

# Linux Foundation PCA Latest Exam Tips - PCA Pass Test Guide

Linux Foundation PCA Certification Details	
Exam Code	PCA
Full Exam Name	Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate
No. of Questions	60
Online Practice Exam	<a href="#">Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate (PCA) Practice Test</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">Linux Foundation PCA Sample Questions</a>
Passing Score	75%
Time Limit	90 minutes
Exam Fees	\$250 USD

Become successful with [VMEexam.com](#)

DOWNLOAD the newest VCETorrent PCA PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NRTbxmzOvsrldNJCf4X\\_n41VOuHoC0VV](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NRTbxmzOvsrldNJCf4X_n41VOuHoC0VV)

Nowadays, online learning is very popular among students. Most candidates have chosen our PCA learning engine to help them pass the exam. Our company has accumulated many experiences after ten years' development. We never stop researching and developing the new version of the PCA practice materials. With our PCA study questions, you can easily get your expected certification as well as a brighter future.

In order to meet the needs of all customers that pass their exam and get related certification, the experts of our company have designed the updating system for all customers. Our PCA exam question will be constantly updated every day. The IT experts of our company will be responsible for checking whether our PCA Exam Prep is updated or not. Once our PCA test questions are updated, our system will send the message to our customers immediately. If you use our PCA exam prep, you will have the opportunity to enjoy our updating system and pass the PCA exam.

>> **Linux Foundation PCA Latest Exam Tips** <<

## PCA Pass Test Guide & PCA Reliable Test Practice

As far as we know, in the advanced development of electronic technology, lifelong learning has become more accessible, which means everyone has opportunities to achieve their own value and life dream though some ways such as the PCA certification. With over a decade's endeavor, our PCA practice materials successfully become the most reliable products in the industry. There is a great deal of advantages of our PCA exam questions you can spare some time to get to know.

## Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following metrics is unsuitable for a Prometheus setup?

- A. `user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"}`
- B. `prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled`
- C. `promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}`
- D. `http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The metric `user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"}` is unsuitable for Prometheus because it includes a high-cardinality label (email). Each unique email address would generate a separate time series, potentially numbering in the millions, which severely impacts Prometheus performance and memory usage.

Prometheus is optimized for low- to medium-cardinality metrics that represent system-wide behavior rather than per-user data. High-cardinality metrics cause data explosion, complicating queries and overwhelming the storage engine.

By contrast, the other metrics-`prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled`, `promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}`, and `http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}`-adhere to Prometheus best practices. They represent operational or service-level metrics with limited, manageable label value sets.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Best Practices, Cardinality Management, and Anti-Patterns for Metric Design sections.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

You'd like to monitor a short-lived batch job. What Prometheus component would you use?

- A. PushGateway
- B. PullProxy
- C. PullGateway
- D. PushProxy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Prometheus normally operates on a pull-based model, where it scrapes metrics from long-running targets. However, short-lived batch jobs (such as cron jobs or data processing tasks) often finish before Prometheus can scrape them. To handle this scenario, Prometheus provides the Pushgateway component.

The Pushgateway allows ephemeral jobs to push their metrics to an intermediary gateway. Prometheus then scrapes these metrics from the Pushgateway like any other target. This ensures short-lived jobs have their metrics preserved even after completion.

The Pushgateway should not be used for continuously running applications because it breaks Prometheus's usual target lifecycle semantics. Instead, it is intended solely for transient job metrics, like backups or CI/CD tasks.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Pushing Metrics - The Pushgateway and Use Cases for Short-Lived Jobs sections.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

How can you select all the up metrics whose instance label matches the regex `fe-.*`?

- A. `up{instance~"fe-.*"}`
- B. `up{instance="fe-.*"}`
- C. `up{instance=~"fe-.*"}`
- D. `up{instance=regexp(fe-.*)}`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

PromQL supports regular expression matching for label values using the `=~` operator. To select all time series whose label values match a given regex pattern, you use the syntax `{label_name=~"regex"}`.

In this case, to select all up metrics where the instance label begins with `fe-`, the correct query is:

```
up{instance=~"fe-.*"}
```

Explanation of operators:

`=` → exact match.

`!=` → not equal.

`==` → regex match.

`!~` → regex not match.

Option D uses the correct `==` syntax. Options A and B use invalid PromQL syntax, and option C is almost correct but includes a misplaced extra quote style (`~"`), which would cause a parsing error.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Expression Language Data Selectors, Label Matchers, and Regular Expression Matching Rules.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 44

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

**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 # 45

.....

Our PCA learning materials prepared by our company have now been selected as the secret weapons of customers who wish to pass the exam and obtain relevant certification. If you are agonizing about how to pass the exam and to get the PCA certificate, now you can try our learning materials. Our reputation is earned by high-quality of our learning materials. Once you choose our training materials, you chose hope. Our learning materials are based on the customer's point of view and fully consider the needs of our customers. If you follow the steps of our PCA Learning Materials, you can easily and happily learn and ultimately succeed in the ocean of learning.

**PCA Pass Test Guide:** <https://www.vcetorrent.com/PCA-valid-vce-torrent.html>

