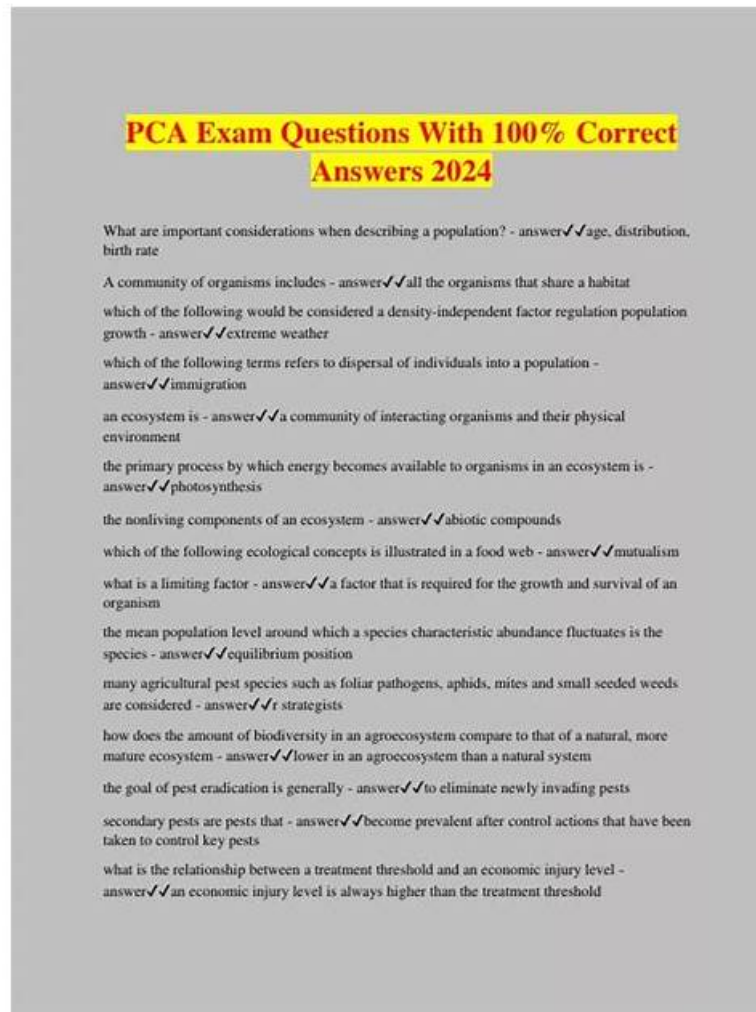


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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 \leq 0.05 seconds

`le="0.1"` → 1 request \leq 0.1 seconds

`le="1"` → 3 requests \leq 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.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What are the four golden signals of monitoring as defined by Google's SRE principles?

- **A. Traffic, Errors, Latency, Saturation**
- B. Availability, Logging, Errors, Throughput
- C. Requests, CPU, Memory, Latency
- D. Utilization, Load, Disk, Network

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Four Golden Signals- Traffic, Errors, Latency, and Saturation-are key service-level indicators defined by Google's Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) discipline.

Traffic: Demand placed on the system (e.g., requests per second).

Errors: Rate of failed requests.

Latency: Time taken to serve requests.

Saturation: How "full" the system resources are (CPU, memory, etc.).

Prometheus and its metrics-based model are ideal for capturing these signals.

NEW QUESTION # 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 S3 Buckets
- C. With "scraping"
- D. With "federation"

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 62

What is a rule group?

- A. It is a set of rules, split into groups by type.
- B. It is the set (the group) of all the rules in a file.
- **C. It is a set of rules that are executed sequentially.**
- D. It is a set of rules that are grouped by labels.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Prometheus, a rule group is a logical collection of recording and alerting rules that are evaluated sequentially at a specified interval. Rule groups are defined in YAML files under the `groups:` key, with each group containing a name, an interval, and a list of rules.

For example:

groups:

- name: example

interval: 1m

rules:

- record: job:http_inprogress_requests:sum

expr: sum(http_inprogress_requests) by (job)

All rules in a group share the same evaluation schedule and are executed one after another. This ensures deterministic order, especially when one rule depends on another's result.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Rule Configuration, Rule Groups and Evaluation Order, and Recording & Alerting Rules Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which exporter would be best suited for basic HTTP probing?

- A. JMX exporter
- B. SNMP exporter
- C. Apache exporter
- **D. Blackbox exporter**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Blackbox Exporter is the Prometheus component designed specifically for probing endpoints over various network protocols, including HTTP, HTTPS, TCP, ICMP, and DNS. It acts as a generic probe service, allowing Prometheus to test endpoints' availability, latency, and correctness without requiring instrumentation in the target application itself.

For basic HTTP probing, the Blackbox Exporter performs HTTP GET or POST requests to defined URLs and exposes metrics like probe success, latency, response code, and SSL certificate validity. This makes it ideal for uptime and availability monitoring.

By contrast, the JMX exporter is used for collecting metrics from Java applications, the Apache exporter for Apache HTTP Server metrics, and the SNMP exporter for network devices. Thus, only the Blackbox Exporter serves the purpose of HTTP probing.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Blackbox Exporter Overview and Exporter Usage Guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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Appropriately, we can wrap up this post with the way that the test centers around the material that is essential to handily clear your Prometheus Certified Associate Exam certification exam. You can trust the material and set aside an edge to zero in on those before you win eventually over the last Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam dates. To get it, find the source that assists you with getting the right test and spotlight on material agreeable for you for organizing the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam exam.

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