SPLK-4001 Questions Pdf, SPLK-4001 Actual Test Answers

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
What is one reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert?

- A. To be able to modify the alert parameters.
- B. To determine the root cause of the Issue triggering the detector.
- C. To perform transformations on the data used by the detector.
- D. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.

Answer: D

Explanation:
One reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert is C. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.
A detector is a component of Splunk Observability Cloud that monitors metrics or events and triggers alerts when certain conditions are met. A user can create and configure detectors to suit their monitoring needs and goals1 A subscription is a way for a user to receive notifications when a detector triggers an alert. A user can subscribe to a detector by entering their email address in the Subscription tab of the detector page. A user can also unsubscribe from a detector at any time2 When a user subscribes to an alert, they will receive an email notification that contains information about the alert, such as the detector name, the alert status, the alert severity, the alert time, and the alert message. The email notification also includes links to view the detector, acknowledge the alert, or unsubscribe from the detector2 To learn more about how to use detectors and subscriptions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations12.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/subscribe-to-detectors.html

NEW QUESTION # 26
What happens when the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS?

- A. The datapoint is updated.
- B. The datapoint is dropped.
- C. The additional dimensions are dropped.
- D. The datapoint is averaged.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the web search results, dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that monitoring software sends in along with the metrics. The set of metric time series (MTS) dimensions sent during ingest is used, along with the metric name, to uniquely identify an MTS1. Splunk Observability Cloud has a limit of 36 unique dimensions per MTS2. If the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS, the additional dimensions are dropped and not stored or indexed by Observability Cloud2. This means that the data point is still ingested, but without the extra dimensions. Therefore, option A is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Auto-Clear Alerts and enter an appropriate time period.
- C. Check the Ephemeral checkbox when creating the detector.
- D. Check the Dynamic checkbox when creating the detector.

Answer: A

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 # 28
What is one reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert?

- A. To be able to modify the alert parameters.
- B. To determine the root cause of the Issue triggering the detector.
- C. To perform transformations on the data used by the detector.
- D. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
One reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert is C. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.
A detector is a component of Splunk Observability Cloud that monitors metrics or events and triggers alerts when certain conditions are met. A user can create and configure detectors to suit their monitoring needs and goals1 A subscription is a way for a user to receive notifications when a detector triggers an alert. A user can subscribe to a detector by entering their email address in the Subscription tab of the detector page. A user can also unsubscribe from a detector at any time2 When a user subscribes to an alert, they will receive an email notification that contains information about the alert, such as the detector name, the alert status, the alert severity, the alert time, and the alert message. The email notification also includes links to view the detector, acknowledge the alert, or unsubscribe from the detector2 To learn more about how to use detectors and subscriptions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations12.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html 2:
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/subscribe-to-detectors.html

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 clears an alert.
- B. Events created when a detector triggers an alert.
- C. Custom events that have been sent in from an external source.
- D. Random alerts from active detectors.

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 30

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