Exam Questions SPLK-1002

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is the correct way to use the data model command to search field in the data model within the web dataset?

A. | datamodel web search | filed web *
B. | Search datamodel web web | filed web*
C. | datamodel web web field | search web*
D. Datamodel=web | search web | filed web*

Answer: A

Explanation:
The data model command allows you to run searches on data models that have been accelerated1. The synta for using the data model command is | datamodel <model_name> <dataset_name> [search <search_string>]1.
Therefore, option A is the correct way to use the data model command to search fields in the data model within the web dataset. Options B and C are incorrect because they do not follow the syntax for the data model command. Option D is incorrect because it does not use the data model command at all.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (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 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
In which of the following scenarios is an event type more effective than a saved search?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about tags is true?

A. Tags are case insensitive.
B. Tags are created at index time.
C. Tags can make your data more understandable.
D. Tags are searched by using the syntax tag: : <fieldneme>

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tags are aliases or alternative names for field values in Splunk. They can make your data more understandable by using common or descriptive terms instead of cryptic or technical terms. For example, you can tag a field value such as “200” with “OK” or “success” to indicate that it is a HTTP status code for a successful request. Tags are case sensitive, meaning that “OK” and “ok” are different tags. Tags are created at search time, meaning that they are applied when you run a search on your data. Tags are searched by using the syntax tag::<tagname>, where <tagname> is the name of the tag you want to search for.

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)
After manually editing; a regular expression (regex), which of the following statements is true?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes POST workflow actions?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (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 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
How does a user display a chart in stack mode?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which group of users would most likely use pivots?

A. Users
B. Architects
C. Administrators
D. Knowledge Managers

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Pivot/IntroductiontoPivot
A pivot is a tool that allows you to create reports and dashboards using data models without writing any SPL commands2. You can use pivots to explore, filter, split and visualize your data using a graphical
interface2. Pivots are designed for users who want to analyze and report on their data without having to learn the SPL syntax or the underlying structure of the data2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not the typical group of users who would use pivots.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following are required to create a POST workflow action?

A. Label, URI, search string.
B. XMl attributes, URI, name.
C. Label, URI, post arguments.
D. URI, search string, time range picker.

Answer: C

Explanation:
POST workflow actions are custom actions that send a POST request to a web server when you click on a field value in your search results. POST workflow actions can be configured with various options, such as label name, base URL, URI parameters, post arguments, app context, etc. One of the options that are required to create a POST workflow action is post arguments. Post arguments are key-value pairs that are sent in the body of the POST request to provide additional information to the web server. Post arguments can include field values from your data by using dollar signs around the field names.

NEW QUESTION 16
- (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 19
- (Exam Topic 1)
To identify all of the contributing events within a transaction that contains at least one REJECT event, which syntax is correct?

A. Index-main | REJECT trans sessionid
B. Index-main | transaction sessionid | search REJECT
C. Index=main | transaction sessionid | whose transaction=reject
D. Index=main | transaction sessionid | where transaction=reject''

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transaction command is used to group events that share a common value for one or more fields into transactions2. The transaction command assigns a transaction ID to each group of events and creates new fields such as duration, eventcount and eventlist for each transaction2. To identify all of the contributing events within a transaction that contains at least one REJECT event, you can use the following
syntax: index=main | transaction sessionid | search REJECT2. This search will first group the events by sessionid, then filter out the transactions that do not contain REJECT in any of their events2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they do not follow the correct syntax for using the transaction command or the search command.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (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.

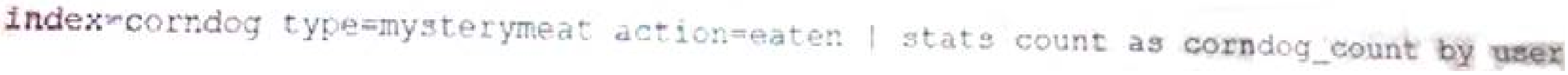
NEW QUESTION 24
- (Exam Topic 1)
What are the two parts of a root event dataset?

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 29
- (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 34
- (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 39
- (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 40
- (Exam Topic 1)
When creating a Search workflow action, which field is required?

A. Search string
B. Data model name
C. Permission setting
D. An eval statement

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Setupasearchworkflowaction A workflow action is a link that appears when you click an event field value in your search results2. A
workflow action can open a web page or run another search based on the field value2. There are two types of workflow actions: GET and POST2. A GET workflow action appends the field value to the end of a URI and opens it in a web browser2. A POST workflow action sends the field value as part of an HTTP request to a web server2. When creating a Search workflow action, which is a type of GET workflow action that runs another search based on the field value, the only required field is the search string2. The search string defines the search that will be run when the workflow action is clicked2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not required fields for creating a Search workflow action.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 2)
A field alias is created where field1—fieid2 and the Overwrite Field Values checkbox is selected. What happens if an event only contains values for fieid1?

A. field2 values are removed from the events.
B. field1 and field2 values are merged.
C. field2 values are unchanged.
D. field2 values are replaced with the value of the field1.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. field2 values are replaced with the value of the field1.
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 convenience1.
When you create a field alias in Splunk Web, you can select the Overwrite Field Values option to change the behavior of the field alias. This option affects how the Splunk software handles situations where the original field has no value or does not exist, as well as situations where the alias field already exists as a field in your events, alongside the original field2.
If you select the Overwrite Field Values option, the following rules apply:
- If the original field does not exist or has no value in an event, the alias field is removed from that event.
- If the original field and the alias field both exist in an event, the value of the alias field is replaced with the value of the original field.

If you do not select the Overwrite Field Values option, the following rules apply:
- If the original field does not exist or has no value in an event, the alias field is unchanged in that event.
- If the original field and the alias field both exist in an event, both fields are retained with their respective values.

Therefore, if you create a field alias where field1—field2 and select the Overwrite Field Values option, and an event only contains values for field1, then the value of field2 will be replaced with the value of field1. References:

- About calculated fields
- About field aliases
- Create field aliases in Splunk Web

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following search modes automatically returns all extracted fields in the fields sidebar?

A. Fast
B. Smart
C. Verbose

Answer: C

Explanation:
The search modes determine how Splunk processes your search and displays your results2. There are three search modes: Fast, Smart and Verbose2. The search mode that automatically returns all extracted fields in the fields sidebar is Verbose2. The Verbose mode shows all the fields that are extracted from your events, including default fields, indexed fields and search-time extracted fields2. The fields sidebar is a panel that shows the fields that are present in your search results2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A and B are incorrect because they are not search modes that automatically return all extracted fields in the fields sidebar.

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will show the number of categoryld used by each host?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49
- (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 54
- (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 58
- (Exam Topic 2)
The eval command 'if' function requires the following three arguments (in order):

A. Boolean expression, result if true, result if false
B. Result if true, result if false, boolean expression

C. Result if false, result if true, boolean expression
D. Boolean expression, result if false, result if true

Answer: A

Explanation:
The eval command ‘if’ function requires the following three arguments (in order): boolean expression, result if true, result if false. The eval command is a search command that allows you to create new fields or modify existing fields by performing calculations or transformations on them. The eval command can use various functions to perform different operations on fields. The ‘if’ function is one of the functions that can be used with the eval command to perform conditional evaluations on fields. The ‘if’ function takes three arguments: a boolean expression that evaluates to true or false, a result that will be returned if the boolean expression is true, and a result that will be returned if the boolean expression is false. The ‘if’ function returns one of the two results based on the evaluation of the boolean expression.

NEW QUESTION 61
- (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 64
- (Exam Topic 2)
What fields does the transaction command add to the raw events? (select all that apply)

A. count
B. duration
C. eventcount
D. transaction id

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question about Splunk Core Power User Technologies. The correct answers are B. duration and D. transaction id. The explanation is as follows:

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints12.
- 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 member12.
- The transaction command adds some fields to the raw events that are part of the transaction123. These fields are:
- duration: The difference, in seconds, between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction123.
- eventcount: The number of events in the transaction123.
- transaction_id: A unique identifier for each transaction3. This field is useful for filtering or joining transactions3.
- Therefore, the fields that the transaction command adds to the raw events are duration and transaction_id, which are options B and D in your question.

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which command is used to create choropleth maps?

A. geostats
B. cluster
C. geom

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70
- (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 75
- (Exam Topic 2)
When can a pipe follow a macro?

A. A pipe may always follow a macro.
B. The current user must own the macro.
C. The macro must be defined in the current app.
D. Only when sharing is set to global for the macro.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A macro is a way to save a segment of a search string as a variable and reuse it in other searches2. A macro can be followed by a pipe, which is a symbol that separates commands in a search pipeline2. A pipe may always follow a macro, regardless of who owns the macro, where the macro is defined or how the macro is shared2. For example, if you have a macro called us_sales that returns events from the US region, you can use it in a search like this: us_sales | stats sum(price) by product2. This search will use the macro to filter the events and then calculate the total price for each product2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not conditions that affect whether a pipe can follow a macro.

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Exam Topic 2)
Information needed to create a GET workflow action includes which of the following? (select all that apply.)

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

Answer: ABC

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

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Exam Topic 2)
A data model can consist of what three types of datasets?

A. Pivot, searches, and events.
B. Pivot, events, and transactions.
C. Searches, transactions, and pivot.
D. Events, searches, and transactions.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Exam Topic 2)
The macro weekly_sales (2) contains the search string:
index—games I eval Product Sales = $price$ $AmountS01d$ Which of the following will return results?

A. ‘weekly_sales(3.99, 10) '
B. ‘weekly_sales(3.99, 10)
C. 'weekly_sales (3.99, 10)
D. ‘weekly_sales(3)

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. ‘weekly_sales (3.99, 10)’. This is because search macros accept arguments without quotation marks or dollar signs, and the number of arguments must match the number of parameters defined in the macro. The other options are incorrect because they either use quotation marks or dollar signs around the arguments, or they provide a different number of arguments than the macro expects. You can learn more about how to use search macros in searches from the Splunk documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 2)
How are event types different from saved reports?

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using the transaction command, what does the argument maxspan do?

A. Sets the maximum total time between events in a transaction.
B. Sets the maximum length of all events within a transaction.
C. Sets the maximum total time between the earliest and latest events in a transaction.
D. Sets the maximum length that any single event can reach to be included in the transaction.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/SearchReference/Transaction

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 2)
What other syntax will produce exactly the same results as | chart count over vendor_action by user?

A. | chart count by vendor_action, user
B. | chart count over vendor_action, user
C. | chart count by vendor_action over user
D. | chart count over user by vendor_action

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.2/SearchReference/Chart

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Exam Topic 2)
Consider the the following search run over a time range of last 7 days: index=web sourcetype=access_conbined | timechart avg(bytes) by product_nane
Which option is used to change the default time span so that results are grouped into 12 hour intervals?

A. span=12h
B. timespan=12h
C. span=12
D. timespan=12

Answer: A

Explanation:
The span option is used to specify the time span for the timechart command. The span value can be a number followed by a time unit, such as h for hour, d for day, w for week, etc. The span value determines how the data is grouped into time buckets. For example, span=12h means that the data is grouped into 12-hour intervals. The timespan option is not a valid option for the timechart command2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, timechart command.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (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 100
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands support the same set of functions?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103
- (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 108
- (Exam Topic 2)
When would a user select delimited field extractions using the Field Extractor (FX)?

A. When a log file has values that are separated by the same character, for example, commas.
B. When a log file contains empty lines or comments.
C. With structured files such as JSON or XML.
D. When the file has a header that might provide information about its structure or format.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. When a log file has values that are separated by the same character, for example, commas.
The Field Extractor (FX) is a utility in Splunk Web that allows you to create new fields from your events by using either regular expressions or delimiters. The FX provides a graphical interface that guides you through the steps of defining and testing your field extractions1.
The FX supports two field extraction methods: regular expression and delimited. The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, such as logs or messages, that do not have a consistent format or structure. You select a sample event and highlight one or more fields to extract from that event, and the FX generates a regular expression that matches similar events in your data set and extracts the fields from them1.
The delimited method is designed for structured event data: data from files with headers, where all of the fields in the events are separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma, a tab, or a space. You select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the FX finds1.
Therefore, you would select the delimited field extraction method when you have a log file that has values that are separated by the same character, for example, commas. This method will allow you to easily extract the fields based on the delimiter without writing complex regular expressions.
The other options are not correct because they are not suitable for the delimited field extraction method. These options are:

➢ B. When a log file contains empty lines or comments: This option does not indicate that the log file has a structured format or a common delimiter. The delimited method might not work well with this type of data, as it might miss some fields or include some unwanted values.

➢ C. With structured files such as JSON or XML: This option does not require the delimited method, as Splunk can automatically extract fields from JSON or XML files by using indexed extractions or search-time extractions2. The delimited method might not work well with this type of data, as it might not recognize the nested structure or the special characters.

➢ D. When the file has a header that might provide information about its structure or format: This option does not indicate that the file has a common delimiter between the fields. The delimited method might not work well with this type of data, as it might not be able to identify the fields based on the header information.
References:

➢ Build field extractions with the field extractor

➢ Configure indexed field extraction

NEW QUESTION 112
- (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 116
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following objects can a calculated field use as a source?

A. An alias of a field.
B. A field added by an automatic lookup.
C. The tag field.
D. The eventtype field.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. A field added by an automatic lookup.
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 use any field as a source, as long as the field is extracted before the calculated field is defined1.
An automatic lookup is a way to enrich events with additional fields from an external source, such as a CSV file or a database. An automatic lookup can add fields to events based on the values of existing fields, such as host, source, sourcetype, or any other extracted field2. An automatic lookup is performed before the calculated fields are defined, so the fields added by the lookup can be used as sources for the calculated fields3.
Therefore, a calculated field can use a field added by an automatic lookup as a source. References:

- About calculated fields
- About lookups
- Search time processing

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 2)
These kinds of charts represent a series in a single bar with multiple sections

A. Multi-Series
B. Split-Series
C. Omit nulls
D. Stacked

Answer: D

Explanation:
Stacked charts represent a series in a single bar with multiple sections. A chart is a graphical representation of data that shows trends, patterns, or comparisons. A chart can have different types, such as column, bar, line, area, pie, etc. A chart can also have different modes, such as split-series, multi-series, stacked, etc. A stacked chart is a type of chart that shows multiple series in a single bar or area with different sections for each series

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following are valid options to speed up reports? (Select all the apply.)

A. Edit permissions
B. Edit description
C. Edit acceleration
D. Edit schedule

Answer: C

Explanation:
One of the valid options to speed up reports is to edit acceleration, which means that you can enable summary indexing or data model acceleration for your reports to improve their performance2. Summary indexing allows you to create reports that run over large amounts of data by storing the results of scheduled searches in a summary index and using that index for faster reporting2. Data model acceleration allows you to create reports that use data models by creating and storing summaries of the data model datasets and using them for faster reporting2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they are not options to speed up reports.

NEW QUESTION 121
- (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 124
- (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 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
It is mandatory for the lookup file to have this for an automatic lookup to work.

A. Source type
B. At least five columns
C. Timestamp
D. Input filed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127
- (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 132
- (Exam Topic 2)
The gauge command:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 2)
When extracting fields, we may choose to use our own regular expressions

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 2)
The timechart command buckets data in time intervals depending on:

A. the number of events returned

B. the selected time range
C. the type of visualization selected

Answer: B

Explanation:
The timechart command buckets data in time intervals depending on the selected time range2. The timechart command is similar to the chart command but it automatically groups events into time buckets based on the _time field2. The size of the time buckets depends on the time range that you select for your search. For example, if you select Last 24 hours as your time range, Splunk will use 30-minute buckets for your timechart. If you select Last 7 days as your time range, Splunk will use 4-hour buckets for your timechart2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A and C are incorrect because they are not factors that affect the size of the time buckets.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is a function of the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM)?

A. Normalizing data across a Splunk deployment.
B. Providing templates for reports and dashboards.
C. Algorithmically shifting events to other indexes.
D. Reingesting previously indexed data with new field names.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which knowledge object is used to normalize field names to comply with the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM)?

A. Field alias
B. Event types
C. Search workflow action
D. Tags

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Field alias123.
In Splunk, a field alias is a knowledge object that you can use to assign an alternate name to a field3. This can be particularly useful when you want to normalize your data to comply with the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM)12.
The CIM provides a methodology for normalizing values to a common field name1. It acts as a search-time schema to define relationships in the event data while leaving the raw machine data intact2. By using field aliases, you can map vendor fields to common fields that are the same for each data source in a given domain4. This allows you to correlate events from different source types by normalizing these different occurrences to a common structure and naming convention1.

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which tool uses data models to generate reports and dashboard panels without using SPL?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 154
- (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 155
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which workflow uses field values to perform a secondary search?

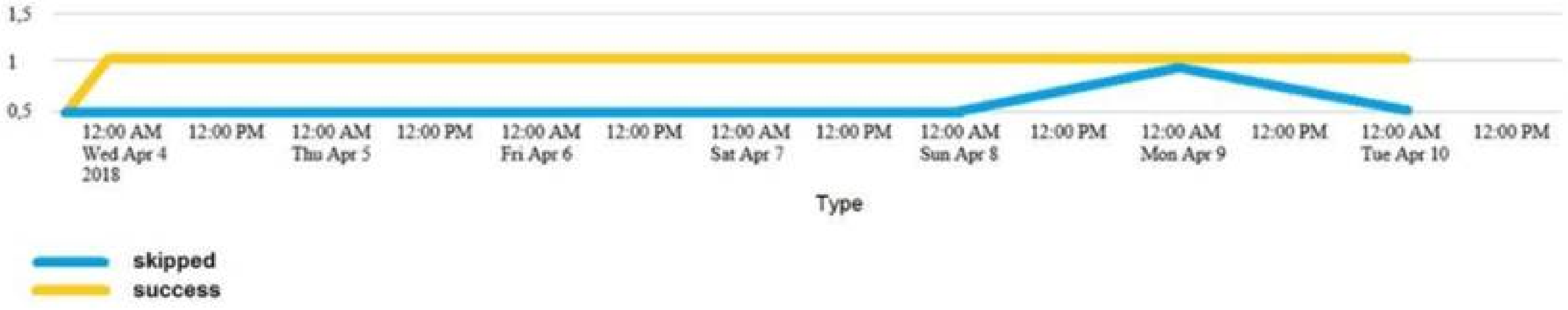
A. POST

B. Action
C. Search
D. Sub-Search

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches would create a graph similar to the one below?



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

Answer: C

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

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

The graph shows the following:

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

NEW QUESTION 161
- (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 164
- (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 168
- (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 173
- (Exam Topic 2)
which of the following are valid options with the chart command

A. useother
B. usenull
C. fillfield
D. usefiled

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 2)
The time range specified for a historical search defines the _________.------questionable on ans

A. Amount of data shown on the timeline as data streams in
B. Amount of data fetched from index matching that time range
C. Time range for the static results

Answer: B

Explanation:
The time range specified for a historical search defines the amount of data fetched from the index matching that time range2. A historical search is a search that runs over a fixed period of time in the past2. When you run a historical search, Splunk searches the index for events that match your search string and fall within the specified time range2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A and C are incorrect because they are not what the time range defines for a historical search.

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following options will define the first event in a transaction?

A. startswith
B. with
C. startingwith
D. firstevent

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. startswith. The Explanation: is as follows:
- The transaction command is used to find transactions based on events that meet various constraints12.
- 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 member1.
- The startswith option is used to define the first event in a transaction by specifying a search term or an expression that matches the event13.
- For example, | transaction clientip JSESSIONID startswith="view" will create transactions based on the clientip and JSESSIONID fields, and the first event in each transaction will contain the term “view” in the _raw field2.

NEW QUESTION 183
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