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The SPLK-1004 certification exam is designed for experienced Splunk users who have a deep understanding of the Splunk search language (SPL) and advanced search techniques. SPLK-1004 exam covers a range of topics, including search optimization, data transformation, event processing, and visualization. To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to use Splunk to extract valuable insights from data and make informed decisions based on those insights.

Splunk SPLK-1004 Exam measures an individual's knowledge and understanding of Splunk search patterns, advanced search techniques, and report formatting. SPLK-1004 exam covers advanced alerting concepts, such as creating and modifying alert actions, and knowledge of creating and managing lookups. Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User certification exam includes knowledge of understanding the performance impact of search modules and Splunk data models.

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The SPLK-1004 exam is considered to be the next level of certification for Splunk Core users, and it builds upon the skills and knowledge acquired in the previous certification exams. SPLK-1004 exam covers a wide range of topics, including advanced search techniques, field extractions, event types, and tags. It also covers topics such as advanced dashboarding, report acceleration, and data models. Candidates who Pass SPLK-1004 Exam will be able to demonstrate their ability to use Splunk Core to solve complex data analysis problems.

Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which is generally the most efficient way to run a transaction?

- A. Run the search query in Fast Mode.
- B. Rewrite the query usingstatsinstead oftransaction.
- C. Using| sortbefore thetransactioncommand.
- D. Run the search query in Smart Mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:
The most efficient way to run a transaction is torewrite the query using stats instead of transaction whenever possible. Thetransactioncommand is computationally expensive because it groups events based on complex criteria (e.g., time constraints, shared fields, etc.) and performs additional operations like concatenation and duration calculation.
Here's whystatsis more efficient:
* Performance: Thestatscommand is optimized for aggregating and summarizing data. It is faster and uses fewer resources compared totransaction.
* Use Case: If your goal is to group events and calculate statistics (e.g., count, sum, average),statscan often achieve the same result without the overhead oftransaction.
* Limitations of transaction: Whiletransactionis powerful, it is best suited for specific use cases where you need to preserve the raw event data or calculate durations between events.
Example: Instead of:
| transaction session_id
You can use:
| stats count by session_id
Other options explained:
* Option A: Incorrect because Smart Mode does not inherently optimize thetransactioncommand.
* Option B: Incorrect because sorting beforetransactionadds unnecessary overhead and does not address the inefficiency oftransaction.
* Option C: Incorrect because Fast Mode prioritizes speed but does not change howtransactionoperates.
References:
Splunk Documentation ontransaction:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference /Transaction
Splunk Documentation onstats:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/Stats

NEW QUESTION # 68

The fieldproductscontains a multivalued field containing the names of products. What is the result of the commandmvexpand products limit=<x>?

- A. productswill be converted from a single value field to a multivalue field.
- B. Compressed values inproductswill be uncompressed.
- C. All multivalue fields will be converted to single value fields.
- D. Separate events will be created for each product inproducts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:
Themvexpandcommand in Splunk is used to expand multivalue fields into separate events. When you use mvexpandon a field likeproducts, which contains multiple values, it creates a new event for each value in the multivalue field. For example, if theproductsfield contains the values[productA, productB, productC], runningmvexpand productswill create three separate events, each containing one of the values (productA, productB, orproductC).
The optionallimit=<x>parameter specifies the maximum number of values to expand. Iflimit=2, only the first two values (productAandproductB) will be expanded into separate events, and any remaining values will be ignored.
Key points aboutmvexpand:
* It works only on multivalue fields.
* It does not modify the original field but creates new events based on its values.
* Thelimitparameter controls how many values are expanded.
Example:

```
| makeresults
| eval products="productA,productB,productC"
| makemv delim="," products
| mvexpand products
```

This will produce three separate events, one for each product.

References:

Splunk Documentation onmvexpand:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference /mvexpand

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following is true about the preview feature and macros?

- A. The preview feature can be launched using Tab-Shift-E on Mac or Windows.
- B. The preview feature expands all macros within the search, including nested macros.
- C. The preview feature can be launched by right-clicking on the macro name in the search string.
- D. The preview feature expands only the selected macro within the search.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:Thepreview featurein Splunk expandsall macros within a search, including anynested macros, to show their full definitions. This allows users to review the complete structure of the search query after all macros have been resolved.

Here's why this works:

* Macro Expansion: Macros are placeholders for reusable search logic. When the preview feature is used, Splunk replaces all macro references with their corresponding definitions, including those nested within other macros.

* Full Visibility: Expanding all macros ensures that users can see the entire search logic, which is especially helpful for debugging or understanding complex queries.

Other options explained:

* Option A: Incorrect because the preview feature expands all macros, not just the selected one.

* Option B: Incorrect because the keyboard shortcutTab-Shift-Eis not valid for launching the preview feature.

* Option C: Incorrect because right-clicking on a macro name does not launch the preview feature; it is typically accessed through the Splunk UI or specific commands.

References:

* Splunk Documentation on Macros:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Knowledge /Definesearchmacros

* Splunk Documentation on Search Preview:https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Search /Previewsearches

NEW QUESTION # 70

How is a multivalue field created from product="a, b, c, d"?

- A. ... | mvexpand product
- B. ... | makemv delim(product)
- C. ... | eval mvexpand(makemv(product, ","))
- D. ... | makemv delim="," product

Answer: D

Explanation:

To create a multivalue field from a single string with comma-separated values, the makemv command is used with the delim parameter to specify the delimiter.

The correct syntax is:

```
| makemv delim="," product
```

This command splits the product field into multiple values wherever a comma is found, effectively creating a multivalue field.

References:

makemv - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 71

How can the inspect button be disabled on a dashboard panel?

- A. Set link.search.disabled to 1
- B. Set link.inspectSearch.visible too
- C. Set link.inspect .visible to 0
- D. Set inspect.link.disabled to 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

To disable the inspect button on a dashboard panel in Splunk, you can set the link.inspect.visible attribute to 0 (Option B) in the panel's source code. This attribute controls the visibility of the inspect button, and setting it to 0 hides the button, preventing users from accessing the search inspector for that panel.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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