

## Splunk Enterprise Deployment Guide with Best Practices and Some Useful Configurations

Prepared By: Faisal Rafiq Khan

Track Lead – SecOps & Threat Management

<https://splunk.com>

# splunk® > enterprise



Verify that **wget** is installed for **Linux v9**

```
[root@localhost faisal]# yum install wget
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Last metadata expiration check: 2:42:10 ago on Wed 17 Jul 2024 03:41:52 PM PKT.
Package wget-1.21.1-7.el9.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@localhost faisal]#
```

Not to install Splunk using **root** add user for your choice

```
[root@localhost faisal]# adduser splunk
[root@localhost faisal]#
```

New **user** added and verified

```
[root@localhost faisal]# cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:999:997:systemd Core Dumper:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:998:996:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
sssd:x:997:995:User for sssd:/:/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/proc:/sbin/nologin
pipewire:x:996:993:PipeWire System Daemon:/run/pipewire:/usr/sbin/nologin
libstoragemgmt:x:991:991:daemon account for libstoragemgmt:/usr/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:990:989:User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
cockpit-ws:x:989:988:User for cockpit web service:/nonexisting:/sbin/nologin
cockpit-wsinstance:x:988:987:User for cockpit-ws instances:/nonexisting:/sbin/nologin
flatpak:x:987:986:User for flatpak system helper:/:/sbin/nologin
colord:x:986:985:User for colord:/var/lib/colord:/sbin/nologin
setroubleshoot:x:985:984:SELinux troubleshoot server:/var/lib/setroubleshoot:/usr/sbin/nologin
clevis:x:984:983:Clevis Decryption Framework unprivileged user:/var/cache/clevis:/usr/sbin/nologin
gdm:x:42:42:/var/lib/gdm:/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:983:982:/run/gnome-initial-setup:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:982:981:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/usr/share/empty.sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:981:980:Dnsmasq DHCP and DNS server:/var/lib/dnsmasq:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:72:72:/:/sbin/nologin
faisal:x:1000:1000:Faisal:/home/faisal:/bin/bash
vboxadd:x:980:1:/var/run/vboxadd:/bin/false
splunk:x:1001:1001:/home/splunk:/bin/bash
[root@localhost faisal]#
```

Set **password** for new user

```
[root@localhost faisal]# passwd splunk
Changing password for user splunk.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost faisal]#
```

Installation **directory** > /opt/

```
[root@localhost faisal]# cd /opt
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
```

URL: **splunk.com** (Sign up for new account or Log in)

The screenshot shows the Splunk website homepage. The main headline is "Fortune favors the resilient." with a sub-headline "Be ready for anything with unified security and observability, powered by AI." and a button "See what Splunk is all about". On the right, there are three charts: "Storefront Metrics" showing "Distinct Sessions" (0-6000), "Distinct Users" (0-700), and "Revenue" (0-2500); "Performance Timing" showing "Onload Time" as "2.63 s". The top navigation bar includes links for "Products", "Solutions", "Why Splunk?", "Resources", and "Company". The bottom right corner has a "Log In" button and a "Sign Up" button with a checkmark.

## Create a new account for Splunk

**Operational Intelligence** gives you a real-time understanding of what's happening across your IT systems and technology infrastructure so you can make informed decisions. It is enabled by the Splunk platform, the foundation for all of Splunk's products, premium solutions, apps and add-ons.

**Free Trials and Downloads**  
Search, analyze and visualize the massive streams of machine data generated by your IT systems and technology infrastructure-physical, virtual and in the cloud.

**Splunkbase Apps and Add-Ons**  
Apps from Splunk, our partners and our community enhance and extend the power of the Splunk platform.

**Help When You Need It**  
Get answers to your questions from Splunk experts.

**Create Your Splunk Account**

Already have a Splunk account? [Log In](#)

Business Email REQUIRED

Password

First Name

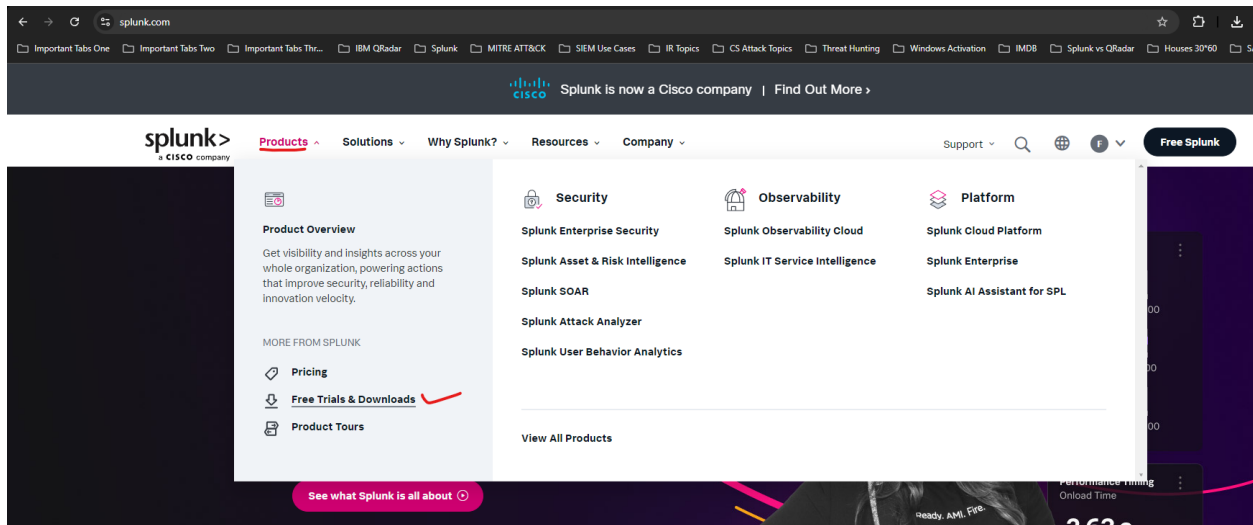
Last Name

Job Title

Phone Number

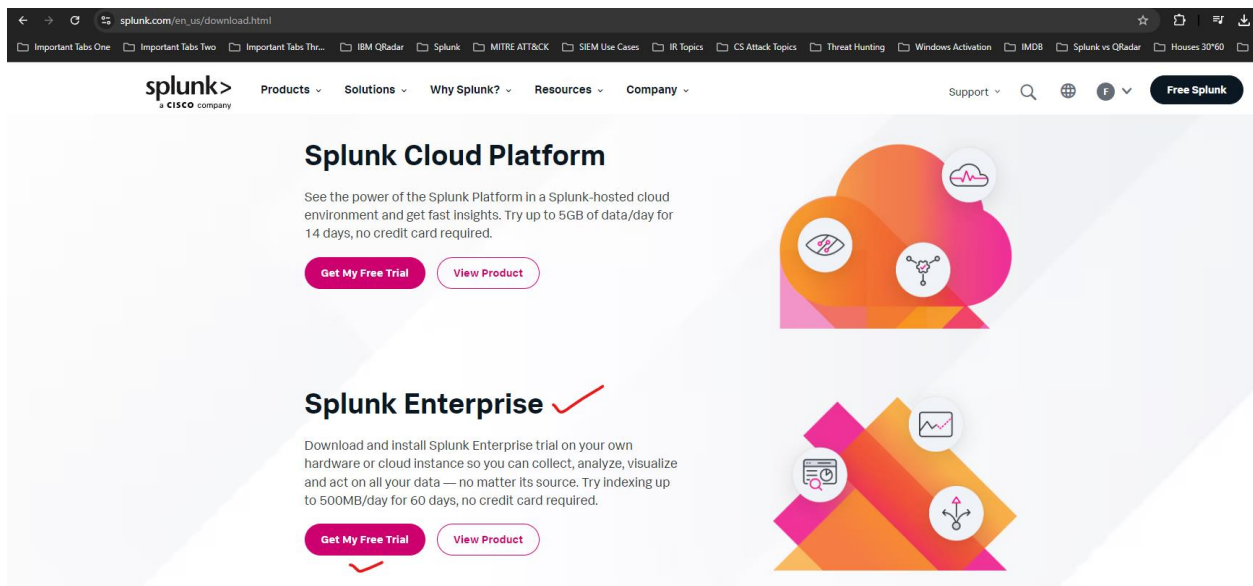
Company

After log in click on **Production** > Free Trials & Downloads



## SPLUNK ENTERPRISE 9.2.2

### Install Splunk Enterprise



**Splunk Cloud Platform**

See the power of the Splunk Platform in a Splunk-hosted cloud environment and get fast insights. Try up to 5GB of data/day for 14 days, no credit card required.

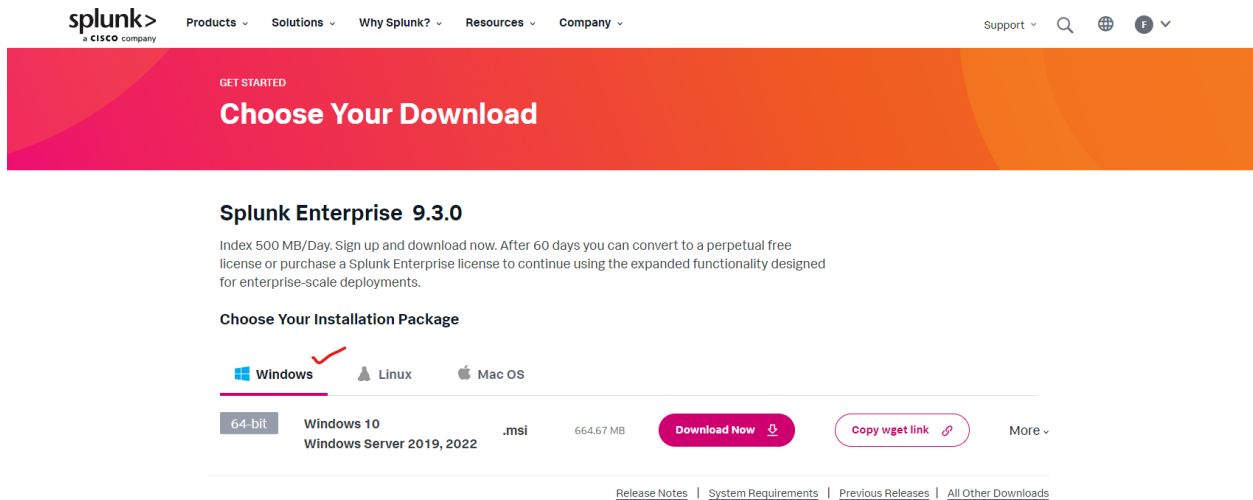
[Get My Free Trial](#) [View Product](#)

**Splunk Enterprise ✓**

Download and install Splunk Enterprise trial on your own hardware or cloud instance so you can collect, analyze, visualize and act on all your data — no matter its source. Try indexing up to 500MB/day for 60 days, no credit card required.

[Get My Free Trial](#) [View Product](#)

Click on **Windows** if you want to install Splunk on Windows platform



**Splunk Enterprise 9.3.0**

Index 500 MB/Day. Sign up and download now. After 60 days you can convert to a perpetual free license or purchase a Splunk Enterprise license to continue using the expanded functionality designed for enterprise-scale deployments.

**Choose Your Installation Package**

[Windows](#) [Linux](#) [Mac OS](#)

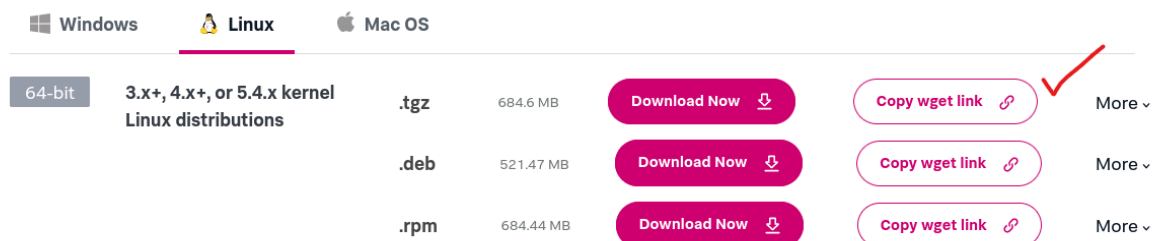
64-bit	Windows 10	.msi	664.67 MB	<a href="#">Download Now</a>	<a href="#">Copy wget link</a>	More
	Windows Server 2019, 2022					

[Release Notes](#) | [System Requirements](#) | [Previous Releases](#) | [All Other Downloads](#)

Click on **Linux** if you want to install Splunk on Linux platform

In my case I've installed Splunk on Linux 64bit with **tgz**

#### Choose Your Installation Package



[Windows](#) [Linux](#) [Mac OS](#)

64-bit	3.x+, 4.x+, or 5.4.x kernel	.tgz	684.6 MB	<a href="#">Download Now</a>	<a href="#">Copy wget link</a>	More
	Linux distributions					
		.deb	521.47 MB	<a href="#">Download Now</a>	<a href="#">Copy wget link</a>	More
		.rpm	684.44 MB	<a href="#">Download Now</a>	<a href="#">Copy wget link</a>	More

Copy **wget** link

### Choose Your Installation Package

Windows Linux MacOS

64-bit	3.x+, 4.x+, or 5.4.x kernel Linux distributions	.tgz	684.6 MB	Download Now	Copy wget link	More
		.deb	521.47 MB	Download Now		More
		.rpm	684.44 MB	Download Now		More

Release Notes | System Requirements

Copied the command to Clipboard. Click here to select the entire command.

wget -O splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86\_64.tgz "https://download.splunk.com/products/splunk/releases/9.2.2/linux/splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86\_64.tgz"

whet  
wet  
get  
w get  
Add to Dictionary  
Undo  
Redo  
Cut  
Copy  
Paste

Installation directory should be **/opt/** and paste the copied wget link

```
[root@localhost faisal]#
[root@localhost faisal]# cd /opt
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
```

Copy  
Copy as HTML  
Paste  
Read-Only  
Preferences  
New Window  
New Tab  
Show Menubar

The **wget** link has been pasted and click enter to proceed...

```
[root@localhost faisal]#
[root@localhost faisal]# cd /opt
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]# wget -O splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz "https://download.splunk.com/products/splunk/releases/9.2.2/linux/splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz"
```

The **download** process has been initiated

```
[root@localhost opt]# wget -O splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz "https://download.splunk.com/products/splunk/releases/9.2.2/linux/splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz"
--2024-07-17 18:38:45-- https://download.splunk.com/products/splunk/releases/9.2.2/linux/splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
Resolving download.splunk.com (download.splunk.com)... 18.64.141.113, 18.64.141.92, 18.64.141.42, ...
Connecting to download.splunk.com (download.splunk.com)|18.64.141.113|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 717851455 (685M) [binary/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz'

splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64. 20%[=====>] 137.85M  5.77MB/s  eta 99s
```

The **Splunk** setup is **downloaded**

```
splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64. 100%[=====>] 684.60M  5.82MB/s  in 2m 7s

2024-07-17 18:40:52 (5.41 MB/s) - 'splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz' saved [717851455/717851455]

[root@localhost opt]# ls -lh
total 685M
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 685M Jun 26 14:35 splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
drwxr-xr-x. 8 root root 136 Jul 17 15:03 VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14
[root@localhost opt]#
```

The **ownership** will be changed from root to splunk user (as created before)

```
[root@localhost opt]# ls -lh
total 685M
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 685M Jun 26 14:35 splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
drwxr-xr-x. 8 root root 136 Jul 17 15:03 VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14
[root@localhost opt]#
```

The **ownership** is changed to splunk user

```
[root@localhost opt]# chown splunk:splunk splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
[root@localhost opt]# ls -lh
total 685M
-rw-r--r--. 1 splunk splunk 685M Jun 26 14:35 splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
drwxr-xr-x. 8 root root 136 Jul 17 15:03 VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14
[root@localhost opt]#
```

Now, **switch user** as splunk

```
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]# su splunk
[splunk@localhost opt]$
```



Give **sudo privilege** to splunk user (For Ubuntu users > `usermod -aG sudo username`)

```
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]#
[root@localhost opt]# usermod -aG wheel splunk ←
[root@localhost opt]#
```

**Uncompressed** the Splunk setup (The **-xzf** flags tell the tar command to extract files from an archive)

```
[splunk@localhost opt]$
[splunk@localhost opt]$ sudo tar -xzf splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz ←
```

**Untar** process has been started

```
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/log_handlers.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/migration_helpers/
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/migration_helpers/field_actions.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/migration_helpers/__init__.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/migration_helpers/app_maps.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/cli.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/__init__.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/train.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/index.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/bundle.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/i18n.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/cli_common.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/test_bundle_paths.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/migration.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/deploy.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/apps.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/test_clilib.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/_internal.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/info_gather.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/validate.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/clilib/exports.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/Transformer.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/searchUtils.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/__init__.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/TransformerUtil.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/search/Parser.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/testing.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/admin.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/auth.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/update_scripts/
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/update_scripts/test_edit_version.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/update_scripts/edit_version.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/update_scripts/edit_dashboard_version.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/scripting/__init__.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/WebFeatures.py
splunk/lib/python3.7/site-packages/splunk/version.py
```



All **done**

```
splunk/etc/system/default/props.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/datamodels.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/livetail.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/distsearch.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/transforms.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/global-banner.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/health.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/serverclass.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/workflow_actions.conf
splunk/etc/system/default/metric_rollups.conf
splunk/etc/system/local/
splunk/etc/system/local/README
splunk/etc/disabled-apps/
splunk/etc/disabled-apps/README
splunk/etc/deployment-apps/
splunk/etc/deployment-apps/README
splunk/etc/manager-apps/
splunk/etc/manager-apps/_cluster/
splunk/etc/manager-apps/_cluster/default/
splunk/etc/manager-apps/_cluster/default/indexes.conf
splunk/etc/manager-apps/_cluster/local/
splunk/etc/manager-apps/_cluster/local/README
[splunk@localhost opt]$
```

Now, the **splunk directory** is available to start the Splunk first time...

```
[splunk@localhost opt]$ ls -lah
total 685M
drwxr-xr-x.  4 root  root   103 Jul 17 19:07 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 18 root  root   235 Jul 17 14:45 ..
drwxr-xr-x. 12 splunk splunk 4.0K Jun 13 06:18 splunk
-rw-r--r--.  1 splunk splunk 685M Jun 26 14:35 splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz
drwxr-xr-x.  8 root  root   136 Jul 17 15:03 VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14
[splunk@localhost opt]$
```

Would **change** file **owner** to splunk user for all directories in **/opt/splunk**

"Recursive" implies that the operation will be performed for all files and directories (and all files and directories within any directory)

```
[root@localhost splunk]#
[root@localhost splunk]#
[root@localhost splunk]# chown -R splunk:splunk /opt/splunk
[root@localhost splunk]# cd /
```

Now, time to **start** the Splunk for the first time...

```
[splunk@localhost opt]$
[splunk@localhost opt]$
[splunk@localhost opt]$ sudo ./splunk/bin/splunk start
```

License agreement press “q” for quit

#### SPLUNK GENERAL TERMS

Last Updated: August 12, 2021

These Splunk General Terms ("General Terms") between Splunk Inc., a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 270 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California 94107, U.S.A ("Splunk" or "we" or "us" or "our") and you ("Customer" or "you" or "your") apply to the purchase of licenses and subscriptions for Splunk's Offerings. By clicking on the appropriate button, or by downloading, installing, accessing or using the Offerings, you agree to these General Terms. If you are entering into these General Terms on behalf of Customer, you represent that you have the authority to bind Customer. If you do not agree to these General Terms, or if you are not authorized to accept the General Terms on behalf of the Customer, do not download, install, access, or use any of the Offerings.

See the General Terms Definitions Exhibit attached for definitions of capitalized terms not defined herein.

#### 1. License Rights

(A) General Rights. You have the nonexclusive, worldwide, nontransferable and nonsublicensable right, subject to payment of applicable Fees and compliance with the terms of these General Terms, to use your Purchased Offerings for your Internal Business Purposes during the Term and up to the Capacity purchased.

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(C) Splunk Extensions. You may use Splunk Extensions solely in connection with the applicable Purchased Offering subject to the same terms and conditions for that Offering (including with respect to Term) and payment of any Fees associated with the Splunk Extensions. Some Splunk Extensions may be made available under license terms that provide broader rights than the license rights you have to the applicable underlying Offering (e.g., if the Extension is Open Source Software). These broader rights will apply to that Splunk Extension. Splunk Extensions may be installed on Hosted Services pursuant to our instructions.

(D) Trials, Evaluations, Beta and Free Licenses.

(i) Trials and Evaluations. Offerings provided for trials and evaluations are 2% viewed, press Space for next page or Enter for next line...

Type “y” for agree the license agreement

"Fees" means the fees that are applicable to the C&I Services, as identified in the Statement of Work.

"Intellectual Property Rights" means all worldwide intellectual property rights, including copyrights and other rights in works of authorship; rights in trademarks, trade names, and other designations of source or origin; rights in trade secrets and confidential information; and patents and patent applications.

"Personnel" means any employee, consultant, contractor, or subcontractor of Splunk.

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"Statement of Work" means the statements of work and/or any and all applicable Orders, that describe the specific services to be performed by Splunk, including any materials and deliverables to be delivered by Splunk.

Do you agree with this license? [y/n]:

Do you agree with this license? [y/n]: y

Type **user** name as created for Splunk installation and the **password**

```
Do you agree with this license? [y/n]:
Do you agree with this license? [y/n]: y

This appears to be your first time running this version of Splunk.

Splunk software must create an administrator account during startup. Otherwise, you cannot log in.
Create credentials for the administrator account.
Characters do not appear on the screen when you type in credentials.

Please enter an administrator username: splunk
Password must contain at least:
    * 8 total printable ASCII character(s).
Please enter a new password:
Please confirm new password:
```

Service of Splunk **web UI** is in progress...

```
Creating: /opt/splunk/var/spool/splunk
Creating: /opt/splunk/var/spool/dirmoncache
Creating: /opt/splunk/var/lib/splunk/authDb
Creating: /opt/splunk/var/lib/splunk/hashDb
New certs have been generated in '/opt/splunk/etc/auth'.
Checking critical directories... Done
Checking indexes...
Validated: _audit _configtracker _dsappevent _dsclient _dsphonehome _internal _introspection _metrics _metrics_rollup _telemetry _thefishbucke
t history main summary
Done
Checking filesystem compatibility... Done
Checking conf files for problems...
Done
Checking default conf files for edits...
Validating installed files against hashes from '/opt/splunk/splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-linux-2.6-x86_64-manifest'
All installed files intact.
Done
All preliminary checks passed.

Starting splunk server daemon (splunkd)...
Generating a RSA private key
.....+++++
.....+++++
writing new private key to 'privKeySecure.pem'
-----
Signature ok
subject=/CN=localhost.localdomain/O=SplunkUser
Getting CA Private Key
writing RSA key
PYTHONHTTPSVERIFY is set to 0 in splunk-launch.conf disabling certificate validation for the httplib and urllib libraries shipped with the embedded Python int
erpreter; must be set to "1" for increased security
Done

Waiting for web server at http://127.0.0.1:8000 to be available.....
```

Now, the Splunk **web UI** available for access

```
.....+++++
writing new private key to 'privKeySecure.pem'
-----
Signature ok
subject=/CN=localhost.localdomain/O=SplunkUser
Getting CA Private Key
writing RSA key
PYTHONHTTPSVERIFY is set to 0 in splunk-launch.conf disabling certificate validation for the httplib and urllib libraries s
erpreter; must be set to "1" for increased security
Done

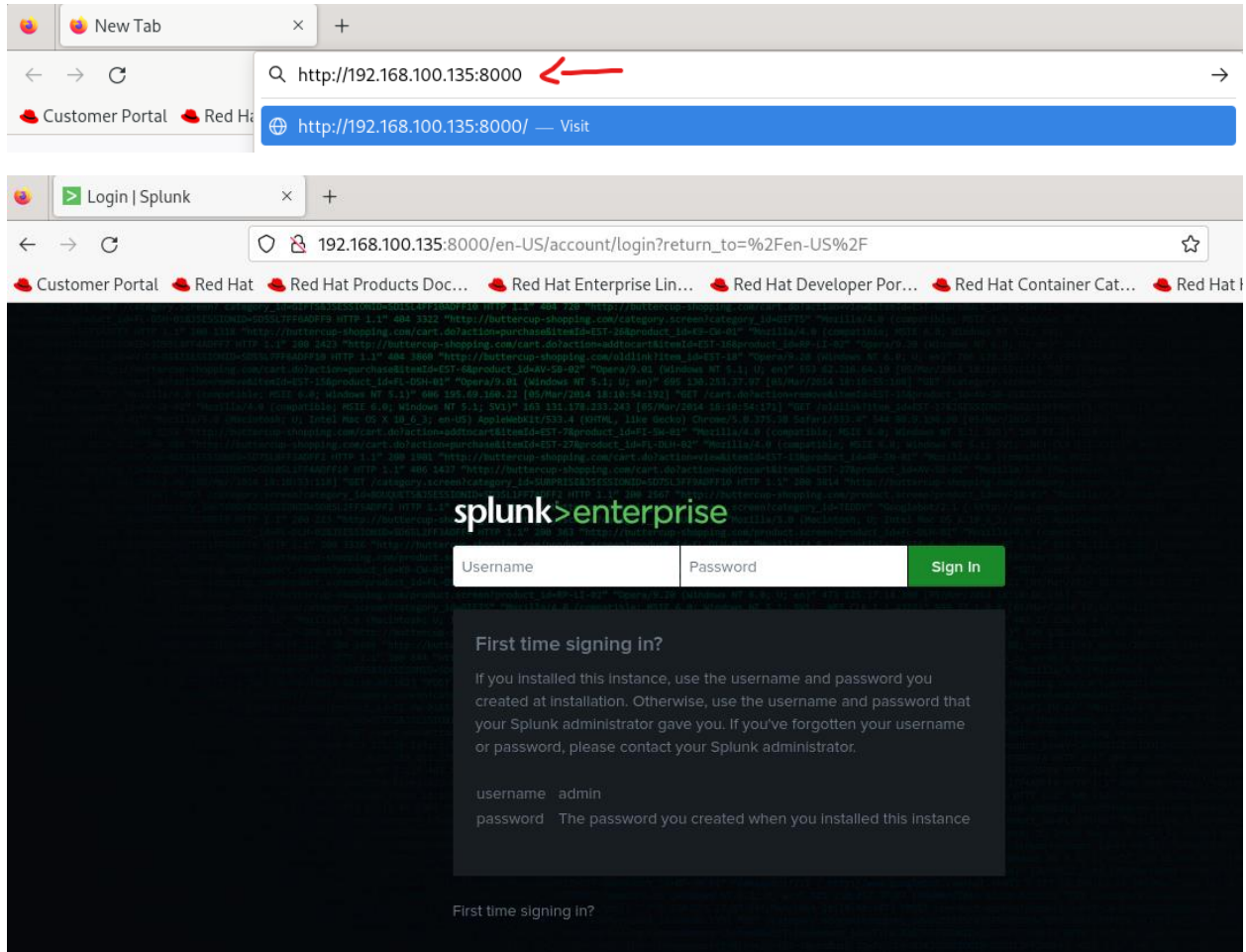
Waiting for web server at http://127.0.0.1:8000 to be available..... Done

If you get stuck, we're here to help.
Look for answers here: http://docs.splunk.com

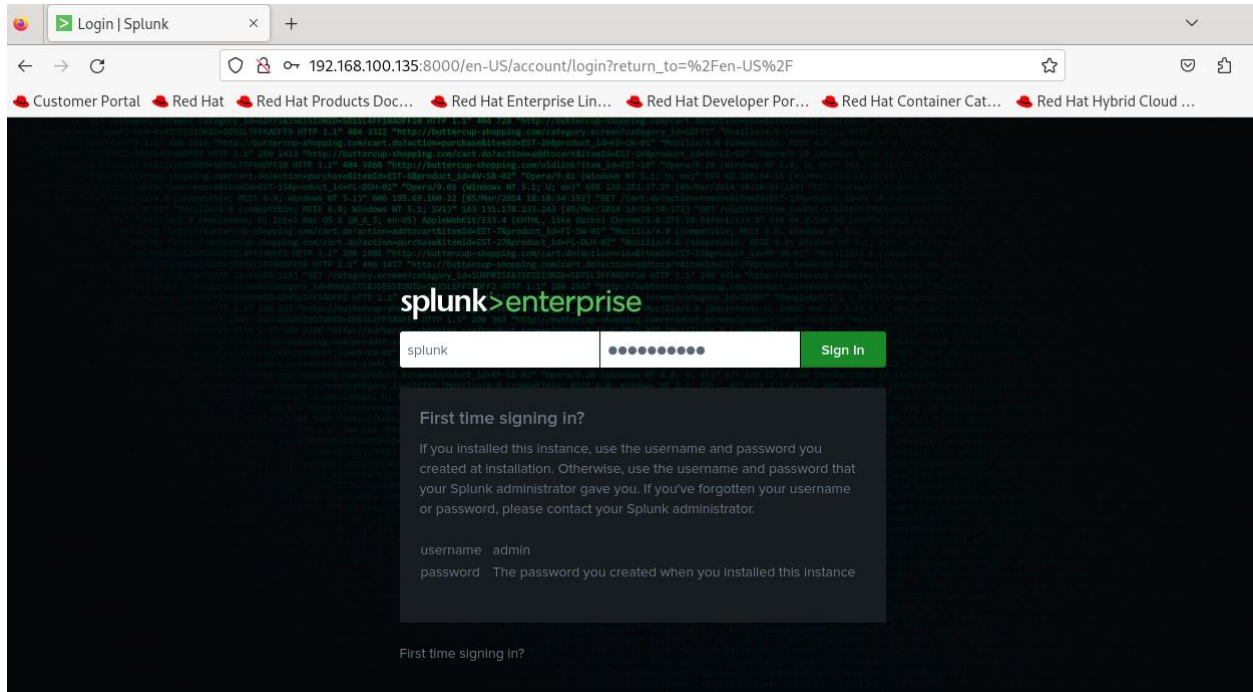
The Splunk web interface is at http://127.0.0.1:8000

[splunk@localhost opt]$
```

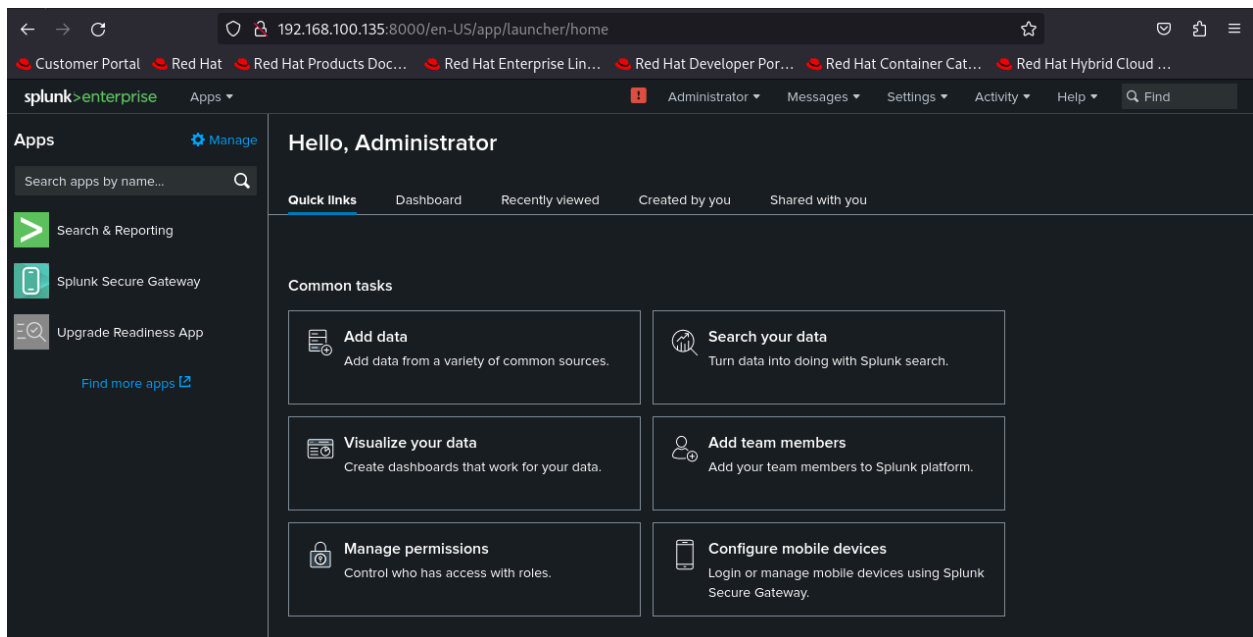
Type **IP** address and port **8000** to access the web UI



User: **splunk** and the **password**











Default **screen** of Splunk web UI



Ignore if you see the **IOWait** warning or error





### Health of Local Splunk Deployment

 **splunkd**

- >  File Monitor Input
- >  HEC Health
- >  Index Processor
- ▼  Resource Usage
  -  IOWait
- >  Search Scheduler
-  Workload Management

#### How to interpret this health report:

This health report displays information from the `/health/splunkd/details` endpoint. There are three potential states for a feature:

-  Green: The feature is functioning properly.
-  Yellow: The feature is experiencing a problem. The feature's status might automatically improve, or it might worsen over time. For details, see Root Cause.
-  Red: The feature has severe issues and is negatively impacting the functionality of your deployment. For details, see Root Cause.
-  Grey: Health report is disabled or snoozed for the feature.

To manage red and yellow threshold values for the individual features, go to [Health Report Manager](#)

For more information on this health report, see [Learn more](#)

Try some useful **Splunk commands**

Check the **status** of Splunk daemon

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk status
splunkd is running (PID: 3472).
splunk helpers are running (PIDs: 3473 4179 4184 4373 4455 5364 9446 11774 11775).
[splunk@localhost ~]$
```

How to **stop** of Splunk service

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk stop
```

How to **restart** of Splunk service

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk restart
```

How to **start** of Splunk service

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk start
```

**Help** command give you an idea about all the different commands that you can use

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk help
[sudo] password for splunk:
WARNING: Server Certificate Hostname Validation is disabled. Please see server.conf/[sslConfig]/cliVerifyServerName for details.
```

Welcome to Splunk's Command Line Interface (CLI).

Type these commands for more help:

help [command]	type a command name to access its help page
help [object]	type an object name to access its help page
help [topic]	type a topic keyword to get help on a topic
help commands	display a full list of CLI commands
help clustering	commands that can be used to configure the clustering setup
help shclustering	commands that can be used to configure the Search Head Cluster setup
help control, controls	tools to start, stop, manage Splunk processes
help datastore	manage Splunk's local filesystem use
help distributed	manage distributed configurations such as data cloning, routing, and distributed search
help forwarding	manage deployments
help input, inputs	manage data inputs
help licensing	manage licenses for your Splunk server
help settings	manage settings for your Splunk server
help simple, cheatsheet	display a list of common commands with syntax
help tools	tools to help your Splunk server
help search	help with Splunk searches

Universal Parameters:

The following parameters are usable by any command. For more details on each parameter, type "help [parameter]".

Syntax:

```
[command] [object] [-parameter <value> | <value>...] [-uri][-auth]
```

app	specify the app or namespace to run the command; for search, defaults to the Search app
auth	specify login credentials to execute commands that require you to be logged in



**Help commands** give you an overview about all the administration commands that you can use

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk help commands
WARNING: Server Certificate Hostname Validation is disabled. Please see server.conf/[sslConfig]/cliVerifyServerName for details.

This page shows you the syntax and summary of the Splunk CLI commands. A command is an action
that you can perform on an object. Some commands don't require an object or parameters. Some
commands have a default parameter that can be specified by its value alone.

Syntax:
    ./splunk [command] [object] [-parameter <value>]...

Supported commands and objects:
```

[command]	[objects]
add	[exec forward-server index licenser-pools licenses manager monitor oneshot saved-search search-server tcp udp user]
anonymize	source
apply	cluster-bundle
clean	[all eventdata globaldata inputdata userdata kvstore raft]
cmd	[btool exporttool importtool locktest locktool parsetest pcregextest signtool walklex]
create	app
createssl	NONE
diag	NONE
disable	[app boot-start deploy-client deploy-server dist-search index kvstore-maintenance-mode listen local-index maintenance-mode shcluster-maintenance-mode webserver web-ssl]
display	[app boot-start deploy-client deploy-server dist-search index jobs listen local-index]

Also, you can use the following [link](#) for more >

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.2.2/Admin/CLIadmincommands>

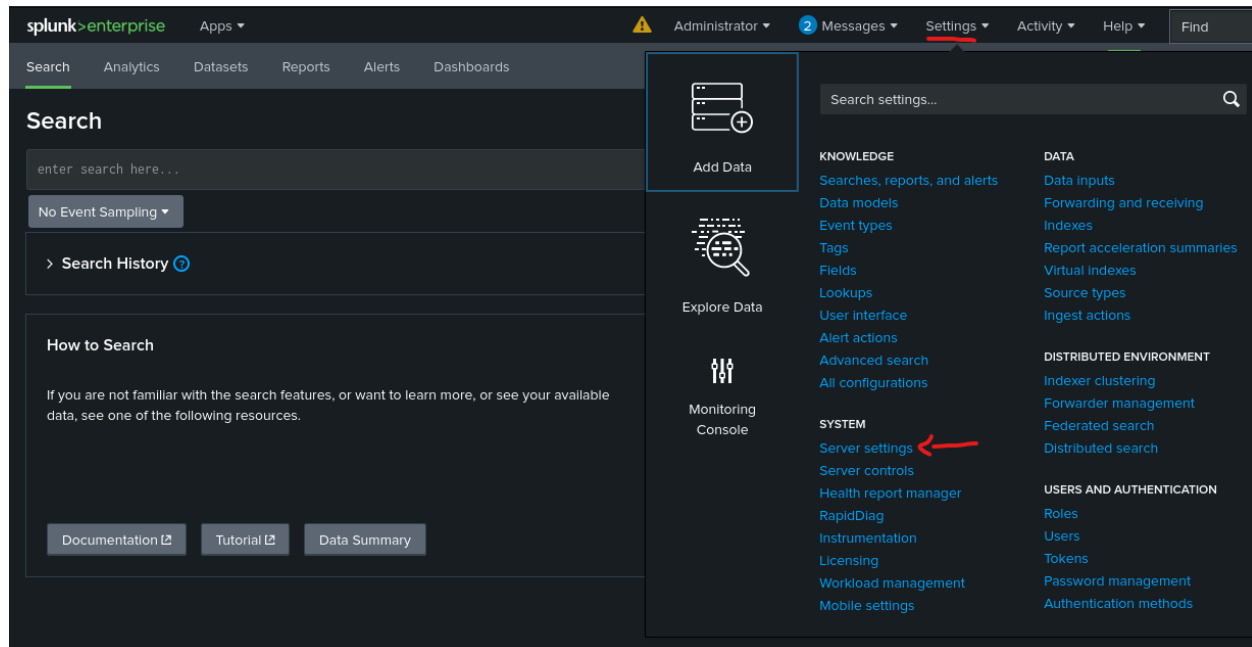
Administrative **CLI Commands**

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.0.3/Admin/AbouttheCLI>

Run Splunk Enterprise as a **systemd service**

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.0.4/Admin/ConfigureSplunktostartatboottime>

Let's do some basic changes on **Splunk UI**  
Click on **Settings** and select **Server settings**



Click on **General settings**

## Server settings

Manage system settings including ports, host name, index path, email server, and system logging.

General settings

Login background

Global banner

Internal Library Settings

Email settings

Server logging

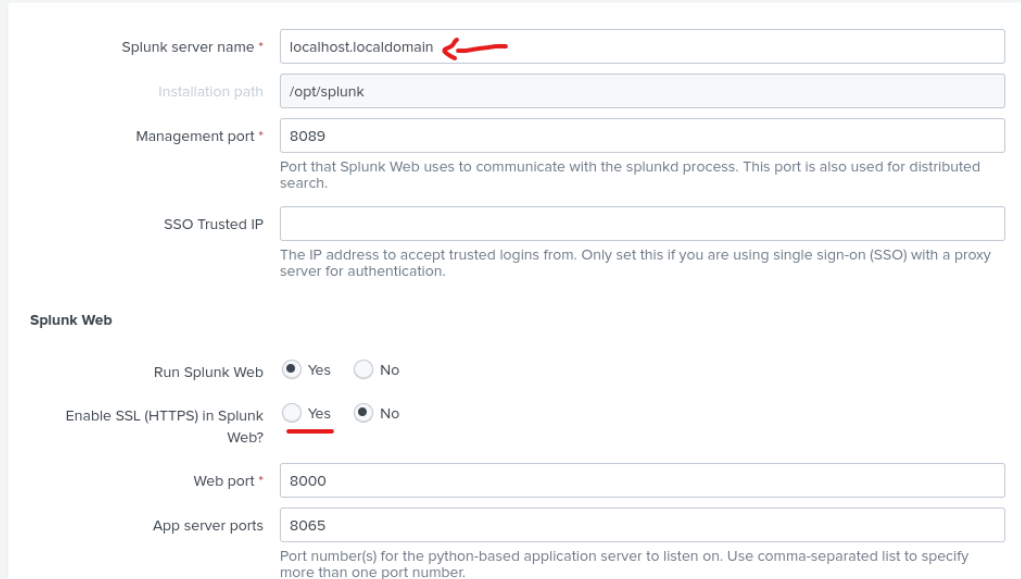
Deployment client

Search preferences

As you can see the **default setting**

## General settings

[Server settings](#) > General settings



Splunk server name \*  ←

Installation path

Management port \*   
Port that Splunk Web uses to communicate with the splunkd process. This port is also used for distributed search.

SSO Trusted IP   
The IP address to accept trusted logins from. Only set this if you are using single sign-on (SSO) with a proxy server for authentication.

**Splunk Web**

Run Splunk Web ☒ Yes ☐ No

Enable SSL (HTTPS) in Splunk Web? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Web port \*

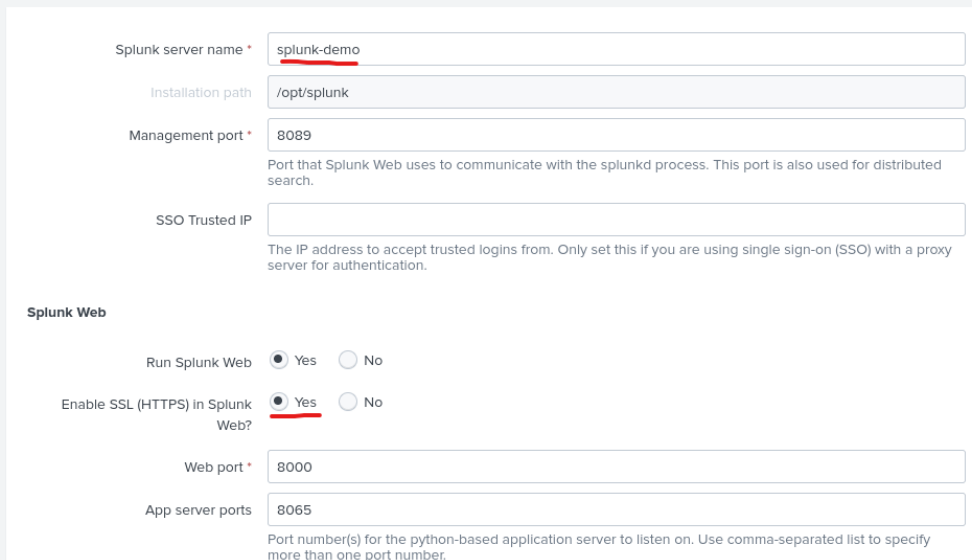
App server ports   
Port number(s) for the python-based application server to listen on. Use comma-separated list to specify more than one port number.

**Highlighted** changes have been done from default

- Splunk server name
- Enabled HTTPS
- Save the changes

## General settings

[Server settings](#) > General settings



Splunk server name \*

Installation path

Management port \*   
Port that Splunk Web uses to communicate with the splunkd process. This port is also used for distributed search.

SSO Trusted IP   
The IP address to accept trusted logins from. Only set this if you are using single sign-on (SSO) with a proxy server for authentication.

**Splunk Web**

Run Splunk Web ☒ Yes ☐ No

Enable SSL (HTTPS) in Splunk Web? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Web port \*

App server ports   
Port number(s) for the python-based application server to listen on. Use comma-separated list to specify more than one port number.

Web port \*

App server ports   
 Port number(s) for the python-based application server to listen on. Use comma-separated list to specify more than one port number.

Session timeout \*   
 Set the Splunk Web session timeout. Use the same notation as relative time modifiers, for example 3h, 100s, 6d.

## Index settings

Default host name   
 Sets the host field value for all events coming from this server.

Path to indexes

Pause indexing if free disk space (in MB) falls below \*

## KV Store

Port \*   
 Port that splunkd uses to connect to the KV Store server.

Cancel

Save

Click on **Messages** as highlighted in red and restart the **Splunk service**

splunk>enterprise Apps Administrator 4 Messages Settings Activity Help Find

## Server settings

Successfully updated "settings".

Manage system settings including ports, host name, index path, email server, and system logging.

- General settings
- Login background
- Global banner
- Internal Library Settings
- Email settings
- Server logging
- Deployment client
- Search preferences

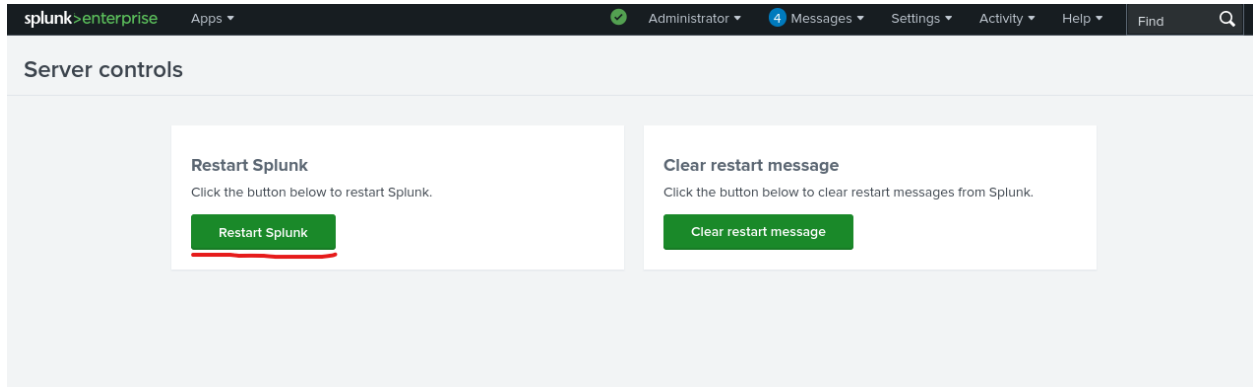
Restart required by handler '/servicesNS/splunk/search/server/settings/settings', method 'POST'.  
7/28/2024, 7:01:45 PM

Splunk must be restarted for changes to take effect. [Click here to restart from Server controls.](#)  
7/28/2024, 7:01:43 PM

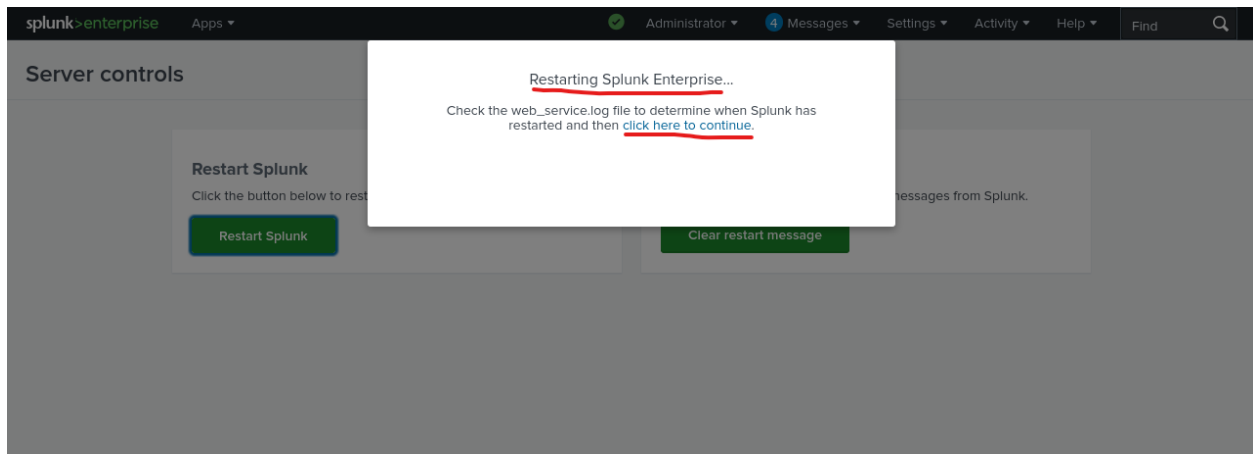
File Integrity checks found 1 files that did not match the system-provided manifest. Review the list of problems reported by the InstalledFileHashChecker in splunkd.log [File Integrity Check View](#) ; potentially restore files from installation media, change practices to avoid changing files, or work with support to identify the problem.  
[Learn more](#)  
7/28/2024, 6:57:10 PM

Security risk warning: Found an empty value for 'allowedDomainList' in the alert\_actions.conf configuration file. If you do not configure this setting, then users can send email alerts with search results to any domain. You can add values for 'allowedDomainList' either in the alert\_actions.conf file or in Server Settings > Email Settings > Email Domains in Splunk Web.  
7/28/2024, 3:14:21 PM

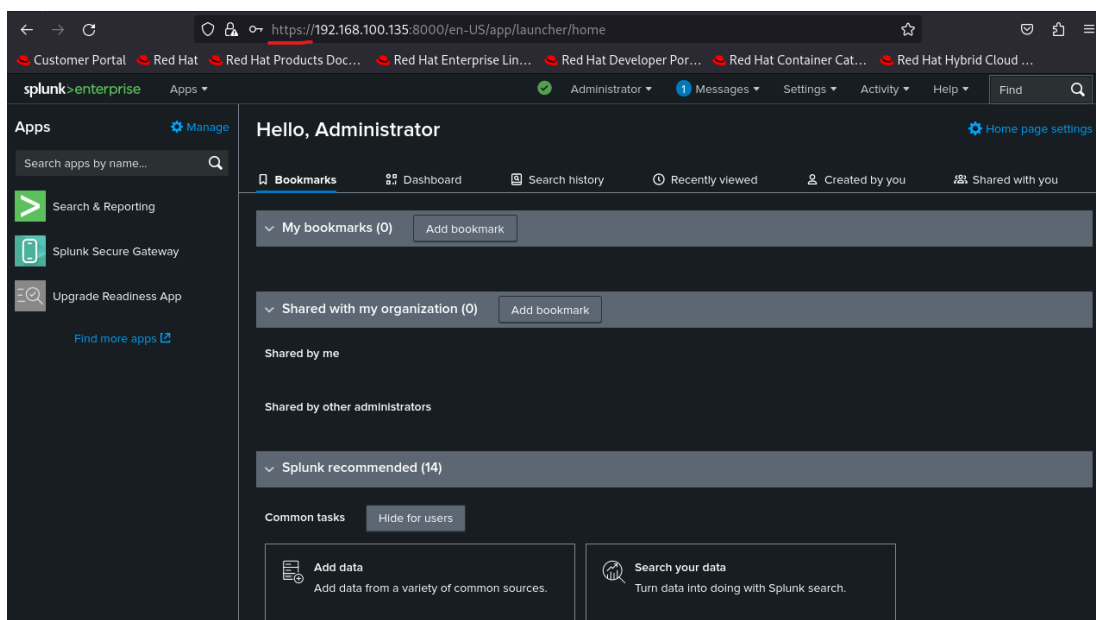
Delete All

Now **Restart Splunk**

Restarting **Splunk service** is in progress... And select click here to continue



**HTTPS protocol** is now enabled



## Splunk Health Check – Post Installation

### Linux Server Recommendations

- Increase Ulimit Settings / Turn off THP

Note: Disabling THP will help improve Splunk performance and recommended to be disabled.

Check the **status** of THP

As per the snippet below showing {**always**} that means the THP is enabled

```
[root@localhost splunk]#
[root@localhost splunk]#
[root@localhost splunk]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled ←
[always] madvise never ←
[root@localhost splunk]#
```

Using the **defrag** to see the THP **status**

As per the snippet below showing {**madvise**} that means the THP is enabled

```
[root@localhost splunk]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag ←
always defer defer+madvise [madvise] never ←
[root@localhost splunk]#
```

Disable the THP temporarily by using the following command **echo never**

Note: The following changes will not be persistent when you reboot the device, so we need a short script to set them as persistent.

```
[root@localhost splunk]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
always defer defer+madvise [madvise] never
[root@localhost splunk]# echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag ←
[root@localhost splunk]#
[root@localhost splunk]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag ←
always defer defer+madvise madvise [never]
[root@localhost splunk]#
```

```
splunk@localhost:/
[icon]
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]# echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled
[root@localhost /]# echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
[root@localhost /]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
always defer defer+madvise madvise [never]
[root@localhost /]# cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled
always madvise [never]
[root@localhost /]#
```

To make these changes persistent across reboots to add this to the bottom of my `/etc/rc.local`

**Note:** There are multiple ways to disabled THP on Splunk

<https://community.splunk.com/t5/Monitoring-Splunk/How-do-I-disable-Transparent-Huge-Pages-THP-and-confirm-that-it/m-p/124490>

<https://community.splunk.com/t5/Monitoring-Splunk/How-do-I-disable-Transparent-Huge-Pages-THP-and-confirm-that-it/m-p/124491>

```
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]# cd /etc/rc.d/
[root@localhost rc.d]# ls -lah
total 16K
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   36 Jun 12 18:11 .
drwxr-xr-x. 132 root root 8.0K Aug  4 2024 ..
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root   20 Aug  2 21:39 init.d
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  474 Jun 12 18:11 rc.local
[root@localhost rc.d]# vi rc.local
```

After `vi rc.local` you see the following screen and press `i` to insert the required lines in bottom

```
#!/bin/bash
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
#
# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
#
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot
# this script will NOT be run after all other services.
#
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure
# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

~
~
~
~
~
```

Add the following lines and press '`esc`' button to disable the insert text and type `:wq!` Save and exit the `vi`

```
#disable THP at boot time
if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/enabled; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/enabled
fi
if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/defrag; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/defrag
fi
```



**Lines** are added successfully

```
#!/bin/bash
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
#
# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
#
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot
# this script will NOT be run after all other services.
#
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure
# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

#disable THP at boot time
if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/enabled; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/enabled
fi
if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/defrag; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage/defrag
fi

-- INSERT --
```

OR using the following script under `/etc/init.d` (Create a new file by typing `nano disable_thp`)

```
#!/bin/bash
### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:          disable-thp
# Required-Start:    $local_fs
# Required-Stop:
# X-Start-Before:    couchbase-server
# Default-Start:     2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop:      0 1 6
# Short-Description: Disable THP
# Description:       Disables transparent huge pages (THP) on boot, to
improve
#                   Couchbase performance.
### END INIT INFO

case $1 in
start)
    if [ -d /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage ]; then
        thp_path=/sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage
    elif [ -d /sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage ]; then
        thp_path=/sys/kernel/mm/redhat_transparent_hugepage
    else
```

```

    return 0
fi
echo 'never' > ${thp_path}/enabled
echo 'never' > ${thp_path}/defrag
re='^[0-1]+$'
if [[ $(cat ${thp_path}/khugepaged/defrag) =~ $re ]]
then
    # RHEL 7
    echo 0 > ${thp_path}/khugepaged/defrag
else
    # RHEL 6
    echo 'no' > ${thp_path}/khugepaged/defrag
fi
unset re
unset thp_path
;;
esac

```

Now, how to increase **Ulimit** settings (Depending on your environment and needs)

[https://www.splunk.com/en\\_us/blog/tips-and-tricks/whats-your-ulimit.html](https://www.splunk.com/en_us/blog/tips-and-tricks/whats-your-ulimit.html)

```

splunk@localhost:/etc
[splunk@localhost etc]$
[splunk@localhost etc]$ sudo nano security/limits.conf

```

You see the **limit.conf** file

```

GNU nano 5.6.1 security/limits.conf
/etc/security/limits.conf
#
#This file sets the resource limits for the users logged in via PAM.
#It does not affect resource limits of the system services.
#
#Also note that configuration files in /etc/security/limits.d directory,
#which are read in alphabetical order, override the settings in this
#file in case the domain is the same or more specific.
#That means, for example, that setting a limit for wildcard domain here
#can be overridden with a wildcard setting in a config file in the
#subdirectory, but a user specific setting here can be overridden only
#with a user specific setting in the subdirectory.
#
#Each line describes a limit for a user in the form:
#
#<domain>      <type> <item> <value>
#
#Where:
#<domain> can be:
#  - a user name
#  - a group name, with @group syntax
#  - the wildcard *, for default entry
#  - the wildcard %, can be also used with %group syntax,
#    for maxlogin limit
#
#<type> can have the two values:
#  - "soft" for enforcing the soft limits
#  - "hard" for enforcing hard limits
#
#<item> can be one of the following:
#  - core - limits the core file size (KB)
#  - data - max data size (KB)
#  - fsize - maximum filesize (KB)
#  - memlock - max locked-in-memory address space (KB)
#  - nofile - max number of open file descriptors
#  - rss - max resident set size (KB)
#  - stack - max stack size (KB)
#  - cpu - max CPU time (MIN)
#
# Read 61 lines
^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute  ^C Location  ^U Undo     ^_ Set Mark  ^] To Bracket
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^A Replace   ^J Paste    ^_ Justify   ^G Go To Line ^E Redo     ^H Copy     ^_ Where Was

```

And **add** the following lines at end of the file

```
*      soft    nofile  unlimited
*      hard    nofile  unlimited
*      hard    core    unlimited
*      hard    nproc   unlimited
*      hard    data    unlimited
*      soft    data    unlimited
*      soft    nproc   unlimited
*      soft    core    unlimited
*      hard    cpu     unlimited
*      hard    fsize   unlimited
*      soft    fsize   unlimited
*      soft    sigpending unlimited
*      hard    sigpending unlimited

# End of file
```

```
*      soft    nofile  unlimited
*      hard    nofile  unlimited
*      hard    core    unlimited
*      hard    nproc   unlimited
*      hard    data    unlimited
*      soft    data    unlimited
*      soft    nproc   unlimited
*      soft    core    unlimited
*      hard    cpu     unlimited
*      hard    fsize   unlimited
*      soft    fsize   unlimited
*      soft    sigpending unlimited
*      hard    sigpending unlimited
```

How to enable a **boot start**

<https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/9.0.4/Admin/RunSplunkassystemdservice>

Need to stop **splunk service** first




```
splunk@localhost:/
[splunk@localhost /]$
[splunk@localhost /]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk stop
[sudo] password for splunk:
splunkd 4348 was not running.
Stopping splunk helpers...

Done.
Stopped helpers.
Removing stale pid file... done.
splunkd is not running.
[splunk@localhost /]$
```


Jump to the **root** user

```
splunk@localhost:/  
[splunk@localhost /]$  
[splunk@localhost /]$ su root  
Password:  
[root@localhost /]#
```



Jump to **/opt/** directory and run the following command:  
./splunk/bin/splunk enable boot-start -systemd-managed 1 -user splunk

```
splunk@localhost:/opt  
[root@localhost /]#  
[root@localhost /]#  
[root@localhost /]# cd /opt/   
[root@localhost opt]# ./splunk/bin/splunk enable boot-start -systemd-managed 1 -user splunk   
Systemd unit file installed at /etc/systemd/system/Splunkd.service.  
Configured as systemd managed service.   
[root@localhost opt]#
```

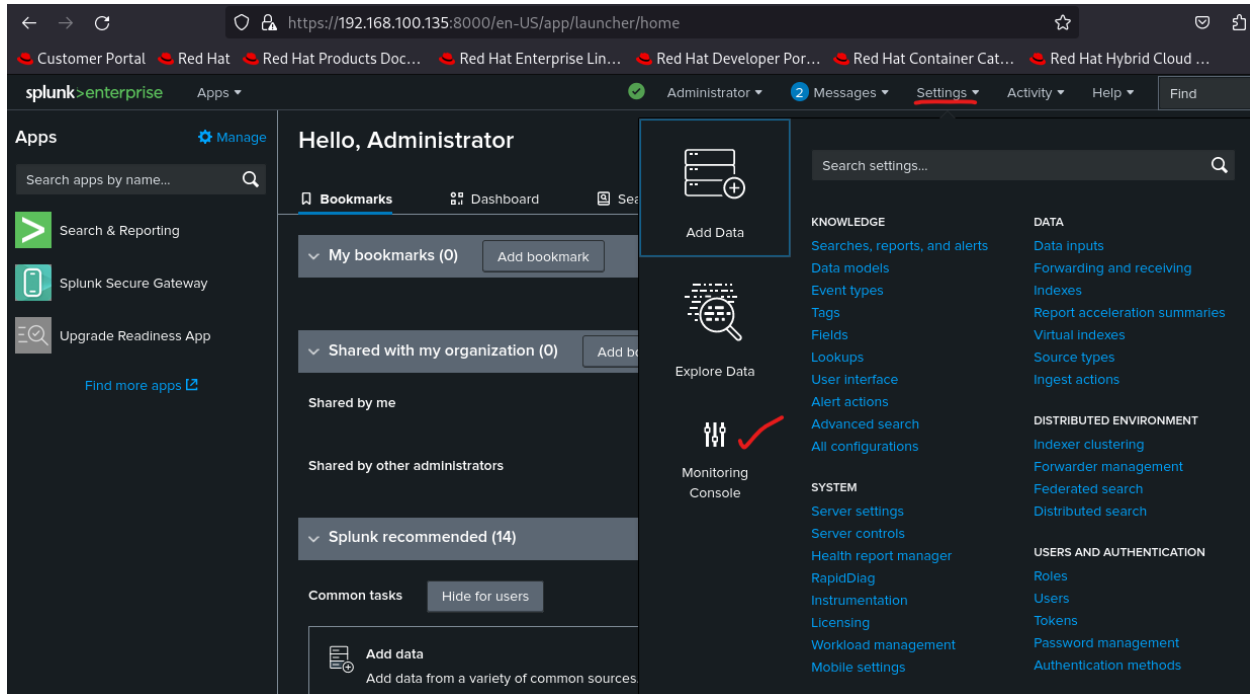
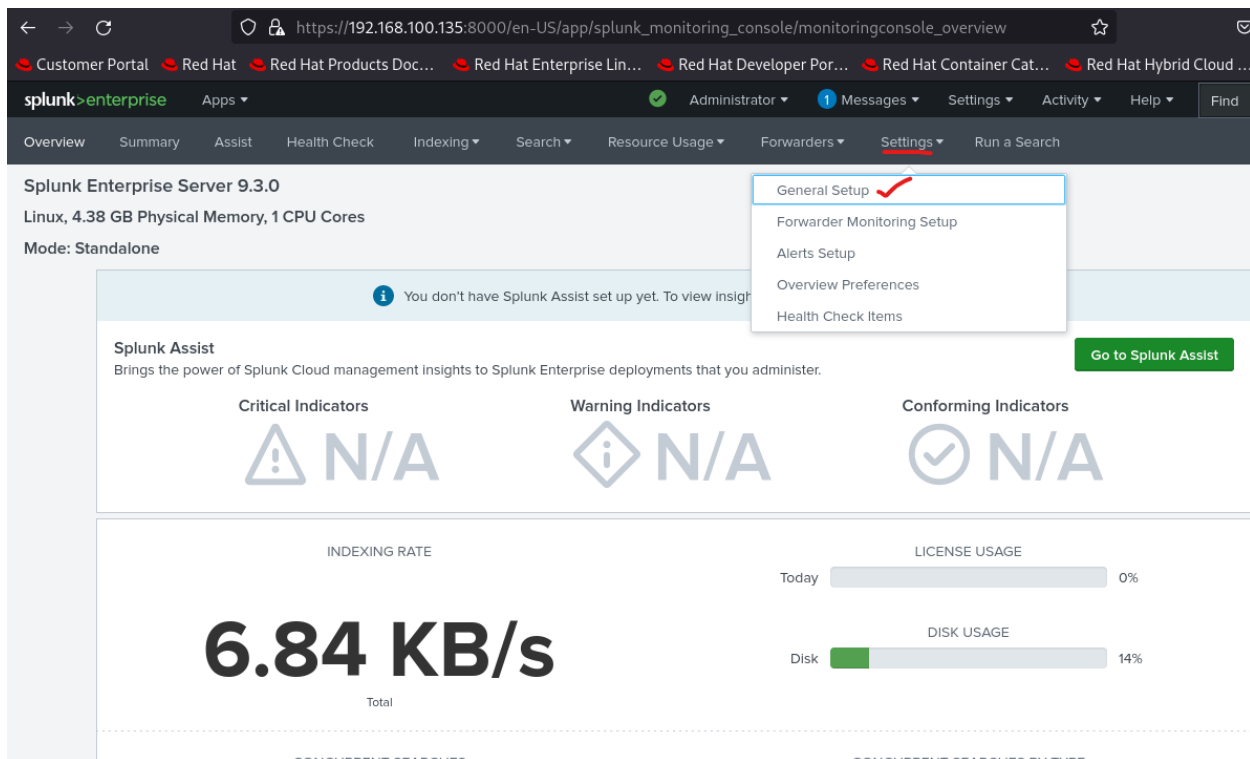
Now, it's time to **reboot** the device. As you can see, the Splunk service has automatically started

```
splunk@localhost:/  
[splunk@localhost /]$  
[splunk@localhost /]$  
[splunk@localhost /]$ reboot 
```

After **reboot** the splunk service has started **automatically**

```
splunk@localhost:~  
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk status   
[sudo] password for splunk:  
splunkd is running (PID: 1030).   
splunk helpers are running (PIDs: 2089 3259 3264 3439 3449 3450 3456 3459 3480 3485 3505 3554).  
[splunk@localhost ~]$
```

## Post installation – Health Checks

Log in to the Splunk UI > **Settings** > **Monitoring Console**Go to the **Settings** > **General Setup**

The mode is **Standalone**

The screenshot shows the Splunk Monitoring Console Setup page. The browser address bar indicates the URL: `https://192.168.100.135:8000/en-US/app/splunk_monitoring_console/monitoringconsole_configure`. The Splunk logo and 'enterprise' text are visible. The navigation bar includes links like Overview, Summary, Assist, Health Check, Indexing, Search, Resource Usage, Forwarders, Settings, Run a Search, and Monitoring Console. The 'Setup' section is active, showing the current topology of Splunk Enterprise deployment. The 'Mode' section has two tabs: 'Standalone' (selected) and 'Distributed'. Below this, a table titled 'This instance' shows the configuration for the 'splunk-demo' instance.

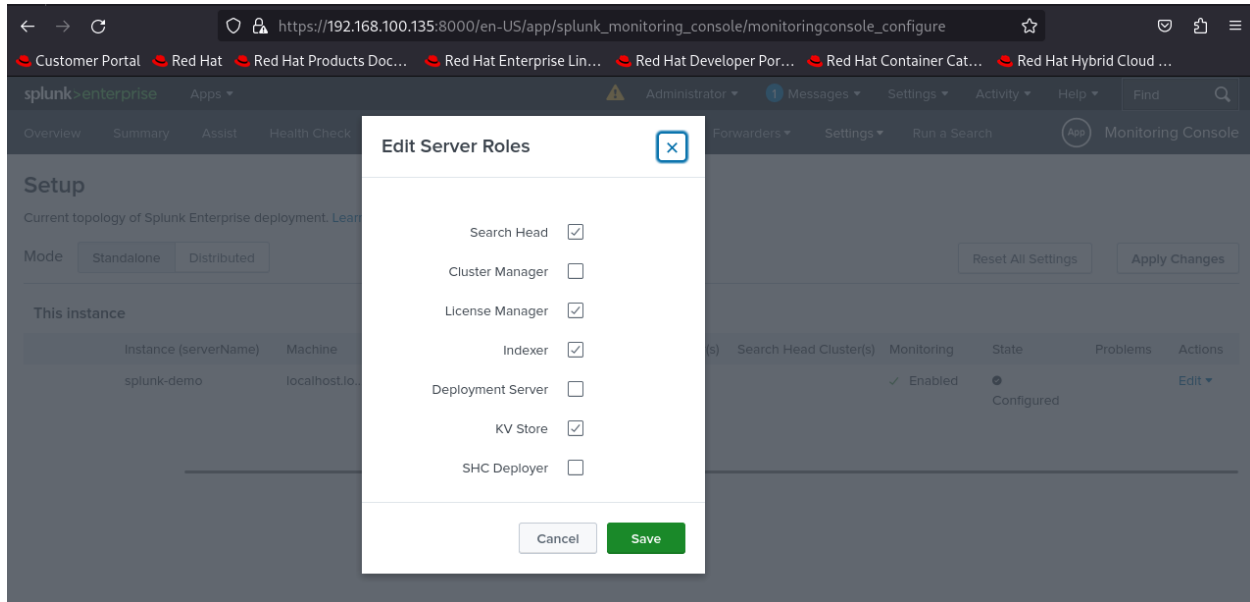
i	Instance (host)	Instance (serverName)	Machine	Server roles	Custom groups	Indexer Cluster(s)	Search Head Cluster(s)	Monitoring	State
>	splunk-demo	splunk-demo	localhost.io...	Indexer License Manager KV Store Search Head	Only available in distributed mode.			✓ Enabled	● Configured

Scroll the page toward the right and click **Edit**

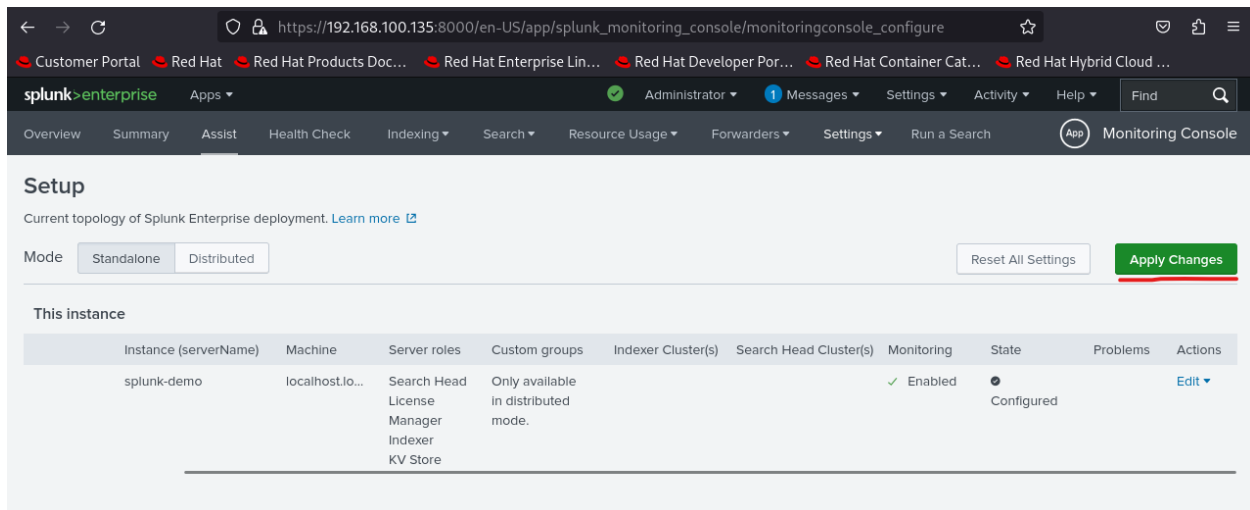
This screenshot is similar to the previous one, but it shows the 'Edit' button in the 'Actions' column of the 'This instance' table. The browser address bar and navigation bar are the same. The 'Setup' section is still active. The 'Mode' section shows 'Standalone' selected. The table 'This instance' has the following data:

	Instance (serverName)	Machine	Server roles	Custom groups	Indexer Cluster(s)	Search Head Cluster(s)	Monitoring	State	Problems	Actions
	splunk-demo	localhost.io...	Indexer License Manager KV Store Search Head	Only available in distributed mode.			✓ Enabled	● Configured		<a href="#">Edit</a>

Now, these are the **roles** for **Standalone Splunk** instance click on **Save**



Click on **Apply Changes**





Hit **Refresh**

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise Monitoring Console configuration page. A modal dialog box is displayed in the center with the title "Success!". The message inside the dialog reads: "Your changes have been applied. It may take a few minutes for your instances to be updated." Below the message are two buttons: "Go to Overview" and "Refresh". The "Refresh" button is highlighted with a red underline. The background of the page shows the "Setup" section with tabs for Overview, Summary, Assist, and Health Check. The "Mode" is set to "Standalone". The "This instance" table shows one instance named "splunk-demo" on "localhost.io...".

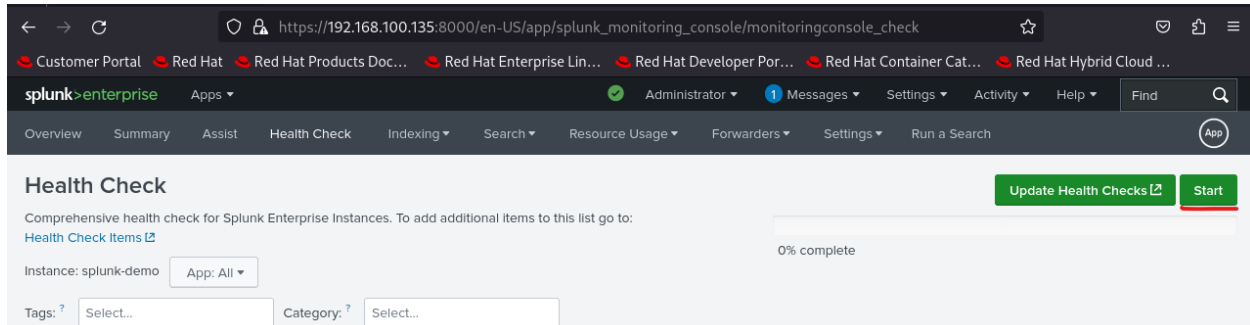
Instance (serverName)	Machine	Server roles	Custom groups	Indexer Cluster(s)	Search Head Cluster(s)	Monitoring	State	Problems	Actions
splunk-demo	localhost.io...	Search Head License Manager Indexer KV Store	Only available in distributed mode.			✓ Enabled	● Configured		Edit ▼

Click on **Health Check**

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise Monitoring Console configuration page with the "Health Check" tab selected. The "Setup" section is visible, showing the "Mode" as "Standalone". The "This instance" table shows one instance named "splunk-demo" on "localhost.io...".

Instance (serverName)	Machine	Server roles	Custom groups	Indexer Cluster(s)	Search Head Cluster(s)	Monitoring	State	Problems	Actions
splunk-demo	localhost.io...	Indexer KV Store License Manager Search Head	Only available in distributed mode.			✓ Enabled	● Configured		Edit ▼

And hit **Start**



**Health Check**

Comprehensive health check for Splunk Enterprise Instances. To add additional items to this list go to: [Health Check Items](#)

Instance: splunk-demo App: All

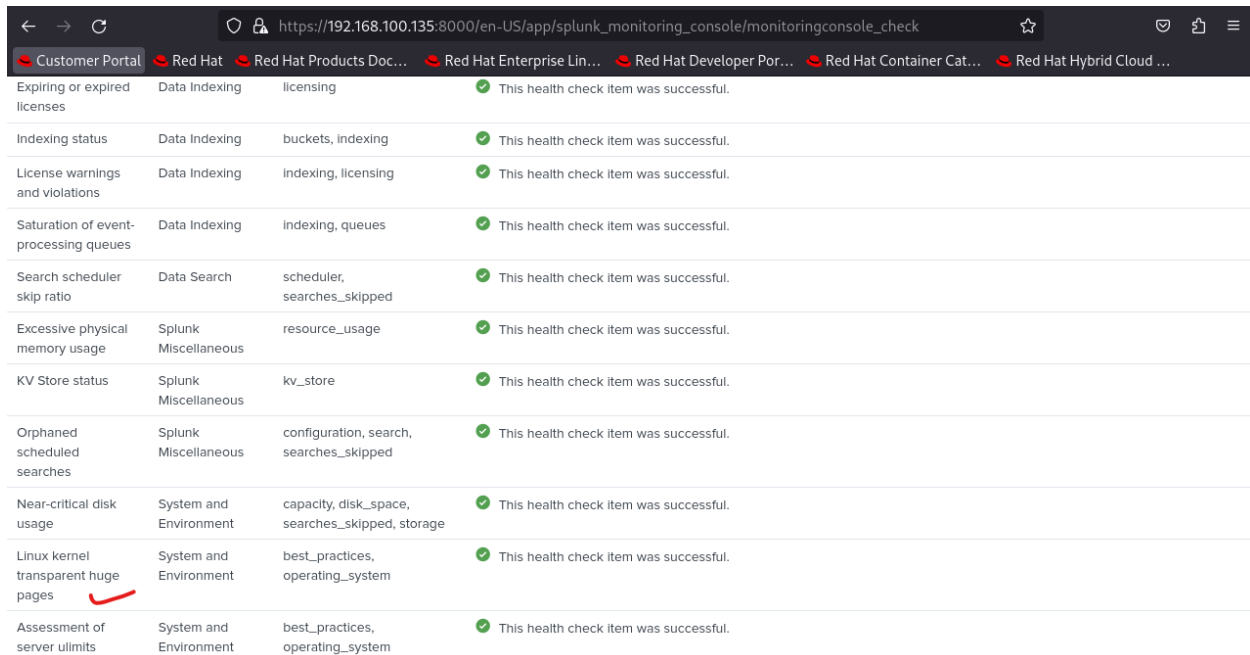
Tags: ? Select... Category: ? Select...

0% complete

[Update Health Checks](#) **Start**

Check	Category	Tags	Results
Event-processing issues	Data Collection	event_breaking, indexing, timestamp_extraction	
Expiring or expired licenses	Data Indexing	licensing	
Indexing status	Data Indexing	buckets, indexing	
License warnings and violations	Data Indexing	indexing, licensing	
Missing forwarders	Data Indexing	batchreader, forwarding, tailreader	
Saturation of event-processing queues	Data Indexing	indexing, queues	
Search scheduler skip ratio	Data Search	scheduler, searches_skipped	
Excessive physical memory usage	Splunk Miscellaneous	resource_usage	
Integrity check of installed files	Splunk Miscellaneous	configuration, installation	
KV Store status	Splunk Miscellaneous	kv_store	

Most of the health checks, including **THP**, have been passed



Check	Category	Tags	Results
Expiring or expired licenses	Data Indexing	licensing	✓ This health check item was successful.
Indexing status	Data Indexing	buckets, indexing	✓ This health check item was successful.
License warnings and violations	Data Indexing	indexing, licensing	✓ This health check item was successful.
Saturation of event-processing queues	Data Indexing	indexing, queues	✓ This health check item was successful.
Search scheduler skip ratio	Data Search	scheduler, searches_skipped	✓ This health check item was successful.
Excessive physical memory usage	Splunk Miscellaneous	resource_usage	✓ This health check item was successful.
KV Store status	Splunk Miscellaneous	kv_store	✓ This health check item was successful.
Orphaned scheduled searches	Splunk Miscellaneous	configuration, search, searches_skipped	✓ This health check item was successful.
Near-critical disk usage	System and Environment	capacity, disk_space, searches_skipped, storage	✓ This health check item was successful.
Linux kernel transparent huge pages	System and Environment	best_practices, operating_system	✓ This health check item was successful.
Assessment of server ulimits	System and Environment	best_practices, operating_system	✓ This health check item was successful.

How to **remove Splunk** Enterprise

```
[splunk@localhost ~]$  
[splunk@localhost ~]$ sudo rm -rf /opt/splunk ←  
[sudo] password for splunk:  
[splunk@localhost ~]$ cd /opt/  
[splunk@localhost opt]$ ls  
splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz  VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14  
[splunk@localhost opt]$ sudo rm splunk-9.2.2-d76edf6f0a15-Linux-x86_64.tgz  
[splunk@localhost opt]$ ls  
VBoxGuestAdditions-7.0.14  
[splunk@localhost opt]$ sudo rm -rf /opt/splunkdata ←  
[splunk@localhost opt]$
```