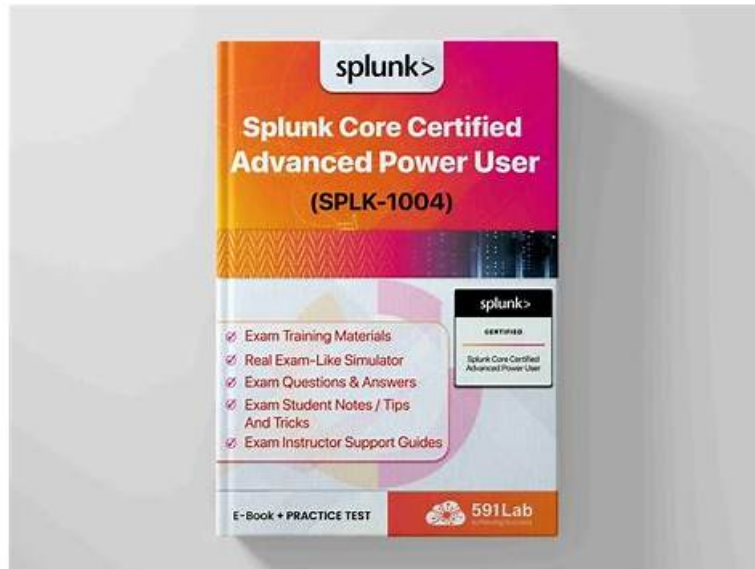


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Splunk Core Certified Advanced Power User Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

Which command is the opposite of `untable`?

- A. `bin`
- B. `xyseries`
- C. `table`
- D. `chart`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation: The `untable` command in Splunk converts tabular data (rows and columns) into a format where each row represents a key-value pair. Its opposite is the `chart` command, which aggregates data into a tabular format with rows and columns.

Here's why `chart` is the opposite of `untable`:

* `untable`: This command takes structured data (e.g., a table with columns A,B,C) and transforms it into a long format where each row contains a key-value pair (e.g., `field,value`).

* `chart`: This command aggregates data into a structured table format, grouping data by specified fields and calculating statistics (e.g., `count, sum`).

Example: Using `untable`:

```
spl
Copy
```

```
1
| untable _time field value
```

This converts a table into key-value pairs.

Using `chart`:

```
spl
Copy
```

```
1
| chart count by field
```

This aggregates data into a structured table.

Other options explained:

* Option B: Incorrect because `tables` simply selects specific fields for display but does not aggregate data like `chart`.

* Option C: Incorrect because `bin` is used for bucketing numeric or time-based data, not for creating tables.

* Option D: Incorrect because `xyseries` transforms data into a series format but does not directly reverse the effect of `untable`.

References:

* Splunk Documentation on `untable`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/untable>

* Splunk Documentation on `chart`: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/SearchReference/chart>

NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following can be used to access external lookups?

- A. Python and binary executable
- B. Python and Ruby

- C. Perl and Python
- D. Perl and binary executable

Answer: A

Explanation:

Splunk supports the use of external lookups, which can be scripts or binary executables that enrich search results with external data. These external lookups can be written in various scripting languages or compiled as binary executables. Among the options given, Python and binary executables (Option D) are commonly used for creating external lookups in Splunk. Python is a widely used programming language that can easily interact with Splunk's API and data structures, and binary executables can be used for more complex or performance-critical lookup operations. Perl and Ruby (Options A and B) are less commonly used in this context, and Perl combined with binary executables (Option C) is not as standard for Splunk external lookups as Python.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Which of the following is valid syntax for the split function?

- A. ... | eval split(phone-Number, "_", areaCodes)
- **B. ... | eval areaCodes = split(phoneNumber, "")**
- C. ... | eval phoneNumber split("-", 3, areaCodes)
- D. ... | eval split phoneNumber by "" as areaCodes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The valid syntax for using the split function in Splunk is ... | eval areaCodes = split(phoneNumber, "_"). This function splits the string based on the specified delimiter, creating an array of substrings.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which commands can run on both search heads and indexers?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Distributable streaming commands in Splunk can run on both search heads and indexers (Option D). These commands operate on each event independently and can be distributed across indexers for parallel execution, which enhances search efficiency and scalability. This category includes commands like search, where, eval, and many others that do not require the entire dataset to be available to produce their output.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which of the following is an event handler action?

- A. Set a token to select a value from the time range picker.
- **B. Run an eval statement based on a user clicking a value on a form**
- C. Cancel all jobs based on the number of search job results captured.
- D. Pass a token from a drilldown to modify index settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An event handler action can trigger an eval statement based on a user's interaction with a form. This makes dashboards interactive by allowing real-time updates based on user input, modifying the data presented dynamically.

