

High hit rate PCA Quiz–Pass PCA First Attempt

PCA Exam Test Questions and Answers

(Verified Answers)

1. report vital sign measurements immediately to the nurse if they are abnormally _____ or.

ANS High/Low

2. besides the rate when taking a pulse, what do you need to be aware of

ANS Rhythm and Quality

3. 6 reasons a patient may be at risk to fall

ANS: history of a fall aged over 65
taking 3-4 medications daily
problems with the bladder or

1/5

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Due to busy routines, applicants of the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam need real Linux Foundation exam questions. When they don't study with updated Linux Foundation PCA practice test questions, they fail and lose money. If you want to save your resources, choose updated and actual PCA Exam Questions of PDFTorrent. At the PDFTorrent offer students Linux Foundation PCA practice test questions, and 24/7 support to ensure they do comprehensive preparation for the PCA exam.

Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 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"> • 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.

>> PCA Quiz <<

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the minimum requirement for an application to expose Prometheus metrics?

- A. It must run on Linux.
- B. It must be compiled for 64-bit architectures.
- **C. It must be able to serve text over HTTP.**
- D. It must be exposed to the Internet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prometheus collects metrics by scraping an HTTP endpoint exposed by the target application. Therefore, the only essential requirement for an application to expose metrics to Prometheus is that it serves metrics in the Prometheus text exposition format over HTTP.

This endpoint is conventionally available at /metrics and provides metrics in plain text format (e.g., Content-Type: text/plain; version=0.0.4). The application can run on any operating system, architecture, or network - as long as Prometheus can reach its endpoint.

It does not need to be Internet-accessible (it can be internal) and is not limited to Linux or any specific bitness.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Exposition Formats, Instrumenting Applications, and Target Scraping Requirements sections.

NEW QUESTION # 32

With the following metrics over the last 5 minutes:

```
up{instance="localhost"} 1 1 1 1 1
```

```
up{instance="server1"} 1 0 0 0 0
```

What does the following query return:

```
min_over_time(up[5m])
```

- A. `{instance="localhost"} 1 {instance="server1"} 0`
- B. `{instance="server1"} 0`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `min_over_time()` function in PromQL returns the minimum sample value observed within the specified time range for each time series.

In the given data:

For `up{instance="localhost"}`, all samples are 1. The minimum value over 5 minutes is therefore 1.

For `up{instance="server1"}`, the sequence is 1 0 0 0 0. The minimum observed value is 0.

Thus, the query `min_over_time(up[5m])` returns two series - one per instance:

```
{instance="localhost"} 1
```

```
{instance="server1"} 0
```

This query is commonly used to check uptime consistency. If the minimum value over the time window is 0, it indicates at least one scrape failure (target down).

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Range Vector Functions, `min_over_time()` definition, and up Metric Semantics sections.

NEW QUESTION # 33

How would you name a metric that measures gRPC response size?

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

Answer: D

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 # 34

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

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 35

What is the best way to expose a timestamp from your application?

- A. With a gauge that has the timestamp as value.
- B. With a constant metric of value 1 and the timestamp as metric timestamp.
- C. With a constant metric of value 1 and the timestamp as label.
- D. With a counter that is increased to the correct value.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct way to expose a timestamp from an application in Prometheus is to use a gauge metric where the timestamp value (in Unix time, seconds since epoch) is stored as the metric's value. This approach aligns with the Prometheus data model, which discourages embedding timestamps as labels or metadata.

Example:

```
app_last_successful_backup_timestamp_seconds 1.696358e+09
```

In this example, the gauge represents the timestamp of the last successful backup. The `_seconds` suffix indicates the unit of measurement, making the metric self-descriptive. Prometheus automatically assigns timestamps to scraped samples, so the metric's value is treated purely as data, not as a Prometheus sample time.

Options B and D are incorrect because Prometheus does not allow arbitrary timestamps or labels for time values. Option C is incorrect since counters are monotonically increasing and not suited for discrete timestamp values.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Instrumentation Best Practices (Exposing Timestamps), Gauge Metric Semantics, and Metric Naming Conventions - `_seconds` suffix.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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