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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which PromQL statement returns the sum of all values of the metric node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes from 10 minutes ago?

- A. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) setoff 10m
- B. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) offset 10m
- C. sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)
- D. offset sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes[10m])

Answer: C

Explanation:
In PromQL, the offset modifier allows you to query metrics as they were at a past time relative to the current evaluation. To retrieve the value of node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes as it was 10 minutes ago, you place the offset keyword inside the aggregation function's argument, not after it.
The correct query is:
sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)
This computes the total available memory across all instances, based on data from exactly 10 minutes in the past.
Placing offset after the aggregation (as in option B) is syntactically invalid because modifiers apply to instant and range vector selectors, not to complete expressions.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Evaluation Modifiers: offset, Aggregation Operators, and Temporal Query Examples.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following signal belongs to symptom-based alerting?

- A. API latency
- B. Database memory utilization
- C. Disk space
- D. CPU usage

Answer: A

Explanation:
Symptom-based alerting focuses on user-visible problems or service-impacting symptoms rather than low-level resource metrics. In Prometheus and Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) practices, alerts should signal conditions that affect users' experience - such as high latency, request failures, or service unavailability - instead of merely reflecting internal resource states.
Among the options, API latency directly represents the performance perceived by end users. If API response times increase, it

immediately impacts user satisfaction and indicates a possible service degradation.
In contrast, metrics like disk space, CPU usage, or database memory utilization are cause-based metrics - they may correlate with problems but do not always translate into observable user impact.
Prometheus alerting best practices recommend alerting on symptoms (via RED metrics - Rate, Errors, Duration) while using cause-based metrics for deeper investigation and diagnosis, not for immediate paging alerts.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alerting Best Practices, Symptom vs. Cause Alerting, and RED/USE Monitoring Principles sections.

NEW QUESTION # 63
How would you name a metric that measures gRPC response size?

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

Answer: A

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 # 64
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 # 65

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

Answer: C

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 # 66
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