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## Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

### NEW QUESTION # 46

How can you select all the up metrics whose instance label matches the regex fe-.\*?

- A. up{instance=~"fe-.\*"}
- B. up{instance~"fe-.\*"}
- C. up{instance=regexp(fe-.\*)}
- D. up{instance="fe-.\*"}

### Answer: A

Explanation:

PromQL supports regular expression matching for label values using the `=~` operator. To select all time series whose label values match a given regex pattern, you use the syntax `{label_name=~"regex"}`.

In this case, to select all up metrics where the instance label begins with fe-, the correct query is:

`up{instance=~"fe-.*"}`

Explanation of operators:

`=` → exact match.

`!=` → not equal.

$=\sim$  → regex match.

$!\sim$  → regex not match.

Option D uses the correct  $=\sim$  syntax. Options A and B use invalid PromQL syntax, and option C is almost correct but includes a misplaced extra quote style ( $\sim"$ ), which would cause a parsing error.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Expression Language Data Selectors, Label Matchers, and Regular Expression Matching Rules.

## NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 48

Given the metric `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds`, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month`
- B. **`(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400`**
- C. `month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)`
- D. `format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, "%M")`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The metric `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds` provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using `time()` in PromQL).

The expression:

`(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400`

converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually. The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (`format_date`) or month() extraction functions.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using `time()` for Relative Calculations.

## NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following is an invalid @ modifier expression?

- A. `go_goroutines @ end()`
- B. `go_goroutines @ start()`

- C. `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000`
- D. `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000`

### Answer: C

Explanation:

The `@` modifier in PromQL allows querying data as it existed at a specific point in time rather than the evaluation time. It can be applied after a selector or an entire expression, but the syntax rules are strict.

- `go_goroutines @ start()` → Valid; queries value at the start of the evaluation range.
- `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000` → Valid; applies the modifier after the full expression.
- `go_goroutines @ end()` → Valid; queries value at the end of the evaluation range.
- `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000` → Invalid, because the `@` modifier cannot appear inside the selector braces; it must appear after the selector or aggregation expression.

This invalid placement violates PromQL's syntax grammar for subquery and modifier ordering.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL `@` Modifier Syntax, Evaluation Modifiers, and PromQL Expression Grammar sections.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

Given the metric `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds`, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month`
- B. `(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400`
- C. `month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)`
- D. `format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, "%M")`

### Answer: B

Explanation:

The metric `prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds` provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using `time()` in PromQL).

The expression:

`(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400`

converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually. The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (`format_date`) or month() extraction functions.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using `time()` for Relative Calculations.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

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