that the process is allowed to have.
<b>CapEff (Effective)</b>	Capabilities that the process is currently using.
<b>CapBnd (Bounding)</b>	Restricts the maximum set of effective capabilities a process can obtain.
<b>CapAmb (Ambient)</b>	Allows a process to explicitly define its own effective capabilities.

Capabilities in Containers and Pods Containers typically do not run as full root, but instead receive a limited set of capabilities by default depending on the runtime.

Capabilities can be added or dropped in Kubernetes using the securityContext.

Kubernetes example:

```
securityContext:  
  capabilities:  
    drop: ["ALL"]  
    add: ["NET_BIND_SERVICE"]
```

This ensures the container starts with zero privileges and receives only what is needed.

## Lab Capabilities

Use this script for lab: capabilities.sh

Output:



## Light Capabilities Simulator Lab

By Silvestrini - 2025

Choose a scenario to run:

1. Drop All - Packet capture fails (no CAP\_NET\_RAW)
2. Add CAP\_NET\_RAW - Packet capture works
3. Bind Port 80 - Python binds to 80 without root
4. CAP\_KILL - Kill process with and without CAP\_KILL
5. CAP\_SYS\_PTRACE - Use strace on a process
6. CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN - Try mounting tmpfs
9. Teardown/Cleanup Temporary Files
0. Exit

Enter your choice [0-9]: 2

### Capability Test Summary

- Scenario: Add CAP\_NET\_RAW
- Description: Add only CAP\_NET\_RAW and attempt packet capture via tcpdump
- Capability Status: Added CAP\_NET\_RAW
- Result:  tcpdump ran - CAP\_NET\_RAW effective

Press Enter to return to menu... █

## Seccomp (Secure Computing Mode)

### What is it?

- A Linux kernel feature for restricting which syscalls (system calls) a process can use.
- Commonly used in containers (like Docker), browsers, sandboxes, etc.

### How does it work?

- A process enables a seccomp profile/filter.
- The kernel blocks, logs, or kills the process if it tries forbidden syscalls.
- Filters are written in BPF (Berkeley Packet Filter) format.

### Quick commands

```
# Check support
docker info | grep Seccomp

# Disable for a container:
docker run --security-opt seccomp=unconfined ...

# Inspect running process:
grep Seccomp /proc/$$/status
```

### Tools



```
□ Light  
# For analyzing  
seccomp-tools  
  
# Profiles  
/etc/docker/seccomp.json
```

## □ AppArmor

### What is it?

- A Mandatory Access Control (MAC) system for restricting what specific programs can access.
- Profiles are text-based, path-oriented, easy to read and edit.

### How does it work?

- Each binary can have a profile that defines its allowed files, network, and capabilities—even as root!
- Easy to switch between complain, enforce, and disabled modes.

### Quick commands:

```
# Status  
aa-status  
  
# Put a program in enforce mode  
sudo aa-enforce /etc/apparmor.d/usr.bin.foo  
  
# Profiles  
location: /etc/apparmor.d/
```

### Tools:

aa-genprof, aa-logprof for generating/updating profiles

### Logs

/var/log/syslog (search for apparmor)

## □ SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux)

### What is it?

- A very powerful MAC system for controlling access to everything: files, processes, users, ports, networks, and more.
- Uses labels (contexts) and detailed policies.

## How does it work?



- Everything (process, file, port, etc.) gets a security context.
- Kernel checks every action against policy rules.

## Quick commands:

```
#Status  
sestatus  
  
#Set to enforcing/permissive:  
setenforce 1 # Enforcing  
setenforce 0 # Permissive  
  
#List security contexts:  
ls -Z # Files  
ps -ez # Processes
```

## Tools:

- audit2allow, semanage, chcon (for managing policies/labels)
- Logs: /var/log/audit/audit.log
- Policies: /etc/selinux/

## Summary Table for Common Security Systems

System	Focus	Complexity	Policy Location	Typical Use
Seccomp	Kernel syscalls	Medium	Per-process (via code/config)	Docker, sandboxes
AppArmor	Per-program access	Easy	/etc/apparmor.d/	Ubuntu, Snap, SUSE
SELinux	Full-system MAC	Advanced	/etc/selinux/ + labels	RHEL, Fedora, CentOS

## Linux Container Isolation & Security Comparison

Technology	Purpose / What It Does	Main Differences	Example in Containers
chroot	Changes the apparent root directory for a process. Isolates filesystem.	Simple filesystem isolation; does <b>not</b> restrict resources, privileges, or system calls.	Docker uses chroot internally for building minimal images, but not for strong isolation.

<b>Light Technology</b>	<b>Purpose / What It Does</b>	<b>Main Differences</b>	<b>Example in Containers</b>
<b>cgroups</b>	Controls and limits resource usage (CPU, memory, disk I/O, etc.) per group of processes.	Kernel feature; fine-grained resource control, not isolation.	Docker and Kubernetes use cgroups to limit CPU/mem per container/pod.
<b>namespaces</b>	Isolate system resources: PID, mount, UTS, network, user, IPC, time.	Kernel feature; provides different kinds of isolation.	Each container runs in its own set of namespaces (PID, net, mount, etc).
<b>capabilities</b>	Split root privileges into fine-grained units (e.g., net_admin, sys_admin).	More granular than all-or-nothing root/non-root; can drop or grant specific privileges.	Docker containers usually run with reduced capabilities (drop dangerous ones).
<b>seccomp</b>	Filter/restrict which syscalls a process can make (whitelisting/blacklisting).	Very focused: blocks kernel syscalls; cannot block all actions.	Docker's default profile blocks dangerous syscalls (e.g., ptrace , mount ).
<b>AppArmor</b>	Mandatory Access Control (MAC) framework: restricts programs' file/network access via profiles.	Profile-based, easier to manage than SELinux; less fine-grained in some cases.	Ubuntu-based containers often use AppArmor for container process profiles.
<b>SELinux</b>	More complex MAC framework, label-based, very fine-grained. Can confine users, processes, and files.	More powerful and complex than AppArmor; enforced on Fedora/RHEL/CentOS.	On OpenShift/Kubernetes with RHEL, SELinux labels are used to keep pods separate.

## Summary

- chroot: Basic isolation, no resource/security guarantees.
- cgroups: Resource control, not isolation.
- namespaces: Isolate "views" of kernel resources.
- capabilities: Fine-tune process privileges.
- seccomp: Restrict system call surface.
- AppArmor/SELinux: Limit what processes can touch, even as root (MAC).



## Overview and Roles

- **OCI (Open Container Initiative)**

A foundation creating open standards for **container images** and **runtimes**.

*Defines how images are formatted, stored, and how containers are started/stopped (runtime spec).*

- **runc**

A universal, low-level, lightweight CLI tool that can run containers according to the OCI runtime specification.

*“The engine” that turns an image + configuration into an actual running Linux container.*

- **containerd**

A core container runtime daemon for managing the complete container lifecycle: **pulling images, managing storage, running containers** (calls runc), networking plugins, etc.

*Used by Docker, Kubernetes, nerdctl, and other tools as their main container runtime backend.*

- **CRI (Container Runtime Interface)**

A Kubernetes-specific gRPC API to connect Kubernetes with container runtimes.

*Not used outside Kubernetes, but enables K8s to talk to containerd, CRI-O, etc.*

- **CRI-O**

A lightweight, Kubernetes-focused runtime that **only** runs OCI containers, using runc under the hood.

*Mostly used in Kubernetes, but demonstrates how to build a minimal container runtime focused on open standards.*

## Comparison Table: OCI, runc, containerd, CRI, CRI-O

Component	Emoji	What Is It?	Who Uses It?	Example Usage
-----------	-------	-------------	--------------	---------------



Light Component	Emoji	What Is It?	Who Uses It?	Example Usage
OCI	🔗	Standards/specifications	Docker, Podman, CRI-O, containerd, runc	Ensures images/containers are compatible across tools
runc	🔗	Container runtime (CLI)	containerd, CRI-O, Docker, Podman	Directly running a container from a bundle (e.g. <code>runc run</code> )
containerd	🔗	Container runtime daemon	Docker, Kubernetes, nerdctl	Handles pulling images, managing storage/network, starts containers via runc
CRI	🔗	K8s runtime interface (API)	Kubernetes only	Lets kubelet talk to containerd/CRI-O
CRI-O	🔗	Lightweight container runtime for K8s	Kubernetes, OpenShift	Used as K8s container engine

## 🔗 Practical Examples (General Container World)

- **Building images:**

Any tool (Docker, Podman, Buildah) can produce images following the **OCI Image Spec** so they're compatible everywhere.

- **Running containers:**

Both Podman and Docker ultimately use **runc** (via containerd or directly) to create containers.

- **Managing many containers:**

**containerd** can be used on its own (via `ctr` or `nerdctl`) or as a backend for Docker and Kubernetes.

- **Plug-and-play runtimes:**

Thanks to **OCI**, you could swap runc for another OCI-compliant runtime (like Kata Containers for VMs, gVisor for sandboxing) without changing how you build or manage images.



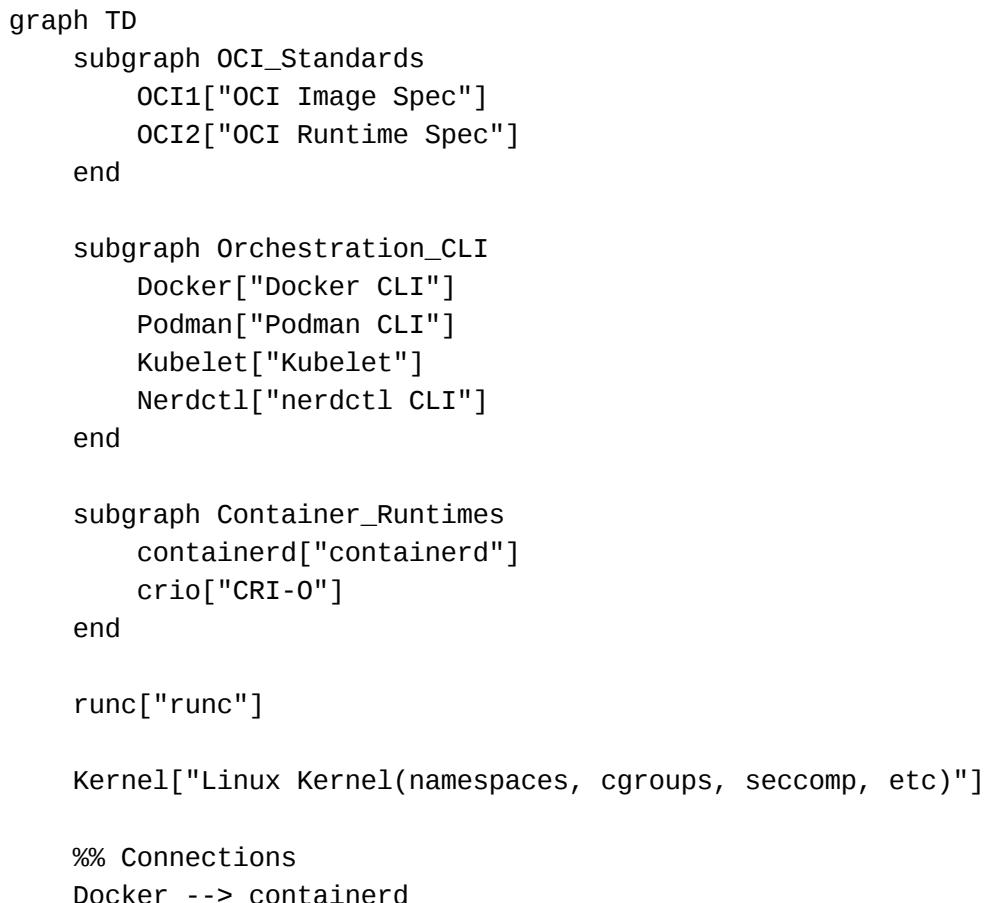
```
[User CLI / Orchestration]
  |
  [containerd / CRI-O]
  |
  [runc]
  |
[Linux Kernel: namespaces, cgroups, etc]
```

- **Docker** : User CLI → containerd → runc
- **Podman** : User CLI → runc
- **Kubernetes** : kubelet (CRI) → containerd or CRI-O → runc

## □ Summary

- **OCI** = Common language for images/runtimes (standards/specs)
- **runc** = Actual tool that creates and manages container processes
- **containerd** = Full-featured daemon that manages images, containers, lifecycle
- **CRI** = Only for Kubernetes, to make runtimes pluggable
- **CRI-O** = Lightweight runtime focused on Kubernetes, built on OCI standards and runc

## □ Diagram: Container Ecosystem





```
└ Light Podman --> runc
    Nerdctl --> containerd
    Kubelet --> CRI[CRI API]
    CRI --> containerd
    CRI --> crio
    containerd --> runc
    crio --> runc
    runc --> Kernel

    OCI1 -.-> containerd
    OCI1 -.-> crio
    OCI2 -.-> runc
```

## └ lab runc

For runc lab, you can use this script: runc.sh

```
=====
runc Simulator Lab
By Silvestrini - 2025
=====

Choose an action:
1. Setup BusyBox rootfs
2. Generate runc spec
3. Run BusyBox container
4. Kill container
5. Exec shell inside container
9. Teardown/Cleanup Temporary Files
0. Exit
=====

Enter your choice [0,1,2,3,4,5,9]: 1
[INFO] Setting up BusyBox rootfs in /tmp/runc-lab/rootfs ...
[INFO] Downloading busybox-static ...
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current
               Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100 1104k  100 1104k    0      0  65290      0  0:00:17  0:00:17  --:--:--  281k
mount: (hint) your fstab has been modified, but systemd still uses
       the old version; use 'systemctl daemon-reload' to reload.
[INFO] BusyBox rootfs ready.
[INFO] ===== [!] Chroot/Rootfs Test Summary =====
[CHROOT UTS] 🌐 Hostname: lpic3-topic-352-container
[CHROOT USER] 🕵️ UID/GID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
[CHROOT FS] 📁 Root filesystem: bin dev etc linuxrc proc sbin sys tmp usr
[CHROOT MOUNT] 📁/tmp write: [TEST] write OK
[INFO] =====

Press Enter to return to menu...[]
```

## └ lab containerd

For runc containerd, you can use this script: containerd.sh

```
=====
Light containerd Simulator Lab
By Silvestrini - 2025
=====

Choose an action:
1. Pull busybox image
2. Create & Run BusyBox container
3. Exec shell inside container
4. Kill and remove container
9. Teardown/Cleanup Temporary Files
0. Exit
=====

Enter your choice [0,1,2,3,4,9]: 3
[INFO] Launching shell in busybox-lab ...
/ # id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),10(wheel)
/ # ls
bin dev etc home lib lib64 proc root run sys tmp usr var
/ # ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
/ # ps
PID  USER      TIME  COMMAND
  1 root      0:00 sleep 3600
 19 root      0:00 /bin/sh
 28 root      0:00 ps
/ # []
```

## □ Podman, Buildah, Skopeo, OpenVZ, crun & Kata Containers – Fast Track

### □ Podman

- **What is it?** A container manager compatible with Docker CLI, but **daemonless** and can run **rootless**.
- **Use:** Create, run, stop, and inspect containers and pods.
- **Highlights:** No central daemon, safer for multi-user, integrates with systemd.
- More info

### □ Buildah

- **What is it?** Tool to **build and manipulate container images** (OCI/Docker) without a daemon.
- **Use:** Building images in CI/CD pipelines or scripting.
- **Highlights:** Lightweight, rootless support, used by Podman under the hood.
- More info



- **What is it?** Utility to **inspect, copy, and move container images** between registries **without pulling or running them**.
- **Use:** Move images, check signatures and metadata.
- **Highlights:** No daemon, ideal for automation and security.
- More info

## OpenVZ

- **What is it?** **Container-based virtualization** solution for Linux (pre-dating modern container tools).
- **Use:** Lightweight VPS (virtual private servers) sharing the same kernel.
- **Highlights:** Very efficient, but less isolated than VM (shares kernel).
- More info

## crun

- **What is it?** Ultra-fast, minimal OCI runtime for containers, written in C (not Go).
- **Use:** Executes containers with minimal overhead.
- **Highlights:** Faster and lighter than runc, default for Podman on some systems.
- More info

## Kata Containers

- **What is it?** Open source project combining containers and VMs: each container runs in a lightweight micro-VM.
- **Use:** Strong isolation for sensitive workloads or multi-tenant environments.
- **Highlights:** VM-grade security, near-container performance.
- More info

## Comparison Table

Project	Category	Isolation	Daemon?	Main Use	Rootless	CI
Podman	Orchestration	Container	No	Manage containers	Yes	Yes

Project	Category	Isolation	Daemon?	Main Use	Rootless	Cat
<b>Buildah</b>	Build	N/A	No	Build images	Yes	Container
<b>Skopeo</b>	Image transfer	N/A	No	Move/check images	Yes	Image checker
<b>OpenVZ</b>	Virtualization	Container/VPS	Yes	Lightweight VPS	No	Serverless
<b>crun</b>	OCI Runtime	Container	No	Fast container runtime	Yes	Fast
<b>Kata Containers</b>	Runtime/VM	MicroVM per container	No	Strong isolation	Yes	Virt

## [] Quick Recap

- **Podman:** Modern, daemonless Docker alternative.
- **Buildah:** Build images, doesn't run containers.
- **Skopeo:** Moves/inspects images, never runs them.
- **OpenVZ:** Legacy container-based VPS.
- **crun:** Super fast, lightweight OCI runtime.
- **Kata:** Containers with VM-level isolation.

**352.1 Important Commands****unshare**

```
# create a new namespaces and run a command in it
unshare --mount --uts --ipc --user --pid --net --map-root-user --mount-proc --fork
# mount /proc for test
#mount -t proc proc /proc
#ps -aux
#ip addr show
#umount /proc
```



```
# show all namespaces
lsns

# show only pid namespace
lsns -s <pid>
lsns -p 3669

ls -l /proc/<pid>/ns
ls -l /proc/3669/ns

ps -o pid,pidns,netns,ipcns,utsns,userns,args -p <PID>
ps -o pid,pidns,netns,ipcns,utsns,userns,args -p 3669
```

## nsenter

```
# execute a command in namespace
sudo nsenter -t <PID> -n ip link show
sudo nsenter -t 3669 -n ip link show
```

## 252.1 ip

```
# create a new network namespace
sudo ip netns add lxc1

# list network list
ip netns list

# exec command in network namespace
sudo ip netns exec lxc1 ip addr show
```

## stat

```
# get cgroup version
stat -fc %T /sys/fs/cgroup
```

## systemctl and systemd

```
# get cgroups of system
systemctl status
systemd-cgls
```

## cgcreate

```
cgcreate -g memory,cpu:lsf
```

□ Light

## cgclassify



```
cgclassify -g memory,cpu:lsf <PID>
```

## pscap - List Process Capabilities

```
# List capabilities of all process
pscap
```

## getcap /usr/bin/tcpdump

```
getcap /usr/bin/tcpdump
```

## setcap cap\_net\_raw=ep /usr/bin/tcpdump

```
# add capabilities to tcpdump
sudo setcap cap_net_raw=ep /usr/bin/tcpdump

# remove capabilities from tcpdump
sudo setcap -r /usr/bin/tcpdump
sudo setcap '' /usr/bin/tcpdump
```

## check capabilities by process

```
grep Cap /proc/<PID>/status
```

## capsh - capability shell wrapper

```
# use grep Cap /proc/<PID>/status for get hexadecimal value(Example CApEff=000000000000
capsh --decode=0000000000002000
```

## AppArmor - kernel enhancement to confine programs to a limited set of resources

```
# check AppArmor status
sudo aa-status

# unload all AppArmor profiles
aa-teardown

# loads AppArmor profiles into the kernel
aapparmor_parser
```



```
# check SELinux status  
sudo sestatus  
  
# check SELinux mode  
sudo getenforce  
  
# set SELinux to enforcing mode  
sudo setenforce 1
```

### runc

```
#create a spec file for runc  
runc spec  
  
# run a container using runc  
sudo runc run mycontainer
```

[\(back to sub topic 352.1\)](#)

[\(back to topic 352\)](#)

[\(back to top\)](#)

## 352.2 LXC

**Weight:** 6

**Description:** Candidates should be able to use system containers using LXC and LXD. The version of LXC covered is 3.0 or higher.

### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand the architecture of LXC and LXD
- Manage LXC containers based on existing images using LXD, including networking and storage
- Configure LXC container properties
- Limit LXC container resource usage
- Use LXD profiles
- Understand LXC images
- Awareness of traditional LXC tools



lxd  
lxc (including relevant subcommands)

## 352.2 Important Commands

foo

foo

[\(back to sub topic 352.2\)](#)

[\(back to topic 352\)](#)

[\(back to top\)](#)

## 352.3 Docker

**Weight:** 9

**Description:** Candidate should be able to manage Docker nodes and Docker containers. This include understand the architecture of Docker as well as understanding how Docker interacts with the node's Linux system.

### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand the architecture and components of Docker
- Manage Docker containers by using images from a Docker registry
- Understand and manage images and volumes for Docker containers
- Understand and manage logging for Docker containers
- Understand and manage networking for Docker
- Use Dockerfiles to create container images
- Run a Docker registry using the registry Docker image

## 352.3 Cited Objects

dockerd  
/etc/docker/daemon.json  
/var/lib/docker/  
docker  
Dockerfile



**docker**

# Examples of docker

[\(back to sub topic 352.3\)](#)

[\(back to topic 352\)](#)

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## 352.4 Container Orchestration Platforms

**Weight:** 3

**Description:** Candidates should understand the importance of container orchestration and the key concepts Docker Swarm and Kubernetes provide to implement container orchestration.

**Key Knowledge Areas:**

- Understand the relevance of container orchestration
- Understand the key concepts of Docker Compose and Docker Swarm
- Understand the key concepts of Kubernetes and Helm
- Awareness of OpenShift, Rancher and Mesosphere DC/OS

[\(back to sub topic 352.4\)](#)

[\(back to topic 352\)](#)

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# Topic 353: VM Deployment and Provisioning

## 353.1 Cloud Management Tools

**Weight:** 2

**Description:** Candidates should understand common offerings in public clouds and have basic feature knowledge of commonly available cloud management tools.

**Key Knowledge Areas:**



- **Light**
  - Understand common offerings in public clouds
  - Basic feature knowledge of OpenStack
  - Basic feature knowledge of Terraform
  - Awareness of CloudStack, Eucalyptus and OpenNebula

### 353.1 Cited Objects

IaaS, PaaS, SaaS  
OpenStack  
Terraform

### 353.1 Important Commands

**foo**

# examples

[\(back to sub topic 353.1\)](#)

[\(back to topic 353\)](#)

[\(back to top\)](#)

### 353.2 Packer

**Weight:** 2

**Description:** Candidates should be able to use Packer to create system images. This includes running Packer in various public and private cloud environments as well as building container images for LXC/LXD.

#### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understand the functionality and features of Packer
- Create and maintain template files
- Build images from template files using different builders

### 353.2 Cited Objects

packer

### 353.2 Important Commands



```
# examples
```

(back to sub topic 353.2)

(back to topic 353)

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### 353.3 cloud-init

**Weight:** 3

**Description:** Candidates should be able to use cloud-init to configure virtual machines created from standardized images. This includes adjusting virtual machines to match their available hardware resources, specifically, disk space and volumes. Additionally, candidates should be able to configure instances to allow secure SSH logins and install a specific set of software packages. Furthermore, candidates should be able to create new system images with cloud-init support.

#### Key Knowledge Areas:

- Understanding the features and concepts of cloud-init, including user-data, initializing and configuring cloud-init
- Use cloud-init to create, resize and mount file systems, configure user accounts, including login credentials such as SSH keys and install software packages from the distribution's repository
- Integrate cloud-init into system images
- Use config drive datasource for testing

#### 353.3 Cited Objects

```
cloud-init
user-data
/var/lib/cloud/
```

#### 353.3 Important Commands

**foo**

```
# examples
```

(back to sub topic 353.3)



## 353.4 Vagrant

**Weight:** 3

**Description:** Candidate should be able to use Vagrant to manage virtual machines, including provisioning of the virtual machine.

**Key Knowledge Areas:**

- Understand Vagrant architecture and concepts, including storage and networking
- Retrieve and use boxes from Atlas
- Create and run Vagrantfiles
- Access Vagrant virtual machines
- Share and synchronize folder between a Vagrant virtual machine and the host system
- Understand Vagrant provisioning, i.e. File and Shell provisioners
- Understand multi-machine setup

## 353.4 Cited Objects

vagrant  
Vagrantfile

## 353.4 Important Commands

**vagrant**

# examples

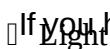
(back to sub topic 353.4)

(back to topic 353)

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## Contributing

Contributions are what make the open source community such an amazing place to learn, inspire, and create. Any contributions you make are **greatly appreciated**.

 If you have a suggestion that would make this better, please fork the repo and create a pull request. You can also simply open an issue with the tag "enhancement". Don't forget to give the project a star! Thanks again!



1. Fork the Project
2. Create your Feature Branch (`git checkout -b feature/AmazingFeature`)
3. Commit your Changes (`git commit -m 'Add some AmazingFeature'`)
4. Push to the Branch (`git push origin feature/AmazingFeature`)
5. Open a Pull Request

## License

- This project is licensed under the MIT License \* see the LICENSE.md file for details

## Contact

Marcos Silvestrini - [marcos.silvestrini@gmail.com](mailto:marcos.silvestrini@gmail.com) 

Project Link: <https://github.com/marcossilvestrini/learning-lpic-3-305-300>

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- Richard Stallman's
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  - GNU Operating System
  - GCC Compiler
  - GNU Tar
  - GNU Make
  - GNU Emacs
  - GNU Packages
  - GNU/Linux Collection
  - GNU Grub Bootloader
  - GNU Hurd



## Light Kernel

- Kernel
- Linux Kernel Man Pages
- Compile Your Kernel
- Linux Standard Base
  - Linux Standard Base
  - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
  - File Hierarchy Structure
- Free Software
  - FSF
  - Free Software Directory
- License
  - Free Software
  - Copyleft
  - GPL
  - GNU Lesser General Public License
  - BSD
  - Open Source Initiative
  - Creative Commons
  - License LTS
- Distros
  - Debian Free Software Guidelines
  - List Linux Distribution
  - Distro Watch
  - Comparison Linux Distributions
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- Protocols
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    - Apache Directives



- Light
  - HTTP Status Codes
  - Strong Ciphers for Apache, nginx and Lighttpd
  - SSL Tutorials
  - SSL Config Mozilla
- xRDP
- NTP
- DNS
  - Bind
  - Bind Logging
  - List of DNS record types
  - List of DNS record types
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  - Bash Prompt Generator
  - Explainshell
  - Vim Tutorial
  - Linux Shell Scripting Tutorial
  - Commands Examples
- Others Tools
  - Bugzilla
  - Github Badges
- Virtualization Definitions
  - Red Hat
  - AWS
  - IBM
  - OpenSource.com
- Xen



## □ Light° XenServer

- Wiki XenProject
- Network Interfaces
- Xen Tools
- LPI Blog: Xen Virtualization and Cloud Computing #01: Introduction
- LPI Blog: Xen Virtualization and Cloud Computing #02: How Xen Does the Job
- LPI Blog: Xen Virtualization and Cloud Computing #04: Containers, OpenStack, and Other Related Platforms
- Xen Virtualization and Cloud Computing #05: The Xen Project, Unikernels, and the Future
- Xen Project Beginners Guide
- Crazy Book

## • Unikernels

- Unikraft
- MirageOS
- HaLVM
- Unik

## • KVM

- Oficial Doc
- KVM(Kernel Virtual Machines by RedHat)
- KVM Management Tools
- KVM Network

## • QEMU

- Oficial Doc
- Download Images osboxes
- Download Images linuximages
- Virtio
- Guest Agent

## • Libvirt

- Oficial Doc
- System Socket Activation
- Conections
- Storage
- Network
- VirtualNetwork
- virtlogd
- virtlockd
- virt-manager



## └ Light Disk Management

- Disk Images
- copy-on-write
- RAM x QCOW2
- Libguestfs

## • Containers

- AWS Doc Containers
- GCP Doc Containers
- IBM Doc Container
- Red Hat Docs Containers
- Namespaces
- Most important Namespaces
- Cgroups Classes
- Man Cgroups
- Capabilities Doc
- Man Capabilities
- Seccomp Profiles in Docker
- AppArmor Profiles in Docker
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- OpenVZ
- crun
- kata

## • LXC - Linux Containers

- LXC
- LXD Canonical
- LXD Canonical Github
- LXD Documentation

## • Openstack Docs



□ Light° RedHat

- Open vSwitch
  - OVS Doc 4Linux
- LPIC-3 305-300 Exam
  - LPIC-3 305-300 Objectives
  - LPIC-3 305-300 Wiki
  - LPIC-3 305-300 Learning Material
  - LPIC-3 305-300 Simulated Exam By ITexams

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