

PCA学習関連題、PCA絶対合格



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MogiExamのPCA問題集は素晴らしい参考資料です。この問題集は絶対あなたがずっと探しているものです。これは受験生の皆さんのために特別に作成し出された試験参考書です。この参考書は短い時間で試験に十分に準備させ、そして楽に試験に合格させます。試験のためにあまりの時間と精力を無駄にしたくないなら、MogiExamのPCA問題集は間違いなくあなたに最もふさわしい選択です。この資料を使用すると、あなたの学習効率を向上させ、多くの時間を節約することができます。

PCA試験の準備は精巧にまとめられており、非常に効率的です。時間と労力を節約できます。合格率とヒット率も非常に高く、数千人の受験者が当社のPCAガイドトレントを信頼し、試験に合格しています。候補者には非常に多くの保証を提供しており、PCA学習教材を心配なく購入できます。そのため、当社Linux Foundationが提供するPCA試験トレントを十分に理解し、最初の試行でPCA試験に合格できることを願っています。

>> PCA学習関連題 <<

PCA絶対合格 & PCA赤本合格率

今多くのIT技術会社は職員がLinux FoundationのPCA資格認定を持つのを要求します。Linux FoundationのPCA試験に合格するのは必要なこととなります。速く試験に合格して資格認証を取得したいなら、我々MogiExamのPCA問題集を使ってみてください。弊社はあなたに相应しくて品質高いPCA問題集を提供します。また、あなたの持っている問題集は一年間の無料更新を得られています。あなたは十分の時間でPCA試験を準備することができます。

Linux Foundation PCA 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 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.

トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 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 認定 PCA 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 35

What are Inhibition rules?

- A. Inhibition rules repeat a set of alerts when another matching alert is firing.
- B. Inhibition rules inject a new set of alerts when a matching alert is firing.
- C. Inhibition rules inspect alerts when a matching set of alerts is firing.
- D. Inhibition rules mute a set of alerts when another matching alert is firing.

正解: D

解説:

Inhibition rules in Prometheus's Alertmanager are used to suppress (mute) alerts that would otherwise be redundant when a higher-priority or related alert is already active. This feature helps avoid alert noise and ensures that operators focus on the root cause rather than multiple cascading symptoms.

For example, if a "DatacenterDown" alert is firing, inhibition rules can mute all "InstanceDown" alerts that share the same datacenter label, preventing redundant notifications. Inhibition is configured in the Alertmanager configuration file under the `inhibit_rules` section. Each rule defines:

A source match (the alert that triggers inhibition),

A target match (the alert to mute), and

A match condition (labels that must be equal for inhibition to apply).

Only when the source alert is active are the target alerts silenced.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alertmanager Configuration - Inhibition Rules, Alert Deduplication and Grouping, and Alert Routing Best Practices.

質問 # 36

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
- **B. 1**
- C. 0.554003785
- D. 2

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 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_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])`
- B. `rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])`
- **C. `rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])`**
- D. `rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])`

正解: C

解説:

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`:

$$\text{Average duration} = \frac{\text{rate}(\text{http_request_duration_seconds_sum}[5m])}{\text{rate}(\text{http_request_duration_seconds_count}[5m])}$$
 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.

質問 # 38

Which metric type uses the `delta()` function?

- A. Histogram
- B. Info
- C. Counter
- D. Gauge

正解: D

解説:

The `delta()` function in PromQL calculates the difference between the first and last samples in a range vector over a specified time window. This function is primarily used with gauge metrics, as they can move both up and down, and `delta()` captures that net change directly.

For example, if a gauge metric like `node_memory_Active_bytes` changes from 1000 to 1200 within a 5-minute window, `delta(node_memory_Active_bytes[5m])` returns 200.

Unlike `rate()` or `increase()`, which are designed for monotonically increasing counters, `delta()` is ideal for metrics representing resource levels, capacities, or instantaneous measurements that fluctuate over time.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Range Functions - `delta()`, Gauge Semantics and Usage, and Comparing `delta()` and `rate()` sections.

質問 # 39

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PCA絶対合格: <https://www.mogiexam.com/PCA-exam.html>

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