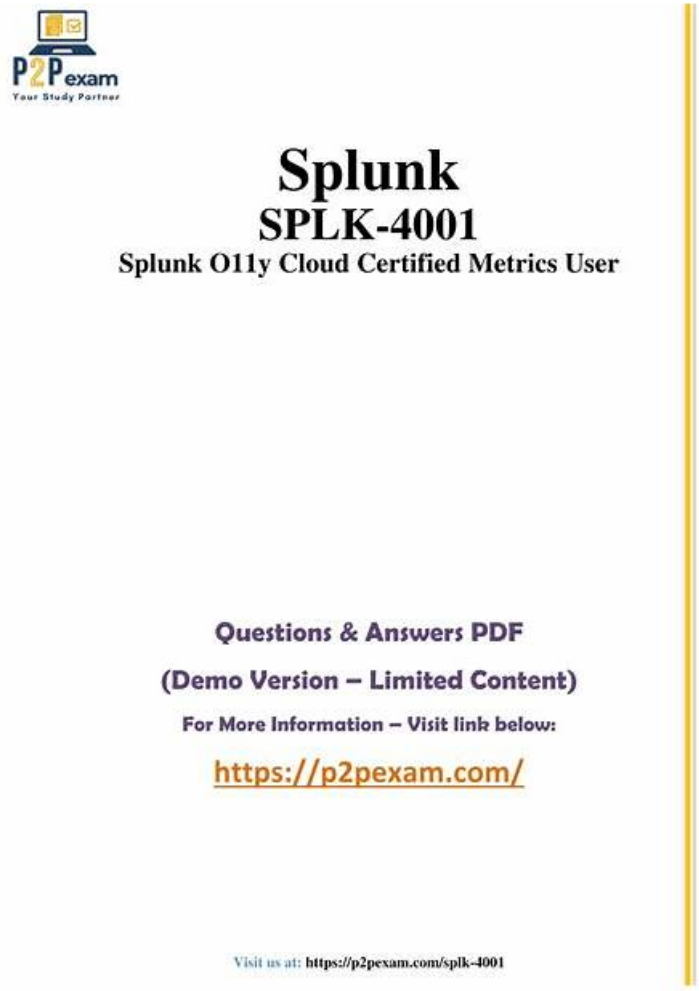
SPLK-4001인기자격증덤프공부문제 - SPLK-4001공부문제



그리고 KoreaDumps SPLK-4001 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HSp_H4kJi_4Yep3BO_5KZiVhrotvYUtG

많은 분들이 고난의도인 Splunk관련인증시험을 응시하고 싶어 하는데 이런 시험은 많은 전문적인 관련지식이 필요합니다. 시험은 당연히 완전히 전문적인 SPLK-4001관련지식을 터득하자만이 패스할 가능성이 높습니다. 하지만 지금은 많은 방법들로 여러분의 부족한 면을 보충해드릴 수 있으며 또 힘든 Splunk시험도 패스하실 수 있습니다. 혹은 여러분은 전문적인 Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User관련지식을 터득하자들보다 더 간단히 더 빨리 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.

Splunk SPLK-4001 시험은 Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User 자격증 획득에 관심 있는 개인들을 위해 디자인되었습니다. 이 시험은 Splunk와 그 기능에 대한 강력한 이해와 메트릭 데이터 작업 경험이 있는 사람들을 대상으로 합니다. 이 자격증은 클라우드 환경에서 메트릭 데이터를 모니터링하고 분석하는 데 Splunk를 사용하는 전문가들의 전문성을 증명하고자 하는 전문가들에게 이상적입니다.

SPLK-4001 자격증 시험은 Splunk를 사용하여 클라우드 기반 모니터링 및 분석에 대한 전문성을 입증하려는 IT 전문가에게 중요한 자격증입니다. 이 시험을 통과함으로써 후보자는 기술과 지식을 고용주와 동료에게 보여줄 수 있으며, 클라우드 기반 감시 분야에서 다양한 경력 기회를 얻을 수 있습니다.

>> SPLK-4001인기자격증 덤프공부문제 <<

최근 인기시험 SPLK-4001인기자격증 덤프공부문제 덤프공부자료

KoreaDumps는 고객님의 IT자격증취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도워드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. KoreaDumps 표 Splunk인증SPLK-4001시험덤프가 있으면 인증시험걱정을 버리셔도 됩니다. KoreaDumps 표 Splunk인증SPLK-4001덤프는 시험출제 예상문제를 정리해둔 실제시험문제에 가장 가까운 시험준비공부자료로서 공을 들이지않고도 시험패스가 가능합니다.

Splunk는 조직이 데이터에서 가치 있는 인사이트를 얻을 수 있도록 소프트웨어 솔루션을 제공하는 선두적인 기업입니다. 해당 회사의 제품은 모든 규모와 다양한 산업의 비즈니스에서 실시간으로 데이터를 모니터링, 분석 및 시각화하는 데 사용됩니다. Splunk에서 제공하는 가장 인기 있는 자격증 중 하나는 SPLK-4001(Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User) 자격증 시험입니다.

최신 Splunk O11y Cloud Certified SPLK-4001 무료샘플문제 (Q55-Q60):

질문 # 55
A customer deals with a holiday rush of traffic during November each year, but does not want to be flooded with alerts when this happens. The increase in traffic is expected and consistent each year. Which detector condition should be used when creating a detector for this data?

- A. Calendar Window
- B. Outlier Detection
- C. Static Threshold
- D. Historical Anomaly

정답：D

설명：
Explanation
historical anomaly is a detector condition that allows you to trigger an alert when a signal deviates from its historical pattern1. Historical anomaly uses machine learning to learn the normal behavior of a signal based on its past data, and then compares the current value of the signal with the expected value based on the learned pattern1. You can use historical anomaly to detect unusual changes in a signal that are not explained by seasonality, trends, or cycles1.
Historical anomaly is suitable for creating a detector for the customer's data, because it can account for the expected and consistent increase in traffic during November each year. Historical anomaly can learn that the traffic pattern has a seasonal component that peaks in November, and then adjust the expected value of the traffic accordingly1. This way, historical anomaly can avoid triggering alerts when the traffic increases in November, as this is not an anomaly, but rather a normal variation. However, historical anomaly can still trigger alerts when the traffic deviates from the historical pattern in other ways, such as if it drops significantly or spikes unexpectedly1.

질문 # 56
Which of the following statements are true about the datatable on a chart? (select all that apply)

- A. A user can choose which of the output dimensions are displayed.
- B. By default all dimensions on the output signal are displayed.
- C. By default all metadata on the output signal are displayed.
- D. Properties cannot be displayed.

정답：A,B

질문 # 57
A customer is experiencing issues getting metrics from a new receiver they have configured in the OpenTelemetry Collector. How would the customer go about troubleshooting further with the logging exporter?

- A. Adding debug into the metrics receiver pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder, debug]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx]
```

- B. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder, logging]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx]
```

- C. Adding logging into the metrics exporter pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx, logging]
```

- D. Adding debug into the metrics exporter pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx, debug]
```

정답：B

설명：
Explanation
The correct answer is B. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline.
The logging exporter is a component that allows the OpenTelemetry Collector to send traces, metrics, and logs directly to the console. It can be used to diagnose and troubleshoot issues with telemetry received and processed by the Collector, or to obtain samples for other purposes1 To activate the logging exporter, you need to add it to the pipeline that you want to diagnose. In this case, since you are experiencing issues with a new receiver for metrics, you need to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. This will create a new plot that shows the metrics received by the Collector and any errors or warnings that might occur1 The image that you have sent with your question shows how to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. You can see that the exporters section of the metrics pipeline includes logging as one of the options.
This means that the metrics received by any of the receivers listed in the receivers section will be sent to the logging exporter as well as to any other exporters listed2 To learn more about how to use the logging exporter in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/components/logging-exporter.html 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed-endpoints.html

질문 # 58
Changes to which type of metadata result in a new metric time series?

- A. Tags
- B. Dimensions
- C. Sources
- D. Properties

정답：B

설명：
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Dimensions.
Dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that are sent along with the metrics at the time of ingest. They provide additional information about the metric, such as the name of the host that sent the metric, or the location of the server. Along with the metric name, they uniquely identify a metric time series (MTS)1 Changes to dimensions result in a new MTS, because they create a different combination of metric name and dimensions. For example, if you change the hostname dimension from host1 to host2, you will create a new MTS for the same metric name1 Properties, sources, and tags are other types of metadata that can be applied to existing MTSes after ingest.
They do not contribute to uniquely identify an MTS, and they do not create a new MTS when changed2 To learn more about how to use metadata in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics.html#Dimensions 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics-dimensions-mts.html

질문 # 59
A customer has a very dynamic infrastructure. During every deployment, all existing instances are destroyed, and new ones are created Given this deployment model, how should a detector be created that will not send false notifications of instances being down?

- A. Check the Ephemeral checkbox when creating the detector.
- B. Check the Dynamic checkbox when creating the detector.
- C. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Auto-Clear Alerts and enter an appropriate time period.
- D. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure and enter the expected lifetime of an instance.

정답： D

설명:
Explanation
According to the web search results, ephemeral infrastructure is a term that describes instances that are auto-scaled up or down, or are brought up with new code versions and discarded or recycled when the next code version is deployed1. Splunk Observability Cloud has a feature that allows you to create detectors for ephemeral infrastructure without sending false notifications of instances being down2. To use this feature, you need to do the following steps:
Create the detector as usual, by selecting the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on, and choosing the alert condition and severity level.
Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure. This will enable a special mode for the detector that will automatically clear alerts for instances that are expected to be terminated.
Enter the expected lifetime of an instance in minutes. This is the maximum amount of time that an instance is expected to live before being replaced by a new one. For example, if your instances are replaced every hour, you can enter 60 minutes as the expected lifetime.
Save the detector and activate it.
With this feature, the detector will only trigger alerts when an instance stops reporting a metric unexpectedly, based on its expected lifetime. If an instance stops reporting a metric within its expected lifetime, the detector will assume that it was terminated on purpose and will not trigger an alert. Therefore, option B is correct.

질문 # 60
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참고: KoreaDumps에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 SPLK-4001 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HSp_H4kJi_4Yep3BO_5KZiVhrotvYUtG