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QUESTION 1

Is this the purpose of Docker Content Trust?

Solution: Enable mutual TLS between the Docker client and server.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Enabling mutual TLS between the Docker client and server is not the purpose of Docker Content Trust. According to the official documentation, the purpose of Docker Content Trust is to verify the integrity and publisher of all data received from a registry over any channel.

QUESTION 2

You add a new user to the engineering organization in DTR.

Will this action grant them read/write access to the engineering/api repository?

Solution: Mirror the engineering/api repository to one of the user's own private repositories.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Mirroring the engineering/api repository to one of the user's own private repositories does not grant them read/write access to the engineering/api repository. Mirroring is a feature that allows you to automatically replicate images from one repository to another, either within the same DTR or across different DTRs. Mirroring does not change the permissions or access levels of the source or destination repositories. It only copies the images and tags from one repository to another. To grant a user read/write access to the engineering/api repository, you need to add them as a collaborator with read/write role on that repository, or add them to a team that has read/write role on that repository.

QUESTION 3

The output of which command can be used to find the architecture and operating system an image is compatible with?

A. `docker image inspect --filter {{.Architecture}} {{.OS}} \'`

B. `docker image ls`

C. `docker image inspect --format {{.Architecture}} {{.OS}} \'`

D. `docker image info`

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 4

Which of the following is true about using the '-P' option when creating a new container?

- A. Docker binds each exposed container port to a random port on all the host's interface
- B. Docker gives extended privileges to the container.
- C. Docker binds each exposed container port to a random port on a specified host interface
- D. Docker binds each exposed container port with the same port on the host

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Is this a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation? Solution: Process ID

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Process ID is a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation. Process ID (pid) namespace isolates the process ID number space, which means that processes in different pid namespaces can have the same PID. This allows each container to have its own init process (PID 1), which is the first process to start in a container and the ancestor of all other processes in the container. Pid namespace also prevents processes in one container from seeing or signaling processes in another container or on the host system, unless they share the same pid namespace or have the CAP_SYS_PTRACE capability.

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