

# Superb SPLK-4001 Exam Materials: Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Donate You the Most Popular Training Dumps - ITPassLeader



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The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) web-based practice questions carry the above-mentioned notable features of the desktop-based software. This version of ITPassLeader's Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice questions works on Mac, Linux, Android, iOS, and Windows. Our customer does not need troubling plugins or software installations to attempt the web-based Splunk in SPLK-4001 Practice Questions. Another benefit is that our Splunk SPLK-4001 online mock test can be taken via all browsers, including Chrome, MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Safari, Opera, and Firefox.

Splunk is a leading software platform that provides real-time operational intelligence to businesses of all sizes. The platform offers powerful tools for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data from various sources, allowing organizations to gain valuable insights into their operations and make data-driven decisions. To ensure that users have the necessary skills and knowledge to maximize the benefits of the platform, Splunk offers a range of certification exams. One such exam is the SPLK-4001 (Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User) Certification Exam.

To take the SPLK-4001 Exam, candidates must have a solid understanding of Splunk's observability suite, as well as experience in monitoring cloud applications and infrastructure. SPLK-4001 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it. The passing score for the exam is 70%, and candidates who pass the exam will receive the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification.

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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Splunk SPLK-4001: Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User – Efficient Valid Test Simulator

The experts in our company are always keeping a close eye on even the slightest change in the field. Therefore, we can assure that you will miss nothing needed for the SPLK-4001 exam. What's more, the latest version of our SPLK-4001 study materials will be a good way for you to broaden your horizons as well as improve your skills. So with our SPLK-4001 Exam Questions, not only you can pass the exam with ease with 100% pass guarantee, but also you can learn the most professional and specialized knowledge in this field!

The SPLK-4001 Exam is a valuable certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their skills in using Splunk to monitor and analyze metrics in cloud-based environments. By passing the exam, candidates can show that they have the knowledge and expertise to create and manage metric-based monitoring solutions using Splunk. With the help of Splunk's training and resources, candidates can prepare for the exam and take the first step towards becoming a certified Splunk professional.

## Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

Clicking a metric name from the results in metric finder displays the metric in Chart Builder. What action needs to be taken in order to save the chart created in the UI?

- A. Create a new dashboard and save the chart.
- B. Save the chart to multiple dashboards.
- C. Make sure that data is coming in for the metric then save the chart.
- D. **Save the chart to a dashboard.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the web search results, clicking a metric name from the results in metric finder displays the metric in Chart Builder1. Chart Builder is a tool that allows you to create and customize charts using metrics, dimensions, and analytics functions2. To save the chart created in the UI, you need to do the following steps:

Click the Save button on the top right corner of the Chart Builder. This will open a dialog box where you can enter the chart name and description, and choose the dashboard where you want to save the chart.

Enter a name and a description for your chart. The name should be descriptive and unique, and the description should explain the purpose and meaning of the chart.

Choose an existing dashboard from the drop-down menu, or create a new dashboard by clicking the + icon. A dashboard is a collection of charts that display metrics and events for your services or hosts3. You can organize and share dashboards with other users in your organization using dashboard groups3.

Click Save. This will save your chart to the selected dashboard and redirect you to the dashboard view. You can also access your saved chart from the Dashboards menu on the left navigation bar.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following is optional, but highly recommended to include in a datapoint?

- A. **Metric type**
- B. Value
- C. Metric name
- D. Timestamp

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Metric type.

A metric type is an optional, but highly recommended field that specifies the kind of measurement that a datapoint represents. For example, a metric type can be gauge, counter, cumulative counter, or histogram. A metric type helps Splunk Observability Cloud to interpret and display the data correctly1 To learn more about how to send metrics to Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation2.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

#### Answer: A

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 # 57

When writing a detector with a large number of MTS, such as memory.free in a deployment with 30,000 hosts, it is possible to exceed the cap of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. Which of the choices below would most likely reduce the number of MTS below the plot cap?

- A. When creating the plot, add a discriminator.
- B. **Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.**
- C. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.
- D. Add a restricted scope adjustment to the plot.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.

A filter is a way to reduce the number of metric time series (MTS) that are displayed on a chart or used in a detector. A filter specifies one or more dimensions and values that the MTS must have in order to be included.

For example, if you want to monitor the memory.free metric only for hosts that belong to a certain cluster, you can add a filter like cluster:my-cluster to the plot or detector. This will exclude any MTS that do not have the cluster dimension or have a different value for it<sup>1</sup>. Adding a filter can help you avoid exceeding the plot cap, which is the maximum number of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. The plot cap is 100,000 by default, but it can be changed by contacting Splunk Support<sup>2</sup>. To learn more about how to use filters in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation<sup>3</sup>.

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

2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Plot-cap>

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

### NEW QUESTION # 58

What Pod conditions does the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitor? (select all that apply)

- A. Pending
- B. Unknown
- C. Not Scheduled
- D. Failed

#### Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The Pod conditions that the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitors are:

Not Scheduled: This condition indicates that the Pod has not been assigned to a Node yet. This could be due to insufficient resources, node affinity, or other scheduling constraints<sup>1</sup>.

Unknown: This condition indicates that the Pod status could not be obtained or is not known by the system. This could be due to communication errors, node failures, or other unexpected situations<sup>1</sup>.

Failed: This condition indicates that the Pod has terminated in a failure state. This could be due to errors in the application code, container configuration, or external factors<sup>1</sup>.

Pending: This condition indicates that the Pod has been accepted by the system, but one or more of its containers has not been created or started yet. This could be due to image pulling, volume mounting, or network issues<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, B, C, and D.

To learn more about how to use the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator, you can refer to this documentation<sup>2</sup>.

1: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#pod-phase>

2: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Analyzer-panel>

### NEW QUESTION # 59

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