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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
What's "wrong" with the myapp_filG_uploads_total{userid=,,5123",status="failed"} metric?

- A. The status should not be exposed as a label.
- B. The metric name should consist of dashes instead of underscores.
- C. The _total suffix should be omitted.
- D. The userid should not be exposed as a label.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Prometheus best practices, high-cardinality labels-especially those containing unique or user-specific identifiers-should be avoided. The metric myapp_filG_uploads_total{userid="5123",status="failed"} exposes the userid as a label, which is problematic. Each distinct value of a label generates a new time series in Prometheus. If there are thousands or millions of unique users, this would exponentially increase the number of time series, leading to cardinality explosion, degraded performance, and high memory usage. The _total suffix is actually correct and required for counters, as per the Prometheus naming convention. The use of underscores in metric names is also correct, as Prometheus does not support dashes in metric identifiers. The status label, however, is perfectly valid because it typically has a low number of possible values (e.g., "success", "failed").
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus official documentation sections Instrumentation - Metric and Label Naming Best Practices and Writing Exporters.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Given the metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month
- B. (time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
- C. month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)
- D. format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds,"%M")

Answer: B

Explanation:
The metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using time() in PromQL).
The expression:
(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually.
The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (format_date) or month() extraction functions.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using time() for Relative Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 45
How would you correctly name a metric that provides metadata information about the binary?

- A. app_metadata
- B. app_build
- C. app_build_info
- D. app_build_desc

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Prometheus naming convention for metrics that expose build or version information about an application binary uses the _info suffix. The standard pattern is:
<application>_build_info
This metric typically includes constant labels such as version, revision, branch, and goversion to describe the build environment.
For example:
app_build_info{version="1.2.3", revision="abc123", goversion="go1.22"} 1 This approach follows the official Prometheus instrumentation guidelines, where metrics ending in _info convey metadata or constant characteristics about the running process.
The other options do not conform to the Prometheus best practice of suffix-based semantic naming.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions, Exposing Build Information, and Standard _info Metrics sections.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Given the metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month
- B. (time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
- C. month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)
- D. format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds,"%M")

Answer: B

Explanation:
The metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using time() in PromQL).
The expression:
(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually.
The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (format_date) or month() extraction

functions.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using time() for Relative Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 47
What popular open-source project is commonly used to visualize Prometheus data?

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

Answer: B

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 # 48
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