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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.

The SPLK-4001 exam covers a range of topics, including the fundamentals of metrics collection and analysis, setting up dashboards and alerts, and troubleshooting common issues. SPLK-4001 Exam also evaluates the candidate's understanding of Splunk's Observability Cloud architecture, as well as their ability to work with different data sources, including logs, metrics, and traces. Passing the SPLK-4001 exam is a significant achievement and can help professionals advance their careers in IT operations, DevOps, and other related fields.

## Quiz 2026 Trustable Splunk SPLK-4001 Detailed Answers

Prep4sureExam has hired a team of experts who keeps an eye on the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User real exam content and updates our SPLK-4001 study material according to new changes on daily basis. Moreover, you will receive free Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User exam questions updates if there are any updates in the content of the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User test. These updates will be given within up to 1 year of your purchase. The 24/7 support system has been made for your assistance to solve your technical problems while using our product. Don't wait anymore. Buy real Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User questions and start preparation for the SPLK-4001 test today!

Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed in 90 minutes. SPLK-4001 exam covers a broad range of topics, including metrics collection, data analysis, dashboard creation, alerts, and notifications. SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to use Splunk's O11y Cloud platform to monitor and troubleshoot issues with infrastructure, applications, and services. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification validates the candidate's proficiency in using Splunk's O11y Cloud platform to improve operational efficiency, reduce downtime, and enhance security.

### Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

When writing a detector with a large number of MTS, such as memory.free in a deployment with 30,000 hosts, it is possible to exceed the cap of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. Which of the choices below would most likely reduce the number of MTS below the plot cap?

- A. When creating the plot, add a discriminator.
- B. Add a restricted scope adjustment to the plot.
- C. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.
- **D. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.

A filter is a way to reduce the number of metric time series (MTS) that are displayed on a chart or used in a detector. A filter specifies one or more dimensions and values that the MTS must have in order to be included.

For example, if you want to monitor the memory.free metric only for hosts that belong to a certain cluster, you can add a filter like cluster:my-cluster to the plot or detector. This will exclude any MTS that do not have the cluster dimension or have a different value for it. Adding a filter can help you avoid exceeding the plot cap, which is the maximum number of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. The plot cap is 100,000 by default, but it can be changed by contacting Splunk Support. To learn more about how to use filters in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html#Filter-metrics> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Plot-cap> 3:

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document, 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 # 16

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

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

**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 # 17

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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 # 18

Which of the following are correct ports for the specified components in the OpenTelemetry Collector?

- A. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006)
- B. gRPC (6831), SignalFx (4317), Fluentd (9080)
- C. gRPC (4459), SignalFx (9166), Fluentd (8956)
- D. gRPC (4000), SignalFx (9943), Fluentd (6060)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

### Explanation

The correct answer is D. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006).

According to the web search results, these are the default ports for the corresponding components in the OpenTelemetry Collector. You can verify this by looking at the table of exposed ports and endpoints in the first result<sup>1</sup>. You can also see the agent and gateway configuration files in the same result for more details.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed-endpoints.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 19

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