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Splunk Enterprise Certified Architect Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

How many cluster managers are required for a multisite indexer cluster?

- A. One for each site.
- **B. One for the entire cluster.**
- C. Two for the entire cluster.
- D. Two for each site.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A multisite indexer cluster is a type of indexer cluster that spans multiple geographic locations or sites. A multisite indexer cluster requires only one cluster manager, also known as the master node, for the entire cluster. The cluster manager is responsible for coordinating the replication and search activities among the peer nodes across all sites. The cluster manager can reside in any site, but it must be accessible by all peer nodes and search heads in the cluster. Option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because having two cluster managers for the entire cluster would introduce redundancy and complexity. Option B is incorrect because having one cluster manager for each site would create separate clusters, not a multisite cluster. Option D is incorrect

because having two cluster managers for each site would be unnecessary and inefficient¹²

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Indexer/Multisiteoverview> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.1.2/Indexer/Clustermanageroverview>

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 23

Why should intermediate forwarders be avoided when possible?

- A. To eliminate potential performance bottlenecks.
- B. To minimize license usage and cost.
- C. To decrease mean time between failures.
- D. Because intermediate forwarders cannot be managed by a deployment server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Intermediate forwarders are forwarders that receive data from other forwarders and then send that data to indexers. They can be useful in some scenarios, such as when network bandwidth or security constraints prevent direct forwarding to indexers, or when data needs to be routed, cloned, or modified in transit.

However, intermediate forwarders also introduce additional complexity and overhead to the data pipeline, which can affect the performance and reliability of data ingestion. Therefore, intermediate forwarders should be avoided when possible, and used only when there is a clear benefit or requirement for them. Some of the drawbacks of intermediate forwarders are:

- * They increase the number of hops and connections in the data flow, which can introduce latency and increase the risk of data loss or corruption.
- * They consume more resources on the hosts where they run, such as CPU, memory, disk, and network bandwidth, which can affect the performance of other applications or processes on those hosts.
- * They require additional configuration and maintenance, such as setting up inputs, outputs, load balancing, security, monitoring, and troubleshooting.
- * They can create data duplication or inconsistency if they are not configured properly, such as when using cloning or routing rules.

Some of the references that support this answer are:

* Configure an intermediate forwarder, which states: "Intermediate forwarding is where a forwarder receives data from one or more forwarders and then sends that data on to another indexer. This kind of setup is useful when, for example, you have many hosts in different geographical regions and you want to send data from those forwarders to a central host in that region before forwarding the data to an indexer. All forwarder types can act as an intermediate forwarder. However, this adds complexity to your deployment and can affect performance, so use it only when necessary."

* Intermediate data routing using universal and heavy forwarders, which states: "This document outlines a variety of Splunk options for routing data that address both technical and business requirements.

Overall benefits Using splunkd intermediate data routing offers the following overall benefits: ... The routing strategies described in this document enable flexibility for reliably processing data at scale.

Intermediate routing enables better security in event-level data as well as in transit. The following is a list of use cases and enablers for splunkd intermediate data routing: ... Limitations splunkd intermediate data routing has the following limitations: ... Increased complexity and resource consumption. splunkd intermediate data routing adds complexity to the data pipeline and consumes resources on the hosts where it runs. This can affect the performance and reliability of data ingestion and other applications or processes on those hosts. Therefore, intermediate routing should be avoided when possible, and used only when there is a clear benefit or requirement for it."

* Use forwarders to get data into Splunk Enterprise, which states: "The forwarders take the Apache data and send it to your Splunk Enterprise deployment for indexing, which consolidates, stores, and makes the data available for searching. Because of their reduced resource footprint, forwarders have a minimal performance impact on the Apache servers. ... Note: You can also configure a forwarder to send data to another forwarder, which then sends the data to the indexer. This is called intermediate forwarding. However, this adds complexity to your deployment and can affect performance, so use it only when necessary."

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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