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The SPLK-1004 exam is designed to test a candidate's understanding of advanced Splunk concepts, such as building complex search queries, creating advanced data models, and developing dashboards and visualizations. SPLK-1004 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions and must be completed within 90 minutes. Candidates must score at least 70% to pass the exam and earn the certification.

The Splunk SPLK-1004 exam covers a range of topics, including advanced search and reporting techniques, data transformation and manipulation, data visualization, and dashboard creation. It also includes questions related to Splunk's data models, pivot tables, and macros. SPLK-1004 Exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to use Splunk to solve complex business problems and extract valuable insights from large volumes of data.

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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which syntax is used when referencing multiple CSS files in a view?

- A. `<dashboard stylesheet=custom.css stylesheet=userapps.css>`
- B. `<dashboard stylesheet="custom.css, userapps.css">`
- C. `<dashboard style="custom.css, userapps.css">`
- D. `<dashboard stylesheet="custom.css | userapps.css">`

Answer: A

Explanation:

When referencing multiple CSS files in a Splunk dashboard, the correct syntax is `<dashboard stylesheet="custom.css" stylesheet="userapps.css">`. This ensures that both stylesheets are loaded.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Which of the following fields are provided by the fieldsummary command? (select all that apply)

- A. stdev
- B. mean
- C. count
- D. dc

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The fieldsummary command in Splunk generates statistical summaries of fields in the search results, including the count of events that contain the field (count) and the distinct count of field values (dc). These summaries provide insights into the prevalence and distribution of fields within the dataset, which can be valuable for understanding the data's structure and content. Standard deviation (stdev) and mean (mean) are not directly provided by fieldsummary but can be calculated using other commands like stats for fields that contain numerical data.

NEW QUESTION # 98

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

Answer: D

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 the `index=summary` and filter by the `search_name` field, which identifies the specific report that populated the

summary index.

* Aggregation: The original search uses `stats`, which is designed for summary indexing. When querying the summary index, you should use `stats` to 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 on `stats`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/stats>

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which of the following could be used to build a contextual drilldown?

- A. `<set>` and `<offset>` elements with `depends` and `rejects` attributes.
- B. `<set>` and `<reset>` elements with `rejects` attribute.
- C. `<set>` and `<unset>` elements with `depend?attribute`.
- D. `$earliest` and `$latest` tokens set by a global time range picker.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:

To build a contextual drilldown in Splunk dashboards, you can use `<set>` and `<unset>` elements with a `depend?` attribute.

These elements allow you to dynamically update tokens based on user interactions, enabling context-sensitive behavior in your dashboard.

Here's why this works:

* Contextual Drilldown: A contextual drilldown allows users to click on a visualization (e.g., a chart or table) and navigate to another view or filter data based on the clicked value.

* Dynamic Tokens: The `<set>` element sets a token to a specific value when a condition is met, while `<unset>` clears the token when the condition is no longer valid. The `depend?` attribute ensures that the behavior is conditional and context-aware.

Example:

```
<drilldown>
```

```
<set token="selected_product">$click.value$</set>
```

```
<unset token="selected_product" depend="?"></unset>
```

```
</drilldown>
```

In this example:

* When a user clicks on a value, the `selected_product` token is set to the clicked value (`$click.value$`).

* If the condition specified in `depend?` is no longer true, the token is cleared using `<unset>`.

Other options explained:

* Option B: Incorrect because `$earliest` and `$latest` tokens are related to time range pickers, not contextual drilldowns.

* Option C: Incorrect because `<reset>` is not a valid element in Splunk XML, and `rejects` is unrelated to drilldown behavior.

* Option D: Incorrect because `<offset>` is not used for building drilldowns, and `depends`/`rejects` do not apply in this context.

References:

Splunk Documentation on Drilldowns: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Viz/DrilldownIntro>

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

NEW QUESTION # 100

How can the `erex` and `rex` commands be used in conjunction to extract fields?

- A. The regex generated by the `rex` command can be edited and used with the `erex` command in a subsequent search.
- B. The regex generated by the `erex` command can be edited and used with the `erex` command in a subsequent search.
- C. The `erex` and `rex` commands cannot be used in conjunction under any circumstances.
- D. The regex Generated by the `erex` command can be edited and used with the `rex` command in a subsequent search.

Answer: D

The `erex` command in Splunk is used to generate regular expressions based on example data, and these generated regular expressions can then be edited and utilized with the `rex` command in subsequent searches (Option A). The `erex` command is helpful for users who may not be familiar with regular expression syntax, as it provides a starting point that can be refined and customized with `rex` for more precise field extraction.

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