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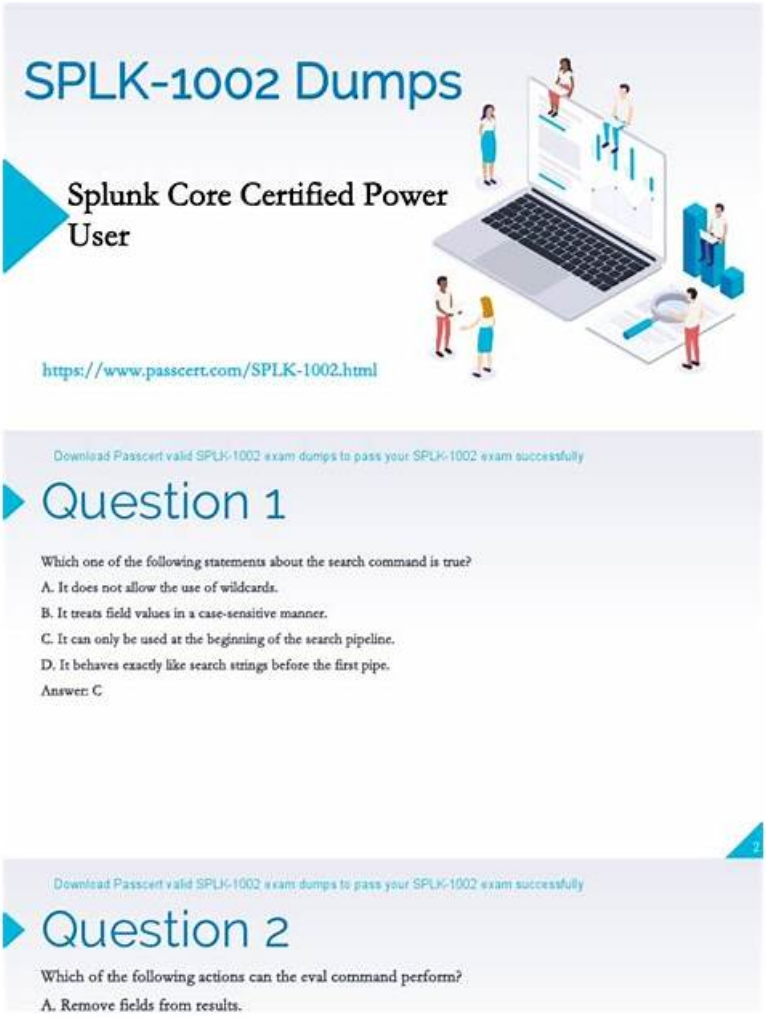

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The VCE4Plus offers latest Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam SPLK-1002 exam questions and answers, with Splunk SPLK-1002 exam practice test questions you can ace your Splunk SPLK-1002 exam preparation simply and quickly and pass the final SPLK-1002 Exam easily. The Splunk SPLK-1002 exam practice test questions will assist you in Splunk SPLK-1002 exam preparation.

splk-1002 Exam topics

Candidates must know the exam topics before they start of preparation. Because it will really help them in hitting the core. Our **splk-1002 exam dumps** will include the following topics:

1. Splunk Fundamentals

- Examine the search pipeline
- Work with events
- Save search results
- Run basic searches

- Define Splunk Apps
- Control a search job
- Naming conventions
- Add a pivot report to a dashboard
- Module 12 - Using Pivot
- Use autocomplete to help build a search
- Module 10 - Creating and Using Lookups
- Review basic search commands and general search practices
- Splunk components
- Configure scheduled reports
- The rare command
- Create reports that include visualizations such as charts
- Select a data model object
- Use autocomplete and syntax highlighting
- Save a search as a report
- Module 4 - Basic Searching
- Create a dashboard
- Overview of Buttercup Games Inc.
- Describe Pivot
- Set the time range of a search
- Learn basic navigation in Splunk
- Use SPL search commands to perform searches:
- Use the timeline
- Edit reports
- Module 1 - Introduction
- Installing Splunk
- Getting data into Splunk
- Module 9 - Datasets and the Common Information Model
- and tables
- What are datasets?
- Module 3 - Introduction to Splunk's User Interface
- Module 11 - Creating Scheduled Reports and Alerts
- Understand the uses of Splunk
- Identify the contents of search results

- Specify indexes in searches
- Create a lookup file and create a lookup definition
- What is the Common Information Model (CIM)?
- Use fields in searches
- Module 2 - What is Splunk?
- Describe alerts
- Describe lookups
- The stats command
- Refine searches
- The top command
- Create a pivot report
- Understand the relationship between data models and pivot
- Edit a dashboard
- Add a report to a dashboard
- Customizing your user settings
- Module 6 - Search Language Fundamentals
- Understand fields
- Module 8 - Creating Reports and Dashboards
- View fired alerts
- Create an instant pivot from a search
- Module 5 - Using Fields in Searches
- Use the fields sidebar
- Configure an automatic lookup
- Create alerts

2. Splunk Fundamentals

- Describe macros
- Module 11 - Creating and Using Macros
- Module 9 - Creating Field Aliases and Calculated Fields
- Review permissions
- Module 13 - Creating Data Models
- Overview of Buttercup Games Inc.
- Identify data model attributes
- Use the CIM Add-On to normalize data
- The iplocation command

- Manage knowledge objects
- Explore visualization types
- Module 12 - Creating and Using Workflow Actions
- Module 14 - Using the Common Information Model (CIM) Add-On
- Create and use a basic macro
- Perform regex field extractions using the Field Extractor (FX)
- Module 6 - Correlating Events
- Module 1 - Introduction
- Define arguments and variables for a macro
- Describe event types and their uses
- The eval command
- Describe, create and use calculated fields
- Case sensitivity
- Group events using fields and time
- Module 3 - Using Transforming Commands for Visualizations
- Using the job inspector to view search performance
- Group events using fields
- Perform delimiter field extractions using the FX
- Describe, create, and use field aliases
- Use a data model in pivot
- Add-On
- Add and use arguments with a macro
- Report on transactions
- Determine when to use transactions vs. stats
- The filnull command
- Module 10 - Creating Tags and Event Types
- Identify transactions
- The addtotals command
- Module 2 - Beyond Search Fundamentals
- The geom command
- Module 4 - Using Mapping and Single Value Commands
- Identify naming conventions
- Create and use tags
- Create a POST workflow action

- Module 8 - Creating and Managing Fields
- The geostats command
- Create a GET workflow action
- Describe the relationship between data models and pivot
- List the knowledge objects included with the Splunk CIM
- Explore data structure requirements
- Using the search and where commands to filter results
- Describe the function of GET, POST, and Search workflow actions
- Create a Search workflow action
- Create and format charts and timecharts
- Module 5 - Filtering and Formatting Results
- Search fundamentals review
- Module 7 - Introduction to Knowledge Objects
- Lab environment

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Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105
What is the correct order of steps for creating a new lookup?
1. Configure the lookup to run automatically
2. Create the lookup table
3. Define the lookup

- A. 2, 3, 1
- B. 3, 2, 1
- C. 2, 1, 3
- D. 1, 2, 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 106
Why would the transaction command be used instead of the stats command?

- A. The transaction command has better search-time performance.
- B. The transaction command is less resource-intensive.
- C. The transaction command keeps the raw data for each event.
- D. The transaction command can perform calculations on fields.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The transaction command retains the raw events grouped together, preserving all details of each event within the transaction. In contrast, the stats command aggregates data and often discards raw event data, which is not suitable when full event context is needed.
Reference:
Splunk Power User Study Guide, Search Commands
Splunk Docs: transaction vs stats
"transaction keeps raw event data intact for grouped events, unlike stats which aggregates and summarizes."

NEW QUESTION # 107
Why are tags useful in Splunk?

- A. Tags add fields to the raw event data.
- B. Tags look for less specific data.
- C. Tags visualize data with graphs and charts.
- D. Tags group related data together.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tags are a type of knowledge object that enable you to assign descriptive keywords to events based on the values of their fields. Tags can help you to search more efficiently for groups of event data that share common characteristics, such as functionality, location, priority, etc. For example, you can tag all the IP addresses of your routers as router, and then search for tag=router to find all the events related to your routers. Tags can also help you to normalize data from different sources by using the same tag name for equivalent field values. For example, you can tag the field values error, fail, and critical as severity=high, and then search for severity=high to find all the events with high severity level2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 10. 2: Splunk Documentation, About tags and aliases.

NEW QUESTION # 108
Which of the following statements describe the search below? (select all that apply) Index=main I transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s

- A. Events in the transaction occurred within 5 seconds.
- B. The first and last events are no more than 30 seconds apart.
- C. The first and last events are no more than 5 seconds apart.
- D. It groups events that share the same clientip and host.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
The search below groups events by two or more fields (clientip and host), creates transactions with start and end constraints (maxspan=30s and maxpause=5s), and calculates the duration of each transaction.
index=main | transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s
The search does the following:
* It filters the events by the index main, which is a default index in Splunk that contains all data that is not sent to other indexes.
* It uses the transaction command to group events into transactions based on two fields: clientip and host.
The transaction command creates new events from groups of events that share the same clientip and host values.
* It specifies the start and end constraints for the transactions using the maxspan and maxpause arguments. The maxspan argument sets the maximum time span between the first and last events in a transaction. The maxpause argument sets the maximum time span between any two consecutive events in a transaction. In this case, the maxspan is 30 seconds and the maxpause is 5 seconds, meaning that any transaction that has a longer time span or pause will be split into multiple transactions.
* It creates some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc. The
* duration field shows the time span between the first and last events in a transaction.

NEW QUESTION # 109
Which of the following statements about event types is true? (select all that apply)

- A. Event types must include a time range,
- B. Event types can be tagged.
- C. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge.
- D. Event types categorize events based on a search.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Reference:
As mentioned before, an event type is a way to categorize events based on a search string that matches the events2. Event types can be tagged, which means that you can apply descriptive labels to event types and use them in your searches2. Therefore, option A is correct. Event types categorize events based on a search string, which means that you can define an event type by specifying a search string that matches the events you want to include in the event type2. Therefore, option C is correct. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge, which means that you can use event types to organize your data into meaningful categories and share them with other users in your organization2. Therefore, option D is correct. Event types do not have to include a time range, which means that you can create an event type without specifying a time range for the events2. Therefore, option B is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 110
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