Audit log file and message formats

StorageGRID

NetApp
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Audit log file and message formats

You can use audit logs to gather information about your system and troubleshoot issues. You should understand the format of the audit log file and the general format used for audit messages.

Audit log file format

The audit log files are found on every Admin Node and contain a collection of individual audit messages.

Each audit message contains the following:

- The Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of the event that triggered the audit message (ATIM) in ISO 8601 format, followed by a space:

  YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.UUUUUU, where *UUUUUU* are microseconds.

- The audit message itself, enclosed within square brackets and beginning with `AUDT`.

The following example shows three audit messages in an audit log file (line breaks added for readability). These messages were generated when a tenant created an S3 bucket and added two objects to that bucket.

```
2019-08-07T18:43:30.247711
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][CNID(UI64):1565149504991681][TIME(UI64):73520][SAI
P(IPAD):"10.224.2.255"][S3AI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"]
[SACC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3AK(CSTR):"SGKH9100SCkNB8M3MTWNt-
PhoTDwB9JOk7PtyLkQmA=="][SUSR(CSTR):"urn:sgws:identity::175300642415970547
18:root"]
[SBAI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"][SBAC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3BK(CSTR):"buc
ket1"][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM(UI64):1565203410247711]
[ATYP(FC32):SPUT][ANID(UI32):12454421][AMID(FC32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):7074142
142472611085]]

2019-08-07T18:43:30.783597
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][CNID(UI64):1565149504991696][TIME(UI64):120713][SA
IP(IPAD):"10.224.2.255"][S3AI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"]
[SACC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3AK(CSTR):"SGKH9100SCkNB8M3MTWNt-
PhoTDwB9JOk7PtyLkQmA=="][SUSR(CSTR):"urn:sgws:identity::175300642415970547
18:root"]
[SBAI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"][SBAC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3BK(CSTR):"buc
ket1"][S3KY(CSTR):"fh-small-0"]
[CBID(UI64):0x779557A069B2C037][UUID(CSTR):"94BA6949-38E1-4B0C-BC80-
EB44FB4FCC7F"][CSIZ(UI64):1024][AVER(UI32):10]
[ATIM(UI64):1565203410783597][ATYP(FC32):SPUT][ANID(UI32):12454421][AMID(F
C32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):8439606722108456022]]

2019-08-07T18:43:30.784558
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][CNID(UI64):1565149504991693][TIME(UI64):121666][SA
IP(IPAD):"10.224.2.255"][S3AI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"]
[SACC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3AK(CSTR):"SGKH9100SCkNB8M3MTWNt-
PhoTDwB9JOk7PtyLkQmA=="][SUSR(CSTR):"urn:sgws:identity::175300642415970547
18:root"]
[SBAI(CSTR):"17530064241597054718"][SBAC(CSTR):"s3tenant"][S3BK(CSTR):"buc
ket1"][S3KY(CSTR):"fh-small-2000"]
[CBID(UI64):0x180CBD8E678EED17][UUID(CSTR):"19CE06D0-D2CF-4B03-9C38-
E578D66F7ADD"][CSIZ(UI64):1024][AVER(UI32):10]
[ATIM(UI64):1565203410784558][ATYP(FC32):SPUT][ANID(UI32):12454421][AMID(F
C32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):13489590586043706682]]
```

In their default format, the audit messages in the audit log files are not easy to read or interpret. You can use the `audit-explain` tool to obtain simplified summaries of the audit messages in the audit log. You can use the `audit-sum` tool to summarize how many write, read, and delete operations were logged and how long these operations took.

Related information

Use audit-explain tool

Use audit-sum tool

Use audit-explain tool

You can use the `audit-explain` tool to translate the audit messages in the audit log into an easy-to-read format.

What you'll need

- You must have specific access permissions.
- You must have the `Passwords.txt` file.
- You must know the IP address of the primary Admin Node.

About this task

The `audit-explain` tool, available on the primary Admin Node, provides simplified summaries of the audit messages in an audit log.

> The `audit-explain` tool is primarily intended for use by technical support during troubleshooting operations. Processing `audit-explain` queries can consume a large amount of CPU power, which might impact StorageGRID operations.

This example shows typical output from the `audit-explain` tool. These four SPUT audit messages were generated when the S3 tenant with account ID 92484777680322627870 used S3 PUT requests to create a bucket named "bucket1" and add three objects to that bucket.

```
SPUT S3 PUT bucket bucket1 account:92484777680322627870 usec:124673
SPUT S3 PUT object bucket1/part1.txt tenant:92484777680322627870
cbid:9DCB157394F99FE5 usec:101485
SPUT S3 PUT object bucket1/part2.txt tenant:92484777680322627870
cbid:3CFBB07AB3D32CA9 usec:102804
SPUT S3 PUT object bucket1/part3.txt tenant:92484777680322627870
cbid:5373D73831ECC743 usec:93874
```

The `audit-explain` tool can process plain or compressed audit logs. For example:

```
audit-explain audit.log
```

```
audit-explain 2019-08-12.txt.gz
```

The `audit-explain` tool can also process multiple files at once. For example:

```
audit-explain audit.log 2019-08-12.txt.gz 2019-08-13.txt.gz
```

```
audit-explain /var/local/audit/export/*
```

Finally, the `audit-explain` tool can accept input from a pipe, which allows you to filter and preprocess the input using the `grep` command or other means. For example:

```
grep SPUT audit.log | audit-explain
```

```
grep bucket-name audit.log | audit-explain
```

Since audit logs can be very large and slow to parse, you can save time by filtering parts that you want to look at and running `audit-explain` on the parts, instead of the entire file.

> The `audit-explain` tool does not accept compressed files as piped input. To process compressed files, provide their file names as command-line arguments, or use the `zcat` tool to decompress the files first. For example:

```
zcat audit.log.gz | audit-explain
```

Use the `help (-h)` option to see the available options. For example:

```
$ audit-explain -h
```

Steps

1. Log in to the primary Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@`*`primary_Admin_Node_IP`*
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
2. Enter the following command, where `/var/local/audit/export/audit.log` represents the name and the location of the file or files you want to analyze:

   ```
   $ audit-explain /var/local/audit/export/audit.log
   ```

   The `audit-explain` tool prints human-readable interpretations of all messages in the specified file or files.

   > To reduce line lengths and to aid readability, timestamps are not shown by default. If you want to see the timestamps, use the timestamp (`-t`) option.

Related information

SPUT: S3 PUT

Use audit-sum tool

You can use the `audit-sum` tool to count the write, read, head, and delete audit messages and to see the minimum, maximum, and average time (or size) for each

operation type.

What you'll need

- You must have specific access permissions.
- You must have the `Passwords.txt` file.
- You must know the IP address of the primary Admin Node.

About this task

The `audit-sum` tool, available on the primary Admin Node, summarizes how many write, read, and delete operations were logged and how long these operations took.

> The `audit-sum` tool is primarily intended for use by technical support during troubleshooting operations. Processing `audit-sum` queries can consume a large amount of CPU power, which might impact StorageGRID operations.

This example shows typical output from the `audit-sum` tool. This example shows how long protocol operations took.

```
  message group           count     min(sec)        max(sec)
average(sec)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  IDEL                      274
  SDEL                   213371        0.004          20.934
0.352
  SGET                   201906        0.010        1740.290
1.132
  SHEA                    22716        0.005           2.349
0.272
  SPUT                 1771398        0.011        1770.563
0.487
```

The `audit-sum` tool provides counts and times for the following S3, Swift, and ILM audit messages in an audit log:

Code	Description	Refer to
ARCT	Archive Retrieve from Cloud-Tier	ARCT: Archive Retrieve from Cloud-Tier
ASCT	Archive Store Cloud-Tier	ASCT: Archive Store Cloud-Tier
IDEL	ILM Initiated Delete: Logs when ILM starts the process of deleting an object.	IDEL: ILM Initiated Delete
SDEL	S3 DELETE: Logs a successful transaction to delete an object or bucket.	SDEL: S3 DELETE

Code	Description	Refer to
SGET	S3 GET: Logs a successful transaction to retrieve an object or list the objects in a bucket.	SGET: S3 GET
SHEA	S3 HEAD: Logs a successful transaction to check for the existence of an object or bucket.	SHEA: S3 HEAD
SPUT	S3 PUT: Logs a successful transaction to create a new object or bucket.	SPUT: S3 PUT
WDEL	Swift DELETE: Logs a successful transaction to delete an object or container.	WDEL: Swift DELETE
WGET	Swift GET: Logs a successful transaction to retrieve an object or list the objects in a container.	WGET: Swift GET
WHEA	Swift HEAD: Logs a successful transaction to check for the existence of an object or container.	WHEA: Swift HEAD
WPUT	Swift PUT: Logs a successful transaction to create a new object or container.	WPUT: Swift PUT

The `audit-sum` tool can process plain or compressed audit logs. For example:

```
audit-sum audit.log
```

```
audit-sum 2019-08-12.txt.gz
```

The `audit-sum` tool can also process multiple files at once. For example:

```
audit-sum audit.log 2019-08-12.txt.gz 2019-08-13.txt.gz
```

```
audit-sum /var/local/audit/export/*
```

Finally, the `audit-sum` tool can also accept input from a pipe, which allows you to filter and preprocess the input using the `grep` command or other means. For example:

```
grep WGET audit.log | audit-sum
```

```
grep bucket1 audit.log | audit-sum
```

```
grep SPUT audit.log | grep bucket1 | audit-sum
```

This tool does not accept compressed files as piped input. To process compressed files, provide their file names as command-line arguments, or use the `zcat` tool to decompress the files first. For example:

```
audit-sum audit.log.gz
```

```
zcat audit.log.gz | audit-sum
```

You can use command-line options to summarize operations on buckets separately from operations on objects or to group message summaries by bucket name, by time period, or by target type. By default, the summaries show the minimum, maximum, and average operation time, but you can use the `size (-s)` option to look at object size instead.

Use the `help (-h)` option to see the available options. For example:

```
$ audit-sum -h
```

Steps

1. Log in to the primary Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@`*`primary_Admin_Node_IP`*
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
2. If you want to analyze all messages related to write, read, head, and delete operations, follow these steps:
   a. Enter the following command, where `/var/local/audit/export/audit.log` represents the name and the location of the file or files you want to analyze:

      ```
      $ audit-sum /var/local/audit/export/audit.log
      ```

      This example shows typical output from the `audit-sum` tool. This example shows how long protocol operations took.

```
  message group           count     min(sec)        max(sec)
average(sec)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  IDEL                      274
  SDEL                   213371        0.004          20.934
0.352
  SGET                   201906        0.010        1740.290
1.132
  SHEA                    22716        0.005           2.349
0.272
  SPUT                  1771398        0.011        1770.563
0.487
```

In this example, SGET (S3 GET) operations are the slowest on average at 1.13 seconds, but SGET and SPUT (S3 PUT) operations both show long worst-case times of about 1,770 seconds.

b. To show the slowest 10 retrieval operations, use the grep command to select only SGET messages and add the long output option (`-l`) to include object paths: `grep SGET audit.log | audit-sum -l`

The results include the type (object or bucket) and path, which allows you to grep the audit log for other messages relating to these particular objects.

```
Total:          201906 operations
    Slowest:      1740.290 sec
    Average:         1.132 sec
    Fastest:         0.010 sec
    Slowest operations:
        time(usec)       source ip         type      size(B) path
        ========== ============== ============ ============ ====
        1740289662   10.96.101.125       object   5663711385
backup/r9O1OaQ8JB-1566861764-4519.iso
        1624414429   10.96.101.125       object   5375001556
backup/r9O1OaQ8JB-1566861764-6618.iso
        1533143793   10.96.101.125       object   5183661466
backup/r9O1OaQ8JB-1566861764-4518.iso
             70839   10.96.101.125       object        28338
bucket3/dat.1566861764-6619
             68487   10.96.101.125       object        27890
bucket3/dat.1566861764-6615
             67798   10.96.101.125       object        27671
bucket5/dat.1566861764-6617
             67027   10.96.101.125       object        27230
bucket5/dat.1566861764-4517
             60922   10.96.101.125       object        26118
bucket3/dat.1566861764-4520
             35588   10.96.101.125       object        11311
bucket3/dat.1566861764-6616
             23897   10.96.101.125       object        10692
bucket3/dat.1566861764-4516
```

From this example output, you can see that the three slowest S3 GET requests were for objects about 5 GB in size, which is much larger than the other objects. The large size accounts for the slow worst-case retrieval times.

3. If you want to determine what sizes of objects are being ingested into and retrieved from your grid, use the size option (`-s`):

```
audit-sum -s audit.log
```

```
  message group           count       min(MB)          max(MB)
average(MB)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  IDEL                      274        0.004        5000.000
1654.502
  SDEL                    213371        0.000          10.504
1.695
  SGET                    201906        0.000        5000.000
14.920
  SHEA                     22716        0.001          10.504
2.967
  SPUT                   1771398        0.000        5000.000
2.495
```

In this example, the average object size for SPUT is under 2.5 MB, but the average size for SGET is much larger. The number of SPUT messages is much higher than the number of SGET messages, indicating that most objects are never retrieved.

4. If you want to determine if retrievals were slow yesterday:
   a. Issue the command on the appropriate audit log and use the group-by-time option (`-gt`), followed by the time period (for example, 15M, 1H, 10S):

      ```
      grep SGET audit.log | audit-sum -gt 1H
      ```

```
  message group           count    min(sec)       max(sec)
average(sec)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  2019-09-05T00            7591        0.010        1481.867
1.254
  2019-09-05T01            4173        0.011        1740.290
1.115
  2019-09-05T02           20142        0.011        1274.961
1.562
  2019-09-05T03           57591        0.010        1383.867
1.254
  2019-09-05T04          124171        0.013        1740.290
1.405
  2019-09-05T05          420182        0.021        1274.511
1.562
  2019-09-05T06         1220371        0.015        6274.961
5.562
  2019-09-05T07          527142        0.011        1974.228
2.002
  2019-09-05T08          384173        0.012        1740.290
1.105
  2019-09-05T09           27591        0.010        1481.867
1.354
```

These results show that S3 GET traffic spiked between 06:00 and 07:00. The max and average times are both considerably higher at these times as well, and they did not ramp up gradually as the count increased. This suggests that capacity was exceeded somewhere, perhaps in the network or in the grid's ability to process requests.

b. To determine what size objects were being retrieved each hour yesterday, add the size option (`-s`) to the command:

```
grep SGET audit.log | audit-sum -gt 1H -s
```

```
  message group           count       min(B)          max(B)
average(B)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  2019-09-05T00            7591        0.040        1481.867
1.976
  2019-09-05T01            4173        0.043        1740.290
2.062
  2019-09-05T02           20142        0.083        1274.961
2.303
  2019-09-05T03           57591        0.912        1383.867
1.182
  2019-09-05T04          124171        0.730        1740.290
1.528
  2019-09-05T05          420182        0.875        4274.511
2.398
  2019-09-05T06         1220371        0.691  5663711385.961
51.328
  2019-09-05T07          527142        0.130        1974.228
2.147
  2019-09-05T08          384173        0.625        1740.290
1.878
  2019-09-05T09           27591        0.689        1481.867
1.354
```

These results indicate that some very large retrievals occurred when the overall retrieval traffic was at its maximum.

c. To see more detail, use the `audit-explain` tool to review all the SGET operations during that hour:

```
grep 2019-09-05T06 audit.log | grep SGET | audit-explain | less
```

If the output of the grep command is expected to be many lines, add the `less` command to show the contents of the audit log file one page (one screen) at a time.

5. If you want to determine if SPUT operations on buckets are slower than SPUT operations for objects:

a. Start by using the `-go` option, which groups messages for object and bucket operations separately:

```
grep SPUT sample.log | audit-sum -go
```

```
  message group           count     min(sec)        max(sec)
average(sec)
  =============           =====     ========        ========
============
  SPUT.bucket                 1        0.125           0.125
0.125
  SPUT.object                12        0.025           1.019
0.236
```

The results show that SPUT operations for buckets have different performance characteristics than SPUT operations for objects.

b. To determine which buckets have the slowest SPUT operations, use the `-gb` option, which groups messages by bucket:

```
grep SPUT audit.log | audit-sum -gb
```

```
  message group                  count     min(sec)        max(sec)
average(sec)
  =============                  =====     ========        ========
============
  SPUT.cho-non-versioning        71943        0.046        1770.563
1.571
  SPUT.cho-versioning            54277        0.047        1736.633
1.415
  SPUT.cho-west-region           80615        0.040          55.557
1.329
  SPUT.ldt002                  1564563        0.011          51.569
0.361
```

c. To determine which buckets have the largest SPUT object size, use both the `-gb` and the `-s` options:

```
grep SPUT audit.log | audit-sum -gb -s
```

```
  message group                    count       min(B)          max(B)
average(B)
  =============                    =====     ========        ========
============
  SPUT.cho-non-versioning          71943        2.097        5000.000
21.672
  SPUT.cho-versioning              54277        2.097        5000.000
21.120
  SPUT.cho-west-region             80615        2.097         800.000
14.433
  SPUT.ldt002                    1564563        0.000         999.972
0.352
```

Related information

Use audit-explain tool

Audit message format

Audit messages exchanged within the StorageGRID system include standard information common to all messages and specific content describing the event or activity being reported.

If the summary information provided by the `audit-explain` and `audit-sum` tools is insufficient, refer to this section to understand the general format of all audit messages.

The following is an example audit message as it might appear in the audit log file:

```
2014-07-17T03:50:47.484627
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):VRGN][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM(UI64):1405569047484627][ATYP(F
C32):SYSU][ANID(UI32):11627225][AMID(FC32):ARNI][ATID(UI64):94457363265006
03516]]
```

Each audit message contains a string of attribute elements. The entire string is enclosed in brackets (`[ ]`), and each attribute element in the string has the following characteristics:

- Enclosed in brackets `[ ]`
- Introduced by the string `AUDT`, which indicates an audit message
- Without delimiters (no commas or spaces) before or after
- Terminated by a line feed character `\n`

Each element includes an attribute code, a data type, and a value that are reported in this format:

```
[ATTR(type):value][ATTR(type):value]...
[ATTR(type):value]\n
```

The number of attribute elements in the message depends on the event type of the message. The attribute elements are not listed in any particular order.

The following list describes the attribute elements:

- `ATTR` is a four-character code for the attribute being reported. There are some attributes that are common to all audit messages and others that are event-specific.
- `type` is a four-character identifier of the programming data type of the value, such as UI64, FC32, and so on. The type is enclosed in parentheses `( )`.
- `value` is the content of the attribute, typically a numeric or text value. Values always follow a colon (`:`). Values of data type CSTR are surrounded by double quotes `" "`.

Related information

Use audit-explain tool

Use audit-sum tool

Audit messages

Common elements in audit messages

Data types

Audit message examples

Data types

Different data types are used to store information in audit messages.

Type	Description
UI32	Unsigned long integer (32 bits); it can store the numbers 0 to 4,294,967,295.
UI64	Unsigned double long integer (64 bits); it can store the numbers 0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615.
FC32	Four-character constant; a 32-bit unsigned integer value represented as four ASCII characters such as "ABCD."
IPAD	Used for IP addresses.

Type	Description
CSTR	A variable-length array of UTF-8 characters. Characters can be escaped with the following conventions: • Backslash is \\. • Carriage return is \r. • Double quotes is \". • Line feed (new line) is \n. • Characters can be replaced by their hexadecimal equivalents (in the format \xHH, where HH is the hexadecimal value representing the character).

Event-specific data

Each audit message in the audit log records data specific to a system event.

Following the opening `[AUDT:` container that identifies the message itself, the next set of attributes provide information about the event or action described by the audit message. These attributes are highlighted in the following example:

2018-12-05T08:24:45.921845 [AUDT:*\[RSLT\(FC32\):SUCS\]* **\[TIME\(UI64\):11454\]\[SAIP\(IPAD\):"10.224.0.100"\]\[S3AI\(CSTR\):"60025621595611246499"\] \[SACC\(CSTR\):"account"\]\[S3AK\(CSTR\):"SGKH4_Nc8SO1H6w3w0nCOFCGgk__E6dYzKlumRs KJA=="\] \[SUSR\(CSTR\):"urn:sgws:identity::60025621595611246499:root"\] \[SBAI\(CSTR\):"60025621595611246499"\]\[SBAC\(CSTR\):"account"\]\[S3BK\(CSTR\):"bucket"\] \[S3KY\(CSTR\):"object"\]\[CBID\(UI64\):0xCC128B9B9E428347\] \[UUID\(CSTR\):"B975D2CE-E4DA-4D14-8A23-1CB4B83F2CD8"\]\[CSIZ\(UI64\):30720\]**[AVER(UI32):10] \[ATIM(UI64):1543998285921845]\[ATYP\(FC32\):SHEA\][ANID(UI32):12281045][AMID(FC32):S3RQ] \[ATID(UI64):15552417629170647261]]

The `ATYP` element (underlined in the example) identifies which event generated the message. This example message includes the SHEA message code ([ATYP(FC32):SHEA]), indicating it was generated by a successful S3 HEAD request.

Related information

Common elements in audit messages

Audit messages

Common elements in audit messages

All audit messages contain the common elements.

Code	Type	Description
AMID	FC32	Module ID: A four-character identifier of the module ID that generated the message. This indicates the code segment within which the audit message was generated.
ANID	UI32	Node ID: The grid node ID assigned to the service that generated the message. Each service is allocated a unique identifier at the time the StorageGRID system is configured and installed. This ID cannot be changed.
ASES	UI64	Audit Session Identifier: In previous releases, this element indicated the time at which the audit system was initialized after the service started up. This time value was measured in microseconds since the operating system epoch (00:00:00 UTC on 1 January, 1970). **Note:** This element is obsolete and no longer appears in audit messages.
ASQN	UI64	Sequence Count: In previous releases, this counter was incremented for each generated audit message on the grid node (ANID) and reset to zero at service restart. **Note:** This element is obsolete and no longer appears in audit messages.
ATID	UI64	Trace ID: An identifier that is shared by the set of messages that were triggered by a single event.
ATIM	UI64	Timestamp: The time the event was generated that triggered the audit message, measured in microseconds since the operating system epoch (00:00:00 UTC on 1 January, 1970). Note that most available tools for converting the timestamp to local date and time are based on milliseconds. Rounding or truncation of the logged timestamp might be required. The human -readable time that appears at the beginning of the audit message in the `audit.log` file is the ATIM attribute in ISO 8601 format. The date and time are represented as *`YYYY-MMDDTHH:MM:SS.UUUUUU`*, where the `T` is a literal string character indicating the beginning of the time segment of the date. *`UUUUUU`* are microseconds.
ATYP	FC32	Event Type: A four-character identifier of the event being logged. This governs the "payload" content of the message: the attributes that are included.
AVER	UI32	Version: The version of the audit message. As the StorageGRID software evolves, new versions of services might incorporate new features in audit reporting. This field enables backward compatibility in the AMS service to process messages from older versions of services.
RSLT	FC32	Result: The result of event, process, or transaction. If is not relevant for a message, NONE is used rather than SUCS so that the message is not accidentally filtered.

Audit message examples

You can find detailed information in each audit message. All audit messages use the same format.

The following is a sample audit message as it might appear in the `audit.log` file:

```
2014-07-17T21:17:58.959669
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][TIME(UI64):246979][S3AI(CSTR):"bc644d
381a87d6cc216adcd963fb6f95dd25a38aa2cb8c9a358e8c5087a6af5f"][
S3AK(CSTR):"UJXDKKQOXB7YARDS71Q2"][S3BK(CSTR):"s3small1"][S3K
Y(CSTR):"hello1"][CBID(UI64):0x50C4F7AC2BC8EDF7][CSIZ(UI64):0
][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM(UI64):1405631878959669][ATYP(FC32):SPUT
][ANID(UI32):12872812][AMID(FC32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):1579224144
102530435]]
```

The audit message contains information about the event being recorded, as well as information about the audit message itself.

To identify which event is recorded by the audit message, look for the ATYP attribute (highlighted below):

```
2014-07-17T21:17:58.959669
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][TIME(UI64):246979][S3AI(CSTR):"bc644d
381a87d6cc216adcd963fb6f95dd25a38aa2cb8c9a358e8c5087a6af5f"][
S3AK(CSTR):"UJXDKKQOXB7YARDS71Q2"][S3BK(CSTR):"s3small1"][S3K
Y(CSTR):"hello1"][CBID(UI64):0x50C4F7AC2BC8EDF7][CSIZ(UI64):0
][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM(UI64):1405631878959669][ATYP\(FC32\):SP
UT][ANID(UI32):12872812][AMID(FC32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):1579224
144102530435]]
```

The value of the ATYP attribute is SPUT. SPUT represents an S3 PUT transaction, which logs the ingest of an object to a bucket.

The following audit message also shows the bucket to which the object is associated:

```
2014-07-17T21:17:58.959669
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][TIME(UI64):246979][S3AI(CSTR):"bc644d
381a87d6cc216adcd963fb6f95dd25a38aa2cb8c9a358e8c5087a6af5f"][
S3AK(CSTR):"UJXDKKQOXB7YARDS71Q2"][S3BK\(CSTR\):"s3small1"][S3
KY(CSTR):"hello1"][CBID(UI64):0x50C4F7AC2BC8EDF7][CSIZ(UI64):
0][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM(UI64):1405631878959669][ATYP(FC32):SPU
T][ANID(UI32):12872812][AMID(FC32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):157922414
4102530435]]
```

To discover when the PUT event occurred, note the Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) timestamp at the

beginning of the audit message. This value is a human-readable version of the ATIM attribute of the audit message itself:

```
2014-07-17T21:17:58.959669
[AUDT:[RSLT(FC32):SUCS][TIME(UI64):246979][S3AI(CSTR):"bc644d
381a87d6cc216adcd963fb6f95dd25a38aa2cb8c9a358e8c5087a6af5f"][
S3AK(CSTR):"UJXDKKQOXB7YARDS71Q2"][S3BK(CSTR):"s3small1"][S3K
Y(CSTR):"hello1"][CBID(UI64):0x50C4F7AC2BC8EDF7][CSIZ(UI64):0
][AVER(UI32):10][ATIM\(UI64\):1405631878959669][ATYP(FC32):SP
UT][ANID(UI32):12872812][AMID(FC32):S3RQ][ATID(UI64):15792241
44102530435]]
```

ATIM records the time, in microseconds, since the beginning of the UNIX epoch. In the example, the value `1405631878959669` translates to Thursday, 17-Jul-2014 21:17:59 UTC.

Related information

SPUT: S3 PUT

Common elements in audit messages