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PCA TEST 2024 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS VERIFIED 100% CORRECT!!

being responsible for one's actions and the actions of others.
A) responsibility
B) taking action
C) accountability Answer - Accountability

a patient should be encourage by the PCA to TCD every _____ hours postoperatively
A) one
B) two
C) four Answer - two

dirty linens are placed in what color bags.
A) black
B) green
C) red Answer - green

urine collected from patient in the middle of urination.
A) collection
B) midstream
C) urinating Answer - midstream

a low sodium diet is a restriction in _____ intake
A) salt
B) water
C) food Answer - salt

abuse involving hitting, slapping, or kicking another person
A) personal
B) physical
C) fight Answer - physical

sudden drop in blood pressure when patient stands from lying or sitting position
A) orthostatic
B) fainting
C) stroke Answer - orthostatic

blood vessels _____ when heat application is applied to the skin
A) expand
B) contract

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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	<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 (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 57

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_total[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_average[5m])`
- D. `rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])`

Answer: D

Explanation:

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(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m])}}{\text{rate(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.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 59

What is `api_http_requests_total` in the following metric?

```
api_http_requests_total{method="POST", handler="/messages"}
```

- A. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric label name.
- **B. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric name.**
- C. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric type.
- D. "api_http_requests_total" is a metric field.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Prometheus, the part before the curly braces {} represents the metric name. Therefore, in the metric `api_http_requests_total{method='POST', handler="/messages"}`, the term `api_http_requests_total` is the metric name. Metric names describe the specific quantity being measured - in this example, the total number of HTTP requests received by an API. The portion within the braces defines labels, which provide additional dimensions to the metric. Here, `method="POST"` and `handler="/messages"` are labels describing request attributes. The metric name should follow Prometheus conventions: lowercase letters, numbers, and underscores only, and ending in `_total` for counters.

This naming scheme ensures clarity and standardization across instrumented applications. The metric type (e.g., counter, gauge) is declared separately in the exposition format, not within the metric name itself.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming, Data Model, and Instrumentation Best Practices sections.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which exporter would be best suited for basic HTTP probing?

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

Answer: C

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 # 61

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