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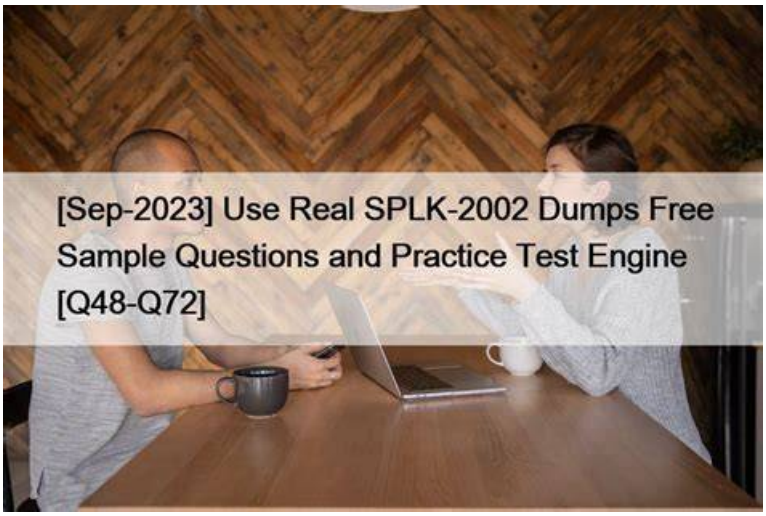

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We are now in a fast-paced era, and for this we have no right to choose. Just as a proverb says "Time is money." This is the reason why we must value time. That is to say, we should make full use of our time to do useful things. As examinee whose want to pass the SPLK-2002, you shouldn't waste your time on some useless books or materials. Our SPLK-2002 Materials are tool that can not only to help you save a lot of time, but also help you pass the SPLK-2002 exam. In this way, you can much time to complete your other goals and improve yourself better. What a rare opportunity it is! Never miss it because of your hesitation.

Splunk SPLK-2002 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Splunk Architecture Fundamentals	- Distributed architecture concepts - Forwarder and indexer roles - Data flow and pipeline architecture
Topic 2: Security and Authentication	- Role-based access control (RBAC) - Encryption and data protection - Authentication mechanisms
Topic 3: Search Head Architecture	- Knowledge object distribution - Search head clustering - Search performance optimization
Topic 4: Indexer Clustering	- Replication and search factor management - Cluster master configuration - Failure recovery and resilience
Topic 5: Data Management and Indexing	- Data retention and lifecycle management - Parsing and indexing process - Index configuration and management

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The Splunk SPLK-2002 certification exam is a valuable asset for beginners and seasonal professionals. If you want to improve your career prospects then SPLK-2002 certification is a step in the right direction. Whether you're just starting your career or looking to advance your career, the Splunk SPLK-2002 Certification Exam is the right choice.

Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
A monitored log file is changing on the forwarder. However, Splunk searches are not finding any new data that has been added.
What are possible causes? (select all that apply)

- A. The first 256 bytes of the monitored file are not changing.
- B. An admin has removed the Splunk fishbucket on the forwarder.
- C. An admin ran splunk clean eventdata -index <indexname> on the indexer.
- D. The last 256 bytes of the monitored file are not changing.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
A monitored log file is changing on the forwarder, but Splunk searches are not finding any new data that has been added. This could be caused by two possible reasons: B. An admin has removed the Splunk fishbucket on the forwarder. C. The last 256 bytes of the monitored file are not changing. Option B is correct because the Splunk fishbucket is a directory that stores information about the files that have been monitored by Splunk, such as the file name, size, modification time, and CRC checksum. If an admin removes the fishbucket, Splunk will lose track of the files that have been previously indexed and will not index any new data from those files. Option C is correct because Splunk uses the CRC checksum of the last 256 bytes of a monitored file to determine if the file has changed since the last time it was read. If the last 256 bytes of the file are not changing, Splunk will assume that the file is unchanged and will not index any new data from it. Option A is incorrect because running the splunk clean eventdata -index <indexname> command on the indexer will delete all the data from the specified index, but it will not affect the forwarder's ability to send new data to the indexer. Option D is incorrect because Splunk does not use the first 256 bytes of a monitored file to determine if the file has changed12
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Data/Monitorfilesanddirectories 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Troubleshooting/Didyouloseyourfishbucket

NEW QUESTION # 23
New data has been added to a monitor input file. However, searches only show older data.
Which splunkd. log channel would help troubleshoot this issue?

- A. ArchiveProcessor
- B. TailingProcessor
- C. ModularInputs
- D. ChunkedLBProcessor

Answer: B

Explanation:
The TailingProcessor channel in the splunkd.log file would help troubleshoot this issue, because it contains information about the files that Splunk monitors and indexes, such as the file path, size, modification time, and CRC checksum. It also logs any errors or warnings that occur during the file monitoring process, such as permission issues, file rotation, or file truncation. The TailingProcessor channel can help identify if Splunk is reading the new data from the monitor input file or not, and what might be causing the problem. Option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because the ModularInputs channel logs information about the modular inputs that Splunk uses to collect data from external sources, such as scripts, APIs, or custom applications. It does not log information about the monitor input file. Option C is incorrect because the ChunkedLBProcessor channel logs information about the load balancing process that Splunk uses to distribute data among multiple indexers. It does not log information about the monitor input file. Option D is incorrect because the ArchiveProcessor channel logs information about the archive process that Splunk uses to move data from the hot/warm buckets to the cold/frozen buckets. It does not log information about the monitor input file12
1: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Troubleshooting/WhatSplunklogsaboutitself#splunkd.log 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Troubleshooting/Didyouloseyourfishbucket#Check_the_splunkd.log_file

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following options can improve reliability of syslog delivery to Splunk? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Use TCP syslog.
- B. Use one or more syslog servers to persist data with a Universal Forwarder to send the data to Splunk indexers.

- C. Use a network load balancer to direct syslog traffic to active backend syslog listeners.
- D. Configure UDP inputs on each Splunk indexer to receive data directly.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Syslog is a standard protocol for sending log messages from various devices and applications to a central server. Syslog can use either UDP or TCP as the transport layer protocol. UDP is faster but less reliable, as it does not guarantee delivery or order of the messages. TCP is slower but more reliable, as it ensures delivery and order of the messages. Therefore, to improve the reliability of syslog delivery to Splunk, it is recommended to use TCP syslog.
Another option to improve the reliability of syslog delivery to Splunk is to use one or more syslog servers to persist data with a Universal Forwarder to send the data to Splunk indexers. This way, the syslog servers can act as a buffer and store the data in case of network or Splunk outages. The Universal Forwarder can then forward the data to Splunk indexers when they are available.
Using a network load balancer to direct syslog traffic to active backend syslog listeners is not a reliable option, as it does not address the possibility of data loss or duplication due to network failures or Splunk outages.
Configuring UDP inputs on each Splunk indexer to receive data directly is also not a reliable option, as it exposes the indexers to the network and increases the risk of data loss or duplication due to UDP limitations.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following clarification steps should be taken if apps are not appearing on a deployment client?
(Select all that apply.)

- A. Check deploymentclient.conf of the deployment client.
- B. Search for relevant events in splunkd.log of the deployment server.
- C. Check the content of SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps of the deployment server.
- D. Check serverclass.conf of the deployment server.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following can a Splunk diag contain?

- A. Server specs, current open connections, internal Splunk log files, index listings
- B. KV store listings, internal Splunk log files, search peer bundles listings, indexed data
- C. Search history, Splunk users and their roles, running processes, indexed data
- D. Splunk platform configuration details, Splunk users and their roles, current open connections, index listings

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The following artifacts are included in a Splunk diag file:
* Server specs. These are the specifications of the server that Splunk runs on, such as the CPU model, the memory size, the disk space, and the network interface. These specs can help understand the Splunk hardware requirements and performance.
* Current open connections. These are the connections that Splunk has established with other Splunk instances or external sources, such as forwarders, indexers, search heads, license masters, deployment servers, and data inputs. These connections can help understand the Splunk network topology and communication.
* Internal Splunk log files. These are the log files that Splunk generates to record its own activities, such as splunkd.log, metrics.log, audit.log, and others. These logs can help troubleshoot Splunk issues and monitor Splunk performance.
* Index listings. These are the listings of the indexes that Splunk has created and configured, such as the index name, the index location, the index size, and the index attributes. These listings can help understand the Splunk data management and retention. The following artifacts are not included in a Splunk diag file:
* Search history. This is the history of the searches that Splunk has executed, such as the search query, the search time, the search results, and the search user. This history is not part of the Splunk diag file, but it can be accessed from the Splunk Web interface or the audit.log file.
* Splunk users and their roles. These are the users that Splunk has created and assigned roles to, such as
* the user name, the user password, the user role, and the user capabilities. These users and roles are not part of the Splunk diag file, but they can be accessed from the Splunk Web interface or the authentication.conf and authorize.conf files.
* KV store listings. These are the listings of the KV store collections and documents that Splunk has created and stored, such as the

collection name, the collection schema, the document ID, and the document fields. These listings are not part of the Splunk diag file, but they can be accessed from the Splunk Web interface or the mongod.log file.
* Indexed data. These are the data that Splunk indexes and makes searchable, such as the rawdata and the tsidx files. These data are not part of the Splunk diag file, as they may contain sensitive or confidential information. For more information, see Generate a diagnostic snapshot of your Splunk Enterprise deployment in the Splunk documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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