

PCA測試 & PCA測試題庫

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Cat3_n	線纜是否支持 Category 3
HEAC_n	線纜是否支援 HEAC 功能
PCA_DEP_n	線纜是否需要 PCA 功能才可以工作
MonoDir_n	線纜是否是單向的
MonoDirErr_n	單向線纜是否連接正確
PCA_ON_n	線纜是否處於 PCA 狀態中
RND	亂數

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Linux Foundation PCA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	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.
主題 3	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.

主題 4	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.
主題 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.

>> PCA測試 <<

可信任的PCA在資格考試領導者和更正的PCA測試：Prometheus Certified Associate Exam

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最新的 Cloud & Containers PCA 免費考試真題 (Q57-Q62):

問題 #57

What should you do with counters that have labels?

- A. Make sure every counter with labels has an extra counter, aggregated, without labels.
- B. Instantiate them with their possible label values when creating them so they are exposed with a zero value.**
- C. Investigate if you can move their label value inside their metric name to limit the number of labels.
- D. Save their state between application runs so you can restore their last value on startup.

答案：B

解題說明：

Prometheus counters with labels can cause missing time series in queries if some label combinations have not yet been observed. To ensure visibility and continuity, the recommended best practice is to instantiate counters with all expected label values at application startup, even if their initial value is zero.

This ensures that every possible labeled time series is exported consistently, which helps when dashboards or alerting rules expect the presence of those series. For example, if a counter like `http_requests_total{method="POST",status="200"}` has not yet received a POST request, initializing it with a zero ensures it is still exposed.

Option A is incorrect - label values should never be encoded into metric names.

Option B adds redundancy and does not solve the initialization issue.

Option D is discouraged; counters should reset naturally upon restart, reflecting Prometheus's ephemeral metric model.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Instrumentation Best Practices, Counters with Labels, and Avoid Missing Time Series by Initializing Metrics.

問題 #58

Given the following Histogram metric data, how many requests took less than or equal to 0.1 seconds?

```
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_bucket{job="kube-apiserver", le="+Inf"} 3
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_bucket{job="kube-apiserver", le="0.05"} 0
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_bucket{job="kube-apiserver", le="0.1"} 1
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_bucket{job="kube-apiserver", le="1"} 3
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_count{job="kube-apiserver"} 3
apiserver_request_duration_seconds_sum{job="kube-
```

apiserver"} 0.554003785

- A. 0.554003785
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

答案: C

解題說明:

In Prometheus, histogram metrics use cumulative buckets to record the count of observations that fall within specific duration thresholds. Each bucket has a label `le` ("less than or equal to"), representing the upper bound of that bucket.

In the given metric, the bucket labeled `le="0.1"` has a value of 1, meaning exactly one request took less than or equal to 0.1 seconds.

Buckets are cumulative, so:

`le="0.05"` → 0 requests ≤ 0.05 seconds

`le="0.1"` → 1 request ≤ 0.1 seconds

`le="1"` → 3 requests ≤ 1 second

`le="+Inf"` → all 3 requests total

The `_sum` and `_count` values represent total duration and request count respectively, but the number of requests below a given threshold is read directly from the bucket's `le` value.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Understanding Histograms and Summaries, Bucket Semantics, and Histogram Query Examples sections.

問題 #59

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

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

答案: D

解題說明:

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.

`~` → regex match.

`!~` → regex not match.

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

Reference:

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

問題 #60

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 field.
- C. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric name.
- D. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric type.

答案：C

解題說明：

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.

問題 #61

How can you send metrics from your Prometheus setup to a remote system, e.g., for long-term storage?

- A. With "remote write"
- B. With "federation"
- C. With "scraping"
- D. With S3 Buckets

答案：A

解題說明：

Prometheus provides a feature called Remote Write to transmit scraped and processed metrics to an external system for long-term storage, aggregation, or advanced analytics. When configured, Prometheus continuously pushes time series data to the remote endpoint defined in the `remote_write` section of the configuration file.

This mechanism is often used to integrate with long-term data storage backends such as Cortex, Thanos, Mimir, or InfluxDB, enabling durable retention and global query capabilities beyond Prometheus's local time series database limits.

In contrast, "scraping" refers to data collection from targets, while "federation" allows hierarchical Prometheus setups (pulling metrics from other Prometheus instances) but does not serve as long-term storage. Using "S3 Buckets" directly is also unsupported in native Prometheus configurations.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Remote Write/Read APIs and Long-Term Storage Integrations sections.

問題 #62

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