Splunk - SPLK-2002–Useful Best Vce
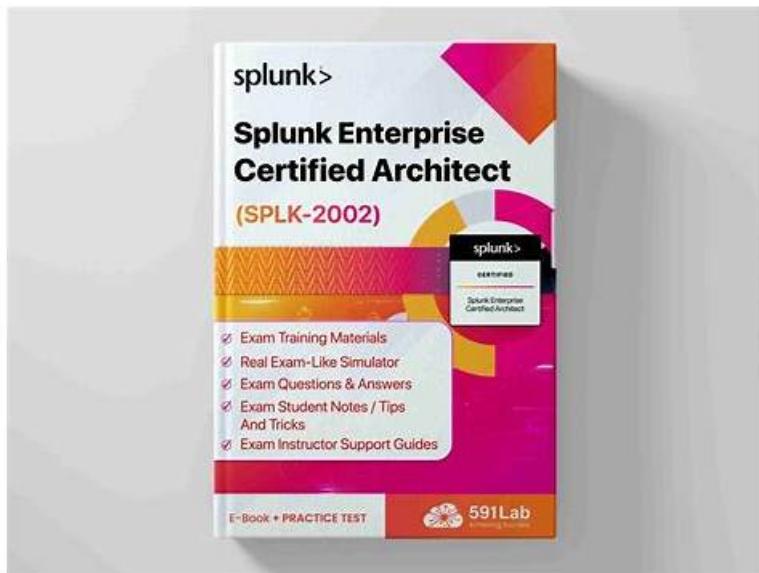
Our experts are not slavish followers who just cut and paste the content into our SPLK-2002 practice materials, all SPLK-2002 exam questions are elaborately compiled by them. Just a small amount of money, but you can harvest colossal success with potential bright future. So we have the courage and justification to declare the number one position in this area, and choosing SPLK-2002 Actual Exam is choosing success.

What is the duration, language, and format of Splunk SPLK-2002: Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Exam

- Number of Questions: 67
- Format: Multiple choices, multiple answers
- Passing Score 70%
- Length of Examination: 90 minutes

Splunk SPLK-2002 (Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect) certification is a professional certification program designed for IT professionals who want to specialize in Splunk Enterprise, a data analysis and visualization tool. Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of candidates in the areas of Splunk architecture, deployment, configuration, and management. The SPLK-2002 Exam is intended for individuals who have already acquired the Splunk Certified Admin and Splunk Certified Power User certifications and have significant experience in deploying and managing Splunk Enterprise systems.

>> Best SPLK-2002 Vce <<

Searching The Best SPLK-2002 Vce, Passed Half of Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect

Scenarios of our Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect (SPLK-2002) practice tests are similar to the actual SPLK-2002 exam. You feel like sitting in the real SPLK-2002 exam while taking these Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect (SPLK-2002) practice exams. Practicing under these conditions helps you cope with Splunk SPLK-2002 Exam anxiety. Moreover, regular attempts of the SPLK-2002 practice test are also beneficial to enhance your speed of completing the final Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect (SPLK-2002) test within the given time.

The SPLK-2002 certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Splunk Enterprise architecture. SPLK-2002 exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of various Splunk components, including indexers, search heads, and forwarders. It also covers topics such as data ingestion, data routing, data security, and data retention. SPLK-2002 Exam is divided into multiple

sections, each of which covers a specific topic related to Splunk Enterprise architecture.

Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73
When adding or decommissioning a member from a Search Head Cluster (SHC), what is the proper order of operations?

- A. 1. Install and initialize the instance.
  2. Delete Splunk Enterprise, if it exists.
  3. Join the SHC.
- B. 1. Delete Splunk Enterprise, if it exists.
  2. Install and initialize the instance.
  3. Join the SHC.
- C. 1. Initialize cluster rebalance operation.
  2. Remove master node from cluster.
  3. Trigger replication.
- D. 1. Trigger replication.
  2. Remove master node from cluster.
  3. Initialize cluster rebalance operation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 74
What is needed to ensure that high-velocity sources will not have forwarding delays to the indexers?

- A. Increase the default limit for maxKBps in limits.conf.
- B. Decrease the value of forceTimebasedAutoLB in outputs. conf.
- C. Decrease the default value of phoneHomeIntervalInSecs in deploymentclient .conf.
- D. Increase the default value of sessionTimeout in server, conf.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that high-velocity sources will not have forwarding delays to the indexers, the default limit for maxKBps in limits.conf should be increased. This parameter controls the maximum bandwidth that a forwarder can use to send data to the indexers. By default, it is set to 256 KBps, which may not be sufficient for high-volume data sources. Increasing this limit can reduce the forwarding latency and improve the performance of the forwarders. However, this should be done with caution, as it may affect the network bandwidth and the indexer load. Option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because the sessionTimeout parameter in server.conf controls the duration of a TCP connection between a forwarder and an indexer, not the bandwidth limit. Option C is incorrect because the forceTimebasedAutoLB parameter in outputs.conf controls the frequency of load balancing among the indexers, not the bandwidth limit. Option D is incorrect because the phoneHomeIntervalInSecs parameter in deploymentclient.conf controls the interval at which a forwarder contacts the deployment server, not the bandwidth limit12
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Admin/Limitsconf#limits.conf.spec 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Forwarding
/Routeandfilterdatad#Set_the_maximum_bandwidth_usage_for_a_forwarder

NEW QUESTION # 75
Which of the following is a valid use case that a search head cluster addresses?

- A. Knowledge Object replication.
- B. Search affinity.
- C. Increased Search Factor (SF).
- D. Provide redundancy in the event a search peer fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Knowledge Object replication. This is a valid use case that a search head cluster addresses, as it ensures

that all the search heads in the cluster have the same set of knowledge objects, such as saved searches, dashboards, reports, and alerts1. The search head cluster replicates the knowledge objects across the cluster members, and synchronizes any changes or updates1. This provides a consistent user experience and avoids data inconsistency or duplication1. The other options are not valid use cases that a search head cluster addresses. Option A, providing redundancy in the event a search peer fails, is not a use case for a search head cluster, but for an indexer cluster, which maintains multiple copies of the indexed data and can recover from indexer failures2. Option B, search affinity, is not a use case for a search head cluster, but for a multisite indexer cluster, which allows the search heads to preferentially search the data on the local site, rather than on a remote site3. Option D, increased Search Factor (SF), is not a use case for a search head cluster, but for an indexer cluster, which determines how many searchable copies of each bucket are maintained across the indexers4. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, and options A, B, and D are incorrect.
1: About search head clusters 2: About indexer clusters and index replication 3: Configure search affinity 4: Configure the search factor

NEW QUESTION # 76
Why should intermediate forwarders be avoided when possible?

- A. To decrease mean time between failures.
- B. Because intermediate forwarders cannot be managed by a deployment server.
- C. To minimize license usage and cost.
- D. To eliminate potential performance bottlenecks.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Intermediate forwarders are forwarders that receive data from other forwarders and then send that data to indexers. They can be useful in some scenarios, such as when network bandwidth or security constraints prevent direct forwarding to indexers, or when data needs to be routed, cloned, or modified in transit.
However, intermediate forwarders also introduce additional complexity and overhead to the data pipeline, which can affect the performance and reliability of data ingestion. Therefore, intermediate forwarders should be avoided when possible, and used only when there is a clear benefit or requirement for them. Some of the drawbacks of intermediate forwarders are:
* They increase the number of hops and connections in the data flow, which can introduce latency and increase the risk of data loss or corruption.
* They consume more resources on the hosts where they run, such as CPU, memory, disk, and network bandwidth, which can affect the performance of other applications or processes on those hosts.
* They require additional configuration and maintenance, such as setting up inputs, outputs, load balancing, security, monitoring, and troubleshooting.
* They can create data duplication or inconsistency if they are not configured properly, such as when using cloning or routing rules.
Some of the references that support this answer are:
* Configure an intermediate forwarder, which states: "Intermediate forwarding is where a forwarder receives data from one or more forwarders and then sends that data on to another indexer. This kind of setup is useful when, for example, you have many hosts in different geographical regions and you want to send data from those forwarders to a central host in that region before forwarding the data to an indexer. All forwarder types can act as an intermediate forwarder. However, this adds complexity to your deployment and can affect performance, so use it only when necessary."
* Intermediate data routing using universal and heavy forwarders, which states: "This document outlines a variety of Splunk options for routing data that address both technical and business requirements.
Overall benefits Using splunkd intermediate data routing offers the following overall benefits: ... The routing strategies described in this document enable flexibility for reliably processing data at scale.
Intermediate routing enables better security in event-level data as well as in transit. The following is a list of use cases and enablers for splunkd intermediate data routing: ... Limitations splunkd intermediate data routing has the following limitations: ... Increased complexity and resource consumption. splunkd intermediate data routing adds complexity to the data pipeline and consumes resources on the hosts where it runs. This can affect the performance and reliability of data ingestion and other applications or processes on those hosts. Therefore, intermediate routing should be avoided when possible, and used only when there is a clear benefit or requirement for it."
* Use forwarders to get data into Splunk Enterprise, which states: "The forwarders take the Apache data and send it to your Splunk Enterprise deployment for indexing, which consolidates, stores, and makes the data available for searching. Because of their reduced resource footprint, forwarders have a minimal performance impact on the Apache servers. ... Note: You can also configure a forwarder to send data to another forwarder, which then sends the data to the indexer. This is called intermediate forwarding. However, this adds complexity to your deployment and can affect performance, so use it only when necessary."

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following are true statements about Splunk indexer clustering?

- A. The search head must run the same or a later Splunk version than the peer nodes.
- B. All peer nodes must run exactly the same Splunk version.
- C. The peer nodes must run the same or a later Splunk version than the master node.
- D. The master node must run the same or a later Splunk version than search heads.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Explanation
The following statements are true about Splunk indexer clustering:
* All peer nodes must run exactly the same Splunk version. This is a requirement for indexer clustering, as different Splunk versions may have different data formats or features that are incompatible with each other. All peer nodes must run the same Splunk version as the master node and the search heads that connect to the cluster.
* The search head must run the same or a later Splunk version than the peer nodes. This is a recommendation for indexer clustering, as a newer Splunk version may have new features or bug fixes that improve the search functionality or performance. The search head should not run an older Splunk version than the peer nodes, as this may cause search errors or failures. The following statements are false about Splunk indexer clustering:
* The master node must run the same or a later Splunk version than the search heads. This is not a requirement or a recommendation for indexer clustering, as the master node does not participate in the search process. The master node should run the same Splunk version as the peer nodes, as this ensures the cluster compatibility and functionality.
* The peer nodes must run the same or a later Splunk version than the master node. This is not a requirement or a recommendation for indexer clustering, as the peer nodes do not coordinate the cluster activities. The peer nodes should run the same Splunk version as the master node, as this ensures the cluster compatibility and functionality. For more information, see [About indexer clusters and index replication] and [Upgrade an indexer cluster] in the Splunk documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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