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With the Splunk SPLK-4001 practice test, users can reduce stress, and improve their confidence to succeed. The desktop-based Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice test software is compatible with Windows only. But the web-based SPLK-4001 Practice Test is compatible with all operating systems.

Splunk SPLK-4001 certification exam is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in Splunk O11y Cloud. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam helps professionals to stand out in the job market and increase their chances of getting hired by top companies. Additionally, the certification exam helps professionals to enhance their credibility and reputation in the industry.

The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam is available online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. SPLK-4001 Exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions and candidates have two hours to complete the exam. Candidates who pass the exam will receive the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification, which is valid for two years.

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Our company abides by the industry norm all the time. By virtue of the help from professional experts, who are conversant with the

regular exam questions of our latest real dumps. The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User exam dumps have summarized some types of questions in the qualification examination, so that users will not be confused when they take part in the exam, to have no emphatic answers. It can be said that the template of these questions can be completely applied. The user only needs to write out the routine and step points of the SPLK-4001 test material, so that we can get good results in the exams.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following statements are true about the datatable on a chart? (select all that apply)

- A. By default all metadata on the output signal are displayed.
- B. By default all dimensions on the output signal are displayed.
- C. Properties cannot be displayed.
- D. A user can choose which of the output dimensions are displayed.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following are accurate reasons to clone a detector? (select all that apply)

- A. To explore how a detector was created without risk of changing it.
- B. To modify the rules without affecting the existing detector.
- C. To reduce the amount of billed TAPM for the detector.
- D. To add an additional recipient to the detector's alerts.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D.

According to the Splunk Test Blueprint - O11y Cloud Metrics User document1, one of the alerting concepts that is covered in the exam is detectors and alerts. Detectors are the objects that define the conditions for generating alerts, and alerts are the notifications that are sent when those conditions are met.

The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document2 states that one of the recommended courses for preparing for the exam is Alerting with Detectors, which covers how to create, modify, and manage detectors and alerts.

In the Alerting with Detectors course, there is a section on Cloning Detectors, which explains that cloning a detector creates a copy of the detector with all its settings, rules, and alert recipients. The document also provides some reasons why you might want to clone a detector, such as:

To modify the rules without affecting the existing detector. This can be useful if you want to test different thresholds or conditions before applying them to the original detector.

To explore how a detector was created without risk of changing it. This can be helpful if you want to learn from an existing detector or use it as a template for creating a new one.

Therefore, based on these documents, we can conclude that A and D are accurate reasons to clone a detector. B and C are not valid reasons because:

Cloning a detector does not reduce the amount of billed TAPM for the detector. TAPM stands for Tracked Active Problem Metric, which is a metric that has been alerted on by a detector. Cloning a detector does not change the number of TAPM that are generated by the original detector or the clone.

Cloning a detector does not add an additional recipient to the detector's alerts. Cloning a detector copies the alert recipients from the original detector, but it does not add any new ones. To add an additional recipient to a detector's alerts, you need to edit the alert settings of the detector.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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. Standard deviation
- B. Sum transformation
- C. Rate
- D. Tlmeshift

Answer: D

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 # 40

What information is needed to create a detector?

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

Answer: B

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 # 41

A customer operates a caching web proxy. They want to calculate the cache hit rate for their service. What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Timeshift and Top N
- B. Chart Options and metadata
- **C. Percentages and ratios**
- D. Timeshift and Bottom N

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, percentages and ratios are useful for calculating the proportion of one metric to another, such as cache hits to cache misses, or successful requests to failed requests. You can use the percentage() or ratio() functions in SignalFlow to compute these values and display them in charts. For example, to calculate the cache hit rate for a service, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
percentage(counters("cache.hits"), counters("cache.misses"))
```

This will return the percentage of cache hits out of the total number of cache attempts. You can also use the ratio() function to get the

same result, but as a decimal value instead of a percentage.
ratio(counters("cache.hits"), counters("cache.misses"))

NEW QUESTION # 42

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