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Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Exam Dumps Get Success With Minimal Effort

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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 Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which function would you use to calculate the 95th percentile latency from histogram data?

- A. topk(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds)
- B. quantile_over_time(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds[5m])
- C. histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))
- D. percentile(http_request_duration_seconds, 0.95)

Answer: C

Explanation:
To calculate a percentile (e.g., 95th percentile) from histogram data in Prometheus, the correct function is histogram_quantile(). It estimates quantiles based on cumulative bucket counts.
Example:
histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le)) This computes the 95th percentile request duration across all observed instances over the last 5 minutes.

NEW QUESTION # 59
How can you send metrics from your Prometheus setup to a remote system, e.g., for long-term storage?

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

Answer: C

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 # 60
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 ≤ 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.

NEW QUESTION # 61
What is metamonitoring?

- A. Metamonitoring is monitoring social networks for end user complaints about quality of service.
- B. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of non-IT systems.
- C. Metamonitoring is a monitoring that covers 100% of a service.
- D. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of the monitoring infrastructure.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Metamonitoring refers to monitoring the monitoring system itself-ensuring that Prometheus, Alertmanager, exporters, and dashboards are functioning properly. In other words, it's the observability of your observability stack.
This practice helps detect issues such as:

Prometheus not scraping targets,
Alertmanager being unreachable,
Exporters not exposing data, or
Storage being full or corrupted.
Without metamonitoring, an outage in the monitoring system could go unnoticed, leaving operators blind to actual infrastructure problems. A common approach is to use a secondary Prometheus instance (or external monitoring service) to monitor the health metrics of the primary Prometheus and related components.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Monitoring Prometheus Itself, Operational Best Practices, and Reliability of the Monitoring Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 62
How would you name a metric that measures gRPC response size?

- A. grpc_response_size_total
- B. grpc_response_size_sum
- C. grpc_response_size_bytes
- D. grpc_response_size

Answer: C

Explanation:
Following Prometheus's metric naming conventions, every metric should indicate:
What it measures (the quantity or event).
The unit of measurement in base SI units as a suffix.
Since the metric measures response size, the base unit is bytes. Therefore, the correct and compliant metric name is:
grpc_response_size_bytes
This clearly communicates that it measures gRPC response payload sizes expressed in bytes.
The _bytes suffix is the Prometheus-recommended unit indicator for data sizes. The other options violate naming rules:
_total is reserved for counters.
_sum is used internally by histograms or summaries.
Omitting the unit (grpc_response_size) is discouraged, as it reduces clarity.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Standard Units for Size and Time Measurements.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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