Splunk

Exam Questions SPLK-2003

Splunk Phantom Certified Admin

NEW QUESTION 1
What is the default log level for system health debug logs?

A. INFO
B. WARN
C. ERROR
D. DEBUG

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default log level for system health debug logs in Splunk SOAR is typically set to INFO. This log level provides a balance between verbosity and relevance, offering insights into the operational status of the system without the detailed granularity of DEBUG or the limited scope of WARN and ERROR levels.
The default log level for system health debug logs is INFO. This means that only informational messages and higher severity messages (such as WARN, ERROR, or CRITICAL) are written to the log files. You can adjust the logging level for each daemon running in Splunk SOAR to help debug or troubleshoot issues. For more details, see Configure the logging levels for Splunk SOAR (On-premises) daemons.

NEW QUESTION 2
The SOAR server has been configured to use an external Splunk search head for search and searching on SOAR works; however, the search results don't include content that was being returned by search before configuring external search. Which of the following could be the problem?

A. The existing content indexes on the SOAR server need to be re-indexed to migrate them to Splunk.
B. The user configured on the SOAR side with Phantomsearch capability is not enabled on Splunk.
C. The remote Splunk search head is currently offline.
D. Content that existed before configuring external search must be backed up on SOAR and restored on the Splunk search head.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If, after configuring an external Splunk search head for search in SOAR, the search results do not include content that was previously returned, one possible issue could be that the user account configured on the SOAR side does not have the required permissions (such as the 'phantomsearch' capability) enabled on the Splunk side. This capability is necessary for the SOAR server to execute searches and retrieve results from the Splunk search head.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which two playbook blocks can discern which path in the playbook to take next?

A. Prompt and decision blocks.
B. Decision and action blocks.
C. Filter and decision blocks.
D. Filter and prompt blocks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Splunk SOAR playbooks, filter and decision blocks are used to discern which path in the playbook to take next. Filter blocks evaluate data against specified criteria and direct the flow based on whether the data matches the filter. Decision blocks use logical conditions to determine the path that the playbook execution should follow. Together, they enable the playbook to dynamically respond to different situations and data inputs.

NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following will show all artifacts that have the term results in a filePath CEF value?

A. .../rest/artifact?_filter_cef_filePath_icontain="results"
B. ...rest/artifacts/filePath="%results%"
C. .../result/artifacts/cef/filePath= '%results%"
D. .../result/artifact?_query_cef_filepath_icontains="results

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A because the _filter parameter is used to filter the results based on a field value, and the icontain operator is used to perform a case-insensitive substring match. The filePath field is part of the Common Event Format (CEF) standard, and the cef_ prefix is used to access CEF fields in the REST API. The answer B is incorrect because it uses the wrong syntax for the REST API. The answer C is incorrect because it uses the wrong endpoint (result instead of artifact) and the wrong syntax for the REST API. The answer D is incorrect because it uses the wrong syntax for the REST API and the wrong spelling for the icontains operator. Reference: Splunk SOAR REST API Guide, page 18.
To query and display all artifacts that contain the term "results" in a filePath CEF (Common Event Format) value, using the REST API endpoint with a filter parameter is effective. The filter _filter_cef_filePath_icontain="results" is applied to search within the artifact data for filePath fields that contain the term "results", disregarding case sensitivity. This method allows users to precisely locate and work with artifacts that meet specific criteria, aiding in the investigation and analysis processes within Splunk SOAR.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which app allows a user to send Splunk Enterprise Security notable events to Phantom?

A. Any of the integrated Splunk/Phantom Apps
B. Splunk App for Phantom Reporting.
C. Splunk App for Phantom.
D. Phantom App for Splunk.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Splunk App for Phantom is designed to facilitate the integration between Splunk Enterprise Security and Splunk SOAR (Phantom), enabling the seamless forwarding of notable events from Splunk to Phantom. This app allows users to leverage the analytical and data processing capabilities of Splunk ES and utilize Phantom for automated orchestration and response. The app typically includes mechanisms for specifying which notable events to send to Phantom, formatting the data appropriately, and ensuring secure communication between the two platforms. This integration is crucial for organizations looking to combine the strengths of Splunk's SIEM capabilities with Phantom's automation and orchestration features to enhance their security operations.

NEW QUESTION 6
Is it possible to import external Python libraries such as the time module?

A. No.
B. No, but this can be changed by setting the proper permissions.
C. Yes, in the global block.
D. Ye
E. from a drop-down menu.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Splunk SOAR, it is possible to import external Python libraries, such as the time module, within the scope of a playbook's global code block. The global block allows users to define custom Python code, including imports of standard Python libraries that are included in the Phantom platform's Python environment. This capability enables the extension of playbooks' functionality with additional Python logic, making playbooks more powerful and versatile in their operations.

NEW QUESTION 7
When working with complex data paths, which operator is used to access a sub-element inside another element?

A. !(pipe)
B. *(asterisk)
C. :(colon)
D. .(dot)

Answer: D

Explanation:
When working with complex data paths in Splunk SOAR, particularly within playbooks, the dot (.) operator is used to access sub-elements within a larger data structure. This operator allows for the navigation through nested data, such as dictionaries or objects within JSON responses, enabling playbook actions and decision blocks to reference specific pieces of data within the artifacts or action results. This capability is crucial for extracting and manipulating relevant information from complex data sets during incident analysis and response automation.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which app allows a user to run Splunk queries from within Phantom?

A. Splunk App for Phantom?
B. The Integrated Splunk/Phantom app.
C. Phantom App for Splunk.
D. Splunk App for Phantom Reporting.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Phantom App for Splunk allows a user to run Splunk queries from within Phantom. This app provides actions such as run query, ingest events, and save search, which enable the user to interact with Splunk from Phantom playbooks or the Phantom UI. The other apps are not relevant for this use case. The Splunk App for Phantom is used to send data from Splunk to Phantom. The Integrated Splunk/Phantom app is a deprecated app that was replaced by the Splunk App for Phantom. The Splunk App for Phantom Reporting is used to generate reports on Phantom activity from Splunk. The Phantom App for Splunk is the application that enables Splunk users to run Splunk queries from within the Splunk Phantom platform. This app integrates Splunk's data and search capabilities into Phantom's security automation and orchestration framework, allowing users to perform actions such as running searches, creating events, and updating records in Splunk directly from Phantom.

NEW QUESTION 9
How is it possible to evaluate user prompt results?

A. Set action_result.summar
B. status to required.
C. Set the user prompt to reinvoke if it times out.
D. Set action_resul
E. summar
F. response to required.
G. Add a decision Mode

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Splunk Phantom, user prompts are actions that require human input. To evaluate the results of a user prompt, you can set the response requirement in the action result summary. By setting action_result.summary.response to required, the playbook ensures that it captures the user's input and can act upon it. This is critical in scenarios where subsequent actions depend on the choices made by the user in response to a prompt. Without setting this, the playbook would not have a defined way to handle the user response, which might lead to incorrect or unexpected playbook behavior.

NEW QUESTION 10
A filter block with only one condition configured which states: artifact.*.cef .sourceAddress !- , would permit which of the following data to pass forward to the next block?

A. Null IP addresses
B. Non-null IP addresses
C. Non-null destinationAddresses
D. Null values

Answer: B

Explanation:
A filter block with only one condition configured which states: artifact.*.cef.sourceAddress !- , would permit only non-null IP addresses to pass forward to the next block. The !- operator means “is not null”. The other options are not valid because they either include null values or other fields than sourceAddress. See Filter block for more details. A filter block in Splunk SOAR that is configured with the condition artifact.*.cef.sourceAddress != (assuming the intention was to use "!=" to denote 'not equal to') is designed to allow data that has non-null sourceAddress values to pass through to subsequent blocks. This means that any artifact data within the container that includes a sourceAddress field with a defined value (i.e., an actual IP address) will be permitted to move forward in the playbook. The filter effectively screens out any artifacts that do not have a source address specified, focusing the playbook's actions on those artifacts that contain valid IP address information in the sourceAddress field.

NEW QUESTION 10
What is the default embedded search engine used by SOAR?

A. Embedded Splunk search engine.
B. Embedded SOAR search engine.
C. Embedded Django search engine.
D. Embedded Elastic search engine.

Answer: B

Explanation:
the default embedded search engine used by SOAR is the SOAR search engine, which is powered by the PostgreSQL database built-in to Splunk SOAR (Cloud). A Splunk SOAR (Cloud) Administrator can configure options for search from the Home menu, in Search Settings under Administration Settings. The SOAR search engine has been modified to accept the * wildcard and supports various operators and filters. For search syntax and examples, see Search within Splunk SOAR (Cloud)2.
Option A is incorrect, because the embedded Splunk search engine was used in earlier releases of Splunk SOAR (Cloud), but not in the current version. Option C is incorrect, because Django is a web framework, not a search engine. Option D is incorrect, because Elastic is a separate search engine that is not embedded in Splunk SOAR (Cloud).
1: Configure search in Splunk SOAR (Cloud) 2: Search within Splunk SOAR (Cloud)
Splunk SOAR utilizes its own embedded search engine by default, which is tailored to its security orchestration and automation framework. While Splunk SOAR can integrate with other search engines, like the Embedded Splunk search engine, for advanced capabilities and log analytics, its default setup comes with an embedded search engine optimized for
the typical data and search patterns encountered within the SOAR platform.

NEW QUESTION 11
What are the components of the I2A2 design methodology?

A. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Apps
B. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Artifacts
C. Inputs, Interactions, Apps, Artifacts
D. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Assets

Answer: B

Explanation:
I2A2 design methodology is a framework for designing playbooks that consists of four components:
•Inputs: The data that is required for the playbook to run, such as artifacts, parameters, or custom fields.
•Interactions: The blocks that allow the playbook to communicate with users or other systems, such as prompts, comments, or emails.
•Actions: The blocks that execute the core logic of the playbook, such as app actions, filters, decisions, or utilities.
•Artifacts: The data that is generated or modified by the playbook, such as new artifacts, container fields, or notes.
The I2A2 design methodology helps you to plan, structure, and test your playbooks in a modular and efficient way. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it lists the correct components of the I2A2 design methodology. Option A is incorrect, because apps are not a component of the I2A2 design methodology, but a source of actions that can be used in the playbook. Option C is incorrect, for the same reason as option A. Option D is incorrect, because assets are not a component of the I2A2 design methodology, but a configuration of app credentials that can be used in the playbook.
1: Use a playbook design methodology in Administer Splunk SOAR (Cloud)
The I2A2 design methodology is an approach used in Splunk SOAR to structure and design playbooks. The acronym stands for Inputs, Interactions, Actions, and Artifacts. This methodology guides the creation of playbooks by focusing on these four key components, ensuring that all necessary aspects of an automated response are considered and effectively implemented within the platform.

NEW QUESTION 12
During a second test of a playbook, a user receives an error that states: 'an empty parameters list was passed to phantom.act()." What does this indicate?

A. The container has artifacts not parameters.
B. The playbook is using an incorrect container.
C. The playbook debugger's scope is set to new.
D. The playbook debugger's scope is set to all.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The error message "an empty parameters list was passed to phantom.act()" typically indicates that the action being called by the playbook does not have the required parameters to execute. This can happen if the playbook expects certain data to be present in the container's artifacts but finds none. Artifacts in Splunk SOAR (Phantom) are data elements associated with a container (such as an event or alert) that playbooks can act upon. If a playbook action is designed to use data from artifacts as parameters and those artifacts are missing or do not contain the expected data, the playbook cannot execute the action properly, leading to this error.

NEW QUESTION 17
After a playbook has run, where are the results stored?

A. Splunk Index
B. Case
C. Container
D. Log file

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because after a playbook has run, the results are stored in the container that triggered the playbook. The container is a data object that represents an event or a case in Phantom. The container contains information such as the name, the description, the severity, the status, the owner, and the labels of the event or case. The container also contains the artifacts, the action results, the comments, the notes, and the phases and tasks associated with the event or case. The answer A is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a Splunk index, which is a data structure that stores events from various data sources in Splunk. The Splunk index is not directly accessible by Phantom, but can be queried by Phantom using the Splunk app. The answer B is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a case, which is a type of container that represents a security incident in Phantom. The case is a subset of the container, and not all containers are cases. The answer D is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a log file, which is a file that records the activities or events that occur in a system or a process. The log file is not a data object in Phantom, but can be a data source for Phantom. Reference: Splunk SOAR User Guide, page 19. In Splunk Phantom, after a playbook has been executed, the results of the actions within that playbook are stored in the container associated with the event. A container is a data structure that encapsulates all relevant information and data for an incident or event within Phantom, including action results, artifacts, notes, and more. The container allows users to see a consolidated view of all the data and activity related to a particular event. These results are not stored in the Splunk Index, a separate case, or a log file as their primary storage but may be sent to a Splunk index for further analysis.

NEW QUESTION 19
Which of the following are the default ports that must be configured on Splunk to allow connections from Phantom?

A. SplunkWeb (8088), SplunkD (8089), HTTP Collector (8000)
B. SplunkWeb (8089), SplunkD (8088), HTTP Collector (8000)
C. SplunkWeb (8421), SplunkD (8061), HTTP Collector (8798)
D. SplunkWeb (8000), SplunkD (8089), HTTP Collector (8088)

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D because the default ports that must be configured on Splunk to allow connections from Phantom are SplunkWeb (8000), SplunkD (8089), and HTTP Collector (8088). SplunkWeb is the port used to access the Splunk web interface. SplunkD is the port used to communicate with the Splunk server. HTTP Collector is the port used to send data to Splunk using the HTTP Event Collector (HEC). These ports must be configured on Splunk and Phantom to enable the integration between the two products. See Splunk SOAR Documentation for more details.
To allow connections from Splunk Phantom to Splunk, certain default ports need to be open and properly configured. The default ports include SplunkWeb (8000) for web access, SplunkD (8089) for Splunk's management port, and the HTTP Event Collector (HEC) on port 8088, which is used for ingesting data into Splunk. These ports are essential for the communication between Splunk Phantom and Splunk, facilitating data exchange, search capabilities, and the integration of various functionalities between the two platforms.

NEW QUESTION 22
When assigning an input parameter to an action while building a playbook, a user notices the artifact value they are looking for does not appear in the auto-populated list.
How is it possible to enter the unlisted artifact value?

A. Type the CEF datapath in manually.
B. Delete and recreate the artifact.
C. Edit the artifact to enable the List as Parameter option for the CEF value.
D. Edit the container to allow CEF parameters.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When building a playbook in Splunk SOAR, if the desired artifact value does not appear in the auto-populated list of input parameters for an action, users have the option to manually enter the Common Event Format (CEF) datapath for that value. This allows for greater flexibility and customization in playbook design, ensuring that specific data points can be targeted even if they're not immediately visible in the interface. This manual entry of CEF datapaths allows users to directly reference the necessary data within artifacts, bypassing limitations of the auto-populated list. Options B, C, and D suggest alternative methods that are not typically used for this purpose, making option A the correct and most direct approach to entering an unlisted artifact value in a playbook action.
When assigning an input parameter to an action while building a playbook, a user can use the auto-populated list of artifact values that match the expected data type for the parameter. The auto-populated list is based on the contains parameter of the action inputs and outputs, which enables contextual actions in the SOAR user interface. However, the auto-populated list may not include all the possible artifact values that can be used as parameters, especially if the artifact values are nested or have uncommon data types. In that case, the user can type the CEF datapath in manually, using the syntax artifact.<field>.<key>, where field is the name of the artifact field, such as cef, and key is the name of the subfield within the artifact field, such as sourceAddress. Typing the CEF datapath in manually allows the user to enter the unlisted artifact value as an input parameter to the action. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it states how it is possible to enter the unlisted artifact value. Option B is incorrect, because deleting and recreating the artifact is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to lose the existing artifact data. Option C is incorrect, because editing the artifact to enable the List as Parameter option for the CEF value is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to make the artifact value appear in the auto-populated list. Option D is incorrect, because editing the container to allow CEF parameters is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to modify the container properties, which are not related to the action parameters.

1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer input parameter to an action")

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following is a reason to create a new role in SOAR?

A. To define a set of users who have access to a special label.
B. To define a set of users who have access to a restricted app.
C. To define a set of users who have access to an event's reports.
D. To define a set of users who have access to a sensitive tag.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Creating a new role in Splunk SOAR is often done to define a set of users who have specific access rights, such as access to a special label. Labels in SOAR can be used to categorize data and control access. By assigning a role with access to a particular label, administrators can ensure that only a specific group of users can view or interact with containers, events, or artifacts that have been tagged with that label, thus maintaining control over sensitive data or operations.

NEW QUESTION 29
Which of the following can the format block be used for?

A. To generate arrays for input into other functions.
B. To generate HTML or CSS content for output in email messages, user prompts, or comments.
C. To generate string parameters for automated action blocks.
D. To create text strings that merge state text with dynamic values for input or output.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The format block in Splunk SOAR is utilized to construct text strings by merging static text with dynamic values, which can then be used for both input to other playbook blocks and output for reports, emails, or other forms of communication. This capability is essential for customizing messages, commands, or data processing tasks within a playbook, allowing for the dynamic insertion of variable data into predefined text templates. This feature enhances the playbook's ability to present information clearly and to execute actions that require specific parameter formats.

NEW QUESTION 33
A user wants to get the playbook results for a single artifact. Which steps will accomplish the?

A. Use the contextual menu from the artifact and select run playbook.
B. Use the run playbook dialog and set the scope to the artifact.
C. Create a new container including Just the artifact in question.
D. Use the contextual menu from the artifact and select the actions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To get playbook results for a single artifact, a user can utilize the contextual menu option directly from the artifact itself. This method allows for targeted execution of a playbook on just that artifact, facilitating a focused analysis or action based on the data within that specific artifact. This approach is particularly useful when a user needs to drill down into the details of an individual piece of evidence or data point within a larger incident or case, allowing for granular control and execution of playbooks in the Splunk SOAR environment.

NEW QUESTION 37
After enabling multi-tenancy, which of the Mowing is the first configuration step?

A. Select the associated tenant artifacts.
B. Change the tenant permissions.
C. Set default tenant base address.
D. Configure the default tenant.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Upon enabling multi-tenancy in Splunk SOAR, the first step in configuration typically involves setting up the default tenant. This foundational step is critical as it establishes the primary operating environment under which subsequent tenants can be created and managed. The default tenant serves as the template for permissions, settings, and configurations that might be inherited or customized by additional tenants. Proper configuration of the default tenant ensures a stable and consistent framework for multi- tenancy operations, allowing for segregated environments within the same SOAR instance, each tailored to specific operational needs or organizational units.

NEW QUESTION 40
Which of the following can be configured in the ROI Settings?

A. Analyst hours per month.
B. Time lost.
C. Number of full time employees (FTEs).
D. Annual analyst salary.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the ROI (Return on Investment) Settings within Splunk SOAR, one of the configurable parameters is the annual analyst salary. This setting is used to help quantify the cost savings and efficiency gains achieved through the use of SOAR in an organization's security operations. By factoring in the cost of analyst labor, organizations can better assess the financial impact of automating and streamlining security processes with SOAR, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the solution's value.

NEW QUESTION 42
Which of the following is an advantage of using the Visual Playbook Editor?

A. Eliminates any need to use Python code.
B. The Visual Playbook Editor is the only way to generate user prompts.
C. Supports Python or Javascript.
D. Easier playbook maintenance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Visual Playbook Editor is a feature of Splunk SOAR that allows you to create, edit, and implement automated playbooks using visual building blocks and execution flow lanes, without having to write code. The Visual Playbook Editor automatically generates the code for you, which you can view and edit in the Code Editor if needed. The Visual Playbook Editor also supports Python and Javascript as scripting languages for custom code blocks. One of the advantages of using the Visual Playbook Editor is that it makes playbook maintenance easier, as you can quickly modify, test, and debug your playbooks using the graphical interface. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it states an advantage of using the Visual Playbook Editor. Option A is incorrect, because using the Visual Playbook Editor does not eliminate the need to use Python code, but rather simplifies the process of creating and editing code. You can still add custom Python code to your playbooks using the custom function block or the Code Editor. Option B is incorrect, because the Visual Playbook Editor is not the only way to generate user prompts, but rather one of the ways. You can also generate user prompts using the classic playbook editor or the Code Editor. Option C is incorrect, because supporting Python or Javascript is not an advantage of using the Visual Playbook Editor, but rather a feature of Splunk SOAR in general. You can use Python or Javascript in any of the playbook editors, not just the Visual Playbook Editor. 1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer Visual Playbook Editor")

NEW QUESTION 45
When writing a custom function that uses regex to extract the domain name from a URL, a user wants to create a new artifact for the extracted domain. Which of the following Python API calls will create a new artifact?

A. phantom.new_artifact ()
B. phanto
C. update ()
D. phantom.create_artifact ()
E. phantom.add_artifact ()

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Splunk SOAR platform, when writing a custom function in Python to handle data such as extracting a domain name from a URL, you can create a new artifact using the Python API call phantom.create_artifact(). This function allows you to specify the details of the new artifact, such as the type, CEF (Common Event Format) data, container it belongs to, and other relevant information necessary to create an artifact within the system.

NEW QUESTION 46
Phantom supports multiple user authentication methods such as LDAP and SAML2. What other user authentication method is supported?

A. SAML3
B. PIV/CAC
C. Biometrics
D. OpenID

Answer: B

Explanation:
Splunk SOAR supports multiple user authentication methods to ensure secure access to the platform. Apart from LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) and SAML2 (Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0), SOAR also supports PIV (Personal Identity Verification) and CAC (Common Access Card) as authentication methods. These are particularly used in government and military organizations for secure and authenticated access to systems, providing a high level of security through physical tokens or cards that contain encrypted user credentials.

NEW QUESTION 49
Which of the following roles is appropriate for a Splunk SOAR account that will only be used to execute automated tasks?

A. Non-Human
B. Automation
C. Automation Engineer
D. Service Account

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Splunk SOAR, the 'Non-Human' role is appropriate for accounts that are used exclusively to execute automated tasks. This role is designed for service accounts that interact with the SOAR platform programmatically rather than through a human user. It ensures that the account has the necessary permissions to perform automated actions while restricting access that would be unnecessary or inappropriate for a non-human entity.

NEW QUESTION 54
Which of the following are examples of things commonly done with the Phantom REST APP

A. Use Django queries; use curl to create a container and add artifacts to it; remove temporary lists.
B. Use Django queries; use Docker to create a container and add artifacts to it; remove temporary lists.
C. Use Django queries; use curl to create a container and add artifacts to it; add action blocks.
D. Use SQL queries; use curl to create a container and add artifacts to it; remove temporary lists.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Phantom REST API, often interacted with through the Phantom REST APP, is a powerful tool for automating and integrating Splunk SOAR with other systems. Common uses of the Phantom REST APP include using Django queries to interact with the SOAR database, using curl commands to programmatically create containers and add artifacts to them, and configuring action blocks within playbooks for automated actions. This flexibility allows for a wide range of automation and integration possibilities, enhancing the SOAR platform's capability to respond to security incidents and manage data.

NEW QUESTION 56
A user wants to use their Splunk Cloud instance as the external Splunk instance for Phantom. What ports need to be opened on the Splunk Cloud instance to facilitate this? Assume default ports are in use.

A. TCP 8088 and TCP 8099.
B. TCP 80 and TCP 443.
C. Splunk Cloud is not supported.
D. TCP 8080 and TCP 8191.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To integrate Splunk Phantom with a Splunk Cloud instance, network communication over certain ports is necessary. The default ports for web traffic are TCP 80 for HTTP and TCP 443 for HTTPS. Since Splunk Cloud instances are accessed over the internet, ensuring that these ports are open is essential for Phantom to communicate with Splunk Cloud for various operations, such as running searches, sending data, and receiving results. It is important to note that TCP 8088 is typically used by Splunk's HTTP Event Collector (HEC), which may also be relevant depending on the integration specifics.

NEW QUESTION 60
In a playbook, more than one Action block can be active at one time. What is this called?

A. Serial Processing
B. Parallel Processing
C. Multithreaded Processing
D. Juggle Processing

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Splunk SOAR, when a playbook is designed such that more than one Action block is active at the same time, it is referred to as 'Parallel Processing'. This allows for multiple actions to be executed concurrently, which can significantly speed up the execution of a playbook as it does not have to wait for one action to complete before starting another. Parallel processing enables more efficient use of resources and time, particularly in complex playbooks that perform numerous actions.

NEW QUESTION 64
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