Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Upgrade Dumps Help You Pass the Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Exam Easily

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Alerts: This domain covers creating and managing alerts that notify administrators of important events, threshold breaches, or conditions requiring attention across monitored infrastructure.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• SolarWinds Platform Troubleshooting Tools: This domain covers troubleshooting tools including AppStack and PerfStack for correlating performance data, and Intelligent Mapping for visualizing network topology to identify and resolve issues.
Topic 4	• Customization and User Experience: This domain addresses platform customization through dashboards and views, managing user accounts and permissions, implementing custom properties, and organizing resources using groups.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Accurate Prep Material | Reliable Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Test Question

There are many users that are using SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals (Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals) exam questions and rated it as one of the best in the market. The customers are pleased with SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals (Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals) exam questions and all of them have passed the SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals (Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals) certification exam on the very first try.

SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
A user indicates when a map is created, only entities can be seen and status is not available. In addition, maps are unable to be nested. What is causing this issue?

- A. user account doesn't have administrative rights
- B. user account doesn't have map editing rights
- C. user account doesn't have node management rights
- D. user account doesn't have view edit rights

Answer: B

Explanation:
SolarWindsIntelligent Mapsare highly interactive, but their functionality is strictly gated by user permissions. According to theSolarWinds Platform documentation on Map Management, if a user can see nodes but cannot see their real-time status (the colored status ring) or perform advanced functions like nesting one map inside another, it points to a lack ofMap Editing Rights. Without "Map Edit" permissions, the user is essentially in a "restricted view" mode. They can see the physical entities that have been placed on a map, but the dynamic overlays-such as the status of the node or the ability to modify the hierarchy of the map-are disabled to prevent unauthorized changes to the global map configuration. To resolve this, a Platform Administrator must navigate toSettings > All Settings > Manage Accounts, edit the specific user account, and change the "Map Management" or "Allow Map Editing" permission to "Yes". This grants the user the ability to interact with the map's metadata and organizational structure, including nesting and status visualization.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which two of the following platforms is supported by the agent software? (Choose two.)

- A. Debian 11
- B. Windows 11 Enterprise
- C. Fedora Linux
- D. Windows Server 2022

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The SolarWinds Agent is a versatile polling tool, but it must be compatible with the underlying Operating System (OS) to function correctly. According to theSolarWinds Platform Agent requirements, the agent software is designed to run on a wide variety of modern Windows and Linux distributions.
For the Windows ecosystem, the agent supports both server-grade and enterprise-grade workstation operating systems.Windows Server 2022 (D)is fully supported, allowing for deep monitoring of the latest Microsoft server environments, including support for AppInsight applications. Similarly,Windows 11 Enterprise (C)is a supported platform, which is particularly useful for monitoring high-end workstations, jump boxes, or remote endpoints that act as critical nodes in the network.
While SolarWinds does support various Linux distributions (such as RHEL, CentOS, and Ubuntu),Debian 11 andFedora(Options A and B) are often not listed as "officially primary supported" in the same tier as the Windows or main enterprise Linux distributions in

current HCO documentation. The Windows agent remains the most feature-complete version of the software, supporting a broader range of monitoring types (like Quality of Experience and deep application analysis) compared to its Linux counterparts. Therefore, for an HCO deployment focusing on the latest infrastructure, Windows Server 2022 and Windows 11 are the verified answers.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which two of the following data categories appear in an AppStack view? (Choose two.)

- A. NetFlow
- B. database instances
- C. SNMP pollers
- D. servers

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
AppStackis designed to provide a "top-to-bottom" visual representation of the IT infrastructure layers that support an application. According to theSolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, the AppStack Environment view automatically maps relationships between specific monitored entities.
The two primary categories that appear in this view aredatabase instances (A)andservers (C). In a typical application stack, the "Server" represents the physical or virtual hardware, while the "Database Instance" (monitored via AppInsight for SQL, Oracle, etc.) represents the software layer running on that server.
AppStack visually links these so that if a database instance shows a critical status, an administrator can instantly see which server it is hosted on and if there are underlying infrastructure issues. Other common categories include Applications, Transactions, Virtual Hosts, Clusters, and Volumes.
NetFlow(Option B) is a traffic analysis technology used in the NetFlow Traffic Analyzer (NTA) and is generally not a primary "entity" category in the standard AppStack environment map.SNMP Pollers(Option D) are the backend mechanisms used to collect data; they are a configuration component rather than a logical infrastructure entity that would be represented as a layer in an application dependency stack.

NEW QUESTION # 23
What is a benefit of polling devices with SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) agent?

- A. data is written directly into the database
- B. communicates through singled fixed port data transmitted is encrypted
- C. polling reduces database load

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SolarWinds Agent provides a robust alternative to agentless polling (SNMP/WMI), particularly in restricted environments. According to theSolarWinds Platform Agent requirements and port information, the primary architectural benefit is its communication security and firewall-friendly nature.
When using an agent, communication is consolidated. Instead of requiring a wide range of dynamic ports for RPC (as with WMI) or multiple ports for various SNMP checks, the agentcommunicates through a single fixed port(typically TCP 17778 for agent-initiated or 17790 for server-initiated communication).
Furthermore, all traffic between the agent and the polling engine isencryptedusing 256-bit AES encryption.
This makes agents the ideal choice for monitoring:
* DMZ Servers: Where opening numerous ports back to the management network is a security violation.
* Cloud Instances (AWS/Azure): Where data must travel over public or semi-public links and requires encryption in transit.
* Remote Sites: Where NAT or strict firewall rules make traditional SNMP/WMI polling impossible.
Option B is incorrect because agents still report back to the Polling Engine (Orion Information Service), which then handles the database writes. Option C is incorrect as the agent actually increases the granularity of data collection, which may slightly increase database volume rather than reduce load.

NEW QUESTION # 24
How is an existing agent's communication mode changed?

- A. redeploy agent with desired communication mode
- B. edit in manage agents page
- C. modify communication mode in Orion agent settings
- D. configure global agent settings

Answer: B

Explanation:
Once a SolarWinds agent is deployed, its communication mode (Active/Passive or Agent-Initiated/Server- Initiated) may need to be adjusted due to network changes or security requirements. According to the SolarWinds Platform Agent Managementguide, this is handled through a centralized administrative interface.
The correct method is toedit the agent in the "Manage Agents" page. By navigating toSettings > All Settings > Manage Agents, an administrator can select one or more agents and click "Edit Settings." Within this menu, the "Communication Mode" can be toggled. If the change is possible (i.e., the network allows the new path), the platform sends a command to the agent software on the remote node to switch its listening or polling behavior.
This process is designed to be seamless and does not require a fullredeploy(Option D) of the software, which would be time-consuming and disruptive. Modifying "Global Agent Settings" (Option A) would affect allnew agents but doesn't specifically target an existing agent's unique configuration. The "Manage Agents" page provides the granular control necessary to modify these communication parameters on a per-node or bulk basis.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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