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>> **Dump Splunk SPLK-2003 Check** <<

Pass Guaranteed Accurate SPLK-2003 - Dump Splunk Phantom Certified Admin Check

Are you organized for this? Do you want to end up a Splunk certified? In case your answer is high great then we guarantee you that you are on the right region. Check in yourself for Splunk Phantom Certified Admin (SPLK-2003) certification examination and download the SPLK-2003 exam questions and begin preparation right now.

Earning the Splunk Phantom Certified Admin certification can benefit professionals in a variety of roles, including security analysts, security engineers, and IT professionals. Splunk Phantom Certified Admin certification demonstrates a solid understanding of Splunk Phantom and the ability to effectively manage and automate security operations. Additionally, the certification can enhance job opportunities and increase earning potential in the cybersecurity industry.

Splunk Phantom Certified Admin Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

In this image, which container fields are searched for the text "Malware"?



- A. Event Name or ID.
- B. Event Name, Notes, Comments.
- C. Event Name and Artifact Names.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation

The correct answer is A because the image shows the search interface of the Splunk SOAR product, where the user can search for events and artifacts based on various criteria. The image shows that the user has entered the text "Malware" in the search bar, which means that the search will look for events and artifacts that have the term "Malware" in their name. The answer B is incorrect because the search interface does not search for notes or comments, which are separate entities in the Splunk SOAR product. The answer C is incorrect because the search interface does not search for event ID, which is a unique identifier for each event. Reference: Splunk SOAR User Guide, page 21.

NEW QUESTION # 108

What are the differences between cases and events?

- A. Cases: incidents with a known violation and a plan for correction.
Events: occurrences in the system that may require a response.
- B. Case: potential threats.
Events: identified as a specific kind of problem and need a structured approach.
- C. Cases: contain a collection of containers.
Events: contain potential threats.
- D. Cases: only include high-level incident artifacts.
Events: only include low-level incident artifacts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cases and events are two types of containers in Phantom. Cases are incidents with a known violation and a plan for correction, such as a malware infection, a phishing attack, or a data breach. Events are occurrences in the system that may require a response, such as an alert, a log entry, or an email. Cases and events can contain both high-level and low-level incident artifacts, such as IP addresses, URLs, files, or users. Cases do not contain a collection of containers, but rather a collection of artifacts, tasks, notes, and comments. Events are not necessarily potential threats, but rather indicators of potential threats. In the context of Splunk Phantom, cases and events serve different purposes. Cases are structured to manage and respond to incidents with known violations and typically have a plan for correction. They often involve a coordinated response and may include various artifacts, notes, tasks, and evidence that need to be managed collectively. Events, on the other hand, are occurrences or alerts within the system that may

require a response. They can be considered as individual pieces of information or incidents that may be part of a larger case. Events are the building blocks that can be aggregated into cases if they are related and require a consolidated approach to incident response and investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 109

Which of the following contains official SOAR documentation for the latest releases?

- A. Slack and Github.
- **B. SOAR Server and docs.splunk.com**
- C. SOAR Server and soar.splunk.com
- D. Splunk Server and docs.splunk.com

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 110

Which is the primary system requirement that should be increased with heavy usage of the file vault?

- **A. Amount of storage.**
- B. Number of processors.
- C. Amount of memory.
- D. Bandwidth of network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 111

What are indicators?

- A. Action results that may appear in multiple containers.
- **B. Artifact values that can appear in multiple containers.**
- C. Action result items that determine the flow of execution in a playbook.
- D. Artifact values with special security significance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Indicators in Splunk SOAR (formerly Phantom) are crucial elements used to detect and respond to security incidents. Let's break down what indicators are and their significance:

Definition of Indicators:

Indicators are data points or patterns that suggest the presence of malicious activity or potential security threats.

They can be anything from IP addresses, domain names, file hashes, URLs, email addresses, or other observable artifacts.

Indicators help security teams identify and correlate events across different sources to understand the scope and impact of an incident.

Types of Indicators:

Observable Indicators: These are directly observable artifacts, such as IP addresses, domain names, or file hashes.

Behavioral Indicators: These describe patterns of behavior, such as failed login attempts, lateral movement, or suspicious network traffic.

Contextual Indicators: These provide additional context around an event, such as the user account associated with an action or the time of occurrence.

Use Cases for Indicators:

Threat Detection: Security analysts create rules or playbooks that trigger based on specific indicators. For example, an indicator like a known malicious IP address can trigger an alert.

Incident Response: During an incident, indicators help identify affected systems, track lateral movement, and prioritize response efforts.

Threat Intelligence Sharing: Organizations share indicators with each other to improve collective security posture.

Multiple Containers:

Indicators can appear in multiple containers (playbooks, actions, etc.) within Splunk SOAR.

For example, an IP address associated with a suspicious domain might appear in both a threat intelligence playbook and an incident

