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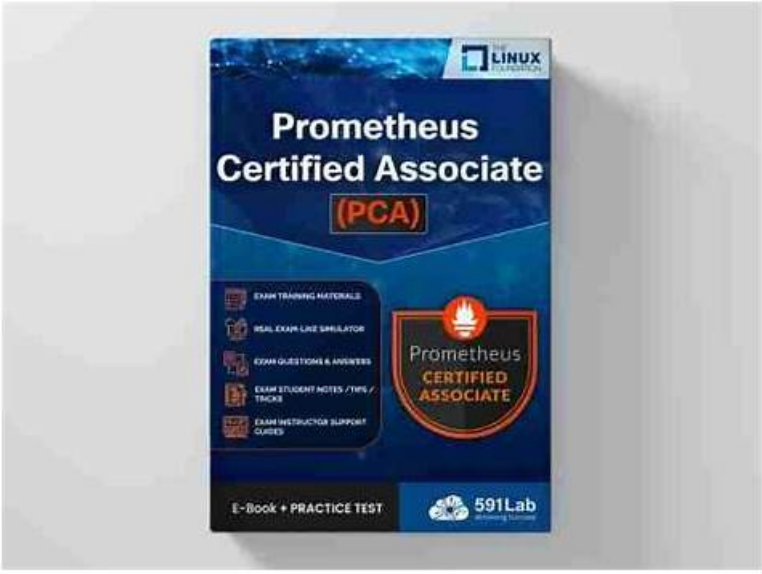

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Reading The Test PCA Lab Questions, Pass The Prometheus Certified Associate Exam

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the minimum requirement for an application to expose Prometheus metrics?

- A. It must be compiled for 64-bit architectures.
- B. It must run on Linux.
- C. It must be exposed to the Internet.
- D. It must be able to serve text over HTTP.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prometheus collects metrics by scraping an HTTP endpoint exposed by the target application. Therefore, the only essential requirement for an application to expose metrics to Prometheus is that it serves metrics in the Prometheus text exposition format over HTTP.
This endpoint is conventionally available at /metrics and provides metrics in plain text format (e.g., Content-Type: text/plain; version=0.0.4). The application can run on any operating system, architecture, or network - as long as Prometheus can reach its endpoint.
It does not need to be Internet-accessible (it can be internal) and is not limited to Linux or any specific bitness.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Exposition Formats, Instrumenting Applications, and Target Scraping Requirements sections.

NEW QUESTION # 22
How would you name a metric that tracks HTTP request duration?

- A. http_request_duration
- B. http.request_latency
- C. http_request_duration_seconds
- D. request_duration_seconds

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Prometheus metric naming conventions, a metric name must clearly describe what is being measured and include a unit suffix that specifies the base unit of measurement, following SI standards. For durations, the suffix _seconds is mandatory.
Therefore, the correct and standards-compliant name for a metric tracking HTTP request duration is:
http_request_duration_seconds
This name communicates:

http_request → the subject being measured (HTTP requests),
duration → the aspect being measured (the latency or time taken),
_seconds → the unit of measurement (seconds).
This metric name typically corresponds to a histogram or summary, exposing submetrics such as _count, _sum, and _bucket. These represent the number of observations, total duration, and distribution across time buckets respectively.
Options A, B, and C fail to fully comply with Prometheus naming standards - they either omit the http_ prefix, use invalid separators (dots), or lack the required unit suffix.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Histogram and Summary Metric Naming Patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 23
What is the name of the official *nix OS kernel metrics exporter?

- A. metrics_exporter
- B. os_exporter
- C. node_exporter
- D. Prometheus_exporter

Answer: C

Explanation:
The official Prometheus exporter for collecting system-level and kernel-related metrics from Linux and other UNIX-like operating systems is the Node Exporter.
The Node Exporter exposes hardware and OS metrics including CPU load, memory usage, disk I/O, network traffic, and kernel statistics. It is designed to provide host-level observability and serves data at the default endpoint :9100/metrics in the standard Prometheus exposition text format.
This exporter is part of the official Prometheus ecosystem and is widely deployed for infrastructure monitoring. None of the other listed options (Prometheus_exporter, metrics_exporter, or os_exporter) are official components of the Prometheus project.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Node Exporter Overview, System Metrics Collection, and Official Exporters List.

NEW QUESTION # 24
What is metamonitoring?

- A. Metamonitoring is monitoring social networks for end user complaints about quality of service.
- B. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of the monitoring infrastructure.
- C. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of non-IT systems.
- D. Metamonitoring is a monitoring that covers 100% of a service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Metamonitoring refers to monitoring the monitoring system itself-ensuring that Prometheus, Alertmanager, exporters, and dashboards are functioning properly. In other words, it's the observability of your observability stack.
This practice helps detect issues such as:
Prometheus not scraping targets,
Alertmanager being unreachable,
Exporters not exposing data, or
Storage being full or corrupted.
Without metamonitoring, an outage in the monitoring system could go unnoticed, leaving operators blind to actual infrastructure problems. A common approach is to use a secondary Prometheus instance (or external monitoring service) to monitor the health metrics of the primary Prometheus and related components.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Monitoring Prometheus Itself, Operational Best Practices, and Reliability of the Monitoring Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following metrics is unsuitable for a Prometheus setup?

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

Answer: D

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 # 26
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