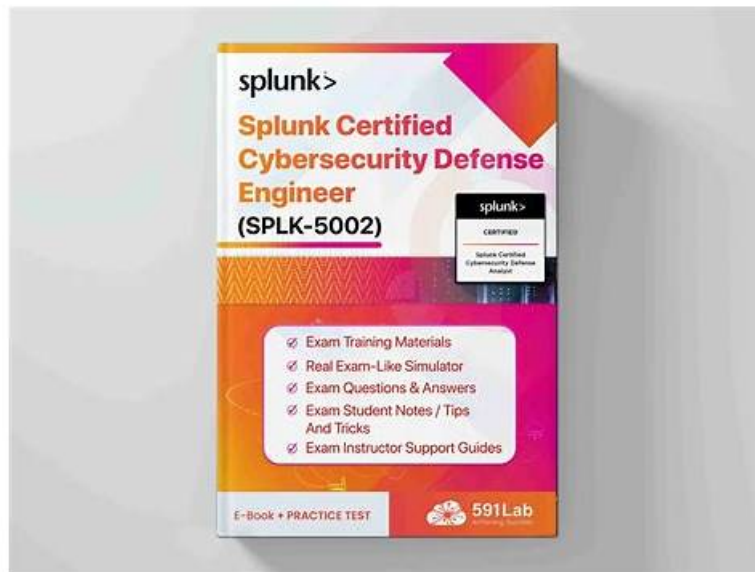


Splunk SPLK-5002 Web-Based Practice Test Software Works without Installation



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Splunk SPLK-5002 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Engineering: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and Cybersecurity Engineers and covers foundational data management tasks. It includes performing data review and analysis, creating and maintaining efficient data indexing, and applying Splunk methods for data normalization to ensure structured and usable datasets for security operations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auditing and Reporting on Security Programs: This section tests Auditors and Security Architects on validating and communicating program effectiveness. It includes designing security metrics, generating compliance reports, and building dashboards to visualize program performance and vulnerabilities for stakeholders.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detection Engineering: This section evaluates the expertise of Threat Hunters and SOC Engineers in developing and refining security detections. Topics include creating and tuning correlation searches, integrating contextual data into detections, applying risk-based modifiers, generating actionable Notable Events, and managing the lifecycle of detection rules to adapt to evolving threats.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automation and Efficiency: This section assesses Automation Engineers and SOAR Specialists in streamlining security operations. It covers developing automation for SOPs, optimizing case management workflows, utilizing REST APIs, designing SOAR playbooks for response automation, and evaluating integrations between Splunk Enterprise Security and SOAR tools.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building Effective Security Processes and Programs: This section targets Security Program Managers and Compliance Officers, focusing on operationalizing security workflows. It involves researching and integrating threat intelligence, applying risk and detection prioritization methodologies, and developing documentation or standard operating procedures (SOPs) to maintain robust security practices.

SPLK-5002 Exam Introduction - SPLK-5002 Test Guide

Closed cars will not improve, and when we are reviewing our qualifying examinations, we should also pay attention to the overall layout of various qualifying examinations. For the convenience of users, our SPLK-5002 learning materials will be timely updated information associated with the qualification of the home page, so users can reduce the time they spend on the Internet, blindly to find information. Our SPLK-5002 Learning Materials get to the exam questions can help users in the first place, and what they care about the test information, can put more time in learning a new hot spot content.

Splunk Certified Cybersecurity Defense Engineer Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

What are key benefits of using summary indexing in Splunk? (Choose two)

- A. Increases data retention period
- B. Provides automatic field extraction during indexing
- C. Improves search performance on aggregated data
- D. Reduces storage space required for raw data

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Summary indexing in Splunk improves search efficiency by storing pre-aggregated data, reducing the need to process large datasets repeatedly.

Key Benefits of Summary Indexing:

Improves Search Performance on Aggregated Data (B)

Reduces query execution time by storing pre-calculated results.

Helps SOC teams analyze trends without running resource-intensive searches.

Increases Data Retention Period (D)

Raw logs may have short retention periods, but summary indexes can store key insights for longer.

Useful for historical trend analysis and compliance reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 94

An engineer observes a delay in data being indexed from a remote location. The universal forwarder is configured correctly. What should they check next?

- A. Reconfigure the props.conf file.
- B. Optimize search head clustering.
- C. Review forwarder logs for queue blockages.
- D. Increase the indexer memory allocation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If there is a delay in data being indexed from a remote location, even though the Universal Forwarder (UF) is correctly configured, the issue is likely a queue blockage or network latency.

Steps to Diagnose and Fix Forwarder Delays:

Check Forwarder Logs (splunkd.log) for Queue Issues (A)

Look for messages like TcpOutAutoLoadBalanced or Queue is full.

If queues are full, events are stuck at the forwarder and not reaching the indexer.

Monitor Forwarder Health Using metrics.log

Use `index=_internal source=*metrics.log* group=queue` to check queue performance.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which of the following actions improve data indexing performance in Splunk? (Choose two)

- A. Using lightweight forwarders for data ingestion
- B. Increasing the number of indexers in a distributed environment
- C. Configuring index time field extractions
- D. Indexing data with detailed metadata

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

How to Improve Data Indexing Performance in Splunk?

Optimizing indexing performance is critical for ensuring faster search speeds, better storage efficiency, and reduced latency in a Splunk deployment.

#Why is "Configuring Index-Time Field Extractions" Important? (Answer B) Extracting fields at index time reduces the need for search-time processing, making searches faster.

Example: If security logs contain IP addresses, usernames, or error codes, configuring index-time extraction ensures that these fields are already available during searches.

#Why "Increasing the Number of Indexers in a Distributed Environment" Helps? (Answer D) Adding more indexers distributes the data load, improving overall indexing speed and search performance.

Example: In a large SOC environment, more indexers allow for faster log ingestion from multiple sources (firewalls, IDS, cloud services).

Why Not the Other Options?

#A. Indexing data with detailed metadata - Adding too much metadata increases indexing overhead and slows down performance. #C. Using lightweight forwarders for data ingestion - Lightweight forwarders only forward raw data and don't enhance indexing performance.

References & Learning Resources

#Splunk Indexing Performance Guide: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Indexer/Howindexingworks>

#Best Practices for Splunk Indexing Optimization: <https://splunkbase.splunk.com/>

#Distributed Splunk Architecture for Large-Scale Environments: https://www.splunk.com/en_us/blog/tips-and-tricks

NEW QUESTION # 96

A new playbook needs to be developed for automated phishing analysis and response.

Configured in SOAR are integrations with Splunk Enterprise Security and actions from assets that pull in user-reported emails, perform automated threat analysis, add blocks on the proxy, and an EDR vendor to take various actions. Which would be the best workflow for the new playbook?

- A. 1. Ingest the email from the mail vendor
2. Detonate email in the automated threat analysis system and collect verdict, looking for malicious indicators
3. Search the mail system for all users that received the email
4. Block all URLs and processes with the proxy and EDR solutions
- B. 1. Submit the user reported email from Splunk Enterprise Security
2. Search the mail system for all users that received the email
3. Review results from the automated threat analysis
4. Block any malicious URLs and processes with the proxy and EDR solutions
- C. 1. Ingest the email from the mail vendor
2. Detonate email in the automated threat analysis system and collect verdict, looking for malicious indicators
3. Search the mail system for all users that received the email
4. Block any malicious URLs and processes with the proxy and EDR solutions
- D. 1. Submit the email from Splunk Enterprise Security
2. Search the mail system for all users that received the email
3. Review results from the automated threat analysis
4. Block any malicious URLs and processes with the proxy and EDR solutions

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best workflow for automated phishing analysis and response is:

1. Ingest the email from the mail vendor - acquire the reported email for analysis.
2. Detonate the email in the automated threat analysis system and collect verdict - determine if the email is malicious and extract indicators.
3. Search the mail system for all users that received the email - identify impacted users.

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