

# SPLK-2002試験問題集 & SPLK-2002学習体験談



2026年PassTestの最新SPLK-2002 PDFダンプおよびSPLK-2002試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vU9BsBSOaubzrHTISTYeqb4KNCyhp2gN>

ほとんどの人は勉強中にコンピューターを使用することを好むかもしれませんが、Splunkコンピューターで勉強することは目に害を及ぼすと考えているため、多くの人が紙の購入を学びたいと認めている必要があります。PassTest SPLK-2002テスト問題には、顧客のニーズを満たすために印刷をサポートする機能があります。正常にダウンロードしたら、SPLK-2002試験問題をSplunk Enterprise Certified Architect論文に印刷できます。目を保護するだけでなく、メモをとるのに非常に便利です。SPLK-2002試験準備を気に入っていただけると信じています。

Splunk SPLK-2002 認定試験は、複雑な Splunk Enterprise 環境を実装し、管理する専門家の能力を検証するために設計されています。この認定は、すでに Splunk Certified Admin (SPLK-1003) および Splunk Certified Power User (SPLK-1002) の認定を取得した個人を対象としています。SPLK-2002 試験は、Splunk アーキテクチャ、クラスタリング、デプロイメント、およびトラブルシューティングの高度な知識とスキルを測定します。

>> SPLK-2002試験問題集 <<

## SPLK-2002学習体験談、SPLK-2002復習テキスト

PassTestは100%の合格率を保証するだけでなく、1年間の無料なオンラインのSPLK-2002問題更新を提供しております。最新の資源と最新の動態が第一時間にお客様に知らせいたします。何の問題があったらお気軽に聞いてください。

## Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect 認定 SPLK-2002 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

### 質問 #92

(Which Splunk component allows viewing of the LISPY to assist in debugging Splunk searches?)

- A. Monitoring Console
- **B. walklex**
- C. Search Job Inspector
- D. dbinspect

正解: B

### 解説:

The walklex command in Splunk is a specialized administrative search command used to translate and display LISPY (Splunk's internal representation of search terms). LISPY is the logical search syntax Splunk uses to parse and execute search queries, and examining it helps administrators and developers debug search optimization, field extraction behavior, and index-time search efficiency.

When you run the command `| walklex search="your_search_string"`, Splunk outputs how it tokenizes and interprets that query internally. This is particularly useful for understanding how Splunk's search language maps to index-time fields and for diagnosing performance issues caused by inefficient search term parsing.

For example:

```
| walklex search="error OR failure host=server01"
```

Displays the corresponding LISPY translation used by Splunk's search subsystem.

Other options are unrelated:

- \* `dbinspect` provides index bucket metadata.
- \* Monitoring Console shows performance metrics and health status.
- \* Search Job Inspector analyzes search execution phases but doesn't expose LISPY.

Thus, the correct and Splunk-documented tool for LISPY inspection is the `walklex` command.

References (Splunk Enterprise Documentation):

- \* `walklex` Command Reference - LISPY and Search Debugging
- \* Understanding Search Language Parsing in Splunk
- \* Search Internals: How Splunk Interprets Queries
- \* Splunk Search Performance Troubleshooting Tools

### 質問 # 93

Where in the Job Inspector can details be found to help determine where performance is affected?

- A. Job Details Dashboard > Total Events Matched
- B. Search Job Properties > runtime
- **C. Execution Costs > Components**
- D. Search Job Properties > runDuration

正解: C

解説:

This is where in the Job Inspector details can be found to help determine where performance is affected, as it shows the time and resources spent by each component of the search, such as commands, subsearches, lookups, and post-processing<sup>1</sup>. The Execution Costs > Components section can help identify the most expensive or inefficient parts of the search, and suggest ways to optimize or improve the search performance<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not as useful as the Execution Costs > Components section for finding performance issues. Option A, Search Job Properties > runDuration, shows the total time, in seconds, that the search took to run<sup>2</sup>. This can indicate the overall performance of the search, but it does not provide any details on the specific components or factors that affected the performance. Option B, Search Job Properties > runtime, shows the time, in seconds, that the search took to run on the search head<sup>2</sup>. This can indicate the performance of the search head, but it does not account for the time spent on the indexers or the network. Option C, Job Details Dashboard > Total Events Matched, shows the number of events that matched the search criteria<sup>3</sup>. This can indicate the size and scope of the search, but it does not provide any information on the performance or efficiency of the search. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, and options A, B, and C are incorrect.

1: Execution Costs > Components 2: Search Job Properties 3: Job Details Dashboard

### 質問 # 94

When Splunk is installed, where are the internal indexes stored by default?

- **A. SPLUNK\_HOME/var/lib**
- B. SPLUNK\_HOME/bin
- C. SPLUNK\_HOME/etc/system/default
- D. SPLUNK\_HOME/var/run

正解: A

解説:

Splunk internal indexes are the indexes that store Splunk's own data, such as internal logs, metrics, audit events, and configuration snapshots. By default, Splunk internal indexes are stored in the `SPLUNK_HOME/var/lib/splunk` directory, along with other user-defined indexes. The `SPLUNK_HOME/bin` directory contains the Splunk executable files and scripts. The `SPLUNK_HOME/var/run` directory contains the Splunk process ID files and lock files. The `SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/default` directory contains the default Splunk configuration files.

### 質問 #95

As a best practice, where should the internal licensing logs be stored?

- A. License server.
- B. Deployment layer.
- C. Search head layer.
- D. Indexing layer.

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

As a best practice, the internal licensing logs should be stored on the license server. The license server is a Splunk instance that manages the distribution and enforcement of licenses in a Splunk deployment. The license server generates internal licensing logs that contain information about the license usage, violations, warnings, and pools. The internal licensing logs should be stored on the license server itself, because they are relevant to the license server's role and function. Storing the internal licensing logs on the license server also simplifies the license monitoring and troubleshooting process. The internal licensing logs should not be stored on the indexing layer, the deployment layer, or the search head layer, because they are not related to the roles and functions of these layers. Storing the internal licensing logs on these layers would also increase the network traffic and disk space consumption

### 質問 #96

Which of the following would be the least helpful in troubleshooting contents of Splunk configuration files?

- A. btool output
- B. diagnostic logs
- C. search.log
- D. crash logs

正解: D

解説:

Splunk configuration files are files that contain settings that control various aspects of Splunk behavior, such as data inputs, outputs, indexing, searching, clustering, and so on<sup>1</sup>. Troubleshooting Splunk configuration files involves identifying and resolving issues that affect the functionality or performance of Splunk due to incorrect or conflicting configuration settings. Some of the tools and methods that can help with troubleshooting Splunk configuration files are:

\* search.log: This is a file that contains detailed information about the execution of a search, such as the search pipeline, the search commands, the search results, the search errors, and the search performance<sup>2</sup>. This file can help troubleshoot issues related to search configuration, such as props.conf, transforms.conf, macros.conf, and so on<sup>3</sup>.

\* btool output: This is a command-line tool that displays the effective configuration settings for a given Splunk component, such as inputs, outputs, indexes, props, and so on<sup>4</sup>. This tool can help troubleshoot issues related to configuration precedence, inheritance, and merging, as well as identify the source of a configuration setting<sup>5</sup>.

\* diagnostic logs: These are files that contain information about the Splunk system, such as the Splunk version, the operating system, the hardware, the license, the indexes, the apps, the users, the roles, the permissions, the configuration files, the log files, and the metrics<sup>6</sup>. These files can help troubleshoot issues related to Splunk installation, deployment, performance, and health<sup>7</sup>.

Option A is the correct answer because crash logs are the least helpful in troubleshooting Splunk configuration files. Crash logs are files that contain information about the Splunk process when it crashes, such as the stack trace, the memory dump, and the environment variables<sup>8</sup>. These files can help troubleshoot issues related to Splunk stability, reliability, and security, but not necessarily related to Splunk configuration<sup>9</sup>.

References:

1: About configuration files - Splunk Documentation 2: Use the search.log file - Splunk Documentation 3: Troubleshoot search-time field extraction - Splunk Documentation 4: Use btool to troubleshoot configurations - Splunk Documentation 5: Troubleshoot configuration issues - Splunk Documentation 6: About the diagnostic utility - Splunk Documentation 7: Use the diagnostic utility - Splunk Documentation 8: About crash logs - Splunk Documentation 9: [Troubleshoot Splunk Enterprise crashes - Splunk Documentation]

### 質問 #97

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