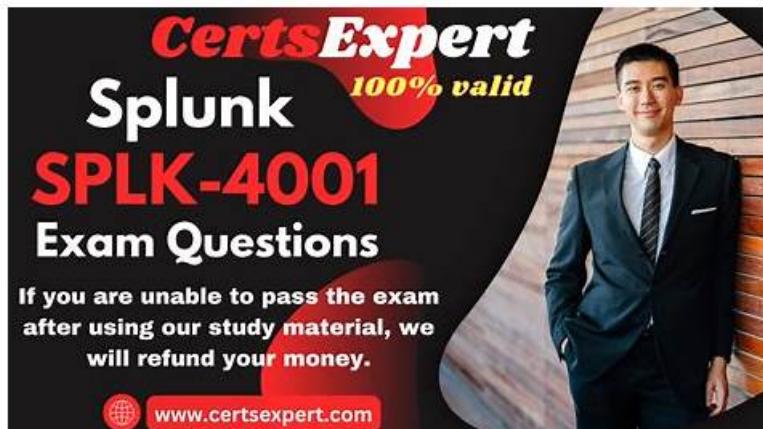


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Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam is designed to test the proficiency of individuals in the use of Splunk O11y Cloud metrics for monitoring and analyzing data. SPLK-4001 exam is intended for professionals who work with Splunk's cloud-based platform for monitoring, troubleshooting, and analyzing system performance. The SPLK-4001 exam is designed to assess the knowledge and skills of individuals in metrics, monitoring and analysis, and troubleshooting.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

- A. gRPC (6831), SignalFx (4317), Fluentd (9080)
- B. gRPC (4459), SignalFx (9166), Fluentd (8956)
- C. gRPC (4000), SignalFx (9943), Fluentd (6060)
- D. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006).

According to the web search results, these are the default ports for the corresponding components in the OpenTelemetry Collector. You can verify this by looking at the table of exposed ports and endpoints in the first result¹. You can also see the agent and gateway configuration files in the same result for more details.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed-endpoints.html>

NEW QUESTION # 40

What Pod conditions does the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitor? (select all that apply)

- A. Pending
- B. Failed
- C. Unknown
- D. Not Scheduled

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The Pod conditions that the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitors are:

Not Scheduled: This condition indicates that the Pod has not been assigned to a Node yet. This could be due to insufficient

resources, node affinity, or other scheduling constraints¹ Unknown: This condition indicates that the Pod status could not be

obtained or is not known by the system. This could be due to communication errors, node failures, or other unexpected situations¹

Failed: This condition indicates that the Pod has terminated in a failure state. This could be due to errors in the application code,

container configuration, or external factors¹ Pending: This condition indicates that the Pod has been accepted by the system, but one

or more of its containers has not been created or started yet. This could be due to image pulling, volume mounting, or network

issues¹ Therefore, the correct answer is A, B, C, and D.

To learn more about how to use the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator, you can refer to this documentation².

1: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#pod-phase>

2: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Analyzer-panel>

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D.

According to the Get started with Splunk Observability Cloud document¹, 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 # 42

A DevOps engineer wants to determine if the latency their application experiences is growing fester after a new software release a week ago. They have already created two plot lines, A and B, that represent the current latency and the latency a week ago, respectively. How can the engineer use these two plot lines to determine the rate of change in latency?

- A. Create a temporary plot by clicking the Change% button in the upper-right corner of the plot showing lines A and B.
- B. Create a temporary plot by dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.
- C. Create a plot C using the formula $(A/B-1)$ and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- D. Create a plot C using the formula $(A-B)$ and add a scale:percent function to express the rate of change as a percentage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. Create a plot C using the formula $(A/B-1)$ and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.

To calculate the rate of change in latency, you need to compare the current latency (plot A) with the latency a week ago (plot B). One way to do this is to use the formula $(A/B-1)$, which gives you the ratio of the current latency to the previous latency minus one. This ratio represents how much the current latency has increased or decreased relative to the previous latency. For example, if the current latency is 200 ms and the previous latency is 100 ms, then the ratio is $(200/100-1) = 1$, which means the current latency is 100% higher than the previous latency¹. To express the rate of change as a percentage, you need to multiply the ratio by 100. You can do this by adding a scale: 100 function to the formula. This function scales the values of the plot by a factor of 100. For example, if the ratio is 1, then the scaled value is 100%². To create a plot C using the formula $(A/B-1)$ and add a scale: 100 function, you need to follow these steps:

Select plot A and plot B from the Metric Finder.

Click on Add Analytics and choose Formula from the list of functions.

In the Formula window, enter $(A/B-1)$ as the formula and click Apply.

Click on Add Analytics again and choose Scale from the list of functions.

In the Scale window, enter 100 as the factor and click Apply.

You should see a new plot C that shows the rate of change in latency as a percentage.

To learn more about how to use formulas and scale functions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations³⁴.

1: <https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/percentage-change.html> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Scale> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Formula> 4:

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

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 information¹. 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 kind². 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 type³. To learn more about how to use processors in the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this

documentation1.

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 # 44

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