Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Training Vce - PCA Lab Questions & Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Practice Training

The Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) Desktop-based practice Exam is ideal for applicants who don't have access to the internet all the time. You can use this PCA simulation software without an active internet connection. This PCA software runs only on Windows computers. Both practice tests of PrepAwayETE i.e. web-based and desktop are customizable, mimic Linux Foundation PCA Real Exam scenarios, provide results instantly, and help to overcome mistakes.

Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• **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	• **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	• **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.

Features of Linux Foundation PCA Web-Based Practice Exam

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
What are Inhibition rules?

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

Answer: D

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 # 58

Given the metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. (time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
- B. prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month
- C. format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds,"%M")
- D. month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using time() in PromQL).
The expression:
(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually. The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (format_date) or month() extraction functions.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using time() for Relative Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What is the name of the official *nix OS kernel metrics exporter?

- A. metrics_exporter
- B. node_exporter
- C. Prometheus_exporter
- D. os_exporter

Answer: B

Explanation:

The official Prometheus exporter for collecting system-level and kernel-related metrics from Linux and other UNIX-like operating systems is the Node Exporter.
The Node Exporter exposes hardware and OS metrics including CPU load, memory usage, disk I/O, network traffic, and kernel statistics. It is designed to provide host-level observability and serves data at the default endpoint :9100/metrics in the standard Prometheus exposition text format.
This exporter is part of the official Prometheus ecosystem and is widely deployed for infrastructure monitoring. None of the other listed options (Prometheus_exporter, metrics_exporter, or os_exporter) are official components of the Prometheus project.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Node Exporter Overview, System Metrics Collection, and Official Exporters List.

NEW QUESTION # 60

How many metric types does Prometheus text format support?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Prometheus defines four core metric types in its official exposition format, which are: Counter, Gauge, Histogram, and Summary.

These types represent the fundamental building blocks for expressing quantitative measurements of system performance, behavior, and state.

A Counter is a cumulative metric that only increases (e.g., number of requests served).

A Gauge represents a value that can go up and down, such as memory usage or temperature.

A Histogram samples observations (e.g., request durations) and counts them in configurable buckets, providing both counts and sum of observed values.

A Summary is similar to a histogram but provides quantile estimation over a sliding time window along with count and sum metrics.

These four types are the only officially supported metric types in the Prometheus text exposition format as defined by the Prometheus data model. Any additional metrics or custom naming conventions are built on top of these core types but do not constitute new types.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus official documentation sections on Metric Types and Exposition Formats in the Prometheus study materials.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which of the following is a valid metric name?

- A. go_goroutines
- B. go routines
- C. 99_goroutines
- D. go.goroutines

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to Prometheus naming rules, metric names must match the regex [a-zA-Z_:][a-zA-Z0-9_:]*. This means metric names must begin with a letter, underscore, or colon, and can only contain letters, digits, and underscores thereafter.

The valid metric name among the options is go_goroutines, which follows all these rules. It starts with a letter (g), uses underscores to separate words, and contains only allowed characters.

By contrast:

go routines is invalid because it contains a space.

go.goroutines is invalid because it contains a dot (.), which is reserved for recording rule naming hierarchies, not metric identifiers.

99_goroutines is invalid because metric names cannot start with a number.

Following these conventions ensures compatibility with PromQL syntax and Prometheus' internal data model.

Reference:

Extracted from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions and Data Model Rules sections.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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