SPLK-1002 Dumps

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

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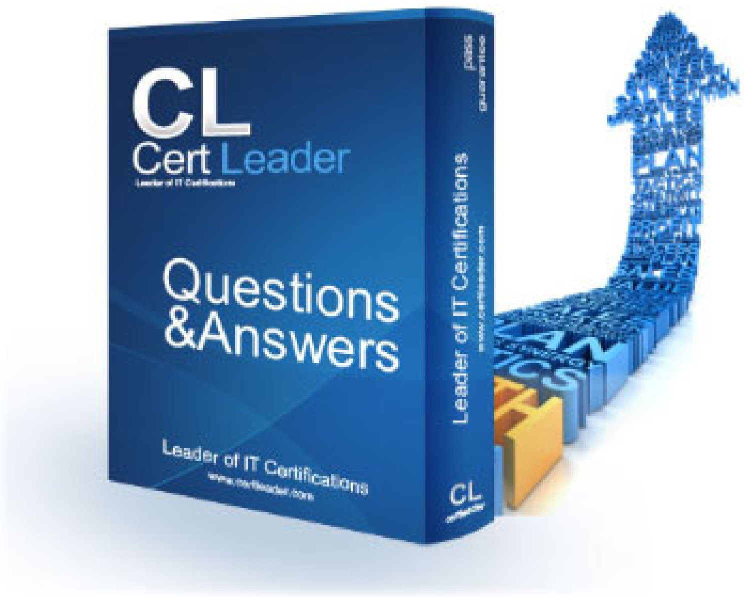


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
When should you use the transaction command instead of the scats command?

A. When you need to group on multiple values.
B. When duration is irrelevant in search result
C. .
D. When you have over 1000 events in a transaction.
E. When you need to group based on start and end constraints.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The transaction command is used to group events into transactions based on some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. The transaction command can also specify start and end constraints for the transactions, such as a field value that indicates the beginning or the end of a transaction. The stats command is used to calculate summary statistics on the events, such as count, sum, average, etc. The stats command cannot group events based on start and end constraints, but only on fields or time buckets. Therefore, the transaction command should be used instead of the stats command when you need to group events based on start and end constraints.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following actions can the eval command perform?

A. Remove fields from results.
B. Create or replace an existing field.
C. Group transactions by one or more fields.
D. Save SPL commands to be reused in other searches.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The eval command is used to create new fields or modify existing fields based on an expression2. The eval command can perform various actions such as calculations, conversions, string manipulations and more2. One of the actions that the eval command can perform is to create or replace an existing field with a new value based on an expression2. For example, | eval status=if(status="200","OK","ERROR") will create or replac status field with either OK or ERROR depending on the original value of status2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not actions that the eval command can perform.

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 searches will return events contains a tag name Privileged?

A. Tag= Priv

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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 7
- (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 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following Statements about macros is true? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes macros?

A. A macro is a reusable search string that must contain the full search.
B. A macro is a reusable search string that must have a fixed time range.
C. A macro Is a reusable search string that may have a flexible time range.
D. A macro Is a reusable search string that must contain only a portion of the search.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Definesearchmacros
A macro is a reusable search string that can contain any part of a search, such as search terms, commands, arguments, etc. A macro can have a flexible time range that can be specified when the macro is executed. A macro can also have arguments that can be passed to the macro when it is executed. A macro can be created by using the Settings menu or by editing the macros.conf file. A macro does not have to contain the full search, but only the part that needs to be reused. A macro does not have to have a fixed time range, but can use a relative or absolute time range modifier. A macro does not have to contain only a portion of the search, but can contain multiple parts of the search.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe GET workflow actions?

A. GET workflow actions must be configured with POST arguments.
B. Configuration of GET workflow actions includes choosing a sourcetype.
C. Label names for GET workflow actions must include a field name surrounded by dollar signs.
D. GET workflow actions can be configured to open the URT link in the current window or in a new window

Answer: D

Explanation:
GET workflow actions are custom actions that open a URL link when you click on a field value in your search results. GET workflow actions can be configured with various options, such as label name, base URL, URI parameters, app context, etc. One of the options is to choose whether to open the URL link in the current window or in a new window. GET workflow actions do not have to be configured with POST arguments, as they use GET method to send requests to web servers. Configuration of GET workflow actions does not include choosing a sourcetype, as they do not generate any data in Splunk. Label names for GET workflow actions must include a field name surrounded by dollar signs, as this indicates the field value that will be used to replace the variable in the URL link.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (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 20
- (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.

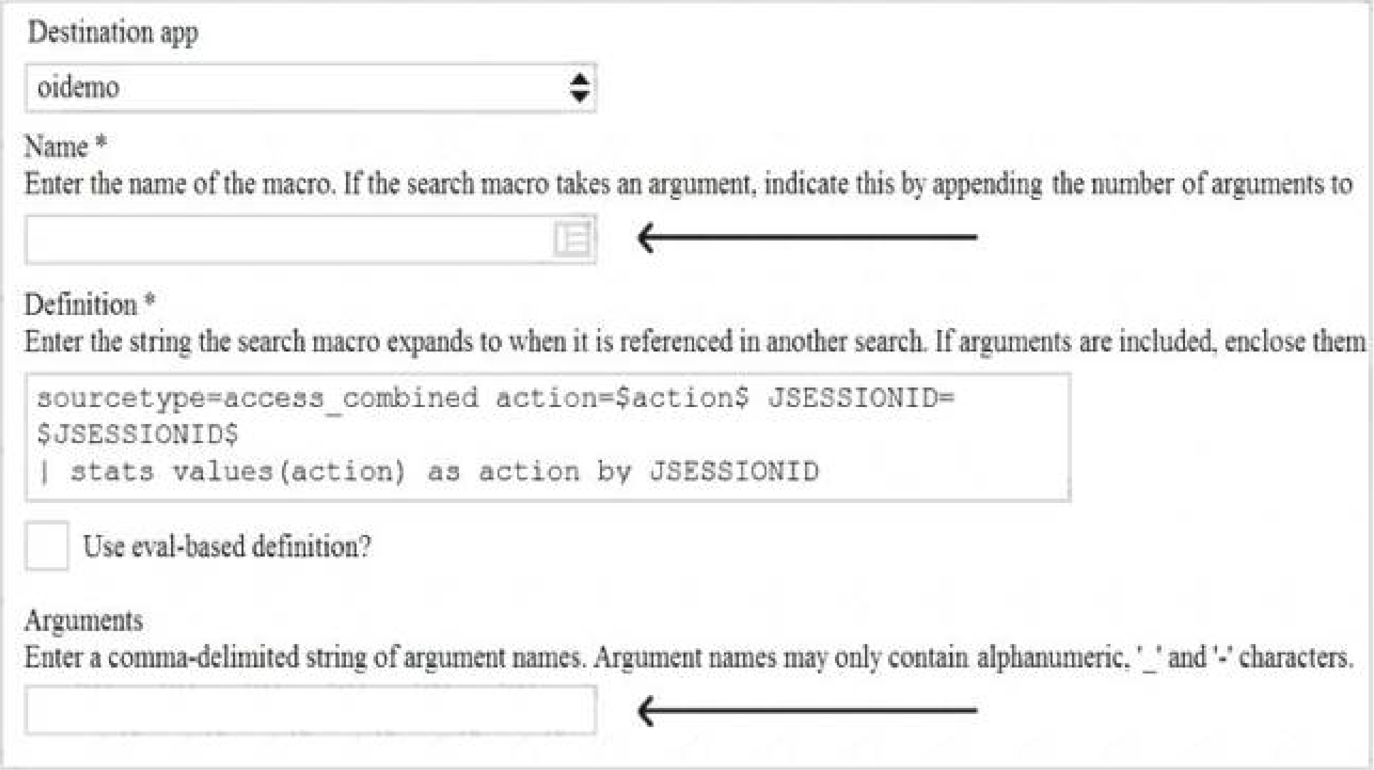
NEW QUESTION 23
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following are required to create a POST workflow action?

A. Label, URI, search string.
B. XMI 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 28
- (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 32
- (Exam Topic 1)
Calculated fields can be based on which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/definecalcfields
A calculated field is a field that you create based on the value of another field or fields1. You can use calculated fields to enrich your data with additional information or to transform your data into a more useful format1. Calculated fields 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 pairs1. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because tags, output fields for a lookup, and fields generated from a search string are not types of extracted fields.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (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 41
- (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 44
- (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 49
- (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 51
- (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 54
- (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 56
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following describes the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

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

Answer: C

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

use the data models. The CIM add-on is not automatically installed in a Splunk environment, but rather needs to be downloaded and installed from Splunkbase.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (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 65
- (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 67
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on include? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 70
- (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 74
- (Exam Topic 1)

A user wants to convert numeric field values to strings and also to sort on those values. Which command should be used first, the eval or the sort?

A. It doesn't matter whether eval or sort is used first.
B. Convert the numeric to a string with eval first, then sort.
C. Use sort first, then convert the numeric to a string with eval.
D. You cannot use the sort command and the eval command on the same field.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The eval command is used to create new fields or modify existing fields based on an expression2. The sort command is used to sort the results by one or more fields in ascending or descending order2. If you want to convert numeric field values to strings and also sort on those values, you should use the sort command first, then use the eval command to convert the values to strings2. This way, the sort command will use the original numeric values for sorting, rather than the converted string values which may not sort correctly. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe the search string below?
| datamodel Application_State All_Application_State search

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80
- (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 82
- (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 86
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using the transaction command, how are evicted transactions identified?

A. Closed_txn field is set to o, or false.
B. Max_txn field is set to O, or false.
C. Txn_field is set to 1, or true.
D. open_txn field is set to 1, or true.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints1.
- 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 transaction command adds some fields to the raw events that are part of the transaction12. These fields are:
- duration: The difference, in seconds, between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction12.
- eventcount: The number of events in the transaction12.
- closed_txn: A Boolean field that indicates whether the transaction is closed or evicted2. A transaction is closed if it meets one of the following conditions: maxevents, maxpause, maxsp or startswith2. A transaction is evicted if it does not meet any of these conditions and exceeds th memory limit specified by maxopentxn or maxopenevents23.
- Therefore, evicted transactions can be distinguished from non-evicted transactions by checking the value of the closed_txn field. The closed_txn field is set to 0, or false, for evicted transactions and 1 for non-evicted, or closed, transactions23.

NEW QUESTION 91
- (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 92
- (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 95
- (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 98
- (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 101
- (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 105
- (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 110
- (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 113
- (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 118
- (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 121
- (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 123
- (Exam Topic 2)
Use this command to use lookup fields in a search and see the lookup fields in the field sidebar.

A. inputlookup

B. lookup

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 127
- (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 130
- (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 132
- (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 135
- (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 140
- (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 142
- (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 143
- (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 144
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which statement is true?

A. Pivot is used for creating datasets.
B. Data model 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:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Pivot/IntroductiontoPivot
Pivot is used for creating reports and dashboards. Pivot is a tool that allows you to create reports and dashboards from your data models without writing any SPL commands. Pivot can help you visualize and analyze your data using various options, such as filters, rows, columns, cells, charts, tables, maps, etc. Pivot can also help you accelerate your reports and dashboards by using summary data from your accelerated data models.
Pivot is not used for creating datasets or data models. Datasets are collections of events that represent your data in a structured and hierarchical way. Data models are predefined datasets for various domains, such as network traffic, web activity, authentication, etc. Datasets and data models can be created by using commands such as datamodel or pivot.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 2)
What happens when a user edits the regular expression (regex) field extraction generated in the Field Extractor (FX)?

A. There is a limit to the number of fields that can be extracted.
B. The user is unable to preview the extractions.
C. The extraction is added at index time.
D. The user is unable to return to the automatic field extraction workflow.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following eval commands will provide a new value for host from src if it exists?

A. | eval host = if (isnu11 (src), src, host)
B. | eval host = if (NOT src = host, src, host)
C. | eval host = if (src = host, src, host)
D. | eval host = if (isnotnull (src), src, host)

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The eval command is a Splunk command that allows you to create or modify fields using expressions .
- The if function is an expression that evaluates a condition and returns a value based on whether the condition is true or false. The syntax of the if function is if(X,Y,Z), where X is the condition, Y is th value to return if X is true, and Z is the value to return if X is false.
- The isnotnull function is an expression that returns true if the argument is not null, and false otherwise The syntax of the isnotnull function is isnotnull(X), where X is the argument to check.
- Therefore, the expression if (isnotnull (src), src, host) returns the value of src if it is not null, and th value of host otherwise. This means that it will provide a new value for host from src if it exist keep the original value of host otherwise.

NEW QUESTION 156
- (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 157
- (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 158
- (Exam Topic 2)
For the following search, which field populates the x-axis? index=security sourcetype=linux secure | timechart count by action

A. action
B. source type
C. _time
D. time

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. _time.
The timechart command creates a time series chart with corresponding table of statistics, 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. In this case, the split-by field is action, which means that the chart will have different lines for different actions, such as accept, reject, or fail2. The count function will calculate the number of events for each action in each time bin1.
For example, the following image shows a timechart of the count by action for a similar search3:
As you can see, the x-axis is populated by the _time field, which represents the time range of the search. The y-axis is populated by the count function, which represents the number of events for each action. The legend shows the different values of the action field, which are used to split the chart into different series.
Reference:
2: Timechart Command In Splunk With Example - Mindmajix 1: timechart - Splunk Documentation 3: timechart command examples - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes the use of the Filed Extractor (FX)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Field Extractor (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 allows you to create field extractions that persist as knowledge objects, which are entities that you create to add knowledge to your data and make it easier to search and analyze2. Field extractions are methods that extract fields from your raw data using various techniques such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. When you create a field extraction using the FX, you can save it as a knowledge object that applies to your data at search time2. You can also manage and share your field extractions with other users in your organization2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they do not describe the use of the FX.

NEW QUESTION 162
- (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)
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 167
- (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 168
- (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 172
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following eval command functions is valid?

A. int()
B. count()
C. print()
D. tostring()

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/CommonEvalFunctions
The eval command function tostring() is valid. The tostring() function converts a numeric value to a string value. For example, tostring(3.14) returns “3.14”. The other functions are not valid eval command functions.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using | timechart by host, which field is represented in the x-axis?

A. date
B. host
C. time
D. _time

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.4/SearchReference/Timechart

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following examples would use a POST workflow action?

A. Perform an external IP lookup based on a domain value found in events.
B. Use the field values in an HTTP error event to create a new ticket in an external system.
C. Launch secondary Splunk searches that use one or more field values from selected events.
D. Open a web browser to look up an HTTP status code.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Use the field values in an HTTP error event to create a new ticket in an external system.
A workflow action is a knowledge object that enables a variety of interactions between fields in events and other web resources. Workflow actions can create HTML links, generate HTTP POST requests, or launch secondary searches based on field values1.
There are three types of workflow actions that can be set up using Splunk Web: GET, POST, and Search2.

- GET workflow actions create typical HTML links to do things like perform Google searches on specific values or run domain name queries against external WHOIS databases2.
- POST workflow actions generate an HTTP POST request to a specified URI. This action type enables you to do things like creating entries in external issue management systems using a set of relevant field values2.
- Search workflow actions launch secondary searches that use specific field values from an event, such as a search that looks for the occurrence of specific combinations of ipaddress and http_status field values in your index over a specific time range2.

Therefore, the example that would use a POST workflow action is B. Use the field values in an HTTP error event to create a new ticket in an external system. This example requires sending an HTTP POST request to the URI of the external system with the field values from the event as arguments.
The other examples would use different types of workflow actions. These examples are:

- A. Perform an external IP lookup based on a domain value found in events: This example would use a GET workflow action to create a link to an external IP lookup service with the domain value as a parameter.
- C. Launch secondary Splunk searches that use one or more field values from selected events: This example would use a Search workflow action to run another Splunk search with the field values from the event as search terms.
- D. Open a web browser to look up an HTTP status code: This example would also use a GET workflow action to create a link to a web page that explains the meaning of the HTTP status code.

References:

- Splexicon:Workflowaction
- About workflow actions in Splunk Web

NEW QUESTION 178
- (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 183
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is included with the Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

A. Search macros
B. Event category tags
C. Workflow actions
D. tsidx files

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Event category tags. This is because the CIM add-on contains a collection of preconfigured data models that you can apply to your data at search time. Each data model in the CIM consists of a set of field names and tags that define the least common denominator of a domain of interest. Event category tags are used to classify events into high-level categories, such as authentication, network traffic, or web activity. You can use these tags to filter and analyze events based on their category. You can learn more about event category tags from the Splunk documentation12. The other options are incorrect because they are not included with the CIM add-on. Search macros are reusable pieces of search syntax that you can invoke from other searches. They are not specific to the CIM add-on, although some Splunk apps may provide their own search macros. Workflow actions are custom links or scripts that you can run on specific fields or events. They are also not specific to the CIM add-on, although some Splunk apps may provide their own workflow actions. tsidx files are index files that store the terms and pointers to the raw data in Splunk buckets. They are part of the Splunk indexing process and have nothing to do with the CIM add-on.

NEW QUESTION 187
- (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 192
- (Exam Topic 2)
This is what Splunk uses to categorize the data that is being indexed.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Exam Topic 2)
This function of the stats command allows you to return the sample standard deviation of a field.

A. stdev
B. dev
C. count deviation
D. by standarddev

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 198
- (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 201
- (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 206
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which field will be used to populate the field if the productName and product:d fields have values for a given event?
| eval productINFO=coalesco(productName,productid)

A. Both field values will be used and the product INFO field will become a multivalue field for the given event.
B. The value for the productName field because it appears first.
C. Neither field value will be used and the field will be assigned a NULL value for the given event.
D. The value for the field because it appears second.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. The value for the productName field because it appears first.
The coalesce function is an eval function that takes an arbitrary number of arguments and returns the first value that is not null. A null value means that the field has no value at all, while an empty value means that the field has a value, but it is “” or zero-length1.
The coalesce function can be used to combine fields that have different names but represent the same data, such as IP address or user name. The coalesce function can also be used to rename fields for clarity or
convenience2.
The syntax for the coalesce function is: coalesce(<field1>,<field2>,…)
The coalesce function will return the value of the first field that is not null in the argument list. If all fields are null, the coalesce function will return null.
For example, if you have a set of events where the IP address is extracted to either clientip or ipaddress, you can use the coalesce function to define a new field called ip, that takes the value of either clientip or ipaddress, depending on which is not null:
| eval ip=coalesce(clientip,ipaddress)
In your example, you have a set of events where the product name is extracted to either productName or productid, and you use the coalesce function to define a new field called productINFO, that takes the value of either productName or productid, depending on which is not null:
| eval productINFO=coalesce(productName,productid)
If both productName and productid fields have values for a given event, the coalesce function will return the value of the productName field because it appears first in the argument list. The productid field will be ignored by the coalesce function.
Therefore, the value for the productName field will be used to populate the productINFO field if both fields have values for a given event.
References:

- Search Command> Coalesce
- USAGE OF SPLUNK EVAL FUNCTION : COALESCE

NEW QUESTION 207
- (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 210
- (Exam Topic 2)
Consider the following search: index=web sourcetype=access_corabined
The log shows several events that share the same jsesszonid value (SD462K101O2F267). View the events as a group.
From the following list, which search groups events by jSSESSIONID?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 214
- (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 217
- (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 218
- (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 219
- (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 220
- (Exam Topic 2)
What will you learn from the results of the following search? sourcetype=cisco_esa | transaction mid, dcid, icid | timechart avg(duration)

A. The average time elapsed during each transaction for all transactions
B. The average time for each event within each transaction
C. The average time between each transaction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224
- (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)
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 231
- (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 235
- (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 239
- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is a feature of the Pivot tool?

A. Creates lookups without using SPL.
B. Data Models are not required.
C. Creates reports without using SPL
D. Datasets are not required.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Creates reports without using SPL. This is because the Pivot tool is a feature of Splunk that allows you to report on a specific data set without using the Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL). 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 visualizations. You can learn more about the Pivot tool from the Splunk documentation1 or watch a video tutorial2. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the features of the Pivot tool. The Pivot tool requires data models and datasets to define the data that you want to work with. Data models and datasets are designed by the knowledge managers in your organization. You can learn more about data models and datasets from the Splunk documentation3. The Pivot tool does not create lookups, which are tables that match field values to other field values. You can create lookups using SPL or the Lookup Editor. You can learn more about lookups from the Splunk documentation.

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Exam Topic 2)
The stats command will create a _______ by default.

A. Table
B. Report
C. Pie chart

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247
- (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 251
- (Exam Topic 2)
The macro weekly sales (2) contains the search string: index=games | eval ProductSales = $Price$ * $AmountSold$
Which of the following will return results?

A. ‘weekly sales (3)’
B. ‘weekly_sales($3.995, $108)’
C. ‘weekly_sales (3.99, 10)’
D. ‘weekly sales (3.99, 10)’

Answer: C

Explanation:
To use a search macro in a search string, you need to place a back tick character (`) before and after the macro name1. You also need to use the same number of arguments as defined in the macro2. The macro weekly sales (2) has two arguments: Price and AmountSold. Therefore, you need to provide two values for these arguments when you call the macro.
The option A is incorrect because it uses parentheses instead of back ticks around the macro name. The option B is incorrect because it uses underscores instead of spaces in the macro name. The option D is incorrect because it uses spaces instead of commas to separate the argument values.
Reference: 1 Use search macros in searches - Splunk Documentation 2 Define search macros in Settings - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION 256
- (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 259
- (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)
When used with the timechart command, which value of the limit argument returns all values?

A. limit=*
B. limit=all
C. limit=none
D. limit=0

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. limit=0. This is because the limit argument specifies the maximum number of series to display in the chart. If you set limit=0, no series filtering occurs and all values are returned. You can learn more about the limit argument and how it works with the agg argument from the Splunk documentation1. The other options are incorrect because they are not valid values for the limit argument. The limit argument expects an integer value, not a string or a wildcard. You can learn more about the syntax and usage of the timechart command from the Splunk documentation23.

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of these is NOT a field that is automatically created with the transaction command?

A. maxcount
B. duration
C. eventcount

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267
- (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 271
- (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 275
- (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?

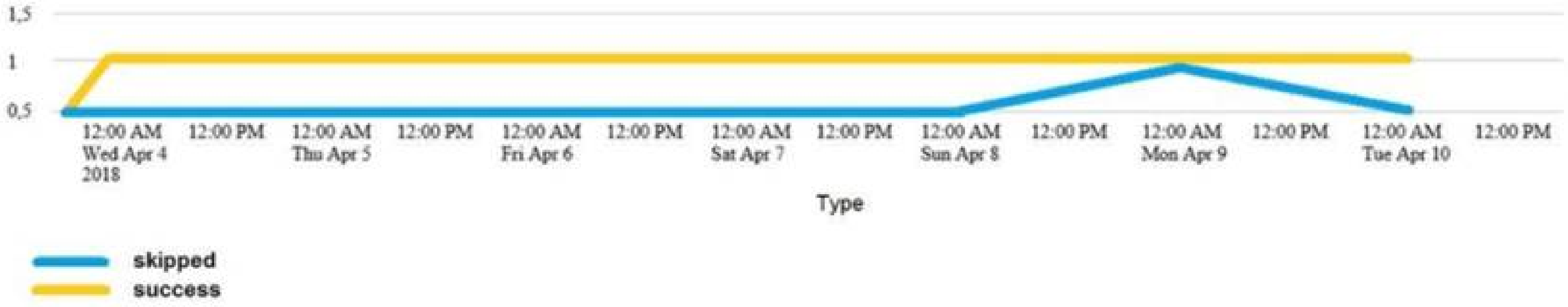
A. An argument can be passed through the outer macro.
B. An argument can be passed to the outer macro by nesting parentheses.
C. There is no way to pass an argument to the inner macro.
D. An argument can be passed to the inner macro by nesting parentheses.

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 280
- (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 285
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which function should you use with the transaction command to set the maximum total time between the earliest and latest events returned?

A. maxpause
B. endswith
C. maxduration
D. maxspan

Answer: D

Explanation:
The maxspan function of the transaction command allows you to set the maximum total time between the earliest and latest events returned. The maxspan function is an argument that can be used with the transaction command to specify the start and end constraints for the transactions. The maxspan function takes a time modifier as its value, such as 30s, 5m, 1h, etc. The maxspan function sets the maximum time span between the first and last events in a transaction. If the time span between the first and last events exceeds the maxspan value, the transaction will be split into multiple transactions.

NEW QUESTION 287
- (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 288
- (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 292
- (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 296
- (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 297
- (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 302
- (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 306
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