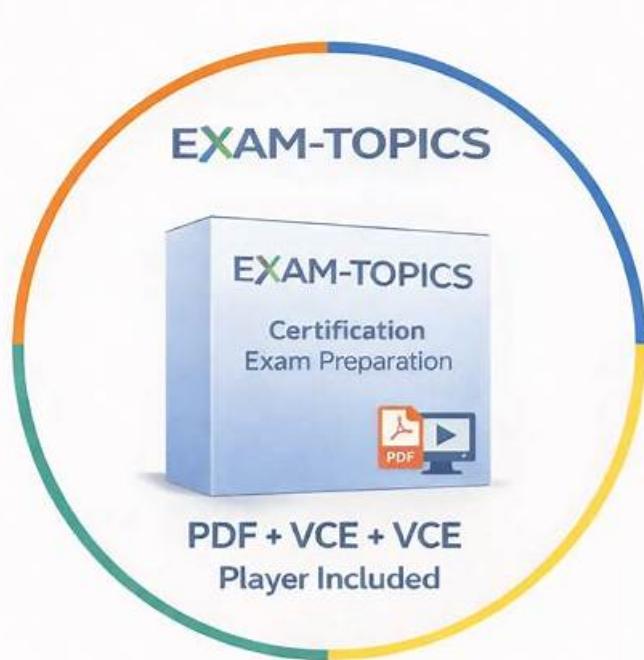


# Splunk SPLK-4001 Valid Test Fee | SPLK-4001 Exam Actual Tests



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The SPLK-4001 exam is one of the most valuable certification exams. The Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) certification exam opens a door for beginners or experienced Lead1Pass professionals to enhance in-demand skills and gain knowledge. SPLK-4001 exam credential is proof of candidates' expertise and knowledge. After getting success in the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) certification exam, candidates can put their careers on the fast route and achieve their goals in a short period of time.

The Splunk SPLK-4001 exam covers topics such as data ingestion, metrics collection, transformation, and visualization. Candidates will be tested on their ability to create and manage metrics-based reports, alerts, and dashboards. Additionally, they will need to demonstrate proficiency in the use of Splunk's query language, SPL, to perform complex searches and analysis. SPLK-4001 exam is 90 minutes long and consists of 60 multiple-choice and multiple-select questions.

Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam, also known as the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User exam, is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk to monitor and analyze metrics data in cloud environments. SPLK-4001 exam focuses on the use of Splunk's metrics functionality to collect, visualize, and analyze data from various sources, including cloud-based applications, services, and infrastructure.

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## Newest SPLK-4001 Valid Test Fee - Best Accurate Source of SPLK-4001 Exam

Splunk SPLK-4001 study material of "Lead1Pass" is available in three different formats: PDF, desktop-based practice test software, and a browser-based practice SPLK-4001 exam questions. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User (SPLK-4001) practice tests are a great way to gauge your progress and identify weak areas for further study. Check out features of these formats.

Splunk is a leading provider of software solutions that enable organizations to gain valuable insights from their data. The company's

offerings are used by businesses of all sizes and across a range of industries to monitor, analyze, and visualize data in real-time. One of the most popular certifications offered by Splunk is the SPLK-4001 (Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User) Certification Exam.

## Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

Given that the metric demo.trans.count is being sent at a 10 second native resolution, which of the following is an accurate description of the data markers displayed in the chart below?

- A. Each data marker represents the average of the sum of datapoints over the last minute, averaged over the hour.
- B. **Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.**
- C. Each data marker represents the average hourly rate of API calls.
- D. Each data marker represents the 10 second delta between counter values.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Each data marker represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker.

The metric demo.trans.count is a cumulative counter metric, which means that it represents the total number of API calls since the start of the measurement. A cumulative counter metric can be used to measure the rate of change or the sum of events over a time period 1. The chart below shows the metric demo.trans.count with a one-hour rollup and a line chart type. A rollup is a way to aggregate data points over a specified time interval, such as one hour, to reduce the number of data points displayed on a chart. A line chart type connects the data points with a line to show the trend of the metric over time 2. Each data marker on the chart represents the sum of API calls in the hour leading up to the data marker. This is because the rollup function for cumulative counter metrics is sum by default, which means that it adds up all the data points in each time interval. For example, the data marker at 10:00 AM shows the sum of API calls from 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM 3. To learn more about how to use metrics and charts in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations 1 2 3.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html#Metric-types> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Data-resolution-and-rollups-in-charts> 3:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Rollup-functions-for-metric-types>

### NEW QUESTION # 26

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

**Answer: D**

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 deployed 1. Splunk Observability Cloud has a feature that allows you to create detectors for ephemeral infrastructure without sending false notifications of instances being down 2. 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.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following are required in the configuration of a data point? (select all that apply)

- A. Metric Name
- B. Metric Type
- C. Value
- D. Timestamp

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The required components in the configuration of a data point are:

Metric Name: A metric name is a string that identifies the type of measurement that the data point represents, such as cpu.utilization, memory.usage, or response.time. A metric name is mandatory for every data point, and it must be unique within a Splunk Observability Cloud organization1

Timestamp: A timestamp is a numerical value that indicates the time at which the data point was collected or generated. A timestamp is mandatory for every data point, and it must be in epoch time format, which is the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC1

Value: A value is a numerical value that indicates the magnitude or quantity of the measurement that the data point represents. A value is mandatory for every data point, and it must be compatible with the metric type of the data point1

Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, and D.

To learn more about how to configure data points in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html#Data-points>

### NEW QUESTION # 28

What information is needed to create a detector?

- A. Alert Signal, Alert Condition, 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 Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients

**Answer: A**

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 # 29

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. Events created when a detector clears an alert.
- C. Events created when a detector triggers an alert.
- D. Random alerts from active detectors.

**Answer: A,B,C**

### Explanation:

According to the web search results<sup>1</sup>, 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.

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 # 30

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