

Exam SPLK-1002 Introduction - SPLK-1002 Exam Objectives Pdf



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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 SPLK-1002 is an advanced certification exam designed for professionals who have extensive experience in using Splunk Core. SPLK-1002 exam tests the knowledge, skills, and abilities of a candidate to perform complex searches, create reports, and manage Splunk indexes. Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam certification is awarded by Splunk, a leading provider of data analytics and security software solutions.

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q190-Q195):

NEW QUESTION # 190

Which function should you use with the transaction command to set the maximum total time between the earliest and latest events returned?

- A. maxduration
- B. maxpause
- C. maxspan
- D. endswith

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 191

Given the macro definition below, what should be entered into the Name and Arguments fields to correctly configure the macro?

- A. The macro name is sessiontracker and the arguments are \$action\$, \$JSESSIONID\$.
- B. The macro name is sessiontracker and the arguments are action, JSESSIONID.
- C. The macro name is sessiontracker(2) and the arguments are action, JSESSIONID.
- D. The macro name is sessiontracker(2) and the Arguments are \$action\$, \$JSESSIONID\$.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Defineresearchmacros> The macro definition below shows a macro that tracks user sessions based on two arguments: action and JSESSIONID.

sessiontracker(2)

The macro definition does the following:

It specifies the name of the macro as sessiontracker. This is the name that will be used to execute the macro in a search string.

It specifies the number of arguments for the macro as 2. This indicates that the macro takes two arguments when it is executed.

It specifies the code for the macro as `index=main sourcetype=access_combined wcookie action=$action$`

`JSESSIONID=$JSESSIONID$ | stats count by JSESSIONID`. This is the search string that will be run when the macro is

executed. The search string can contain any part of a search, such as search terms, commands, arguments, etc. The search string can also include variables for the arguments using dollar signs around them.

In this case, action and JSESSIONID are variables for the arguments that will be replaced by their values when the macro is executed.

Therefore, to correctly configure the macro, you should enter sessiontracker as the name and action, JSESSIONID as the arguments. Alternatively, you can use sessiontracker(2) as the name and leave the arguments blank.

NEW QUESTION # 192

What does the following search do?

- A. Creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.
- B. Creates a table that groups the total number of users by vegetarian corndogs.
- C. Creates a table with the count of all types of corndogs eaten split by user.
- D. Creates a table of the total count of users and split by corndogs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The search string below creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.

| stats count by user | where corndog=mysterymeat

The search string does the following:

It uses the stats command to calculate the count of events for each value of the user field. The stats command creates a table with two columns: user and count.

It uses the where command to filter the results by the value of the corndog field. The where command only keeps the rows where corndog equals mysterymeat.

Therefore, the search string creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.

NEW QUESTION # 193

Which of the following statements about calculated fields in Splunk is true?

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

Answer: D

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 in searches, 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 named total that sums up the values of two fields named price and tax, you can use the total field to create another calculated field named discount that applies a percentage discount to the total field. To do this, you need to define the discount field with an eval expression that references the total field, such as:

discount = total * 0.9

This will create a new field named discount that is equal to 90% of the total field value for each event2.

References:

- * About calculated fields
- * Chaining calculated fields

NEW QUESTION # 194

Which delimiters can the Field Extractor (FX) detect? (select all that apply)

- A. Pipes
- B. Commas
- C. Spaces
- D. Tabs

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Reference:<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/FXSelectMethodstep>

The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. Delimiters are characters or strings that separate fields in your data. The FX can detect some common delimiters automatically, such as pipes (|), spaces (), commas (,), semicolons (;), etc. The FX cannot detect tabs (t) as delimiters automatically, but you can specify them manually in the FX interface.

NEW QUESTION # 195

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