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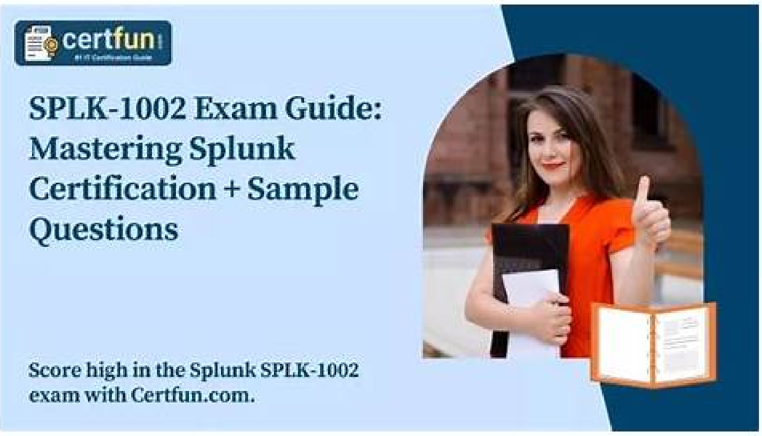
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Splunk SPLK-1002 exam is a certification exam designed to measure the knowledge and skills of individuals who have already completed the Splunk Core Certified User certification. SPLK-1002 exam is intended for individuals who are responsible for using Splunk in their organization to perform advanced searches, create dashboards and visualizations, and manage advanced deployment scenarios. SPLK-1002 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data input and parsing, field extraction, event types, tags, and macros, as well as search commands, visualization, and report creation.

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Splunk SPLK-1002 (Splunk Core Certified Power User) Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who work with Splunk Enterprise in complex environments. SPLK-1002 exam is ideal for individuals who want to demonstrate their ability to use Splunk for searching, reporting, and analyzing data. The SPLK-1002 exam covers a range of topics, including advanced search commands, data models, pivot, and report acceleration. Candidates who pass the exam will be able to apply their skills to optimize the performance of Splunk searches, create complex reports, and analyze data with ease.

To prepare for the SPLK-1002 Exam, candidates are recommended to attend the Splunk Core Certified Power User course or acquire similar knowledge through hands-on experience. This training will help candidates learn essential concepts for Splunk Core, including data inputs, transforming and mapping data, and configuring role-based access control. By successfully passing the SPLK-1002 exam, candidates demonstrate their ability to effectively use Splunk Core, making them highly valuable to organizations using Splunk as their data analytics platform of choice.

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121
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. Time range for the static results
- C. Amount of data fetched from index matching that time range

Answer: C

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 # 122
Which of the following statements about event types is true? (select all that apply)

- A. Event types must include a time range,
- B. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge.
- C. Event types can be tagged.
- D. Event types categorize events based on a search.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.edureka.co/blog/splunk-events-event-types-and-tags/

NEW QUESTION # 123
Which of the following is true about data model attributes?

- A. They can be added to a dataset from search time field extractions.
- B. They can only be added into a root search dataset.
- C. They cannot be created within the data model.
- D. They cannot be edited if inherited from a parent dataset.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Data model attributes are fields that are added to a dataset from search time field extractions, calculated fields, lookups, or aliases. They can be created within the data model editor or inherited from a parent dataset. They can be edited or removed unless they are required by the data model. They can be added to any type of dataset, not just root search datasets.ReferencesSee About data models, [Define data model attributes], and [Edit data model datasets] in the Splunk Documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 124
Which of these search strings is NOT valid:

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

Answer: C

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 # 125
Which of the following searches show a valid use of macro? (Select all that apply)

- A. index=main source=mySource oldField=* |'makeMyField(oldField)'| table _time newField
- B. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | eval newField='makeMyField(oldField)'| table _time newField
- C. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | '"newField('makeMyField(oldField)')"' | table _time newField
- D. index=main source=mySource oldField=* | stats if('makeMyField(oldField)') | table _time newField

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Reference:https://answers.splunk.com/answers/574643/field-showing-an-additional-and-not-visible-value-1.
html
To use a macro in a search, you must enclose the macro name and any arguments in single quotation marks1.
For example, 'my_macro(arg1,arg2)' is a valid way to use a macro with two arguments. You can use macros anywhere in your search string where you would normally use a search command or expression1. Therefore, options A and C are valid searches that use macros, while options B and D are invalid because they do not enclose the macros in single quotation marks.

NEW QUESTION # 126
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