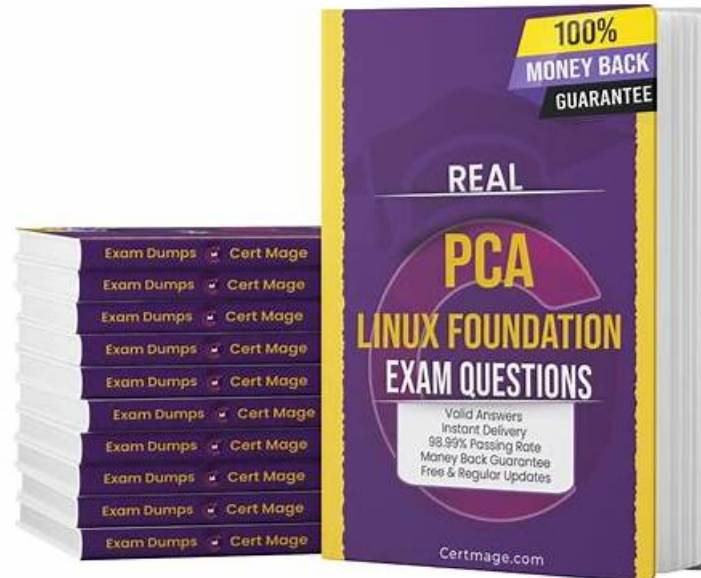


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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

If the vector selector `foo[5m]` contains 1 1 NaN, what would `max_over_time(foo[5m])` return?

- A. No answer.
- B. It errors out.
- C. NaN
- **D. 0**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In PromQL, range vector functions like `max_over_time()` compute an aggregate value (in this case, the maximum) over all samples within a specified time range. The function ignores NaN (Not-a-Number) values when computing the result.

Given the range vector `foo[5m]` containing samples `[1, 1, NaN]`, the maximum value among the valid numeric samples is 1.

Therefore, `max_over_time(foo[5m])` returns 1.

Prometheus functions handle missing or invalid data points gracefully-ignoring NaN ensures stable calculations even when intermittent collection issues or resets occur. The function only errors if the selector is syntactically invalid or if no numeric samples exist at all.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Range Vector Functions, Aggregation Over Time Functions, and Handling NaN Values in PromQL sections.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

- A. HA Proxy
- B. Pull Gateway
- **C. PushProx**
- D. Pull 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 # 27

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 28

Which PromQL statement returns the average free bytes of the filesystems over the last hour?

- A. `sum_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])`
- B. `avg_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])`
- C. `sum(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])`
- D. `avg(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `avg_over_time()` function calculates the average value of a time series over a specified range vector. It is used to measure how a gauge metric (like available filesystem bytes) behaves over time rather than at a single instant.

For example:

```
avg_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])
```

This query returns the average amount of available filesystem space observed across all samples within the last hour for each time series.

By contrast:

`avg()` performs aggregation across different series at a single point, not over time.

`sum()` and `sum_over_time()` compute totals rather than averages.

Thus, only `avg_over_time()` provides the correct temporal average.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Range Vector Functions, `avg_over_time()` Definition, and Working with Gauge Metrics Over Time sections.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What does the `increase()` function do in PromQL?

- A. Calculates the percentage increase of a counter over time.
- B. Calculates the derivative of a gauge over time.
- C. Returns the total sum of values in a vector.
- D. Returns the absolute increase in a counter over a specified range.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `increase()` function computes the total increase in a counter metric over a specified range vector. It accounts for counter resets and only measures the net change in the counter's value during the time window.

Example:

```
increase(http_requests_total[5m])
```

This query returns how many HTTP requests occurred in the last five minutes. Unlike `rate()`, which provides a per-second average rate, `increase()` gives the absolute number of increments.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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