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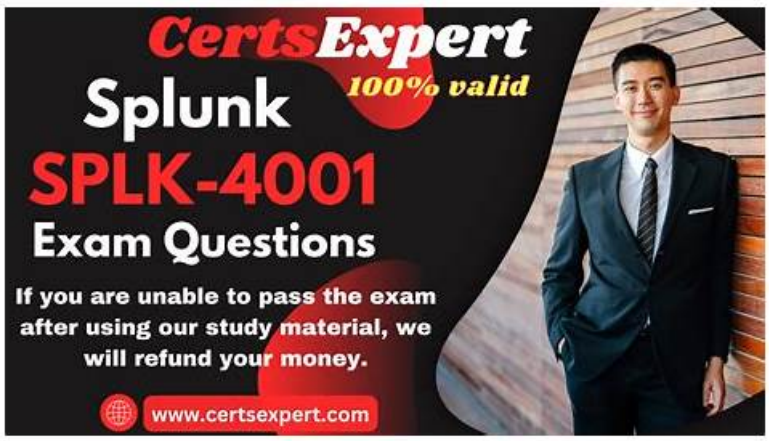

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The Splunk SPLK-4001 exam consists of 65 questions that are to be completed in 90 minutes. The questions are in a multiple-choice format with a passing score of 70% or higher. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification is valid for two years and must be renewed after the expiration date. There is a registration fee to take the exam, and the exam can be taken at any Pearson VUE test center or online through remote proctoring. Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User certification exam requires thorough preparation, including self-study, practice tests, and attending Splunk training courses.

The Splunk SPLK-4001 Exam covers a range of topics, including understanding metrics, configuring and using cloud monitoring tools, designing dashboards and visualizations, and troubleshooting performance issues. SPLK-4001 exam is intended to assess your ability to work with Splunk in a cloud environment and to demonstrate your proficiency in using the tool to identify and resolve performance issues.

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Are you planning to crack the Splunk SPLK-4001 certification test but don't know where to get updated and actual Splunk SPLK-4001 exam dumps to get success on the first try? If you are, then you are on the right platform. PassCollection has come up with Real SPLK-4001 Questions that are according to the current content of the SPLK-4001 exam.

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which of the following are true about organization metrics? (select all that apply)

- A. A user can plot and alert on them like metrics they send to Splunk Observability Cloud.
- B. Organization metrics are included for free.
- C. Organization metrics give insights into system usage, system limits, data ingested and token quotas.
- D. Organization metrics count towards custom MTS limits.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A, C, and D. Organization metrics give insights into system usage, system limits, data ingested and token quotas. Organization metrics are included for free. A user can plot and alert on them like metrics they send to Splunk Observability Cloud.
Organization metrics are a set of metrics that Splunk Observability Cloud provides to help you measure your organization's usage of the platform. They include metrics such as:
Ingest metrics: Measure the data you're sending to Infrastructure Monitoring, such as the number of data points you've sent.
App usage metrics: Measure your use of application features, such as the number of dashboards in your organization.
Integration metrics: Measure your use of cloud services integrated with your organization, such as the number of calls to the AWS CloudWatch API.
Resource metrics: Measure your use of resources that you can specify limits for, such as the number of custom metric time series (MTS) you've created1 Organization metrics are not charged and do not count against any system limits. You can view them in built-in charts on the Organization Overview page or in custom charts using the Metric Finder. You can also create alerts based on organization metrics to monitor your usage and performance1 To learn more about how to use organization metrics in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/admin/org-metrics.html

NEW QUESTION # 23
A customer is sending data from a machine that is over-utilized. Because of a lack of system resources, datapoints from this machine are often delayed by up to 10 minutes. Which setting can be modified in a detector to prevent alerts from firing before the datapoints arrive?

- A. Extrapolation Policy
- B. Duration
- C. Latency
- D. Max Delay

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Max Delay.
Max Delay is a parameter that specifies the maximum amount of time that the analytics engine can wait for data to arrive for a specific detector. For example, if Max Delay is set to 10 minutes, the detector will wait for only a maximum of 10 minutes even if some data points have not arrived. By default, Max Delay is set to Auto, allowing the analytics engine to determine the appropriate amount of time to wait for data points1 In this case, since the customer knows that the data from the over-utilized machine can be delayed by up to 10 minutes, they can modify the Max Delay setting for the detector to 10 minutes. This will prevent the detector from firing alerts before the data points arrive, and avoid false positives or missing data1 To learn more about how to use Max Delay in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation1.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/observability/alerts-detectors-notifications/detector-options.html#Max-Delay

NEW QUESTION # 24
To refine a search for a metric a customer types host: test-*. What does this filter return?

- A. Only metrics with a dimension of host and a value beginning with test-.
- B. Every metric except those with a dimension of host and a value equal to test.
- C. Only metrics with a value of test- beginning with host.
- D. Error

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Only metrics with a dimension of host and a value beginning with test-.
This filter returns the metrics that have a host dimension that matches the pattern test-. For example, test-01, test-abc, test-xyz, etc. The asterisk () is a wildcard character that can match any string of characters1 To learn more about how to filter metrics in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation2.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html#Filter-metrics 2:

https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html

NEW QUESTION # 25
The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. Which of the below options can be used? (select all that apply)

- A. Invoke a webhook URL.
- B. Send to email addresses.
- C. Send an SMS message.
- D. Export to CSV.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
The alert recipients tab specifies where notification messages should be sent when alerts are triggered or cleared. The options that can be used are:
Invoke a webhook URL. This option allows you to send a HTTP POST request to a custom URL that can perform various actions based on the alert information. For example, you can use a webhook to create a ticket in a service desk system, post a message to a chat channel, or trigger another workflow1 Send an SMS message. This option allows you to send a text message to one or more phone numbers when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the message content and format using variables and templates2 Send to email addresses. This option allows you to send an email notification to one or more recipients when an alert is triggered or cleared. You can customize the email subject, body, and attachments using variables and templates. You can also include information from search results, the search job, and alert triggering in the email3 Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, and D.
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Webhooks 2:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/SMSnotification 3:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Alert/Emailnotification

NEW QUESTION # 26
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-l) and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- B. Create a temporary plot by dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.
- 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 plot C using the formula (A-B) and add a scale:percent function to express the rate of change as a percentage.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 27
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