

ユニークなLinux Foundation PCA赤本勉強 &合格スムーズPCAコンポーネント | 便利なPCA関連合格問題



BONUS!!! JPNTest PCAダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Th9aDFxIhiOpaPV2abSOx2My3oOzLaCz>

Linux FoundationのPCA試験のための資料を探していますか。資料の整理に悩んでいますか。JPNTestは最高のウェブサイトとしてあなたに最も全面的な資料を準備しています。現在あなたは資料を探す時間を節約してLinux FoundationのPCA試験のために直ちに準備できます。

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>> PCA赤本勉強 <<

PCAコンポーネント & PCA関連合格問題

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam 認定 PCA 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

質問 # 11

How do you configure the rule evaluation interval in Prometheus?

- A. You can configure the evaluation interval in the global configuration file and in the rule configuration file.
- B. You can configure the evaluation interval in the scraping job configuration file and in the command-line flags.
- C. You can configure the evaluation interval in the service discovery configuration and in the command-line flags.
- D. You can configure the evaluation interval in the Prometheus TSDB configuration file and in the rule configuration file.

正解: A

解説:

Prometheus evaluates alerting and recording rules at a regular cadence determined by the `evaluation_interval` setting. This can be defined globally in the main Prometheus configuration file (`prometheus.yml`) under the `global:` section or overridden for specific rule

groups in the rule configuration files.

The global `evaluation_interval` specifies how frequently Prometheus should execute all configured rules, while rule-specific intervals can fine-tune evaluation frequency for individual groups. For instance:

global:

`evaluation_interval: 30s`

This means Prometheus evaluates rules every 30 seconds unless a rule file specifies otherwise.

This parameter is distinct from `scrape_interval`, which governs metric collection frequency from targets. It has no relation to TSDB, service discovery, or command-line flags.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Configuration File Reference, Rule Evaluation and Recording Rules sections.

質問 # 12

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_seconds_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])`

正解: A

解説:

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`:

$$\text{Average duration} = \frac{\text{rate}(\text{http_request_duration_seconds_sum}[5m])}{\text{rate}(\text{http_request_duration_seconds_count}[5m])}$$

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.

質問 # 13

What is the difference between client libraries and exporters?

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

正解: B

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 # 14

How many metric types does Prometheus text format support?

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

正解: B

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 # 15

What does scrape_interval configure in Prometheus?

- **A. It defines how frequently to scrape targets.**
- B. It defines how often to send alerts.
- C. It defines how frequently to evaluate rules.
- D. It defines how often to refresh metrics.

正解: A

解説:

In Prometheus, the scrape_interval parameter specifies how frequently the Prometheus server should scrape metrics from its configured targets. Each target exposes an HTTP endpoint (usually /metrics) that Prometheus collects data from at a fixed cadence. By default, the scrape_interval is set to 1 minute, but it can be overridden globally or per job configuration in the Prometheus YAML configuration file.

This setting directly affects the resolution of collected time series data—a shorter interval increases data granularity but also adds network and storage overhead, while a longer interval reduces load but might miss short-lived metric variations.

It is important to distinguish scrape_interval from evaluation_interval, which defines how often Prometheus evaluates recording and alerting rules. Thus, scrape_interval pertains only to data collection frequency, not to alerting or rule evaluation.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation on Configuration File - scrape_interval and Scraping Fundamentals sections.

質問 # 16

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