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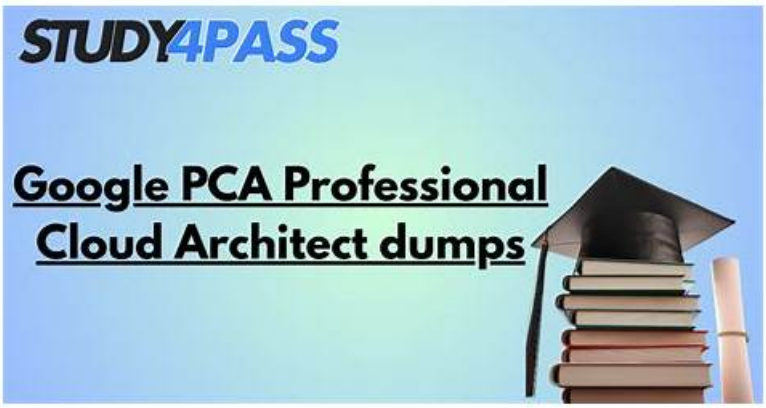

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Alerting and Dashboarding: This section of the exam assesses the competencies of Cloud Operations Engineers and focuses on monitoring visualization and alert management. It covers dashboarding basics, alerting rules configuration, and the use of Alertmanager to handle notifications. Candidates also learn the core principles of when, what, and why to trigger alerts, ensuring they can create reliable monitoring dashboards and proactive alerting systems to maintain system stability.
Topic 2	• Observability Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of Site Reliability Engineers and covers the essential principles of observability used in modern systems. It focuses on understanding metrics, logs, and tracing mechanisms such as spans, as well as the difference between push and pull data collection methods. Candidates also learn about service discovery processes and the fundamentals of defining and maintaining SLOs, SLAs, and SLIs to monitor performance and reliability.
Topic 3	• PromQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Monitoring Specialists and focuses on Prometheus Query Language (PromQL) concepts. It covers data selection, calculating rates and derivatives, and performing aggregations across time and dimensions. Candidates also study the use of binary operators, histograms, and timestamp metrics to analyze monitoring data effectively, ensuring accurate interpretation of system performance and trends.
Topic 4	• Prometheus Fundamentals: This domain evaluates the knowledge of DevOps Engineers and emphasizes the core architecture and components of Prometheus. It includes topics such as configuration and scraping techniques, limitations of the Prometheus system, data models and labels, and the exposition format used for data collection. The section ensures a solid grasp of how Prometheus functions as a monitoring and alerting toolkit within distributed environments.

Topic 5	• Instrumentation and Exporters: This domain evaluates the abilities of Software Engineers and addresses the methods for integrating Prometheus into applications. It includes the use of client libraries, the process of instrumenting code, and the proper structuring and naming of metrics. The section also introduces exporters that allow Prometheus to collect metrics from various systems, ensuring efficient and standardized monitoring implementation.

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
What are the four golden signals of monitoring as defined by Google's SRE principles?

- A. Availability, Logging, Errors, Throughput
- B. Requests, CPU, Memory, Latency
- C. Traffic, Errors, Latency, Saturation
- D. Utilization, Load, Disk, Network

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Four Golden Signals-Traffic, Errors, Latency, and Saturation-are key service-level indicators defined by Google's Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) discipline.
Traffic: Demand placed on the system (e.g., requests per second).
Errors: Rate of failed requests.
Latency: Time taken to serve requests.
Saturation: How "full" the system resources are (CPU, memory, etc.).
Prometheus and its metrics-based model are ideal for capturing these signals.

NEW QUESTION # 42
The following is a list of metrics exposed by an application:
http_requests_total{code="500"} 10
http_requests_total{code="200"} 20
http_requests_total{code="400"} 30
http_requests_total{verb="POST"} 30
http_requests_total{verb="GET"} 30
What is the issue with the metric family?

- A. The value represents two different things across the dimensions: code and verb.
- B. Metric names are missing a prefix to indicate which application is exposing the query.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prometheus requires that a single metric name represents one well-defined thing, and all time series in that metric share the same set of label keys so the value's meaning is consistent across dimensions. The official guidance states that metrics should not "mix different dimensions under the same name," and that a metric name should have a consistent label schema; otherwise, "the same metric name would represent different things," making queries ambiguous and aggregations error-prone. In the example,

http_requests_total{code="..."} expresses per-status-code request counts, while http_requests_total{verb="..."} expresses per-HTTP-method request counts. Because some series have only code and others only verb, the value changes its meaning across label sets, violating the consistency principle for a metric family. The correct approach is to expose one metric with both labels present on every series, e.g., http_requests_total{code="200", method="GET"}, ensuring every time series has the same label keys and the value always means "count of requests," sliced by the same dimensions. A missing application prefix is optional and not the core issue here.

NEW QUESTION # 43
What is the maximum number of Alertmanagers that can be added to a Prometheus instance?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. More than 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prometheus supports integration with multiple Alertmanager instances for redundancy and high availability. The alerting section of the Prometheus configuration file (prometheus.yml) allows specifying a list of Alertmanager targets, enabling Prometheus to send alerts to several Alertmanager nodes simultaneously.
There is no hard-coded limit on the number of Alertmanagers that can be added. The typical best practice is to run a minimum of three Alertmanagers in a clustered setup to achieve fault tolerance and ensure reliable alert delivery, but Prometheus can be configured with more than three if desired.
Each Alertmanager node in the cluster communicates state information (active, silenced, inhibited alerts) with its peers to maintain consistency.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alertmanager Integration, High Availability Setup, and Prometheus Configuration - alerting Section.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which kind of metrics are associated with the function deriv()?

- A. Counters
- B. Histograms
- C. Summaries
- D. Gauges

Answer: D

Explanation:
The deriv() function in PromQL calculates the per-second derivative of a time series using linear regression over the provided time range. It estimates the instantaneous rate of change for metrics that can both increase and decrease - which are typically gauges. Because counters can only increase (except when reset), rate() or increase() functions are more appropriate for them. deriv() is used to identify trends in fluctuating metrics like CPU temperature, memory utilization, or queue depth, where values rise and fall continuously.
In contrast, summaries and histograms consist of multiple sub-metrics (e.g., _count, _sum, _bucket) and are not directly suited for derivative calculation without decomposition.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Functions - deriv(), Understanding Rates and Derivatives, and Gauge Metric Examples.

NEW QUESTION # 45
How can you send metrics from your Prometheus setup to a remote system, e.g., for long-term storage?

- A. With "federation"
- B. With "scraping"

- C. With "remote write"
- D. With S3 Buckets

Answer: C

Explanation:
Prometheus provides a feature called Remote Write to transmit scraped and processed metrics to an external system for long-term storage, aggregation, or advanced analytics. When configured, Prometheus continuously pushes time series data to the remote endpoint defined in the remote_write section of the configuration file.
This mechanism is often used to integrate with long-term data storage backends such as Cortex, Thanos, Mimir, or InfluxDB, enabling durable retention and global query capabilities beyond Prometheus's local time series database limits.
In contrast, "scraping" refers to data collection from targets, while "federation" allows hierarchical Prometheus setups (pulling metrics from other Prometheus instances) but does not serve as long-term storage. Using "S3 Buckets" directly is also unsupported in native Prometheus configurations.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Remote Write/Read APIs and Long-Term Storage Integrations sections.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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