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In this cut-throat competitive world of Splunk, the Splunk SPLK-4001 certification is the most desired one. But what creates an obstacle in the way of the aspirants of the Splunk SPLK-4001 certificate is their failure to find up-to-date, unique, and reliable Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice material to succeed in passing the Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam. If you are one of such frustrated candidates, don't get panic. ActualTestsQuiz declares its services in providing the real SPLK-4001 PDF Questions. It ensures that you would qualify for the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) certification exam on the maiden strive with brilliant grades.

The SPLK-4001 certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Splunk Cloud, including configuring data inputs, creating metrics indexes, using the metrics workspace, and creating dashboards and alerts. Candidates will need to demonstrate their knowledge of Splunk Cloud architecture, as well as their ability to use Splunk Cloud to analyze and visualize metrics data. SPLK-4001 Exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge required to effectively use Splunk Cloud to monitor and optimize system performance, making it an essential certification for anyone looking to work with Splunk Cloud.

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## SPLK-4001 Certification Cost - SPLK-4001 Valid Real Test

Our research and development team not only study what questions will come up in the SPLK-4001 exam, but also design powerful study tools like exam simulation software. The content of our SPLK-4001 practice materials is chosen so carefully that all the questions for the exam are contained. And our SPLK-4001 study materials have three formats which help you to read, test and study anytime, anywhere. This means with our products you can prepare for SPLK-4001 exam efficiently.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 41

A customer is sending data from a machine that is over-utilized. Because of a lack of system resources, datapoints from this machine

are often delayed by up to 10 minutes. Which setting can be modified in a detector to prevent alerts from firing before the datapoints arrive?

- A. Duration
- B. Latency
- **C. Max Delay**
- D. Extrapolation Policy

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Max Delay.

Max Delay is a parameter that specifies the maximum amount of time that the analytics engine can wait for data to arrive for a specific detector. For example, if Max Delay is set to 10 minutes, the detector will wait for only a maximum of 10 minutes even if some data points have not arrived. By default, Max Delay is set to Auto, allowing the analytics engine to determine the appropriate amount of time to wait for data points. In this case, since the customer knows that the data from the over-utilized machine can be delayed by up to 10 minutes, they can modify the Max Delay setting for the detector to 10 minutes. This will prevent the detector from firing alerts before the data points arrive, and avoid false positives or missing data. To learn more about how to use Max Delay in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Max-Delay>

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following rollups will display the time delta between a datapoint being sent and a datapoint being received?

- **A. Lag**
- B. Latency
- C. Jitter
- D. Delay

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation, lag is a rollup function that returns the difference between the most recent and the previous data point values seen in the metric time series reporting interval. This can be used to measure the time delta between a data point being sent and a data point being received, as long as the data points have timestamps that reflect their send and receive times. For example, if a data point is sent at 10:00:00 and received at 10:00:05, the lag value for that data point is 5 seconds.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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 restricted scope adjustment to the plot.
- **C. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.**
- D. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.

**Answer: C**

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. 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 # 44

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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 result<sup>1</sup>. 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>

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Given that the metric demo.trans.count is being sent at a 10 second native resolution, which of the following is an accurate description of the data markers displayed in the chart below?



- A. Each data marker represents the average hourly rate of API calls.
- B. Each data marker represents the average of the sum of datapoints over the last minute, averaged over the hour.
- C. Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.
- D. Each data marker represents the 10 second delta between counter values.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.

The metric demo.trans.count is a cumulative counter metric, which means that it represents the total number of API calls since the start of the measurement. A cumulative counter metric can be used to measure the rate of change or the sum of events over a time period<sup>1</sup> The chart below shows the metric demo.trans.count with a one-hour rollup and a line chart type. A rollup is a way to aggregate data points over a specified time interval, such as one hour, to reduce the number of data points displayed on a chart. A line chart type connects the data points with a line to show the trend of the metric over time<sup>2</sup> Each data marker on the chart represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker. This is because the rollup function for cumulative counter metrics is sum by default, which means that it adds up all the data points in each time interval. For example, the data marker at 10:00 AM shows the sum of API calls from 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM<sup>3</sup> To learn more about how to use metrics and charts in Splunk

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Rollup-functions-for-metric-types>

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