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Splunk SPLK-4001 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk for cloud-based monitoring and observability. SPLK-4001 exam is part of the Splunk O11y certification program, which focuses on helping individuals and organizations deploy, manage, and optimize their IT infrastructure through the use of Splunk.

Achieving the SPLK-4001 certification demonstrates that an individual has a thorough understanding of Splunk's Observability Cloud and is capable of using it to monitor and analyze data effectively. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is recognized by employers and can help professionals advance their careers. Additionally, SPLK-4001 Certification holders are eligible to join the Splunk Trust, a community of top-performing Splunk professionals.

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Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam is an essential credential for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in cloud-based metrics monitoring and observability. It is a valuable certification that can help individuals advance their careers and increase their earning potential, as well as provide organizations with the assurance that their IT infrastructure is being monitored and optimized by certified experts.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
A customer wants to share a collection of charts with their entire SRE organization. What feature of Splunk Observability Cloud makes this possible?

- A. Chart exporter
- B. Public dashboards
- C. Dashboard groups
- D. Shared charts

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the web search results, dashboard groups are a feature of Splunk Observability Cloud that allows you to organize and share dashboards with other users in your organization1. You can create dashboard groups based on different criteria, such as service, team, role, or topic. You can also set permissions for each dashboard group, such as who can view, edit, or manage the dashboards in the group. Dashboard groups make it possible to share a collection of charts with your entire SRE organization, or any other group of users that you want to collaborate with.

NEW QUESTION # 16
What constitutes a single metrics time series (MTS)?

- A. A series of timestamps that all reflect the same metric.
- B. A set of data points that all have the same metric name and list of dimensions.
- C. A set of data points that use different dimensions but the same metric name.
- D. A set of metrics that are ordered in series based on timestamp.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is B. A set of data points that all have the same metric name and list of dimensions.
A metric time series (MTS) is a collection of data points that have the same metric and the same set of dimensions. For example, the following sets of data points are in three separate MTS:
MTS1: Gauge metric cpu.utilization, dimension "hostname": "host1" MTS2: Gauge metric cpu.utilization, dimension "hostname": "host2" MTS3: Gauge metric memory.usage, dimension "hostname": "host1" A metric is a numerical measurement that varies over time, such as CPU utilization or memory usage. A dimension is a key-value pair that provides additional information about the metric, such as the hostname or the location. A data point is a combination of a metric, a dimension, a value, and a timestamp1

NEW QUESTION # 17
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 plot C using the formula (A-B) and add a scale:percent function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- B. Create a temporary plot by clicking the Change% button in the upper-right corner of the plot showing lines A and B.
- C. Create a plot C using the formula (A/B-l) and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- D. Create a temporary plot by dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is C. Create a plot C using the formula (A/B-l) 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-l), 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-l) = 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-l) 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-l) 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 # 18
Where does the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector store the configuration files on Linux machines by default?

- A. /etc/otel/collector/
- B. /etc/system/default/
- C. /etc/opentelemetry/
- D. /opt/splunk/

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. /etc/otel/collector/
According to the web search results, the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector stores the configuration files on Linux machines in the /etc/otel/collector/ directory by default. You can verify this by looking at the first result1, which explains how to install the Collector for Linux manually. It also provides the locations of the default configuration file, the agent configuration file, and the gateway configuration file.
To learn more about how to install and configure the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/install-linux-manual.html 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry.html

NEW QUESTION # 19
Changes to which type of metadata result in a new metric time series?

- A. Properties
- B. Sources
- C. Tags
- D. Dimensions

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Dimensions.
Dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that are sent along with the metrics at the time of ingest. They provide additional information about the metric, such as the name of the host that sent the metric, or the location of the server. Along with the metric name, they uniquely identify a metric time series (MTS)1 Changes to dimensions result in a new MTS, because they create a different combination of metric name and dimensions. For example, if you change the hostname dimension from host1 to host2, you will create a new MTS for the same metric name1 Properties, sources, and tags are other types of metadata that can be applied to existing MTSes after ingest.

They do not contribute to uniquely identify an MTS, and they do not create a new MTS when changed2 To learn more about how to use metadata in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics.html#Dimensions 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics-dimensions-mts.html

NEW QUESTION # 20
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