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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

For which types of charts can individual plot visualization be set?

- A. Line, Bar, Column
- **B. Line, Area, Column**
- C. Bar, Area, Column
- D. Histogram, Line, Column

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Line, Area, Column.

For line, area, and column charts, you can set the individual plot visualization to change the appearance of each plot in the chart. For example, you can change the color, shape, size, or style of the lines, areas, or columns. You can also change the rollup function, data resolution, or y-axis scale for each plot¹ To set the individual plot visualization for line, area, and column charts, you need to select the chart from the Metric Finder, then click on Plot Chart Options and choose Individual Plot Visualization from the list of options. You can then customize each plot according to your preferences² To learn more about how to use individual plot visualization in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Individual-plot-visualization> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Set-individual-plot-visualization>

NEW QUESTION # 31

An SRE creates an event feed chart in a dashboard that shows a list of events that meet criteria they specify. Which of the following should they include? (select all that apply)

- **A. Events created when a detector triggers an alert.**
- **B. Events created when a detector clears an alert.**
- C. Random alerts from active detectors.
- **D. Custom events that have been sent in from an external source.**

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results¹, an event feed chart is a type of chart that shows a list of events that meet criteria you specify. An event feed chart can display one or more event types depending on how you specify the criteria. The event types that you can include in an event feed chart are:

Custom events that have been sent in from an external source: These are events that you have created or received from a third-party service or tool, such as AWS CloudWatch, GitHub, Jenkins, or PagerDuty.

You can send custom events to Splunk Observability Cloud using the API or the Event Ingest Service.

Events created when a detector triggers or clears an alert: These are events that are automatically generated by Splunk Observability Cloud when a detector evaluates a metric or dimension and finds that it meets the alert condition or returns to normal. You can create detectors to monitor and alert on various metrics and dimensions using the UI or the API.

Therefore, option A, B, and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following statements is true of detectors created from a chart on a custom dashboard?

- A. The alerts will show up in the team landing page.
- B. Changes made to the chart affect the detector.
- **C. The detector is automatically linked to the chart.**
- D. Changes made to the detector affect the chart.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. The detector is automatically linked to the chart.

When you create a detector from a chart on a custom dashboard, the detector is automatically linked to the chart. This means that

you can see the detector status and alerts on the chart, and you can access the detector settings from the chart menu. You can also unlink the detector from the chart if you want to. Changes made to the chart do not affect the detector, and changes made to the detector do not affect the chart. The detector and the chart are independent entities that have their own settings and parameters. However, if you change the metric or dimension of the chart, you might lose the link to the detector. The alerts generated by the detector will show up in the Alerts page, where you can view, manage, and acknowledge them. You can also see them on the team landing page if you assign the detector to a team. To learn more about how to create and link detectors from charts on custom dashboards, you can refer to this documentation.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/link-detectors-to-charts.html> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/view-manage-alerts.html>

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which component of the OpenTelemetry Collector allows for the modification of metadata?

- **A. Processors**
- B. Exporters
- C. Receivers
- D. Pipelines

Answer: A

Explanation:

The component of the OpenTelemetry Collector that allows for the modification of metadata is A. Processors.

Processors are components that can modify the telemetry data before sending it to exporters or other components. Processors can perform various transformations on metrics, traces, and logs, such as filtering, adding, deleting, or updating attributes, labels, or resources. Processors can also enrich the telemetry data with additional metadata from various sources, such as Kubernetes, environment variables, or system information. For example, one of the processors that can modify metadata is the attributes processor. This processor can update, insert, delete, or replace existing attributes on metrics or traces. Attributes are key-value pairs that provide additional information about the telemetry data, such as the service name, the host name, or the span kind. Another example is the resource processor. This processor can modify resource attributes on metrics or traces. Resource attributes are key-value pairs that describe the entity that produced the telemetry data, such as the cloud provider, the region, or the instance type. To learn more about how to use processors in the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation.

1: <https://opentelemetry.io/docs/collector/configuration/#processors> 2: <https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib/tree/main/processor/attributesprocessor> 3: <https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib/tree/main/processor/resourceprocessor>

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following rollups will display the time delta between a datapoint being sent and a datapoint being received?

- **A. Lag**
- B. Latency
- C. Jitter
- D. Delay

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation, lag is a rollup function that returns the difference between the most recent and the previous data point values seen in the metric time series reporting interval. This can be used to measure the time delta between a data point being sent and a data point being received, as long as the data points have timestamps that reflect their send and receive times. For example, if a data point is sent at 10:00:00 and received at 10:00:05, the lag value for that data point is 5 seconds.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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If you're still learning from the traditional old ways and silently waiting for the test to come, you should be awake and ready to take the exam in a different way. Study our SPLK-4001 study materials to write "test data" is the most suitable for your choice, after

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