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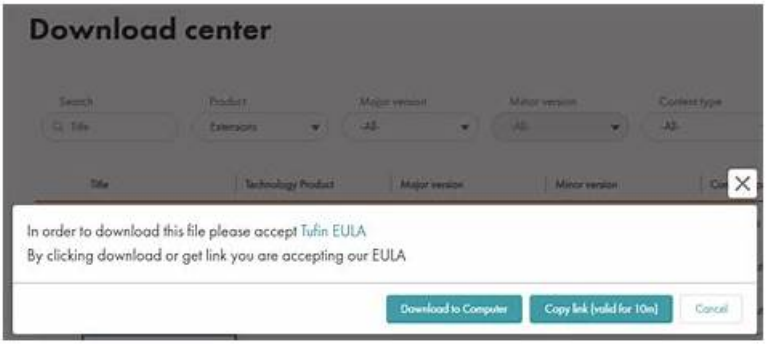

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Test your knowledge of the PCA exam dumps with Linux Foundation PCA practice questions. The software is designed to help with Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam dumps preparation. Linux Foundation PCA Practice Test software can be used on devices that range from mobile devices to desktop computers.

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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 41
What is api_http_requests_total in the following metric?
api_http_requests_total{method="POST", handler="/messages"}

- A. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric label name.
- B. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric type.
- C. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric name.
- D. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric field.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Prometheus, the part before the curly braces {} represents the metric name. Therefore, in the metric api_http_requests_total{method="POST", handler="/messages"}, the term api_http_requests_total is the metric name. Metric names describe the specific quantity being measured - in this example, the total number of HTTP requests received by an API.
The portion within the braces defines labels, which provide additional dimensions to the metric. Here, method="POST" and handler="/messages" are labels describing request attributes. The metric name should follow Prometheus conventions: lowercase letters, numbers, and underscores only, and ending in _total for counters.
This naming scheme ensures clarity and standardization across instrumented applications. The metric type (e.g., counter, gauge) is declared separately in the exposition format, not within the metric name itself.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming, Data Model, and Instrumentation Best Practices sections.

NEW QUESTION # 42
With the following metrics over the last 5 minutes:
up{instance="localhost"} 1 1 1 1 1
up{instance="server1"} 1 0 0 0 0
What does the following query return:
min_over_time(up[5m])

- A. {instance="server1"} 0
- B. {instance="localhost"} 1 {instance="server1"} 0

Answer: B

Explanation:

The min_over_time() function in PromQL returns the minimum sample value observed within the specified time range for each time series.
In the given data:
For up{instance="localhost"}, all samples are 1. The minimum value over 5 minutes is therefore 1.
For up{instance="server1"}, the sequence is 1 0 0 0 0. The minimum observed value is 0.
Thus, the query min_over_time(up[5m]) returns two series - one per instance:
{instance="localhost"} 1
{instance="server1"} 0
This query is commonly used to check uptime consistency. If the minimum value over the time window is 0, it indicates at least one scrape failure (target down).
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Range Vector Functions, min_over_time() definition, and up Metric Semantics sections.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which of the following is a valid metric name?

- A. go.goroutines
- B. 99_goroutines
- C. go_goroutines
- D. go routines

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Prometheus naming rules, metric names must match the regex [a-zA-Z_:][a-zA-Z0-9_:]*. This means metric names must begin with a letter, underscore, or colon, and can only contain letters, digits, and underscores thereafter.
The valid metric name among the options is go_goroutines, which follows all these rules. It starts with a letter (g), uses underscores to separate words, and contains only allowed characters.
By contrast:
go routines is invalid because it contains a space.
go.goroutines is invalid because it contains a dot (.), which is reserved for recording rule naming hierarchies, not metric identifiers.
99_goroutines is invalid because metric names cannot start with a number.
Following these conventions ensures compatibility with PromQL syntax and Prometheus' internal data model.
Reference:
Extracted from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions and Data Model Rules sections.

NEW QUESTION # 44
What Prometheus component would you use if targets are running behind a Firewall/NAT?

- A. Pull Gateway
- B. Pull Proxy
- C. PushProx
- D. HA Proxy

Answer: C

Explanation:
When Prometheus targets are behind firewalls or NAT and cannot be reached directly by the Prometheus server's pull mechanism, the recommended component to use is PushProx.
PushProx works by reversing the usual pull model. It consists of a PushProx Proxy (accessible by Prometheus) and PushProx Clients (running alongside the targets). The clients establish outbound connections to the proxy, which allows Prometheus to "pull" metrics indirectly. This approach bypasses network restrictions without compromising the Prometheus data model.
Unlike the Pushgateway (which is used for short-lived batch jobs, not network-isolated targets), PushProx maintains the Prometheus "pull" semantics while accommodating environments where direct scraping is impossible.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation and official PushProx design notes - Monitoring Behind NAT/Firewall, PushProx Overview, and Architecture and Usage Scenarios sections.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])
- B. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])
- C. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_second$_count[5m])
- D. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])

Answer: A

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 # 46
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