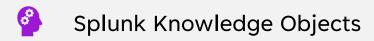
# SIEM – Splunk Knowledge Base

Ву

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# Agenda









**Event Types & Transactions** 

**B** Data Models



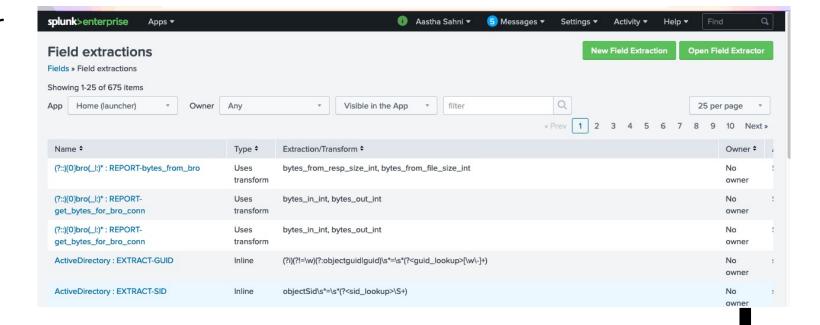
#### Splunk Knowledge Objects

 Splunk software extracts different kinds of knowledge from the indexed data which is useful for performing necessary detection and analysis.



#### Data Interpretation -Fields & Field Extraction

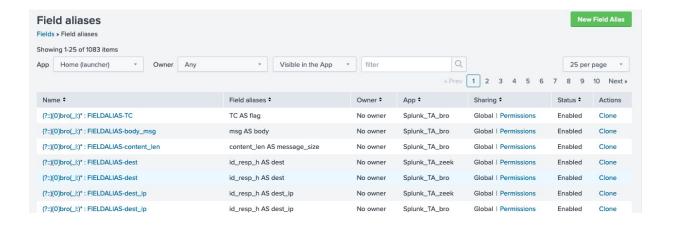
 Fields are name-value pair which are powerful part of searching in Splunk.

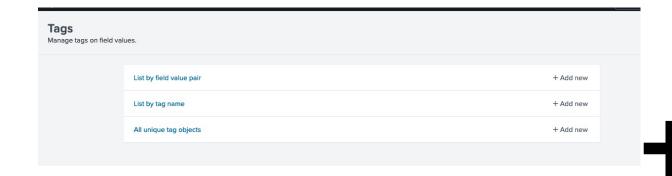


### Data Normalization: Tags & Aliases

Field aliases are an alternate name that you assign to a field. You can use that alternate name to search for events that contain that field.

**Tags** enable user to assign names to specific field and value combinations, including event type, host, source, or source type.



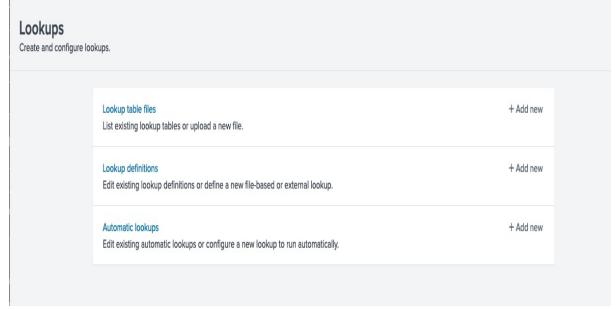


#### Data Enrichment: Lookups

Look-ups help in enriching your log data with additional key-value combinations.

Types of look-ups

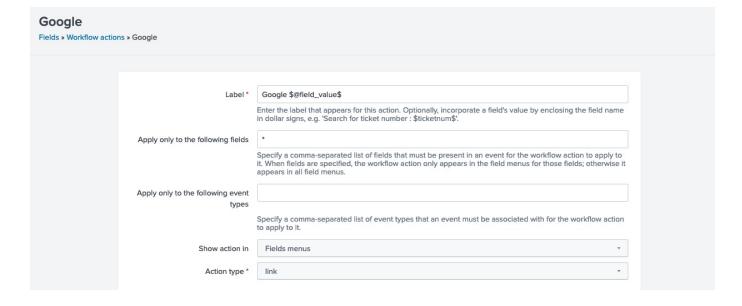
CSV External KV Store Geospatial





#### Data Enrichment: Workflow Actions

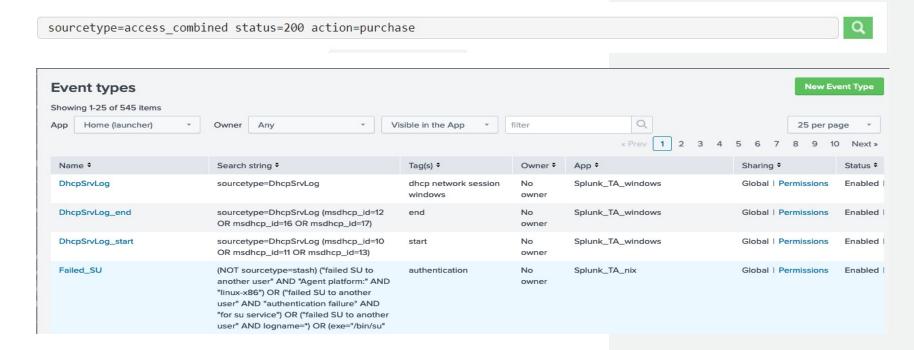
- Workflow actions helps in automated interaction of indexed log data with external web sources
- Types of workflow actions:
  - Get Workflow
  - Post Workflow
  - Search Workflow



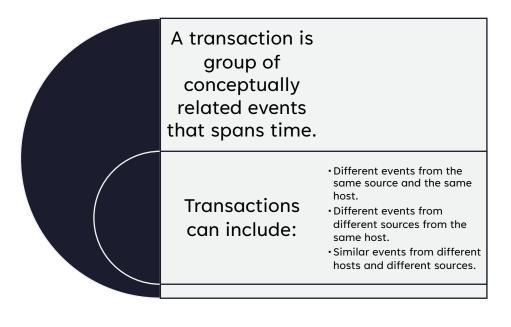


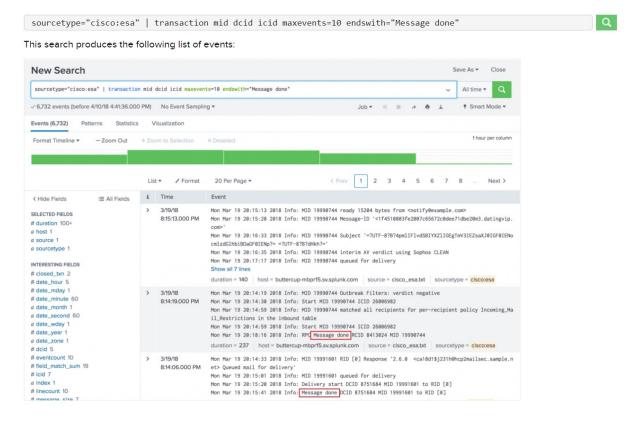
## Data Classification: Event Types

 Event types is a categorization system to help you make some sense of the indexed data.



#### Data Classification: Transactions





### Data Models

- Data models enable users of Pivot to create compelling reports and dashboards without designing the searches that generate them.
- Data Models consist of datasets.

