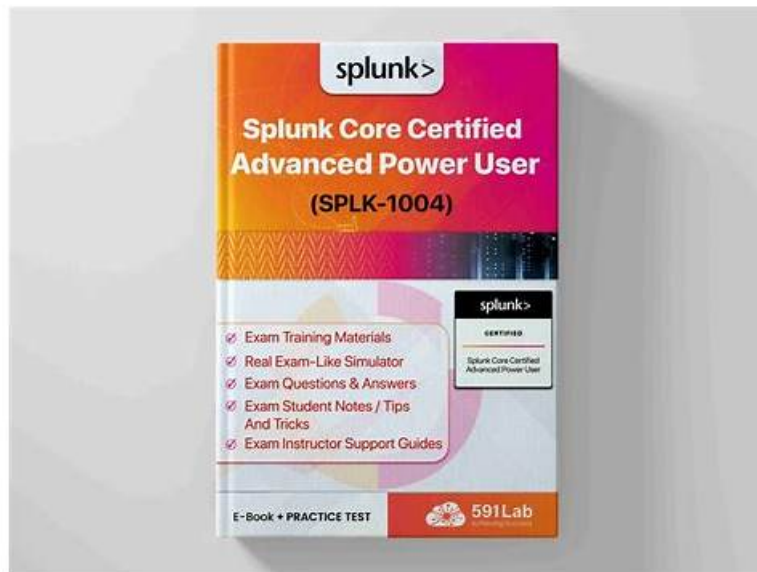


Splunk SPLK-1004日本語版復習資料、SPLK-1004日本語独学書籍



P.S.JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Splunk SPLK-1004ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ci-WyGS9isd1C55w1w6Ia39mrNIPGgOs>

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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User 認定 SPLK-1004 試験問題 (Q55-Q60):

質問 # 55

Which of the following is true about Log Event alerts?

- A. They create new searchable events.
- B. They must be used with other alert actions.
- C. They require at least Power User role.
- D. They cannot use tokens to reference event fields.

正解: A

解説:

Log Event alerts in Splunk are designed to create new events in the index when specific conditions are met.

These events are then searchable like any other event, allowing for further analysis and correlation.

This functionality is particularly useful for tracking occurrences of specific conditions over time or triggering additional workflows based on the logged events.

Reference: Splunk Documentation on Alert Actions

質問 # 56

When running a search, which Splunk component retrieves the individual results?

- A. Indexer
- B. Universal forwarder
- C. Search head
- D. Master node

正解: C

解説:

The Search head (Option B) is responsible for initiating and coordinating search activities in a distributed environment. It sends search requests to the indexers (which store the data) and consolidates the results retrieved from them. The indexers store and retrieve the data, but the search head manages the user interaction and result aggregation.

質問 # 57

Which of these generates a summary index containing a count of events by productId?

- A. | sistats count by productId
- B. | stats sum(productId)
- C. sistats summary_index by productid
- D. | stats count by productId

正解: D

解説:

To generate a summary index containing a count of events by productId, the correct search command would be | stats count by productId (Option A). This command aggregates the events by productId, counting the number of events for each unique productId value. The stats command is a fundamental Splunk command used for aggregation and summarization, making it suitable for creating summary data like counts by specific fields.

質問 # 58

Which commands should be used in place of a subsearch if possible?

- A. untable and/or xyseries
- B. bin and/or where
- C. mvexpand and/or where
- D. stats and/or eval

正解: D

解説:

Using stats and/or eval commands in place of a subsearch is often recommended for performance optimization in Splunk searches. Subsearches can be resource-intensive and slow, especially when dealing with large datasets or complex search operations. The stats command is versatile and can be used for aggregation, summarization, and calculation of data, often achieving the same goals as a subsearch but more efficiently.

The eval command is used for field calculations and conditional evaluations, allowing for the manipulation of search results without the need for a subsearch. These commands, when used effectively, can reduce the processing load and improve the speed of searches.

質問 # 59

Which of the following is a valid use of the eval command?

- A. To create a new field based on an existing field's value.
- B. To group events by a specific field.
- C. To calculate the sum of a numeric field across all events.
- D. To filter events based on a condition.

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

The eval command in Splunk is a versatile tool used for manipulating and creating fields during search time.

It allows users to perform calculations, convert data types, and generate new fields based on existing data.

Primary Uses of the eval Command:

* Creating New Fields: One of the most common uses of eval is to create new fields by transforming existing data. For example, extracting a substring, performing arithmetic operations, or concatenating strings.

Example:

spl

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```
| eval full_name = first_name . " " . last_name
```

This command creates a new field called full_name by concatenating the first_name and last_name fields with a space in between.

* Conditional Processing: eval can be used to assign values to a field based on conditional logic, similar to an "if-else" statement.

Example:

spl

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```
| eval status = if(response_time > 1000, "slow", "fast")
```

This command creates a new field called status that is set to "slow" if the response_time exceeds 1000 milliseconds; otherwise, it's set to "fast".

Analysis of Options:

A: To filter events based on a condition:

* Explanation: Filtering events is typically achieved using the where command or by specifying conditions directly in the search criteria. While eval can be used to create fields that represent certain conditions, it doesn't directly filter events.

B: To calculate the sum of a numeric field across all events:

* Explanation: Calculating the sum across events is performed using the stats command with the sum() function. eval operates on a per-event basis and doesn't aggregate data across multiple events.

C: To create a new field based on an existing field's value:

* Explanation: This is a primary function of the eval command. It allows for the creation of new fields by transforming or manipulating existing field values within each event.

D: To group events by a specific field:

* Explanation: Grouping events is accomplished using commands like stats, chart, or timechart with a by clause. eval doesn't group events but can be used to create or modify fields that can later be used for grouping.

Conclusion:

The eval command is best utilized for creating new fields or modifying existing fields within individual events. Therefore, the valid use of the eval command among the provided options is to create a new field based on an existing field's value.

Reference:

Splunk Documentation: eval command

質問 # 60

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