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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which PromQL statement returns the sum of all values of the metric node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes from 10 minutes ago?

- A. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)
- B. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) offset 10m
- C. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) setoff 10m
- D. offset sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes[10m])

Answer: A

Explanation:
In PromQL, the offset modifier allows you to query metrics as they were at a past time relative to the current evaluation. To retrieve the value of node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes as it was 10 minutes ago, you place the offset keyword inside the aggregation function's argument, not after it.
The correct query is:
sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)
This computes the total available memory across all instances, based on data from exactly 10 minutes in the past.
Placing offset after the aggregation (as in option B) is syntactically invalid because modifiers apply to instant and range vector

selectors, not to complete expressions.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Evaluation Modifiers: offset, Aggregation Operators, and Temporal Query Examples.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which of the following metrics is unsuitable for a Prometheus setup?

- A. promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}
- B. prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled
- C. user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"}
- D. http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}

Answer: C

Explanation:
The metric user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"} is unsuitable for Prometheus because it includes a high-cardinality label (email). Each unique email address would generate a separate time series, potentially numbering in the millions, which severely impacts Prometheus performance and memory usage.
Prometheus is optimized for low- to medium-cardinality metrics that represent system-wide behavior rather than per-user data. High-cardinality metrics cause data explosion, complicating queries and overwhelming the storage engine.
By contrast, the other metrics-prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled, promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}, and http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}-adhere to Prometheus best practices. They represent operational or service-level metrics with limited, manageable label value sets.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Best Practices, Cardinality Management, and Anti-Patterns for Metric Design sections.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which function would you use to calculate the 95th percentile latency from histogram data?

- A. topk(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds)
- B. quantile_over_time(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds[5m])
- C. percentile(http_request_duration_seconds, 0.95)
- D. histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))

Answer: D

Explanation:
To calculate a percentile (e.g., 95th percentile) from histogram data in Prometheus, the correct function is histogram_quantile(). It estimates quantiles based on cumulative bucket counts.
Example:
histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le)) This computes the 95th percentile request duration across all observed instances over the last 5 minutes.

NEW QUESTION # 37
How do you calculate the average request duration during the last 5 minutes from a histogram or summary called http_request_duration_seconds?

- A. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])
- B. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])
- C. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])
- D. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_second$_count[5m])

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Prometheus, histograms and summaries expose metrics with _sum and _count suffixes to represent total accumulated values and

sample counts, respectively. To compute the average request duration over a given time window (for example, 5 minutes), you divide the rate of increase of _sum by the rate of increase of _count:
\text{Average duration} = \frac{\text{rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m])}}
{\text{rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])}} Here,
http_request_duration_seconds_sum represents the total accumulated request time, and
http_request_duration_seconds_count represents the number of requests observed.
By dividing these rates, you obtain the average request duration per request over the specified time range.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Querying Histograms and Summaries, PromQL Rate Function, and Metric Naming Conventions sections.

NEW QUESTION # 38
If the vector selector foo[5m] contains 1 1 NaN, what would max_over_time(foo[5m]) return?

- A. It errors out.
- B. NaN
- C. 0
- D. No answer.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In PromQL, range vector functions like max_over_time() compute an aggregate value (in this case, the maximum) over all samples within a specified time range. The function ignores NaN (Not-a-Number) values when computing the result.
Given the range vector foo[5m] containing samples [1, 1, NaN], the maximum value among the valid numeric samples is 1.
Therefore, max_over_time(foo[5m]) returns 1.
Prometheus functions handle missing or invalid data points gracefully-ignoring NaN ensures stable calculations even when intermittent collection issues or resets occur. The function only errors if the selector is syntactically invalid or if no numeric samples exist at all.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Range Vector Functions, Aggregation Over Time Functions, and Handling NaN Values in PromQL sections.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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