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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

To smooth a very spiky cpu.utilization metric, what is the correct analytic function to better see if the cpu. utilization for servers is trending up over time?

- A. Median
- B. Mean (by host)
- **C. Mean (Transformation)**
- D. Rate/Sec

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Mean (Transformation).

According to the web search results, a mean transformation is an analytic function that returns the average value of a metric or a dimension over a specified time interval. A mean transformation can be used to smooth a very spiky metric, such as cpu.utilization, by reducing the impact of outliers and noise. A mean transformation can also help to see if the metric is trending up or down over

time, by showing the general direction of the average value. For example, to smooth the `cpu.utilization` metric and see if it is trending up over time, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
mean(1h, counters("cpu.utilization"))
```

This will return the average value of the `cpu.utilization` counter metric for each metric time series (MTS) over the last hour. You can then use a chart to visualize the results and compare the mean values across different MTS.

Option A is incorrect because `rate/sec` is not an analytic function, but rather a rollout function that returns the rate of change of data points in the MTS reporting interval¹. `Rate/sec` can be used to convert cumulative counter metrics into counter metrics, but it does not smooth or trend a metric. Option B is incorrect because `median` is not an analytic function, but rather an aggregation function that returns the middle value of a metric or a dimension over the entire time range¹. `Median` can be used to find the typical value of a metric, but it does not smooth or trend a metric. Option C is incorrect because `mean (by host)` is not an analytic function, but rather an aggregation function that returns the average value of a metric or a dimension across all MTS with the same host dimension¹. `Mean (by host)` can be used to compare the performance of different hosts, but it does not smooth or trend a metric.

`Mean (Transformation)` is an analytic function that allows you to smooth a very spiky metric by applying a moving average over a specified time window. This can help you see the general trend of the metric over time, without being distracted by the short-term fluctuations¹. To use `Mean (Transformation)` on a `cpu.utilization` metric, you need to select the metric from the Metric Finder, then click on Add Analytics and choose `Mean (Transformation)` from the list of functions. You can then specify the time window for the moving average, such as 5 minutes, 15 minutes, or 1 hour. You can also group the metric by host or any other dimension to compare the smoothed values across different servers². To learn more about how to use `Mean (Transformation)` and other analytic functions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

¹: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Mean-Transformation> ²:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html>

NEW QUESTION # 22

Clicking a metric name from the results in metric finder displays the metric in Chart Builder. What action needs to be taken in order to save the chart created in the UI?

- A. Make sure that data is coming in for the metric then save the chart.
- **B. Save the chart to a dashboard.**
- C. Save the chart to multiple dashboards.
- D. Create a new dashboard and save the chart.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the web search results, clicking a metric name from the results in metric finder displays the metric in Chart Builder¹. Chart Builder is a tool that allows you to create and customize charts using metrics, dimensions, and analytics functions². To save the chart created in the UI, you need to do the following steps:

Click the Save button on the top right corner of the Chart Builder. This will open a dialog box where you can enter the chart name and description, and choose the dashboard where you want to save the chart.

Enter a name and a description for your chart. The name should be descriptive and unique, and the description should explain the purpose and meaning of the chart.

Choose an existing dashboard from the drop-down menu, or create a new dashboard by clicking the + icon. A dashboard is a collection of charts that display metrics and events for your services or hosts³. You can organize and share dashboards with other users in your organization using dashboard groups³.

Click Save. This will save your chart to the selected dashboard and redirect you to the dashboard view. You can also access your saved chart from the Dashboards menu on the left navigation bar.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is one reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert?

- A. To be able to modify the alert parameters.
- **B. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.**
- C. To determine the root cause of the Issue triggering the detector.
- D. To perform transformations on the data used by the detector.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert is C. To receive an email notification when a

detector is triggered.

A detector is a component of Splunk Observability Cloud that monitors metrics or events and triggers alerts when certain conditions are met. A user can create and configure detectors to suit their monitoring needs and goals¹. A subscription is a way for a user to receive notifications when a detector triggers an alert. A user can subscribe to a detector by entering their email address in the Subscription tab of the detector page. A user can also unsubscribe from a detector at any time². When a user subscribes to an alert, they will receive an email notification that contains information about the alert, such as the detector name, the alert status, the alert severity, the alert time, and the alert message. The email notification also includes links to view the detector, acknowledge the alert, or unsubscribe from the detector². To learn more about how to use detectors and subscriptions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations^{1,2}.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-notifications/detectors.html> 2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-notifications/subscribe-to-detectors.html>

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: A

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>

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which analytic function can be used to discover peak page visits for a site over the last day?

- A. Count: (Id)
- B. Maximum: Transformation (24h)
- C. Maximum: Aggregation (Id)
- D. Lag: (24h)

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation¹, the maximum function is an analytic function that returns the highest value of a metric or a dimension over a specified time interval. The maximum function can be used as a transformation or an aggregation. A transformation applies the function to each metric time series (MTS) individually, while an aggregation applies the function to all MTS and returns a single value. For example, to discover the peak page visits for a site over the last day, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
maximum(24h, counters("page.visits"))
```

This will return the highest value of the page.visits counter metric for each MTS over the last 24 hours. You can then use a chart to visualize the results and identify the peak page visits for each MTS.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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