

Splunk SPLK-5002 Official Study Guide & SPLK-5002 Dumps Guide



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The Splunk Certified Cybersecurity Defense Engineer web-based practice exam has all the features of the desktop software, but it requires an active internet connection. If you are busy in your daily routine and cant manage a proper time to sit and prepare for the SPLK-5002 certification test, our Splunk Certified Cybersecurity Defense Engineer SPLK-5002 PDF Questions file is ideal for you. You can open and use the SPLK-5002 Questions from any location at any time on your smartphones, tablets, and laptops. Questions in the Splunk Certified Cybersecurity Defense Engineer SPLK-5002 PDF document are updated, and real.

Splunk SPLK-5002 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Automation and Efficiency: This section assesses Automation Engineers and SOAR Specialists in streamlining security operations. It covers developing automation for SOPs, optimizing case management workflows, utilizing REST APIs, designing SOAR playbooks for response automation, and evaluating integrations between Splunk Enterprise Security and SOAR tools.
Topic 2	Building Effective Security Processes and Programs: This section targets Security Program Managers and Compliance Officers, focusing on operationalizing security workflows. It involves researching and integrating threat intelligence, applying risk and detection prioritization methodologies, and developing documentation or standard operating procedures (SOPs) to maintain robust security practices.
Topic 3	Detection Engineering: This section evaluates the expertise of Threat Hunters and SOC Engineers in developing and refining security detections. Topics include creating and tuning correlation searches, integrating contextual data into detections, applying risk-based modifiers, generating actionable Notable Events, and managing the lifecycle of detection rules to adapt to evolving threats.
Topic 4	Data Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and Cybersecurity Engineers and covers foundational data management tasks. It includes performing data review and analysis, creating and maintaining efficient data indexing, and applying Splunk methods for data normalization to ensure structured and usable datasets for security operations.
Topic 5	Auditing and Reporting on Security Programs: This section tests Auditors and Security Architects on validating and communicating program effectiveness. It includes designing security metrics, generating compliance reports, and building dashboards to visualize program performance and vulnerabilities for stakeholders.

Fully Updated Splunk SPLK-5002 Dumps With Latest SPLK-5002 Exam Questions [2025]

With the arrival of a new year, most of you are eager to embark on a brand-new road for success (SPLK-5002 test prep). Now since you have made up your mind to embrace an utterly different future, you need to take immediate actions. Using SPLK-5002 practice materials, from my perspective, our free demo is possessed with high quality which is second to none. This is no exaggeration at all. Just as what have been reflected in the statistics, the pass rate for those who have chosen our SPLK-5002 Exam Guide is as high as 99%, which in turn serves as the proof for the high quality of our practice torrent.

Splunk Certified Cybersecurity Defense Engineer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

An organization uses MITRE ATT&CK to enhance its threat detection capabilities. How should this methodology be incorporated?

- A. Rely solely on vendor-provided threat intelligence.
- **B. Develop custom detection rules based on attack techniques.**
- C. Deploy it as a replacement for current detection systems.
- D. Use it only for reporting after incidents.

Answer: B

Explanation:

MITRE ATT&CK is a threat intelligence framework that helps security teams map attack techniques to detection rules.

#1. Develop Custom Detection Rules Based on Attack Techniques (A)

Maps Splunk correlation searches to MITRE ATT&CK techniques to detect adversary behaviors.

Example:

To detect T1078 (Valid Accounts):

`index=auth_logs action=failed | stats count by user, src_ip`

If an account logs in from anomalous locations, trigger an alert.

#Incorrect Answers:

B: Use it only for reporting after incidents # MITRE ATT&CK should be used proactively for threat detection.

C: Rely solely on vendor-provided threat intelligence # Custom rules tailored to an organization's threat landscape are more effective.

D: Deploy it as a replacement for current detection systems # MITRE ATT&CK complements existing SIEM /EDR tools, not replaces them

#Additional Resources:

MITRE ATT&CK & Splunk

Using MITRE ATT&CK in SIEMs

NEW QUESTION # 11

What is the primary function of a Lean Six Sigma methodology in a security program?

- **A. Optimizing processes for efficiency and effectiveness**
- B. Monitoring the performance of detection searches
- C. Enhancing user activity logs
- D. Automating detection workflows

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lean Six Sigma (LSS) is a process improvement methodology used to enhance operational efficiency by reducing waste, eliminating errors, and improving consistency.

Primary Function of Lean Six Sigma in a Security Program:

Improves security operations efficiency by optimizing alert handling, threat hunting, and incident response workflows.

Reduces unnecessary steps in SOC processes, eliminating redundancies in threat detection and response.
Enhances decision-making by using data-driven analysis to improve security metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

NEW QUESTION # 12

A Splunk administrator is tasked with creating a weekly security report for executives. What elements should they focus on?

- A. Detailed logs of every notable event
- B. Avoiding visuals to focus on raw data
- C. Excluding compliance metrics to simplify reports
- **D. High-level summaries and actionable insights**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Why Focus on High-Level Summaries & Actionable Insights?

Executive security reports should provide concise, strategic insights that help leadership teams make informed decisions.

#Key Elements for an Executive-Level Report: #Summarized Security Incidents- Focus on major threats and trends. #Actionable

Recommendations- Include mitigation steps for ongoing risks. #Visual Dashboards- Use charts and graphs for easy

interpretation. #Compliance & Risk Metrics- Highlight compliance status (e.g., PCI-DSS, NIST).

#Example in Splunk: #Scenario: A CISO requests a weekly security report. #Best Report Format:

Threat Summary: "Detected 15 phishing attacks this week."

Key Risks: "Increase in brute-force login attempts."

Recommended Actions: "Enhance MFA enforcement & user awareness training." Why Not the Other Options?

#B. Detailed logs of every notable event- Too technical; executives need summaries, not raw logs. #C.

Excluding compliance metrics to simplify reports- Compliance is critical for risk assessment. #D. Avoiding visuals to focus on raw data- Visuals improve clarity; raw data is too complex for executives.

References & Learning Resources

#Splunk Security Reporting Best Practices: https://www.splunk.com/en_us/blog/security/creating-effective-executive-dashboards
in Splunk: <https://splunkbase.splunk.com/#cybersecurity-metrics-reporting-for-leadership>

Teams: <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>

NEW QUESTION # 13

When generating documentation for a security program, what key element should be included?

- A. Financial cost breakdown
- **B. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
- C. Vendor contract details
- D. Organizational hierarchy chart

Answer: B

Explanation:

Key Elements of Security Program Documentation

A security program's documentation ensures consistency, compliance, and efficiency in cybersecurity operations.

#Why Include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)?

Defines step-by-step processes for security tasks.

Ensures security teams follow standardized workflows for handling incidents, vulnerabilities, and monitoring.

Supports compliance with regulations like NIST, ISO 27001, and CIS controls.

Example:

SOP for incident response outlines how analysts escalate security threats.

#Incorrect Answers:

A: Vendor contract details# Vendor agreements are important but not core to a security program's documentation.

B: Organizational hierarchy chart# Useful for internal structure but not essential for security documentation.

D: Financial cost breakdown# Related to budgeting, not security operations.

#Additional Resources:

NIST Security Documentation Framework

Splunk Security Operations Guide

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which features of Splunk are crucial for tuning correlation searches?(Choosethree)

- A. Reviewing notable event outcomes
- B. Optimizing search queries
- C. Enabling event sampling
- D. Disabling field extractions
- E. Using thresholds and conditions

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Correlation searches are a key component of Splunk Enterprise Security (ES) that help detect and alert on security threats by analyzing machine data across various sources. Proper tuning of these searches is essential to reduce false positives, improve performance, and enhance the accuracy of security detections in a Security Operations Center (SOC).

Crucial Features for Tuning Correlation Searches

#1. Using Thresholds and Conditions (A)

Thresholds help control the sensitivity of correlation searches by defining when a condition is met.

Setting appropriate conditions ensures that only relevant events trigger notable events or alerts, reducing noise.

Example:

Instead of alerting on any failed login attempt, a threshold of 5 failed logins within 10 minutes can be set to identify actual brute-force attempts.

#2. Reviewing Notable Event Outcomes (B)

Notable events are generated by correlation searches, and reviewing them is critical for fine-tuning.

Analysts in the SOC should frequently review false positives, duplicates, and low-priority alerts to refine rules.

Example:

If a correlation search is generating excessive alerts for normal user activity, analysts can modify it to exclude known safe behaviors.

#3. Optimizing Search Queries (E)

Efficient Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL) queries are crucial to improving search performance.

Best practices include:

Using index-time fields instead of extracting fields at search time.

Avoiding wildcards and unnecessary joins in searches.

Using tstats instead of regular searches to improve efficiency.

Example:

Using:

```
| tstats count where index=firewall by src_ip
```

instead of:

```
index=firewall | stats count by src_ip
```

can significantly improve performance.

Incorrect Answers & Explanation

#C. Enabling Event Sampling

Event sampling helps analyze a subset of events to improve testing but does not directly impact correlation search tuning in production.

In a SOC environment, tuning needs to be based on actual real-time event volumes, not just sampled data.

#D. Disabling Field Extractions

Field extractions are essential for correlation searches because they help identify and analyze security-related fields (e.g., user, src_ip, dest_ip).

Disabling them would limit the visibility of important security event attributes, making detections less effective.

Additional Resources for Learning

#Splunk Documentation & Learning Paths:

Splunk ES Correlation Search Documentation

Best Practices for Writing SPL

Splunk Security Essentials - Use Cases

SOC Analysts Guide for Correlation Search Tuning

#Courses & Certifications:

Splunk Enterprise Security Certified Admin

Splunk Core Certified Power User

Splunk SOAR Certified Automation Specialist

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