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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 Core Certified Power User Exam Sample Questions (Q203-Q208):

NEW QUESTION # 203

Which of the following statements describe calculated fields? (select all that apply)

- A. Calculated fields can be used in the search bar.
- B. Calculated fields can be based on an extracted field.
- C. Calculated fields are shortcuts for performing calculations using the eval command.
- D. Calculated fields can only be applied to host and sourcetype.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 204

When you mouse over and click to add a search term this (thesE. Boolean operator(s) is(arE. not implied. (Select all that apply).

- A. NOT
- B. AND
- C. ()
- D. OR

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

When you mouse over and click to add a search term from the Fields sidebar or from an event in your search results, Splunk automatically adds the term to your search string with an implied AND operator². However, this does not apply to some Boolean operators such as OR, NOT and parentheses (). These operators are not implied when you add a search term and you have to type them manually if you want to use them in your search string². Therefore, options A, B and D are correct, while option C is incorrect because AND is implied when you add a search term.

NEW QUESTION # 205

Splunk Components:

Which of the following are responsible for parsing incoming data and storing data on disc?

- A. forwarders
- B. indexers
- C. search heads

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 206

Why would the following search produce multiple transactions instead of one?

```
index=security sourcetype=linux_secure failed earliest=-60d@d latest=-1d@d
| transaction src_ip
| stats list(eventcount) as num_events sum(eventcount) as total_events by src_ip
```

src	num_events	total_events
107.3.146.207	1000	3405
108.65.113.83	1000	1120
109.169.32.135	1000	2079
11.17.160.129	1000	2238

- A. The maxspan option is not included.
- B. The stats list () function is used.
- C. The transaction and commands cannot be used together.
- D. The transaction command has a limit of 1000 events per transaction.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Splunk, the transaction command is used to group events that share common characteristics into a single transaction. By default, the transaction command groups all matching events into a single transaction.

However, you can use the maxspan option to limit the time span of the transactions. If the time span between the first and last event in a transaction exceeds the maxspan value, the transaction command will start a new transaction.

Therefore, if the maxspan option is not included in the search, the transaction command might produce multiple transactions instead of one if the time span between the first and last event in a transaction exceeds the default maxspan value.

Here is an example of how you can use the maxspan option in a search:

index=main sourcetype=access_combined | transaction someuniquefield maxspan=1h In this search, the transaction command groups events that share the same someuniquefield value into a single transaction, but only if the time span between the first and last event in the transaction does not exceed 1 hour. If the time span exceeds 1 hour, the transaction command will start a new transaction.

NEW QUESTION # 207

What are the two parts of a root event dataset?

- A. Constraints and lookups.
- B. Constraints and fields.
- C. Fields and variables.
- D. Fields and attributes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkLight/7.3.5/GettingStarted/Designdatamodelobjects> A root event dataset is the base dataset for a data model that defines the source or sources of the data and the constraints and fields that apply to the data. A root event dataset has two parts: constraints and fields. Constraints are filters that limit the data to a specific index, source, sourcetype, host or search string. Fields are the attributes that describe the data and can be extracted, calculated or looked up. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect.

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