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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78
Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the append command?

- A. It cannot be used with a subsearch and only accesses real-time searches.
- B. It is used with a subsearch and oily accesses historical data.
- C. It is used with a subsearch and only accesses real-lime searches.
- D. It cannot be used with a subsearch and only accesses historical data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The append command in Splunk is often used with a subsearch to add additional data to the end of the primary search results, and it can access historical data (Option B). This capability is useful for combining datasets from different time ranges or sources, enriching the primary search results with supplementary information.

NEW QUESTION # 79
Where can wildcards be used in the tstats command?

- A. In the by clause.
- B. In the from clause.
- C. In the where clause.
- D. No wildcards can be used with tstats.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Wildcards can be used in the from clause of the tstats command in Splunk. This allows users to query across multiple datasets or data models that share a common naming pattern.

NEW QUESTION # 80
A report named "Linux logins" populates a summary index with the search string sourcetype=linux_secure | sitop src_ip user. Which of the following correctly searches against the summary index for this data?

- A. index=summary sourcetype="linux_secure" | stats count by src_ip user
- B. index=summary search_name="Linux logins" | top src_ip user
- C. index=summary search_name="Linux logins" | stats count by src_ip user
- D. index=summary sourcetype="linux_secure" | top src_ip user

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct way to search against the summary index for this data is:
index=summary search_name="Linux logins" | stats count by src_ip user
Here's why this works:
* Summary Index: Summary indexes store pre-aggregated data generated by scheduled reports or saved searches. To query this data, you must specify theindex=summaryand filter by thesearch_namefield, which identifies the specific report that populated the summary index.
* Aggregation: The original search usedsitop, which is designed for summary indexing. When querying the summary index, you should usestatsto aggregate the pre-aggregated data further.
Example:
index=summary search_name="Linux logins"
| stats count by src_ip user
References:
Splunk Documentation on Summary Indexing:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest
/Knowledge/Usesummaryindexing
Splunk Documentation onsitop:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/sitop

NEW QUESTION # 81
Which of the following drilldown methods does not exist in dynamic dashboards?

- A. Custom Drilldown
- B. Static Drilldown
- C. Contextual Drilldown
- D. Dynamic Drilldown

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
In Splunk dashboards, drilldown methods define how user interactions with visualizations (such as clicking on a chart or table) trigger additional actions or navigate to more detailed information. Understanding the available drilldown methods is crucial for designing interactive and responsive dashboards.
Drilldown Methods in Dynamic Dashboards:

A:Contextual Drilldown:
* Explanation:Contextual drilldown refers to the default behavior where clicking on a visualization element filters the dashboard based on the clicked value. For example, clicking on a bar in a bar chart might filter the dashboard to show data specific to that category.
B:Dynamic Drilldown:
* Explanation:Dynamic drilldown allows for more advanced interactions, such as navigating to different dashboards or external URLs based on the clicked data. This method can be customized using tokens and conditional logic to provide a tailored user experience.
C:Custom Drilldown:
* Explanation:Custom drilldown enables developers to define specific actions that occur upon user interaction. This can include setting tokens, executing searches, or redirecting to custom URLs. It provides flexibility to design complex interactions beyond the default behaviors.
D:Static Drilldown:
* Explanation:The term "Static Drilldown" is not recognized in Splunk's documentation or dashboard configurations. Drilldowns in Splunk are inherently dynamic, responding to user interactions to provide more detailed insights. Therefore, "Static Drilldown" does not exist as a method in dynamic dashboards.
Conclusion:
Among the options provided,Static Drilldownis not a recognized drilldown method in Splunk's dynamic dashboards. Splunk's drilldown capabilities are designed to be interactive and responsive, allowing users to explore data in depth through contextual, dynamic, and custom interactions.
Reference:
Splunk Documentation: Drilldown actions in dashboards
Thestatscommand in Splunk is used to perform statistical operations on data, such as calculating counts, averages, sums, and other aggregations. When working with accelerated data models or report acceleration, Splunk may generate summaries of the data to improve performance. These summaries are precomputed and stored to speed up searches.
Thesummariesonlyargument in thestatscommand controls whether the search should use only summarized data (summariesonly=true) or include both summarized and non-summarized (raw) data (summariesonly=false). By default,summariesonlyis set tofalse.

NEW QUESTION # 82
What is one way to troubleshoot dashboards?

- A. Go to the Troubleshooting dashboard of the Searching and Reporting app.
- B. Create an HTML panel using tokens to verify that they are being set.
- C. Run the previous_searches command to troubleshoot your SPL queries.
- D. Delete the dashboard and start over.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:
One effective way to troubleshoot dashboards in Splunk is to create an HTML panel using tokens to verify that tokens are being set correctly. This allows you to debug token values and ensure that dynamic behavior (e.
g., drilldowns, filters) is functioning as expected.
Here's why this works:
* HTML Panels for Debugging : By embedding an HTML panel in your dashboard, you can display the current values of tokens dynamically. For example:

```
<html>
Token value: $token_name$
</html>
```

* This helps you confirm whether tokens are being updated correctly based on user interactions or other inputs.
* Token Verification: Tokens are essential for dynamic dashboards, and verifying their values is a critical step in troubleshooting issues like broken drilldowns or incorrect filters.
Other options explained:
* Option B: Incorrect because deleting and recreating a dashboard is not a practical or efficient troubleshooting method.
* Option C: Incorrect because there is no specific "Troubleshooting dashboard" in the Searching and Reporting app.
* Option D: Incorrect because theprevious_searchescommand is unrelated to dashboard troubleshooting; it lists recently executed searches.
References:
Splunk Documentation on Dashboard Troubleshooting:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest /Viz/Troubleshootdashboards

Splunk Documentation on Tokens:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Viz/UseTokenstoBuildDynamicInputs

NEW QUESTION # 83

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