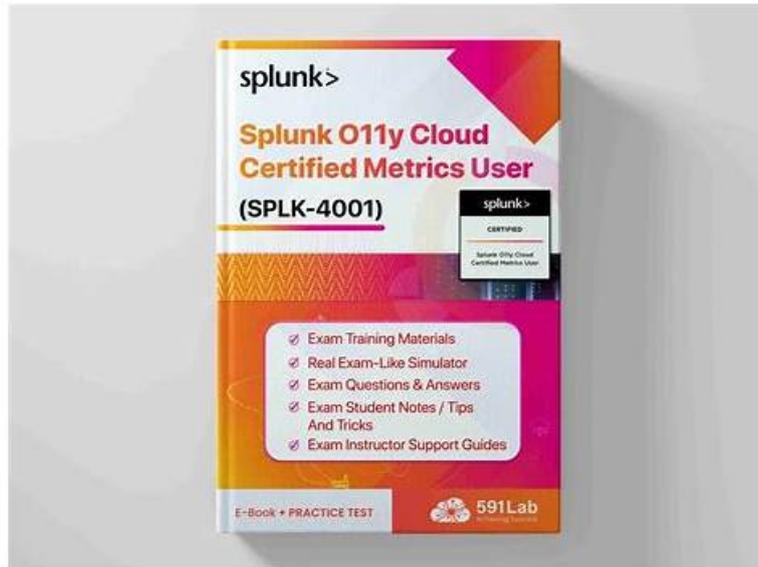


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The Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam covers a range of topics related to metrics monitoring, including data ingestion, visualization, analysis, and troubleshooting. It also includes questions on best practices for configuring and optimizing Splunk for cloud-based environments. To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate a deep understanding of these topics and be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

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, Severe, and Critical.
- C. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Emergency.
- D. Info, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.htm#Create-a-standalone-detector>

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

NEW QUESTION # 18

The Sum Aggregation option for analytic functions does which of the following?

- A. Calculates the number of MTS present in the plot.
- B. Calculates the sum of values per time series across a period of time.
- C. Calculates 1/2 of the values present in the input time series.
- D. Calculates the sum of values present in the input time series across the entire environment or per group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk Test Blueprint - O11y Cloud Metrics User document¹, one of the metrics concepts that is covered in the exam is analytic functions. Analytic functions are mathematical operations that can be applied to metrics to transform, aggregate, or analyze them.

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 Analytic Functions, which explains that analytic functions can be used to perform calculations on metrics, such as sum, average, min, max, count, etc. The document also provides examples of how to use analytic functions in charts and dashboards.

One of the analytic functions that can be used is Sum Aggregation, which calculates the sum of values present in the input time series across the entire environment or per group. The document gives an example of how to use Sum Aggregation to calculate the total CPU usage across all hosts in a group by using the following syntax:

```
sum(cpu.utilization) by hostgroup
```

NEW QUESTION # 19

A user wants to add a link to an existing dashboard from an alert. When they click the dimension value in the alert message, they are taken to the dashboard keeping the context. How can this be accomplished? (select all that apply)

- A. Add a link to the field.
- B. Add a link to the Runbook URL.
- C. Build a global data link.
- D. Add the link to the alert message body.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

The possible ways to add a link to an existing dashboard from an alert are:

Build a global data link. A global data link is a feature that allows you to create a link from any dimension value in any chart or table

to a dashboard of your choice. You can specify the source and target dashboards, the dimension name and value, and the query parameters to pass along. When you click on the dimension value in the alert message, you will be taken to the dashboard with the context preserved¹ Add a link to the field. A field link is a feature that allows you to create a link from any field value in any search result or alert message to a dashboard of your choice. You can specify the field name and value, the dashboard name and ID, and the query parameters to pass along. When you click on the field value in the alert message, you will be taken to the dashboard with the context preserved² Therefore, the correct answer is A and C.

To learn more about how to use global data links and field links in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations^{1,2}.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Global-data-links> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html#Field-links>

NEW QUESTION # 20

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 documentation¹, 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 # 21

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 detector in a chart.
- D. View data at highest resolution.

Answer: A,B,C,D

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>

4: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Best-practices-for-detectors>

NEW QUESTION # 22

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