

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Splunk SPLK-4001 Updated Latest Test Prep

Pass Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam with Real Questions

Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Exam

<https://www.passquestion.com/SPLK-4001.html>



35% OFF on All, Including SPLK-4001 Questions and Answers

Pass Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam with PassQuestion SPLK-4001 questions and answers in the first attempt.

<https://www.passquestion.com/>

1 / 5

BONUS!!! Download part of itPass4sure SPLK-4001 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fGGnNIgXjJcL24TTnEuCzoF95H5I46rZ>

Our SPLK-4001 torrent prep can apply to any learner whether students or working staff, novices or practitioners with years of experience. To simplify complex concepts and add examples to explain anything that might be difficult to understand, studies on SPLK-4001 exam questions can easily navigate learning and become the master of learning. Our SPLK-4001 Exam Questions are committed to instill more important information with fewer questions and answers, so you can learn easily and efficiently in this process. Our SPLK-4001 training guide will be your best choice.

Achieving the SPLK-4001 certification demonstrates that an individual has a thorough understanding of Splunk's Observability Cloud and is capable of using it to monitor and analyze data effectively. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is recognized by employers and can help professionals advance their careers. Additionally, SPLK-4001 Certification holders are eligible to join the Splunk Trust, a community of top-performing Splunk professionals.

>> SPLK-4001 Latest Test Prep <<

Reliable SPLK-4001 Latest Test Prep bring you the best Certification SPLK-4001 Torrent for Splunk Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User

The advent of our Splunk SPLK-4001 study guide with three versions has helped more than 98 percent of exam candidates get the certificate successfully. Rather than insulating from the requirements of the Splunk SPLK-4001 Real Exam, our Splunk SPLK-4001 practice materials closely co-related with it. And their degree of customer's satisfaction is escalating.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 55

When creating a standalone detector, individual rules in it are labeled according to severity. Which of the choices below represents the possible severity levels that can be selected?

- A. Debug, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.
- **B. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.**
- C. Info, Warning, Minor, Severe, and Critical.
- D. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Emergency.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

When creating a standalone detector, you can define one or more rules that specify the alert conditions and the severity level for each rule. The severity level indicates how urgent or important the alert is, and it can also affect the notification settings and the escalation policy for the alert¹. Splunk Observability Cloud provides five predefined severity levels that you can choose from when creating a rule: Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical. Each severity level has a different color and icon to help you identify the alert status at a glance. You can also customize the severity levels by changing their names, colors, or icons². To learn more about how to create standalone detectors and use severity levels in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations^{1,2}.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detectors.html#Create-a-standalone-detector> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Severity-levels>

NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 57

The built-in Kubernetes Navigator includes which of the following?

- A. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Group Detail, Container Detail
- B. Map, Nodes, Processors, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail
- **C. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail**
- D. Map, Clusters, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Map, Nodes, Workloads, Node Detail, Workload Detail, Pod Detail, Container Detail.

The built-in Kubernetes Navigator is a feature of Splunk Observability Cloud that provides a comprehensive and intuitive way to monitor the performance and health of Kubernetes environments. It includes the following views:

Map: A graphical representation of the Kubernetes cluster topology, showing the relationships and dependencies among nodes, pods, containers, and services. You can use the map to quickly identify and troubleshoot issues in your cluster¹

Nodes: A tabular view of all the nodes in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, and network traffic. You can use the nodes view to compare and analyze the performance of different nodes¹

Workloads: A tabular view of all the workloads in your cluster, showing key metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, and error rate. You can use the workloads view to compare and analyze the performance of different workloads, such as deployments, stateful sets, daemon sets, or jobs¹

Node Detail: A detailed view of a specific node in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, disk usage, network traffic, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods running on the node and their status. You can use the node detail view to drill down into the performance of a single node²

Workload Detail: A detailed view of a specific workload in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and pod count. You can also see the list of pods belonging to the workload and their status. You can use the workload detail view to drill down into the performance of a single workload²

Pod Detail: A detailed view of a specific pod in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and container count. You can also see the list of containers within the pod and their status. You can use the pod detail view to drill down into the performance of a single pod²

Container Detail: A detailed view of a specific container in your cluster, showing key metrics and charts for CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, error rate, and log events. You can use the container detail view to drill down into the performance of a single container²

To learn more about how to use Kubernetes Navigator in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation³.

¹: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Kubernetes-Navigator>

²: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Detail-pages>

³: <https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html>

NEW QUESTION # 58

A customer operates a caching web proxy. They want to calculate the cache hit rate for their service. What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Timeshift and Top N
- **B. Percentages and ratios**
- C. Timeshift and Bottom N
- D. Chart Options and metadata

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, percentages and ratios are useful for calculating the proportion of one metric to another, such as cache hits to cache misses, or successful requests to failed requests. You can use the `percentage()` or `ratio()` functions in SignalFlow to compute these values and display them in charts. For example, to calculate the cache hit rate for a service, you can use the following SignalFlow code:

```
percentage(counters("cache.hits"), counters("cache.misses"))
```

This will return the percentage of cache hits out of the total number of cache attempts. You can also use the `ratio()` function to get the same result, but as a decimal value instead of a percentage.

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of itPass4sure SPLK-4001 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fGGnNlgXjJcL24TTnEuCzoF95H5I46rZ>