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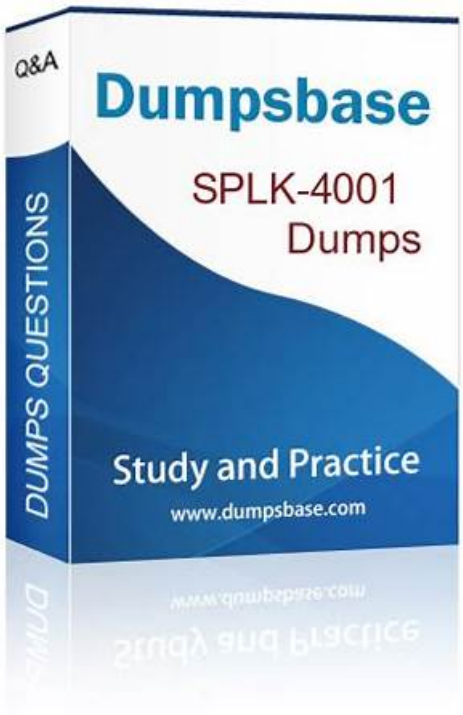

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The Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam covers a range of topics related to metrics monitoring, including data ingestion, visualization, analysis, and troubleshooting. It also includes questions on best practices for configuring and optimizing Splunk for cloud-based 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
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 plot C using the formula (A/B-1) and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- 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 clicking the Change% button in the upper-right corner of the plot showing lines A and B.
- D. Create a temporary plot by dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Create a plot C using the formula (A/B-1) 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-1), 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 (200/100-1) = 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-1) 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-1) 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 # 18
A customer is experiencing issues getting metrics from a new receiver they have configured in the OpenTelemetry Collector. How would the customer go about troubleshooting further with the logging exporter?

- A. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder, logging]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx]
```

- B. Adding debug into the metrics receiver pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder, debug]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx]
```

- C. Adding debug into the metrics exporter pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx, debug]
```

- D. Adding logging into the metrics exporter pipeline:

```
metrics:
  receivers: [hostmetrics, otlp, signalfx, smartagent/signalfx-forwarder]
  processors: [memory_limiter, batch, resourcedetection]
  exporters: [signalfx, logging]
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline.
The logging exporter is a component that allows the OpenTelemetry Collector to send traces, metrics, and logs directly to the console. It can be used to diagnose and troubleshoot issues with telemetry received and processed by the Collector, or to obtain samples for other purposes1 To activate the logging exporter, you need to add it to the pipeline that you want to diagnose. In this case, since you are experiencing issues with a new receiver for metrics, you need to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. This will create a new plot that shows the metrics received by the Collector and any errors or warnings that might occur1 The image that you have sent with your question shows how to add the logging exporter to the metrics receiver pipeline. You can see that the exporters section of the metrics pipeline includes logging as one of the options. This means that the metrics received by any of the receivers listed in the receivers section will be sent to the logging exporter as well as to any other exporters listed2 To learn more about how to use the logging exporter in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/components/logging-exporter.html 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed-endpoints.html

NEW QUESTION # 19
When writing a detector with a large number of MTS, such as memory. free in a deployment with 30,000 hosts, it is possible to exceed the cap of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. Which of the choices below would most likely reduce the number of MTS below the plot cap?

- A. When creating the plot, add a discriminator.
- B. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.
- C. Add a restricted scope adjustment to the plot.
- D. Select the Sharded option when creating the plot.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Add a filter to narrow the scope of the measurement.
A filter is a way to reduce the number of metric time series (MTS) that are displayed on a chart or used in a detector. A filter specifies one or more dimensions and values that the MTS must have in order to be included. For example, if you want to monitor the memory.free metric only for hosts that belong to a certain cluster, you can add a filter like cluster:my-cluster to the plot or detector. This will exclude any MTS that do not have the cluster dimension or have a different value for it1 Adding a filter can help you avoid exceeding the plot cap, which is the maximum number of MTS that can be contained in a single plot. The plot cap is 100,000 by default, but it can be changed by contacting Splunk Support2 To learn more about how to use filters in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation3.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html#Filter-metrics 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/detectors.html#Plot-cap 3: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html

NEW QUESTION # 20
An SRE creates a new detector to receive an alert when server latency is higher than 260 milliseconds.
Latency below 260 milliseconds is healthy for their service. The SRE creates a New Detector with a Custom Metrics Alert Rule for latency and sets a Static Threshold alert condition at 260ms.
How can the number of alerts be reduced?

- A. Adjust the threshold.
- B. Adjust the Trigger sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.
- C. Choose another signal.
- D. Adjust the notification sensitivity. Duration set to 1 minute.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document1, trigger sensitivity is a setting that determines how long a signal must remain above or below a threshold before an alert is triggered. By default, trigger sensitivity is set to Immediate, which means that an alert is triggered as soon as the signal crosses the threshold. This can result in a lot of alerts, especially if the signal fluctuates frequently around the threshold value. To reduce the number of alerts, you can adjust the trigger sensitivity to a longer duration, such as 1 minute, 5 minutes, or 15 minutes. This means that an alert is only triggered if the signal stays above or

below the threshold for the specified duration. This can help filter out noise and focus on more persistent issues.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Where does the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector store the configuration files on Linux machines by default?

- A. /opt/splunk/
- B. /etc/opentelemetry/
- C. /etc/otel/collector/
- D. /etc/system/default/

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. /etc/otel/collector/
According to the web search results, the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector stores the configuration files on Linux machines in the /etc/otel/collector/ directory by default. You can verify this by looking at the first result1, which explains how to install the Collector for Linux manually. It also provides the locations of the default configuration file, the agent configuration file, and the gateway configuration file.
To learn more about how to install and configure the Splunk distribution of the OpenTelemetry Collector, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/install-linux-manual.html 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry.html

NEW QUESTION # 22
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Practice materials are typically seen as the tools of reviving, practicing and remembering necessary exam questions for the exam, spending much time on them you may improve the chance of winning. However, our SPLK-4001 training materials can offer better condition than traditional practice materials and can be used effectively. We treat it as our major responsibility to offer help so our SPLK-4001 Practice Guide can provide so much help, the most typical one is the efficiency of our SPLK-4001 exam questions, which can help you pass the SPLK-4001 exam only after studying for 20 to 30 hours.

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