

Splunk SPLK-4001日本語版テキスト内容 & SPLK-4001資格専門知識



P.S.It-PassportsがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Splunk SPLK-4001ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=17nS5wpiJMBx3eQUsk8c0Ih1B6mYTtpzQ>

It-PassportsはSplunkのSPLK-4001認定試験について開発された問題集がとても歓迎されるのはここで知識を得るだけでなく多くの先輩の経験も得ます。試験に良いの準備と自信がとても必要だと思います。使用して私たちIt-Passportsが提供した対応性練習問題が君にとってはなかなかよいサイトだと思います。

It-Passportsのサイトは長い歴史を持っていて、SplunkのSPLK-4001認定試験の学習教材を提供するサイトです。長年の努力を通じて、It-PassportsのSplunkのSPLK-4001認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。SplunkのSPLK-4001試験トレーニング資料の高い正確率を保证するために、うちはSplunkのSPLK-4001問題集を絶えずに更新しています。それに、うちの学習教材を購入したら、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

>> Splunk SPLK-4001日本語版テキスト内容 <<

Splunk SPLK-4001資格専門知識 & SPLK-4001資格問題集

It-Passportsの商品は100%の合格率を保証いたします。It-PassportsはSPLK-4001に対応性研究続けて、高品質で低価格な問題集が開発いたしました。It-Passportsの商品の最大の特徴は20時間だけ育成課程を通して楽々に合格できます。

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User 認定 SPLK-4001 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21

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, select Add Analytics, then select Mean Transformation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.
- B. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select Mean Aggregation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.
- C. On the chart for plot A, click the Compare Means button. In the window that appears, type 'version1'.

- D. On the chart for plot A, scroll to the end and click Enter Function, then enter 'A/B-I'.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. On the chart for plot A, select Add Analytics, then select Mean:Aggregation. 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>

質問 # 22

Which component of the OpenTelemetry Collector allows for the modification of metadata?

- A. Receivers
- B. Exporters
- C. Pipelines
- **D. Processors**

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

The component of the OpenTelemetry Collector that allows for the modification of metadata is A. Processors.

Processors are components that can modify the telemetry data before sending it to exporters or other components. Processors can perform various transformations on metrics, traces, and logs, such as filtering, adding, deleting, or updating attributes, labels, or resources. Processors can also enrich the telemetry data with additional metadata from various sources, such as Kubernetes, environment variables, or system information¹. For example, one of the processors that can modify metadata is the attributes processor. This processor can update, insert, delete, or replace existing attributes on metrics or traces. Attributes are key-value pairs that provide additional information about the telemetry data, such as the service name, the host name, or the span kind². Another example is the resource processor. This processor can modify resource attributes on metrics or traces.

Resource attributes are key-value pairs that describe the entity that produced the telemetry data, such as the cloud provider, the region, or the instance type³. To learn more about how to use processors in the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation¹.

1: <https://opentelemetry.io/docs/collector/configuration/#processors> 2:

<https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib/tree/main/processor/attributesprocessor> 3:

<https://github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector-contrib/tree/main/processor/resourceprocessor>

質問 # 23

Which of the following are true about organization metrics? (select all that apply)

- **A. Organization metrics are included for free.**
- **B. Organization metrics give insights into system usage, system limits, data ingested and token quotas.**
- **C. A user can plot and alert on them like metrics they send to Splunk Observability Cloud.**
- D. Organization metrics count towards custom MTS limits.

正解: A、B、C

解説:

The correct answer is A, C, and D. Organization metrics give insights into system usage, system limits, data ingested and token quotas. Organization metrics are included for free. A user can plot and alert on them like metrics they send to Splunk Observability Cloud.

Organization metrics are a set of metrics that Splunk Observability Cloud provides to help you measure your organization's usage of the platform. They include metrics such as:

Ingest metrics: Measure the data you're sending to Infrastructure Monitoring, such as the number of data points you've sent.

App usage metrics: Measure your use of application features, such as the number of dashboards in your organization.

Integration metrics: Measure your use of cloud services integrated with your organization, such as the number of calls to the AWS

CloudWatch API.

Resource metrics: Measure your use of resources that you can specify limits for, such as the number of custom metric time series (MTS) you've created¹ Organization metrics are not charged and do not count against any system limits. You can view them in built-in charts on the Organization Overview page or in custom charts using the Metric Finder. You can also create alerts based on organization metrics to monitor your usage and performance¹ To learn more about how to use organization metrics in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation¹.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/admin/org-metrics.html>

質問 # 24

Given that the metric demo.trans.count is being sent at a 10 second native resolution, which of the following is an accurate description of the data markers displayed in the chart below?

- A. Each data marker represents the 10 second delta between counter values.
- B. Each data marker represents the average of the sum of datapoints over the last minute, averaged over the hour.
- **C. Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.**
- D. Each data marker represents the average hourly rate of API calls.

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.

The metric demo.trans.count is a cumulative counter metric, which means that it represents the total number of API calls since the start of the measurement. A cumulative counter metric can be used to measure the rate of change or the sum of events over a time period¹ The chart below shows the metric demo.trans.count with a one-hour rollup and a line chart type. A rollup is a way to aggregate data points over a specified time interval, such as one hour, to reduce the number of data points displayed on a chart. A line chart type connects the data points with a line to show the trend of the metric over time² Each data marker on the chart represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker. This is because the rollup function for cumulative counter metrics is sum by default, which means that it adds up all the data points in each time interval. For example, the data marker at 10:00 AM shows the sum of API calls from 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM³ To learn more about how to use metrics and charts in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations¹²³.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html#Metric-types> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Data-resolution-and-rollups-in-charts> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Rollup-functions-for-metric-types>

質問 # 25

What is the limit on the number of properties that an MTS can have?

- A. 0
- B. No limit
- **C. 1**
- D. 2

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is A. 64.

According to the web search results, the limit on the number of properties that an MTS can have is 64. A property is a key-value pair that you can assign to a dimension of an existing MTS to add more context to the metrics. For example, you can add the property use: QA to the host dimension of your metrics to indicate that the host is used for QA¹ Properties are different from dimensions, which are key-value pairs that are sent along with the metrics at the time of ingest. Dimensions, along with the metric name, uniquely identify an MTS. The limit on the number of dimensions per MTS is 362 To learn more about how to use properties and dimensions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics-dimensions-mts.html#Custom-properties> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics-dimensions-mts.html>

質問 # 26

試験のSPLK-4001テスト問題を学習して準備するのに必要な時間は20～30時間だけで、時間とエネルギーを節約できます。あなたが学生であっても、学校での学習、仕事、その他の重要なことで忙しく、Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User学習に時間を割くことができないインサービスタッフであっても。ただし、SPLK-4001試験の教材を購入すると、時間と労力を節約し、主に最も重要なことに集中できます。そして、最も重要なSPLK-4001試験トレントを最短時間で習得し、最後に優れたSPLK-4001学習準備でSPLK-4001試験に合格することができます。

Splunk SPLK-4001日本語版テキスト内容たとえば、メモ取り可能と読みやすいように印刷できるPDF版があります、It-Passports SPLK-4001資格専門知識を選ぶのは最高のサービスを選んだことです、このキャリアで最も本物のブランドと見なされているプロの専門家は、お客様に最新の有効なSPLK-4001試験シミュレーションを提供するために絶え間ない努力を行っています SPLK-4001準備資料で20〜30時間学習した直後に、今後の試験に自信を持つことができるという誇張はありません、SPLK-4001試験トレントを習得するのに最適な学習方法を選択できるため、最高のサービスを提供します、有名なブランドIt-Passportsとして、非常に成功しているにもかかわらず、Splunk現状に満足することはなく、常にSPLK-4001試験トレントの内容を更新する用意があります。

有難いSPLK-4001日本語版テキスト内容一回合格-高品質なSPLK-4001資格専門知識

[illegible]

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