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Exam : SPLK-1004

Title : Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Exam

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SPLK-1004 Actual Dump & Exam SPLK-1004 Introduction

It is necessary to strictly plan the reasonable allocation of SPLK-1004 test time in advance. Many students did not pay attention to the strict control of time during normal practice, which led to panic during the process of examination, and even some of them are not

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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is returned when Splunk finds fewer than the minimum matches for each lookup value?

- A. The default match value until the minimum match threshold is reached.
- B. The first match unless the `time_field` attribute is specified.
- C. The default value `NULL` until the minimum match threshold is reached.
- D. Only the first match.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When Splunk's lookup feature finds fewer than the minimum matches for each lookup value, it returns the default value `NULL` for unmatched entries until the minimum match threshold is reached.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which commands can run on both search heads and indexers?

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

Answer: D

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, reducing the amount of data sent to the search head and improving efficiency.

* Examples: `eval`, `rex`, `fields`, `rename`

Other Command Types:

* Dataset Processing Commands: These commands work on entire datasets and often require all events to be available before processing can begin. They typically run on the search head.

* Centralized Streaming Commands: These commands also operate on each event but require a centralized view of the data, meaning they usually run on the search head after data has been gathered from the indexers.

* Transforming Commands: These commands, such as `stats` or `chart`, transform event data into statistical tables and generally run on the search head.

By leveraging distributable streaming commands, Splunk can efficiently process data closer to its source, optimizing resource utilization and search performance.

Reference:

Splunk Documentation: Types of commands

NEW QUESTION # 48

What arguments are required when using the `spath` command?

- A. field, host, source
- B. No arguments are required.
- C. input, output path
- D. input, output, index

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `spath` command in Splunk is used to extract fields from structured data formats like JSON or XML. No arguments are required for basic usage, as `spath` automatically parses the `_raw` field by default.

Here's why this works:

* Default Behavior: By default, `spath` extracts fields from the `_raw` field of events without requiring any arguments. It intelligently parses JSON or XML data and creates new fields based on the structure.

* Optional Arguments: While `spath` does not require arguments, you can optionally specify:

* `input`: To specify a field other than `_raw` to parse.

* `output`: To rename the extracted fields.

* `path`: To extract specific subfields within the structured data.

Example:

```
| makeresults  
| eval _raw='{"name":"Alice","age":30}'  
| spath
```

References:

Splunk Documentation on `spath`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/spath>
Splunk Documentation on Parsing Structured Data: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Data/Extractfieldsfromstructureddata>

NEW QUESTION # 49

How can form inputs impact dashboard panels using inline searches?

- A. Panels powered by an inline search require a minimum of one form input.
- B. Form inputs can not impact panels using inline searches.
- C. Adding a form input to a dashboard converts all panels to prebuilt panels.
- D. A token in a search can be replaced by a form input value.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Form inputs in Splunk dashboards can dynamically impact the panels using inline searches by allowing a token in the search to be replaced by a form input value (Option D). This capability enables dashboard panels to update their content based on user interaction with the form elements. When a user makes a selection or enters data into a form input, the corresponding token in the search string of a dashboard panel is replaced with this value, effectively customizing the search based on user input. This feature makes dashboards more interactive and adaptable to different user needs or questions.

NEW QUESTION # 50

When should summary indexing be used?

- A. For reports that run in Smart Mode.
- B. For reports that run over short time ranges.
- C. For reports that do not qualify for report or data model acceleration.
- D. For reports that run on small datasets over long time ranges.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation: Summary indexing should be used for reports that run on small datasets over long time ranges. It is particularly useful when you need to aggregate data over extended periods without querying raw events repeatedly.

Here's why this works:

* Efficiency: Summary indexing pre-aggregates data into summary indexes, reducing the amount of data that needs to be processed during runtime. This improves performance for reports that span long time ranges.

* Small Datasets: Summary indexing is most effective when working with smaller datasets because aggregating large volumes of data can become resource-intensive.

Other options explained:

* Option B: Incorrect because summary indexing is not a fallback for reports that fail to qualify for acceleration methods like report

or data model acceleration.

* Option C: Incorrect because summary indexing is less beneficial for short time ranges, where querying raw data is often faster.

* Option D: Incorrect because Smart Mode is unrelated to summary indexing; it is a search optimization feature.

Example: Suppose you want to calculate daily sales totals over a year. Instead of querying raw sales data every time, you can use summary indexing to store daily totals and query the summary index instead.

References:

* Splunk Documentation on Summary Indexing <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Knowledge/Usesummaryindexing>

* Splunk Documentation on Report Acceleration:<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Knowledge/Acceleratedatamodels>

NEW QUESTION # 51

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