

PCA Online Test, PCA Prüfungsfragen

PCA TEST QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS

Activities Of Daily Living (ADL) - Answer Personal Care Tasks Such As Bathing , Dressing ,Toileting Dressing Eating And Ambulating

Body Mechanics - Answer Process Of Using Proper Body Alignment When Moving A Recipient To Prevent Injury To The Personal Care Aid

Decubitus - Answer A Sore That Usually Develops Over A Bony Part Of The Body It Is Also Known As A Bed sore OR a Pressure Sore

Grooming - Answer The Process Of Brushing The Recipient Teeth , Cleaning dentures , Combing or Brushing Hair , And Shaving

Personal Care - Answer Service Provided By Medicaid Provider Agency To Assist The Recipient With Activities Of Daily Living

Plan Of Care (POC) - Answer Those Activities And Services That A Recipient Needs. A Form Used By the Provider Agency To Develop a Plan For The Number Of Hours Days Of The Week And The Tasks The Personal Care Aid Is Assist If Care

Respite Care - Answer A Service Provided To The Live In Primary Caregiver To Give Him/Her relief In the 24 Hour Responsibility Of Care

Supervision - Answer A Block Of Time Specified On The Plan Of Care To Allow The PCA To Be With Recipient To Ensure Safety

Toileting - Answer The Process Of Getting To And From The Toilet Room For Elimination Of Feces And Urine Transferring On And Off Toilet

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Linux Foundation PCA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.

Thema 2	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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 5	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.

>> PCA Online Test <<

PCA Prüfungsfragen & PCA Online Tests

Jeder IT-Fachmann bemüht sich darum, entweder befördert zu werden oder ein höheres Gehalt zu beziehen. Das ist der Druck unserer Gesellschaft. Wir sollen uns mit unseren Fähigkeiten beweisen. Legen Sie bitte die Linux Foundation PCA Zertifizierungsprüfung ab. Eigentlich ist sie nicht so schwer wie man gedacht, solange Sie geeignete Dumps wählen. Die Dumps zur Linux Foundation PCA Zertifizierung von ZertFragen sind die besten Dumps. Mit ihr können Sie etwas erzielen, wie Sie wollen.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam PCA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q51-Q56):

51. Frage

How can you use Prometheus Node Exporter?

- A. You can use it to probe endpoints over HTTP, HTTPS.
- B. You can use it to collect metrics for hardware and OS metrics.**
- C. You can use it to collect resource metrics from the application HTTP server.
- D. You can use it to instrument applications with metrics.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The Prometheus Node Exporter is a core system-level exporter that exposes hardware and operating system metrics from *nix-based hosts. It collects metrics such as CPU usage, memory, disk I/O, filesystem space, network statistics, and load averages. It runs as a lightweight daemon on each host and exposes metrics via an HTTP endpoint (default: :9100/metrics), which Prometheus scrapes periodically.

Key clarification:

It does not instrument applications (A).

It does not collect metrics directly from application HTTP endpoints (B).

It is unrelated to HTTP probing tasks - those are handled by the Blackbox Exporter (D).

Thus, the correct use of the Node Exporter is to collect and expose hardware and OS-level metrics for Prometheus monitoring.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Node Exporter Overview, Host-Level Monitoring, and Exporter Usage Best Practices sections.

52. Frage

Which of the following signals belongs to symptom-based alerting?

- A. Database availability
- **B. API latency**
- C. CPU usage
- D. Disk space

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Symptom-based alerting focuses on detecting user-visible or service-impacting issues rather than internal resource states. Metrics like API latency, error rates, and availability directly indicate degraded user experience and are therefore the preferred triggers for alerts.

In contrast, resource-based alerts (like CPU usage or disk space) often represent underlying causes, not symptoms. Alerting on them can produce noise and distract from actual service health problems.

For example, high API latency (`http_request_duration_seconds`) clearly reflects that users are experiencing delays, which is actionable and business-relevant.

This concept aligns with the RED (Rate, Errors, Duration) and USE (Utilization, Saturation, Errors) monitoring models promoted in Prometheus and SRE best practices.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alerting Best Practices, Symptom vs. Cause Alerting, and RED/USE Monitoring Principles.

53. Frage

What is `api_http_requests_total` in the following metric?

`api_http_requests_total{method="POST", handler="/messages"}`

- A. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric label name.
- B. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric type.
- C. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric field.
- **D. `"api_http_requests_total"` is a metric name.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In Prometheus, the part before the curly braces `{}` represents the metric name. Therefore, in the metric `api_http_requests_total{method="POST", handler="/messages"}`, the term `api_http_requests_total` is the metric name. Metric names describe the specific quantity being measured - in this example, the total number of HTTP requests received by an API.

The portion within the braces defines labels, which provide additional dimensions to the metric. Here, `method="POST"` and `handler="/messages"` are labels describing request attributes. The metric name should follow Prometheus conventions: lowercase letters, numbers, and underscores only, and ending in `_total` for counters.

This naming scheme ensures clarity and standardization across instrumented applications. The metric type (e.g., counter, gauge) is declared separately in the exposition format, not within the metric name itself.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming, Data Model, and Instrumentation Best Practices sections.

54. Frage

What Prometheus component would you use if targets are running behind a Firewall/NAT?

- A. HA Proxy
- B. Pull Proxy
- **C. PushProx**
- D. Pull Gateway

Antwort: C

Begründung:

When Prometheus targets are behind firewalls or NAT and cannot be reached directly by the Prometheus server's pull mechanism, the recommended component to use is PushProx.

PushProx works by reversing the usual pull model. It consists of a PushProx Proxy (accessible by Prometheus) and PushProx Clients (running alongside the targets). The clients establish outbound connections to the proxy, which allows Prometheus to "pull" metrics indirectly. This approach bypasses network restrictions without compromising the Prometheus data model.

Unlike the Pushgateway (which is used for short-lived batch jobs, not network-isolated targets), PushProx maintains the Prometheus "pull" semantics while accommodating environments where direct scraping is impossible.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation and official PushProx design notes - Monitoring Behind NAT/Firewall, PushProx Overview, and Architecture and Usage Scenarios sections.

55. Frage

Which of the following is a valid metric name?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

56. Frage

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