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Exam : **SPLK-1004**

Title : Splunk Core Certified
Advanced Power User
Exam

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1 / 9

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The SPLK-1004 certification is ideal for professionals who want to take their career in data analytics to the next level. Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User certification validates the skills and knowledge of the candidate in using Splunk to its full potential, making them an asset to any organization. Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User certification also provides an opportunity for professionals to showcase their expertise in the field of data analytics and stand out from the competition.

To pass the Splunk SPLK-1004 exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to leverage advanced Splunk search commands and techniques to perform complex data analysis and generate meaningful reports. SPLK-1004 exam is conducted online with 68 multiple-choice questions and a duration of 90 minutes. Through this certification, candidates can showcase their advanced skills in using Splunk and expand their career opportunities by qualifying for advanced roles such as data analysts, security engineers, and network architects.

Splunk SPLK-1004 Certification is a highly respected certification in the field of data analytics. It is designed to test the advanced knowledge and skills of professionals in using Splunk to analyze data. Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User certification is ideal for professionals who want to take their career in data analytics to the next level and showcase their expertise in using Splunk to solve complex data analysis problems.

Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which of the following best describes the process for tokenizing event data?

- A. The event data is broken up by values in the punch field.
- **B. The event data is broken up by major breaker and then broken up further by minor breakers.**
- C. The event data is broken up by a series of user-defined regex patterns.
- D. The event data has all punctuation stripped out and is then space delinked.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The process for tokenizing event data in Splunk is best described as breaking the event data up by major breakers and then further breaking it up by minor breakers (Option B). Major breakers typically identify the boundaries of events, while minor breakers further segment the event data into fields. This hierarchical approach to tokenization allows Splunk to efficiently parse and structure the incoming data for analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 93

What is an example of the simple XML syntax for a base search and its post-process search?

- A. `<search globalsearch="myBaseSearch">`, `<search globalsearch>`
- **B. `<search id="myBaseSearch">`, `<search base="myBaseSearch">`**
- C. `<search id="myGlobalSearch">`, `<search base="myBaseSearch">`
- D. `<panel id="myBaseSearch">`, `<panel base="myBaseSearch">`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Splunk, a base search is defined using `<search id="myBaseSearch">` and is referenced by post-process searches using the base attribute, as seen in the syntax `<search base="myBaseSearch">`.

NEW QUESTION # 94

When a user opens a dataset in Pivot that has not been accelerated, an ad hoc data model acceleration is created. How long does this accelerated data model last?

- **A. For the duration of the user's Pivot session**
- B. For 7 days after Pivot was opened
- C. For 24 hours after Pivot was opened
- D. For the time specified by a Splunk administrator in `limits.conf`

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Splunk, when a user accesses a dataset in Pivot that lacks persistent acceleration, Splunk automatically creates an ad hoc data model acceleration. This temporary acceleration is designed to enhance performance during the user's current session.

According to Splunk Documentation:

"Ad hoc summaries are always created in a dispatch directory at the search head."

"These summaries are temporary and exist only for the duration of the user's Pivot session." This means that the accelerated data model persists only while the user is actively engaged in the Pivot session. Once the session ends, the ad hoc acceleration is discarded.

Reference: Accelerate data models - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which statement about .tsidx files is accurate?

- **A. A .tsidx file consists of a lexicon and a posting list.**
- B. Splunk updates .tsidx files every 30 minutes.
- C. Each bucket in each index may contain only one .tsidx file.
- D. Splunk removes outdated .tsidx files every 5 minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A .tsidx (time-series index) file in Splunk consists of two main components:

* Lexicon: A dictionary of unique terms (e.g., field names and values) extracted from indexed data.

* Posting List: A mapping of terms in the lexicon to the locations (offsets) of events containing those terms.

Here's why this works:

* Purpose of .tsidx Files: These files enable fast searching by indexing terms and their locations in the raw data. They are critical for efficient search performance.

* Structure: The lexicon ensures that each term is stored only once, while the posting list links terms to their occurrences in events.

Other options explained:

* Option B: Incorrect because Splunk does not remove .tsidx files every 5 minutes. These files are part of the index and persist until the associated data is aged out or manually deleted.

* Option C: Incorrect because .tsidx files are updated as data is indexed, not at fixed intervals like every 30 minutes.

* Option D: Incorrect because each bucket can contain multiple .tsidx files, depending on the volume of indexed data.

References:

* Splunk Documentation on .tsidx Files: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Indexer/HowSplunkstoresindexes>

* Splunk Documentation on Indexing: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Indexer/Howindexingworks>

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which commands can run on both search heads and indexers?

- A. Dataset processing commands
- **B. Distributable streaming commands**
- C. Centralized streaming commands
- D. Transforming commands

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Splunk's processing model, commands are categorized based on how and where they execute within the search pipeline.

Understanding these categories is crucial for optimizing search performance.

Distributable Streaming Commands:

* Definition: These commands operate on each event individually and do not depend on the context of other events. Because of this independence, they can be executed on indexers, allowing the processing load to be distributed across multiple nodes.

* Execution: When a search is run, distributable streaming commands can process events as they are retrieved from the indexers,

