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Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam is designed for individuals who are interested in obtaining the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification. SPLK-4001 exam is intended for those who have a strong understanding of Splunk and its capabilities, as well as experience working with metrics data. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is ideal for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk to monitor and analyze metrics data in cloud environments.

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To prepare for the SPLK-4001 exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of the Splunk O11y Cloud platform, as well as experience using Splunk's monitoring and observability tools. It is also recommended that candidates have experience working with cloud-based platforms and have a strong understanding of data analysis and visualization techniques. The Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk's O11y Cloud platform for metrics and data analytics and can help advance their careers in the field.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

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 issues1 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 aggregation2 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 behavior3 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.htm#Best-practices-for-detectors>

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which analytic function can be used to discover peak page visits for a site over the last day?

- A. Maximum: Aggregation (Id)
- **B. Maximum: Transformation (24h)**
- C. Lag: (24h)
- D. Count: (Id)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation1, the maximum function is an analytic function that returns the highest value of a metric or a dimension over a specified time interval. The maximum function can be used as a transformation or an aggregation. A transformation applies the function to each metric time series (MTS) individually, while an aggregation applies the function to all MTS and returns a single value. For example, to discover the peak page visits for a site over the last day, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
maximum(24h, counters("page.visits"))
```

This will return the highest value of the page.visits counter metric for each MTS over the last 24 hours. You can then use a chart to visualize the results and identify the peak page visits for each MTS.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following can be configured when subscribing to a built-in detector?

- A. Alerts on a dashboard.
- B. Alerts on team landing page.
- C. Links to a chart.
- **D. Outbound notifications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results1, subscribing to a built-in detector is a way to receive alerts and notifications from Splunk Observability Cloud when certain criteria are met. A built-in detector is a detector that is automatically created and configured by Splunk Observability Cloud based on the data from your integrations, such as AWS, Kubernetes, or OpenTelemetry1. To subscribe to a built-in detector, you need to do the following steps:

Find the built-in detector that you want to subscribe to. You can use the metric finder or the dashboard groups to locate the built-in detectors that are relevant to your data sources1.

Hover over the built-in detector and click the Subscribe button. This will open a dialog box where you can configure your subscription settings1.

Choose an outbound notification channel from the drop-down menu. This is where you can specify how you want to receive the alert

notifications from the built-in detector. You can choose from various channels, such as email, Slack, PagerDuty, webhook, and so on². You can also create a new notification channel by clicking the + icon².

Enter the notification details for the selected channel. This may include your email address, Slack channel name, PagerDuty service key, webhook URL, and so on². You can also customize the notification message with variables and markdown formatting².

Click Save. This will subscribe you to the built-in detector and send you alert notifications through the chosen channel when the detector triggers or clears an alert.

Therefore, option C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 55

To refine a search for a metric a customer types host: test-*. What does this filter return?

- A. Every metric except those with a dimension of host and a value equal to test.
- B. Error
- C. Only metrics with a dimension of host and a value beginning with test-.
- D. Only metrics with a value of test- beginning with host.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Only metrics with a dimension of host and a value beginning with test-.

This filter returns the metrics that have a host dimension that matches the pattern test-. For example, test-01, test-abc, test-xyz, etc. The asterisk (*) is a wildcard character that can match any string of characters¹. To learn more about how to filter metrics in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

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

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

