SPLK-4001 Q&As

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User

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QUESTION 1

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. Build a global data link.

B. Add a link to the Runbook URL.

C. Add a link to the field.

D. Add the link to the alert message body.

Correct Answer: AC

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 preserved 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 preserved 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.
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Global-data-links
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/search.html#Field-links

QUESTION 2

For which types of charts can individual plot visualization be set?

A. Line, Bar, Column

B. Bar, Area, Column

C. Line, Area, Column

D. Histogram, Line, Column

Correct Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Line, Area, Column. For line, area, and column charts, you can set the individual plot visualization to change the appearance of each plot in the chart. For example, you can change the color, shape, size, or style of the lines, areas, or columns. You can also change the rollup function, data resolution, or y-axis scale for each plot To set the individual plot visualization for line, area, and column charts, you need to select the chart from the Metric Finder, then click on Plot Chart Options and choose Individual Plot Visualization from the list of options. You can then customize each plot according to your preferences To learn more about how to use individual plot visualization in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Individual-plot-visualization
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/charts.html#Set-individual-plot- visualization

QUESTION 3

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

A. Calculates the number of MTS present in the plot.

B. Calculates 1/2 of the values present in the input time series.

C. Calculates the sum of values present in the input time series across the entire environment or per group.

D. Calculates the sum of values per time series across a period of time.

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 4

What Pod conditions does the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitor? (select all that apply)

A. Not Scheduled

B. Unknown

C. Failed

D. Pending

Correct Answer: ABCD

The Pod conditions that the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator monitors are: Not Scheduled: This condition indicates that the Pod has not been assigned to a Node yet. This could be due to insufficient resources, node affinity, or other scheduling constraints Unknown: This condition indicates that the Pod status could not be obtained or is not known by the system. This could be due to communication errors, node failures, or other unexpected situations Failed: This condition indicates that the Pod has terminated in a failure state. This could be due to errors in the application code, container configuration, or external factors Pending: This condition indicates that the Pod has been accepted by the system, but one or more of its containers has not been created or started yet. This could be due to image pulling, volume mounting, or network issues Therefore, the correct answer is A, B, C, and D. To learn more about how to use the Analyzer panel in Kubernetes Navigator, you can refer to this documentation.
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#pod-phase
https://docs.splunk.com/observability/infrastructure/monitor/k8s-nav.html#Analyzer-panel

QUESTION 5

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 debug into the metrics receiver pipeline:

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

B. Adding logging into the metrics receiver pipeline:

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

C. Adding logging into the metrics exporter pipeline:

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

D. Adding debug into the metrics exporter pipeline:

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

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 purposes 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 occur 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 listed To learn more about how to use the logging exporter in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/components/logging- exporter.html
https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/opentelemetry/exposed- endpoints.html