Exam Questions SPLK-1002

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
A space is an implied _____ in a search string.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
When multiple event types with different color values are assigned to the same event, what determines the color displayed for the events?

A. Rank
B. Weight
C. Priority
D. Precedence

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/8.0.2003/Knowledge/Defineeventtypes When multiple event types with different color values are assigned to the same event, the color displayed for the events is determined by the priority of the event types. The priority is a numerical value that indicates how important an event type is. The higher the priority, the more important the event type. The event type with the highest priority will determine the color of the event.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the fillnull command replace null values with, it the value argument is not specified?

A. N/A
B. NaN
C. NULL

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
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 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following can be used with the eval command tostring function (select all that apply)

A. ''hex''
B. ''commas''
C. ''Decimal''
D. ''duration''

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/ConversionFunctions#tostring.28X.2CY The tostring function in the eval command converts a numeric value to a string value. It can take an optional second argument that specifies the format of the string value. Some of the possible formats are:

- hex: converts the numeric value to a hexadecimal string.
- commas: adds commas to separate thousands in the numeric value.
- duration: converts the numeric value to a human-readable duration string, such as "2h 3m 4s". Therefore, the formats A, B, and D can be used with the tostring function.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about data models and pivot are true? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 15
- (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 16
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes POST workflow actions?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (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 23
- (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 24
- (Exam Topic 1)
Selected fields are displayed _____ each event in the search results.

A. below
B. interesting fields
C. other fields
D. above

Answer: A

Explanation:
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. Selected fields are displayed below each event in the search results, along with their values2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not places where selected fields are displayed.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following data model are included In the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/CIM/4.15.0/User/Overview
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on is a collection of pre-built data models and knowledge objects that help you normalize your data from different sources and make it easier to analyze and report on it3. The CIM add-on includes several data models that cover various domains such as Alerts, Email, Database, Network Traffic, Web and more3. Therefore, options A, B and C are correct because they are names of some of the data models included in the CIM add-on. Option D is incorrect because User permissions is not a name of a data model in the CIM add-on.

NEW QUESTION 34
- (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 37
- (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 38
- (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 39
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the transaction command do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 43
- (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 47
- (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 49
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following workflow actions can be executed from search results? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
As mentioned before, there are two types of workflow actions: GET and POST1. Both types of workflow actions can be executed from search results by clicking on an event field value that has a workflow action configured for it1. Another type of workflow action is Search, which runs another search based on the field value1. Therefore, options A, B and D are correct, while option C is incorrect because LOOKUP is not a type of workflow action.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which one of the following statements about the search command is true?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 54
- (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 59
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the relationship between data models and pivots?

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

D. Pivots provide the datasets for data models.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 63
- (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 64
- (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 69
- (Exam Topic 2)
The timechart command is an example of which of the following command types?

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Exam Topic 2)
This function of the stats command allows you to return the middle-most value of field X.

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

D. Values(X)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75
- (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 80
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will show the number of categoryld used by each host?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 2)
In this search, _____ will appear on the y-axis. SEARCH: sourcetype=access_combined status!=200 | chart count over host

A. status
B. host
C. count

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 82
- (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 86
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following search control will not re-rerun the search? (Select all that apply.)

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

Answer: BCD

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

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 2)
A calculated field is a shortcut for performing repetitive, long, or complex transformations using which of the following commands?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. eval.
A calculated field is a field that is added to events at search time by using an eval expression. A calculated field can use the values of two or more fields that are already present in the events to perform calculations. A calculated field can be defined with Splunk Web or in the props.conf file. They can be used in searches, reports, dashboards, and data models like any other extracted field1.
A calculated field is a shortcut for performing repetitive, long, or complex transformations using the eval command. The eval command is used to create or modify fields by using expressions. The eval command can perform mathematical, string, date and time, comparison, logical, and other operations on fields or values2.
For example, if you want to create a new field named total that is the sum of two fields named price and tax, you can use the eval command as follows:
| eval total=price+tax
However, if you want to use this new field in multiple searches, reports, or dashboards, you can create a calculated field instead of writing the eval command every time. To create a calculated field with Splunk Web, you need to go to Settings > Fields > Calculated Fields and enter the name of the new field (total), the name of the sourcetype (sales), and the eval expression (price+tax). This will create a calculated field named total that will be added to all events with the sourcetype sales at search time. You can then use the total field like any other extracted field without writing the eval expression1.
The other options are not correct because they are not related to calculated fields. These options are:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Exam Topic 2)
In most large Splunk environments, what is the most efficient command that can be used to group events by fields/

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which field extraction method should be selected for comma-separated data?

A. Regular expression
B. Delimiters
C. eval expression
D. table extraction

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Delimiters. This is because the delimiters method is designed for structured event data, such as data from files with headers, where all of the fields in the events are separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space. You can select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the field extractor finds. You can learn more about the delimiters method from the Splunk documentation1. The other options are incorrect because they are not suitable for comma-separated data. The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, where you select and highlight one or more fields to extract from a sample event, and the field extractor generates a regular expression that matches similar events and extracts the fields from them. The eval expression is a command that lets you calculate new fields or modify existing fields using arithmetic, string, and logical operations. The table extraction is a feature that lets you extract tabular data from PDF files or web pages. You can learn more about these methods from the Splunk documentation23 .

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Exam Topic 2)
What fields does the transaction command add to the raw events? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: BD

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

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints12.
- Transactions are made up of the raw text (the _raw field) of each member, the time and date fields of the earliest member, as well as the union of all other fields of each member12.
- The transaction command adds some fields to the raw events that are part of the transaction123. These fields are:
- duration: The difference, in seconds, between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction123.
- eventcount: The number of events in the transaction123.
- transaction_id: A unique identifier for each transaction3. This field is useful for filtering or joining transactions3.
- Therefore, the fields that the transaction command adds to the raw events are duration and transaction_id, which are options B and D in your question.

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 2)
Using the export function, you can export search results as _____ .(Select all that apply)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which syntax is used to represent an argument in a macro definition?

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

Answer: D

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

- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 109

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

A. geostats
B. cluster
C. geom

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 2)
We can use the rename command to _____ (Select all that apply.)

A. Change indexed fields
B. Exclude fields from our search results
C. Extract new fields from our data using regular expressions
D. Give a field a new name at search time

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115
- (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 116
- (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 119
- (Exam Topic 2)
What information must be included when using the datamodel command?

A. status field
B. Multiple indexes
C. Data model field name.
D. Data model dataset name.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120
- (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 123
- (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 124
- (Exam Topic 2)
A user runs the following search:
index—X sourcetype=Y I chart count (domain) as count, sum (price) as sum by product, action usenull=f useother—f
Which of the following table headers match the order this command creates?

A. The chart command does not allow for multiple statistical functions.
B. Product, sum: addtocart, sum: remove, sum: purchase, count: addtocart, count: remove, count: purchase
C. Product, count: addtocart, count: remove, count: purchase, sum: addtocart, sum: remove, sum: purchase
D. Count: product, sum: product, count: action, sum: action

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Product, count: addtocart, count: remove, count: purchase, sum: addtocart, sum: remove, sum: purchase1.
In Splunk, the chart command is used to create a table or a chart visualization from your data2. The chart command takes at least one function and one field, and optionally another field to group by2.
In the given search, the chart command is used with two functions (count and sum), two fields (domain and price), and two fields to group by (product and action).
The usenull=f and useother=f options are used to exclude null values and other values from the chart2.
The chart command creates a table with headers that match the order of the fields and functions in the command1. The headers for the count function are prefixed with count:, and the headers for the sum function are prefixed with sum:1. The values of the product and action fields are used as the suffixes for the headers1.
Therefore, the table headers created by this command are Product, count: addtocart, count: remove, count: purchase, sum: addtocart, sum: remove, and sum: purchase1.

NEW QUESTION 126
- (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 131
- (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 133
- (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 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM)?

A. The CIM is a prerequisite that any data source must meet to be successfully onboarded into Splunk.
B. The CIM provides a methodology to normalize data from different sources and source types.
C. The CIM defines an ecosystem of apps that can be fully supported by Splunk.
D. The CIM is a data exchange initiative between software vendors.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) provides a methodology to normalize data from different sources and source types. The CIM defines a common set of fields and tags for different types of data, such as web, network, email, etc. This allows you to search and analyze data from different sources in a consistent way.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the Field Extractor Utility, this button will display events that do not contain extracted fields. Select your answer.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands support the same set of functions?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152
- (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 155

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is true about Pivot?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which method in the Field Extractor would extract the port number from the following event?
| 10/20/2022 - 125.24.20.1 ++++ port 54 - user: admin <web error>

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 164
- (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 165
- (Exam Topic 2)
These allow you to categorize events based on search terms. Select your answer.

A. Groups

B. Event Types
C. Macros
D. Tags

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which type of workflow action sends field values to an external resource (e.g. a ticketing system)?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Exam Topic 2)
When should transaction be used?

A. Only in a large distributed Splunk environment.
B. When calculating results from one or more fields.
C. When event grouping is based on start/end values.
D. When grouping events results in over 1000 events in each group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the Field Extractor, when would the regular expression method be used?

A. When events contain JSON data.
B. When events contain comma-separated data.
C. When events contain unstructured data.
D. When events contain table-based data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. When events contain unstructured data.
The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, such as log files or text messages, where the fields are not separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space1. You select a sample event and highlight one or more fields to extract from that event, and the field extractor generates a regular expression that matches similar events in your dataset and extracts the fields from them1. The regular expression method provides several tools for testing and refining the accuracy of the regular expression. It also allows you to manually edit the regular expression1.
The delimiters 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 or space1. You select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the field extractor finds1. This method is simpler and faster than the regular expression method, but it may not work well with complex or irregular data formats1.
Reference:
1: Build field extractions with the field extractor - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 2)
If a search returns _____ it can be viewed as a chart.

A. timestamps
B. statistics
C. events
D. keywords

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a search returns statistics, it can be viewed as a chart2. Statistics are tabular data that show the relationship between two or more fields2. You can create statistics by using commands such as stats, chart or timechart2. You can view statistics as a chart by selecting the Visualization tab in the Search app and choosing a chart type such as column, line or pie2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not types of data that can be viewed as a chart.

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches show a valid use of a macro? (Choose 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:
The searches A and C show a valid use of a macro. A macro is a reusable piece of SPL code that can be called by using single quotes (''). A macro can take arguments, which are passed inside parentheses after the macro name. For example, 'makeMyField(oldField)' calls a macro named makeMyField with an argument oldField. The searches B and D are not valid because they use double quotes ("") instead of single quotes ('').

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following objects can a calculated field use as a source?

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

Answer: B

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

- About calculated fields
- About lookups
- Search time processing

NEW QUESTION 191
- (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 196
- (Exam Topic 2)
Why are tags useful in Splunk?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements best describes a macro?

A. A macro is a method of categorizing events based on a search.
B. A macro is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name.

C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple place
D. A macro is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple places.
A macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A macro can be any part of a search, such as an eval statement or a search term, and does not need to be a complete command. A macro can also take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A macro can also contain another macro within it, which is called a nested macro1.
To create a macro, you need to define its name, definition, arguments, and description in the Settings > Advanced Search > Search Macros page in Splunk Web or in the macros.conf file. To use a macro in a search, you need to enclose the macro name in backtick characters (`) and provide values for the arguments if any1.
For example, if you have a macro named my_macro that takes one argument named object and has the following definition:
search sourcetype= object
You can use it in a search by writing: my_macro(web)
This will expand the macro and run the following SPL code: search sourcetype=web
The benefits of using macros are that they can simplify complex searches, reduce errors, improve readability, and promote consistency1.
The other options are not correct because they describe other types of knowledge objects in Splunk, not macros. These objects are:

- A. An event type is a method of categorizing events based on a search. An event type assigns a label to events that match a specific search criteria. Event types can be used to filter and group events, create alerts, or generate reports2.
- B. A field alias is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name. A field alias can be used to normalize fields from different sources that have different names but represent the same data. Field aliases can also be used to rename fields for clarity or convenience3.
- D. An alert is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events and trigger actions when certain conditions are met. An alert can be used to monitor your data for anomalies, errors, or other patterns of interest and notify you or others when they occur4.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 203
- (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 204
- (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 205
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements about calculated fields in Splunk is true?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Calculated fields can be chained together to create more complex fields.
Calculated fields are fields that are added to events at search time by using eval expressions. They can be used to perform calculations with the values of two or more fields already present in those events. Calculated fields can be defined with Splunk Web or in the props.conf file. They can be used in searches, reports,

dashboards, and data models like any other extracted field1.
Calculated fields can also be chained together to create more complex fields. This means that you can use a calculated field as an input for another calculated field. For example, if you have a calculated field named total that sums up the values of two fields named price and tax, you can use the total field to create another calculated field named discount that applies a percentage discount to the total field. To do this, you need to define the discount field with an eval expression that references the total field, such as:
discount = total * 0.9
This will create a new field named discount that is equal to 90% of the total field value for each event2. References:

- About calculated fields
- Chaining calculated fields

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 2)
How is an event type created from the search window? (select all that apply)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 214
- (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 216
- (Exam Topic 2)
A data model consists of which three types of datasets?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 2)
If a calculated field has the same name as an extracted field, what happens to the extracted field?

A. The calculated field will override the extracted field.
B. The calculated and extracted fields will be combined.
C. The calculated field will duplicate the extracted field.
D. An error will be returned and the search will fail.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you define a calculated field, you can specify the name of the field that the eval expression will create or modify. If the name of the calculated field matches

the name of an existing extracted field, the calculated field will override the extracted field and replace its value with the result of the eval expression. This means that the original value of the extracted field will not be available for searching or analysis. To avoid this, you should use a unique name for your calculated field or use a different name for your extracted field2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, Configure calculated fields with props.conf.

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Exam Topic 2)
This is what Splunk uses to categorize the data that is being indexed.

A. sourcetype
B. index
C. source
D. host

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Exam Topic 2)
When defining a macro, what are the required elements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 223
- (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 224
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which search would limit an "alert" tag to the "host" field?

A. tag=alert
B. host::tag::alert
C. tag==alert
D. tag::host=alert

Answer: D

Explanation:
The search below would limit an “alert” tag to the “host” field. tag::host=alert
The search does the following:
- It uses tag syntax to filter events by tags. Tags are custom labels that can be applied to fields or field values to provide additional context or meaning for your data.
- It specifies tag::host=alert as the tag filter. This means that it will only return events that have an “alert” tag applied to their host field or host field value.
- It uses an equal sign (=) to indicate an exact match between the tag and the field or field value.

NEW QUESTION 228
- (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 232
- (Exam Topic 2)

Which search string would only return results for an event type called success ful_purchases?

A. tag=success ful_purchases
B. Event Type:: successful purchases
C. successful_purchases
D. event type—success ful_purchases

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is because event types are added to events as a field named eventtype, and you can use this field as a search term to find events that match a specific event type. For example, eventtype=successful_purchases returns all events that have been categorized as successful purchases by the event type definition. The other options are incorrect because they either use a different field name (tag), a different syntax (Event Type:: or event type—), or have a typo (success ful_purchases). You can learn more about how to use event types in searches from the Splunk documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 235
- (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 237
- (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 239
- (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 240
- (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 242
- (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 247
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements about tags is true?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tags are a knowledge object that allow you to assign an alias to one or more field values . Tags are applied to events at search time and can be used as search terms or filters .

Tags can help you make your data more understandable by replacing cryptic or complex field values with meaningful names . For example, you can tag the value 200 in the status field as success, or value 404 as not_found .

NEW QUESTION 252
- (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 257
- (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 261
- (Exam Topic 2)
Use the dedup command to _____.

A. Rename a field in the index
B. remove duplicate values
C. provide an additional alias for the field that can
D. be used in the search criteria

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following transforming commands can be used with transactions?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats.
Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a table or a chart. They can be used to perform statistical calculations, create visualizations, or manipulate data in various ways1.
Transactions are groups of events that share some common values and are related in some way. Transactions can be defined by using the transaction command or by creating a transaction type in the transactiontypes.conf file2.
Some transforming commands can be used with transactions to create tables or charts based on the transaction fields. These commands include:
- chart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows the relationship between two or more fields. It can be used to aggregate values, count occurrences, or calculate statistics3.
- timechart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows how a field changes over time. It can be used to plot trends, patterns, or outliers4.
- stats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, such as count, sum, average, etc. It can be used to group and aggregate data by one or more fields5.
- eventstats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, similar to stats, but it also adds the results to each event as new fields. It can be used to compare events with the overall statistics.

These commands can be applied to transactions by using the transaction fields as arguments. For example, if you have a transaction type named “login” that groups events based on the user field and has fields such as duration and eventcount, you can use the following commands with transactions:
- | chart count by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows how many transactions each user has.
- | timechart span=1h avg(duration) by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows the average duration of transactions for each user per hour.
- | stats sum(eventcount) as total_events by user : This command creates a table that shows the total number of events for each user across all transactions.
- | eventstats avg(duration) as avg_duration : This command adds a new field named avg_duration to each transaction that shows the average duration of all transactions.

The other options are not valid because they include commands that are not transforming commands or cannot be used with transactions. These commands are:
- diff: This command compares two search results and shows the differences between them. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- datamodel: This command retrieves data from a data model, which is a way to organize and categorize data in Splunk. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- pivot: This command creates a pivot report, which is a way to analyze data from a data model using a graphical interface. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

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

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 2)
The eval command allows you to do which of the following? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 275
- (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 277
- (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 279
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will return events containing a tag named Privileged?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 283
- (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 286
- (Exam Topic 2)
Calculated fields can be based on which of the following?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 289
- (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 293
- (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 297
- (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 301
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the following eval statement, what is the value of description if the status is 503? index=main | eval description=case(status==200, "OK", status==404, "Not found", status==500, "Internal Server Error")

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 303
- (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 308
- (Exam Topic 2)
If there are fields in the data with values that are " " or empty but not null, which of the following would add a value?

A. | eval notNULL = if(isnull (notNULL), “0” notNULL)
B. | eval notNULL = if(isnull (notNULL), “0”
C. | eval notNULL = “” | nullfill value=0 notNULL
D. | eval notNULL = “” fillnull value=0 notNULL

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. | eval notNULL = “” fillnull value=0 notNULL
- Option A is incorrect because it is missing a comma between the “0” and the notNULL in the if function. The correct syntax for the if function is if (condition, true_value, false_value).
- Option B is incorrect because it is missing the false_value argument in the if function. The correct syntax for the if function is if (condition, true_value, false_value).
- Option C is incorrect because it uses the nullfill command, which only replaces null values, not empty strings. The nullfill command is equivalent to fillnull value=null.
- Option D is correct because it uses the eval command to assign an empty string to the notNULL field, and then uses the fillnull command to replace the empty string with a zero. The fillnull command can replace any value with a specified replacement, not just null values.

NEW QUESTION 313
- (Exam Topic 2)
For choropleth maps,splunk ships with the following KMZ files (select all that apply)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Splunk ships with the following KMZ files for choropleth maps: States of the United States and Countries of the World. A KMZ file is a compressed file that contains a KML file and other resources. A KML file is an XML file that defines geographic features and their properties. A KMZ file can be used to create choropleth maps in Splunk by using the geom command. A choropleth map is a type of map that shows geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. Splunk ships with two KMZ files that define the geographic regions for choropleth maps:
- States of the United States: This KMZ file defines the 50 states of the United States and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is us_states.kmz and it is located in the
$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo directory.
- Countries of the World: This KMZ file defines the countries of the world and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is world_countries.kmz and it is located in the
$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo directory.
Splunk does not ship with KMZ files for States and provinces of the United States and Canada or Countries of the European Union. However, you can create your own KMZ files or download them from external sources and use them in Splunk.

NEW QUESTION 316
- (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 317
- (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 321
- (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 325
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements would help a user choose between the transaction and stats commands?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 327
- (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 330
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