

# SPLK-4001 Pdf Free, Answers SPLK-4001 Real Questions



## Splunk SPLK-4001 Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User

Questions & Answers PDF  
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The ActualCollection is committed to ace the SPLK-4001 exam preparation and success journey successfully in a short time period. To achieve this objective the ActualCollection is offering Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice test questions with high-in-demand features. The main objective of ActualCollection Splunk SPLK-4001 Practice Test questions features to assist the SPLK-4001 exam candidates with quick and complete Splunk SPLK-4001 exam preparation.

Splunk SPLK-4001 certification exam is ideal for professionals who work in roles such as DevOps engineers, cloud architects, IT administrators, and operations managers. By earning this certification, individuals can demonstrate their skills and knowledge in using Splunk software to monitor and troubleshoot cloud-based applications, and can enhance their career prospects in the field of IT operations.

Splunk SPLK-4001 exam is a rigorous certification that requires candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in working with Splunk's Observability Cloud platform. SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to work with data and metrics in a cloud environment, as well as their ability to analyze and visualize that data. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized as a mark of expertise in working with Splunk's Observability Cloud platform.

Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam is a comprehensive assessment of your knowledge and skills in using Splunk for monitoring and analyzing metrics in cloud-based environments. SPLK-4001 exam covers a wide range of topics, including the fundamentals of the Splunk platform, how to configure and use Splunk for monitoring and analyzing metrics, and how to troubleshoot issues that may arise when using Splunk. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is geared towards IT professionals who are responsible for managing and maintaining cloud-based environments.

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### Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following are required in the configuration of a data point? (select all that apply)

- A. Metric Name
- B. Timestamp
- C. Metric Type
- D. Value

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

The required components in the configuration of a data point are:

**Metric Name:** A metric name is a string that identifies the type of measurement that the data point represents, such as `cpu.utilization`, `memory.usage`, or `response.time`. A metric name is mandatory for every data point, and it must be unique within a Splunk Observability Cloud organization<sup>1</sup>  
**Timestamp:** A timestamp is a numerical value that indicates the time at which the data point was collected or generated. A timestamp is mandatory for every data point, and it must be in epoch time format, which is the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC<sup>1</sup>  
**Value:** A value is a numerical value that indicates the magnitude or quantity of the measurement that the data point represents. A value is mandatory for every data point, and it must be compatible with the metric type of the data point<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, and D.

To learn more about how to configure data points in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation<sup>1</sup>.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html#Data-points>

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which component of the OpenTelemetry Collector allows for the modification of metadata?

- A. Processors
- B. Receivers
- C. Pipelines
- D. Exporters

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The component of the OpenTelemetry Collector that allows for the modification of metadata is A. Processors.

Processors are components that can modify the telemetry data before sending it to exporters or other components. Processors can perform various transformations on metrics, traces, and logs, such as filtering, adding, deleting, or updating attributes, labels, or resources. Processors can also enrich the telemetry data with additional metadata from various sources, such as Kubernetes, environment variables, or system information<sup>1</sup> For example, one of the processors that can modify metadata is the `attributes` processor. This processor can update, insert, delete, or replace existing attributes on metrics or traces. Attributes are key-value pairs that provide additional information about the telemetry data, such as the service name, the host name, or the span kind<sup>2</sup> Another example is the `resource` processor. This processor can modify resource attributes on metrics or traces. Resource attributes are key-value pairs that describe the entity that produced the telemetry data, such as the cloud provider, the region, or the instance type<sup>3</sup> To learn more about how to use processors in the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation<sup>1</sup>.

1: <https://opentelemetry.io/docs/collector/configuration/#processors> 2: <https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector->

contrib/tree/main/processor/attributesprocessor 3: <https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib/tree/main/processor/resourceprocessor>

### NEW QUESTION # 30

A customer has a large population of servers. They want to identify the servers where utilization has increased the most since last week. Which analytics function is needed to achieve this?

- A. Sum transformation
- B. Rate
- C. Timeshift
- D. Standard deviation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. Timeshift.

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation<sup>1</sup>, timeshift is an analytic function that allows you to compare the current value of a metric with its value at a previous time interval, such as an hour ago or a week ago. You can use the timeshift function to measure the change in a metric over time and identify trends, anomalies, or patterns. For example, to identify the servers where utilization has increased the most since last week, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
timeshift(1w, counters("server.utilization"))
```

This will return the value of the server.utilization counter metric for each server one week ago. You can then subtract this value from the current value of the same metric to get the difference in utilization. You can also use a chart to visualize the results and sort them by the highest difference in utilization.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

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

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

**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 Collector<sup>1</sup>. 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 # 32

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

- A. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006)

