

Splunk SPLK-4001 Valid Exam Braindumps | Test SPLK-4001 Pdf



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The advent of our Splunk SPLK-4001 study guide with three versions has helped more than 98 percent of exam candidates get the certificate successfully. Rather than insulating from the requirements of the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User SPLK-4001 Real Exam, our SPLK-4001 practice materials closely co-related with it.

The SPLK-4001 Certification is highly valued in the IT industry, as it demonstrates a candidate's proficiency in using Splunk's Observability Cloud. It is a globally recognized certification that can help professionals advance their careers in cloud monitoring and analysis. By passing the SPLK-4001 exam, candidates can prove their expertise in using Splunk's Observability Cloud to monitor their organization's infrastructure and ensure its smooth operation. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is ideal for IT professionals who want to enhance their skills and knowledge in cloud monitoring and analysis.

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An individual can't have a significant understanding of the subject of the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification in any event, going before scrutinizing accessible. They don't know anything about how to make sense of the center thoughts, which is a test in the event that they need to approach the subtleties to others concerning the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) exam. Thusly, more keen to take help from specialists who have some involvement in the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) exam. Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam concentrate on material which incorporates a rundown of the multitude of points and an outline making sense of the general subject.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 42

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

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>

NEW QUESTION # 43

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:Aggregation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.**
- B. On the chart for plot A, scroll to the end and click Enter Function, then enter 'A/B-I'.
- 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, select Add Analytics, then select MeanTransformation. In the window that appears, select 'version' from the Group By field.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION # 44

Changes to which type of metadata result in a new metric time series?

- A. Dimensions
- B. Tags
- C. Sources
- D. Properties

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Dimensions.

Dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that are sent along with the metrics at the time of ingest. They provide additional information about the metric, such as the name of the host that sent the metric, or the location of the server. Along with the metric name, they uniquely identify a metric time series (MTS)¹ Changes to dimensions result in a new MTS, because they create a different combination of metric name and dimensions. For example, if you change the hostname dimension from host1 to host2, you will create a new MTS for the same metric name¹ Properties, sources, and tags are other types of metadata that can be applied to existing MTSes after ingest.

They do not contribute to uniquely identify an MTS, and they do not create a new MTS when changed² To learn more about how to use metadata in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation².

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics.html#Dimensions> 2:

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

NEW QUESTION # 45

The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. Which of the below options can be used? (select all that apply)

- A. Export to CSV.
- B. Invoke a webhook URL.
- C. Send to email addresses.
- D. Send an SMS message.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. The options that can be used are:

Invoke a webhook URL. This option allows you to send a HTTP POST request to a custom URL that can perform various actions based on the alert information. For example, you can use a webhook to create a ticket in a service desk system, post a message to a chat channel, or trigger another workflow¹ Send an SMS message. This option allows you to send a text message to one or more phone numbers when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the message content and format using variables and templates² Send to email addresses. This option allows you to send an email notification to one or more recipients when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the email subject, body, and attachments using variables and templates. You can also include information from search results, the search job, and alert triggering in the email³ Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, and D.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Webhooks> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/SMSnotification> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Emailnotification>

NEW QUESTION # 46

