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## Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q284-Q289):

### NEW QUESTION # 284

Which of the following transforming commands can be used with transactions?

- A. chart, timechart, stats, diff
- B. chart, timechart, stats, pivot
- C. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats
- D. chart, timechart, datamodel, pivot

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a table or a chart. They can be used to perform statistical calculations, create visualizations, or manipulate data in various ways<sup>1</sup>.

Transactions are groups of events that share some common values and are related in some way. Transactions can be defined by using the transaction command or by creating a transaction type in the transactiontypes.conf file<sup>2</sup>.

Some transforming commands can be used with transactions to create tables or charts based on the transaction fields. These commands include:

chart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows the relationship between two or more fields. It can be used to aggregate values, count occurrences, or calculate statistics<sup>3</sup>.

timechart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows how a field changes over time. It can be used to plot trends, patterns, or outliers<sup>4</sup>.

stats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, such as count, sum, average, etc. It can be used to group and aggregate data by one or more fields<sup>5</sup>.

eventstats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, similar to stats, but it also adds the results to each event as new fields. It can be used to compare events with the overall statistics.

These commands can be applied to transactions by using the transaction fields as arguments. For example, if you have a transaction type named "login" that groups events based on the user field and has fields such as duration and eventcount, you can use the following commands with transactions:

| chart count by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows how many transactions each user has.

| timechart span=1h avg(duration) by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows the average duration of transactions for each user per hour.

| stats sum(eventcount) as total\_events by user : This command creates a table that shows the total number of events for each user across all transactions.

| eventstats avg(duration) as avg\_duration : This command adds a new field named avg\_duration to each transaction that shows the average duration of all transactions.

The other options are not valid because they include commands that are not transforming commands or cannot be used with transactions. These commands are:

diff: This command compares two search results and shows the differences between them. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

datamodel: This command retrieves data from a data model, which is a way to organize and categorize data in Splunk. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

pivot: This command creates a pivot report, which is a way to analyze data from a data model using a graphical interface. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

Explanation:

The correct answer is

Reference:

About transforming commands

About transactions

chart command overview

timechart command overview

stats command overview

[eventstats command overview]

[diff command overview]

[datamodel command overview]

[pivot command overview]

## NEW QUESTION # 285

Which of the following statements would help a user choose between the transaction and stats commands?

- A. There is a 1000 event limitation with the transaction command.
- B. state can only group events using IP addresses.
- C. Use state when the events need to be viewed as a single event.
- **D. The transaction command is faster and more efficient.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 286

For choropleth maps, Splunk ships with the following KMZ files (select all that apply)

- A. Countries of the European Union
- B. States and provinces of the United States and Canada
- C. States of the United States
- D. Countries of the World

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Splunk ships with the following KMZ files for choropleth maps: States of the United States and Countries of the World. A KMZ file is a compressed file that contains a KML file and other resources. A KML file is an XML file that defines geographic features and their properties. A KMZ file can be used to create choropleth maps in Splunk by using the `geom` command. A choropleth map is a type of map that shows geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. Splunk ships with two KMZ files that define the geographic regions for choropleth maps:

\* States of the United States: This KMZ file defines the 50 states of the United States and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is `us_states.kmz` and it is located in the

`$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo` directory.

\* Countries of the World: This KMZ file defines the countries of the world and their boundaries. The name of this KMZ file is `world_countries.kmz` and it is located in the

`$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/maps/appserver/static/geo` directory.

Splunk does not ship with KMZ files for States and provinces of the United States and Canada or Countries of the European Union. However, you can create your own KMZ files or download them from external sources and use them in Splunk.

### NEW QUESTION # 287

To identify all of the contributing events within a transaction that contains at least one REJECT event, which syntax is correct?

- A. `Index=main | transaction sessionid | where transaction=reject`
- B. `Index=main | transaction sessionid | whose transaction=reject`
- C. `Index-main | REJECT trans sessionid`
- D. `Index-main | transaction sessionid | search REJECT`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `transaction` command is used to group events that share a common value for one or more fields into transactions<sup>2</sup>. The `transaction` command assigns a transaction ID to each group of events and creates new fields such as `duration`, `eventcount` and `eventlist` for each transaction<sup>2</sup>. To identify all of the contributing events within a transaction that contains at least one REJECT event, you can use the following syntax: `index=main | transaction sessionid | search REJECT`<sup>2</sup>. This search will first group the events by `sessionid`, then filter out the transactions that do not contain REJECT in any of their events<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they do not follow the correct syntax for using the `transaction` command or the `search` command.

### NEW QUESTION # 288

Historical searches provide a static snapshot of events at a given time.

- A. False
- B. True

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 289

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