# Splunk

## Exam Questions SPLK-2003

Splunk Phantom Certified Admin

**NEW QUESTION 1**
What is the default log level for system health debug logs?

A. INFO
B. WARN
C. ERROR
D. DEBUG

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The default log level for system health debug logs in Splunk SOAR is typically set to INFO. This log level provides a balance between verbosity and relevance, offering insights into the operational status of the system without the detailed granularity of DEBUG or the limited scope of WARN and ERROR levels.
The default log level for system health debug logs is INFO. This means that only informational messages and higher severity messages (such as WARN, ERROR, or CRITICAL) are written to the log files. You can adjust the logging level for each daemon running in Splunk SOAR to help debug or troubleshoot issues. For more details, see Configure the logging levels for Splunk SOAR (On-premises) daemons.

**NEW QUESTION 2**
What is enabled if the Logging option for a playbook's settings is enabled?

A. More detailed logging information Is available m the Investigation page.
B. All modifications to the playbook will be written to the audit log.
C. More detailed information is available in the debug window.
D. The playbook will write detailed execution information into the spawn.log.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Enabling the Logging option for a playbook's settings in Splunk SOAR enhances the level of detail provided in the debug window when the playbook is executed. This feature is particularly useful for development and troubleshooting purposes, as it allows playbook authors and analysts to see more granular information about how each action within the playbook operates, including inputs, outputs, and any errors or warnings. This detailed logging aids in identifying issues, understanding the playbook's flow, and optimizing performance.

**NEW QUESTION 3**
What metrics can be seen from the System Health Display? (select all that apply)

A. Playbook Usage
B. Memory Usage
C. Disk Usage
D. Load Average

**Answer:** BCD

**Explanation:**
System Health Display is a dashboard that shows the status and performance of the SOAR processes and components, such as the automation service, the playbook daemon, the DECIDED process, and the REST API. Some of the metrics that can be seen from the System Health Display are:
•Memory Usage: The percentage of memory used by the system and the processes.
•Disk Usage: The percentage of disk space used by the system and the processes.
•Load Average: The average number of processes in the run queue or waiting for disk I/O over a period of time.
Therefore, options B, C, and D are the correct answers, as they are the metrics that can be seen from the System Health Display. Option A is incorrect, because Playbook Usage is not a metric that can be seen from the System Health Display, but rather a metric that can be seen from the Playbook Usage dashboard, which shows the number of playbooks and actions run over a period of time.
1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer System Health Display")
The System Health Display in Splunk SOAR provides several metrics to help monitor and manage the health of the system. These typically include:
•B: Memory Usage - This metric shows the amount of memory being used by the SOAR platform, which is important for ensuring that the system does not exceed available resources.
•C: Disk Usage - This metric indicates the amount of storage space being utilized, which is crucial for maintaining adequate storage resources and for planning capacity.
•D: Load Average - This metric provides an indication of the overall load on the system over a period of time, which helps in understanding the system's performance and in identifying potential bottlenecks or issues.
Playbook Usage is generally not a metric displayed on the System Health page; instead, it's more related to the usage analytics of playbooks rather than system health metrics.

**NEW QUESTION 4**
Which of the following is the complete list of the types of backups that are supported by Phantom?

A. Full backups.
B. Full, delta, and incremental backups.
C. Full and incremental backups.
D. Full and delta backups.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Splunk Phantom supports different types of backups to safeguard data. Full backups create a complete copy of the current state of the system, while incremental backups only save the changes made since the last backup. This approach allows for efficient use of storage space and faster backups after the initial full backup. Delta backups, which would save changes since the last full or incremental backup, are not a standard part of Phantom's backup capabilities according to available documentation. Therefore, the complete list of backups supported by Phantom would be Full and Incremental backups.

**NEW QUESTION 5**
After a successful POST to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object what result is returned?

A. The new object ID.
B. The new object name.
C. The full CEF name.
D. The PostGres UUID.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The correct answer is A because after a successful POST to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object, the result returned is the new object ID. The object ID is a unique identifier for each object in Phantom, such as a container, an artifact, an action, or a playbook. The object ID can be used to retrieve, update, or delete the object using the Phantom REST API. The answer B is incorrect because after a successful POST to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object, the result returned is not the new object name, which is a human-readable name for the object. The object name can be used to search for the object using the Phantom web interface. The answer C is incorrect because after a successful POST to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object, the result returned is not the full CEF name, which is a standard format for event data. The full CEF name can be used to access the CEF fields of an artifact using the Phantom REST API. The answer D is incorrect because after a successful POST to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object, the result returned is not the PostGres UUID, which is a unique identifier for each row in a PostGres database. The PostGres UUID is not exposed to the Phantom REST API. Reference: Splunk SOAR REST API Guide, page 17. When a POST request is made to a Phantom REST endpoint to create a new object, such as an event, artifact, or container, the typical response includes the ID of the newly created object. This ID is a unique identifier that can be used to reference the object within the system for future operations, such as updating, querying, or deleting the object. The response does not usually include the full name or other specific details of the object, as the ID is the most important piece of information needed immediately after creation for reference purposes.

**NEW QUESTION 6**
How is it possible to evaluate user prompt results?

A. Set action_result.summar
B. status to required.
C. Set the user prompt to reinvoke if it times out.
D. Set action_resul
E. summar
F. response to required.
G. Add a decision Mode

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
In Splunk Phantom, user prompts are actions that require human input. To evaluate the results of a user prompt, you can set the response requirement in the action result summary. By setting action_result.summary.response to required, the playbook ensures that it captures the user's input and can act upon it. This is critical in scenarios where subsequent actions depend on the choices made by the user in response to a prompt. Without setting this, the playbook would not have a defined way to handle the user response, which might lead to incorrect or unexpected playbook behavior.

**NEW QUESTION 7**
An active playbook can be configured to operate on all containers that share which attribute?

A. Artifact
B. Label
C. Tag
D. Severity

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The correct answer is B because an active playbook can be configured to operate on all containers that share a label. A label is a user-defined attribute that can be applied to containers to group them by a common characteristic, such as source, type, severity, etc. Labels can be used to filter containers and trigger active playbooks based on the label value. See Splunk SOAR Documentation for more details.
In Splunk SOAR, labels are used to categorize containers (such as incidents or events) based on their characteristics or the type of security issue they represent. An active playbook can be configured to trigger on all containers that share a specific label, enabling targeted automation based on the nature of the incident. This functionality allows for efficient and relevant playbook execution, ensuring that the automated response is tailored to the specific requirements of the container's category. Labels serve as a powerful organizational tool within SOAR, guiding the automated response framework to act on incidents that meet predefined criteria, thus streamlining the security operations process.

**NEW QUESTION 8**
A filter block with only one condition configured which states: artifact.*.cef .sourceAddress !- , would permit which of the following data to pass forward to the next block?

A. Null IP addresses
B. Non-null IP addresses
C. Non-null destinationAddresses
D. Null values

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
A filter block with only one condition configured which states: artifact.*.cef.sourceAddress !- , would permit only non-null IP addresses to pass forward to the next block. The !- operator means “is not null”. The other options are not valid because they either include null values or other fields than sourceAddress. See Filter block for more details. A filter block in Splunk SOAR that is configured with the condition artifact.*.cef.sourceAddress != (assuming the intention was to use "!=" to denote 'not equal to') is designed to allow data that has non-null sourceAddress values to pass through to subsequent blocks. This means that any artifact data

within the container that includes a sourceAddress field with a defined value (i.e., an actual IP address) will be permitted to move forward in the playbook. The filter effectively screens out any artifacts that do not have a source address specified, focusing the playbook's actions on those artifacts that contain valid IP address information in the sourceAddress field.

**NEW QUESTION 9**
What are the components of the I2A2 design methodology?

A. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Apps
B. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Artifacts
C. Inputs, Interactions, Apps, Artifacts
D. Inputs, Interactions, Actions, Assets

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
I2A2 design methodology is a framework for designing playbooks that consists of four components:
•Inputs: The data that is required for the playbook to run, such as artifacts, parameters, or custom fields.
•Interactions: The blocks that allow the playbook to communicate with users or other systems, such as prompts, comments, or emails.
•Actions: The blocks that execute the core logic of the playbook, such as app actions, filters, decisions, or utilities.
•Artifacts: The data that is generated or modified by the playbook, such as new artifacts, container fields, or notes.
The I2A2 design methodology helps you to plan, structure, and test your playbooks in a modular and efficient way. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it lists the correct components of the I2A2 design methodology. Option A is incorrect, because apps are not a component of the I2A2 design methodology, but a source of actions that can be used in the playbook. Option C is incorrect, for the same reason as option A. Option D is incorrect, because assets are not a component of the I2A2 design methodology, but a configuration of app credentials that can be used in the playbook.
1: Use a playbook design methodology in Administer Splunk SOAR (Cloud)
The I2A2 design methodology is an approach used in Splunk SOAR to structure and design playbooks. The acronym stands for Inputs, Interactions, Actions, and Artifacts. This methodology guides the creation of playbooks by focusing on these four key components, ensuring that all necessary aspects of an automated response are considered and effectively implemented within the platform.

**NEW QUESTION 10**
How is a Django filter query performed?

A. By adding parameters to the URL similar to the following: phantom/rest/container?_filter_tags_contains="sumo".
B. phantom/rest/search/app/contains/"sumo"
C. Browse to the Django Filter Query Editor in the Administration panel.
D. Install the SOAR Django App first, then configure the search query in the App editor.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Django filter queries in Splunk SOAR are performed by appending filter parameters directly to the REST API URL. This allows users to refine their search and retrieve specific data. For example, to filter containers by tags containing the word "sumo", the following URL structure would be used: https://<PHANTOM_URL>/rest/container?_filter_tags_contains="sumo". This format enables users to construct dynamic queries that can filter results based on specified criteria within the Django framework used by Splunk SOAR.
The correct way to perform a Django filter query in Splunk SOAR is to add parameters to the URL similar to the following: phantom/rest/container?_filter_tags_contains="sumo". This will return a list of containers that have the tag "sumo" in them. You can use various operators and fields to filter the results according to your needs. For more details, see Query for Data and Use filters in your Splunk SOAR (Cloud) playbook to specify a subset of artifacts before further processing. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this question. For example:
•phantom/rest/search/app/contains/"sumo" is not a valid URL for a Django filter query. It will return an error message saying "Invalid endpoint".
•There is no Django Filter Query Editor in the Administration panel of Splunk SOAR. You can use the REST API Tester to test your queries, but not to edit them.
•There is no SOAR Django App that needs to be installed or configured for performing Django filter queries. Splunk SOAR uses the Django framework internally, but you do not need to install or use any additional apps for this purpose.

**NEW QUESTION 10**
After a playbook has run, where are the results stored?

A. Splunk Index
B. Case
C. Container
D. Log file

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
The correct answer is C because after a playbook has run, the results are stored in the container that triggered the playbook. The container is a data object that represents an event or a case in Phantom. The container contains information such as the name, the description, the severity, the status, the owner, and the labels of the event or case. The container also contains the artifacts, the action results, the comments, the notes, and the phases and tasks associated with the event or case. The answer A is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a Splunk index, which is a data structure that stores events from various data sources in Splunk. The Splunk index is not directly accessible by Phantom, but can be queried by Phantom using the Splunk app. The answer B is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a case, which is a type of container that represents a security incident in Phantom. The case is a subset of the container, and not all containers are cases. The answer D is incorrect because after a playbook has run, the results are not stored in a log file, which is a file that records the activities or events that occur in a system or a process. The log file is not a data object in Phantom, but can be a data source for Phantom. Reference: Splunk SOAR User Guide, page 19. In Splunk Phantom, after a playbook has been executed, the results of the actions within that playbook are stored in the container associated with the event. A container is a data structure that encapsulates all relevant information and data for an incident or event within Phantom, including action results, artifacts, notes, and more. The container allows users to see a consolidated view of all the data and activity related to a particular event. These results are not stored in the Splunk Index, a separate case, or a log file as their primary storage but may be sent to a Splunk index for further analysis.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

In addition to full backups. Phantom supports what other backup type using backup?

A. Snapshot
B. Incremental
C. Partial
D. Differential

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Splunk Phantom supports incremental backups in addition to full backups. An incremental backup is a type of backup that only copies the data that has changed since the last backup (whether that was a full backup or another incremental backup). This method is more storage-efficient than a full backup because it does not repeatedly back up the same data, reducing the amount of storage required and speeding up the backup process. Differential backups, which record the changes since the last full backup, and partial backups, which allow the selection of specific data to back up, are not standard backup types offered by Splunk Phantom according to its documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 17**
A user has written a playbook that calls three other playbooks, one after the other. The user notices that the second playbook starts executing before the first one completes. What is the cause of this behavior?

A. Synchronous execution has not been configured.
B. The first playbook is performing poorly.
C. The sleep option for the second playbook is not set to a long enough interval.
D. Incorrect join configuration on the second playbook.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
In Splunk SOAR, playbooks can execute actions either synchronously (waiting for one action to complete before starting the next) or asynchronously (allowing actions to run concurrently). If a playbook starts executing before the previous one has completed, it indicates that synchronous execution has not been properly configured between these playbooks. This is crucial when the output of one playbook is a dependency for the subsequent playbook. Options B, C, and D do not directly address the observed behavior of concurrent playbook execution, making option A the most accurate explanation for why the second playbook starts before the completion of the first.
synchronous execution is a feature of the SOAR automation engine that allows you to control the order of execution of playbook blocks. Synchronous execution ensures that a playbook block waits for the completion of the previous block before starting its execution. Synchronous execution can be enabled or disabled for each playbook block in the playbook editor, by toggling the Synchronous Execution switch in the block settings. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it states the cause of the behavior where the second playbook starts executing before the first one completes. Option B is incorrect, because the first playbook performing poorly is not the cause of the behavior, but rather a possible consequence of the behavior. Option C is incorrect, because the sleep option for the second playbook is not the cause of the behavior, but rather a workaround that can be used to delay the execution of the second playbook. Option D is incorrect, because the join configuration on the second playbook is not the cause of the behavior, but rather a way of merging multiple paths of execution into one.
1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer synchronous execution")

**NEW QUESTION 21**
When assigning an input parameter to an action while building a playbook, a user notices the artifact value they are looking for does not appear in the auto-populated list.
How is it possible to enter the unlisted artifact value?

A. Type the CEF datapath in manually.
B. Delete and recreate the artifact.
C. Edit the artifact to enable the List as Parameter option for the CEF value.
D. Edit the container to allow CEF parameters.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
When building a playbook in Splunk SOAR, if the desired artifact value does not appear in the auto-populated list of input parameters for an action, users have the option to manually enter the Common Event Format (CEF) datapath for that value. This allows for greater flexibility and customization in playbook design, ensuring that specific data points can be targeted even if they're not immediately visible in the interface. This manual entry of CEF datapaths allows users to directly reference the necessary data within artifacts, bypassing limitations of the auto-populated list. Options B, C, and D suggest alternative methods that are not typically used for this purpose, making option A the correct and most direct approach to entering an unlisted artifact value in a playbook action.
When assigning an input parameter to an action while building a playbook, a user can use the auto-populated list of artifact values that match the expected data type for the parameter. The auto-populated list is based on the contains parameter of the action inputs and outputs, which enables contextual actions in the SOAR user interface. However, the auto-populated list may not include all the possible artifact values that can be used as parameters, especially if the artifact values are nested or have uncommon data types. In that case, the user can type the CEF datapath in manually, using the syntax artifact.<field>.<key>, where field is the name of the artifact field, such as cef, and key is the name of the subfield within the artifact field, such as sourceAddress. Typing the CEF datapath in manually allows the user to enter the unlisted artifact value as an input parameter to the action. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it states how it is possible to enter the unlisted artifact value. Option B is incorrect, because deleting and recreating the artifact is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to lose the existing artifact data. Option C is incorrect, because editing the artifact to enable the List as Parameter option for the CEF value is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to make the artifact value appear in the auto-populated list. Option D is incorrect, because editing the container to allow CEF parameters is not a way to enter the unlisted artifact value, but rather a way to modify the container properties, which are not related to the action parameters.
1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer input parameter to an action")

**NEW QUESTION 26**
What users are included in a new installation of SOAR?

A. The admin and automation users are included by default.
B. The admin, power, and user users are included by default.
C. Only the admin user is included by default.
D. No users are included by default.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The admin and automation users are included by default. Comprehensive Explanation and References of Correct Answer:: According to the Splunk SOAR (On-premises) default credentials, script options, and sample configuration files documentation1, the default credentials on a new installation of Splunk SOAR (On-premises) are:
Web Interface Username: soar_local_admin password: password
On Splunk SOAR (On-premises) deployments which have been upgraded from earlier releases the user account admin becomes a normal user account with the Administrator role.
The automation user is a special user account that is used by Splunk SOAR (On-premises) to run actions and playbooks. It has the Automation role, which grants it full access to all objects and data in Splunk SOAR (On-premises).
The other options are incorrect because they either omit the automation user or include users that are not created by default. For example, option B includes the power and user users, which are not part of the default installation. Option C only includes the admin user, which ignores the automation user. Option D claims that no users are included by default, which is false.
In a new installation of Splunk SOAR, two default user accounts are typically created: admin and automation. The admin account is intended for system administration tasks, providing full access to all features and settings within the SOAR platform. The automation user is a special account used for automated processes and scripts that interact with the SOAR platform, often without requiring direct human intervention. This user has specific permissions that can be tailored for automated tasks. Options B, C, and D do not accurately represent the default user accounts included in a new SOAR installation, making option A the correct answer.

**NEW QUESTION 30**
What is the default embedded search engine used by Phantom?

A. Embedded Splunk search engine.
B. Embedded Phantom search engine.
C. Embedded Elastic search engine.
D. Embedded Django search engine.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Splunk SOAR (formerly Phantom) utilizes its own embedded search engine for querying and analyzing data within the platform. This search engine is specifically designed to cater to the unique data structures and use cases of security automation and orchestration, including searching through containers, artifacts, actions, and more. While Splunk SOAR can integrate with external Splunk instances for enhanced data analysis and search capabilities, the platform's primary, out-of-the-box search functionality is provided
by its embedded Phantom search engine.

**NEW QUESTION 31**
Which of the following can be edited or deleted in the Investigation page?

A. Action results
B. Comments
C. Approval records
D. Artifact values

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
On the Investigation page in Splunk SOAR, users have the ability to edit or delete comments associated with an event or a container. Comments are generally used for collaboration and to provide additional context to an investigation. While action results, approval records, and artifact values are typically not editable or deletable to maintain the integrity of the investigative data, comments are more flexible and can be managed by users to reflect the current state of the investigation.
Investigation page allows you to view and edit various information and data related to an event or a case. One of the things that you can edit or delete in the Investigation page is the comments that you or other users have added to the activity feed. Comments are a way of communicating and collaborating with other users during the investigation process. You can edit or delete your own comments by clicking on the three-dot menu icon next to the comment and selecting the appropriate option. You can also reply to other users' comments by clicking on the reply icon. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it is the only option that can be edited or deleted in the Investigation page. Option A is incorrect, because action results are the outputs of the actions or playbooks that have been run on the event or case, and they cannot be edited or deleted in the Investigation page. Option C is incorrect, because approval records are the logs of the approval requests and responses that have been made for certain actions or playbooks, and they cannot be edited or deleted in the Investigation page. Option D is incorrect, because artifact values are the data that has been collected or generated by the event or case, and they cannot be edited or deleted in the Investigation page.
1: Start with Investigation in Splunk SOAR (Cloud)

**NEW QUESTION 36**
Which of the following can be configured in the ROI Settings?

A. Analyst hours per month.
B. Time lost.
C. Number of full time employees (FTEs).
D. Annual analyst salary.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
In the ROI (Return on Investment) Settings within Splunk SOAR, one of the configurable parameters is the annual analyst salary. This setting is used to help quantify the cost savings and efficiency gains achieved through the use of SOAR in an organization's security operations. By factoring in the cost of analyst labor, organizations can better assess the financial impact of automating and streamlining security processes with SOAR, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the solution's value.

**NEW QUESTION 39**
To limit the impact of custom code on the VPE, where should the custom code be placed?

A. A custom container or a separate KV store.
B. A separate code repository.
C. A custom function block.
D. A separate container.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
To limit the impact of custom code on the Visual Playbook Editor (VPE) in Splunk SOAR, custom code should be placed within a custom function block. Custom function blocks are designed to encapsulate code within a playbook, allowing users to input their own Python code and execute it as part of the playbook run. By confining custom code to these blocks, it maintains the VPE's performance and stability by isolating the custom code from the core functions of the playbook.
A custom function block is a way of adding custom Python code to your playbook, which can expand the functionality and processing of your playbook logic. Custom functions can also interact with the REST API in a customizable way. You can share custom functions across your team and across multiple playbooks to increase collaboration and efficiency. To create custom functions, you must have Edit Code permissions, which can be configured by an Administrator in Administration > User Management > Roles and Permissions. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it is the recommended way of placing custom code on the VPE, which limits the impact of custom code on the VPE performance and security. Option A is incorrect, because a custom container or a separate KV store are not valid ways of placing custom code on the VPE, but rather ways of storing data or artifacts. Option B is incorrect, because a separate code repository is not a way of placing custom code on the VPE, but rather a way of managing and versioning your code outside of Splunk SOAR. Option D is incorrect, because a separate container is not a way of placing custom code on the VPE, but rather a way of creating a new event or case.
1: Add custom code to your Splunk SOAR (Cloud) playbook with the custom function block using the classic playbook editor

**NEW QUESTION 40**
What are the differences between cases and events?

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

**Answer:** D

**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 42**
When configuring a Splunk asset for Phantom to connect to a SplunkC loud instance, the user discovers that they need to be able to run two different on_poll searches. How is this possible

A. Enter the two queries in the asset as comma separated values.
B. Configure the second query in the Phantom app for Splunk.
C. Install a second Splunk app and configure the query in the second app.
D. Configure a second Splunk asset with the second query.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
In scenarios where there's a need to run different on_poll searches for a Splunk Cloud instance from Splunk SOAR, configuring a second Splunk asset for the additional query is a practical solution. Splunk SOAR's architecture allows for multiple assets of the same type to be configured with distinct settings. By setting up a second Splunk asset specifically for the second on_poll search query, users can maintain separate configurations and ensure that each query is executed in its intended context without interference. This approach provides flexibility in managing different data collection or monitoring needs within the same SOAR environment.

**NEW QUESTION 47**
What does a user need to do to have a container with an event from Splunk use context- aware actions designed for notable events?

A. Include the notable event's event_id field and set the artifacts label to aplunk notable event id.
B. Rename the event_id field from the notable event to splunkNotableEventld.
C. Include the event_id field in the search results and add a CEF definition to Phantom for event_id, datatype splunk notable event id.
D. Add a custom field to the container named event_id and set the custom field's data type to splunk notable event id.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
For a container in Splunk SOAR to utilize context-aware actions designed for notable events from Splunk, it is crucial to ensure that the notable event's unique identifier ( event_id) is included in the search results pulled into SOAR. Moreover, by adding a Common Event Format (CEF) definition for the event_id field within Phantom, and setting its data type to something that denotes it as a Splunk notable event ID, SOAR can recognize and appropriately handle these identifiers. This setup facilitates the correct mapping and processing of notable event data within SOAR, enabling the execution of context-aware actions that are specifically

tailored to the characteristics of Splunk notable events.

**NEW QUESTION 52**
Where can the Splunk App for SOAR Export be downloaded from?

A. GitHub and Splunkbase.
B. SOAR Community and GitHub.
C. Splunkbase and SOAR Community.
D. Splunk Answers and Splunkbase.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
The Splunk App for SOAR Export can typically be downloaded from Splunkbase, which is Splunk's marketplace for apps and add-ons. Additionally, it can often be found within the SOAR Community site, where users can share and access apps, playbooks, and other resources created for the Splunk SOAR ecosystem. These platforms provide trusted sources for downloading the app, ensuring compatibility and support.
Splunk App for SOAR Export can be downloaded from two sources: Splunkbase and SOAR Community. Splunkbase is the official repository of Splunk apps and add-ons, where you can find the latest version of the Splunk App for SOAR Export, along with its documentation, release notes, and ratings2. SOAR Community is the online forum for Splunk SOAR users and developers, where you can find the Splunk App for SOAR Export, along with other useful resources, such as FAQs, tips, and best practices3. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it lists the two sources where the Splunk App for SOAR Export can be downloaded from. Option A is incorrect, because GitHub is not a source where the Splunk App for SOAR Export can be downloaded from, but rather a platform for hosting and managing code repositories. Option B is incorrect, for the same reason as option A. Option D is incorrect, because Splunk Answers is not a source where the Splunk App for SOAR Export can be downloaded from, but rather a platform for asking and answering questions about Splunk products and services.
1: Web search results from search_web(query="Splunk SOAR Automation Developer Splunk App for SOAR Export") 2: Splunk App for SOAR Export | Splunkbase 3: SOAR Community - Splunk App for SOAR Export

**NEW QUESTION 57**
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