Docker.DCA.v2023-09-25.q118

Exam Code:	DCA
Exam Name:	Docker Certified Associate (DCA) Exam
Certification Provider:	Docker
Free Question Number:	118
Version:	v2023-09-25
# of views:	1778
# of Questions views:	1180
https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Docker/DCA/Docker.DCA.v2023-09-25.q118.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Will this command ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted?
Solution: docker service create --network --secure
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This command will not ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted, because it uses an invalid option for enabling encryption and an incomplete option for specifying the network. According to the official documentation, there is no such option as --secure for the docker service create command. The correct option to use is --network <network-name> where <network-name> is an existing overlay network that was created with encryption enabled.
References: https://docs.docker.com/network/drivers/overlay/#encryption
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/

NEW QUESTION: 2
Will this action upgrade Docker Engine CE to Docker Engine EE?
Solution: Uninstall 'docker-ce' package before installing 'docker-ee' package.
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
You configure a local Docker engine to enforce content trust by setting the environment variable DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1.
If myorg/myimage: 1.0 is unsigned, does Docker block this command?
Solution: docker service create myorg/myimage:1.0

A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Docker will block this command, because docker service create requires content trust to be enabled by default and will not pull or run unsigned images. According to the official documentation, docker service create is one of the commands that verify content trust by default and will fail if the image is not signed or if the signing key is not trusted.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/trust/#using-docker-content-trust-in-docker-engine
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/#extended-description

NEW QUESTION: 4
Is this a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation?
Solution: Authentication
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
What is the purpose of a client bundle in the Universal Control Plane?
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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which of the following is true about using the '-P' option when creating a new container?
A. Docker gives extended privileges to the container.
B. Docker binds each exposed container port to a random port on all the host's interface
C. Docker binds each exposed container port with the same port on the host
D. Docker binds each exposed container port to a random port on a specified host interface
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7
A company's security policy specifies that development and production containers must run on separate nodes in a given Swarm cluster.
Can this be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements?
Solution: resource reservation
A. Yes

B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Is this the purpose of Docker Content Trust?
Solution: Enable mutual TLS between the Docker client and server.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
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.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/trust/content_trust/

NEW QUESTION: 9
When seven managers are in a swarm cluster how would they be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones?
A. 4-2-1
B. 3-2-2
C. 5-1-1
D. 3-3-1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10
Does this describe the role of Control Groups (cgroups) when used with a Docker container?
Solution: accounting and limiting of resources
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
In the context of a swarm mode cluster, does this describe a node?
Solution: a virtual machine participating in the swarm
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
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. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/key-concepts/#nodes-and-services,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/how-swarm-mode-works/nodes/

NEW QUESTION: 12
In the context of a swarm mode cluster, does this describe a node?
Solution. an instance of the Docker CLI connected to the swarm
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
An instance of the Docker CLI connected to the swarm does not describe a node in the context of a swarm mode cluster. A node is a physical or virtual machine that runs the Docker Engine and participates in the swarm. A node can have one of two roles: manager or worker. Manager nodes maintain the cluster state and orchestrate tasks. Worker nodes execute tasks assigned by manager nodes. An instance of the Docker CLI connected to the swarm is a client that can interact with the swarm using commands such as docker service, docker node, docker stack, etc. A client can connect to any manager node in the swarm using the --host or -H flag. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/key-concepts/#nodes-and-services,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/swarm-tutorial/#use-docker-for-mac-or-docker-for-windows

NEW QUESTION: 13
You want to create a container that is reachable from its host's network.
Does this action accomplish this?
Solution. Use either EXPOSE or -publish to access the container on the bridge network.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using either EXPOSE or --publish to access the container on the bridge network does not create a container that is reachable from its host's network. EXPOSE and --publish are options that specify which ports on the container should be exposed or published to the outside world. They do not affect which network the container is connected to. By default, Docker creates and connects containers to a bridge network, which is an internal network that isolates containers from each other and from the host. To create a container that is reachable from its host's network, you need to use --network host option, which connects the container to the host's network stack.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#expose,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/#expose-incoming-ports,

https://docs.docker.com/network/bridge/, https://docs.docker.com/network/host/

NEW QUESTION: 14
Wha is the purpose of Docker Content Trust?
A. Enabling mutual TLS between the Docker client and server
B. Signing and verification of image tags
C. Indicating an image on Docker Hub is an official image
D. Docker registry TLS verification and encryption
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
A Kubernetes node is allocated a /26 CIDR block (64 unique IPs) for its address space.
If every pod on this node has exactly two containers in it, how many pods can this address space support on this node?
A. 32 In every Kubernetes namespace
B. 64
C. 32
D. 64 for every service routing to pods on this node
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
You are troubleshooting a Kubernetes deployment called api, and want to see the events table for this object. Does this command display it?
Solution: kubectl describe deployment api
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
In Docker Trusted Registry, how would a user prevent an image, for example 'nginx:latest' from being
overwritten by another user with push access to the repository?
A. Use the DTR web UI to make the tag immutable.

B. Remove push access from all other users.
C. Keep a backup copy of the image on another repository.
D. Tag the image with 'nginx:immutable'
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
The following Docker Compose file is deployed as a stack:

Is this statement correct about this health check definition?
Solution. Health checks lest for app health ten seconds apart. Three failed health checks transition the container into "unhealthy" status.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
This
statement is correct about this health check definition. A health check is a feature that allows Docker to monitor the health status of a container by running a command in the container periodically. A health check has three parameters: test, interval, and retries. The test parameter specifies the command to run to check the health of the container. The interval parameter specifies how often to run the health check. The retries parameter specifies how many consecutive failures of the health check are needed to mark the container as unhealthy. In this case, the health check runs curl -f http://localhost/ || exit 1 every 10 seconds to test for app health. If this command fails three times in a row, the container is marked as unhealthy. References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#healthcheck, https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/#healthcheck

NEW QUESTION: 19
Your organization has a centralized logging solution, such as Splunk.
Will this configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution?
Solution: docker logs <container-id>
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Seven managers are in a swarm cluster.
Is this how should they be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones?
Solution: 3-2-2
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21
You want to create a container that is reachable from its host's network. Does this action accomplish this?
Solution: Use either EXPOSE or --publish to access the containers on the bridge network
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22
You created a new service named 'http' and discover it is not registering as healthy. Will this command enable you to view the list of historical tasks for this service?
Solution: 'docker service ps http'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 23
Two development teams in your organization use Kubernetes and want to deploy their applications while ensuring that Kubernetes-specific resources, such as secrets, are grouped together for each application.
Is this a way to accomplish this?
Solution: Create one pod and add all the resources needed for each application
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
You are troubleshooting a Kubernetes deployment called api, and want to see the events table for this object.
Does this command display it?
Solution: kubectl events deployment api
A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Using kubectl events deployment api does not display the events table for this object. The kubectl events command shows cluster-level events, but it does not accept a resource name as an argument. To see the events table for this object, you need to use kubectl describe deployment api. References:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#events,

https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#describe

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

Solution: 'docker run --volume /data:/mydata:ro ubuntu'

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Is this a supported user authentication method for Universal Control Plane?

Solution: PAM

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PAM is not a supported user authentication method for Universal Control Plane. According to the official documentation, the supported methods are LDAP, Active Directory, SAML 2.0, and local users.

References: https://docs.docker.com/ee/ucp/admin/configure/external-auth/

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which command interactively monitors all container activity in the Docker engine?

A. docker container logs

B. docker system events

C. docker system logs

D. docker container events

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

From a DevOps process standpoint, it is best practice to keep changes to an application in version control. Which of the following will allow changes to a docker Image to be stored in a version control system?

A. A docker-compose.yml file
B. docker commit
C. A dockerfile
D. docker save
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
The Kubernetes yaml shown below describes a clusterIP service.

Is this a correct statement about how this service routes requests?
Solution: Traffic sent to the IP of this service on port 8080 will be routed to port 80 in a random pod with the label aPP: nginx.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
During development of an application meant to be orchestrated by Kubernetes, you want to mount the /data directory on your laptop into a container.
Will this strategy successfully accomplish this?
Solution: Create a PersistentVolume with storageciass: "" and hostPath: /data, and a persistentVolumeClaim requesting this PV. Then use that PVC to populate a volume in a pod
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
One of several containers in a pod is marked as unhealthy after failing its livenessProbe many times. Is this the action taken by the orchestrator to fix the unhealthy container?
Solution: Kubernetes automatically triggers a user-defined script to attempt to fix the unhealthy container.

A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Kubernetes does not automatically trigger a user-defined script to attempt to fix the unhealthy container, because Kubernetes does not have such a feature. According to the official documentation, Kubernetes only supports three types of probes: exec, httpGet, and tcpSocket, and none of them can execute arbitrary scripts.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/#define-a-li

NEW QUESTION: 32
You want to mount external storage to a particular filesystem path in a container in a Kubernetes pod. What is the correct set of objects to use for this?
A. a volume in the pod specification, populated with a persIstentVolumeClaim bound to a persIstentVolume defined by a storageClass
B. a storageClass In the pod's specification, populated with a volume which Is bound to a provisioner defined by a persistentVolume
C. a volume in the pod specification, populated with a storageClass which is bound to a provisioner defined by a persIstentVolume
D. a persIstentVolume in the pod specification, populated with a persistentVolumeClaim which is bound to a volume defined by a storageClass
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Will this command ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted?
Solution: docker network create -d overlay -o encrypted=true <network-name>
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Will this command list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line?
Solution: 'docker ls -a'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using 'docker ls -a' does not list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line. The docker ls command is not a valid command. To list containers, you need to use 'docker container ls' or 'docker ps'. To list images, you need to use 'docker image ls' or 'docker images'. To list nodes in a swarm cluster, you need to use
'docker node ls'. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/container_ls/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/image_ls/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/node_ls/

NEW QUESTION: 35
You want to create a container that is reachable from its host's network. Does this action accomplish this?
Solution: Use --link to access the container on the bridge network.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using --link to access the container on the bridge network does not make the container reachable from its host's network. The --link option allows containers to communicate with each other using a private network created by Docker. To make a container reachable from its host's network, you need to use either EXPOSE or
--publish to access the containers on the bridge network. References:
https://docs.docker.com/network/links/,
https://docs.docker.com/network/bridge/

NEW QUESTION: 36
Can this set of commands identify the published port(s) for a container?
Solution: docker container inspect', 'docker port'
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Will this Linux kernel facility limit a Docker container's access to host resources, such as CPU or memory?

Solution. capabilities
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Capabilities are not a Linux kernel facility that limit a Docker container's access to host resources, such as CPU or memory. Capabilities are a Linux kernel feature that divide the privileges of the root user into distinct units, called capabilities, which can be independently enabled or disabled for each process. Capabilities allow fine-grained control over the operations that a process can perform on the system, such as binding to a privileged port, changing the system time, loading kernel modules, etc. Docker uses capabilities to restrict the default set of capabilities available to the root user inside a container, following the principle of least privilege.
However, capabilities do not affect how much CPU or memory a container can use on the host system.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/#runtime-privilege-and-linux-capabilities,
https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html

NEW QUESTION: 38
Will this sequence of steps completely delete an image from disk in the Docker Trusted Registry?
Solution. Delete the image and delete the image repository from Docker Trusted Registry.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Deleting the image and deleting the image repository from Docker Trusted Registry (DTR) does not completely delete an image from disk in DTR. Deleting an image only removes its tag and association with a repository, but does not delete its underlying layers from disk. Deleting a repository only removes its metadata and tags, but does not delete its underlying layers from disk either. To completely delete an image from disk in DTR, you need to run a garbage collection job after deleting the image or the repository. A garbage collection job scans the DTR storage and removes any unused layers that are not referenced by any images or repositories. References:
https://docs.docker.com/ee/dtr/user/manage-images/delete-images/,
https://docs.docker.com/ee/dtr/admin/configure/garbage-collection/

NEW QUESTION: 39
A users attempts to set the system time from inside a Docker container are unsuccessful. Could this be blocking this operation?
Solution: inter-process communication
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Inter-process communication is not blocking this operation. Inter-process communication (IPC) is a mechanism that allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions. IPC creates a set of interfaces for exchanging various types of data. Docker supports IPC namespaces to isolate IPC resources between processes in different containers. However, IPC does not affect the ability to set the system time from inside a Docker container. References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/#ipc-settings-ipc, https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/ipc.7.html

NEW QUESTION: 40

Are these conditions sufficient for Kubernetes to dynamically provision a persistentVolume, assuming there are no limitations on the amount and type of available external storage? Solution: A default storageClass is specified, and subsequently a persistentVolumeClaim is created.

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Does this command create a swarm service that only listens on port 53 using the UDP protocol? Solution. 'docker service create -name dns-cache -p 53:53 -constraint networking.protocol.udp=true dns-cache"

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This command does not create a swarm service that only listens on port 53 using the UDP protocol. The docker service create command creates a new service in a swarm cluster. The --name flag sets the name of the service. The -p or --publish flag publishes a port or a range of ports to the swarm. The --constraint flag applies a constraint to limit the set of nodes where the task can be scheduled. The networking.protocol.udp is not a valid constraint and will cause an error. To create a swarm service that only listens on port 53 using the UDP protocol, you need to use -p 53:53/udp instead. References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/, https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/#publish-service-ports-externally-to-the-s https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/#specify-service-constraints-constraint

NEW QUESTION: 42

Is this a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation?
Solution: Network
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
A company's security policy specifies that development and production containers must run on separate nodes in a given Swarm cluster.
Can this be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements?
Solution: node taints
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Node taints cannot be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements, because node taints are a Kubernetes concept and not a Swarm concept. According to the official documentation, node taints are used to mark nodes with certain attributes that prevent pods from being scheduled on them unless they have matching tolerations.
References: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/taint-and-toleration/

NEW QUESTION: 44
Will this command list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line?
Solution: 'docker swarm nodes'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using 'docker swarm nodes' does not list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line. The docker swarm command is used to initialize or join a swarm, or manage swarm options. It does not have a nodes subcommand. To list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line, you need to use 'docker node ls'.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/swarm/, https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/node_ls/

NEW QUESTION: 45
Which statement is true?
A. ENTRYPOINT cannot be overriden in the "docker container run" command
B. CMD shell format uses this form ["param", param", "param"]
C. ENTRYPOINT cannot be used in conjuction with CMD
D. CMD is used to run the software is the image along with any arguments

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Are these conditions sufficient for Kubernetes to dynamically provision a persistentVolume, assuming there are no limitations on the amount and type of available external storage?
Solution: A default provisioner is specified, and subsequently a persistentVolumeClaim is created.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
These conditions are not sufficient for Kubernetes to dynamically provision a persistentVolume, because a default provisioner is not enough to determine how to create a persistentVolume. According to the official documentation, you also need to specify a default storageClass or annotate your persistentVolumeClaim with a specific storageClass name.
References: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/dynamic-provisioning/#defaulting-behavior

NEW QUESTION: 47
What is the difference between the ADD and COPY dockerfile instructions? (choosen 2)
A. COPY supports compression format handling while ADD does not.
B. ADD supports regular expression handling while COPY does not.
C. COPY supports regular expression handling while ADD does not.
D. ADD support remote URL handling while COPY does not.
E. ADD supports compression format handling while COPY does not.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Is this the purpose of Docker Content Trust?
Solution: Verify and encrypt Docker registry TLS.
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49
Is this the purpose of Docker Content Trust?
Solution. Sign and verify image tags.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Signing and verifying image tags is the purpose of Docker Content Trust. Docker Content Trust (DCT) is a feature that allows you to use digital signatures for data sent to and received from remote Docker registries.
These signatures allow client-side or runtime verification of the integrity and publisher of specific image tags.
With DCT, image publishers can sign their images and image consumers can ensure that the images they pull are signed. References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/trust/

NEW QUESTION: 50
A user is having problems running Docker. Which of the following will start Docker in debug mode?
A. Set the logging key to debug in the 'daemon.json' file.
B. Start the 'dockerd' process manually with the '--logging' flag set to debug
C. Start the 'dockerd' process manually with the '--raw-logs' flag set to debug
D. Set the debug key to true in the 'daemon.json' file.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
A company's security policy specifies that development and production containers must run on separate nodes in a given Swarm cluster. Can this be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements?
Solution. environment variables
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Environment variables cannot be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements.
Environment variables are key-value pairs that can be passed to containers when they are created or run.
Environment variables can be used to configure the behavior of the containerized application or provide runtime information, such as database credentials, API keys, etc. Environment variables do not affect how containers are scheduled on nodes in a swarm mode cluster. References:

https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/run/#set-environment-variables-e-env-env-file,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/services/#create-a-service

NEW QUESTION: 52
A persistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is created with the specification storageClass: "", and size requirements that cannot be satisfied by any existing persistentVolume.
Is this an action Kubernetes takes in this situation?
Solution: The PVC remains unbound until a persistentVolume that matches all requirements of the PVC becomes available.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The PVC remains unbound until a persistentVolume that matches all requirements of the PVC becomes available is an action Kubernetes takes in this situation. A persistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user. A PVC specifies the desired size, access modes, and storage class of the storage. A persistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator. A PV has a lifecycle independent of any individual pod that uses it. A PVC is automatically bound to a suitable PV based on its requirements. If no PV exists that matches the PVC, and dynamic provisioning is not enabled, then the PVC remains unbound indefinitely until a matching PV is created. References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/#lifecycle-of-a-volume-and-claim

NEW QUESTION: 53
Is this an advantage of multi-stage builds?
Solution: optimizes Images by copying artifacts selectively from previous stages
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Optimizing images by copying artifacts selectively from previous stages is an advantage of multi-stage builds.
Multi-stage builds allow you to use multiple FROM statements in your Dockerfile, each starting a new stage of the build. You can selectively copy artifacts from one stage to another, leaving behind everything you don't want in the final image. This reduces the size and complexity of your images, and improves security and performance. References:
https://docs.docker.com/build/building/multi-stage/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#copy

NEW QUESTION: 54
Is this a function of UCP?
Solution: image role-based access control
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Image role-based access control is a function of UCP. UCP allows you to define granular permissions for users and teams to access images stored in DTR. You can assign different roles to users and teams, such as read-only, read-write, or admin, for each image repository or namespace. This way, you can control who can pull or push images to your registry. References: https://docs.docker.com/ee/ucp/

NEW QUESTION: 55
Is this a type of Linux kernel namespace that provides container isolation?
Solution. Process ID
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
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. References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/#pid-settings-pid, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_namespaces#Process_ID_(pid)

NEW QUESTION: 56
Your organization has a centralized logging solution, such as Sptunk.
Will this configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution?
Solution. docker system events- -filter splunk
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This does not configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution. The docker system events command shows information about real-time events in the Docker daemon. The --filter flag allows you to filter the output by various criteria, such as type, action, image,

container, etc. However, splunk is not a valid filter value and will cause an error. To configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution, you need to use the --log-driver and --log-opt flags when creating or running the container.
These flags allow you to specify which logging driver and options to use for the container. For example, to use Splunk as the logging driver, you can use --log-driver splunk and provide the Splunk URL, token, and other options using --log-opt. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/system_events/,
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/logging/configure/,
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/logging/splunk/

NEW QUESTION: 57
In the context of a swarm mode cluster, does this describe a node?
Solution: an instance of the Docker engine participating in the swarm
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Is this an advantage of multi-stage builds?
Solution: better caching when building Docker images
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Better caching when building Docker images is not an advantage of multi-stage builds. Multi-stage builds are a feature that allows you to use multiple FROM statements in a single Dockerfile. Each FROM statement begins a new stage of the build, with its own base image and instructions. You can selectively copy artifacts from one stage to another, leaving behind everything you don't want in the final image. The advantages of multi-stage builds are:
Reducing the size of the final image by removing unnecessary dependencies or intermediate files.
Improving the security of the final image by minimizing the attack surface and avoiding leaking secrets.
Simplifying the development workflow by using different tools or environments in different stages.
Better caching when building Docker images is not an advantage of multi-stage builds, as it depends on other factors, such as the order and content of the instructions in each stage, the availability and freshness of the base images and intermediate layers, and the use of build arguments or environment variables that may invalidate the cache. References:
https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/,
https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#leverage-build-cache

NEW QUESTION: 59
You want to provide a configuration file to a container at runtime. Does this set of Kubernetes tools and steps accomplish this?
Solution: Turn the configuration file into a configMap object, use it to populate a volume associated with the pod, and mount that file from the volume to the appropriate container and path.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This set of Kubernetes tools and steps accomplishes this, because it follows the recommended way of providing a configuration file to a container at runtime using a configMap object. According to the official documentation, this method allows you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content and update them without restarting containers.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-pod-configmap/#add-configmap-data-to-a-vo

NEW QUESTION: 60
Will this action upgrade Docker Engine CE to Docker Engine EE?
Solution. Disable the Docker service via 'chkconfig' or 'systemctl'.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Disabling the Docker service via chkconfig or systemctl does not upgrade Docker Engine CE to Docker Engine EE. Disabling the Docker service only stops and prevents Docker from starting automatically on system boot. It does not change or upgrade the version of Docker Engine installed on the system. To upgrade Docker Engine CE to Docker Engine EE, you need to uninstall Docker Engine CE and install Docker Engine EE following the official instructions for your operating system. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/linux-postinstall/#disable-docker-from-starting-automatically-on-boot,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/centos/#uninstall-old-versions,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/#uninstall-old-versions,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/debian/#uninstall-old-versions,
https://docs.docker.com/ee/docker-ee/linux-install/

NEW QUESTION: 61
In the context of a swarm mode cluster, does this describe a node?
Solution: a virtual machine participating in the swarm

A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Will this Linux kernel facility limit a Docker container's access to host resources, such as CPU or memory?
Solution: seccomp
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Will this command list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line?
Solution. 'docker inspect nodes
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
This command does not list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line. The docker inspect command shows low-level information about one or more objects, such as containers, images, networks, etc. It does not show information about nodes or services. To list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line, you need to use docker node ls command. This command shows information about all the nodes that are part of the swarm, such as their ID, hostname, status, availability, etc. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/inspect/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/node_ls/

NEW QUESTION: 64
Your organization has a centralized logging solution, such as Splunk.
Will this configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution?
Solution: Set the log-driver and log-oPt keys to values for the logging solution (Splunk) In the daemon.json file.

A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Setting the log-driver and log-opt keys to values for the logging solution (Splunk) in the daemon.json file does configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution. The daemon.json file is a configuration file for the Docker daemon that allows you to specify various options for the daemon, such as logging drivers, logging options, storage drivers, etc. The log-driver option sets the default logging driver for all containers, unless overridden by the --log-driver option when creating or running a container. The log-opt option sets the default options for the logging driver, such as the Splunk URL, token, source, etc. References:
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/logging/configure/,
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/logging/splunk/

NEW QUESTION: 65
Is this the purpose of Docker Content Trust?
Solution. Indicate an image on Docker Hub is an official image.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Indicating an image on Docker Hub is an official image is not the purpose of Docker Content Trust. Official images are curated images that are provided and maintained by Docker, Inc. or by upstream software maintainers. Official images have a special badge on Docker Hub that indicates their status. Official images are not necessarily signed by Docker Content Trust, although some of them are. The purpose of Docker Content Trust is to sign and verify image tags, not to indicate official images. References:
https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/official_images/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/trust/

NEW QUESTION: 66
Does this command display all the pods in the cluster that are labeled as 'env: development'?
Solution: 'kubectl get pods -l env=development'
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
What is the recommended way to configure the daemon flags and environment variables for your Docker daemon in a platform independent way?
A. Using 'docker config' to set the configuration options.

B. Set the configuration options in '/etc/docker/daemon.json'
C. Set the configuration DOCKER_OPTS in '/etc/default/docker'
D. Set the configuration options using the ENV variable
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68
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: Add them to a team in the engineering organization that has read/write access to the engineering/api repository.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This action will grant them read/write access to the engineering/api repository, because adding them to a team in the engineering organization that has read/write access to the engineering/api repository is another way to grant permissions to a user in DTR. According to the official documentation, this is an example of using teams and organizations for managing permissions.
References: https://docs.docker.com/ee/dtr/user/manage-repos/permission-levels/

NEW QUESTION: 69
The Kubernetes yaml shown below describes a networkPolicy.

Will the networkPolicy BLOCK this traffic?
Solution: a request issued from a pod lacking the tier: api label, to a pod bearing the tier: backend label
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70

You configure a local Docker engine to enforce content trust by setting the environment variable DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1.
If myorg/myimage: 1.0 is unsigned, does Docker block this command?
Solution: docker image import <tarball> myorg/myimage:1.0
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Docker does not block this command, because docker image import does not verify content trust by default.
According to the official documentation, docker image import creates an image from an existing tarball file and does not interact with any registry or sign any content.

NEW QUESTION: 71
During development of an application meant to be orchestrated by Kubernetes, you want to mount the /data directory on your laptop into a container.
Will this strategy successfully accomplish this?
Solution: Add a volume to the pod that sets hostPath.path: /data, and then mount this volume into the pod's containers as desired.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Adding a volume to the pod that sets hostPath.path: /data, and then mounting this volume into the pod's containers as desired is a strategy that successfully accomplishes this. A hostPath volume mounts a file or directory from the host node's filesystem into a pod. It can be used to access files on the host from a container, such as configuration files, logs, binaries, etc. However, this type of volume is not portable across nodes and should be used with caution. References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes/#hostpath,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-volume-storage/

NEW QUESTION: 72
Will this command list all nodes in a swarm cluster from the command line?
Solution: 'docker node Is'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
You configure a local Docker engine to enforce content trust by setting the environment variable DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1.

If myorg/myimage: 1.0 is unsigned, does Docker block this command?
Solution: docker image import <tarball> myorg/myimage:1.0
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
Is this a supported user authentication method for Universal Control Plane?
Solution: PAM
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75
One of several containers in a pod is marked as unhealthy after failing its livenessProbe many times. Is this the action taken by the orchestrator to fix the unhealthy container?
Solution: The unhealthy container is restarted.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The unhealthy container is restarted by the orchestrator to fix the unhealthy container, because this is the default behavior of Kubernetes when a container fails its livenessProbe. According to the official documentation, Kubernetes will kill and restart the container if it does not become healthy after a certain number of failures.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/#define-a-li

NEW QUESTION: 76
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This command will not mount the host's '/data' directory to the ubuntu container in read-only mode, because it has an incorrect option for making the volume read-only. According to the official documentation, the correct command should be:
docker run -v /data:/mydata:ro ubuntu
The incorrect option is:

The --mode flag does not exist and should be replaced by a :ro suffix to make the volume read-only.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/run/#mount-volume-v-read-only
https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/#use-a-read-only-volume

NEW QUESTION: 77
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. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
Will this command ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted?
Solution: docker network create -d overlay --secure
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This command will not ensure that overlay traffic between service tasks is encrypted, because it uses an invalid option for enabling encryption. According to the official documentation, there is no such option as
--secure for the docker network create command. The correct option to use is -o encrypted=true.
References: https://docs.docker.com/network/drivers/overlay/#encryption
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/network_create/

NEW QUESTION: 79
You are troubleshooting a Kubernetes deployment called api, and want to see the events table for this object.
Does this command display it?
Solution: kubectl logs deployment api

A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Using kubectl logs deployment api does not display the events table for this object. The kubectl logs command shows the logs of a pod or a container in a pod, but it does not show the events related to the deployment object. To see the events table for this object, you need to use kubectl describe deployment api. References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#logs,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#describe

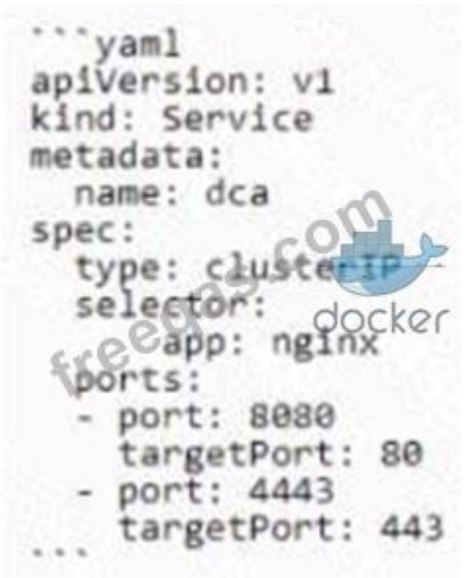
NEW QUESTION: 80
You created a new service named 'http' and discover it is not registering as healthy. Will this command enable you to view the list of historical tasks for this service?
Solution: 'docker service ps http'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Using 'docker service ps http' enables you to view the list of historical tasks for this service. The docker service ps command shows information about tasks associated with one or more services. A task is a slot where a container runs to execute a service's commands. A task can have different states in its lifecycle, such as new, running, complete, failed, etc. The docker service ps command shows all tasks by default, including historical ones. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_ps/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/how-swarm-mode-works/services/

NEW QUESTION: 81
Does this describe the role of Control Groups (cgroups) when used with a Docker container?
Solution: user authorization to the Docker API
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82
Will this command display a list of volumes for a specific container?
Solution: docker volume inspect nginx'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

This command will not display a list of volumes for a specific container, because it uses docker volume inspect with an image name instead of a volume name. According to the official documentation, docker volume inspect requires one or more volume names as arguments and will show detailed information about the volumes, not the containers that use them.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/volume_inspect/

NEW QUESTION: 83
The Kubernetes yaml shown below describes a clusterIP service.



Is this a correct statement about how this service routes requests?
Solution: Traffic sent to the IP of any pod with the label app: nginx on port 8080 will be forwarded to port 80 in that pod.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Traffic sent to the IP of any pod with the label app: nginx on port 8080 will be forwarded to port 80 in that pod is not a correct statement about how this service routes requests. A clusterIP service does not route requests based on the pod IP, but on the service IP. A clusterIP service also does not forward requests from one port on the pod IP to another port on the same pod IP, but from one port on the service IP to another port on the pod IP. Therefore, this statement is incorrect and does not describe how this service routes requests. References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#defining-a-service,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#virtual-ips-and-service-proxies

NEW QUESTION: 84
You created a new service named 'http* and discover it is not registering as healthy. Will this command enable you to view the list of historical tasks for this service?
Solution. 'docker inspect http"
A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Using docker inspect http does not enable you to view the list of historical tasks for this service. The docker inspect command shows low-level information about one or more objects, such as containers, images, networks, etc. It does not show information about services or tasks. To view the list of historical tasks for this service, you need to use docker service ps http --no-trunc.

References:

https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/inspect/,

https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_ps/

NEW QUESTION: 85

A users attempts to set the system time from inside a Docker container are unsuccessful. Could this be blocking this operation?

Solution: Linux capabilities

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which 'docker run' flag lifts cgroup limitations?

A. 'docker run --isolation'

B. 'docker run --privileged'

C. 'docker run --cpu-period'

D. 'docker run --cap-drop'

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Is this an advantage of multi-stage builds?

Solution: better caching when building Docker images

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88

Seven managers are in a swarm cluster.

Is this how should they be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones?

Solution: 3-3-1

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89
The following Docker Compose file is deployed as a stack:

Is this statement correct about this health check definition?
Solution: Health checks test for app health ten seconds apart. If the test fails, the container will be restarted three times before it gets rescheduled.
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90
What is the docker command to setup a swarm?
A. docker swarm init
B. docker swarm create
C. docker init swarm
D. docker create swarm
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/swarm/

NEW QUESTION: 91
You want to provide a configuration file to a container at runtime. Does this set of Kubernetes tools and steps accomplish this?
Solution: Turn the configuration file into a configMap object, use it to populate a volume associated with the pod, and mount that file from the volume to the appropriate container and path.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92
Which of the following commands starts a Redis container and configures it to always restart unless it is
explicitly stopped or Docker is restarted?
A. 'docker run -d --restart unless-stopped redis'
B. 'docker run -d --restart omit-stopped redis'
C. 'docker run -d --failure omit-stopped redis'
D. 'docker run -d --restart-policy unless-stopped redis'
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Is this a Linux kernel namespace that is disabled by default and must be enabled at Docker engine runtime to be used?
Solution: net
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
A container named "analytics" that stores results in a volume called "data" was created.
docker run -d --name=analytics -v data:/data app1
How are the results accessed in "data" with another container called "app2"?
A. docker run -d --name=reports --mount=app1 app2
B. docker run -d --name=reports --volume=app1 app2
C. docker run -d --name=reports --volume=data app2
D. docker run -d --name=reports --volumes-from=analytics app2
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95
Does this command display all the pods in the cluster that are labeled as 'env: development'?
Solution: 'kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -l env=development'
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96
Your organization has a centralized logging solution, such as Splunk.
Will this configure a Docker container to export container logs to the logging solution?

Solution: docker system events --filter splunk
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Does this command display all the pods in the cluster that are labeled as env; development'?
Solution. 'kubectl gel pods --all-namespaces -l 'env in (development)"
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This command does display all the pods in the cluster that are labeled as env: development. The kubectl get pods command shows information about all the pods in a cluster or a specific namespace. The
--all-namespaces flag tells kubectl to include pods from all namespaces in the output. The -l flag tells kubectl to filter the output by a label selector, which is an expression that matches labels to values. The label selector
'env in (development)' matches pods that have a label env with a value development. Therefore, this command displays all the pods in the cluster that are labeled as env: development.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#get,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/labels/#label-selectors

NEW QUESTION: 98
What service mode is used to deploy a single task of a service to each node?
A. replicated
B. distributed
C. universal
D. global
E. spread
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99
You want to create a container that is reachable from its host's network. Does this action accomplish this?
Solution: Use network attach to access the containers on the bridge network
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

Using network attach to access the containers on the bridge network does not make the container reachable from its host's network. The network attach option connects a running container to another network, but it does not expose any ports to the host. To make a container reachable from its host's network, you need to use either EXPOSE or --publish to access the containers on the bridge network. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/network_connect/,
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/container-networking/

NEW QUESTION: 100
Can this set of commands identify the published port(s) for a container?
Solution. 'docker port inspect", docker container inspect"
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This set of commands cannot identify the published port(s) for a container. The docker port inspect command does not exist and will cause an error. The docker container inspect command shows low-level information about a container in JSON format, but it does not show the public port(s) that are mapped to a private port inside the container. To identify the published port(s) for a container, you can use docker container inspect and docker port commands. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/container_inspect/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/port/

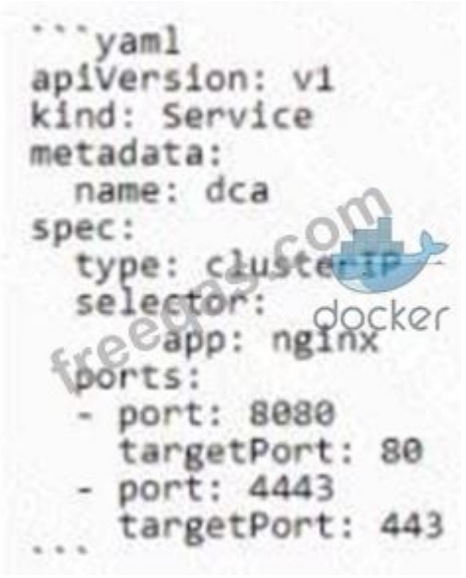
NEW QUESTION: 101
A service 'wordpress' is running using a password string to connect to a non-Dockerized database service. The password string is passed into the 'wordpress' service as a Docker secret. Per security policy, the password on the database was changed. Identity the correct sequence of steps to rotate the secret from the old password to the new password.
A. Trigger an update to the service by using 'docker service update --secret=<new password>'
B. Create a new docker secret with the new password. Trigger a rolling secret update by using the 'docker secret update' command
C. Create a new docker secret with the new password. Remove the existing service using 'docker service rm'. Start a new service with the new secret using "--secret=<new password>"
D. Create a new docker secret with a new password. Trigger a rolling update of the "wordpress" service, by using "--secret-rm" & "--secret-add" to remove the old secret and add the updated secret.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

A company's security policy specifies that development and production containers must run on separate nodes in a given Swarm cluster. Can this be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements?
Solution. label constraints
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Label constraints can be used to schedule containers to meet the security policy requirements. Label constraints are expressions that match node labels to service labels. Node labels are key-value pairs that can be attached to nodes to identify them by certain characteristics, such as role, environment, region, etc. Service labels are key-value pairs that can be attached to services to specify scheduling preferences or requirements, such as node.role == manager or environment != production. Label constraints can be used with the
--constraint flag when creating or updating a service to ensure that the service's containers are scheduled on nodes that match the specified criteria. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/services/#specify-service-constraints,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/manage-nodes/#add-or-remove-label-metadata

NEW QUESTION: 103
An application image runs in multiple environments, with each environment using different certificates and ports. Is this a way to provision configuration to containers at runtime?
Solution. Create a Dockerfile for each environment, specifying ports and Docker secrets for certificates.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Creating a Dockerfile for each environment, specifying ports and Docker secrets for certificates, is not a way to provision configuration to containers at runtime. A Dockerfile defines the configuration of an image at build time, not at runtime. Creating a different Dockerfile for each environment is not a good practice, as it introduces duplication and inconsistency. To provision configuration to containers at runtime, you can use environment variables, config objects, or command-line arguments. References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/configs/,
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/run/#set-environment-variables-e-env-env-file

NEW QUESTION: 104
The Kubernetes yaml shown below describes a clusterIP service.



Is this a correct statement about how this service routes requests?
Solution: Traffic sent to the IP of this service on port 8080 will be routed to port 80 in a random pod with the label aPP: nginx.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Traffic sent to the IP of this service on port 8080 will be routed to port 80 in a random pod with the label app:

nginx is a correct statement about how this service routes requests. A clusterIP service is a type of service that exposes an internal IP address that is only reachable within the cluster. A clusterIP service routes requests to pods based on their labels and selectors. In this case, the service has a selector app: nginx, which means it will route requests to any pod that has the label app: nginx. The service also has a port mapping from 8080 to 80, which means it will forward requests from port 8080 on the service IP to port 80 on the pod IP. The service will use a round-robin algorithm to distribute requests among the pods that match the selector. References: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#defining-a-service, https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#virtual-ips-and-service-proxies

NEW QUESTION: 105

Will this action upgrade Docker Engine CE to Docker Engine EE?
Solution: Delete '/var/lib/docker' directory.

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106

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?

A. Use network connect 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 attach to access the containers on the bridge network
D. Use --link to access the containers on the bridge network
Correct
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107
Which of the following is required to install Docker EE from a package repository?
A. Repository URL obtained from Docker Hub
B. License key obtained from Docker Hub
C. License key obtained from Docker Store
D. Repository URL obtained from Docker Store
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
Which of the following constitutes a production-ready devicemapper configuration for the Docker engine?
A. Utilize the '--storage-opt dm.directlvm_device' Docker daemon option, specifying a block device
B. Format a partition with xfs and mount it at '/var/lib/docker'
C. Create a volume group in devicemapper and utilize the '--dm.thinpooldev' Docker daemon option, specifying the volume group
D. Nothing, devicemapper comes ready for production usage out of the box
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109
Will this Linux kernel facility limit a Docker container's access to host resources, such as CPU or memory?
Solution: seccomp
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation
Using seccomp does not limit a Docker container's access to host resources, such as CPU or memory.
Seccomp is a Linux kernel facility that allows filtering system calls made by a process. It can be used to enhance the security and isolation of a container by restricting its access to certain system calls. However, it does not affect the resource allocation or consumption of a container.
References:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/seccomp/,
https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/v4.14/userspace-api/seccomp_filter.html

NEW QUESTION: 110
Two development teams in your organization use Kubernetes and want to deploy their applications while ensuring that Kubernetes-specific resources, such as secrets, are grouped together for each application.
Is this a way to accomplish this?
Solution. Create a collection for for each application.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Creating a collection for each application is not a way to deploy applications using Kubernetes and group Kubernetes-specific resources for each application. A collection is a concept in Universal Control Plane (UCP) that defines a set of resources that users or teams can access. A collection can contain swarm services, Kubernetes namespaces, or volumes. A collection does not deploy applications or group resources; it only controls access to them. To deploy applications using Kubernetes and group Kubernetes-specific resources for each application, you can use namespaces or labels. A namespace is a way of isolating and organizing objects in a cluster. A label is a key-value pair that can be attached to any object for grouping or selecting purposes.
References: https://docs.docker.com/ee/ucp/authorization/concepts/,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/namespaces/,
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/labels/

NEW QUESTION: 111
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. 'docker node update --availability drain <node name>'

D. 'kubectl cordon <node name>'
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
Seven managers are in a swarm cluster.
Is this how should they be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones?
Solution: 5-1-1
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113
Seven managers are in a swarm cluster.
Is this how should they be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones?
Solution: 3-3-1
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This is not how they should be distributed across three datacenters or availability zones, because having one manager in one datacenter or availability zone creates a single point of failure and reduces the fault tolerance of the swarm. According to the official documentation, managers should be distributed evenly across datacenters or availability zones to ensure that the swarm can survive the loss of any one datacenter or availability zone.
References: https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/admin_guide/#add-manager-nodes-for-fault-tolerance

NEW QUESTION: 114
Is this a supported user authentication method for Universal Control Plane?
Solution. x.500
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
x.500 is not a supported user authentication method for Universal Control Plane (UCP). x.500 is a series of standards for directory services that define how distributed directory information can be accessed and managed over a network. x.500 is not an external authentication backend that UCP supports. UCP supports LDAP, Active Directory, and SAML as external authentication backends.
References:
https://docs.docker.com/ee/ucp/admin/configure/external-auth/, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.500

NEW QUESTION: 115
One of several containers in a pod is marked as unhealthy after failing its livenessProbe many times. Is this the action taken by the orchestrator to fix the unhealthy container?
Solution: The controller managing the pod is autoscaled back to delete the unhealthy pod and alleviate load.
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116
Following the principle of least privilege, which of the following methods can be used to securely grnt access to the specific user to communicate to a Docker engine? (Choose two.)
A. Give the user root access to the server to allow them to run Docker commands as root.
B. Utilize the '--host 0.0.0.0:2375' option to the Docker daemon to listen on port 2375 over TCP on all interfaces
C. Utilize the '--host 127.0.0.1:2375' option to the Docker daemon to listen on port 2375 over TCP on localhost
D. Utilize openssl to create TLS client and server certificates, configuring the Docker engine to use with mutual TLS over TCP.
E. Add the user to the 'docker' group on the server or specify the groue with the '--group' Docker daemon option.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117
Which of these swarm manager configurations will cause the cluster to be in a lost quorum state?
A. 4 managers of which 2 are healthy
B. 1 manager of which 1 is healthy
C. 5 managers of which 3 are healthy
D. 3 managers of which 2 are healthy
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 118
Will a DTR security scan detect this?
Solution: licenses for known third party binary components
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)