

DOCKERS MENU PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://dockersmenu.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	15

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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the effect of using the `--rm` option when running a container?
 - A. It saves the container state
 - B. It automatically removes the container when it exits
 - C. It creates a read-only file system for the container
 - D. It forces the container to run in interactive mode
2. How can you set a specific user for a Docker container?
 - A. Using the `--user` command-line option
 - B. By using the `-u` option with the `docker run` command
 - C. By editing the `Dockerfile` directly
 - D. By changing the environment variable
3. Why would a user interact with the Docker API?
 - A. To perform manual updates
 - B. To enable automation and custom client development
 - C. To restrict access to Docker commands
 - D. To configure network settings
4. What is the difference between a Docker image and a Docker container?
 - A. An image runs applications, whereas a container is static
 - B. An image is a template while a container is a live instance
 - C. A container can be modified, but an image cannot
 - D. Images are portable, containers are not
5. What command is used to list all Docker networks?
 - A. `docker network show`
 - B. `docker network ls`
 - C. `docker network list`
 - D. `docker network inspect`
6. What is a new feature of the tacos this year?
 - A. Guacamole is included with all tacos
 - B. There is an option to add guacamole for an extra cost
 - C. All tacos are served with extra toppings
 - D. Tacos are only available on weekends

7. How should a Dockers server describe food quality to customers?

- A. Quality is our lowest priority
- B. Quality is important, but pricing is more crucial
- C. Quality is our top importance, using top vendors
- D. Food quality is subjective

8. How do you remove all stopped containers?

- A. docker remove stopped
- B. docker container prune
- C. docker cleanup containers
- D. docker remove --all

9. Define a Docker container.

- A. A virtual machine that runs on a host OS
- B. A lightweight, standalone, executable package
- C. A method for storing data
- D. An application interface for Docker services

10. What cream ingredient is NOT typically included in an alfredo sauce?

- A. Parmesan cheese
- B. Heavy cream
- C. Sour cream
- D. Olive oil

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the effect of using the `--rm` option when running a container?

- A. It saves the container state
- B. It automatically removes the container when it exits**
- C. It creates a read-only file system for the container
- D. It forces the container to run in interactive mode

Using the `--rm` option when running a container instructs Docker to automatically remove the container after it has exited. This means that once the container's process has finished executing, Docker will clean up the resources associated with that container, such as the filesystem and any temporary data that was created during its run. This is particularly useful for one-time tasks or short-lived containers, as it helps to keep your environment tidy by preventing the accumulation of stopped containers that you have no further use for. The main advantage of this functionality is that it reduces manual overhead in managing container lifecycles, making it easier for developers and system administrators to maintain their Docker environments. This option is commonly used in scenarios where you only need the container for a short period, such as testing or running simple scripts, without the concern of lingering artifacts.

2. How can you set a specific user for a Docker container?

- A. Using the `--user` command-line option
- B. By using the `-u` option with the `docker run` command**
- C. By editing the Dockerfile directly
- D. By changing the environment variable

The correct choice for setting a specific user for a Docker container is achieved by using the `-u` option with the `docker run` command. This command allows you to specify the user that the container should run as, offering flexibility depending on the needs of your application and its permissions. When you utilize the `-u` option, you can provide either the username or the user ID (UID). This is particularly useful in scenarios where certain processes within the container should not run as the root user for security reasons. By specifying a different user, you can limit the permissions of the running processes, thereby reducing the potential attack surface if an application were to be compromised. Although specifying users can also be done within a Dockerfile using the `USER` instruction, the question specifically asks about the way to set a user at runtime, making the `-u` option in the `docker run` command the appropriate choice. Thus, this option effectively provides a direct means of controlling user permissions at the moment of container creation.

3. Why would a user interact with the Docker API?

- A. To perform manual updates
- B. To enable automation and custom client development**
- C. To restrict access to Docker commands
- D. To configure network settings

Interacting with the Docker API is primarily driven by the need for automation and custom client development. The API provides programmatic access to Docker's features, allowing developers to create scripts or applications that can manage containers, images, networks, and other Docker components without manual interventions. This is particularly beneficial in a DevOps environment where continuous integration and deployment processes rely heavily on automated workflows. By leveraging the API, users can efficiently integrate Docker into their systems, enhance functionality, and tailor Docker operations to meet specific application needs. While performing manual updates, restricting access, or configuring network settings are valid tasks within Docker, they are not the primary reasons a user would engage with the API. The API's design and capabilities are centered around facilitating automation and development, making it a powerful tool for developers looking to build custom solutions or streamline their workflows.

4. What is the difference between a Docker image and a Docker container?

- A. An image runs applications, whereas a container is static
- B. An image is a template while a container is a live instance**
- C. A container can be modified, but an image cannot
- D. Images are portable, containers are not

The distinction between a Docker image and a Docker container is best captured by understanding that an image serves as a blueprint or template from which containers are created. An image contains everything needed to run an application, including the application code, libraries, dependencies, and environment settings. It remains unchanged and is essentially a static snapshot. In contrast, a container is a live, running instance of that image. When a container is created, it utilizes the image but can also be modified and retains its own state during its lifecycle. This allows the application to be executed and interacted with actively, making containers dynamic as opposed to the static nature of images. This concept highlights the relationship whereby multiple containers can be instantiated from the same Docker image, sharing the underlying structure while existing as separate execution environments. This distinction is fundamental for understanding Docker's architecture and how it manages application deployment and scalability.

5. What command is used to list all Docker networks?

- A. docker network show
- B. docker network ls**
- C. docker network list
- D. docker network inspect

The command used to list all Docker networks is "docker network ls." This command provides a straightforward way to view all the networks that are currently created in your Docker environment. When executed, it displays a list that includes the network names, IDs, drivers used, and other pertinent details that help users identify and manage the different networking configurations present in their Docker setup. Using this command is essential for administrators who need to manage Docker containers and understand how they are interconnected through various networks. It also aids in troubleshooting network issues by allowing users to confirm which networks are available or need to be created. Other commands listed serve different purposes. For instance, "docker network show" isn't a valid command, while "docker network list" is often regarded as an informal reference to the "ls" command but does not exist in Docker's CLI. "docker network inspect" is used to inspect detailed information about a specific network rather than listing all available networks. Therefore, "docker network ls" is the appropriate and correct choice for listing all Docker networks.

6. What is a new feature of the tacos this year?

- A. Guacamole is included with all tacos
- B. There is an option to add guacamole for an extra cost**
- C. All tacos are served with extra toppings
- D. Tacos are only available on weekends

The feature that there is an option to add guacamole for an extra cost highlights a flexible and customizable dining experience for customers. This allows them to enhance their tacos according to their personal taste preferences without mandating it as a standard inclusion. Such options appeal to a broader audience, as some customers may prefer their tacos without guacamole or wish to control their total cost by choosing additional toppings selectively. This approach aligns with current trends in the restaurant industry where personalization and choice are increasingly valued by consumers. This distinct feature of optional extras, like guacamole at an additional cost, contrasts with the other choices, which either suggest mandatory inclusions or limitations that do not offer the same level of customer choice and flexibility.

7. How should a Dockers server describe food quality to customers?

- A. Quality is our lowest priority
- B. Quality is important, but pricing is more crucial
- C. Quality is our top importance, using top vendors**
- D. Food quality is subjective

A Dockers server should express that food quality is of utmost importance, utilizing top vendors to ensure high standards. This approach reflects a commitment to providing customers with the best possible dining experience. By emphasizing that quality is the top priority, it builds trust and confidence in the customers, assuring them that they are receiving well-prepared and high-grade food sourced from reputable suppliers. This focus on quality not only enhances customer satisfaction but also contributes positively to the restaurant's reputation, encouraging repeat business and positive word-of-mouth. While other options might touch on aspects of quality and pricing, none convey the commitment to excellence and the customer-centric philosophy that comes from prioritizing food quality. This focus on using top vendors reinforces the understanding that quality is foundational to the overall dining experience at Dockers.

8. How do you remove all stopped containers?

- A. docker remove stopped
- B. docker container prune**
- C. docker cleanup containers
- D. docker remove --all

The method to remove all stopped containers is through the command "docker container prune." This command effectively cleans up resources that are no longer in use, specifically targeting stopped containers. When you run this command, Docker automatically identifies all containers that are not in a running state and removes them, freeing up system resources. This command is particularly useful because it streamlines the process of container management by allowing users to delete all stopped instances with a single command rather than having to manually identify and remove each container individually. This not only saves time but also reduces the likelihood of human error in selecting and removing containers. The other options would not successfully achieve the same result. For example, "docker remove stopped" would not be a recognized command, and "docker cleanup containers" is not a valid Docker command. "docker remove --all" suggests the removal of all containers but does not specifically target only the stopped ones, which could potentially lead to data loss if any running containers are inadvertently removed. Thus, "docker container prune" stands out as the precise and correct choice for this action.

9. Define a Docker container.

- A. A virtual machine that runs on a host OS
- B. A lightweight, standalone, executable package**
- C. A method for storing data
- D. An application interface for Docker services

A Docker container is best defined as a lightweight, standalone, executable package that includes everything needed to run a piece of software, including the code, runtime, libraries, and system tools. This definition highlights the key characteristics of Docker containers: they are designed to be portable and consistent across various computing environments, which is a significant advantage over traditional virtual machines. By being lightweight, Docker containers share the host operating system's kernel, which allows them to use fewer resources than virtual machines that require their separate operating system and may include more overhead. This means that multiple containers can run simultaneously without significantly taxing the host system. Furthermore, containers remain isolated from each other, ensuring that dependencies and configurations do not conflict, allowing for streamlined development and deployment processes. This concept of a standalone package means that applications can be packaged with their dependencies and run reliably irrespective of where the environment is—be it on a developer's laptop, in an organization's data center, or in the cloud. The emphasis on executability signifies that containers facilitate quick and efficient deployment of applications, which is a cornerstone of modern software development practices such as Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD). Hence, defining a Docker container as a lightweight, standalone, executable package encompasses its core functionality and advantages within the ecosystem

10. What cream ingredient is NOT typically included in an alfredo sauce?

- A. Parmesan cheese
- B. Heavy cream
- C. Sour cream**
- D. Olive oil

Alfredo sauce is traditionally made with a combination of butter, heavy cream, and Parmesan cheese, which creates a rich and creamy texture. Heavy cream is essential for achieving that velvety consistency, while Parmesan cheese provides a distinct nutty flavor that is characteristic of the sauce. Sour cream is not a typical ingredient in authentic Alfredo sauce recipes. While it may add creaminess and a tangy flavor, it significantly alters the profile of the dish and is usually not used in traditional preparations. Olive oil may sometimes be included in variations of Alfredo or in other pasta sauces, but it is not a standard component of the classic recipe. The essence of Alfredo lies in its simplicity and the specific combination of heavy cream, butter, and Parmesan cheese, which distinguishes it from other creamy sauces that might incorporate sour cream.

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://dockersmenu.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE