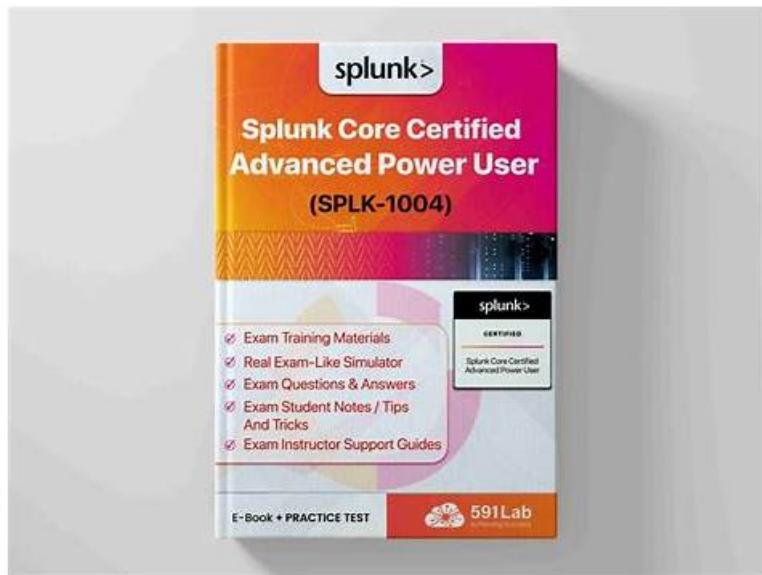


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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

What is the correct hierarchy of XML elements in a dashboard panel?

- A. <dashboard><panel><row>

- B. <panel><row><dashboard>
- C. <dashboard><row><panel>
- D. <panel><dashboard><row>

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct XML hierarchy for a dashboard panel is <dashboard><row><panel>. The <dashboard> element contains rows, and within each <row>, there are panels that hold visualizations or searches.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

- A. Using `| sortbefore thetransactioncommand`.
- B. Run the search query in Fast Mode.
- C. Run the search query in Smart Mode.
- D. Rewrite the query using `stats` instead of `transaction`.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation:

The most efficient way to run a transaction is to rewrite 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 why `stats` is more efficient:

- * Performance: `Thestatscommand` is optimized for aggregating and summarizing data. It is faster and uses fewer resources compared to `transaction`.
- * Use Case: If your goal is to group events and calculate statistics (e.g., count, sum, average), `stats` can often achieve the same result without the overhead of `transaction`.
- * Limitations of `transaction`: While `transaction` is 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 before `transaction` adds unnecessary overhead and does not address the inefficiency of `transaction`.
- * Option C: Incorrect because Fast Mode prioritizes speed but does not change how `transaction` operates.

References:

Splunk Documentation on `transaction`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/Transaction>

Splunk Documentation on `stats`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/Stats>

NEW QUESTION # 59

When working with an accelerated data model `acc_datmodel` and an unaccelerated data model `unacc_datmodel`, what `tstats` query could be used to search one of these data models?

- A. `| tstats count where datamodel=acc_datmodel summariesonly=false`
- B. `| tstats count where index=datamodel by index, datamodel`
- C. `| tstats count from datamodel=acc_datmodel summariesonly=false`
- D. `| tstats count from datamodel=unacc_datmodel summariesonly=true`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `tstats` command in Splunk is optimized for performance and is typically used with accelerated data models. The `summariesonly`

parameter determines whether the search should use only the summarized (accelerated) data or fall back to raw data if necessary.

* Setting summariesonly=false allows the search to use both summarized and raw data, making it suitable for both accelerated and unaccelerated data models.

* Setting summariesonly=true restricts the search to only summarized data, which would result in no data returned if the data model is not accelerated.

Therefore, to search an accelerated data model and allow fallback to raw data if needed, the correct query is:

```
| tstats count from datamodel=acc_datmodel summariesonly=false
```

References:

tstats - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 60

The question asks what happens when you use thestatscommand withsummariesonly=false. Let's analyze each option:

- A. Returns results from only non-summarized data. This is incorrect. Settingsummariesonly=false does not exclude summarized data; it includes both summarized and non-summarized data.
- B. Returns results from both summarized and non-summarized data. This is the correct answer. When summariesonly=false, Splunk includes both summarized data (if available) and raw data in the results. This ensures that all relevant data is considered, even if some data has not been summarized yet.
- C. Prevents use of wildcard characters in aggregate functions. This is incorrect. Thesummariesonly argument has no effect on the use of wildcard characters in aggregate functions. Wildcard behavior is unrelated to this setting.
- D. Returns no results. This is incorrect. Thestatscommand will always return results unless there is an issue with the query or no data matches the search criteria. Settingsummariesonly=false does not cause the search to return no results.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Why Option A Is Correct:

Whensummariesonly=false, Splunk combines summarized data (from accelerated data models or report acceleration) with raw data to ensure completeness. This is particularly useful in scenarios where:

Not all data has been summarized yet.

You want to ensure that your results are comprehensive and include the latest data that may not yet be part of the summary.

For example, consider a scenario where you have an accelerated data model summarizing logs for the past 30 days. If you run a search withstats summariesonly=false, Splunk will include both the summarized data (for the past 30 days) and any new, non-summarized data (e.g., logs from today).

```
| stats count by sourcetype summariesonly=false
```

In this example:

If summaries exist for some data, they will be included in the results.

Any raw data that has not been summarized will also be included.

The final output will reflect the combined results from both summarized and non-summarized data.

Key Points About summariesonly:

Default Behavior: The default value ofsummariesonly=false, meaning both summarized and non-summarized data are included by default.

Use Case for summariesonly=true: If you want to restrict the search to only summarized data (e.g., for faster performance), you can setsummariesonly=true.

Impact on Results: Usingsummariesonly=falseensures that your results are complete, even if some data has not been summarized.

References:

Splunk Documentation - stats Command:<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/stats>

This document explains thestatscommand and its arguments, includingsummariesonly.

Splunk Documentation - Data Model Acceleration:<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Knowledge/Accelerateddatamodels>

This resource provides details about how data model acceleration works and the role of summaries in accelerated searches.

Splunk Core Certified Power User Learning Path: The official training materials cover the use of thestats command and its interaction with summarized data.

By ensuring that both summarized and non-summarized data are included, summariesonly=falseprovides the most comprehensive results, making Option A the verified and correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 61

If a search contains a subsearch, what is the order of execution?

- A. The two searches are executed in parallel.
- B. The order of execution depends on whether either search uses a stats command.
- C. The inner search executes first.
- D. The outer search executes first.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Splunk search containing a subsearch, the inner subsearch executes first. The result of the subsearch is then passed to the outer search, which often depends on the results of the inner subsearch to complete its execution.

References:

* Splunk Documentation on Subsearches: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Search/Aboutsubsearches>

* Splunk Documentation on Search Syntax: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Search/Usefieldsinsearches>

NEW QUESTION # 62

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