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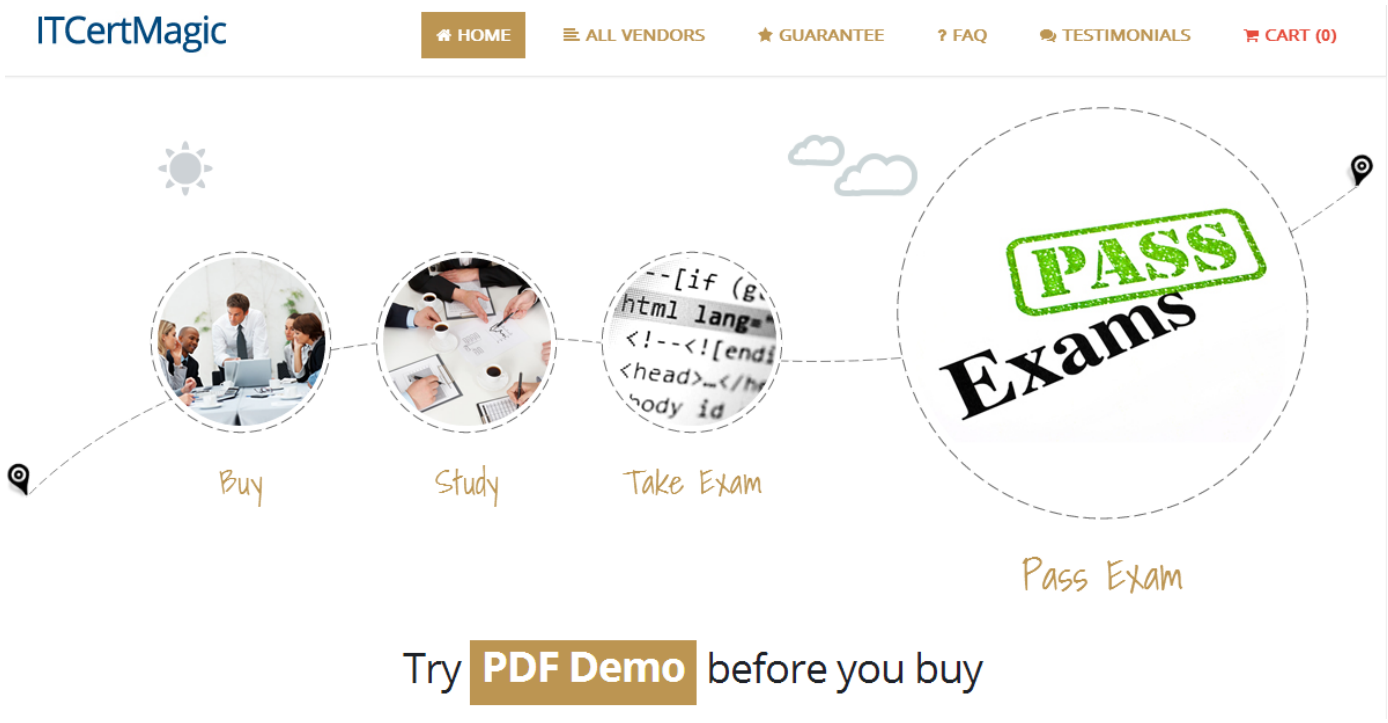

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Exam : **Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals**

Title : SolarWinds Observability Self-Hosted Fundamentals

Vendor : SolarWinds

Version : DEMO

NO.1 A network discovery job was performed. The job was not correctly defined and not all devices were discovered within the network. What is the likely reason for the skipped devices?

A. The missing devices were configured for SNPMvS.

B. The missing devices were included in the discovery ignore list.

C. The network discovery timeout was too short

D. The preferred polling method in the discovery job was set to WML

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network Discovery is an automated process to scan subnets and import new infrastructure. However, the discovery engine includes logic to prevent duplicate entries and ignore non-relevant assets. According to the SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, if specific devices are missing from the results, the most common administrative cause is theDiscovery Ignore List.

The "Ignore List" is a database of IP addresses or MAC addresses that the platform has been explicitly told to skip. This often happens if a device was previously discovered but the administrator chose "Ignore this node" during the import phase. The system remembers this choice to prevent the device from reappearing in every subsequent scan. Additionally, the platform automatically ignores any node that isalready presentin the

"Manage Nodes" list to avoid creating redundant monitoring objects.

While a timeout (Option C) or incorrect polling method (Option D) could cause a node to fail to respond with its full metadata, the device would typically still appear in the discovery results as a "Generic" or "ICMP- only" device rather than being skipped entirely. Only theIgnore Listor pre-existing status causes a device to be excluded from the discovery results table during a scan of a valid subnet.

NO.2 Which two of the following formats can chart reports be exported into?

A. CSV

B. pdf

C. .xls

D. .xml

Answer: A B

Explanation:

The export capabilities for chart-based reports are designed to provide both a visual representation and the underlying raw data. According to theSolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, when viewing or scheduling a report that contains charts or graphs, the system supports two primary export formats:

* PDF: This format is the standard for visual reports. It captures the rendered chart exactly as it appears in the Web Console, making it ideal for email distribution to management or for archival purposes where the visual trend is more important than the individual data points.
* CSV (Comma Separated Values): When a chart is exported to CSV, the platform extracts the time-series data points used to generate that chart. This allows technical staff to import the raw performance numbers into external tools like Excel for deeper statistical analysis that may not be possible within the standard web view.

While the broader reporting engine supportsExcel (.xls)for tabular reports (as seen in Question 8), the specific function for exportingchart componentsoften defaults to CSV for the data layer and PDF for the visual layer.

XML(Option D) is typically reserved for reportdefinitions(transferring a report from one server to

another) rather than exporting the data results of a chart.

NO.3 Which two of the following platforms is supported by the agent software? (Choose two.)
A. Debian 11
B. Fedora Linux
C. Windows 11 Enterprise
D. Windows Server 2022
Answer: C D
Explanation:
The SolarWinds Agent is a versatile polling tool, but it must be compatible with the underlying Operating System (OS) to function correctly. According to theSolarWinds Platform Agent requirements, the agent software is designed to run on a wide variety of modern Windows and Linux distributions.
For the Windows ecosystem, the agent supports both server-grade and enterprise-grade workstation operating systems.Windows Server 2022 (D)is fully supported, allowing for deep monitoring of the latest Microsoft server environments, including support for AppInsight applications.
Similarly,Windows 11 Enterprise (C)is a supported platform, which is particularly useful for monitoring high-end workstations, jump boxes, or remote endpoints that act as critical nodes in the network.
While SolarWinds does support various Linux distributions (such as RHEL, CentOS, and Ubuntu),Debian 11 andFedora(Options A and B) are often not listed as "officially primary supported" in the same tier as the Windows or main enterprise Linux distributions in current HCO documentation. The Windows agent remains the most feature-complete version of the software, supporting a broader range of monitoring types (like Quality of Experience and deep application analysis) compared to its Linux counterparts. Therefore, for an HCO deployment focusing on the latest infrastructure, Windows Server 2022 and Windows 11 are the verified answers.

NO.4 Which two of the following items are required to use Anomaly-Based Alerts in SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO)? (Choose two.)
A. advanced machine-learning feature
B. AIOps and machine-learning module
C. internet connection
D. Platform Connect
Answer: A D
Explanation:
Anomaly-Based Alertingis a premier feature of Hybrid Cloud Observability that moves beyond static thresholds to identify performance deviations based on historical behavior. According to theSolarWinds HCO Administrator Guide, this feature relies on cloud-assisted analytics to process complex datasets. To enable this, two specific components are required:
* Advanced Machine-Learning Feature: This is the functional logic within the HCO platform that identifies patterns and establishes "normal" baselines for metrics like CPU load or interface utilization.
* Platform Connect: This is the essential bridge that links the self-hosted HCO instance to the SolarWinds cloud-based AIOps engine. Because anomaly detection requires significant computational power to analyze long-term historical trends, the heavy processing is often offloaded. Platform

Connect ensures that the necessary metadata can be analyzed securely to generate the dynamic thresholds used for these alerts.
WithoutPlatform Connect, the local server cannot access the machine-learning models required to calculate what constitutes an "anomaly" versus standard operational variance. This architecture allows HCO to provide high-level AIOps capabilities without requiring massive localized hardware for every installation.

NO.5 What is the primary reason for creating an alert?
A. automate scheduled tasks
B. notify of device changes
C. notify of critical events
D. track normal operations
Answer: C
Explanation:
The alerting engine in SolarWinds is specifically designed to transform raw monitoring data into actionable intelligence. According to theSolarWinds Platform Alerting Guide, while the system collects thousands of data points every minute, the purpose of an alert is to filter that noise andnotify of critical events (C)that require human attention.
A "critical event" is defined as any state change that violates a predefined performance threshold or availability requirement-such as a server going down, a disk reaching 95% capacity, or a critical application service stopping. By configuring alerts, IT teams can move away from "dashboard watching" and instead rely on the system to push notifications via email, SMS, or ticketing systems only when an issue occurs.
Tracking normal operations (Option D) is the role ofReportingandDashboards, which provide long-term visibility into healthy trends. Automating scheduled tasks (Option A) is typically handled by theJob Engineor external scripts. While alertscanbe configured for minor device changes (Option B), theirprimaryand most vital function in an observability platform is to ensure that the staff is immediately aware of failures or performance degradations that could impact business operations.

NO.6 User access is being modified by adding Windows groups and setting group permissions. Two users are in multiple groups with different permissions. The correct permissions need to be applied to the users involved in multiple groups. Which two of the following actions will accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)
A. add users as individual users and configure permissions
B. remove impacted groups and add all users individually
C. remove users' accounts and create individual accounts
D. re-order groups to apply correct permissions in order
Answer: A D
Explanation:
Managing user permissions through Active Directory (AD) groups in SolarWinds requires an understanding of how the platform resolves conflicting rights. When a user belongs to multiple groups, the platform must determine which set of permissions takes precedence. According to theSolarWinds Platform User Account Managementguide, there are two primary ways to ensure the "correct" (often the most restrictive or most specific) permissions are applied.
* Add users as individual users (A): Individual user account settings always take precedence over

group settings in the SolarWinds Platform. If a user needs specific rights that differ from their assigned AD groups, creating a local or AD-linked individual account for them allows the administrator to "override" group-level permissions with 100% certainty.
* Re-order groups (D): The SolarWinds Web Console allows administrators to change thesearch order of groups. When a user logs in, the platform checks the groups in the order they are listed in the "Manage Accounts" screen. The first group match it finds is the one that defines the user's session permissions. By re-ordering the groups, an admin can ensure that the group with the "correct" intended permissions is processed first.
Options B and C are inefficient and unnecessary "nuclear" options that disrupt the benefits of using centralized AD management for the rest of the organization.

NO.7 Which two of the following actions can be achieved through the My Deployment page in the web console?
(Choose two.)
A. Activate licenses for installed products.
B. Perform a centralized upgrade of an existing deployment.
C. Send diagnostics to SolarWinds technical support.
D. Set up a SolarWinds platform high availability (HA) pool.
Answer: B D
Explanation:
TheMy Deploymentpage is the centralized administrative hub for managing the health and scale of the SolarWinds Platform. According to theSolarWinds Platform Installation and Upgrade Guide, this page simplifies complex infrastructure tasks that previously required logging into the individual server consoles.
* Centralized Upgrade (B): The "Updates & Evaluations" tab allows administrators to download and orchestrate the upgrade of the main polling engine and all additional polling engines from a single interface. This "Centralized Upgrade" feature ensures all components are updated in the correct order.
* High Availability (HA) Pool Setup (D): The "High Availability" tab provides the wizard-driven interface to create and manage HA pools. This allows you to link a primary server with a standby server to ensure near-zero downtime in the event of a hardware or software failure.
While you canviewlicense status (Option A) or trigger diagnostics (Option C), license activation is typically handled via the License Manager, and diagnostic transmission is often a sub-function of the technical support workflow rather than the primary architectural focus of the "My Deployment" management page.

NO.8 What is a benefit of polling devices with SolarWinds' Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) agent?
A. communicates through singled fixed port data transmitted is encrypted
B. data is written directly into the database
C. polling reduces database load
Answer: A
Explanation:
The SolarWinds Agent provides a robust alternative to agentless polling (SNMP/WMI), particularly in restricted environments. According to theSolarWinds Platform Agent requirements and port information, the primary architectural benefit is its communication security and firewall-friendly

nature.
When using an agent, communication is consolidated. Instead of requiring a wide range of dynamic ports for RPC (as with WMI) or multiple ports for various SNMP checks, the agentcommunicates through a single fixed port(typically TCP 17778 for agent-initiated or 17790 for server-initiated communication).
Furthermore, all traffic between the agent and the polling engine isencryptedusing 256-bit AES encryption.
This makes agents the ideal choice for monitoring:
* DMZ Servers: Where opening numerous ports back to the management network is a security violation.
* Cloud Instances (AWS/Azure): Where data must travel over public or semi-public links and requires encryption in transit.
* Remote Sites: Where NAT or strict firewall rules make traditional SNMP/WMI polling impossible.
Option B is incorrect because agents still report back to the Polling Engine (Orion Information Service), which then handles the database writes. Option C is incorrect as the agent actually increases the granularity of data collection, which may slightly increase database volume rather than reduce load.