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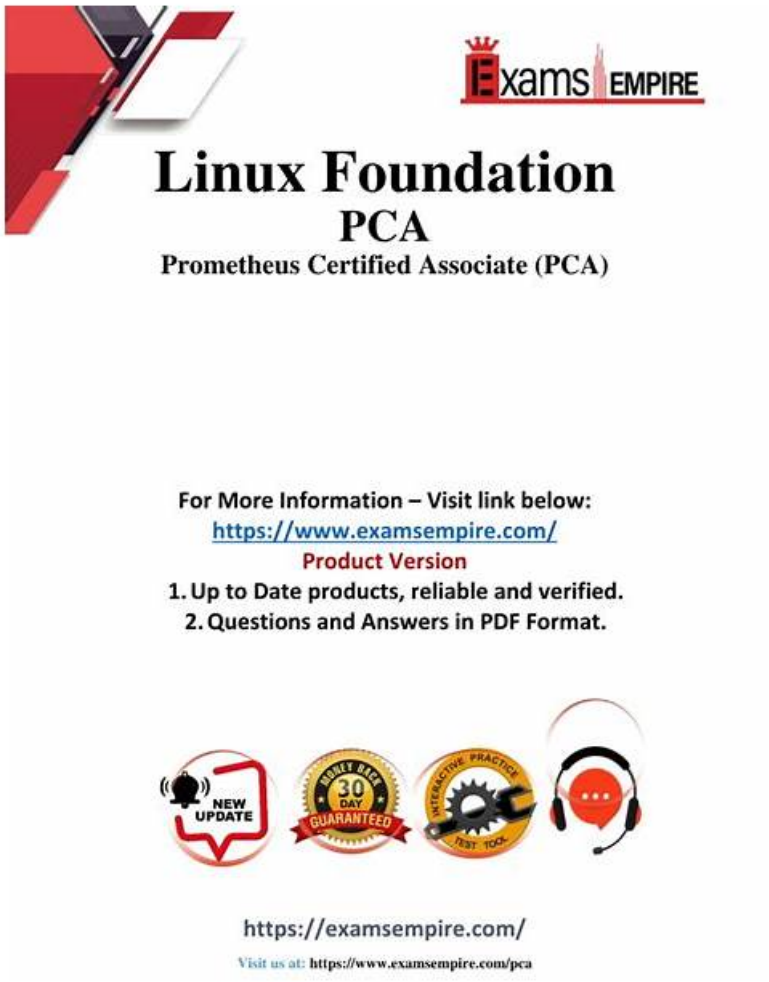

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

Exam Dumps PCA Pdf | PCA Exam Outline

The DumpsQuestion team regularly revises the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) PDF version to add new questions and update Linux Foundationmation, so candidates are always up-to-date. We provide candidates with comprehensive Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam questions with up to 1 year of free updates. If you are doubtful, feel free to download a free demo of DumpsQuestion Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) PDF dumps, desktop practice exam software, and web-based Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) practice exam. Don't wait. Purchase Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam dumps at an affordable price and start preparing for the updated Linux Foundation PCA certification exam today.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which kind of metrics are associated with the function deriv()?

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

Answer: B

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 # 60
What popular open-source project is commonly used to visualize Prometheus data?

- A. Grafana
- B. Thanos
- C. Kibana
- D. Loki

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most widely used open-source visualization and dashboarding platform for Prometheus data is Grafana. Grafana provides native integration with Prometheus as a data source, allowing users to create real-time, interactive dashboards using PromQL queries. Grafana supports advanced visualization panels (graphs, heatmaps, gauges, tables, etc.) and enables users to design custom dashboards to monitor infrastructure, application performance, and service-level objectives (SLOs). It also provides alerting capabilities that can complement or extend Prometheus's own alerting system.
While Kibana is part of the Elastic Stack and focuses on log analytics, Thanos extends Prometheus for long-term storage and high availability, and Loki is a log aggregation system. None of these tools serve as the primary dashboarding solution for Prometheus metrics the way Grafana does.
Grafana's seamless Prometheus integration and templating support make it the de facto standard visualization tool in the Prometheus ecosystem.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Visualizing Data with Grafana, and Grafana documentation - Prometheus Data Source Integration and Dashboard Creation Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 61
What function calculates the tp-quantile from a histogram?

- A. avg_over_time()
- B. histogram()
- C. histogram_quantile()
- D. predict_linear()

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Prometheus, the histogram_quantile() function is specifically designed to compute quantiles (such as tp90, tp95, or tp99) from histogram bucket data. A histogram metric records cumulative bucket counts for observed values under specific thresholds (le label). The function works by interpolating between buckets based on the target quantile. For example, to compute the 90th percentile latency from a histogram named http_request_duration_seconds_bucket, you would use:
histogram_quantile(0.9, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le)) Here, 0.9 represents the tp90 quantile, and rate() converts counter increments into per-second rates.
Other options are incorrect:
histogram() is not a valid PromQL function.
predict_linear() forecasts future values of a time series.
avg_over_time() computes a simple average over a time window, not quantiles.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Function: histogram_quantile(), Working with Histograms, and Quantile Calculation Details.

NEW QUESTION # 62
How many metric types does Prometheus text format support?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prometheus defines four core metric types in its official exposition format, which are: Counter, Gauge, Histogram, and Summary.

These types represent the fundamental building blocks for expressing quantitative measurements of system performance, behavior, and state.
A Counter is a cumulative metric that only increases (e.g., number of requests served).
A Gauge represents a value that can go up and down, such as memory usage or temperature.
A Histogram samples observations (e.g., request durations) and counts them in configurable buckets, providing both counts and sum of observed values.
A Summary is similar to a histogram but provides quantile estimation over a sliding time window along with count and sum metrics.
These four types are the only officially supported metric types in the Prometheus text exposition format as defined by the Prometheus data model. Any additional metrics or custom naming conventions are built on top of these core types but do not constitute new types.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus official documentation sections on Metric Types and Exposition Formats in the Prometheus study materials.

NEW QUESTION # 63
What is a difference between a counter and a gauge?

- A. Counters have no labels while gauges can have many labels.
- B. Counters are only incremented, while gauges can go up and down.
- C. Counters and gauges are different names for the same thing.
- D. Counters change value on each scrape and gauges remain static.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key difference between a counter and a gauge in Prometheus lies in how their values change over time. A counter is a cumulative metric that only increases-it resets to zero only when the process restarts. Counters are typically used for metrics like total requests served, bytes processed, or errors encountered. You can derive rates of change from counters using functions like rate() or increase() in PromQL.
A gauge, on the other hand, represents a metric that can go up and down. It measures values that fluctuate, such as CPU usage, memory consumption, temperature, or active session counts. Gauges provide a snapshot of current state rather than a cumulative total.
This distinction ensures proper interpretation of time-series trends and prevents misrepresentation of one-time or fluctuating values as cumulative metrics.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus official documentation - Metric Types section explaining Counters and Gauges definitions and usage examples.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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