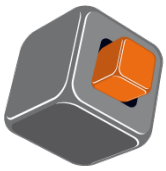

DIGDASH®

Connector Splunk

Documentation

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I. PREREQUISITE

- A Splunk server with identifiers (see next point)

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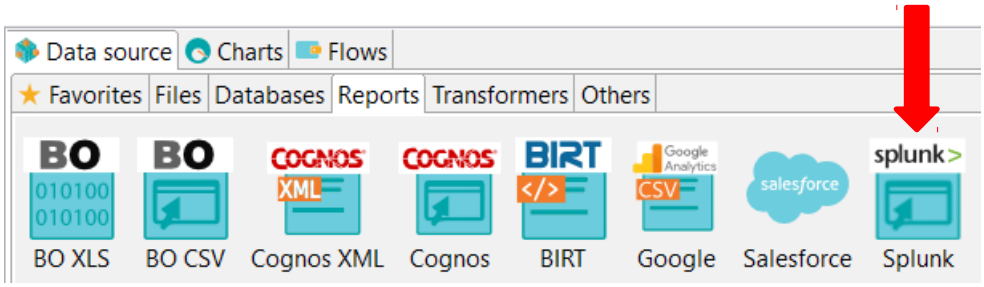
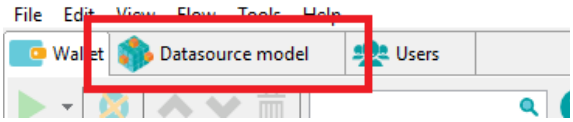
II. SELECTING A NEW DATASOURCE

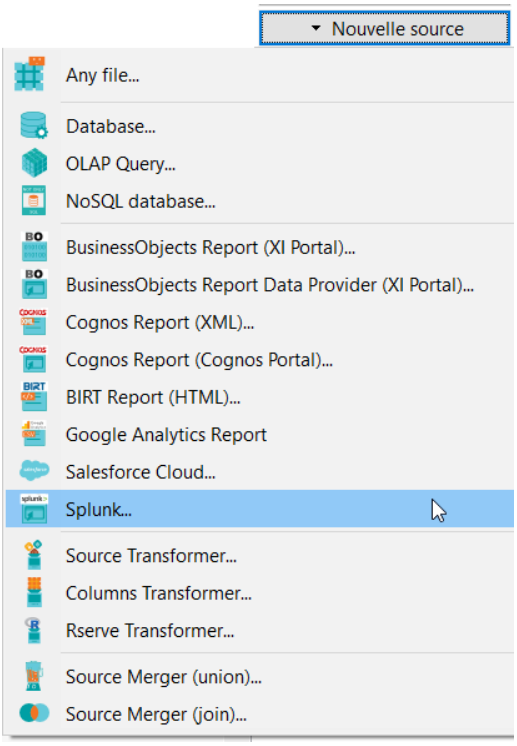
DigDash Enterprise allows you to retrieve information from your Splunk account.

Select the type of report you want to work with, in the toolbar at the bottom of the page.



OR click on **New model** in the datasource manager tab and choose **Splunk...**.





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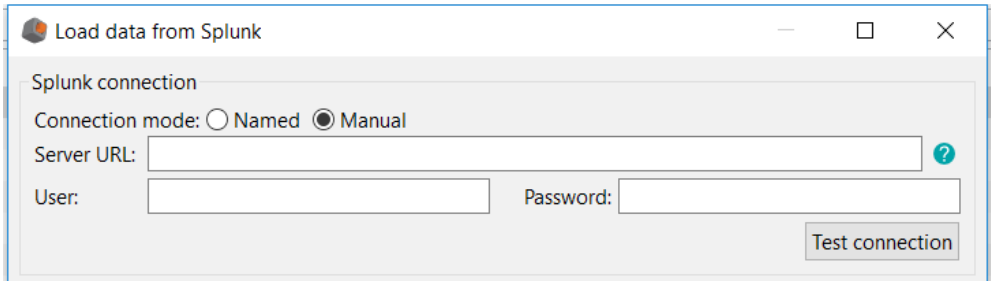
III. AUTHENTICATION



Screenshot: Interface for authentication and loading Splunk indexes

DigDash requires the following information to connect to your Splunk account:

- **Server URL:** it is your Splunk server URL as <protocol>://<host>:<port>
- **User**: it is your Splunk user name
- **Password**: it is your Splunk password

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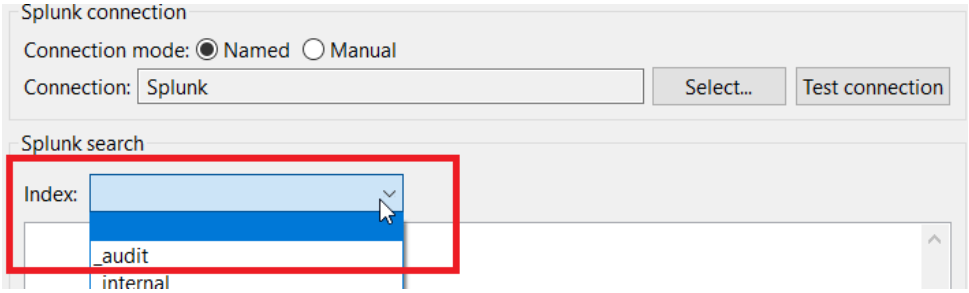
IV. LISTING ALL SPLUNK INDEXES

A drop-down list in the User Interface allows you to have all available Splunk indexes of your server once authenticated.



Screenshot: Drop-down list displaying all Splunk indexes after authentication

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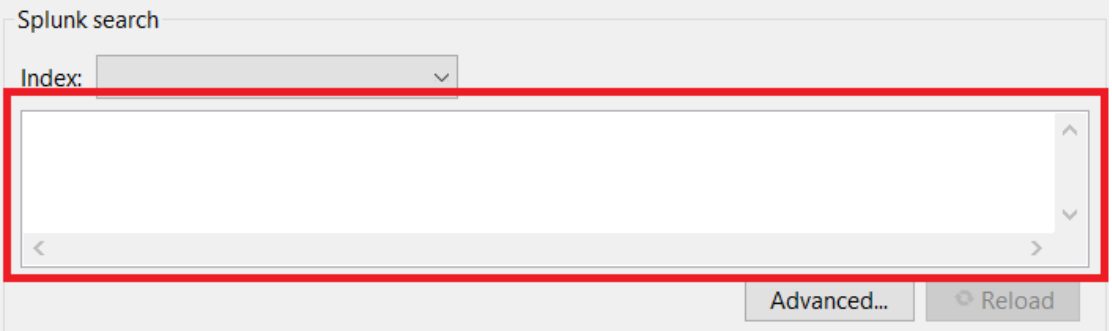
V. SPLUNK SEARCH TEXT FIELD

You can retrieve Splunk information using command lines.



Screenshot: Splunk search text field

The syntax for CLI (command lines) searches is similar to the syntax for searches you run from Splunk Web.

http://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/latest/SearchReference/CLIsearchsyntax

But some peculiarities must be taken into account.

V.1 Search command

Splunk search strings absolutely have to start with the *search* command. Yet, you can choose to omit it, DigDash takes it into account in your search string implicitly.

Example :

Entering the search string

« index=_internal * | head 10 »

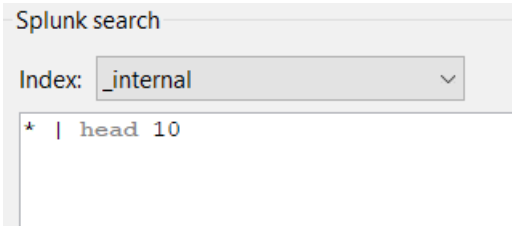
is the same as

« search index=_internal * | head 10 »

V.2 Index selection

Selecting an index automatically inserts the filter : « *index=<index-name>* » into your search string after the *search* command.

Examples : Let's consider the index « _internal » is selected in the list.



Screenshot : the index « _internal » is selected

1/ Entering the search string

« * | head 10 »

is the same as

« search index=_internal * | head 10 »

2/ Entering the search string

« search * | head 10 »

is the same as

« search index=_internal * | head 10 »

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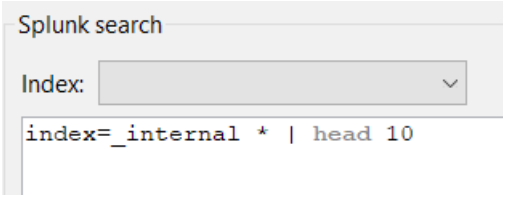
If no index is selected, you may directly mention an index name in your search string.

Example : Let's consider no index is selected from the index list.



Screenshot : No index is selected

Entering the search string
« index=_internal * | head 10 »
is the same as
« search index=_internal * | head 10 »

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V.3 Time ranges

Just as Splunk Web, you can specify a static period of time to get data related to this time range, mentioning two filters: *earliest* and *latest*.

If none of these filters are mentioned in your search string, the filters earliest=-1h and latest=now will be taken into account.

You can specify two types of time ranges:

- Absolute time ranges: an absolute time range uses specific dates and times, for example, from 12 A.M. November 1, 2017 to 12 A.M. November 13, 2017.

- Relative time ranges: a relative time range is dependent on when the search is run. For example, a relative time range of -60m means 60 minutes ago. If the current time is 3 P.M., the search returns events from the last 60 minutes, or 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. today.

The different syntaxes are available in the official Splunk documentation:

https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/7.1.2/Search/Specifytimemodifiersinyoursearch

Entered values		Valeurs taken into account	
earliest	latest	earliest	latest
10/19/2017:0:0:0	10/27/2017:0:0:0	10/19/2017:0:0:0	10/27/2017:0:0:0
10/19/2017:0:0:0	Ø	10/19/2017:0:0:0	now
Ø	Ø	-1h	now

Table: dates taken into account for Splunk searches

V.4 Maximum number of results

By default, and for speed matter, the maximum number of results returned by a Splunk search is 10,000.You can change this number by mentioning the operation "*head <integer>"* in your search string.

Example: entering the search string "search index=_internal | head 10" will return the first 10 results of the Splunk search.

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