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The DCA exam is a performance-based exam that requires candidates to complete a set of tasks in a live environment. DCA exam is designed to test one's ability to work with Docker containers in real-world scenarios. Candidates must demonstrate their proficiency in Docker container deployment, management, and troubleshooting. The DCA Certification is valid for two years and is renewable by passing the recertification exam.

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Docker Certified Associate (DCA) certification exam is a popular exam in the IT industry that aims to validate the skills and expertise of candidates in Docker technologies. DCA Exam is designed to test the knowledge of candidates in various aspects of Docker, including Docker architecture, Docker installation and configuration, Docker networking, Docker images and containers, Docker orchestration, and Docker security. Docker Certified Associate (DCA) Exam certification is an industry-recognized credential that demonstrates the competency of candidates in Docker technologies and helps them stand out in the job market.

Docker Certified Associate (DCA) Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Will this command mount the host's '/data' directory to the ubuntu container in read-only mode?

Solution: 'docker run -v /data:/mydata --mode readonly ubuntu'

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

= The command docker run -v /data:/mydata --mode readonly ubuntu is not valid because it has some syntax errors. The correct syntax for running a container with a bind mount is docker run [OPTIONS] IMAGE

[COMMAND] [ARG...]. The errors in the command are:

- * The option flag for specifying the volume is `--volume` or `-v`, not `-v`. For example, `-v /data/mydata` should be `--volume /data:/mydata`.
- * The option flag for specifying the mode of the volume is `--mount`, not `--mode`. For example, `--mode readonly` should be `--mount type=bind,source=/data,target=/mydata,readonly`.
- * The option flag for specifying the mode of the container is `--detach` or `-d`, not `--mode`. For example, `--mode readonly` should be `-d`.

The correct command for running a container with a bind mount in read-only mode is:

```
docker run --volume /data:/mydata --mount type=bind,source=/data,target=/mydata,readonly --detach ubuntu
```

This command will run a container using the `ubuntu` image and mount the host's `/data` directory to the container's `/mydata` directory in read-only mode. The container will run in the background (`--detach`).

References: [docker run reference](#) | [Docker Documentation](#) : [Use bind mounts | Docker Documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 53

Is this a Linux kernel namespace that is disabled by default and must be enabled at Docker engine runtime to be used?

Solution: `mnt`

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `mnt` namespace is not disabled by default and does not need to be enabled at Docker engine runtime to be used. The `mnt` namespace is one of the six Linux kernel namespaces that Docker uses to isolate containers from the host system¹. The `mnt` namespace allows a container to have its own set of mounted filesystems and root directories, which are different from the host's². This means that a container can access only the files and directories that are mounted inside its namespace, and not the ones that are mounted on the host or other containers. The `mnt` namespace is created automatically when a container is started, and it is destroyed when the container stops³.

:

[Isolate containers with a user namespace | Docker Docs](#)

[The mnt namespace - Docker Cookbook - Second Edition](#)

[Container security fundamentals part 2: Isolation & namespaces](#)

`mnt` is not a Linux kernel namespace that is disabled by default and must be enabled at Docker engine runtime to be used. According to the official documentation, `mnt` is one of the namespaces that are enabled by default when using namespaces for isolation.

NEW QUESTION # 54

In Docker Trusted Registry, is this how a user can prevent an image, such as '`nginx:latest`', from being overwritten by another user with push access to the repository?

Solution: Tag the image with '`nginx:immutable`'.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tagging the image with '`nginx:immutable`' is not how a user can prevent an image, such as '`nginx:latest`', from being overwritten by another user with push access to the repository. Tagging the image with

'`nginx:immutable`' will only create a new tag for the image, but it will not prevent the original tag from being overwritten. To prevent an image tag from being overwritten in Docker Trusted Registry, the user can use the DTR web UI to make the tag immutable¹. This will prevent anyone from pushing a new image with the same tag, even if they have push access to the repository¹. Alternatively, the user can also use the DTR API to make the tag immutable². References: [Prevent tags from being overwritten](#), [DTR API reference](#)

NEW QUESTION # 55

You are running only Kubernetes workloads on a worker node that requires maintenance, such as installing patches or an OS upgrade.

Which command must be run on the node to gracefully terminate all pods on the node, while marking the node as unschedulable?

- A. 'docker swarm leave'
- **B. 'kubectl drain <node name>'**
- C. 'kubectl cordon <node name>'
- D. 'docker node update -availability drain <node name>'

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command `kubectl drain <node name>` is the correct one to run on the node to gracefully terminate all pods on the node, while marking the node as unschedulable. This command will safely evict all the pods from the node before you perform maintenance on the node, such as installing patches or an OS upgrade1. It will respect the PodDisruptionBudgets you have specified, if any, and allow the pod's containers to gracefully terminate1. It will also mark the node as unschedulable, so that no new pods can be scheduled on the node until it is ready1.

The other commands are not correct because:

*`docker swarm leave` will make the node leave the swarm cluster, but it will not affect the Kubernetes workloads on the node2.

*`docker node update -availability drain <node name>` will change the availability of the node to drain, which means that no new tasks can be assigned to the node, but it will not terminate the existing pods on the node3.

*`kubectl cordon <node name>` will mark the node as unschedulable, but it will not evict the pods on the node4.

References:

*[Safely Drain a Node | Kubernetes]

*[docker swarm leave | Docker Docs]

*[docker node update | Docker Docs]

*[kubectl cordon | Kubernetes Docs]

NEW QUESTION # 56

Is this a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation?

Solution.Host

- A. Yes
- **B. No**

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

= Host is not a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation. Linux namespaces are a feature of the Linux kernel that partitions kernel resources such that one set of processes sees one set of resources while another set of processes sees a different set of resources1. There are eight kinds of namespaces available: Mount, Process, User, Network, UTS, IPC, Cgroup, and Time1. Host is a parameter that can be used to run a container in the host's network namespace, which means the container shares the same network interfaces and configuration as the host2. References:

* Linux namespaces - Wikipedia

* Network settings | Docker Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 57

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