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Exam : SPLK-2002

**Title : Splunk Enterprise Certified
Architect Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following will cause the greatest reduction in disk size requirements for a cluster of N indexers running Splunk Enterprise Security?

- A. Setting the cluster search factor to N-1.
- B. Increasing the number of buckets per index.
- C. Decreasing the data model acceleration range.
- D. Setting the cluster replication factor to N-1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/7.3.2/Indexer/Systemrequirements>

2.Stakeholders have identified high availability for searchable data as their top priority.

Which of the following best addresses this requirement?

- A. Increasing the search factor in the cluster.
- B. Increasing the replication factor in the cluster.
- C. Increasing the number of search heads in the cluster.
- D. Increasing the number of CPUs on the indexers in the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/7.3.2/DistSearch/SHCArchitecture>

3.Search dashboards in the Monitoring Console indicate that the distributed deployment is approaching its capacity.

Which of the following options will provide the most search performance improvement?

- A. Replace the indexer storage to solid state drives (SSD).
- B. Add more search heads and redistribute users based on the search type.
- C. Look for slow searches and reschedule them to run during an off-peak time.
- D. Add more search peers and make sure forwarders distribute data evenly across all indexers.

Answer: C

4.A Splunk architect has inherited the Splunk deployment at Buttercup Games and end users are complaining that the events are inconsistently formatted for a web sourcetype. Further investigation reveals that not all web logs flow through the same infrastructure: some of the data goes through heavy forwarders and some of the forwarders are managed by another department.

Which of the following items might be the cause for this issue?

- A. The search head may have different configurations than the indexers.
- B. The data inputs are not properly configured across all the forwarders.
- C. The indexers may have different configurations than the heavy forwarders.
- D. The forwarders managed by the other department are an older version than the rest.

Answer: C

5.A customer has installed a 500GB Enterprise license. They also purchased and installed a 300GB, no enforcement license on the same license master.

How much data can the customer ingest before search is locked out?

- A. 300GB. After this limit, search is locked out.

- B. 500GB. After this limit, search is locked out.
- C. 800GB. After this limit, search is locked out.
- D. Search is not locked out. Violations are still recorded.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/7.3.2/Admin/TypesofSplunklicenses>