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By passing the SPLK-4001 exam, professionals can demonstrate their proficiency in using Splunk O11y Cloud metrics and showcase their expertise to potential employers. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam is a great way to validate one's skills and knowledge in using Splunk O11y Cloud metrics and stay up-to-date with the latest trends and best practices in the industry. The SPLK-4001 certification can help professionals advance their careers and open up new job opportunities in the field of data analytics and monitoring.

Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam is designed to test the proficiency of candidates in using Splunk's observability suite to monitor cloud applications and infrastructure. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is ideal for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk's metrics and tracing tools to monitor and troubleshoot cloud applications. The SPLK-4001 exam covers a wide range of topics, including metrics, logs, tracing, dashboards, alerts, and more.

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By reviewing these results, you will be able to know and remove your mistakes. These SPLK-4001 practice exams are created as per the pattern of the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) real examination. Therefore, Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) mock exam takers will experience the real exam environment. It will calm down their nerves so they can appear in the SPLK-4001 final test without anxiety or fear.

The SPLK-4001 exam is aimed at professionals who work with Splunk's cloud-based metrics offerings. SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge of metrics collection, analysis, and visualization using Splunk Cloud. SPLK-4001 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including the fundamentals of metrics, the Splunk Metrics Data Model, the Splunk Metrics Store, and advanced metrics analysis and visualization techniques.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

To smooth a very spiky cpu.utilization metric, what is the correct analytic function to better see if the cpu.utilization for servers is trending up over time?

- A. Mean (by host)
- B. Rate/Sec
- C. Mean (Transformation)
- D. Median

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Mean (Transformation).

According to the web search results, a mean transformation is an analytic function that returns the average value of a metric or a dimension over a specified time interval¹. A mean transformation can be used to smooth a very spiky metric, such as cpu.utilization, by reducing the impact of outliers and noise. A mean transformation can also help to see if the metric is trending up or down over time, by showing the general direction of the average value. For example, to smooth the cpu.utilization metric and see if it is trending up over time, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
mean(1h, counters("cpu.utilization"))
```

This will return the average value of the cpu.utilization counter metric for each metric time series (MTS) over the last hour. You can then use a chart to visualize the results and compare the mean values across different MTS.

Option A is incorrect because rate/sec is not an analytic function, but rather a rollup function that returns the rate of change of data points in the MTS reporting interval¹. Rate/sec can be used to convert cumulative counter metrics into counter metrics, but it does not smooth or trend a metric. Option B is incorrect because median is not an analytic function, but rather an aggregation function that returns the middle value of a metric or a dimension over the entire time range¹. Median can be used to find the typical value of a metric, but it does not smooth or trend a metric. Option C is incorrect because mean (by host) is not an analytic function, but rather an aggregation function that returns the average value of a metric or a dimension across all MTS with the same host dimension¹. Mean (by host) can be used to compare the performance of different hosts, but it does not smooth or trend a metric.

Mean (Transformation) is an analytic function that allows you to smooth a very spiky metric by applying a moving average over a specified time window. This can help you see the general trend of the metric over time, without being distracted by the short-term fluctuations¹. To use Mean (Transformation) on a cpu.utilization metric, you need to select the metric from the Metric Finder, then click on Add Analytics and choose Mean (Transformation) from the list of functions. You can then specify the time window for the moving average, such as 5 minutes, 15 minutes, or 1 hour. You can also group the metric by host or any other dimension to compare the smoothed values across different servers². To learn more about how to use Mean (Transformation) and other analytic functions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Mean-Transformation> 2:

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

NEW QUESTION # 33

An SRE creates a new detector to receive an alert when server latency is higher than 260 milliseconds.

Latency below 260 milliseconds is healthy for their service. The SRE creates a New Detector with a Custom Metrics Alert Rule for

latency and sets a Static Threshold alert condition at 260ms.
How can the number of alerts be reduced?

- A. Choose another signal.
- **B. Adjust the Trigger sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.**
- C. Adjust the threshold.
- D. Adjust the notification sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, trigger sensitivity is a setting that determines how long a signal must remain above or below a threshold before an alert is triggered. By default, trigger sensitivity is set to Immediate, which means that an alert is triggered as soon as the signal crosses the threshold. This can result in a lot of alerts, especially if the signal fluctuates frequently around the threshold value. To reduce the number of alerts, you can adjust the trigger sensitivity to a longer duration, such as 1 minute, 5 minutes, or 15 minutes. This means that an alert is only triggered if the signal stays above or below the threshold for the specified duration. This can help filter out noise and focus on more persistent issues.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A customer is experiencing issues getting metrics from a new receiver they have configured in the OpenTelemetry Collector. How would the customer go about troubleshooting further with the logging exporter?

- A. Adding logging into the metrics exporter pipeline:
- B. Adding debug into the metrics receiver pipeline:
- C. Adding debug into the metrics exporter pipeline:
- **D. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline:**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline.

The logging exporter is a component that allows the OpenTelemetry Collector to send traces, metrics, and logs directly to the console. It can be used to diagnose and troubleshoot issues with telemetry received and processed by the Collector, or to obtain samples for other purposes¹. To activate the logging exporter, you need to add it to the pipeline that you want to diagnose. In this case, since you are experiencing issues with a new receiver for metrics, you need to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. This will create a new plot that shows the metrics received by the Collector and any errors or warnings that might occur¹. The image that you have sent with your question shows how to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. You can see that the exporters section of the metrics pipeline includes logging as one of the options.

This means that the metrics received by any of the receivers listed in the receivers section will be sent to the logging exporter as well as to any other exporters listed². To learn more about how to use the logging exporter in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation¹.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/components/logging-exporter.html> 2:

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

The built-in Kubernetes Navigator includes which of the following?

- A. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Group Detail, Container Detail
- B. Map, Clusters, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- C. Map, Nodes, Processors, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- **D. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail.

The built-in Kubernetes Navigator is a feature of Splunk Observability Cloud that provides a comprehensive and intuitive way to monitor the performance and health of Kubernetes environments. It includes the following views:

Map: A graphical representation of the Kubernetes cluster topology, showing the relationships and dependencies among nodes, pods, containers, and services. You can use the map to quickly identify and troubleshoot issues in your cluster¹

Nodes: A tabular view of all the nodes in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, and network traffic. You can use the nodes view to compare and analyze the performance of different nodes¹

Workloads: A tabular view of all the workloads in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, and error rate. You can use the workloads view to compare and analyze the performance of different workloads, such as deployments, stateful sets, daemon sets, or jobs¹

Node Detail: A detailed view of a specific node in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, network traffic, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods running on the node and their status. You can use the node detail view to drill down into the performance of a single node²

Workload Detail: A detailed view of a specific workload in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods belonging to the workload and their status. You can use the workload detail view to drill down into the performance of a single workload²

Pod Detail: A detailed view of a specific pod in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and container count. You can also see the list of containers within the pod and their status. You can use the pod detail view to drill down into the performance of a single pod²

Container Detail: A detailed view of a specific container in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and log events. You can use the container detail view to drill down into the performance of a single container²

To learn more about how to use Kubernetes Navigator in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation³.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Kubernetes-Navigator>

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

3: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html>

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following rollups will display the time delta between a datapoint being sent and a datapoint being received?

- A. Delay
- B. Jitter
- C. Latency
- D. Lag

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation¹, lag is a rollup function that returns the difference between the most recent and the previous data point values seen in the metric time series reporting interval. This can be used to measure the time delta between a data point being sent and a data point being received, as long as the data points have timestamps that reflect their send and receive times. For example, if a data point is sent at 10:00:00 and received at 10:00:05, the lag value for that data point is 5 seconds.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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