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SPLK-1002 Dumps

Splunk Core Certified Power User

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Question 1

Which one of the following statements about the search command is true?

- A. It does not allow the use of wildcards.
- B. It treats field values in a case-sensitive manner.
- C. It can only be used at the beginning of the search pipeline.
- D. It behaves exactly like search strings before the first pipe.

Answer: C

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Question 2

Which of the following actions can the eval command perform?

- A. Remove fields from results.

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Splunk is the leading platform for operational intelligence, providing solutions for security, IT operations, and business analytics. Splunk Core Certified Power User (SPLK-1002) certification is a highly sought-after credential for IT professionals and data analysts who want to demonstrate their expertise in using Splunk to gain insights from machine data. Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam certification exam is designed to validate the skills required to use Splunk to search, analyze, and create visualizations of machine-generated data.

Passing the SPLK-1002 exam demonstrates that an individual has the skills and knowledge needed to effectively use Splunk. It is a valuable certification for IT professionals who work with Splunk and want to demonstrate their expertise. Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam certification is recognized by employers and can help individuals advance their careers. SPLK-1002 Exam can be taken online and is administered by Splunk. Individuals who pass the exam will receive a certification that is valid for two years.

The SPLK-1002 exam is a computer-based exam that consists of 65 multiple-choice and practical lab questions. Candidates have two hours to complete the exam, and they must achieve a minimum score of 70% to pass. SPLK-1002 exam is available in English, Japanese, and Simplified Chinese, and it can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide.

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which of the following are required to create a POST workflow action?

- A. Label, URI, search string.
- B. URI, search string, time range picker.
- C. XMI attributes, URI, name.
- **D. Label, URI, post arguments.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

POST workflow actions are custom actions that send a POST request to a web server when you click on a field value in your search results. POST workflow actions can be configured with various options, such as label name, base URL, URI parameters, post arguments, app context, etc. One of the options that are required to create a POST workflow action is post arguments. Post arguments are key-value pairs that are sent in the body of the POST request to provide additional information to the web server. Post arguments can include field values from your data by using dollar signs around the field names.

NEW QUESTION # 104

Default fields are not added to every event in SPLUNK at INDEX time.

- **A. False**
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which of these search strings is NOT valid:

- A. `index=web status=50* | chart count over host by status`
- B. `index=web status=50* | chart count by host, status`
- **C. `index=web status=50* | chart count over host, status`**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This search string is not valid: `index=web status=50* | chart count over host,status2`. This search string uses an invalid syntax for the

chart command. The chart command requires one field after the over clause and optionally one field after the by clause. However, this search string has two fields after the over clause separated by a comma. This will cause a syntax error and prevent the search from running. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B and C are incorrect because they are valid search strings that use the chart command correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 106

which of the following commands are used when creating visualizations(select all that apply.)

- A. iplocation
- B. Choropleth
- C. Geostats
- D. Geom

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

The following commands are used when creating visualizations: geom, geostats, and iplocation.

Visualizations are graphical representations of data that show trends, patterns, or comparisons. Visualizations can have different types, such as charts, tables, maps, etc. Visualizations can be created by using various commands that transform the data into a suitable format for the visualization type. Some of the commands that are used when creating visualizations are:

* geom: This command is used to create choropleth maps that show geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. The geom command takes a KMZ file as an argument that defines the geographic regions and their boundaries. The geom command also takes a field name as an argument that specifies the metric to use for coloring the regions.

* geostats: This command is used to create cluster maps that show groups of events with different sizes and colors based on some metric. The geostats command takes a latitude and longitude field as arguments that specify the location of the events. The geostats command also takes a statistical function as an argument that specifies the metric to use for sizing and coloring the clusters.

* iplocation: This command is used to create location-based visualizations that show events with different

* attributes based on their IP addresses. The iplocation command takes an IP address field as an argument and adds some additional fields to the events, such as Country, City, Latitude, Longitude, etc. The iplocation command can be used with other commands such as geom or geostats to create maps based on IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Which field extraction method should be selected for comma-separated data?

- A. eval expression
- B. Regular expression
- C. table extraction
- D. Delimiters

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Delimiters. This is because the delimiters method is designed for structured event data, such as data from files with headers, where all of the fields in the events are separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space. You can select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the field extractor finds. You can learn more about the delimiters method from the Splunk documentation¹. The other options are incorrect because they are not suitable for comma-separated data. The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, where you select and highlight one or more fields to extract from a sample event, and the field extractor generates a regular expression that matches similar events and extracts the fields from them. The eval expression is a command that lets you calculate new fields or modify existing fields using arithmetic, string, and logical operations. The table extraction is a feature that lets you extract tabular data from PDF files or web pages. You can learn more about these methods from the Splunk documentation^{2,3}.

NEW QUESTION # 108

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