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The SPLK-4001 Exam is aimed at professionals who have a deep understanding of cloud infrastructure and are looking to expand their skills in metrics analysis and monitoring. Candidates should have prior experience working with Splunk and should be familiar with concepts such as data ingestion, dashboards, and alerts. Additionally, a solid grasp of programming languages such as Python or JavaScript is recommended.

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Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 22
What information is needed to create a detector?

- A. Alert Status, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- B. Alert Signal, Alert Criteria, Alert Settings, Alert Message, Alert Recipients
- C. Alert Status, Alert Condition, Alert Settings, Alert Meaning, 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 # 23
What constitutes a single metrics time series (MTS)?

- A. A set of data points that all have the same metric name and list of dimensions.
- B. A set of data points that use different dimensions but the same metric name.
- C. A series of timestamps that all reflect the same metric.
- D. A set of metrics that are ordered in series based on timestamp.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is B. A set of data points that all have the same metric name and list of dimensions.
A metric time series (MTS) is a collection of data points that have the same metric and the same set of dimensions. For example, the following sets of data points are in three separate MTS:
MTS1: Gauge metric cpu.utilization, dimension "hostname": "host1" MTS2: Gauge metric cpu.utilization, dimension "hostname": "host2" MTS3: Gauge metric memory.usage, dimension "hostname": "host1" A metric is a numerical measurement that varies over time, such as CPU utilization or memory usage. A dimension is a key-value pair that provides additional information about the metric, such as the hostname or the location. A data point is a combination of a metric, a dimension, a value, and a timestamp1

NEW QUESTION # 24
A DevOps engineer wants to determine if the latency their application experiences is growing fester after a new software release a week ago. They have already created two plot lines, A and B, that represent the current latency and the latency a week ago, respectively. How can the engineer use these two plot lines to determine the rate of change in latency?

- A. Create a temporary plot by clicking the Change% button in the upper-right corner of the plot showing lines A and B.
- B. Create a plot C using the formula (A-B) and add a scale:percent function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- C. Create a temporary plot by dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.
- D. Create a plot C using the formula (A/B-l) and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Create a plot C using the formula (A/B-l) and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
To calculate the rate of change in latency, you need to compare the current latency (plot A) with the latency a week ago (plot B). One way to do this is to use the formula (A/B-l), which gives you the ratio of the current latency to the previous latency minus one. This ratio represents how much the current latency has increased or decreased relative to the previous latency. For example, if the current latency is 200 ms and the previous latency is 100 ms, then the ratio is (200/100-l) = 1, which means the current latency is 100% higher than the previous latency1 To express the rate of change as a percentage, you need to multiply the ratio by 100. You can do this by adding a scale: 100 function to the formula. This function scales the values of the plot by a factor of 100. For example, if the ratio is 1, then the scaled value is 100%2 To create a plot C using the formula (A/B-l) and add a scale: 100 function, you need to follow these steps:
Select plot A and plot B from the Metric Finder.
Click on Add Analytics and choose Formula from the list of functions.
In the Formula window, enter (A/B-l) as the formula and click Apply.
Click on Add Analytics again and choose Scale from the list of functions.
In the Scale window, enter 100 as the factor and click Apply.
You should see a new plot C that shows the rate of change in latency as a percentage.
To learn more about how to use formulas and scale functions in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to these documentations34.
1: https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/percentage-change.html 2:
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Scale 3:
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Formula 4:
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Scale

NEW QUESTION # 25
What happens when the limit of allowed dimensions is exceeded for an MTS?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 # 26

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So no matter what kinds of Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User test torrent you may ask, our after sale service staffs will help you to solve your problems in the most professional way. Since our customers aiming to SPLK-4001 Study Tool is from different countries in the world, and there is definitely time difference among us, we will provide considerate online after-sale service twenty four hours a day, seven days a week, please just feel free to contact with us anywhere at any time.