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## 2026 Splunk SPLK-1003: Splunk Enterprise Certified Admin –High-quality Test Objectives Pdf

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## Splunk Enterprise Certified Admin Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

### NEW QUESTION # 91

A configuration file in a deployed app needs to be directly edited. Which steps would ensure a successful deployment to clients?

- A. Make the change in `$$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/dep10yment apps/$AppName/10ca1/` on the deployment server, and the change will be automatically sent to the deployment clients.
- B. Make the change in `$$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/$AppName/default` on the deployment server, and it will be distributed down to the clients' own local versions.
- C. Make the change in `$$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/$appname/local/` on any of the deployment clients, and then run the command `./splunk reload deploy-server` to push that change to the deployment server.
- **D. Make the change in `$$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/dep10yment apps/$AppName/10ca1/` on the deployment server, and then run `$$SPLUNK_HOME/bin/splunk reload deploy-server`.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Splunk documentation<sup>1</sup>, to customize a configuration file, you need to create a new file with the same name in a local or app directory. Then, add the specific settings that you want to customize to the local configuration file. Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. The Splunk Enterprise upgrade process overwrites the default directory.

To deploy configuration files to deployment clients, you need to use the deployment server. The deployment server is a Splunk Enterprise instance that distributes content and updates to deployment clients<sup>2</sup>. The deployment server uses a directory called `$$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/deployment-apps` to store the apps and configuration files that it deploys to clients<sup>2</sup>. To update the configuration files in this directory, you need to edit them manually and then run the command `$$SPLUNK_HOME/bin/splunk reload deploy-server` to make the changes take effect<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, option A is incorrect because it does not include the reload command. Option B is incorrect because it makes the change on a deployment client instead of the deployment server. Option D is incorrect because it changes the default directory instead of the local directory.

References: 1: How to edit a configuration file - Splunk Documentation 2: Deployment of configuration files - Splunk Community

### NEW QUESTION # 92

A Universal Forwarder is collecting two separate sources of data (A,B). Source A is being routed through a Heavy Forwarder and then to an indexer. Source B is being routed directly to the indexer. Both sets of data require the masking of raw text strings before being written to disk. What does the administrator need to do to ensure that the masking takes place successfully?

- A. Make sure that `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` are both present on the in-dexer and the search head.
- **B. Place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the Heavy Forwarder for source A, and place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the indexer for source B.**
- C. For source A, make sure that `props.conf` is in place on the indexer; and for source B, make sure `transforms.conf` is present on the Heavy Forwarder.
- D. Make sure that `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` are both present on the Universal Forwarder.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the Heavy Forwarder for source A, and place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the indexer for source B.

According to the Splunk documentation<sup>1</sup>, to mask sensitive data from raw events, you need to use the `SEDCMD` attribute in the `props.conf` file and the `REGEX` attribute in the `transforms.conf` file. The `SEDCMD` attribute applies a `sed` expression to the raw data before indexing, while the `REGEX` attribute defines a regular expression to match the data to be masked. You need to place these files on the Splunk instance that parses the data, which is usually the indexer or the heavy forwarder<sup>2</sup>. The universal forwarder does not parse the data, so it does not need these files.

For source A, the data is routed through a heavy forwarder, which can parse the data before sending it to the indexer. Therefore, you need to place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the heavy forwarder for source A, so that the masking takes place before indexing.

For source B, the data is routed directly to the indexer, which parses and indexes the data. Therefore, you need to place both `props.conf` and `transforms.conf` on the indexer for source B, so that the masking takes place before indexing.

References: 1: Redact data from events - Splunk Documentation 2: Where do I configure my Splunk settings?

### NEW QUESTION # 93

What is the correct curl to send multiple events through HTTP Event Collector?

- A. Option C
- **B. Option B**
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

curl "https://mysplunkserver.example.com:8088/services/collector" -H "Authorization: Splunk DF4S7ZE4-3GS1-8SFS-E777-0284GG91PF67" -d '{"event": "Hello World"}, {"event": "Hola Mundo"}, {"event": "Hallo Welt"}'. This is the correct curl command to send multiple events through HTTP Event Collector (HEC), which is a token-based API that allows you to send data to Splunk Enterprise from any application that can make an HTTP request. The command has the following components:

The URL of the HEC endpoint, which consists of the protocol (https), the hostname or IP address of the Splunk server (mysplunkserver.example.com), the port number (8088), and the service name (services/collector).

The header that contains the authorization token, which is a unique identifier that grants access to the HEC endpoint. The token is prefixed with Splunk and enclosed in quotation marks. The token value (DF4S7ZE4-3GS1-8SFS-E777-0284GG91PF67) is an example and should be replaced with your own token value.

The data payload that contains the events to be sent, which are JSON objects enclosed in curly braces and separated by commas. Each event object has a mandatory field called event, which contains the raw data to be indexed. The event value can be a string, a number, a boolean, an array, or another JSON object. In this case, the event values are strings that say hello in different languages.

### NEW QUESTION # 94

What is required when adding a native user to Splunk? (select all that apply)

- **A. Username**
- **B. Password**
- C. Full Name
- D. Default app

**Answer: A,B**

### NEW QUESTION # 95

Which Splunk component distributes apps and certain other configuration updates to search head cluster members?

- **A. Deployment server**
- B. Search head cluster master
- C. Cluster master
- D. Deployer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.5/Updating/Updateconfigurations> First line says it all:

"The deployment server distributes deployment apps to clients."

### NEW QUESTION # 96

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