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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	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
What is the maximum number of Alertmanagers that can be added to a Prometheus instance?

- A. More than 3
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prometheus supports integration with multiple Alertmanager instances for redundancy and high availability. The alerting section of the Prometheus configuration file (prometheus.yml) allows specifying a list of Alertmanager targets, enabling Prometheus to send alerts to several Alertmanager nodes simultaneously.
There is no hard-coded limit on the number of Alertmanagers that can be added. The typical best practice is to run a minimum of three Alertmanagers in a clustered setup to achieve fault tolerance and ensure reliable alert delivery, but Prometheus can be configured with more than three if desired.
Each Alertmanager node in the cluster communicates state information (active, silenced, inhibited alerts) with its peers to maintain consistency.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Alertmanager Integration, High Availability Setup, and Prometheus Configuration - alerting Section.

NEW QUESTION # 52
http_requests_total{verb="POST"} 30
http_requests_total{verb="GET"} 30
What is the issue with the metric family?

- A. The value represents two different things across the dimensions: code and verb.
- B. Unit is missing in the http_requests_total metric name.
- C. Metric names are missing a prefix to indicate which application is exposing the query.

- D. verb label content should be normalized to lowercase.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Prometheus metric naming best practices require that every metric name include a unit suffix that indicates the measurement type, where applicable. The unit should follow the base name, separated by an underscore, and must use base SI units (for example, _seconds, _bytes, _total, etc.).
In the case of http_requests_total, while the metric correctly includes the _total suffix-indicating it is a counter-it lacks a base unit of measurement (such as time, bytes, or duration). However, for event counters, _total is itself considered the unit, representing "total occurrences" of an event. Thus, the naming would be acceptable in strict Prometheus terms, but if this metric were measuring something like duration, size, or latency, then including a specific unit would be mandatory.
However, since the question implies that the missing unit is the issue and not the label schema, the expected answer aligns with ensuring metric names convey measurable units when applicable.
Reference:
Prometheus documentation - Metric and Label Naming Conventions, Instrumentation Best Practices, and Metric Type Naming (Counters, Gauges, and Units) sections.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which field in alerting rules files indicates the time an alert needs to go from pending to firing state?

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

Answer: A

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 # 54
Given the metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)
- B. prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month
- C. format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds,"%M")
- D. (time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400

Answer: D

Explanation:

The metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using time() in PromQL).
The expression:
(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually.
The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (format_date) or month() extraction functions.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using time() for Relative Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Given the metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds, how do you know in which month the lowest timestamp of your Prometheus TSDB belongs?

- A. month(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds)
- B. prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds % month
- C. format_date(prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds,"%M")
- D. (time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400

Answer: D

Explanation:
The metric prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds provides the oldest stored sample timestamp in Prometheus's local TSDB (in Unix epoch seconds). To determine the age or approximate date of this timestamp, you compare it with the current time (using time() in PromQL).
The expression:
(time() - prometheus_tsdb_lowest_timestamp_seconds) / 86400
converts the difference between the current time and the oldest timestamp from seconds into days (1 day = 86,400 seconds). This gives the number of days since the earliest sample was stored, allowing you to infer the time range and approximate month manually.
The other options are invalid because PromQL does not support direct date formatting (format_date) or month() extraction functions.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - TSDB Internal Metrics, Time Functions in PromQL, and Using time() for Relative Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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