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## Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

An SRE creates a new detector to receive an alert when server latency is higher than 260 milliseconds. Latency below 260 milliseconds is healthy for their service. The SRE creates a New Detector with a Custom Metrics Alert Rule for latency and sets a

Static Threshold alert condition at 260ms.  
How can the number of alerts be reduced?

- A. Choose another signal.
- B. Adjust the threshold.
- **C. Adjust the Trigger sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.**
- D. Adjust the notification sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document<sup>1</sup>, trigger sensitivity is a setting that determines how long a signal must remain above or below a threshold before an alert is triggered. By default, trigger sensitivity is set to Immediate, which means that an alert is triggered as soon as the signal crosses the threshold. This can result in a lot of alerts, especially if the signal fluctuates frequently around the threshold value. To reduce the number of alerts, you can adjust the trigger sensitivity to a longer duration, such as 1 minute, 5 minutes, or 15 minutes. This means that an alert is only triggered if the signal stays above or below the threshold for the specified duration. This can help filter out noise and focus on more persistent issues.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

Where does the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector store the configuration files on Linux machines by default?

- A. /etc/opentelemetry/
- B. /opt/splunk/
- C. /etc/system/default/
- **D. /etc/otel/collector/**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. /etc/otel/collector/

According to the web search results, the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector stores the configuration files on Linux machines in the /etc/otel/collector/ directory by default. You can verify this by looking at the first result<sup>1</sup>, which explains how to install the Collector for Linux manually. It also provides the locations of the default configuration file, the agent configuration file, and the gateway configuration file.

To learn more about how to install and configure the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation<sup>2</sup>.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/install-linux-manual.html>

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

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:

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 # 26

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

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk Observability Cloud documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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 # 27

Which of the following statements are true about local data links? (select all that apply)

- A. Only Splunk Observability Cloud administrators can create local links.
- B. Local data links are available on only one dashboard.
- C. Anyone with write permission for a dashboard can add local data links that appear on that dashboard.
- D. Local data links can only have a Splunk Observability Cloud internal destination.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D.

According to the Get started with Splunk Observability Cloud document<sup>1</sup>, one of the topics that is covered in the Getting Data into Splunk Observability Cloud course is global and local data links. Data links are shortcuts that provide convenient access to related resources, such as Splunk Observability Cloud dashboards, Splunk Cloud Platform and Splunk Enterprise, custom URLs, and Kibana logs.

The document explains that there are two types of data links: global and local. Global data links are available on all dashboards and charts, while local data links are available on only one dashboard. The document also provides the following information about local data links:

Anyone with write permission for a dashboard can add local data links that appear on that dashboard.

Local data links can have either a Splunk Observability Cloud internal destination or an external destination, such as a custom URL or a Kibana log

Only Splunk Observability Cloud administrators can delete local data links.

Therefore, based on this document, we can conclude that A and D are true statements about local data links. B and C are false statements because:

B is false because local data links can have an external destination as well as an internal one.

C is false because anyone with write permission for a dashboard can create local data links, not just administrators.

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

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