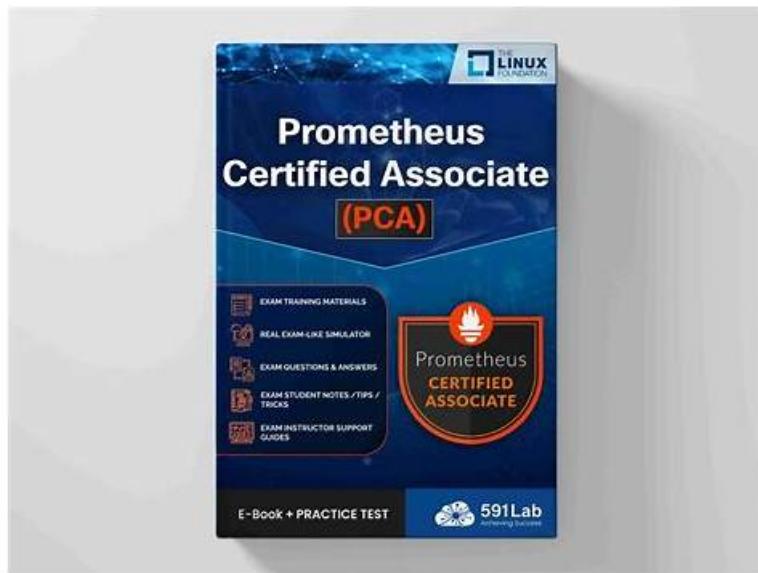


# TOP PCA Test Online - Trustable Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam - PCA Valid Dumps Demo



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## Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## **PCA Valid Dumps Demo & PCA Real Sheets**

The above formats of RealVCE are made to help customers prepare as per their unique styles and crack the PCA exam certification on the very first attempt. Our Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) questions product is getting updated regularly as per the original Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) practice test's content. So that customers can prepare according to the latest PCA exam content and pass it with ease.

### **Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 39**

How would you name a metric that measures gRPC response size?

- A. `grpc_response_size_bytes`
- B. `grpc_response_size`
- C. `grpc_response_size_sum`
- D. `grpc_response_size_total`

#### **Answer: A**

Explanation:

Following Prometheus's metric naming conventions, every metric should indicate:

What it measures (the quantity or event).

The unit of measurement in base SI units as a suffix.

Since the metric measures response size, the base unit is bytes. Therefore, the correct and compliant metric name is:

`grpc_response_size_bytes`

This clearly communicates that it measures gRPC response payload sizes expressed in bytes.

The `_bytes` suffix is the Prometheus-recommended unit indicator for data sizes. The other options violate naming rules:

`_total` is reserved for counters.

`_sum` is used internally by histograms or summaries.

Omitting the unit (`grpc_response_size`) is discouraged, as it reduces clarity.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Standard Units for Size and Time Measurements.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 40**

Which kind of metrics are associated with the function deriv()?

- A. Summaries
- B. Gauges
- C. Counters
- D. Histograms

#### **Answer: B**

Explanation:

The `deriv()` function in PromQL calculates the per-second derivative of a time series using linear regression over the provided time range. It estimates the instantaneous rate of change for metrics that can both increase and decrease - which are typically gauges.

Because counters can only increase (except when reset), rate() or increase() functions are more appropriate for them. deriv() is used to identify trends in fluctuating metrics like CPU temperature, memory utilization, or queue depth, where values rise and fall continuously.

In contrast, summaries and histograms consist of multiple sub-metrics (e.g., \_count, \_sum, \_bucket) and are not directly suited for derivative calculation without decomposition.

Reference:

Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Functions - deriv(), Understanding Rates and Derivatives, and Gauge Metric Examples.

## NEW QUESTION # 41

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_sum[5m]) / rate(http_request_duration_seconds_average[5m])`
- D. `rate(http_request_duration_seconds_total[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 # 42

You'd like to monitor a short-lived batch job. What Prometheus component would you use?

- A. PushProxy
- B. PullProxy
- C. PullGateway
- D. PushGateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

Prometheus normally operates on a pull-based model, where it scrapes metrics from long-running targets. However, short-lived batch jobs (such as cron jobs or data processing tasks) often finish before Prometheus can scrape them. To handle this scenario, Prometheus provides the Pushgateway component.

The Pushgateway allows ephemeral jobs to push their metrics to an intermediary gateway. Prometheus then scrapes these metrics from the Pushgateway like any other target. This ensures short-lived jobs have their metrics preserved even after completion.

The Pushgateway should not be used for continuously running applications because it breaks Prometheus's usual target lifecycle semantics. Instead, it is intended solely for transient job metrics, like backups or CI/CD tasks.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Pushing Metrics - The Pushgateway and Use Cases for Short-Lived Jobs sections.

## NEW QUESTION # 43

Which Alertmanager feature prevents duplicate notifications from being sent?

- A. Inhibition
- B. Grouping
- C. Silencing
- D. Deduplication

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Deduplication in Alertmanager ensures that identical alerts from multiple Prometheus servers or rule evaluations do not trigger duplicate notifications.

Alertmanager compares alerts based on their labels and fingerprints; if an alert with identical labels already exists, it merges or refreshes the existing one instead of creating a new notification.

This mechanism is essential in high-availability setups where multiple Prometheus instances monitor the same targets.

## NEW QUESTION # 44

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