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Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Which of the following statements describe search head clustering? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Search heads must meet the high-performance reference server requirements.
- B. A deployer is required.
- C. The deployer must have sufficient CPU and network resources to process service requests and push configurations.
- D. At least three search heads are needed.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Search head clustering is a Splunk feature that allows a group of search heads to share configurations, apps, and knowledge objects, and to provide high availability and scalability for searching. Search head clustering has the following characteristics:

- * A deployer is required. A deployer is a Splunk instance that distributes the configurations and apps to the members of the search head cluster. The deployer is not a member of the cluster, but a separate instance that communicates with the cluster master.
- * At least three search heads are needed. A search head cluster must have at least three search heads to form a quorum and to ensure high availability. If the cluster has less than three search heads, it cannot function properly and will enter a degraded mode.
- * The deployer must have sufficient CPU and network resources to process service requests and push configurations. The deployer is responsible for handling the requests from the cluster master and the cluster members, and for pushing the configurations and apps to the cluster members. Therefore, the deployer must have enough CPU and network resources to perform these tasks efficiently and reliably.

Search heads do not need to meet the high-performance reference server requirements, as this is not a mandatory condition for search head clustering. The high-performance reference server requirements are only recommended for optimal performance and scalability of Splunk deployments, but they are not enforced by Splunk.

NEW QUESTION # 11

(It is possible to lose UI edit functionality after manually editing which of the following files in the deployment server?)

- **A. serverclass.conf**
- B. deploymentclient.conf
- C. inputs.conf
- D. deploymentserver.conf

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Splunk Enterprise, manually editing the serverclass.conf file on a Deployment Server can lead to the loss of UI edit functionality for server classes in Splunk Web.

The Deployment Server manages app distribution to Universal Forwarders and other deployment clients through server classes, which are defined in serverclass.conf. This file maps deployment clients to specific app configurations and defines filtering rules, restart behaviors, and inclusion/exclusion criteria.

When this configuration file is modified manually (outside of Splunk Web), the syntax, formatting, or logical relationships between entries may not match what Splunk Web expects. As a result, Splunk Web may no longer be able to parse or display those server classes correctly. Once this happens, administrators cannot modify deployment settings through the GUI until the configuration file is corrected or reverted to a valid state.

Other files such as deploymentclient.conf, inputs.conf, and deploymentserver.conf control client settings, data inputs, and core server parameters but do not affect the UI-driven deployment management functionality.

Therefore, Splunk explicitly warns administrators in its Deployment Server documentation to use Splunk Web or the CLI when modifying serverclass.conf, and to avoid manual editing unless fully confident in its syntax.

References (Splunk Enterprise Documentation):

- * Deployment Server Overview - Managing Server Classes and App Deployment
- * serverclass.conf Reference and Configuration Best Practices
- * Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual - GUI Limitations After Manual Edits
- * Troubleshooting Deployment Server and Serverclass Configuration Issues

NEW QUESTION # 12

When configuring a Splunk indexer cluster, what are the default values for replication and search factor?

- A. replication_factor = 2search_factor = 3
- B. replication_factor = 2search_factor = 2
- C. replication_factor = 3search_factor = 3
- **D. replication_factor = 3search_factor = 2**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The replication factor and the search factor are two important settings for a Splunk indexer cluster. The replication factor determines how many copies of each bucket are maintained across the set of peer nodes. The search factor determines how many searchable copies of each bucket are maintained. The default values for both settings are 3, which means that each bucket has three copies, and at least one of them is searchable

NEW QUESTION # 13

In which phase of the Splunk Enterprise data pipeline are indexed extraction configurations processed?

- A. Indexing
- B. Input
- C. Parsing
- D. Search

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indexed extraction configurations are processed in the indexing phase of the Splunk Enterprise data pipeline.

The data pipeline is the process that Splunk uses to ingest, parse, index, and search data. Indexed extraction configurations are settings that determine how Splunk extracts fields from data at index time, rather than at search time. Indexed extraction can improve search performance, but it also increases the size of the index.

Indexed extraction configurations are applied in the indexing phase, which is the phase where Splunk writes the data and the .tsidx files to the index. The input phase is the phase where Splunk receives data from various sources and formats. The parsing phase is the phase where Splunk breaks the data into events, timestamps, and hosts. The search phase is the phase where Splunk executes search commands and returns results.

NEW QUESTION # 14

(Which index does Splunk use to record user activities?)

- A. _audit
- B. _kvstore
- C. _internal
- D. _telemetry

Answer: A

Explanation:

Splunk Enterprise uses the _audit index to log and store all user activity and audit-related information. This includes details such as user logins, searches executed, configuration changes, role modifications, and app management actions.

The _audit index is populated by data collected from the Splunkd audit logger and records actions performed through both Splunk Web and the CLI. Each event in this index typically includes fields like user, action, info, search_id, and timestamp, allowing administrators to track activity across all Splunk users and components for security, compliance, and accountability purposes.

The _internal index, by contrast, contains operational logs such as metrics.log and scheduler.log used for system performance and health monitoring. _kvstore stores internal KV Store metadata, and _telemetry is used for optional usage data reporting to Splunk. The _audit index is thus the authoritative source for user behavior monitoring within Splunk environments and is a key component of compliance and security auditing.

References (Splunk Enterprise Documentation):

- * Audit Logs and the _audit Index - Monitoring User Activity
- * Splunk Enterprise Security and Compliance: Tracking User Actions
- * Splunk Admin Manual - Overview of Internal Indexes (_internal, _audit, _introspection)
- * Splunk Audit Logging and User Access Monitoring

NEW QUESTION # 15

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