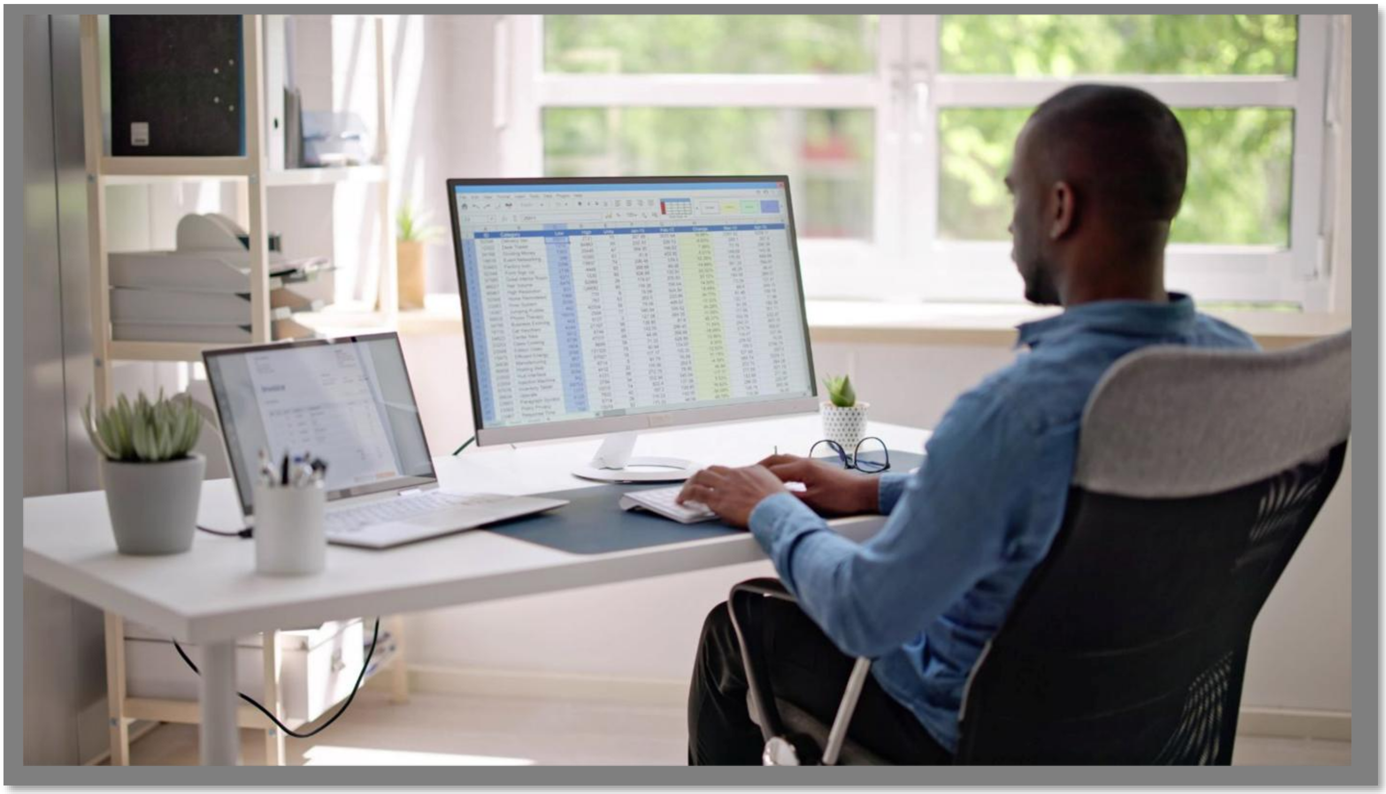
Arbutus Connectors

Splunk

CONFIGURATION GUIDE



ARBUTUS

Powerful Analytics Simplified

Contents

Arbutus Connector – Splunk

A. Introduction

The purpose of this Guide is to provide assistance with configuring the Arbutus Splunk Connector using the ODBC Data Source Administrator. The configuration process can involve several technical steps that require a good understanding of IT systems and database management.

To make the most of this guide, it's advisable to have a good understanding of database connectivity, driver installation, and system settings. The ODBC Data Source Administrator, which is used as part of the configuration process, allows for the setup and management of data sources, enabling applications to access data from various database systems.

Due to the complexity and potential impact of these configurations, it is recommended that only those individuals with IT or database expertise undertake this task. In addition, it should also be understood that each client's network environment is different. A one-size-fits-all approach is rarely effective, as what works well in one environment may not be suitable in another.

B. About Splunk

Splunk is a powerful platform designed for searching, monitoring, and analyzing machine-generated data in real-time. It collects and indexes data from various sources, such as applications, servers, and network devices, allowing users to gain valuable insights through dashboards, reports, and alerts. Splunk is widely used for IT operations, security, and business analytics, helping organizations make data-driven decisions and improve operational efficiency.

In Splunk, data is stored in **indexes**. When data is ingested, it is parsed and indexed, allowing for efficient searching and analysis. The indexed data is stored in directories located within the Splunk installation directory, typically at $SPLUNK_HOME/var/lib/splunk.

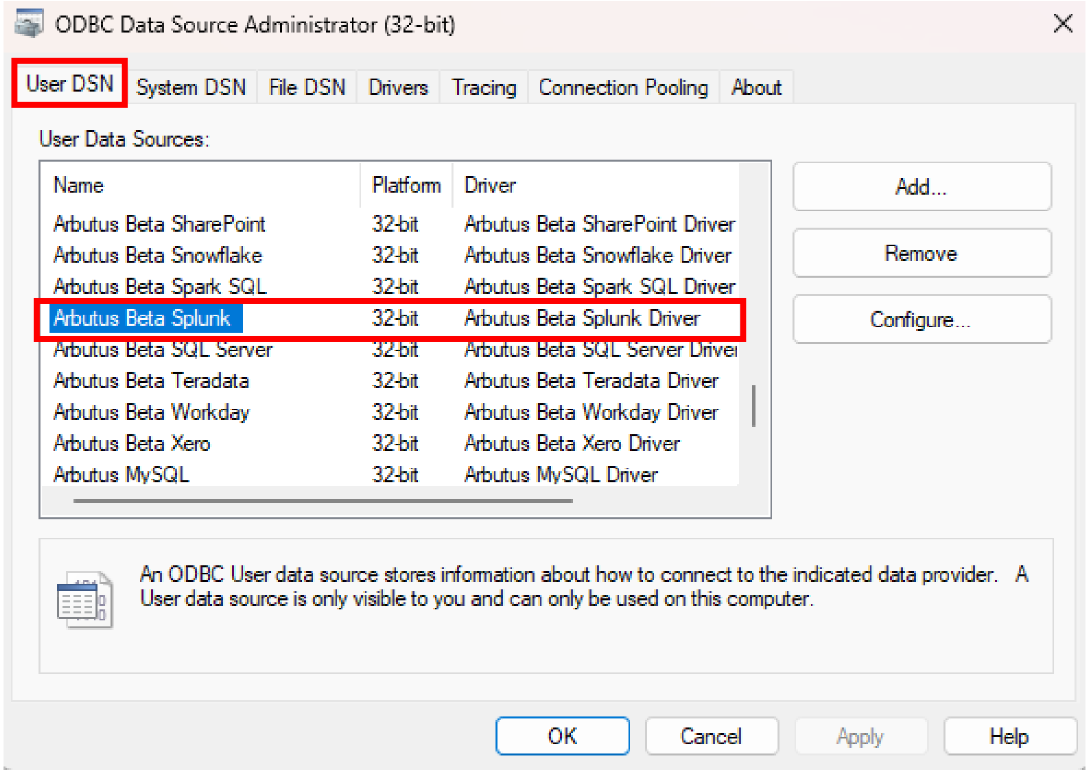
Both raw data and indexed data are stored. The raw data is kept allowing for re-indexing if necessary. Each index has its own directory where the data is stored.

C. Determining if the Connector exists prior to configuring

Installation of the Arbutus Splunk Connector is done at the time of installing the Arbutus software. For more information on this, please see the **Overview Guide Document**.

Once the Connector has been installed, the next step is to configure it.

Prior to configuring it, you can check to see if the Connector has been installed by opening the **32-bit ODBC Data Source Administrator**, pictured below, and clicking the **User DSN** tab. Included below is information on how you can access the **ODBC Data Source Administrator**.



Name	Platform	Driver
Arbutus Beta SharePoint	32-bit	Arbutus Beta SharePoint Driver
Arbutus Beta Snowflake	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Snowflake Driver
Arbutus Beta Spark SQL	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Spark SQL Driver
Arbutus Beta Splunk	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Splunk Driver
Arbutus Beta SQL Server	32-bit	Arbutus Beta SQL Server Driver
Arbutus Beta Teradata	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Teradata Driver
Arbutus Beta Workday	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Workday Driver
Arbutus Beta Xero	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Xero Driver
Arbutus MySQL	32-bit	Arbutus MySQL Driver

An ODBC User data source stores information about how to connect to the indicated data provider. A User data source is only visible to you and can only be used on this computer.

- If the Arbutus Splunk Connector appears in the list, it can be considered as installed.
- If it is not listed, it is likely that you did not select it during the installation or modification of the Arbutus software. In this case, it is recommended to reinstall the Arbutus software and choose the **Modify** option when prompted. For more details, please refer to the **Overview Guide Document**.

Below is the file path to access and run the **ODBC Data Source Administrator** application:

C:\Windows\SysWOW64\odbcad32.exe

Alternative, you can also try locating and opening the **ODBC Data Source Administrator** application by doing a search on your desktop application.

D. Configuring the Connector after it has been installed

Once you have verified that the Arbutus Connector has been installed, it is time to configure it.

This process is done using the **ODBC Data Source Administrator**. It can be described as "**editing the DSN configuration**".

DSN, Drivers, and Data Sources

What is a DSN? DSN stands for Data Source Name, and is a unique name used to create a data connection to a database using open database connectivity (ODBC).

A DSN is a data structure that contains the information required to connect to a database. It is essentially a string that identifies the source database, including the driver details, the database name, and often authentication credentials and other necessary connection parameters. DSNs facilitate a standardized method for applications to access databases without needing hard-coded connection details, enhancing flexibility and scalability in database management.

- ***Drivers*** are the components that process ODBC requests and return data to the application. If necessary, drivers modify an application's request into a form that is understood by the data source. The **Drivers** tab in the **ODBC Data Source Administrator** dialog box lists all drivers installed on your computer, including the name, version, company, file name, and file creation date of each driver.

- ***Data sources*** are the databases of files accessed by a driver and are identified by a data source name (DSN). You use the ODBC Data Source Administrator to add, configure, and delete data sources from your system.

All ODBC connections require that a DSN be configured to support the connection. When a client application wants to access an ODBC-compliant database, it references the database using the DSN.

The types of DSNs are:

- **User DSN** – User DSNs are local to a computer and can be used only by the current user. They are registered in the HKEY_Current_USER registry subtree.

- **System DSN** – System DSNs are local to a computer rather than dedicated to a user. The system or any user with privileges can use a data source set up with a system DSN. System DSNs are registered in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE registry subtree.

- **File DSN** – File DSNs are file-based sources that can be shared among all users who have the same drivers installed and therefore have access to the database. These data sources need not be dedicated to a user nor be local to a computer. File data source names are identified by a file name with a .dsn extension.

User and system data sources are collectively known as *machine* data sources because they are local to a computer.

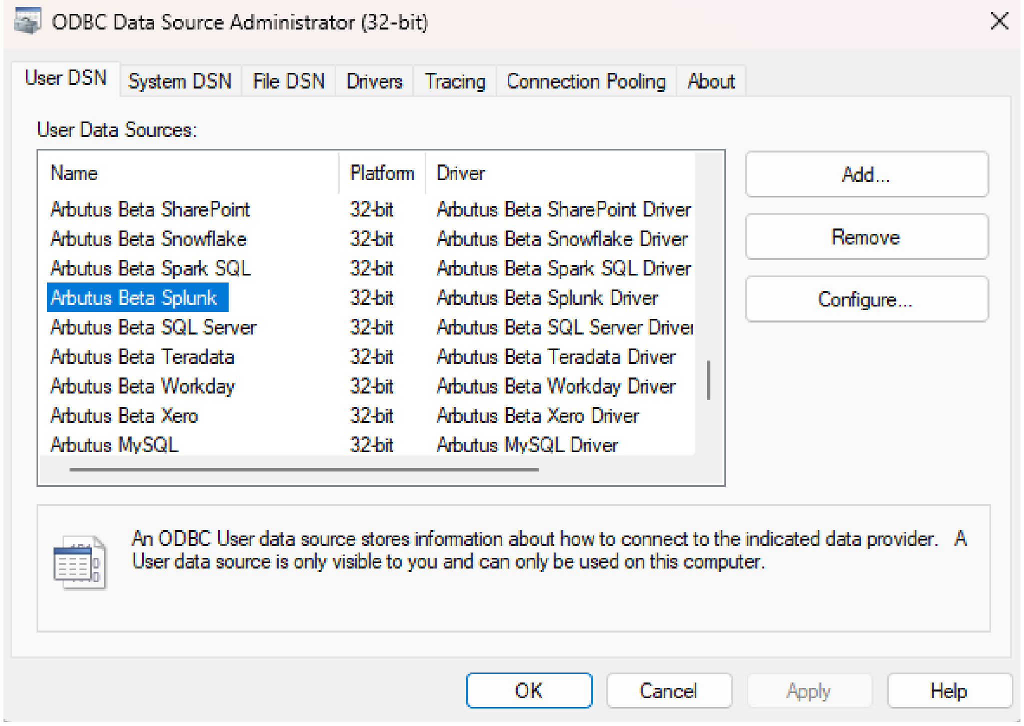
Each of these DSNs has a tab in the **ODBC Data Source Administrator** dialog.

The Arbutus ODBC Driver for Splunk enables real-time access to Splunk data, directly from any applications that support ODBC connectivity, the most widely supported interface for connecting applications with data.

Arbutus Connectors

Follow these steps to edit the DSN configuration and configure the Connector.

1. First open the **ODBC Data Source Administrator**.



User Data Sources:

Name	Platform	Driver
Arbutus Beta SharePoint	32-bit	Arbutus Beta SharePoint Driver
Arbutus Beta Snowflake	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Snowflake Driver
Arbutus Beta Spark SQL	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Spark SQL Driver
Arbutus Beta Splunk	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Splunk Driver
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Arbutus Beta Workday	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Workday Driver
Arbutus Beta Xero	32-bit	Arbutus Beta Xero Driver
Arbutus MySQL	32-bit	Arbutus MySQL Driver

An ODBC User data source stores information about how to connect to the indicated data provider. A User data source is only visible to you and can only be used on this computer.

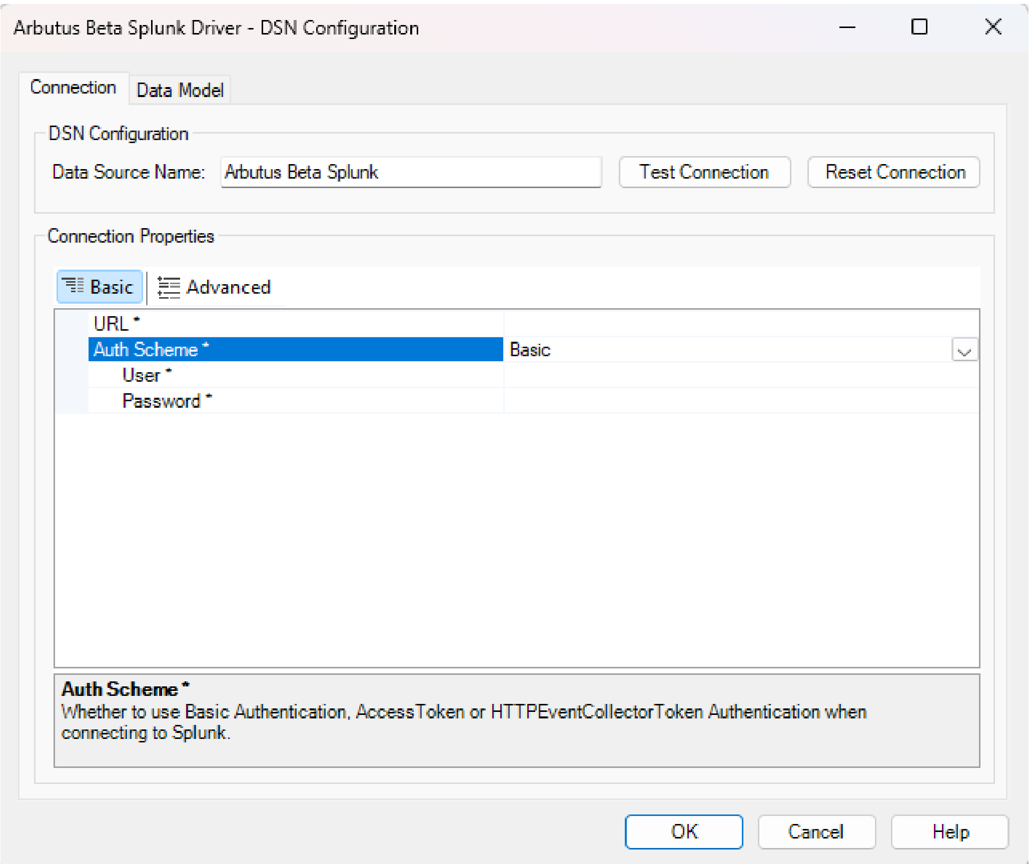
2. Click the **User DSN** tab.

   Selected data connectors are installed as **User DSN's** in Window's 32 Bit **ODBC Data Source Administrator**.

   Also, each of the data connector's names is prefaced with Arbutus, for example, **Arbutus Splunk.**

3. Select the Arbutus Connector, in this case it is **Arbutus Splunk**.
4. Click **Configure**.

This opens the **Arbutus Splunk Driver – DSN Configuration** dialog.



Data Source Name: Arbutus Beta Splunk

Auth Scheme * Basic

Auth Scheme *
Whether to use Basic Authentication, AccessToken or HTTPEventCollectorToken Authentication when connecting to Splunk.

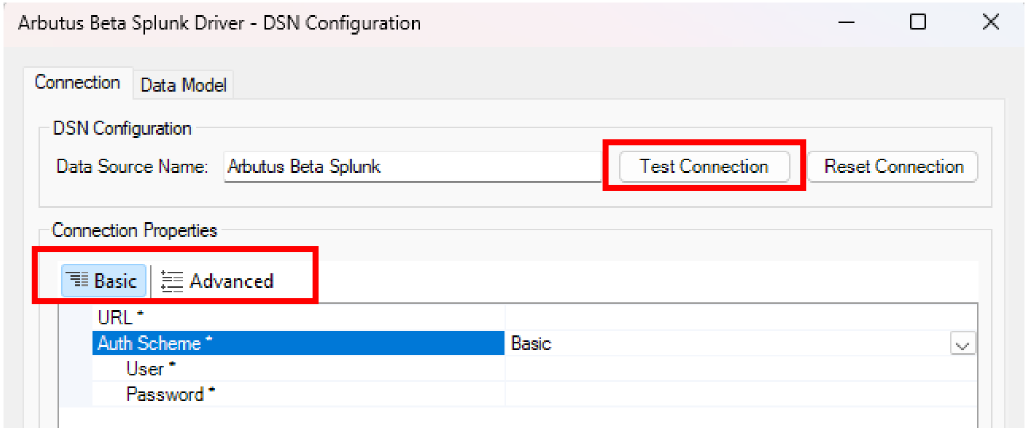
E. Editing the DSN properties – the Basic and Advanced tabs

With the DSN Configuration dialog open, the next step is to edit the DSN properties, where necessary, in the **Basic** and **Advanced** tabs. For example, editing the **Auth Scheme properties** (per screenshot below) to ensure correct authentication to the server is applied.

E1. Editing the DSN properties in the Basic tab

The properties listed in the **Basic** tab are typically the ones that are most commonly used, and as such are designed to be more user-friendly and straightforward, allowing you to quickly make changes without needing in-depth technical knowledge.

Once you have completed editing the properties in the **Basic** tab, you can go ahead and try testing the connection to the Splunk system by clicking the **Test Connection** button, as highlighted in the screenshot below.



Data Source Name: Arbutus Beta Splunk

URL *

Auth Scheme * Basic

User *

Password *

In the **Basic** tab, there are **two** main properties to review:

1. **URL** – this is the URL to your Splunk endpoint. The URL to your Splunk endpoint; for example, https://yoursitename.splunk.com:8089.

   The port should be set to the Splunk management port (default 8089).

2. **Auth Scheme** – click the dropdown to select from the list the appropriate scheme to be used for authentication. The options available for selection are as follows:
   - Basic – select this if you are using **Splunk credentials** (username and password) for authentication. This is the most straightforward method and is typically used when you have a standard Splunk login.

     Selecting **Basic** requires you to specify the User and Password.
     - User – this is the Splunk user account used to authenticate. The authenticating server requires both **User** and **Password** (see below) to validate the user's identity.

    - Password – this is the password used to authenticate the user. The authenticating server requires both **User** (see above) and **Password** to validate the user's identity.

- Access Token – select this if you are using token-based authentication. This method is often preferred for its enhanced security and flexibility compared to basic username and password authentication.

  Selecting **Access Token** requires you to specify the following:

    - Access Token – this is the Access Token used for accessing your Splunk account.

- HTTP Event Collector Token – select this if you are using the **HTTP Event Collector (HEC)** for sending data to Splunk and prefer token-based authentication. This method is particularly useful for securely transmitting data and managing authentication tokens.

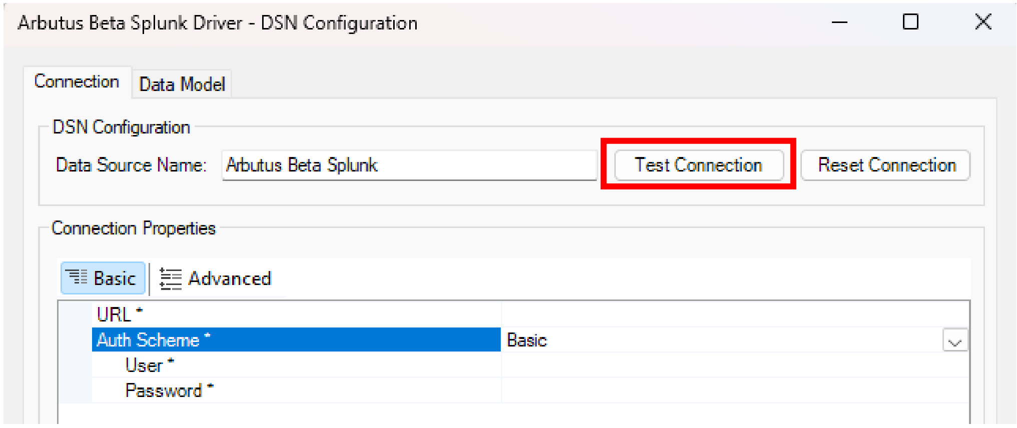
  Selecting **HTTP Event Coordinator** requires you to specify the following:

    - HTTP Event Collector Token – this is the HTTP Event Collector that is used for accessing the HTTP Event Collector feature on your Splunk account.

E2. Editing the DSN properties in the Advanced tab

This tab includes more detailed and technical properties. It is intended for those users who need more control over the configuration and are comfortable with more complex options. The **Advanced** tab often includes properties that can fine-tune the behaviour of the system feature.

If you have already completed editing the properties in the **Basic** tab, as required, you do not necessarily need to also complete editing the properties in the **Advanced** tab. Instead, once you have completed editing the properties in the **Basic** tab, you may opt to proceed to testing the connection to the Splunk system by clicking the **Test Connection** button.



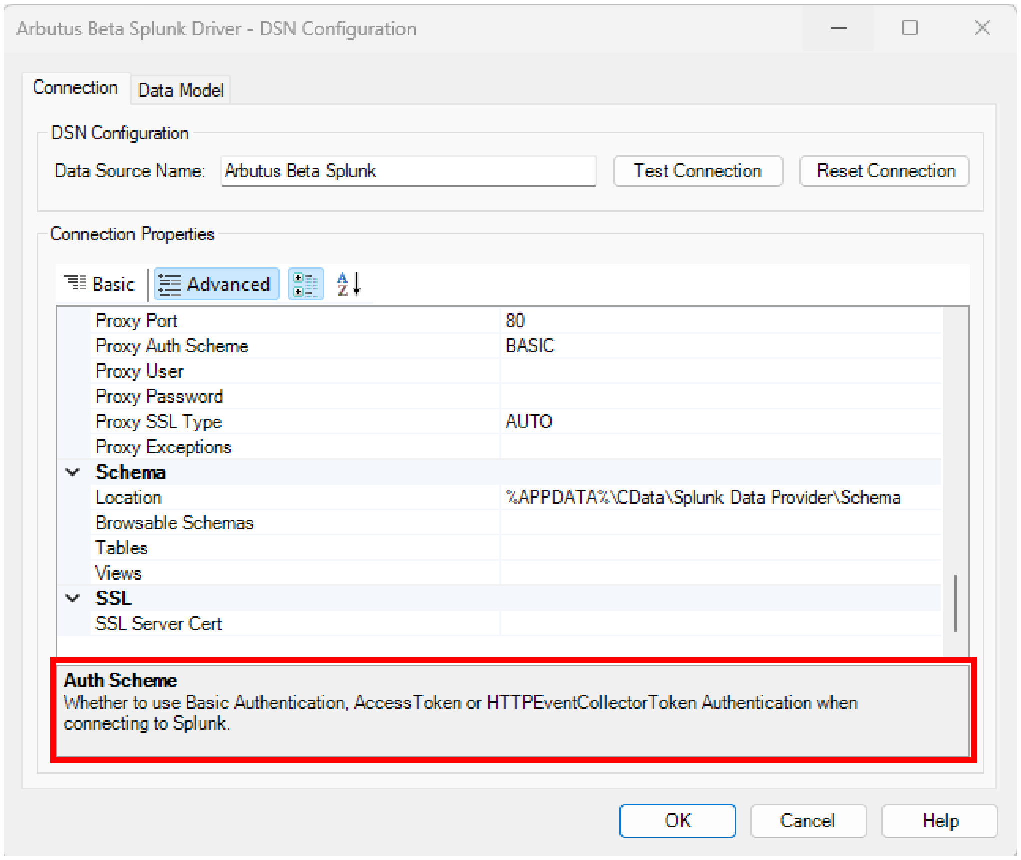
Arbutus Beta Splunk Driver - DSN Configuration

Data Source Name: Arbutus Beta Splunk

Auth Scheme * Basic

There are a lot more properties included for editing in the **Advanced** tab.

However, it is useful to know that each property does provide a short description of it and as such serves as a guide in terms of what to edit and/or enter. This short description can be seen at the bottom of the **DSN Configuration** dialog box, as seen in the screenshot below.



Data Source Name: Arbutus Beta Splunk

Proxy Port	80
Proxy Auth Scheme	BASIC
Proxy User	
Proxy Password	
Proxy SSL Type	AUTO
Proxy Exceptions	
Schema	
Location	%APPDATA%\CData\Splunk Data Provider\Schema
Browsable Schemas	
Tables	
Views	
SSL	
SSL Server Cert	

Auth Scheme
Whether to use Basic Authentication, AccessToken or HTTPEventCollectorToken Authentication when connecting to Splunk.

If it is deemed necessary to complete some/all the properties in the **Advanced** tab, it is recommended that you refer to the description shown for any of the properties being edited and/or entered.

If required, more information on the properties listed in the **Advanced** tab can also be provided.

F. Other questions and/or request for assistance

There may be times when you need to consult with the technical support team at Arbutus Software. If so, please send an email request to support@ArbutusSoftware.com.

For more information, please refer to the CONTACT US page on our website.