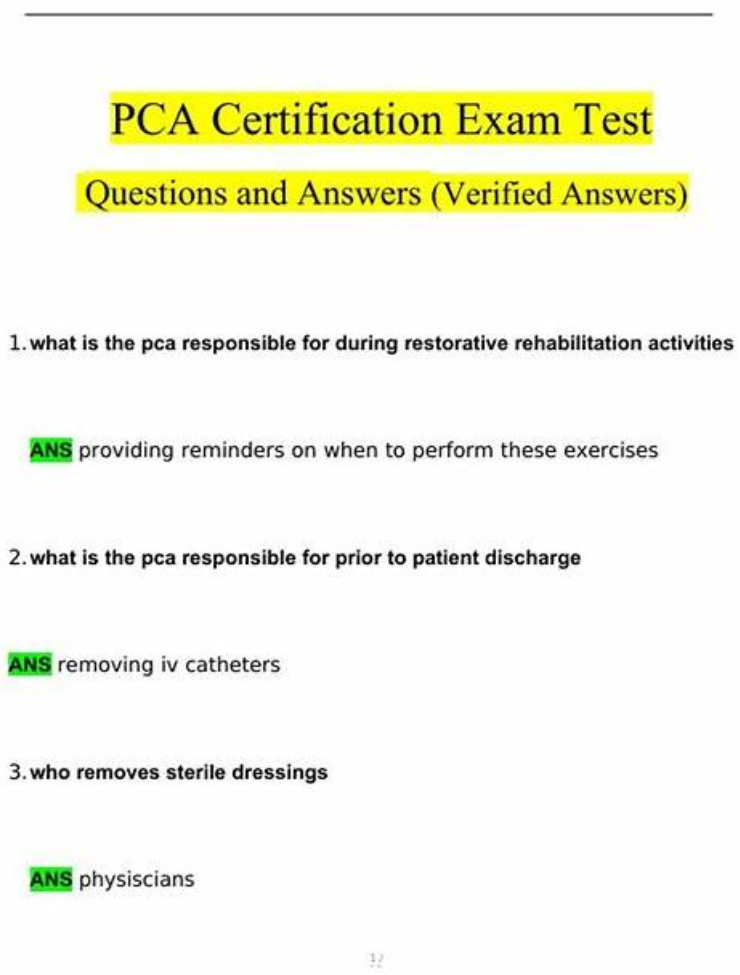
Certification PCA Exam | PCA Valid Test Objectives



PCA Certification Exam Test

Questions and Answers (Verified Answers)

1. what is the pca responsible for during restorative rehabilitation activities

ANS providing reminders on when to perform these exercises

2. what is the pca responsible for prior to patient discharge

ANS removing iv catheters

3. who removes sterile dressings

ANS physiscians

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	• 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 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.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
What does the rate() function in PromQL return?

- A. The total increase of a counter over a range.
- B. The average of all values in a vector.
- C. The per-second rate of increase of a counter metric.
- D. The number of samples in a range vector.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The rate() function calculates the average per-second rate of increase of a counter over the specified range. It smooths out short-term fluctuations and adjusts for counter resets.
Example:
rate(http_requests_total[5m])
returns the number of requests per second averaged over the last five minutes. This function is frequently used in dashboards and alerting expressions.

NEW QUESTION # 61
What is a rule group?

- A. It is a set of rules, split into groups by type.
- B. It is a set of rules that are executed sequentially.
- C. It is a set of rules that are grouped by labels.
- D. It is the set (the group) of all the rules in a file.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Prometheus, a rule group is a logical collection of recording and alerting rules that are evaluated sequentially at a specified interval. Rule groups are defined in YAML files under the groups: key, with each group containing a name, an interval, and a list of rules.
For example:
groups:
- name: example
interval: 1m
rules:
- record: job:http_inprogress_requests:sum
expr: sum(http_inprogress_requests) by (job)
All rules in a group share the same evaluation schedule and are executed one after another. This ensures deterministic order, especially when one rule depends on another's result.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Rule Configuration, Rule Groups and Evaluation Order, and Recording & Alerting Rules Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 62
How would you name a metric that tracks HTTP request duration?

- A. request_duration_seconds
- B. http.request_latency
- C. http_request_duration
- D. http_request_duration_seconds

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to Prometheus metric naming conventions, a metric name must clearly describe what is being measured and include a unit suffix that specifies the base unit of measurement, following SI standards. For durations, the suffix _seconds is mandatory.
Therefore, the correct and standards-compliant name for a metric tracking HTTP request duration is:
http_request_duration_seconds
This name communicates:
http_request → the subject being measured (HTTP requests),
duration → the aspect being measured (the latency or time taken),
_seconds → the unit of measurement (seconds).
This metric name typically corresponds to a histogram or summary, exposing submetrics such as _count, _sum, and _bucket. These represent the number of observations, total duration, and distribution across time buckets respectively.
Options A, B, and C fail to fully comply with Prometheus naming standards - they either omit the http_ prefix, use invalid separators (dots), or lack the required unit suffix.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Histogram and Summary Metric Naming Patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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. min(apiserver_current_inflight_requests)
- D. sum_over_time(apiserver_current_inflight_requests[10m])

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 # 64
How do you calculate the average request duration during the last 5 minutes from a histogram or summary called http_request_duration_seconds?

- A. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])
- B. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_second$_count[5m])
- C. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])
- D. rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Prometheus, histograms and summaries expose metrics with _sum and _count suffixes to represent total accumulated values and sample counts, respectively. To compute the average request duration over a given time window (for example, 5 minutes), you divide the rate of increase of _sum by the rate of increase of _count:
\text{Average duration} = \frac{\text{rate(http_request_duration_seconds_sum[5m])}}
{\text{rate(http_request_duration_seconds_count[5m])}} Here,
http_request_duration_seconds_sum represents the total accumulated request time, and
http_request_duration_seconds_count represents the number of requests observed.
By dividing these rates, you obtain the average request duration per request over the specified time range.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Querying Histograms and Summaries, PromQL Rate Function, and Metric Naming Conventions sections.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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