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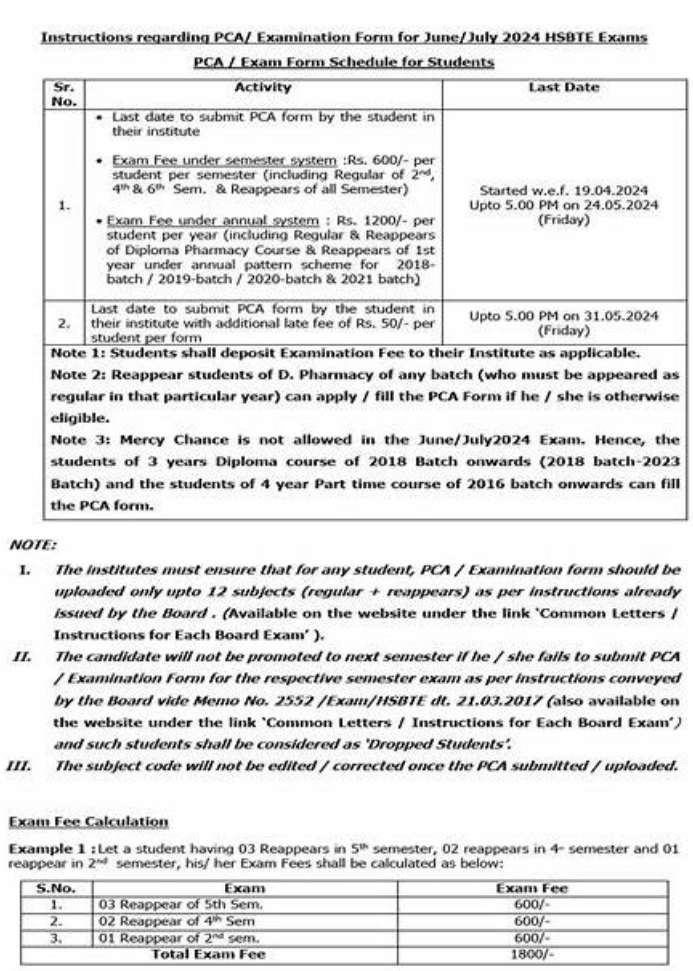

Instructions regarding PCA/ Examination Form for June/July 2024 HSBTE Exams

PCA / Exam Form Schedule for Students

Sr. No.	Activity	Last Date
1.	• Last date to submit PCA form by the student in their institute • Exam Fee under semester system :Rs. 600/- per student per semester (including Regular of 2nd, 4th & 6th Sem. & Reappears of all Semester) • Exam Fee under annual system : Rs. 1200/- per student per year (including Regular & Reappears of Diploma Pharmacy Course & Reappears of 1st year under annual pattern scheme for 2018-batch / 2019-batch / 2020-batch & 2021 batch)	Started w.e.f. 19.04.2024 Upto 5.00 PM on 24.05.2024 (Friday)
2.	Last date to submit PCA form by the student in their institute with additional late fee of Rs. 50/- per student per form	Upto 5.00 PM on 31.05.2024 (Friday)

Note 1: Students shall deposit Examination Fee to their Institute as applicable.
Note 2: Reappear students of D. Pharmacy of any batch (who must be appeared as regular in that particular year) can apply / fill the PCA Form if he / she is otherwise eligible.
Note 3: Mercy Chance is not allowed in the June/July2024 Exam. Hence, the students of 3 years Diploma course of 2018 Batch onwards (2018 batch-2023 Batch) and the students of 4 year Part time course of 2016 batch onwards can fill the PCA form.

NOTE:

I. ***The institutes must ensure that for any student, PCA / Examination form should be uploaded only upto 12 subjects (regular + reappears) as per instructions already issued by the Board . (Available on the website under the link 'Common Letters / Instructions for Each Board Exam').***
II. ***The candidate will not be promoted to next semester if he / she fails to submit PCA / Examination Form for the respective semester exam as per instructions conveyed by the Board vide Memo No. 2552 /Exam/HSBTE dt. 21.03.2017 (also available on the website under the link 'Common Letters / Instructions for Each Board Exam') and such students shall be considered as 'Dropped Students'.***
III. ***The subject code will not be edited / corrected once the PCA submitted / uploaded.***

Exam Fee Calculation

Example 1 : Let a student having 03 Reappears in 5th semester, 02 reappears in 4th semester and 01 reappear in 2nd semester, his/ her Exam Fees shall be calculated as below:

S.No.	Exam	Exam Fee
1.	03 Reappear of 5th Sem.	600/-
2.	02 Reappear of 4th Sem	600/-
3.	01 Reappear of 2nd sem.	600/-
	Total Exam Fee	1800/-

What's more, part of that ActualTestsQuiz PCA dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gJ9H-pfQMJQ0L9csDv4fxxcMthLZDOsZ

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.
Topic 3	• 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 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.
Topic 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 Exam Bootcamp - PCA Dumps Free

You will need to pass the Linux Foundation PCA exam to achieve the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) certification. Due to extremely high competition, passing the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam is not easy; however, possible. You can use ActualTestsQuiz products to pass the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam on the first attempt. The Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) practice exam gives you confidence and helps you understand the criteria of the testing authority and pass the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam on the first attempt.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
What is the minimum requirement for an application to expose Prometheus metrics?

- A. It must be able to serve text over HTTP.
- B. It must be exposed to the Internet.
- C. It must run on Linux.
- D. It must be compiled for 64-bit architectures.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 43
What is the best way to expose a timestamp from your application?

- A. With a constant metric of value 1 and the timestamp as label.
- B. With a gauge that has the timestamp as value.
- C. With a counter that is increased to the correct value.
- D. With a constant metric of value 1 and the timestamp as metric timestamp.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct way to expose a timestamp from an application in Prometheus is to use a gauge metric where the timestamp value (in Unix time, seconds since epoch) is stored as the metric's value. This approach aligns with the Prometheus data model, which discourages embedding timestamps as labels or metadata.
Example:
app_last_successful_backup_timestamp_seconds 1.696358e+09
In this example, the gauge represents the timestamp of the last successful backup. The _seconds suffix indicates the unit of measurement, making the metric self-descriptive. Prometheus automatically assigns timestamps to scraped samples, so the metric's value is treated purely as data, not as a Prometheus sample time.
Options B and D are incorrect because Prometheus does not allow arbitrary timestamps or labels for time values. Option C is incorrect since counters are monotonically increasing and not suited for discrete timestamp values.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Instrumentation Best Practices (Exposing Timestamps), Gauge Metric Semantics, and Metric Naming Conventions - _seconds suffix.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following metrics is unsuitable for a Prometheus setup?

- A. http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}
- B. prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled
- C. user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"}
- D. promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}

Answer: C

Explanation:
The metric user_last_login_timestamp_seconds{email="john.doe@example.com"} is unsuitable for Prometheus because it includes a high-cardinality label (email). Each unique email address would generate a separate time series, potentially numbering in the millions, which severely impacts Prometheus performance and memory usage.
Prometheus is optimized for low- to medium-cardinality metrics that represent system-wide behavior rather than per-user data. High-cardinality metrics cause data explosion, complicating queries and overwhelming the storage engine.
By contrast, the other metrics-prometheus_engine_query_log_enabled, promhttp_metric_handler_requests_total{code="500"}, and http_response_total{handler="static/*filepath"}-adhere to Prometheus best practices. They represent operational or service-level metrics with limited, manageable label value sets.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Best Practices, Cardinality Management, and Anti-Patterns for Metric Design sections.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which PromQL expression computes the rate of API Server requests across the different cloud providers from the following metrics?
apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver", instance="192.168.1.220:6443", cloud="aws"} 1
apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver", instance="192.168.1.121:6443", cloud="gcloud"} 5

- A. sum by (cloud)(rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m]))

- B. rate(sum by (cloud)(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"})[5m])
- C. sum by (cloud) (apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"})
- D. rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m]) by (cloud)

Answer: A

Explanation:
The rate() function computes the per-second increase of a counter metric over a specified range, while sum by (label) aggregates those rates across dimensions - in this case, the cloud label.
The correct query is:
sum by (cloud)(rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m])) This expression:
Calculates the rate of increase in API requests per second for each instance.
Groups and sums those rates by cloud, giving the total request rate per cloud provider.
Option A incorrectly places by (cloud) after rate(), which is not valid syntax.
Option B returns raw counter totals (not rates).
Option D incorrectly applies rate() after aggregation, which distorts the calculation since rate() must operate on individual time series before aggregation.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - rate() Function, Aggregation Operators, and Querying Counters Across Labels sections.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which field in alerting rules files indicates the time an alert needs to go from pending to firing state?

- A. duration
- B. for
- C. timeout
- D. interval

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Prometheus alerting rules, the for field specifies how long a condition must remain true continuously before the alert transitions from the pending to the firing state. This feature prevents transient spikes or brief metric fluctuations from triggering false alerts.
Example:
alert: HighRequestLatency
expr: http_request_duration_seconds_avg > 1
for: 5m
labels:
severity: warning
annotations:
description: "Request latency is above 1s for more than 5 minutes."
In this configuration, Prometheus evaluates the expression every rule evaluation cycle. The alert only fires if the condition (http_request_duration_seconds_avg > 1) remains true for 5 consecutive minutes. If it returns to normal before that duration, the alert resets and never fires.
This mechanism adds stability and noise reduction to alerting systems by ensuring only sustained issues generate notifications.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alerting Rules Configuration Syntax, Pending vs. Firing States, and Best Practices for Alert Timing and Thresholds sections.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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