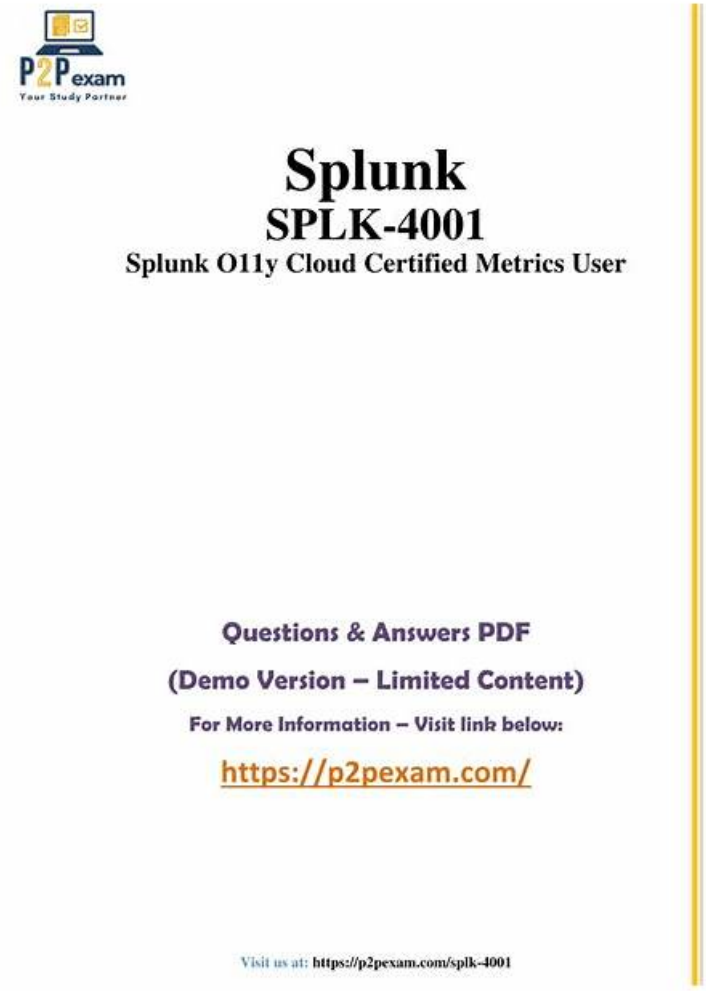
SPLK-4001試験の準備方法｜正確的なSPLK-4001合格対策試験｜一番優秀なSplunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User日本語版参考資料



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我々JPTestKingが数年以来商品の開発をしている目的はIT業界でよく発展したい人にSplunkのSPLK-4001試験に合格させることです。SplunkのSPLK-4001試験のための資料がたくさんありますが、JPTestKingの提供するのは一番信頼できます。我々の提供するソフトを利用する人のほとんどは順調にSplunkのSPLK-4001試験に合格しました。その中の一部は暇な時間だけでSplunkのSPLK-4001試験を準備します。

SPLK-4001試験は、データ収集、メトリック作成、メトリッククエリング、アラート、および可視化など、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。候補者は、SplunkのObservability Cloudなどのさまざまなツールや技術を使用してデータを監視および分析する能力もテストされます。試験は50問の選択式問題から構成され、制限時間は90分です。

Splunk SPLK-4001 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Introduction to Visualizing Metrics: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Visualization Analysts and emphasizes creating, managing, and interpreting charts and dashboards. It includes searching for metrics, visualizing data with different chart types, applying rollups and analytic functions, and effectively understanding metric data within dashboards.

トピック 2	• Monitor Using Built-in Content: This section of the exam measures the skills of Site Reliability Engineers and focuses on utilizing Splunk built-in content for effective monitoring. It includes interpreting data in charts, subscribing to alerts, and using tools such as the Kubernetes Navigator, Cluster Analyzer, and pre-built dashboards to identify and resolve performance issues in nodes, pods, and containers.
トピック 3	• Get Metrics In with OpenTelemetry: This section of the exam measures the skills of Observability Engineers and focuses on configuring and managing OpenTelemetry (OTel) for data collection. It covers deploying the OTel Collector on Linux, editing configurations, troubleshooting common issues, and understanding general OpenTelemetry concepts necessary for integrating metrics efficiently.
トピック 4	• Introduction to Alerting on Metrics with Detectors: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers and focuses on setting up and managing metric alerts using detectors. Candidates learn to create detectors from charts, clone and modify them, build standalone detectors, and configure muting rules to manage alert noise and response efficiency.
トピック 5	• Metrics Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of Monitoring Specialists and covers fundamental metrics concepts including data resolution, rollups, and components of a datapoint. It also examines the Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring (IM) Data Model, different metric types, and the role of metadata in defining and structuring metric data.
トピック 6	• Finding Insights Using Analytics: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Analysts and covers analytical methods for uncovering insights from metrics. It includes finding total values across sources, combining plots, performing time-based comparisons, analyzing trends through ratios and percentages, and applying analytic functions across moving or calendar time windows.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User 認定 SPLK-4001 試験問題 (Q30-Q35):

質問 # 30
What happens when the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS?

- A. The datapoint is updated.
- B. The datapoint is averaged.
- C. The additional dimensions are dropped.
- D. The datapoint is dropped.

正解：C

解説：
Explanation
According to the web search results, dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that monitoring software sends in along with the metrics. The set of metric time series (MTS) dimensions sent during ingest is used, along with the metric name, to uniquely identify an MTS1. Splunk Observability Cloud has a limit of 36 unique dimensions per MTS2. If the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS, the additional dimensions are dropped and not stored or indexed by Observability Cloud2. This means that the data point is still ingested, but without the extra dimensions. Therefore, option A is correct.

質問 # 31
Which of the following are correct ports for the specified components in the OpenTelemetry Collector?

- A. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006)
- B. gRPC (6831), SignalFx (4317), Fluentd (9080)
- C. gRPC (4459), SignalFx (9166), Fluentd (8956)
- D. gRPC (4000), SignalFx (9943), Fluentd (6060)

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
The correct answer is D. gRPC (4317), SignalFx (9080), Fluentd (8006).
According to the web search results, these are the default ports for the corresponding components in the OpenTelemetry Collector. You can verify this by looking at the table of exposed ports and endpoints in the first result1. You can also see the agent and gateway configuration files in the same result for more details.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed-endpoints.html

質問 # 32
One server in a customer's data center is regularly restarting due to power supply issues. What type of dashboard could be used to view charts and create detectors for this server?

- A. Server dashboard
- B. Single-instance dashboard
- C. Multiple-service dashboard
- D. Machine dashboard

正解：B

解説：
Explanation
According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document1, a single-instance dashboard is a type of dashboard that displays charts and information for a single instance of a service or host. You can use a single-instance dashboard to monitor the performance and health of a specific server, such as the one that is restarting due to power supply issues. You can also create detectors for the metrics that are relevant to the server, such as CPU usage, memory usage, disk usage, and uptime. Therefore, option A is correct.

質問 # 33
For which types of charts can individual plot visualization be set?

- A. Bar, Area, Column
- B. Line, Bar, Column
- C. Line, Area, Column
- D. Histogram, Line, Column

正解：C

解説：
The correct answer is C. Line, Area, Column.
For line, area, and column charts, you can set the individual plot visualization to change the appearance of each plot in the chart. For example, you can change the color, shape, size, or style of the lines, areas, or columns. You can also change the rollup function, data resolution, or y-axis scale for each plot1 To set the individual plot visualization for line, area, and column charts, you need to select the chart from the Metric Finder, then click on Plot Chart Options and choose Individual Plot Visualization from the list of options. You can then customize each plot according to your preferences2 To learn more about how to use individual plot visualization in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Individual-plot-visualization 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Set-individual-plot-visualization

質問 # 34
What information is needed to create a detector?

- A. Alert Status, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Meaning, Alert Recipients
- B. Alert Status, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- C. Alert Signal, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- D. Alert Signal, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients

正解：D

解説：
Explanation
According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation1, to create a detector, you need the following information:
Alert Signal: This is the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on. You can select a signal from a chart or a dashboard, or enter a SignalFlow query to define the signal.
Alert Condition: This is the criteria that determines when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can choose from various built-in alert conditions, such as static threshold, dynamic threshold, outlier, missing data, and so on. You can also specify the severity level and the trigger sensitivity for each alert condition.
Alert Settings: This is the configuration that determines how the detector behaves and interacts with other detectors. You can set the detector name, description, resolution, run lag, max delay, and detector rules. You can also enable or disable the detector, and mute or unmute the alerts.
Alert Message: This is the text that appears in the alert notification and event feed. You can customize the alert message with variables, such as signal name, value, condition, severity, and so on. You can also use markdown formatting to enhance the message appearance.
Alert Recipients: This is the list of destinations where you want to send the alert notifications. You can choose from various channels, such as email, Slack, PagerDuty, webhook, and so on. You can also specify the notification frequency and suppression settings.

質問 # 35
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P.S.JPTestKingがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Splunk SPLK-4001ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kwXwys-aEpDzh8i83Z4lMZO-xLzVfd_a