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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

- A. Have a consistent type of measurement.
- B. Have a consistent value.
- C. View data at highest resolution.
- 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 # 58

What information is needed to create a detector?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.
- B. When creating the plot, add a discriminator.
- **C. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.**
- D. Add a restricted scope adjustment to 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 it¹. 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 Support². To learn more about how to use filters in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation³.

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 # 60

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, 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 # 61

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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