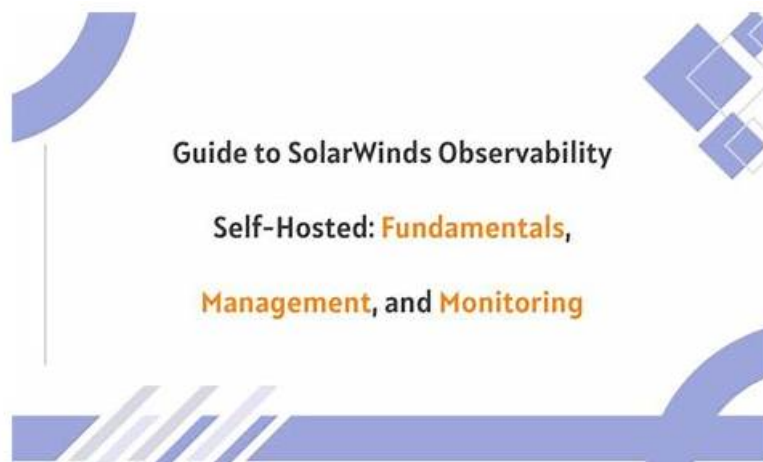


2026 Unparalleled SolarWinds Reliable Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Braindumps Ppt



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">• 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 4	<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.

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Hosted Fundamentals (Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals) web-based practice exam. You can take this SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals (Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals) practice exam without plugins and software installation.

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

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which benefit does Anomaly-Based Alerting add to the Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) alerting engine?

- A. resets alerts that met established trigger conditions and fired outside the scope of those established behaviors
- **B. analyzes entity behavior and uses data to fire an alert if trigger conditions are outside established behavior**
- C. removes the requirement for the user to configure set of trigger conditions
- D. removes the requirement for any trigger condition thresholds on an alert

Answer: B

Explanation:

Anomaly-Based Alerting represents a shift from static thresholds to behavioral analysis in the HCO platform.

According to the SolarWinds HCO Alerting Engine documentation, this feature uses machine learning to establish a "baseline" for specific metrics like CPU load or memory usage over a period of 7 to 30 days.

The primary benefit is that it analyzes entity behavior and triggers an alert only when a metric deviates significantly from its historical "normal" for that specific day and time. For example, if a server traditionally runs at 90% CPU during a Sunday night backup, a static 80% threshold alert would trigger a "false positive" every week. Anomaly-based alerting learns this behavior and will only fire an alert if the CPU hits 90% on a Tuesday morning when the normal load is only 20%.

This reduces alert noise by focusing on true anomalies rather than simple threshold violations. It does not "remove the requirement for trigger conditions" (Options B and C); instead, it replaces a static numerical threshold with a dynamic, machine-learned threshold. The administrator still defines which entities to monitor and how sensitive the anomaly detection should be.

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the effect of checking the Encrypt connections with SSL box in the configuration wizard?



The screenshot shows a configuration wizard window for connecting to a SQL Server. The 'SQL Server' field contains 'mysqlserver'. There are two radio button options for authentication: 'Authenticate as currently logged in user' (unselected) and 'Switch user (Windows or SQL Server Authentication)' (selected). Below these are fields for 'Login' (containing 'sql administrator') and 'Password'. At the bottom, there is a checkbox labeled 'Encrypt connections with SSL' which is checked and highlighted with a red box. A 'Tell me more' link is also visible. A watermark 'itbraindumps.com' is overlaid on the image.

- A. The installed SolarWinds product will use the login account to access the databases on the SQL server.
- B. The login account to access the SQL server will be encrypted and stored in SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server.
- C. The login credentials will be encrypted between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server while in transit.
- **D. The network data between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server will be encrypted.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the SolarWinds Platform configuration documentation, the option to Encrypt connections with SSL during the database configuration wizard specifically dictates the security level of the communication channel between the application server and the database backend. When this box is checked, the platform ensures that the network data between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server will be encrypted. This security measure is critical for protecting the integrity and confidentiality of the performance metrics, configuration data, and credentials as they traverse the internal network between these two primary architectural components.

This encryption utilizes Transport Layer Security (TLS) to wrap the TDS (Tabular Data Stream) protocol used by Microsoft SQL Server. By enabling this feature, the platform prevents potential "man-in-the-middle" attacks where an adversary could sniff network traffic to intercept sensitive monitoring data or administrative information stored within the SQL database. It is important to note that for this setting to function correctly, the SQL Server must be configured with a valid SSL/TLS certificate that is trusted by the SolarWinds application server.

This setting differs from simple credential encryption (Option C) or secure storage (Option B) because it applies to all data transmitted during the session, not just the initial login exchange. Furthermore, while the configuration wizard does require a login account (Option A), that account's specific permissions are a separate functional requirement from the underlying encryption of the transport layer. Enabling SSL encryption is a standard best practice for organizations following strict compliance frameworks like HIPAA, PCI-DSS, or SOC2, where protecting data-in-transit is a mandatory requirement even on internal, "trusted" network segments. This centralized encryption toggle simplifies the deployment of high-security observability environments by orchestrating the secure connection parameters through the standard SolarWinds Configuration Wizard interface.

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is an AlertStack cluster?

- A. user defined grouping of related alerts within a single server
- B. user defined grouping of related active alerts on a single entity
- C. autogenerated grouping of related alerts across multiple servers
- **D. autogenerated grouping of related active alerts on related entities**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AlertStack is a specialized AIOps feature within Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) designed to simplify incident response. According to the SolarWinds HCO Alerting documentation, an AlertStack cluster is an autogenerated grouping of related active alerts on related entities.

The primary goal of clustering is to reduce "alert fatigue." Instead of presenting a technician with twenty individual alerts (e.g., one for high CPU on a server, one for an application failure, and three for slow database response), AlertStack analyzes the relationships and dependencies between those entities. If the platform determines that the alerts are part of a single root-cause event—such as a storage array failure impacting multiple virtual machines and their applications—it automatically clusters them into a single visual timeline. This clustering is autogenerated by the platform's machine learning engine based on the AppStack dependency map; it does not require a user to manually group the alerts. This allows the IT team to identify the "blast radius" of an incident and focus on the primary failure point rather than triaging dozens of symptoms individually.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A user reported they could not see data related to monitored nodes beyond their geographical location within SolarWinds* Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO). Other staff within the organization do not have the same problem. What is the likely cause of the issue?

- A. nodes beyond the user's geographical location are displayed in widgets that are hidden from the user
- **B. account has been limited to nodes within the geographical location**
- C. nodes outside the user's geographical location are not monitored
- D. view limitations for those nodes beyond the user's geographical location are applied to views

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the SolarWinds Platform, data visibility is controlled at the account level through a security feature known as Account Limitations. According to the SolarWinds Platform User Account Management documentation, when a single user has restricted visibility while others do not, it points to a specific Account Limitation applied to that user's profile.

Account limitations act as a persistent filter on the database queries performed by the Web Console during that user's session. If an administrator has configured a limitation based on a custom property like "Location" or "Region," the user will only see entities that match that specific criteria. For example, if the user's account is limited to Location = New York, they will be unable to see nodes, alerts, or reports associated with Location = London, even if those nodes are active and being monitored by the system. This is a fundamental tool for multi-tenant environments or large enterprises where different teams are responsible for different geographic or logical segments of the network. It is more effective than "View Limitations" (Option D) because an account limitation follows the user across the entire platform, including search results, alerts, and reports, whereas a view limitation only affects a specific dashboard page. Options B and C are unlikely because they would typically affect multiple users or indicate a major monitoring gap rather than a user-specific visibility issue.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which two of the following actions can be configured for alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. generate a report
- B. execute a script
- C. send an e-mail
- D. add widgets to views

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The SolarWinds Alerting Engine provides a wide array of "Trigger Actions" that occur automatically when an alert's conditions are met. According to the SolarWinds Platform Alerting Guide, these actions are designed to either notify a human operator or perform an automated remediation step.

* Send an e-mail (D): This is the most common alert action. It allows the system to send formatted notifications (including variables for node name, IP, and status) to individuals, distribution lists, or ticketing systems like ServiceNow or SolarWinds Service Desk.

* Execute a script (B): This is the primary tool for automated "self-healing." An alert can be configured to run a local batch file, a PowerShell script, or a VBScript on the SolarWinds server. For example, if a

"Service Down" alert triggers, the system can automatically execute a script to attempt to restart that service on the remote node before a human technician even sees the alert.

Options A and C are incorrect because they are not "actions" triggered by the alerting engine. Adding widgets to views (Option A) is a manual customization task performed by an administrator in the web console. While you can schedule a report to be sent via email, the alerting engine itself does not generate a report (Option C) as a reactive trigger action to a node failure; reports are intended for historical analysis rather than immediate event response.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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