
Lab Exercise 9 : Creating Tags and Event Types

Description

This lab exercise walks you through the steps to create tags and event types.

Steps

Scenario: The IT Operations team needs to monitor failed login attempts made with any variation of admin/administrator user accounts to their network devices. To avoid lengthy searches, include all events with these user accounts and create tags.

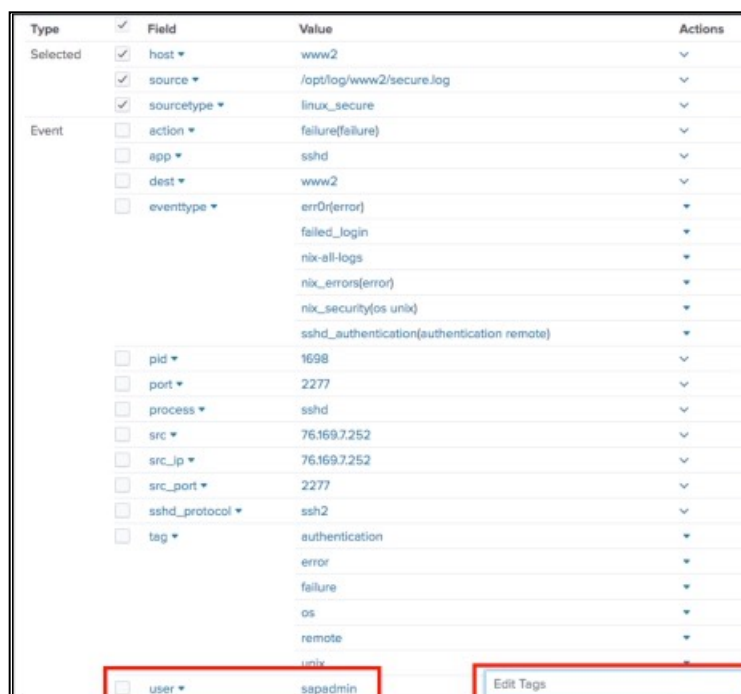
Task 1: Create tags to identify all admin accounts.

1. Run a search over the **Last 24 hours** for all failed login attempts for any variation of the user *admin* under the security index. You should see the following five users: admin, administrator, sysadmin, itmadmin, and sapadmin.

NOTE: Only trailing wildcards make efficient use of indexes. For that reason, it's generally a best practice *not* to use wildcards at the beginning of a string, as such searches have to scan all events within the specified time frame. However, doing a search with a wildcard at the beginning of a string is *possible* and sometimes necessary in particular scenarios. Be advised, however, that such searches are inefficient and, in general, should be avoided. Performing an occasional inefficient ad hoc search shouldn't have too much of a performance impact, but such searches certainly shouldn't be used in reports, dashboards, dataset constraints, etc.

2. Expand an event and find the row for the **user** field. Click the **down arrow** under the **Actions** column and select **Edit Tags**.

Example:



Type	Field	Value	Actions
Selected	host	www2	
	source	/opt/log/www2/secure.log	
	sourcetype	linux_secure	
Event	action	failure(failure)	
	app	sshd	
	dest	www2	
	eventtype	errOr(error) failed_login nix-all-logs nix_errors(error) nix_security(os unix) sshd_authentication(authentication remote)	
	pid	1698	
	port	2277	
	process	sshd	
	src	76.169.7.252	
	src_ip	76.169.7.252	
	src_port	2277	
	sshd_protocol	ssh2	
	tag	authentication error failure os remote unix	
	user	sapadmin	Edit Tags

3. In the **Tag(s)** field, type **privileged_user** and click **Save**.
4. Create tags for each variation of the user *admin* (admin, administrator, sysadmin, itmadmin, and sapadmin). You can create the subsequent tags the same way you created the first one, from the Events tab of the search results. Alternatively, you can also create the subsequent tags by going to the **Settings > Tags > List by tag name** screen, choosing the newly created **privileged_user** tag, adding the other four types of admins, and clicking **Save**.
5. Run the search again and check to see that the privileged_user tag was created.
6. If it isn't already, add **tag** to your list of Selected Fields.

Results example:

The screenshot shows the Splunk 'tag' configuration page. On the left, under 'SELECTED FIELDS', the tag 'a tag 7' is highlighted with a red box. The main panel displays '7 Values, 100% of events' and a table of values for the 'tag' field. The table has columns for 'Values', 'Count', and '%'. The values listed are authentication, error, failure, os, remote, unix, and privileged_user. The 'privileged_user' value is highlighted with a red box in the table. The 'unix' value has a count of 553 and 100%, while 'privileged_user' has a count of 210 and 37.975%.

Values	Count	%
authentication	553	100%
error	553	100%
failure	553	100%
os	553	100%
remote	553	100%
unix	553	100%
privileged_user	210	37.975%

Task 2: Use tags in a search.

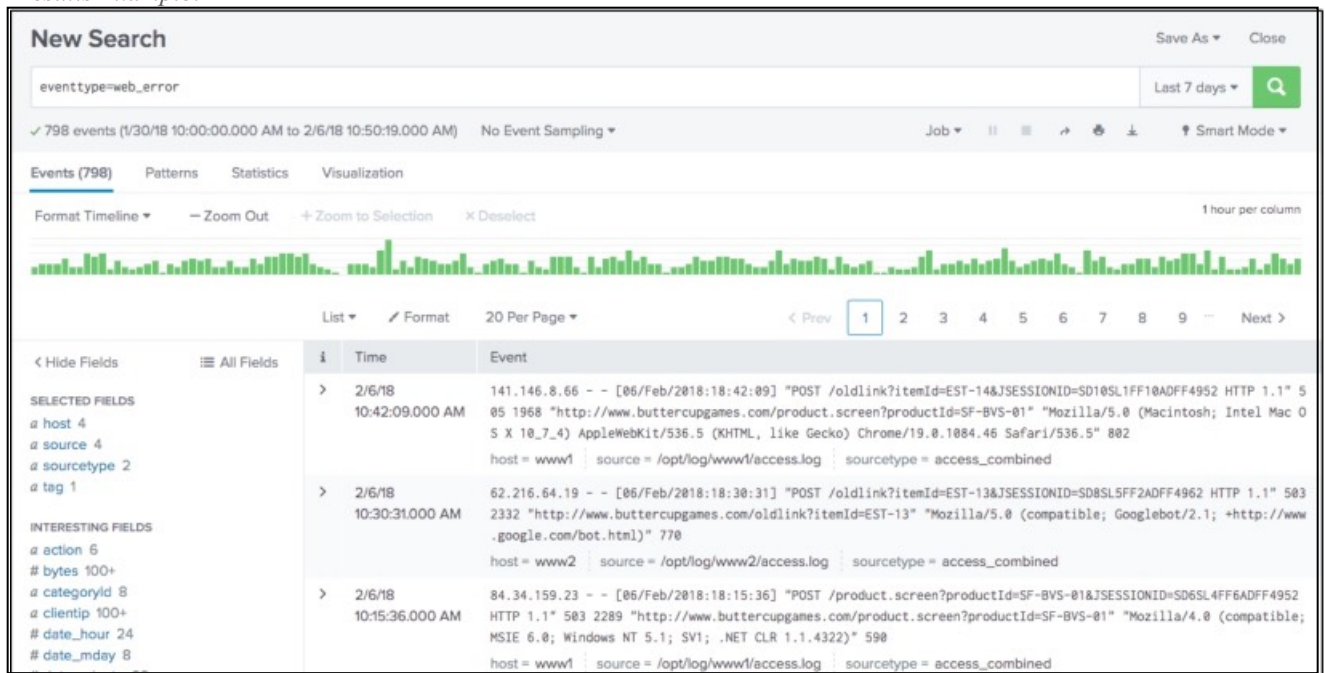
7. Search for all failed login attempts by privileged user accounts for the **Last 7 days**. You should see the following five users: admin, administrator, sysadmin, itmadmin, sapadmin

Scenario: Customers are reporting issues trying to purchase items from the Buttercup Games online store and internal users get errors trying to access the internet. IT Ops wants an easy way to determine if there is any correlation when both systems encounter problems.

Task 3: Create an event type for status errors greater than 500 on web servers/devices.

8. Search for all online sales and Web security appliance data with status error codes greater than 500 in the **last 7 days**.
9. Select **Save As > Event Type**.
10. Name your event type: **web_error**
11. Leave the **Priority** set to 1 (Highest).
12. Click **Save**.
13. Perform a search for the web_error event type for the **Last 7 days**.
14. Expand an event and click the checkbox next to **eventtype** to add it to the Selected fields.
15. How many sourcetypes are returned?

Results Example:



NOTE: Depending upon add-ons or apps you have installed, additional event types may be displayed.