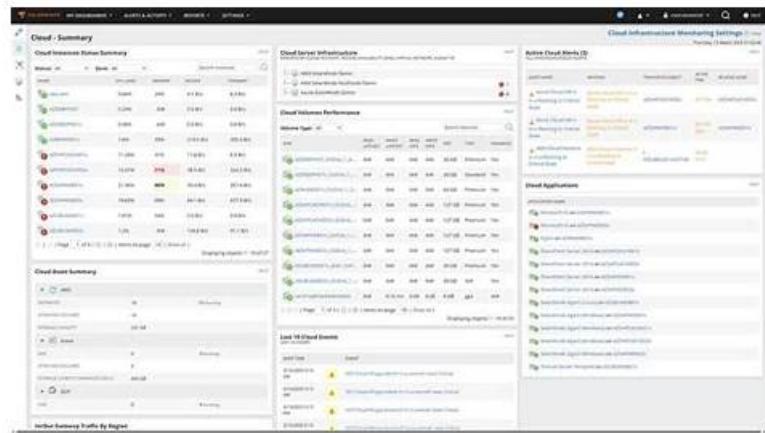


SolarWinds Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Latest Exam Materials & Real Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Exam Dumps



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reports: This domain focuses on creating, scheduling, and managing reports that provide insights into network performance, availability, and metrics for documentation and analysis.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Agents have been deployed to a Windows server on a network. The agent is to initiate communication with the application server for all agents. Which firewall port needs to be opened?

- A. TCP 17778
- B. TCP 17790
- C. TCP 17777
- D. TCP 445

Answer: A

Explanation:

SolarWinds agents support two communication modes: "Server-Initiated" (Passive) and "Agent-Initiated" (Active). According to the SolarWinds Platform Agent requirements and port information, the direction of communication determines which firewall ports must be open.

When an agent is configured for Agent-Initiated communication (where the agent on the managed node reaches out to the SolarWinds server), it uses TCP port 17778. This port must be open for inbound traffic on the SolarWinds Main Polling Engine or Additional Polling Engine. This mode is highly beneficial for monitoring servers in DMZs or remote sites where the SolarWinds server cannot initiate a connection through the firewall, but the remote node is allowed to communicate back to the primary management network. Port

17777 (Option B) is used for the legacy Orion Information Service, and 17790 (Option D) is used for specific client-to-server messaging in different contexts, but 17778 is the dedicated, encrypted port for agent-initiated data transmission.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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. change polling method on the server from WMI to agent polling
- C. set node to change CPU status if threshold is met for multiple polling cycles
- D. set node to inherit CPU thresholds and alert to fire when threshold is met

Answer: C

Explanation:

To prevent "alert noise" caused by temporary performance spikes, the SolarWinds Platform allows for threshold persistence. According to the SolarWinds 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 only sustained high utilization triggers an action is to set 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 # 48

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

- A. audit events
- B. configuration
- C. metric values

- D. device status

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

AlertStackin Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) uses alert clusters to group related active alerts into a single actionable incident. According to the SolarWinds HCO Alerting documentation, 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 metrics and events (Audit/Events) to give a comprehensive picture of the environment's health.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A report was created to contain information wanted by different users, even if the users can view the nodes in the web console. How is access to the report restricted?

- A. set an account limitation to restrict access to nodes by specific users
- **B. create a report limitation and apply it to specific users' accounts**
- C. remove report edit rights from specific users not allowed to view report
- D. change the content parameters of the report to restrict specific users

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the SolarWinds Platform, visibility of specific reports is managed through Report Limitations. According to the SolarWinds Platform Reporting Guide, even if a user has general permissions to view nodes, an administrator can restrict their access to specific reports to ensure data privacy or to simplify their workspace.

By creating a report limitation, you define a rule such as filtering by a custom property or report category and apply it directly to a user's account settings. Once applied, the user will only see the reports that match the criteria of that limitation when they navigate to the Reports section of the Web Console. This is different from a standard Account Limitation (Option D), which restricts the visibility of the nodes themselves across the entire platform. Using a report-specific limitation allows the user to still monitor the nodes in real-time views while preventing them from accessing sensitive historical or inventory data contained in specific PDF or web-based reports.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Platform administrators are to be given access to view all reports created and used in SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO), regardless of who created them or their permission settings. Which report limitation setting should be used?

- A. default
- B. new limitation
- **C. no limitation**
- D. no reports

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO), report visibility is controlled by Report Limitation Categories. While standard users are typically restricted to specific categories (e.g., "Finance Reports" or "Network Reports"), administrators often require a global view of all reporting assets.

According to the SolarWinds Platform Documentation on Restricting Report Access, the setting "No Limitation" is the specific value used to bypass all category-based filters. When an account is configured with the "No Limitation" report category, the platform security layer allows that user to see every report stored in the database, including reports marked as "private" or those assigned to specific siloed departments.

It is important to distinguish this from the "Default" setting (Option A), which typically only allows users to see reports that have not been assigned to any specific limitation category. To ensure a Platform Administrator has a truly comprehensive view for auditing or

management purposes, the "No Limitation" setting must be explicitly selected in their User Account settings under Settings > All Settings > Manage Accounts > Edit User.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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