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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

- A. Have a consistent value.

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

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.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors> 3:

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following are ways to reduce flapping of a detector? (select all that apply)

- A. Apply a smoothing transformation (like a rolling mean) to the input data for the detector.
- B. Configure a duration or percent of duration for the alert.
- C. Enable the anti-flap setting in the detector options menu.
- D. Establish a reset threshold for the detector.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

According to the Splunk Lantern article Resolving flapping detectors in Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring, flapping is a phenomenon where alerts fire and clear repeatedly in a short period of time, due to the signal fluctuating around the threshold value. To reduce flapping, the article suggests the following ways:

Configure a duration or percent of duration for the alert: This means that you require the signal to stay above or below the threshold for a certain amount of time or percentage of time before triggering an alert. This can help filter out noise and focus on more persistent issues.

Apply a smoothing transformation (like a rolling mean) to the input data for the detector: This means that you replace the original signal with the average of its last several values, where you can specify the window length. This can reduce the impact of a single extreme observation and make the signal less fluctuating.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following statements about adding properties to MTS are true? (select all that apply)

- A. Properties can be set via the API.
- B. Properties are applied to dimension key:value pairs and propagated to all MTS with that dimension
- C. Properties can be set in the UI under Metric Metadata.
- D. Properties are sent in with datapoints.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, properties are key-value pairs that you can assign to dimensions of existing metric time series (MTS) in Splunk Observability Cloud1. Properties provide additional context and information about the metrics, such as the environment, role, or owner of the dimension. For example, you can add the property use: QA to the host dimension of your metrics to indicate that the host that is sending the data is used for QA.

To add properties to MTS, you can use either the API or the UI. The API allows you to programmatically create, update, delete, and list properties for dimensions using HTTP requests². The UI allows you to interactively create, edit, and delete properties for dimensions using the Metric Metadata page under Settings³. Therefore, option A and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 56

When installing OpenTelemetry Collector, which error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token?

- A. 404 (NOT FOUND)
- B. 403 (NOT ALLOWED)
- C. 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE)
- **D. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED).

According to the web search results, a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector¹. A 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message means that the request was not authorized by the server due to invalid credentials. A realm is a parameter that specifies the scope of protection for a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud endpoint. An access token is a credential that grants access to a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud API. If the realm or the access token is misconfigured, the request to install OpenTelemetry Collector will be rejected by the server with a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message.

Option A is incorrect because a 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message means that the request was authorized by the server but not allowed due to insufficient permissions. Option B is incorrect because a 404 (NOT FOUND) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 404 (NOT FOUND) error message means that the request was not found by the server due to an invalid URL or resource. Option D is incorrect because a 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message means that the server was unable to handle the request due to temporary overload or maintenance.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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. Rate
- **B. Timeshift**
- C. Sum transformation
- D. Standard deviation

Answer: B

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(1 w, 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 # 58

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- [illegible]

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