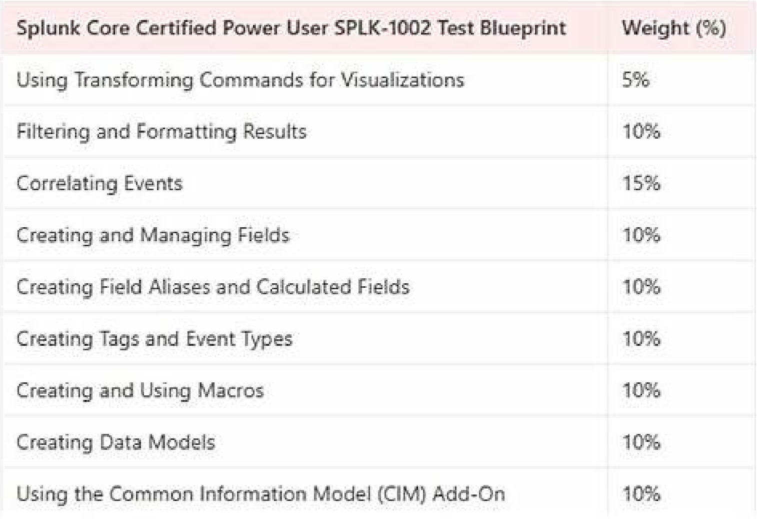
SPLK-1002 Latest Test Practice, Exam SPLK-1002 Revision Plan



Splunk Core Certified Power User SPLK-1002 Test Blueprint	Weight (%)
Using Transforming Commands for Visualizations	5%
Filtering and Formatting Results	10%
Correlating Events	15%
Creating and Managing Fields	10%
Creating Field Aliases and Calculated Fields	10%
Creating Tags and Event Types	10%
Creating and Using Macros	10%
Creating Data Models	10%
Using the Common Information Model (CIM) Add-On	10%

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The Splunk SPLK-1002 exam consists of 65 multiple-choice questions and has a time limit of 90 minutes. It is administered online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. SPLK-1002 Exam covers topics such as data input, search commands, transforming commands, reporting commands, and dashboard creation.

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Exam Questions for the Splunk SPLK-1002 Exam 2026 - Pass Easily

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Splunk SPLK-1002 (Splunk Core Certified Power User) Exam is a certification exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in using Splunk software to analyze and visualize machine-generated data. SPLK-1002 exam is intended for individuals who have already attained the Splunk Certified User certification and have experience working with Splunk software in a professional environment. SPLK-1002 Exam is designed to validate the ability of the test-taker to use Splunk software to monitor, search, analyze, and visualize data.

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109
When performing a regular expression (regex) field extraction using the Field Extractor (FX), what happens when the require option is used?

- A. The events without the required field will not display in searches.
- B. The field being extracted will be required for all future events.
- C. The regex can no longer be edited.
- D. Only events with the required string will be included in the extraction.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Field Extractor (FX) allows you to use regular expressions (regex) to extract fields from your events using a graphical interface or by manually editing the regex2. When you use the FX to perform a regex field extraction, you can use the require option to specify a string that must be present in an event for it to be included in the extraction2. This way, you can filter out events that do not contain the required string and focus on the events that are relevant for your extraction2. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 110
Which group of users would most likely use pivots?

- A. Users
- B. Knowledge Managers
- C. Administrators
- D. Architects

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 111
Which of the following statements about calculated fields in Splunk is true?

- A. Calculated fields can only be used in saved reports.
- B. Calculated fields can only be used in dashboards.
- C. Calculated fields can be chained together to create more complex fields.
- D. Calculated fields cannot be chained together to create more complex fields

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Calculated fields can be chained together to create more complex fields.
Calculated fields are fields that are added to events at search time by using eval expressions. They can be used to perform calculations with the values of two or more fields already present in those events. Calculated fields can be defined with Splunk Web or in the props.conf file.They can be used insearches, reports, dashboards, and data models like any other extracted field1.
Calculated fields can also be chained together to create more complex fields. This means that you can use a calculated field as an input for another calculated field. For example, if you have a calculated field namedtotalthat sums up the values of two fields namedpriceandtax, you can use thetotalfield to create another calculated field nameddiscountthat applies a percentage discount to thetotalfield. To do this, you need to define thediscountfield with an eval expression that references thetotalfield, such as:
discount = total * 0.9
This will create a new field nameddiscountthat is equal to 90% of thetotalfield value for each event2.
References:
About calculated fields
Chaining calculated fields

NEW QUESTION # 112
Where are the results of eval commands stored?

- A. In a field.
- B. In a database.
- C. In a KV Store.
- D. In an index.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/SearchReference/Eval The eval command calculates an expression and puts the resulting value into a search results field.
If the field name that you specify does not match a field in the output, a new field is added to the search results.

If the field name that you specify matches a field name that already exists in the search results, the results of the eval expression overwrite the values in that field.

NEW QUESTION # 113
In the Field Extractor Utility, this button will display events that do not contain extracted fields.
Select your answer.

- A. Matches
- B. Non-Extractions
- C. Selected-Fields
- D. Non-Matches

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Field Extractor Utility (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your events using a graphical interface or by manually editing the regular expression2. The FX has a button that displays events that do not contain extracted fields, which is the Non-Matches button2. The Non-Matches button shows you the events that do not match the regular expression that you have defined for your field extraction2. This way, you can check if your field extraction is accurate and complete2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not buttons that display events that do not contain extracted fields.

NEW QUESTION # 114
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