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The Splunk SPLK-2002 Exam is divided into two parts: the written exam and the practical lab exam. The written exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that cover topics such as Splunk Enterprise architecture, deployment planning, data ingestion, and search optimization. Candidates have 90 minutes to complete the written exam, and they must achieve a score of 70% or higher to pass.

Splunk SPLK-2002 (Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification for IT professionals who specialize in data analysis and visualization. SPLK-2002 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in implementing and managing a Splunk Enterprise system. Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect certification is ideal for those who want to advance their career in data analytics and management.

Splunk SPLK-2002: Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Exam

A Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect has a thorough understanding of Splunk Deployment Methodology and best practices for planning, data collection, and sizing for a distributed deployment and can manage and troubleshoot a standard distributed deployment with indexer and search head clustering. This certification demonstrates an individual's ability to deploy, manage, and troubleshoot complex Splunk Enterprise environments. The best way to start the preparation is to start preparing **splk-2002 exam dumps** and then practice **splk-2002 practice exams**.

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TroytecDumps helps you reach your objective by offering Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect updated test questions. These Splunk SPLK-2002 Dumps questions are enough to get knowledge necessary to crack the examination on the first attempt. Our Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect practice material is designed by considering the content published by Splunk. Relevancy of valid questions with the actual exam's syllabus helps you understand the pattern of the exam. TroytecDumps offers its Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect product in three forms, SPLK-2002 PDF, desktop practice exam software, and Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect web-based practice test.

Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

How many cluster managers are required for a multisite indexer cluster?

- A. Two for each site.
- B. Two for the entire cluster.
- C. One for each site.
- D. One for the entire cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A multisite indexer cluster is a type of indexer cluster that spans multiple geographic locations or sites. A multisite indexer cluster requires only one cluster manager, also known as the master node, for the entire cluster. The cluster manager is responsible for coordinating the replication and search activities among the peer nodes across all sites. The cluster manager can reside in any site, but it must be accessible by all peer nodes and search heads in the cluster. Option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because having two cluster managers for the entire cluster would introduce redundancy and complexity. Option B is incorrect because having one cluster manager for each site would create separate clusters, not a multisite cluster. Option D is incorrect because having two cluster managers for each site would be unnecessary and inefficient¹²

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Indexer/Multisiteoverview> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Indexer/Clustermanageroverview>

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following statements about integrating with third-party systems is true? (Select all that apply.)

- A. You can forward data from Splunk forwarder to a third-party system without indexing it first.
- B. A Hadoop application can search data in Splunk.
- C. Splunk can search data in the Hadoop File System (HDFS).
- D. You can use Splunk alerts to provision actions on a third-party system

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The following statements about integrating with third-party systems are true: You can use Splunk alerts to provision actions on a third-party system, and you can forward data from Splunk forwarder to a third-party system without indexing it first. Splunk alerts are triggered events that can execute custom actions, such as sending an email, running a script, or calling a webhook. Splunk alerts can be used to integrate with third-party systems, such as ticketing systems, notification services, or automation platforms. For example, you can use Splunk alerts to create a ticket in ServiceNow, send a message to Slack, or trigger a workflow in Ansible. Splunk forwarders are Splunk instances that collect and forward data to other Splunk instances, such as indexers or heavy forwarders. Splunk forwarders can also forward data to third-party systems, such as Hadoop, Kafka, or AWS Kinesis, without indexing it first. This can be useful for sending data to other data processing or storage systems, or for integrating with other analytics or monitoring tools. A Hadoop application cannot search data in Splunk, because Splunk does not provide a native interface for Hadoop applications to access Splunk data. Splunk can search data in the Hadoop File System (HDFS), but only by using the Hadoop Connect app, which is a Splunk app that enables Splunk to index and search data stored in HDFS

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which search will show all deployment client messages from the client (UF)?

- A. index=_internal component=DC* host=<uf> | stats count by message
- B. index=_internal component=DS* host=<ds> | stats count by message
- C. index=_audit component=DC* host=<uf> | stats count by message
- D. index=_audit component=DC* host=<ds> | stats count by message

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 55

An indexer cluster is being designed with the following characteristics:

- * 10 search peers
- * Replication Factor (RF): 4
- * Search Factor (SF): 3
- * No SmartStore usage

How many search peers can fail before data becomes unsearchable?

- A. Three peers can fail.
- B. Zero peers can fail.
- C. Four peers can fail.
- D. One peer can fail.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Three peers can fail. This is the maximum number of search peers that can fail before data becomes unsearchable in the indexer cluster with the given characteristics. The searchability of the data depends on the Search Factor, which is the number of searchable copies of each bucket that the cluster maintains across the set of peer nodes¹. In this case, the Search Factor is 3, which means that each bucket has three searchable copies distributed among the 10 search peers. If three or fewer search peers fail, the cluster can still serve the data from the remaining searchable copies. However, if four or more search peers fail, the cluster may lose some searchable copies and the data may become unsearchable. The other options are not correct, as they either underestimate or overestimate the number of search peers that can fail before data becomes unsearchable.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer, and options A, B, and D are incorrect.

1: Configure the search factor

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which command is used for thawing the archive bucket?

- A. Splunk rebuild
- B. Splunk convert
- C. Splunk dbinspect
- D. Splunk collect

Answer: A

Explanation:

The splunk rebuild command is used for thawing the archive bucket. Thawing is the process of restoring frozen data back to Splunk for searching. Frozen data is data that has been archived or deleted from Splunk after reaching the end of its retention period. To thaw a bucket, the user needs to copy the bucket from the archive location to the thaweddb directory under SPLUNK_HOME/var/lib/splunk and run the splunk rebuild command to rebuild the .tsidx files for the bucket. The splunk collect command is used for collecting diagnostic data from a Splunk instance. The splunk convert command is used for converting configuration files from one format to another. The splunk dbinspect command is used for inspecting the status and properties of the buckets in an index.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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