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Splunk Implementation in Apigee

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Introduction:

- Splunk is a enterprise software for searching, monitoring, and analyzing machine-generated big data, via a web-style interface.
- Splunk captures indexes and correlates real-time data in a searchable repository from which it can generate graphs, reports, alerts and dashboards.

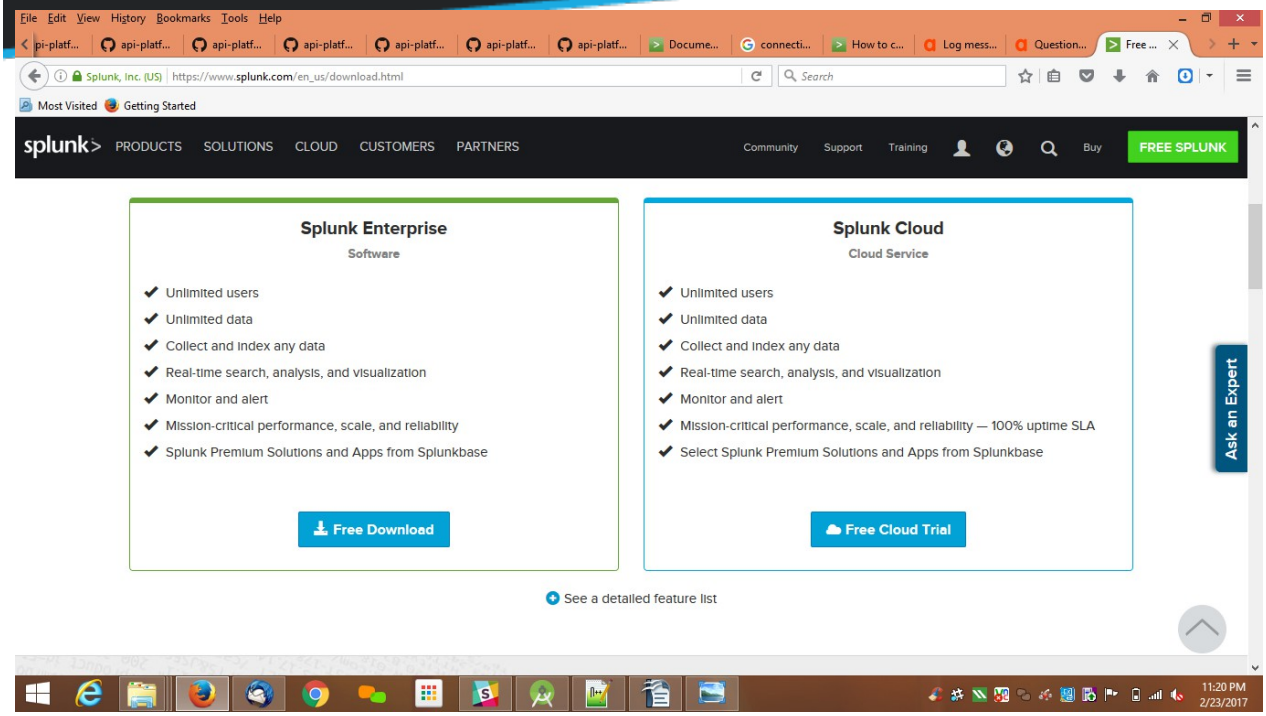
Splunk Products:

- Splunk offers its software in two license types:
    - Splunk Enterprise
    - Splunk Cloud free version
- Splunk Enterprise is expires in 60 days.
- Splunk Cloud is expires in 15 days.

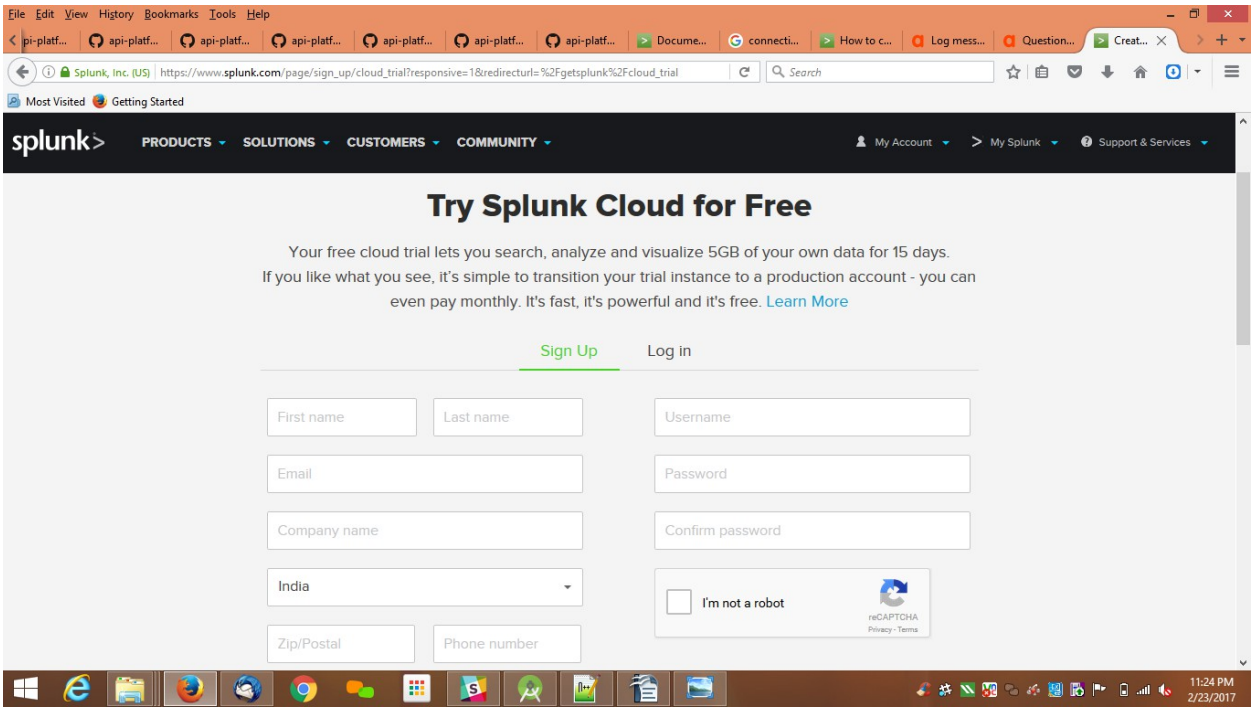
Log on to Splunk:

- Go to the following URL and select Splunk cloud or Splunk Enterprise.

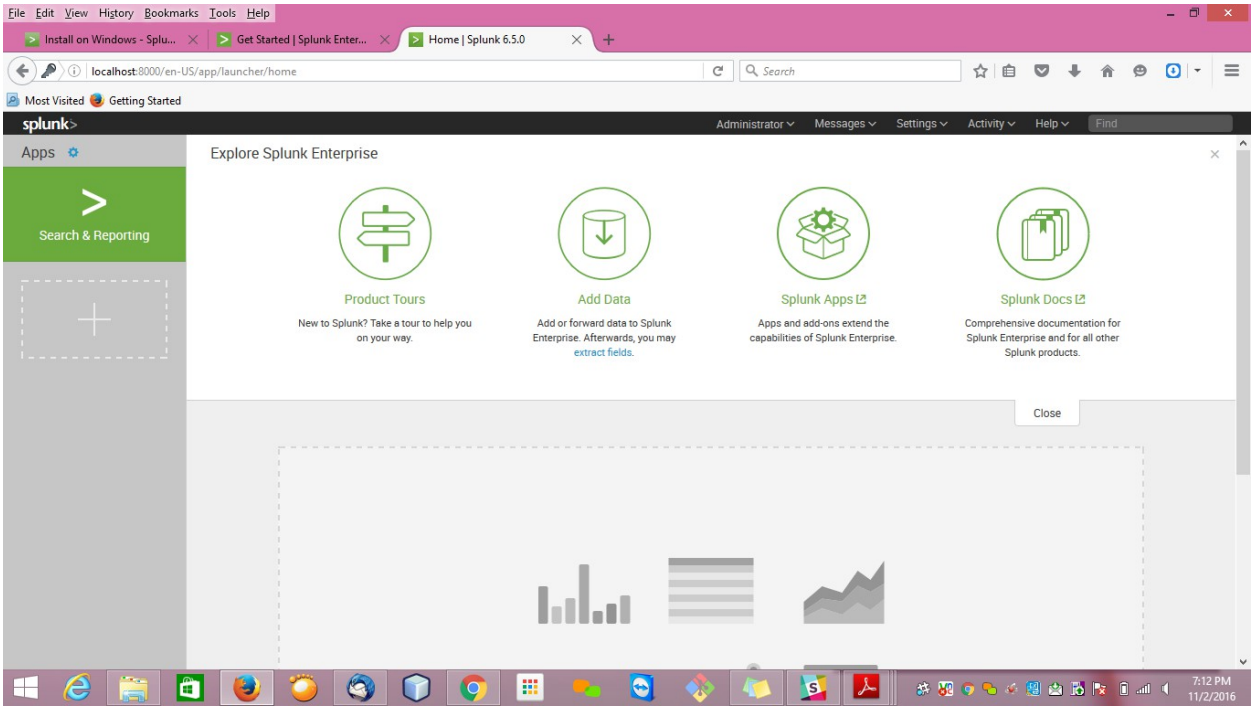
  https://www.splunk.com/en_us/download.html



- Select Splunk cloud and sign up with the user details.



- Now Sign In to the Splunk Cloud then we get the dashboard as follows.



- There are multiple ways of logging into Splunk. Below are described a few ways to log:

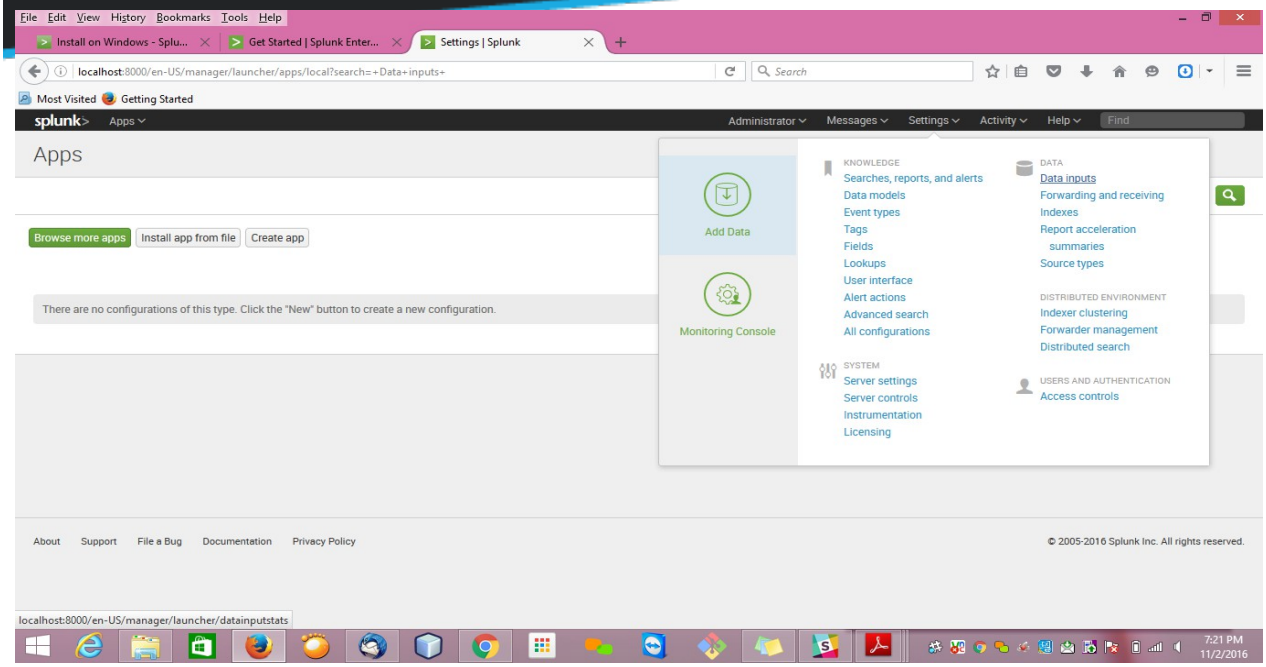
1. Log over HTTP
2. Log over TCP
3. Log via javascript

1. Log over HTTP:

- For creating HTTP Event collector in Splunk follow the below steps.

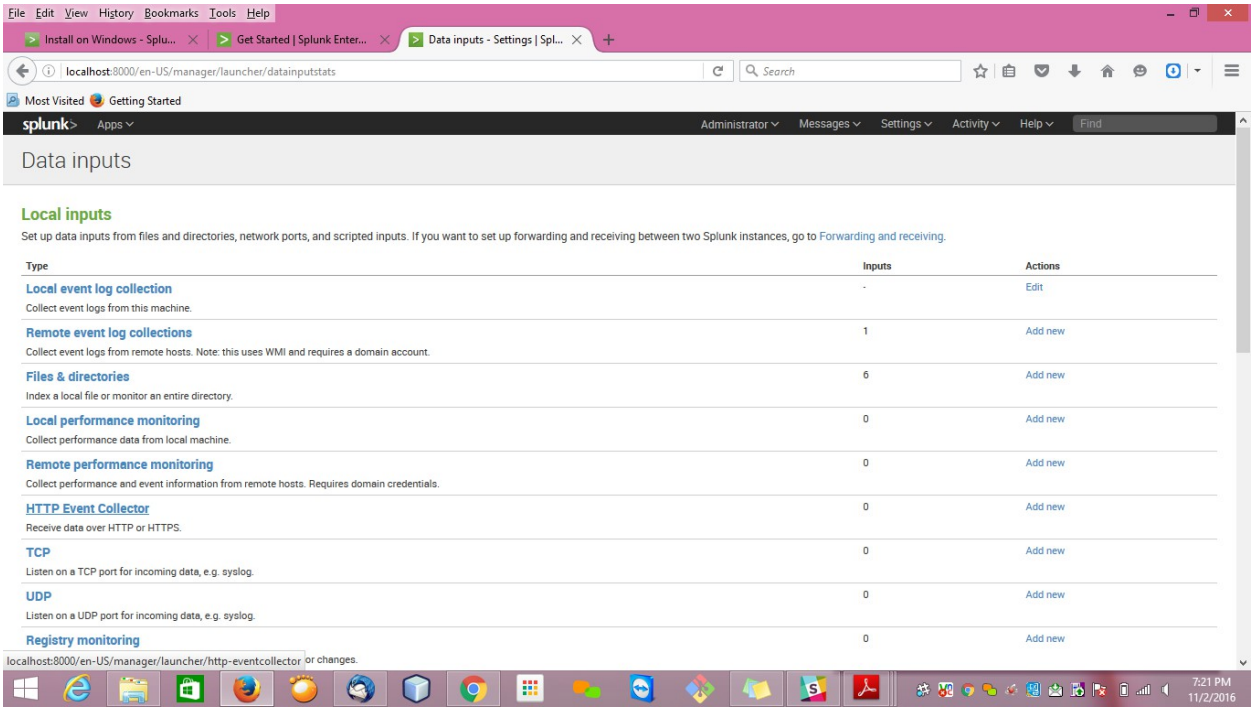
Step 1:

- Now go to the settings at top right corner in dashboard and Select Data Inputs in the Data tab.



Step 2:

- Now click on HTTP Event Collector.

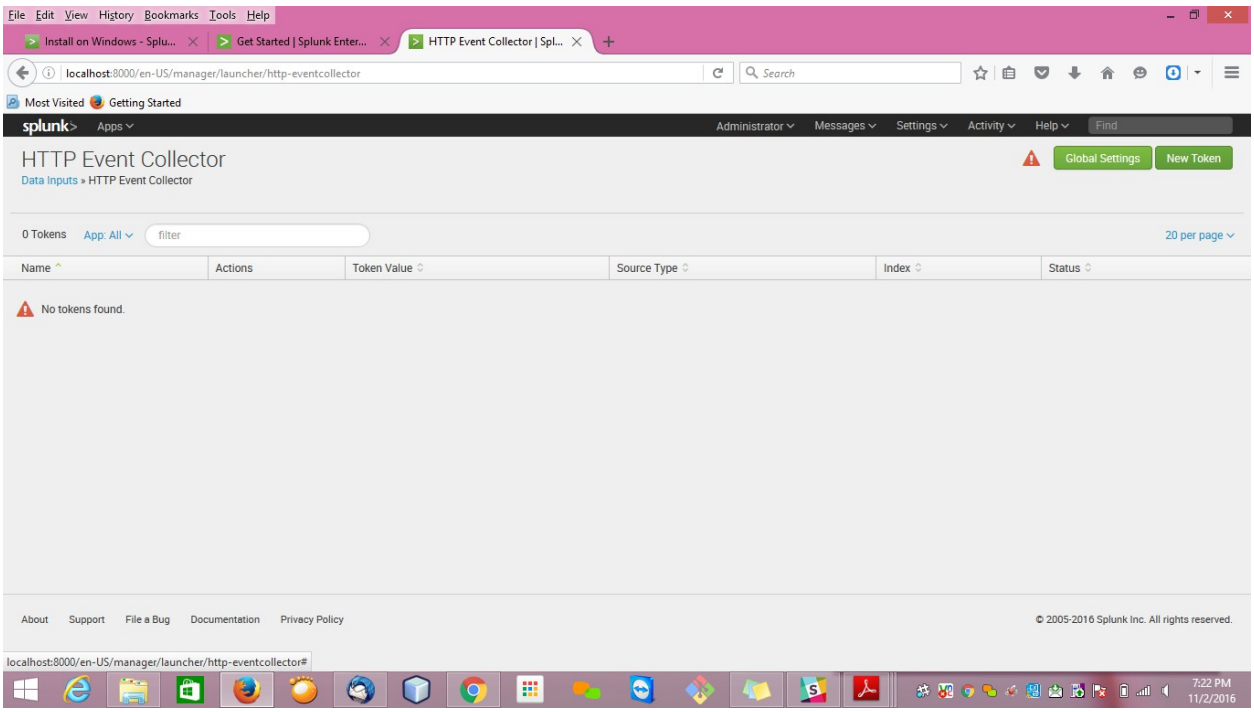


Step 3:

- Next Generate an HTTP Event Collector authentication token ("HEC token").

HEC tokens are sent in the headers of incoming data packets to authenticate them with Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud.

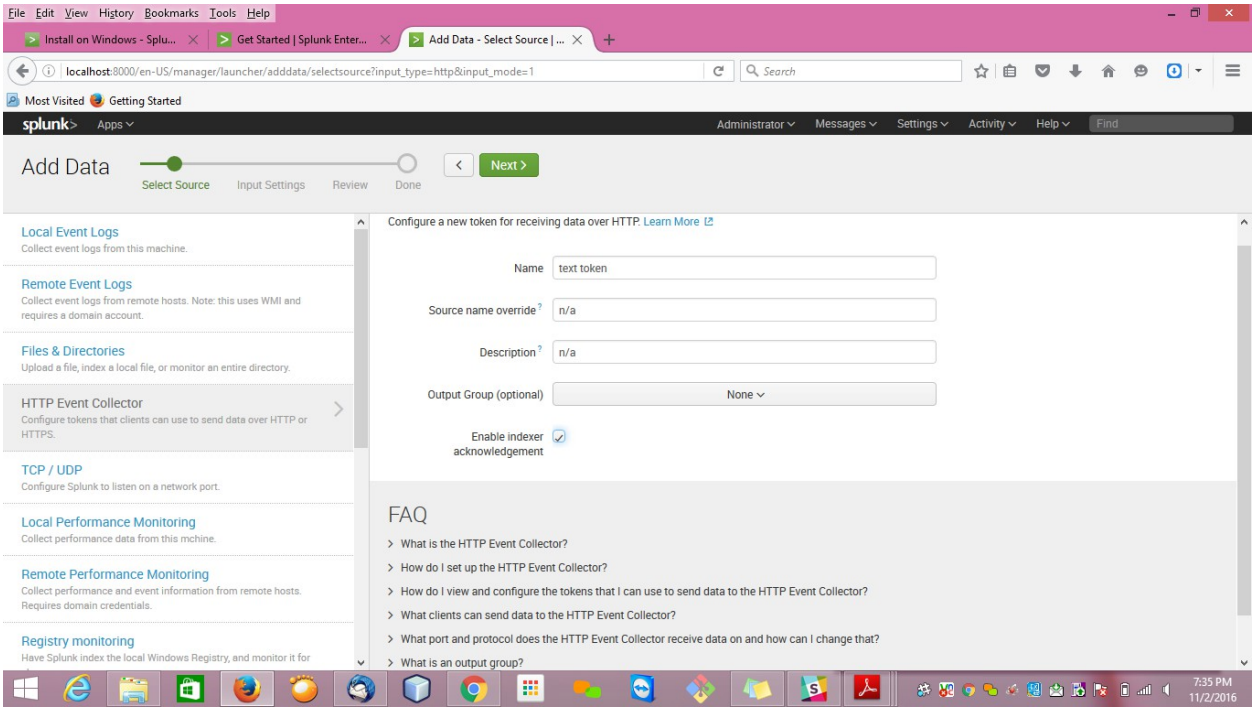
- Now Create a token by selecting New Token at top right corner.



Step 4:

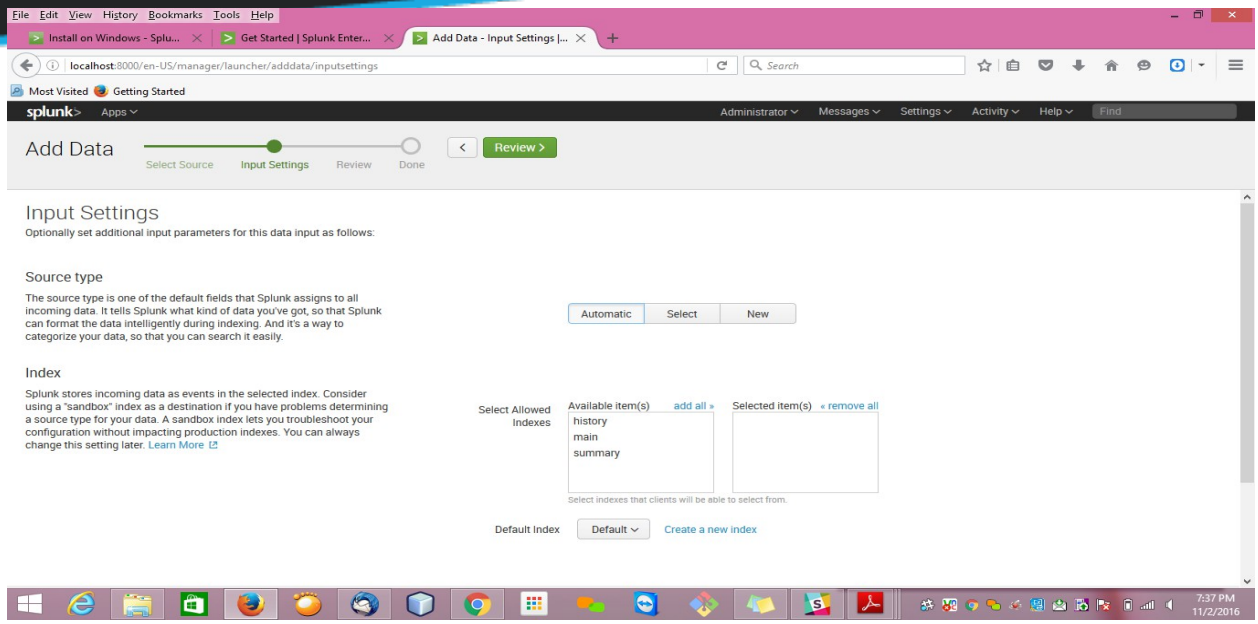
- Now Select Source screen of the Add Data workflow appears.

- This is where you name the HEC input, and optionally specify a description, a source field name to assign to all event data accepted with this input's token, and an output group (a named group of Splunk indexers) also enable indexer acknowledgment.



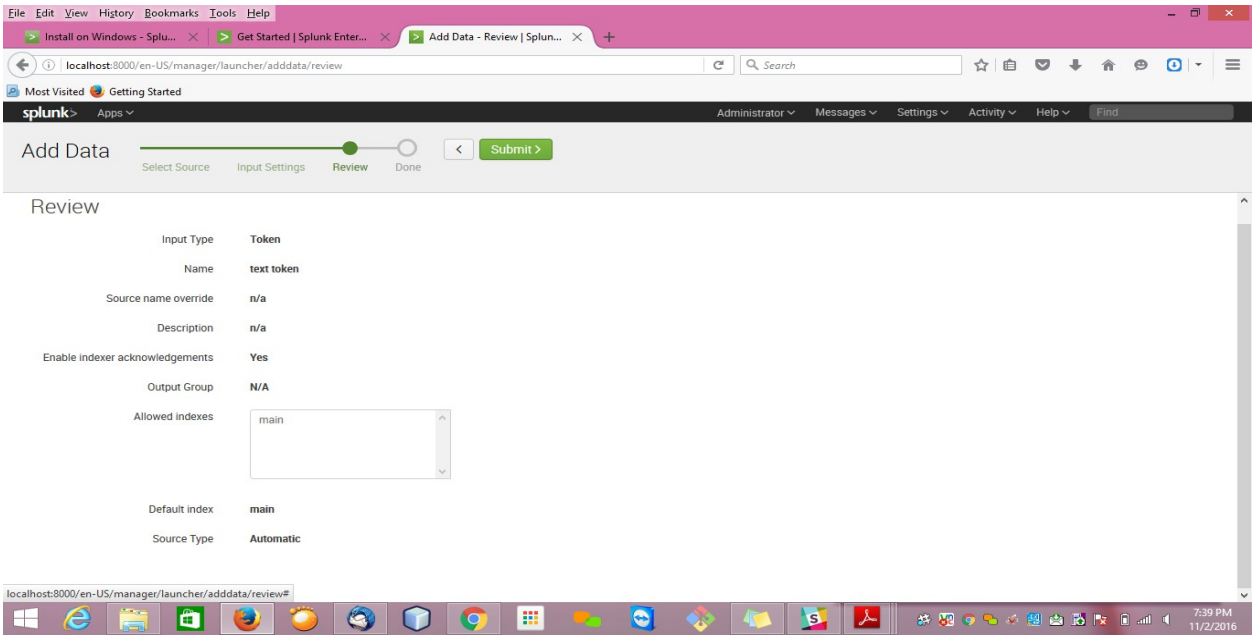
Step 5:

- Next Input Settings screen appears. On this screen, determine how to assign a sourcetype field value to incoming data (either automatically, by specifying an existing one, or by creating a new one) and what indexes are allowed to index the data accepted with this input's token.



Step 6:

- On the Input Settings page, leave the Source type as Automatic, and then choose at least one index that is not used for production, or real-world, purposes. Then, click Review. The Review page appears as below.



Step 7:

- Now SignIn into the Apigee and create an API proxy and configured with the HTTP Event Collector token.
- For that we used Service Callout Poicy in Apigee and configured with the HTTP Token as shown in below figure.

Code ServiceCallout-SplunkService

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ServiceCallout async="false" continueOnError="false" enabled="true" name="ServiceCallout-SplunkService">
    <DisplayName>ServiceCallout-SplunkService</DisplayName>
    <Properties/>
    <Request clearPayload="true">
        <IgnoreUnresolvedVariables>true</IgnoreUnresolvedVariables>
        <Add>
            <Headers>
                <Header name="Authorization">Splunk DD9B36E4-51A8-53B2-9584-1F81F23DCDC7</Header>
            </Headers>
        </Add>
        <IgnoreUnresolvedVariables>true</IgnoreUnresolvedVariables>
        <Set>
            <Verb>POST</Verb>
            <Payload type="application/json">{splunkReqObject}</Payload>
        </Set>
    </Request>
    <Response>response</Response>
    <Timeout>10000</Timeout>
    <HTTPTargetConnection>
```

Step 8:

- Now we can observe the Apigee logs in Splunk whenever we are trying to access the proxy.
- Following is the sample output for the logs.