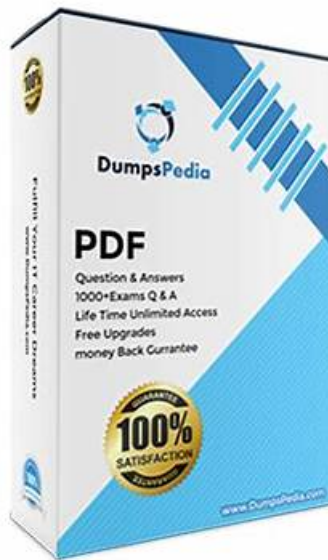


# Linux Foundation PCA Useful Dumps & Associate PCA Level Exam



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## Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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>• 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 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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## Associate Linux Foundation PCA Level Exam | Valid PCA Exam Vce

You will also face your doubts and apprehensions related to the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam PCA exam. Our Linux Foundation PCA practice test software is the most distinguished source for the Linux Foundation PCA Exam all over the world because it facilitates your practice in the practical form of the Prometheus Certified Associate Exam PCA certification exam.

## Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which PromQL statement returns the sum of all values of the metric `node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes` from 10 minutes ago?

- A. `sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) offset 10m`
- B. `offset sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes[10m])`
- C. `sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)`
- D. `sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes) setoff 10m`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In PromQL, the `offset` modifier allows you to query metrics as they were at a past time relative to the current evaluation. To retrieve the value of `node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes` as it was 10 minutes ago, you place the `offset` keyword inside the aggregation function's argument, not after it.

The correct query is:

```
sum(node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes offset 10m)
```

This computes the total available memory across all instances, based on data from exactly 10 minutes in the past.

Placing `offset` after the aggregation (as in option B) is syntactically invalid because modifiers apply to instant and range vector selectors, not to complete expressions.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Evaluation Modifiers: `offset`, Aggregation Operators, and Temporal Query Examples.

### NEW QUESTION # 55

What function calculates the tp-quantile from a histogram?

- A. **histogram\_quantile()**
- B. histogram()
- C. avg\_over\_time()
- D. predict\_linear()

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Prometheus, the `histogram_quantile()` function is specifically designed to compute quantiles (such as tp90, tp95, or tp99) from histogram bucket data. A histogram metric records cumulative bucket counts for observed values under specific thresholds (le label). The function works by interpolating between buckets based on the target quantile. For example, to compute the 90th percentile latency from a histogram named `http_request_duration_seconds_bucket`, you would use:

`histogram_quantile(0.9, sum(rate(http_request_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))` Here, 0.9 represents the tp90 quantile, and `rate()` converts counter increments into per-second rates.

Other options are incorrect:

`histogram()` is not a valid PromQL function.

`predict_linear()` forecasts future values of a time series.

`avg_over_time()` computes a simple average over a time window, not quantiles.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - PromQL Function: `histogram_quantile()`, Working with Histograms, and Quantile Calculation Details.

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 57

What is the name of the official \*nix OS kernel metrics exporter?

- A. `os_exporter`
- B. `metrics_exporter`
- C. `Prometheus_exporter`
- D. **`node_exporter`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The official Prometheus exporter for collecting system-level and kernel-related metrics from Linux and other UNIX-like operating systems is the Node Exporter.

The Node Exporter exposes hardware and OS metrics including CPU load, memory usage, disk I/O, network traffic, and kernel statistics. It is designed to provide host-level observability and serves data at the default endpoint `/9100/metrics` in the standard Prometheus exposition text format.

This exporter is part of the official Prometheus ecosystem and is widely deployed for infrastructure monitoring. None of the other listed options (Prometheus\_exporter, metrics\_exporter, or os\_exporter) are official components of the Prometheus project.

Reference:

Verified from Prometheus documentation - Node Exporter Overview, System Metrics Collection, and Official Exporters List.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

How many metric types does Prometheus text format support?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

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