

SPLK-3003^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

The data in Splunk is now subject to auditing and compliance controls. A customer would like to ensure that at least one year of logs are retained for both Windows and Firewall events. What data retention controls must be configured?

- A. `maxTotalDataSizeMB` and `frozenTimePeriodInSecs`
- B. `coldToFrozenDir` and `coldToFrozenScript`
- C. Splunk Volume and `maxTotalDataSizMB`
- D. Splunk Volume and `frozenTimePeriodInSecs`

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/Indexer/Setaretirementandarchivingpolicy>

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements applies to indexer discovery?

- A. The Cluster Master (CM) can automatically discover new indexers added to the cluster.
- B. Forwarders can automatically discover new indexers added to the cluster.
- C. Deployment servers can automatically configure new indexers added to the cluster.
- D. Search heads can automatically discover new indexers added to the cluster.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/DistSearch/Connectclustersearchheadstosearchpeers>

QUESTION 3

An index receives approximately 50GB of data per day per indexer at an even and consistent rate. The customer would like to keep this data searchable for a minimum of 30 days. In addition, they have hourly scheduled searches that process a week's worth of data and are quite sensitive to search performance.

Given ideal conditions (no restarts, nor drops/bursts in data volume), and following PS best practices, which of the following sets of `indexes.conf` settings can be leveraged to meet the requirements?

- A. `frozenTimePeriodInSecs`, `maxDataSize`, `maxVolumeDataSizeMB`, `maxHotBuckets`
- B. `maxDataSize`, `maxTotalDataSizeMB`, `maxHotBuckets`, `maxGlobalDataSizeMB`
- C. `maxDataSize`, `frozenTimePeriodInSecs`, `maxVolumeDataSizeMB`
- D. `frozenTimePeriodInSecs`, `maxWarmDBCount`, `homePath.maxDataSizeMB`, `maxHotSpanSecs`

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

When monitoring and forwarding events collected from a file containing unstructured textual events, what is the difference in the Splunk2Splunk payload traffic sent between a universal forwarder (UF) and indexer compared to the Splunk2Splunk payload sent between a heavy forwarder (HF) and the indexer layer? (Assume that the file is being monitored locally on the forwarder.)

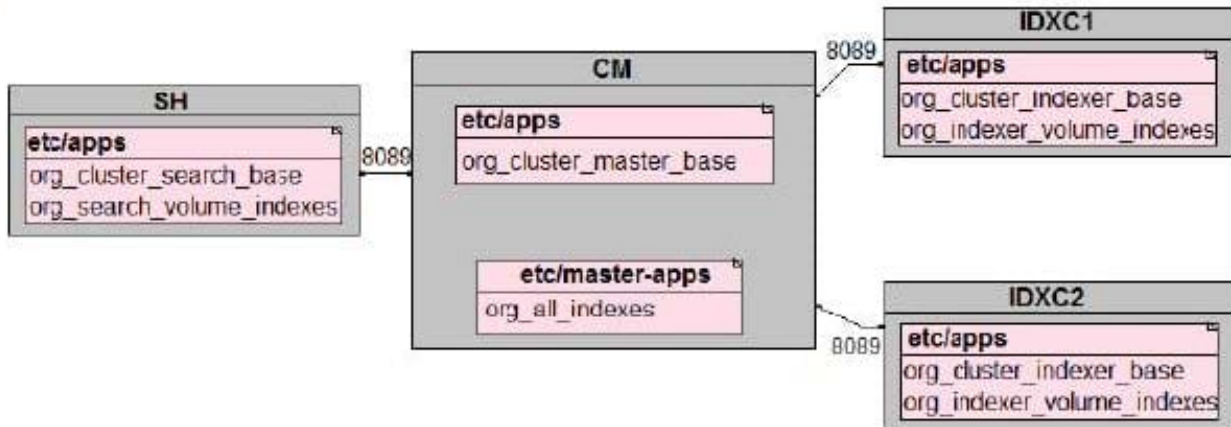
- A. The payload format sent from the UF versus the HF is exactly the same. The payload size is identical because they're both sending 64K chunks.
- B. The UF sends a stream of data containing one set of metadata fields to represent the entire stream, whereas the HF sends individual events, each with their own metadata fields attached, resulting in a larger payload.
- C. The UF will generally send the payload in the same format, but only when the sourcetype is specified in the inputs.conf and EVENT_BREAKER_ENABLE is set to true.
- D. The HF sends a stream of 64K TCP chunks with one set of metadata fields attached to represent the entire stream, whereas the UF sends individual events, each with their own metadata fields attached.

Correct Answer: B

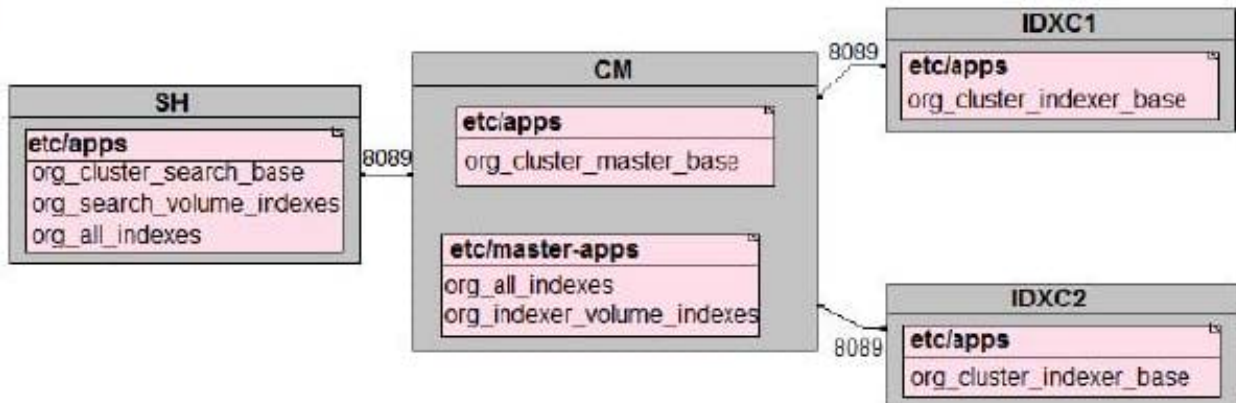
QUESTION 5

In preparation for the deployment of a new environment for a customer, which of the following mappings are correct per PS best practices?

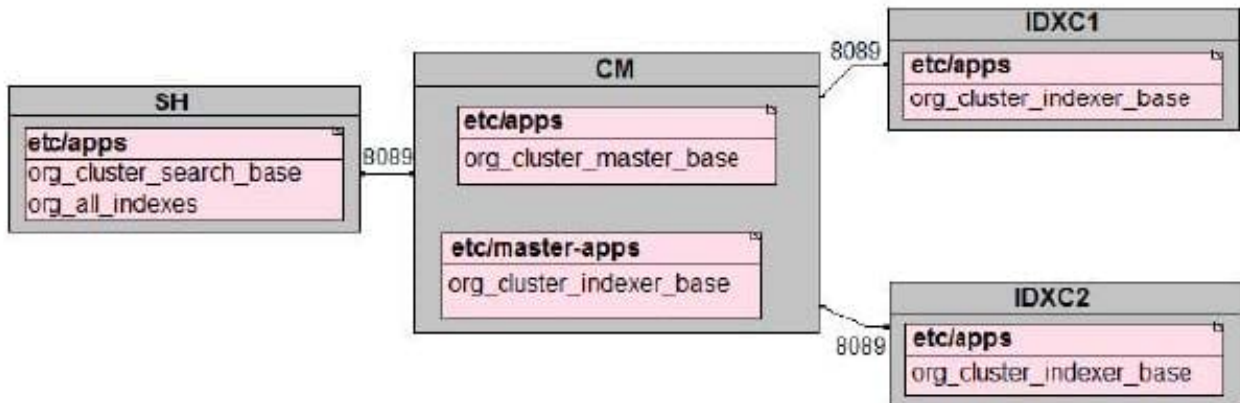
A.



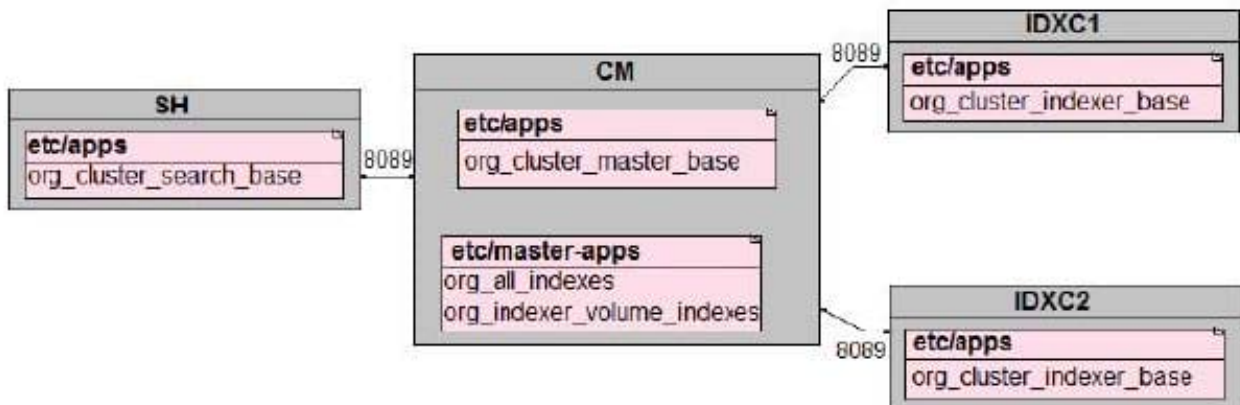
B.



C.



D.



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

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