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Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to prove their expertise in working with Splunk's Observability Cloud platform. SPLK-4001 exam is targeted towards professionals who are responsible for monitoring and analyzing metrics data within their organizations. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is an excellent way for individuals to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in using Splunk to monitor and troubleshoot complex systems.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

When installing OpenTelemetry Collector, which error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token?

- A. 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE)
- B. 403 (NOT ALLOWED)

- C. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED)
- D. 404 (NOT FOUND)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED).

According to the web search results, a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector¹. A 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message means that the request was not authorized by the server due to invalid credentials. A realm is a parameter that specifies the scope of protection for a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud endpoint. An access token is a credential that grants access to a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud API. If the realm or the access token is misconfigured, the request to install OpenTelemetry Collector will be rejected by the server with a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message.

Option A is incorrect because a 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message means that the request was authorized by the server but not allowed due to insufficient permissions. Option B is incorrect because a 404 (NOT FOUND) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 404 (NOT FOUND) error message means that the request was not found by the server due to an invalid URL or resource. Option D is incorrect because a 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message means that the server was unable to handle the request due to temporary overload or maintenance.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What are the best practices for creating detectors? (select all that apply)

- A. View detector in a chart.
- B. View data at highest resolution.
- C. Have a consistent value.
- D. Have a consistent type of measurement.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The best practices for creating detectors are:

View data at highest resolution. This helps to avoid missing important signals or patterns in the data that could indicate anomalies or issues¹ Have a consistent value. This means that the metric or dimension used for detection should have a clear and stable meaning across different sources, contexts, and time periods. For example, avoid using metrics that are affected by changes in configuration, sampling, or aggregation² View detector in a chart. This helps to visualize the data and the detector logic, as well as to identify any false positives or negatives. It also allows to adjust the detector parameters and thresholds based on the data distribution and behavior³ Have a consistent type of measurement. This means that the metric or dimension used for detection should have the same unit and scale across different sources, contexts, and time periods. For example, avoid mixing bytes and bits, or seconds and milliseconds.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#View-detector-in-a-chart> :

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors>

NEW QUESTION # 56

A customer has a very dynamic infrastructure. During every deployment, all existing instances are destroyed, and new ones are created Given this deployment model, how should a detector be created that will not send false notifications of instances being down?

- A. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure and enter the expected lifetime of an instance.
- B. Check the Dynamic checkbox when creating the detector.
- C. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Auto-Clear Alerts and enter an appropriate time period.
- D. Check the Ephemeral checkbox when creating the detector.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, ephemeral infrastructure is a term that describes instances that are auto-scaled up or down, or are brought up with new code versions and discarded or recycled when the next code version is deployed¹. Splunk Observability Cloud has a feature that allows you to create detectors for ephemeral infrastructure without sending false notifications of instances being down². To use this feature, you need to do the following steps:

Create the detector as usual, by selecting the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on, and choosing the alert condition and severity level.

Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure. This will enable a special mode for the detector that will automatically clear alerts for instances that are expected to be terminated.

Enter the expected lifetime of an instance in minutes. This is the maximum amount of time that an instance is expected to live before being replaced by a new one. For example, if your instances are replaced every hour, you can enter 60 minutes as the expected lifetime.

Save the detector and activate it.

With this feature, the detector will only trigger alerts when an instance stops reporting a metric unexpectedly, based on its expected lifetime. If an instance stops reporting a metric within its expected lifetime, the detector will assume that it was terminated on purpose and will not trigger an alert. Therefore, option B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 57

An SRE came across an existing detector that is a good starting point for a detector they want to create. They clone the detector, update the metric, and add multiple new signals. As a result of the cloned detector, which of the following is true?

- A. The new signals will be reflected in the original detector.
- **B. The new signals will not be added to the original detector.**
- C. The new signals will be reflected in the original chart.
- D. You can only monitor one of the new signals.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, cloning a detector creates a copy of the detector that you can modify without affecting the original detector. You can change the metric, filter, and signal settings of the cloned detector. However, the new signals that you add to the cloned detector will not be reflected in the original detector, nor in the original chart that the detector was based on. Therefore, option D is correct.

Option A is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original detector. Option B is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original chart. Option C is incorrect because you can monitor all of the new signals that you add to the cloned detector.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What information is needed to create a detector?

- A. Alert Status, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- B. Alert Signal, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- C. Alert Status, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Meaning, Alert Recipients
- **D. Alert Signal, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation¹, to create a detector, you need the following information:

Alert Signal: This is the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on. You can select a signal from a chart or a dashboard, or enter a SignalFlow query to define the signal.

Alert Condition: This is the criteria that determines when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can choose from various built-in alert conditions, such as static threshold, dynamic threshold, outlier, missing data, and so on. You can also specify the severity level and the trigger sensitivity for each alert condition.

Alert Settings: This is the configuration that determines how the detector behaves and interacts with other detectors. You can set the

detector name, description, resolution, run lag, max delay, and detector rules. You can also enable or disable the detector, and mute or unmute the alerts.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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