

Splunk SPLK-3002 Prüfungs-Guide & SPLK-3002 PDF Demo



2026 Die neuesten ITZert SPLK-3002 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und SPLK-3002 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EnxVSpZAW6Ncl5h4m_qWaVKZxTJM7yX

Im Informationszeitalter kümmern sich viele Leute um die IT-Branche. Aber es fehlen trotz den vielen Exzellenten doch IT-Fachleute. Viele Firmen stellen ihre Angestellte nach ihren Fragenkataloge Zertifikaten ein. Deshalb sind die Zertifikate bei den Firmen sehr beliebt. Aber es ist nicht so leicht, diese Zertifikate zu erhalten. Die Splunk SPLK-3002 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine schwierige Zertifizierungsprüfung. Obwohl viele Menschen beteiligen sich an der Splunk SPLK-3002 Zertifizierungsprüfung, ist jedoch die Pass-Quote eher niedrig.

Das Erlangen der Splunk IT Service Intelligence Certified Admin-Zertifizierung kann IT-Profis eine Vielzahl von Vorteilen bieten. Es kann dazu beitragen, ihre Expertise im Bereich des Managements und der Administration von ITSI zu validieren, was zu einer erhöhten Anzahl von Arbeitsmöglichkeiten und höheren Gehältern führen kann. Die Zertifizierung kann auch ein Gefühl der persönlichen und beruflichen Erfüllung vermitteln und gleichzeitig das Engagement für kontinuierliches Lernen und Entwicklung im IT-Bereich demonstrieren.

>> Splunk SPLK-3002 Prüfungs-Guide <<

Kostenlose Splunk IT Service Intelligence Certified Admin vce dumps & neueste SPLK-3002 examcollection Dumps

Um keine Reue und Bedauern in Ihrem Leben zu hinterlassen, sollen Sie jede Gelegenheit ergreifen, um das Leben zu verbessern. Haben Sie das gemacht? Die Fragenkataloge zur Splunk SPLK-3002 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert helfen den IT-Fachleuten, die Erfolg erzielen wollen, die Splunk SPLK-3002 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Um den Erfolg nicht zu verpassen, machen Sie doch schnell.

Splunk IT Service Intelligence Certified Admin SPLK-3002 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q34-Q39):

34. Frage

When must a service define entity rules?

- A. If some or all of the KPIs in the service will be split by entity.
- B. If the intention is for the KPIs in the service to have different aggregate vs. entity KPI values.
- C. To enable entity cohesion anomaly detection.
- D. If the intention is for the KPIs in the service to filter to only entities assigned to the service.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Provide a value to filter the service to a specific set of entities. These entity rule values are meant to be custom for each service.

Reference:

A is the correct answer because a service must define entity rules if the intention is for the KPIs in the service to filter to only entities assigned to the service. Entity rules are filters that match entities to services based on entity aliases or entity metadata. If you enable the Filter to Entities in Service option for a KPI, you need to define entity rules for the service to ensure that the KPI search results only include the relevant entities for the service. Otherwise, the KPI search results might include entities that are not part of the service or exclude entities that are part of the service. Reference: [Define entities for a service in ITSI], [Configure KPI settings in ITSI]

35. Frage

Which of the following is a recommended best practice for service and glass table design?

- A. Design glass tables first to discover which KPIs are important.
- B. Start with base searches, then services, and then glass tables.
- C. Always use the standard icons for glass table widgets to improve portability.
- **D. Plan and implement services first, then build detailed glass tables.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Reference:

A is the correct answer because it is recommended to plan and implement services first, then build detailed glass tables that reflect the service hierarchy and dependencies. This way, you can ensure that your glass tables provide accurate and meaningful service-level insights. Building glass tables first might lead to unnecessary or irrelevant KPIs that do not align with your service goals.

Reference: Splunk IT Service Intelligence Service Design Best Practices

36. Frage

Which of the following accurately describes base searches used for KPIs in a service?

- **A. Base searches can be used for multiple services.**
- B. All the metrics in a base search are used by one service.
- C. A base search can only be used by its service and all dependent services.
- D. All the KPIs in a service use the same base search.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

KPI base searches let you share a search definition across multiple KPIs in IT Service Intelligence (ITSI).

Create base searches to consolidate multiple similar KPIs, reduce search load, and improve search performance.

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/ITSI/4.10.2/SI/BaseSearch> A base search is a search definition that can be shared across multiple KPIs that use the same data source.

Base searches can improve search performance and reduce search load by consolidating multiple similar KPIs. The statement that accurately describes base searches used for KPIs in a service is:

A). Base searches can be used for multiple services. This means that you can create a base search for a service and use it for other services that have similar data sources and KPIs. For example, if you have multiple services that monitor web server performance, you can create a base search that queries the web server logs and use it for all the services that need to calculate KPIs based on those logs.

37. Frage

Helga has a web service that depends on the database service to provide her website. She configures the database's "Heartbeat" KPI to be a dependency in the web service. When viewing the services in the Service Analyzer tree#view she sees a dotted line between the database service and the web service.

What is the meaning of the dotted line and how can Helga fix it?

- A. The "Heartbeat" KPI is not currently affecting the web service health score. Helga needs to make sure the web service KPIs' importance are all set to 11.

- B. There is a cyclic dependency between the two services. Helga needs to add additional dependencies to change the dotted line to a solid line.
- C. The "Heartbeat" KPI is not currently affecting the web service health score. Helga needs to make sure the Heartbeat KPI importance value is set to 0.
- **D. There is a cyclic dependency between the two services. Helga needs to make sure that database service doesn't have any erroneous dependencies.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In Splunk IT Service Intelligence (ITSI), the Service Analyzer visually represents service dependencies. A solidline between services indicates a normal one-way dependency where one service's health contributes to another's service health score. However, a dottedline signifies acyclic dependency, meaning that two services are defined as depending on each other in a loop. This typically happens when a service is configured to depend on another service that, directly or indirectly, also depends back on the first service. In Helga's scenario, because the web service is set to depend on the database using the Heartbeat KPI, and the configuration somehow established a reverse dependency (even inadvertently), the Service Analyzer shows the relationship as cyclic with a dotted line. To resolve this, Helga needs to check the service dependency configuration for the database service and ensure it does not mistakenly include the web service (or any chain of dependencies that leads back to it). Removing or correcting that erroneous dependency breaks the cycle, which will then change the representation to a solid line and properly reflect the dependency without circular references. It's not related to KPI importance values in this context - importance affects health score calculation but does not cause a cyclic dependency indicator.

38. Frage

What is an episode?

- A. A notable event.
- B. A workflow task.
- C. A deep dive.
- **D. A notable event group.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

It's a deduplicated group of notable events occurring as part of a larger sequence, or an incident or period considered in isolation. Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/ITSI/4.10.2/EA/EpisodeOverview> An episode is a deduplicated group of notable events occurring as part of a larger sequence, or an incident or period considered in isolation. An episode helps you reduce alert noise and focus on the most important issues affecting your IT services. An episode is created by an aggregation policy, which is a set of rules that determines how to group notable events based on certain criteria, such as severity, source, title, and so on.

You can use episode review to view, manage, and resolve episodes in ITSI. The statement that defines an episode is:

C). A notable event group. This is true because an episode is composed of one or more notable events that are related by some common factor.

The other options are not definitions of an episode because:

- A). A workflow task. This is not true because a workflow task is an action that you can perform on an episode, such as assigning an owner, changing the status, adding comments, and so on.
- B). A deep dive. This is not true because a deep dive is a dashboard that allows you to analyze the historical trends and anomalies of your KPIs and metrics in ITSI.
- D). A notable event. This is not true because a notable event is an alert generated by ITSI based on certain conditions or correlations, not a group of alerts.

References: [Overview of Episode Review in ITSI], [Overview of aggregation policies in ITSI]

39. Frage

.....

ITZert aktualisiert ständig die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten. Das bedeutet, dass Sie jederzeit die neuesten Schulungsmaterialien zur SPLK-3002 Prüfung bekommen können. Solange das Prüfungsziel geändert wird, ändern wir unsere Lernmaterialien entsprechend. Unser ITZert kennt die Bedürfnisse aller Kandidaten und hilft Ihnen mit dem günstigen Preis und guter Qualität, die SPLK-3002 Prüfung zu bestehen und das Zertifikat zu bekommen.

SPLK-3002 PDF Demo: https://www.itzert.com/SPLK-3002_valid-braindumps.html

- [illegible]

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ITZert SPLK-3002 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EnxVSpZAW6Ncla5h4m_qWaVKZxTJM7yX