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## Test PCA King - Brain PCA Exam

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## Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

### NEW QUESTION # 13

What is metamonitoring?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 14

Which field in alerting rules files indicates the time an alert needs to go from pending to firing state?

- A. for
- B. duration
- C. timeout
- D. interval

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Prometheus alerting rules, the `for` field specifies how long a condition must remain true continuously before the alert transitions from the pending to the firing state. This feature prevents transient spikes or brief metric fluctuations from triggering false alerts.

Example:

```
alert: HighRequestLatency
```

```
expr: http_request_duration_seconds_avg > 1
```

```
for: 5m
```

```
labels:
```

```
severity: warning
```

```
annotations:
```

```
description: "Request latency is above 1s for more than 5 minutes."
```

In this configuration, Prometheus evaluates the expression every rule evaluation cycle. The alert only fires if the condition (`http_request_duration_seconds_avg > 1`) remains true for 5 consecutive minutes. If it returns to normal before that duration, the alert resets and never fires.

This mechanism adds stability and noise reduction to alerting systems by ensuring only sustained issues generate notifications.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alerting Rules Configuration Syntax, Pending vs. Firing States, and Best Practices for Alert Timing and Thresholds sections.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

How would you correctly name a metric that provides metadata information about the binary?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 16

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. 0.554003785
- B. 0
- C. 1
- **D. 2**

**Answer: D**

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 # 17

Which PromQL expression computes how many requests in total are currently in-flight for the following time series data?

`apiserver_current_inflight_requests{instance="1"} 5`

`apiserver_current_inflight_requests{instance="2"} 7`

- A. `sum_over_time(apiserver_current_inflight_requests[10m])`
- B. `min(apiserver_current_inflight_requests)`
- **C. `sum(apiserver_current_inflight_requests)`**
- D. `max(apiserver_current_inflight_requests)`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Prometheus, when you have multiple time series that represent the same type of measurement across different instances, the `sum()` aggregation operator is used to compute their total value.

Here, each instance (1 and 2) exposes the metric `apiserver_current_inflight_requests`, indicating the number of active API requests currently being processed.

To find the total number of in-flight requests across all instances, the correct expression is:

`sum(apiserver_current_inflight_requests)`

This returns  $5 + 7 = 12$ .

`min()` would return the lowest value (5).

`max()` would return the highest value (7).

`sum_over_time()` calculates the cumulative sum over a range vector, not the current value, so it's incorrect here.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Aggregation Operators and Summing Across Dimensions sections.

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

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