

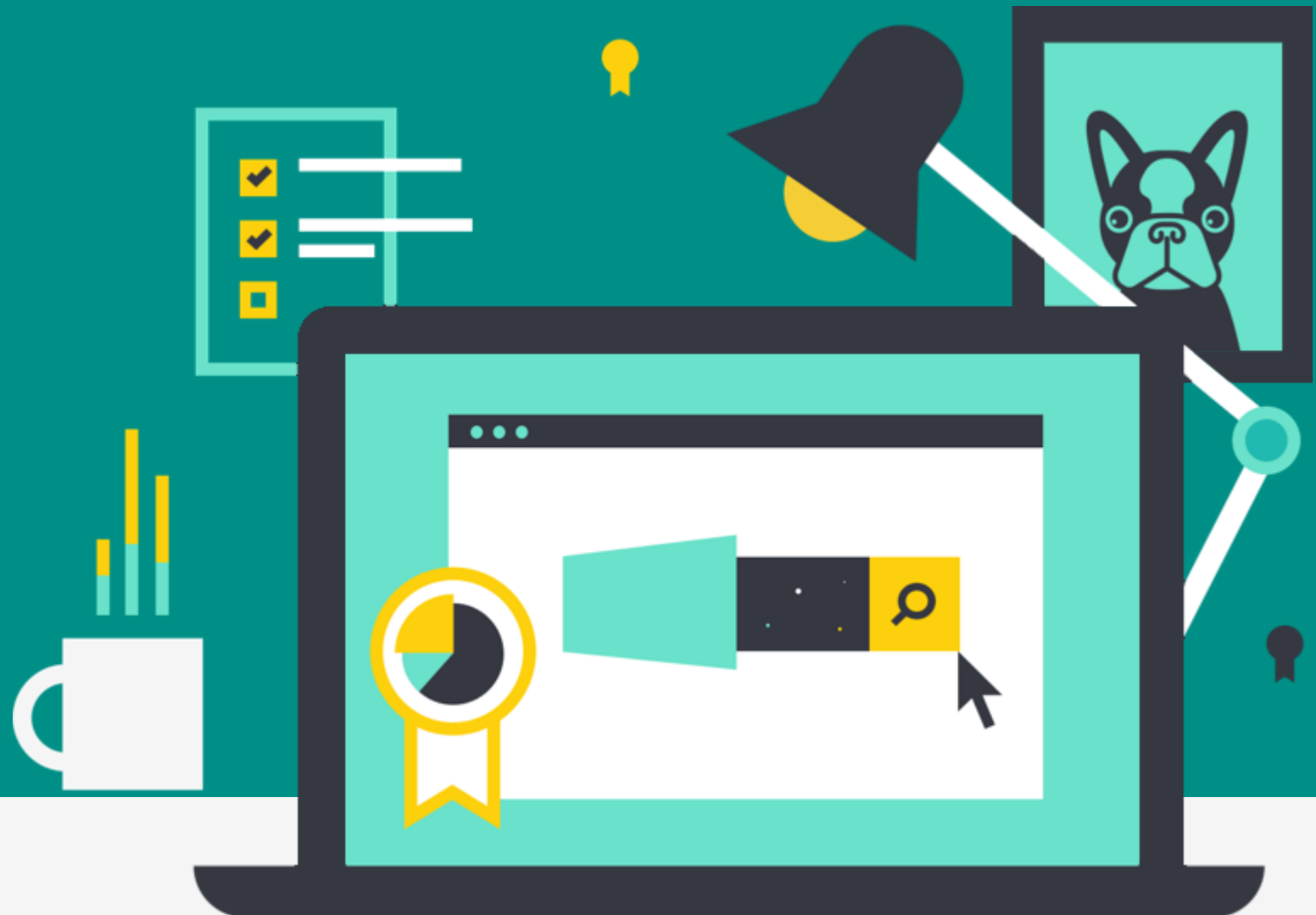


# Kibana for Splunk SPL Users

## An Elastic Training Course

7.4.2

[elastic.co/training](https://elastic.co/training)

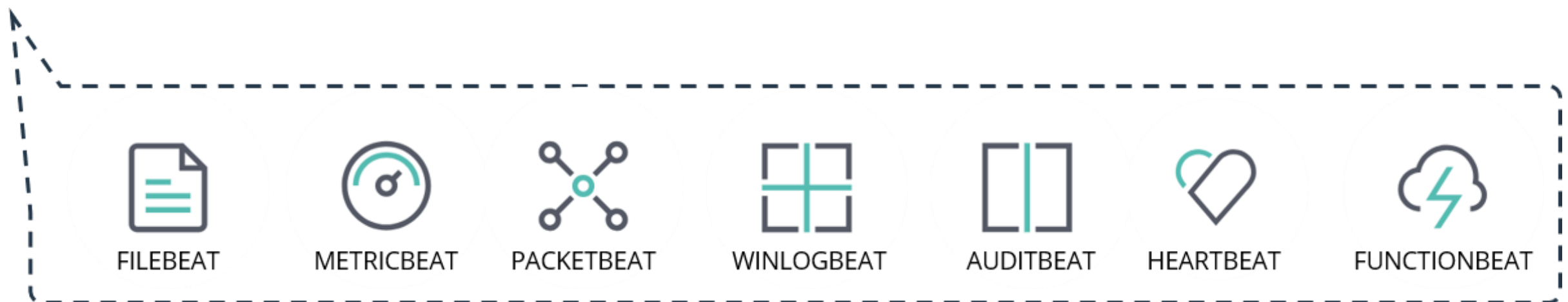
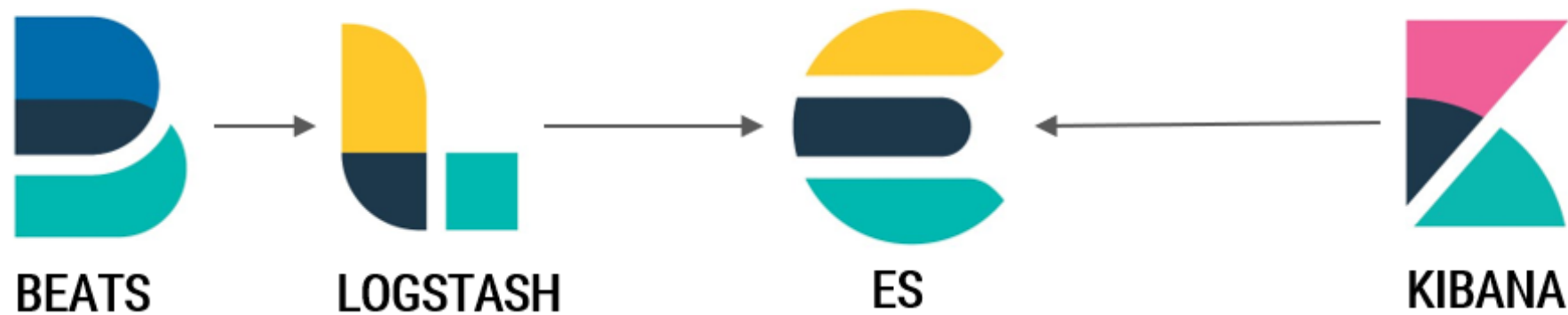


## Lesson 1

# Index=main



# Elastic Stack Overview



# Interplanetary Phrasebook

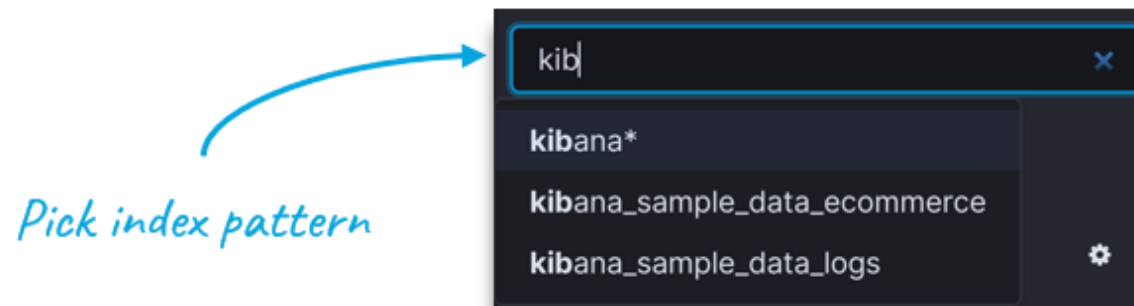
Planet Splunk

index  
host  
source  
sourcetype  
events  
search

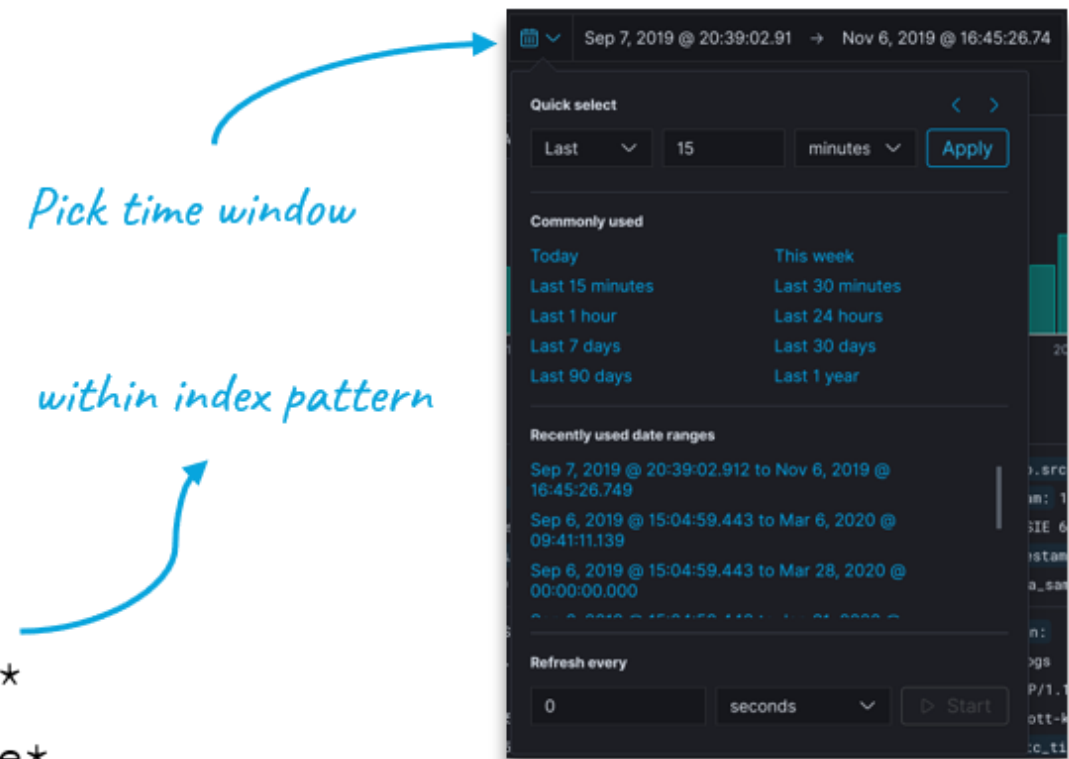
Planet Elastic

\_index  
index-pattern  
agent.\*  
event.\*  
documents  
query

# Scoping Search



*Pick index pattern*



*Pick time window*

*within index pattern*

**S** `index=my_index*`  
**P** `source=my_source*`  
**L** `sourcetype=my_sourcetype*`

**K** `_index: my_index*`  
**Q** `source: my_source*`  
**L** `sourcetype: my_sourcetype*`

# Search Basics

**S** error  
**P** response=200  
**L** (error AND response=200)  
**L** agent=\*MSIE\*

**K** error  
**Q** response: 200  
**L** (error AND response: 200)  
**L** agent: MSIE  
**L** agent.keyword : \*MSIE\*

*analyzed text field*

**agent**

[ "mozilla", "4.0", "compatible", "msie", "6.0", "windows", "nt", "5.1", "sv1", "net", "clr", "1.1.4322" ]

**agent.keyword**

Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)

# Filtering

2

a.k.a “searching with one hand”

user\_agent.name.keyword: Chromium × user\_agent.os.name.keyword: Ubuntu × client\_geo\_country\_iso\_code: US × file\_extension: deb × url\_path: /elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.3.2.deb × NOT http\_response\_status\_code: 200 × [+ Add filter](#)

- Pin across all apps
- Edit filter**
- Exclude results
- Temporarily disable
- Delete

**EDIT FILTER** [Edit as Query DSL](#)

Field	Operator
user_agent.name...	is

Value

Chromium

☐ Create custom label?

Cancel Save

3

[+ Add filter](#)

**EDIT FILTER** [Edit as Query DSL](#)

Field	Operator
file_extension	is

Value

Select a value

- gz
- css
- zip
- deb
- rpm

1

# Top **n** Analysis

a.k.a “searching with one hand”

2

user\_agent.name.keyword: Chromium × user\_agent.os.name.keyword: Ubuntu × client\_geo\_country\_iso\_code: US × file\_extension: deb × url\_path: /elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.3.2.deb × NOT http\_response\_status\_code: 200 × [+ Add filter](#)

- Pin across all apps
- Edit filter**
- Exclude results
- Temporarily disable
- Delete

**EDIT FILTER** [Edit as Query DSL](#)

Field	Operator
user_agent.name...	is

Value

Chromium

☐ Create custom label?

Cancel Save

3

[+ Add filter](#)

**EDIT FILTER** [Edit as Query DSL](#)

Field	Operator
file_extension	is

Value

Select a value

- gz
- css
- zip
- deb
- rpm

1



Lesson 1

# Review - index=main



# Summary

- An index pattern tells Kibana which Elasticsearch indices contain the data that you want to work with
- You can configure the time field for time based indices and use the time picker to scope data analysis
- KQL and Kibana Filters are two main ways to search and filter data from within Kibana
- Data Tables can be used to perform top N analysis in Kibana and operate similar to Pivot tables in spreadsheets

# Quiz

1. Which type of field is available in the search bar offers typeahead values?
2. In the background, Kibana filters get translated to which of the following choices below?
3. When creating a data table, which type of aggregation would you use to group fields by?

## Lesson 1

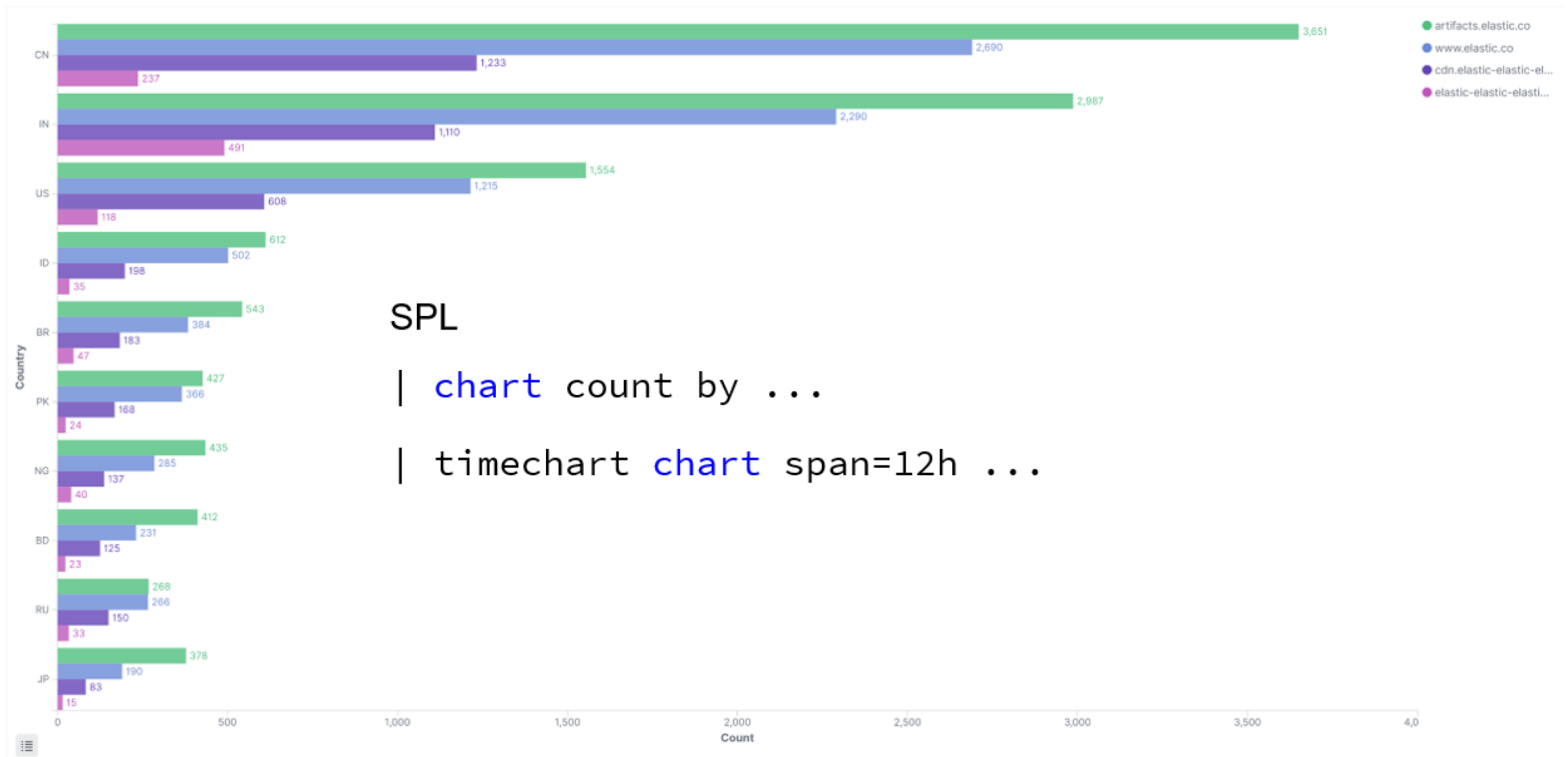
# Lab - index=main



## Lesson 2 | **chart**



# Simple Charting



SPL

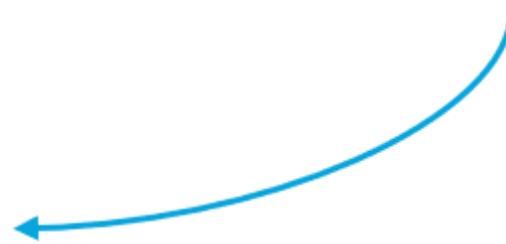
| `chart` count by ...

| `timechart` `chart` span=12h ...

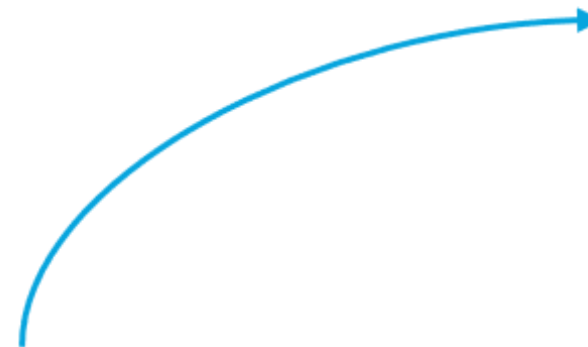
# Aggregation

Bucket by	Aggregation
Time Period	Date Range
	Date Histogram
Strings	Terms
	Significant Terms
Numerics	Range
	Histogram
IP Address	IPV4 Range

*What do you want to group by?*



*What do you want to calculate for those groups?*



Metric
Count
Distinct Count
Min/Max
Sum
Average
Median
Percentile
...

## Lesson 2

# Review - | chart





# Summary

- You can start visualizations from Exploratory Data Analysis using the fields list in the Discover App
- Time charts can be created by visualizing on the time field and by default, the date histogram aggregation will be used
- Elasticsearch Bucket and Metric aggregations are fundamental to visualizing data in Kibana
- TSVB provides an integrated analysis interface that enables us to create multiple visualizations that are related

# Quiz

1. **True or False.** To be able to visualize on a field from fields, the field must be aggregatable.
2. Which bucket aggregation is supported on a time field?
3. What is **NOT** a valid visualization in TSVB?

## Lesson 2

# Lab - | chart



## Lesson 3 | eval



# Eval

200	OK
404	Created
503	Service Unavailable

## SPL

```
| eval status=case(code == 200, "OK", code == 404, "Not found", code ==503, "Service Unavailable",true(), "Other")
```

# Eval

200	OK
404	Created
503	Service Unavailable

## PAINLESS

```
def codes = ['200': 'OK', '404': 'Not Found', '503': 'Service Unavailable'];  
return codes[doc['response'].value];
```

# Replace

Useragent	Browser
Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:6.0a1) Gecko/20110421 Firefox/6.0a1	Firefox
Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux i686) AppleWebKit/534.24 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/11.0.696.50 Safari/534.24	Chrome
Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)	IE

## SPL

| `replace` \*Firefox\* with Firefox, \*Chrome\* with Chrome, \*MSIE\* with “IE”

# Replace

## PAINLESS

1

```
if(doc['agent.keyword'].value.contains('Firefox')) {  
    return 'Firefox'  
}  
else if(doc['agent.keyword'].value.contains('MSIE')) {  
    return 'IE'  
}  
else if(doc['agent.keyword'].value.contains('Chrome')) {  
    return 'Chrome'  
}
```

2

```
def m = /.*(Chrome|Firefox|MSIE).*/.matcher(doc['agent.keyword'].value);  
return m.matches() ? m.group(1) : "Other"
```



# Lookup

Suspicious
177.120.218.48
70.35.217.22
112.82.236.207
236.212.255.77
44.209.117.254
167.94.220.213
97.135.81.200

SPL

```
| lookup suspicious.csv | ...
```

# Lookup

## Suspicious

177.120.218.48

70.35.217.22

112.82.236.207

236.212.255.77

44.209.117.254

167.94.220.213

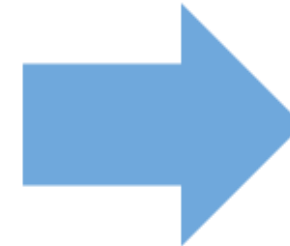
97.135.81.200

## PAINLESS

```
def s = [  
  '177.120.218.48',  
  '70.35.217.22',  
  '112.82.236.207',  
  '236.212.255.77',  
  '44.209.117.254',  
  '167.94.220.213',  
  '97.135.81.200'];  
return s.contains(doc['clientip'].value) ? "Yes" : "No";
```

# Split

Referrer
http://www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com/success/alan-g-poindexter
http://twitter.com/success/elliott-see
http://twitter.com/success/michael-mcculley
http://www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com/success/pham-tuan
http://twitter.com/success/andr-kuipers



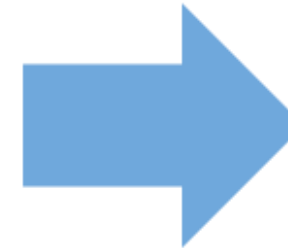
Domain
www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com
twitter.com
twitter.com
www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com
twitter.com

SPL

```
| eval temp=split(referrer,"/") | eval domain=mvindex(temp,0)
```

# Split

Referrer
http://www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com/success/alan-g-poindexter
http://twitter.com/success/elliott-see
http://twitter.com/success/michael-mcculley
http://www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com/success/pham-tuan
http://twitter.com/success/andr-kuipers



Domain
www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com
twitter.com
twitter.com
www.elastic-elastic-elastic.com
twitter.com

PAINLESS

```
return doc['referrer'].value.splitOnToken('/')[2];
```

# Syntax Review

```
return x;
```

```
def r = doc['response.keyword'].value;
```

```
def s = ['177.120.218.48', '70.35.217.22', ...];
```

```
def m = /my_pattern/.matcher("text");
```

```
m.matches() ? m.group(1) : "Other"
```

```
if (x) { // do something } else { // do something else }
```

```
s.contains(doc['clientip'].value) ? "Yes" : "No";
```

```
doc['referrer'].value.splitOnToken('/')[2];
```

## Lesson 3

# Review - | eval



# Summary

- Scripted Fields are fields whose values are computed at search time by running a script
- Painless is the default scripting language in Elasticsearch and can be used in Kibana to compute values for scripted fields
- Painless supports all of Java's control flow statements except the switch statement
- Painless also supports many statements with Apache Groovy programming language syntax

# Quiz

1. If you need to access the value of a field called 'my\_field' in your documents in Painless, which syntax would you use?
2. Using `def` to define a variable in Painless will make it a \_\_\_\_\_ type.
3. In Painless, how would you check membership of 'apple' in a list called fruits?



## Lesson 3

# Lab - | eval



**Thank You!**  
**Please complete the online survey.**

# Lesson 1: Quiz Answers

1. [Keyword](#). Short strings that typically fit into a dropdown box are good candidates for keyword type. Internally a data structure called doc values are created for these types of fields that makes it easier to be retrieved and made available for UI functions like typeahead.
2. [Elasticsearch Query DSL](#). Query DSL is based on JSON and can be used to define queries. It is very extensive and offers a lot of flexibility to construct precise queries.
3. Bucket aggregations can be used to group data by both categorical fields and numeric/date ranges. More specifically, the terms aggregation is a good choice when grouping your data by categorical values.

# Lesson 2: Quiz Answers

1. True. Fields can either be aggregatable or not, and for visualizing on a field from the fields list in Discover app, the field must be aggregatable.
2. Date Histogram
3. Heatmap. TSVB combines time series, metric, top N, gauges, markdown, and table visualizations.

# Lesson 3: Quiz Answers

1. `doc['field_name'].value` and `ctx._source.field_name` can be used to access the value of a field in documents although the former is more efficient than the later. If you need to access the value of a string field indexed as an analyzed text field, you cannot use the `doc['field_name'].value` syntax.
2. Dynamic. A dynamic type value can represent the value of any primitive type or reference type using a single type name def. A def type value mimics the behavior of whatever value it represents at run-time and will always represent the child-most descendant type value of any type value when evaluated during operations.
3. `fruits.contains('apple')` is supported in Painless to check for membership.

# Thank You!

Please complete the online survey.