

試験の準備方法-ユニークなSPLK-4001日本語問題集 試験-認定するSPLK-4001関連合格問題



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>> SPLK-4001日本語問題集 <<

SPLK-4001試験の準備方法 | 便利なSPLK-4001日本語問題集試験 | 高品質なSplunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User関連合格問題

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User 認定 SPLK-4001 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

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

正解: A

解説:

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>

質問 # 46

A Software Engineer is troubleshooting an issue with memory utilization in their application. They released a new canary version to production and now want to determine if the average memory usage is lower for requests with the 'canary' version dimension.

They've already opened the graph of memory utilization for their service.

How does the engineer see if the new release lowered average memory utilization?

- A. On the chart for plot A, scroll to the end and click Enter Function, then enter 'A/B-I'.
- **B. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select Mean:Aggregation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.**
- C. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select Mean:Transformation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.
- D. On the chart for plot A, click the Compare Means button. In the window that appears, type 'version1'.

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is C. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select Mean:Aggregation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.

This will create a new plot B that shows the average memory utilization for each version of the application. The engineer can then compare the values of plot B for the 'canary' and 'stable' versions to see if there is a significant difference.

To learn more about how to use analytics functions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

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

質問 # 47

For a high-resolution metric, what is the highest possible native resolution of the metric?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- **C. 1 second**
- D. 15 seconds

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. 1 second.

According to the Splunk Test Blueprint - O11y Cloud Metrics User document, one of the metrics concepts that is covered in the exam is data resolution and rollups. Data resolution refers to the granularity of the metric data points, and rollups are the process of aggregating data points over time to reduce the amount of data stored.

The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document states that one of the recommended courses for preparing for the exam is Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring, which covers the basics of metrics monitoring and visualization.

In the Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring course, there is a section on Data Resolution and Rollups, which explains that Splunk Observability Cloud collects high-resolution metrics at 1-second intervals by default, and then applies rollups to reduce the data volume over time. The document also provides a table that shows the different rollup intervals and retention periods for different resolutions.

Therefore, based on these documents, we can conclude that for a high-resolution metric, the highest possible native resolution of the metric is 1 second.

質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B

解説:

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 Collector¹. 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.

質問 # 49

What information is needed to create a detector?

- A. Alert Status, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Meaning, Alert Recipients
- B. Alert Status, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- **C. Alert Signal, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients**
- D. Alert Signal, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients

正解: C

解説:

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation¹, to create a detector, you need the following information:

Alert Signal: This is the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on. You can select a signal from a chart or a dashboard, or enter a SignalFlow query to define the signal.

Alert Condition: This is the criteria that determines when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can choose from various built-in alert conditions, such as static threshold, dynamic threshold, outlier, missing data, and so on. You can also specify the severity level and the trigger sensitivity for each alert condition.

Alert Settings: This is the configuration that determines how the detector behaves and interacts with other detectors. You can set the detector name, description, resolution, run lag, max delay, and detector rules. You can also enable or disable the detector, and mute or unmute the alerts.

Alert Message: This is the text that appears in the alert notification and event feed. You can customize the alert message with variables, such as signal name, value, condition, severity, and so on. You can also use markdown formatting to enhance the message appearance.

Alert Recipients: This is the list of destinations where you want to send the alert notifications. You can choose from various channels, such as email, Slack, PagerDuty, webhook, and so on. You can also specify the notification frequency and suppression settings.

質問 # 50

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P.S. JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいSPLK-4001ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GzRp6eDncZKrwBsY49I4FFJ5Oz9h8FYo>