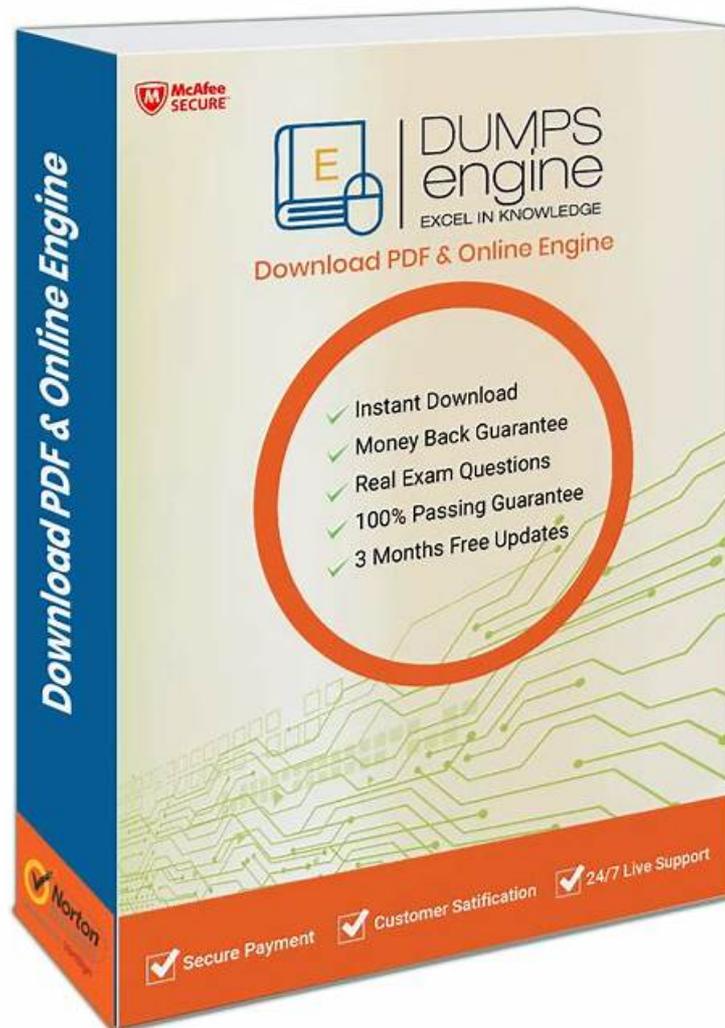


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SolarWinds Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Node Management: This domain focuses on managing monitored nodes including handling node statuses and working with agents for monitoring and data collection from endpoints.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports: This domain focuses on creating, scheduling, and managing reports that provide insights into network performance, availability, and metrics for documentation and analysis.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SolarWinds Platform Architecture and Deployment: This domain covers the SolarWinds Platform's structural components, deployment requirements for installation, and network discovery capabilities for identifying and adding devices to the monitoring environment.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alerts: This domain covers creating and managing alerts that notify administrators of important events, threshold breaches, or conditions requiring attention across monitored infrastructure.

SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which two of the following statements apply to predefined alerts on SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO)? (Choose two.)

- A. trigger and reset actions of predefined alerts cannot be directly edited
- B. predefined alerts with send an e-mail action will forward notifications to the product registration email as a default
- C. trigger and reset conditions of predefined alerts cannot be directly edited
- D. predefined alerts with send an e-mail action require default recipients to be configured in default send email action

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Predefined alerts(out-of-the-box alerts) come built into Hybrid Cloud Observability to provide immediate value. According to theSolarWinds Platform Alerting Guide, these alerts have specific behaviors regarding modification.

* Default Email Recipients (A): Many predefined alerts include a "Send an Email" action by default.

However, for these to work, an administrator must first configure the global SMTP settings and ensure that "Default Recipients" are defined, or the alert will have no destination for its notifications.

* Conditions cannot be directly edited (D): To protect the integrity of the built-in logic, the platform often prevents users from directly overwriting thetrigger and reset conditionsof a predefined alert.

Instead, the recommended workflow is to "Duplicate and Edit," allowing the user to create a customizable copy of the alert while keeping the original out-of-the-box version intact for reference.

Option B is incorrect as SolarWinds does not automatically use the registration email for monitoring notifications. Option C is generally incorrect because while conditions are often locked, administrators are usually allowed to add or modifyactions(like adding a specific email address) to a predefined alert to make it functional for their specific environment.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A user account has been granted administrator rights in the web console. By default, which area is disabled for the user (i.e., unable to add, edit, schedule, or delete)?

- A. passwords
- B. dashboards
- C. alerts

- D. reports

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the SolarWinds Platform, "Administrator" rights in the Web Console grant extensive control over monitoring configurations, but they are distinct from "System Administrator" or "Security Administrator" roles. According to the SolarWinds Platform User Account Management guide, a Web Console Administrator can manage nodes, create alerts, build reports, and customize dashboards. However, for security reasons, the ability to manage passwords—specifically the credentials used for polling (SNMP strings, WMI service accounts, or external integration secrets)—is often restricted. While an admin can assign an existing credential to a node, the ability to add, edit, or view the clear-text/obfuscated passwords within the centralized Credential Library is a separate, higher-level security permission. This prevents a standard Web Administrator from potentially harvesting sensitive service account passwords from the database. This "separation of duties" ensures that while a user can manage the monitoring environment, they cannot necessarily compromise the security of the underlying infrastructure accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 58

User access is being modified by adding Windows groups and setting group permissions. Two users are in multiple groups with different permissions. The correct permissions need to be applied to the users involved in multiple groups. Which two of the following actions will accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. add users as individual users and configure permissions
- B. remove impacted groups and add all users individually
- C. re-order groups to apply correct permissions in order
- D. remove users' accounts and create individual accounts

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Managing user permissions through Active Directory (AD) groups in SolarWinds requires an understanding of how the platform resolves conflicting rights. When a user belongs to multiple groups, the platform must determine which set of permissions takes precedence. According to the SolarWinds Platform User Account Management guide, there are two primary ways to ensure the "correct" (often the most restrictive or most specific) permissions are applied.

* Add users as individual users (A): Individual user account settings always take precedence over group settings in the SolarWinds Platform. If a user needs specific rights that differ from their assigned AD groups, creating a local or AD-linked individual account for them allows the administrator to "override" group-level permissions with 100% certainty.

* Re-order groups (D): The SolarWinds Web Console allows administrators to change the search order of groups. When a user logs in, the platform checks the groups in the order they are listed in the "Manage Accounts" screen. The first group match it finds is the one that defines the user's session permissions. By re-ordering the groups, an admin can ensure that the group with the "correct" intended permissions is processed first.

Options B and C are inefficient and unnecessary "nuclear" options that disrupt the benefits of using centralized AD management for the rest of the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Several active directory groups have access to SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO). There are three additional groups to be added, however they are not showing up on a search. Why can the additional groups not be added?

- A. missing groups have users already present in added groups
- B. missing groups have too many users
- C. missing groups exceed the maximum number of groups
- D. missing groups are distribution groups

Answer: D

Explanation:

When integrating Active Directory (AD) with the SolarWinds Platform, the system is designed to leverage AD groups for role-based access control (RBAC). According to the SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, the platform specifically requires Security Groups for authentication and permission mapping.

Active Directory contains two primary group types: Security Groups and Distribution Groups. Distribution groups are intended purely for email lists and do not have a Security Identifier (SID) that can be used for assigning file system or application permissions.

Because SolarWinds relies on the SID to grant web console access and define user rights, distribution groups will not appear in the search results when attempting to add new Windows groups to the platform. To resolve this, the AD administrator must either convert the existing distribution groups to security groups or create new security groups containing the desired users. Once the group type is set correctly to "Security," the SolarWinds search utility will be able to resolve the group name and SID, allowing it to be imported and assigned permissions within the console.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What is the effect of checking the Encrypt connections with SSL box in the configuration wizard?

- A. The installed SolarWinds product will use the login account to access the databases on the SQL server.
- B. The login credentials will be encrypted between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server while in transit.
- C. The login account to access the SQL server will be encrypted and stored in SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server.
- **D. The network data between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server will be encrypted.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the SolarWinds Platform configuration documentation, the option to Encrypt connections with SSL during the database configuration wizard specifically dictates the security level of the communication channel between the application server and the database backend. When this box is checked, the platform ensures that the network data between SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability Platform server and the SQL server will be encrypted. This security measure is critical for protecting the integrity and confidentiality of the performance metrics, configuration data, and credentials as they traverse the internal network between these two primary architectural components.

This encryption utilizes Transport Layer Security (TLS) to wrap the TDS (Tabular Data Stream) protocol used by Microsoft SQL Server. By enabling this feature, the platform prevents potential "man-in-the-middle" attacks where an adversary could sniff network traffic to intercept sensitive monitoring data or administrative information stored within the SQL database. It is important to note that for this setting to function correctly, the SQL Server must be configured with a valid SSL/TLS certificate that is trusted by the SolarWinds application server.

This setting differs from simple credential encryption (Option C) or secure storage (Option B) because it applies to all data transmitted during the session, not just the initial login exchange. Furthermore, while the configuration wizard does require a login account (Option A), that account's specific permissions are a separate functional requirement from the underlying encryption of the transport layer. Enabling SSL encryption is a standard best practice for organizations following strict compliance frameworks like HIPAA, PCI-DSS, or SOC2, where protecting data-in-transit is a mandatory requirement even on internal, "trusted" network segments. This centralized encryption toggle simplifies the deployment of high-security observability environments by orchestrating the secure connection parameters through the standard SolarWinds Configuration Wizard interface.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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