

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User updated pdf material & SPLK-4001 exam training vce & online test engine



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Splunk SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test the knowledge and competency of professionals in using Splunk's O11y Cloud platform for metrics and data analytics. SPLK-4001 exam is intended for individuals who work with Splunk's cloud-based monitoring and observability tools and need to demonstrate their expertise in using these tools to collect and analyze data. SPLK-4001 Exam covers topics such as data collection, data visualization, alerting, and troubleshooting.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

A customer operates a caching web proxy. They want to calculate the cache hit rate for their service. What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Chart Options and metadata
- **B. Percentages and ratios**
- C. Timeshift and Top N
- D. Timeshift and Bottom N

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, percentages and ratios are useful for calculating the proportion of one metric to another, such as cache hits to cache misses, or successful requests to failed requests. You can use the `percentage()` or `ratio()` functions in SignalFlow to compute these values and display them in charts. For example, to calculate the cache hit rate for a service, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
percentage(counters("cache.hits"), counters("cache.misses"))
```

This will return the percentage of cache hits out of the total number of cache attempts. You can also use the `ratio()` function to get the same result, but as a decimal value instead of a percentage.

```
ratio(counters("cache.hits"), counters("cache.misses"))
```

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

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>

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

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

- A. 403 (NOT ALLOWED)
- B. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED)
- C. 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE)
- D. 404 (NOT FOUND)

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 40

Which of the following can be configured when subscribing to a built-in detector?

- A. Alerts on a dashboard.
- B. Alerts on team landing page.
- C. Links to a chart.
- **D. Outbound notifications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results¹, subscribing to a built-in detector is a way to receive alerts and notifications from Splunk Observability Cloud when certain criteria are met. A built-in detector is a detector that is automatically created and configured by Splunk Observability Cloud based on the data from your integrations, such as AWS, Kubernetes, or OpenTelemetry¹. To subscribe to a built-in detector, you need to do the following steps:

Find the built-in detector that you want to subscribe to. You can use the metric finder or the dashboard groups to locate the built-in detectors that are relevant to your data sources¹.

Hover over the built-in detector and click the Subscribe button. This will open a dialog box where you can configure your subscription settings¹.

Choose an outbound notification channel from the drop-down menu. This is where you can specify how you want to receive the alert notifications from the built-in detector. You can choose from various channels, such as email, Slack, PagerDuty, webhook, and so on². You can also create a new notification channel by clicking the + icon².

Enter the notification details for the selected channel. This may include your email address, Slack channel name, PagerDuty service key, webhook URL, and so on². You can also customize the notification message with variables and markdown formatting².

Click Save. This will subscribe you to the built-in detector and send you alert notifications through the chosen channel when the detector triggers or clears an alert.

Therefore, option C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 41

How is it possible to create a dashboard group that no one else can edit?

- A. Link the dashboard group to the team.
- B. Ask the admin to lock the dashboard group.
- C. Hide the edit menu on the dashboard group.
- **D. Restrict the write access on the dashboard group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, dashboard groups are a feature of Splunk Observability Cloud that allows you to organize and share dashboards with other users in your organization¹. You can set permissions for each dashboard group, such as who can view, edit, or manage the dashboards in the group¹. To create a dashboard group that no one else can edit, you need to do the following steps:

Create a dashboard group as usual, by selecting Dashboard Group from the Create menu on the navigation bar, entering a name and description, and adding dashboards to the group¹.

Select Alert settings from the Dashboard actions menu () on the top right corner of the dashboard group. This will open a dialog box where you can configure the permissions for the dashboard group¹.

Under Write access, select Only me. This will restrict the write access to the dashboard group to yourself only. No one else will be able to edit or delete the dashboards in the group¹.

Click Save. This will create a dashboard group that no one else can edit.

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