

PCA Exam Questions Pdf, PCA Lab Questions

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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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <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. |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Topic 2 | <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 3 | <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 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"> • 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. |

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

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

Answer: B

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 # 57

Which function would you use to calculate the 95th percentile latency from histogram data?

- A. percentile(http_request_duration_seconds, 0.95)
- B. histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))
- C. topk(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds)
- D. quantile_over_time(0.95, http_request_duration_seconds[5m])

Answer: B

Explanation:

To calculate a percentile (e.g., 95th percentile) from histogram data in Prometheus, the correct function is histogram_quantile(). It estimates quantiles based on cumulative bucket counts.

Example:

histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le)) This computes the 95th percentile request duration across all observed instances over the last 5 minutes.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which PromQL statement returns the average free bytes of the filesystems over the last hour?

- A. sum_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])
- B. avg(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])
- C. avg_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])
- D. sum(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])

Answer: C

Explanation:

The avg_over_time() function calculates the average value of a time series over a specified range vector. It is used to measure how a gauge metric (like available filesystem bytes) behaves over time rather than at a single instant.

For example:

```
avg_over_time(node_filesystem_avail_bytes[1h])
```

This query returns the average amount of available filesystem space observed across all samples within the last hour for each time series.

By contrast:

avg() performs aggregation across different series at a single point, not over time.

sum() and sum_over_time() compute totals rather than averages.

Thus, only avg_over_time() provides the correct temporal average.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Range Vector Functions, avg_over_time() Definition, and Working with Gauge Metrics Over Time sections.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What are Inhibition rules?

- A. Inhibition rules mute a set of alerts when another matching alert is firing.
- B. Inhibition rules inject a new set of alerts when a matching alert is firing.
- C. Inhibition rules repeat a set of alerts when another matching alert is firing.
- D. Inhibition rules inspect alerts when a matching set of alerts is firing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inhibition rules in Prometheus's Alertmanager are used to suppress (mute) alerts that would otherwise be redundant when a higher-priority or related alert is already active. This feature helps avoid alert noise and ensures that operators focus on the root cause rather than multiple cascading symptoms.

For example, if a "DatacenterDown" alert is firing, inhibition rules can mute all "InstanceDown" alerts that share the same datacenter label, preventing redundant notifications. Inhibition is configured in the Alertmanager configuration file under the `inhibit_rules` section. Each rule defines:

A source match (the alert that triggers inhibition),

A target match (the alert to mute), and

A match condition (labels that must be equal for inhibition to apply).

Only when the source alert is active are the target alerts silenced.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alertmanager Configuration - Inhibition Rules, Alert Deduplication and Grouping, and Alert Routing Best Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which of the following is an invalid @ modifier expression?

- A. `go_goroutines @ end()`
- B. `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"} @ 1609746000)`
- C. `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000`
- D. `go_goroutines @ start()`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The @ modifier in PromQL allows querying data as it existed at a specific point in time rather than the evaluation time. It can be applied after a selector or an entire expression, but the syntax rules are strict.

- `go_goroutines @ start()` → Valid; queries value at the start of the evaluation range.
- `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"}) @ 1609746000` → Valid; applies the modifier after the full expression.
- `go_goroutines @ end()` → Valid; queries value at the end of the evaluation range.
- `sum(http_requests_total{method="GET"} @ 1609746000)` → Invalid, because the @ modifier cannot appear inside the selector braces; it must appear after the selector or aggregation expression.

This invalid placement violates PromQL's syntax grammar for subquery and modifier ordering.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL @ Modifier Syntax, Evaluation Modifiers, and PromQL Expression Grammar sections.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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