

SPLK-4001 Top Dumps - New SPLK-4001 Cram Materials



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We provide updated and real Splunk SPLK-4001 exam questions that are sufficient to clear the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) exam in one go. The product of ExamsReviews is created by seasoned professionals and is frequently updated to reflect changes in the content of the SPLK-4001 Exam Questions.

The SPLK-4001 Exam is a valuable certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their skills in using Splunk to monitor and analyze metrics in cloud-based environments. By passing the exam, candidates can show that they have the knowledge and expertise to create and manage metric-based monitoring solutions using Splunk. With the help of Splunk's training and resources, candidates can prepare for the exam and take the first step towards becoming a certified Splunk professional.

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Enhance Your Exam Preparation with Splunk SPLK-4001 Questions

All the given practice questions in the desktop software are identical to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) actual test. Windows computers support the desktop practice test software. ExamsReviews has a complete support team to fix issues of Splunk SPLK-4001 PDF QUESTIONS software users. ExamsReviews practice tests (desktop and web-based) produce score report at the end of each attempt. So, that users get awareness of their Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) preparation status and remove their mistakes.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is one reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert?

- A. To be able to modify the alert parameters.
- B. To determine the root cause of the issue triggering the detector.

- C. To perform transformations on the data used by the detector.
- D. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

One reason a user of Splunk Observability Cloud would want to subscribe to an alert is C. To receive an email notification when a detector is triggered.

A detector is a component of Splunk Observability Cloud that monitors metrics or events and triggers alerts when certain conditions are met. A user can create and configure detectors to suit their monitoring needs and goals¹. A subscription is a way for a user to receive notifications when a detector triggers an alert. A user can subscribe to a detector by entering their email address in the Subscription tab of the detector page. A user can also unsubscribe from a detector at any time². When a user subscribes to an alert, they will receive an email notification that contains information about the alert, such as the detector name, the alert status, the alert severity, the alert time, and the alert message. The email notification also includes links to view the detector, acknowledge the alert, or unsubscribe from the detector². To learn more about how to use detectors and subscriptions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations^{1,2}.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html> 2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/subscribe-to-detectors.html>

NEW QUESTION # 17

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NEW QUESTION # 18

What information is needed to create a detector?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 19

In the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector, what is the difference between the `agent_config.yaml` and the `splunk-otel-collector.conf` files?

- A. `splunk-otel-collector.conf` defines the OpenTelemetry pipeline, and `agent_config.yaml` sets endpoint URLs and access tokens.
- B. `agent_config.yaml` configures the gateway's address and `splunk-otel-collector.conf` sets the memory limits for the collector.
- C. `splunk-otel-collector.conf` configures processors and `agent_config.yaml` sets the memory limits for the collector.
- D. `agent_config.yaml` defines the OpenTelemetry pipeline, and `splunk-otel-collector.conf` sets endpoint URLs and access tokens.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 20

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, click the Compare Means button. In the window that appears, type 'version1'.
- B. On the chart for plot A, scroll to the end and click Enter Function, then enter 'A/B-1'.
- C. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select MeanTransformation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.
- D. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select MeanAggregation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select MeanAggregation. 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 documentation¹.

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

NEW QUESTION # 21

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