# SolarWinds Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Practice Questions

**Shared by Campos on 21-10-2026**

**For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources**

Check the Links on Last Page

## Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What indicates an alert cluster has been eliminated (i.e., end conditions have been met)?

### Options:

A- auto-closed
B- closed
C- completed
D- resolved

### Answer:

A

### Explanation:

In Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO), specifically within the AlertStack feature, related alerts are grouped into clusters to reduce 'alert fatigue' and provide a unified view of an incident. According to the SolarWinds HCO Alerting Guide, an alert cluster transitions through several states based on the status of the underlying trigger conditions.

When the primary issues that triggered the alerts within the cluster are addressed and the 'Reset Conditions' for those alerts are satisfied, the cluster is automatically managed by the system. The term used to define a cluster that has met its end conditions is auto-closed. Unlike manual 'acknowledgment' or 'resolution,' which are user-driven actions, 'auto-closed' signifies that the platform's monitoring engine has verified the environment has returned to a healthy state and the cluster no longer requires active monitoring or intervention. This automated lifecycle management is central to the AIOps and machine-learning capabilities of the platform, ensuring that the dashboard only reflects currently active, actionable incidents rather than historical events that have already been naturally corrected.

## Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two of the following export formats are supported in Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) reports? (Select two.)

## Options:

A- excel
B- JSON
C- PDF
D- txt

## Answer:

A, C

## Explanation:

SolarWinds Hybrid Cloud Observability provides robust reporting capabilities designed for both technical analysis and executive presentation. The SolarWinds Platform Reporting Guide specifies that reports generated through the Web Console can be delivered or manually exported in several standardized formats.

Excel (.xls/.xlsx): This format is primarily used for data-heavy reports where administrators need to perform further calculations, sorting, or external data manipulation. It allows the raw table data from the report to be easily ingested into other business intelligence tools.

PDF: This is the standard format for automated delivery and 'executive-ready' documentation. It preserves the visual layout, including charts, logos, and specific formatting defined in the report builder.

While the platform uses JSON (Option B) for internal API communications and some dashboard configurations, and txt (Option D) might be used for certain log exports, they are not standard selectable 'export formats' within the primary Web-Based Report builder for end-user consumption. The primary focus of the reporting engine is providing human-readable (PDF) and spreadsheet-compatible (Excel) outputs.

# Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two of the following settings are present in modern dashboards and not classic dashboards? (Choose two.)

## Options:

A- apply account limitations
B- configure network operations center (NOC) mode

C- configure refresh rates
D- define what is visible in widgets using SWQL

## Answer:

C, D

## Explanation:

Modern Dashboards represent a significant evolution over the legacy 'Classic' summary views in the SolarWinds Platform. According to the SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, there are several architectural differences designed to improve performance and flexibility.

Define visible data using SWQL (D): Unlike classic dashboards that rely on a fixed 'Data Selection' wizard or pre-built resources, modern dashboards allow administrators to hand-edit SWQL (SolarWinds Query Language) queries directly within the widget configuration. This provides near-infinite flexibility to filter and display data in ways that were previously impossible without custom coding.

Configure refresh rates (C): Classic dashboards typically rely on the global web console refresh interval (often 5 minutes) or a full page reload. Modern dashboards introduce the ability to set individual refresh intervals for each widget (from 1 second to 24 hours), or configure a 'Modern Widget Refresh' default for the entire dashboard. This ensures that critical real-time data is updated more frequently than static inventory data on the same page.

While 'NOC mode' (Option B) and 'Account Limitations' (Option A) are compatible with the broader SolarWinds environment, they are standard platform features that have existed in classic views for years and are not 'unique' new settings specific only to the modern dashboarding engine.

# Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A SolarWinds* Hybrid Cloud Observability (HCO) user account is to be used to run a NOC view in an operations center. The view is to run continuously without being logged out. Which setting should be configured within the user account to accomplish this goal?

## Options:

A- disable session timeout default settings
B- grant account manage dashboard permissions
C- grant account manage view permissions

D- set account expiration date to 1 year from now

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

For Network Operations Centers (NOCs) that display SolarWinds dashboards on large wall-mounted monitors, maintaining a continuous session is vital. By default, the SolarWinds Platform implements a security timeout (often 15 to 20 minutes of inactivity) that automatically logs a user out to protect the console.

According to the SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, to prevent this for a dedicated NOC account, the administrator must disable session timeout default settings (A). This is found within the 'Advanced' section of the specific User Account settings. When this toggle is enabled, the platform ignores the global session timeout for that specific login, allowing the dashboard to refresh indefinitely without requiring manual re-authentication.

While granting management permissions (Options B and C) might allow the user to create the view, it does nothing to prevent the session from expiring. Similarly, an 'Account Expiration Date' (Option D) only controls the long-term validity of the account, not the duration of an individual active web session. Disabling the timeout is the standard procedural requirement for any 'Service Account' or 'Display Account' used in a continuous monitoring environment.

# Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are custom properties and how are they used?

## Options:

A- built-in attributes used for dynamic device grouping
B- static fields used to identify nodes in SQL database
C- static, pre-defined fields automatically applied to all monitored nodes
D- user-defined fields to store additional node or element information

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

Custom Properties are one of the most versatile features of the SolarWinds Platform, providing a way to extend the metadata associated with monitored objects. The SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide defines them as 'user-defined fields that allow you to add custom information to nodes, interfaces, volumes, or other monitored entities'.

Unlike built-in attributes like 'IP Address' or 'Vendor,' which are discovered automatically, custom properties are created by the administrator to suit specific business needs. Common examples include 'Site Location,' 'Emergency Contact,' 'Department,' or 'Service Level Agreement (SLA) Tier'. These fields are critical for organization and automation because they allow for:

Filtering and Grouping: You can create groups that automatically include any node where the 'Department' custom property is set to 'Finance'.

Alerting: You can configure alerts to only trigger for nodes marked as 'Mission Critical' in a custom property field.

Reporting: Reports can be generated to show the uptime of all nodes belonging to a specific 'Owner' or 'Cost Center'.

Because they are user-defined, they provide the necessary flexibility to map technical monitoring data to real-world business structures.

# Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A report was created to contain information wanted by different users, even if the users can view the nodes in the web console. How is access to the report restricted?

## Options:

A- change the content parameters of the report to restrict specific users
B- create a report limitation and apply it to specific users' accounts
C- remove report edit rights from specific users not allowed to view report
D- set an account limitation to restrict access to nodes by specific users

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

In the SolarWinds Platform, visibility of specific reports is managed through Report Limitations. According to the SolarWinds Platform Reporting Guide, even if a user has general permissions to view nodes, an administrator can restrict their access to specific reports to ensure data privacy or to simplify their workspace.

By creating a report limitation, you define a rule---such as filtering by a custom property or report category---and apply it directly to a user's account settings. Once applied, the user will only see the reports that match the criteria of that limitation when they navigate to the Reports section of the Web Console. This is different from a standard Account Limitation (Option D), which restricts the visibility of the nodes themselves across the entire platform. Using a report-specific limitation allows the user to still monitor the nodes in real-time views while preventing them from accessing sensitive historical or inventory data contained in specific PDF or web-based reports.

# Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Intelligent Map has been created of certain administered entities. Entities are to be added before the map is added to an enterprise summary view. When entities are added to the map, it is unable to be saved. What is the cause of the issue?

## Options:

A- Only map owners can save edits to an original Intelligent Map. A copy is needed.
B- The owner of the Intelligent Map has set it to read-only.
C- The user does not have Intelligent Map edit rights.
D- The user does not have rights to view and / or work with the nodes to be added.

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

SolarWinds Intelligent Maps require specific functional permissions within the user's account settings to perform modifications. According to the SolarWinds Platform Administrator Guide, the ability to view a map does not automatically grant the right to edit or save changes to it.

The primary cause for being unable to save edits---such as adding new entities or changing the

layout---is that the user does not have Intelligent Map edit rights assigned to their user account. In the SolarWinds Web Console, map permissions are granular. An administrator must go to Settings > All Settings > Manage Accounts, select the user, and ensure the 'Map Management' or specific 'Allow Map Editing' toggle is set to 'Yes'. If this permission is absent, the user may still be able to interact with the map in a 'live' temporary session (moving nodes around for visualization), but the 'Save' button will either be disabled or will result in an error because the platform's security layer prevents permanent changes to the database from unauthorized accounts.

To Get Premium Files for Observability-Self-Hosted-Fundamentals Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/products/observability-self-hosted-fundamentals

For More Free Questions Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/solarwinds/pdf/observability-self-hosted-fundamentals

