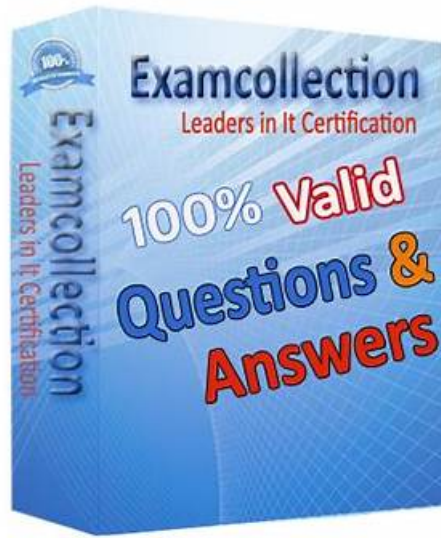


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## SolarWinds Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alerts: This domain covers creating and managing alerts that notify administrators of important events, threshold breaches, or conditions requiring attention across monitored infrastructure.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Node Management: This domain focuses on managing monitored nodes including handling node statuses and working with agents for monitoring and data collection from endpoints.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SolarWinds Platform Troubleshooting Tools: This domain covers troubleshooting tools including AppStack and PerfStack for correlating performance data, and Intelligent Mapping for visualizing network topology to identify and resolve issues.</li></ul> |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Customization and User Experience: This domain addresses platform customization through dashboards and views, managing user accounts and permissions, implementing custom properties, and organizing resources using groups.</li></ul> |
|---------|--|



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### SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

What indicates an alert cluster has been eliminated (i.e., end conditions have been met)?

- A. completed
- B. closed
- C. auto-closed
- D. resolved

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO), specifically within theAlertStackfeature, related alerts are grouped into clusters to reduce "alert fatigue" and provide a unified view of an incident. According to theSolarWinds HCO Alerting Guide, an alert cluster transitions through several states based on the status of the underlying trigger conditions.

When the primary issues that triggered the alerts within the cluster are addressed and the "Reset Conditions" for those alerts are satisfied, the cluster is automatically managed by the system. The term used to define a cluster that has met its end conditions isauto-closed. Unlike manual "acknowledgment" or "resolution," which are user-driven actions, "auto-closed" signifies that the platform's monitoring engine has verified the environment has returned to a healthy state and the cluster no longer requires active monitoring or intervention. This automated lifecycle management is central to the AIOps and machine-learning capabilities of the platform, ensuring that the dashboard only reflects currently active, actionable incidents rather than historical events that have already been naturally corrected.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which type of modern dashboard widget is represented?

- A. table
- B. KPI
- C. custom HTML
- D. counter

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to theSolarWinds Platform Administrator GuideregardingModern Dashboards, the platform introduces several new widget types designed for high-performance data visualization. The widget shown in the image, which displays a single, large numerical value (the number "1") representing a specific count of "DOWN Nodes" against a distinct colored background, is officially categorized as aKPI (Key Performance Indicator)widget. KPI widgets are specifically engineered to provide an immediate "at-a-glance" understanding of critical metrics. Unlike the legacy

"Classic" dashboards which relied on multi-row tables or fixed gauges, the Modern Dashboard KPI widget allows for a highly streamlined presentation of data derived from SQL (SolarWinds Query Language). In this instance, the widget is likely running a query such as `SELECT count(NodeID) FROM Orion.Nodes WHERE Status = 2`, which returns a single scalar value. This value is then rendered prominently in the center of the widget.

One of the defining features of the KPI widget in HCO is its ability to use Conditional Formatting. This allows the background color of the widget to change dynamically based on the value returned by the query; for example, the background may turn red if the count of down nodes is greater than zero, providing a visual alert to the NOC staff. This type of widget is distinct from a "table" (D), which displays multiple rows of data, or a "counter" (A), which is typically a legacy term for simple incremental statistics. It is also not a "custom HTML" (B) widget, as those are used for embedding external content or custom code rather than native data point visualization. The KPI widget remains the primary tool for displaying high-level summary statistics, such as active alert counts, total interface errors, or, as seen here, the availability status of nodes across the environment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

User access is being modified by adding Windows groups and setting group permissions. Two users are in multiple groups with different permissions. The correct permissions need to be applied to the users involved in multiple groups. Which two of the following actions will accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. add users as individual users and configure permissions
- B. remove impacted groups and add all users individually
- C. re-order groups to apply correct permissions in order
- D. remove users' accounts and create individual accounts

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Managing user permissions through Active Directory (AD) groups in SolarWinds requires an understanding of how the platform resolves conflicting rights. When a user belongs to multiple groups, the platform must determine which set of permissions takes precedence. According to the SolarWinds Platform User Account Management guide, there are two primary ways to ensure the "correct" (often the most restrictive or most specific) permissions are applied.

\* Add users as individual users (A): Individual user account settings always take precedence over group settings in the SolarWinds Platform. If a user needs specific rights that differ from their assigned AD groups, creating a local or AD-linked individual account for them allows the administrator to "override" group-level permissions with 100% certainty.

\* Re-order groups (D): The SolarWinds Web Console allows administrators to change the search order of groups. When a user logs in, the platform checks the groups in the order they are listed in the

"Manage Accounts" screen. The first group match it finds is the one that defines the user's session permissions. By re-ordering the groups, an admin can ensure that the group with the "correct" intended permissions is processed first.

Options B and C are inefficient and unnecessary "nuclear" options that disrupt the benefits of using centralized AD management for the rest of the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

When viewing an AppStack environmental view, it is noted that a specific ESX host and related virtual machines are not present in the stack views. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. manually add applications and virtual machines
- B. incorrect polling method is being used for hypervisor
- C. manually add the host for monitoring
- D. incorrect host is being monitored

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AppStack relies on the relationship data collected by the Virtualization Manager (VMAN) and Server & Application Monitor (SAM) modules. For an ESX host and its virtual machines (VMs) to appear and be correctly mapped in the stack, the platform must be able to "walk" the relationship from the hypervisor down to the guest OS.

The most common cause for missing virtualization data in AppStack is an incorrect polling method. To show the relationship between a physical host and its VMs, the node must be added to SolarWinds using the "Poll for VMware" or "Poll for Hyper-V" options. If the ESX host was added as a standard ICMP (Ping) or SNMP node without specifically enabling the virtualization polling credentials (linking it to the vCenter or the host's direct management API), the platform will see the host as a standalone server. Consequently, it will fail to discover the "parent-child" relationship between the host and its virtual machines. Without this verified architectural link in

the database, AppStack cannot "build" the visual stack, leaving those entities out of the environment view.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Which two of the following items are required to use Anomaly-Based Alerts in SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO)? (Choose two.)

- A. advanced machine-learning feature
- B. internet connection
- C. AIOps and machine-learning module
- D. Platform Connect

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Anomaly-Based Alerting is a premier feature of Hybrid Cloud Observability that moves beyond static thresholds to identify performance deviations based on historical behavior. According to the SolarWinds HCO Administrator Guide, this feature relies on cloud-assisted analytics to process complex datasets. To enable this, two specific components are required:

\* Advanced Machine-Learning Feature: This is the functional logic within the HCO platform that identifies patterns and establishes "normal" baselines for metrics like CPU load or interface utilization.

\* Platform Connect: This is the essential bridge that links the self-hosted HCO instance to the SolarWinds cloud-based AIOps engine. Because anomaly detection requires significant computational power to analyze long-term historical trends, the heavy processing is often offloaded. Platform Connect ensures that the necessary metadata can be analyzed securely to generate the dynamic thresholds used for these alerts.

Without Platform Connect, the local server cannot access the machine-learning models required to calculate what constitutes an "anomaly" versus standard operational variance. This architecture allows HCO to provide high-level AIOps capabilities without requiring massive localized hardware for every installation.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

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