



SPLK-4001^{Q&As}

Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User

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QUESTION 1

One server in a customer's data center is regularly restarting due to power supply issues. What type of dashboard could be used to view charts and create detectors for this server?

- A. Single-instance dashboard
- B. Machine dashboard
- C. Multiple-service dashboard
- D. Server dashboard

Correct Answer: A

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document¹, a single- instance dashboard is a type of dashboard that displays charts and information for a single instance of a service or host. You can use a single-instance dashboard to monitor the performance and health of a specific server, such as the one that is restarting due to power supply issues. You can also create detectors for the metrics that are relevant to the server, such as CPU usage, memory usage, disk usage, and uptime. Therefore, option A is correct.

QUESTION 2

When installing OpenTelemetry Collector, which error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token?

- A. 403 (NOT ALLOWED)
- B. 404 (NOT FOUND)
- C. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED)
- D. 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE)

Correct Answer: C

The correct answer is C. 401 (UNAUTHORIZED).

According to the web search results, a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message is indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector¹. A 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message means that the request was not authorized by the server due to invalid credentials. A realm is a parameter that specifies the scope of protection for a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud endpoint. An access token is a credential that grants access to a resource, such as a Splunk Observability Cloud API. If the realm or the access token is misconfigured, the request to install OpenTelemetry Collector will be rejected by the server with a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED) error message. Option A is incorrect because a 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 403 (NOT ALLOWED) error message means that the request was authorized by the server but not allowed due to insufficient permissions. Option B is incorrect because a 404 (NOT FOUND) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 404 (NOT FOUND) error message means that the request was not found by the server due to an invalid URL or resource. Option D is incorrect because a 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message is not indicative that there is a misconfigured realm or access token when installing OpenTelemetry Collector. A 503 (SERVICE UNREACHABLE) error message means that the server was unable to handle the request due to temporary overload or maintenance.



QUESTION 3

Which of the following is optional, but highly recommended to include in a datapoint?

- A. Metric name
- B. Timestamp
- C. Value
- D. Metric type

Correct Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Metric type. A metric type is an optional, but highly recommended field that specifies the kind of measurement that a datapoint represents. For example, a metric type can be gauge, counter, cumulative counter, or histogram. A metric type helps Splunk Observability Cloud to interpret and display the data correctly. To learn more about how to send metrics to Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html#Metric-types>

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/metrics.html>

QUESTION 4

A DevOps engineer wants to determine if the latency their application experiences is growing faster 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 dragging items A and B into the Analytics Explorer window.
- 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 plot C using the formula $(A/B-1)$ and add a scale: 100 function to express the rate of change as a percentage.
- D. Create a temporary plot by clicking the Change% button in the upper-right corner of the plot showing lines A and B.

Correct Answer: C

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 latency. 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%. 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 documentations.

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/percentage-change.html>

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Scale>

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Formula>

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/gdi/metrics/analytics.html#Scale>

QUESTION 5

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

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

Correct Answer: ACD

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 performance

To learn more about how to use organization metrics in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

<https://docs.splunk.com/observability/admin/org-metrics.html>

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