SPLK-2002新版題庫上線將是您最好的助手-關于Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect考試

順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps SPLK-2002考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UKTtPBLu01PLGhF8jGoRutTwLCkYuHVC

用最放鬆的心態面對一切艱難。Splunk的SPLK-2002考試雖然很艱難，但我們考生要用最放鬆的心態來面對一切艱難，因為NewDumps Splunk的SPLK-2002考試培訓資料會幫助我們順利通過考試，有了它我們就不會害怕，不會迷茫。NewDumps Splunk的SPLK-2002考試培訓資料是我們考生的最佳良藥。

Splunk SPLK-2002 考試是 Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect 資格認證的高級考試。該考試專門為那些負責在各種環境中設計和部署 Splunk 解決方案的 IT 專業人員而設計。考試評估候選人在 Splunk 各個領域的知識和專業知識，包括 Splunk 架構和部署、數據管理和安全。

>> SPLK-2002新版題庫上線 <<

SPLK-2002測試引擎 - SPLK-2002考試證照綜述

IT認證考生大多是工作的人，由於大多數考生的時間花了很多時間在學習，NewDumps Splunk的SPLK-2002的考試資料對你的時間相對寬裕，我們會針對性的採取一些考古題中的一部分，他們需要時間來參加不同領域的認證培訓，各種不同培訓費用的浪費，更重要的是考生浪費了寶貴的時間。在這裏，我們推薦一個很好的學習資料網站，而且網站上的部分測試資料是免費的，重要的是真實的模擬練習可以幫助你通過 Splunk的SPLK-2002的考試認證，NewDumps Splunk的SPLK-2002的考試資料不僅可以節約你的時間成本，還可以讓你順利通過認證，你沒有理由不選擇。

Splunk SPLK-2002考試包含150道必須在180分鐘內完成的多項選擇題。該考試提供多種語言版本，包括英語、日語和簡體中文。該考試涵蓋與Splunk相關的廣泛主題，例如數據輸入和解析、知識對象、高級搜索和分佈式部署。候選人應對Splunk架構有透徹的了解，並能夠將最佳實踐應用於實際情況。

Splunk SPLK-2002，也被稱為Splunk企業認證架構師考試，是一個行業認可的認證，可以展示在設計、部署和管理Splunk環境方面的專業知識。這個考試是為那些負責設計和實施複雜Splunk部署，包括高可用性、分佈式部署和安全考慮的專業人員設計的。

最新的 Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect SPLK-2002 免費考試真題 (Q192-Q197):

問題 #192
A customer plans to ingest 600 GB of data per day into Splunk. They will have six concurrent users, and they also want high data availability and high search performance. The customer is concerned about cost and wants to spend the minimum amount on the hardware for Splunk. How many indexers are recommended for this deployment?

- A. Three indexers not in a cluster, assuming a long data retention period.
- B. Two indexers clustered, assuming a high volume of saved/scheduled searches.

- C. Two indexers not in a cluster, assuming users run many long searches.
- D. Two indexers clustered, assuming high availability is the greatest priority.

答案：B

問題 #193
What is a Splunk Job? (Select all that apply.)

- A. A search process kicked off via a report or an alert.
- B. A child OS process manifested from the splunkd process.
- C. A user-defined Splunk capability.
- D. Searches that are subjected to some usage quota.

答案：C

問題 #194
(Which deployer push mode should be used when pushing built-in apps?)

- A. local_only
- B. merge_to_default
- C. default only
- D. full

答案：A

解題說明：
According to the Splunk Enterprise Search Head Clustering (SHC) Deployer documentation, the "local_only" push mode is the correct option when deploying built-in apps. This mode ensures that the deployer only pushes configurations from the local directory of built-in Splunk apps (such as search, learned, or launcher) without overwriting or merging their default app configurations.
In an SHC environment, the deployer is responsible for distributing configuration bundles to all search head members. Each push can be executed in different modes depending on how the admin wants to handle the app directories:
* full: Overwrites both default and local folders of all apps in the bundle.
* merge_to_default: Merges configurations into the default folder (used primarily for custom apps).
* local_only: Pushes only local configurations, preserving default settings of built-in apps (the safest method for core Splunk apps).
* default only: Pushes only default folder configurations (rarely used and not ideal for built-in app updates).
Using the "local_only" mode ensures that default Splunk system apps are not modified, preventing corruption or overwriting of base configurations that are critical for Splunk operation. It is explicitly recommended for pushing Splunk-provided (built-in) apps like search, launcher, and user-prefs from the deployer to all SHC members.
References (Splunk Enterprise Documentation):
* Managing Configuration Bundles with the Deployer (Search Head Clustering)
* Deployer Push Modes and Their Use Cases
* Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual - SHC Deployment Management
* Best Practices for Maintaining Built-in Splunk Apps in SHC Environments

問題 #195
Which props.conf setting has the least impact on indexing performance?

- A. TIME_PREFIX
- B. TRUNCATE
- C. CHARSET
- D. SHOULD_LINEMERGE

答案：C

解題說明：
According to the Splunk documentation1, the CHARSET setting in props.conf specifies the character set encoding of the source data. This setting has the least impact on indexing performance, as it only affects how Splunk interprets the bytes of the data, not how it processes or transforms the data. The other options are false because:

* The SHOULD_LINEMERGE setting in props.conf determines whether Splunk breaks events based on timestamps or newlines. This setting has a significant impact on indexing performance, as it affects how Splunk parses the data and identifies the boundaries of the events2.
* The TRUNCATE setting in props.conf specifies the maximum number of characters that Splunk indexes from a single line of a file. This setting has a moderate impact on indexing performance, as it affects how much data Splunk reads and writes to the index3.
* The TIME_PREFIX setting in props.conf specifies the prefix that directly precedes the timestamp in the event data. This setting has a moderate impact on indexing performance, as it affects how Splunk extracts the timestamp and assigns it to the event

問題 #196
When adding or decommissioning a member from a Search Head Cluster (SHC), what is the proper order of operations?

- A. 1. Trigger replication.2. Remove master node from cluster.3. Initialize cluster rebalance operation.
- B. 1. Install and initialize the instance.2. Delete Splunk Enterprise, if it exists.3. Join the SHC.
- C. 1. Delete Splunk Enterprise, if it exists.2. Install and initialize the instance.3. Join the SHC.
- D. 1. Initialize cluster rebalance operation.2. Remove master node from cluster.3. Trigger replication.

答案：C

解題說明：
When adding or decommissioning a member from a Search Head Cluster (SHC), the proper order of operations is:
* Delete Splunk Enterprise, if it exists.
* Install and initialize the instance.
* Join the SHC.
This order of operations ensures that the member has a clean and consistent Splunk installation before joining the SHC. Deleting Splunk Enterprise removes any existing configurations and data from the instance.
Installing and initializing the instance sets up the Splunk software and the required roles and settings for the SHC. Joining the SHC adds the instance to the cluster and synchronizes the configurations and apps with the other members. The other order of operations are not correct, because they either skip a step or perform the steps in the wrong order.

問題 #197
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