Splunk

Exam Questions SPLK-1002

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
A space is an implied ______ in a search string.

A. OR
B. AND
C. ()
D. NOT

Answer: B

Explanation:
A space is an implied AND in a search string, which means that it acts as a logical operator that returns events that match both terms on either side of the space2. For example, status=200 method=GET will return event that have both status=200 and method=GET2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not implied by a space in a search string.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes field aliases?

A. Field alias names replace the original field name.
B. Field aliases can be used in lookup file definitions.
C. Field aliases only normalize data across sources and sourcetypes.
D. Field alias names are not case sensitive when used as part of a search.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Field aliases are alternative names for fields in Splunk. Field aliases can be used to normalize data across different sources and sourcetypes that have different field names for the same concept. For example, you can create a field alias for src_ip that maps to clientip, source_address, or any other field name that represents the source IP address in different sourcetypes. Field aliases can also be used in lookup file definitions to map fields in your data to fields in the lookup file. For example, you can use a field alias for src_ip to map it to ip_address in a lookup file that contains geolocation information for IP addresses. Field alias names do not replace the original field name, but rather create a copy of the field with a different name. Field alias names are case sensitive when used as part of a search, meaning that src_ip and SRC_IP are different fields.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the fillnull command replace null values with, it the value argument is not specified?

A. N/A
B. NaN
C. NULL

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://answers.splunk.com/answers/653427/fillnull-doesnt-work-without-specfying-a-field.html The fillnull command is a search command that replaces null values with a specified value or 0 if no value is
specified. Null values are values that are missing, empty, or undefined in Splunk. The fillnull command can replace null values for all fields or for specific fields. The fillnull command can take an optional argument called value that specifies the value to replace null values with. If no value argument is specified, the fillnull command will replace null values with 0 by default.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (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 5
- (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 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is required for a macro to accept three arguments?

A. The macro's name ends with (3).
B. The macro's name starts with (3).
C. The macro's argument count setting is 3 or more.
D. Nothing, all macros can accept any number of arguments.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To create a macro that accepts arguments, you must include the number of arguments in parentheses at the end of the macro name1. For example, my_macro(3) is a macro that accepts three arguments. The number of arguments in the macro name must match the number of arguments in the definition1. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
What do events in a transaction have In common?

A. All events In a transaction must have the same timestamp.
B. All events in a transaction must have the same sourcetype.
C. All events in a transaction must have the exact same set of fields.
D. All events in a transaction must be related by one or more fields.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Abouttransactions
A transaction is a group of events that share some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. A transaction can be created by using the transaction command or by defining an event type with transactiontype=true in props.conf. Events in a transaction have one or more fields in common that relate them to each other. For example, you can create a transaction based on JSESSIONID, which is a unique identifier for each user session in web logs. Events in a transaction do not have to have the same timestamp, sourcetype, or exact same set of fields. They only have to share one or more fields that define the transaction.

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

A. By defaul
B. Search workflow actions will run as a real-time search.
C. Search workflow actions can be configured as scheduled searches,
D. The user can define the time range of the search when created the workflow action.
E. Search workflow actions cannot be configured with a search string that includes the transaction command

Answer: C

Explanation:
Search workflow actions are custom actions that run a search when you click on a field value in your search results. Search workflow actions can be configured with various options, such as label name, search string, time range, app context, etc. One of the options is to define the time range of the search when creating the workflow action. You can choose from predefined time ranges, such as Last 24 hours, Last 7 days, etc., or
specify a custom time range using relative or absolute time modifiers. Search workflow actions do not run as real-time searches by default, but rather use the same time range as the original search unless specified otherwise. Search workflow actions cannot be configured as scheduled searches, as they are only triggered by user interaction. Search workflow actions can be configured with any valid search string that includes any search command, such as transaction.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about data models and pivot are true? (select all that apply)

A. They are both knowledge objects.
B. Data models are created out of datasets called pivots.
C. Pivot requires users to input SPL searches on data models.
D. Pivot allows the creation of data visualizations that present different aspects of a data model.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Data models and pivot are both knowledge objects in Splunk that allow you to analyze and visualize your data in different ways. 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. Pivot is a user interface that allows you to create data visualizations that present different aspects of a data model. Pivot does not require users to input SPL searches on data models, but rather lets them select options from menus and forms. Data models are not created out of datasets called pivots, but rather pivots are created from datasets in data models.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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)
Data model are composed of one or more of which of the following datasets? (select all that apply.)

A. Events datasets
B. Search datasets
C. Transaction datasets
D. Any child of event, transaction, and search datasets

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Aboutdatamodels
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. Data models can be composed of one or more of the following datasets:
Events datasets: These are the base datasets that represent raw events in Splunk. Events datasets can be filtered by constraints, such as search terms, sourcetypes, indexes, etc.
Search datasets: These are derived datasets that represent the results of a search on events or other datasets. Search datasets can use any search command, such as stats, eval, rex, etc., to transform the data.
Transaction datasets: These are derived datasets that represent groups of events that are related by fields, time, or both. Transaction datasets can use the transaction command or event types with transactiontype=true to create transactions.

NEW QUESTION 12
- (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 16
- (Exam Topic 1)
When using the Field Extractor (FX), which of the following delimiters will work? (select all that apply)

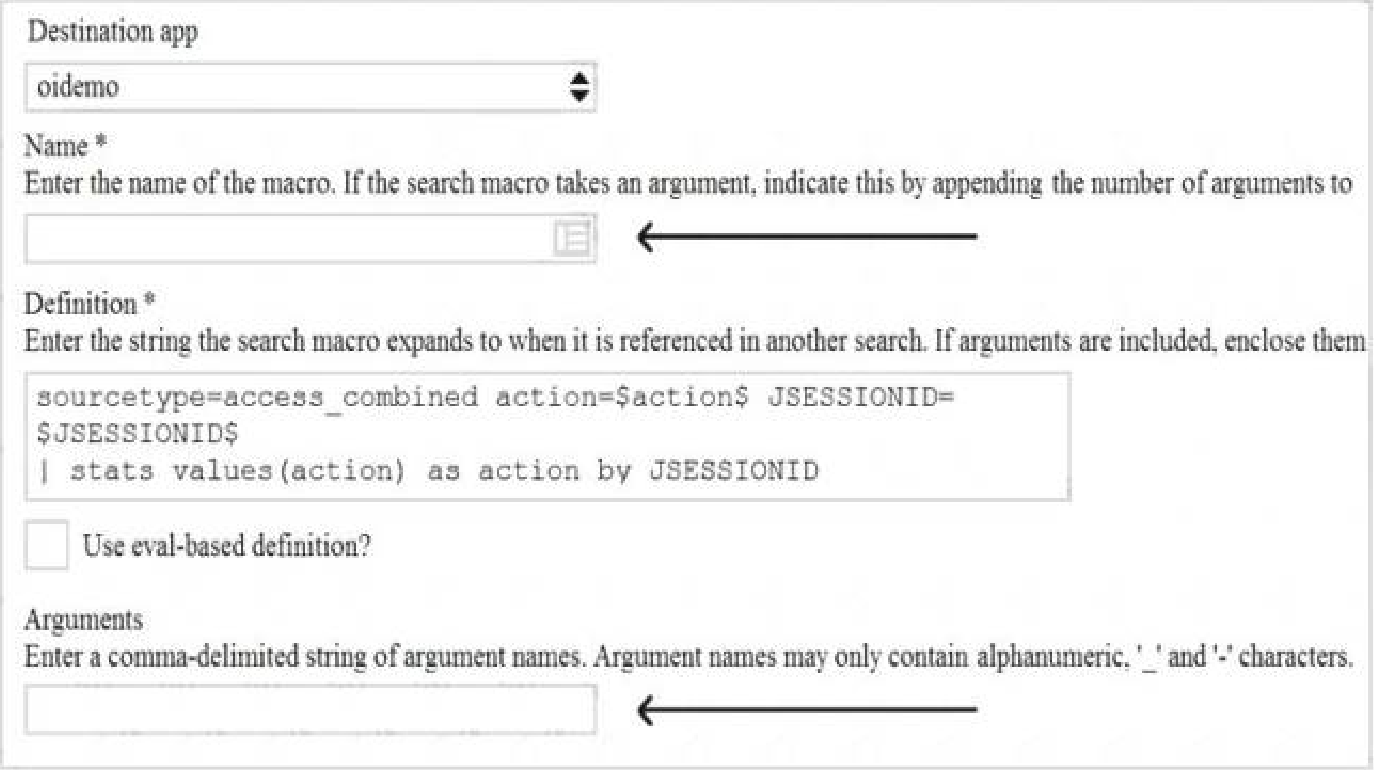
A. Tabs
B. Pipes
C. Colons
D. Spaces

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/FXSelectMethodstep https://community.splunk.com/t5/Splunk-Search/Field-Extraction-Separate-on-Colon/m-p/29751
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. Delimiters are characters or strings that separate fields in your data. Some of the delimiters that will work with FX are:

Tabs: horizontal spaces that align text in columns.
Pipes: vertical bars that often indicate logical OR operations. Spaces: blank characters that separate words or symbols. Therefore, the delimiters A, B, and D will work with FX.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 1)
Given the macro definition below, what should be entered into the Name and Arguments fileds to correctly configured the macro?



Destination app

oidemo

Name *
Enter the name of the macro. If the search macro takes an argument, indicate this by appending the number of arguments to

Definition *
Enter the string the search macro expands to when it is referenced in another search. If arguments are included, enclose them

```
sourcetype=access_combined action=$action$ JSESSIONID=
$JSESSIONID$
| stats values(action) as action by JSESSIONID
```

□ Use eval-based definition?

Arguments
Enter a comma-delimited string of argument names. Argument names may only contain alphanumeric, '_' and '-' characters.

A. The macro name is sessiontracker and the arguments are action, JESSIONID.
B. The macro name is sessiontracker(2) and the arguments are action, JESSIONID.
C. The macro name is sessiontracker and the arguments are $action$, $JESSIONID$.
D. The macro name is sessiontracker(2) and the Arguments are $action$, $JESSIONID$.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Definesearchmacros
The macro definition below shows a macro that tracks user sessions based on two arguments: action and JSESSIONID.
sessiontracker(2)
The macro definition does the following:
It specifies the name of the macro as sessiontracker. This is the name that will be used to execute the macro in a search string.
It specifies the number of arguments for the macro as 2. This indicates that the macro takes two arguments when it is executed.
It specifies the code for the macro as index=main sourcetype=access_combined_wcookie action=$action$ JSESSIONID=$JSESSIONID$ | stats count by JSESSIONID. This is the search string that will be run when the macro is executed. The search string can contain any part of a search, such as search terms, commands, arguments, etc. The search string can also include variables for the arguments using dollar signs around them. In this case, action and JSESSIONID are variables for the arguments that will be replaced by their values when the macro is executed.
Therefore, to correctly configure the macro, you should enter sessiontracker as the name and action, JSESSIONID as the arguments. Alternatively, you can use sessiontracker(2) as the name and leave the arguments blank.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
A calculated field maybe based on which of the following?

A. Lookup tables
B. Extracted fields
C. Regular expressions
D. Fields generated within a search string

Answer: B

Explanation:
As mentioned before, a calculated field is a field that you create based on the value of another field or
fields2. A calculated field can be based on extracted fields, which are fields that are extracted from your raw data using various methods such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not types of fields that a calculated field can be based on.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
A field alias has been created based on an original field. A search without any transforming commands is then executed in Smart Mode. Which field name appears in the results?

A. Both will appear in the All Fields list, but only if the alias is specified in the search.
B. Both will appear in the Interesting Fields list, but only if they appear in at least 20 percent of events.
C. The original field only appears in All Fields list and the alias only appears in the Interesting Fields list.
D. The alias only appears in the All Fields list and the original field only appears in the Interesting Fields list.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A field alias is a way to assign an alternative name to an existing field without changing the original field name or value2. You can use field aliases to make your field names more consistent or descriptive across
different sources or sourcetypes2. When you run a search without any transforming commands in Smart Mode Splunk automatically identifies and displays interesting fields in your results2. Interesting fields are fields that appear in at least 20 percent of events or have high variability among values2. If you have created a field alias based on an original field, both the original field name and the alias name will appear in the Interesting Fields list if they meet these criteria2. However, only one of them will appear in each event depending on which one you have specified in your search string2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 31
- (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 33
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following data model are included In the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on? (select all that apply)

A. Alerts
B. Email
C. Database
D. User permissions

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/CIM/4.15.0/User/Overview
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 several data models that cover various domains such as Alerts, Email, Database, Network Traffic, Web and more3. Therefore, options A, B and C are correct because they are names of some of the data models included in the CIM add-on. Option D is incorrect because User permissions is not a name of a data model in the CIM add-on.

NEW QUESTION 37
- (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 40
- (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 45
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes this search? sourcetype=access_combined I transaction JSESSIONID | timechart avg (duration)

A. This is a valid search and will display a timechart of the average duration, of each transaction event.
B. This is a valid search and will display a stats table showing the maximum pause among transactions.
C. No results will be returned because the transaction command must include the startswith and endswith options.
D. No results will be returned because the transaction command must be the last command used in the search pipeline.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This search uses the transaction command to group events that share a common value for JSESSIONID into transactions1. The transaction command assigns a duration field to each transaction, which is the difference between the latest and earliest timestamps of the events in the transaction1. The search then uses the timechart command to create a time-series chart of the average duration of each transaction1. Therefore, option A is correct because it describes the search accurately. Option B is incorrect because the search does not use the stats command or the pause field. Option C is incorrect because the transaction command does not require the startswith and endswith options, although they can be used to specify how to identify the beginning and end of a transaction1. Option D is incorrect because the transaction command does not have to be the last command in the search pipeline, although it is often used near the end of a search1.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (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 53
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the transaction command do?

A. Groups a set of transactions based on time.
B. Creates a single event from a group of events.
C. Separates two events based on one or more values.
D. Returns the number of credit card transactions found in the event logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transaction command is a search command that creates a single event from a group of events that share some common characteristics. The transaction command can group events based on fields, time, or both. The transaction command can also create some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc. The transaction command does not group a set of transactions based time, but rather groups a set of events into a transaction based on time. The transaction command does not separate two events based on one or more values, but rather joins multiple events based on one or more values. The transaction command does not return the number of credit card transactions found in the event logs, but rather creates transactions from the events that match the search criteria.

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which delimiters can the Field Extractor (FX) detect? (select all that apply)

A. Tabs
B. Pipes
C. Spaces
D. Commas

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/FXSelectMethodstep
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. Delimiters are characters or strings that separate fields in your data. The FX can detect some common delimiters automatically, such as pipes (|), spaces ( ), commas (,), semicolons (;), etc. The FX cannot detect tabs (\t) as delimiters automatically, but you can specify them manually in the FX interface.

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the correct syntax to search for a tag associated with a value on a specific fields?

A. Tag-<field?
B. Tag<filed(tagname.)
C. Tag=<filed>::<tagname>
D. Tag::<filed>=<tagname>

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/TagandaliasfieldvaluesinSplunkWeb
A tag is a descriptive label that you can apply to one or more fields or field values in your events2. You can use tags to simplify your searches by replacing long or complex field names or values with short and simple tags2. To search for a tag associated with a value on a specific field, you can use the following syntax: tag::<field>=<tagname>2. For example, tag::status=error will search for events where the status fie
has a tag named error. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect because they do not follow the correct syntax for searching tags.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Exam Topic 1)
What are the two parts of a root event dataset?

A. Fields and variables.
B. Fields and attributes.
C. Constraints and fields.
D. Constraints and lookups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkLight/7.3.5/GettingStarted/Designdatamodelobjects A root event dataset is the base dataset for a data model that defines the source or sources of the data and the
constraints and fields that apply to the data1. A root event dataset has two parts: constraints and fields1. Constraints are filters that limit the data to a specific index, source, sourcetype, host or search string1. Fields are the attributes that describe the data and can be extracted, calculated or looked up1. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect.

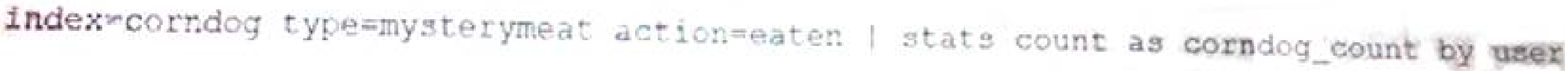
NEW QUESTION 67
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about event types is true? (select all that apply)

A. Event types can be tagged.
B. Event types must include a time range,
C. Event types categorize events based on a search.
D. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.edureka.co/blog/splunk-events-event-types-and-tags/
As mentioned before, an event type is a way to categorize events based on a search string that matches the events2. Event types can be tagged, which means that you can apply descriptive labels to event types and use them in your searches2. Therefore, option A is correct. Event types categorize events based on a search string, which means that you can define an event type by specifying a search string that matches the events you want to include in the event type2. Therefore, option C is correct. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge, which means that you can use event types to organize your data into meaningful categories and share them with other users in your organization2. Therefore, option D is correct. Event types do not have to include a time range, which means that you can create an event type without specifying a time range for the events2. Therefore, option B is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the following search do?



```
index=corndog type=mysterymeat action=eaten | stats count as corndog_count by user
```

A. Creates a table of the total count of users and split by corndogs.
B. Creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.
C. Creates a table with the count of all types of corndogs eaten split by user.
D. Creates a table that groups the total number of users by vegetarian corndogs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The search string below creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.
| stats count by user | where corndog=mysterymeat The search string does the following:

- It uses the stats command to calculate the count of events for each value of the user field. The stats command creates a table with two columns: user and count.
- It uses the where command to filter the results by the value of the corndog field. The where command only keeps the rows where corndog equals mysterymeat. Therefore, the search string creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which one of the following statements about the search command is true?

A. It does not allow the use of wildcards.
B. It treats field values in a case-sensitive manner.
C. It can only be used at the beginning of the search pipeline.
D. It behaves exactly like search strings before the first pipe.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/8.0.2003/Search/Usethesearchcommand The search command is used to filter or refine your search results based on a search string that matches the events2. The search command behaves exactly like search strings before the first pipe, which means that you can use the same syntax and operators as you would use in the initial part of your search2. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect because they are not true statements about the search command.

NEW QUESTION 72
- (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 75
- (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 76
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe calculated fields? (select all that apply)

A. Calculated fields can be used in the search bar.
B. Calculated fields can be based on an extracted field.
C. Calculated fields can only be applied to host and sourcetype.
D. Calculated fields are shortcuts for performing calculations using the eval command.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/definecalcfields
Calculated fields are fields that are created by performing calculations on existing fields using the eval command. Calculated fields can be used in the search bar to filter and transform events based on the calculated values. Calculated fields can also be based on an extracted field, which is a field that is extracted from raw data using various methods, such as regex, delimiters, lookups, etc. Calculated fields are not shortcuts for performing calculations using the eval command, but rather results of performing calculations using the eval command. Calculated fields can be applied to any field in Splunk, not only host and sourcetype.
Therefore, statements A, B, and D are true about calculated fields.

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following about reports is/are true?

A. Reports are knowledge objects.
B. Reports can be scheduled.
C. Reports can run a script.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A report is a way to save a search and its results in a format that you can reuse and share with others2. A report is also a type of knowledge object, which is an entity that you create to add knowledge to your data and make it easier to search and analyze2. Therefore, option A is correct. A report can be scheduled, which means that you can configure it to run at regular intervals and send the results to yourself or others via email or other methods2. Therefore, option B is correct. A report can run a script, which means that you can specify a script file to execute when the report runs and use it to perform custom actions or integrations2. Therefore, option C is correct. Therefore, option D is correct because all of the above statements are true for reports.

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 2)
The timechart command is an example of which of the following command types?

A. Orchestrating
B. Transforming
C. Statistical
D. Generating

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Transforming. The explanation is as follows:

- The timechart command is a Splunk command that creates a time series chart with corresponding table of statistics12.
- A timechart is a statistical aggregation applied to a field to produce a chart, with time used as the X-axis1. You can specify a split-by field, where each distinct value of the split-by field becomes a series in the chart1.
- Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a data structure that can be easily visualized3. Transforming commands often use stats functions to aggregate and summarize data3.
- Therefore, the timechart command is an example of a transforming command, as it transforms the search results into a chart and a table using stats functions123.

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 2)
This function of the stats command allows you to return the middle-most value of field X.

A. Median(X)
B. Eval by X
C. Fields(X)
D. Values(X)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90
- (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 94
- (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 96
- (Exam Topic 2)
By default, how is acceleration configured in the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

A. Turned off
B. Turned on
C. Determined automatically based on the sourcetype.
D. Determined automatically based on the data source.

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, acceleration is determined automatically based on the data source in the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on. The Splunk CIM Add-on is an app that provides common data models for various domains, such as network traffic, web activity, authentication, etc. The CIM Add-on allows you to normalize and enrich your data using predefined fields and tags. The CIM Add-on also allows you to accelerate your data models for faster searches and reports. Acceleration is a feature that pre-computes summary data for your data models and stores them in tsidx files. Acceleration can improve the performance and efficiency of your searches and reports that use data models.
By default, acceleration is determined automatically based on the data source in the CIM Add-on. This means that Splunk will decide whether to enable or disable acceleration for each data model based on some factors, such as data volume, data type, data model complexity, etc. However, you can also manually enable or disable acceleration for each data model by using the Settings menu or by editing the datamodels.conf file.

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Exam Topic 2)
What type of command is eval?

A. Streaming in some modes
B. Report generating
C. Distributable streaming
D. Centralized streaming

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Distributable streaming. This is because the eval command is a type of command that can run on the indexers before the results are sent to the search head. This reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred and improves the search performance. Distributable streaming commands can operate on each event or result individually, without depending on other events or results. You can learn more about the types of commands and how they affect search performance from the Splunk documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 2)
What are the expected results for a search that contains the command | where A=B?

A. Events that contain the string value where A=B.
B. Events that contain the string value A=B.
C. Events where values of field are equal to values of field B.
D. Events where field A contains the string value B.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Events where values of field A are equal to values of field B.
The where command is used to filter the search results based on an expression that evaluates to true or false. The where command can compare two fields, two values, or a field and a value. The where command can also use functions, operators, and wildcards to create complex expressions1.
The syntax for the where command is:
| where <expression>
The expression can be a comparison, a calculation, a logical operation, or a combination of these. The expression must evaluate to true or false for each event.
To compare two fields with the where command, you need to use the field names without any quotation marks. For example, if you want to find events where the values for the field A match the values for the field
B, you can use the following syntax:
| where A=B
This will return only the events where the two fields have the same value.
The other options are not correct because they use different syntax or fields that are not related to the where command. These options are:

- A. Events that contain the string value where A=B: This option uses the string value where A=B as a search term, which is not valid syntax for the where command. This option will return events that have the literal text “where A=B” in them.
- B. Events that contain the string value A=B: This option uses the string value A=B as a search term, which is not valid syntax for the where command. This option will return events that have the literal text “A=B” in them.
- D. Events where field A contains the string value B: This option uses quotation marks around the value B, which is not valid syntax for comparing fields with the where command. Quotation marks are used to enclose phrases or exact matches in a search2. This option will return events where the field A contains the string value “B”.

References:

- where command usage
- Search command cheatsheet

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Exam Topic 2)
Field aliases are used to _______ data

A. clean
B. transform
C. calculate
D. normalize

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following search control will not re-rerun the search? (Select all that apply.)

A. zoom out
B. selecting a bar on the timeline
C. deselect
D. selecting a range of bars on the timelines

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
The timeline is a graphical representation of your search results that shows the distribution of events over time2. You can use the timeline to zoom in or out of a specific time range or to select one or more bars on the timeline to filter your results by that time range2. However, these actions will not re-run the search, but rather refine the existing results based on the selected time range2. Therefore, options B, C and D are correct, while option A is incorrect because zooming out will re-run the search with a broader time range.

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the correct syntax to find events associated with a tag?

A. tag:<field>=<value>
B. tags=<value>
C. tags:<field>=<value>
D. tag=<value>

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct syntax to find events associated with a tag in Splunk is tag=<value>1. So, the correct answer is D. tag=<value>. This syntax allows you to annotate specified fields in your search results with tags1.
In Splunk, tags are a type of knowledge object that you can use to add meaningful aliases to field values in your data1. For example, if you have a field called status_code in your data, you might have different status codes like 200, 404, 500, etc. You can create tags for these status codes like success for 200, not_found for 404, and server_error for 500. Then, you can use the tag command in your searches to find events associated with these tags1.
Here is an example of how you can use the tag command in a search: index=main sourcetype=access_combined | tag status_code
In this search, the tag command annotates the status_code field in the search results with the corresponding tags. If you have tagged the status code 200 with success, the status code 404 with not_found, and the status code 500 with server_error, the search results will include these tags1.
You can also use the tag command with a specific tag value to find events associated with that tag. For example, the following search finds all events where the status code is tagged with success:
index=main sourcetype=access_combined | tag status_code | search tag::status_code=success
In this search, the tag command annotates the status_code field with the corresponding tags, and the search command filters the results to include only events where the status_code field is tagged with success1.

NEW QUESTION 117
- (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 118

- (Exam Topic 2)
A calculated field is a shortcut for performing repetitive, long, or complex transformations using which of the following commands?

A. transaction
B. lookup
C. stats
D. eval

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. eval.
A calculated field is a field that is added to events at search time by using an eval expression. A calculated field can use the values of two or more fields that are already present in the events to perform calculations. A calculated field 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.
A calculated field is a shortcut for performing repetitive, long, or complex transformations using the eval command. The eval command is used to create or modify fields by using expressions. The eval command can perform mathematical, string, date and time, comparison, logical, and other operations on fields or values2.
For example, if you want to create a new field named total that is the sum of two fields named price and tax, you can use the eval command as follows:
| eval total=price+tax
However, if you want to use this new field in multiple searches, reports, or dashboards, you can create a calculated field instead of writing the eval command every time. To create a calculated field with Splunk Web, you need to go to Settings > Fields > Calculated Fields and enter the name of the new field (total), the name of the sourcetype (sales), and the eval expression (price+tax). This will create a calculated field named total that will be added to all events with the sourcetype sales at search time. You can then use the total field like any other extracted field without writing the eval expression1.
The other options are not correct because they are not related to calculated fields. These options are:

- A. transaction: This command is used to group events that share some common values into a single record, called a transaction. A transaction can span multiple events and multiple sources, and can be useful for correlating events that are related but not contiguous3.
- B. lookup: This command is used to enrich events with additional fields from an external source, such as a CSV file or a database. A lookup can add fields to events based on the values of existing fields, such as host, source, sourcetype, or any other extracted field.
- C. stats: This command is used to calculate summary statistics on the fields in the search results, such as count, sum, average, etc. It can be used to group and aggregate data by one or more fields.

References:

- About calculated fields
- eval command overview
- transaction command overview
- [lookup command overview]
- [stats command overview]

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Exam Topic 2)
In most large Splunk environments, what is the most efficient command that can be used to group events by fields/

A. join
B. stats
C. streamstats
D. transaction

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/Search/Abouttransactions
In other cases, it's usually better to use the stats command, which performs more efficiently, especially in a distributed environment. Often there is a unique ID in the events and stats can be used.

NEW QUESTION 124
- (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 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using the timechart command, how can a user group the events into buckets based on time?

A. Using the span argument.
B. Using the duration argument.
C. Using the interval argument.
D. Adjusting the fieldformat options.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which syntax is used to represent an argument in a macro definition?

A. "argument"
B. %argument%
C. ‘argument’
D. $argument$

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D.
A search macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A search macro can take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A search macro can also contain another search macro within it, which is called a nested macro1.
To represent an argument in a macro definition, you need to use the dollar sign ($) character to enclose the argument name. For example, if you want to create a search macro that takes one argument named “object”, you can use the following syntax:
[my_macro(object)] search sourcetype= object
This will create a search macro named my_macro that takes one argument named object. When you call the macro in a search, you need to provide a value for the object argument, such as:
my_macro(web)
This will replace the object argument with the value web and run the following SPL code: search sourcetype=web
The other options are not correct because they use quotation marks (’ or ") or percentage signs (%) to represent arguments, which are not valid syntax for macro arguments. These characters will be interpreted as literal values instead of variables.
References:
- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 132
- (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 134
- (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 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
Data models are composed of one or more of which of the following datasets? (select all that apply)

A. Transaction datasets
B. Events datasets
C. Search datasets
D. Any child of event, transaction, and search datasets

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
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 140
- (Exam Topic 2)
What commands can be used to group events from one or more data sources?

A. eval, coalesce
B. transaction, stats
C. stats, format
D. top, rare

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transaction and stats commands are two ways to group events from one or more data sources based on common fields or time ranges. The transaction command creates a single event out of a group of related events, while the stats command calculates summary statistics over a group of events. The eval and coalesce commands are used to create or combine fields, not to group events. The format command is used to format the results of a subsearch, not to group events. The top and rare commands are used to rank the most or least common values of a field, not to group events23
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, transaction command. 3: Splunk Documentation, stats command.

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Exam Topic 2)
When you mouse over and click to add a search term this (thesE. Boolean operator(s) is(arE. not implied. (Select all that apply).

A. OR
B. ( )
C. AND
D. NOT

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
When you mouse over and click to add a search term from the Fields sidebar or from an event in your search results, Splunk automatically adds the term to your search string with an implied AND operator2. However, this does not apply to some Boolean operators such as OR, NOT and parentheses (). These operators are not implied when you add a search term and you have to type them manually if you want to use them in your search string2. Therefore, options A, B and D are correct, while option C is incorrect because AND is implied when you add a search term.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 2)
What are search macros?

A. Lookup definitions in lookup tables.
B. Reusable pieces of search processing language.
C. A method to normalize fields.
D. Categories of search results.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Reusable pieces of search processing language. The explanation is as follows:

- Search macros are knowledge objects that allow you to insert chunks of SPL into other searches12.
- Search macros can be any part of a search, such as an eval statement or a search term, and do not need to be a complete command12.
- You can also specify whether the macro field takes any arguments and define validation expressions for them12.
- Search macros can help you make your SPL searches shorter and easier to understand3.
- To use a search macro in a search string, you need to put a backtick character () before and after the macro name[^1^][1]. For example, mymacro`.

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the Field Extractor Utility, this button will display events that do not contain extracted fields. Select your answer.

A. Selected-Fields
B. Non-Matches
C. Non-Extractions
D. Matches

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Field Extractor Utility (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your events using a graphical interface or by manually editing the regular expression2. The FX has a button that displays events that do not contain extracted fields, which is the Non-Matches button2. The Non-Matches button shows you the events that do not match the regular expression that you have defined for your field extraction2. This way, you can check if your field extraction is accurate and complete2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not buttons that display events that do not contain extracted fields.

NEW QUESTION 155
- (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 156
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is true about Pivot?

A. Users can save reports from Pivot.
B. Users cannot share visualizations created with Pivot.
C. Users must use SPL to find events in a Pivot.
D. Users cannot create visualizations with Pivot.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Splunk, Pivot is a tool that allows you to report on a specific data set without using the Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL™)1. You can use a drag-and-drop interface to design and generate pivots that present different aspects of your data in the form of tables, charts, and other visualizations12.
One of the features of Pivot is that it allows you to save your reports1. This can be useful when you want to reuse a report or share it with others1. Therefore, it’s not true that users cannot share visualizations created with Pivot or that they must use SPL to find events in a Pivot12. It’s also not true that users cannot create visualizations with Pivot, as creating visualizations is one of the main functions of Pivot12.

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which type of visualization shows relationships between discrete values in three dimensions?

A. Pie chart
B. Line chart
C. Bubble chart
D. Scatter chart

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/DashApp/0.9.0/DashApp/chartsBub

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which method in the Field Extractor would extract the port number from the following event?
| 10/20/2022 - 125.24.20.1 ++++ port 54 - user: admin <web error>

A. Delimiter
B. rex command
C. The Field Extractor tool cannot extract regular expressions.
D. Regular expression

Answer: B

Explanation:
The rex command allows you to extract fields from events using regular expressions. You can use the rex command to specify a named group that matches the port number in the event. For example:
rex "\+\+\+\+port (?<port>\d+)"
This will create a field called port with the value 54 for the event.
The delimiter method is not suitable for this event because there is no consistent delimiter between the fields. The regular expression method is not a valid option for the Field Extractor tool. The Field Extractor tool can extract regular expressions, but it is not a method by itself.
Reference: 1
Splunk Core Certified Power User | Splunk

NEW QUESTION 161
- (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 163
- (Exam Topic 2)
Select this in the fields sidebar to automatically pipe you search results to the rare command

A. events with this field
B. rare values
C. top values by time
D. top values

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fields sidebar is a panel that shows the fields that are present in your search results2. The fields sidebar has two sections: selected fields and interesting fields2. Selected fields are fields that you choose to display in your search results by clicking on them in the fields sidebar or by using the fields command2. Interesting field are fields that appear in at least 20 percent of events or have high variability among values2. For each field in the fields sidebar, you can select one of the following options: events with this field, rare values, top values by time or top values2. If you select rare values, Splunk will automatically pipe your search results to the rare command, which shows the least common values of a field2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they do not pipe your search results to the rare command.

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements are true for this search? (Select all that apply.)
SEARCH: sourcetype=access* |fields action productld status

A. is looking for all events that include the search terms: fields AND action AND productld 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 169
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which type of workflow action sends field values to an external resource (e.g. a ticketing system)?

A. POST
B. Search
C. GET
D. Format

Answer: A

Explanation:
The type of workflow action that sends field values to an external resource (e.g. a ticketing system) is POST. A POST workflow action allows you to send a POST request to a URI location with field values or static values as arguments. For example, you can use a POST workflow action to create a ticket in an external system with information from an event.

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Exam Topic 2)
How many ways are there to access the Field Extractor Utility?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 1
D. 5

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174
- (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 179
- (Exam Topic 2)
Why are tags useful in Splunk?

A. Tags look for less specific data.
B. Tags visualize data with graphs and charts.
C. Tags group related data together.
D. Tags add fields to the raw event data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tags are a type of knowledge object that enable you to assign descriptive keywords to events based on the values of their fields. Tags can help you to search more efficiently for groups of event data that share common characteristics, such as functionality, location, priority, etc. For example, you can tag all the IP addresses of your routers as router, and then search for tag=router to find all the events related to your routers. Tags can also help you to normalize data from different sources by using the same tag name for equivalent field values. For example, you can tag the field values error, fail, and critical as severity=high, and then search for severity=high to find all the events with high severity level2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 10. 2: Splunk Documentation, About tags and aliases.

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements best describes a macro?

A. A macro is a method of categorizing events based on a search.
B. A macro is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name.
C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple place
D. A macro is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple places.
A macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A macro can be any part of a search, such as an eval statement or a search term, and does not need to be a complete command. A macro can also take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A macro can also contain another macro within it, which is called a nested macro1.
To create a macro, you need to define its name, definition, arguments, and description in the Settings > Advanced Search > Search Macros page in Splunk Web or in the macros.conf file. To use a macro in a search, you need to enclose the macro name in backtick characters (`) and provide values for the arguments if any1.
For example, if you have a macro named my_macro that takes one argument named object and has the following definition:
search sourcetype= object
You can use it in a search by writing: my_macro(web)
This will expand the macro and run the following SPL code: search sourcetype=web
The benefits of using macros are that they can simplify complex searches, reduce errors, improve readability, and promote consistency1.
The other options are not correct because they describe other types of knowledge objects in Splunk, not macros. These objects are:
- A. An event type is a method of categorizing events based on a search. An event type assigns a label to events that match a specific search criteria. Event types can be used to filter and group events, create alerts, or generate reports2.
- B. A field alias is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name. A field alias can be used to normalize fields from different sources that have different names but represent the same data. Field aliases can also be used to rename fields for clarity or convenience3.
- D. An alert is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events and trigger actions when certain conditions are met. An alert can be used to monitor your data for anomalies, errors, or other patterns of interest and notify you or others when they occur4.

References:
- About event types
- About field aliases
- About alerts
- Define search macros in Settings
- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches would return a report of sales by product-name?

A. chart sales by product_name
B. chart sum(price) as sales by product_name
C. stats sum(price) as sales over product_name
D. timechart list(sales), values(product_name)

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/Chart https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/Stats

NEW QUESTION 188
- (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 189
- (Exam Topic 2)
These users can create global knowledge objects. (Select all that apply.)

A. users
B. power users
C. administrators

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is one of the pre-configured data models included in the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

A. Access
B. Accounting
C. Authorization
D. Authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Exam Topic 2)
When defining a macro, what are the required elements?

A. Name and arguments.
B. Name and a validation error message.
C. Name and definition.
D. Definition and arguments.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When defining a search macro, the required elements are the name and the definition of the macro. The name is a unique identifier for the macro that can be used to invoke it in other searches. The definition is the search string that the macro expands to when referenced. The arguments, validation expression, and validation error message are optional elements that can be used to customize the macro behavior and input validation2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, Define search macros in Settings.

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Exam Topic 2)
When is a GET workflow action needed?

A. To send field values to an external resource.
B. To retrieve information from an external resource.
C. To use field values to perform a secondary search.
D. To define how events flow from forwarders to indexes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Exam Topic 2)
The limit attribute will _______.

A. override default of 10
B. only work with top command

C. override default of 20
D. override default of 15

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 208
- (Exam Topic 2)
Tags can reference which of the following knowledge objects?

A. Lookups and event types only.
B. Extracted fields, field aliases, calculated fields, lookups, and event types.
C. Tags cannot reference any of these knowledge objects because tags are the last knowledge objects generated in the search-time operation sequence.
D. Extracted fields, calculated fields, and field aliases only.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tags are a type of knowledge object that enable you to assign descriptive keywords to events. Tags can reference any of the following knowledge objects: extracted fields, field aliases, calculated fields, lookups, and event types. Tags cannot reference other tags or search macros. Tags are applied to events at search time based on the values of the fields that they reference2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 10. 2: Splunk Documentation, About tags and aliases.

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which command can include both an over and a by clause to divide results into sub-groupings?

A. chart
B. stats
C. xyseries
D. transaction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 210
- (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 214
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which is not a comparison operator in Splunk

A. <=
B. =
C. !=
D. >
E. ?=

Answer: E

Explanation:
A comparison operator is a symbol that compares two values and returns a Boolean result (true or false)2. Splunk supports various comparison operators such as <, >, =, !=, <=, >=, IN and LIKE2. However, ?= is not a valid comparison operator in Splunk and will cause a syntax error if used in a search string2. Therefore, option E is correct, while options A, B, C and D are incorrect because they are valid comparison operators in Splunk

NEW QUESTION 216
- (Exam Topic 2)
There are several ways to access the field extractor. Which option automatically identifies data type, source type, and sample event?

A. Event Actions > Extract Fields
B. Fields sidebar > Extract New Field
C. Settings > Field Extractions > New Field Extraction
D. Settings > Field Extractions > Open Field Extraction

Answer: B

Explanation:
There are several ways to access the field extractor. The option that automatically identifies data type, source type, and sample event is Fields sidebar > Extract New Field. The field extractor is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. The field extractor can generate a regex for you based on your selection of sample values or you can enter your own regex in the field extractor. The field extractor can be accessed by using various

methods, such as:

- Fields sidebar > Extract New Field: This is the easiest way to access the field extractor. The fields sidebar is a panel that shows all available fields for your data and their values. When you click on Extract New Field in the fields sidebar, Splunk will automatically identify the data type, source type, and sample event for your data based on your current search criteria. You can then use the field extractor to select sample values and generate a regex for your new field.
- Event Actions > Extract Fields: This is another way to access the field extractor. Event actions are actions that you can perform on individual events in your search results, such as viewing event details, adding to report, adding to dashboard, etc. When you click on Extract Fields in the event actions menu, Splunk will use the current event as the sample event for your data and ask you to select the source type and data type for your data. You can then use the field extractor to select sample values and generate a regex for your new field.
- Settings > Field Extractions > New Field Extraction: This is a more advanced way to access the field extractor. Settings is a menu that allows you to configure various aspects of Splunk, such as indexes, inputs, outputs, users, roles, apps, etc. When you click on New Field Extraction in the Settings menu, Splunk will ask you to enter all the details for your new field extraction manually, such as app context, name, source type, data type, sample event, regex, etc. You can then use the field extractor to verify or modify your regex for your new field.

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 2)
How is a macro referenced in a search?

A. By using the macroname command.
B. By using the macro command.
C. By enclosing the macro name in backtick characters (‘).
D. By enclosing the macro name in single-quote characters (‘).

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. By enclosing the macro name in backtick characters (`).
A macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A macro can take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A macro can also contain another macro within it, which is called a nested macro1.
To reference a macro in a search, you need to enclose the macro name in backtick characters (). For example, if you have a macro named my_macro` that takes one argument, you can reference it in a search by using the following syntax:
| my_macro(argument) | ...
This will replace the macro name and argument with the SPL code contained in the macro definition. For example, if the macro definition is:
[my_macro(argument)] search sourcetype=$argument$ And you reference it in a search with:
index=main | my_macro(web) | stats count by host
This will expand the macro and run the following SPL code: index=main | search sourcetype=web | stats count by host References:

- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Exam Topic 2)
The fields sidebar does not show _______. (Select all that apply.)

A. interesting fields
B. selected fields
C. all extracted fields

Answer: C

Explanation:
The fields sidebar is a panel that shows the fields that are present in your search results2. The fields sidebar does not show all extracted fields, which are fields that are extracted from your raw data using various methods such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. The fields sidebar only shows selected fields and interesting fields2. Selected fields are fields that you choose to display in your search results by clicking on them in the fields sidebar or by using the fields command2. Interesting fields are fields that appear in at least 20 percent of events or have high variability among values2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A and B are incorrect because they are types of fields that the fields sidebar does show.

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which knowledge Object does the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) use to normalize data. in addition to field aliases, event types, and tags?

A. Macros
B. Lookups
C. Workflow actions
D. Field extractions

Answer: B

Explanation:
Normalize your data for each of these fields using a combination of field aliases, field extractions, and lookups.
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/CIM/4.15.0/User/UsetheCIMtonormalizedataatsearchtime

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Exam Topic 2)
This function of the stats command allows you to identify the number of values a field has.

A. max
B. distinct_count
C. fields
D. count

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 229
- (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 234
- (Exam Topic 2)
What does the fillnull command replace null values with, if the value argument is not specified?

A. N/A
B. NaN
C. NULL

Answer: A

Explanation:
The fillnull command replaces null values with 0 by default, if the value argument is not specified. You can use the value argument to specify a different value to replace null values with, such as N/A or NULL.

NEW QUESTION 235
- (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 239
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which statement is true?

A. Pivot is used for creating datasets.
B. Data models are randomly structured datasets.
C. Pivot is used for creating reports and dashboards.
D. In most cases, each Splunk user will create their own data model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that pivot is used for creating reports and dashboards is true. Pivot is a graphical interface that allows you to create tables, charts, and visualizations from data models. Data models are structured datasets that define how data is organized and categorized. Pivot does not create datasets, but uses existing ones.

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Exam Topic 2)
The stats command will create a _______ by default.

A. Table
B. Report
C. Pie chart

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which syntax will find events where the values for the 1 field match the values for the Renewal-MonthYear field?

A. | where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear
B. | where ‘10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear

C. | where 10yearAnnerversary=’Renewal-MonthYear’
D. | where ‘10yearAnnerversary’=’Renewal-MonthYear’

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. | where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear.
The where command is used to filter the search results based on an expression that evaluates to true or false. The where command can compare two fields, two values, or a field and a value. The where command can also use functions, operators, and wildcards to create complex expressions1.
The syntax for the where command is:
| where <expression>
The expression can be a comparison, a calculation, a logical operation, or a combination of these. The expression must evaluate to true or false for each event.
To compare two fields with the where command, you need to use the field names without any quotation marks. For example, if you want to find events where the values for the 10yearAnnerversary field match the values for the Renewal-MonthYear field, you can use the following syntax:
| where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear
This will return only the events where the two fields have the same value.
The other options are not correct because they use quotation marks around the field names, which will cause the where command to interpret them as string values instead of field names. For example, if you use:
| where ‘10yearAnnerversary’=‘Renewal-MonthYear’
This will return no events because there are no events where the string value ‘10yearAnnerversary’ is equal to the string value ‘Renewal-MonthYear’.
References:

- where command usage

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following transforming commands can be used with transactions?

A. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats
B. chart, timechart, stats, diff
C. chart, timeehart, datamodel, pivot
D. chart, timecha:t, stats, pivot

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats.
Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a table or a chart. They can be used to perform statistical calculations, create visualizations, or manipulate data in various ways1.
Transactions are groups of events that share some common values and are related in some way. Transactions can be defined by using the transaction command or by creating a transaction type in the transactiontypes.conf file2.
Some transforming commands can be used with transactions to create tables or charts based on the transaction fields. These commands include:

- chart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows the relationship between two or more fields. It can be used to aggregate values, count occurrences, or calculate statistics3.
- timechart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows how a field changes over time. It can be used to plot trends, patterns, or outliers4.
- stats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, such as count, sum, average, etc. It can be used to group and aggregate data by one or more fields5.
- eventstats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, similar to stats, but it also adds the results to each event as new fields. It can be used to compare events with the overall statistics.

These commands can be applied to transactions by using the transaction fields as arguments. For example, if you have a transaction type named “login” that groups events based on the user field and has fields such as duration and eventcount, you can use the following commands with transactions:

- | chart count by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows how many transactions each user has.
- | timechart span=1h avg(duration) by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows the average duration of transactions for each user per hour.
- | stats sum(eventcount) as total_events by user : This command creates a table that shows the total number of events for each user across all transactions.
- | eventstats avg(duration) as avg_duration : This command adds a new field named avg_duration to each transaction that shows the average duration of all transactions.

The other options are not valid because they include commands that are not transforming commands or cannot be used with transactions. These commands are:

- diff: This command compares two search results and shows the differences between them. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- datamodel: This command retrieves data from a data model, which is a way to organize and categorize data in Splunk. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- pivot: This command creates a pivot report, which is a way to analyze data from a data model using a graphical interface. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

References:

- About transforming commands
- About transactions
- chart command overview
- timechart command overview
- stats command overview
- [eventstats command overview]
- [diff command overview]
- [datamodel command overview]
- [pivot command overview]

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 2)
The eval command allows you to do which of the following? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Format values
B. Convert values
C. Perform calculations
D. Use conditional statements

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 253
- (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 257
- (Exam Topic 2)
Highlighted search terms indicate ________ search results in Splunk.

A. Display as selected fields.
B. Sorted
C. Charted based on time
D. Matching

Answer: D

Explanation:
Highlighted search terms indicate matching search results in Splunk, which means that they show which parts of your events match your search string2. For example, if you search for error OR fail, Splunk will highlight error or fail in your events to show which events match your search string2. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect because they are not indicated by highlighted search terms.

NEW QUESTION 261
- (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 262
- (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 263
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which workflow uses field values to perform a secondary search?

A. POST
B. Action
C. Search
D. Sub-Search

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/Knowledge/CreateworkflowactionsinSplunkWeb

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes an event type?

A. A log level measurement: info, warn, error.
B. A knowledge object that is applied before fields are extracted.
C. A field for categorizing events based on a search string.
D. Either a log, a metric, or a trace.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is because an event type is a knowledge object that assigns a user-defined name to a set of events that match a specific search criteria. For example, you can create an event type named successful_purchase for events that have sourcetype=access_combined, status=200, and action=purchase. Then, you can use eventtype=successful_purchase as a search term to find those events. You can also use event types to create alerts, reports, and dashboards. You can learn more about event types from the Splunk documentation1. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe what an event type is. A log level measurement is a field that indicates the severity of an event, such as info, warn, or error. A knowledge object that is applied before fields are extracted is a source type, which identifies the format and structure of the data. Either a log, a metric, or a trace is a type of data that Splunk can ingest and analyze, but not an event type.

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Exam Topic 2)
A macro has another macro nested within it, and this inner macro requires an argument. How can the user pass this argument into the SPL?

A. An argument can be passed through the outer macro.
B. An argument can be passed to the outer macro by nesting parentheses.
C. There is no way to pass an argument to the inner macro.
D. An argument can be passed to the inner macro by nesting parentheses.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. An argument can be passed to the inner macro by nesting parentheses.
A search macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A search macro can take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A search macro can also contain another search macro within it, which is called a nested macro. A nested macro can also take arguments, which can be passed from the outer macro or directly from the search string.
To pass an argument to the inner macro, you need to use parentheses to enclose the argument value and separate it from the outer macro argument. For example, if you have a search macro named outer_macro (1) that contains another search macro named inner_macro (2), and both macros take one argument each, you can pass an argument to the inner macro by using the following syntax:
outer_macro (argument1, inner_macro (argument2))
This will replace the argument1 and argument2 with the values you provide in the search string. For example, if you want to pass “foo” as the argument1 and “bar” as the argument2, you can write:
outer_macro ("foo", inner_macro ("bar"))
This will expand the macros with the corresponding arguments and run the SPL code contained in them. References:

- Search macro examples
- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the following eval statement, what is the value of description if the status is 503? index=main | eval description=case(status==200, "OK", status==404, "Not found", status==500, "Internal Server Error")

A. The description field would contain no value.
B. The description field would contain the value 0.
C. The description field would contain the value "Internal Server Error".
D. This statement would produce an error in Splunk because it is incomplete.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.1/SearchReference/ConditionalFunctions

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following expressions could be used to create a calculated field called gigabytes?

A. eval sc_bytes(1024/1024)
B. | eval negabytes=sc_bytes(1024/1024)
C. megabytes=sc_bytes(1024/1024)
D. sc_bytas(1024/1024)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 281
- (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 285
- (Exam Topic 2)
During the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow: Select your answer.

A. You can remove values that aren't a match for the field you want to define
B. You can validate where the data originated from
C. You cannot modify the field extraction

Answer: A

Explanation:
During the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow, you can remove values that aren't a match for the field you want to define2. The validation step allows you to review and edit the values that have been extracted by the FX and make sure they are correct and consistent2. You can remove values that aren't a match by clicking on them and selecting Remove Value from the menu2. This will exclude them from your
field extraction and update the regular expression accordingly2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B and C are incorrect because they are not actions that you can perform during the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow.

NEW QUESTION 289
- (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 293
- (Exam Topic 2)
For choropleth maps,splunk ships with the following KMZ files (select all that apply)

A. States of the United States
B. States and provinces of the united states and Canada
C. Countries of the European Union
D. Countries of the World

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Splunk ships with the following KMZ files for choropleth maps: States of the United States and Countries of the World. A KMZ file is a compressed file that contains a KML file and other resources. A KML file is an XML file that defines geographic features and their properties. A KMZ file can be used to create choropleth maps in Splunk by using the geom command. A choropleth map is a type of map that shows geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. Splunk ships with two KMZ files that define the geographic regions for choropleth maps:
➢ States of the United States: This KMZ file defines the 50 states of the United States and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is us_states.kmz and it is located in the
$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo directory.
➢ Countries of the World: This KMZ file defines the countries of the world and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is world_countries.kmz and it is located in the
$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo directory.

Splunk does not ship with KMZ files for States and provinces of the United States and Canada or Countries of the European Union. However, you can create your own KMZ files or download them from external sources and use them in Splunk.

NEW QUESTION 296
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following describes the I transaction command?

A. It is an SPL command that groups at least two events together based on shared values in selected fields.
B. It allows an exchange of data from one Splunk index to another Splunk index.
C. It is an SPL command that groups events together with shared values in selected fields.
D. It allows an exchange of data from one Splunk system to another Splunk system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints .
- Transactions are made up of the raw text (the _raw field) of each member, the time and date fields of the earliest member, as well as the union of all other fields of each member .
- The transaction command groups events together by matching one or more fields that have the same value across the events . For example, | transaction clientip will group events that have the same value the clientip field.

NEW QUESTION 299
- (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 301
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