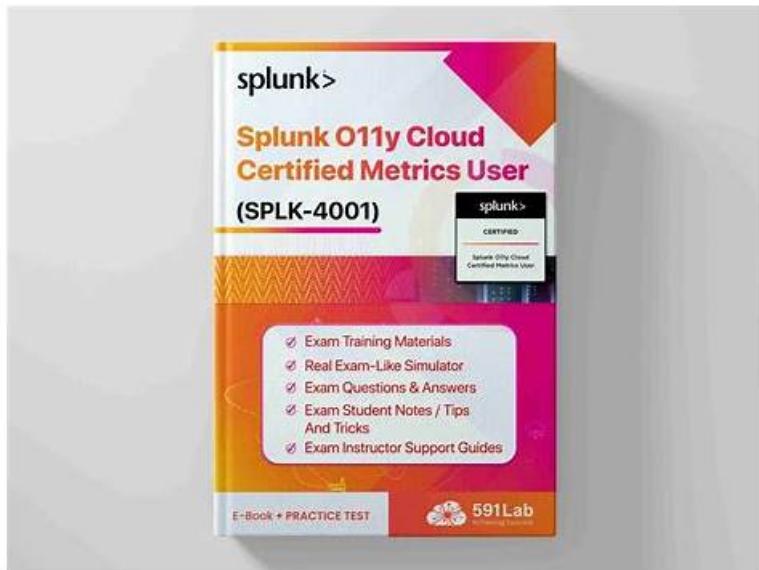


# SPLK-4001 Practice Test: Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User & SPLK-4001 Exam Braindumps



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The SPLK-4001 exam is aimed at professionals who work with Splunk's cloud-based metrics offerings. SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge of metrics collection, analysis, and visualization using Splunk Cloud. SPLK-4001 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including the fundamentals of metrics, the Splunk Metrics Data Model, the Splunk Metrics Store, and advanced metrics analysis and visualization techniques.

## Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following statements are true about local data links? (select all that apply)

- A. Only Splunk Observability Cloud administrators can create local links.
- B. Anyone with write permission for a dashboard can add local data links that appear on that dashboard.
- C. Local data links can only have a Splunk Observability Cloud internal destination.

- D. Local data links are available on only one dashboard.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D.

According to the Get started with Splunk Observability Cloud document<sup>1</sup>, one of the topics that is covered in the Getting Data into Splunk Observability Cloud course is global and local data links. Data links are shortcuts that provide convenient access to related resources, such as Splunk Observability Cloud dashboards, Splunk Cloud Platform and Splunk Enterprise, custom URLs, and Kibana logs.

The document explains that there are two types of data links: global and local. Global data links are available on all dashboards and charts, while local data links are available on only one dashboard. The document also provides the following information about local data links:

Anyone with write permission for a dashboard can add local data links that appear on that dashboard.

Local data links can have either a Splunk Observability Cloud internal destination or an external destination, such as a custom URL or a Kibana log.

Only Splunk Observability Cloud administrators can delete local data links.

Therefore, based on this document, we can conclude that A and D are true statements about local data links. B and C are false statements because:

B is false because local data links can have an external destination as well as an internal one.

C is false because anyone with write permission for a dashboard can create local data links, not just administrators.

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. Which of the below options can be used? (select all that apply)

- A. Invoke a webhook URL.
- B. Send an SMS message.
- C. Export to CSV.
- D. Send to email addresses.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. The options that can be used are:

Invoke a webhook URL. This option allows you to send a HTTP POST request to a custom URL that can perform various actions based on the alert information. For example, you can use a webhook to create a ticket in a service desk system, post a message to a chat channel, or trigger another workflow<sup>1</sup> Send an SMS message. This option allows you to send a text message to one or more phone numbers when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the message content and format using variables and templates<sup>2</sup> Send to email addresses. This option allows you to send an email notification to one or more recipients when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the email subject, body, and attachments using variables and templates. You can also include information from search results, the search job, and alert triggering in the email<sup>3</sup> Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, and D.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Webhooks> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/SMSnotification> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Emailnotification>

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

When creating a standalone detector, individual rules in it are labeled according to severity. Which of the choices below represents the possible severity levels that can be selected?

- A. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.
- B. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Emergency.
- C. Info, Warning, Minor, Severe, and Critical.
- D. Debug, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

When creating a standalone detector, you can define one or more rules that specify the alert conditions and the severity level for each rule. The severity level indicates how urgent or important the alert is, and it can also affect the notification settings and the escalation policy for the alert1. Splunk Observability Cloud provides five predefined severity levels that you can choose from when creating a rule: Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical. Each severity level has a different color and icon to help you identify the alert status at a glance. You can also customize the severity levels by changing their names, colors, or icons2. To learn more about how to create standalone detectors and use severity levels in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations1,2.

1:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html#Create-a-standalone-detector>

2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Severity-levels>

## NEW QUESTION # 56

A customer is experiencing an issue where their detector is not sending email notifications but is generating alerts within the Splunk Observability UI. Which of the below is the root cause?

- A. The detector has a muting rule.
- B. The detector has an incorrect signal.
- C. The detector has an incorrect alert rule.
- D. The detector is disabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The most likely root cause of the issue is D. The detector has a muting rule.

A muting rule is a way to temporarily stop a detector from sending notifications for certain alerts, without disabling the detector or changing its alert conditions. A muting rule can be useful when you want to avoid alert noise during planned maintenance, testing, or other situations where you expect the metrics to deviate from normal1. When a detector has a muting rule, it will still generate alerts within the Splunk Observability UI, but it will not send email notifications or any other types of notifications that you have configured for the detector. You can see if a detector has a muting rule by looking at the Muting Rules tab on the detector page. You can also create, edit, or delete muting rules from there1. To learn more about how to use muting rules in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.

## NEW QUESTION # 57

A customer deals with a holiday rush of traffic during November each year, but does not want to be flooded with alerts when this happens. The increase in traffic is expected and consistent each year. Which detector condition should be used when creating a detector for this data?

- A. Calendar Window
- B. Static Threshold
- C. Historical Anomaly
- D. Outlier Detection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

historical anomaly is a detector condition that allows you to trigger an alert when a signal deviates from its historical pattern1.

Historical anomaly uses machine learning to learn the normal behavior of a signal based on its past data, and then compares the current value of the signal with the expected value based on the learned pattern1. You can use historical anomaly to detect unusual changes in a signal that are not explained by seasonality, trends, or cycles1.

Historical anomaly is suitable for creating a detector for the customer's data, because it can account for the expected and consistent increase in traffic during November each year. Historical anomaly can learn that the traffic pattern has a seasonal component that peaks in November, and then adjust the expected value of the traffic accordingly1. This way, historical anomaly can avoid triggering alerts when the traffic increases in November, as this is not an anomaly, but rather a normal variation. However, historical anomaly can still trigger alerts when the traffic deviates from the historical pattern in other ways, such as if it drops significantly or spikes unexpectedly1.

## NEW QUESTION # 58

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