



## **Free Questions for DCA by ebraindumps**

**Shared by Boone on 24-05-2024**

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## Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Will this command display a list of volumes for a specific container?

Solution: docker container logs nginx --volumes'

**Options:**

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A) Yes

B) No

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In the context of a swarm mode cluster, does this describe a node?

Solution: a virtual machine participating in the swarm

**Options:**

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A) Yes

B) No

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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A virtual machine participating in the swarm is a node in the context of a swarm mode cluster. A node is an instance of the Docker engine participating in the swarm. A node can be either a physical machine or a virtual machine. Nodes are either managers or workers. Managers maintain cluster state and manage cluster tasks. Workers execute tasks assigned by managers. Reference: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/key-concepts/#nodes-and-services>, <https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/how-swarm-mode-works/nodes/>

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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During development of an application meant to be orchestrated by Kubemetes, you want to mount the /data directory on your laptop into a container.

Will this strategy successfully accomplish this?

Solution. Create a Persistent VolumeClaim requesting storageClass:"" (which defaults to local storage) and hostPath and use this to populate a volume in a pod.

**Options:**

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**A)** Yes

**B)** No

**Answer:**

---

A

**Explanation:**

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This strategy does successfully mount the /data directory on your laptop into a container. Creating a persistentVolumeClaim requesting storageClass: "" (which defaults to local storage) and hostPath and using this to populate a volume in a pod is a valid way to mount a host directory into a container in Kubernetes. A persistentVolumeClaim is a request for storage by a user or an application. A persistentVolume is an abstraction that represents a piece of storage in the cluster. A storageClass is a type of storage with a specific provisioner and parameters. A hostPath volume allows you to mount a file or directory from the host node's filesystem into your pod. A local volume allows you to mount local storage devices such as disks or partitions into your pod. By creating a persistentVolumeClaim with storageClass: "" and hostPath, you are requesting a piece of storage that is backed by a hostPath volume on the node where the pod is scheduled. By using this persistentVolumeClaim to populate a volume in a pod, you are mounting the host directory into the container in the pod. Reference: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/>, <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/storage-classes/>, <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes/#hostpath>, <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes/#local>

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Following the principle of least privilege, which of the following methods can be used to securely grant access to the specific user to communicate to a Docker engine? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A) Utilize the '--host 0.0.0.0:2375' option to the Docker daemon to listen on port 2375 over TCP on all interfaces
- B) Utilize openssl to create TLS client and server certificates, configuring the Docker engine to use with mutual TLS over TCP.
- C) Utilize the '--host 127.0.0.1:2375' option to the Docker daemon to listen on port 2375 over TCP on localhost
- D) Give the user root access to the server to allow them to run Docker commands as root.
- E) Add the user to the 'docker' group on the server or specify the group with the '--group' Docker daemon option.

**Answer:**

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B, E

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the purpose of Docker Content Trust?

**Options:**

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- A) Signing and verification of image tags
- B) Enabling mutual TLS between the Docker client and server
- C) Docker registry TLS verification and encryption
- D) Indicating an image on Docker Hub is an official image

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the purpose of a client bundle in the Universal Control Plane?

**Options:**

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- A) Authenticate a user using client certificates to the Universal Control Plane
- B) Provide a new user instructions for how to login to the Universal Control Plane
- C) Provide a user with a Docker client binary compatible with the Universal Control Plane

**D)** Group multiple users in a team in the Universal Control Plane

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is supported by control groups?

**Options:**

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**A)** Manage certificates

**B)** Collect net

**C)** Limit CPU usage within a container

**D)** Isolate processes in a container

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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When using the Docker client to push an image to a registry, what environment variable is used to instruct the client to perform signing of the image?

### Options:

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- A) DOCKER\_CONTENT\_TRUST=1
- B) DOCKER\_IMAGE\_SIGN=1
- C) DOCKER\_PUSH\_SIGN=1
- D) NOTARY\_ENABLE=1

Correct

### Answer:

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A

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You have created a Docker bridge network on a host with three containers attached, how do you make this containers accessible outside of the host?

**Options:**

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- A) Use network attach to access the containers on the bridge network
- B) Use either EXPOSE or --publish to access the containers on the bridge network
- C) Use network connect to access the containers on the bridge network
- D) Use --link to access the containers on the bridge network

Correct

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 10

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which of the following commands will ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted?

**Options:**

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- A) `docker service create --network <network-name> --secure <service-name>`
- B) `docker network create -d overlay --secure <network-name>`
- C) `docker network create -d overlay -o encrypted=true <network-name>`
- D) `docker service create --network <network-name> --encrypted <service-name>`

**Answer:**

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C

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