Splunk

Exam Questions SPLK-1002

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
In which of the following scenarios is an event type more effective than a saved search?

A. When a search should always include the same time range.
B. When a search needs to be added to other users' dashboards.
C. When the search string needs to be used in future searches.
D. When formatting needs to be included with the search string.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://answers.splunk.com/answers/4993/eventtype-vs-saved-search.html
An event type is a way to categorize events based on a search string that matches the events2. You can use event types to simplify your searches by replacing long or complex search strings with short and simple event type names2. An event type is more effective than a saved search when the search string needs to be used in future searches because it allows you to reuse the search string without having to remember or type it again2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they are not scenarios where an event type is more effective than a saved search.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following searches will return events contains a tag name Privileged?

A. Tag= Priv
B. Tag= Pri*
C. Tag= Priv*
D. Tag= Privileged

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/PCI/4.1.0/Install/PrivilegedUserActivity
A tag is a descriptive label that you can apply to one or more fields or field values in your events1. You can use tags to simplify your searches by replacing long or complex field names or values with short and simple tags1. To search for events that contain a tag name, you can use the tag keyword followed by an equal sign and the tag name1. You can also use wildcards (*) to match partial tag names1. Therefore, option B is correct because it will return events that contain a tag name that starts with Pri. Options A and D are incorrect because they will only return events that contain an exact tag name match. Option C is incorrect because it will return events that contain a tag name that starts with Priv, not Privileged.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following searches show a valid use of macro? (Select all that apply)

A. index=main source=mySource oldField=* |'makeMyField(oldField)'| table _time newField
B. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | stats if('makeMyField(oldField)') | table _time newField
C. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | eval newField='makeMyField(oldField)'| table _time newField
D. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | "'newField('makeMyField(oldField)')'" | table _time newField

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Reference:
https://answers.splunk.com/answers/574643/field-showing-an-additional-and-not-visible-value-1.html
To use a macro in a search, you must enclose the macro name and any arguments in single quotation marks1. For example, 'my_macro(arg1,arg2)' is a valid way to use a macro with two arguments. You can use macro anywhere in your search string where you would normally use a search command or expression1. Therefore, options A and C are valid searches that use macros, while options B and D are invalid because they do not enclose the macros in single quotation marks.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements is true, especially in large environments?

A. Use the scats command when you next to group events by two or more fields.
B. The stats command is faster and more efficient than the transaction command
C. The transaction command is faster and more efficient than the stats command.
D. Use the transaction command when you want to see the results of a calculation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://answers.splunk.com/answers/103/transaction-vs-stats-commands.html
The stats command is faster and more efficient than the transaction command, especially in large environments. The stats command is used to calculate summary statistics on the events, such as count, sum, average, etc. The stats command can group events by one or more fields or by time buckets. The stats command does not create new events from groups of events, but rather creates new fields with statistical values. The transaction command is used to group events into transactions based on some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. The transaction command creates new events from groups of events that share one or more fields. The transaction command also creates some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc. The transaction command is slower and more resource-intensive than the stats command because it has to process more data and create more events and fields.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following Statements about macros is true? (select all that apply)

A. Arguments are defined at execution time.
B. Arguments are defined when the macro is created.
C. Argument values are used to resolve the search string at execution time.
D. Argument values are used to resolve the search string when the macro is created.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
A macro is a way to save a commonly used search string as a variable that you can reuse in other searches1. When you create a macro, you can define arguments that are placeholders for values that you specify at execution time1. The argument values are used to resolve the search string when the macro is invoked, not when it is created1. Therefore, statements B and C are true, while statements A and D are false.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
The Field Extractor (FX) is used to extract a custom field. A report can be created using this custom field. The created report can then be shared with other people in the organization. If another person in the organization runs the shared report and no results are returned, why might this be? (select all that apply)

A. Fast mode is enabled.
B. The dashboard is private.
C. The extraction is private
D. The person in the organization running the report does not have access to the index.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your events using a graphical interface2. You can create a report using a custom field extracted by the FX and share it with other users in your organization2. However, if another user runs the shared report and no results are returned, there could be two possible reasons. One reason is that the extraction is private, which means that only you can see and use the extracted field2. To make the extraction available to other users, you need to make it global or app-level2. Therefore, option C is correct. Another reason is that the other user does not have access to the index where the events are stored2. To fix this issue, you need to grant the appropriate permissions to the other user for the index2. Therefore, option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because they are not related to the field extraction or the report.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
After manually editing; a regular expression (regex), which of the following statements is true?

A. Changes made manually can be reverted in the Field Extractor (FX) UI.
B. It is no longer possible to edit the field extraction in the Field Extractor (FX) UI.
C. It is not possible to manually edit a regular expression (regex) that was created using the Field Extractor (FX) UI.
D. The Field Extractor (FX) UI keeps its own version of the field extraction in addition to the one that was manually edited.

Answer: B

Explanation:
After manually editing a regular expression (regex) that was created using the Field Extractor (FX) UI, it is no longer possible to edit the field extraction in the FX UI. The FX UI is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. The FX UI can generate a regex for you based on your selection of sample values or you can enter your own regex in the FX UI. However, if you edit the regex manually in the props.conf file, the FX UI will not be able to recognize the changes and will not let you edit the field extraction in the FX UI anymore. You will have to use the props.conf file to make any further changes to the field extraction. Changes made manually cannot be reverted in the FX UI, as the FX UI does not keep track of the changes made in the props.conf file. It is possible to manually edit a regex that was created using the FX UI, as long as you do it in the props.conf file.
Therefore, only statement B is true about manually editing a regex.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes POST workflow actions?

A. POST workflow actions are always encrypted.
B. POST workflow actions cannot use field values in their URI.
C. POST workflow actions cannot be created on custom sourcetypes.
D. POST workflow actions can open a web page in either the same window or a new .

Answer: D

Explanation:
A workflow action is a link that appears when you click an event field value in your search results1. A workflow action can open a web page or run another search based on the field value1. There are two types of workflow actions: GET and POST1. A GET workflow action appends the field value to the end of a URI and opens it in a web browser1. A POST workflow action sends the field value as part of an HTTP request to a web server1. You can configure a workflow action to open a web page in either the same window or a new window1. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following knowledge objects represents the output of an eval expression?

A. Eval fields
B. Calculated fields
C. Field extractions

D. Calculated lookups

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Splexicon:Calculatedfield
The eval command is used to create new fields or modify existing fields based on an expression2. The output of an eval expression is a calculated field, which is a field that you create based on the value of another field or fields2. You can use calculated fields to enrich your data with additional information or to transform your data into a more useful format2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not names of knowledge objects that represent the output of an eval expression.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
How does a user display a chart in stack mode?

A. By using the stack command.
B. By turning on the Use Trellis Layout option.
C. By changing Stack Mode in the Format menu.
D. You cannot display a chart in stack mode, only a timechart.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A chart is a graphical representation of your search results that shows the relationship between two or more fields2. You can display a chart in stack mode by changing the Stack Mode option in the Format menu2. Sta mode allows you to stack multiple series on top of each other in a chart to show the cumulative values of each series2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they are not ways to display a chart in stack mode.

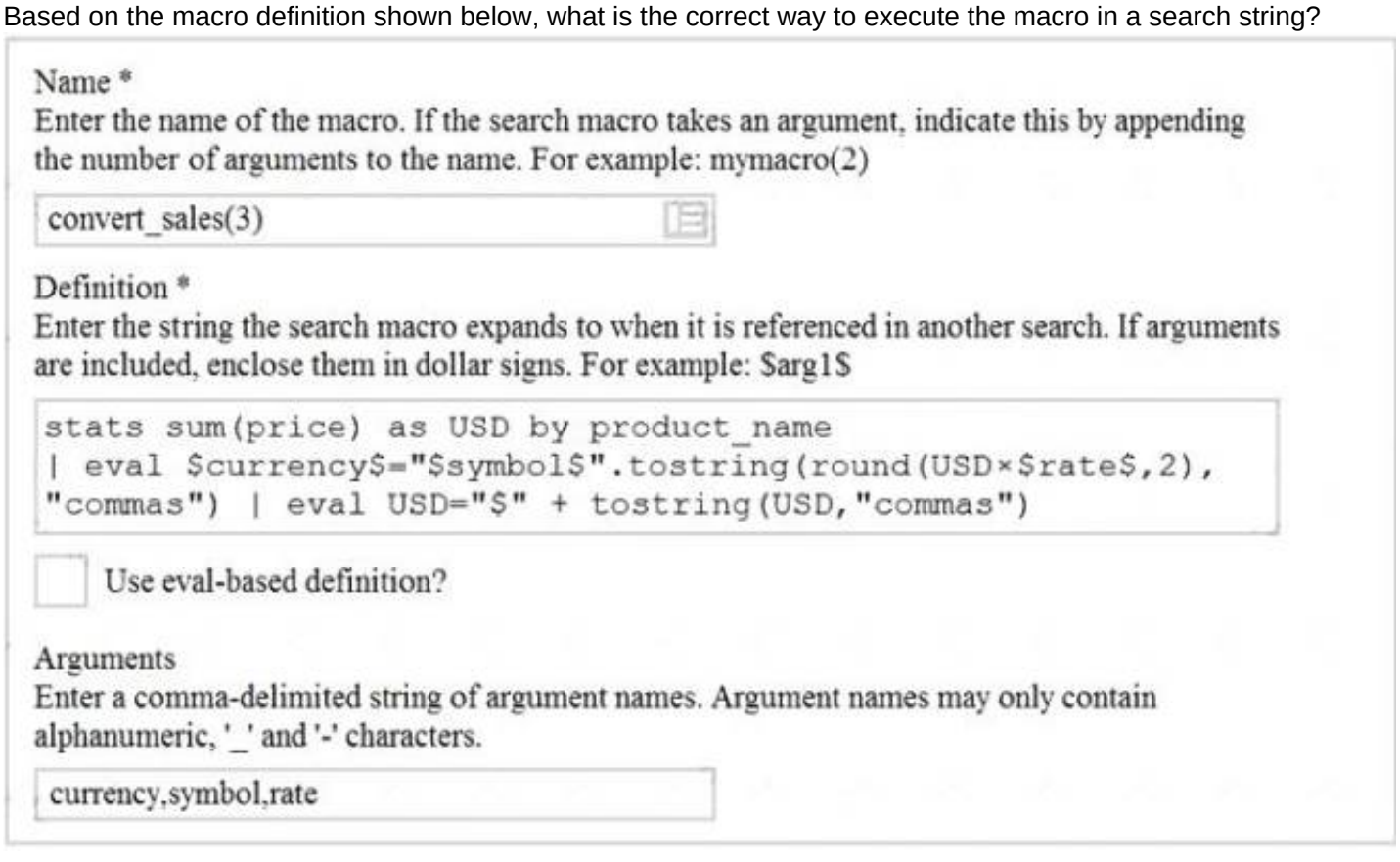
NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes the command below (select all that apply) Sourcetype=access_combined | transaction JSESSIONID

A. An additional filed named maxspan is created.
B. An additional field named duration is created.
C. An additional field named eventcount is created.
D. Events with the same JSESSIONID will be grouped together into a single event.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
The command sourcetype=access_combined | transaction JSESSIONID does three things:
- It filters the events by the sourcetype access_combined, which is a predefined sourcetype for Apache web server logs.
- It groups the events by the field JSESSIONID, which is a unique identifier for each user session.
- It creates a single event from each group of events that share the same JSESSIONID value. This single event will have some additional fields created by the transaction command, such
as duration, eventcount, and startime.
Therefore, the statements B, C, and D are true.

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 1)
Based on the macro definition shown below, what is the correct way to execute the macro in a search string?



A. Convert_sales (euro, €, 79)”
B. Convert_sales (euro, €, .79)
C. Convert_sales ($euro,$€$,s79$

D. Convert_sales ($euro, $€$,S,79$)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Usesearchmacros
The correct way to execute the macro in a search string is to use the format macro_name($arg1$, $arg2$,
...) where $arg1$, $arg2$, etc. are the arguments for the macro. In this case, the macro name
is convert_sales and it takes three arguments: currency, symbol, and rate. The arguments are enclosed i signs and separated by commas. Therefore, the correct way to execute the macro is convert_sales($euro$, $€$
.79).

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 1)
When using timechart, how many fields can be listed after a by clause?

A. because timechart doesn't support using a by clause.
B. because _time is already implied as the x-axis.
C. because one field would represent the x-axis and the other would represent the y-axis.
D. There is no limit specific to timechart.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The timechart command is used to create a time-series chart of statistical values based on your search results2. You can use the timechart command with a by clause to split the results by one or more fields and create multiple series in the chart2. However, you can only list one field after the by clause when using the timechart command because _time is already implied as the x-axis of the chart2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe data model acceleration? (select all that apply)

A. Root events cannot be accelerated.
B. Accelerated data models cannot be edited.
C. Private data models cannot be accelerated.
D. You must have administrative permissions or the accelerate_dacamodel capability to accelerate a data model.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
Data model acceleration is a feature that speeds up searches on data models by creating and storing summaries of the data model datasets1. To enable data model acceleration, you must have administrative permissions or the accelerate_datamodel capability1. Therefore, option D is correct. Accelerated data models cannot be edited unless you disable the acceleration first1. Therefore, option B is correct. Private data models cannot be accelerated because they are not visible to other users1. Therefore, option C is correct. Root events can be accelerated as long as they are not based on a search string1. Therefore, option A is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe the Common Information Model (CIM)? (select all that apply)

A. CIM is a methodology for normalizing data.
B. CIM can correlate data from different sources.
C. The Knowledge Manager uses the CIM to create knowledge objects.
D. CIM is an app that can coexist with other apps on a single Splunk deployment.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/CIM/4.15.0/User/Overview
The Common Information Model (CIM) is a methodology for normalizing data from different sources and making it easier to analyze and report on it3. The CIM defines a common set of fields and tags for various domains such as Alerts, Email, Database, Network Traffic, Web and more3. One of the statements that describe the CIM is that it is a methodology for normalizing data, which means that it provides a standard way to name and structure data from different sources so that they can be compared and correlated3. Therefore, option A is correct. Another statement that describes the CIM is that it can correlate data from different sources, which means that it enables you to run searches and reports across data from different sources that share common fields and tags3. Therefore, option B is correct. Another statement that describes the CIM is that the Knowledge Manager uses the CIM to create knowledge objects, which means that the person who is responsible for creating and managing knowledge objects such as data models, field aliases, tags and event types can use the CIM as a guide to make their knowledge objects consistent and compatible with other apps and add-ons3. Therefore, option C is correct. Option D is incorrect because it does not describe the CIM but rather one of its components.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which are valid ways to create an event type? (select all that apply)

A. By using the searchtypes command in the search bar.
B. By editing the event_type stanza in the props.conf file.
C. By going to the Settings menu and clicking Event Types > New.
D. By selecting an event in search results and clicking Event Actions > Build Event Type.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Event types are custom categories of events that are based on search criteria. Event types can be used to label events with meaningful names, such as error, success, login, logout, etc. Event types can also be used to create transactions, alerts, reports, dashboards, etc. Event types can be created in two ways:

- By going to the Settings menu and clicking Event Types > New. This will open a form where you can enter the name, description, search string, app context, and tags for the event type.
- By selecting an event in search results and clicking Event Actions > Build Event Type. This will open a dialog box where you can enter the name and description for the event type. The search string will be automatically populated based on the selected event.

Event types cannot be created by using the searchtypes command in the search bar, as this command does not exist in Splunk. Event types can also be created by editing the event_type stanza in the transforms.conf file, not the props.conf file.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
Data model fields can be added using the Auto-Extracted method. Which of the following statements describe Auto-Extracted fields? (select all that apply)

A. Auto-Extracted fields can be hidden in Pivot.
B. Auto-Extracted fields can have their data type changed.
C. Auto-Extracted fields can be given a friendly name for use in Pivot.
D. Auto-Extracted fields can be added if they already exist in the dataset with constraints.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Data model fields are fields that describe the attributes of a dataset in a data model2. Data model fields can be added using various methods such as Auto-Extracted, Evaluated or Lookup2. Auto-Extracted fields are fields that are automatically extracted from your raw data using various techniques such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. Auto-Extracted fields can be hidden in Pivot, which means that you can choose whether to display them or not in the Pivot interface2. Therefore, option A is correct. Auto-Extracted fields can have their data type changed, which means that you can specify whether they are strings, numbers,
booleans or timestamps2. Therefore, option B is correct. Auto-Extracted fields can be given a friendly name
for use in Pivot, which means that you can assign an alternative name to them that is more descriptive or
user-friendly than the original field name2. Therefore, option C is correct. Auto-Extracted fields can be added if they already exist in the dataset with constraints, which means that you can include them in your data model even if they are already extracted from your raw data by applying filters or constraints to limit the scope of your dataset2. Therefore, option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following describes the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

A. The CIM add-on uses machine learning to normalize data.
B. The CIM add-on contains dashboards that show how to map data.
C. The CIM add-on contains data models to help you normalize data.
D. The CIM add-on is automatically installed in a Splunk environment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on is a Splunk app that contains data models to help you normalize data from different sources and formats. The CIM add-on defines a common and consistent way of naming and categorizing fields and events in Splunk. This makes it easier to correlate and analyze data across different domains, such as network, security, web, etc. The CIM add-on does not use machine learning to normalize data, but rather relies on predefined field names and values. The CIM add-on does not contain dashboards that show how to map data, but rather provides documentation and examples on how to use the data models. The CIM add-on is not automatically installed in a Splunk environment, but rather needs to be downloaded and installed from Splunkbase.

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following file formats can be extracted using a delimiter field extraction?

A. CSV
B. PDF
C. XML
D. JSON

Answer: A

Explanation:
A delimiter field extraction is a method of extracting fields from data that uses a character or a string to separate fields in each event. A delimiter field extraction can be performed by using the Field Extractor (FX) tool or by editing the props.conf file. A delimiter field extraction can be applied to any file format that uses a delimiter to separate fields, such as CSV, TSV, PSV, etc. A CSV file is a comma-separated values file that uses commas as delimiters. Therefore, a CSV file can be extracted using a delimiter field extraction.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the relationship between data models and pivots?

A. Data models provide the datasets for pivots.
B. Pivots and data models have no relationship.
C. Pivots and data models are the same thing.
D. Pivots provide the datasets for data models.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The relationship between data models and pivots is that data models provide the datasets for pivots. Data models are collections of datasets that represent your data in a structured and hierarchical way. Data models define how your data is organized into objects and fields. Pivots are user interfaces that allow you to create data visualizations that present different aspects of a data model. Pivots let you select options from menus and forms to create charts, tables, maps, etc., without writing any SPL code. Pivots use datasets from data models as their source of data. Pivots and data models are not the same thing, as pivots are tools for visualizing data models. Pivots do not provide datasets for data models, but rather use them as inputs.
Therefore, only statement A is true about the relationship between data models and pivots.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on include? (select all that apply)

A. Custom visualizations
B. Pre-configured data models
C. Fields and event category tags
D. Automatic data model acceleration

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on is a collection of pre-built data models and knowledge objects that help you normalize your data from different sources and make it easier to analyze and report on it3. The CIM add-on includes pre-configured data models that cover various domains such as Alerts, Email, Database, Network Traffic, Web and more3. Therefore, option B is correct. The CIM add-on also includes fields and event category tags that define the common attributes and labels for the data models3. Therefore, option C is correct. The CIM add-on does not include custom visualizations or automatic data model acceleration. Therefore, options A and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe the search string below?
| datamodel Application_State All_Application_State search

A. Evenrches would return a report of sales by state.
B. Events will be returned from the data model named Application_State.
C. Events will be returned from the data model named All_Application_state.
D. No events will be returned because the pipe should occur after the datamodel command

Answer: B

Explanation:
The search string below returns events from the data model named Application_State.
| datamodel Application_State All_Application_State search The search string does the following:

- It uses the datamodel command to access a data model in Splunk. The datamodel command takes two arguments: the name of the data model and the name of the dataset within the data model.
- It specifies the name of the data model as Application_State. This is a predefined data model in Splunk that contains information about web applications.
- It specifies the name of the dataset as All_Application_State. This is a root dataset in the data model that contains all events from all child datasets.
- It uses the search command to filter and transform the events from the dataset. The search command can use any search criteria or command to modify the results.

Therefore, the search string returns events from the data model named Application_State.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using a field value variable with a Workflow Action, which punctuation mark will escape the data

A. *
B. !
C. ^
D. #

Answer: B

Explanation:
When using a field value variable with a Workflow Action, the exclamation mark (!) will escape the data. A Workflow Action is a custom action that performs a task when you click on a field value in your search results. A Workflow Action can be configured with various options, such as label name, base URL, URI parameters, post arguments, app context, etc. A field value variable is a placeholder for the field value that will be used to replace the variable in the URL or post argument of the Workflow Action. A field value variable is written as fieldname, where field_name is the name of the field whose value will be used. However, if the field value contains special characters that need to be escaped, such as spaces, commas, etc., you can use the exclamation mark (!) before and after the field value variable to escape the data. For example, if you have a field value variable host, you can write it as !$host! to escape any special characters in the host field value.
Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will show the number of categoryld used by each host?

A. Sourcetype=access_* |sum bytes by host
B. Sourcetype=access_* |stats sum(categoryl
C. by host
D. Sourcetype=access_* |sum(bytes) by host

E. Sourcetype=access_* |stats sum by host

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 2)
What approach is recommended when using the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on to normalize data?

A. Consult the CIM data model reference tables.
B. Run a search using the authentication command.
C. Consult the CIM event type reference tables.
D. Run a search using the correlation command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The recommended approach when using the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on to normalize data is A. Consult the CIM data model reference tables. This is because the CIM data model reference tables provide detailed information about the fields and tags that are expected for each dataset in a data model. By consulting the reference tables, you can determine which data models are relevant for your data source and how to map your data fields to the CIM fields. You can also use the reference tables to validate your data and troubleshoot any issues with normalization. You can find the CIM data model reference tables in the Splunk documentation1 or in the Data Model Editor page in Splunk Web2. The other options are incorrect because they are not related to the CIM add-on or data normalization. The authentication command is a custom command that validates events against the Authentication data model, but it does not help you to normalize other types of data. The correlation command is a search command that performs statistical analysis on event fields, but it does not help you to map your data fields to the CIM fields. The CIM event type reference tables do not exist, as event types are not part of the CIM add-on.

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 2)
In this search, _____ will appear on the y-axis. SEARCH: sourcetype=access_combined status!=200 | chart count over host

A. status
B. host
C. count

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this search, count will appear on the y-axis2. This search uses the chart command to create a chart of the count of events over host for events that have status not equal to 2002. The chart command creates a table with one column for each value of the field after the over clause and one row for each value of the field after the by clause (if any)2. The values in the table are calculated by applying the function before the over clause to the events in each group2. In this case, the chart command creates a table with one column for each host and one row for the count of events for each host. The y-axis of the chart shows the values of the count function applied to each host. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A and B are incorrect because they appear on the x-axis or as labels of the chart.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 2)
Given the following eval statement:
...| eval fieldl - if(isnotnull(fieldl),fieldl,0), field2 = if(isnull<field2>, "NO-VALUE", fieid2) Which of the following is the equivalent using f ilinull?

A. There is no equivalent expression using f ilinull
B. ... t filinull values=(0,"NO-VALUE") fields=(fieldl,field2)
C. ... I filinull value=0 fieldl I fillnull fields
D. ... I fillnull fieldl I filinull value="NO-VALUE" field2

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fillnull command replaces null values in one or more fields with a specified value. The values option allows you to specify a comma-separated list of values to fill the null values in the corresponding fields. The fields option allows you to specify a comma-separated list of fields to apply the fillnull command to. The eval statement in the question uses the if and isnull functions to check if field1 and field2 have null values and replace them with 0 and “NO-VALUE” respectively. The equivalent expression using fillnull is to use the values option to specify 0 and “NO-VALUE” and the fields option to specify field1 and field22
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, fillnull command.

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 2)
Using the export function, you can export search results as _____ .(Select all that apply)

A. Xml
B. Json
C. Html
D. A php file

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Using the export function, you can export search results as XML or JSON2. The export function allows you to save your search results in a structured format that can be used by other applications or tools2. You can use the output_mode parameter to specify whether you want to export your results as XML or JSON2. Therefore, options A and B are correct, while options C and D are incorrect because they are not formats that you can export your search results as.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 2)
The transaction command allows you to _____ events across multiple sources

A. duplicate
B. correlate
C. persist
D. tag

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transaction command allows you to correlate events across multiple sources. The transaction command is a search command that allows you to group events into transactions based on some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. A transaction is a group of events that share one or more fields that relate them to each other. A transaction can span across multiple sources or sourcetypes that have different formats or structures of data. The transaction command can help you correlate events across multiple sources by using the common fields as the basis for grouping. The transaction command can also create some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc.

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Exam Topic 2)
Information needed to create a GET workflow action includes which of the following? (select all that apply.)

A. A name of the workflow action
B. A URI where the user will be directed at search time.
C. A label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time.
D. A name for the URI where the user will be directed at search time.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/SetupaGETworkflowaction Information needed to create a GET workflow action includes the following: a name of the workflow action, a URI where the user will be directed at search time, and a label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time. A GET workflow action is a type of workflow action that performs a GET request when you click on a field value in your search results. A GET workflow action can be configured with various options, such as:
A name of the workflow action: This is a unique identifier for the workflow action that is used internally by Splunk. The name should be descriptive and meaningful for the purpose of the workflow action.
A URI where the user will be directed at search time: This is the base URL of the external web service or application that will receive the GET request. The URI can include field value variables that will be replaced by the actual field values at search time. For example, if you have a field value variable ip, you can write it as http://example.com/ip=$ip to send the IP address as a parameter to the external web service or application.
A label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time: This is the display name of the workflow action that will be shown in the Event Action menu when you click on a field value in your search results. The label should be clear and concise for the user to understand what the workflow action does.
Therefore, options A, B, and C are correct.

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes POST workflow actions?

A. Configuration of a POST workflow action includes choosing a sourcetype.
B. POST workflow actions can be configured to send email to the URI location.
C. By default, POST workflow action are shown in both the event and field menus.
D. POST workflow actions can be configured to send POST arguments to the URI location.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/SetupaPOSTworkflowaction

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 2)
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) is a collection of what type of knowledge object?

A. KV Store
B. Lookups
C. Saved searches
D. Data models

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) is a collection of data models that apply a common structure and naming convention to data from any source. A data model is a type of knowledge object that defines the structure and relationships of fields in a dataset. A data model can have one or more datasets, which are subsets of the data model that represent different aspects of the data. For example, the Network Traffic data model has datasets such as All Traffic, DNS, HTTP, etc. The CIM contains 28 pre-configured data models that cover various domains such as authentication, network traffic, web, email, etc. The CIM is implemented as an add-on that contains the JSON files for the data models, documentation, and tools that support the consistent, normalized treatment of data for maximum efficiency at search time23
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 10. 2: Splunk Documentation, Overview of the Splunk Common Information Model 1. 3: Splunkbase, Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) 2.

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 2)

How are event types different from saved reports?

A. Event types cannot be used to organize data into categories.
B. Event types include formatting of the search results.
C. Event types can be shared with Splunk users and added to dashboards.
D. Event types do not include a time range.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question about Splunk Core Power User Technologies. The correct answer is D. Event types do not include a time range.
The explanation is as follows:

- Event types are a categorization system that help you make sense of your data by matching events with the same search string1. Event types are applied to events at search time and can be used as search terms or filters12.
- Saved reports are results saved from a search action that can show statistics and visualizations of events3. Saved reports can be run anytime, and they fetch fresh results each time they are run34. Saved reports can be shared with other users and added to dashboards4.
- The main difference between event types and saved reports is that event types do not include a time range, while saved reports do14. This means that event types can match events from any time period, while saved reports are limited by the time range specified when they are created or run14.

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands support the same set of functions?

A. stats, eval, table
B. search, where, eval
C. stats, chart, timechart
D. transaction, chart, timechart

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of these search strings is NOT valid:

A. index=web status=50* | chart count over host, status
B. index=web status=50* | chart count over host by status
C. index=web status=50* | chart count by host, status

Answer: A

Explanation:
This search string is not valid: index=web status=50* | chart count over host,status2. This search string uses an invalid syntax for the chart command. The chart command requires one field after the over clause and optionally one field after the by clause. However, this search string has two fields after the over clause separated by a comma. This will cause a syntax error and prevent the search from running. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B and C are incorrect because they are valid search strings that use the chart command correctly.

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes the use of the Field Extractor (FX)?

A. The Field Extractor automatically extracts all fields at search time.
B. The Field Extractor uses PERL to extract fields from the raw events.
C. Fields extracted using the Field Extractor persist as knowledge objects.
D. Fields extracted using the Field Extractor do not persist and must be defined for each search.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that fields extracted using the Field Extractor persist as knowledge objects is true. The Field Extractor (FX) is a graphical tool that allows you to extract fields from raw events using regular expressions or delimiters. The fields extracted by the FX are saved as knowledge objects that can be used in future searches or shared with other users.

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 2)
When a search returns _____, you can view the results as a list.

A. a list of events
B. transactions
C. statistical values

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95
- (Exam Topic 2)
A report scheduled to run every 15 mins. but takes 17 mins. to complete is in danger of being _____.

A. skipped or deferred
B. automatically accelerated
C. deleted
D. all of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:
A report that is scheduled to run every 15 minutes but takes 17 minutes to complete is in danger of being skipped or deferred2. This means that Splunk may skip some scheduled runs of the report if they overlap with previous runs that are still in progress or defer them until the previous runs are finished2. This can affect the accuracy and timeliness of the report results and notifications2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not consequences of a report taking longer than its schedule interval.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements are true for this search? (Select all that apply.)
SEARCH: sourcetype=access* |fields action productId status

A. is looking for all events that include the search terms: fields AND action AND productId AND status
B. users the table command to improve performance
C. limits the fields are extracted
D. returns a table with 3 columns

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 2)
When creating a data model, which root dataset requires at least one constraint?

A. Root transaction dataset
B. Root event dataset
C. Root child dataset
D. Root search dataset

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Root event dataset. This is because root event datasets are defined by a constraint that filters out events that are not relevant to the dataset. A constraint for a root event dataset is a simple search that returns a fairly wide range of data, such as sourcetype=access_combined. Without a constraint, a root event dataset would include all the events in the index, which is not useful for data modeling. You can learn more about how to design data models and add root event datasets from the Splunk documentation1. The other options are incorrect because root transaction datasets and root search datasets have different ways of defining their datasets, such as transaction definitions or complex searches, and root child datasets are not a valid type of root dataset.

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements about calculated fields in Splunk is true?

A. Calculated fields cannot be chained together to create more complex fields
B. Calculated fields can be chained together to create more complex fields.
C. Calculated fields can only be used in dashboards.
D. Calculated fields can only be used in saved reports.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Calculated fields can be chained together to create more complex fields.
Calculated fields are fields that are added to events at search time by using eval expressions. They can be used to perform calculations with the values of two or more fields already present in those events. Calculated fields can be defined with Splunk Web or in the props.conf file. They can be used in searches, reports, dashboards, and data models like any other extracted field1.
Calculated fields can also be chained together to create more complex fields. This means that you can use a calculated field as an input for another calculated field. For example, if you have a calculated field named total that sums up the values of two fields named price and tax, you can use the total field to create another calculated field named discount that applies a percentage discount to the total field. To do this, you need to define the discount field with an eval expression that references the total field, such as:
discount = total * 0.9
This will create a new field named discount that is equal to 90% of the total field value for each event2. References:
- About calculated fields
- Chaining calculated fields

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 2)
How is an event type created from the search window? (select all that apply)

A. In the top right corner, click Save As > Event Type.
B. In an event's detail dropdown, click Event Actions > Build Event Type.
C. Edit eventtypes.conf and add a new stanza.
D. Add | eventtype to the SPL and execute the search.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
In Splunk, you can create an event type from the search window by running a search that would make a good event type, then clicking Save As and selecting Event Type1. This opens the Save as Event Type dial you can provide the event type name and optionally apply tags to it1.
You can also create an event type by editing the eventtypes.conf file and adding a new stanza1. Each stanz the eventtypes.conf file represents an event type1.
The stanza name is the name of the event type, and
the search attribute specifies the search string that defines the event type1.
It's important to note that while you can use the eventtype command in a search to find events associated wit a specific event type, adding | eventtype to the SPL and executing the search does not create a new event type1. Similarly, clicking Event Actions > Build Event Type in an event's detail dropdown does not create new event type1.

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Exam Topic 2)
A data model consists of which three types of datasets?

A. Constraint, field, value.
B. Events, searches, transactions.
C. Field extraction, regex, delimited.
D. Transaction, session ID, metadata.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The building block of a data model. Each data model is composed of one or more data model datasets. Each dataset within a data model defines a subset of the dataset represented by the data model as a whole.
Data model datasets have a hierarchical relationship with each other, meaning they have parent-child relationships. Data models can contain multiple dataset hierarchies. There are three types of dataset hierarchies: event, search, and transaction.
https://docs.splunk.com/Splexicon:Datamodeldataset

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 2)
This is what Splunk uses to categorize the data that is being indexed.

A. Host
B. Sourcetype
C. Index
D. Source

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 2)
By default search results are not returned in _____ order.

A. Chronological
B. Reverser chronological
C. ASCIE
D. Alphabetical

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 2)
Consider the following search: index=web sourcetype=access_corabined
The log shows several events that share the same jsesszonid value (SD462K101O2F267). View the events as a group.
From the following list, which search groups events by jSSESSIONID?

A. index=web sourcetype=access_combined I transaction JSESSZONID I search SD462K101C2F267
B. index=web sourcetype=access_combined SD462K101O2F267 | table JSESSIONID
C. index=web sourcetype=access_combined | highlight JSESSIONID | search SD462K101O2F267
D. index=web sourcetype=access_combined JSESSTONID <SD4€2K101O2F267>

Answer: A

Explanation:
The transaction command groups events that share a common value in a specified field, such as JSESSIONID, and that occur within a specified time range. The search command filters the results to show only the events that match the given value of JSESSIONID. This search groups the events by JSESSIONID and then shows only the events that have the value SD462K101C2F267 for JSESSIONID2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, transaction command.

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Exam Topic 2)
The gauge command:

A. creates a single-value visualization
B. allows you to set colored ranges for a single-value visualization
C. creates a radial gauge visualization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Exam Topic 2) Consider the following search: Index=web sourcetype=access_combined
The log shows several events that share the same JSESSIONID value (SD404K289O2F151). View the events as a group. From the following list, which search groups events by JSESSIONID?

A. index=web sourcetype=access_combined SD404K289O2F151 I table JSESSIONID
B. index=web sourcetype=access_combined JSESSIONID <SD404K289O2F151>
C. index=web sourcetype=access_combined I highlight JSESSIONID I search SD404K289O2F151
D. index-web sourcetype=access_combined I transaction JSESSIONID I search SD404K289O2F151

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is NOT a stats function:

A. sum
B. addtotals
C. count
D. avg

Answer: B

Explanation:
The stats command is used to calculate summary statistics for your search results such as count, sum, avg, min, max and more2. The stats command supports various functions that you can use to perform calculations on your fields2. However, addtotals is not a stats function but a separate command that adds a row or column with the total of the values in each group2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are valid stats functions.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which tool uses data models to generate reports and dashboard panels without using SPL?

A. Visualization tab
B. Pivot
C. Datasets
D. splunk CIM

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Pivot1.
In Splunk, Pivot is a tool that uses data models to generate reports and dashboard panels without the need for users to write or understand Splunk's Search Processing Language (SPL)1. Data models enable users of Pivot to create compelling reports and dashboards1. When a Pivot user designs a pivot report, they select the data model that represents the category of event data that they want to work with1. Then they select a dataset within that data model that represents the specific dataset on which they want to report1. This makes Pivot a powerful tool for users who need to create visualizations but do not have a deep understanding of SPL1.

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands will show the maximum bytes?

A. sourcetype=access_* | maximum totals by bytes
B. sourcetype=access_* | avg (bytes)
C. sourcetype=access_* | stats max(bytes)
D. sourcetype=access_* | max(bytes)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Exam Topic 2)
which of the following commands are used when creating visualizations(select all that apply.)

A. Geom
B. Choropleth
C. Geostats
D. iplocation

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The following commands are used when creating visualizations: geom, geostats, and iplocation. Visualizations are graphical representations of data that show trends, patterns, or comparisons. Visualizations can have different types, such as charts, tables, maps, etc. Visualizations can be created by using various commands that transform the data into a suitable format for the visualization type. Some of the commands that are used when creating visualizations are:
- geom: This command is used to create choropleth maps that show geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. The geom command takes a KMZ file as an argument that defines the geographic regions and their boundaries. The geom command also takes a field name as an argument that specifies the metric to use for coloring the regions.
- geostats: This command is used to create cluster maps that show groups of events with different sizes and colors based on some metric. The geostats

command takes a latitude and longitude field as arguments that specify the location of the events. The geostats command also takes a statistical function as an argument that specifies the metric to use for sizing and coloring the clusters.

- iplocation: This command is used to create location-based visualizations that show events with different attributes based on their IP addresses. The iplocation command takes an IP address field as an argument and adds some additional fields to the events, such as Country, City, Latitude, Longitude, etc. The iplocation command can be used with other commands such as geom or geostats to create maps based on IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of these is NOT a field that is automatically created with the transaction command?

A. maxcount
B. duration
C. eventcount

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will return events containing a tag named Privileged?

A. tag=Priv
B. tag=Priv*
C. tag=priv*
D. tag=privileged

Answer: B

Explanation:
The tag=Priv* search will return events containing a tag named Privileged, as well as any other tag that starts with Priv. The asterisk (*) is a wildcard character that matches zero or more characters. The other searches will not match the exact tag name.

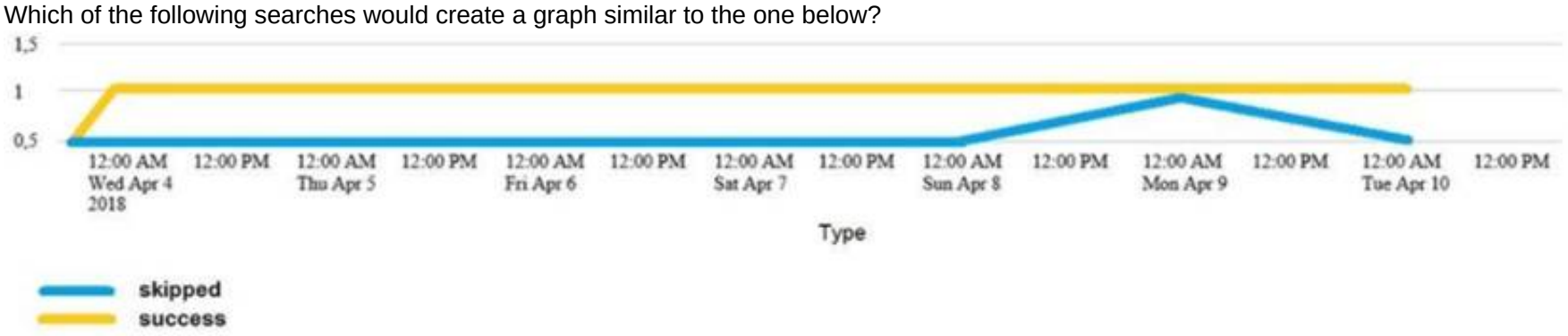
NEW QUESTION 145
- (Exam Topic 2)
Calculated fields can be based on which of the following?

A. Tags
B. Extracted fields
C. Output fields for a lookup
D. Fields generated from a search string

Answer: B

Explanation:
"Calculated fields can reference all types of field extractions and field aliasing, but they cannot reference lookups, event types, or tags."

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches would create a graph similar to the one below?



A. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | start count states
B. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | chart count states by -time
C. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | timechart count by status
D. None of these searches would generate a similart graph.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The following search would create a graph similar to the one below:
index_internal sourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan=1d | timechart count by status
The search does the following:

- It uses index_internal to specify the internal index that contains Splunk logs and metrics.
- It uses sourcetype=Savesplunker to filter events by the sourcetype that indicates the Splunk Enterprise Security app.
- It uses fields sourcetype, status to keep only the sourcetype and status fields in the events.
- It uses transaction status maxspan=1d to group events into transactions based on the status field with a maximum time span of one day between the first and last events in a transaction.

- It uses timechart count by status to create a time-based chart that shows the count of transactions for each status value over time.

The graph shows the following:

- It is a line graph with two lines, one yellow and one blue.
- The x-axis is labeled with dates from Wed, Apr 4, 2018 to Tue, Apr 10, 2018.
- The y-axis is labeled with numbers from 0 to 15.
- The yellow line represents “shipped” and the blue line represents “success”.
- The yellow line has a steady increase from 0 to 15, while the blue line has a sharp increase from 0 to 5, then a decrease to 0, and then a sharp increase to 10.
- The graph is titled “Type”. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the correct format for naming a macro with multiple arguments?

A. monthly_sales(argument 1, argument 2, argument 3)
B. monthly_sales(3)
C. monthly_sales[3]
D. monthly_sales[argument 1, argument 2, argument 3)

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct format for naming a macro with multiple arguments is monthly_sales3. The square brackets indicate that the macro has arguments, and the number indicates how many arguments it has. The arguments are separated by commas when calling the macro, such as monthly_sales[region,salesperson,date].

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will return all clientip addresses that start with 108?

A. … | where like (clientip, “108.%)
B. … | where (clientip, "108. %")
C. … | where (clientip=108. %)
D. … | search clientip=108

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Exam Topic 2)
Clicking a SEGMENT on a chart, _____.

A. drills down for that value
B. highlights the field value across the chart
C. adds the highlighted value to the search criteria

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Exam Topic 2)
Where are the results of eval commands stored?

A. In a field.
B. In an index.
C. In a KV Store.
D. In a database.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/SearchReference/Eval
The eval command calculates an expression and puts the resulting value into a search results field.

- If the field name that you specify does not match a field in the output, a new field is added to the search results.
- If the field name that you specify matches a field name that already exists in the search results, the results of the eval expression overwrite the values in that field.

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements would help a user choose between the transaction and stats commands?

A. state can only group events using IP addresses.
B. The transaction command is faster and more efficient.
C. There is a 1000 event limitation with the transaction command.
D. Use state when the events need to be viewed as a single event.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/SearchReference/Transaction
One of the statements that would help a user choose between the transaction and stats commands is that there is a 1000 event limitation with the transaction command3. The transaction command is used to group events that share a common value for one or more fields into transactions3. The transaction command has a default limit of 1000 events per transaction, which means that it will not group more than 1000 events into a single transaction3. This limit can be changed by using the maxevents parameter, but it can affect the performance and memory usage of Splunk3. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they are not statements that would help a user choose between the transaction and stats commands.

NEW QUESTION 164
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