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1 / 5

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The SPLK-4001 exam covers a range of topics, including data collection, metric analysis, alerting, and visualization. Candidates are required to demonstrate their knowledge of Splunk Observability Cloud's architecture, its various components and how they work together to provide a comprehensive monitoring solution. Additionally, the exam evaluates the candidate's ability to interpret metrics and identify potential issues, as well as their skills in creating custom dashboards and alerts.

Splunk SPLK-4001 Certification Exam is an excellent opportunity for IT professionals to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in using Splunk for cloud monitoring and analysis. By preparing for and passing the exam, you can enhance your career prospects and demonstrate your commitment to staying up-to-date with the latest technologies and best practices in cloud infrastructure monitoring.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following statements is true of detectors created from a chart on a custom dashboard?

- A. Changes made to the chart affect the detector.
- B. Changes made to the detector affect the chart.
- **C. The detector is automatically linked to the chart.**
- D. The alerts will show up in the team landing page.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. The detector is automatically linked to the chart.

When you create a detector from a chart on a custom dashboard, the detector is automatically linked to the chart. This means that you can see the detector status and alerts on the chart, and you can access the detector settings from the chart menu. You can also unlink the detector from the chart if you want to¹ Changes made to the chart do not affect the detector, and changes made to the detector do not affect the chart.

The detector and the chart are independent entities that have their own settings and parameters. However, if you change the metric or dimension of the chart, you might lose the link to the detector¹ The alerts generated by the detector will show up in the Alerts page, where you can view, manage, and acknowledge them. You can also see them on the team landing page if you assign the detector to a team² To learn more about how to create and link detectors from charts on custom dashboards, you can refer to this documentation¹.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/link-detectors-to-charts.html> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/view-manage-alerts.html>

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 38

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which of the following can be configured when subscribing to a built-in detector?

- A. Alerts on a dashboard.
- B. Links to a chart.
- C. Alerts on team landing page.
- **D. Outbound notifications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results¹, subscribing to a built-in detector is a way to receive alerts and notifications from Splunk Observability Cloud when certain criteria are met. A built-in detector is a detector that is automatically created and configured by Splunk Observability Cloud based on the data from your integrations, such as AWS, Kubernetes, or OpenTelemetry¹. To subscribe to a built-in detector, you need to do the following steps:

Find the built-in detector that you want to subscribe to. You can use the metric finder or the dashboard groups to locate the built-in detectors that are relevant to your data sources¹.

Hover over the built-in detector and click the Subscribe button. This will open a dialog box where you can configure your subscription settings¹.

Choose an outbound notification channel from the drop-down menu. This is where you can specify how you want to receive the alert notifications from the built-in detector. You can choose from various channels, such as email, Slack, PagerDuty, webhook, and so on². You can also create a new notification channel by clicking the + icon².

Enter the notification details for the selected channel. This may include your email address, Slack channel name, PagerDuty service key, webhook URL, and so on². You can also customize the notification message with variables and markdown formatting².

Click Save. This will subscribe you to the built-in detector and send you alert notifications through the chosen channel when the detector triggers or clears an alert.

Therefore, option C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 40

An SRE came across an existing detector that is a good starting point for a detector they want to create. They clone the detector, update the metric, and add multiple new signals. As a result of the cloned detector, which of the following is true?

- **A. The new signals will not be added to the original detector.**
- B. You can only monitor one of the new signals.
- C. The new signals will be reflected in the original chart.
- D. The new signals will be reflected in the original detector.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, cloning a detector creates a copy of the detector that you can modify without affecting the original detector. You can change the metric, filter, and signal settings of the cloned detector. However, the new signals that you add to the cloned detector will not be reflected in the original detector, nor in the

original chart that the detector was based on. Therefore, option D is correct.

Option A is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original detector. Option B is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original chart. Option C is incorrect because you can monitor all of the new signals that you add to the cloned detector.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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