

PCA試験過去問 & PCA資格トレーニング

クーデックエイミ-PCAポンプを徹底解説



P.S.TopexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Linux Foundation PCAダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_uX8FBXp2uDp9s259YEKqP-FofYgBKyM

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Linux Foundation PCA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 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.

PCA資格トレーニング、PCAオンライン試験

今この競争社会では、専門の技術があったら大きく優位を占めることができます。IT業界では関連の認証を持っているのは知識や経験の一つ証明でございます。Topexamが提供した問題集を使用してIT業界の頂点の第一歩としてとても重要な地位になります。君の夢は1歩更に近くなります。資料を提供するだけでなく、Linux FoundationのPCA試験も一年の無料アップデートになっています。

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam 認定 PCA 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 14

How can you send metrics from your Prometheus setup to a remote system, e.g., for long-term storage?

- A. With S3 Buckets
- B. With "remote write"
- C. With "scraping"
- D. With "federation"

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 15

When can you use the Grafana Heatmap panel?

- A. You can use it to graph a counter metric.
- B. You can use it to graph a gauge metric.
- C. You can use it to graph an info metric.
- **D. You can use it to graph a histogram metric.**

正解: D

解説:

The Grafana Heatmap panel is best suited for visualizing histogram metrics collected from Prometheus. Histograms provide bucketed data distributions (e.g., request durations, response sizes), and the heatmap effectively displays these as a two-dimensional density chart over time.

In Prometheus, histogram metrics are exposed as multiple time series with the `_bucket` suffix and the label `le` (less than or equal). Grafana interprets these buckets to create visual bands showing how frequently different value ranges occurred.

Counters, gauges, and info metrics do not have bucketed distributions, so a heatmap would not produce meaningful output for them. Reference:

Verified from Grafana documentation - Heatmap Panel Overview, Visualizing Prometheus Histograms, and Prometheus documentation - Understanding Histogram Buckets.

質問 # 16

How can you send metrics from your Prometheus setup to a remote system, e.g., for long-term storage?

- A. With S3 Buckets
- **B. With "remote write"**
- C. With "scraping"
- D. With "federation"

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 17

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

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 18

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多くのLinux FoundationのPCA認定試験を準備している受験生がいろいろなPCA「Prometheus Certified Associate Exam」 認証試験についてサービスを提供するサイトオンラインがみつけたがTopexamはIT業界トップの専門家が研究した参考材料で権威性が高く、品質の高い教育資料で、一回に参加する受験者も合格するのを確保いたします。

PCA資格トレーニング: https://www.topexam.jp/PCA_shiken.html

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