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The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) web-based practice test is compatible with these browsers: Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, MS Edge, Firefox, and Opera. This Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice exam does not require any software installation as it is web-based. It has similar specifications to the Splunk SPLK-4001 desktop-based practice exam software, but it requires an internet connection.

Splunk SPLK-4001 exam is a challenging exam that requires a significant amount of preparation and study. Candidates must have a strong understanding of the Splunk platform, as well as a deep knowledge of cloud-based metrics and monitoring.

Splunk is a data analytics platform that helps organizations gain real-time insights into their data. One of the most important features of Splunk is its ability to provide visibility into metrics and logs, allowing organizations to monitor and troubleshoot their systems in real-time. To demonstrate expertise in this area, Splunk offers the SPLK-4001 Exam, which is designed to test an individual's knowledge of Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which of the following are supported rollup functions in Splunk Observability Cloud?

- A. 1min, 5min, 10min, 15min, 30min
- B. sigma, epsilon, pi, omega, beta, tau
- C. std_dev, mean, median, mode, min, max
- D. average, latest, lag, min, max, sum, rate

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document1, Observability Cloud has the following rollup functions: Sum: (default for counter metrics): Returns the sum of all data points in the MTS reporting interval. Average (default for gauge metrics): Returns the average value of all data points in the MTS reporting interval. Min: Returns the minimum data point value seen in the MTS reporting interval. Max:
Returns the maximum data point value seen in the MTS reporting interval. Latest: Returns the most recent data point value seen in the MTS reporting interval. Lag: Returns the difference between the most recent and the previous data point values seen in the MTS reporting interval. Rate: Returns the rate of change of data points in the MTS reporting interval. Therefore, option A is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 50
A customer is experiencing an issue where their detector is not sending email notifications but is generating alerts within the Splunk Observability UI. Which of the below is the root cause?

- A. The detector has an incorrect alert rule.
- B. The detector has a muting rule.
- C. The detector is disabled.
- D. The detector has an incorrect signal,

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The most likely root cause of the issue is D. The detector has a muting rule.
A muting rule is a way to temporarily stop a detector from sending notifications for certain alerts, without disabling the detector or changing its alert conditions. A muting rule can be useful when you want to avoid alert noise during planned maintenance, testing, or other situations where you expect the metrics to deviate from normal1 When a detector has a muting rule, it will still generate alerts within the Splunk Observability UI, but it will not send email notifications or any other types of notifications that you have configured for the detector. You can see if a detector has a muting rule by looking at the Muting Rules tab on the detector page. You can also create, edit, or delete muting rules from there1 To learn more about how to use muting rules in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which component of the OpenTelemetry Collector allows for the modification of metadata?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION # 52
A customer is sending data from a machine that is over-utilized. Because of a lack of system resources, datapoints from this machine are often delayed by up to 10 minutes. Which setting can be modified in a detector to prevent alerts from firing before the datapoints arrive?

- A. Duration
- B. Latency
- C. Extrapolation Policy
- D. Max Delay

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Max Delay.
Max Delay is a parameter that specifies the maximum amount of time that the analytics engine can wait for data to arrive for a specific detector. For example, if Max Delay is set to 10 minutes, the detector will wait for only a maximum of 10 minutes even if some data points have not arrived. By default, Max Delay is set to Auto, allowing the analytics engine to determine the appropriate amount of time to wait for data points1 In this case, since the customer knows that the data from the over-utilized machine can be delayed by up to 10 minutes, they can modify the Max Delay setting for the detector to 10 minutes. This will prevent the detector from firing alerts before the data points arrive, and avoid false positives or missing data1 To learn more about how to use Max Delay in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Max-Delay

NEW QUESTION # 53
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. Timeshift
- C. Rate
- D. Sum transformation

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 # 54
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