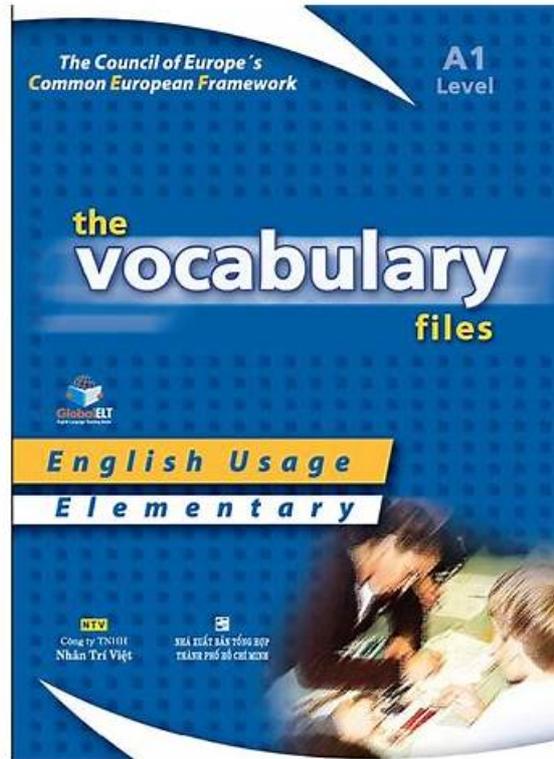


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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What are the best practices for creating detectors? (select all that apply)

- A. Have a consistent value.
- B. View detector in a chart.
- C. Have a consistent type of measurement.
- D. View data at highest resolution.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The best practices for creating detectors are:

View data at highest resolution. This helps to avoid missing important signals or patterns in the data that could indicate anomalies or issues
 1 Have a consistent value. This means that the metric or dimension used for detection should have a clear and stable meaning across different sources, contexts, and time periods. For example, avoid using metrics that are affected by changes in configuration, sampling, or aggregation
 2 View detector in a chart. This helps to visualize the data and the detector logic, as well as to identify any false positives or negatives. It also allows to adjust the detector parameters and thresholds based on the data distribution and behavior
 3 Have a consistent type of measurement. This means that the metric or dimension used for detection should have the same unit and scale across different sources, contexts, and time periods. For example, avoid mixing bytes and bits, or seconds and milliseconds.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#View-detector-in-a-chart> :

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors>

NEW QUESTION # 46

The Sum Aggregation option for analytic functions does which of the following?

- A. Calculates 1/2 of the values present in the input time series.
- B. Calculates the sum of values present in the input time series across the entire environment or per group.
- C. Calculates the number of MTS present in the plot.
- D. Calculates the sum of values per time series across a period of time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Splunk Test Blueprint - O11y Cloud Metrics User document¹, one of the metrics concepts that is covered in the exam is analytic functions. Analytic functions are mathematical operations that can be applied to metrics to transform, aggregate, or analyze them.

The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document² states that one of the recommended courses for preparing for the exam is Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring, which covers the basics of metrics monitoring and visualization.

In the Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring course, there is a section on Analytic Functions, which explains that analytic functions can be used to perform calculations on metrics, such as sum, average, min, max, count, etc. The document also provides examples of how to use analytic functions in charts and dashboards.

One of the analytic functions that can be used is Sum Aggregation, which calculates the sum of values present in the input time series across the entire environment or per group. The document gives an example of how to use Sum Aggregation to calculate the total CPU usage across all hosts in a group by using the following syntax:

```
sum(cpu.utilization) by hostgroup
```

NEW QUESTION # 47

When creating a standalone detector, individual rules in it are labeled according to severity. Which of the choices below represents the possible severity levels that can be selected?

- A. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.
- B. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Emergency.
- C. Debug, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.
- D. Info, Warning, Minor, Severe, and Critical.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

When creating a standalone detector, you can define one or more rules that specify the alert conditions and the severity level for each rule. The severity level indicates how urgent or important the alert is, and it can also affect the notification settings and the escalation policy for the alert¹ Splunk Observability Cloud provides five predefined severity levels that you can choose from when creating a rule: Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical. Each severity level has a different color and icon to help you identify the alert status at a glance. You can also customize the severity levels by changing their names, colors, or icons² To learn more about how to create standalone detectors and use severity levels in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations^{1,2}.
1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html#Create-a-standalone-detector> 2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Severity-levels>

NEW QUESTION # 48

A customer has a large population of servers. They want to identify the servers where utilization has increased the most since last week. Which analytics function is needed to achieve this?

- A. Sum transformation
- B. Rate
- C. Timeshift
- D. Standard deviation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Timeshift.

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation¹, timeshift is an analytic function that allows you to compare the current value of a metric with its value at a previous time interval, such as an hour ago or a week ago. You can use the timeshift function to measure the change in a metric over time and identify trends, anomalies, or patterns. For example, to identify the servers where utilization has increased the most since last week, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
timeshift(1w, counters("server.utilization"))
```

This will return the value of the server.utilization counter metric for each server one week ago. You can then subtract this value from the current value of the same metric to get the difference in utilization. You can also use a chart to visualize the results and sort them by the highest difference in utilization.

NEW QUESTION # 49

What happens when the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS?

- A. The datapoint is averaged.
- B. The datapoint is dropped.
- C. The datapoint is updated.
- D. The additional dimensions are dropped.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that monitoring software sends in along with the metrics. The set of metric time series (MTS) dimensions sent during ingest is used, along with the metric name, to uniquely identify an MTS¹. Splunk Observability Cloud has a limit of 36 unique dimensions per MTS². If the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS, the additional dimensions are dropped and not stored or indexed by Observability Cloud². This means that the data point is still ingested, but without the extra dimensions. Therefore, option A is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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