

SPLK-2002시험대비 최신버전 덤프, SPLK-2002시험덤프

PassTIP의 Splunk SPLK-2002 덤프로 시험을 준비하면 Splunk SPLK-2002 시험패스를 예약한 것과 같습니다. 가장 최근 출제된 Splunk SPLK-2002 시험문제를 바탕으로 만들어진 적중율 최고인 덤프로서 간단한 시험패스는 더는 꿈이 아닙니다. 덤프는 pdf파일과 온라인서비스로 되어있는데 pdf버전은 출력가능하고 온라인버전은 휴대폰에서도 작동 가능합니다.

최신 Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect SPLK-2002 무료 샘플문제 (Q29-Q34):

질문 # 29

Which of the following is a valid use case that a search head cluster addresses?

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

정답: B

설명:

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

질문 # 30

Which of the following security options must be explicitly configured (i.e. which options are not enabled by default)?

- A. Data encryption for distributed search between search heads and indexers.
- **B. Certificate authentication between forwarders and indexers.**
- C. Data encryption between Splunk Web and splunkd.
- D. Certificate authentication between Splunk Web and search head.

정답: B

설명:

The following security option must be explicitly configured, as it is not enabled by default:

* Certificate authentication between forwarders and indexers. This option allows the forwarders and indexers to verify each other's identity using SSL certificates, which prevents unauthorized data transmission or spoofing attacks. This option is not enabled by default, as it requires the administrator to generate and distribute the certificates for the forwarders and indexers. For more information, see

[Secure the communication between forwarders and indexers] in the Splunk documentation. The following security options are enabled by default:

* Data encryption between Splunk Web and splunkd. This option encrypts the communication between the Splunk Web interface and the splunkd daemon using SSL, which prevents data interception or tampering. This option is enabled by default, as Splunk provides a self-signed certificate for this purpose. For more information, see [About securing Splunk Enterprise with SSL] in the Splunk documentation.

* Certificate authentication between Splunk Web and search head. This option allows the Splunk Web interface and the search head to verify each other's identity using SSL certificates, which prevents unauthorized access or spoofing attacks. This option is enabled by default, as Splunk provides a self-signed certificate for this purpose. For more information, see [About securing Splunk Enterprise with SSL] in the Splunk documentation.

* Data encryption for distributed search between search heads and indexers. This option encrypts the communication between the search heads and the indexers using SSL, which prevents data interception or tampering. This option is enabled by default, as Splunk provides a self-signed certificate for this purpose. For more information, see [Secure your distributed search environment] in the Splunk documentation.

질문 # 31

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. Increase the default value of sessionTimeout in server.conf.
- D. Decrease the default value of phoneHomeIntervalInSecs in deploymentclient.conf.

정답: A

설명:

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 limit.
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/Routeandfilterdata#Set_the_maximum_bandwidth_usage_for_a_forwarder

질문 # 32

Which of the following should be done when installing Enterprise Security on a Search Head Cluster? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Copy the Enterprise Security configurations to the deployer.
- B. Install Enterprise Security on the deployer.
- C. Use the deployer to deploy Enterprise Security to the cluster members.
- D. Install Enterprise Security on a staging instance.

정답: B,C

설명:

When installing Enterprise Security on a Search Head Cluster (SHC), the following steps should be done: Install Enterprise Security on the deployer, and use the deployer to deploy Enterprise Security to the cluster members. Enterprise Security is a premium app that provides security analytics and monitoring capabilities for Splunk. Enterprise Security can be installed on a SHC by using the deployer, which is a standalone instance that distributes apps and other configurations to the SHC members. Enterprise Security should be installed on the deployer first, and then deployed to the cluster members using the splunk apply shcluster-bundle command. Enterprise Security should not be installed on a staging instance, because a staging instance is not part of the SHC deployment process. Enterprise Security configurations should not be copied to the deployer, because they are already included in the Enterprise Security app package.

질문 # 33

When Splunk indexes data in a non clustered environment, what kind of files does it create by default?

- A. Compressed and meta data files.

