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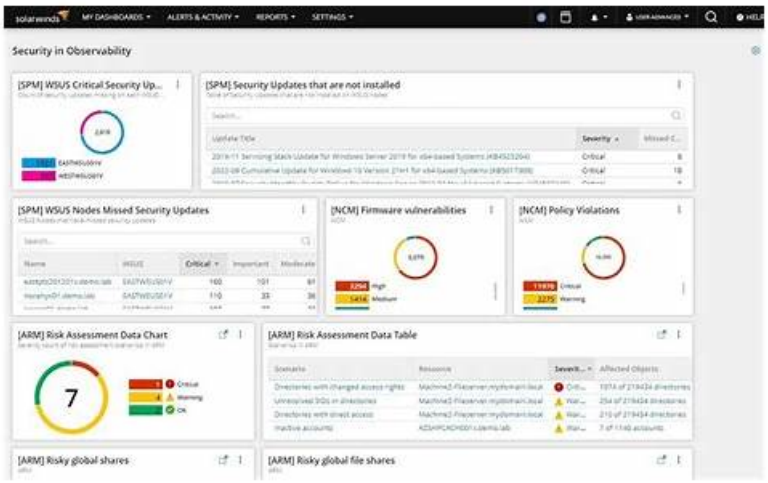

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SolarWinds Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Customization and User Experience: This domain addresses platform customization through dashboards and views, managing user accounts and permissions, implementing custom properties, and organizing resources using groups.
Topic 2	• Alerts: This domain covers creating and managing alerts that notify administrators of important events, threshold breaches, or conditions requiring attention across monitored infrastructure.
Topic 3	• SolarWinds Platform Architecture and Deployment: This domain covers the SolarWinds Platform's structural components, deployment requirements for installation, and network discovery capabilities for identifying and adding devices to the monitoring environment.

Topic 4	• Node Management: This domain focuses on managing monitored nodes including handling node statuses and working with agents for monitoring and data collection from endpoints.
Topic 5	• SolarWinds Platform Troubleshooting Tools: This domain covers troubleshooting tools including AppStack and PerfStack for correlating performance data, and Intelligent Mapping for visualizing network topology to identify and resolve issues.

SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which two of the following settings can be included in an alert cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. audit events
- B. metric values
- C. device status
- D. configuration

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
AlertStackin Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) uses alert clusters to group related active alerts into a single actionable incident. According to theSolarWinds HCO Alertingdocumentation, these clusters are designed to provide context beyond the alert itself by correlating different types of data.
* Metric Values (D): Alert clusters include the specific performance data that triggered the alert, such as high CPU load percentages or interface latency values. This allows the administrator to see the "why" behind the incident immediately within the cluster view.
* Audit Events (A): To assist in root cause analysis, alert clusters can include relevant audit events. For example, if a node goes down immediately after a configuration change, the audit event showing who logged in and what they changed will be correlated within the cluster to provide a timeline of events leading to the alert.
While "device status" is often the result of an alert, the cluster is specifically built to aggregate the underlying metricsandevents(Audit/Events) to give a comprehensive picture of the environment's health.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which two of the following statements apply to SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) Platform?
(Choose two.)

- A. requires SolarWinds hybrid cloud observability
- B. can be deployed on-premises or in the cloud
- C. provides AIOps and machine learning technology
- D. can operate without an internet connection

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) Platform is designed for maximum deployment flexibility to accommodate diverse enterprise security and infrastructure requirements. According to the SolarWinds Platform Installation and Upgrade Guide, the platform's architecture is fundamentally self- contained.
* Operation without an internet connection (A): This is a critical requirement for many government, military, and high-security financial environments. The platform is capable of "air-gapped" operation, where all polling, data processing, and visualization occur within a private network. While features like
"Platform Connect" (for cloud-based AI) may require a connection, the core monitoring, alerting, and reporting functions remain fully operational without any external internet access.
* Deployment on-premises or in the cloud (B): HCO is truly hybrid. It can be installed on physical hardware or virtual machines within a local data center, or it can be deployed within a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on platforms like AWS or Azure. This allows organizations to maintain their monitoring infrastructure alongside their managed assets, regardless of where those assets reside.
While HCOprovidesAIOps and machine learning (Option C), this is a feature of specific licensing tiers and configuration states rather than a fundamental "platform" characteristic that defines its deployment capability in the same way its offline and hybrid nature does.

NEW QUESTION # 32
CPU utilization is being monitored on a critical Windows server and is set to notify when utilization exceeds 90%. Notification parameters are set to disregard those brief spikes over 90% and focus on sustained periods above 90%. What should be configured to accomplish the notification goal?

- A. change polling interval to match length of time for an alert to fire
- B. set node to inherit CPU thresholds and alert to fire when threshold is met
- C. change polling method on the server from WMI to agent polling
- D. set node to change CPU status if threshold is met for multiple polling cycles

Answer: D

Explanation:
To prevent "alert noise" caused by temporary performance spikes, the SolarWinds Platform allows for threshold persistence. According to theSolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, simply setting a threshold at 90% would trigger an alert the moment a single poll returns a high value.
The correct configuration to ensure onlysustainedhigh utilization triggers an action is toset the node to change CPU status if the threshold is met for multiple polling cycles. This is found in the "Edit Node" properties under the Thresholds section. For example, if the polling interval is 2 minutes and you set the condition to "10 minutes" (or 5 consecutive polls), the CPU status will only transition to Warning or Critical after the utilization has stayed above 90% for that entire duration. This filtering happens at the node/status level, ensuring that the alert engine only fires when there is a legitimate, sustained performance bottleneck rather than a transient spike caused by a routine background process.

NEW QUESTION # 33
An alert is needed when the bandwidth utilization on a specific set of router interfaces exceeds 75%. The alert needs to be limited to specific devices and their interfaces. How is this task accomplished?

- A. Modify the scope on the reset conditions to contain the desired nodes and interfaces.
- B. Use an account limitation to limit the alert to desired devices and interfaces.
- C. Create a critical status-based alert and change the interface utilization status.
- D. Modify the scope on the trigger conditions to contain the desired nodes and interfaces.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The alerting engine in the SolarWinds Platform uses a "Scope" and "Condition" logic to determine when an action should fire. According to theSolarWinds Platform Alerting Guide, the "Scope" defineswhichobjects the alert engine should evaluate, while the "Condition" defineswhatperformance metric triggers the alert.
To limit an alert to a specific set of router interfaces, the administrator mustmodify the scope on the trigger conditions. In the Alert Wizard, under the "Trigger Condition" tab, there is a section titled "I want to alert on..." (Interface) and a secondary section for "The scope of the alert". By adding specific rules to this scope- such as Node Name is Router-A or Interface Alias contains WAN-the alert engine will ignore the thousands of other interfaces in the database and only monitor the 75% utilization threshold on those specific targets.
Using account limitations (Option D) is incorrect for this purpose, as account limitations affect what auser sees in the console, not how the backendalerting engineprocesses data.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Several active directory groups have access to SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO). There are three additional groups to be added, however they are not showing up on a search. Why can the additional groups not be added?

- A. missing groups have too many users
- B. missing groups have users already present in added groups
- C. missing groups exceed the maximum number of groups
- D. missing groups are distribution groups

Answer: D

Explanation:

When integrating Active Directory (AD) with the SolarWinds Platform, the system is designed to leverage AD groups for role-based access control (RBAC). According to theSolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide
, the platform specifically requiresSecurity Groupsfor authentication and permission mapping.
Active Directory contains two primary group types:Security GroupsandDistribution Groups. Distribution groups are intended purely for email lists and do not have a Security Identifier (SID) that can be used for assigning file system or application permissions. Because SolarWinds relies on the SID to grant web console access and define user rights,distribution groupswill not appear in the search results when attempting to add new Windows groups to the platform. To resolve this, the AD administrator must either convert the existing distribution groups to security groups or create new security groups containing the desired users. Once the group type is set correctly to "Security," the SolarWinds search utility will be able to resolve the group name and SID, allowing it to be imported and assigned permissions within the console.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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