DOCKER CERTIFIED ASSOCIATE (DCA) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://dockerassociate.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. How can you define resource limits for a container?

A. By using environment variables in the Dockerfile

B. By using options like --memory and --cpus

C. By modifying the container's active network settings

D. By adjusting the volume settings

2. What is typically included in the structure of a Dockerfile?

A. Configuration settings for the host

B. Instructions to build a Docker image

C. Security protocols for communication

D. Networking configurations for containers

3. What does the 'docker scale' command do?

A. It scales down the number of running instances

B. It adjusts the number of running instances of a service defined in a Compose file

C. It lists all active containers

D. It creates new instances of a container

4. What is the purpose of the Docker command 'docker exec'?

A. To start a new container

B. To run a command inside a running container

C. To stop a running container

D. To remove a container

5. What command is used to remove a Docker container?

A. docker delete [container_id]

B. docker rm [container_id]

C. docker destroy [container_id]

D. docker clear [container_id]

6. What aspect of Docker contributes to environment consistency?

A. Lightweight virtual machines

B. Uniform packaging of applications with dependencies

C. Static resource allocation

D. Multiple manual configurations per environment

SAMPLE

7. What command is used to check Docker's system-wide information?

A. docker status

B. docker info

C. docker inspect

D. docker version

8. What is the method for providing custom certificates to the Universal Control Plane (UCP) and Docker Trusted Registry (DTR)?

A. Using the CLI to configure certificates

B. Uploading certificates via the UCP and DTR web UIs

C. Editing the configuration file directly

D. Distributing certificates through environment variables

9. Which network driver connects containers directly to a network stack on the host machine without any isolation?

A. bridge

B. overlay

C. host

D. macvlan

10. How can you update a running container in Docker?

A. By using 'docker update' or by redeploying with an updated Docker image

B. By stopping and removing the container

C. By running the 'docker edit' command

D. By modifying the Dockerfile

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How can you define resource limits for a container?

A. By using environment variables in the Dockerfile

B. By using options like --memory and --cpus

C. By modifying the container's active network settings

D. By adjusting the volume settings

To define resource limits for a container, utilizing options like --memory and --cpus is the correct approach. When launching a container, you can specify these options to restrict the amount of memory and CPU resources that the container can utilize. This is crucial for resource management, ensuring that a single container does not consume all available resources on the host system, which could lead to performance issues for other containers or services. The --memory option allows you to set a limit on the amount of memory the container can use, while the --cpus option lets you define how much CPU time the container can utilize. By setting these limits, you can help maintain a stable environment for varying workloads and prevent resource contention among containers. In contrast, other methods mentioned do not directly govern resource allocation. Environment variables in the Dockerfile are used primarily for configuration and can influence the behavior of the applications running inside a container, but they do not set limitations on resource usage. Modifying network settings is focused on connectivity and has no impact on resource limits. Adjusting volume settings relates to data persistence and access, but again does not pertain to resource consumption boundaries.

2. What is typically included in the structure of a Dockerfile?

A. Configuration settings for the host

B. Instructions to build a Docker image

C. Security protocols for communication

D. Networking configurations for containers

The structure of a Dockerfile primarily consists of instructions that guide Docker on how to build a Docker image. These instructions provide a sequence of steps that are followed during the image creation process, including commands to set the base image, copy files, set environment variables, and define the default command to run when a container starts from the image. The instructions commonly found in a Dockerfile include commands like FROM, RUN, CMD, COPY, and EXPOSE, among others. Each of these commands plays a specific role in defining the environment of the resulting image, ensuring that it contains everything necessary for your application to run effectively when deployed in a container. You will not find host configuration settings, security protocols for communication, or networking configurations for containers explicitly stated within a Dockerfile. These aspects are typically managed outside the context of a Dockerfile—host settings are configured on the Docker host itself, security protocols are handled through Docker's security features or configurations at the network level, and networking configurations for containers can be specified using Docker networking commands or configurations instead.

SAMPLE

3. What does the 'docker scale' command do?

A. It scales down the number of running instances

B. It adjusts the number of running instances of a service defined in a Compose file

C. It lists all active containers

D. It creates new instances of a container

The 'docker scale' command is specifically designed to adjust the number of running instances of a service that is defined in a Docker Compose file. When you invoke this command, you can specify the desired number of replicas for a particular service, which Docker then uses to either add or remove containers to meet that specified count. This enables developers and operators to easily scale applications up or down in response to varying load demands, thereby improving resource management and application resilience. The focus on adjusting the number of instances is critical in microservices and containerized environments, particularly when using orchestrators or Docker Compose to manage service deployments, as it facilitates dynamic resource allocation based on real-time requirements. This command streamlines the scaling process, allowing adjustments without needing to manually stop and start containers, thus enhancing operational efficiency.

4. What is the purpose of the Docker command 'docker exec'?

A. To start a new container

B. To run a command inside a running container

C. To stop a running container

D. To remove a container

The command 'docker exec' is specifically designed to execute a command within a running container. This functionality allows users to interact with the container's environment, making it possible to run commands, troubleshoot issues, or manage processes inside the container directly. For instance, if you want to get a shell prompt inside an active container to inspect its filesystem, or run additional commands without starting a whole new container instance, 'docker exec' is the appropriate tool for the job. This command is particularly useful for scenarios where you need to check logs, modify configurations, or install packages in an already running container without interrupting its operation. It provides a seamless way to interact with a container's environment while it continues to serve its intended purpose.

5. What command is used to remove a Docker container?

A. docker delete [container_id]

B. docker rm [container_id]

C. docker destroy [container_id]

D. docker clear [container_id]

To remove a Docker container, the command `docker rm [container_id]` is used. This command allows users to delete one or more specified containers by providing the container ID or names. When executing this command, Docker will confirm that the specified container is not running; if it is still running, it must be stopped first before it can be removed. The `rm` in the command stands for "remove" and is the official Docker command designed for this purpose. Using the right command is crucial for effective container management, and `docker rm` is well-documented in Docker's official documentation, making it essential for any user interacting with Docker containers. Understanding this command is fundamental for tasks involving container lifecycle management, especially when you need to free up resources or clean up your Docker environment.

SAMPLE

6. What aspect of Docker contributes to environment consistency?

A. Lightweight virtual machines

B. Uniform packaging of applications with dependencies

C. Static resource allocation

D. Multiple manual configurations per environment

Uniform packaging of applications with dependencies is crucial for achieving environment consistency in Docker. Docker encapsulates an application and its required libraries and dependencies into a single artifact known as a container image. This approach ensures that the application behaves the same way regardless of where it is deployed—whether it's on a developer's local machine, a testing server, or a production environment. The uniformity of the container image means that developers can avoid issues related to differing environments, such as different library versions or configuration settings that could lead to unexpected behaviors. This packaging ensures that the same environment can be replicated consistently across various stages of the development lifecycle. In contrast to this, lightweight virtual machines do not provide the same level of consistency since VM configurations can differ widely based on the virtualization infrastructure. Static resource allocation does not directly address how application dependencies are handled and can lead to inconsistencies if resources are not correctly provisioned. Multiple manual configurations per environment introduce variability and increase the risk of discrepancies, undermining the goal of a consistent deployment environment.

7. What command is used to check Docker's system-wide information?

A. docker status

B. docker info

C. docker inspect

D. docker version

The command used to check Docker's system-wide information is "docker info." This command provides a comprehensive overview of the Docker installation, including details such as the number of containers, images, the storage driver in use, the version of Docker, and information about networking, as well as runtime specifics like the kernel version and operating system. By using "docker info," users can quickly gather crucial diagnostics and performance data about the Docker environment, making it a valuable command for troubleshooting and monitoring purposes. This command is essential for both new users to familiarize themselves with their Docker setup and experienced users who need to verify configuration settings or resource utilization. While other commands provide useful information as well, "docker status" is not a valid Docker command. "Docker inspect" is used for retrieving detailed information about a specific object, such as a container or image, rather than system-wide statistics. The "docker version" command shows the version of the Docker client and server, but it does not include the broader system information that "docker info" does.

SAMPLE

8. What is the method for providing custom certificates to the Universal Control Plane (UCP) and Docker Trusted Registry (DTR)?

A. Using the CLI to configure certificates

B. Uploading certificates via the UCP and DTR web UIs

C. Editing the configuration file directly

D. Distributing certificates through environment variables

The method for providing custom certificates to the Universal Control Plane (UCP) and Docker Trusted Registry (DTR) involves uploading certificates via the UCP and DTR web UIs. This approach is user-friendly and ensures that the certificates are properly integrated into the systems without the risk of manual errors that can occur with direct file editing. Using the web UIs to upload certificates allows for a more streamlined process where users can easily manage and verify the certificates within a secure graphical interface. This method also helps in maintaining best practices for security and configuration management, as it centralizes certificate management and simplifies the administration tasks. While there are other methods to configure certificates, such as using the CLI or editing configuration files directly, these approaches can be more complex and are typically used for advanced scenarios or automation. For average users or straightforward tasks, utilizing the web interfaces provides an effective and efficient solution.

9. Which network driver connects containers directly to a network stack on the host machine without any isolation?

A. bridge

B. overlay

C. host

D. macvlan

The host network driver connects containers directly to the network stack of the host machine, allowing containers to share the same IP address and port space as the host. This means that there is no network isolation between the containers and the host, which can be beneficial for performance since it eliminates the overhead of virtual networking. When using the host driver, any networking configuration that applies to the host machine will also apply to the containers. This is particularly useful for high-performance applications or scenarios where the application inside the container needs to be as close to the host's networking capabilities as possible. However, this connection to the host's network stack means that any security or isolation that would typically be present in Docker's default bridge network is absent, so it should be used with caution. In contrast, other network drivers like bridge and overlay provide varying degrees of isolation and are typically used for different networking contexts in Docker environments. The macvlan driver allows containers to have a dedicated MAC address and appear as physical devices on the network, enhancing isolation and network management for certain types of deployments, but does not operate in the same manner as the host driver.

SAMPLE

10. How can you update a running container in Docker?

A. By using 'docker update' or by redeploying with an updated Docker image

B. By stopping and removing the container

C. By running the 'docker edit' command

D. By modifying the Dockerfile

The correct approach to update a running container in Docker is by using 'docker update' or by redeploying with an updated Docker image. The 'docker update' command allows you to modify specific resource limits or restart policies of a running container without needing to stop it first. This functionality is quite helpful for making adjustments to the container's settings on the fly. Additionally, if you want to implement significant changes, deploying a new version of an application typically involves creating an updated Docker image. You can build this new image (often with updates in the code or configuration) and then redeploy it. This method involves stopping the current container and starting a new one with the updated image, which is a standard practice when updating applications. The other approaches include stopping and removing the container, running a non-existent 'docker edit' command, and modifying the Dockerfile. Stopping and removing a container does not actually update it; rather, it removes it from the environment entirely, while the command for editing containers does not exist in Docker. Modifying the Dockerfile would typically require you to build a new image, but it does not affect the running container directly. Thus, the most efficient and effective methods to update a running container remain tied to the use of commands

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dockerassociate.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE