

Splunk SPLK-4001 Valid Exam Duration, SPLK-4001 Valid Learning Materials



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Splunk SPLK-4001 (Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User) Exam is an industry-recognized certification program that helps to validate an individual's knowledge and expertise in the area of cloud monitoring and analytics. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam is specifically designed for Splunk Cloud administrators who are responsible for monitoring cloud-based infrastructure and applications. Through this certification program, candidates will gain technical expertise and knowledge required to implement and manage cloud monitoring strategies using Splunk Metrics.

To take the SPLK-4001 Exam, candidates must have a solid understanding of Splunk's observability suite, as well as experience in monitoring cloud applications and infrastructure. SPLK-4001 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it. The passing score for the exam is 70%, and candidates who pass the exam will receive the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

For a high-resolution metric, what is the highest possible native resolution of the metric?

- A. 2 seconds
- **B. 1 second**
- C. 15 seconds
- D. 5 seconds

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. 1 second.

According to the Splunk Test Blueprint - O11y Cloud Metrics User document¹, one of the metrics concepts that is covered in the exam is data resolution and rollups. Data resolution refers to the granularity of the metric data points, and rollups are the process of aggregating data points over time to reduce the amount of data stored.

The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document² states that one of the recommended courses for preparing for the exam is Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring, which covers the basics of metrics monitoring and visualization.

In the Introduction to Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring course, there is a section on Data Resolution and Rollups, which explains that Splunk Observability Cloud collects high-resolution metrics at 1-second intervals by default, and then applies rollups to reduce the data volume over time. The document also provides a table that shows the different rollup intervals and retention periods for different resolutions.

Therefore, based on these documents, we can conclude that for a high-resolution metric, the highest possible native resolution of the metric is 1 second.

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which of the following statements about adding properties to MTS are true? (select all that apply)

- **A. Properties can be set in the UI under Metric Metadata.**
- **B. Properties can be set via the API.**
- C. Properties are applied to dimension key:value pairs and propagated to all MTS with that dimension
- D. Properties are sent in with datapoints.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, properties are key-value pairs that you can assign to dimensions of existing metric time series (MTS) in Splunk Observability Cloud¹. Properties provide additional context and information about the metrics, such as the environment, role, or owner of the dimension. For example, you can add the property use: QA to the host dimension of your metrics to indicate that the host that is sending the data is used for QA.

To add properties to MTS, you can use either the API or the UI. The API allows you to programmatically create, update, delete, and list properties for dimensions using HTTP requests². The UI allows you to interactively create, edit, and delete properties for dimensions using the Metric Metadata page under Settings³.

Therefore, option A and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 13

An SRE creates an event feed chart in a dashboard that shows a list of events that meet criteria they specify. Which of the following should they include? (select all that apply)

- A. Custom events that have been sent in from an external source.
- B. Random alerts from active detectors.
- C. Events created when a detector triggers an alert.
- D. Events created when a detector clears an alert.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

According to the web search results¹, an event feed chart is a type of chart that shows a list of events that meet criteria you specify. An event feed chart can display one or more event types depending on how you specify the criteria. The event types that you can include in an event feed chart are:

Custom events that have been sent in from an external source: These are events that you have created or received from a third-party service or tool, such as AWS CloudWatch, GitHub, Jenkins, or PagerDuty. You can send custom events to Splunk Observability Cloud using the API or the Event Ingest Service.

Events created when a detector triggers or clears an alert: These are events that are automatically generated by Splunk Observability Cloud when a detector evaluates a metric or dimension and finds that it meets the alert condition or returns to normal. You can create detectors to monitor and alert on various metrics and dimensions using the UI or the API.

Therefore, option A, B, and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A customer has a very dynamic infrastructure. During every deployment, all existing instances are destroyed, and new ones are created. Given this deployment model, how should a detector be created that will not send false notifications of instances being down?

- A. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure and enter the expected lifetime of an instance.
- B. Check the Dynamic checkbox when creating the detector.
- C. Create the detector. Select Alert settings, then select Auto-Clear Alerts and enter an appropriate time period.
- D. Check the Ephemeral checkbox when creating the detector.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the web search results, ephemeral infrastructure is a term that describes instances that are auto-scaled up or down, or are brought up with new code versions and discarded or recycled when the next code version is deployed¹. Splunk Observability Cloud has a feature that allows you to create detectors for ephemeral infrastructure without sending false notifications of instances being down². To use this feature, you need to do the following steps:

Create the detector as usual, by selecting the metric or dimension that you want to monitor and alert on, and choosing the alert condition and severity level.

Select Alert settings, then select Ephemeral Infrastructure. This will enable a special mode for the detector that will automatically clear alerts for instances that are expected to be terminated.

Enter the expected lifetime of an instance in minutes. This is the maximum amount of time that an instance is expected to live before being replaced by a new one. For example, if your instances are replaced every hour, you can enter 60 minutes as the expected lifetime.

Save the detector and activate it.

With this feature, the detector will only trigger alerts when an instance stops reporting a metric unexpectedly, based on its expected lifetime. If an instance stops reporting a metric within its expected lifetime, the detector will assume that it was terminated on purpose and will not trigger an alert. Therefore, option B is correct.

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