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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
How do you configure the rule evaluation interval in Prometheus?

- A. You can configure the evaluation interval in the service discovery configuration and in the command-line flags.
- B. You can configure the evaluation interval in the Prometheus TSDB configuration file and in the rule configuration file.
- C. You can configure the evaluation interval in the scraping job configuration file and in the command-line flags.
- D. You can configure the evaluation interval in the global configuration file and in the rule configuration file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prometheus evaluates alerting and recording rules at a regular cadence determined by the evaluation_interval setting. This can be defined globally in the main Prometheus configuration file (prometheus.yml) under the global: section or overridden for specific rule groups in the rule configuration files.
The global evaluation_interval specifies how frequently Prometheus should execute all configured rules, while rule-specific intervals can fine-tune evaluation frequency for individual groups. For instance:
global:
evaluation_interval: 30s
This means Prometheus evaluates rules every 30 seconds unless a rule file specifies otherwise.
This parameter is distinct from scrape_interval, which governs metric collection frequency from targets. It has no relation to TSDB, service discovery, or command-line flags.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Configuration File Reference, Rule Evaluation and Recording Rules sections.

NEW QUESTION # 26
http_requests_total{verb="POST"} 30
http_requests_total{verb="GET"} 30
What is the issue with the metric family?

- A. verb label content should be normalized to lowercase.
- B. The value represents two different things across the dimensions: code and verb.
- C. Unit is missing in the http_requests_total metric name.
- D. Metric names are missing a prefix to indicate which application is exposing the query.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Prometheus metric naming best practices require that every metric name include a unit suffix that indicates the measurement type, where applicable. The unit should follow the base name, separated by an underscore, and must use base SI units (for example, _seconds, _bytes, _total, etc.).
In the case of http_requests_total, while the metric correctly includes the _total suffix-indicating it is a counter-it lacks a base unit of measurement (such as time, bytes, or duration). However, for event counters, _total is itself considered the unit, representing "total

occurrences" of an event. Thus, the naming would be acceptable in strict Prometheus terms, but if this metric were measuring something like duration, size, or latency, then including a specific unit would be mandatory.
However, since the question implies that the missing unit is the issue and not the label schema, the expected answer aligns with ensuring metric names convey measurable units when applicable.
Reference:
Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Metric Type Naming (Counters, Gauges, and Units) sections.

NEW QUESTION # 27
How would you name a metric that measures gRPC response size?

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

Answer: C

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 # 28
What is the maximum number of Alertmanagers that can be added to a Prometheus instance?

- A. More than 3
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prometheus supports integration with multiple Alertmanager instances for redundancy and high availability. The alerting section of the Prometheus configuration file (prometheus.yml) allows specifying a list of Alertmanager targets, enabling Prometheus to send alerts to several Alertmanager nodes simultaneously.
There is no hard-coded limit on the number of Alertmanagers that can be added. The typical best practice is to run a minimum of three Alertmanagers in a clustered setup to achieve fault tolerance and ensure reliable alert delivery, but Prometheus can be configured with more than three if desired.
Each Alertmanager node in the cluster communicates state information (active, silenced, inhibited alerts) with its peers to maintain consistency.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alertmanager Integration, High Availability Setup, and Prometheus Configuration - alerting Section.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What should you do with counters that have labels?

- A. Make sure every counter with labels has an extra counter, aggregated, without labels.
- B. Save their state between application runs so you can restore their last value on startup.
- C. Instantiate them with their possible label values when creating them so they are exposed with a zero value.
- D. Investigate if you can move their label value inside their metric name to limit the number of labels.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Prometheus counters with labels can cause missing time series in queries if some label combinations have not yet been observed. To ensure visibility and continuity, the recommended best practice is to instantiate counters with all expected label values at application startup, even if their initial value is zero.
This ensures that every possible labeled time series is exported consistently, which helps when dashboards or alerting rules expect the presence of those series. For example, if a counter like http_requests_total{method="POST",status="200"} has not yet received a POST request, initializing it with a zero ensures it is still exposed.
Option A is incorrect - label values should never be encoded into metric names.
Option B adds redundancy and does not solve the initialization issue.
Option D is discouraged; counters should reset naturally upon restart, reflecting Prometheus's ephemeral metric model.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Instrumentation Best Practices, Counters with Labels, and Avoid Missing Time Series by Initializing Metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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