PCA日本語版問題集、PCA基礎問題集

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
PromQL	25%	- Aggregation operators - Vector matching (one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many) - Subqueries and nested queries - Selectors and matchers - Operators and logical/set operations - Functions (rate, irate, increase, histogram_quantile, etc.)
Prometheus Fundamentals	15%	- Prometheus architecture and components - Prometheus use cases and limitations - Prometheus ecosystem (Exporters, Pushgateway, Alertmanager) - Data model and metric types
Operations and Troubleshooting	15%	- Storage and retention - Performance optimization - Prometheus configuration files - Relabeling and metric relabeling - Service discovery - Common issues and debugging - High availability and federation
Data Visualization	10%	- Dashboard best practices - Prometheus expression browser - Query visualization techniques - Grafana integration

Monitoring and Alerting	20%	- Alert severity levels - Notification routing and silencing - Alerting rules and annotations - Recording rules - Alertmanager configuration
Instrumentation	15%	- Direct instrumentation vs. Pushgateway - Best practices for labeling and naming - Client libraries (Python, Go, Java, Node.js) - Exposition format and metrics endpoints

>> PCA日本語版問題集 <<

PCA基礎問題集 & PCA試験内容

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam 認定 PCA 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 # 24
What popular open-source project is commonly used to visualize Prometheus data?

- A. Grafana
- B. Kibana
- C. Thanos
- D. Loki

正解：A

解説：
The most widely used open-source visualization and dashboarding platform for Prometheus data is Grafana. Grafana provides native integration with Prometheus as a data source, allowing users to create real-time, interactive dashboards using PromQL queries. Grafana supports advanced visualization panels (graphs, heatmaps, gauges, tables, etc.) and enables users to design custom dashboards to monitor infrastructure, application performance, and service-level objectives (SLOs). It also provides alerting capabilities that can complement or extend Prometheus's own alerting system.
While Kibana is part of the Elastic Stack and focuses on log analytics, Thanos extends Prometheus for long-term storage and high availability, and Loki is a log aggregation system. None of these tools serve as the primary dashboarding solution for Prometheus metrics the way Grafana does.
Grafana's seamless Prometheus integration and templating support make it the de facto standard visualization tool in the Prometheus ecosystem.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Visualizing Data with Grafana, and Grafana documentation - Prometheus Data Source Integration and Dashboard Creation Guide.

質問 # 25
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.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 26
What is metamonitoring?

- A. Metamonitoring is a monitoring that covers 100% of a service.
- B. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of non-IT systems.
- C. Metamonitoring is the monitoring of the monitoring infrastructure.
- D. Metamonitoring is monitoring social networks for end user complaints about quality of service.

正解：C

解説：
Metamonitoring refers to monitoring the monitoring system itself-ensuring that Prometheus, Alertmanager, exporters, and dashboards are functioning properly. In other words, it's the observability of your observability stack.
This practice helps detect issues such as:
Prometheus not scraping targets,
Alertmanager being unreachable,
Exporters not exposing data, or
Storage being full or corrupted.
Without metamonitoring, an outage in the monitoring system could go unnoticed, leaving operators blind to actual infrastructure problems. A common approach is to use a secondary Prometheus instance (or external monitoring service) to monitor the health metrics of the primary Prometheus and related components.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Monitoring Prometheus Itself, Operational Best Practices, and Reliability of the Monitoring Infrastructure.

質問 # 27
What is the difference between client libraries and exporters?

- A. Exporters expose metrics for scraping. Client libraries push metrics via Remote Write.
- B. Exporters are written in Go. Client libraries are written in many languages.
- C. Exporters and client libraries mean the same thing.
- D. Exporters run next to the services to monitor, and use client libraries internally.

正解：D

解説：
The fundamental difference between Prometheus client libraries and exporters lies in how and where they are used.
Client libraries are integrated directly into the application's codebase. They allow developers to instrument their own code to define and expose custom metrics. Prometheus provides official client libraries for multiple languages, including Go, Java, Python, and Ruby.
Exporters, on the other hand, are standalone processes that run alongside the applications or systems they monitor. They use client libraries internally to collect and expose metrics from software that cannot be instrumented directly (e.g., operating systems, databases, or third-party services). Examples include the Node Exporter (for system metrics) and MySQL Exporter (for database metrics).
Thus, exporters are typically used for external systems, while client libraries are used for self-instrumented applications.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Writing Exporters, Client Libraries Overview, and Best Practices for Exporters and

Instrumentation.

質問 # 28
How many metric types does Prometheus text format support?

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

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 29
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