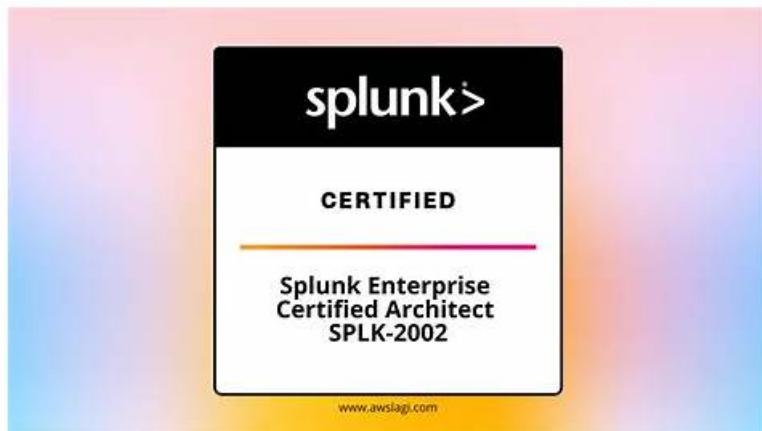


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Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q178-Q183):

NEW QUESTION # 178

Which of the following is an indexer clustering requirement?

- A. Must share the same license pool.
- B. Must use shared storage.
- C. Must have at least three members.

- D. Must reside on a dedicated rack.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An indexer clustering requirement is that the cluster members must share the same license pool and license master. A license pool is a group of licenses that are assigned to a set of Splunk instances. A license master is a Splunk instance that manages the distribution and enforcement of licenses in a pool. In an indexer cluster, all cluster members must belong to the same license pool and report to the same license master, to ensure that the cluster does not exceed the license limit and that the license violations are handled consistently. An indexer cluster does not require shared storage, because each cluster member has its own local storage for the index data. An indexer cluster does not have to reside on a dedicated rack, because the cluster members can be located on different physical or virtual machines, as long as they can communicate with each other. An indexer cluster does not have to have at least three members, because a cluster can have as few as two members, although this is not recommended for high availability.

NEW QUESTION # 179

A Splunk user successfully extracted an ip address into a field called src_ip. Their colleague cannot see that field in their search results with events known to have src_ip. Which of the following may explain the problem? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The Typing Queue, which does regular expression replacements, is blocked.
- B. The field was extracted as a private knowledge object.
- C. The colleague did not explicitly use the field in the search and the search was set to Fast Mode.
- D. The events are tagged as communicate, but are missing the network tag.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The following may explain the problem of why a colleague cannot see the src_ip field in their search results:

The field was extracted as a private knowledge object, and the colleague did not explicitly use the field in the search and the search was set to Fast Mode. A knowledge object is a Splunk entity that applies some knowledge or intelligence to the data, such as a field extraction, a lookup, or a macro. A knowledge object can have different permissions, such as private, app, or global. A private knowledge object is only visible to the user who created it, and it cannot be shared with other users. A field extraction is a type of knowledge object that extracts fields from the raw data at index time or search time. If a field extraction is created as a private knowledge object, then only the user who created it can see the extracted field in their search results. A search mode is a setting that determines how Splunk processes and displays the search results, such as Fast, Smart, or Verbose. Fast mode is the fastest and most efficient search mode, but it also limits the number of fields and events that are displayed. Fast mode only shows the default fields, such as _time, host, source, sourcetype, and

_raw, and any fields that are explicitly used in the search. If a field is not used in the search and it is not a default field, then it will not be shown in Fast mode. The events are tagged as communicate, but are missing the network tag, and the Typing Queue, which does regular expression replacements, is blocked, are not valid explanations for the problem. Tags are labels that can be applied to fields or field values to make them easier to search. Tags do not affect the visibility of fields, unless they are used as filters in the search. The Typing Queue is a component of the Splunk data pipeline that performs regular expression replacements on the data, such as replacing IP addresses with host names. The Typing Queue does not affect the field extraction process, unless it is configured to do so

NEW QUESTION # 180

Which of the following server.conf stanzas indicates the Indexer Discovery feature has not been fully configured (restart pending) on the Master Node?

- A.


```
[clustering]
mode = forwarder
pass4SymmKey = $7$PU9SBXww63Vz3U7dYGIN0UrdscRh83ssC2pEpwE6P3gn50iNFO94g==
```
- B.


```
[indexer_discovery]
pass4SymmKey = idediscovery
```
- C.

```
[indexer_discovery] splunk>
  pass4SymmKey = $7$XcX11lu4630Jbui14oVe295+mvx6gCKKv6kf2zEaVB6Ie4DcZ318nLV1fW
```

- D.

```
[cluster] splunk>
  mode = master
  pass4SymmKey = $7$tYTXzke+1r+3DULTHHDUTmYOXdtZJPxm21XwMARrJE20jsmicp9C3ni0
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Indexer Discovery feature enables forwarders to dynamically connect to the available peer nodes in an indexer cluster. To use this feature, the manager node must be configured with the [indexer_discovery] stanza and a pass4SymmKey value. The forwarders must also be configured with the same pass4SymmKey value and the master_uri of the manager node. The pass4SymmKey value must be encrypted using the `splunk _encrypt` command. Therefore, option A indicates that the Indexer Discovery feature has not been fully configured on the manager node, because the pass4SymmKey value is not encrypted. The other options are not related to the Indexer Discovery feature.

Option B shows the configuration of a forwarder that is part of an indexer cluster. Option C shows the configuration of a manager node that is part of an indexer cluster. Option D shows an invalid configuration of the [indexer_discovery] stanza, because the pass4SymmKey value is not encrypted and does not match the forwarders' pass4SymmKey value12

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Indexer/indexerdiscovery> 2: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Security/Secureyourconfigurationfiles#Encrypt_the_pass4SymmKey_setting_in_server.conf

NEW QUESTION # 181

How can internal logging levels in a Splunk environment be changed to troubleshoot an issue? (select all that apply)

- A. Use the Monitoring Console (MC).
- B. Edit log-local. cfg
- C. Use Splunk Web.
- D. Use Splunk command line.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Splunk provides various methods to change the internal logging levels in a Splunk environment to troubleshoot an issue. All of the options are valid ways to do so. Option A is correct because the Monitoring Console (MC) allows the administrator to view and modify the logging levels of various Splunk components through a graphical interface. Option B is correct because the Splunk command line provides the `splunk set log-level` command to change the logging levels of specific components or categories. Option C is correct because the Splunk Web provides the `Settings > Server settings > Server logging` page to change the logging levels of various components through a web interface. Option D is correct because the `log-local.cfg` file allows the administrator to manually edit the logging levels of various components by overriding the default settings in the `log.cfg` file123

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Troubleshooting/Enabledebuglogging> 2: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Admin/Serverlogging> 3: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Admin/Loglocalcfg>

NEW QUESTION # 182

What log file would you search to verify if you suspect there is a problem interpreting a regular expression in a monitor stanza?

- A. metrics.log
- B. tailing_processor.log
- C. btool.log
- D. splunkd.log

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 183

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