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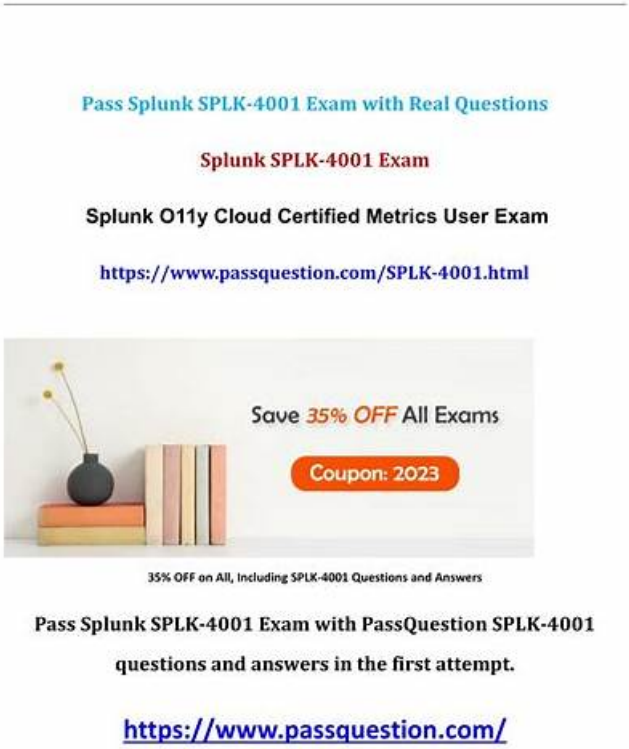

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To prepare for the SPLK-4001 Exam, individuals can take advantage of a variety of resources provided by Splunk. These include online courses, practice exams, and study guides. In addition, Splunk offers certification paths and badges for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in specific areas of Splunk.

Splunk SPLK-4001 certification exam covers a broad range of topics, including the basics of metrics, the Splunk Metrics Store, ingesting and querying metrics data, creating and managing alerts, and visualizing metrics data. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam tests the knowledge and skills of candidates in using Splunk software to analyze, troubleshoot, and optimize cloud-based applications.

>> SPLK-4001 Latest Cram Materials <<

New SPLK-4001 Test Practice - Test SPLK-4001 Study Guide

It is not hard to find that there are many different kinds of products in the education market now. It may be difficult for users to determine the best way to fit in the complex choices. We can tell you with confidence that the SPLK-4001 practice materials are superior in all respects to similar products. First, users can have a free trial of SPLK-4001 test prep, to help users better understand the SPLK-4001 Study Guide. If the user discovers that the product is not appropriate for him, the user can choose another type of learning material. Respect the user's choice, will not impose the user must purchase the SPLK-4001 practice materials. We can meet all the requirements of the user as much as possible, to help users better pass the qualifying exams.

The SPLK-4001 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be answered within 90 minutes. SPLK-4001 exam covers various topics, including the collection and ingestion of metrics data, the creation of dashboards, and the troubleshooting of issues related to metrics data. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of Splunk Cloud, including its architecture, components, and features. SPLK-4001 Exam is a valuable certification for professionals looking to demonstrate their expertise in Splunk Cloud metrics and differentiate themselves in the job market.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
The built-in Kubernetes Navigator includes which of the following?

- A. Map, Nodes, Processors, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- B. Map, Clusters, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- C. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- D. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Group Detail, Container Detail

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is D. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail.
The built-in Kubernetes Navigator is a feature of Splunk Observability Cloud that provides a comprehensive and intuitive way to monitor the performance and health of Kubernetes environments. It includes the following views:
Map: A graphical representation of the Kubernetes cluster topology, showing the relationships and dependencies among nodes, pods, containers, and services. You can use the map to quickly identify and troubleshoot issues in your cluster1 Nodes: A tabular view of all the nodes in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, and network traffic. You can use the nodes view to compare and analyze the performance of different nodes1 Workloads: A tabular view of all the workloads in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, and error rate. You can use the workloads view to compare and analyze the performance of different workloads, such as deployments, stateful sets, daemon sets, or jobs1 Node Detail: A detailed view of a specific node in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, network traffic, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods running on the node and their status. You can use the node detail view to drill down into the performance of a single node2 Workload Detail: A detailed view of a specific workload in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods belonging to the workload and their status. You can use the workload detail view to drill down into the performance of a single workload2 Pod Detail: A detailed view of a specific pod in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and container count. You can also see the list of containers within the pod and their status. You can use the pod detail view to drill down into the performance of a single pod2 Container Detail: A detailed view of a specific container in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and log events. You can use the container detail view to drill down into the performance of a single container2 To learn more about how to use Kubernetes Navigator in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation3.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Kubernetes-Navigator 2: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Detail-pages 3: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which analytic function can be used to discover peak page visits for a site over the last day?

- A. Maximum: Aggregation (Id)
- B. Count: (Id)
- C. Lag: (24h)
- D. Maximum: Transformation (24h)

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation1, 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 # 47
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. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.
- C. Add a restricted scope adjustment to the plot.
- D. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.

Answer: D

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 it1 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 Support2 To learn more about how to use filters in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation3.
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 # 48
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. Standard deviation
- B. Rate
- C. Timeshift
- D. Sum transformation

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Timeshift.
According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation1, 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 # 49
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 an incorrect alert rule.
- B. The detector is disabled.
- C. The detector has a muting rule.
- D. The detector has an incorrect signal,

Answer: C

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 # 50
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myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

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