trackme Documentation

Release 2.4.7

TrackMe Limited, U.K.

Jul 29, 2026

USE CASES

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TrackMe has transitioned to a new licensing model.

- The Free Community Edition has been discontinued.
- What this means for you:
  - Existing licensed customers are not impacted. Your current license continues unchanged.
  - Community users are automatically upgraded to a Foundation Edition trial for 90 days, with full functionality enabled.
- After the trial period:
  - TrackMe remains active and fully usable for monitoring
  - The platform enters read-only mode
  - You can continue to view data, dashboards, alerts, and history
  - Creation of new tenants, trackers, or entities will be disabled
  - To continue using TrackMe with full capabilities after the trial, a Foundation license is required.

Buy Foundation Edition: https://trackme-solutions.com/get-foundation/

See all plans and pricing: https://trackme-solutions.com/pricing/

Contact us: contact@trackme-solutions.com

The PDF version of this documentation is available here.

TrackMe for Splunk is the ideal companion for your Splunk deployment, no matter the size of your environment. Its unique capabilities help you on a daily basis to get the best value from your Splunk investments:

- Discover and maintain Splunk entities at scale, track availability and quality of any kind of data in Splunk
- Virtual tenancy is a key concept in TrackMe which allows creating on the fly knowledge objects in a repeatable way: create and scope tenants, experiment, destroy and restart as needed
- TrackMe allows tracking your local Splunk deployment, or transparently any number of Splunk remote deployments (subject to licensing restrictions)
- TrackMe's unique workflow combines best Splunk capabilities, from a comprehensive user interface to notable events generation, SLA tracking and many more
- Get the best from TrackMe components, using splk-feeds components provide deep Splunk feed tracking, splk-cim provides Common Information Model (CIM) compliance tracking, splk-flx (FLEX) adapts to any kind of Splunk magic query! (components are subject to license restrictions)
- Extend the visibility at any point in time with Hybrid and Elastic trackers, use Machine Learning outliers detection with deep and easy control, TrackMe is incredibly rich in features

CHAPTER

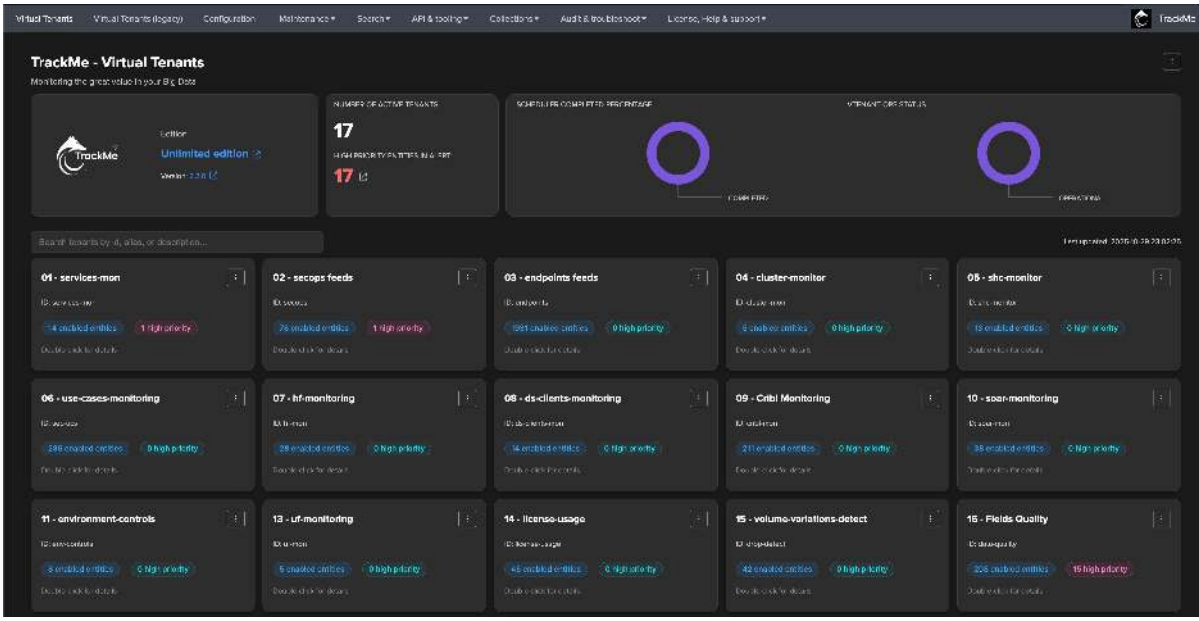
ONE

GETTING STARTED WITH TRACKME

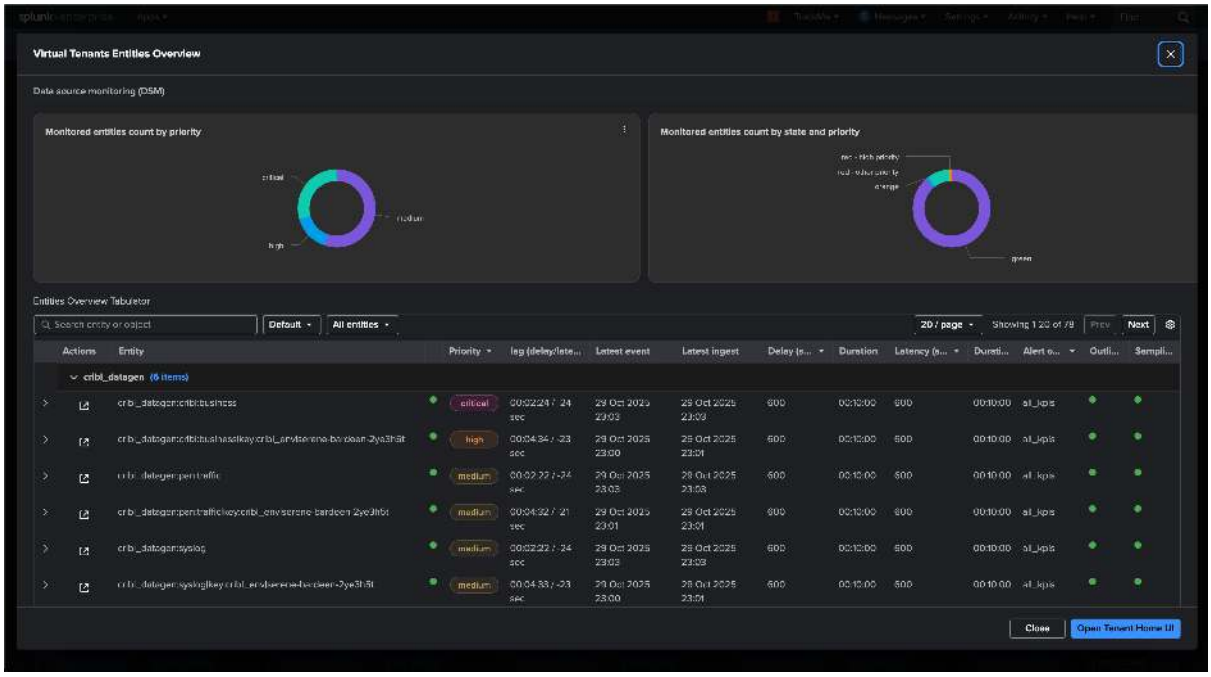
Quickstart Guide Our quickstart guide covers all the steps needed to get TrackMe up and running, from installation to your first tracker configuration.

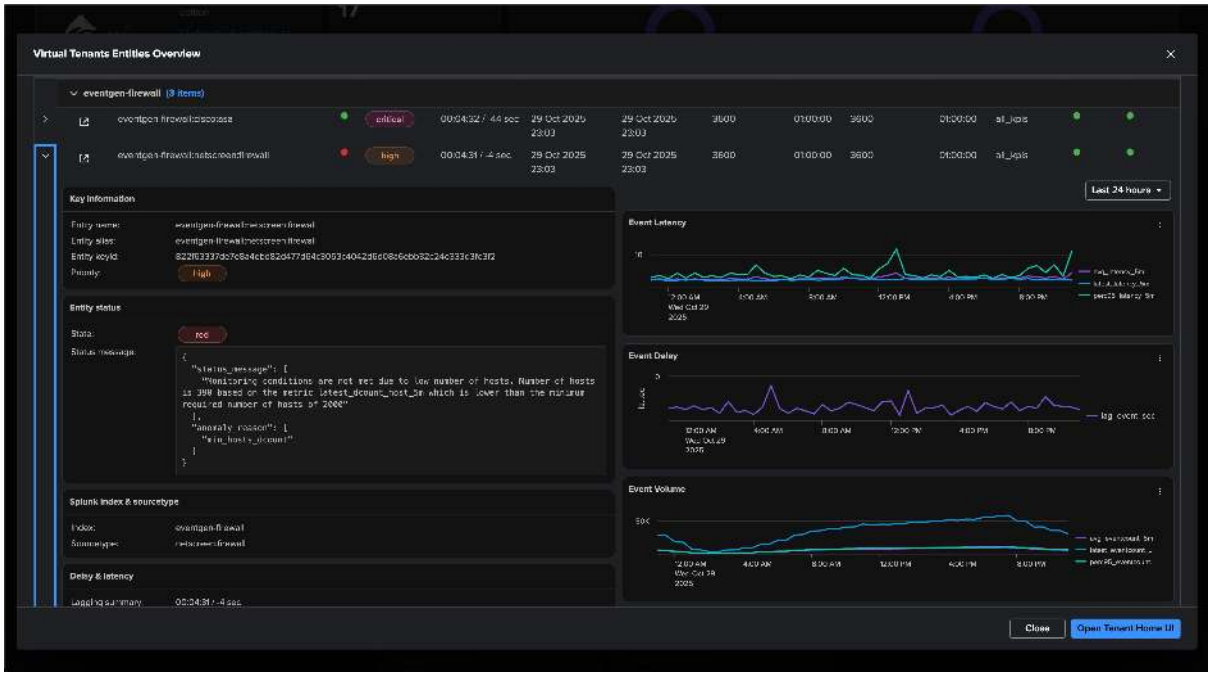
QUICK START - Starting with TrackMe: (feed tracking quickstart) Installation Step-by-step installation instructions for TrackMe on Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud, including requirements and configuration.

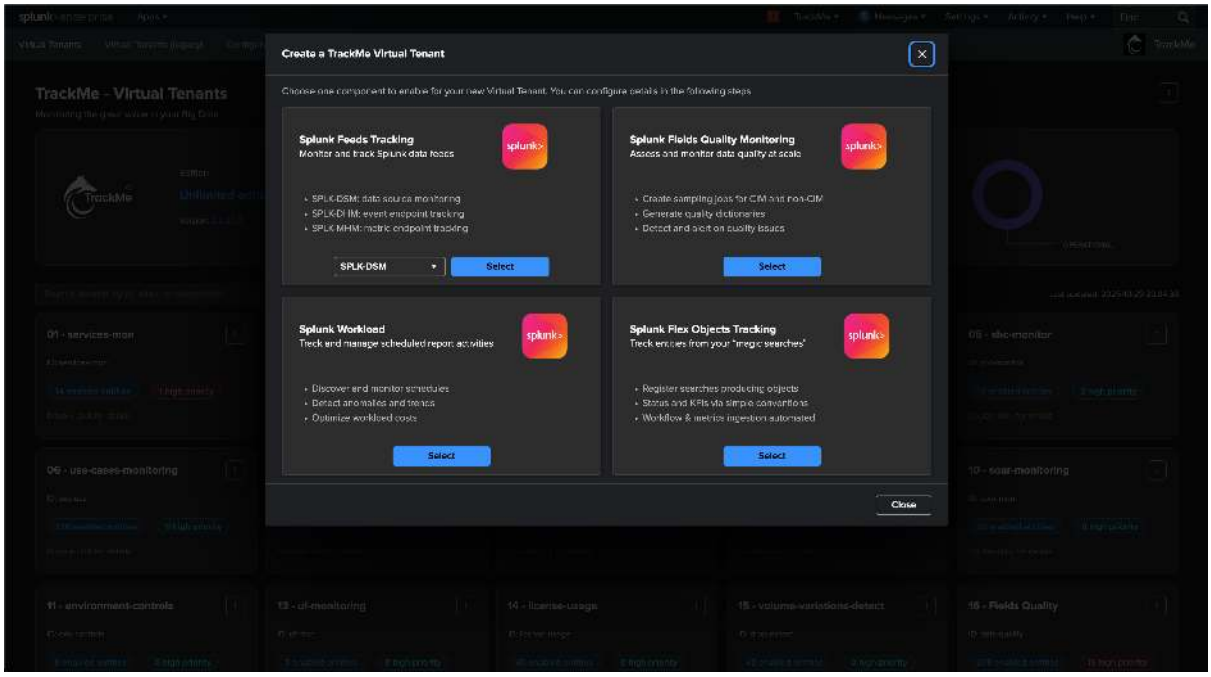
Installation of TrackMe Product Guide The complete guide to configuring and using TrackMe: virtual tenants, trackers and components, monitoring states, alerting, machine learning, operations and integrations.

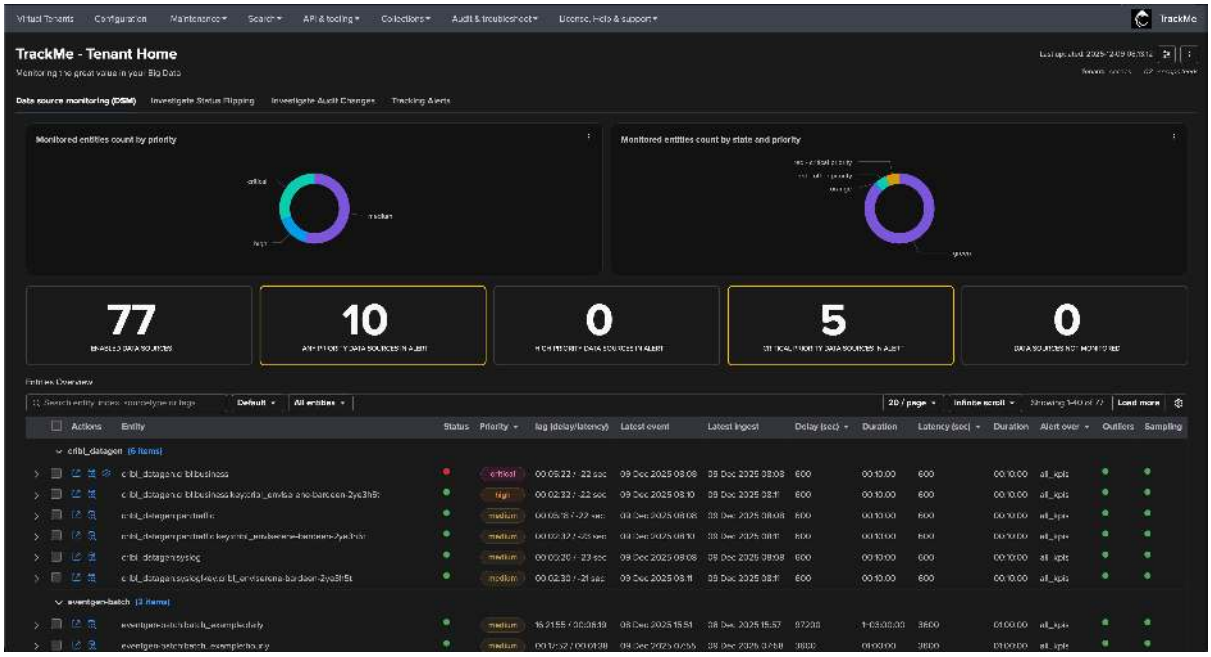


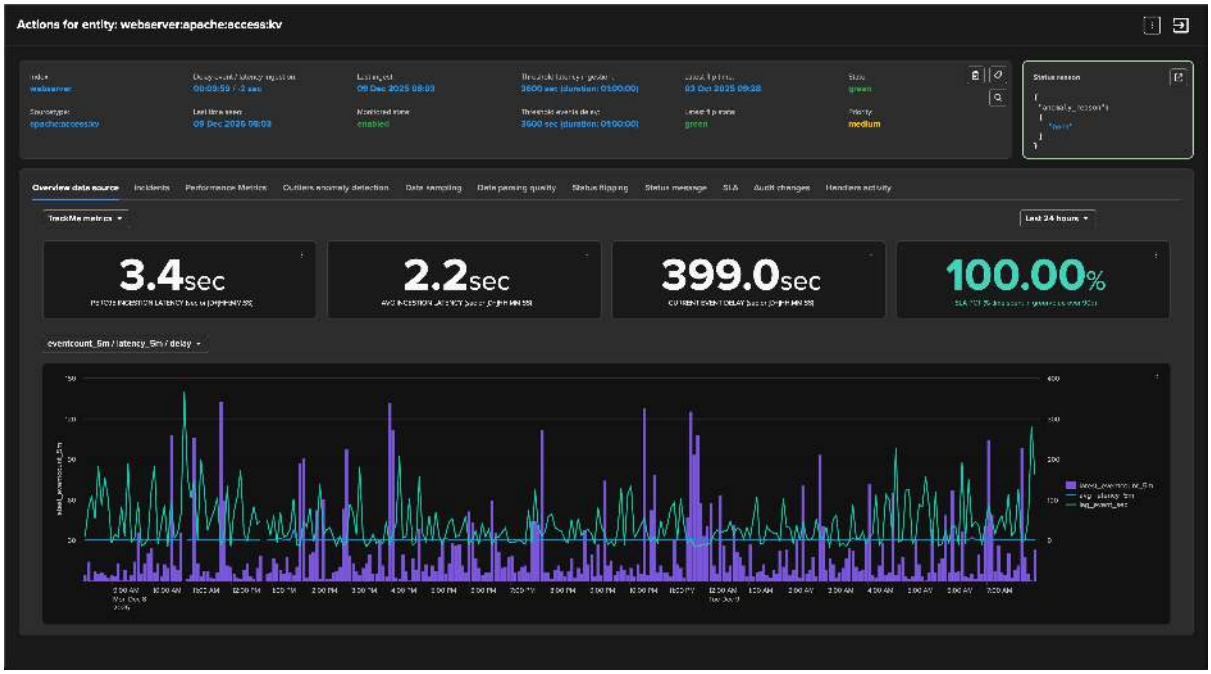
Introduction


Virtual Tenants Entities Overview
Data source monitoring (DSM)
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
Entities Overview Tabulator
Actions
Entity
Priority
Latest event
Latest ingest
Duration
Close


Virtual Tenants Entities Overview
eventgen-firewall (3 items)
Key information
Entity status
Splunk index & sourcetype
Delay & latency
Event Latency
Event Delay
Event Volume
Last 24 hours
Close


Create a TrackMe Virtual Tenant
TrackMe - Virtual Tenants
Splunk Feeds Tracking
Monitor and track Splunk data feeds
Splunk Fields Quality Monitoring
Assess and monitor data quality at scale
Splunk Workload
Track and manage scheduled report activities
Splunk Flex Objects Tracking
Track entities from your "magic searches"
Select
Close


TrackMe - Tenant Home
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
77
10
0
5
0


Actions for entity: webserver:apache:access:kv
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
TrackMe metrics
Last 24 hours
3.4sec
2.2sec
399.0sec
100.00%
eventcount_5m / latency_5m / delay

CHAPTER

TWO

USE CASES:

2.1 Quickstart

Fast, guided starting points — the feed-tracking quickstart, impact-based alerting, lookup-driven design and automation, and cross-tenant Virtual Groups.

2.1.1 QUICK START - Starting with TrackMe: (feed tracking quickstart)

Starting with TrackMe!

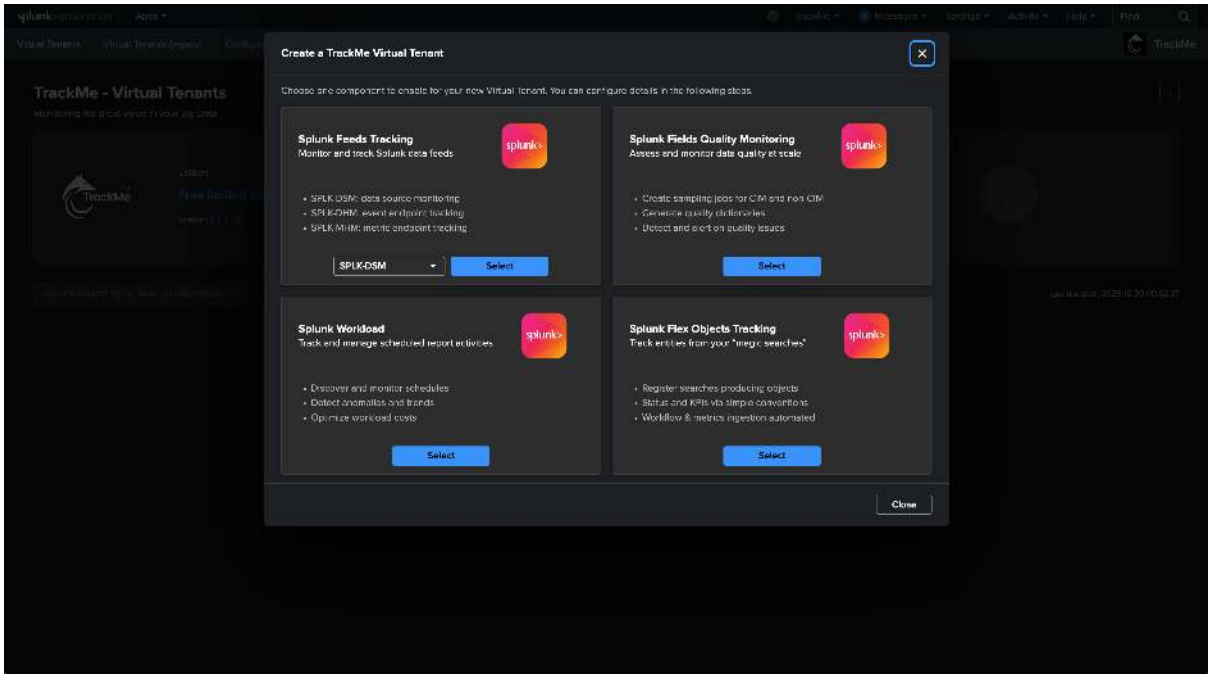
- This tutorial is a starting point for TrackMe new joiners!
- The objective is to help you get started with TrackMe, understand the basic concepts and focus on feeds Tracking for Splunk.
- In this tutorial, we will assume that you are starting entirely from scratch, and we will cover the essential steps to set up feed tracking in TrackMe, with main best practices.
- **This tutorial works in 3 main steps and can be used by all users, including Foundation Edition trial users:**
  - **Step 1:** Create a Virtual Tenant for data sources tracking
  - **Step 2:** Create a Virtual Tenant for data hosts tracking
  - **Step 3:** Alerting and notifications
- This quickstart tutorial was last updated on the 25th of May 2025, to reflect the latest TrackMe releases and especially the new Stateful Alerting features.

TrackMe is installed, what now?

Once TrackMe is installed, the following wizard will guide you through the initial setup of a new Virtual Tenant:

About Virtual Tenants:

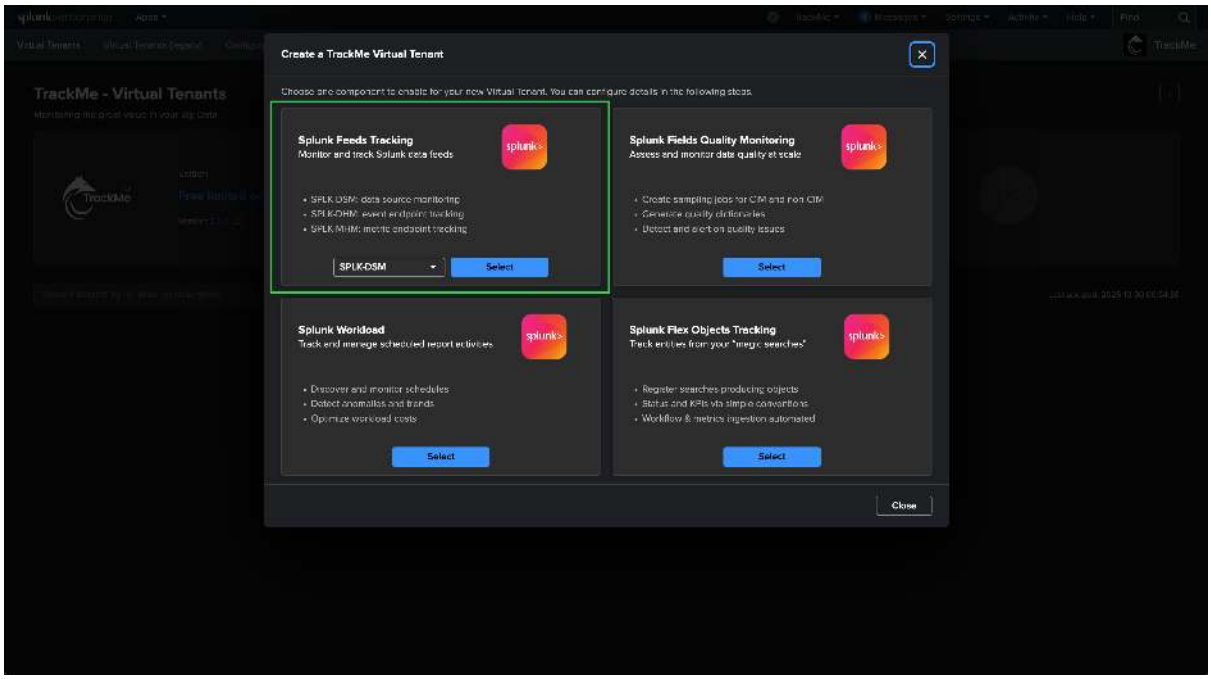
- Virtual Tenants are an essential core feature in TrackMe, this allows TrackMe to orchestrate and manage TrackMe-related knowledge objects and configuration, and address many powerful concepts such as multi-tenancy, data isolation, and more.
- You can also understand this concept as virtual instances of TrackMe within TrackMe, which you can create, destroy, and restart as needed.
- Virtual Tenants enable TrackMe components, which are designed to address use cases, such as **splk-dsm** which is the essential component for feed tracking.



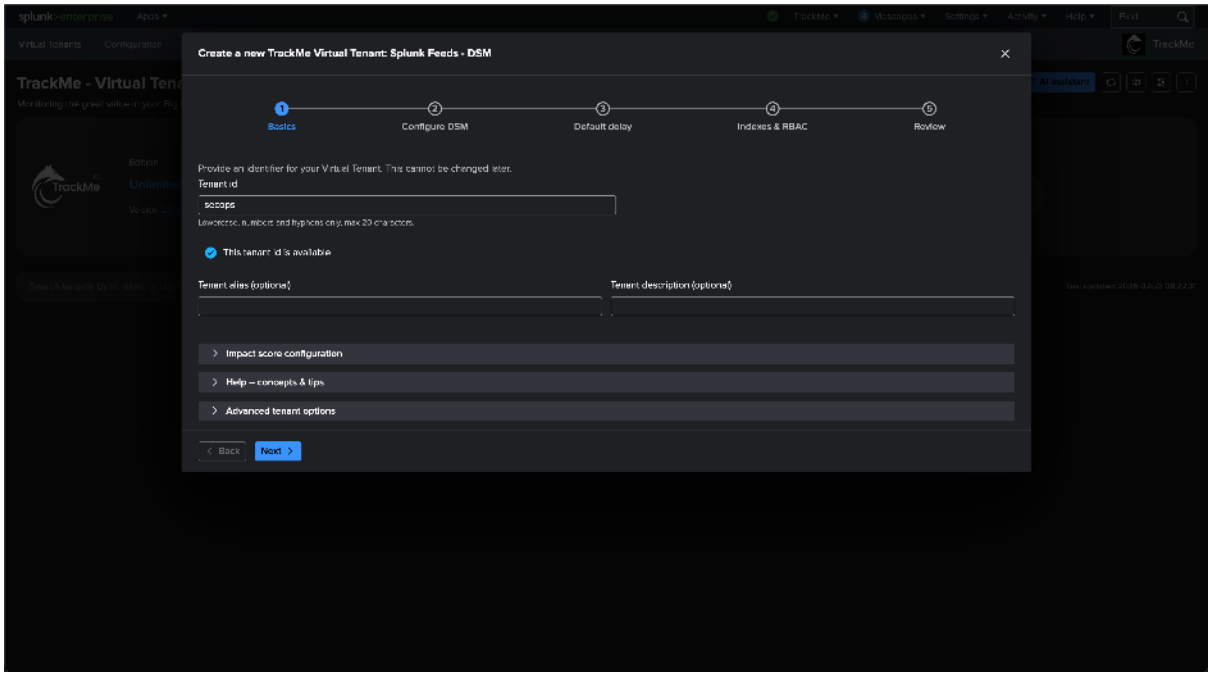
Step 1: Let's create a Virtual Tenant for data sources tracking

We will now create a Virtual Tenant to start tracking data sources:

- component: `Splunk Feeds Tracking`

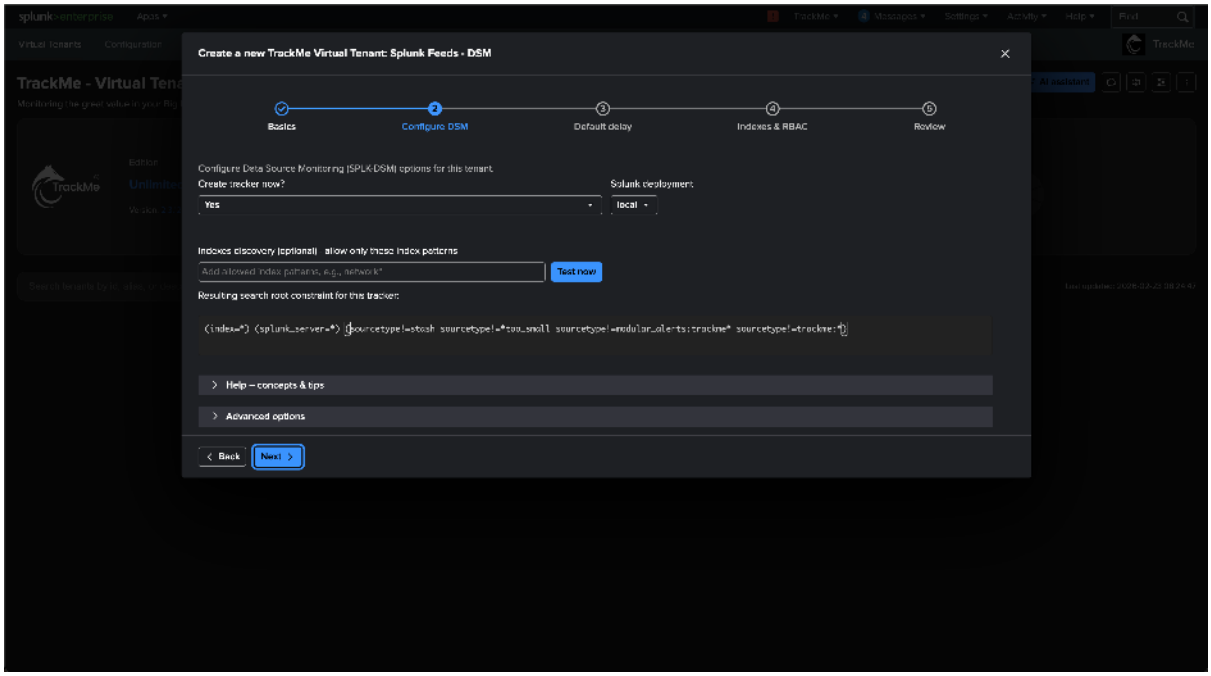


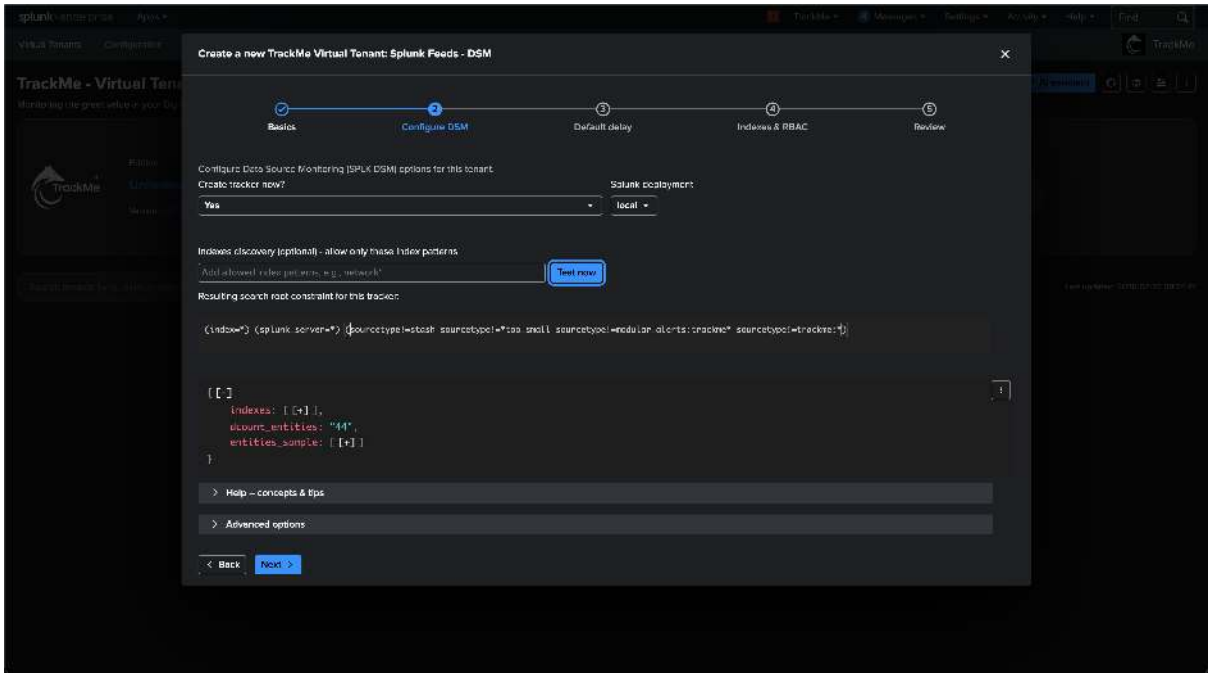
- tenant name: `secops`
- tenant alias: This is optional and can be updated at any time. If set, the alias replaces the tenant identifier in the Virtual Tenants UI.
- tenant description: This is optional and can be updated at any time. If set, the description is displayed in the Virtual Tenants UI.



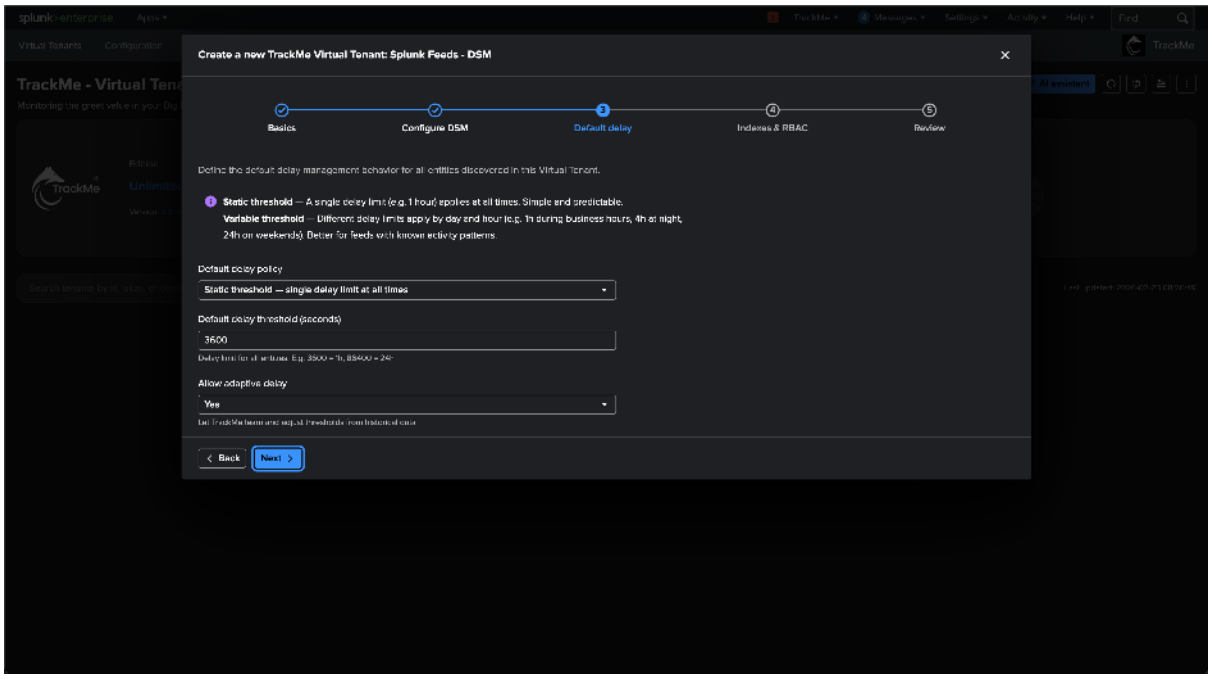
Creating tracker during the Virtual Tenant creation, or later on via the Hybrid Tracker management UI

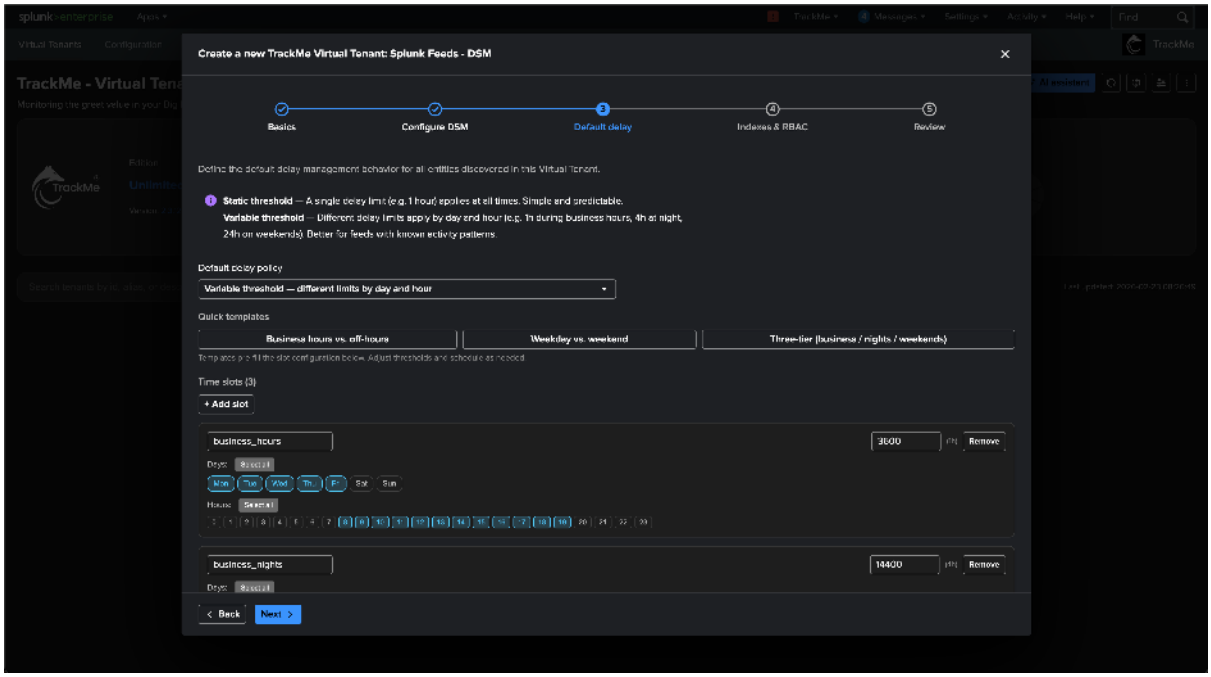
- If your environment is small enough (less than 2/3 TB per day of ingestion), you can leave the default configuration and create the tracker during this stage (so leave "Yes" for Create Hybrid tracker).
- For larger environments, and up to any super large environments, we recommend disabling the creation of the Virtual Tenant and creating the tracker later on manually via the Hybrid Tracker management UI.



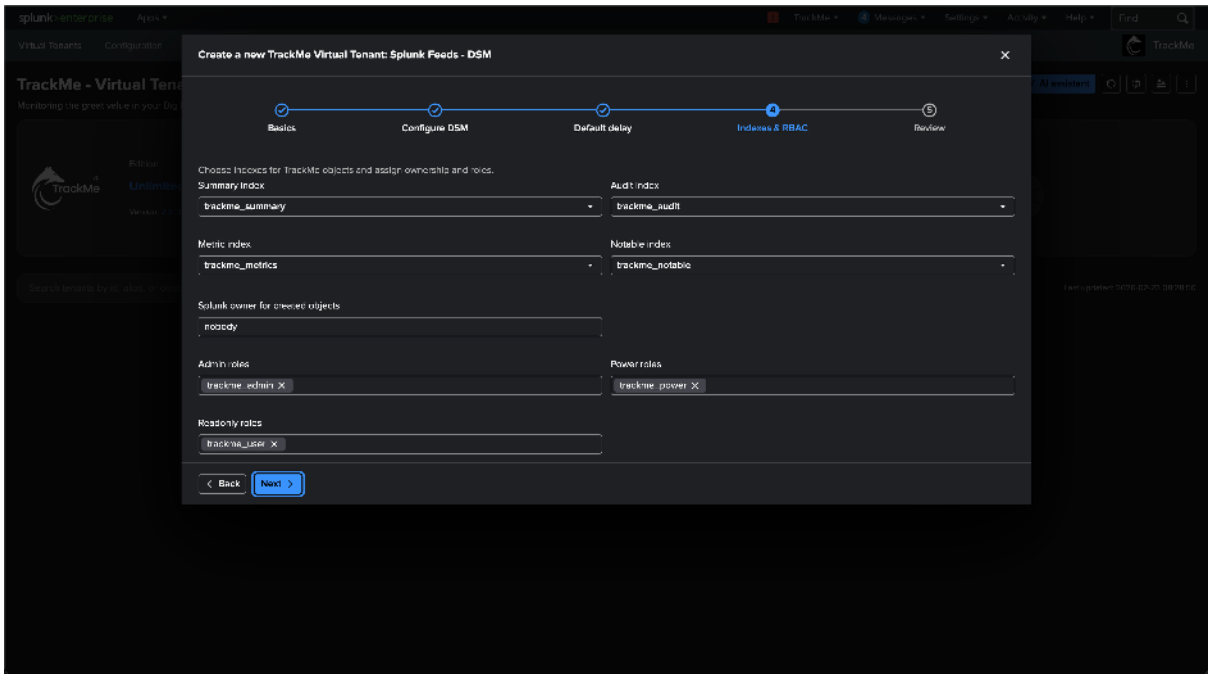


- **The next screen allows defining the default delay threshold behavior, TrackMe allows two different delay threshold policies:**
  - Static delay threshold: A single fixed threshold value that applies at all times. This is the default and traditional behavior in TrackMe.
  - Variable delay threshold: Time-aware thresholds that change dynamically based on the day of the week and the hour of the day. This allows defining tighter thresholds during business hours and more relaxed thresholds during nights, weekends, or known quiet periods.





- The final configuration screen and its top section allows defining TrackMe indexes, in most cases, the default indexes are fine, and we can leave the default configuration.



- The second part of that same screen allows defining ownership and permissions, all of these can be easily modified via TrackMe at any point in time, in short:

Owner:

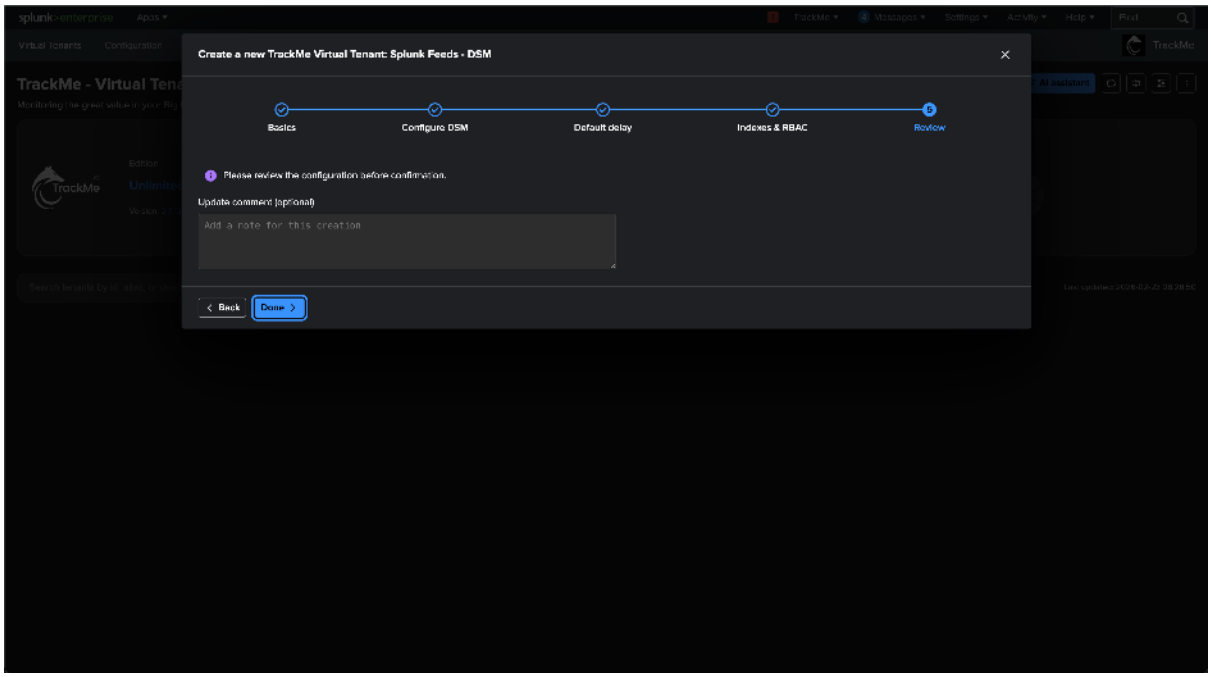
- Default owner is nobody, which refers to the splunk-system-user, this means that TrackMe will automatically reassign the ownership of the knowledge objects to the splunk-system-user.
- This is fine for most cases and is a common practice in Splunk.
- On large or strict environments, creating a service account can be considered as good practice and notably allows tracking TrackMe's related activity easily, leveraging Splunk Workload Management, see: :ref: *trackme_admin_config* for more information.

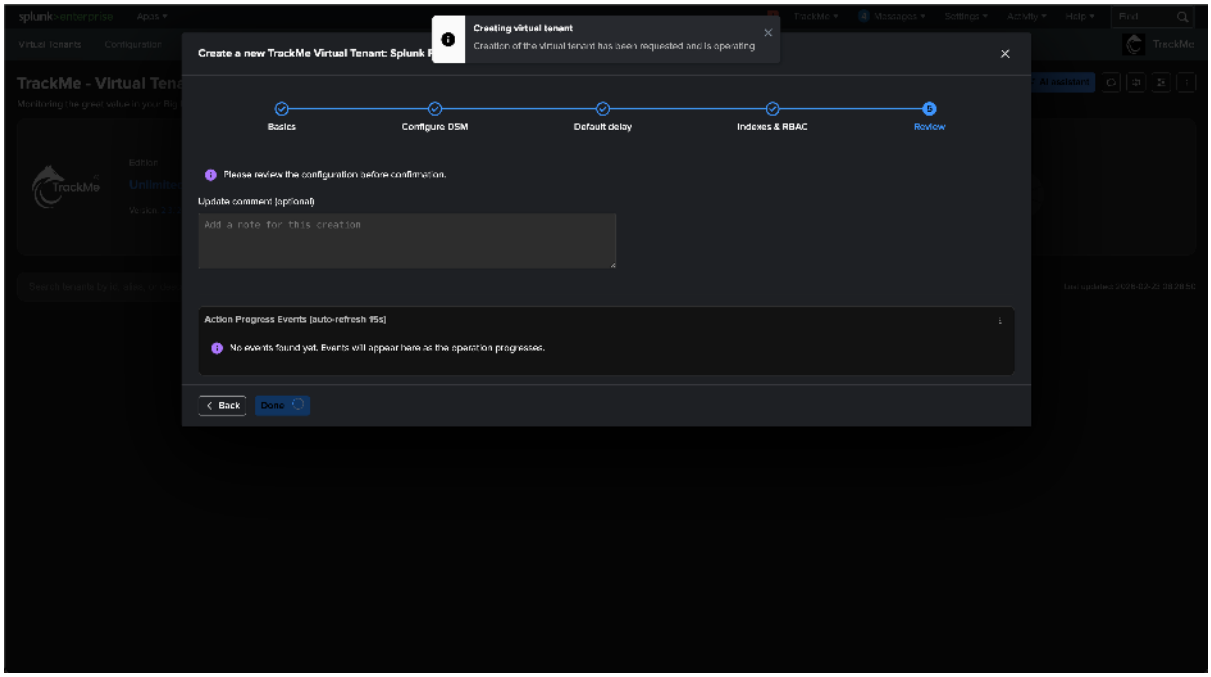
Permissions:

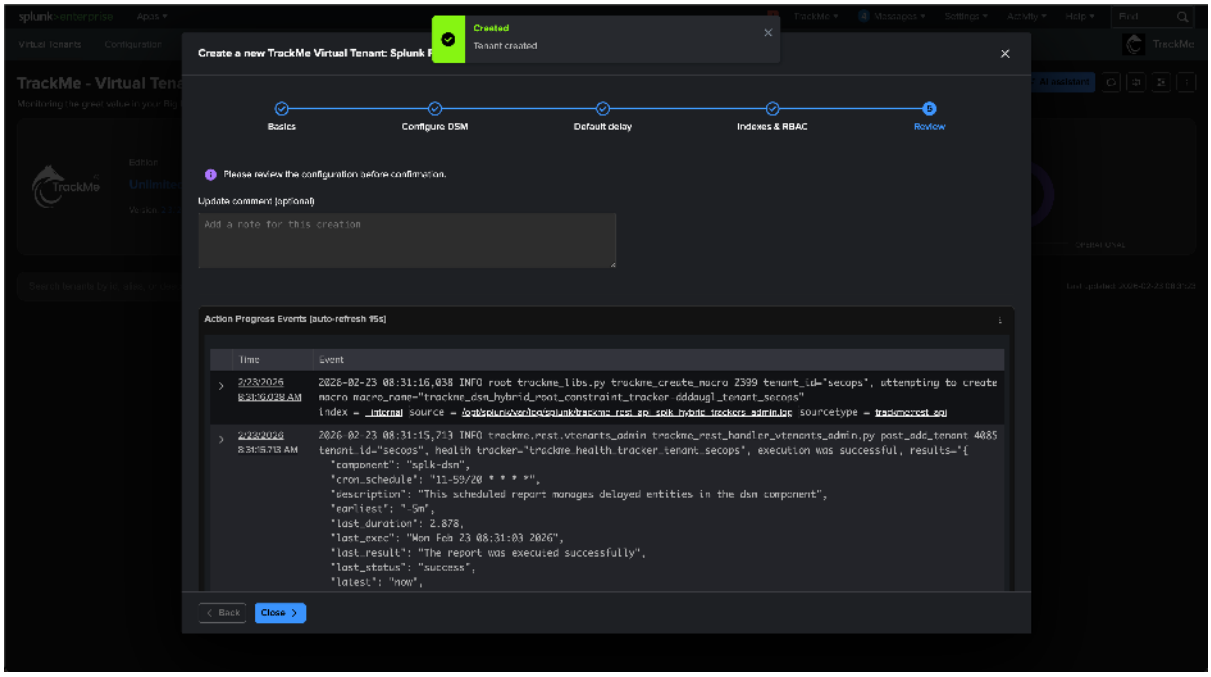
- The default permissions leverage a 3-dimensional model, from admin to power and finally read-only users.
- As a start, you generally can leave everything as default

Validate the creation of the Virtual Tenant:

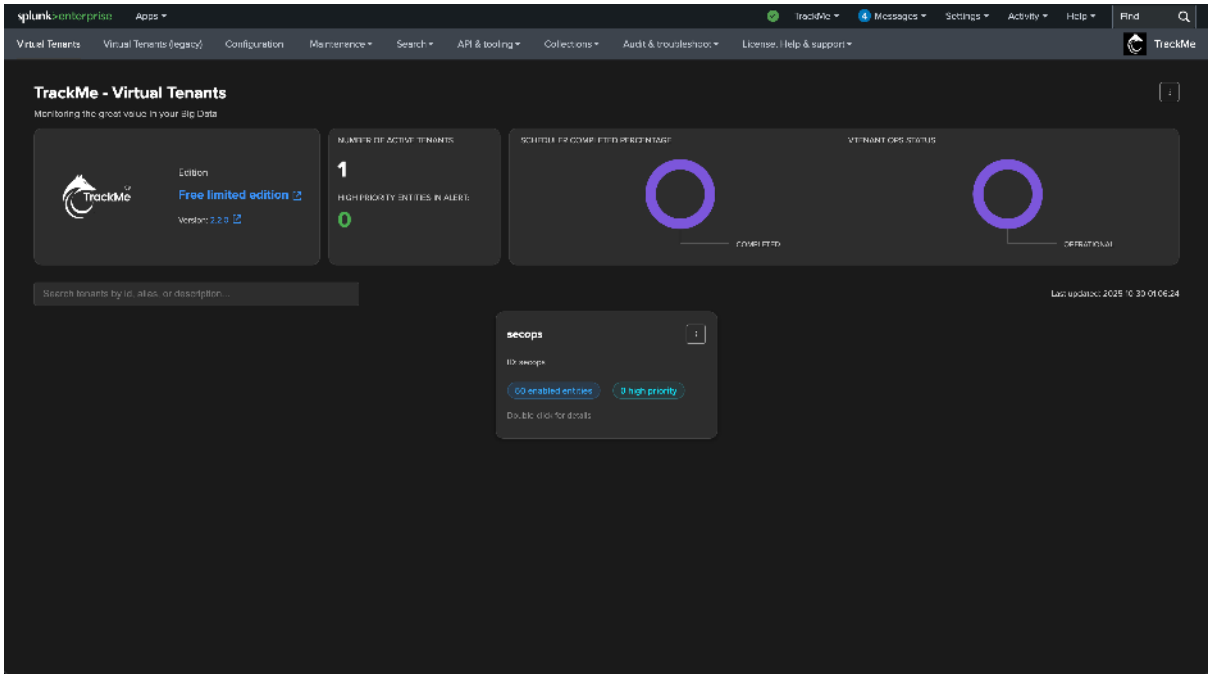
We can now validate the creation of the Virtual Tenant, after a short moment, the Virtual Tenant UI will be refreshed and a Virtual Tenant will now be available:



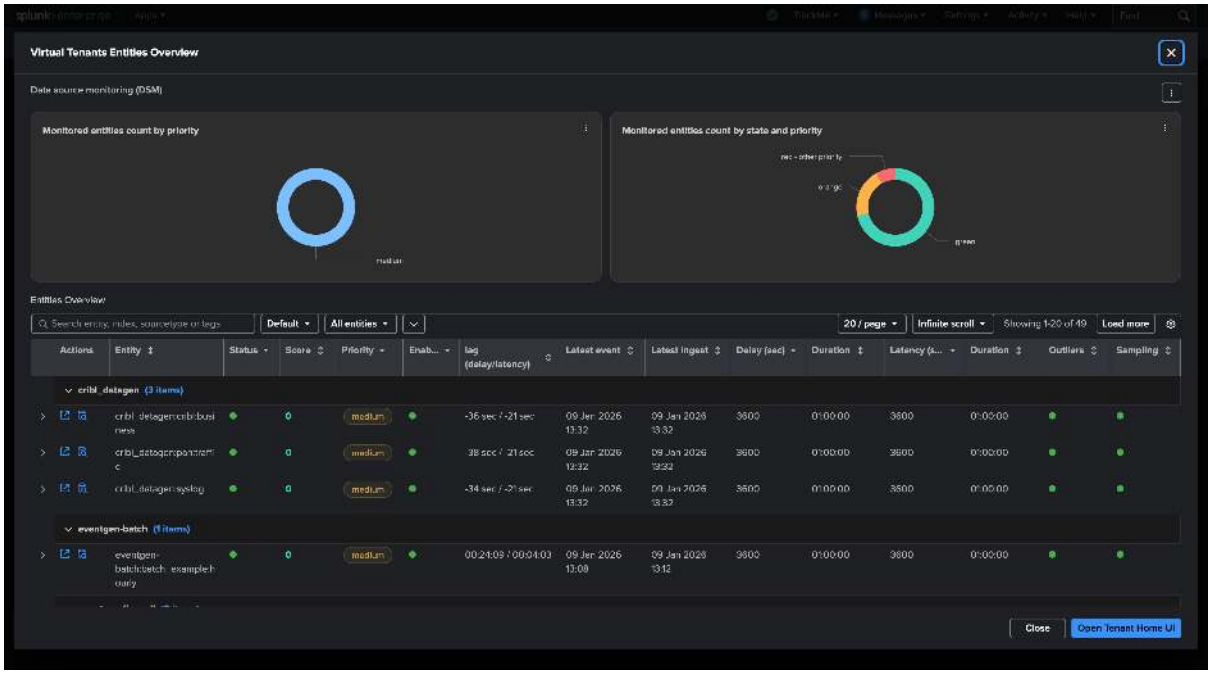




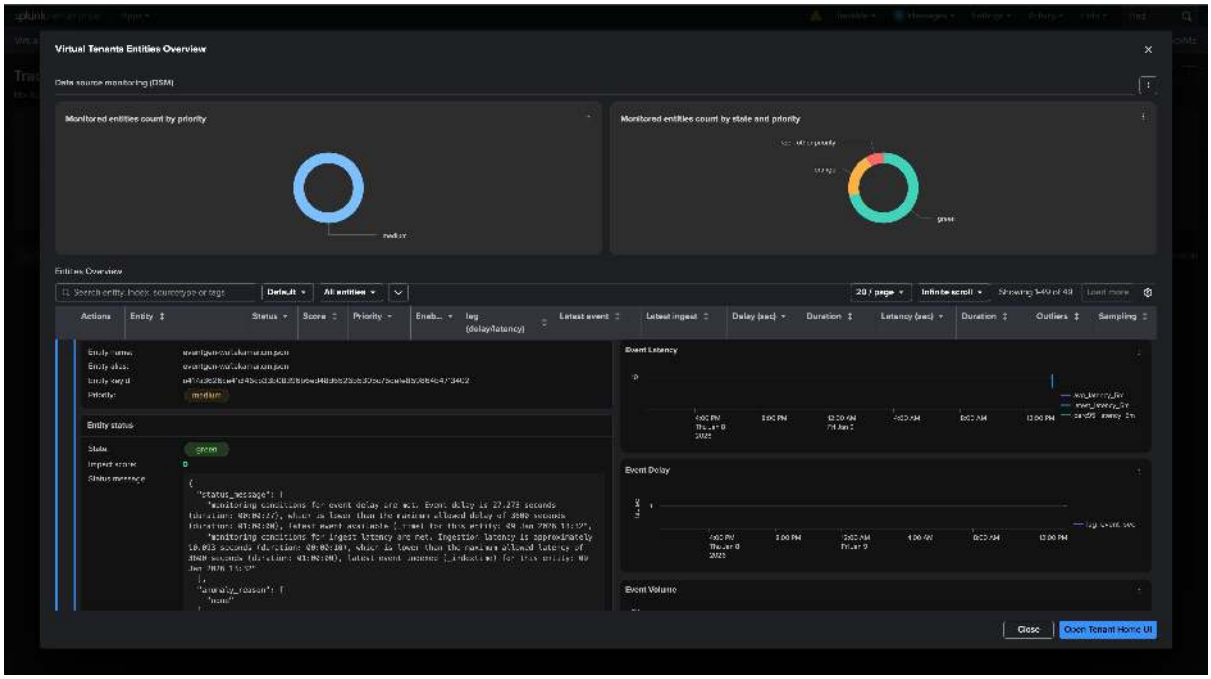
After a few minutes, the Virtual Tenant user interface will show activity of the tenant and eventually entities that were discovered:



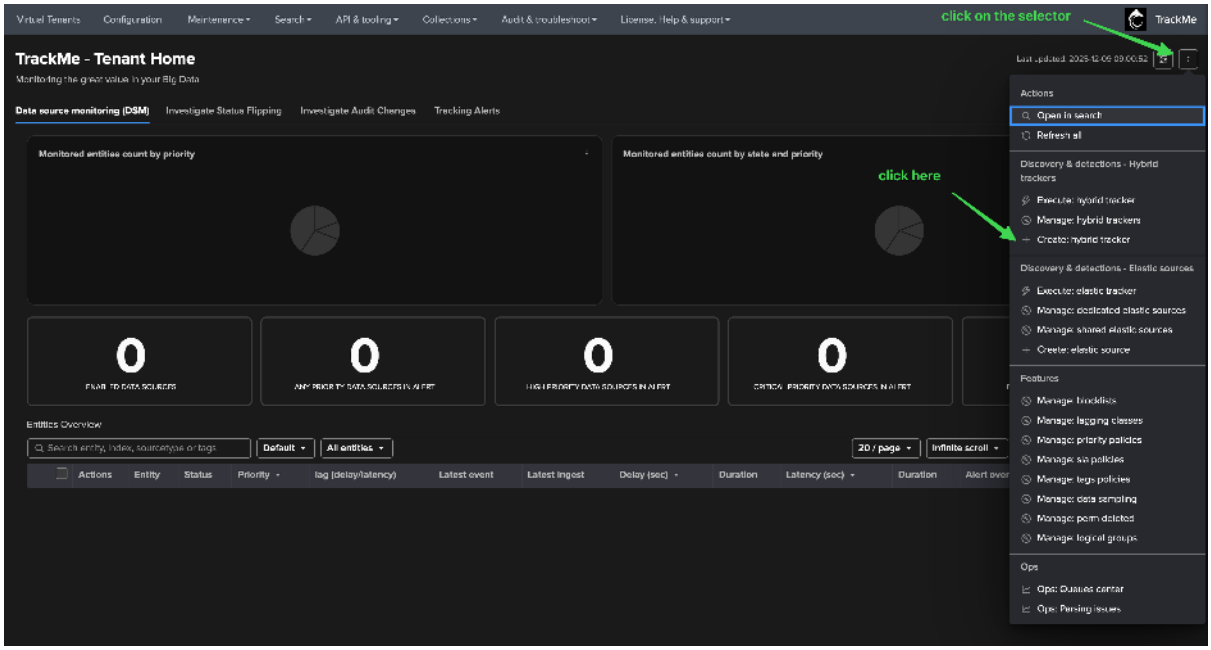
Double click on the Virtual Tenant box to open the following screen:

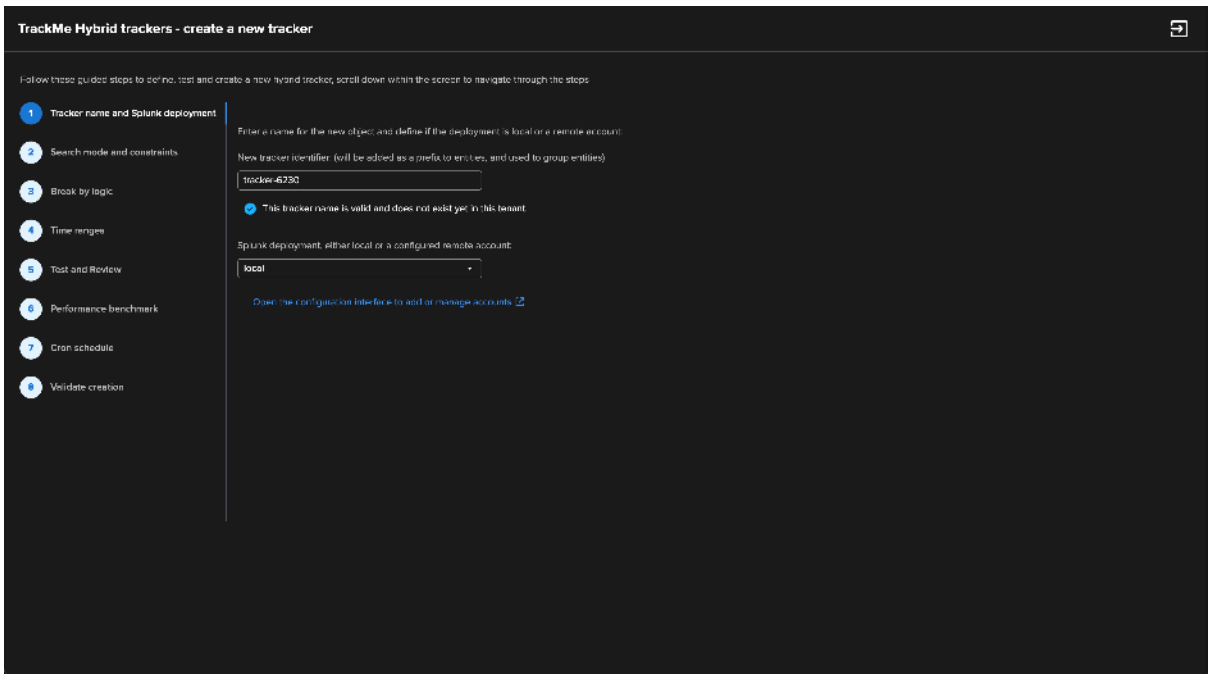


You can preview various information about the entities, and access the Home user interface for the tenant:

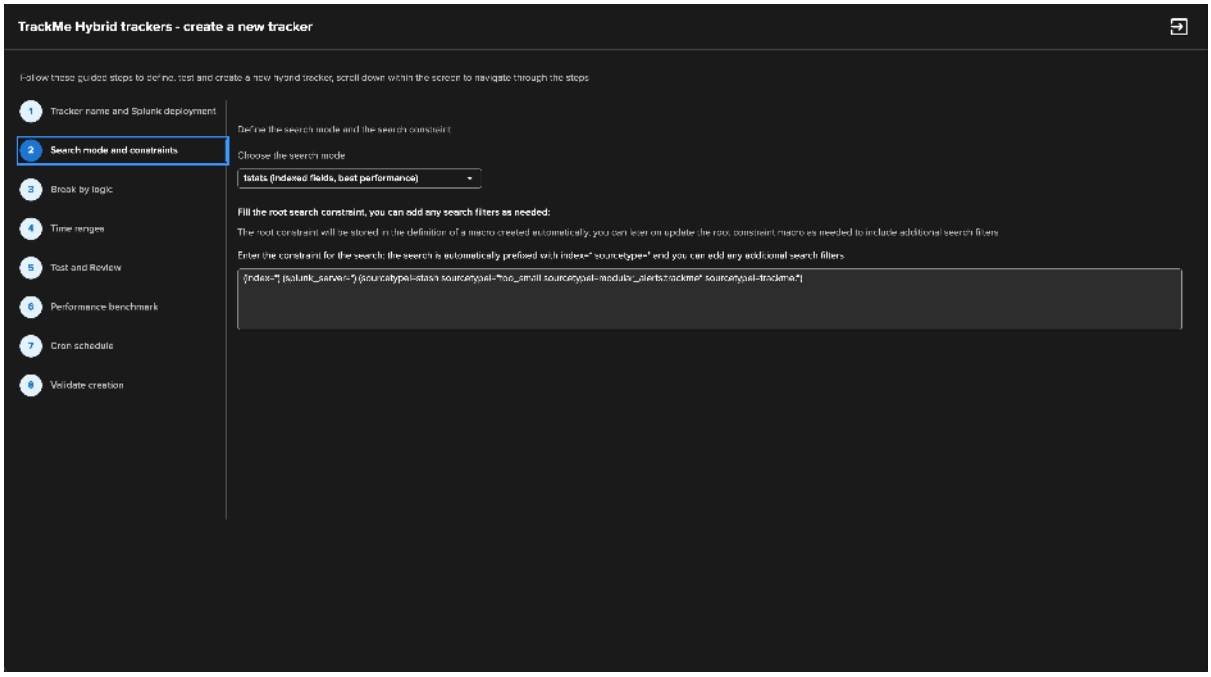


Optional: Create a hybrid tracker for splk-dsm after the creation of the Virtual Tenant





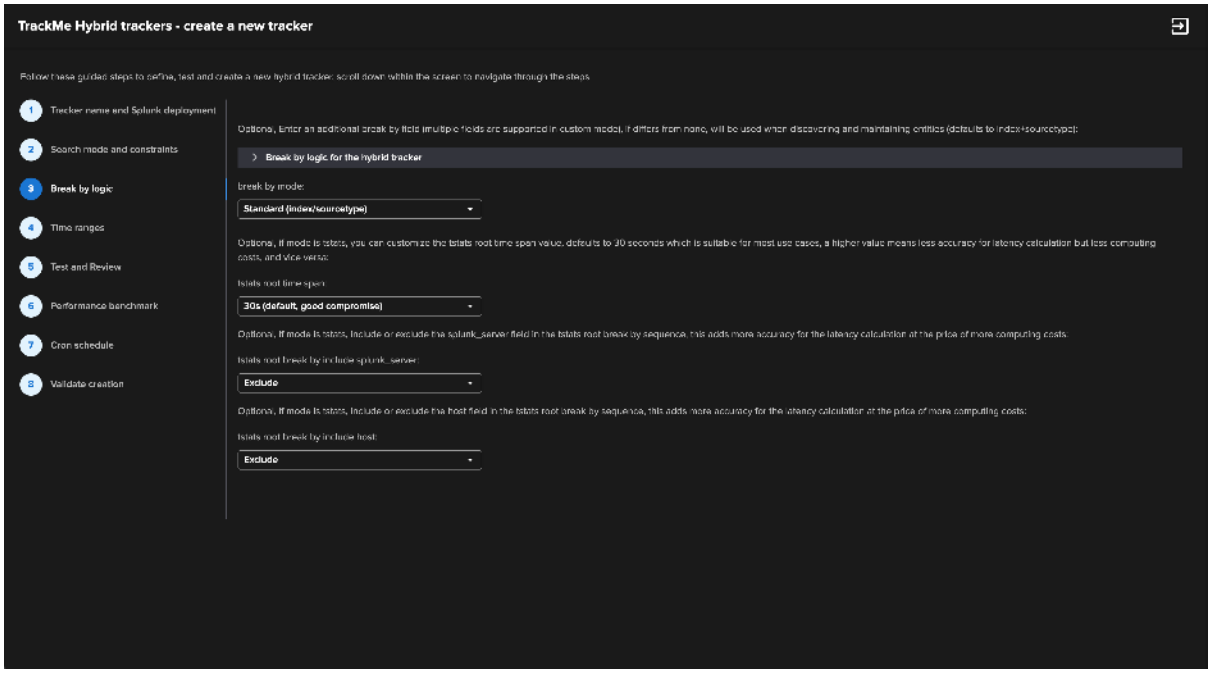
- Go to Step 2: (Search mode and constraints)
  - The default root constraint tracks all indexers, and excludes summary data (stash) and TrackMe-related data.
  - On large environments, the scaling concept for TrackMe is to dedicate Hybrid Trackers to specific indexes scope, so trackers can share the load and be executed concurrently, allowing TrackMe to scale at any level.
  - On relatively small environments, the default configuration for a single tracker is in most cases able to cope with the load with no issues.
  - Finally, if you are a Foundation Edition trial user, you can create up to eight Hybrid Trackers in total.
  - For more information about scaling TrackMe for high-scale environments, please refer to the TrackMe documentation, notably: *Large-scale environments*



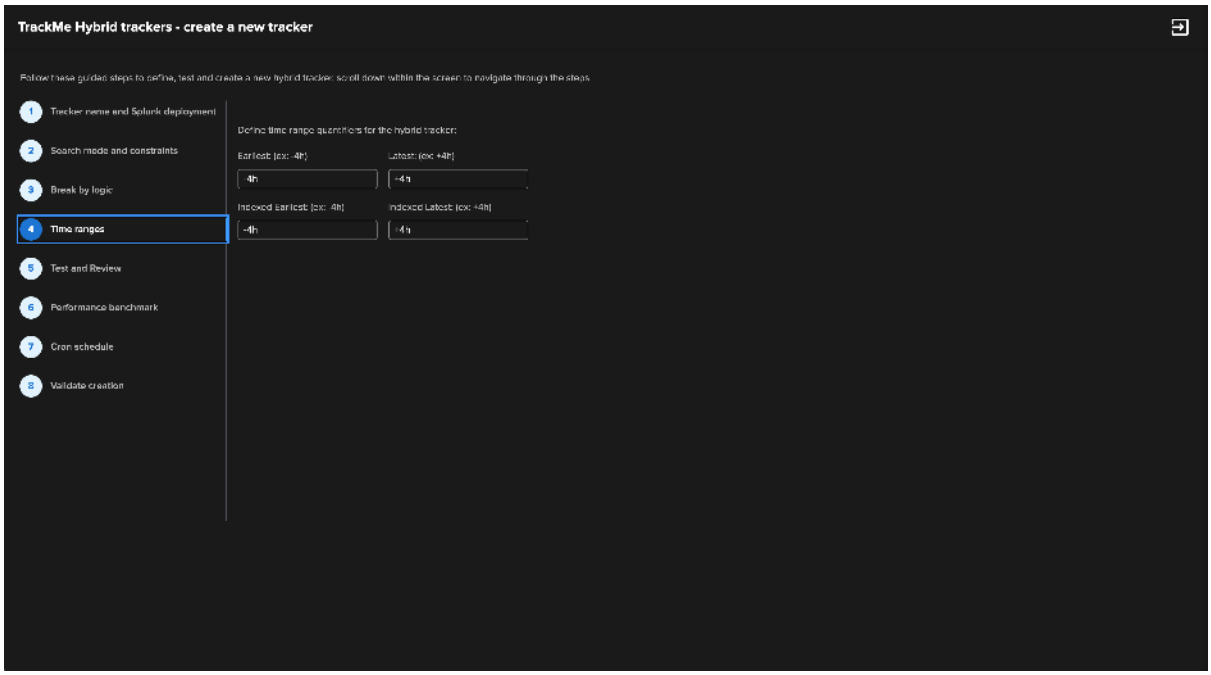
About Trackers scope:

- When creating a Hybrid Tracker, TrackMe creates a dedicated Splunk macro which contains the scope of the tracker.
- You can therefore easily start with a restricted scope such as a list of index patterns, then modify this macro at any point in time to include additional contexts.
- To retrieve the macro name after the tracker is created, click on Manage Hybrid tracker from the home UI.

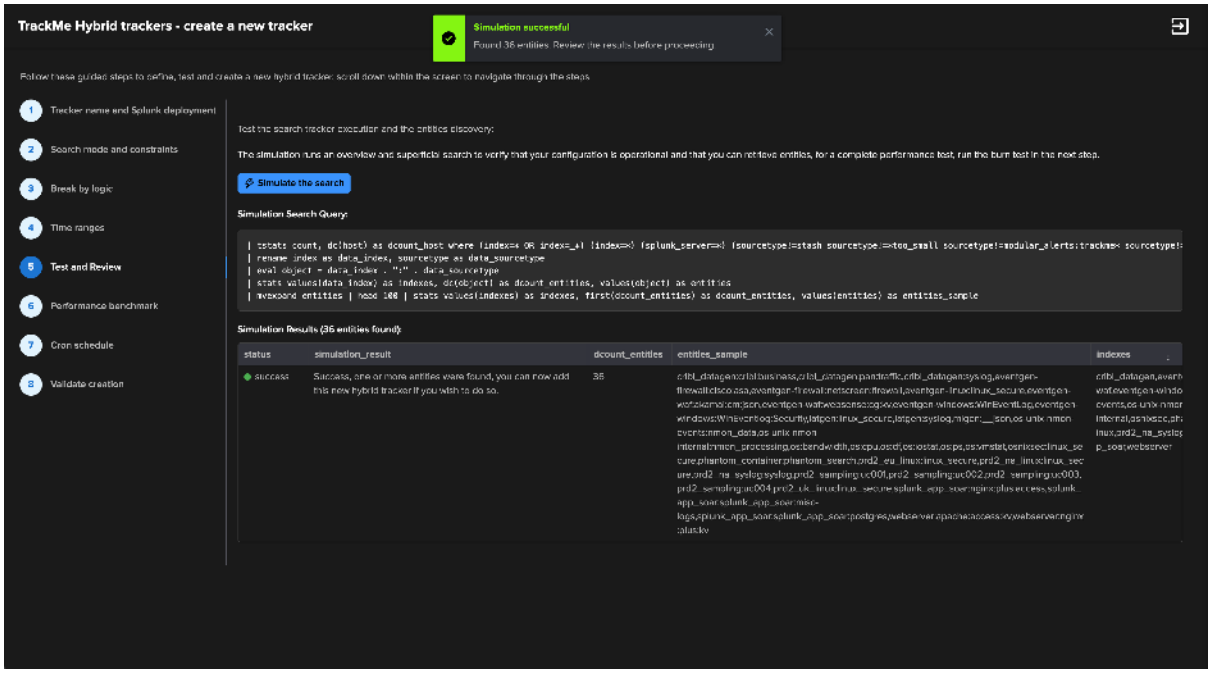
- Go to Step 3: (Break by logic)
  - By default, the behavior is to create TrackMe entities as the combination of indexes and sourcetypes, therefore: `<index>:<sourcetype>`, in most cases, this is what you want.
  - An alternative, and depending on your requirements, is to use the `merge` mode, in this case TrackMe will create one entity per index: `<index>`.
  - Finally, you can also specify a custom list (comma-separated format) of fields as part of a custom break by, this is more sophisticated and is generally used for specific use cases such as leveraging custom indexed fields in large-scale environments.



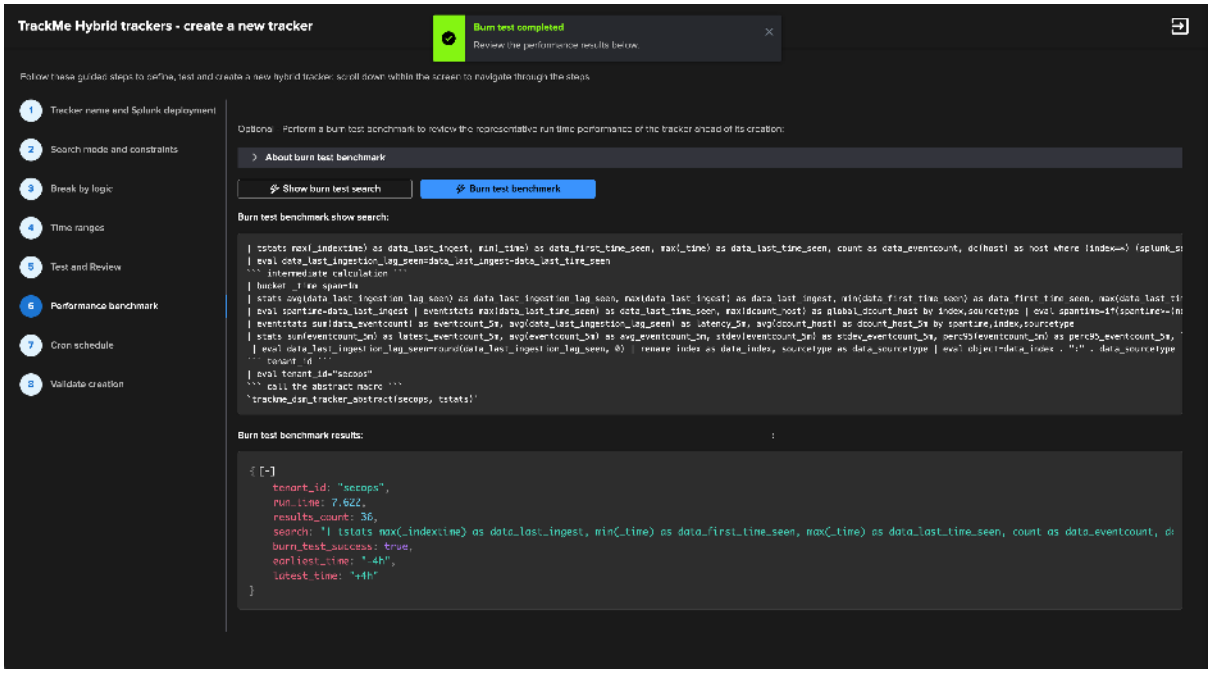
- Go to Step 4: (Time ranges)
  - By default, TrackMe uses a -4h/+4h time range for the search logic, this is generally fine for most cases.
  - In some contexts such as very high-scale contexts, or limited capacity contexts, you can eventually reduce the earliest to reduce the associated costs and run time (most likely for splk-dhm than splk-dsm).



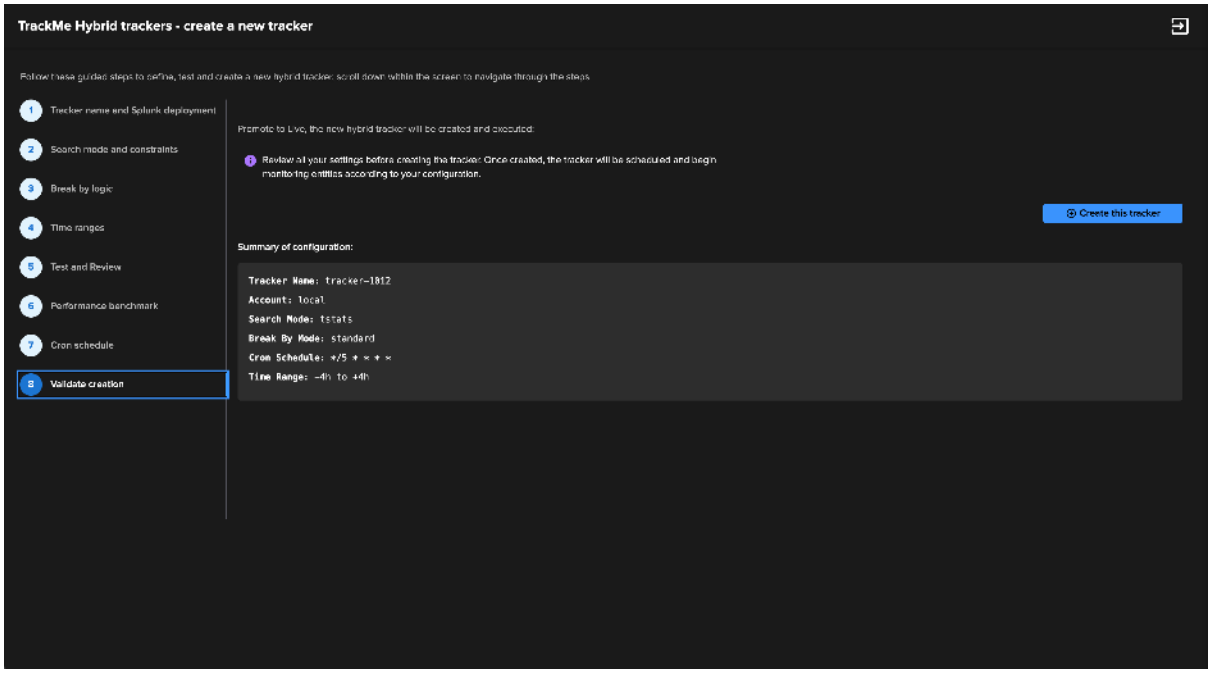
- Go to Step 5: (Test & Review)
  - This steps allows simulating the search logic and its parameters, to preview the results and notably the number of entities that would be created.

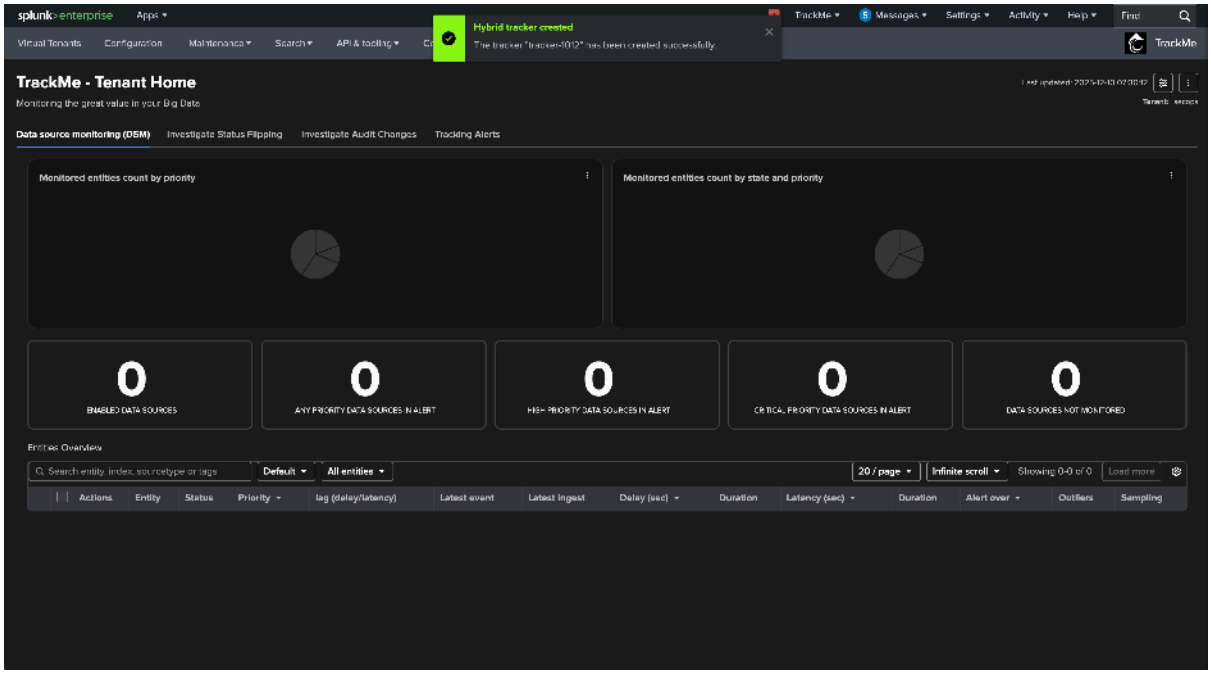


- Go to Step 6: (Performance benchmark)
  - TrackMe allows benchmarking the most expensive part of the search logic, this provides an accurate enough idea of how long the tracker will take to execute.
  - The target is to execute the search every 5 minutes (while this is under your control, in most cases we want to get as close as possible to this frequency, especially for feeds tracking).
  - This means that the search needs to be executed in less than 300 seconds to avoid generating skipping searches and missing executions.
  - The scaling idea underneath is to create multiple trackers with a reduced scope, so they can be executed concurrently, and therefore reduce the execution time.

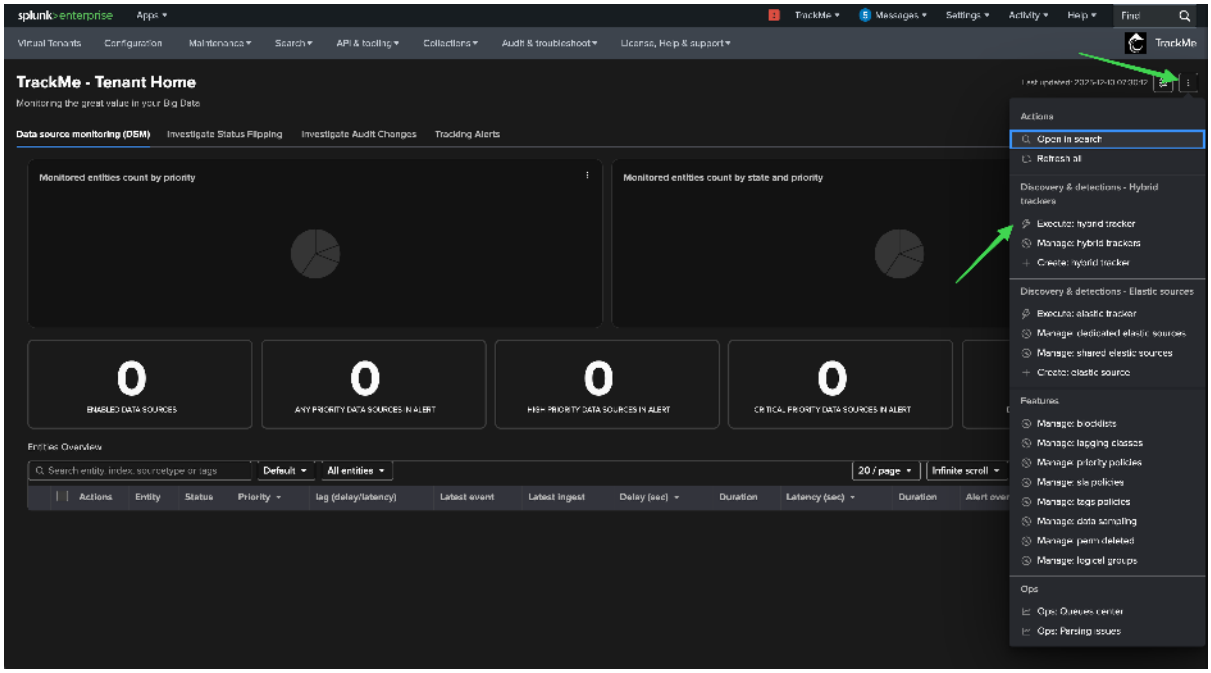


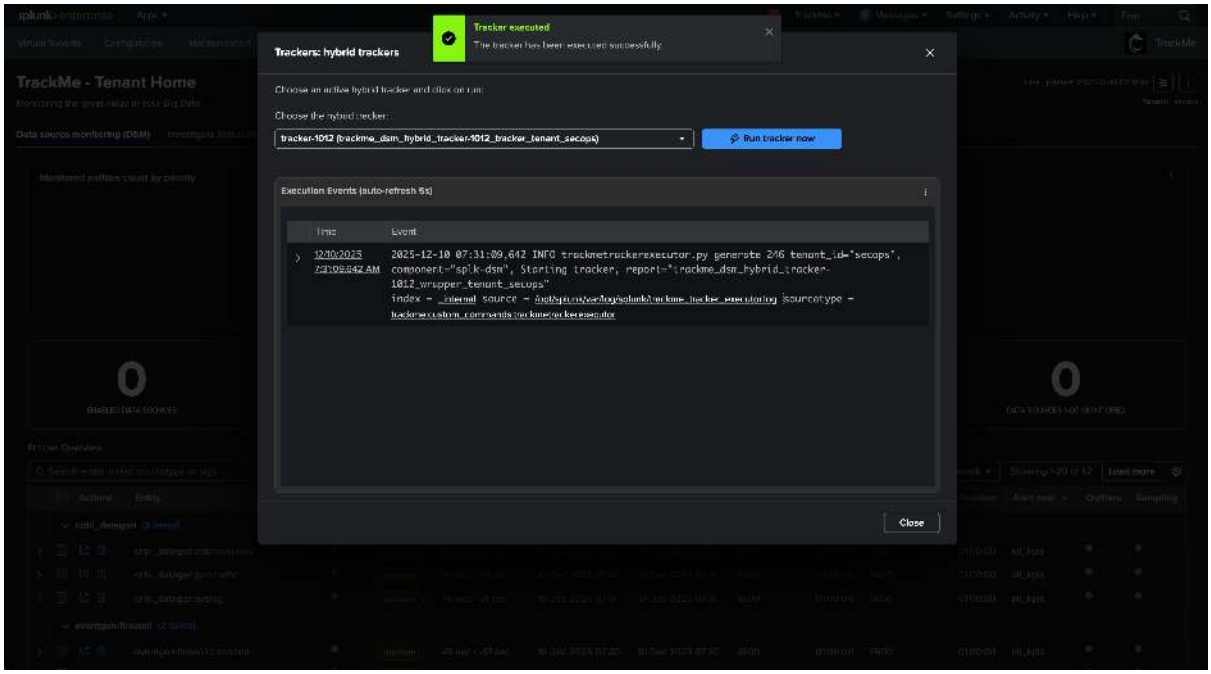
- Finally, go step “Validate creation” to create the tracker

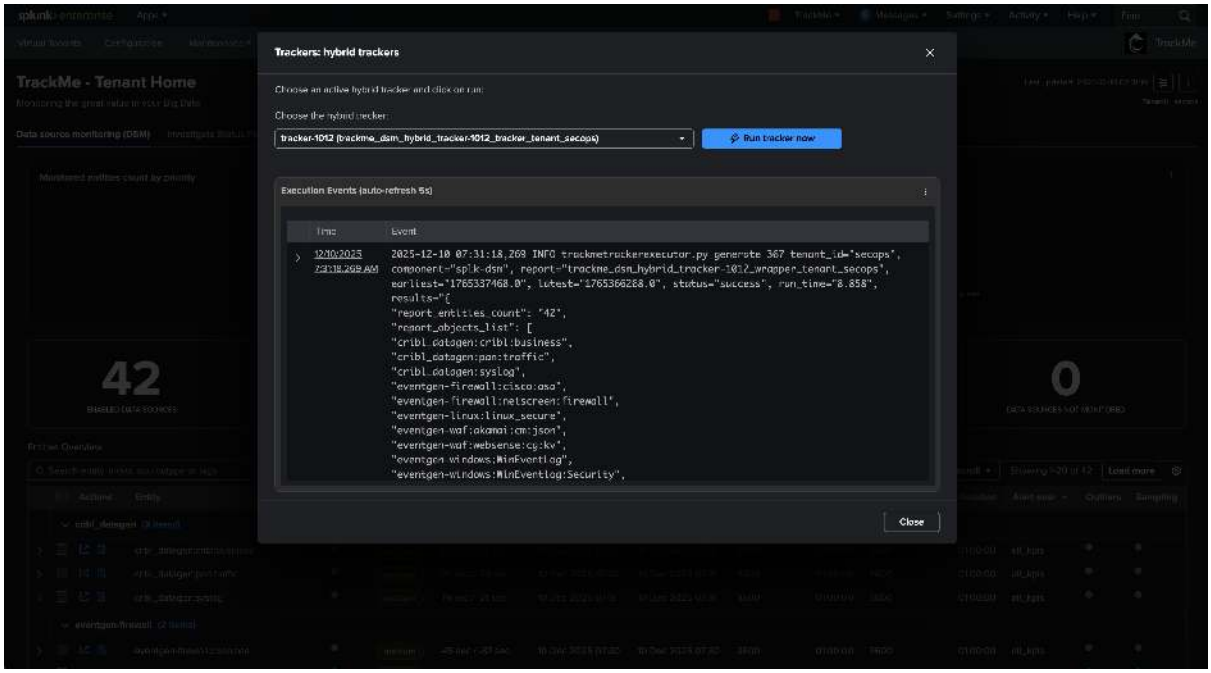




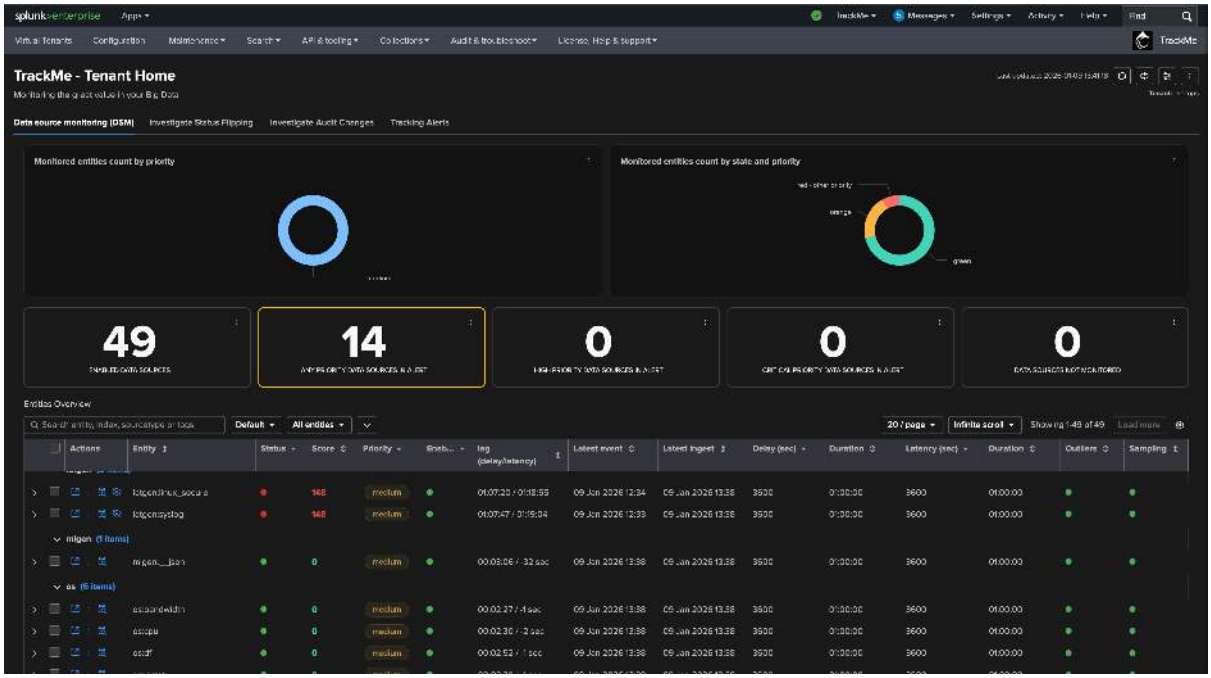
- Once created, you can from the main menu selector request the immediate execution of the tracker:


splunk>enterprise
Apps
TrackMe
Messages
Settings
Activity
Help
Find
Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
TrackMe - Tenant Home
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Data source monitoring (DSM)
Investigate Status Flipping
Investigate Audit Changes
Tracking Alerts
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
0
ENABLED DATA SOURCES
0
ANY PRIORITY DATA SOURCES IN ALERT
0
HIGH PRIORITY DATA SOURCES IN ALERT
0
CRITICAL PRIORITY DATA SOURCES IN ALERT
Entities Overview
Search entity, index, sourcetype or tags
Default
All entities
20 / page
Infinite scroll
Actions
Entity
Status
Priority
lag (delay/latency)
Latest event
Latest ingest
Delay (sec)
Duration
Latency (sec)
Duration
Actions
Open in search
Refresh all
Discovery & detections - Hybrid trackers
Execute: hybrid tracker
Manage: hybrid trackers
Create: hybrid tracker
Discovery & detections - Elastic sources
Execute: elastic tracker
Manage: dedicated elastic sources
Manage: shared elastic sources
Create: elastic source
Features
Manage: blocklists
Manage: tagging classes
Manage: priority policies
Manage: sla policies
Manage: tags policies
Manage: data sampling
Manage: perm deleted
Manage: logical groups
Ops
Ops: Queues center
Ops: Parsing issues


Tracker executed
The tracker has been executed successfully
Trackers: hybrid trackers
Choose an active hybrid tracker and click on run:
Choose the hybrid tracker:
tracker-1012 (trackme_dsm_hybrid_tracker-1012_tracker_tenant_secops)
Run tracker now
Execution Events (auto-refresh 5s)
Time
Event
12/10/2025 7:31:09.642 AM
2025-12-10 07:31:09,642 INFO trackmetrackerexecutor.py generate 246 tenant_id="secops", component="splk-dsm", Starting tracker, report="trackme_dsm_hybrid_tracker-1012_wrapper_tenant_secops"
index = _internal source = /opt/splunk/var/log/splunk/trackme_tracker_executor.log sourcetype = trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerexecutor
Close



- After the tracker for first executed, entities will be created and visible in the main user interface:



Step 2: Let's create a Virtual Tenant for data host sources

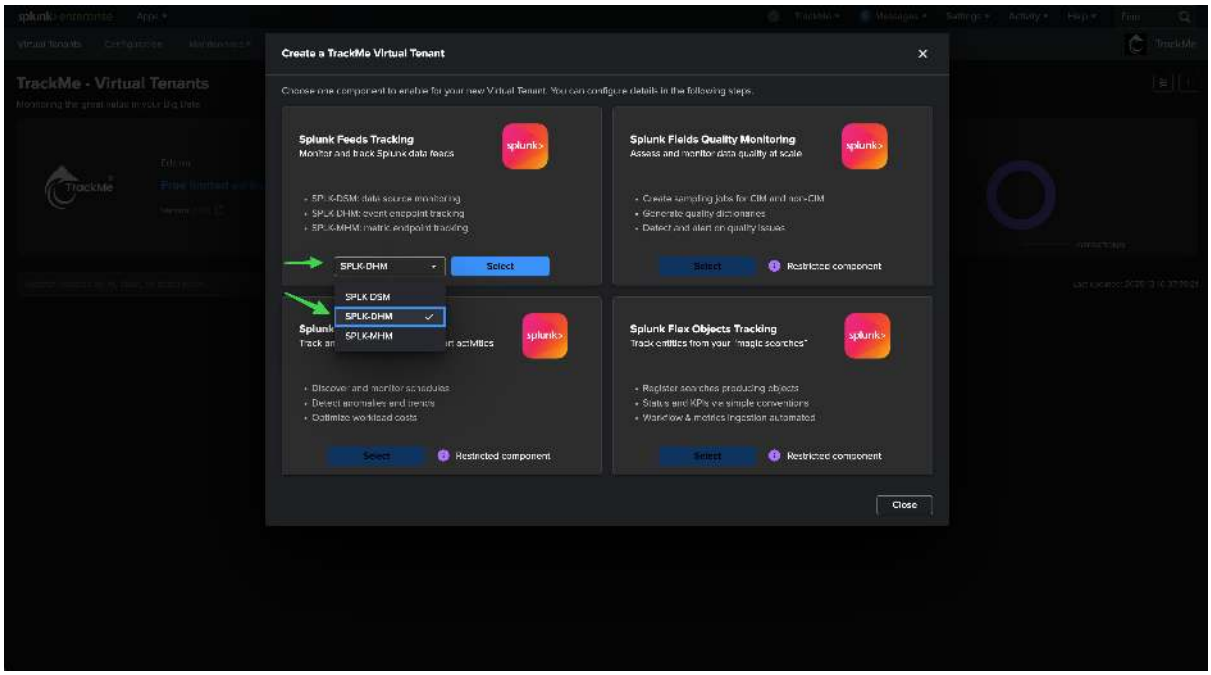
We will now create a Virtual Tenant to start tracking hosts, we recommend to setup hosts tracking in a dedicated tenant, so we can easily manage various features such as disabling ML Outliers:

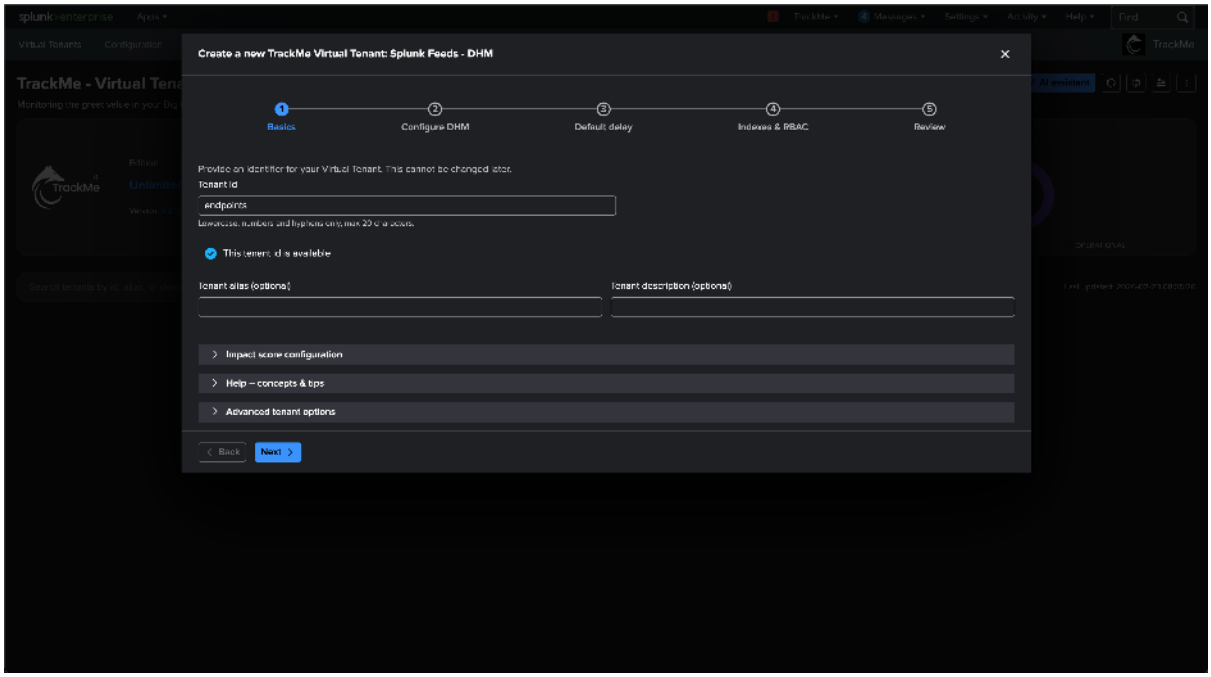
- component: `splk-dhm`
- tenant name: `endpoints`

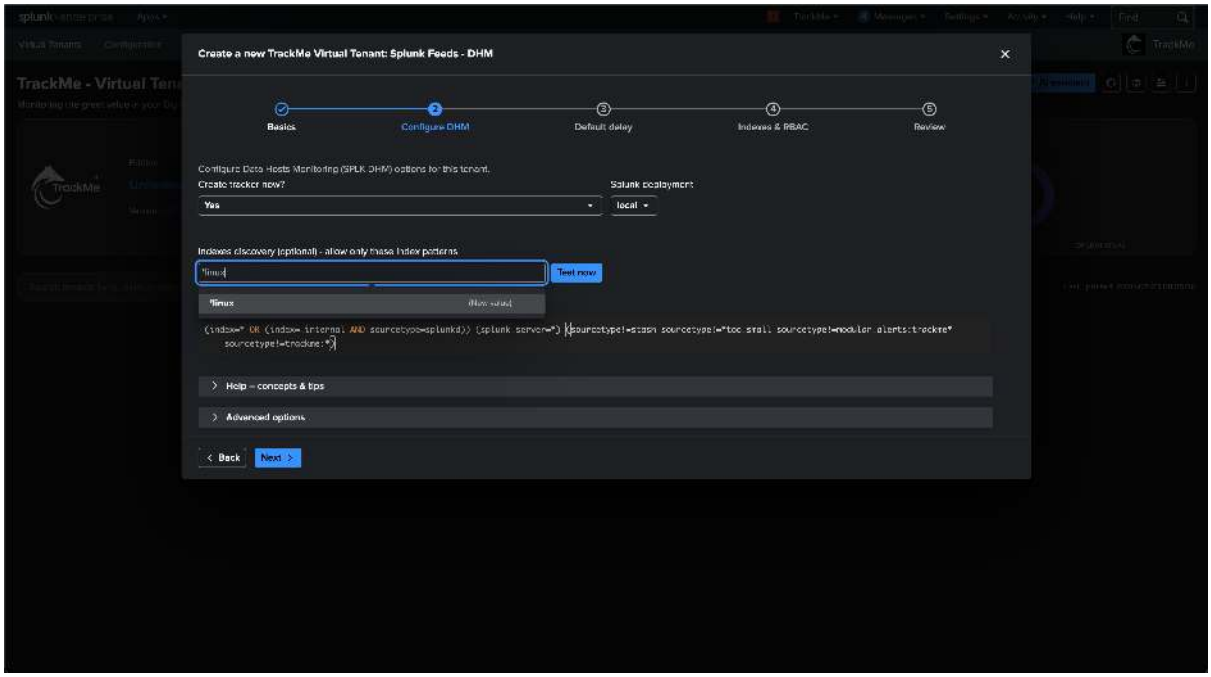
Repeat the same process for data hosts tracking:

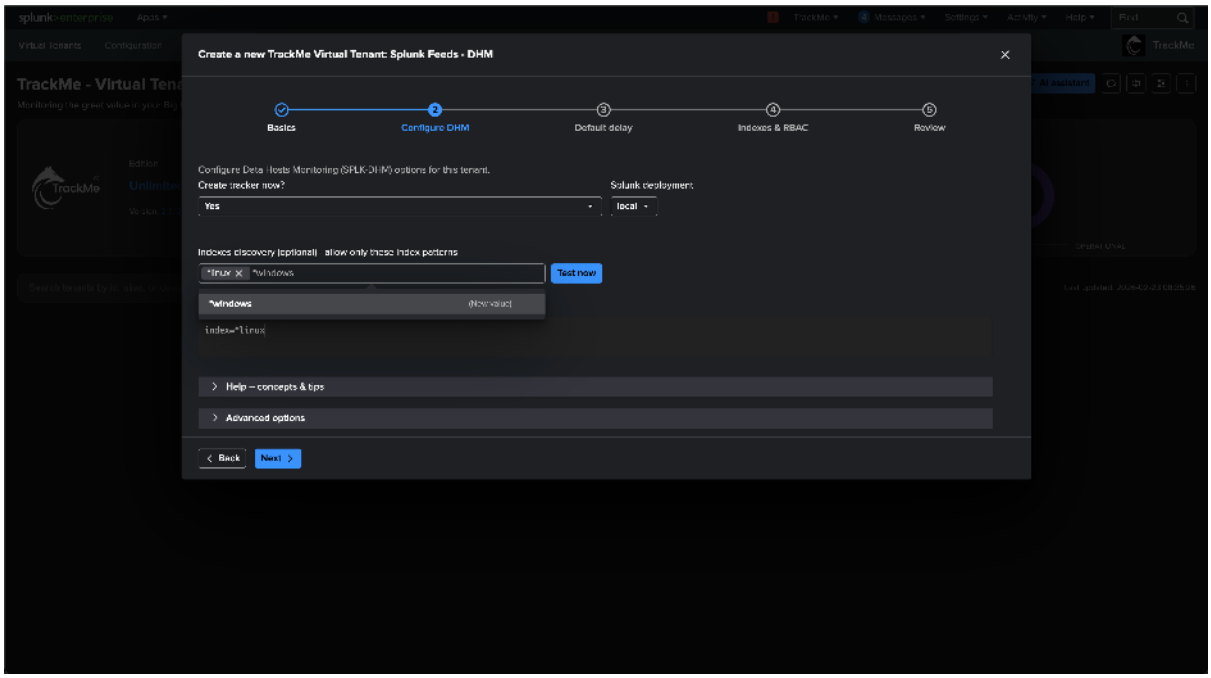
- We recommend being very strict with splk-dhm, notably we recommend restricting the scope as much as possible, and ensuring to allow only indexes that related to data generated by endpoints themselves.
- You totally can start with a certain scope, so you can first monitor the costs of the associated backends in TrackMe, then gradually increase the scope as needed.

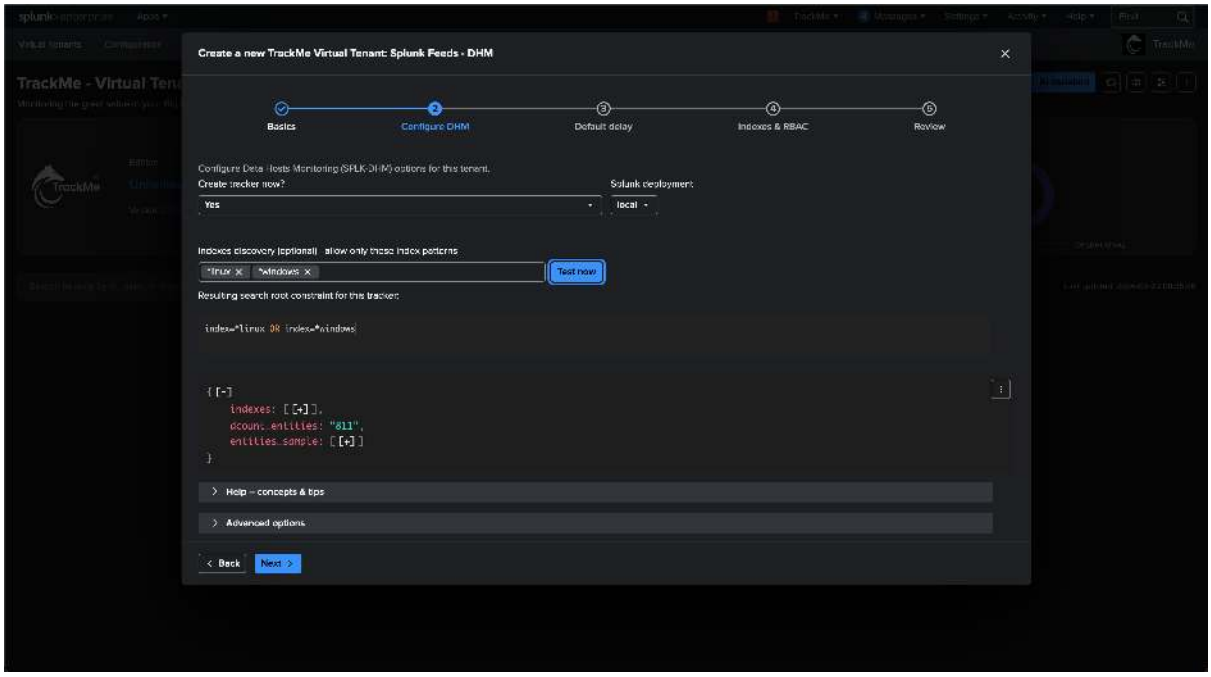
- Finally you can also choose to include or not splunkd itself, if you wish to monitor the availability of Splunk UFs/UFs internals, which reflect a healthy connectivity and status of Splunk agents.



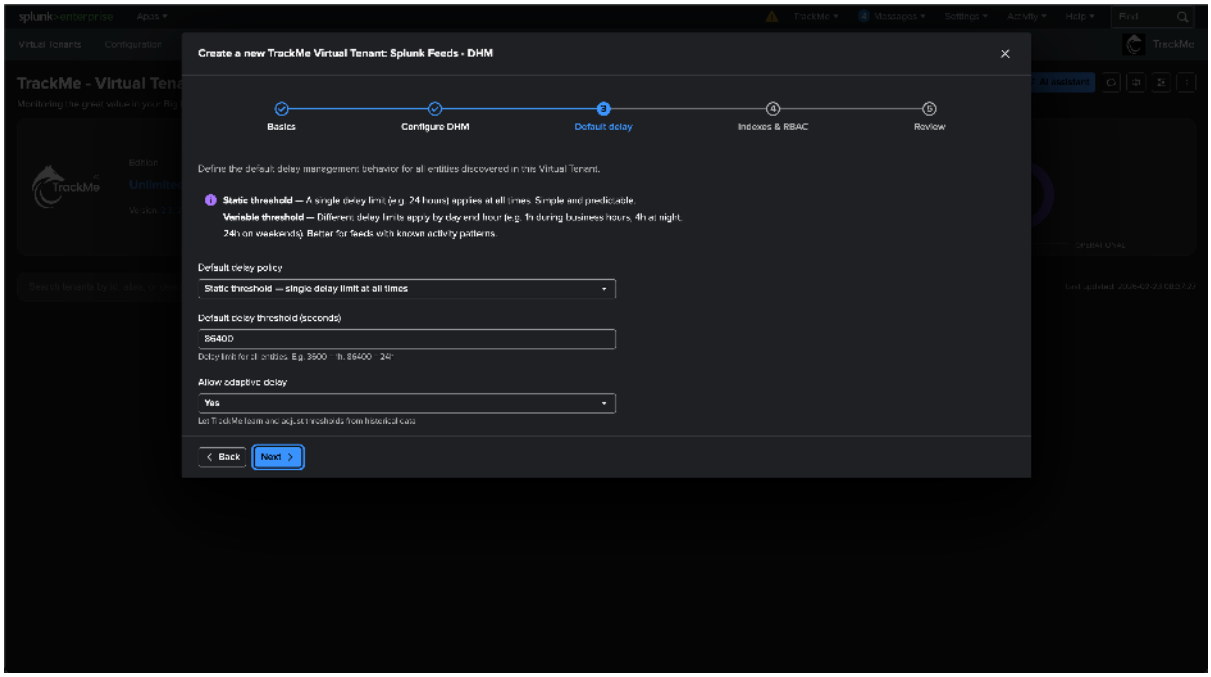


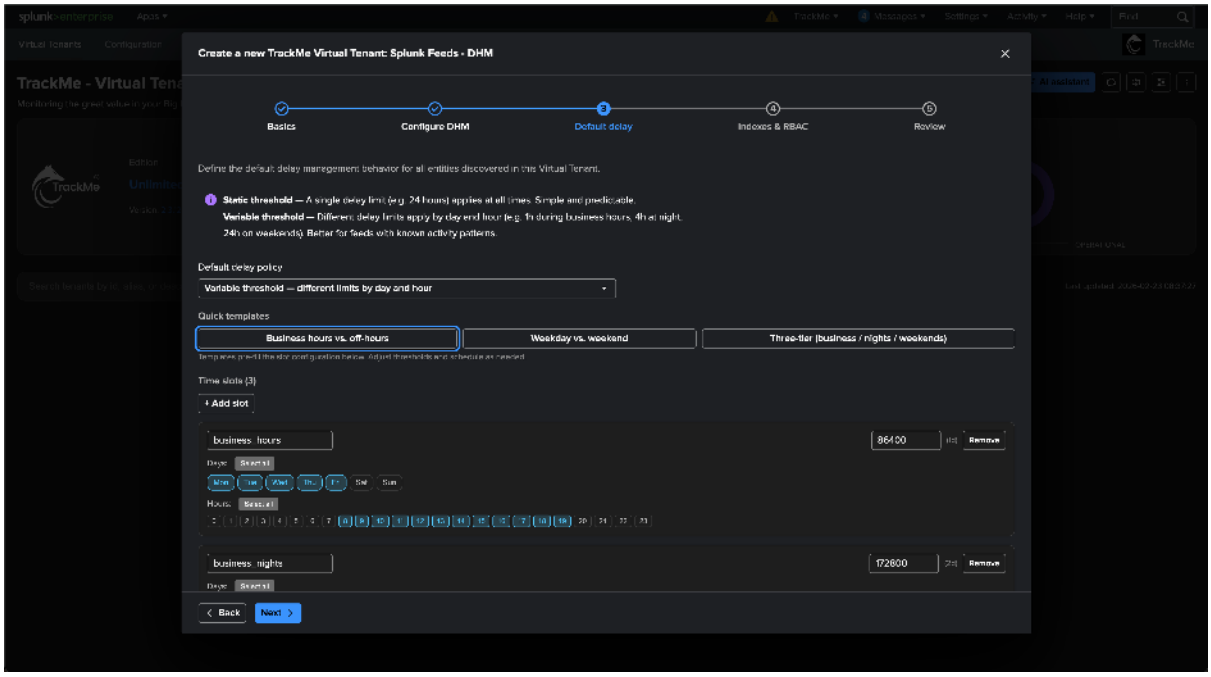

Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DHM
Basics
Configure DHM
Default delay
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Configure Data Hosts Monitoring (SPLK-DHM) options for this tenant.
Create tracker now?
Yes
Splunk deployment
local
Indexes discovery (optional) - allow only these index patterns
*linux
Test now
*linux
(New value)
(index=* OR (index=_internal AND sourcetype=splunkd)) (splunk_server=*) (sourcetype!=stash sourcetype!=*tcc_small sourcetype!=modular_alerts:trackme*
sourcetype!=trackme:*)
Help – concepts & tips
Advanced options
Back
Next


Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DHM
Basics
Configure DHM
Default delay
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Configure Data Hosts Monitoring (SPLK-DHM) options for this tenant.
Create tracker now?
Yes
Splunk deployment
local
Indexes discovery (optional) - allow only these index patterns
*linux
*windows
Test now
*windows
(New value)
index=*linux
Help – concepts & tips
Advanced options
Back
Next

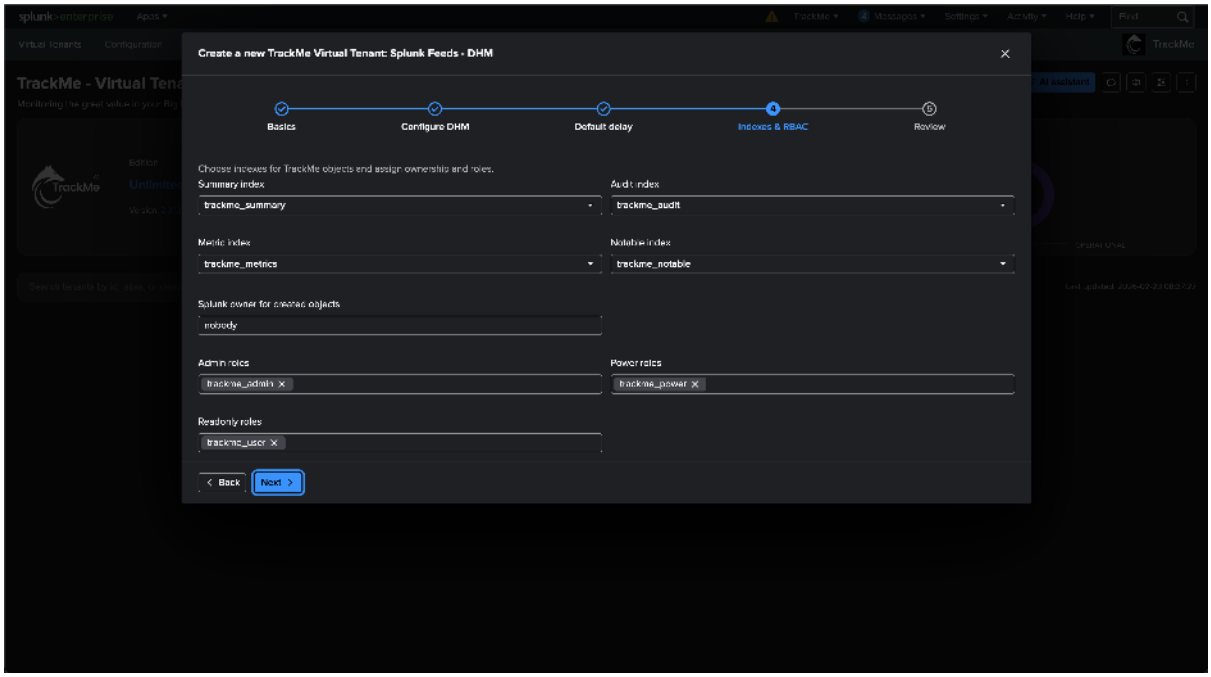


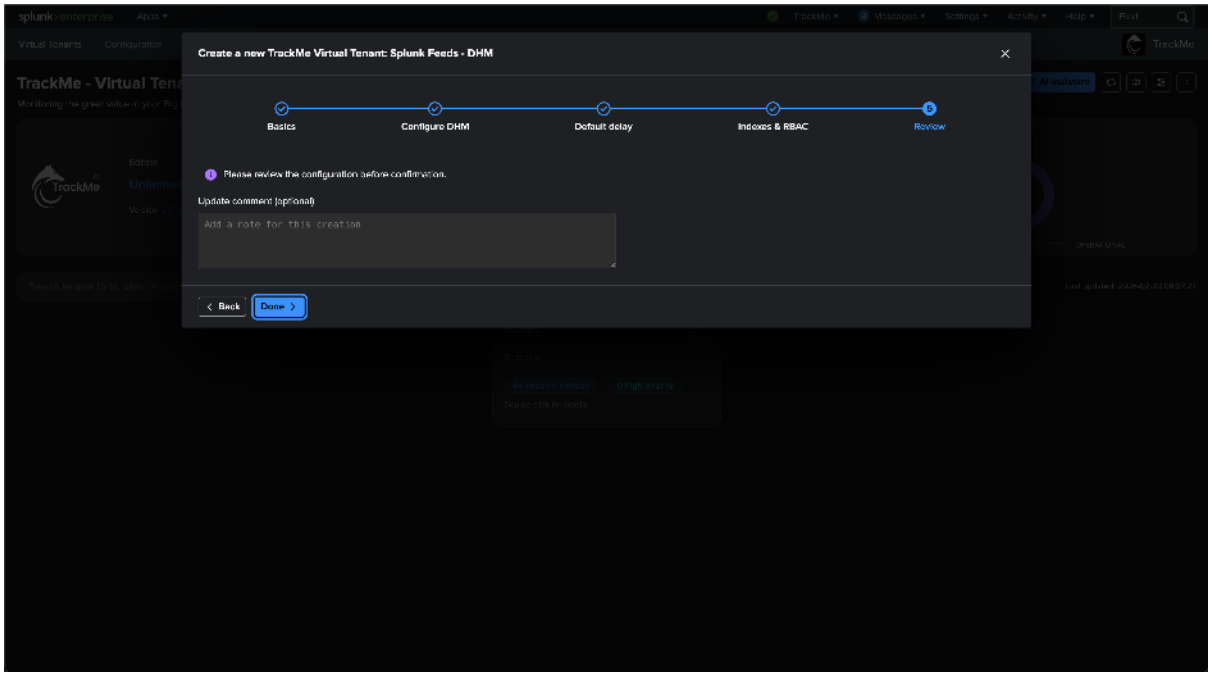
Default delay threshold behavior, choose between a static or variable delay threshold:

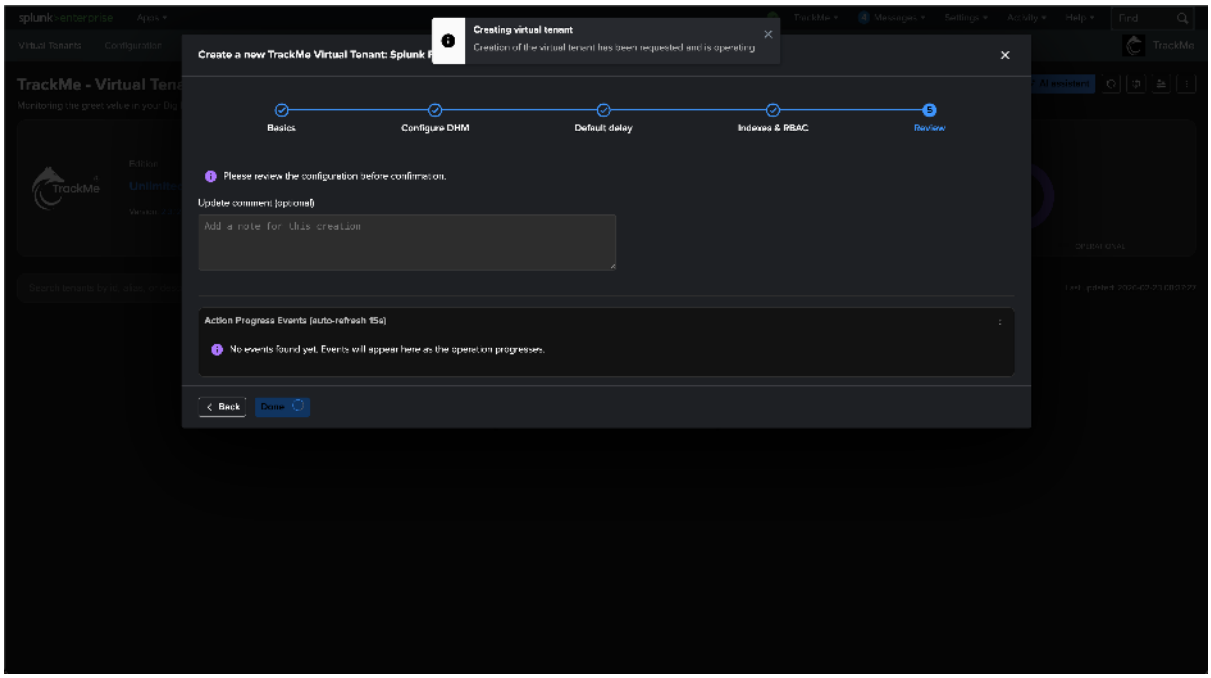


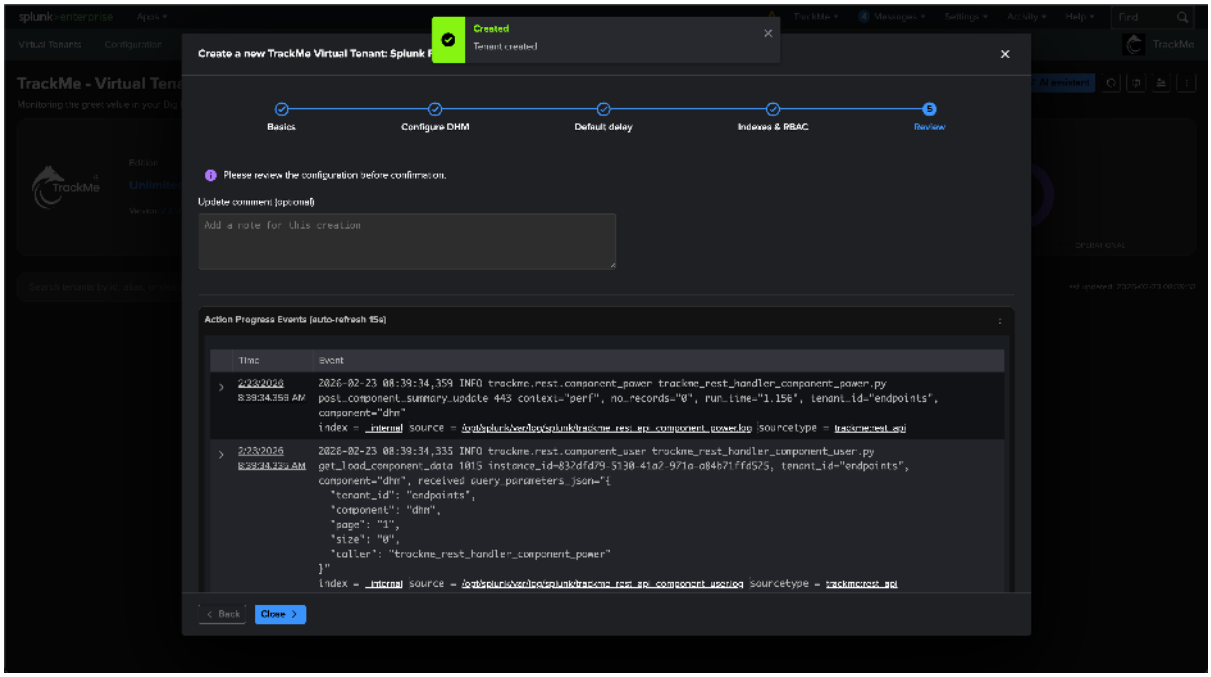


finalize the creation of the Virtual Tenant for data hosts tracking:

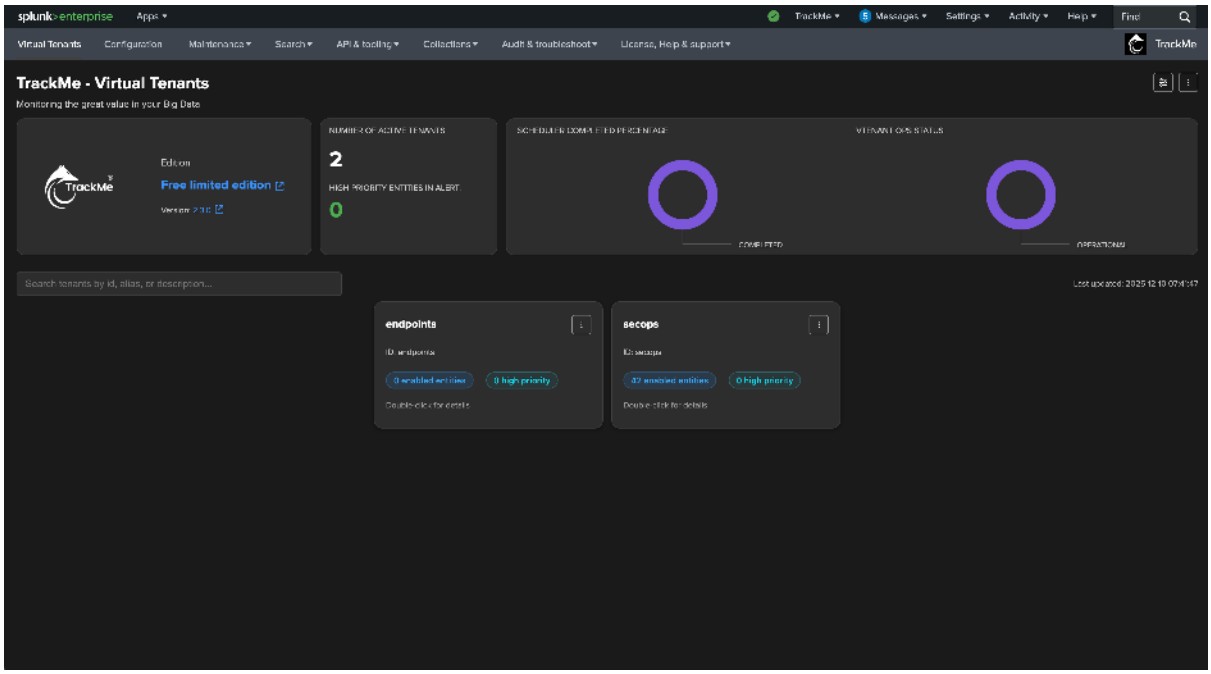


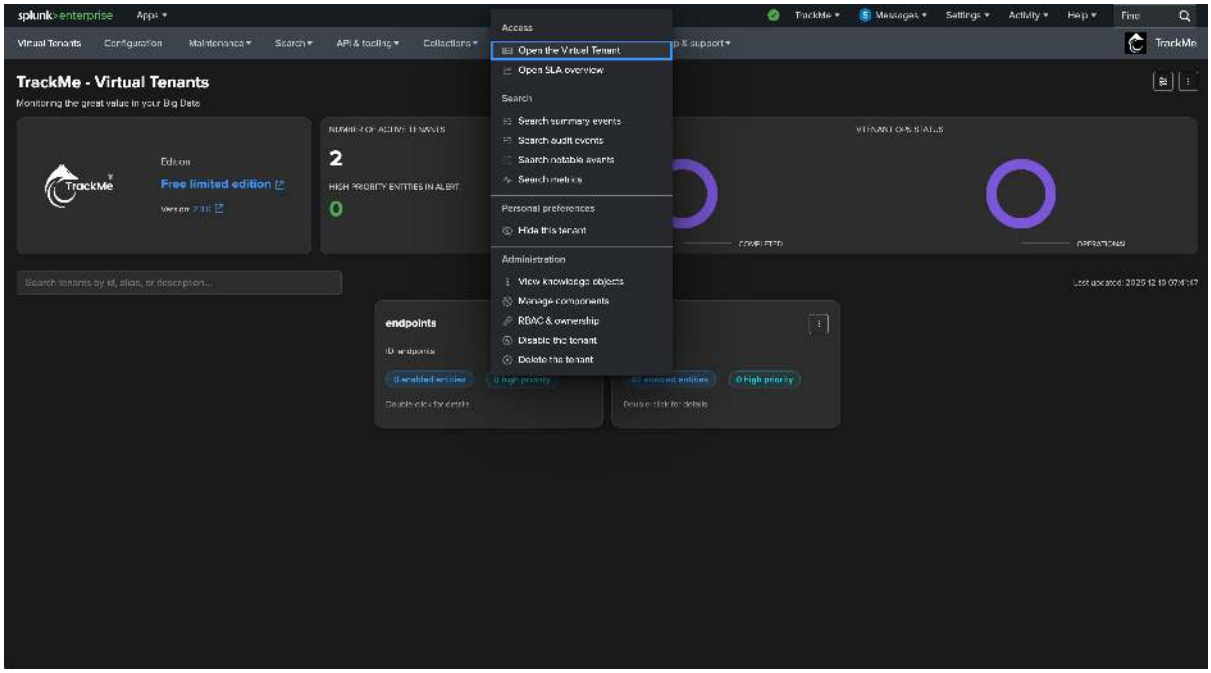

Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DHM
Basics
Configure DHM
Default delay
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Please review the configuration before confirmation.
Update comment (optional)
Add a note for this creation
Back
Done

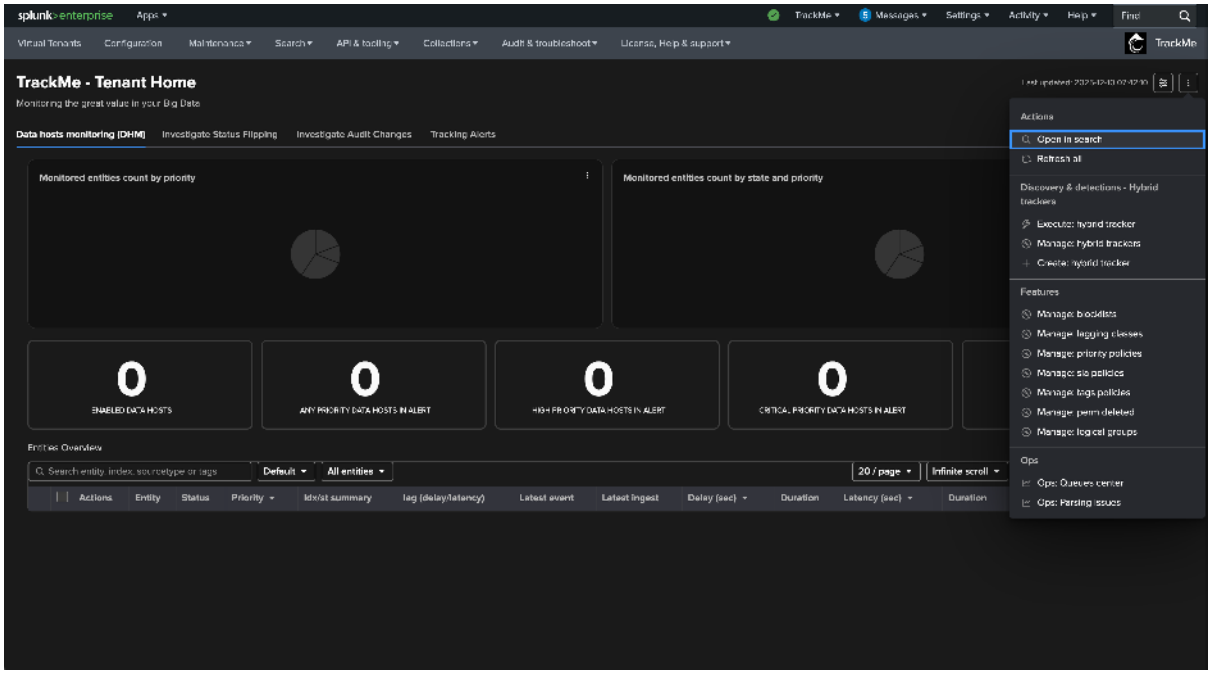

Creating virtual tenant
Creation of the virtual tenant has been requested and is operating
Basics
Configure DHM
Default delay
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Please review the configuration before confirmation.
Update comment (optional)
Add a note for this creation
Action Progress Events (auto-refresh 15s)
No events found yet. Events will appear here as the operation progresses.
Back
Done

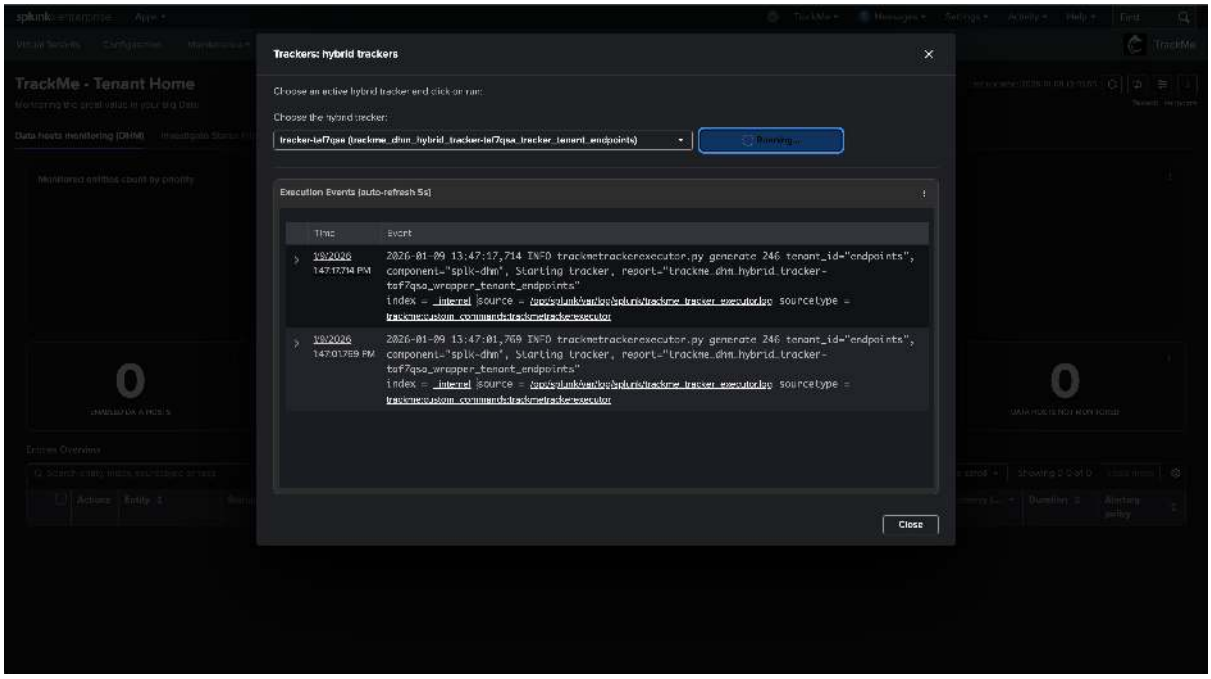


Execute tracker, access the tenant:




splunk>enterprise
Apps
TrackMe
Messages
Settings
Activity
Help
Find
Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
TrackMe
TrackMe - Virtual Tenants
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Edition
Free limited edition
2
HIGH PRIORITY ENTITIES IN ALERT
0
Access
Open the Virtual Tenant
Open SLA overview
Search
Search summary events
Search audit events
Search notable events
Search metrics
Personal preferences
Hide this tenant
Administration
View knowledge objects
Manage components
RBAC & ownership
Disable this tenant
Delete this tenant
endpoints


splunk>enterprise
Apps
TrackMe
Messages
Settings
Activity
Help
Find
Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
Licenses, Help & support
TrackMe
TrackMe - Tenant Home
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Data hosts monitoring (DHM)
Investigate Status Flipping
Investigate Audit Changes
Tracking Alerts
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
0
ENABLED DATA HOSTS
0
ANY PRIORITY DATA HOSTS IN ALERT
0
HIGH PRIORITY DATA HOSTS IN ALERT
0
CRITICAL PRIORITY DATA HOSTS IN ALERT
Entities Overview
Default
All entities
20 / page
Infinite scroll
Actions
Entity
Status
Priority
Idx/st summary
lag (delay/latency)
Latest event
Latest ingest
Delay (sec)
Duration
Latency (sec)
Duration
Actions
Open in search
Refresh all
Discovery & detections - Hybrid trackers
Execute: hybrid tracker
Manage: hybrid trackers
Create: hybrid tracker
Features
Manage: blocklists
Manage: lagging classes
Manage: priority policies
Manage: sla policies
Manage: tags policies
Manage: perm deleted
Manage: logical groups
Ops
Ops: Queues center
Ops: Parsing issues


Trackers: hybrid trackers
Choose an active hybrid tracker and click on run:
Choose the hybrid tracker:
Execution Events (auto-refresh 5s)
Time
Event
Close

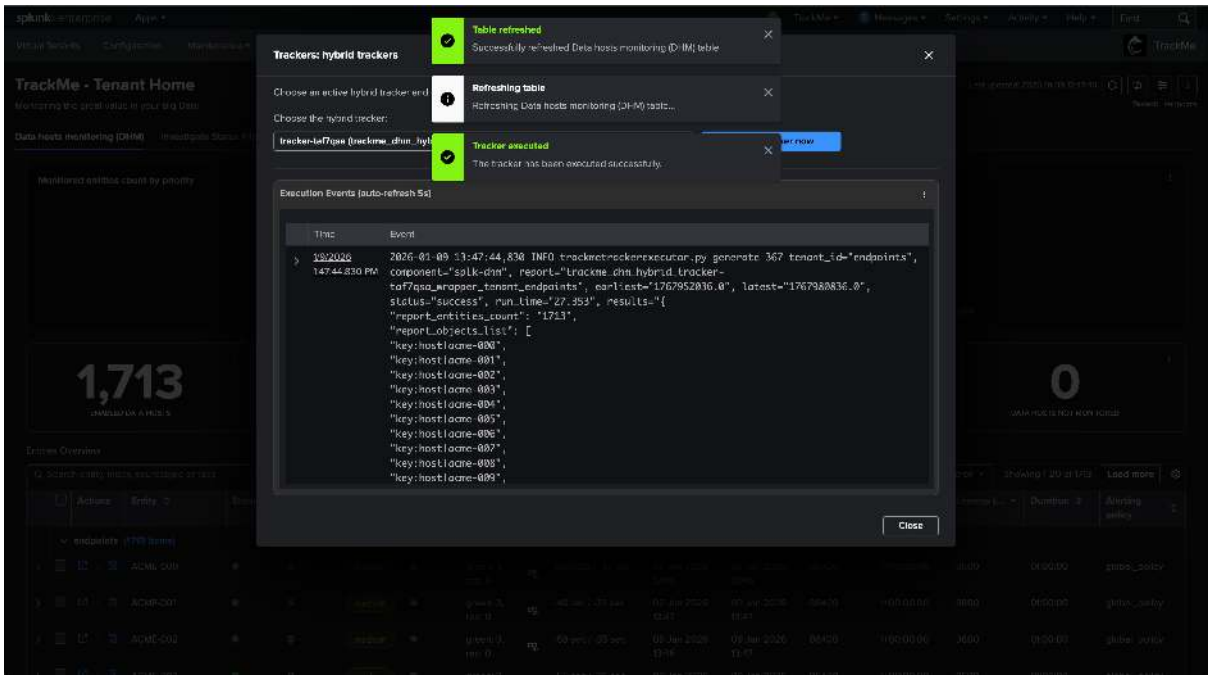
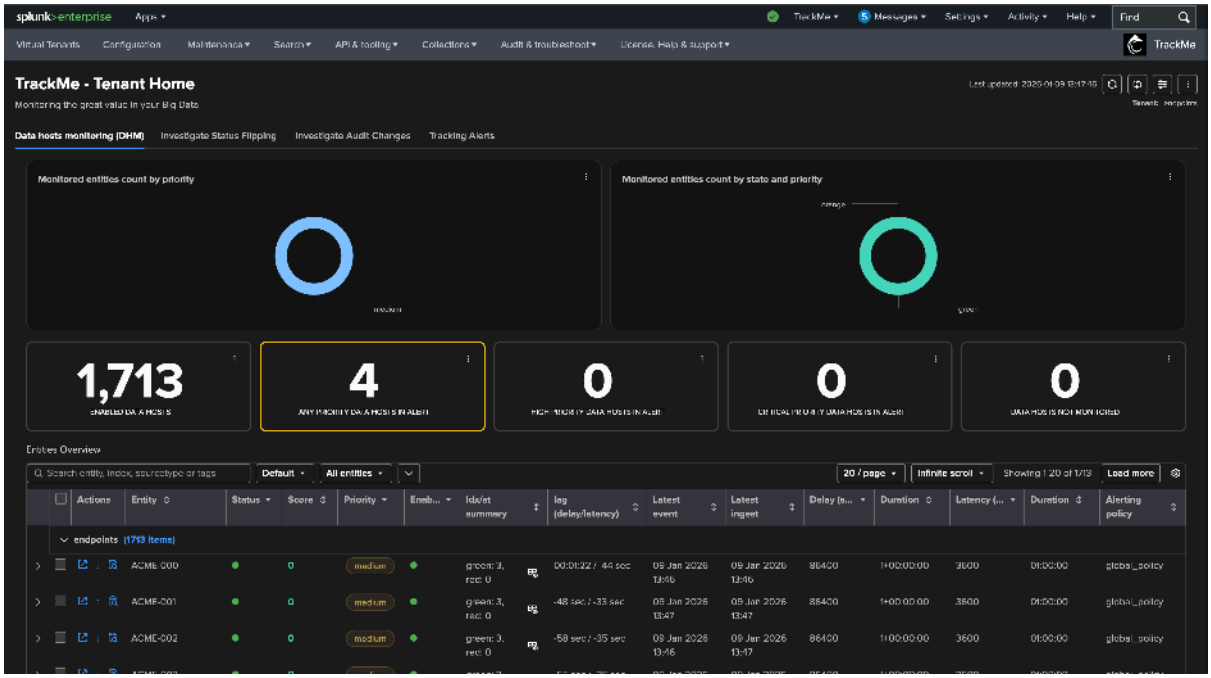


Table refreshed
Successfully refreshed Data hosts monitoring (DHM) table
Refreshing table
Refreshing Data hosts monitoring (DHM) table...
Tracker executed
The tracker has been executed successfully.
Trackers: hybrid trackers
Execution Events (auto-refresh 5s)
Time
Event
Close



Step 3: Alerting and notifications

Hint

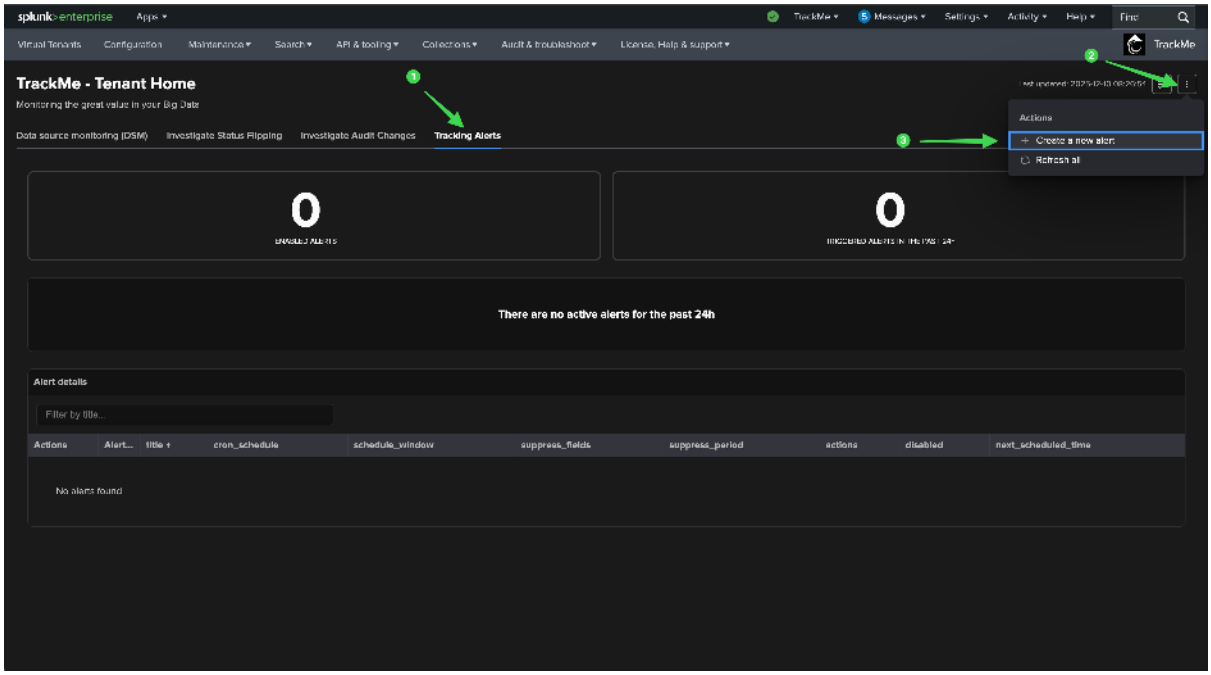
This quickstart was updated to use TrackMe's new StateFul Alerting features:

- Since TrackMe 2.1.11, a new concept of StateFul Alerting is available as the main alerting mechanism in TrackMe.
- These features provides a powerful, flexible and easy alerting capabilities as well as enhanced Email delivery notifications.
- For more information about this new concept, please refer to the *Stateful alerting* documentation.

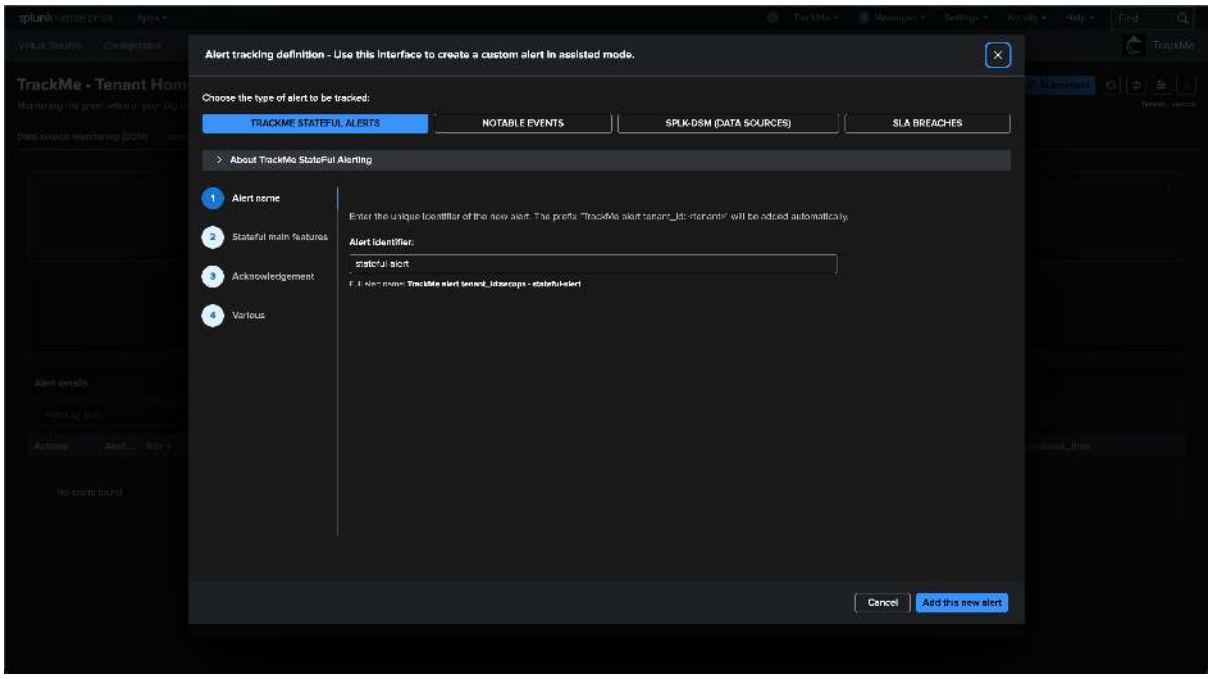
About Alerting recommendations:

- In a Production context, a true challenge is the massive number of entities, from hundreds if not not many thousdands of sources, hosts and so forth, it can be overwhelming to manage.
- We recommend a selective approach which used in conjonction with TrackMe and Splunk capabilities allow you to tackle these challenges.
- What we recommend is notably to leverage the `priority` concepts, and alert only on properly qualified entities leveraging `high` and `critical` priorities.
- This approach allows you to focus on the most important entities, and to avoid alerting fatigue by progressively qualifying your alerting logic and maturity in TrackMe over time.

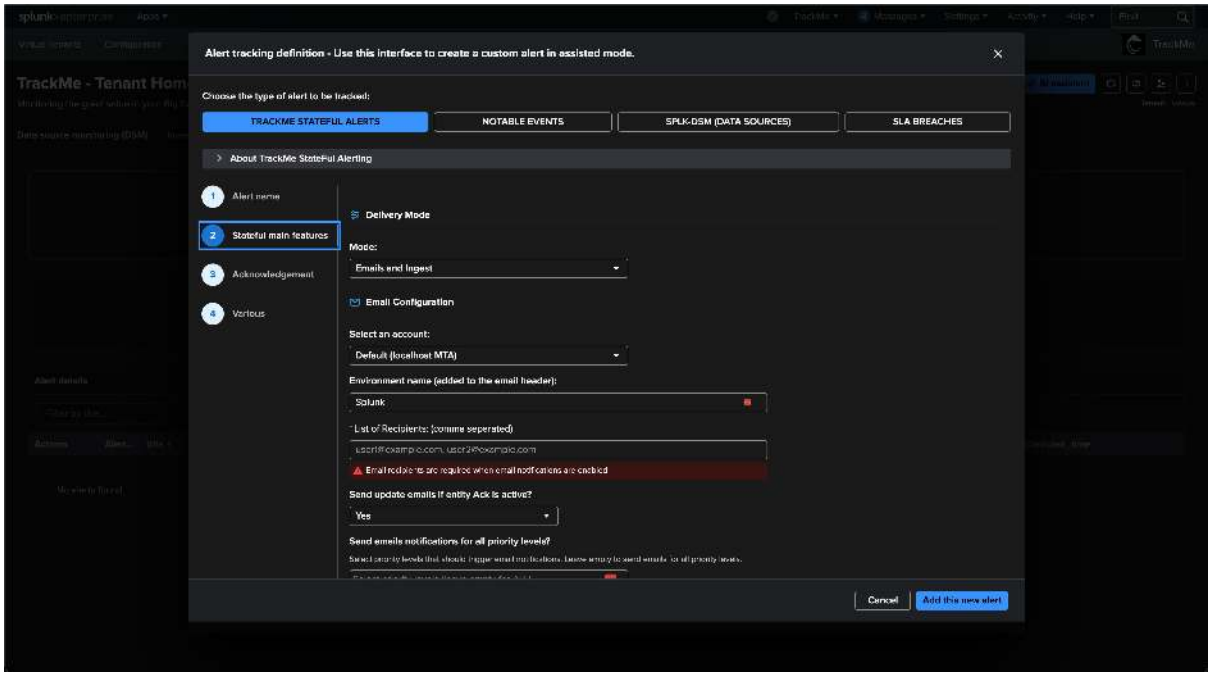
Access the Alerts creation wizard:



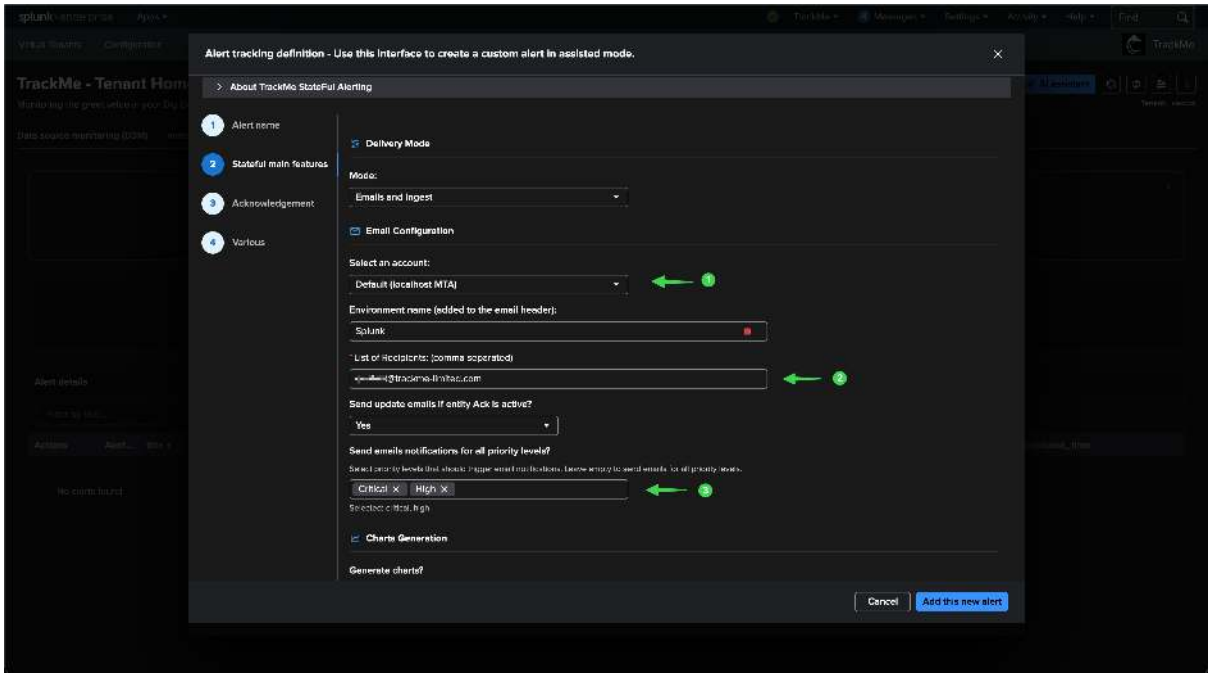
Welcoming screen for the alerts creation wizard:



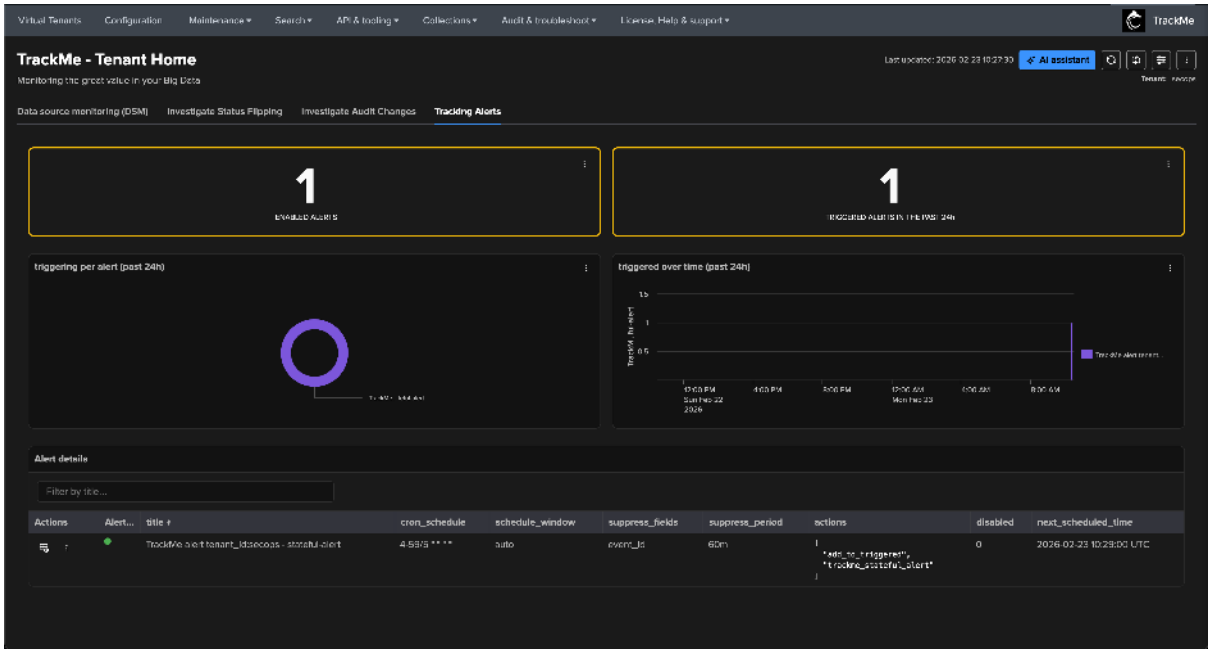
Go in step2, the default name of the alert is fine, we can leave it as is.



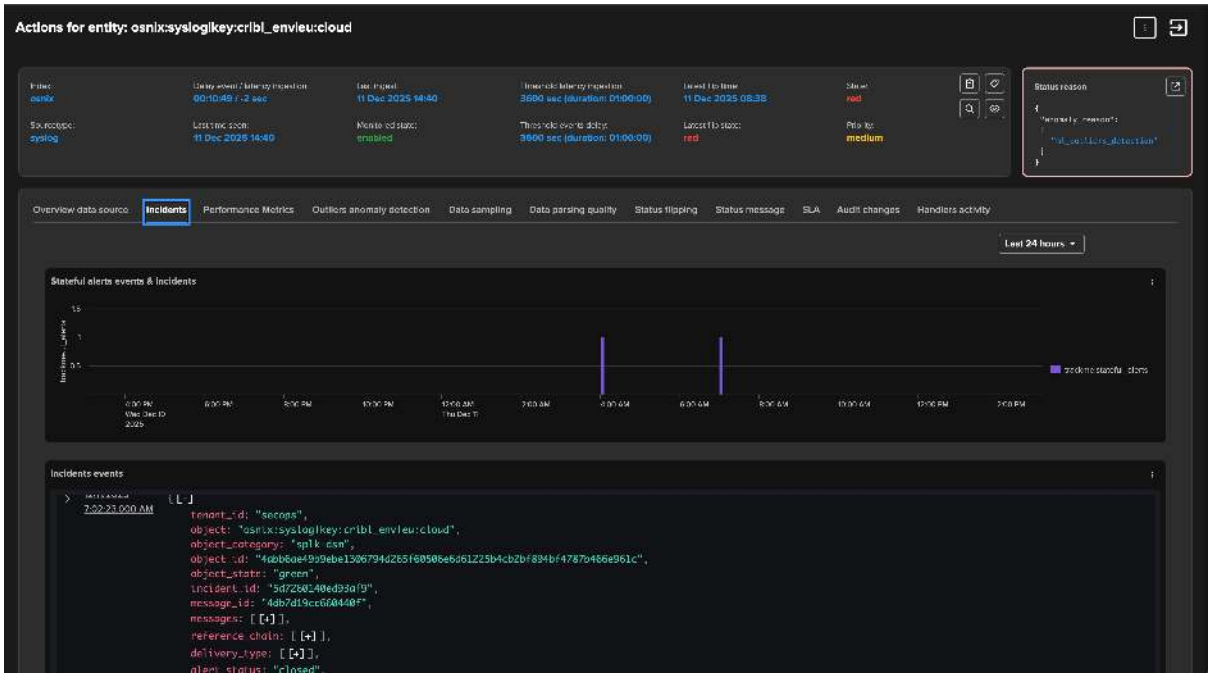
Configure the email delivery account, recipients and priority levels for email notifications:



Then validate the alerting creation:



We are good to go now, if things are working as expected, any entity matching priority high or critical and currently in anomaly state, will trigger an alert!



And if we did right, we also have a very nice Email notification!

Note: The AI status report requires an AI provider to be configured, if you haven't done so yet, please refer to the :ref:`ai_providers` documentation.

[redacted]@trackme-limited.com
[TrackMe Incident-ID: 5839e93aef86608e] Entity prd3_eu_syslog:syslog is now in alert
To: [redacted]@trackme-limited.com

TrackMe Notification

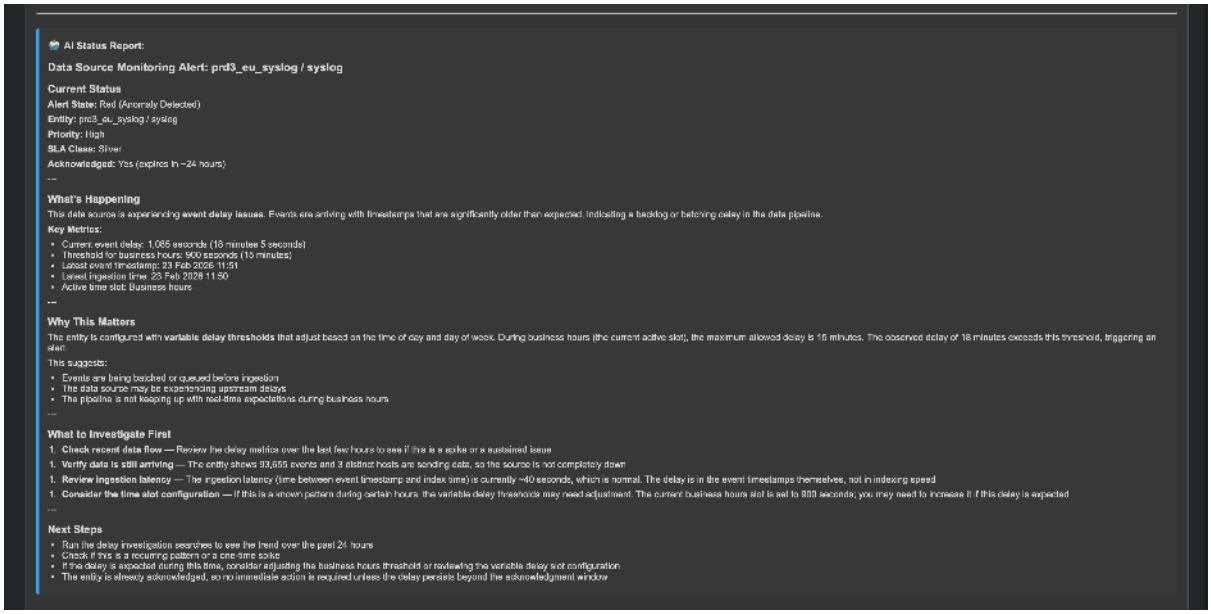
Environment: Splunk
Detection Time: Mon Feb 23 12:14:06 2026 UTC
Alert Status: opened
Tenant: secops
Alias: prd3_eu_syslog:syslog
Object: prd3_eu_syslog:syslog
Priority: high
Unknown Link

Status: red
Impact score: 100
Incident ID: 5839e93aef86608e

Detailed Information:

The entity has transitioned to an alerting state:

- Alias: prd3_eu_syslog:syslog
- Object: prd3_eu_syslog:syslog
- Object ID: 2b5c4151b541a2be341a2b9c73e55462c549b784ef622b46ee8b1818beeda995
- Category: splk-dsm
- Anomaly Reason(s):
  - variable_delay_threshold_breached
- Message(s):
  - Monitoring conditions are not met due to delay issues. Event delay is 1085.0 seconds (duration: 00:18:05), which is higher than the maximum allowed variable delay threshold (active slot: 'business_hours') of 900 seconds (duration: 00:15:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 23 Feb 2026 11:51, latest event ingested (_indextime) for this entity: 23 Feb 2026 11:50. This indicates that the source is receiving events with timestamps older than the threshold defined for this entity.
- Message source: trackme:state
- Message source ID: 8b6be33bb2c9c7c66bb970b5b00d0188a20bbcfcef1d68bf5278ad834b218982



AI Status Report:

Data Source Monitoring Alert: prd3_eu_syslog / syslog

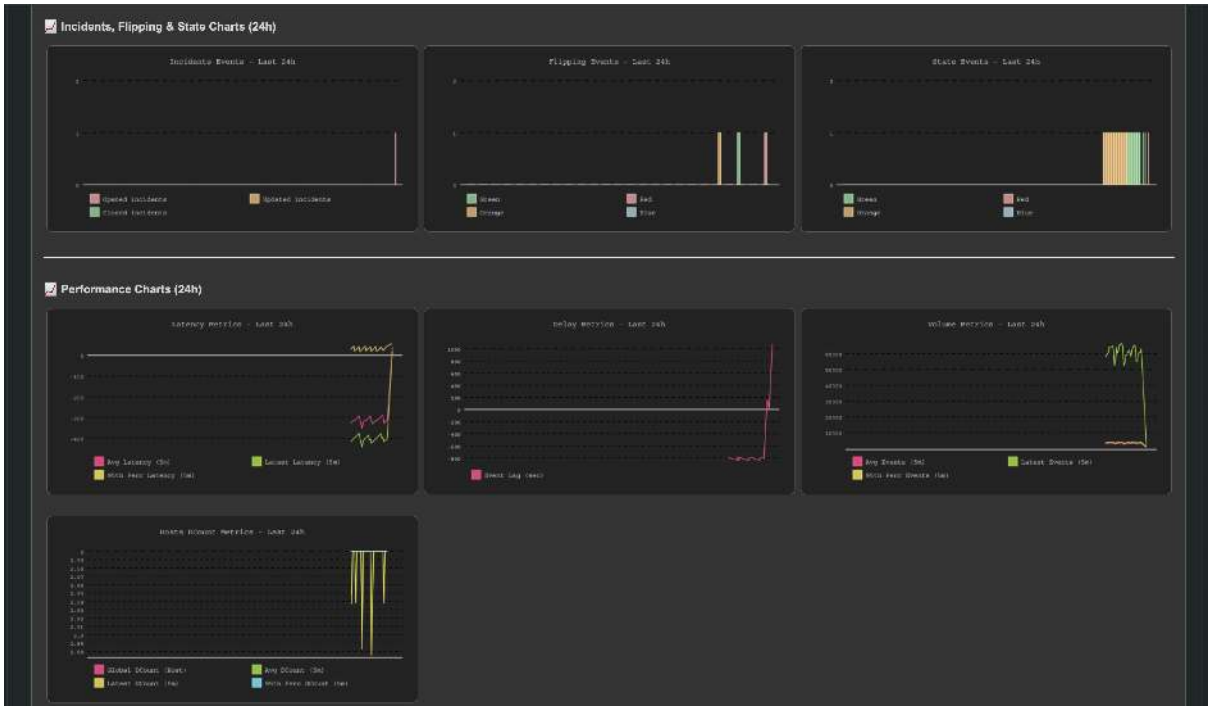
Current Status
Alert State: Red (Anomaly Detected)
Entity: prd3_eu_syslog / syslog
Priority: High
SLA Class: Silver
Acknowledged: Yes (expires in ~24 hours)

What's Happening
This data source is experiencing event delay issues. Events are arriving with timestamps that are significantly older than expected, indicating a backlog or batching delay in the data pipeline.
Key Metrics:
- Current event delay: 1,085 seconds (18 minutes 5 seconds)
- Threshold for business hours: 900 seconds (15 minutes)
- Latest event timestamp: 23 Feb 2026 11:51
- Latest ingestion time: 23 Feb 2026 11:50
- Active time slot: Business hours

Why This Matters
The entity is configured with variable delay thresholds that adjust based on the time of day and day of week. During business hours (the current active slot), the maximum allowed delay is 15 minutes. The observed delay of 18 minutes exceeds this threshold, triggering an alert.
This suggests:
- Events are being batched or queued before ingestion
- The data source may be experiencing upstream delays
- The pipeline is not keeping up with real-time expectations during business hours
---

What to Investigate First
1. Check recent data flow — Review the delay metrics over the last few hours to see if this is a spike or a sustained issue
1. Verify data is still arriving — The entity shows 93,655 events and 3 distinct hosts are sending data, so the source is not completely down
1. Review ingestion latency — The ingestion latency (time between event timestamp and index time) is currently ~40 seconds, which is normal. The delay is in the event timestamps themselves, not in indexing speed
1. Consider the time slot configuration — If this is a known pattern during certain hours, the variable delay thresholds may need adjustment. The current business hours slot is set to 900 seconds; you may need to increase it if this delay is expected
---

Next Steps
- Run the delay investigation searches to see the trend over the past 24 hours
- Check if this is a recurring pattern or a one-time spike
- If the delay is expected during this time, consider adjusting the business hours threshold or reviewing the variable delay slot configuration
- The entity is already acknowledged, so no immediate action is required unless the delay persists beyond the acknowledgment window



Adapt to your preferences, repeat as needed, TrackMe is now Production ready!

2.1.2 QUICK START - TrackMe Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)

Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)

- Impact-Based Alerting (IBA) is a new core alerting model introduced in TrackMe 2.3.5.
- IBA transforms how TrackMe determines entity status by using a flexible, configurable scoring system instead of hardcoded rules.
- Inspired by Risk-Based Analysis (RBA) in security contexts, IBA allows administrators to fine-tune how different anomalies contribute to entity health status.
- IBA provides complete transparency through detailed score breakdowns, making it easy to understand why an entity is in a particular state.
- For users migrating from previous versions, the transition is seamless and requires no manual intervention.
- This guide focuses on feeds tracking (DSM and DHM components) as the primary use case, with extensions to other TrackMe components covered in later sections.

What is Impact-Based Alerting?

Impact-Based Alerting (IBA) is TrackMe's intelligent scoring system that determines entity health status based on a cumulative impact score. Instead of using fixed rules, IBA aggregates scores from various anomaly types over a 24-hour rolling window, providing a flexible and tunable approach to alerting.

Domain Positioning

- Inspired by security-grade risk scoring, IBA brings impact-driven alerting to data monitoring. IBA applies risk-based scoring principles to data reliability and observability in TrackMe.

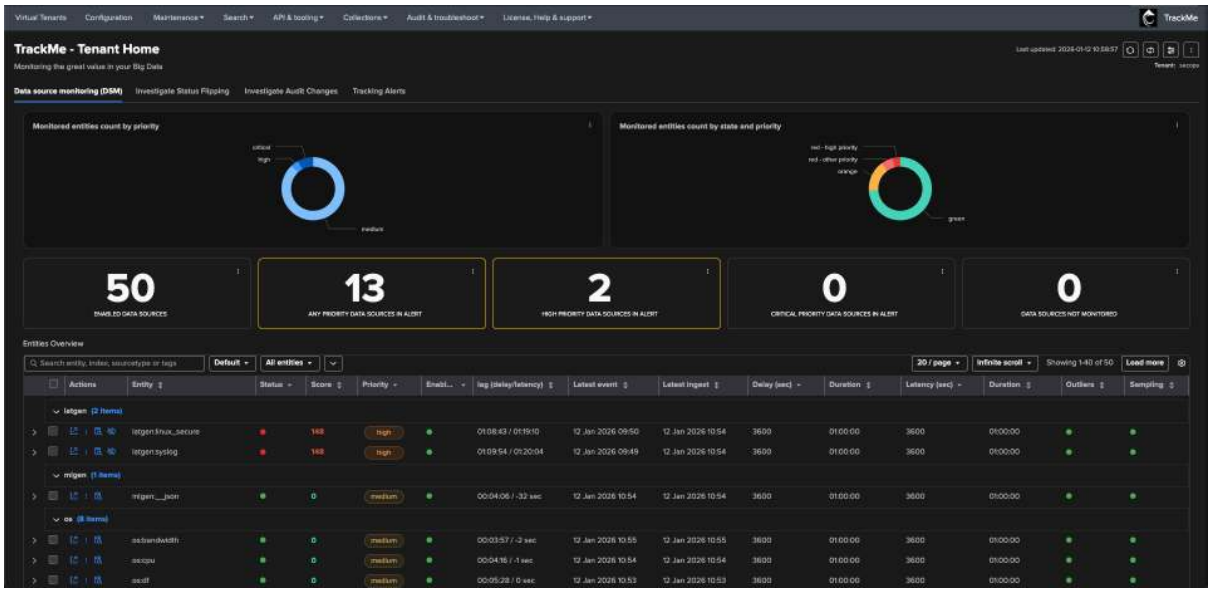
Key Concepts:

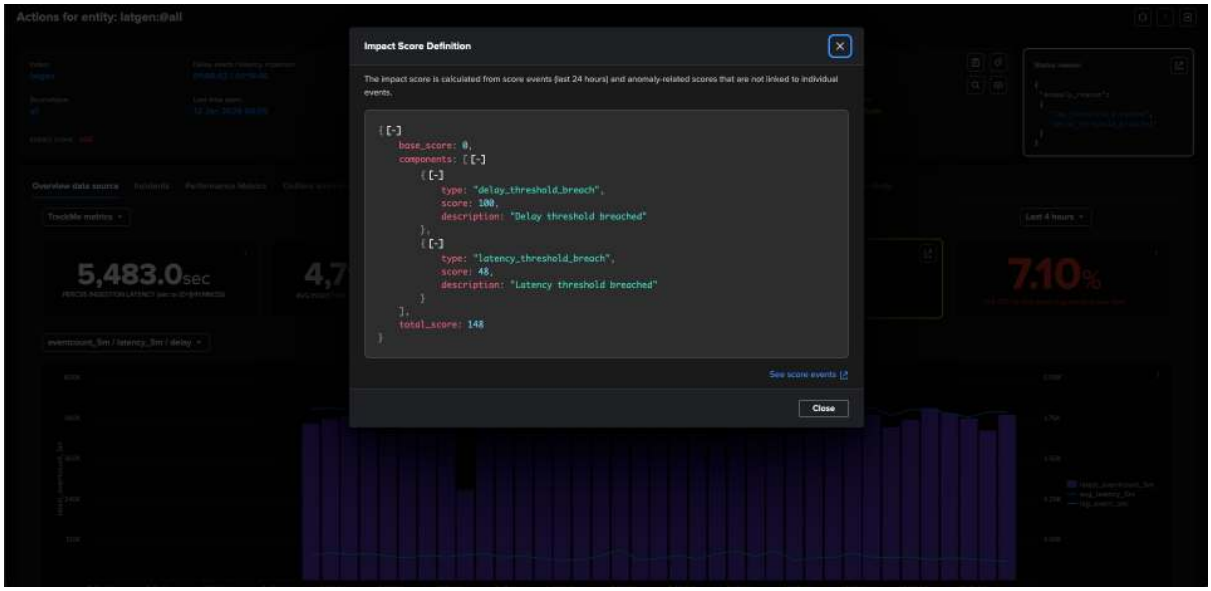
- **Impact Score**: A numeric value (0-100) assigned to each anomaly type when detected

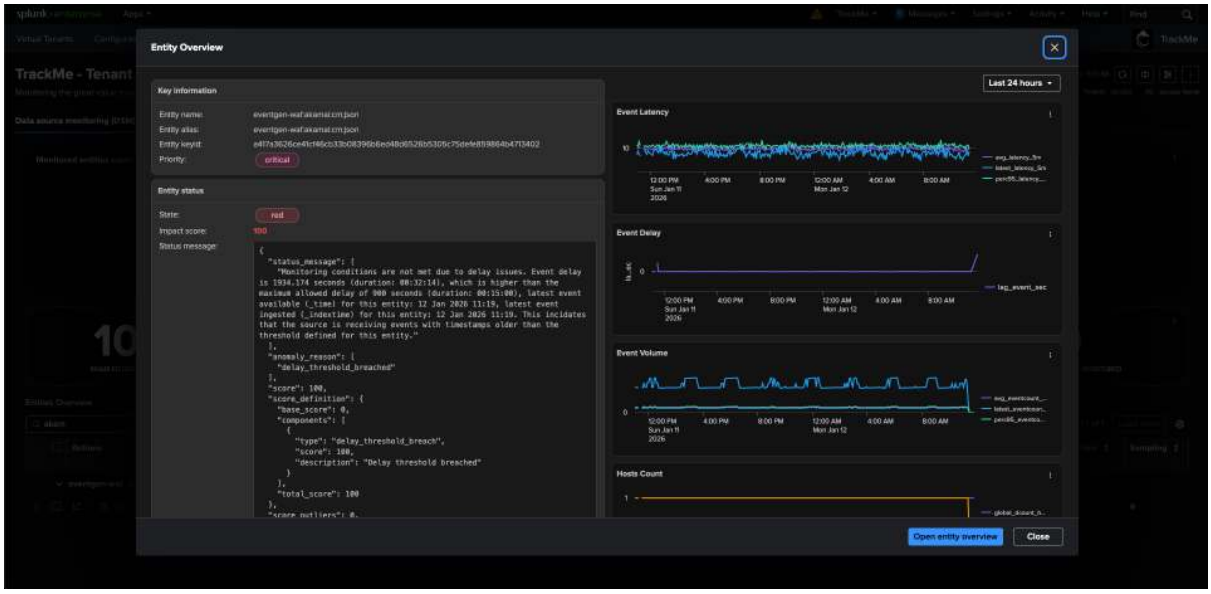
- **Total Score**: The cumulative sum of all impact scores for an entity
- **Score Aggregation**: Scores are aggregated over a 24-hour rolling window
- **Status Determination**: Entity status (green, orange, red, blue) is determined by the total score
- **Score Transparency**: Every score includes a detailed breakdown showing exactly which anomalies contributed

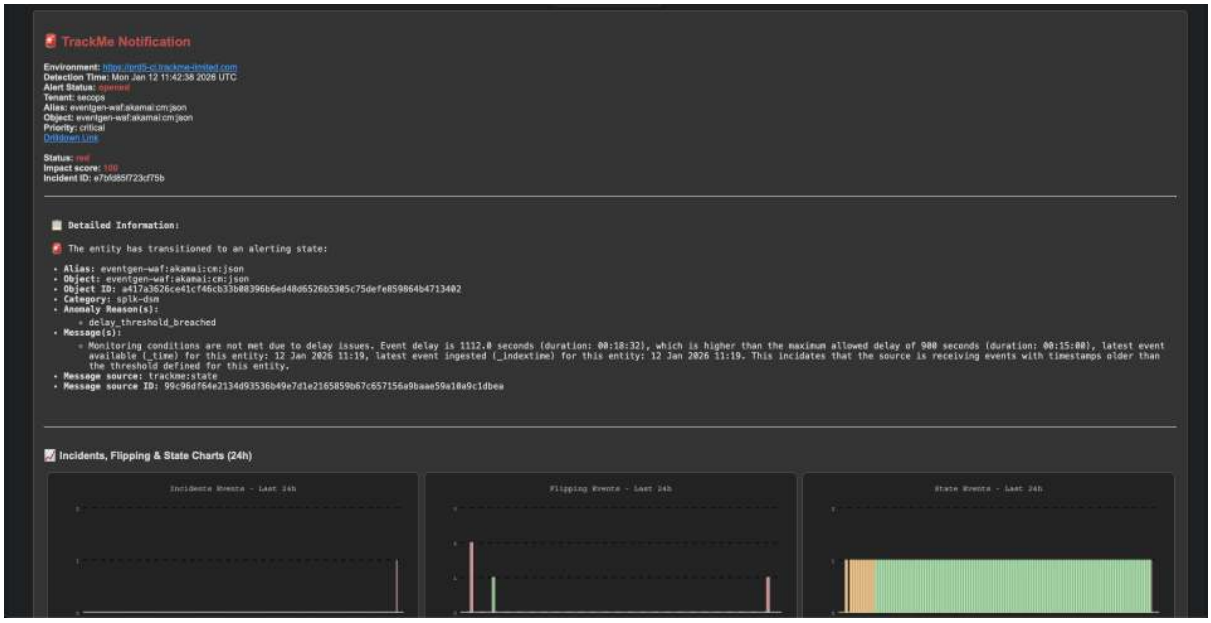
Why IBA Matters:

- **Smarter Alerting**: Fine-tune impact scores per tenant, component, and anomaly type to match your environment's priorities
- **Reduced False Positives**: One-click suppression capabilities allow you to mark outliers or entire entities as false positives
- **Complete Transparency**: Detailed score breakdowns show exactly why an entity is in a particular state
- **Flexible Configuration**: Adjust impact scores through an intuitive UI without code changes
- **Audit Trail**: Full traceability of score events and anomaly reasons, even when suppressed









Understanding Entity Status in IBA

TrackMe entities can have four possible statuses, each determined by the total impact score:

Green Status

- **Condition**: Total score = 0 (no anomalies detected)
- **Meaning**: The entity is healthy and operating normally
- **Visual Indicator**: Green status dot

Orange Status

- **Condition**: Total score > 0 and < 100 (anomalies present but below critical threshold)
- **Meaning**: Potential issues detected that require attention but don't warrant a critical alert
- **Visual Indicator**: Orange status dot
- **Use Case**: Early warning for issues that may escalate if not addressed

Red Status

- **Condition**: Total score >= 100 (critical threshold breached)

- **Meaning**: Critical issues detected that require immediate attention
- **Visual Indicator**: Red status dot
- **Use Case**: Triggers alerts and notifications for immediate action

Blue Status

- **Condition**: Special state (e.g., logical group protection, minimal disruption time)
- **Meaning**: Entity is part of a logical group that provides protection
- **Visual Indicator**: Blue status dot

How Impact Scoring Works for Feeds Tracking (DSM)

The Data Sources Monitoring (DSM) component tracks data sources (index/sourcetype combinations) and uses IBA to determine entity status based on various anomaly types.

DSM Anomaly Types and Default Impact Scores:

Anomaly Type	Default Score	Description
Delay Threshold Breach	100	Data flow is interrupted - no new events received (static delay policy)
Variable Delay Threshold Breach	100	Data flow is interrupted - no new events received within the active variable delay slot threshold (variable delay policy, since v2.3.12)
Latency Threshold Breach	48	Events are being indexed but with high latency
Data Sampling Anomaly	36	Quality issues detected in event format recognition
Min Hosts Dcount Breach	100	Minimum number of distinct hosts threshold breached
Future Tolerance Breach	36	Events detected with timestamps too far in the future
ML Outliers Detection	36 (default)	Machine Learning models detected abnormal volume patterns

Score Calculation Example:

Let's consider a DSM entity with multiple anomalies:

1. **Base Score**: 0 (no upstream threshold breaches from hybrid trackers)
2. **Delay Threshold Breach** (or **Variable Delay Threshold Breach**): Score = 100 (default)
3. **ML Outliers Detection**: Score = 36 (default)
4. **Total Score**: 136

Result: Red status (score >= 100)

Score Definition Breakdown:

The system maintains a detailed breakdown of the score:

```
{
  "base_score": 0,
  "components": [
    {
      "type": "delay_threshold_breach",
      "score": 100,
      "description": "Delay threshold breached"
    },
    {
      "type": "ml_outliers_detection",
      "score": 36,
      "description": "ML outliers detected"
```

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```
    }
  ],
  "score_outliers": 36.0,
  "score_source": ["lowerbound_outlier"],
  "total_score": 136.0
}
```

Understanding the Score Components:

- **base_score**: Score from upstream tracker/search results (e.g., threshold breaches detected by hybrid trackers)
- **components**: Array of anomaly components contributing to the score, each with: - **type**: The anomaly type (e.g., "delay_threshold_breach") - **score**: The impact score for this anomaly - **description**: Human-readable description
- **score_outliers**: Cumulative outlier score (if ML outliers are detected)
- **score_source**: Array of score sources (e.g., "lowerbound_outlier", "false_positive", "manual_score")
- **total_score**: Final calculated score used for status determination

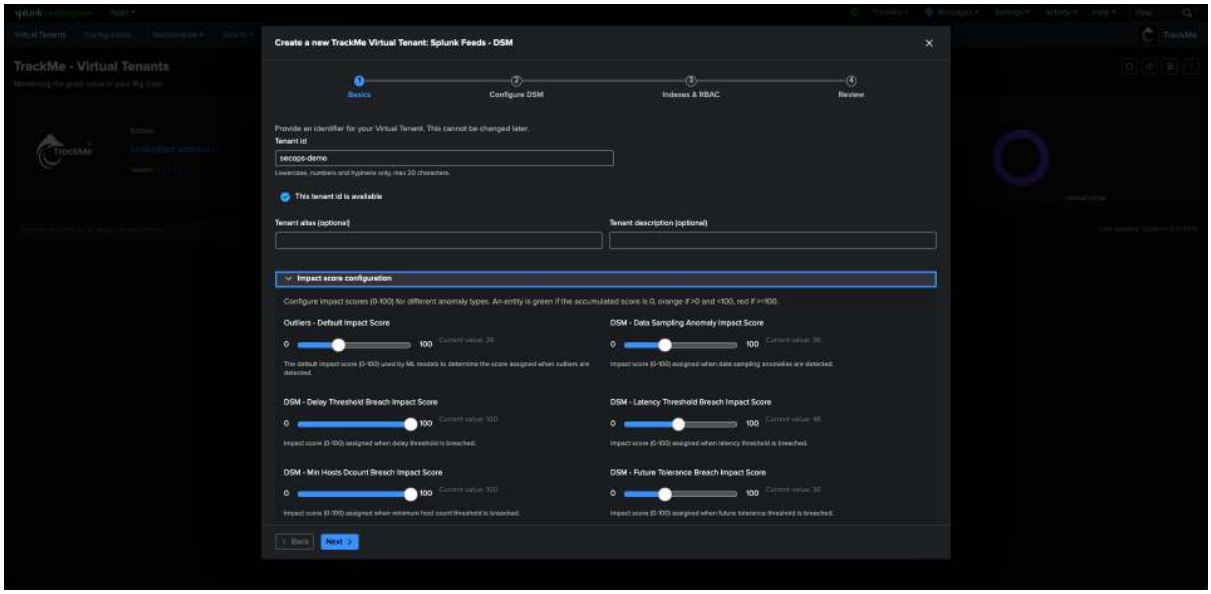
Configuring Impact Scores for DSM

Impact scores are configured per Virtual Tenant account, allowing you to customize how different anomaly types contribute to entity status for each tenant.

During Virtual Tenant Creation:

When creating a new Virtual Tenant for DSM (Data Sources Monitoring), you can configure impact scores in the wizard:

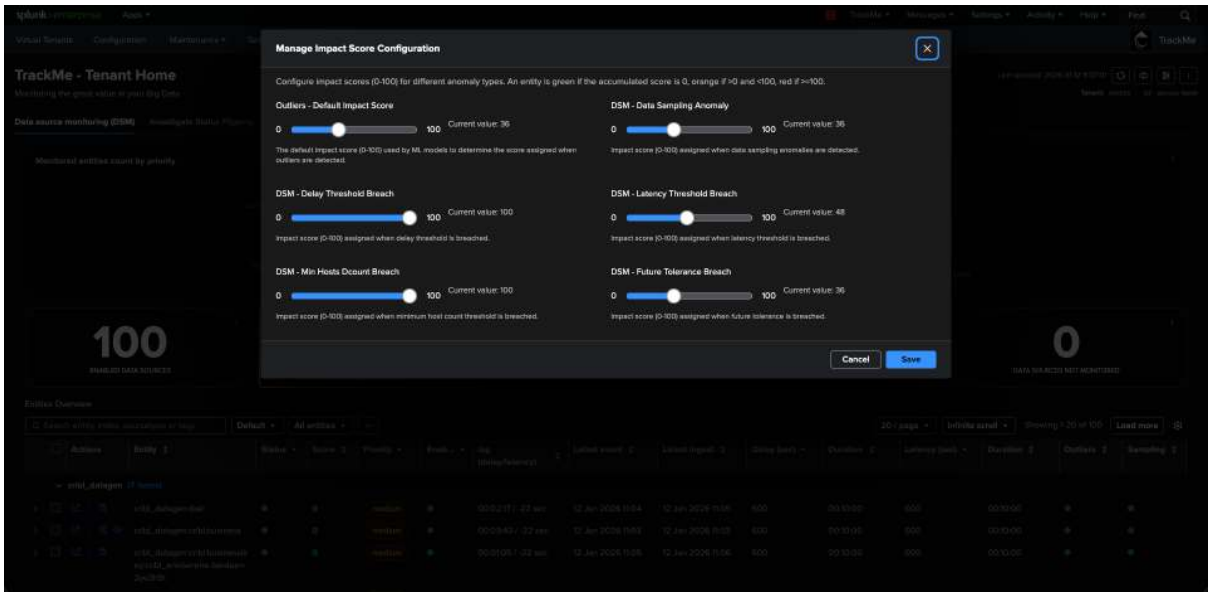
1. Navigate to the "Impact score configuration" section (collapsible panel)
2. Adjust sliders (0-100) for each anomaly type:
    - **Outliers - Default Impact Score**: Applies to ML outlier detections (default: 36)
    - **DSM - Data Sampling Anomaly Impact Score**: Quality issues (default: 36)
    - **DSM - Delay Threshold Breach Impact Score**: Data flow interruption (default: 100) - applies to both static and variable delay policies
    - **DSM - Latency Threshold Breach Impact Score**: High indexing latency (default: 48)
    - **DSM - Min Hosts Dcount Breach Impact Score**: Minimum hosts threshold (default: 100)
    - **DSM - Future Tolerance Breach Impact Score**: Future timestamp issues (default: 36)



After Virtual Tenant Creation:

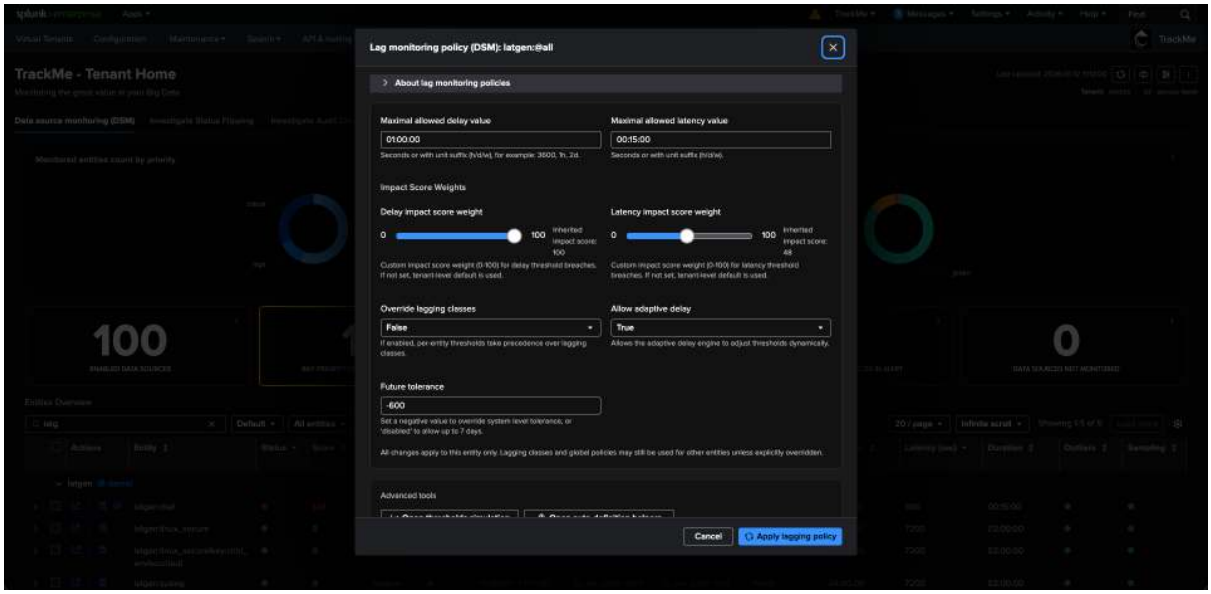
You can update impact scores for existing tenants:

1. Navigate to the Virtual Tenant home interface
2. Click the kebab menu (three dots) for the tenant
3. Select "Manage: Impact score"
4. Adjust the sliders for each anomaly type
5. Save the configuration



Per-Entity Score Weight Overrides (DSM and DHM):

For DSM and DHM components, you can override impact score weights on a per-entity basis through the lagging policy configuration. This allows fine-grained control for specific entities that may have different priorities or requirements than the tenant-level defaults.



How to Configure Per-Entity Score Weights:

1. Navigate to the entity detail modal for the DSM or DHM entity you want to configure
2. Click on "Manage lagging policy" (or access via the entity kebab menu)
3. In the lagging policy modal, locate the "Impact Score Weights" section
4. Adjust the sliders for: - **Delay impact score weight**: Custom impact score (0-100) for delay threshold breaches - **Latency impact score weight**: Custom impact score (0-100) for latency threshold breaches
5. The modal displays the "Inherited impact score" value, showing the tenant-level default
6. Click "Apply lagging policy" to save the entity-specific overrides

Important Notes:

- Per-entity score weights override tenant-level defaults for that specific entity only
- Other entities continue to use tenant-level defaults unless they also have per-entity overrides
- Per-entity overrides apply only to delay and latency threshold breaches (not other anomaly types)
- These overrides are stored in the entity's lagging policy configuration
- Other TrackMe components (MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK) use different mechanisms for per-entity customization

Use Cases for Per-Entity Overrides:

- **Critical Data Sources**: Increase delay/latency scores for mission-critical feeds
- **Low-Priority Sources**: Decrease scores for less critical feeds to reduce alert noise
- **Special Handling**: Adjust scores for entities with known patterns or maintenance windows
- **Gradual Rollout**: Test new score configurations on specific entities before applying tenant-wide

Best Practices for DSM Impact Score Configuration:

- **Delay Threshold Breach** (and **Variable Delay Threshold Breach**): Keep at 100 (default) - this is a critical indicator of data flow interruption
- **Latency Threshold Breach**: Consider 48-60 range - high latency is important but less critical than delay
- **Data Sampling Anomaly**: Adjust based on your quality requirements (default: 36)
- **ML Outliers**: Start with default (36) and adjust based on false positive rates
- **Future Tolerance Breach**: Keep at default (36) unless you have specific requirements

Example Configuration Scenarios:

Scenario 1: High-Volume, Low-Latency Tolerance Environment

- Delay Threshold Breach: 100 (critical)
- Latency Threshold Breach: 60 (increased importance)
- Data Sampling Anomaly: 50 (quality is important)
- ML Outliers: 30 (reduce false positives)

Scenario 2: Quality-Focused Environment

- Delay Threshold Breach: 100 (critical)
- Latency Threshold Breach: 40 (less critical)
- Data Sampling Anomaly: 60 (quality is paramount)
- ML Outliers: 40 (balance detection and false positives)

Understanding Score Aggregation and Time Windows

Impact scores are aggregated over a **24-hour rolling window**, meaning:

- Scores from anomalies detected in the last 24 hours contribute to the total score
- Older scores automatically expire after 24 hours
- The total score reflects the current state of the entity over this window

How Score Events Work:

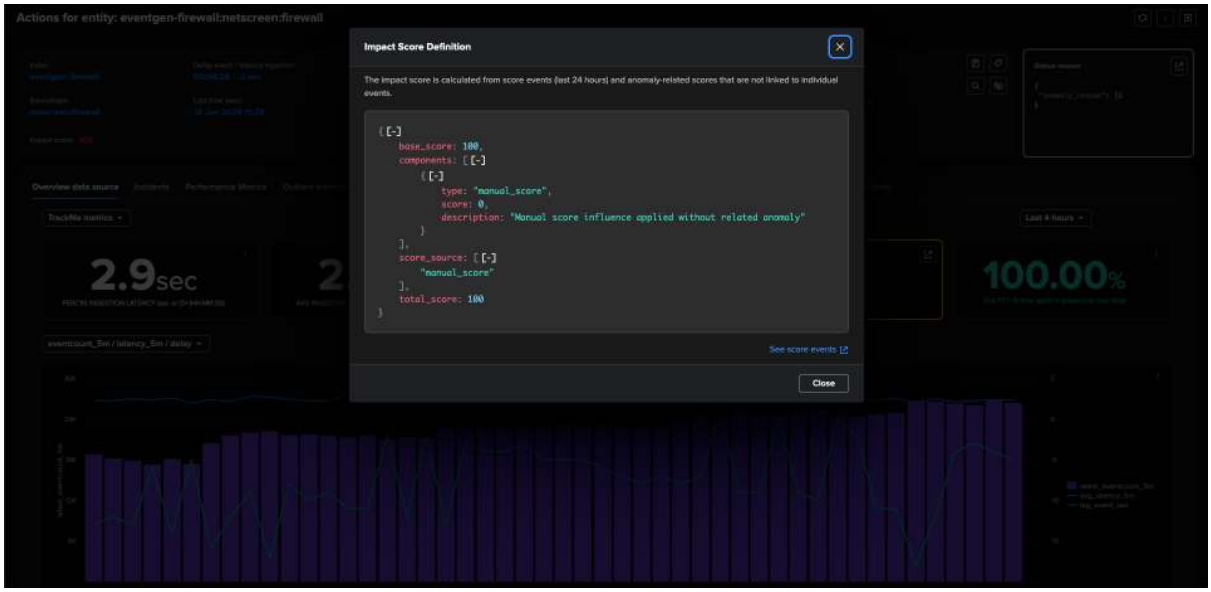
Score events are generated when anomalies are detected and stored in TrackMe's metrics store. These events include:

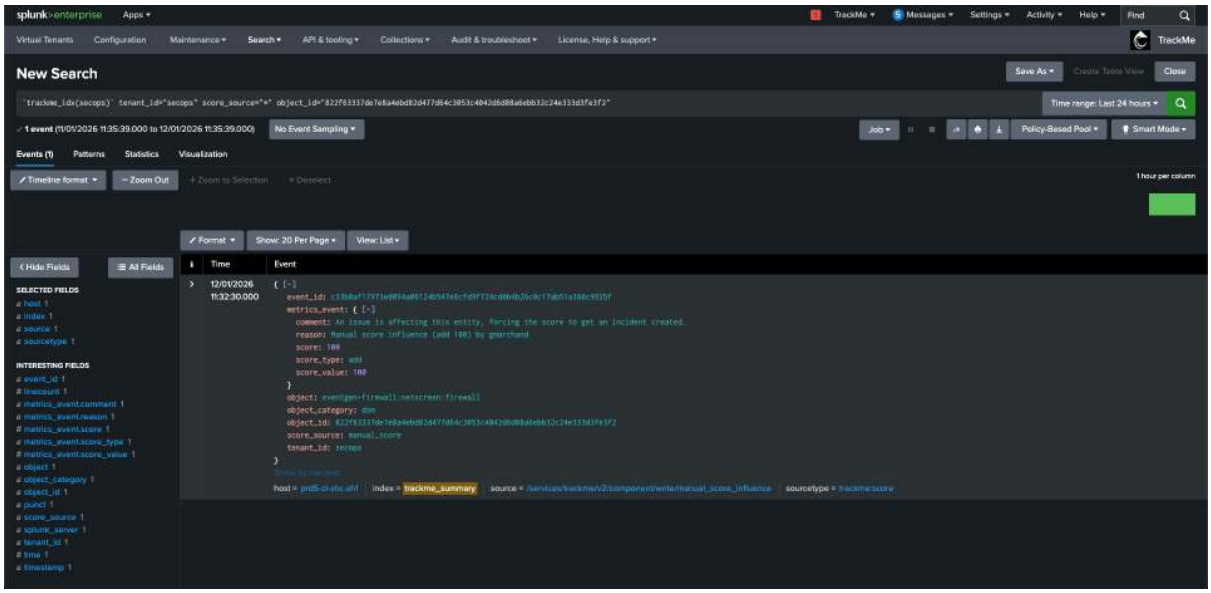
- **Timestamp**: When the anomaly was detected
- **Score Value**: The impact score for this anomaly
- **Score Source**: The source of the score (e.g., "delay_threshold_breach", "ml_outliers_detection")
- **Anomaly Details**: Additional context about the anomaly

Viewing Score Events:

You can view the underlying score events for any entity:

1. Click on the impact score value in the entity detail modal or overview table
2. This opens the Score Definition Modal showing the breakdown
3. Click "See score events" link at the bottom
4. This opens a Splunk search showing all score events for the entity in the last 24 hours





Score Event Query Example:

The score events search query looks like:

```
`trackme_idx(tenant_id)` tenant_id="your_tenant_id" score_source="*"␣
↪object_id="your_object_id"
```

The query filters score events for the specific entity and shows: - When each score event was generated - The score value (positive or negative) - The score source - Additional metadata

False Positive Management

IBA provides powerful false positive management capabilities, allowing you to suppress alerts while maintaining full audit trail transparency.

Global False Positive (Entity-Level):

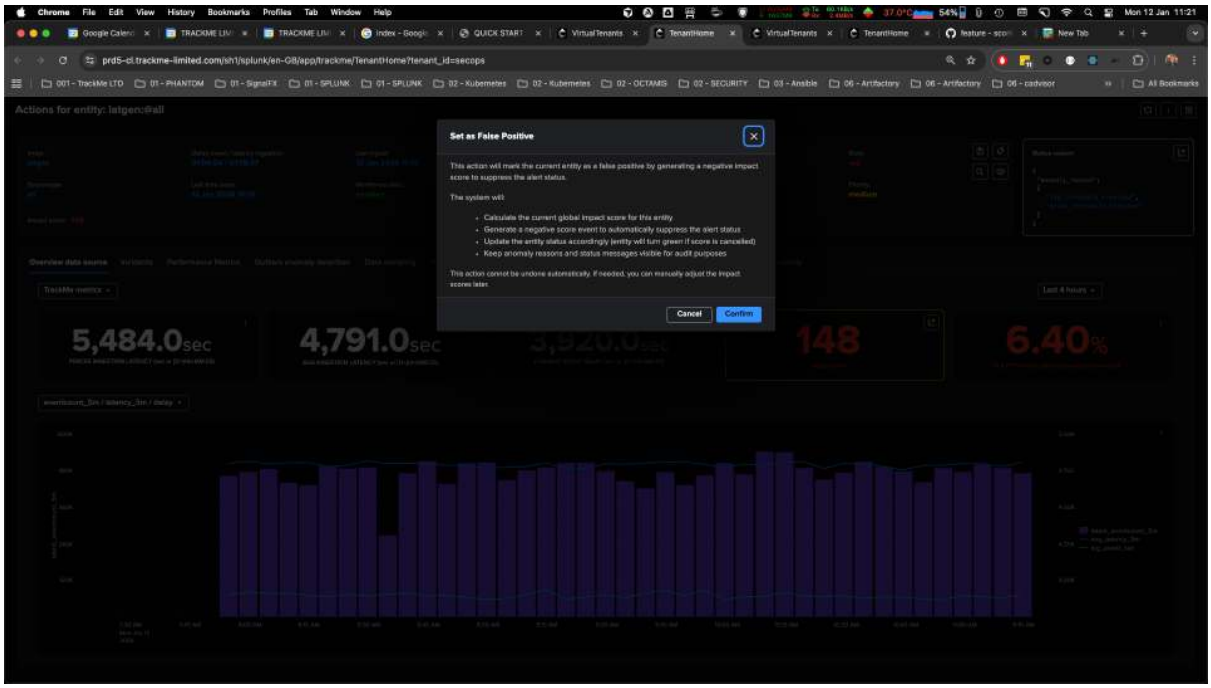
To suppress all alerts for an entity:

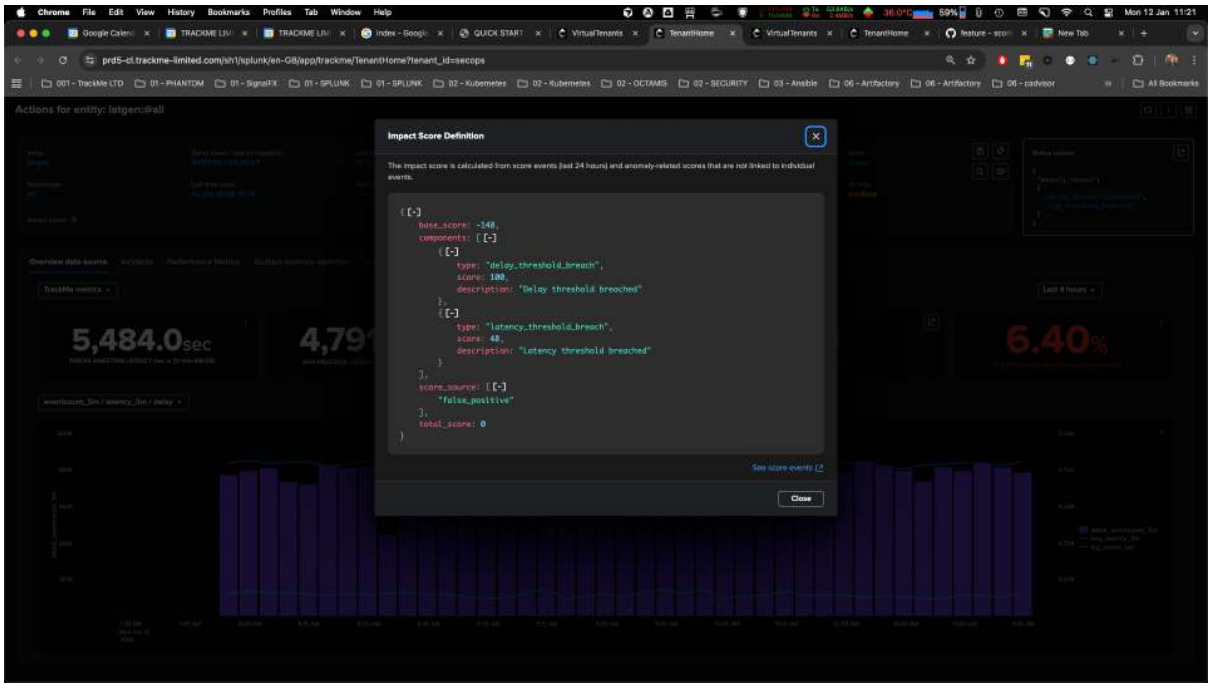
1. Open the entity detail modal
2. Click the kebab menu (three dots)
3. Select "Set as false positive" (first action in "Actions" category)

4. The system generates a negative score event that cancels out all positive scores
5. The entity transitions to green status when *total_score <= 0*
6. Anomaly reasons remain visible for audit purposes

Important Notes:

- False positive actions require power/admin user privileges
- Anomaly reasons are preserved even when suppressed (for audit trail)
- Score events are traceable - you can see what was suppressed and when
- False positives can be reversed by adjusting scores manually if needed





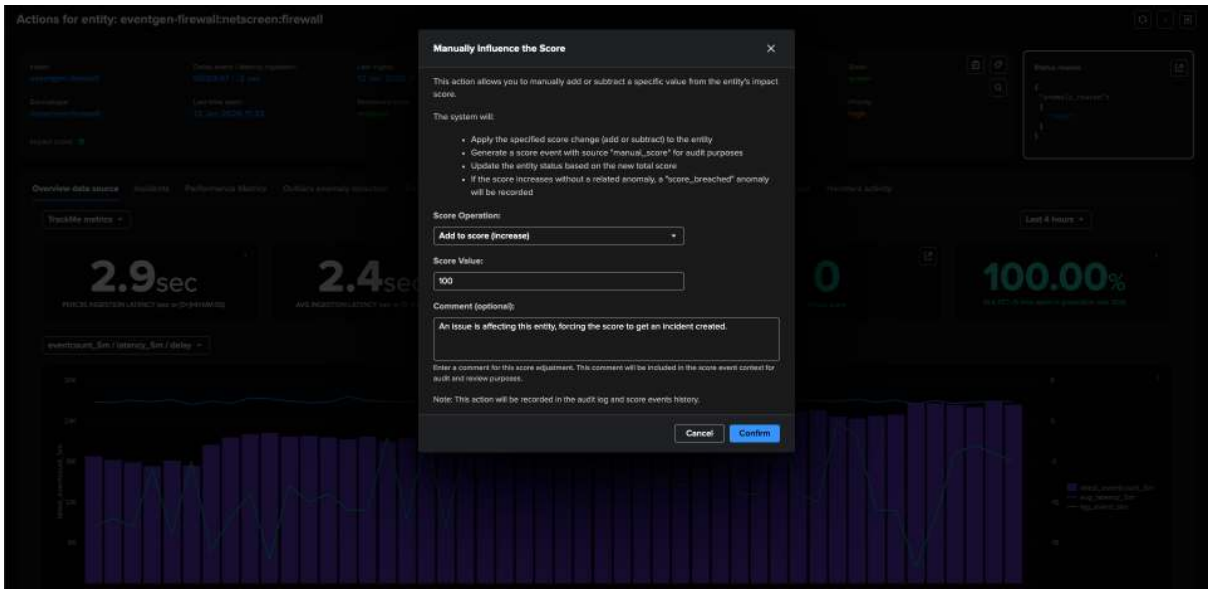
Outliers False Positive:

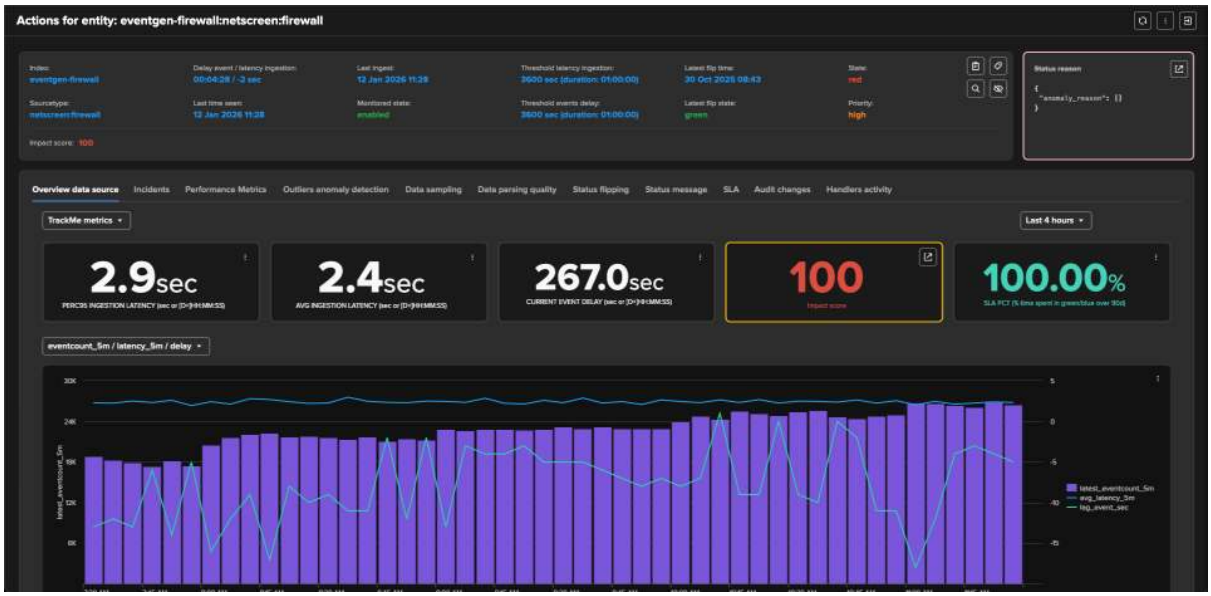
When ML outliers are detected but you determine they are false positives:

1. Navigate to the Outliers overview tab
2. Click "Set as false positive" button (or use the kebab menu)
3. The system generates a negative score event that cancels out the positive outlier score
4. The entity state transitions based on the resulting score: - If *score_outliers* >= *100*: Red status - If *score_outliers* > *0* and < *100*: Orange status (with *ml_outliers_detection* in anomaly reasons) - If *score_outliers* <= *0*: Green status (outliers suppressed)

Manual Score Influence

For fine-grained control, power/admin users can manually add or subtract specific values from an entity's impact score.





Use Cases:

- Manually adjusting scores for entities that need special attention
- Fine-tuning entity status without triggering false positive suppression
- Adding temporary score adjustments for testing or investigation
- Subtracting scores to reduce alert severity

How to Use Manual Score Influence:

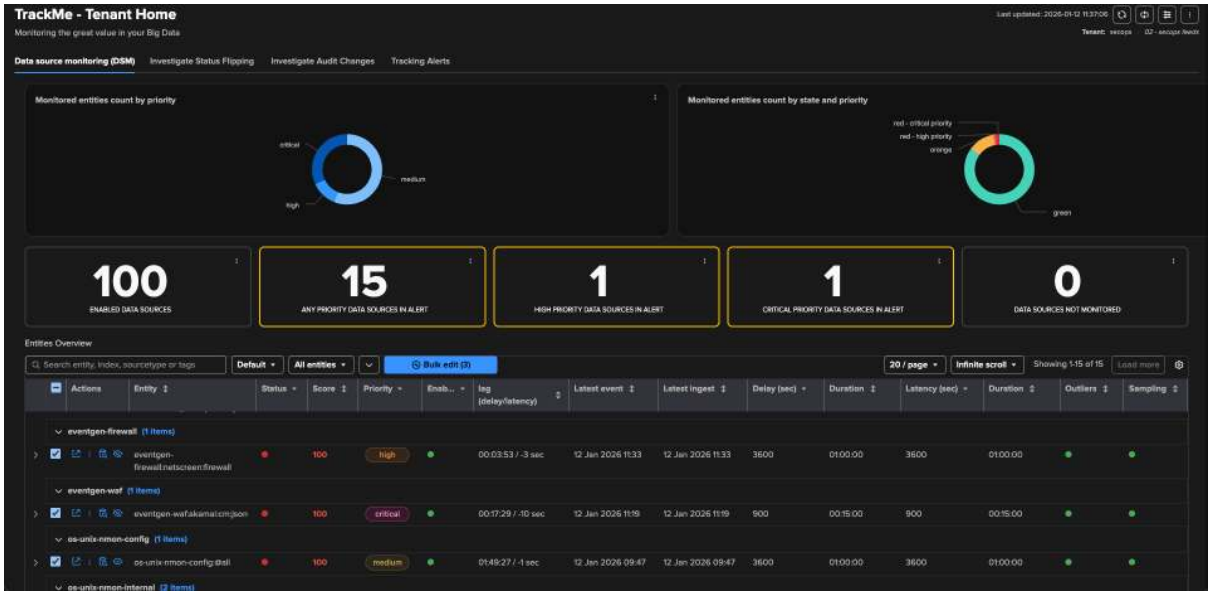
1. Open the entity detail modal
2. Click the kebab menu (three dots)
3. Select "Manually influence the score" (second action in "Actions" category)
4. Choose operation type: - **Add to score**: Increase the score (positive value) - **Subtract from score**: Decrease the score (negative value)
5. Enter a value (1-100)
6. The system generates a score event with *score_source="manual_score"*
7. Entity status updates based on the new total score

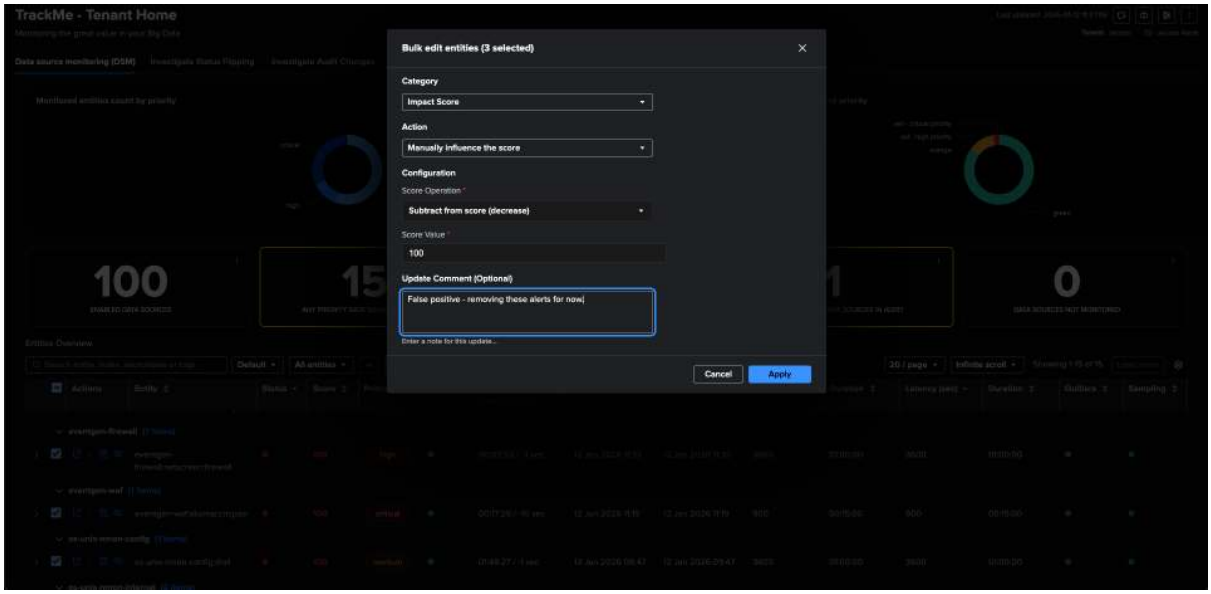
Important Notes:

- Manual score events are included in the score definition breakdown
- If manual score increases cause positive score without related anomalies, a *score_breached* anomaly is recorded
- Manual score events are traceable in score events search
- Manual scores persist until they expire (24-hour window) or are adjusted

Bulk Operations

IBA supports bulk operations for managing impact scores across multiple entities efficiently.





Bulk False Positive:

1. Select multiple entities in the overview table
2. Click "Bulk edit" button
3. Select "Set as false positive" action (first in "Impact Score" category)
4. The system sequentially processes each entity
5. Summary toast notification shows success/skip/error counts

Bulk Manual Score Influence:

1. Select multiple entities in the overview table
2. Click "Bulk edit" button
3. Select "Manually influence the score" action (second in "Impact Score" category)
4. Choose operation type (add/subtract) and enter score value
5. The system sequentially processes each entity
6. Summary toast notification shows success/skip/error counts

Important Notes:

- Bulk operations include a 500ms delay between successful calls to allow Splunk to ingest metrics
- Individual failures don't stop the entire operation
- API responses indicating "no action needed" are ignored (counted as skips)
- Summary notifications provide clear feedback on the operation results

Impact Scoring for Data Hosts Monitoring (DHM)

The Data Hosts Monitoring (DHM) component tracks data from a host perspective (sourcetypes associated with hosts) and uses similar IBA principles as DSM.

DHM Anomaly Types and Default Impact Scores:

Anomaly Type	Default Score	Description
Delay Threshold Breach	100	Data flow is interrupted - no new events from host (static delay policy)
Variable Delay Threshold Breach	100	Data flow is interrupted - no new events from host within the active variable delay slot threshold (variable delay policy, since v2.3.12)
Latency Threshold Breach	48	Events from host are being indexed but with high latency
Future Tolerance Breach	36	Events detected with timestamps too far in the future
ML Outliers Detection	36 (default)	Machine Learning models detected abnormal volume patterns

Key Differences from DSM:

- DHM focuses on host-level tracking rather than index/sourcetype combinations
- DHM does not include "Data Sampling Anomaly" or "Min Hosts Dcount Breach" anomaly types
- Otherwise, the scoring mechanism works identically to DSM

Configuring Impact Scores for DHM:

The configuration process is identical to DSM:

1. During Virtual Tenant creation, select "splk-dhm" component
2. Configure impact scores in the "Impact score configuration" section: - **Outliers - Default Impact Score**: Default: 36 - **DHM - Delay Threshold Breach Impact Score**: Default: 100 - **DHM - Latency Threshold Breach Impact Score**: Default: 48 - **DHM - Future Tolerance Breach Impact Score**: Default: 36

Per-Entity Score Weight Overrides:

Like DSM, DHM also supports per-entity score weight overrides through the lagging policy configuration. You can override delay and latency impact score weights for individual host entities using the same process described in the DSM section above.

Best Practices for DHM:

- Similar to DSM, keep Delay Threshold Breach at 100 (critical)
- Adjust Latency Threshold Breach based on your requirements (default: 48)
- Consider host-specific requirements when configuring scores
- Use false positive management for known host maintenance windows

Extending IBA to Other TrackMe Components

While this guide focuses on feeds tracking (DSM and DHM), IBA extends to all TrackMe components. Here's a brief overview:

Metrics Host Monitoring (MHM):

- **Metric Alert**: Default score 100 (critical metric threshold breached)
- **Future Tolerance Breach**: Default score 36

Flex Objects (FLX):

- **Inactive**: Default score 100 (entity is inactive)
- **Status Not Met**: Default score 100 (custom status condition not met)
- **Threshold Breach**: Configurable per threshold (default: 100)

Fields Quality Monitoring (FQM):

- **Status Not Met**: Default score 100 (quality condition not met)

- **Threshold Breach**: Configurable per threshold (default: 100)

Workload (WLK):

- **Skipping Searches**: Default score 100
- **Execution Errors**: Default score 100
- **Orphan Search**: Default score 100
- **Execution Delayed**: Default score 100
- **Out of Monitoring Times**: Default score 100
- **Status Not Met**: Default score 100

Configuration for Other Components:

The impact score configuration process is similar across all components:

1. Create or manage a Virtual Tenant for the component
2. Configure impact scores in the wizard or management UI
3. Adjust scores based on your priorities and requirements
4. Use false positive management and manual score influence as needed

Score Definition Modal and Transparency

The Score Definition Modal provides complete transparency into how impact scores are calculated.

Accessing the Score Definition Modal:

- Click on the impact score value in the entity detail modal (cartouche)
- Click on the impact score value in the overview table
- Click the link icon on the Impact Score single view card in overview tabs

What the Modal Shows:

1. **Explanation Text**: "The impact score is calculated from score events and anomaly-related scores that are not linked to individual events."
2. **Score Definition Breakdown**: JSONTree component showing: - *base_score*: Base score from score events - *components*: Array of anomaly components with scores - *score_outliers*: Outlier score if present - *score_source*: Array of score sources - *total_score*: Final calculated score
3. **Score Events Link**: "See score events" link that opens a Splunk search showing all score events for the entity in the last 24 hours

Understanding the Breakdown:

Each component in the score definition includes: - **type**: The anomaly type (e.g., "delay_threshold_breach") - **score**: The impact score for this anomaly - **description**: Human-readable description

This breakdown makes it easy to understand: - Why an entity is in a particular state - Which anomalies are contributing to the score - How much each anomaly contributes - Whether false positives or manual scores are affecting the total

Best Practices and Recommendations

Getting Started:

1. **Start with Defaults**: Begin with default impact scores and observe behavior
2. **Monitor False Positives**: Track false positive rates and adjust scores accordingly
3. **Use Score Definition Modal**: Regularly review score breakdowns to understand entity states
4. **Leverage False Positive Management**: Use false positive suppression for known issues
5. **Gradual Tuning**: Adjust scores incrementally based on your environment's needs

Scoring Strategy:

- **Critical Anomalies**: Keep at 100 (e.g., delay threshold breach, inactive entities)
- **Warning Anomalies**: Use 36-60 range (e.g., latency, outliers, future tolerance)
- **Quality Anomalies**: Adjust based on quality requirements (e.g., data sampling)
- **Balance Detection and False Positives**: Adjust ML outlier scores based on detection accuracy

Operational Practices:

- **Regular Review**: Periodically review score definitions to ensure they match your priorities
- **Documentation**: Document any custom score configurations for your team
- **Audit Trail**: Use score events search to investigate entity state changes
- **Testing**: Use manual score influence to test alerting thresholds before making permanent changes

Troubleshooting:

- **Unexpected Red Status**: Check score definition modal to see which anomalies contributed
- **False Positives**: Use false positive management to suppress known issues
- **Score Not Updating**: Verify score events are being generated (check score events search)
- **Configuration Not Applied**: Ensure Virtual Tenant account has impact score fields configured

Conclusion

Impact-Based Alerting (IBA) represents a fundamental shift in how TrackMe evaluates and alerts on data quality issues. By providing:

- **Flexible Configuration**: Fine-tune impact scores per tenant, component, and anomaly type
- **Complete Transparency**: Detailed score breakdowns and traceable score events
- **False Positive Management**: One-click suppression with full audit trail
- **Manual Control**: Fine-grained score adjustments for special cases
- **Bulk Operations**: Efficient management across multiple entities

IBA puts you in complete control of how TrackMe evaluates entity health, making alerting smarter, more tunable, and far more actionable.

Next Steps:

- Create or update Virtual Tenants with impact score configuration
- Monitor entity states and review score definitions regularly
- Adjust impact scores based on your environment's priorities
- Leverage false positive management and manual score influence as needed
- Explore IBA features for other TrackMe components (MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK)

For more information about specific TrackMe components and advanced IBA features, refer to the TrackMe administration and user guides.

2.1.3 QUICK START - Design and automate through lookup knowledge

Automate priority, tags and SLA management through a single lookup

- This quickstart guides you through the design and implementation of **lookup-based policies** in TrackMe, a powerful approach to automate the management of priority, tags, and SLA classes across your monitored entities.

- The key idea: **a single lookup file** (CSV or KVstore) containing your knowledge about your Splunk environment can drive **all three policy types** at once — priority assignment, tag automation, and SLA classification.
- **This quickstart provides two end-to-end examples:**
  - **Data source monitoring (DSM):** Using an index-based lookup to assign priorities, tags, and SLA classes to data source entities
  - **Data host monitoring (DHM):** Using a host-based lookup to assign priorities, tags, and SLA classes to data host entities
- **Prerequisites:** An existing Virtual Tenant with discovered entities, and a lookup file uploaded to Splunk (via the Splunk App for Lookup File Editing or any other method).

Hint

For detailed documentation on each individual policy type, refer to:

- *Managing priority via policy* — Priority policies
- *Accessing, defining and managing tags policies* — Tags policies
- *Defining SLA policies to assign SLA classes automatically* — SLA policies

The concept: one lookup, three policies

The idea behind lookup-based policies is simple: you maintain a single lookup file that contains your knowledge about your Splunk environment, and TrackMe uses it to automate the management of priority, tags, and SLA classes across your monitored entities.

Consider the following lookup file `example_cmdb_indexes.csv` **with three columns:**

Example:

index	priority	tags
os	low	os
prd*_*_linux	critical	production
webserver	critical	web

From this single lookup, TrackMe can create three policies:

- **Priority policy:** Map the `index` column to entity fields, and use the `priority` column to assign priority levels (low, medium, high, critical) to matching entities.
- **Tags policy:** Using the same lookup and field mapping, use the `tags` column with a comma separator to assign one or more tags to matching entities.
- **SLA policy:** Using the same lookup and field mapping, use the `priority` column with **value mappings** to translate priority levels into SLA classes (e.g., `critical` → `gold`, `high` → `silver`, `low` → `platinum`).

Hint

This approach is particularly powerful because:

- All three policies share the same lookup file — a single source of truth for your Splunk knowledge.
- Updates to the lookup are automatically reflected when the policy trackers run.
- Field mappings support **wildcard** matching (using `*` and `?` patterns), so you can match complex index or host naming conventions with simple patterns.

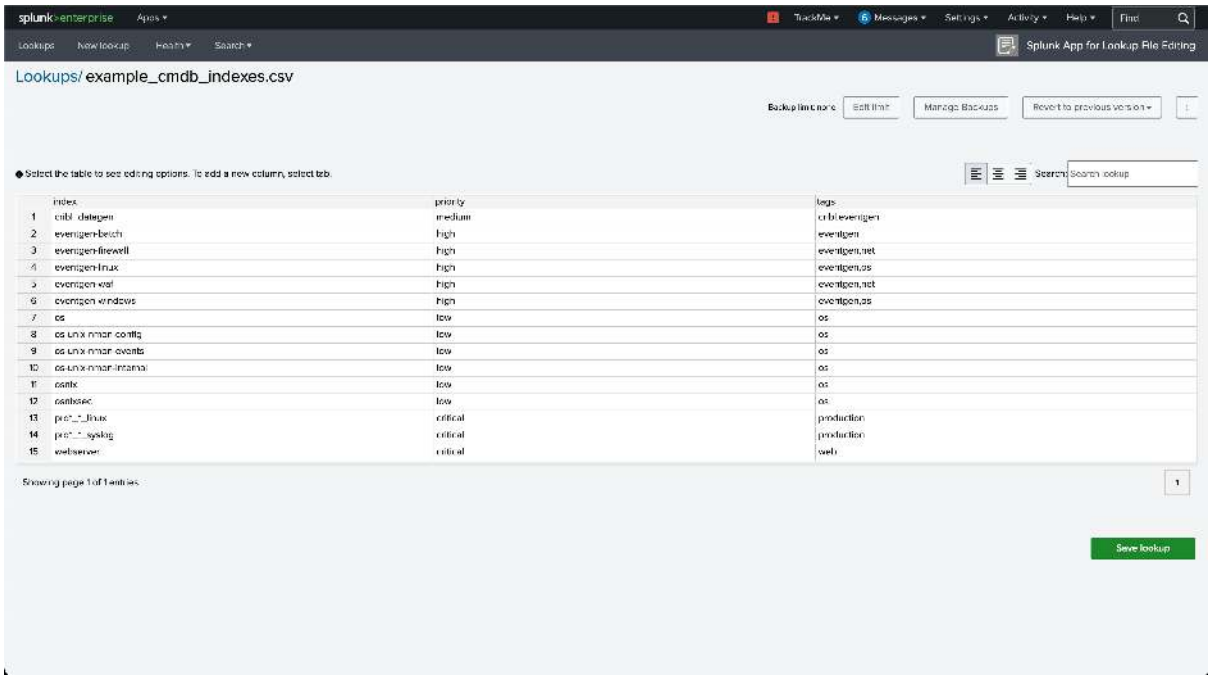
- Each policy includes a **simulation mode** that lets you preview the results before applying changes.

Data source monitoring (DSM) example

In this example, we will demonstrate the complete workflow for data source monitoring, using the `example_cmdb_indexes.csv` lookup shown above. We will map the `index` field in the lookup to the `data_index` entity field, which allows matching data source entities by the index they belong to.

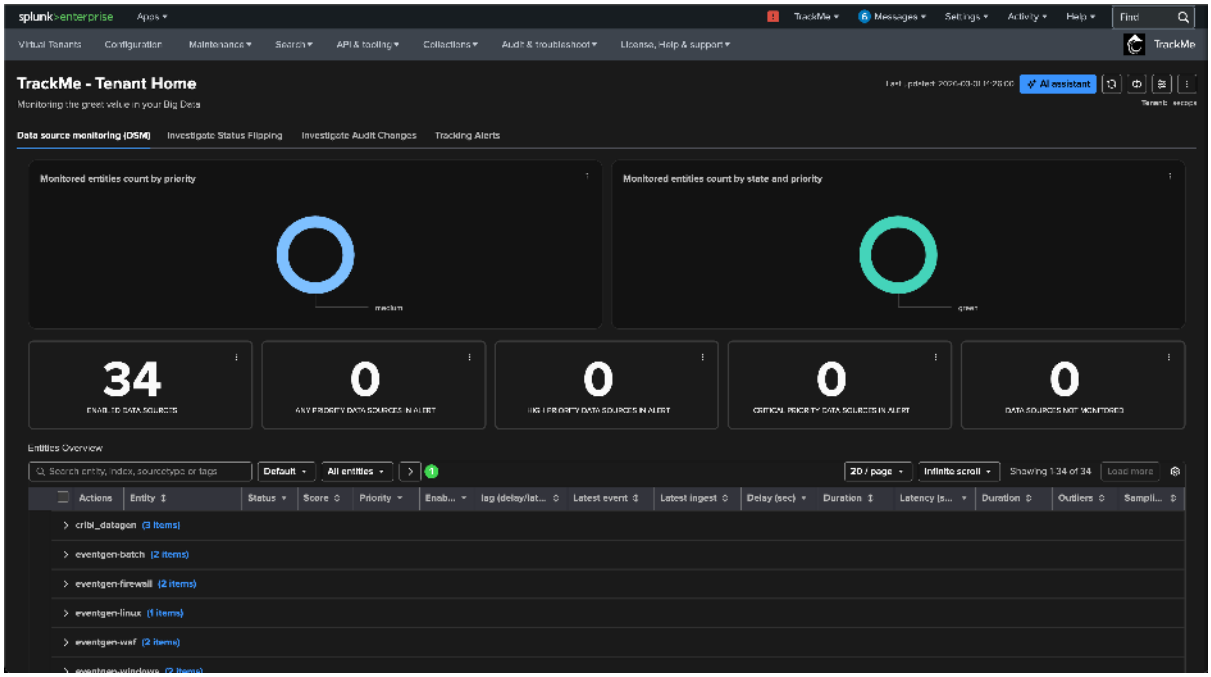
The lookup file

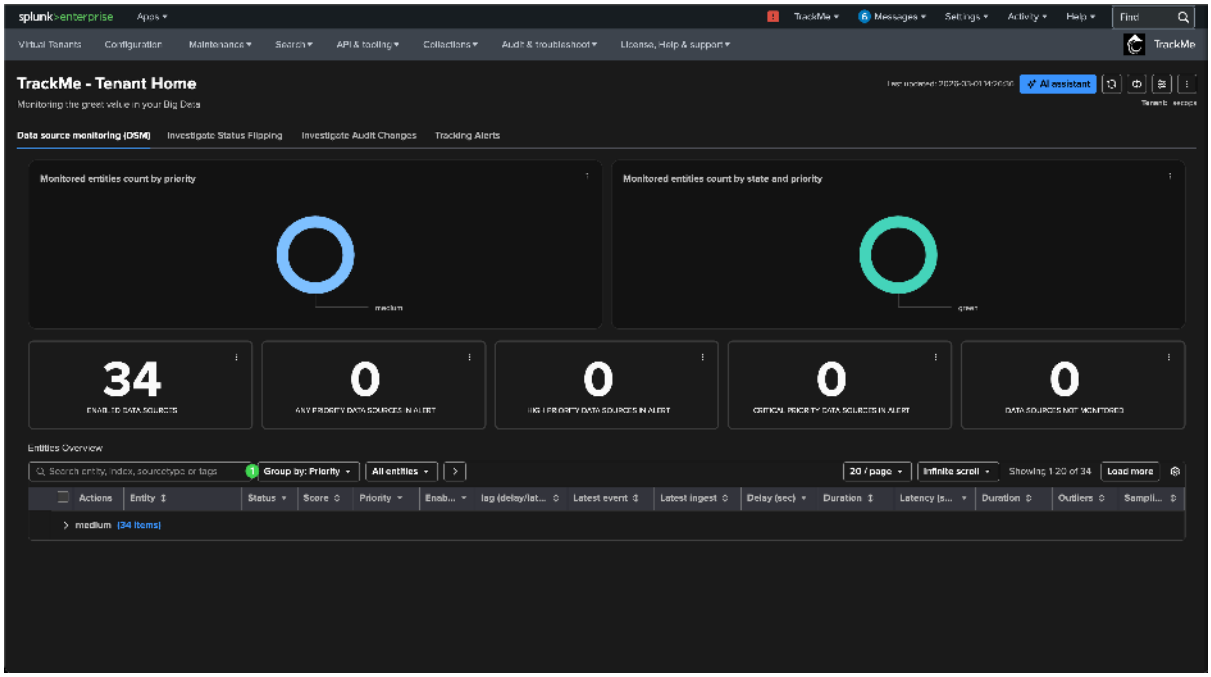
The lookup file `example_cmdb_indexes.csv` is uploaded to Splunk and contains 15 rows mapping indexes to priorities and tags:



Initial state

Before creating any policies, all 34 data source entities are at the default priority level (medium) and have no tags or SLA classes assigned:

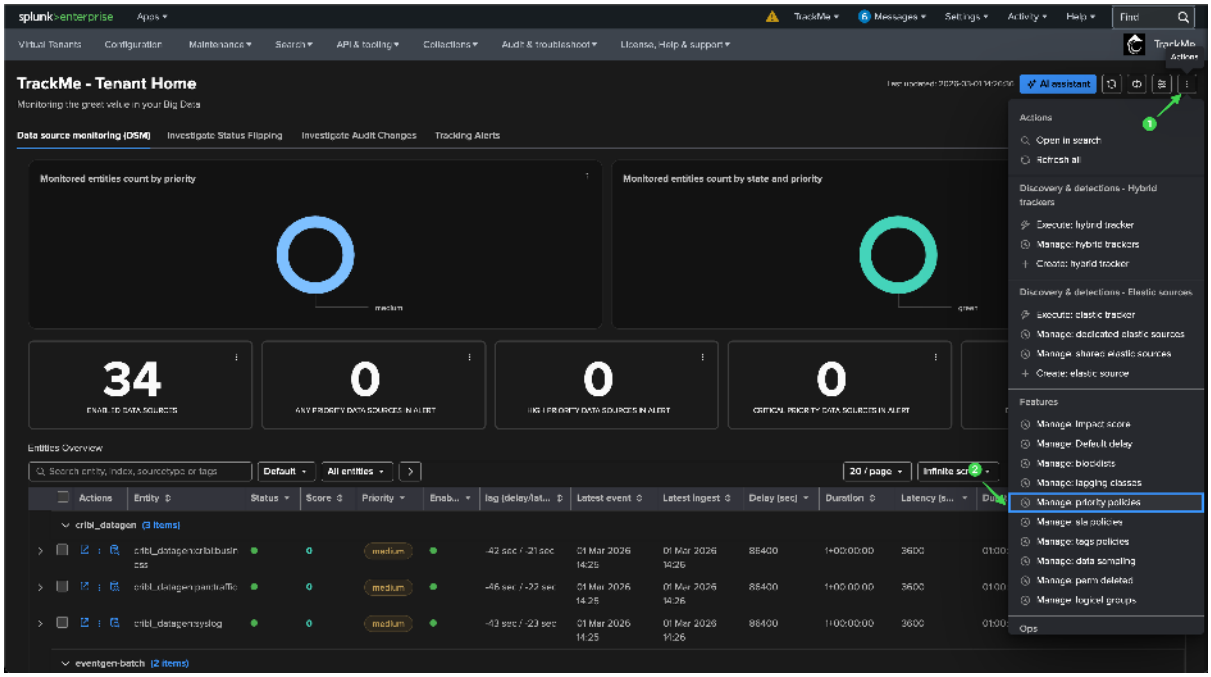


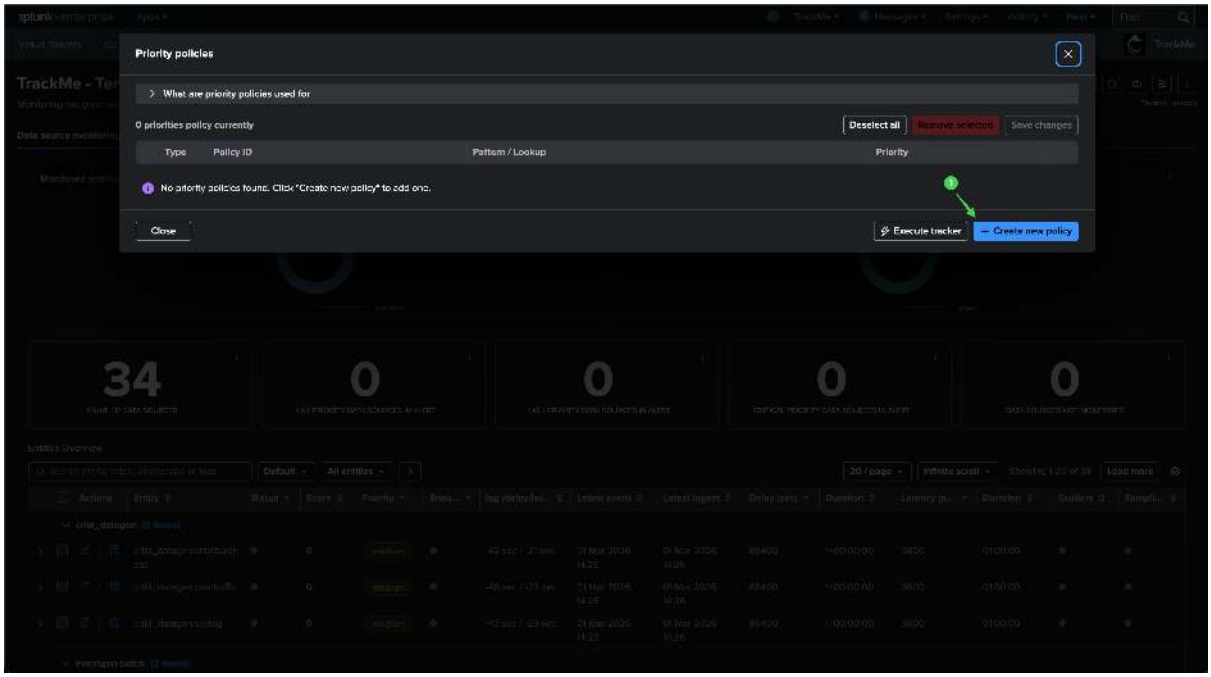


Step 1: Create a priority policy

Access the priority policies screen:

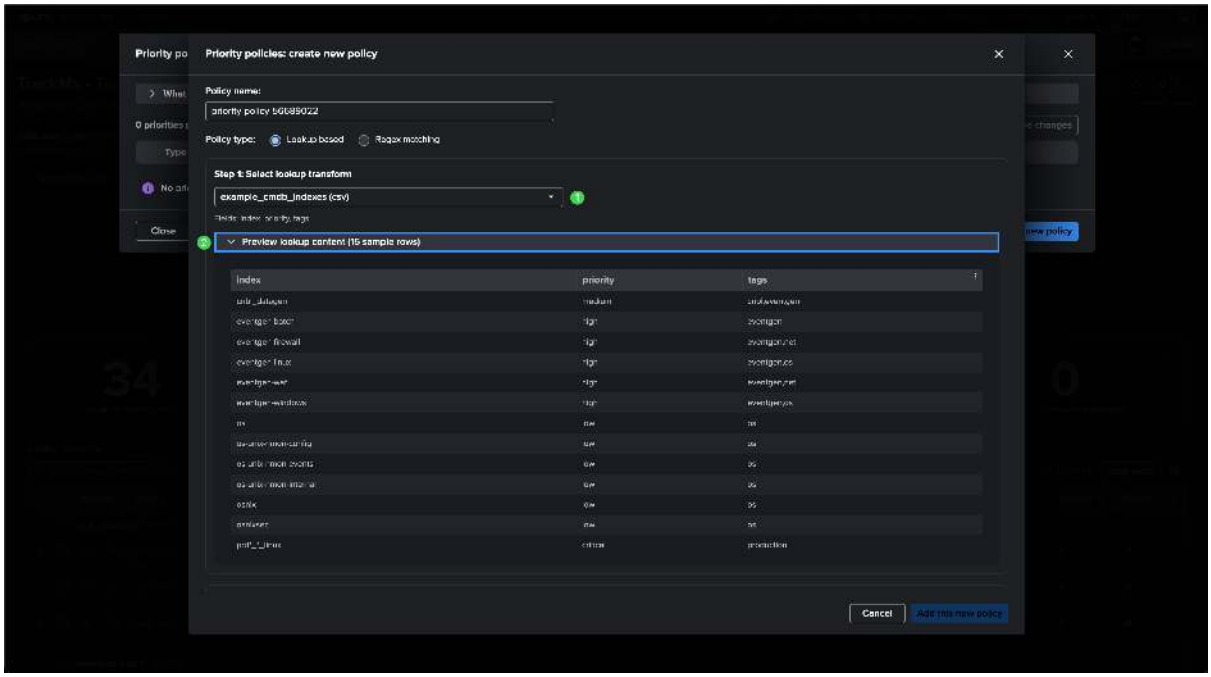
From the Tenant Home page, click the **Actions** button in the top-right corner, then select **Manage priority policies**.

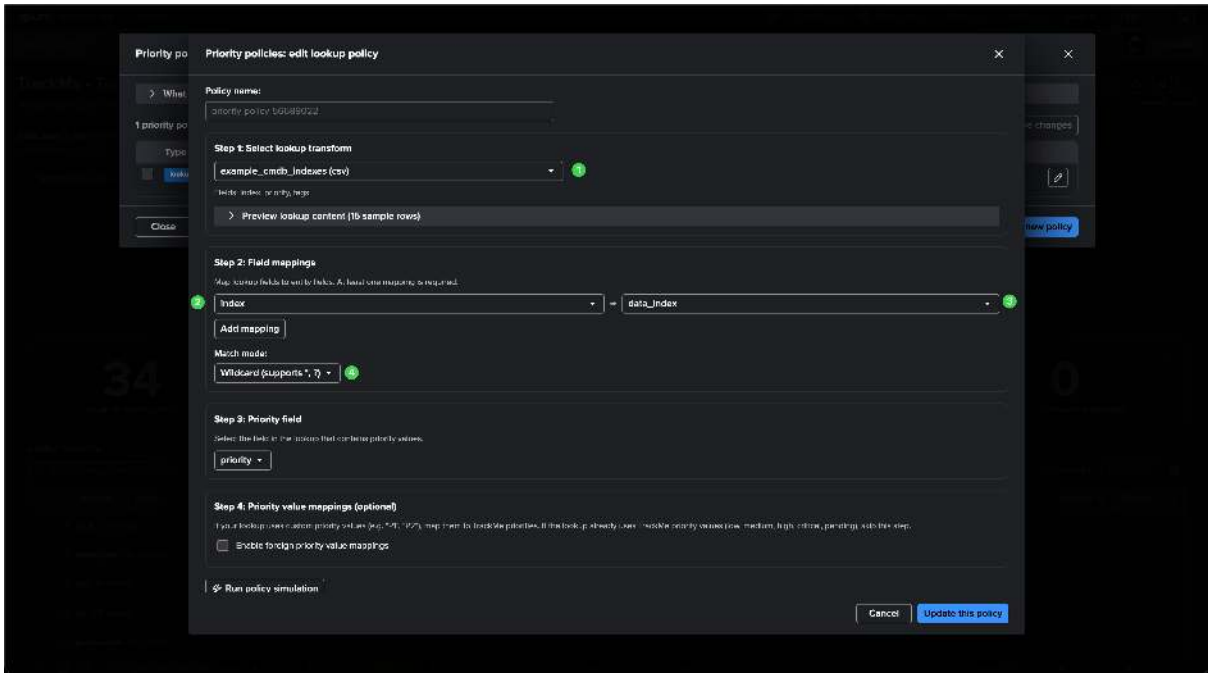


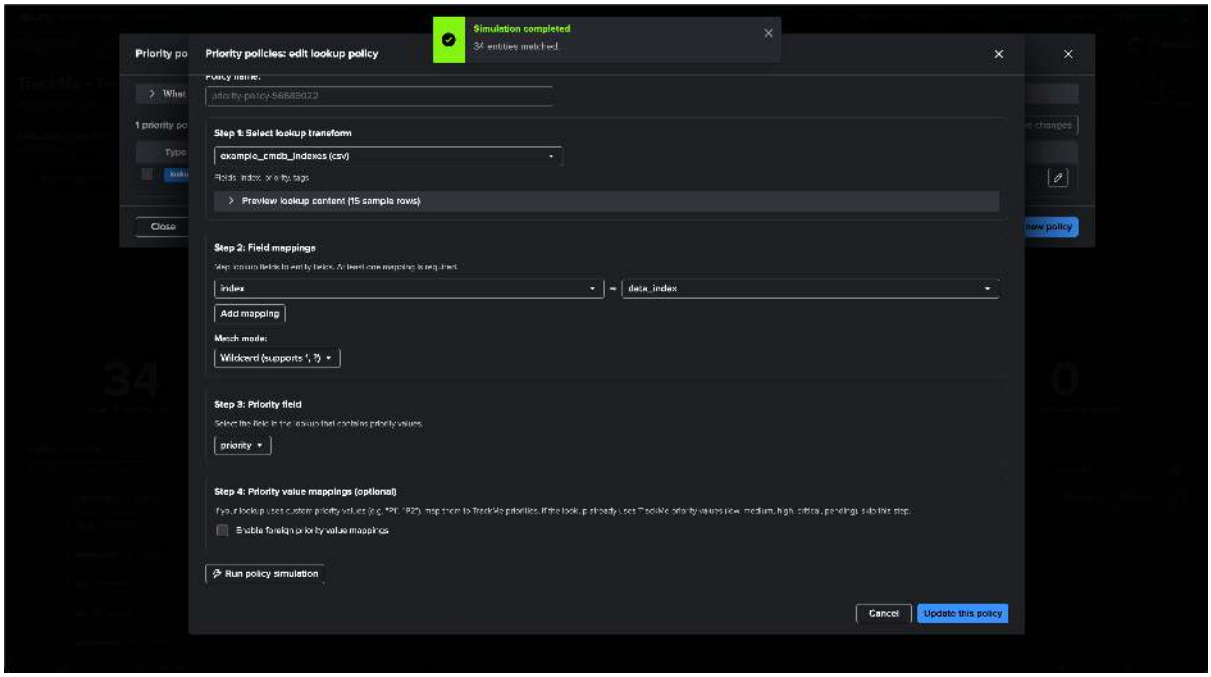


Create a lookup-based priority policy:

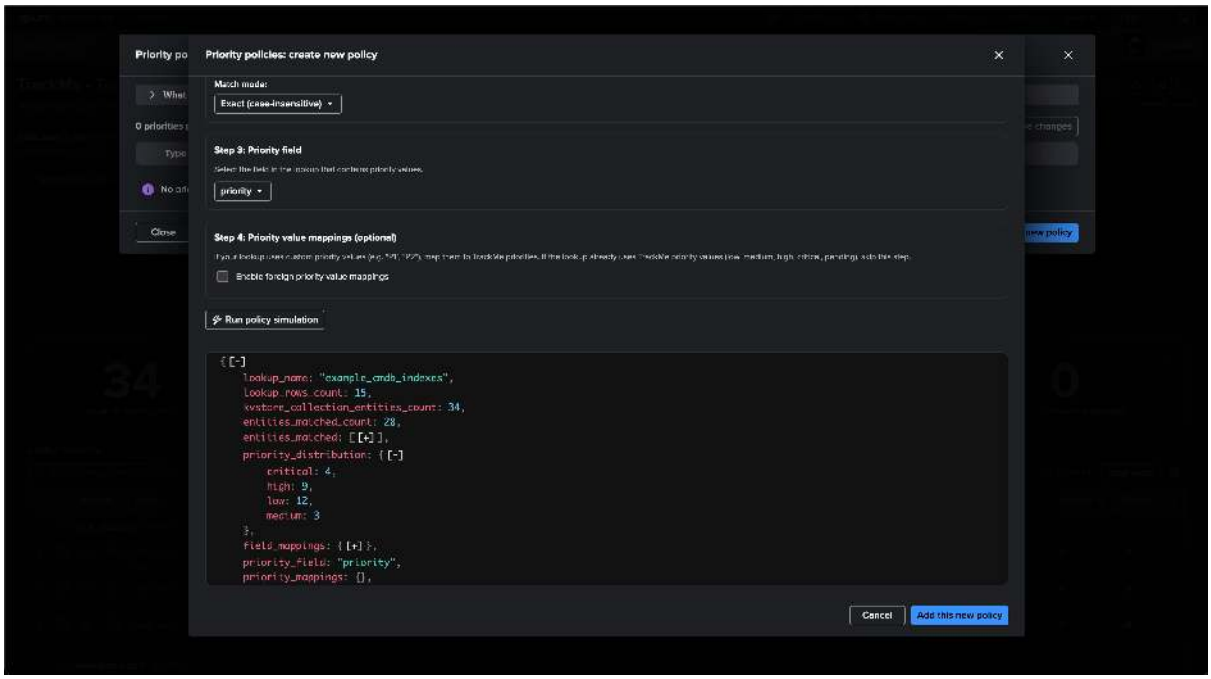
- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Lookup based** mode
- In **Step 1**, select the lookup transform `example_cmdb_indexes (csv)` — TrackMe lists all available lookup transforms and shows a preview of sample rows
- In **Step 2**, configure the **field mapping**: map the lookup field `index` to the entity field `data_index`, and select the **match mode** (Wildcard or Exact)
- In **Step 3**, select `priority` as the **priority field** — the lookup already uses TrackMe priority values (low, medium, high, critical), so no value mappings are needed
- In **Step 4**, priority value mappings are optional and not required in this example since the lookup already uses TrackMe-compatible priority values


Priority policies: create new policy
Policy name:
Policy type:
Lookup based
Regex matching
Step 1: Select lookup transform
example_cmdb_indexes (csv)
Preview lookup content (15 sample rows)
index
priority
tags
Cancel


Priority policies: edit lookup policy
Policy name:
Step 1: Select lookup transform
example_cmdb_indexes (csv)
Preview lookup content (15 sample rows)
Step 2: Field mappings
Index
data_index
Add mapping
Match mode:
Wildcard (supports *, ?)
Step 3: Priority field
priority
Step 4: Priority value mappings (optional)
Enable foreign priority value mappings
Run policy simulation
Cancel
Update this policy

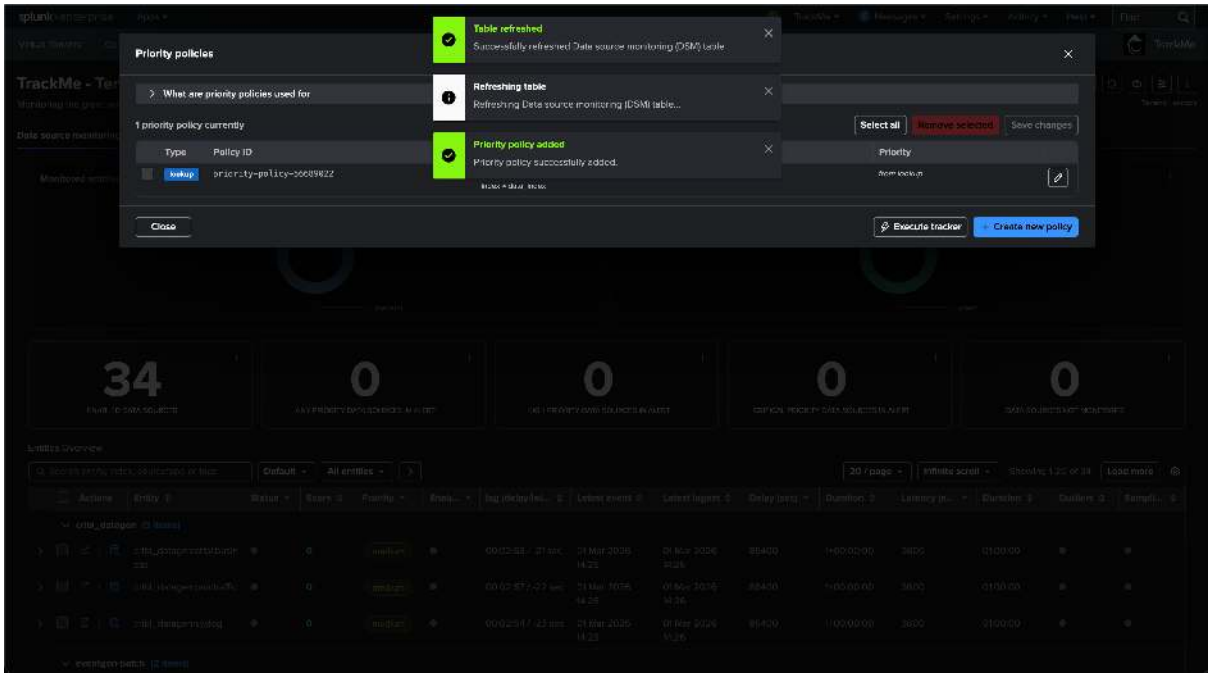


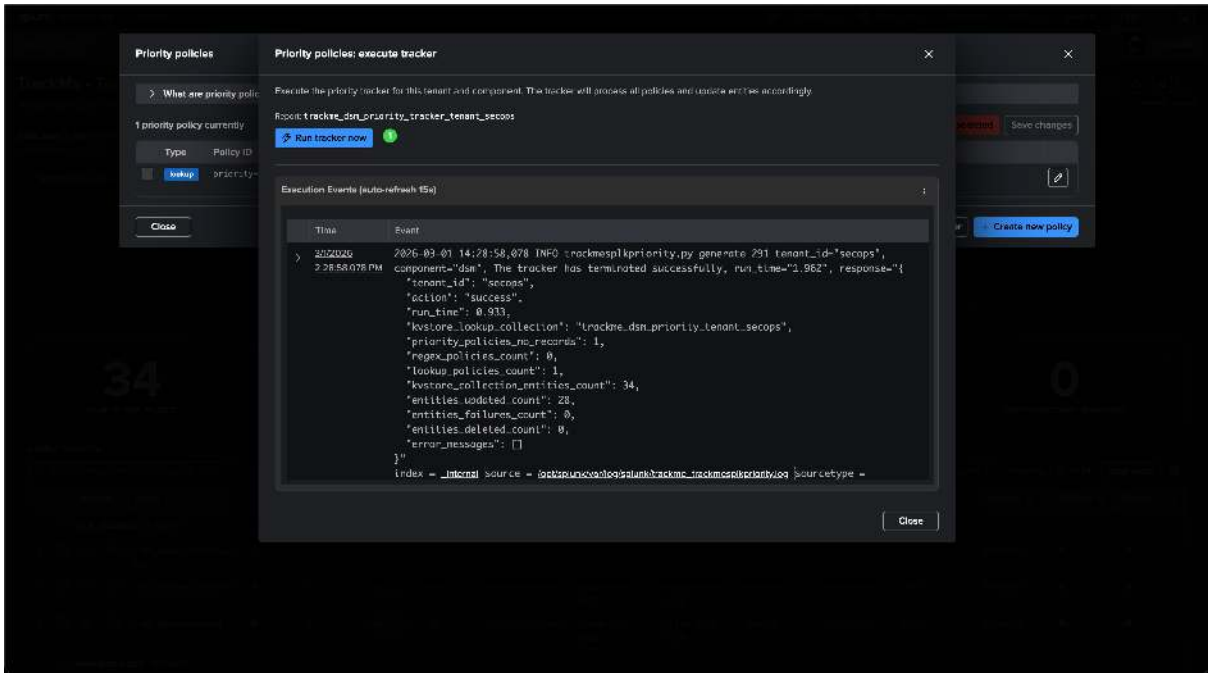
Run the simulation to preview which entities would be matched and what priorities would be assigned. The simulation results show the number of matched entities and the priority distribution:



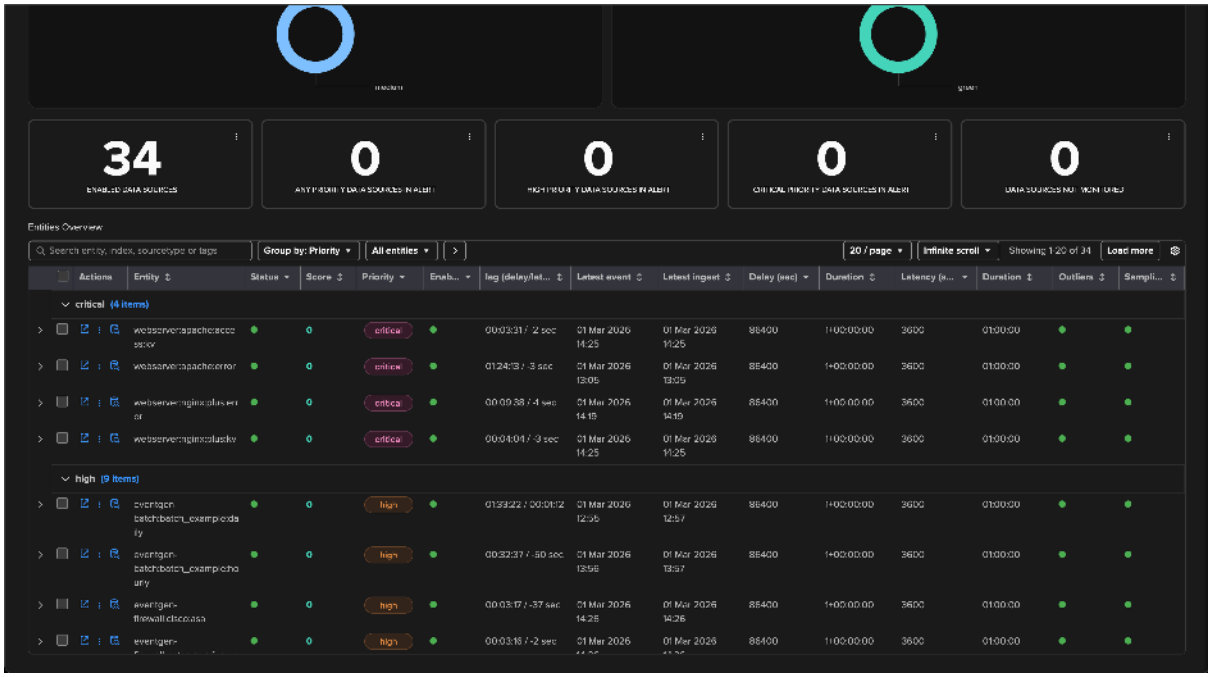
Add the policy and execute the tracker:

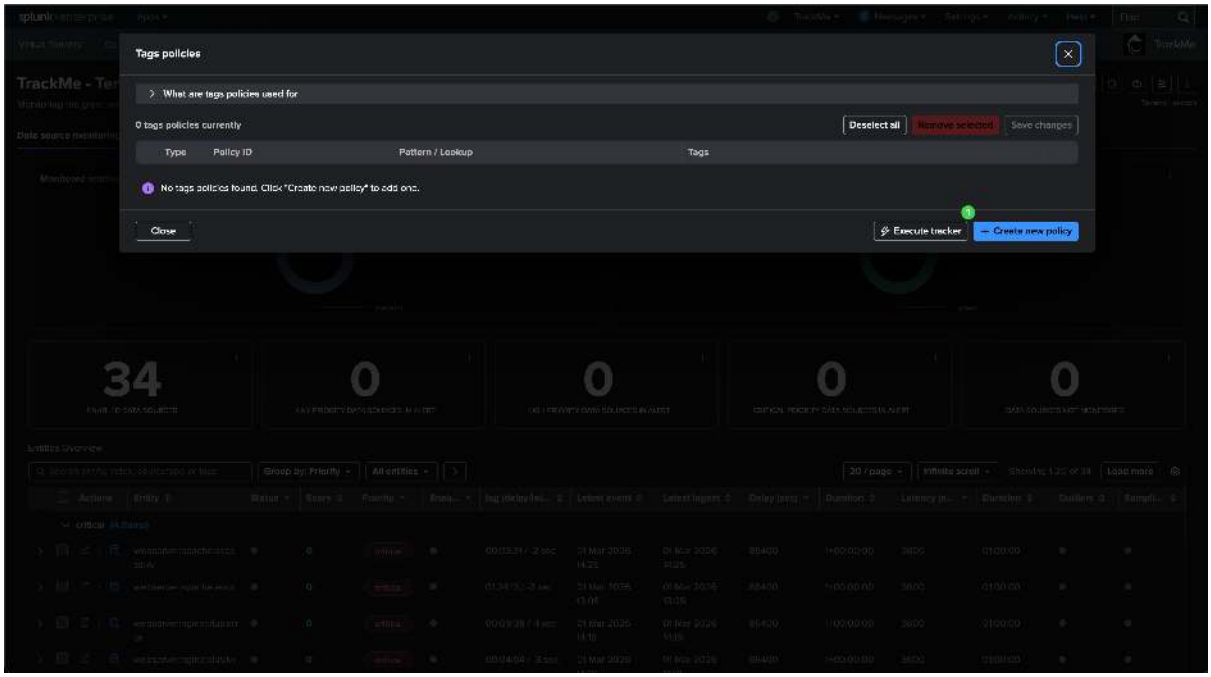
Once the policy is created, click **Execute tracker** to apply the priority assignments to all matching entities:





Result: Entities are now assigned the correct priority levels based on the lookup — the Tenant Home reflects the new priority distribution (critical, high, medium, low):

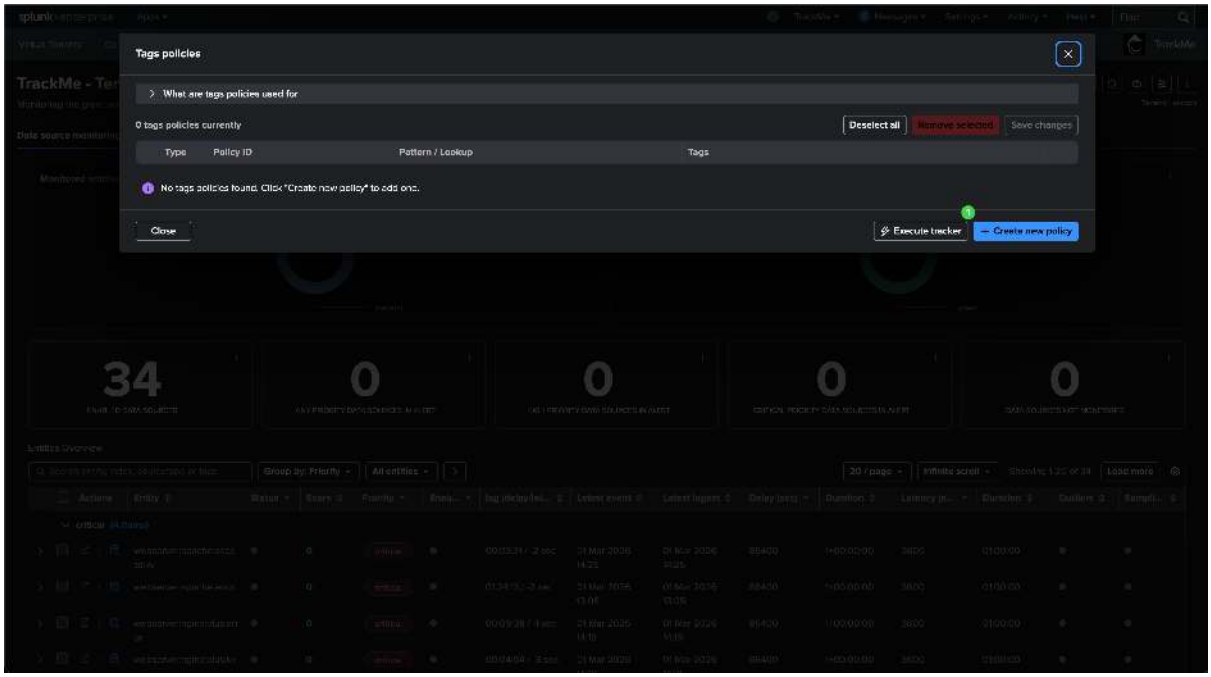




Step 2: Create a tags policy

Access the tags policies screen:

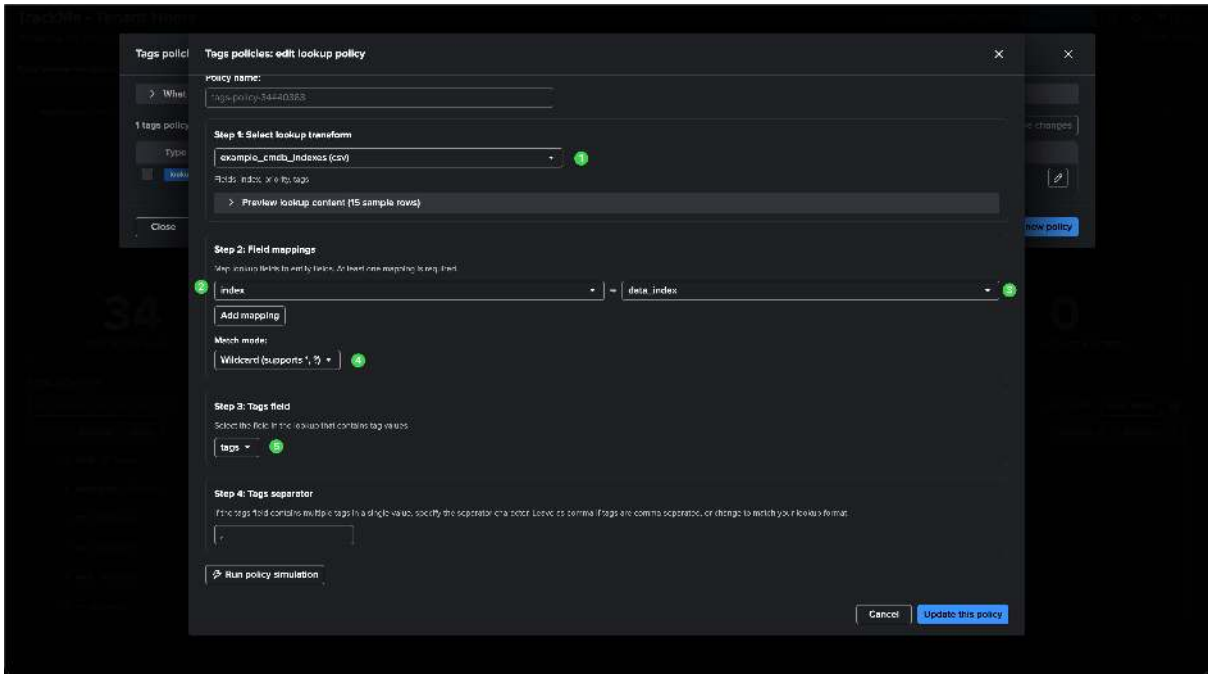
From the Tenant Home page, click the **Actions** button, then select **Manage tags policies**.



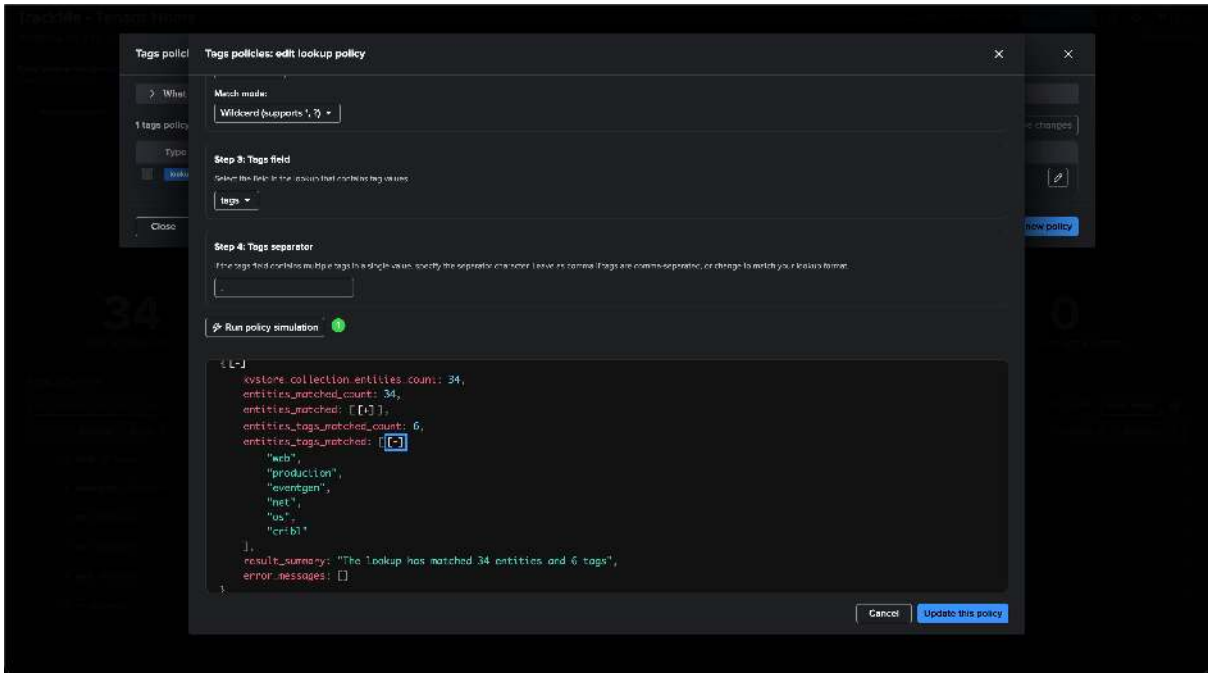
Create a lookup-based tags policy:

Using the same lookup transform, configure the tags policy:

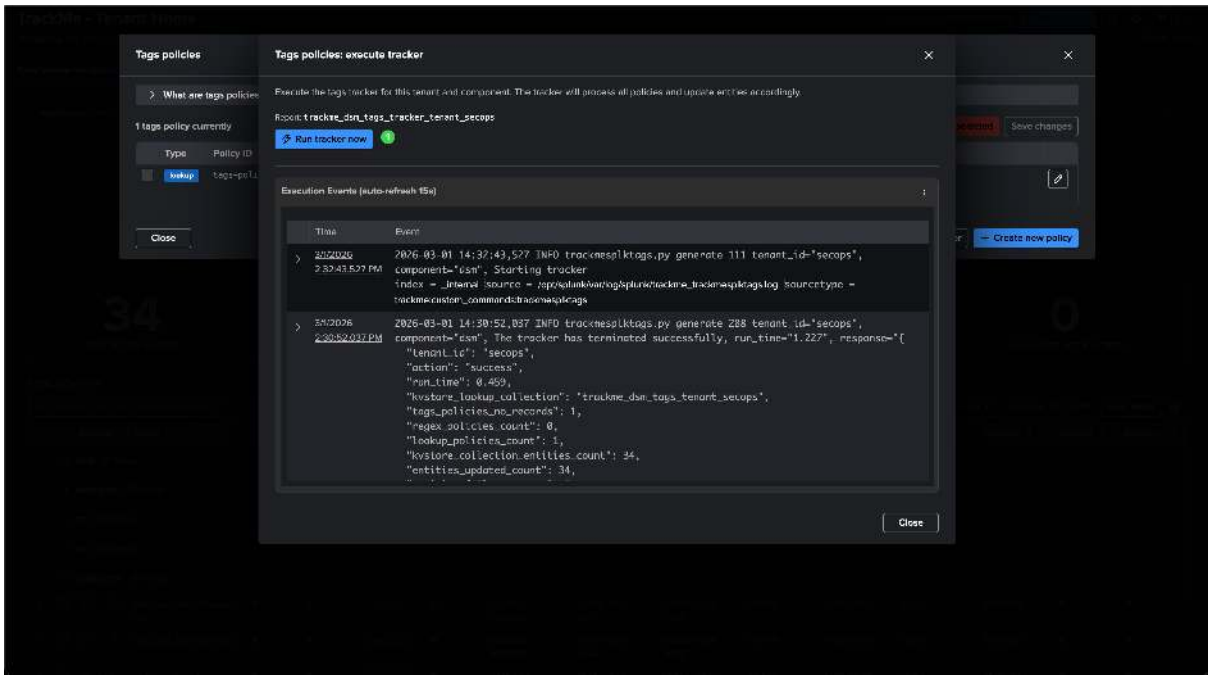
- In **Step 1**, select the same lookup transform `example_cmdb_indexes (csv)`
- In **Step 2**, configure the same **field mapping**: `index` → `data_index`, with **Wildcard** match mode
- In **Step 3**, select `tags` as the **tags field**
- In **Step 4**, set the **tags separator** to `,` (comma) — this tells TrackMe to split the tags column value into individual tags (e.g., `eventgen,os` becomes two separate tags: `eventgen` and `os`)



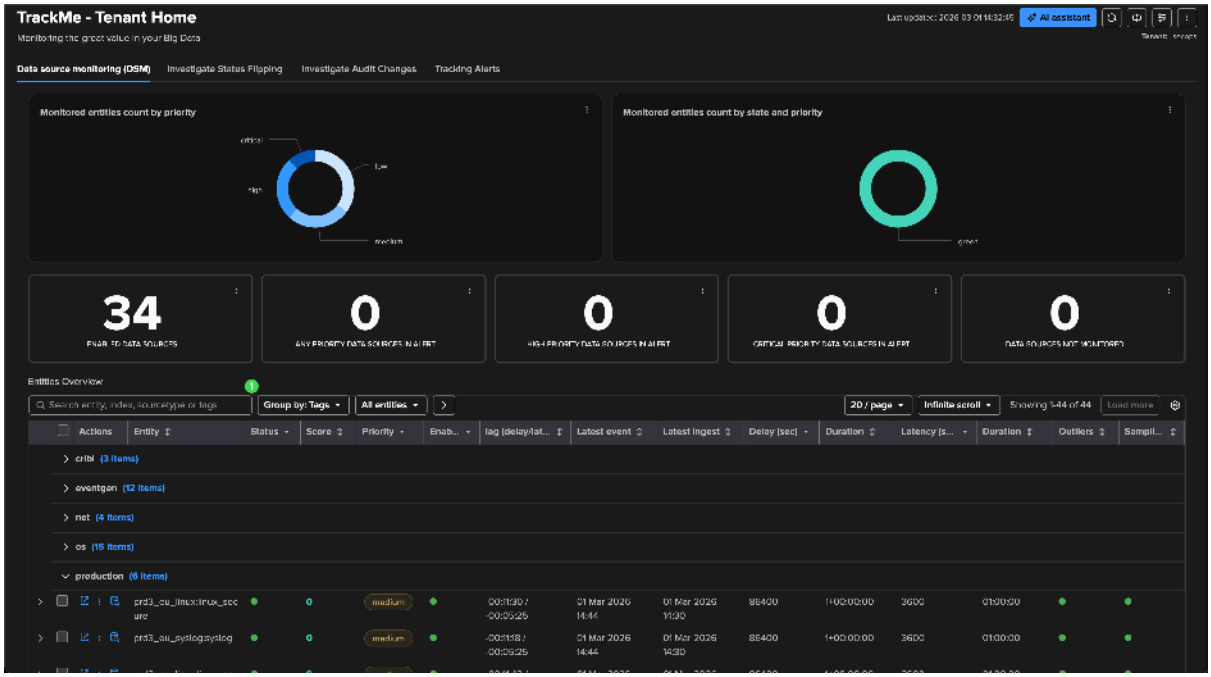
Run the simulation to preview tag assignments. The simulation shows 34 matched entities and 6 distinct tags discovered:

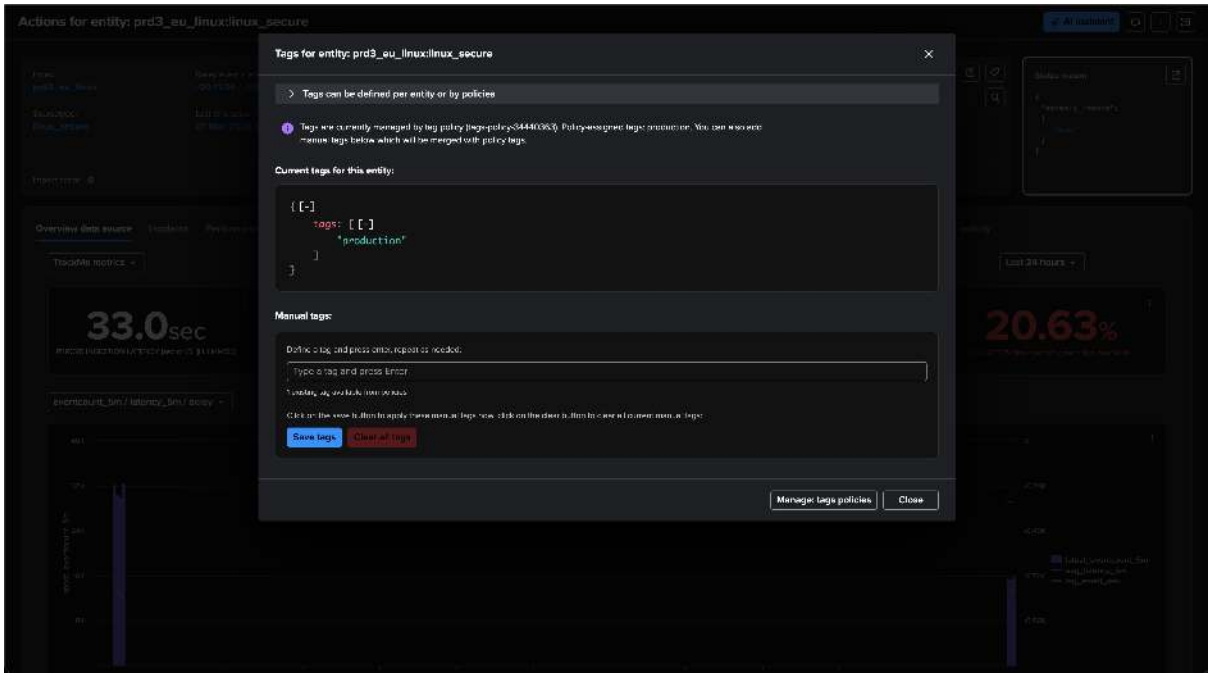


Execute the tracker to apply the tag assignments:



Result: Entities are now tagged, and you can group the Tenant Home by tags to see the tag distribution. Clicking on an entity's tags dialog shows the tags assigned by the policy:

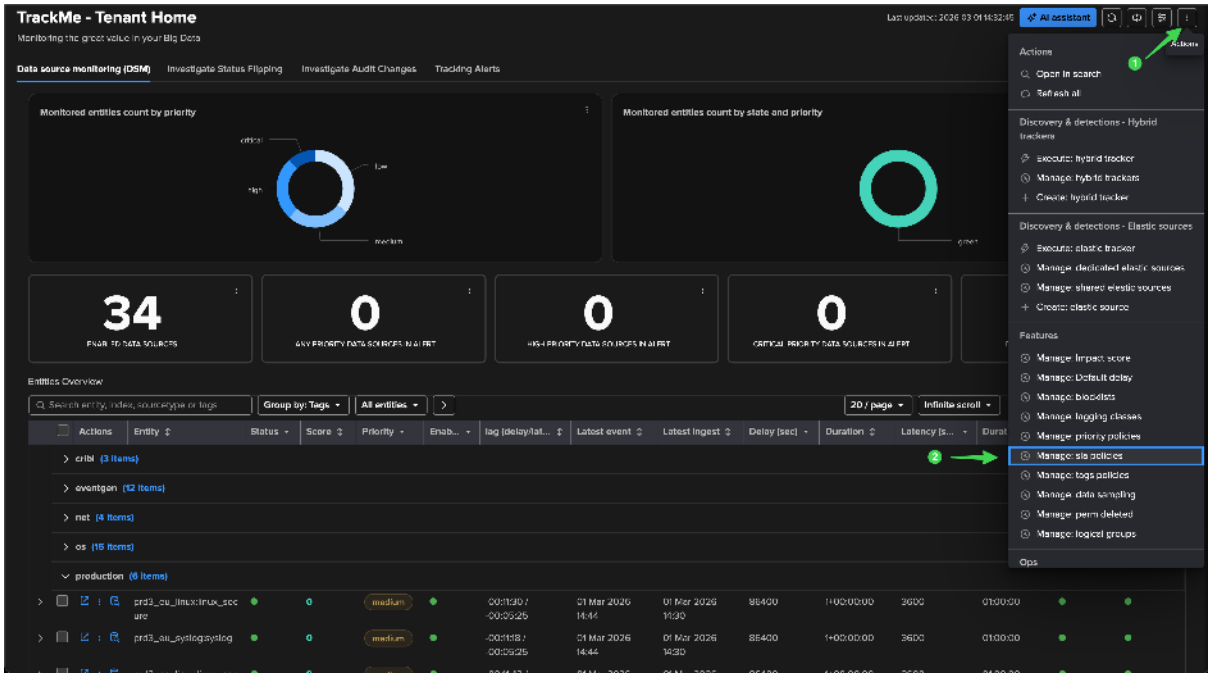




Step 3: Create an SLA policy

Access the SLA policies screen:

From the Tenant Home page, click the **Actions** button, then select **Manage SLA policies**.

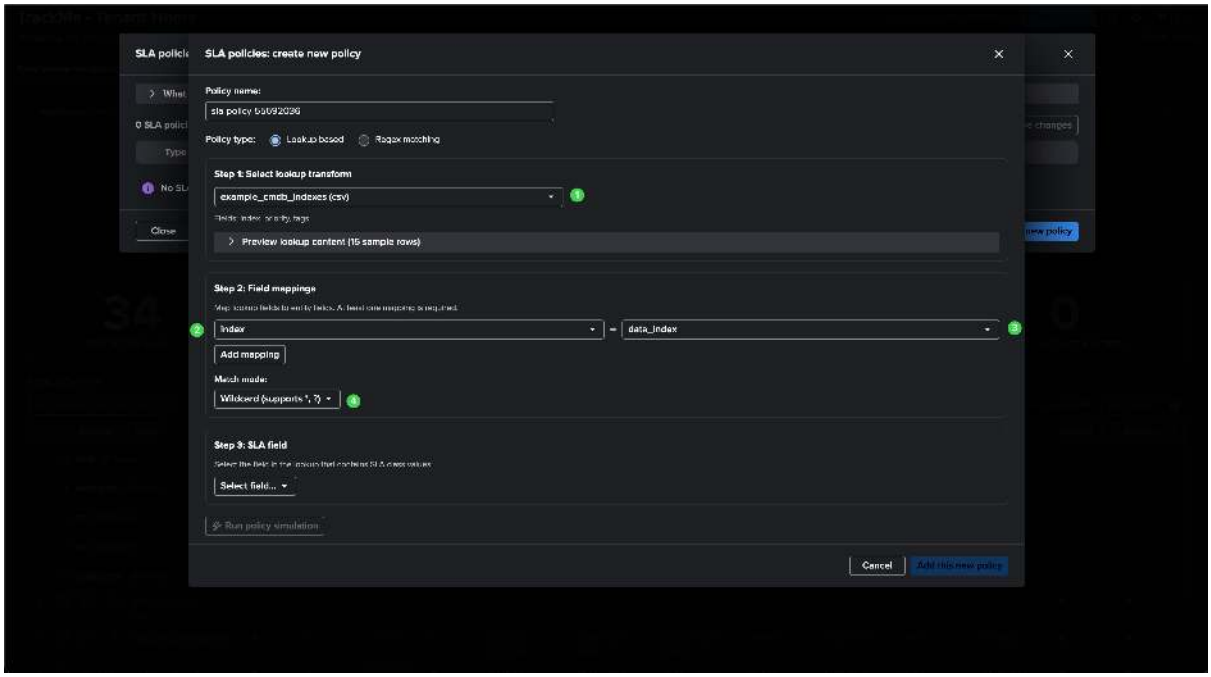


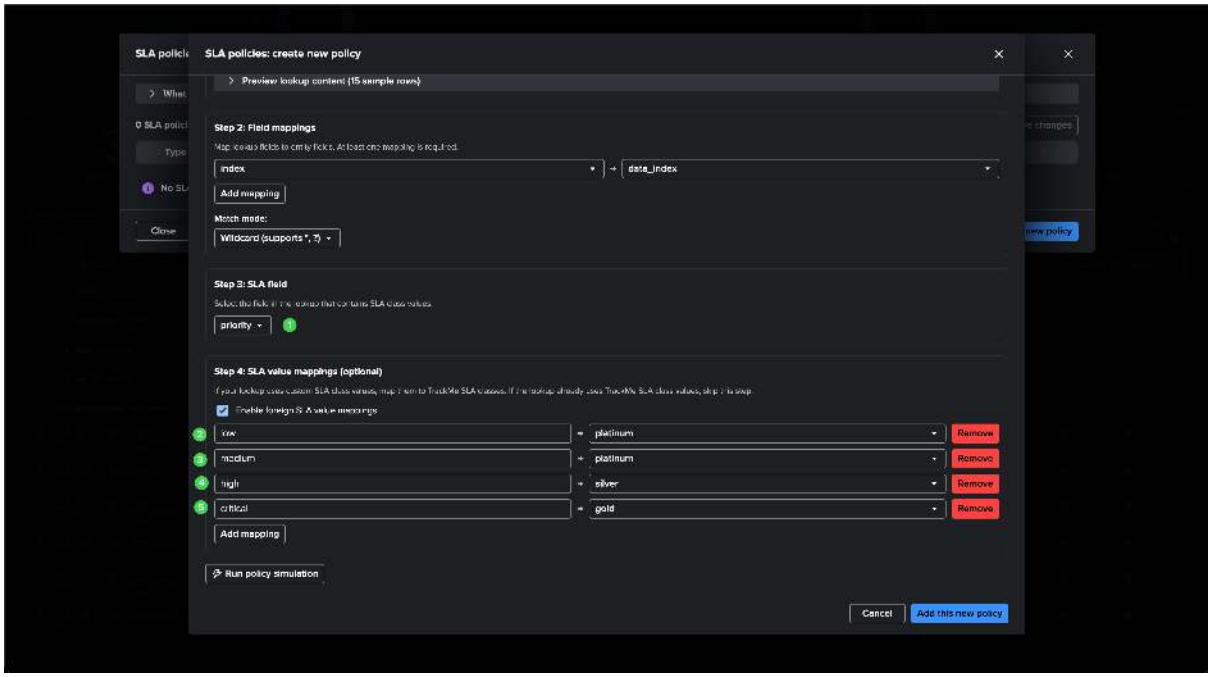
Create a lookup-based SLA policy:

Using the same lookup transform, configure the SLA policy — but this time, we leverage **value mappings** to translate the priority column into SLA classes:

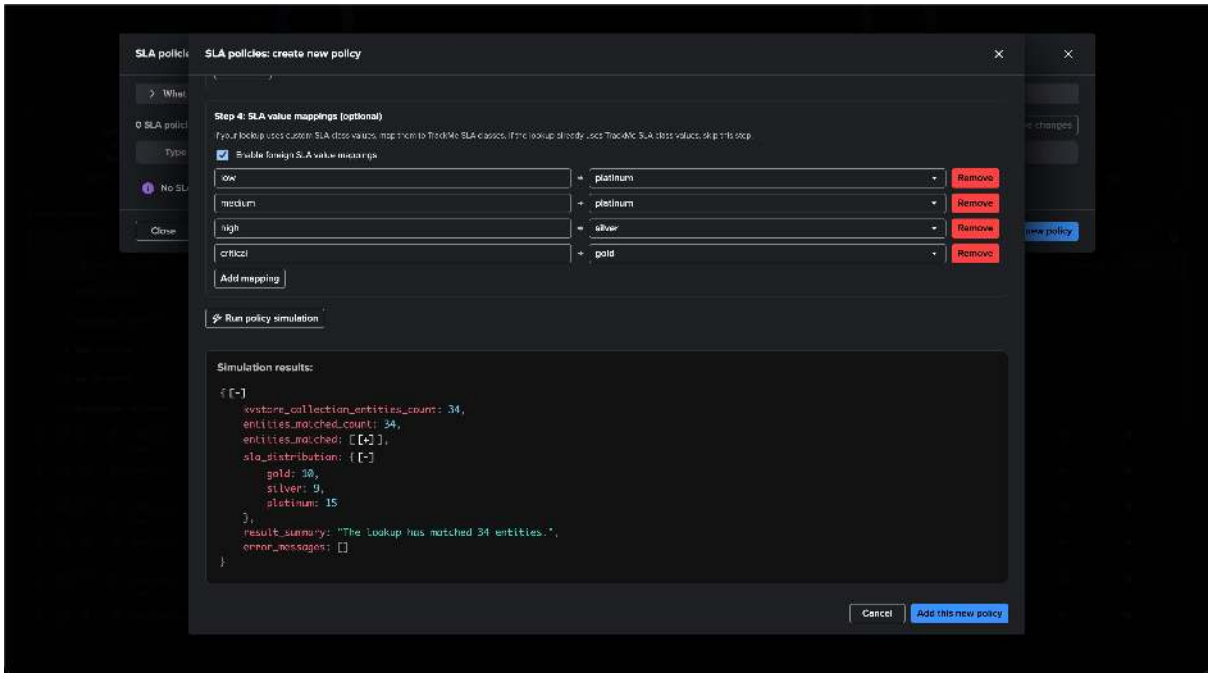
- In **Step 1**, select the same lookup transform `example_cmdb_indexes (csv)`
- In **Step 2**, configure the same **field mapping**: `index` → `data_index`, with **Wildcard** match mode
- In **Step 3**, select `priority` as the **SLA field** — since the lookup does not have a dedicated SLA column, we reuse the priority column and translate values via mappings
- In **Step 4**, enable **SLA value mappings** and define the translation:

Lookup value (priority)	→	SLA class
low	→	platinum
medium	→	platinum
high	→	silver
critical	→	gold

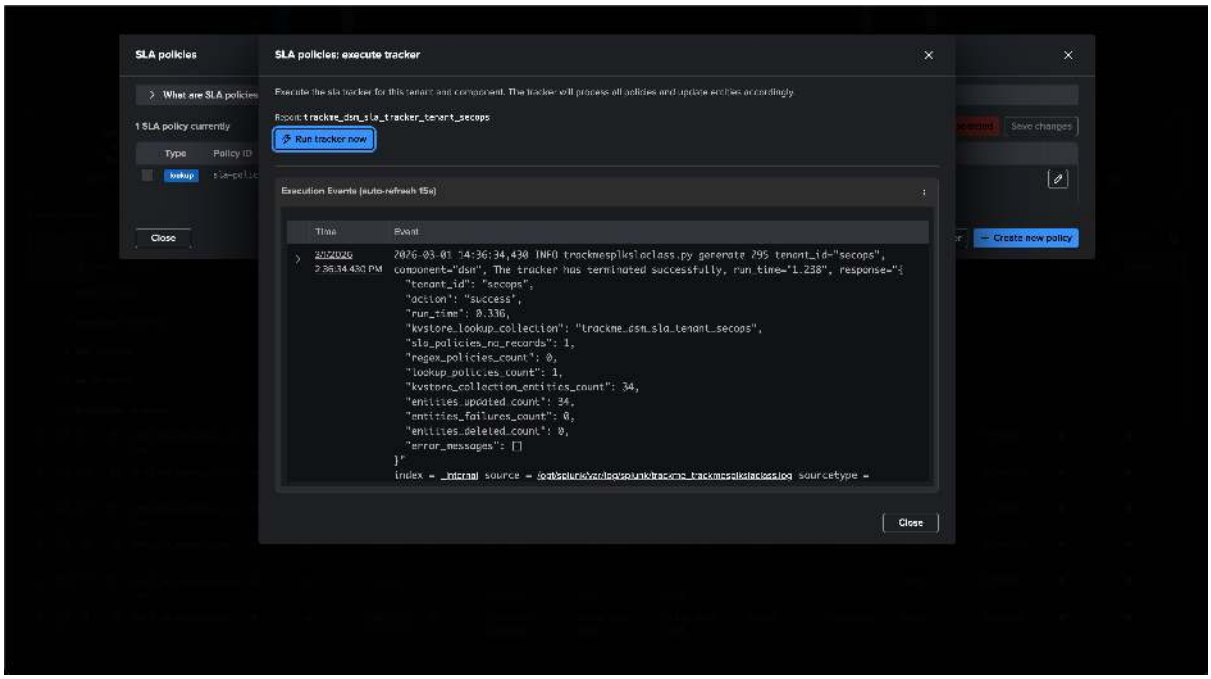




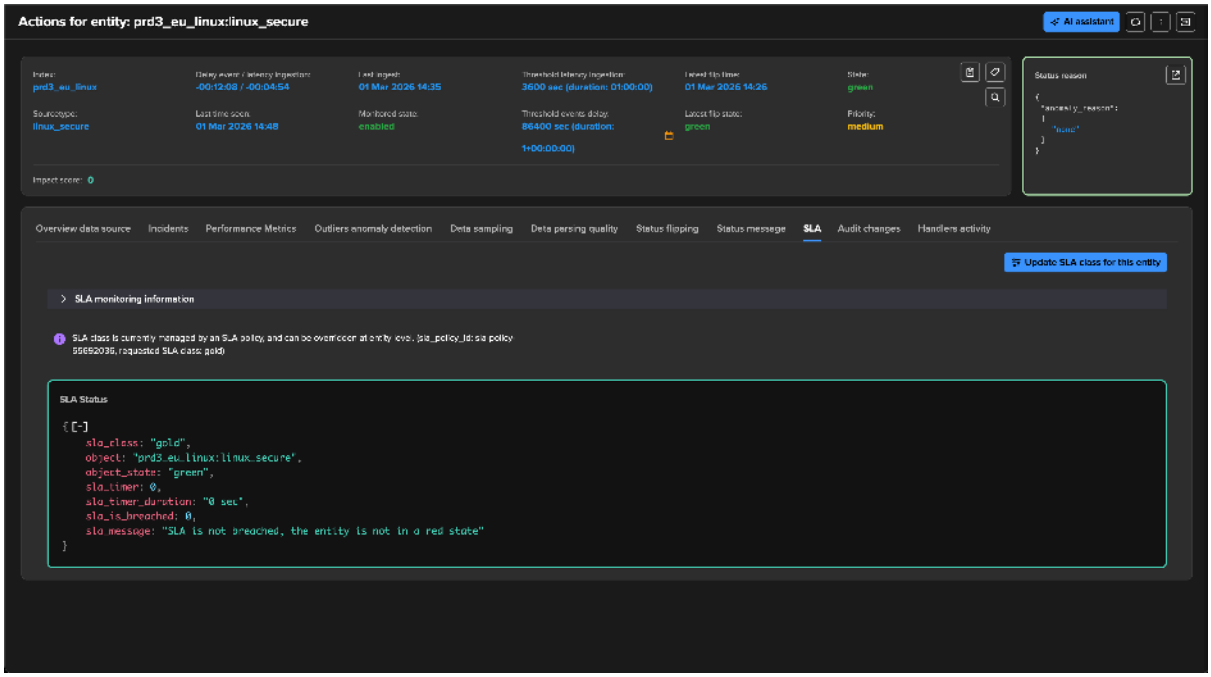
Run the simulation to preview SLA class assignments. The simulation shows the SLA distribution across all 34 entities:



Execute the tracker to apply the SLA class assignments:



Result: Opening an entity's SLA tab confirms the SLA class has been assigned by the policy. In this example, `prd3_eu:linux:linux_secure` is assigned the `gold` SLA class, as its index matches the `prd*_*_linux` wildcard pattern with a `critical` priority mapped to `gold`:



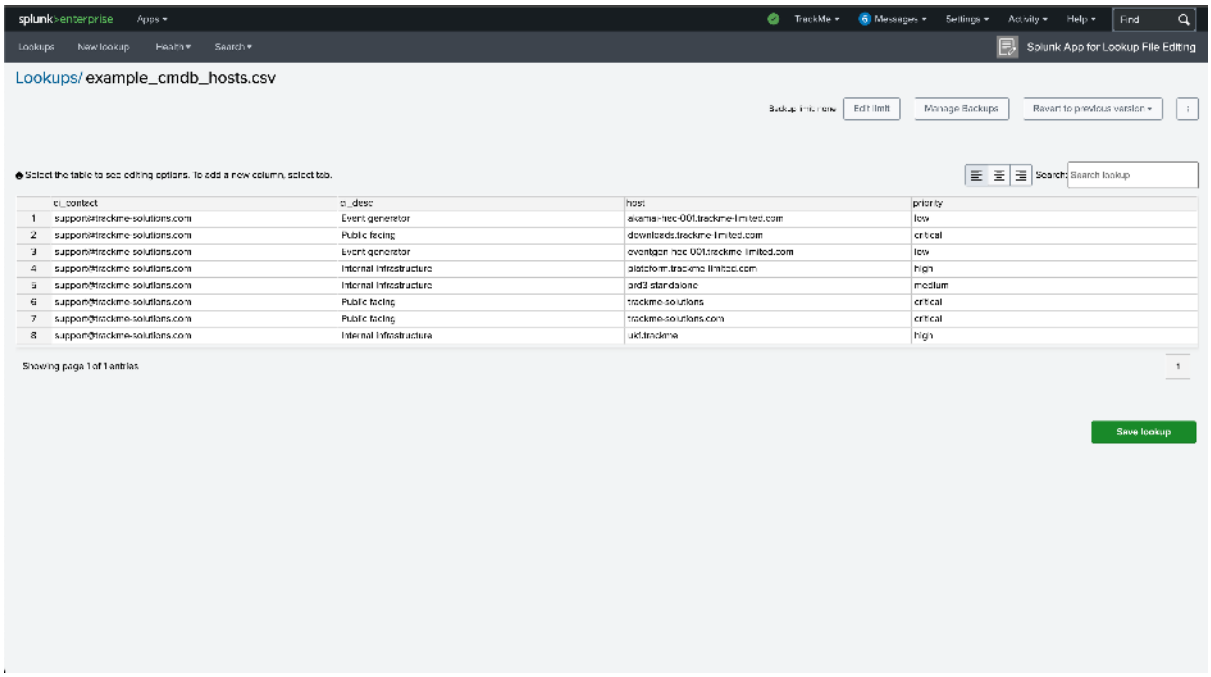
Data host monitoring (DHM) example

In this example, we demonstrate the same workflow for data host monitoring, using a host-based lookup `example_cmdb_hosts.csv`. The key differences from the DSM example are:

- The lookup maps **hosts** (by FQDN) instead of indexes
- The field mapping uses `host` → `alias` (the entity alias field in DHM)
- The match mode is **Exact** (hosts have specific FQDNs, no wildcards needed)
- The **tags field** uses the `ci_desc` column (leveraging an existing CMDB description field as tags)

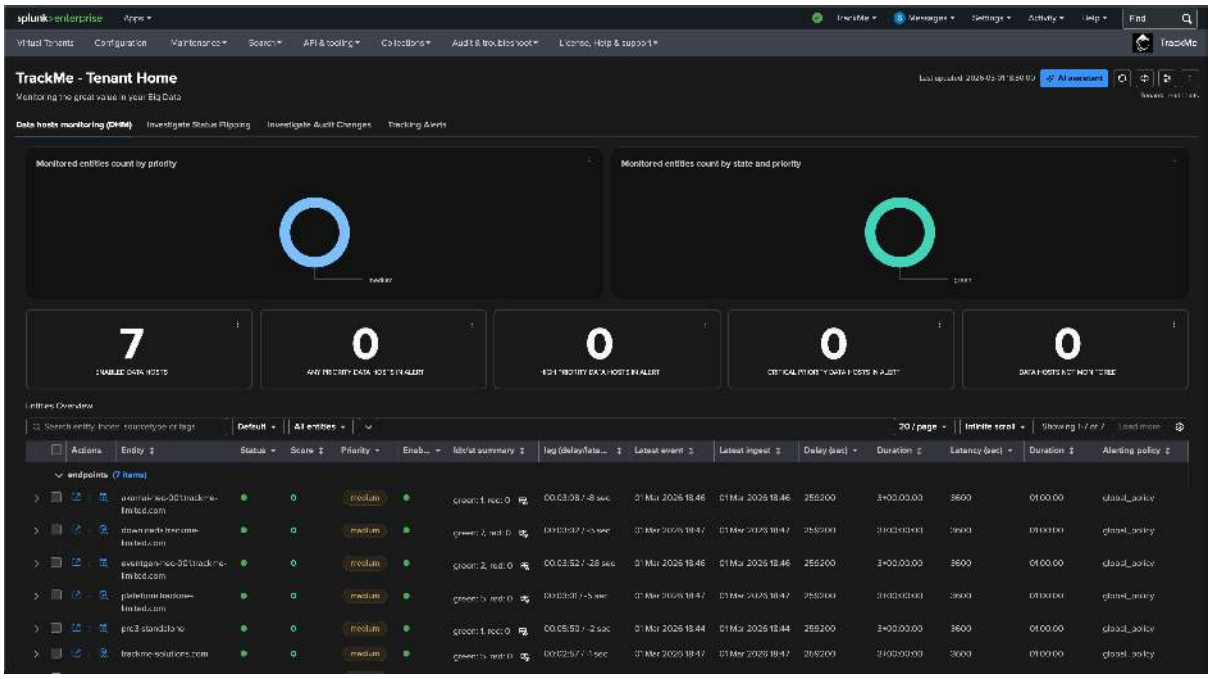
DHM - The lookup file

The lookup file `example_cmdb_hosts.csv` is uploaded to Splunk and contains 8 rows with columns `ci_contact`, `ci_desc`, `host`, and `priority`:



DHM - Initial state

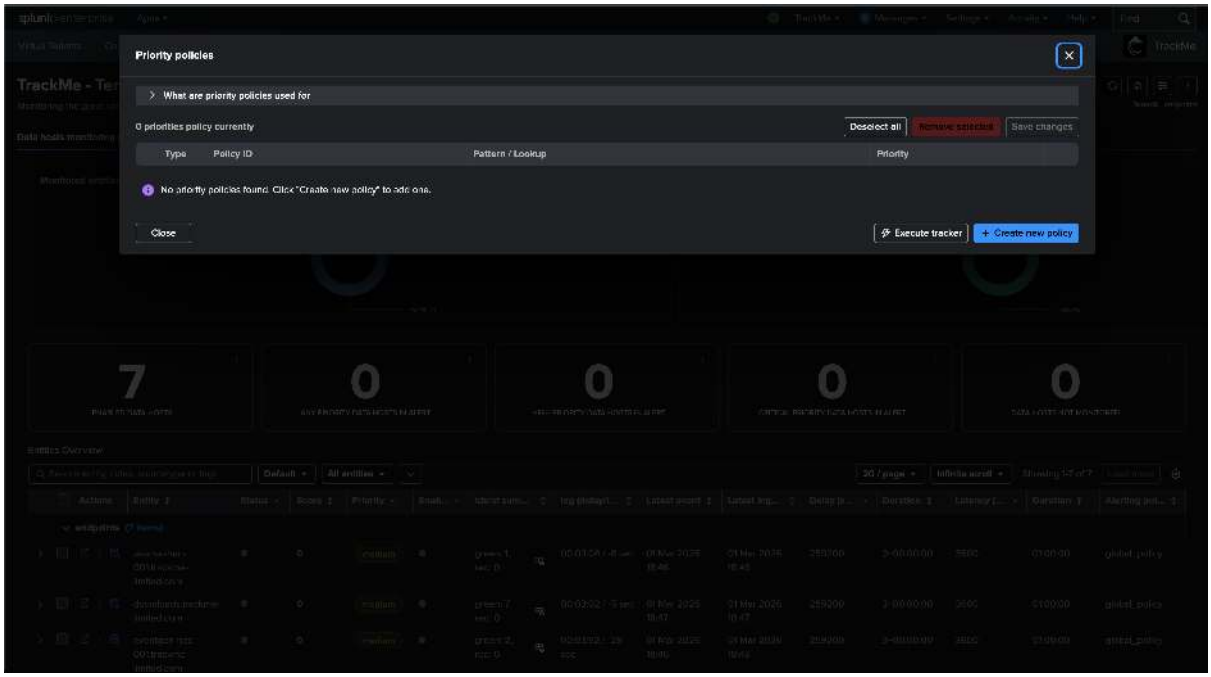
Before creating any policies, all 7 data host entities are at the default priority level (medium):

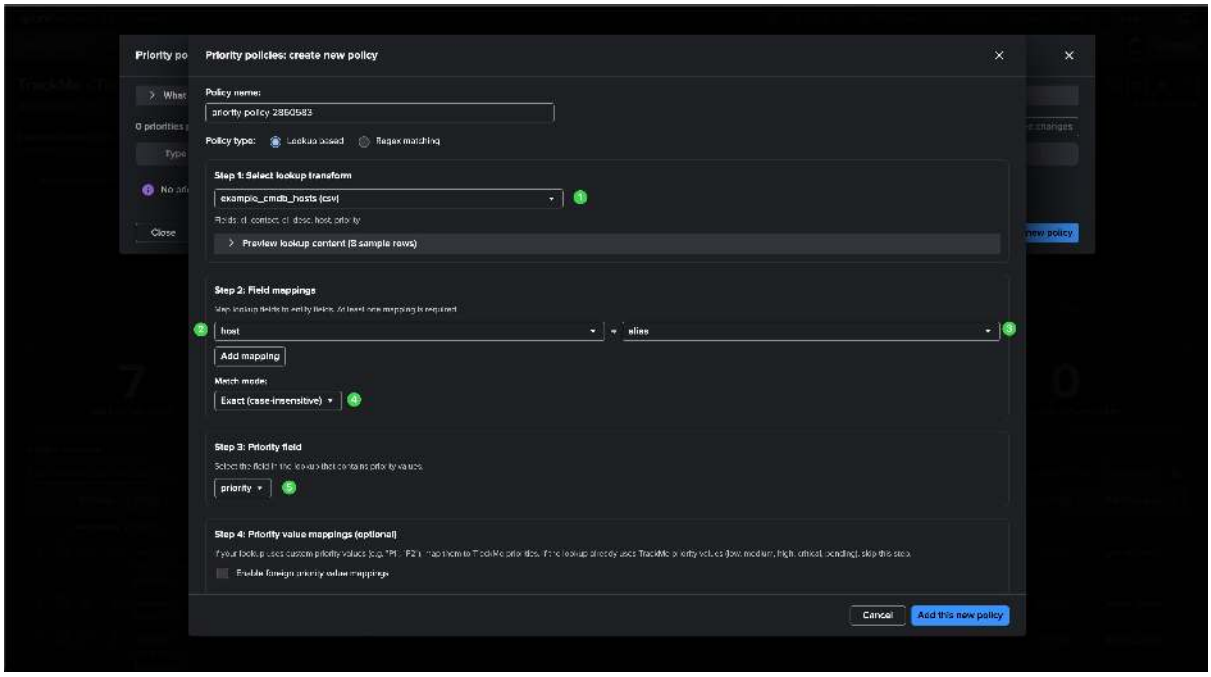


DHM - Step 1: Create a priority policy

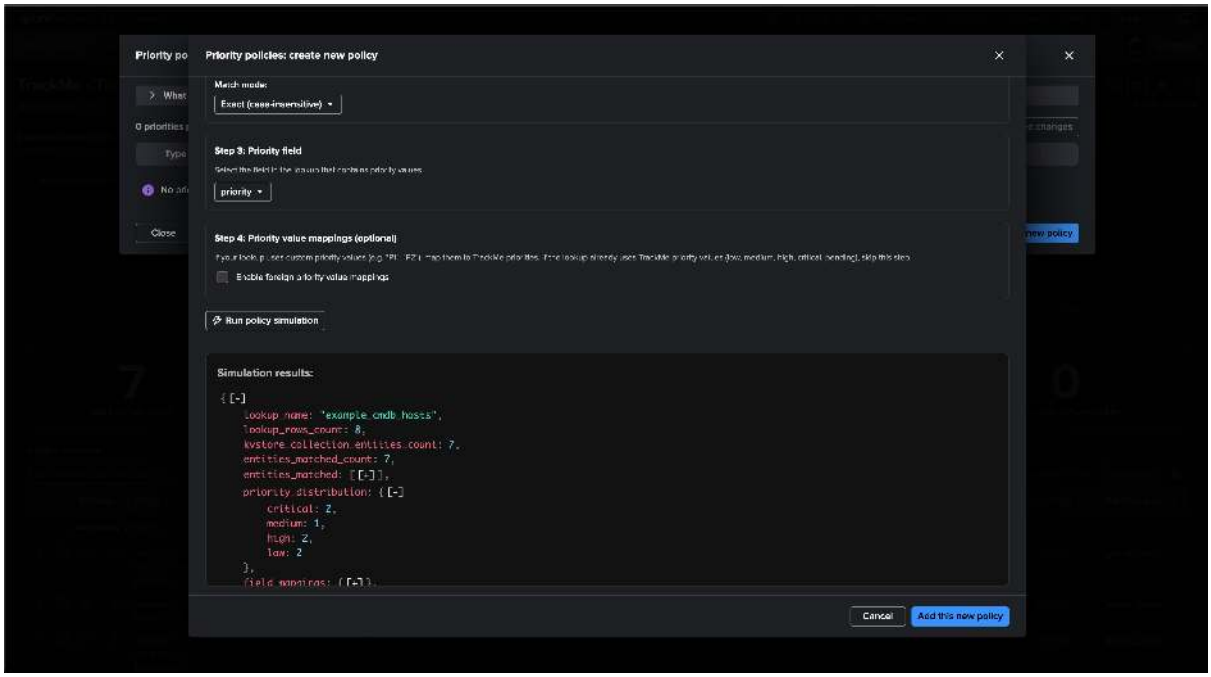
Access the priority policies screen and create a lookup-based policy:

- Select the lookup transform `example_cmdb_hosts (csv)`
- Configure the **field mapping**: `host` → `alias`, with **Exact (case-insensitive)** match mode
- Select `priority` as the **priority field**

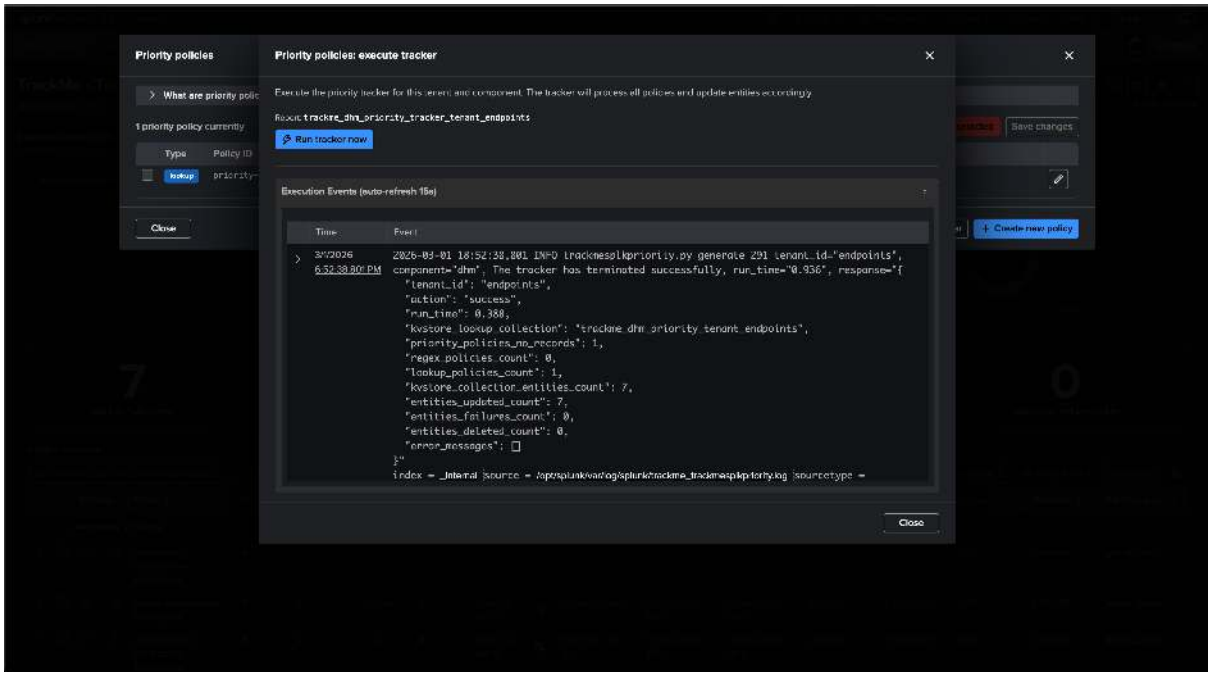




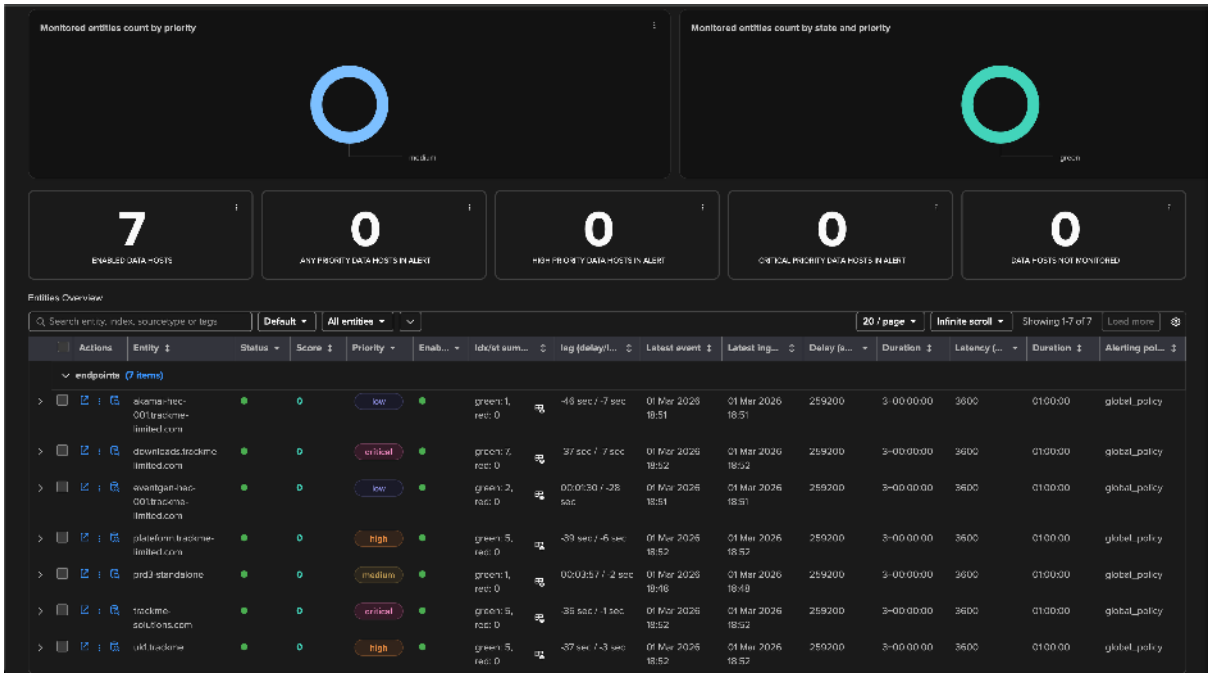
Run the simulation — all 7 entities are matched with the correct priority distribution (critical: 2, high: 2, medium: 1, low: 2):

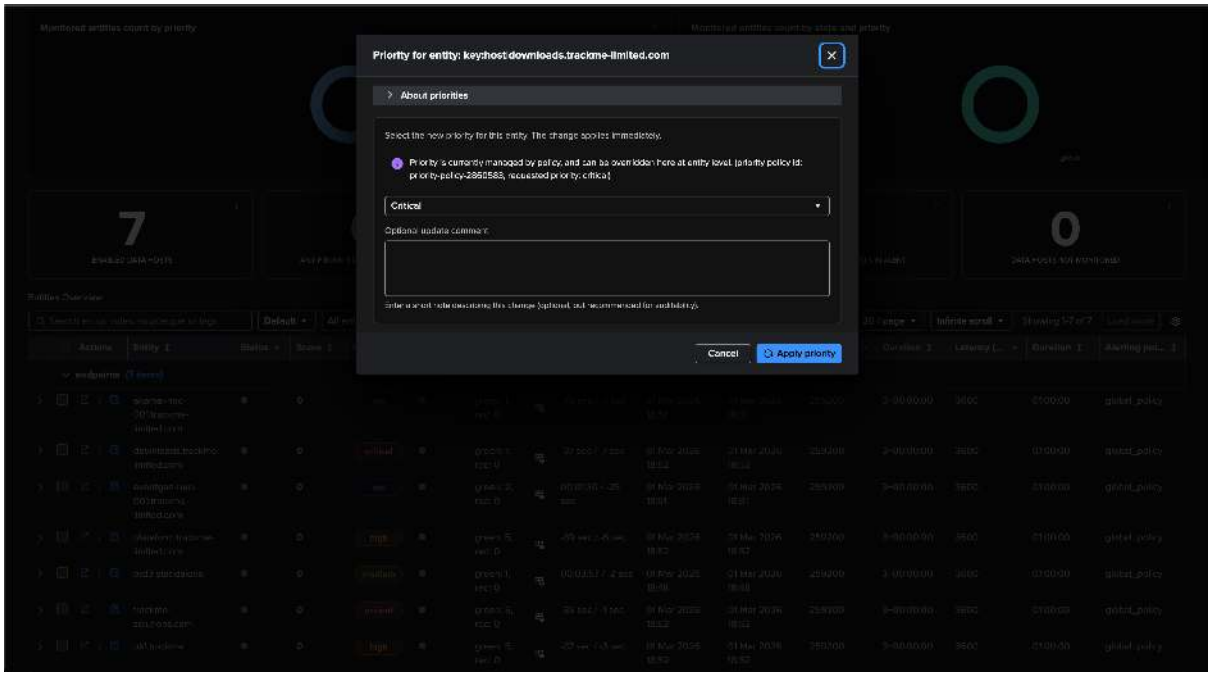


Execute the tracker to apply the priority assignments:



Result: Entities are now assigned the correct priority levels. The entity-level priority dialog shows the priority is managed by the policy and can be overridden at entity level:

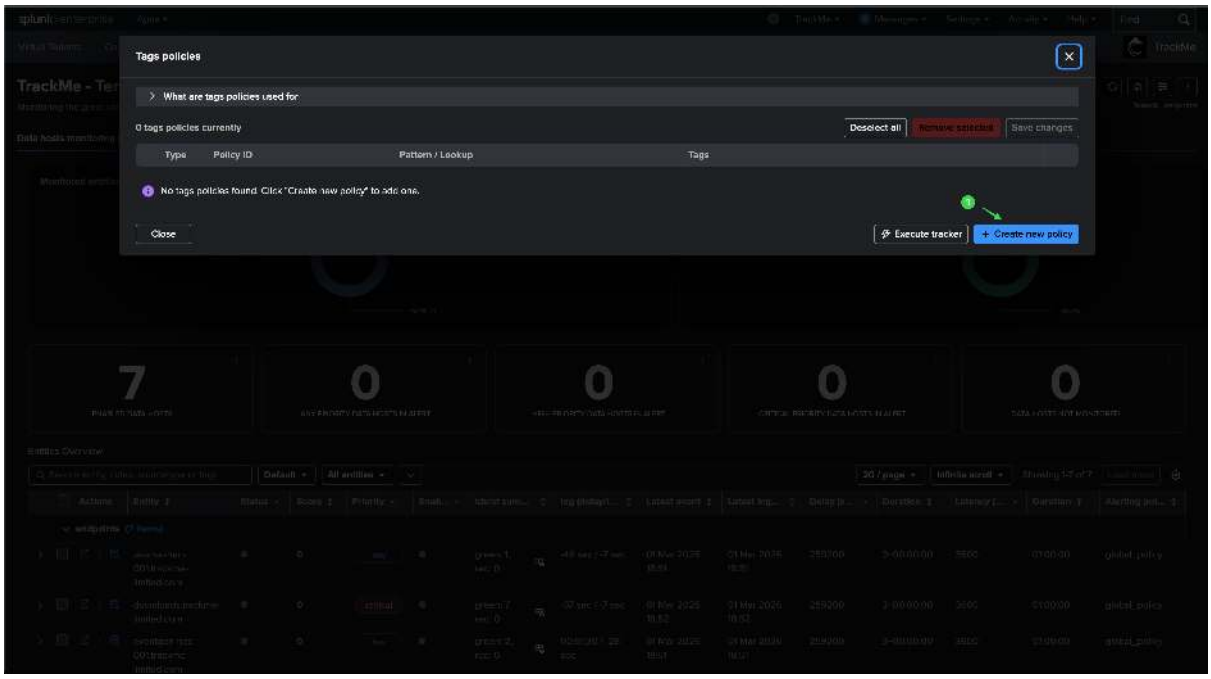


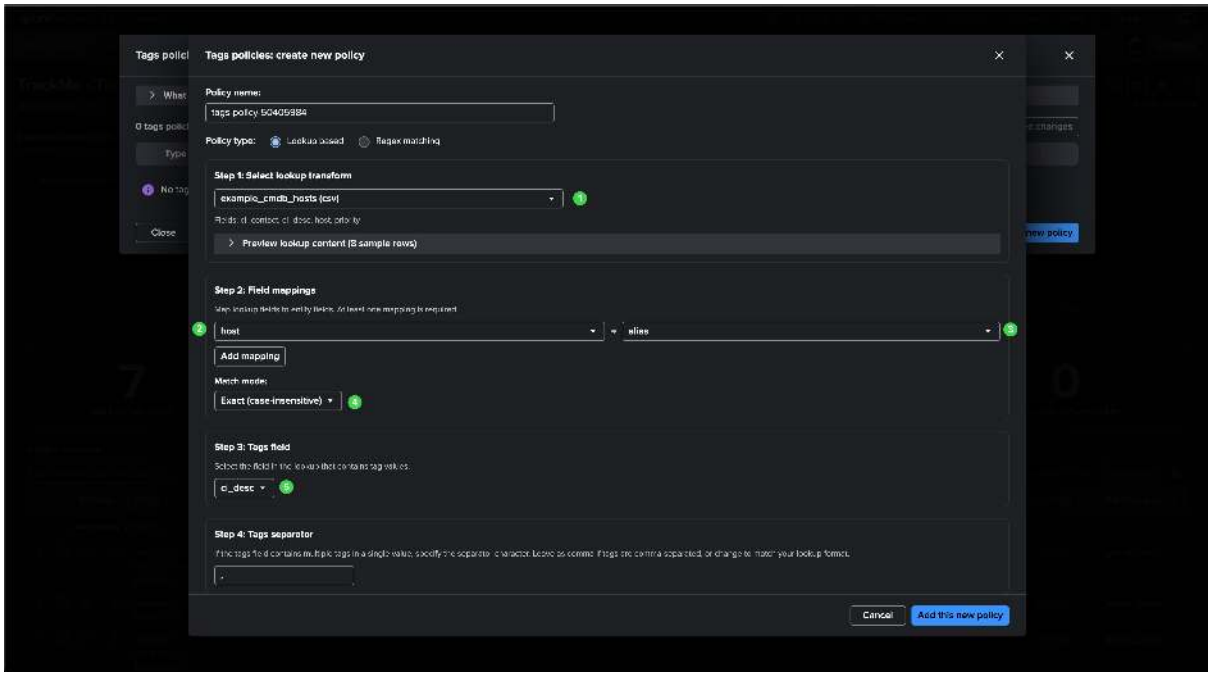


DHM - Step 2: Create a tags policy

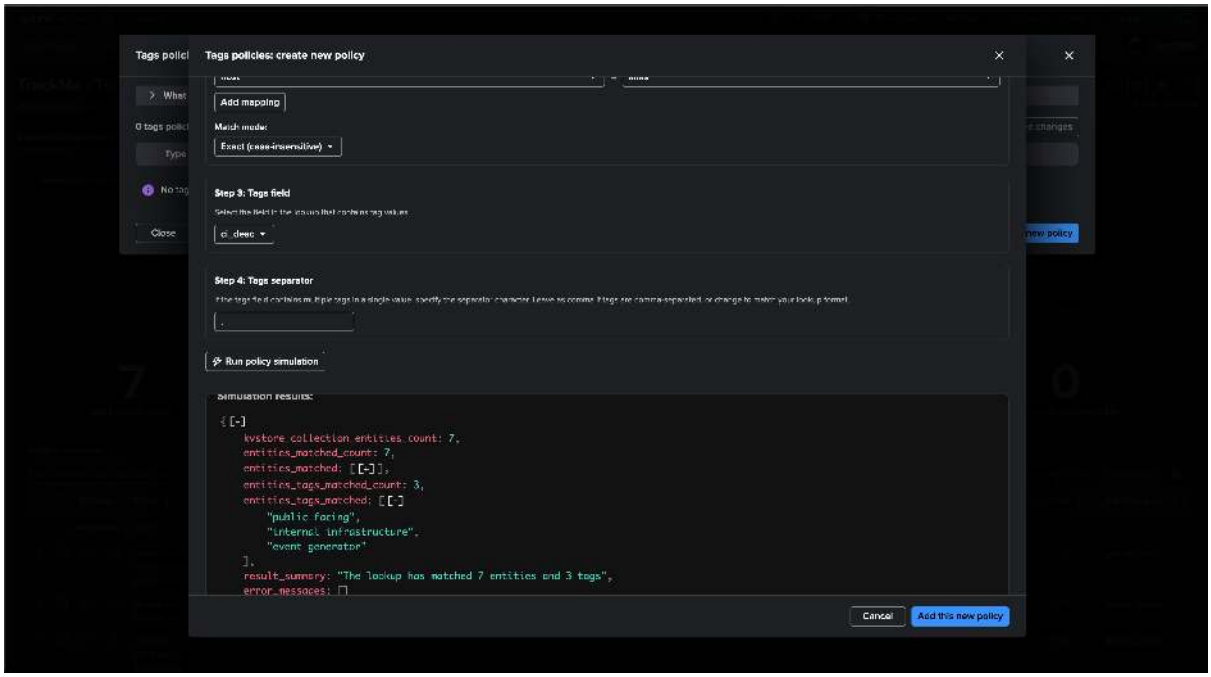
Create a lookup-based tags policy using the same lookup transform:

- Field mapping: `host` → `alias`, with **Exact** match mode
- Tags field: `ci_desc` — in this example, we leverage the CMDB description column as the source of tags (e.g., "Public facing", "Internal infrastructure", "Event generator")
- Tags separator: `,` (comma)

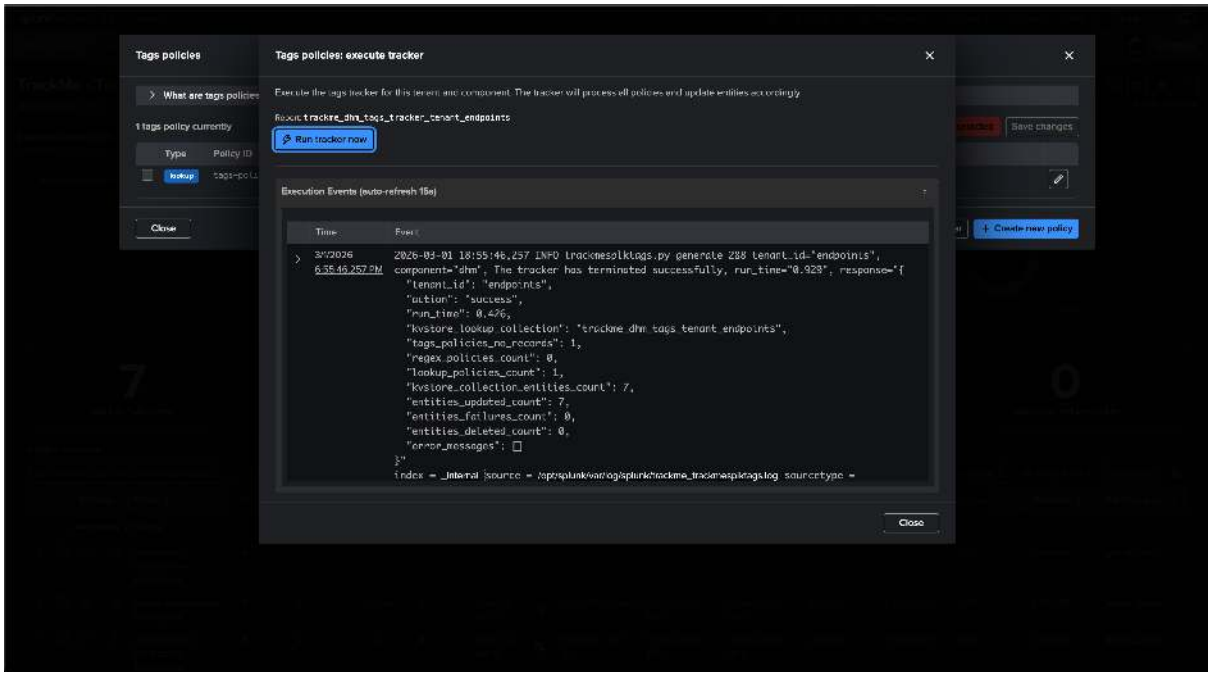




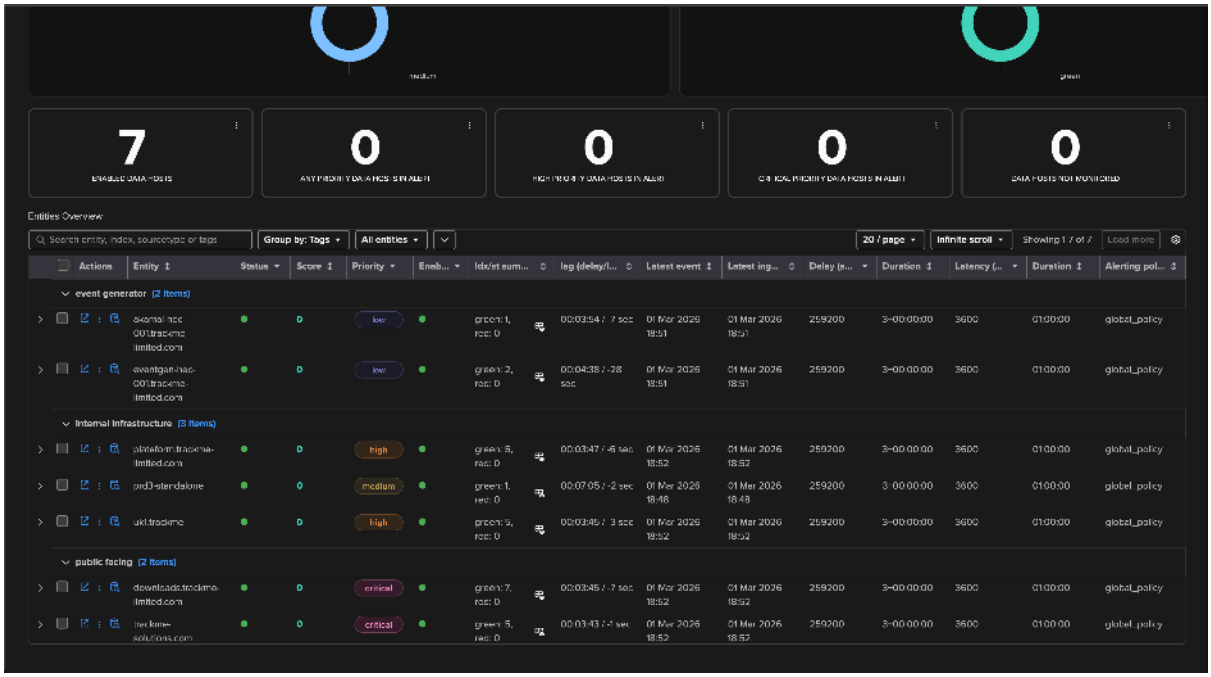
Run the simulation — 7 entities matched, 3 distinct tags discovered (Public facing, Internal infrastructure, Event generator):

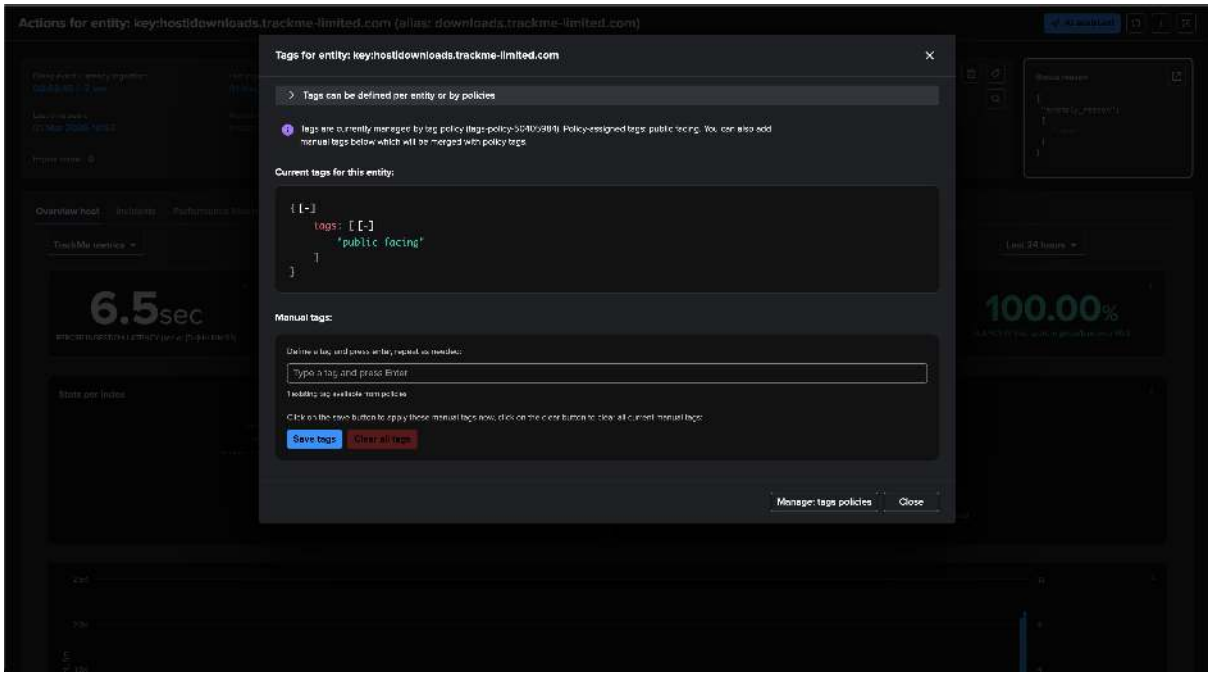


Execute the tracker to apply the tag assignments:



Result: Entities are now tagged and can be grouped by tags in the Tenant Home. The entity tags dialog confirms the tag assignment by the policy:

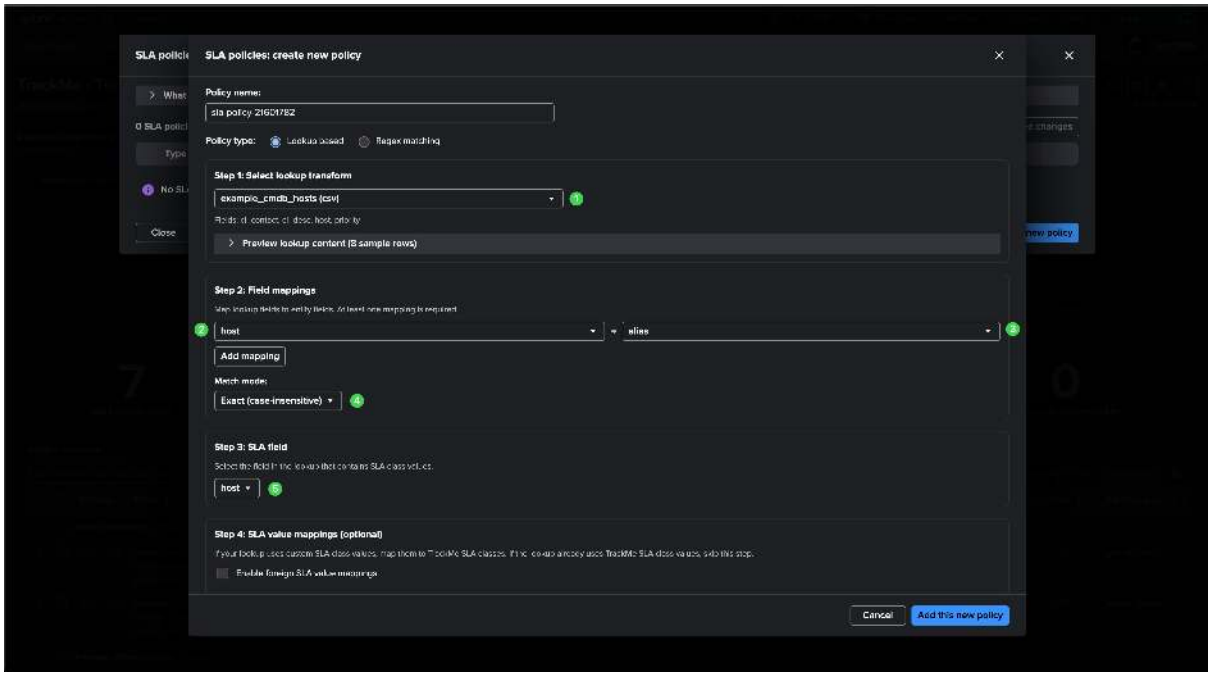


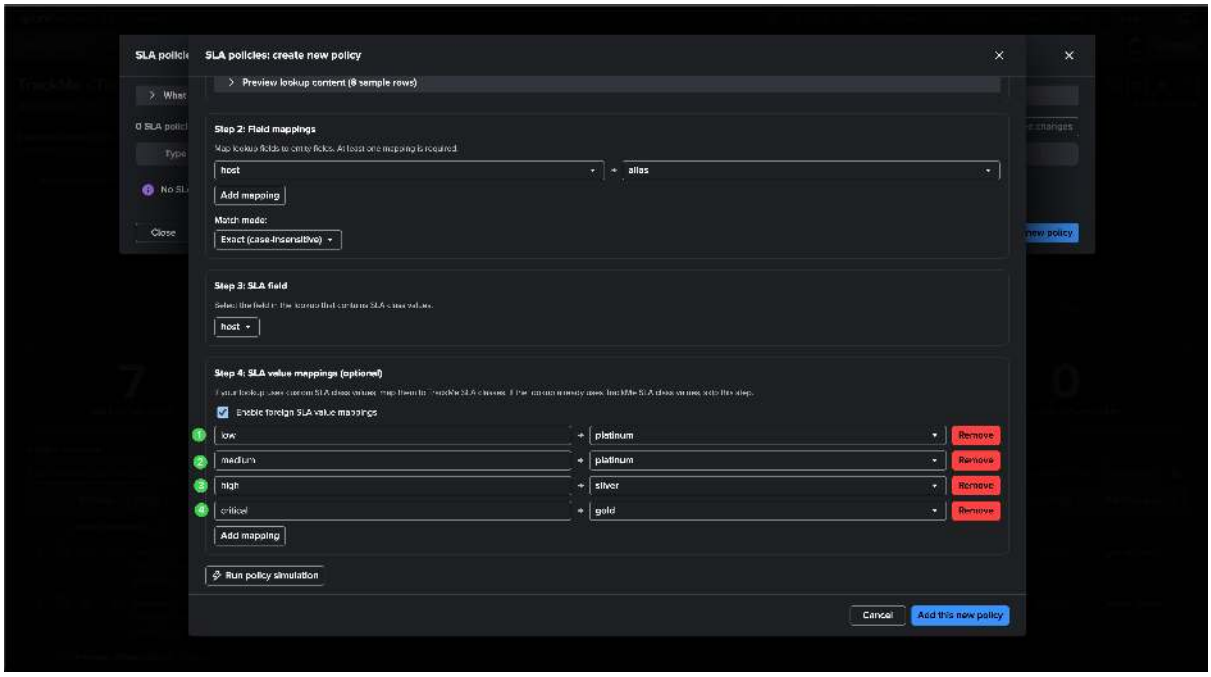


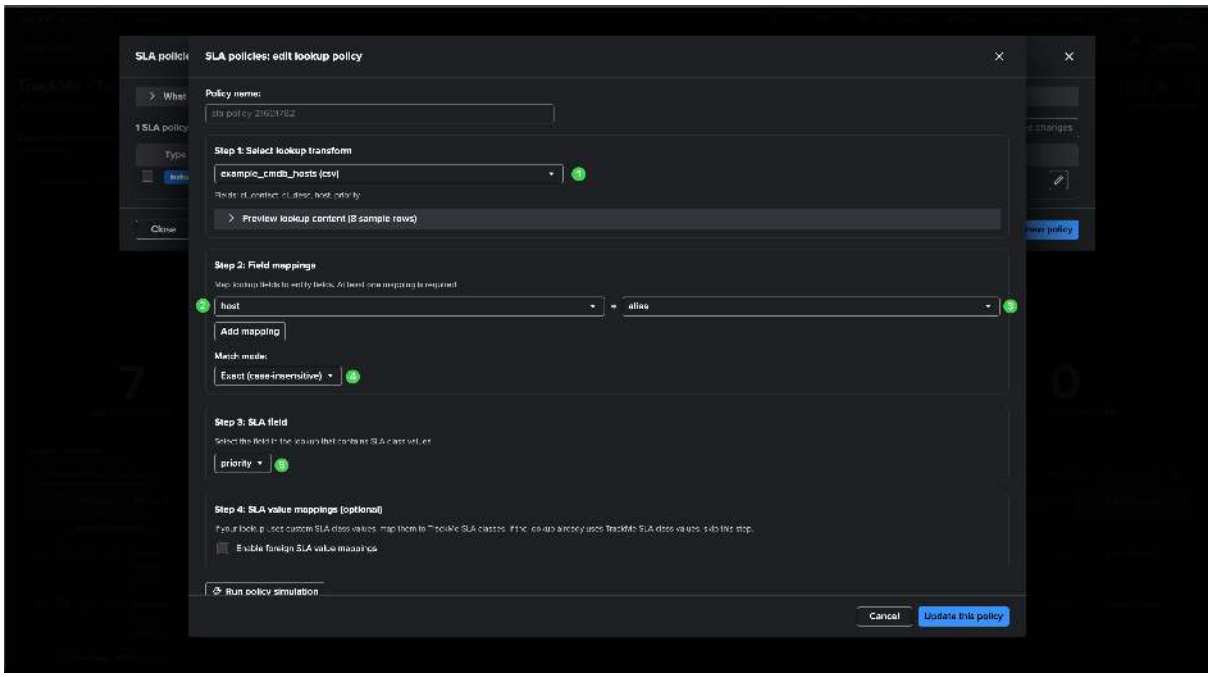
DHM - Step 3: Create an SLA policy

Create a lookup-based SLA policy using the same lookup transform:

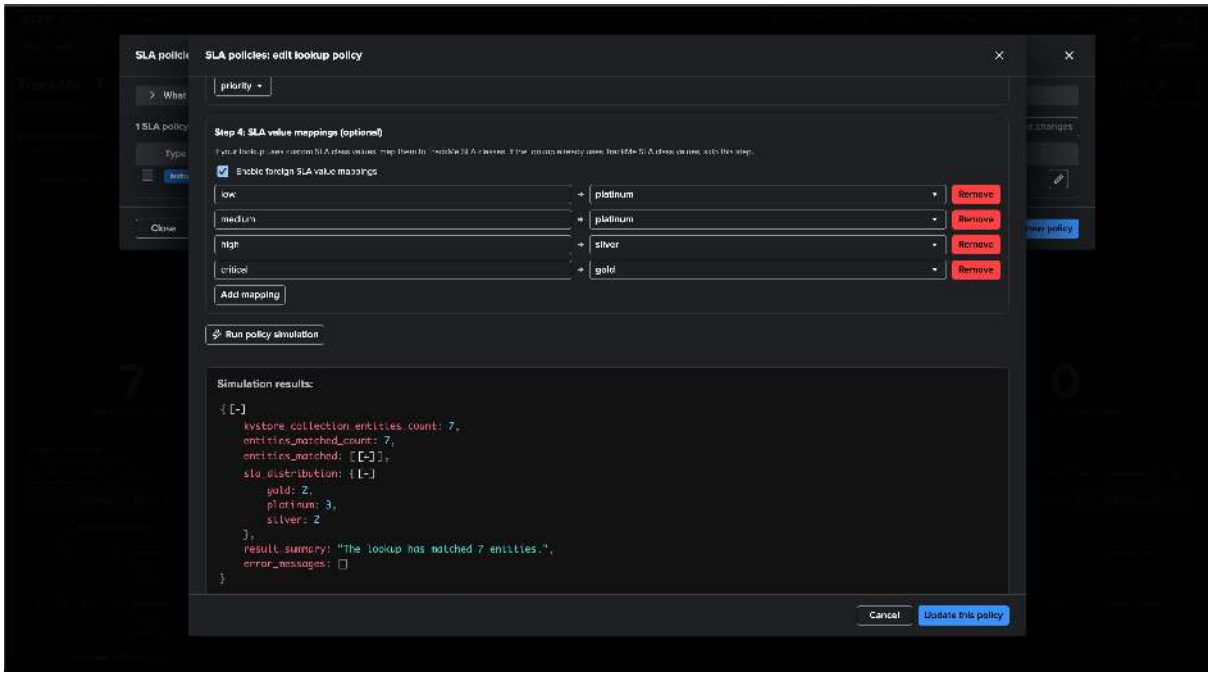
- Field mapping: `host` → `alias`, with **Exact** match mode
- SLA field: `priority` — as in the DSM example, we reuse the priority column and translate values via mappings
- Enable **SLA value mappings**: `low` → `platinum`, `medium` → `platinum`, `high` → `silver`, `critical` → `gold`



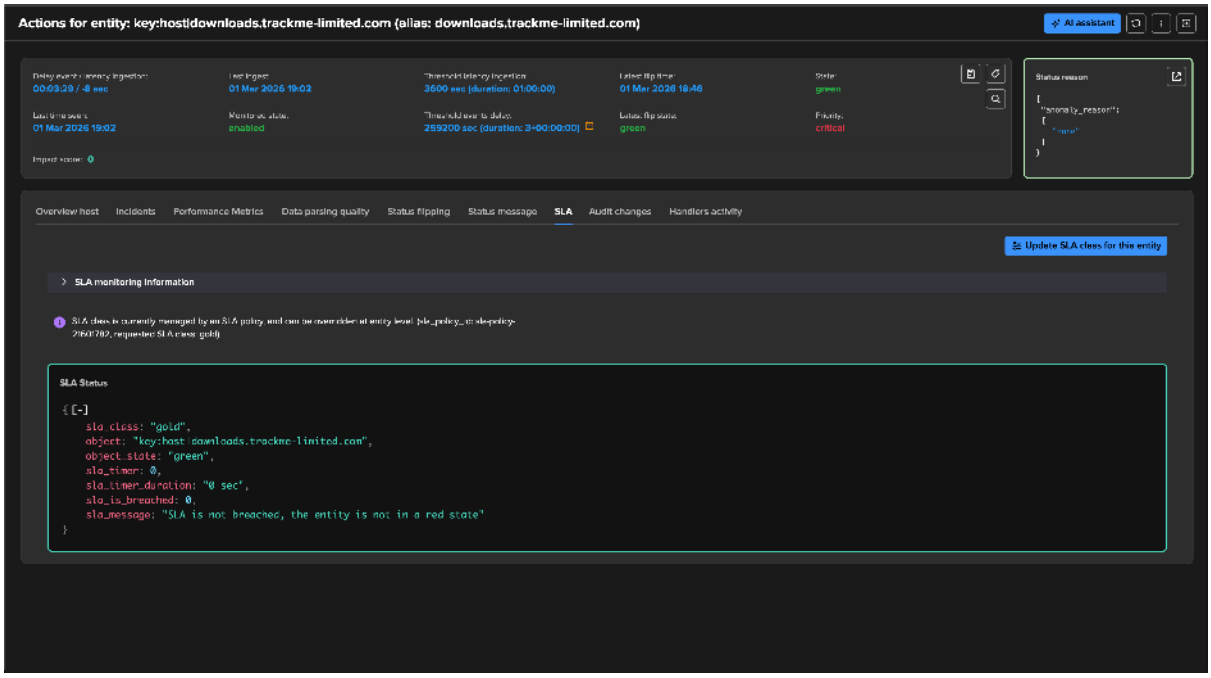




Run the simulation — 7 entities matched with SLA distribution (gold: 2, platinum: 3, silver: 2):



Result: Opening an entity's SLA tab confirms the SLA class assignment. In this example, `downloads.trackme-limited.com` is assigned the `gold` SLA class (critical priority mapped to gold):



Summary and best practices

Key takeaways

- **Single source of truth:** Maintain one lookup file per scope (e.g., one for indexes, one for hosts) and let TrackMe derive priority, tags, and SLA from it.
- **Wildcard matching:** Use wildcard match mode with patterns like `prd*_*_linux` to match complex naming conventions without enumerating every possible entity.
- **Value mappings:** When your lookup doesn't use TrackMe's native values (e.g., custom priority levels or no dedicated SLA column), use value mappings to translate on the fly.

- **Simulate before applying:** Always run a simulation before adding a policy to verify the match count and value distribution.
- **Execute trackers:** After creating or modifying policies, execute the relevant tracker to apply changes immediately. Trackers also run on schedule, so any future lookup updates will be picked up automatically.
- **Tags separator:** When a single lookup cell contains multiple tags (e.g., `eventgen,os`), configure the tags separator so TrackMe splits them into individual tags.
- **Conflict resolution: If multiple policies match the same entity, TrackMe applies the following resolution rules:**
  - **Priority:** Highest priority level wins across all policies
  - **Tags:** Tags are merged (union) across all matching policies
  - **SLA:** Highest-rank SLA class wins across all policies

2.1.4 QUICK START - Cross-tenant domain views with Virtual Groups

Aggregate entities from multiple tenants into unified domain views — without any new monitoring infrastructure

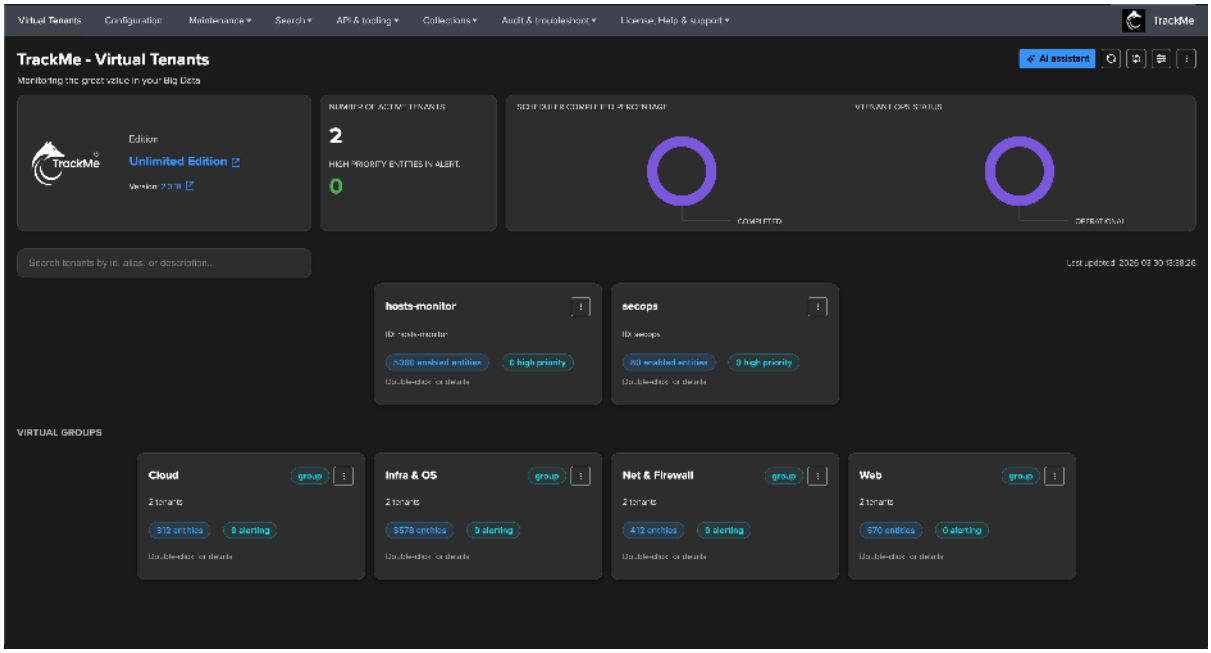
- This quickstart guides you through the design and implementation of **Virtual Groups** in TrackMe — a powerful approach to creating cross-tenant, read-only aggregation views that appear alongside your regular tenant cards in the Virtual Tenants grid.
- The key idea: **tags policies** distribute your entities across logical domains (cloud, infra, network…), and **Virtual Groups** surface exactly those domains as first-class cards — spanning multiple tenants at once.
- This quickstart is built around a concrete example with **two tenants** and **~10,000 entities**, culminating in **four Virtual Group cards** each scoped to a distinct business domain.
- **Prerequisites:** An existing TrackMe deployment with at least one Virtual Tenant, discovered entities, and a lookup file (CSV or KVstore) containing knowledge about your environment.

Hint

For detailed reference documentation on tags policies, refer to *Accessing, defining and managing tags policies*.

The goal: what we are building

Before diving into the steps, here is what the end result looks like. Two tenants — `hosts-monitor` (Data Host Monitoring) and `secops` (Data Source Monitoring) — hold roughly 10,000 entities between them. After this quickstart, the Virtual Tenants grid will show **four Virtual Group cards**, each aggregating entities from both tenants, scoped to a specific business domain:



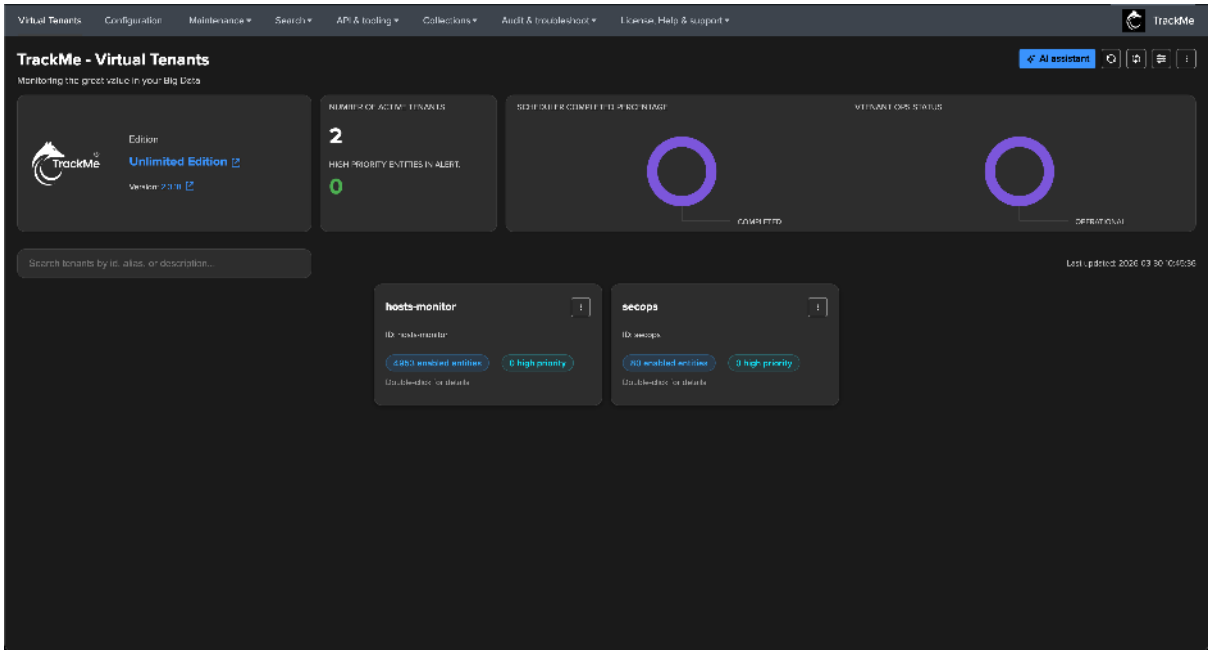
Each group card shows:

- The **number of tenants** contributing entities to the group
- The **total entity count** (aggregated across all tenants and components in scope)
- The **number of alerting entities** (red/orange state)
- A context menu to open the group overview, refresh, edit, or delete

The design relies on a single, elegant building block: **tags**. Every entity is tagged with its business domain by a lookup-based tags policy. Virtual Groups then use a free-form filter expression (`tags="cloud"`, `tags="infra" OR tags="os"`, etc.) to pick up exactly the right entities — automatically, from any tenant.

Our scenario

We start with two tenants in the Virtual Tenants grid, no Virtual Groups yet:



- **hosts-monitor** — Data Host Monitoring (DHM) tenant. Monitors ~5,000 data hosts.

- **secops** — Data Source Monitoring (DSM) tenant. Monitors ~5,000 data source entities.

Both tenants share the same domain taxonomy: each entity belongs to one or more of these domains — `cloud`, `infra`, `os`, `net`, `firewall`, `syslog`, `web`, `identity`. This knowledge lives in a single lookup file: `example_cmdb_indexes.csv`, which maps index patterns (for DSM) and host patterns (for DHM) to tags.

The plan:

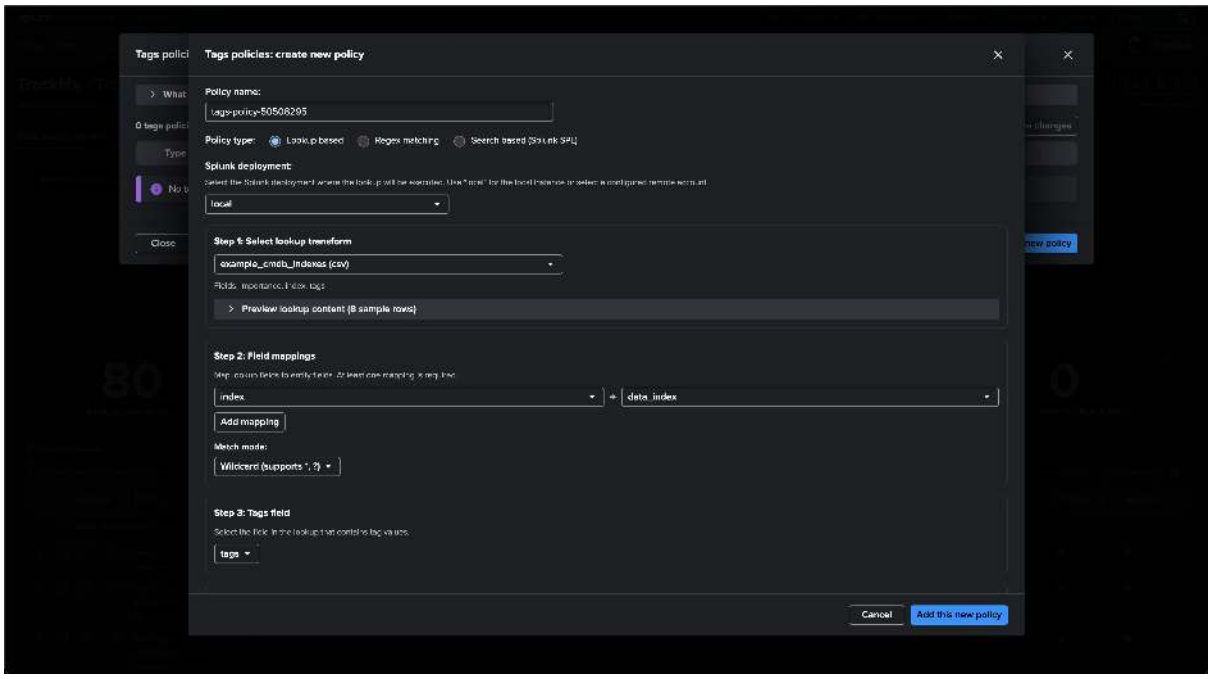
1. Create a **lookup-based tags policy** on `hosts-monitor` (DHM) to tag all data hosts
2. Create a **lookup-based tags policy** on `secops` (DSM) to tag all data sources
3. Create one **Virtual Group** per domain, referencing both tenants

Step 1 — Tag entities in hosts-monitor (DHM)

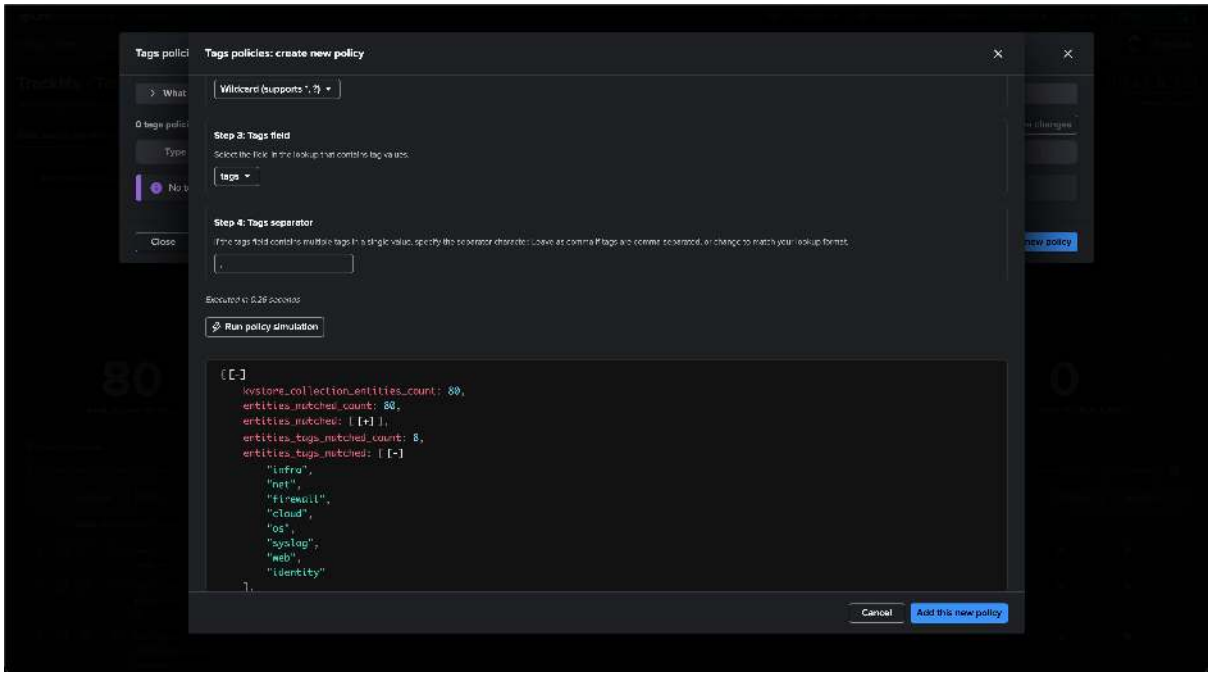
From the `hosts-monitor` Tenant Home, open **Actions → Manage tags policies** and create a new **Lookup based** policy.

Configure the policy wizard:

- **Step 1:** Select the lookup transform `example_cmdb_indexes (csv)`
- **Step 2:** Field mapping — map lookup field `index` to entity field `data_index`, match mode **Wildcard**
- **Step 3:** Tags field — select `tags`



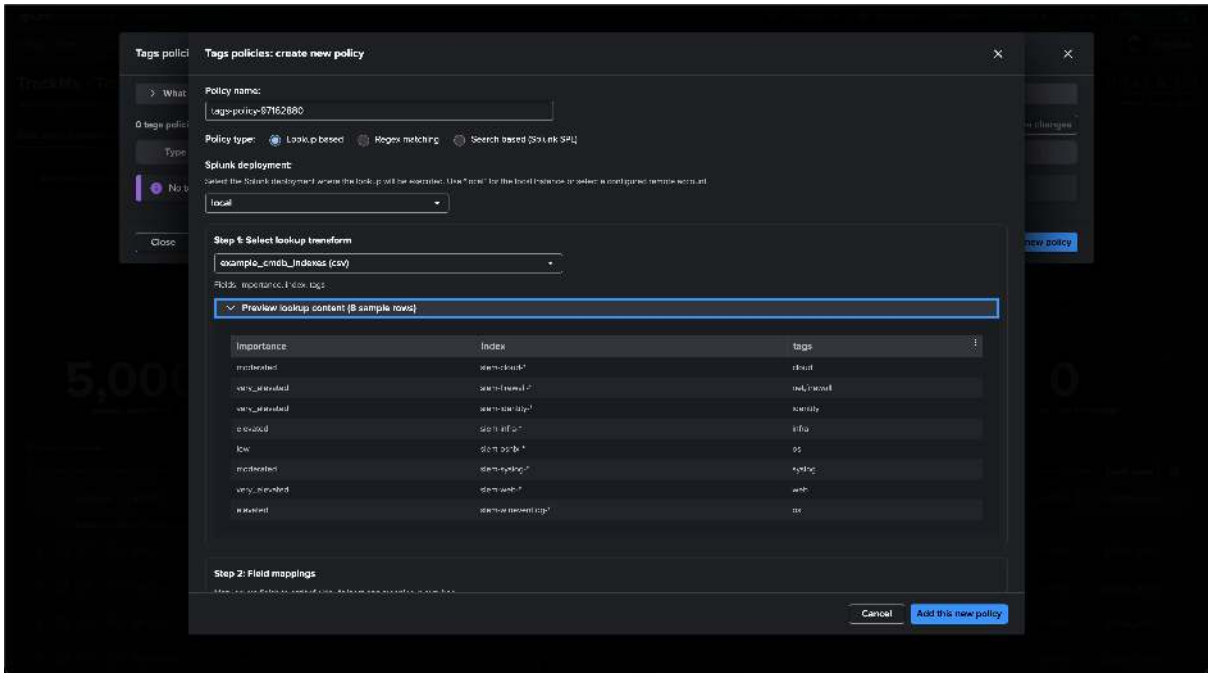
Run the **policy simulation** before saving. The simulation scans the entire entity collection and previews which entities would be matched and what tags would be assigned. For `hosts-monitor`, 80 entities are matched and 8 distinct tags are discovered (`infra`, `net`, `firewall`, `cloud`, `os`, `syslog`, `web`, `identity`):

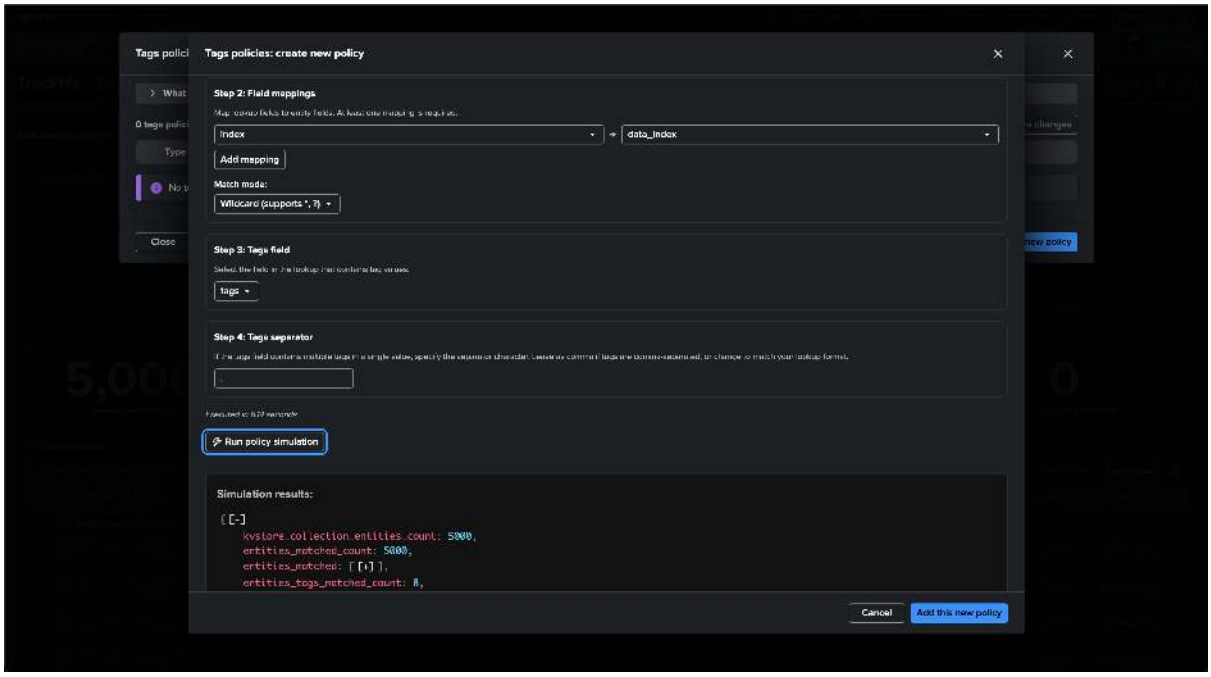


Click **Add this new policy**, then **Execute tracker** to apply the tag assignments immediately.

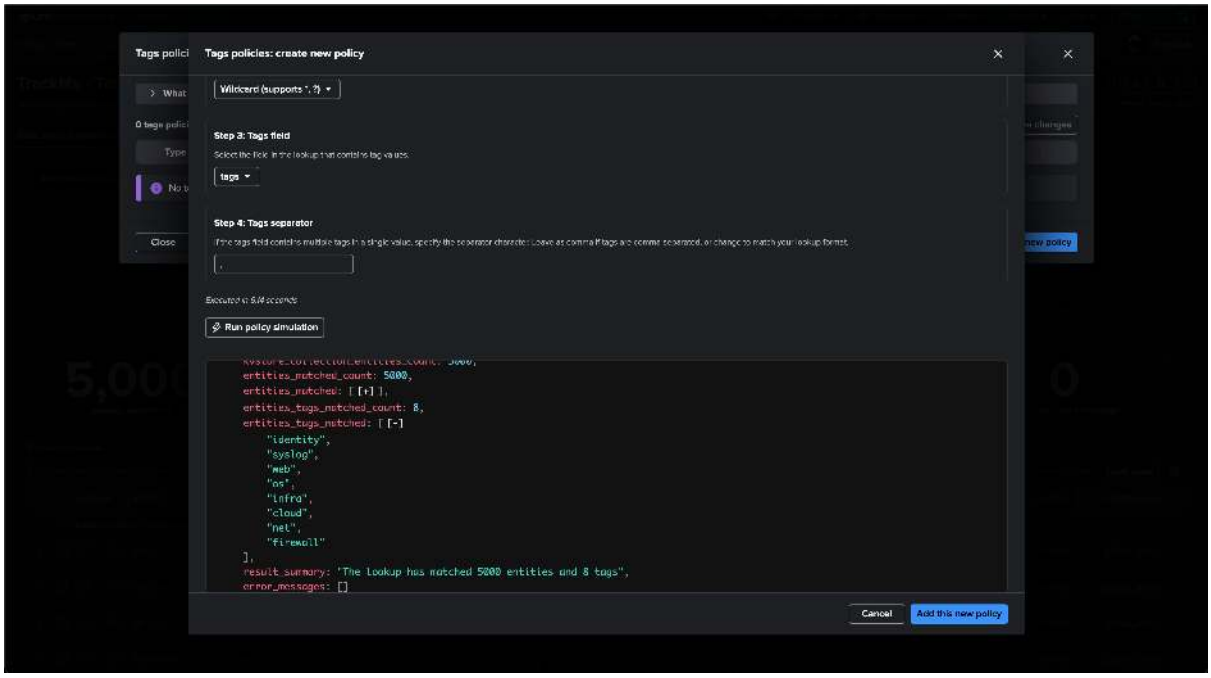
Step 2 — Tag entities in secops (DSM)

Repeat the same process on the `secops` tenant. The same lookup `example_cmdb_indexes (csv)` is used — the lookup preview confirms the mapping of index patterns to tags:





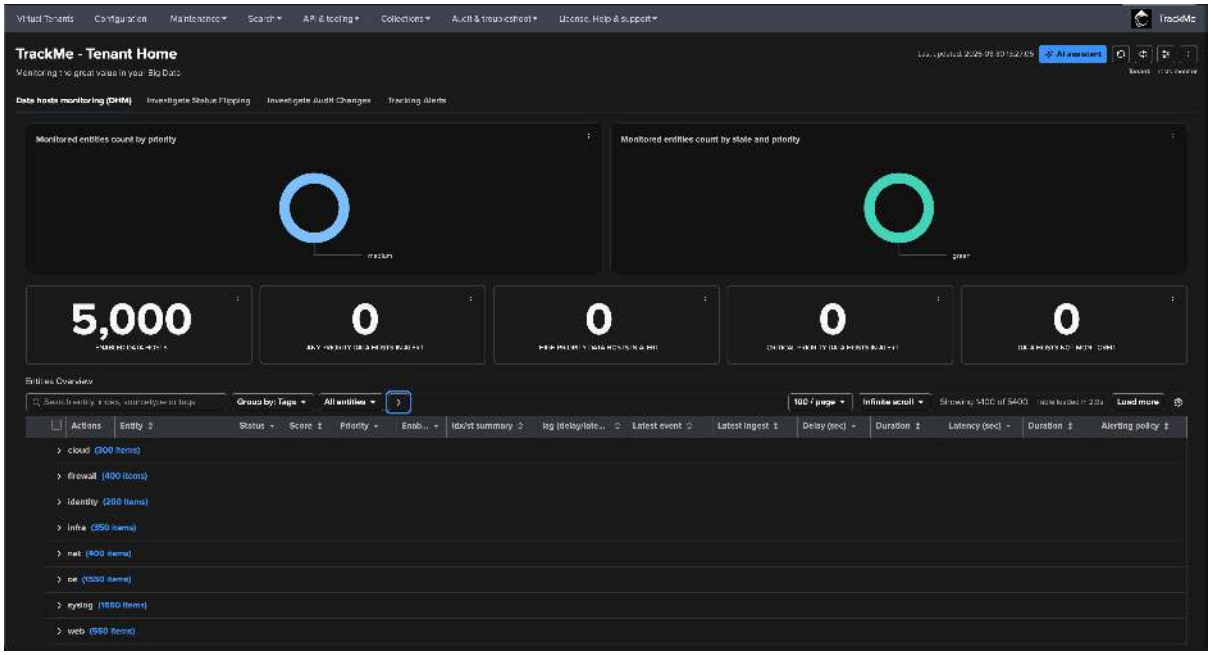
With 5,000 data sources in scope, the simulation confirms all entities are matched and 8 distinct tags are discovered. The result summary at the bottom of the simulation output confirms the coverage:



Execute the tracker. All data sources in `secops` are now tagged with their business domain.

Result: entities distributed across domains

With both tags policies applied, every entity across both tenants is now tagged. The Tenant Home **Group by Tags** view makes this immediately visible — entities are cleanly distributed across 8 domain buckets:



This is the foundation Virtual Groups build upon. The tags are the single source of truth — Virtual Groups simply reference them.

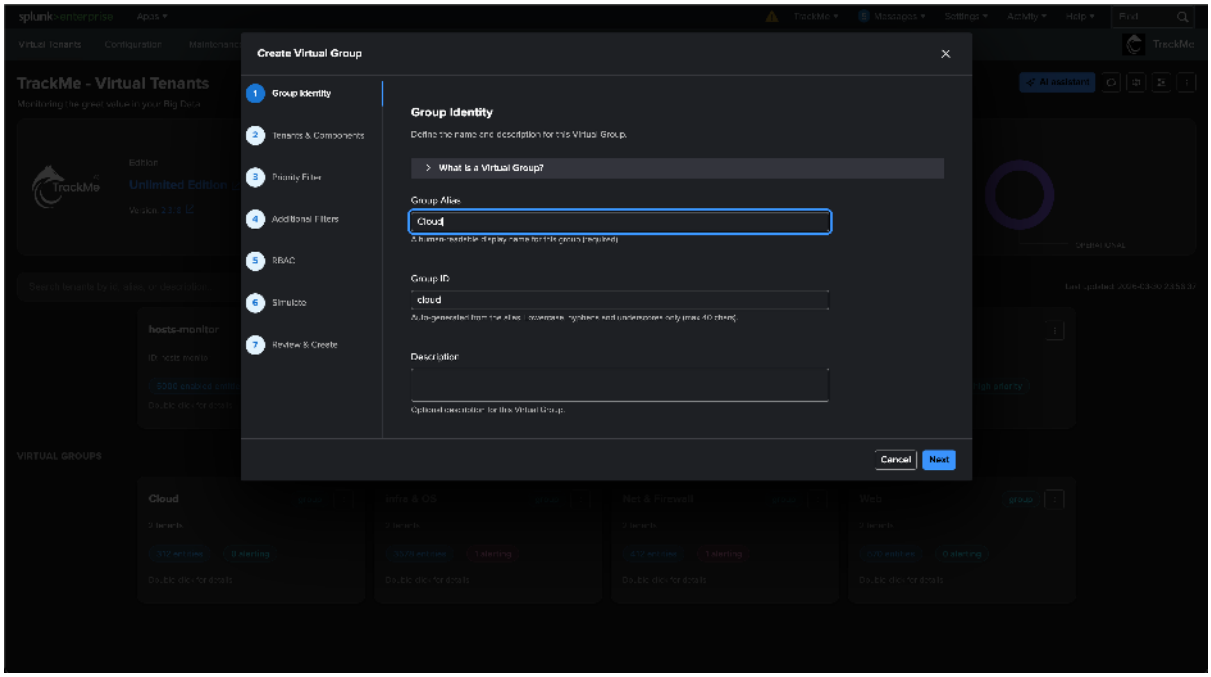
Step 3 — Create Virtual Groups

Now we create one Virtual Group per domain. Each group spans both tenants and both components (DHM + DSM), filtered by the relevant tag(s).

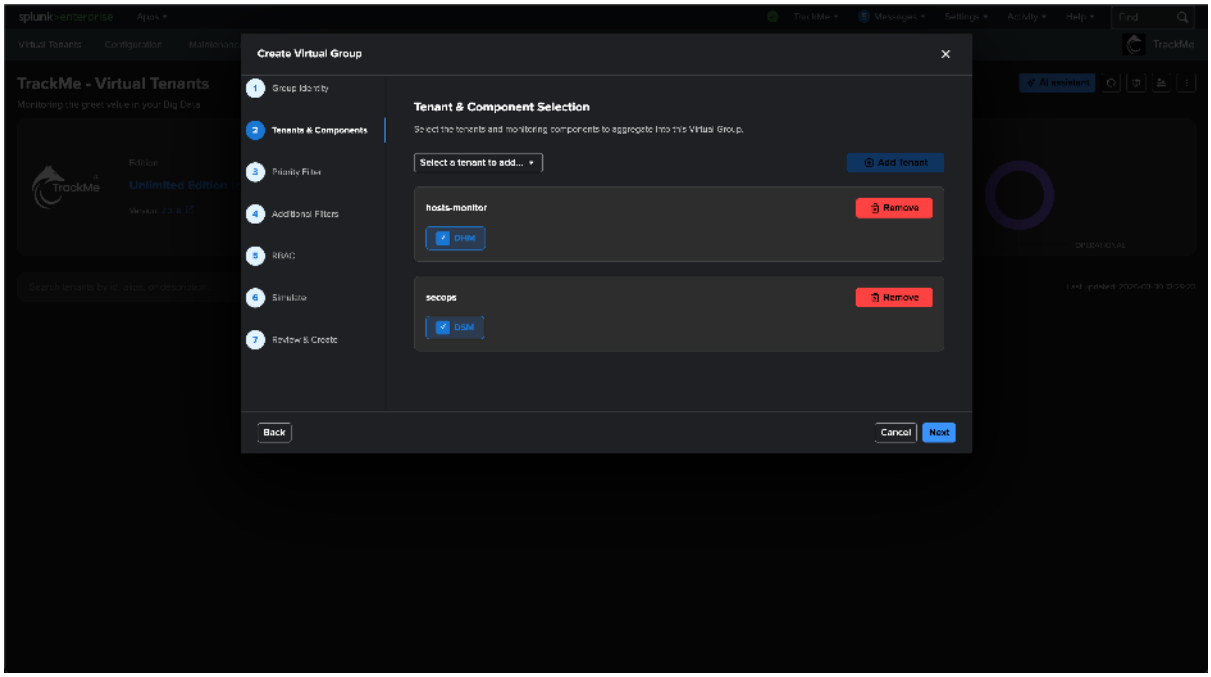
Creating the "Cloud" group

Open the **Administration** menu (top-right) and select **Create a virtual group**. The wizard opens.

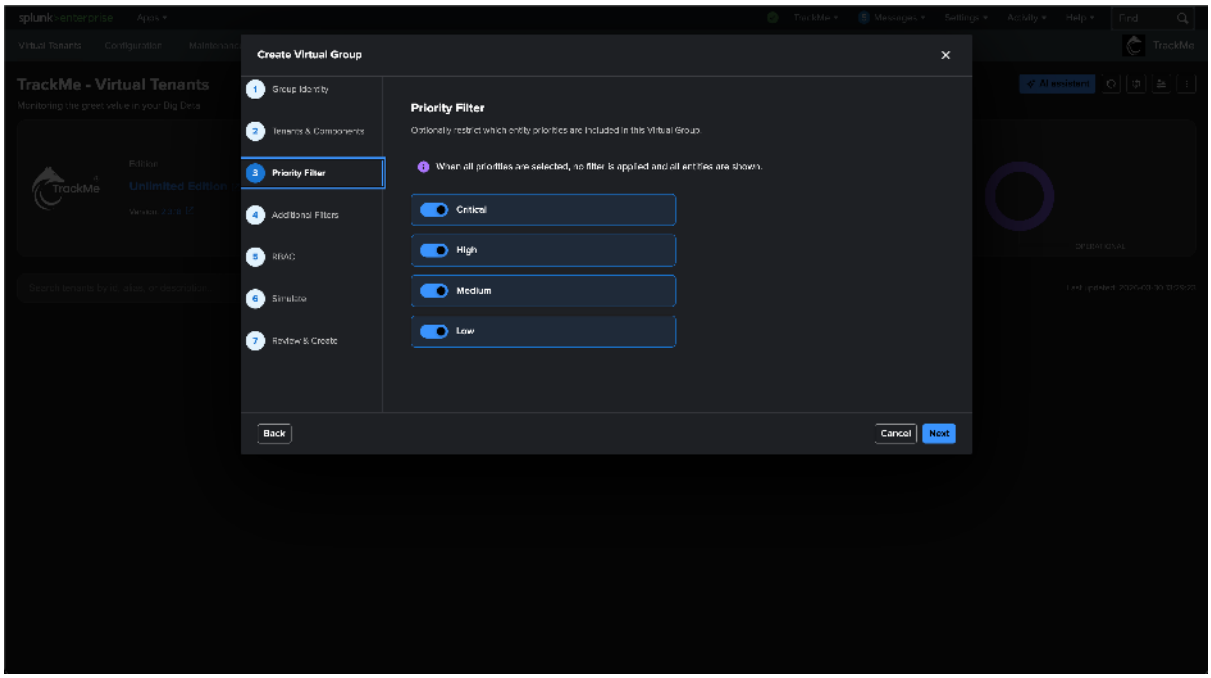
Step 1 — Group Identity: Give the group a human-readable alias and an auto-generated ID:



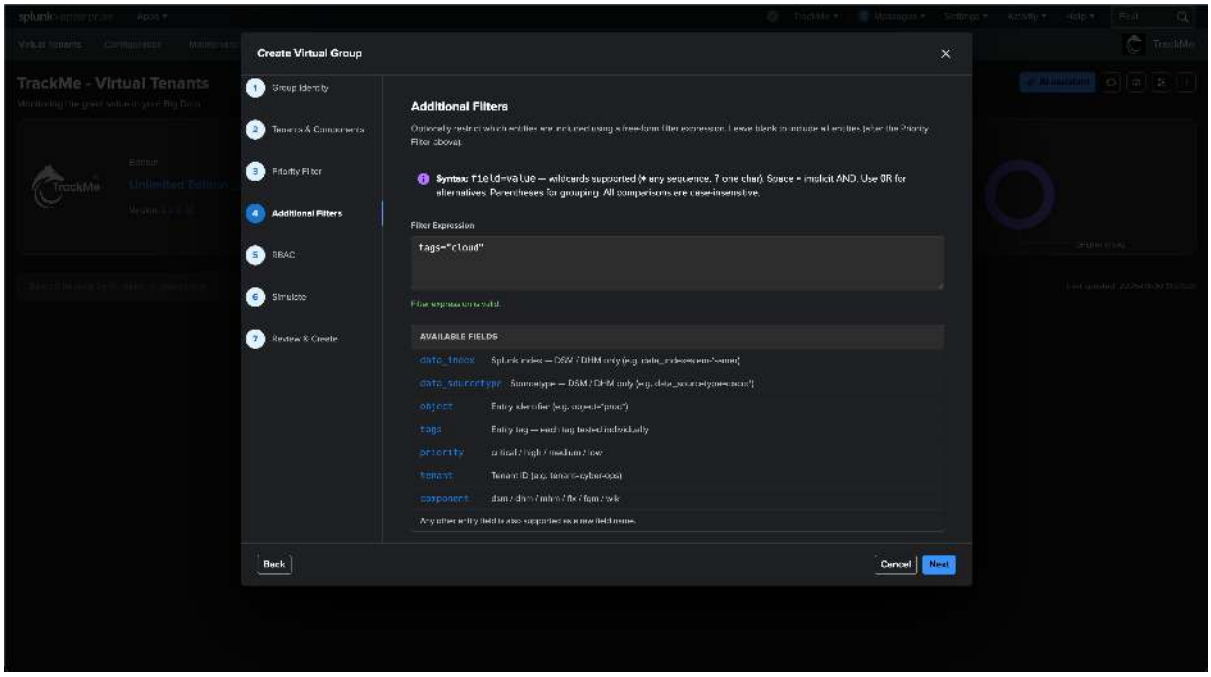
Step 2 — Tenants & Components: Add both tenants to the scope. For each tenant, select the relevant monitoring components. Here we include DHM from `hosts-monitor` and DSM from `secops`:



Step 3 — Priority Filter: Optionally restrict the group to entities of specific priority levels. Leaving all priorities enabled means all entities matching the domain filter are included — the most common choice for a full domain view:



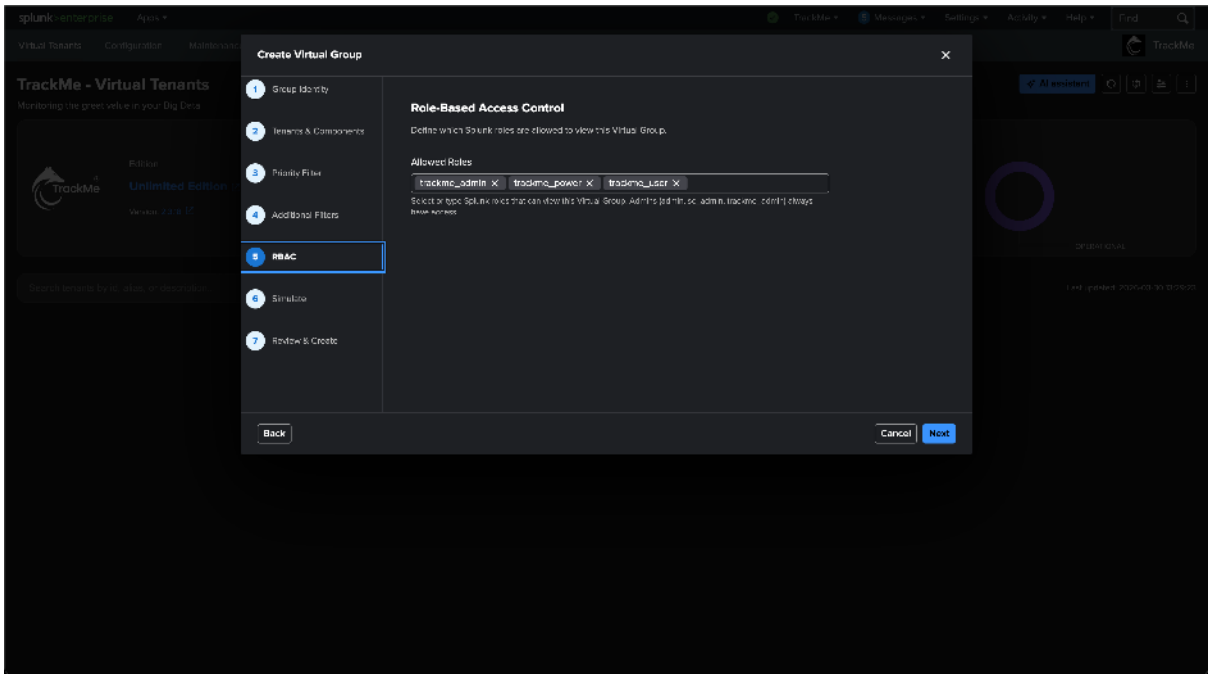
Step 4 — Additional Filters: This is where the domain scoping happens. Enter a free-form filter expression using entity fields. For the `Cloud` group, the expression is simply `tags="cloud"`:



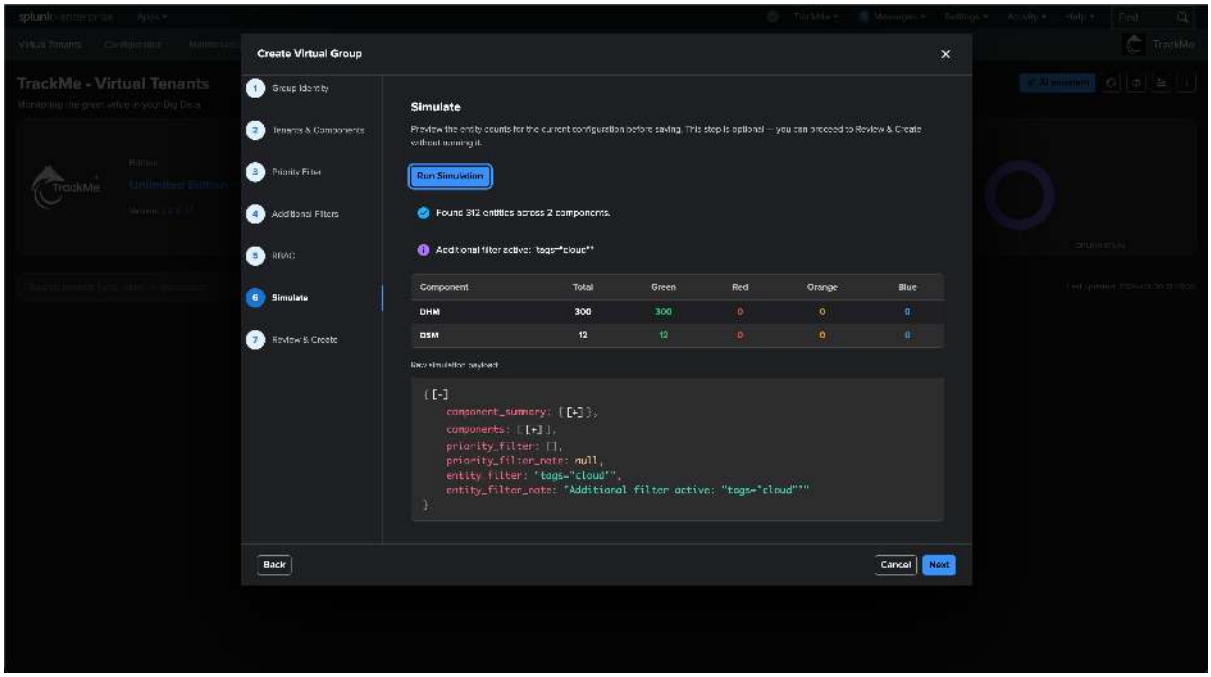
Hint

The filter syntax supports wildcards (`*`, `?`), logical operators (`AND`, `OR`), and parentheses for grouping. Comparisons are case-insensitive. Any entity field is supported — `tags`, `data_index`, `alias`, `priority`, `component`, and more. Leave the field blank to include all entities (after applying the Priority Filter above).

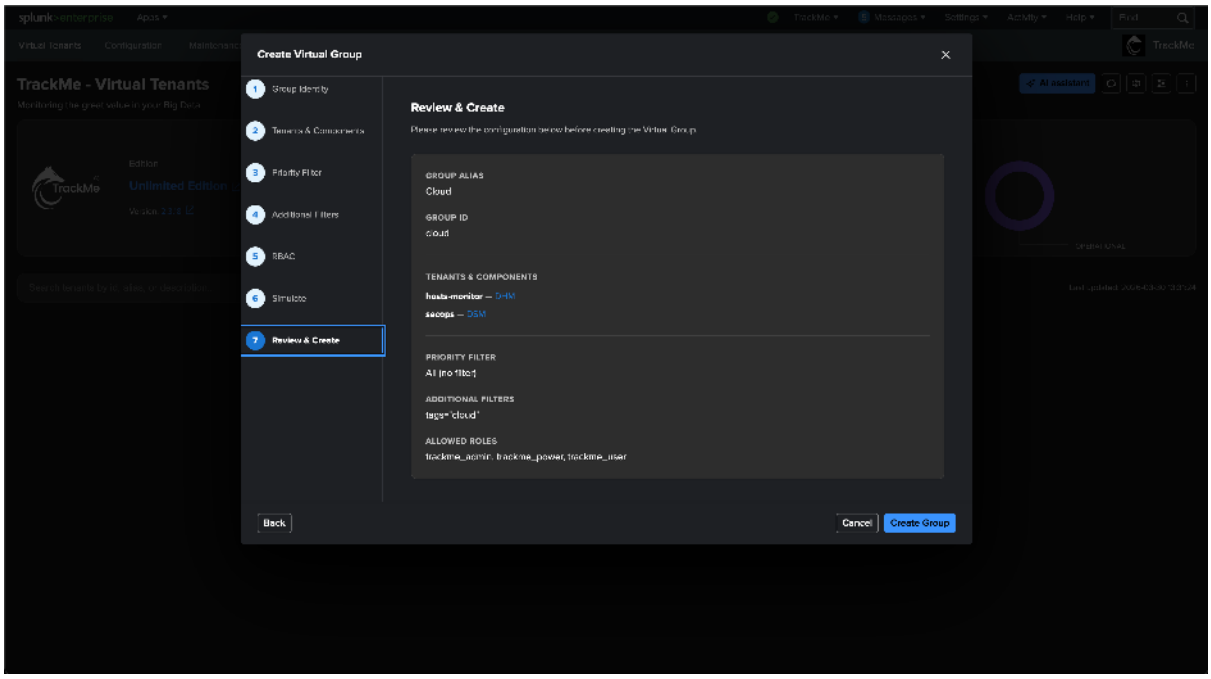
Step 5 — RBAC: Define which Splunk roles can see this Virtual Group. By default, all three TrackMe roles are pre-populated. You can remove roles to restrict visibility to specific teams:



Step 6 — Simulate: Before creating the group, run a simulation to preview how many entities will be included across each component. For the `Cloud` group, 312 entities are found across 2 components (DHM and DSM), confirming the filter is correct:



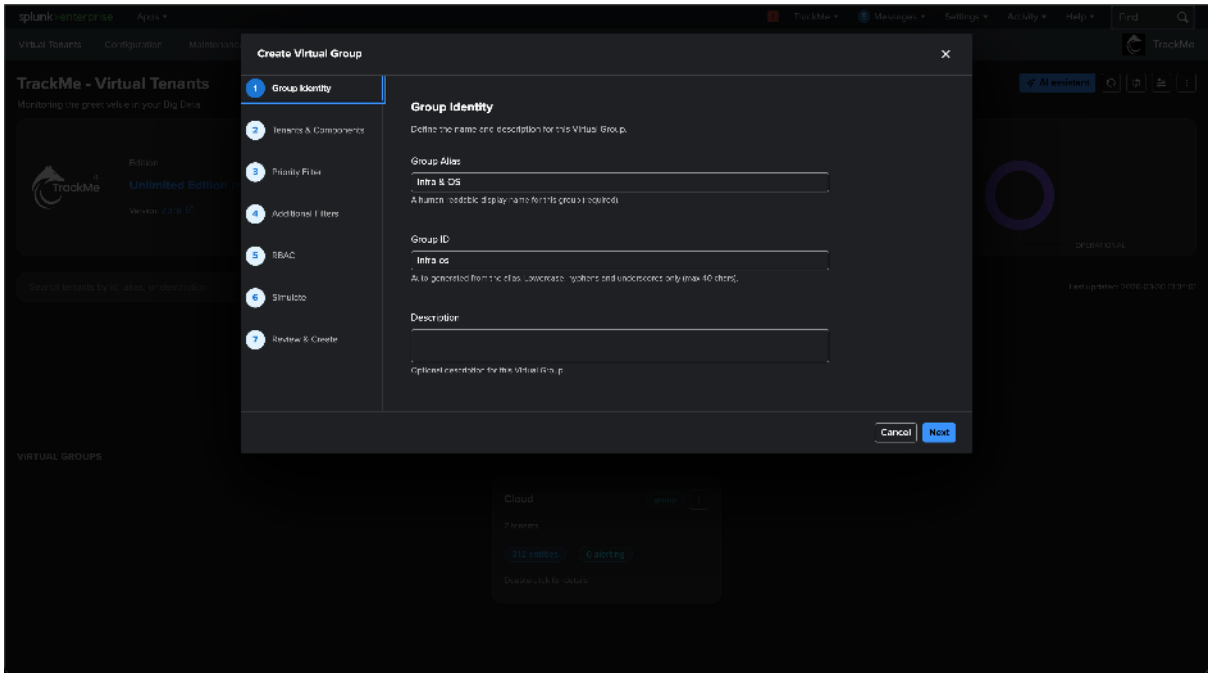
Step 7 — Review & Create: A final summary confirms all settings before creation. Click **Create Group**:

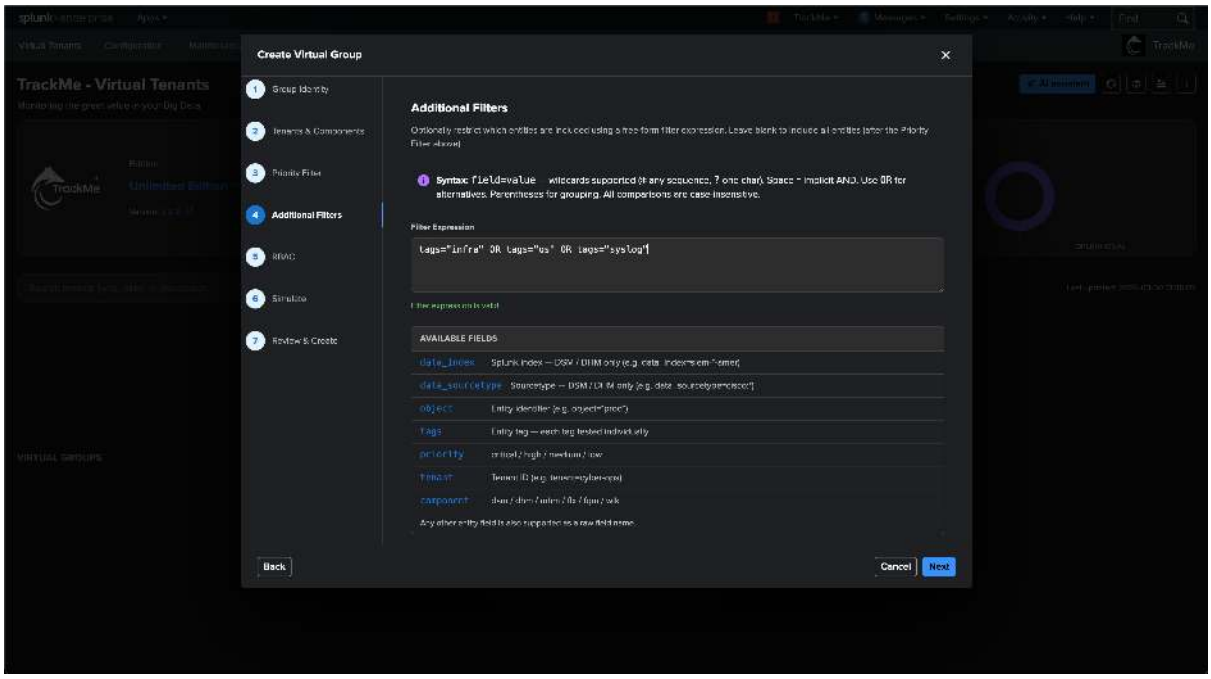


Creating the remaining groups

Repeat the wizard for each remaining domain. The only things that change between groups are the **alias** and the **filter expression**.

For example, the `Infra & OS` group aggregates three related domains into one view — useful when `infra`, `os`, and `syslog` are managed by the same team and benefit from a consolidated perspective:

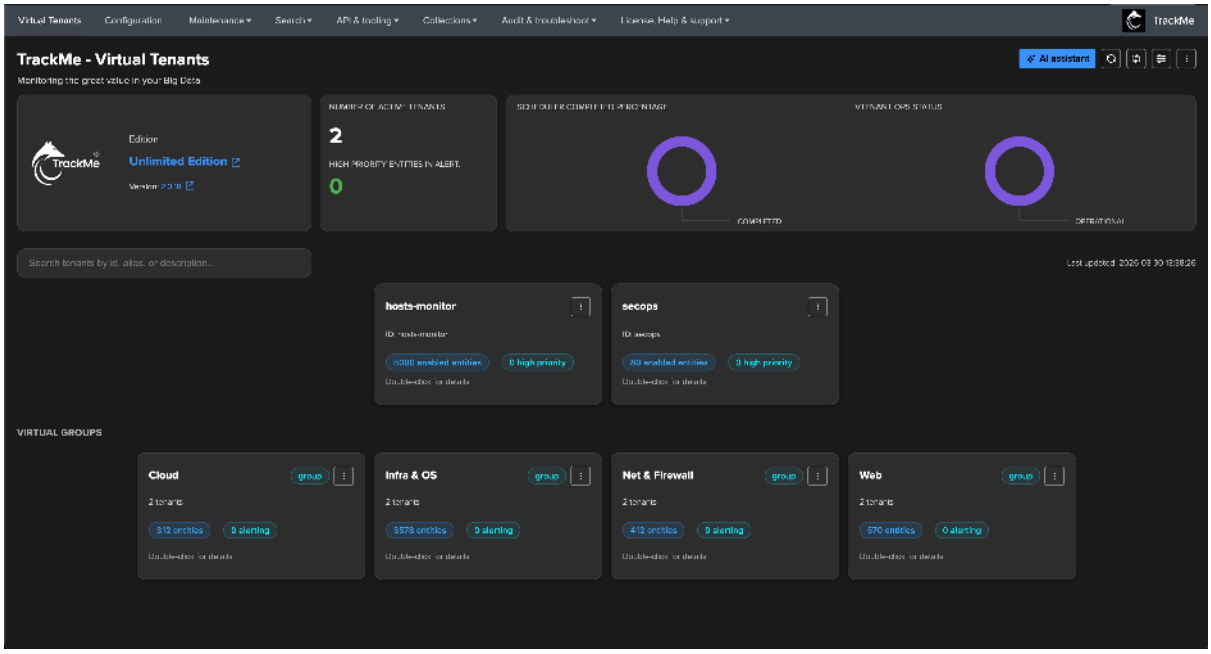




The `Net & Firewall` and `Web` groups follow the same pattern with their respective tag expressions (`tags="net" OR tags="firewall"` and `tags="web"`).

Step 4 — The final result

With all four groups created, the Virtual Tenants grid now shows a dedicated **Virtual Groups** section beneath the tenant cards. Each group card displays the aggregated entity count and alert status at a glance:

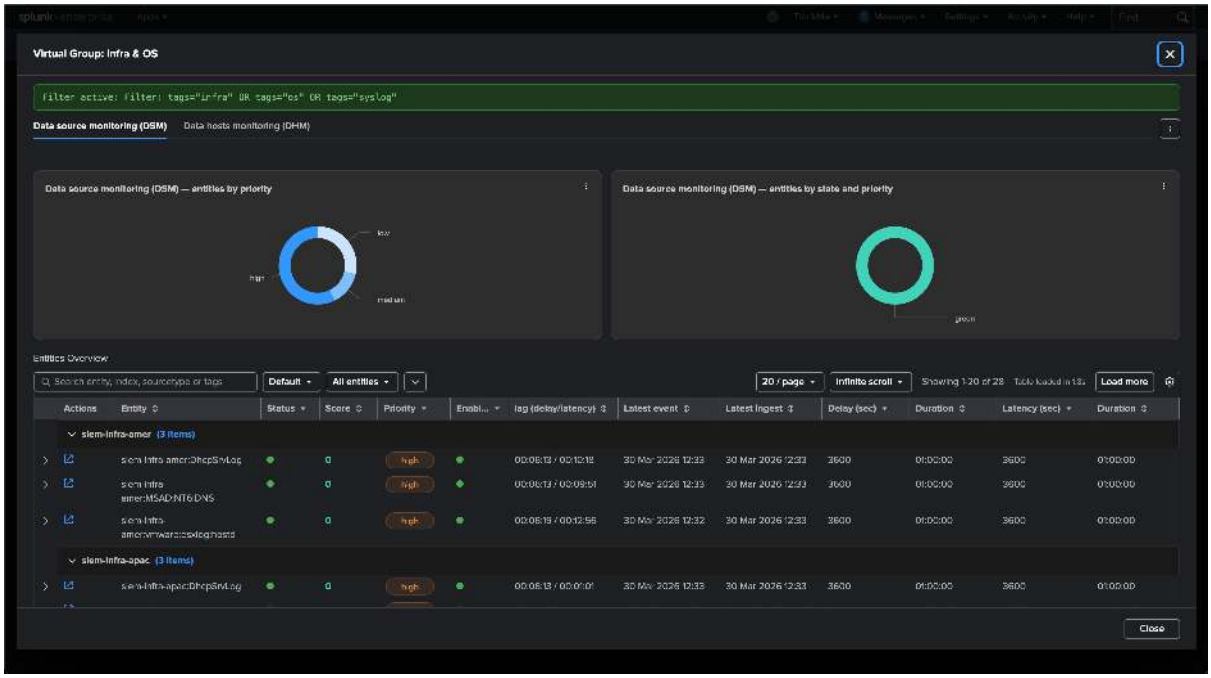


All four groups are live, sourcing their data from both tenants simultaneously. The cards update automatically alongside the rest of the Virtual Tenants grid — no manual refresh required.

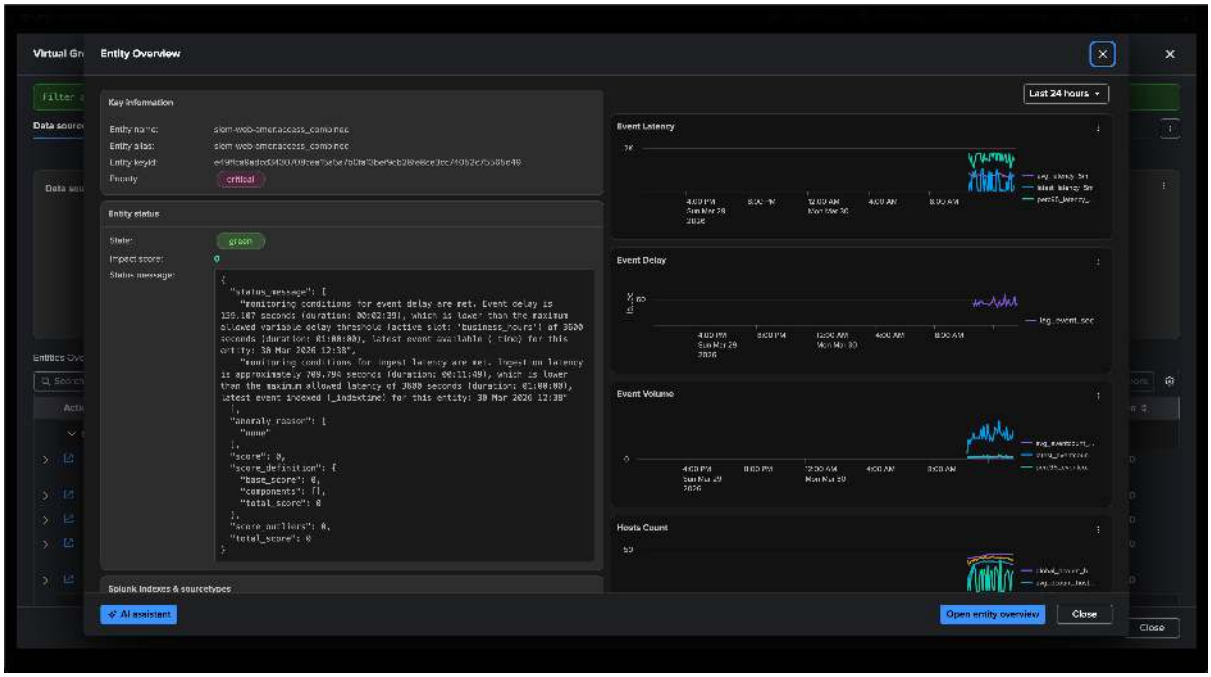
Exploring a Virtual Group

Double-click any Virtual Group card (or click **Open** in its context menu) to open the **Virtual Group Overview**. The overview provides a tabbed, per-component breakdown of all aggregated entities.

The active filter expression is shown at the top so it is always clear which entities are in scope. Charts give an immediate sense of the health distribution (by priority and by state) for each component, followed by the full entity table:

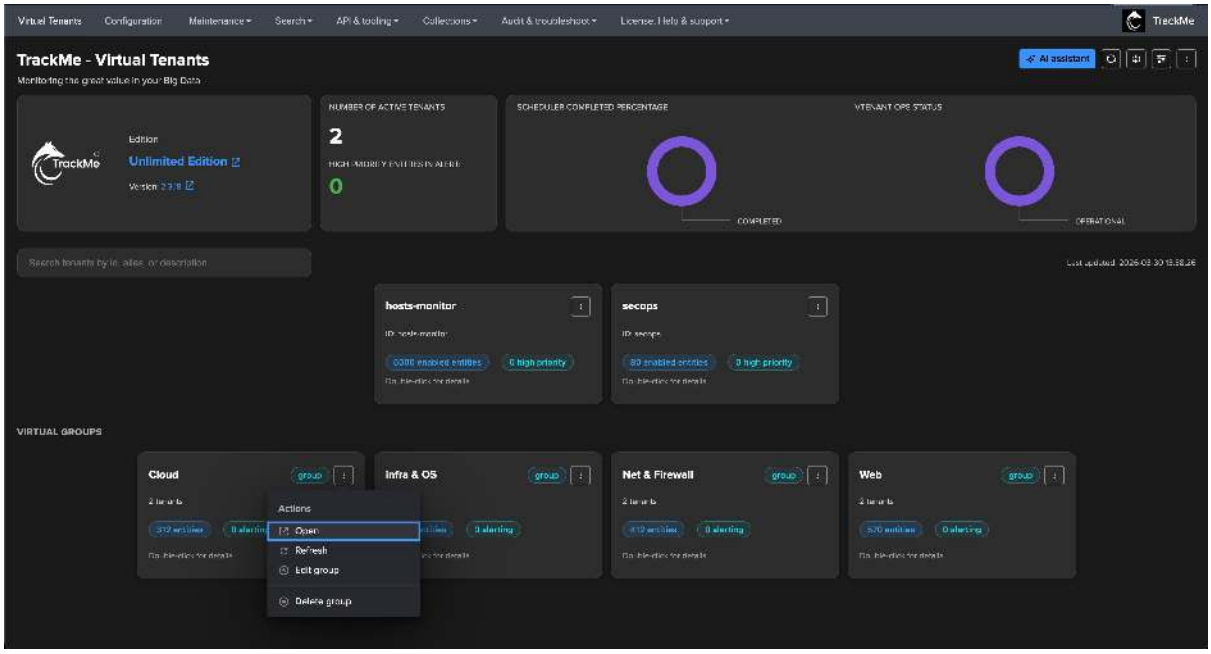


From the entity table, clicking on any entity opens its full **Entity Overview** — the same deep-dive view available from a regular Tenant Home, with event latency, delay, volume and hourly count charts, key information panel, and AI assistant access:



Managing Virtual Groups

Each Virtual Group card has a context menu (right-click or the ⋮ icon) with four actions:



- **Open** — opens the Virtual Group Overview modal
- **Refresh** — triggers an immediate re-fetch of entity counts for this group
- **Edit group** — reopens the creation wizard pre-populated with the current configuration (admin only)
- **Delete group** — removes the Virtual Group definition (admin only); no entity data is deleted

Summary and best practices

Key takeaways

- **Tags are the foundation.** Virtual Groups do not move or copy entities — they reference them by tag. Invest in a clean, consistent tagging strategy and your groups will always stay up to date automatically.
- **One lookup, many groups.** A single lookup-based tags policy per tenant can feed any number of Virtual Groups. Add a new domain? Add a row to the lookup, run the tracker, create a new group — done.
- **Compose domains freely.** The filter expression supports full boolean logic (`AND`, `OR`, parentheses, wildcards). You can combine multiple tags to represent composite domains (e.g., `Infra & OS`), add priority constraints, or filter by any entity field.
- **Cross-tenant by design.** A single Virtual Group can span any number of tenants and any combination of monitoring components (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK). This is its core value: one view, many sources.
- **Read-only aggregation.** Virtual Groups do not participate in alerting, scoring, or the decision maker. They are pure visibility constructs — no monitoring side-effects.
- **Simulate before creating.** The Simulate step in the wizard lets you verify entity counts before committing. Use it to catch typos in filter expressions and confirm that both components contribute the expected entities.
- **RBAC per group.** Different groups can have different visibility rules. Use this to surface domain-specific views only to the teams that need them, without exposing the full tenant scope.
- **Priority filter for focused views.** When a domain contains thousands of entities, consider creating a companion group with `Priority Filter = Critical + High` only — giving on-call teams a laser-focused alert view alongside the full domain view.

2.2 Use-case demos

Worked demonstrations of TrackMe in action — feeds monitoring, 360° services monitoring, fields quality (CIM and non-CIM), and Flex Objects.

2.2.1 Use Case Demo: This is All About Feeds

Hint

About impact score since TrackMe v2.3.5

- Since this release, TrackMe implements an impact score system to determine the status of an entity based on the KPIs, thresholds and anomalies.
- Impact score based analysis provides deep flexibility and control.
- The impact score is influenced by anomalies weights, such as a delay breach, as well as score events that can be generated by analysts (declaring false positives, manual score influence, etc.) or the system itself. (outliers detection for instance)

Use Case Demo: This is All About Feeds

- This white paper provides an overview of Splunk feeds tracking with TrackMe.
- It covers the key concepts and features around tracking data sources and hosts availability and indexing performance.
- Feeds tracking is a key feature of TrackMe, representing the root use case of TrackMe, and in many cases,

the first reason why customers use TrackMe.

- This use case demo documentation explains and demonstrates the key features of TrackMe feeds tracking.

High Level Overview

At the source of TrackMe concepts stands the idea of tracking data sources and hosts availability and indexing performance.

The key features can be summarized as follows:

- `Discovery`: Discover and organize data sources automatically based on meaningful key metadata.
- `Persistence`: Persist entities and their key information over iterations, using various features from Splunk KVstore collections to events and metrics indexing.
- `Availability`: Track entities availability over time based on `delay` thresholds, to detect when a given entity has stopped forwarding events to Splunk.
- `Performance`: Track entities indexing performance over time based on `latency` thresholds, to detect when a given entity is suffering from indexing performance issues.
- `Quality`: Provide out-of-the-box and automated capabilities to detect meaningful lack of quality in the entities data.
- `Metrics`: Generate and store metrics in a high-performance way, using Splunk metric store capabilities.
- `Knowledge`: Accumulate knowledge over time to improve investigations and decision-making.
- `Machine Learning`: Implement meaningful and automated Machine Learning models to detect volume variations and potential anomalies on entities.
- `Flexibility`: Provide flexible and powerful capabilities to cover from basic tracking use cases to the most complex ones.
- `Alerting`: Provide out-of-the-box powerful and advanced alerting capabilities, from state-aware alerting to rich email deliveries, state-aware actions, and more.
- `Scalability`: Scale at any level, from few terabytes environments to hundreds of terabytes environments.
- `User Experience`: Provide a rich, easy, and fast user experience, with user interfaces and APIs that provide fast answers and browsing capabilities with TrackMe entities.

This use demo documentation covers four common and most valuable feeds related use cases:

- `Feed Interruption Detection`
- `Feed Indexing Performance Issues Detection`
- `Feed Volume Variation Detection`
- `Feed Quality Issues Detection`
- `Feed Hosts Distinct Count Anomaly Detection`

Many more use cases can be implemented with TrackMe, and through our Flex Trackers components, you can create custom monitoring solutions tailored to your specific needs.

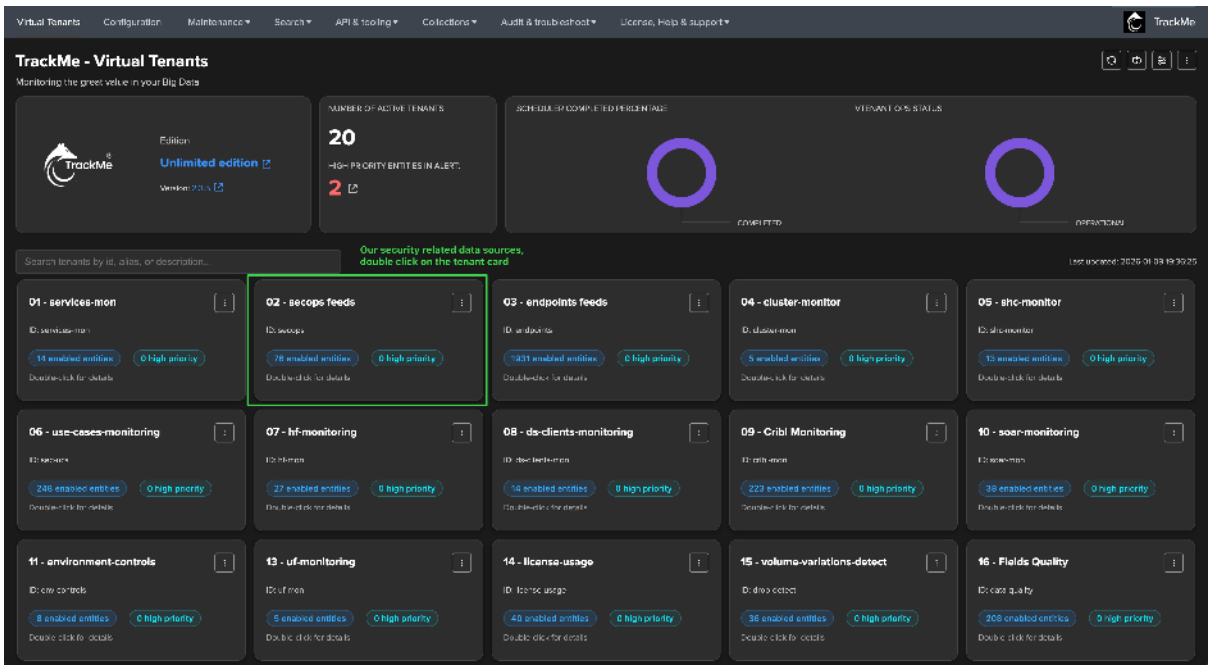
Feeds Tracking with TrackMe Data Sources Monitoring (splk-dsm)

The Data Sources Monitoring TrackMe component (splk-dsm) is the key component to track data sources availability and indexing performance.

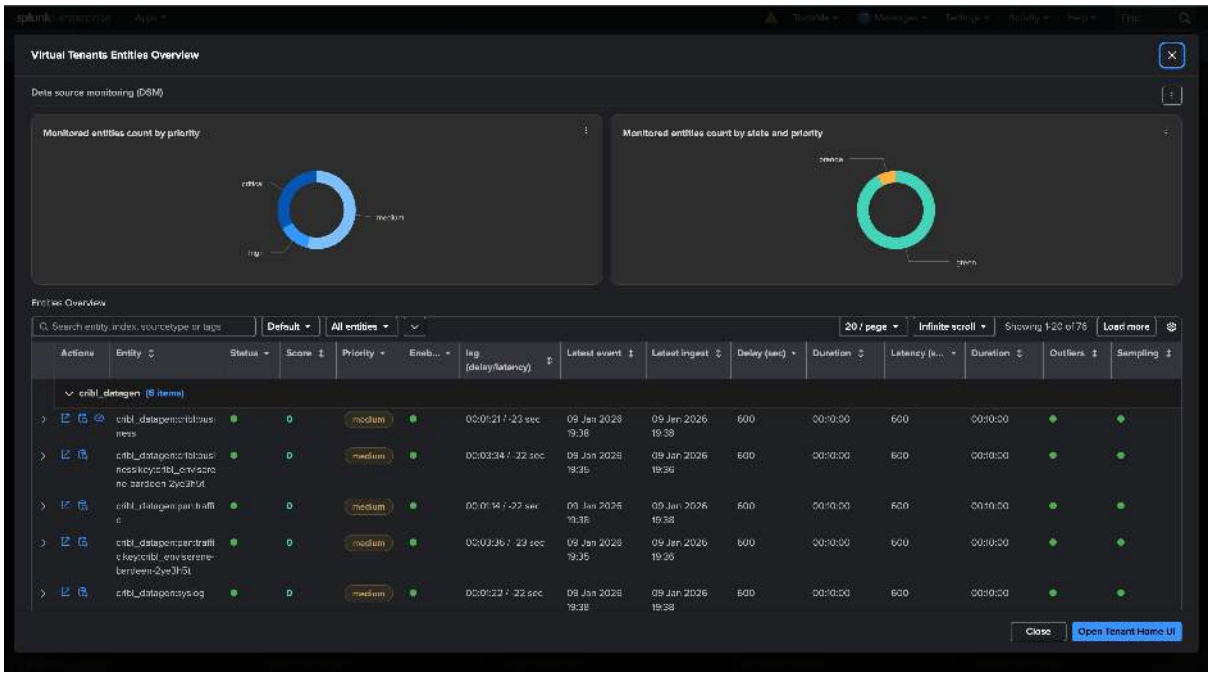
In its simplest form, it is tracking feeds, creating and organising entities based on `indexes` and `sourcetypes` metadata.

The Virtual Tenants UI

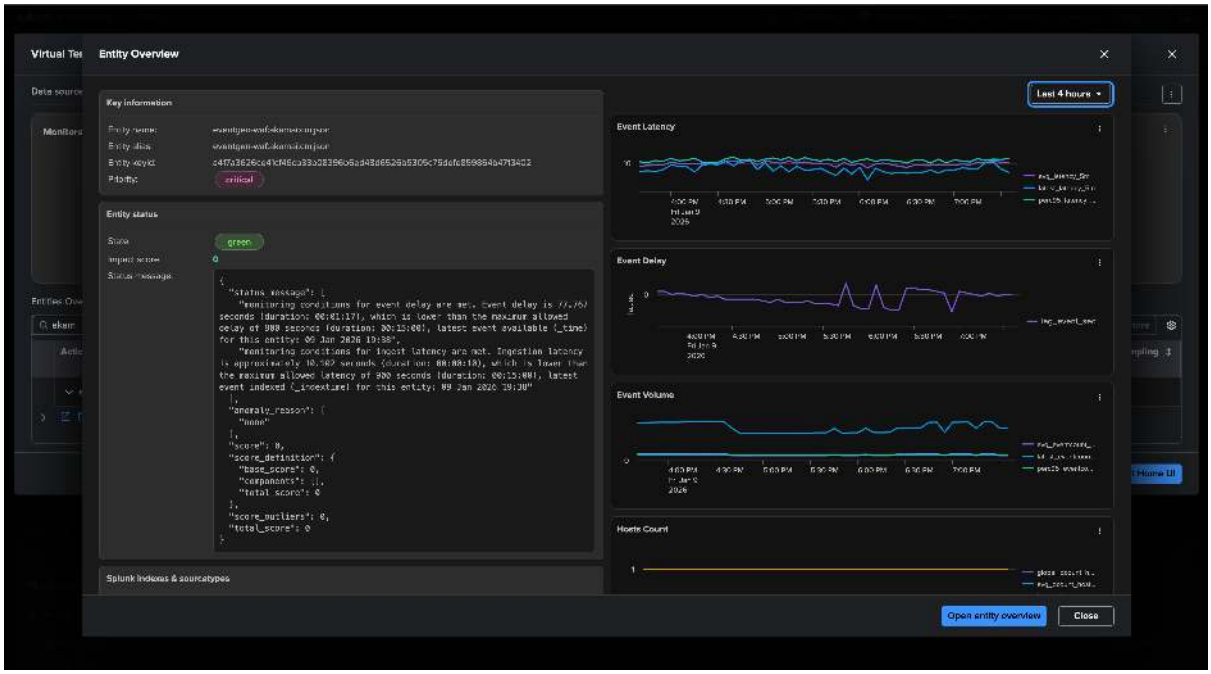
Virtual Tenants allow customers to segment use cases based on their needs, from geographically oriented use cases to use cases based on data sensitivity or perimeters:



Virtual Tenant Entities Overview:

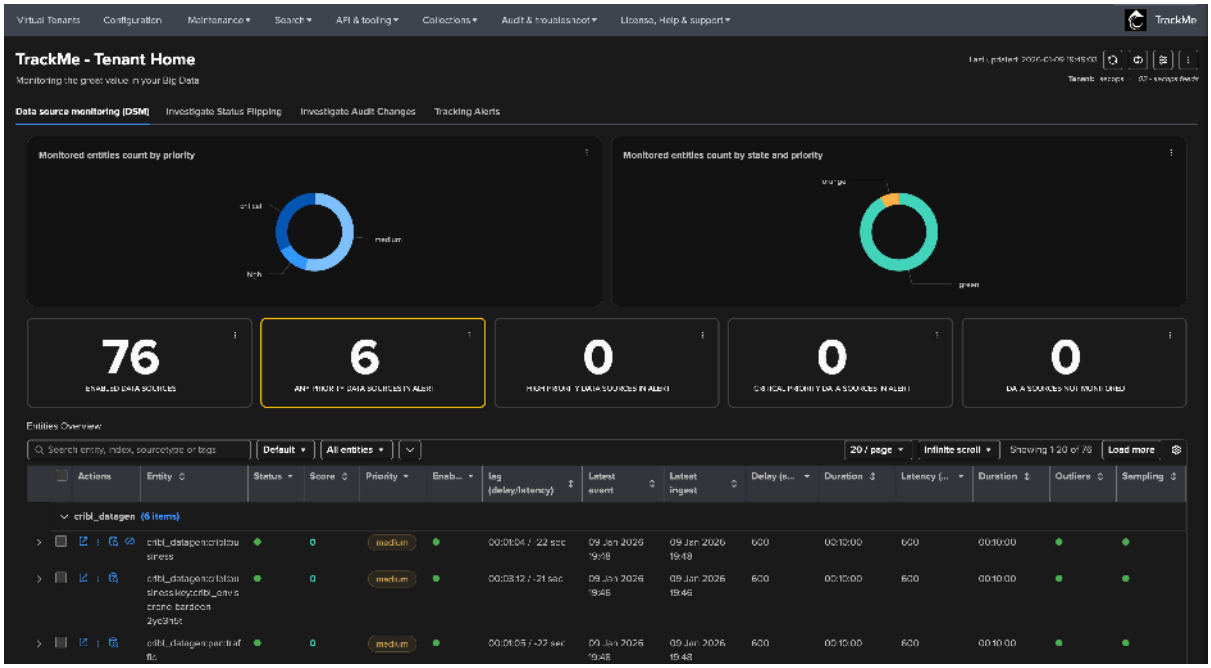


Expand or click on the name of an entity access the entity overview screen:

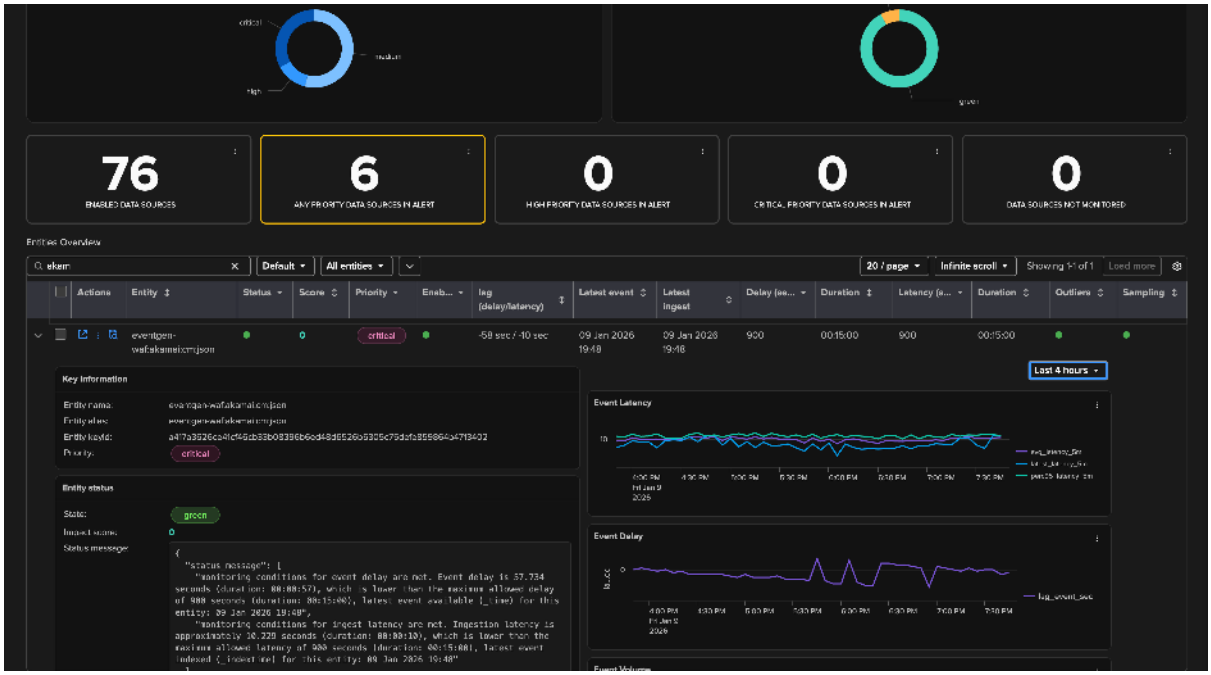


The Tenants Home UI

The Home UI is the main user interface to manage your TrackMe entities:

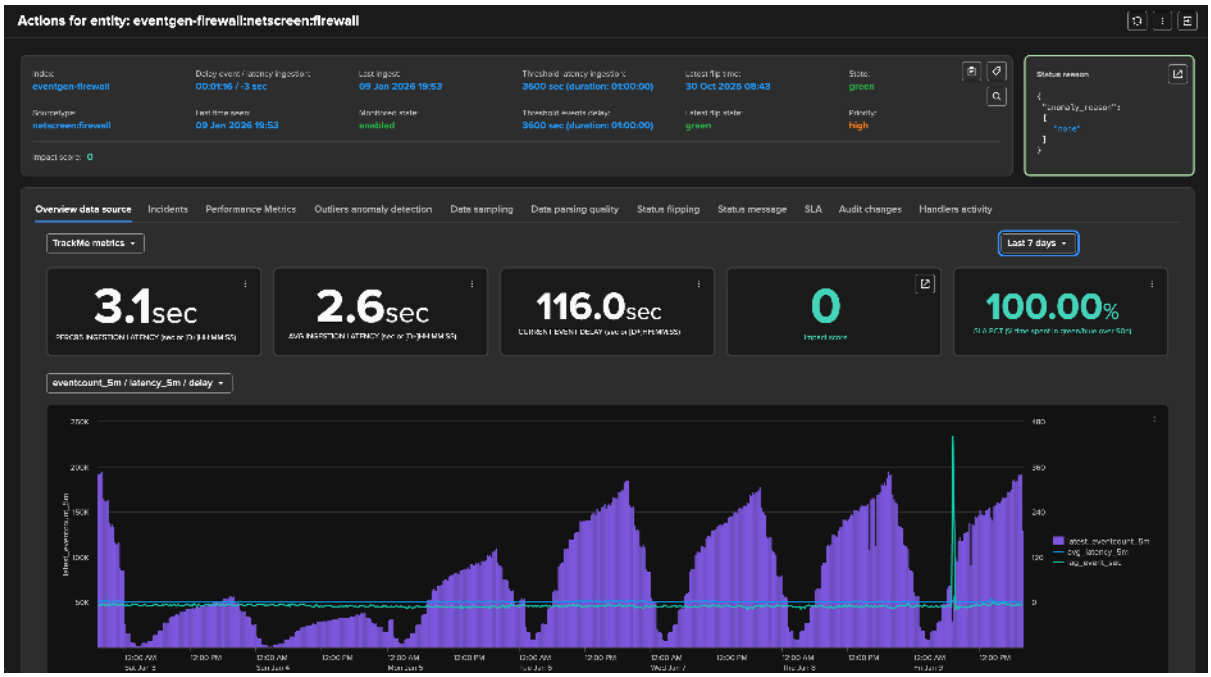


You can similarly access the entity overview by expanding or clicking on the name of an entity in the Tenants Home UI:



To Access to the status of a given entity, representing a Splunk feed (by default through its index and sourcetype metadata), click on the left hande side icon:

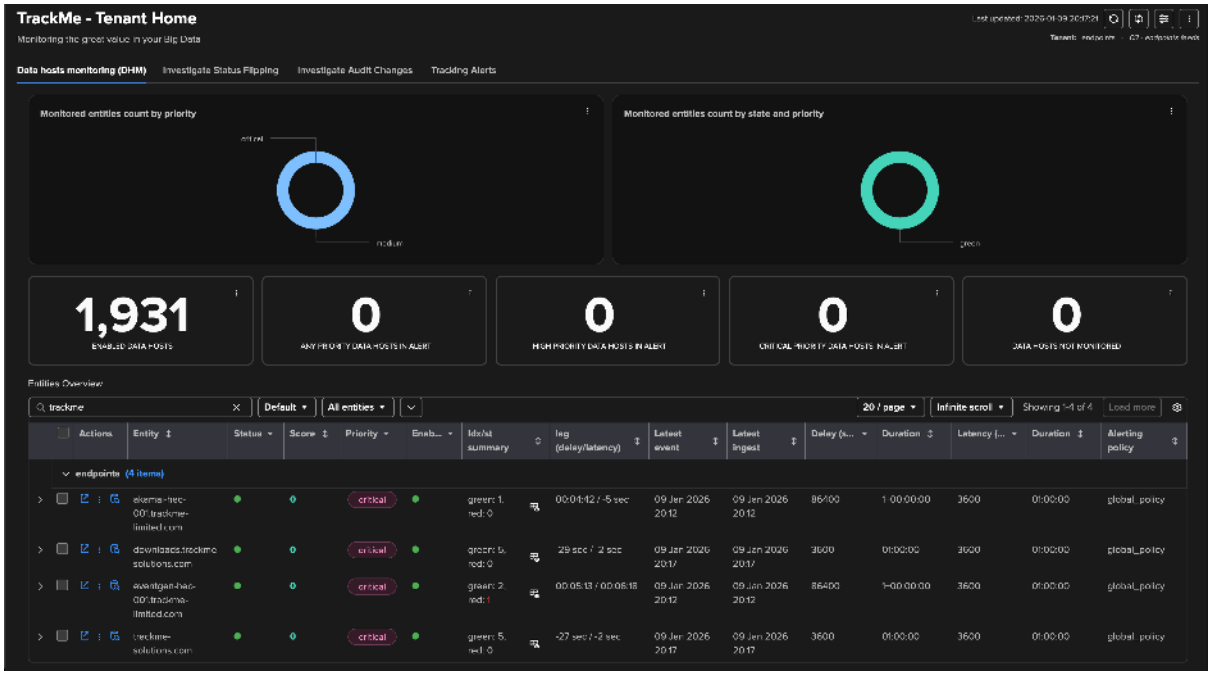
The entity details page provides a rich set of information about the entity, including its status, availability, indexing performance, metrics, knowledge, machine learning, flexibility, alerting, scalability, user experience, and more:

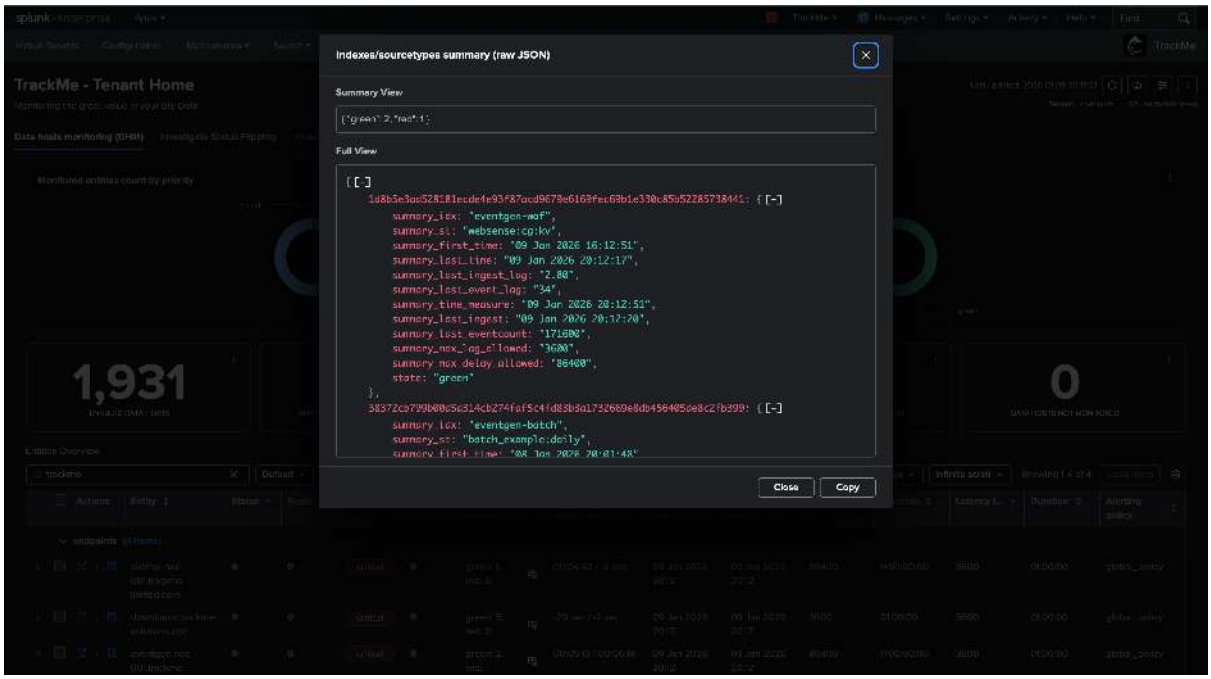


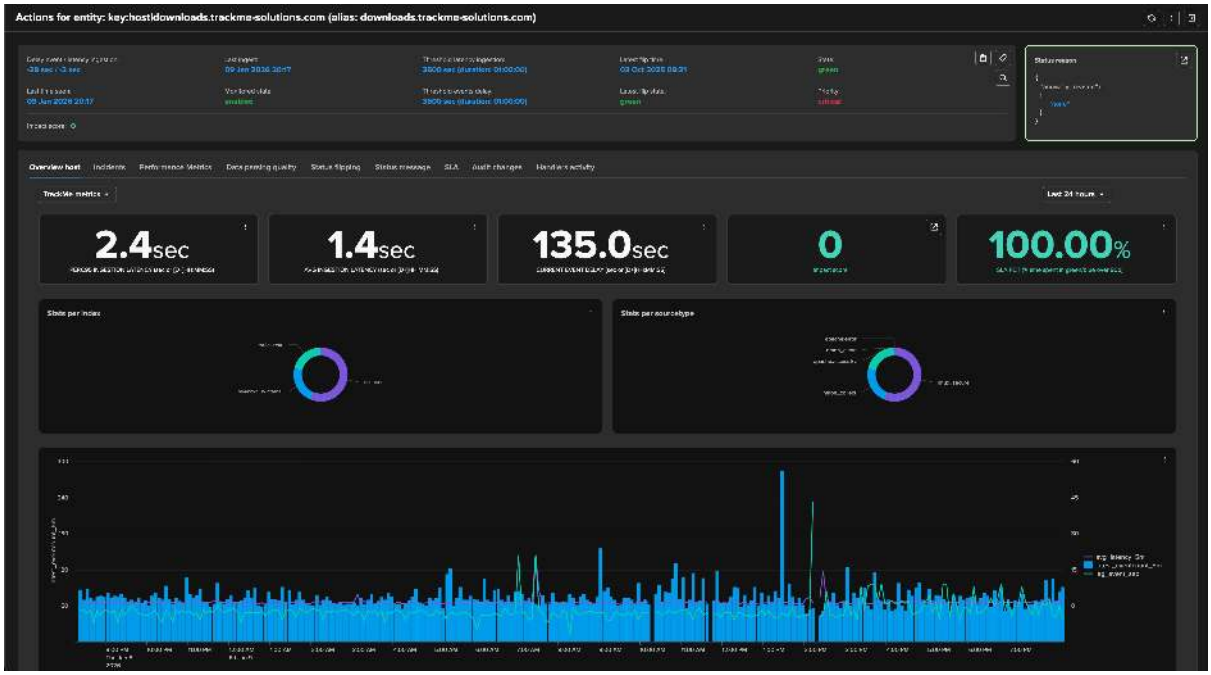
Hosts Tracking with TrackMe Hosts Sources Monitoring (splk-dhm)

The second main components for feeds tracking is the Hosts Sources Monitoring TrackMe component (splk-dhm).

It acts similarly to the Data Sources Monitoring TrackMe component (splk-dsm), at the difference that it is tracking data from host events producer perspective, which means sourcetypes associates with a given host depending on the tracker scope of data:


TrackMe - Tenant Home
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Data hosts monitoring (DHM)
Investigate Status Flipping
Investigate Audit Changes
Tracking Alerts
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
1,931
0
0
0
0
Entities Overview
trackme
Default
All entities
20 / page
Infinite scroll
Showing 1-4 of 4
Load more
Actions
Entity
Status
Score
Priority
Enab...
Idx/st summary
lag (delay/latency)
Latest event
Latest ingest
Delay (s...
Duration
Latency (...
Duration
Alerting policy
endpoints (4 items)
critical
global_policy


Indexes/sourcetypes summary (raw JSON)
Summary View
Full View
Close
Copy



Primary Feeds Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Hint

About impact score since TrackMe v2.3.5

- Since this release, TrackMe implements an impact score system to determine the status of an entity based on the KPIs, thresholds and anomalies.
- Impact score based analysis provides deep flexibility and control.
- For feeds tracking and primary delay and latency KPIs, the default behaviour sets a delay breach anomaly as a major factor weight, and latency as a secondary factor weight.
- This means that by default, a feed affected by latency issues only appears in a warning state, while a feed affected by delay issues appears in a alerting state.

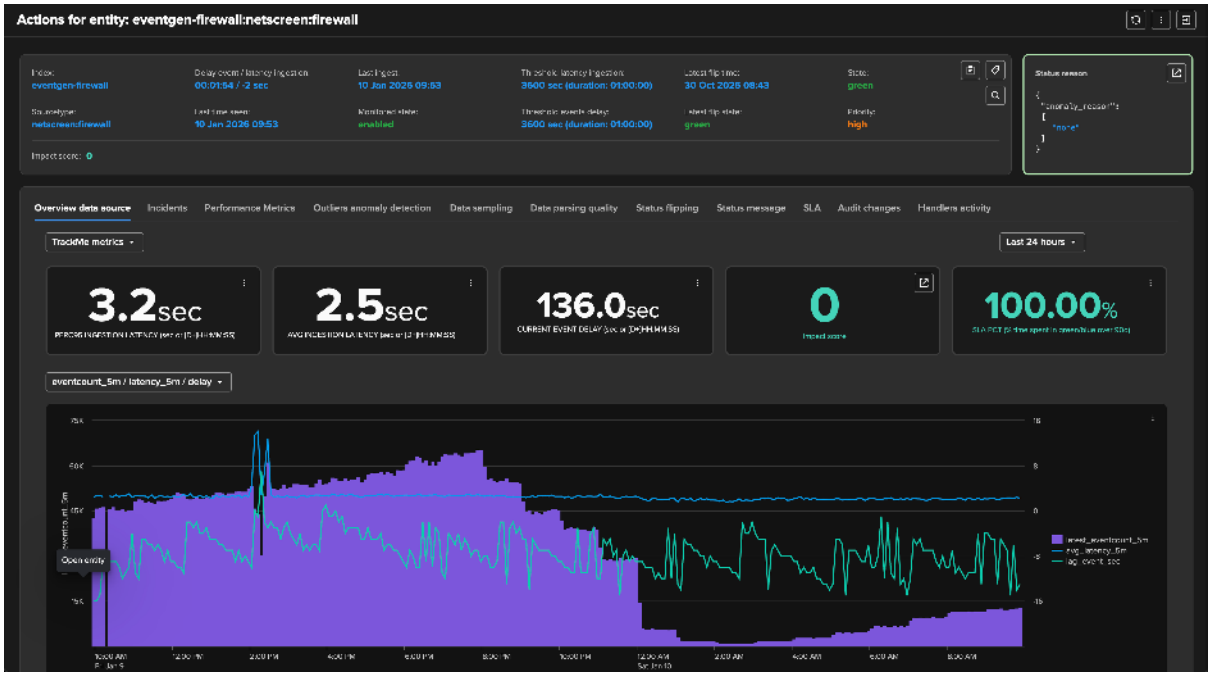
TrackMe is all about Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and high performing metrics, this means that whatever the use case, we turn data into metrics then act against these.

In all components, you will find a tab called `Performance Metrics` which lists available metrics for the given entity.

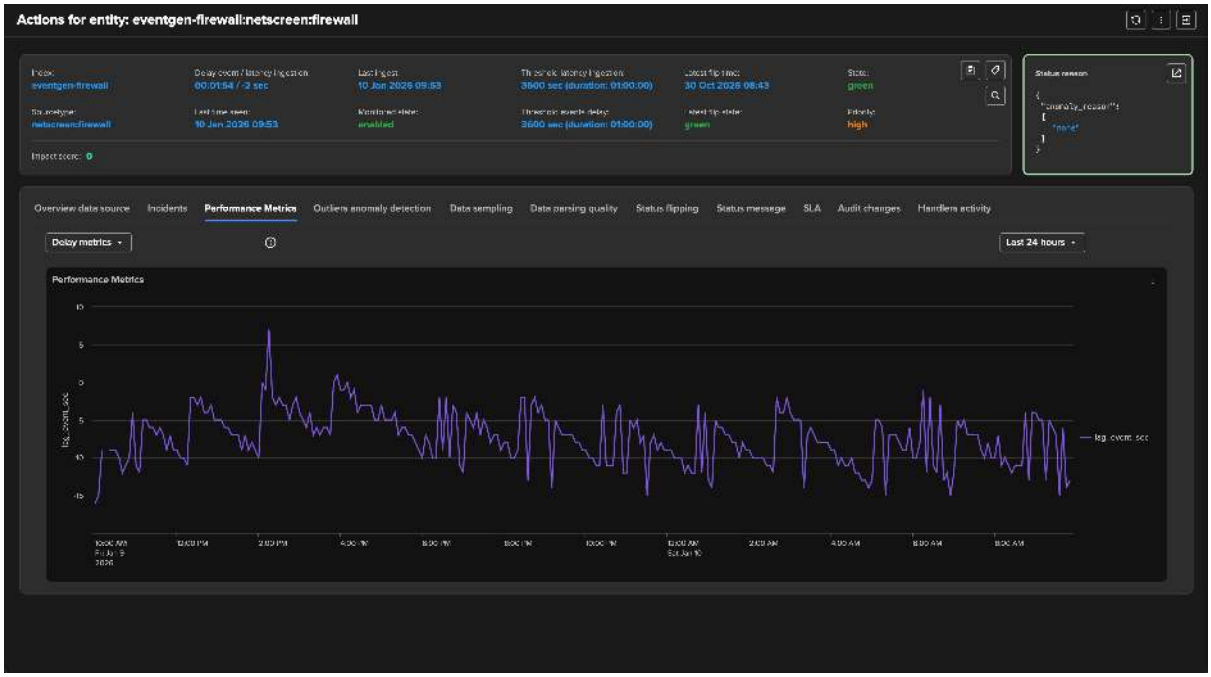
For Data Sources and Hosts, the primary KPIs are:

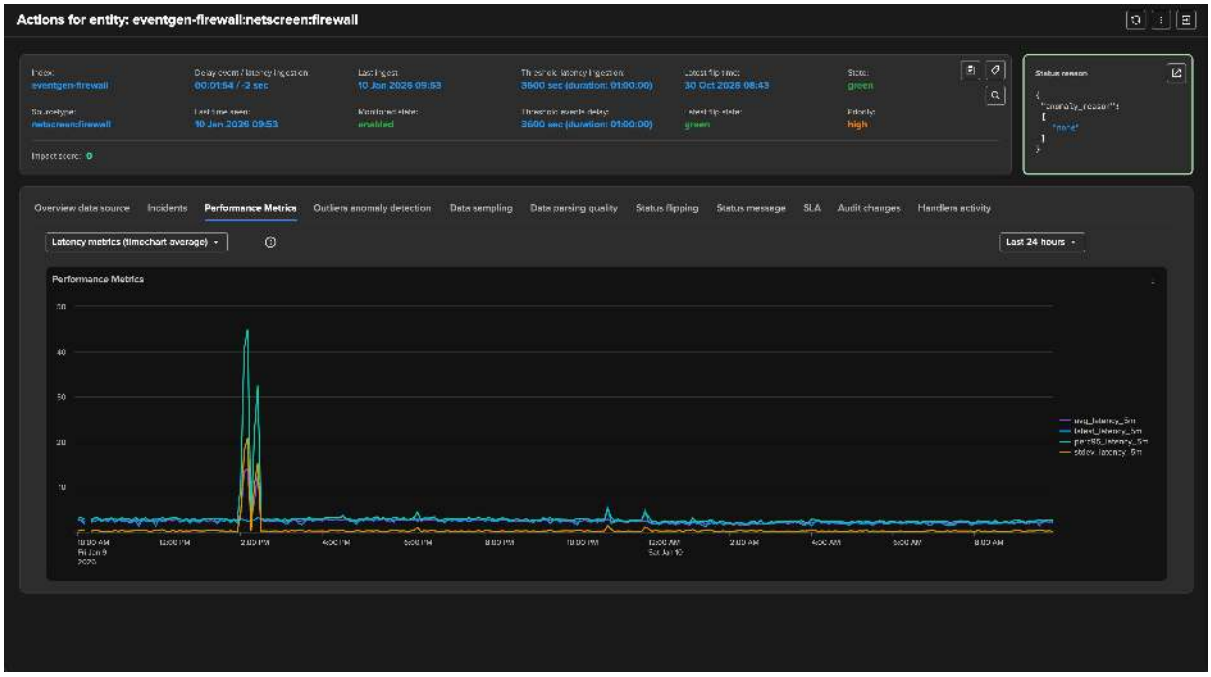
- `Latency`: The performance at the indexing level from the Splunk perspective, as the difference between the indexed time and the event time.
- `Delay`: How late the data is, calculated as the difference between now when the tracker is executed, and the very last event time.

The Entity overview shows both KPIs in the main view:

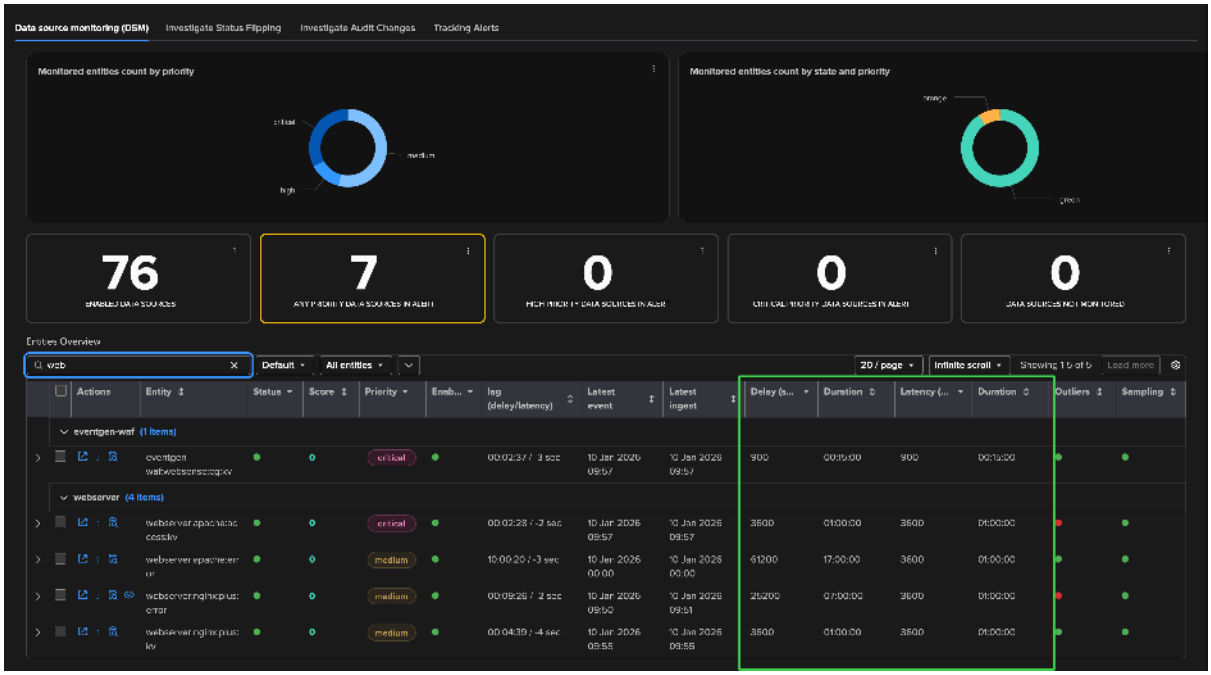


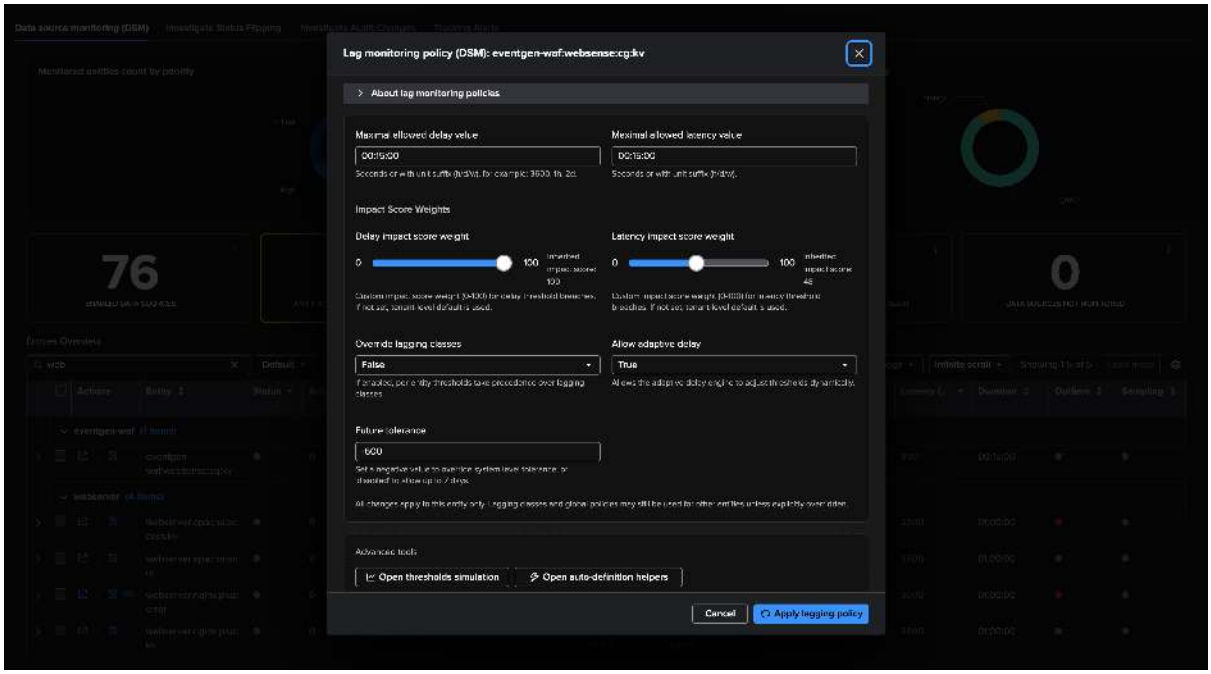
You can review in details metrics in the "Performance metrics" tab:





TrackMe applies configurable thresholds to influence the impact score calculation:





Use Case: Feed Interruption Detection

A first essential use case you want to cover when it comes to feeds availability monitoring is the detection of feed interruptions. In many use cases, you might expect the data to be flowing into Splunk in real-time or semi-real-time, though this isn't necessarily the case, and you need to have the capabilities to handle this on a case-by-case basis.

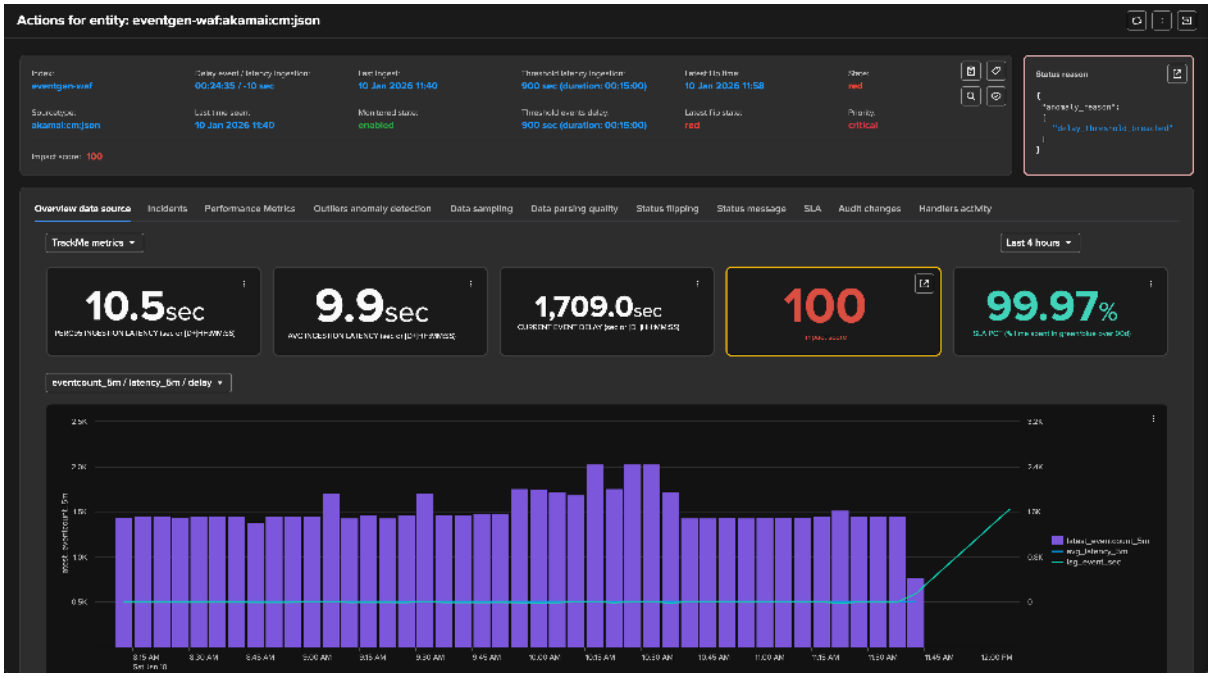
To cover this use case, TrackMe tracks the very latest event available on a per-entity basis, that is the event from the timestamp point of view (field _time). We calculate the difference between now, when the tracker is executed, and the last event, which gives you an indicator in seconds.

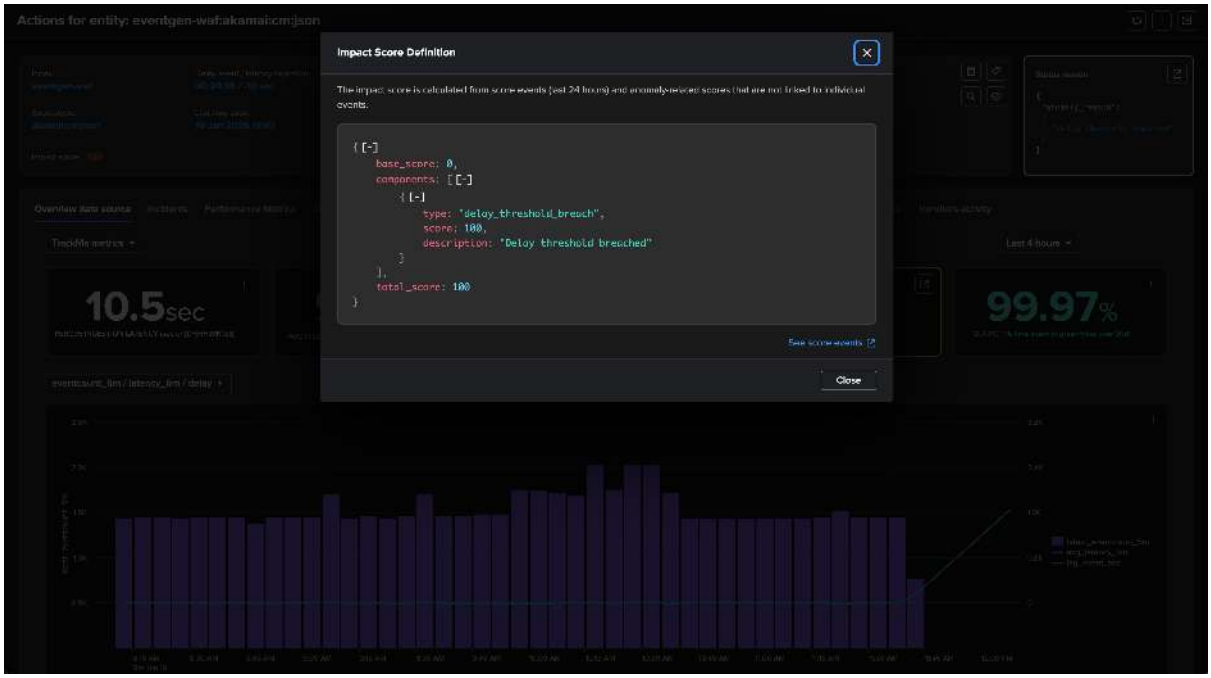
If this indicator breaches the threshold:

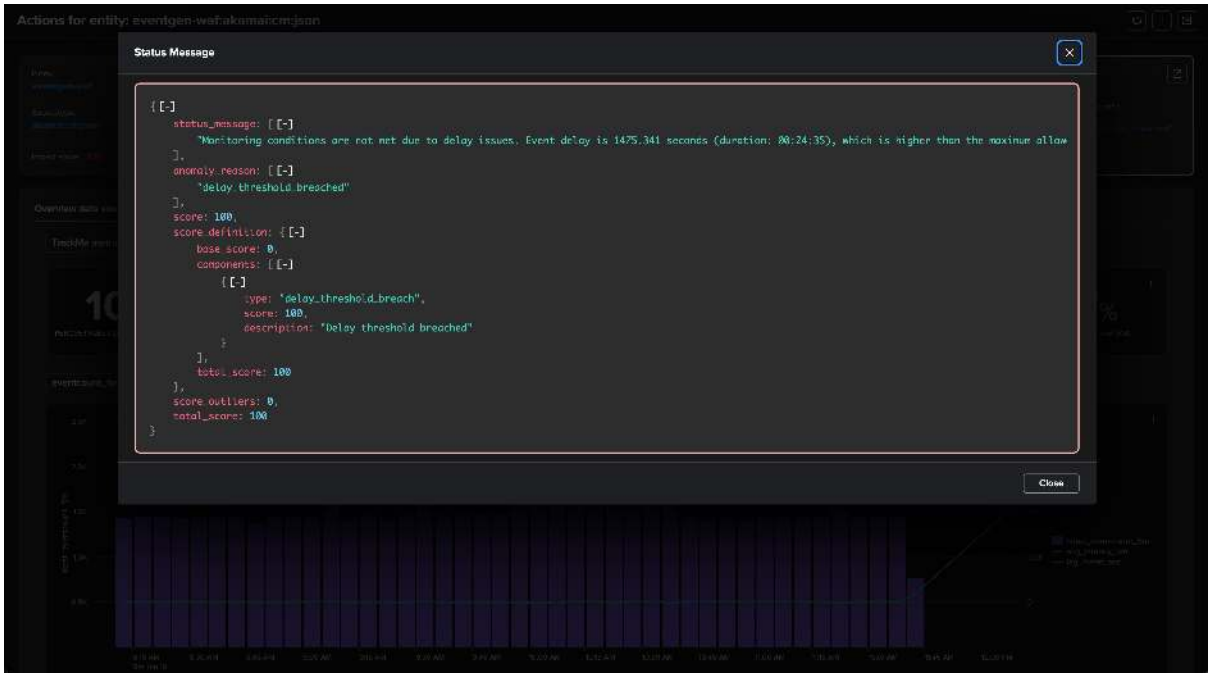
- The impact score is increased by 100 points by default, which raises the entity status to alert.
- The anomaly reason is set to `delay_threshold_breached` for entities using the static delay policy, or `variable_delay_threshold_breached` for entities using the variable delay policy (since TrackMe v2.3.12).

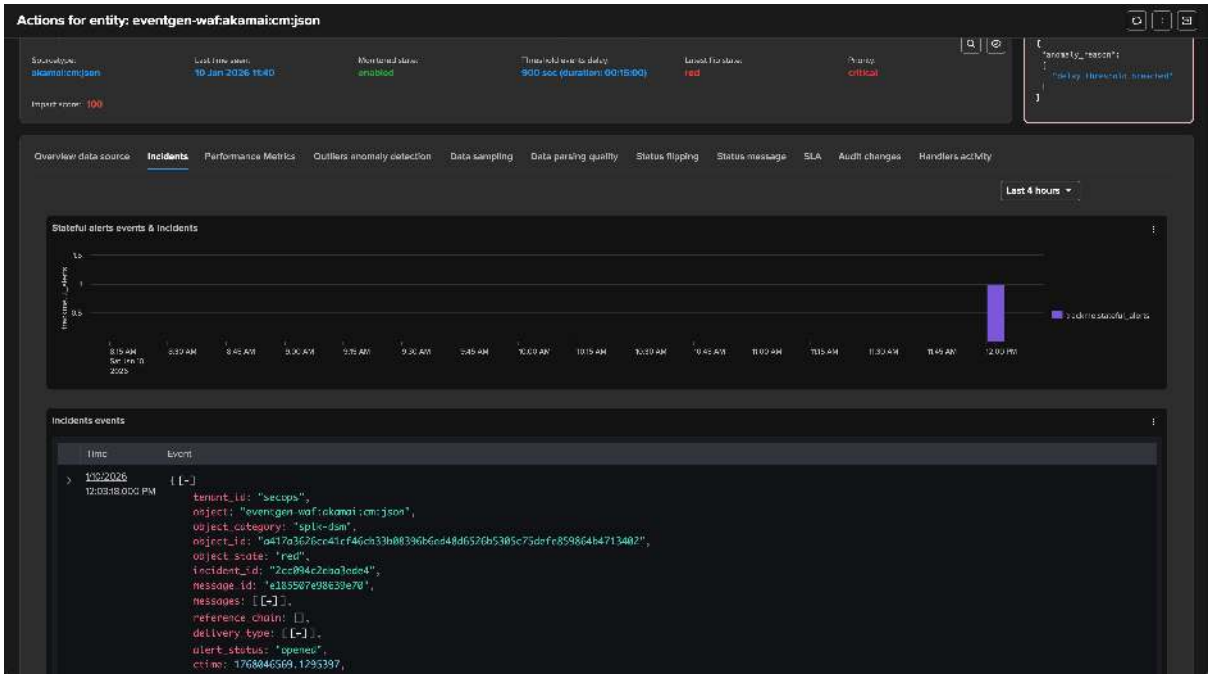
The workflow can be summarized as follows:

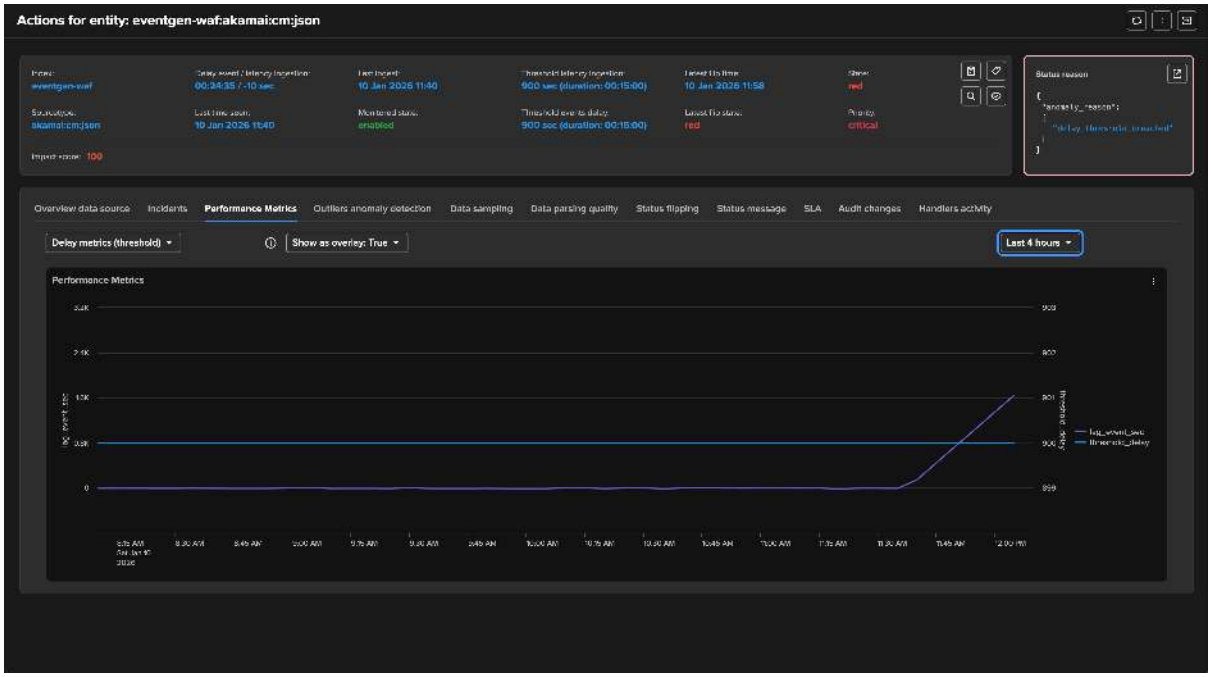
- The delay key performance indicator breaches the configured threshold value for this entity.
- TrackMe identifies the issue and raises the impact score by the associated weight, 100 by default. (anomalies score weight can be configured at the level of the tenant and overriden per entity)
- If the impact score is greater or equal to 100, the entity status is set red. (alerting state)
- TrackMe generates a flipping event which marks the entity state transition.
- If a TrackMe alert is configured, the alert fires and TrackMe runs associated actions. (email notification, incident creation, automated acknowledgement, etc.)

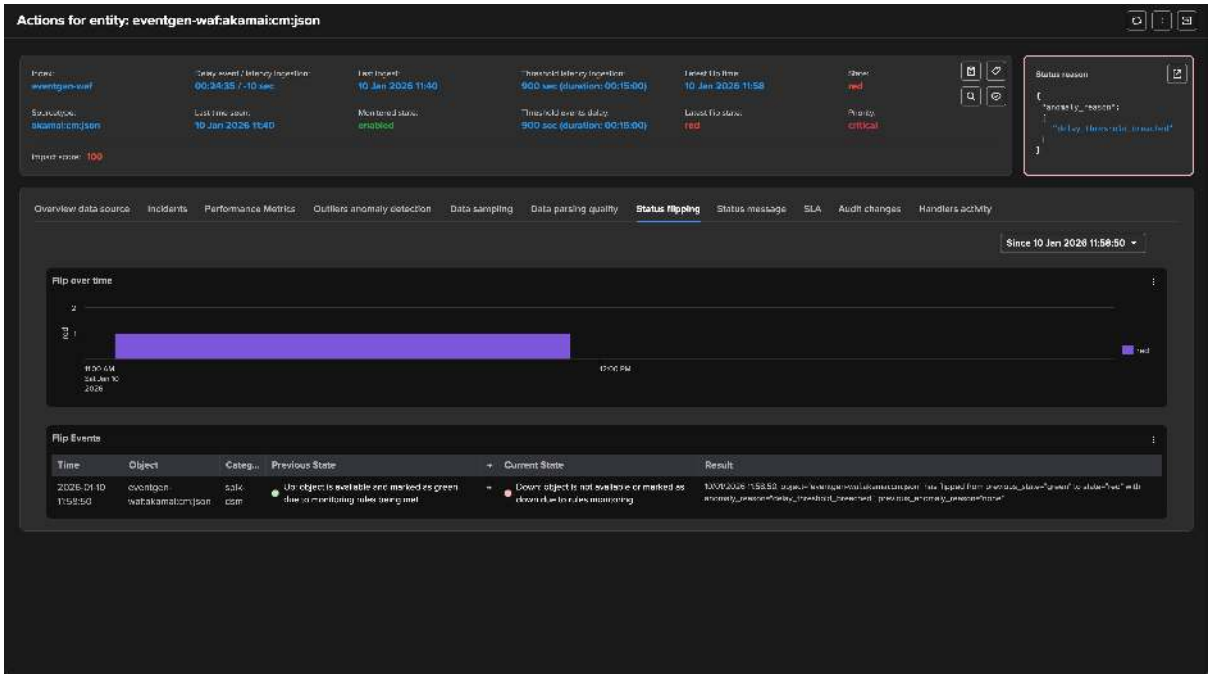

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
TrackMe metrics
Last 4 hours
10.5sec
9.9sec
1,709.0sec
100
99.97%
eventcount_5m / latency_5m / delay

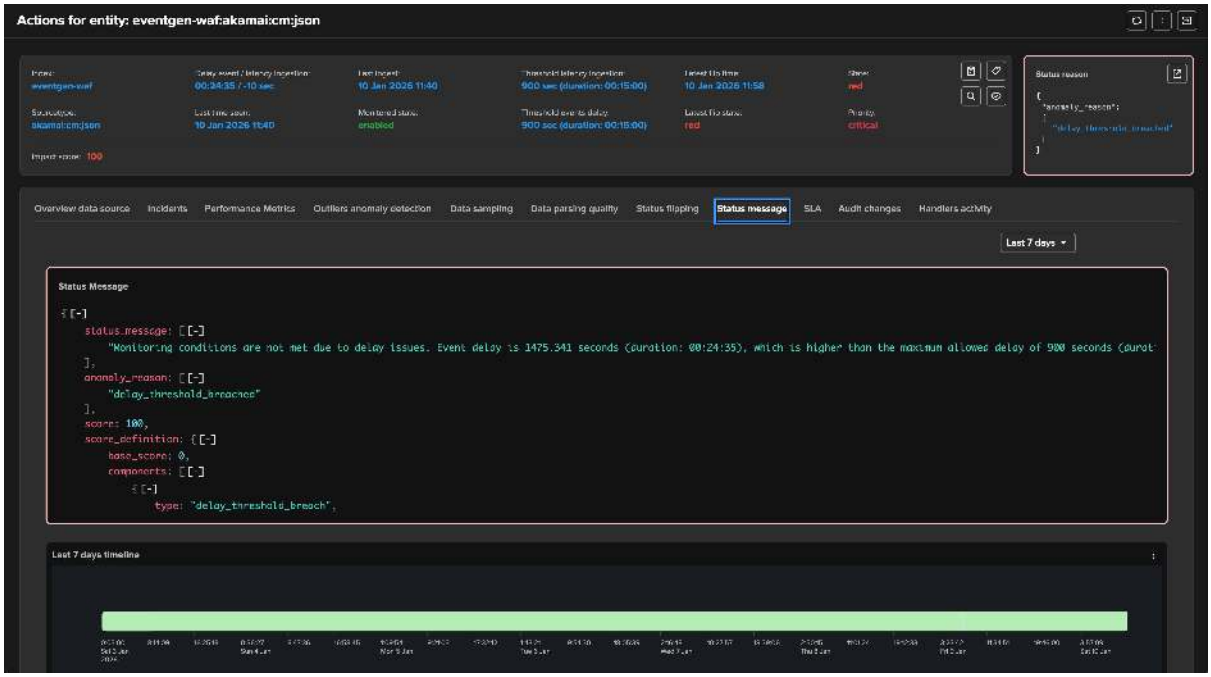

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Impact Score Definition
The impact score is calculated from score events (past 24 hours) and anomaly-related scores that are not linked to individual events.
{ [-]
base_score: 0,
components: [[-]
{ [-]
type: "delay_threshold_breach",
score: 100,
description: "Delay threshold breached"
}
],
total_score: 100
}
See score events
Close

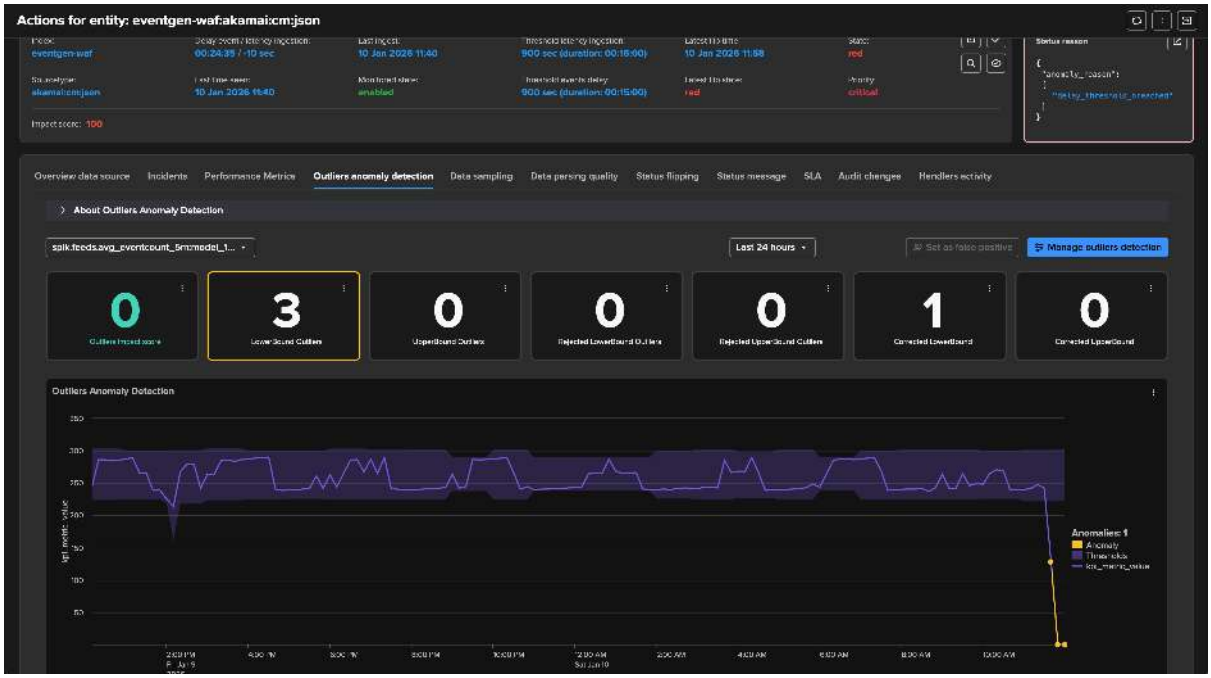

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Status Message
{ [-]
status_message: [[-]
"Monitoring conditions are not met due to delay issues. Event delay is 1475.341 seconds (duration: 00:24:35), which is higher than the maximum allow
],
anomaly_reason: [[-]
"delay_threshold_breached"
],
score: 100,
score_definition: { [-]
base_score: 0,
components: [[-]
{ [-]
type: "delay_threshold_breach",
score: 100,
description: "Delay threshold breached"
}
],
total_score: 100
},
score_outliers: 0,
total_score: 100
}
Close

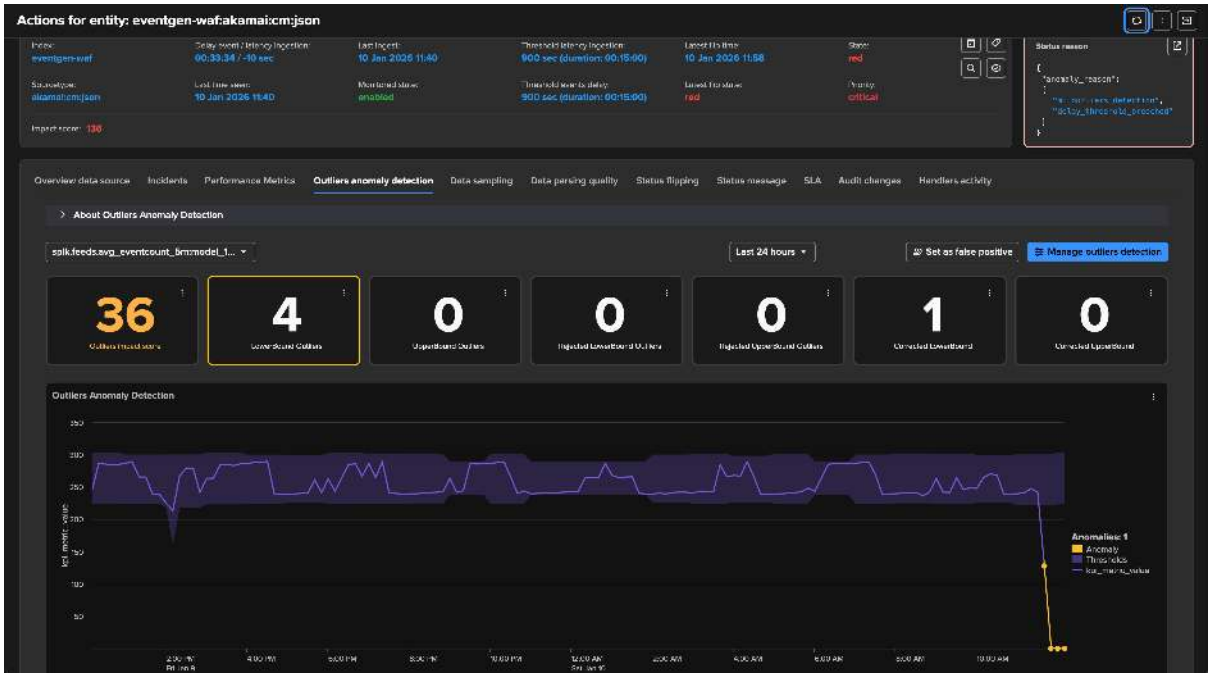

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Last 4 hours
Stateful alerts events & Incidents
Incidents events
Time
Event
10/2/2026
12:03:18.000 PM
{ [-]
tenant_id: "secops",
object: "eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json",
object_category: "splk-dsm",
object_id: "a417a3626ce41cf46cb33b08396b6cd48d6526b5305c75defe859864b4713402",
object_state: "red",
incident_id: "2cc084c2ea01ede4",
message_id: "e185507e98639e78",
messages: [[-]],
reference_chain: [],
delivery_type: [[-]],
alert_status: "opened",
ctime: 1768046569.1295397,

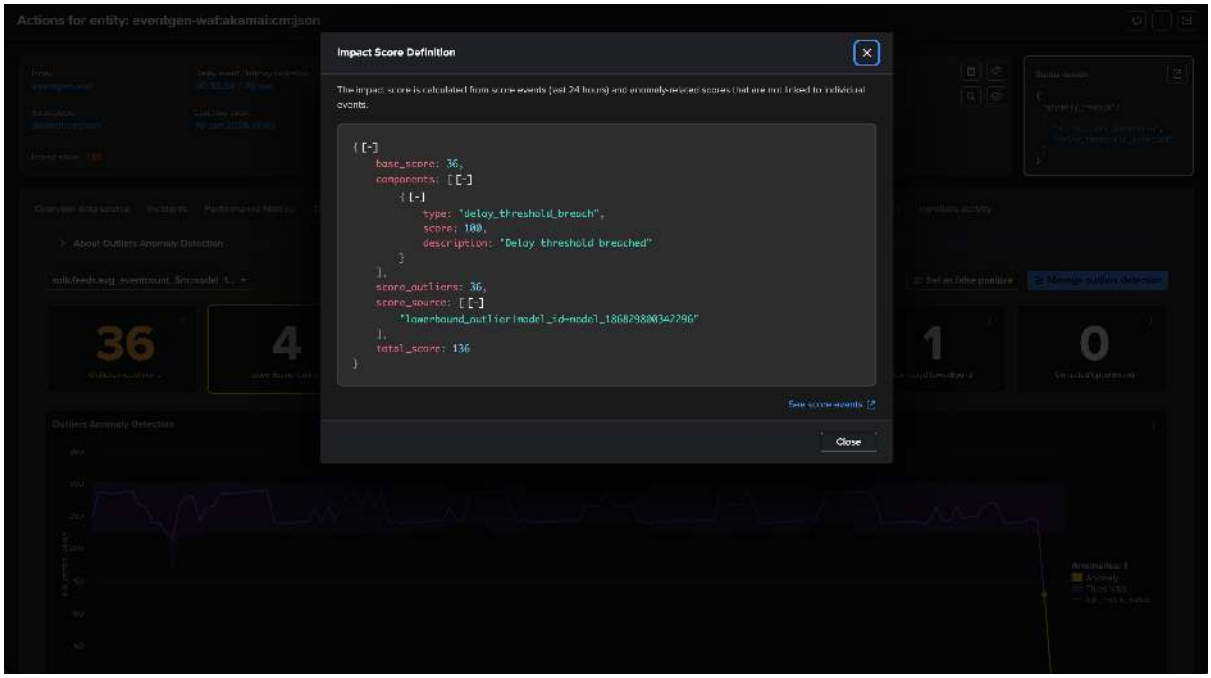

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Delay metrics (threshold)
Show as overlay: True
Last 4 hours
Performance Metrics


Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Since 10 Jan 2026 11:56:50
Flip over time
Flip Events
Time
Object
Previous State
Current State
Result

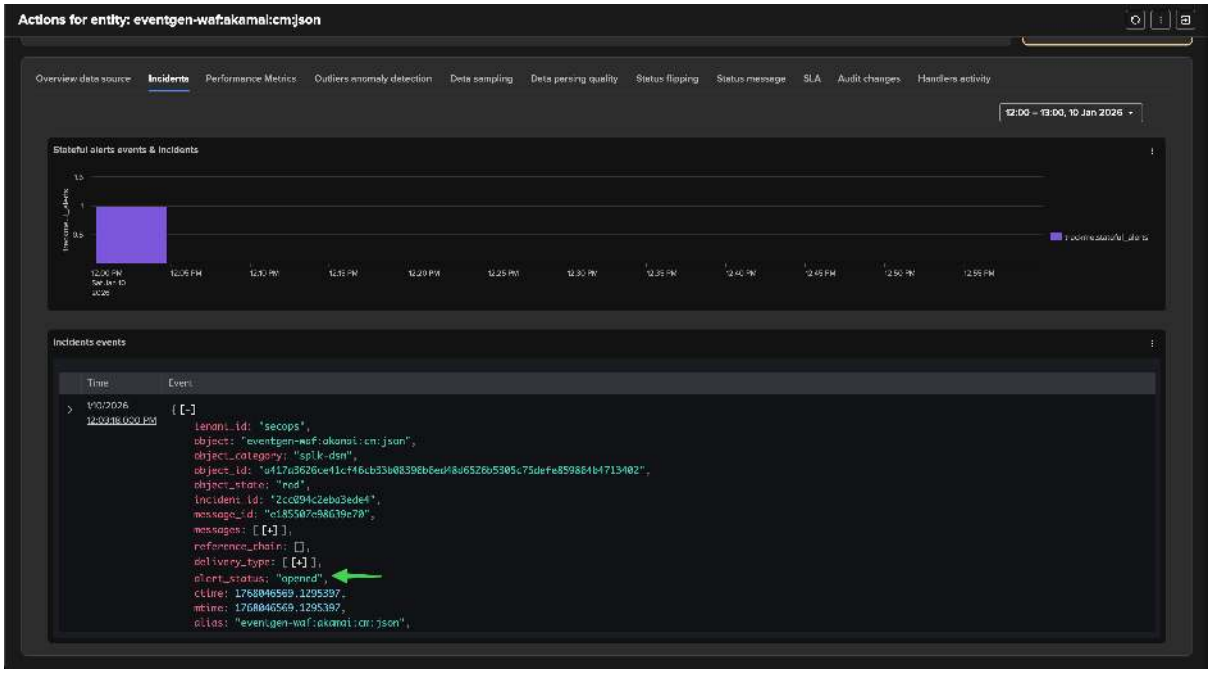

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Last 7 days
Status Message
Last 7 days timeline

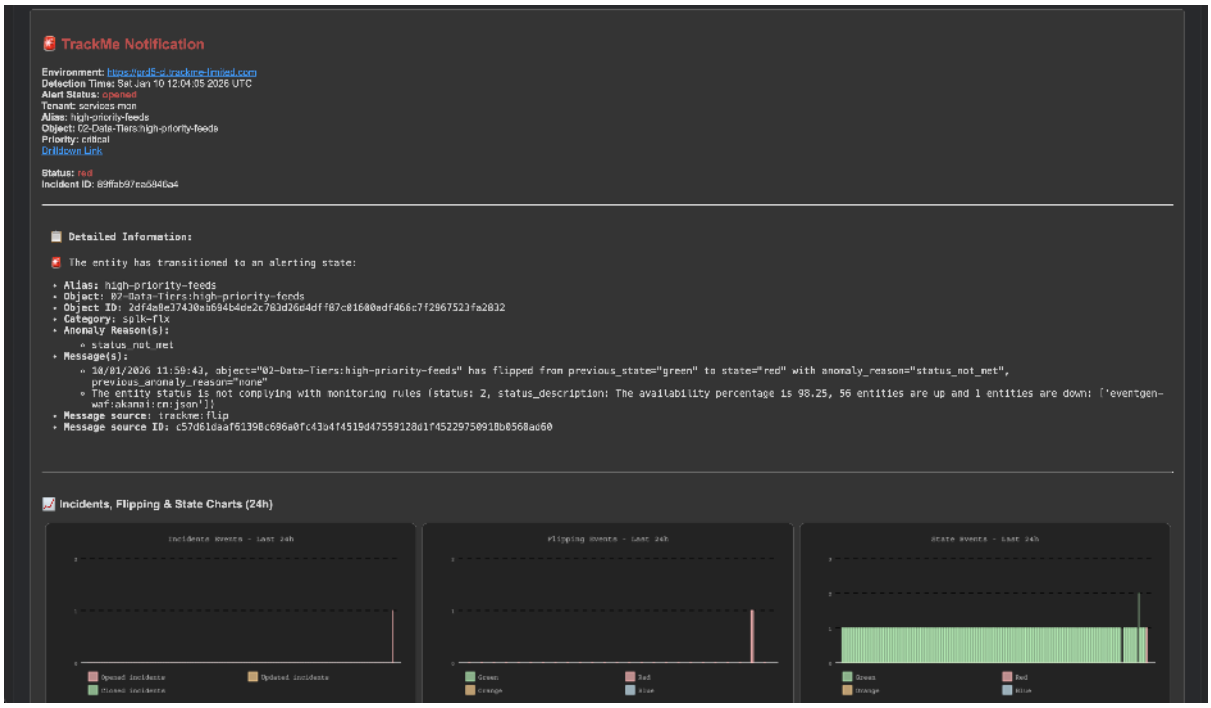

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
About Outliers Anomaly Detection
Last 24 hours
Manage outliers detection
0
3
0
0
0
1
0
Outliers Anomaly Detection



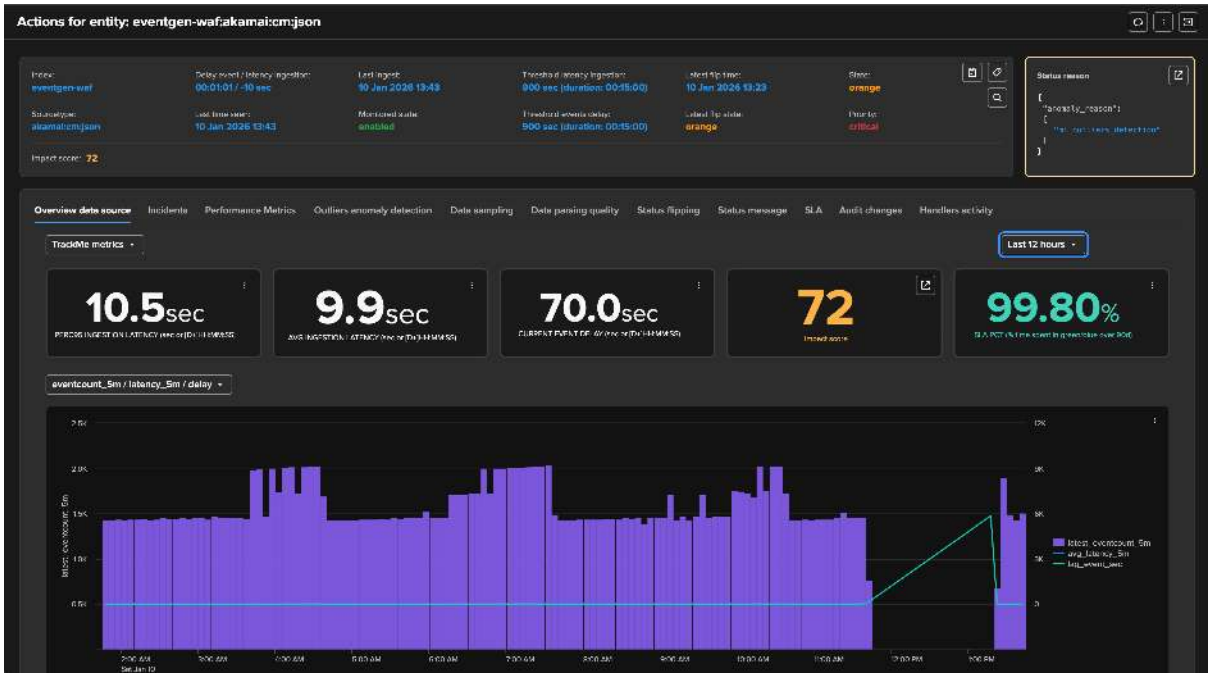


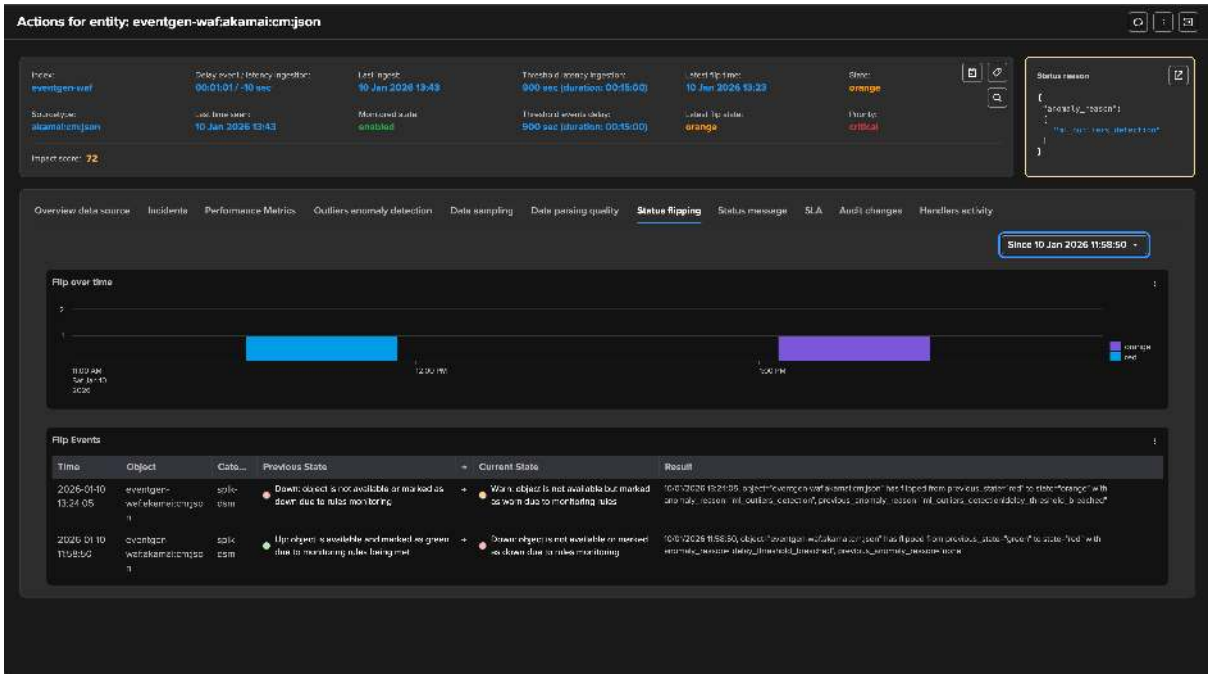
If alerting has been setup, TrackMe would generate an alert with this content:

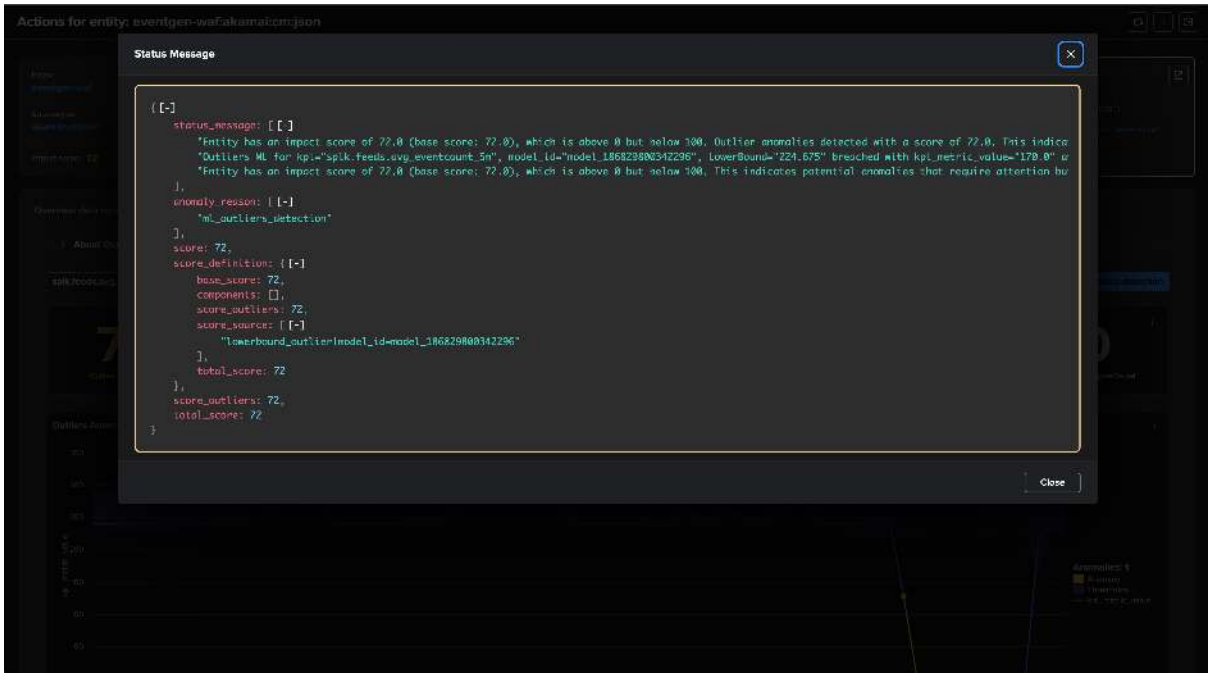


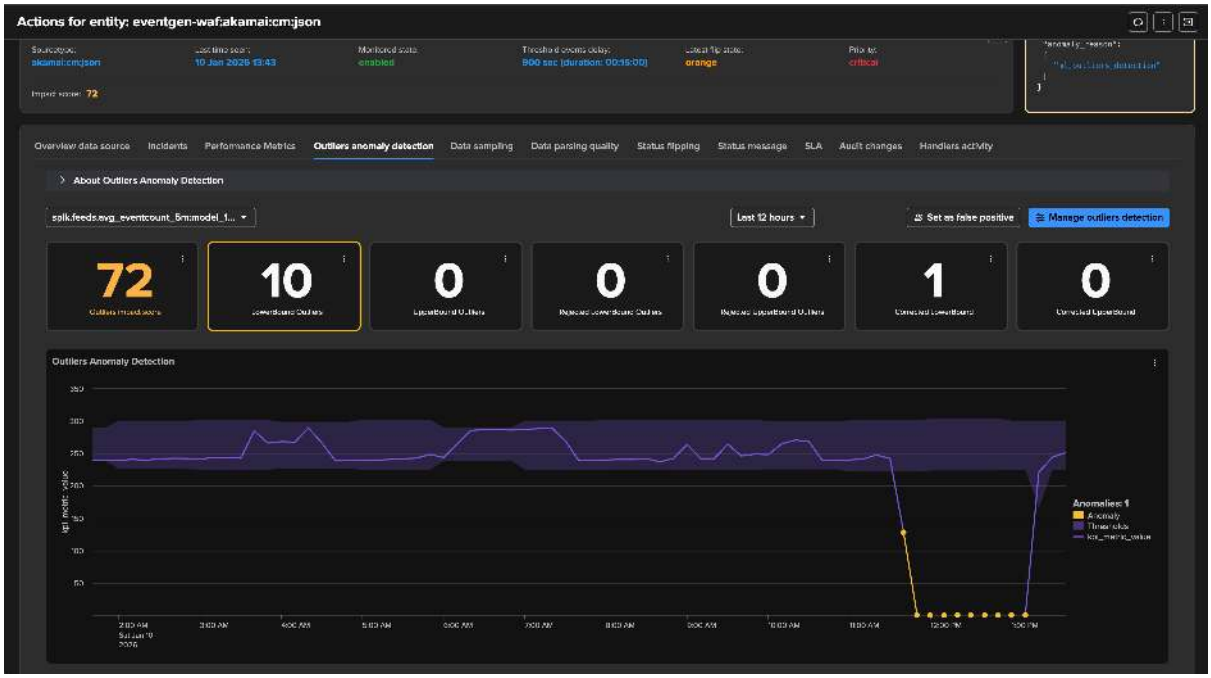


At some point, the issue was resolved and the data is back in Splunk:

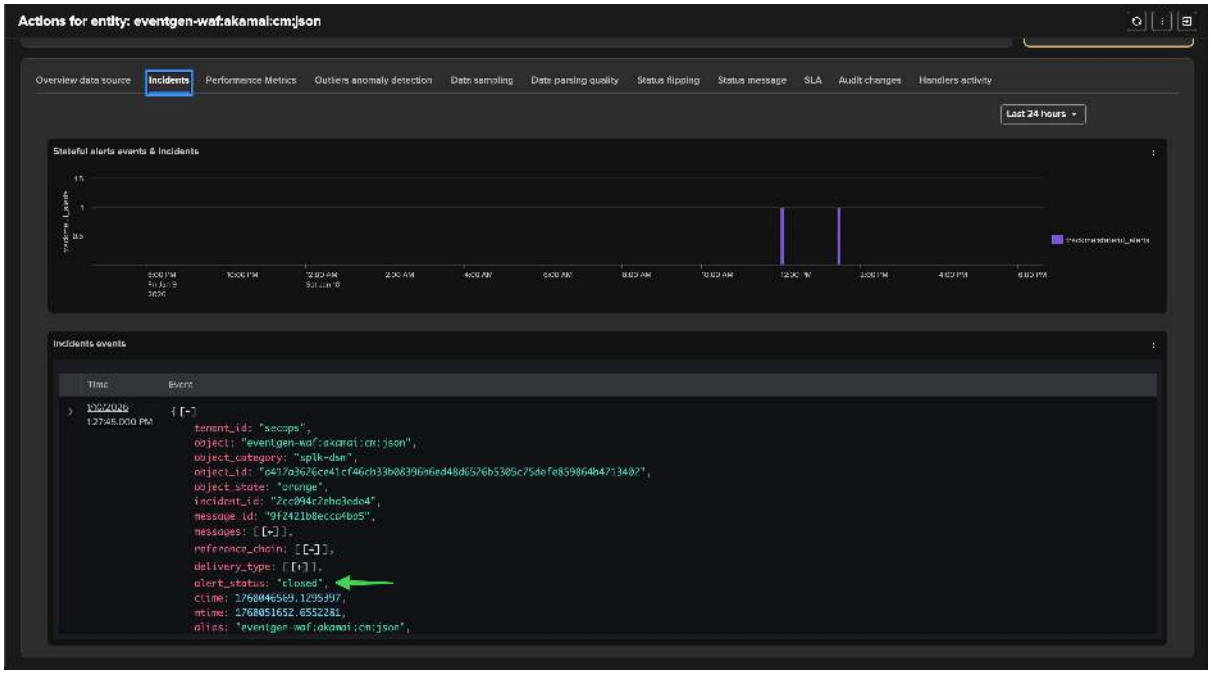

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
TrackMe metrics
Last 12 hours
10.5sec
9.9sec
70.0sec
72
99.80%
eventcount_5m / latency_5m / delay

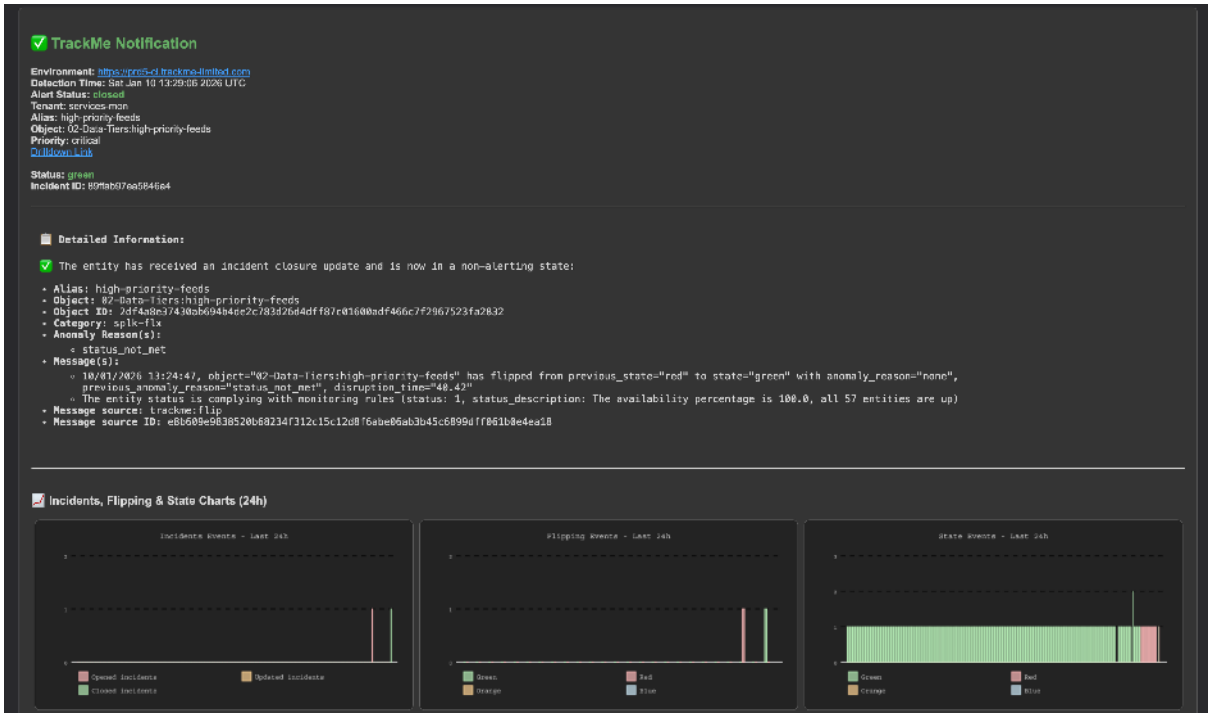

Actions for entity: eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Since 10 Jan 2026 11:58:50
Flip over time
Flip Events
Time
Object
Previous State
Current State
Result





The alert is resolved and a closure notification is generated and sent:





About Adaptive and Variable Delay Thresholding

In addition with the threshold concept above, TrackMe provides two advanced delay threshold management approaches:

Adaptive Delay Thresholding (Machine Learning)

TrackMe leverages Machine Learning to adapt the delay threshold based on the knowledge accumulated over time on a per entity basis, and depending on the conditions.

This is called "Adaptive Delay Thresholding" and is widely documented here: *DSM — Data Source Monitoring*.

This feature is very valuable to reduce the administration costs by automatically defining the best suitable values according to the entity behaviour, it can increase and decrease thresholds in function of the events and statuses.

Variable Delay Thresholding (since TrackMe v2.3.12)

Variable delay thresholds allow the delay threshold for an entity to change dynamically based on the day of the week and the hour of the day. This allows defining tighter thresholds during business hours and more relaxed thresholds during quiet periods such as nights and weekends.

This feature is widely documented here: *Variable delay*.

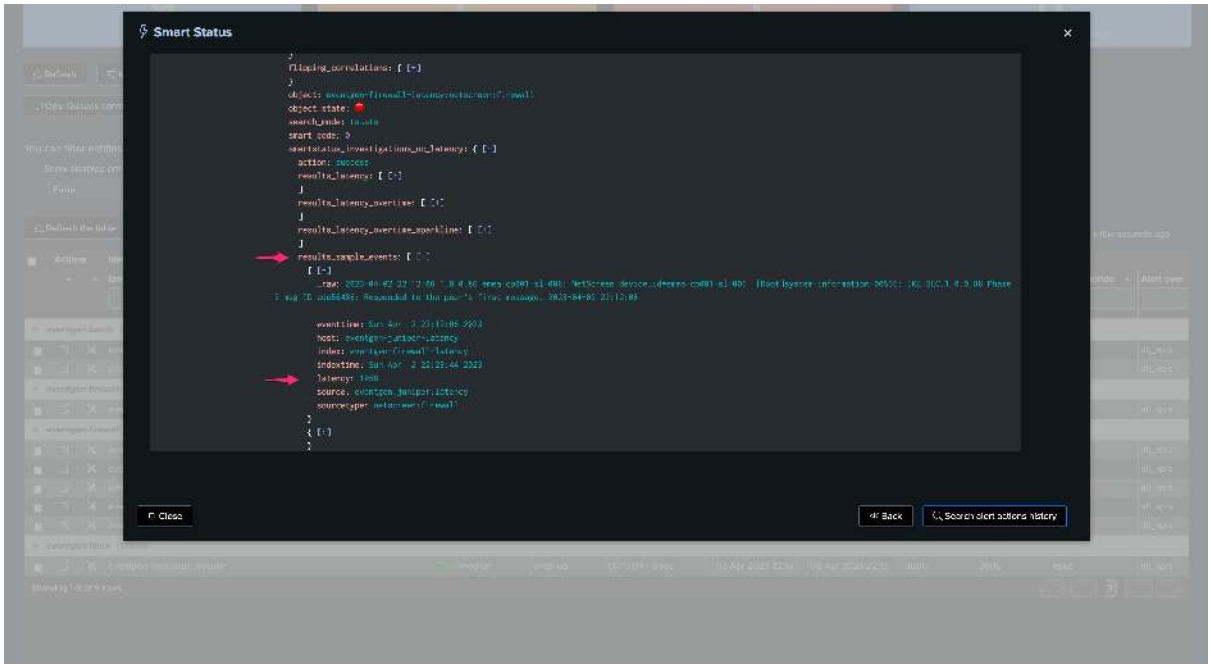
Adaptive delay and Variable delay are mutually exclusive

An entity can use either adaptive delay (static policy with ML-driven threshold adjustments) or variable delay (time-aware threshold slots), but not both simultaneously.

Use Case: Feed Indexing Performance Issues Detection

Understanding Latency in Splunk

Latency is a critical metric that measures the time gap between when an event is generated and when it becomes available in Splunk. Think of it as the "travel time" for your data:



Why Latency Matters

When latency issues occur, they can cause significant problems:

- **Search Inconsistency**: Searches run at different times may return different results
- **Delayed Insights**: Critical information arrives later than expected
- **Resource Impact**: Can indicate underlying system problems

Common Causes of Latency

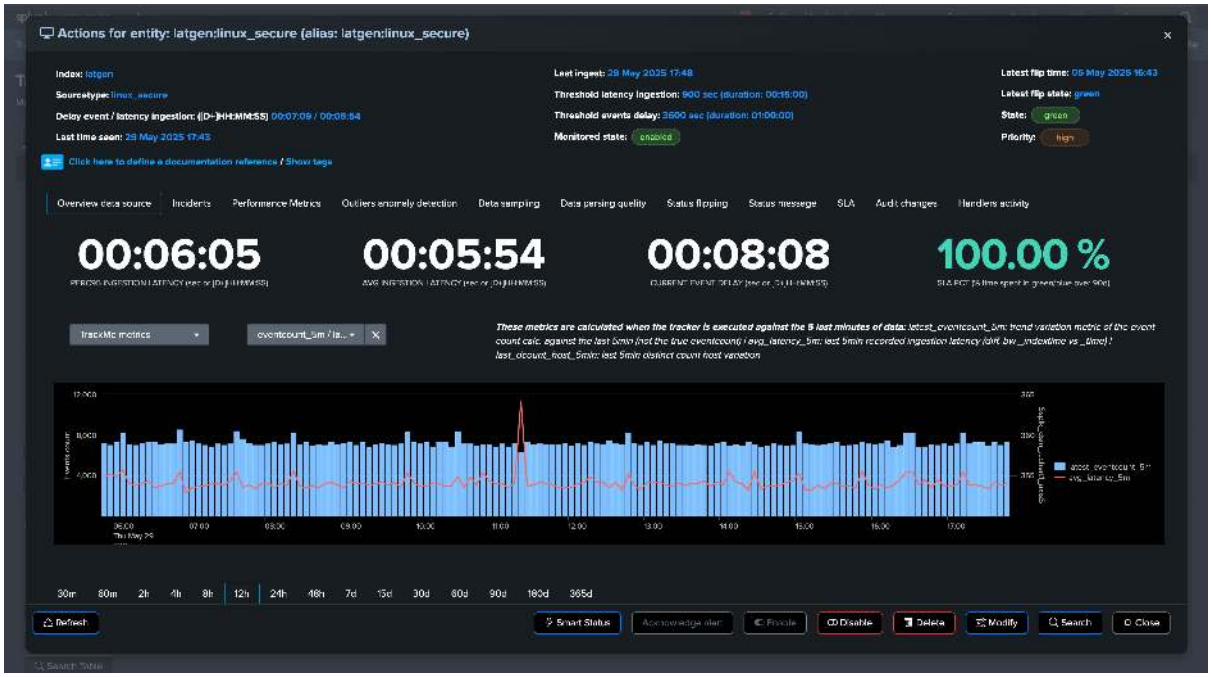
Latency issues can stem from various sources:

- Queue congestion
- Resource constraints
- Network bottlenecks
- System overload
- Configuration issues

How TrackMe Detects Latency Issues

TrackMe monitors latency by comparing the indexed time against the event time. When latency exceeds your configured threshold, TrackMe triggers an anomaly with `anomaly_reason="latency_threshold_breached"`.

Let's consider the following entity, currently the latency is very low and the entity is considered as healthy:



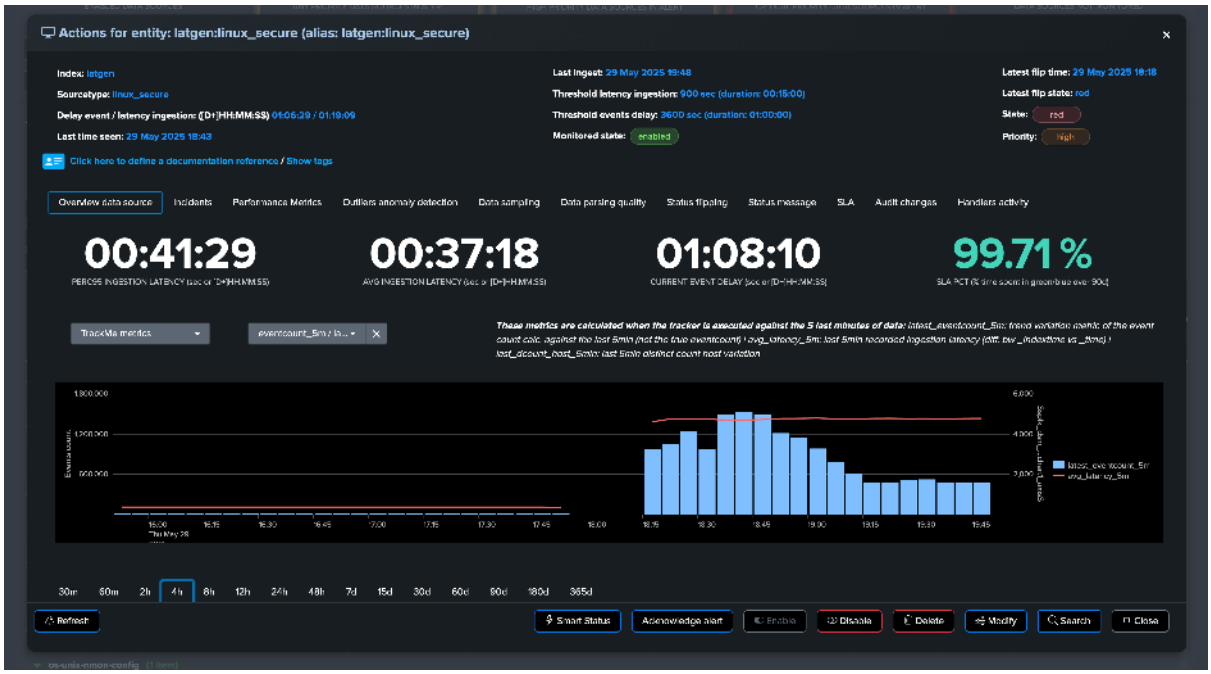
Suddenly, the entity starts experiencing latency issues. We begin receiving events with a significant time gap between their generation and indexing:

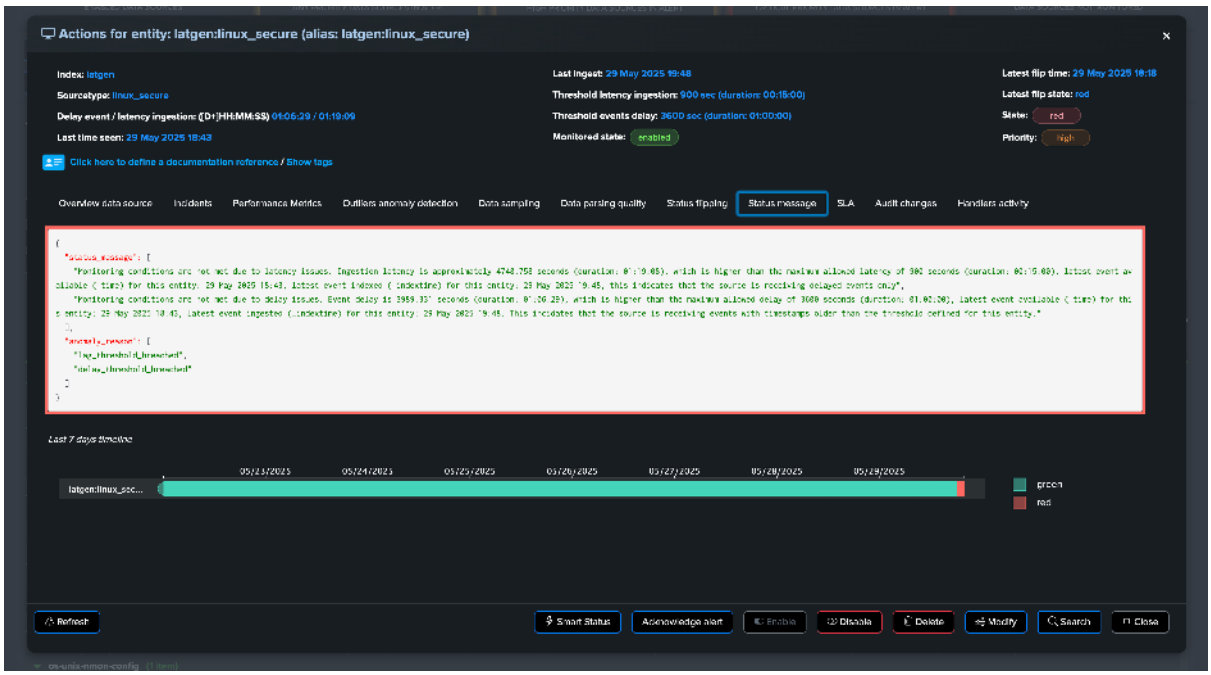
Some additional comments about latency:

- It is likely that latency will also affect the delay, but this is not necessarily the case.
- You can well be receiving a mix of real-time or quasi-real-time events, while at the same time receiving events made available with a large latency.
- This can be the case for a variety of reasons, from data feeds catching up situations to simply having collectors

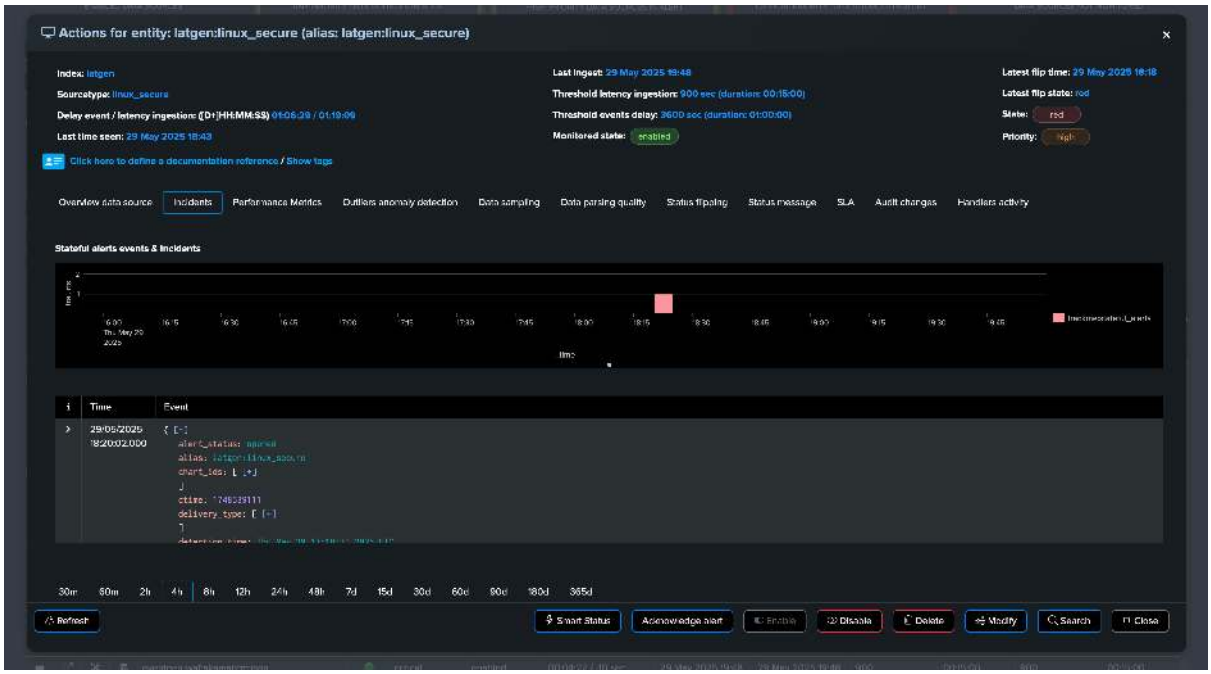
suffering from performance issues while others sending to the same context do not.

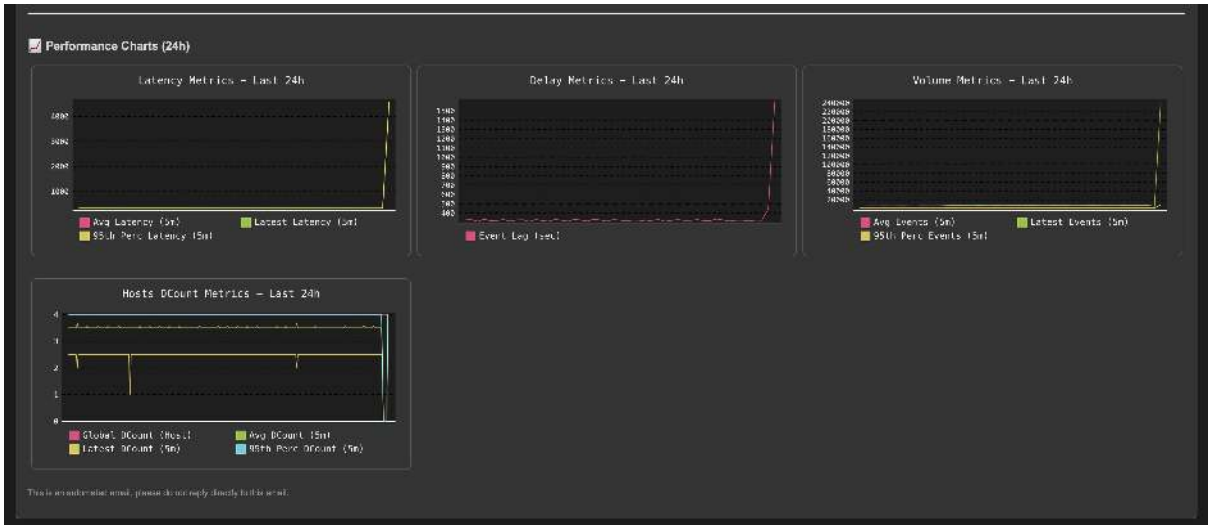
The situation escalates as the entity experiences high latency combined with a dramatic increase in event volume:



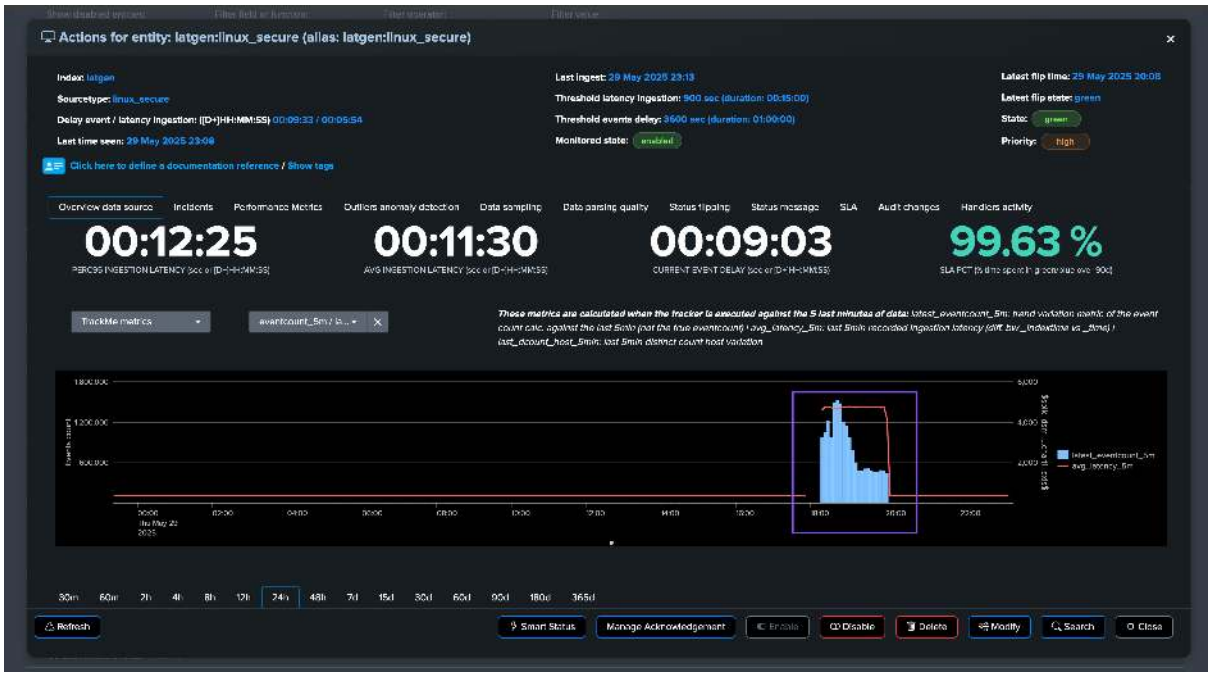


TrackMe immediately responds by opening an incident and sending a notification:

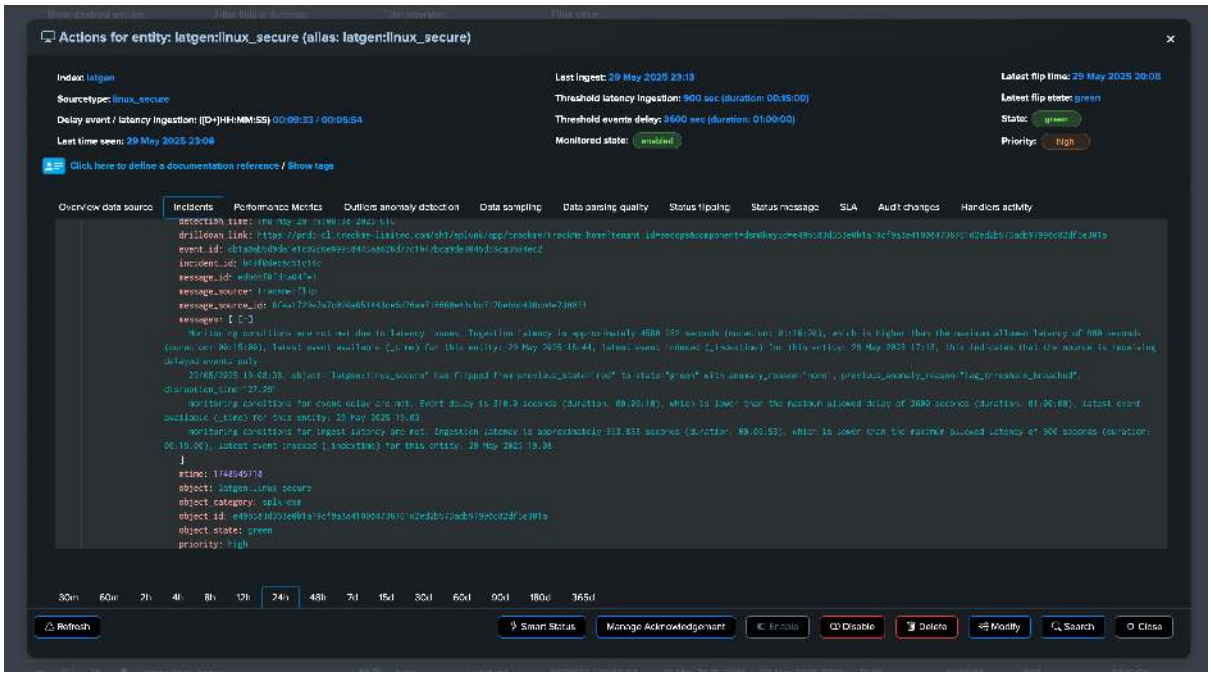




After the issue is resolved, the entity returns to a healthy state and the incident is automatically closed:



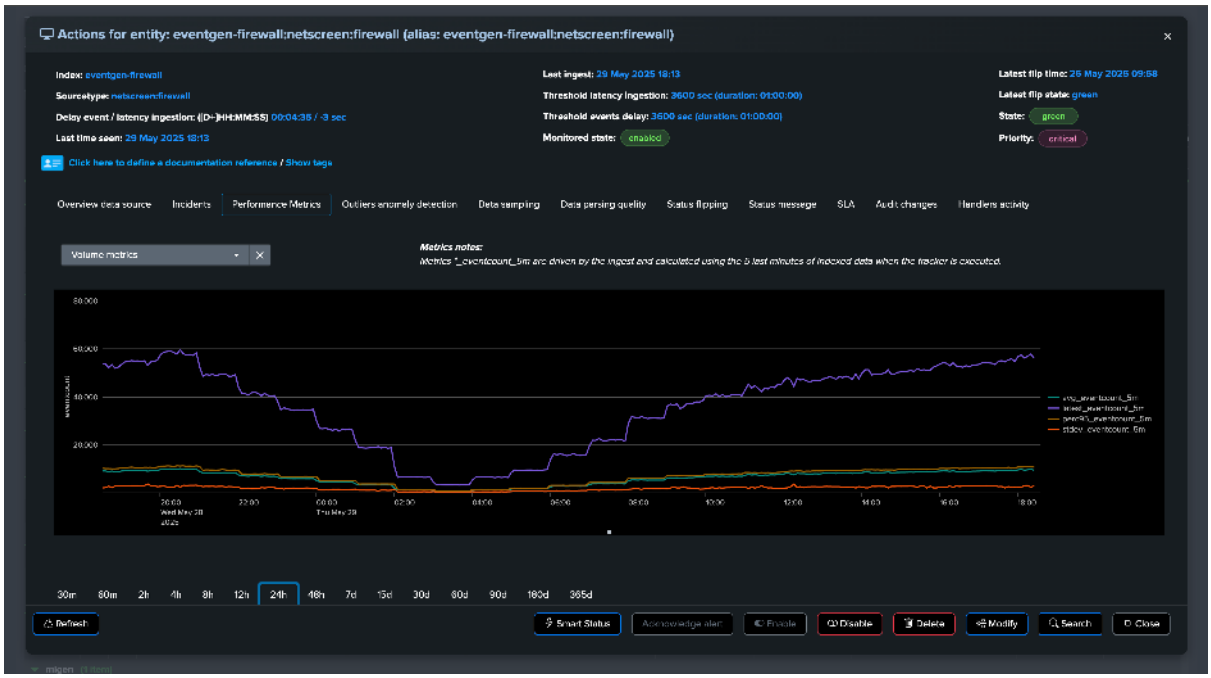
Actions for entity: latgen:linux_secure (alias: latgen:linux_secure)
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

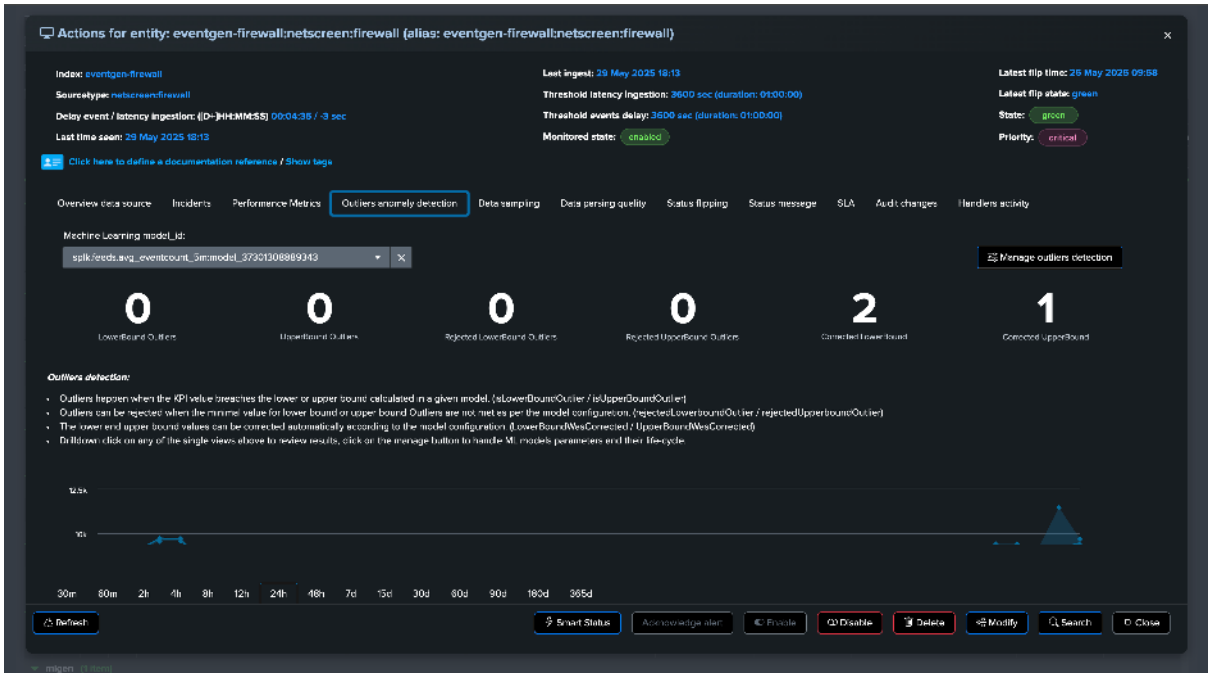

Actions for entity: latgen:linux_secure (alias: latgen:linux_secure)
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

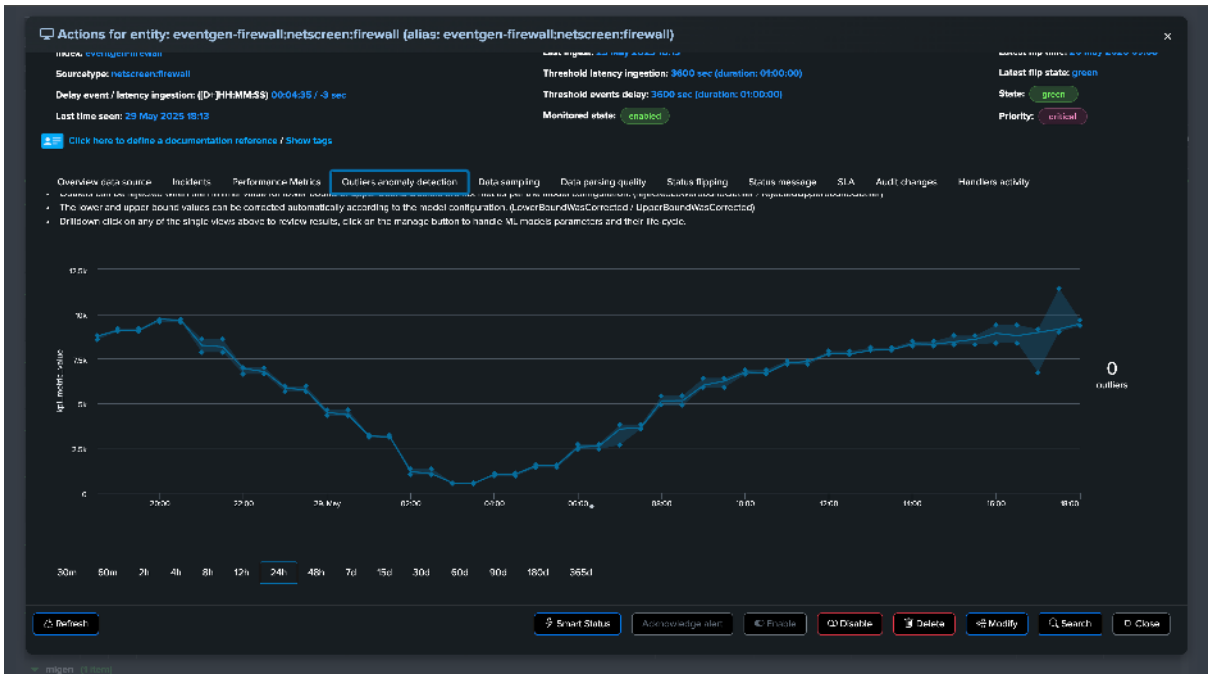
TrackMe Notification
Environment: https://prd5-el.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Thu May 29 19:08:38 2025 UTC
Alert Status: closed
Tenant: secops
Alias: latgen:linux_secure
Object: latgen:linux_secure
Drilldown Link
Status: green
Incident ID: b4f0dec8c51c14c
Detailed Information:
The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:
• Alias: latgen:linux_secure
• Object: latgen:linux_secure
• Object ID: e49a583d353e8a1a19cf9a3a410004738761d2ed2b573adb97990c82df5e301a
• Category: splk-dsm
• Anomaly Reason(s):
◦ none
• Message(s):
◦ 29/05/2025 19:08:38, object="latgen:linux_secure" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="lag_threshold_breached", disruption_time="27.29"
◦ monitoring conditions for event delay are met. Event delay is 318.0 seconds (duration: 00:05:18), which is lower than the maximum allowed delay of 3600 seconds (duration: 01:00:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 29 May 2025 19:03
◦ monitoring conditions for ingest latency are met. Ingestion latency is approximately 353.833 seconds (duration: 00:05:53), which is lower than the maximum allowed latency of 900 seconds (duration: 00:15:00), latest event indexed (_indextime) for this entity: 29 May 2025 19:08
• Message source: trackme:flip
• Message source ID: 6fcb1729c7b7c020a651443cc6d76aa716660c43cbc717bc0bc430c04e730033

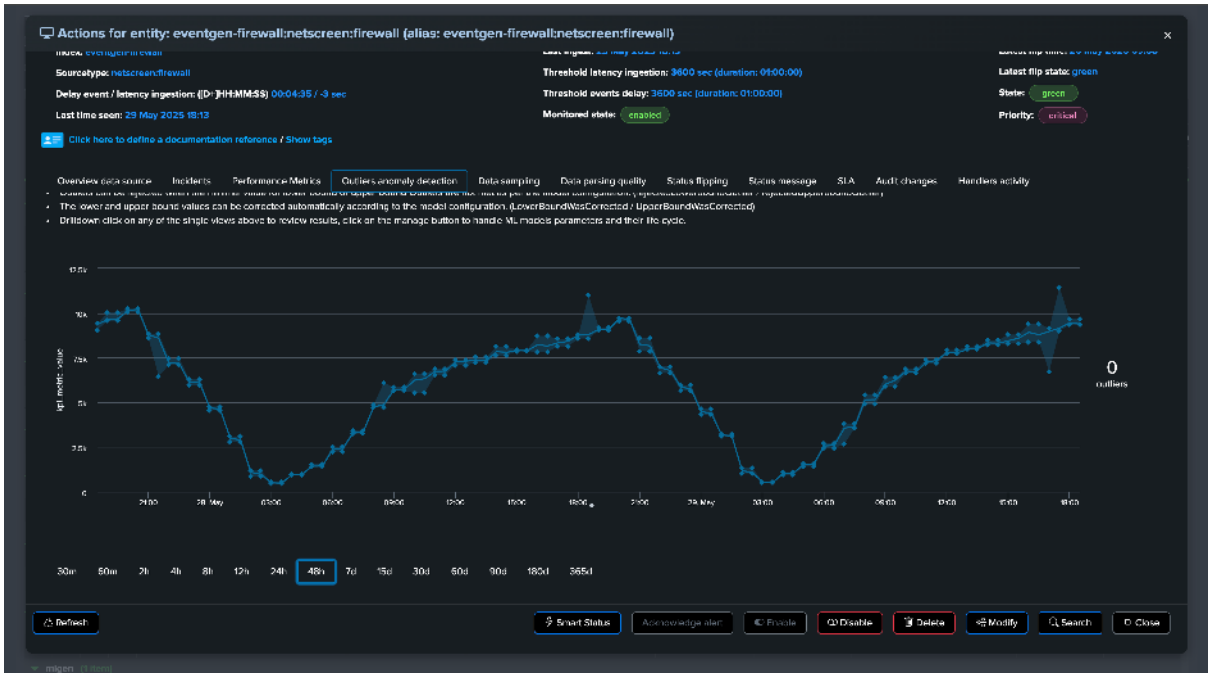
Use Case: Abnormally Low Volume Trend Detection (Outliers Detection)

In the following example, our entity is healthy, we have data making it, not suffering from latency, and the volume is stable and expected:

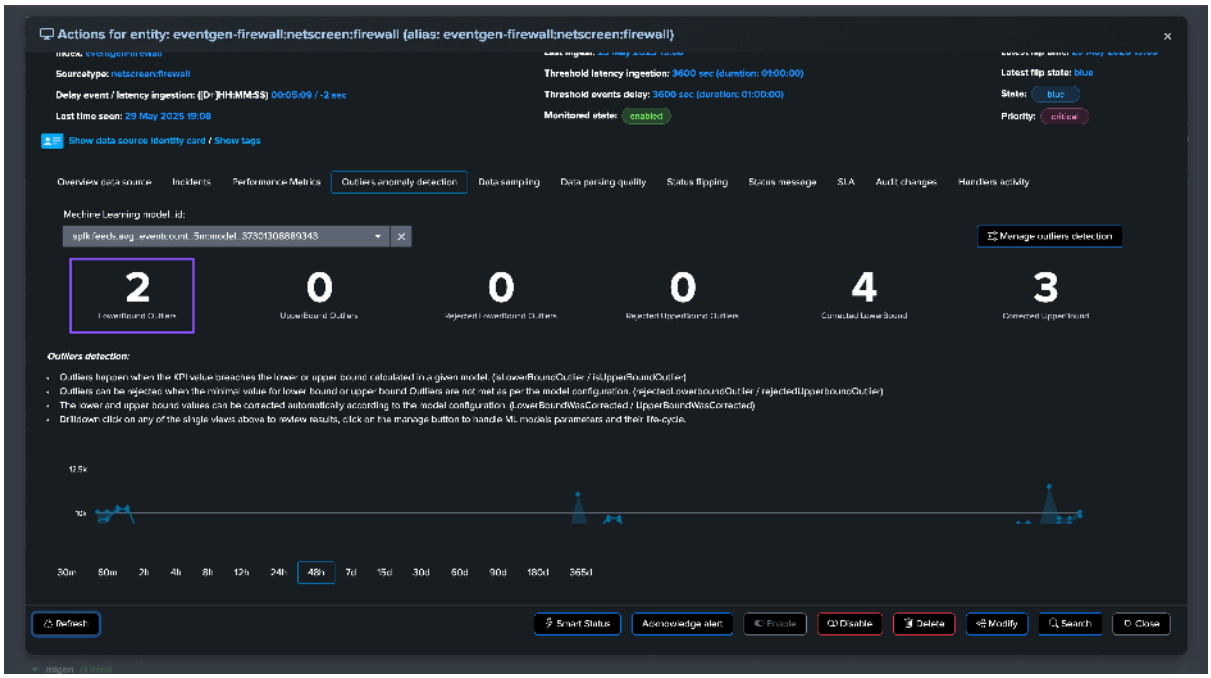


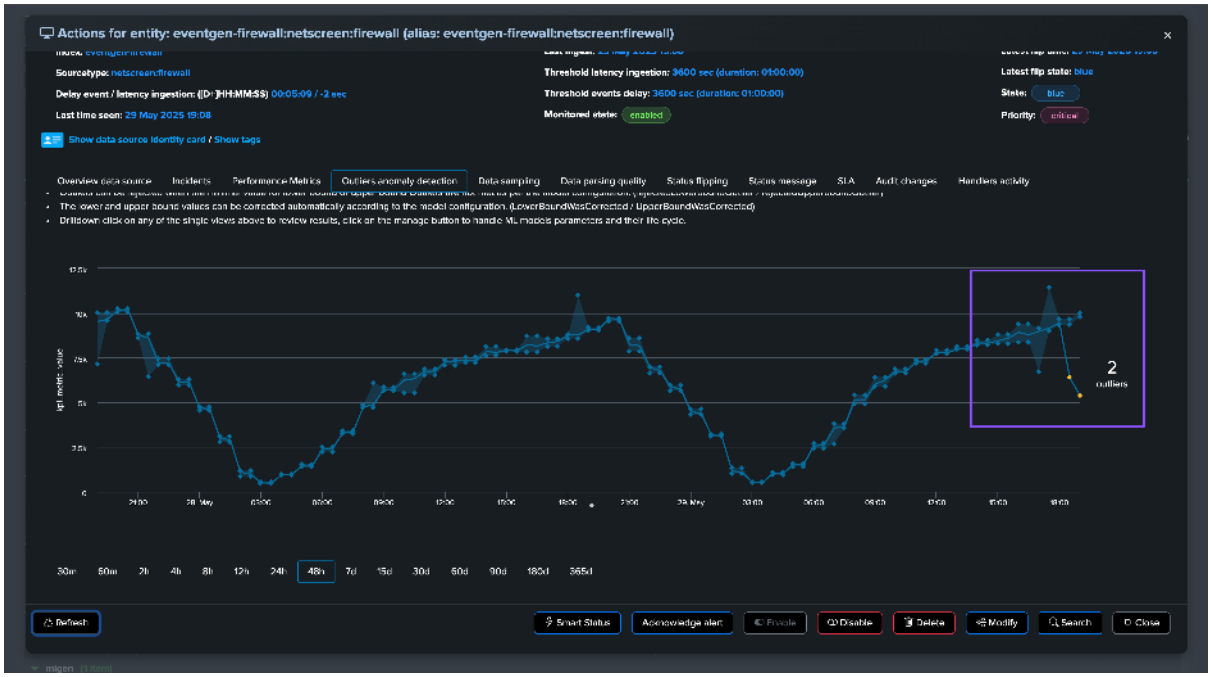

Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Index: eventgen-firewall
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Last time seen: 29 May 2025 18:13
Last ingest: 29 May 2025 18:13
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 25 May 2025 09:58
Latest flip state: green
State: green
Priority: critical
Click here to define a documentation reference / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Machine Learning model_id:
Manage outliers detection
0
0
0
0
2
1
Outliers detection:
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close


Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Last time seen: 29 May 2025 18:13
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip state: green
State: green
Priority: critical
Click here to define a documentation reference / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
0
outliers
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

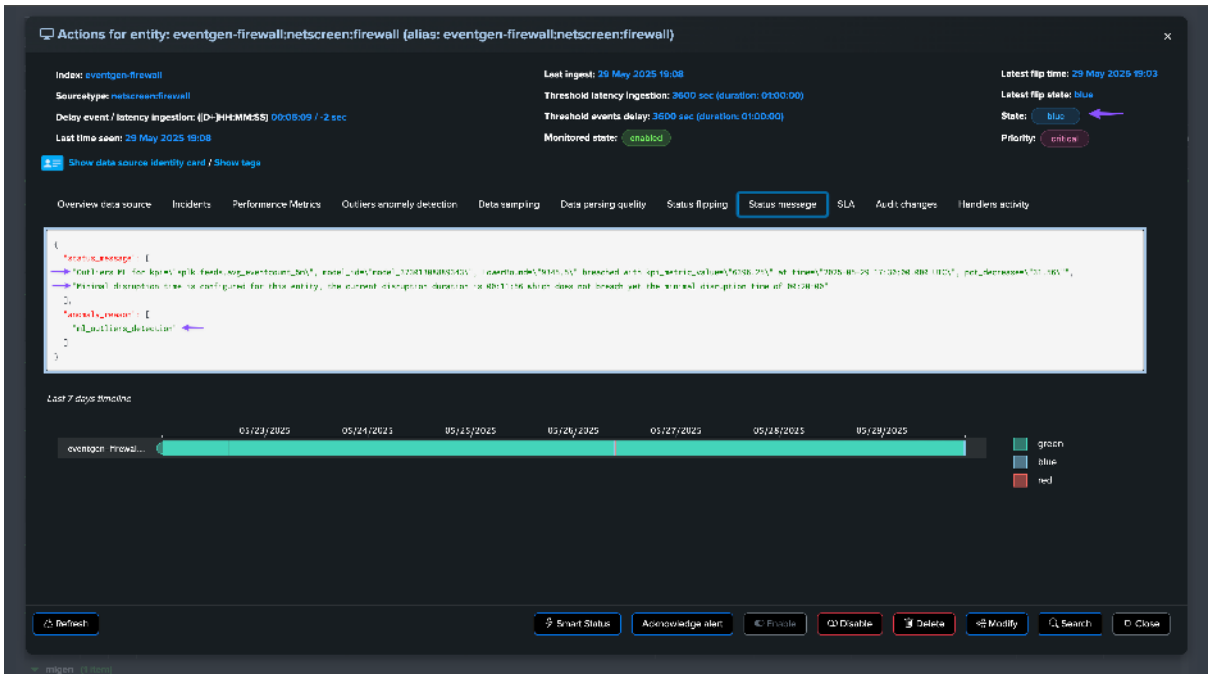


At some point, we start to see issues, we are still receiving events, but in a proportion that is not expected and indicates a potential issue:

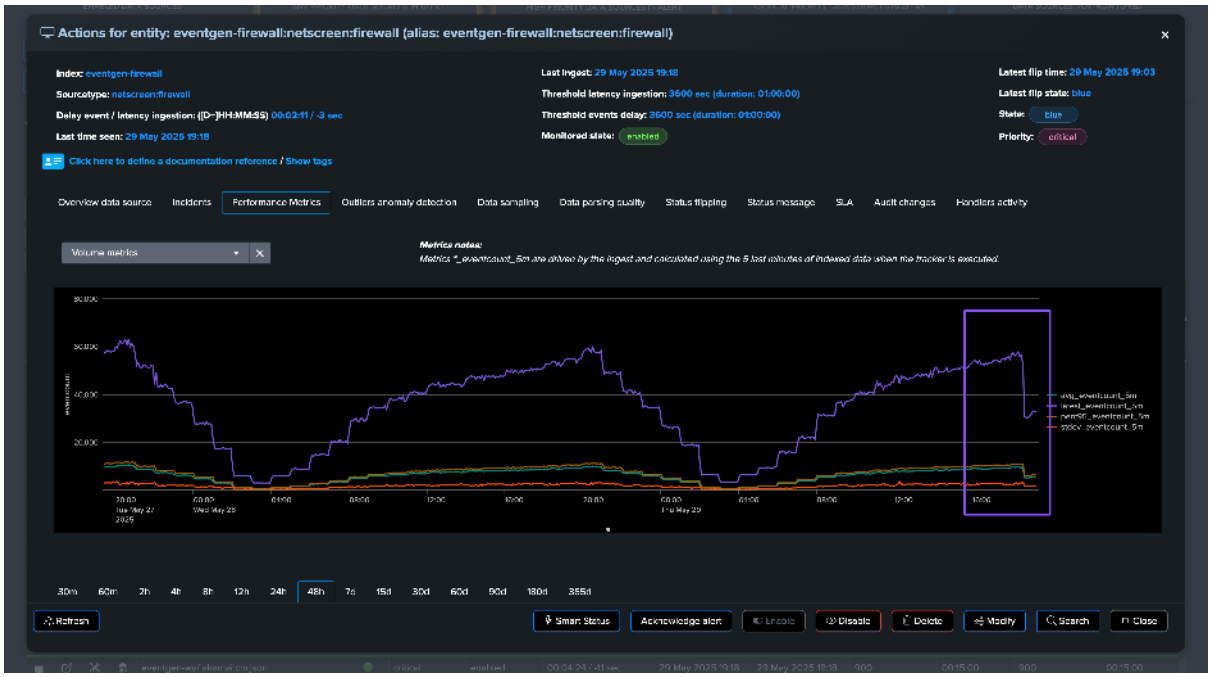




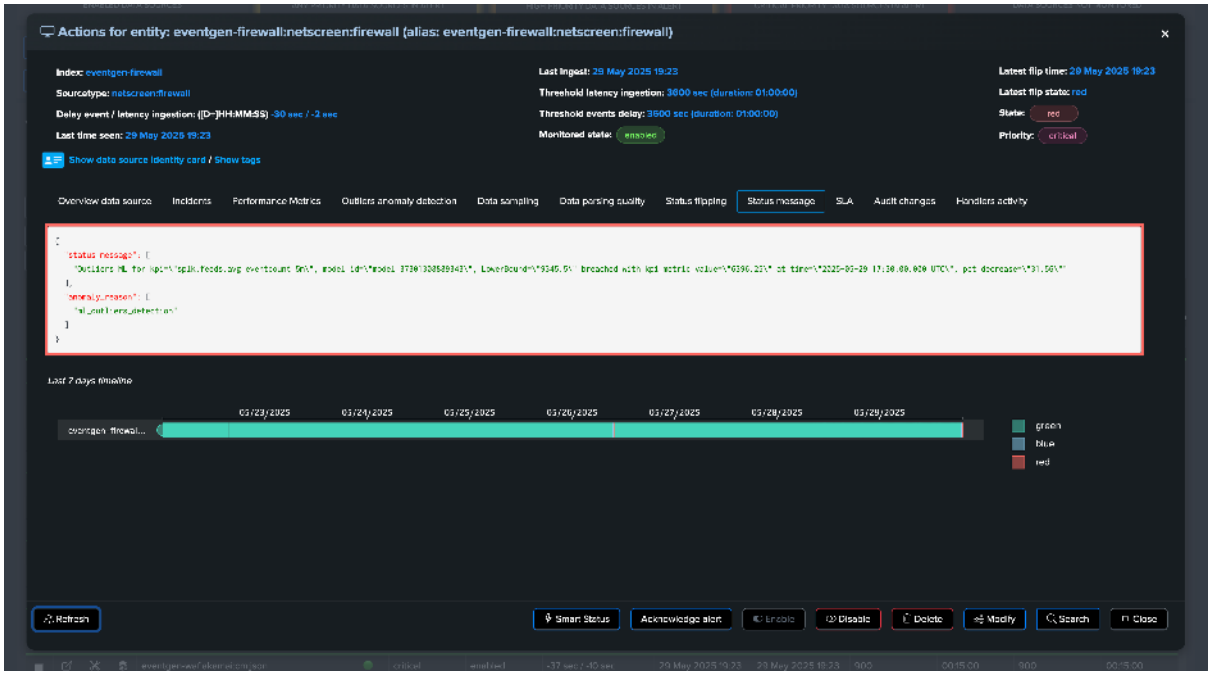
As this entity had a disruption queue configured, once the duration is breached, the entity transitioned to red and is now officially in alert:



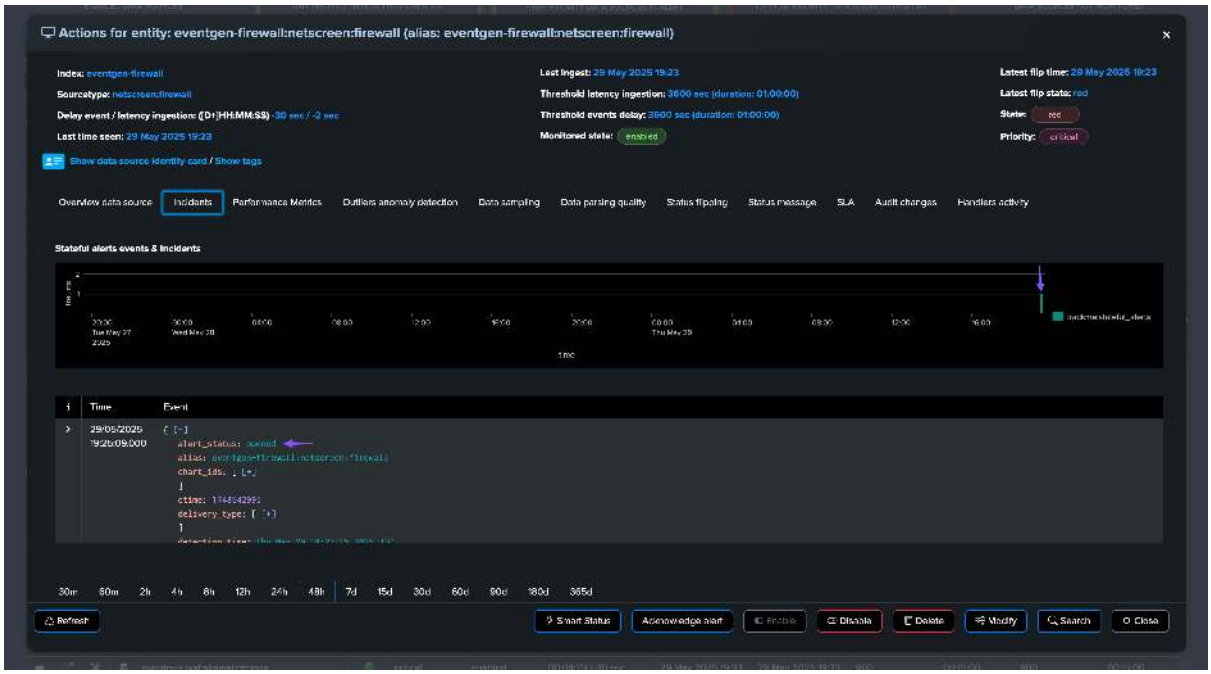
A significant amount of events is still making it to Splunk, without looking at this from the lens of Machine Learning and accumulated knowledge, we would have a hard time understanding that an abnormally low volume is happening.



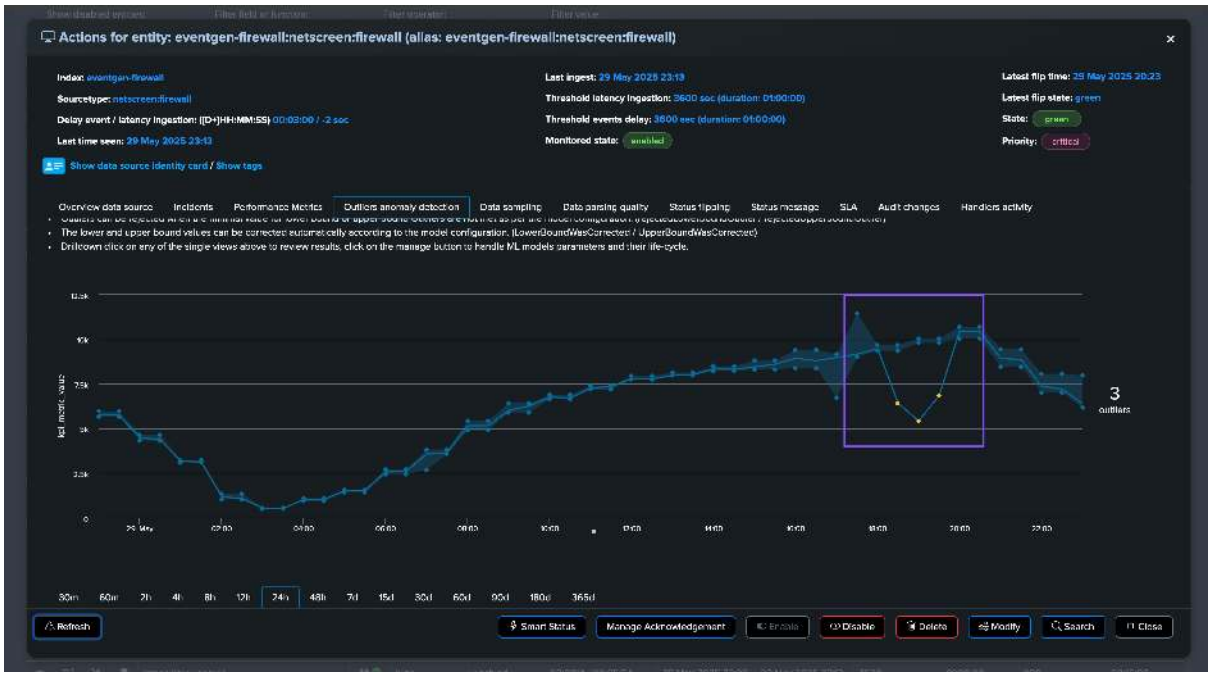
Once the disruption duration is over, the entity is now in alert:



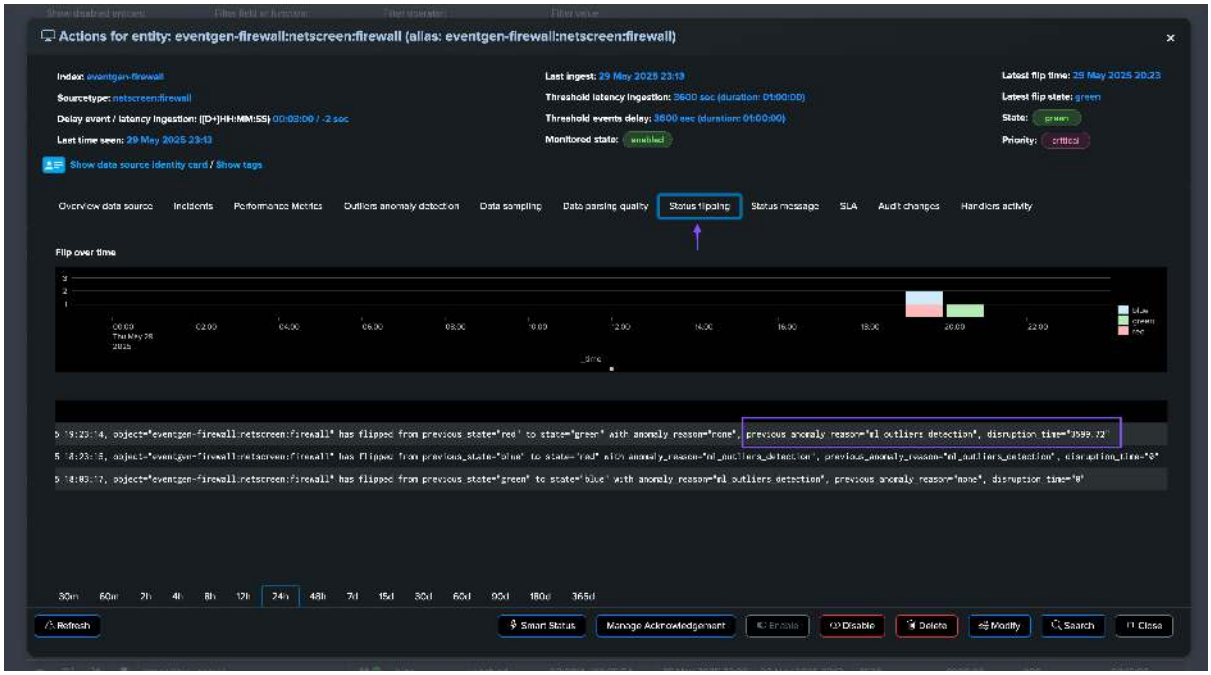
An incident is opened and a notification is sent:

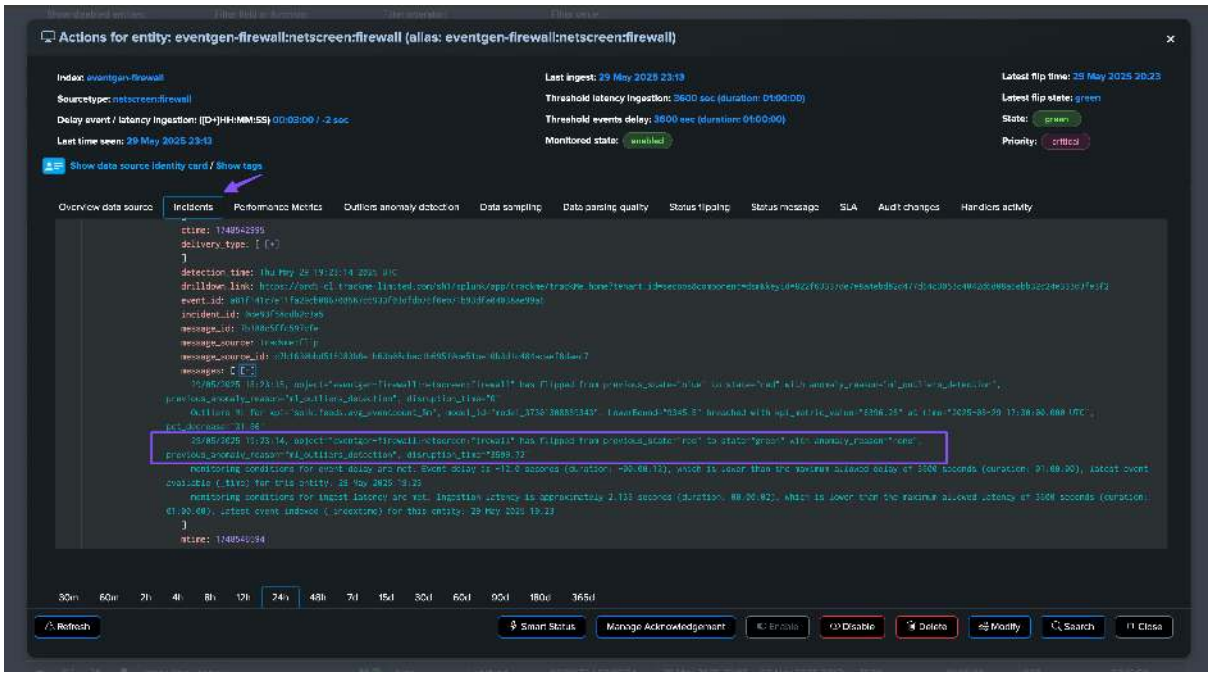


Once the issue is resolved, the entity will return to green after the Outliers anomaly condition is resolved and TrackMe has processed the ML rendering for this entity: (this can take some time depending on your settings and scale)



The incident is closed and a closure notification is sent:





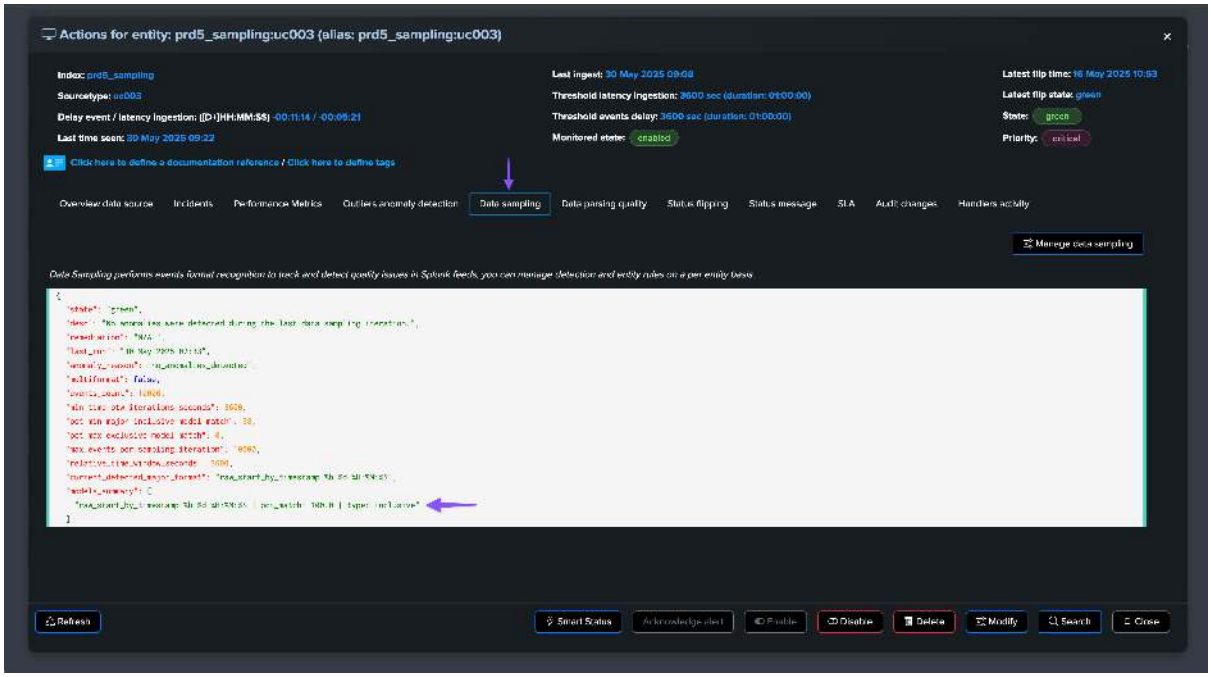
Use Case: Quality Issues Detection (Event Format Recognition)

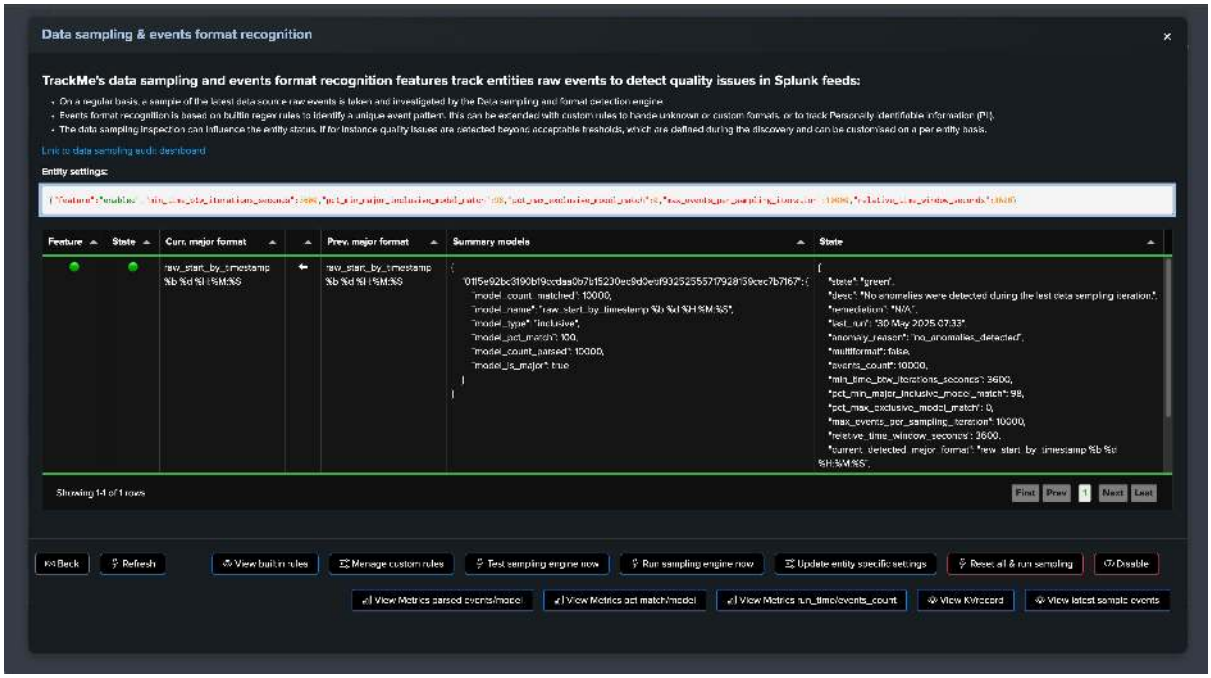
In Data Source monitoring (splk-dsm), TrackMe performs automated event format recognition using the events format recognition engine.

During this process, we will pick samples of events regularly, 10k events by default, which will be processed through the engine to detect the format of events, classified by types.

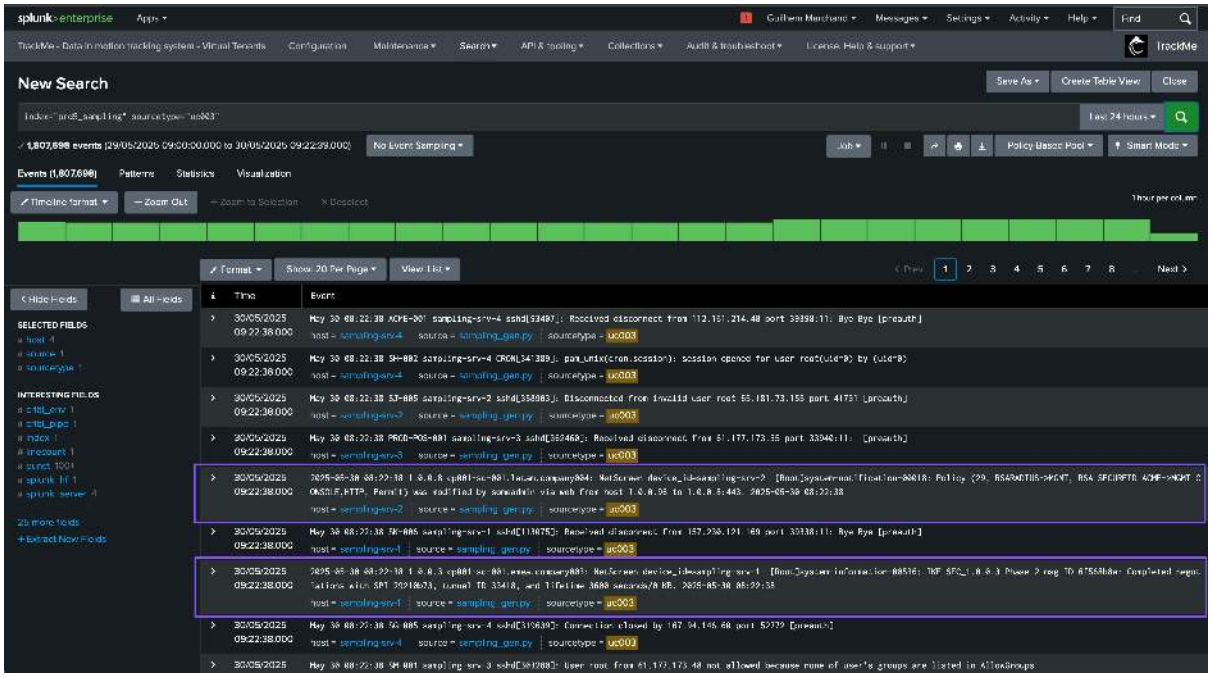
By default, TrackMe would alert against a lack of quality if it detects that the main format goes below 98% of the events being correctly classified.

Let's consider the following entity, the data sampling engine detected a single format and the entity is considered as healthy:



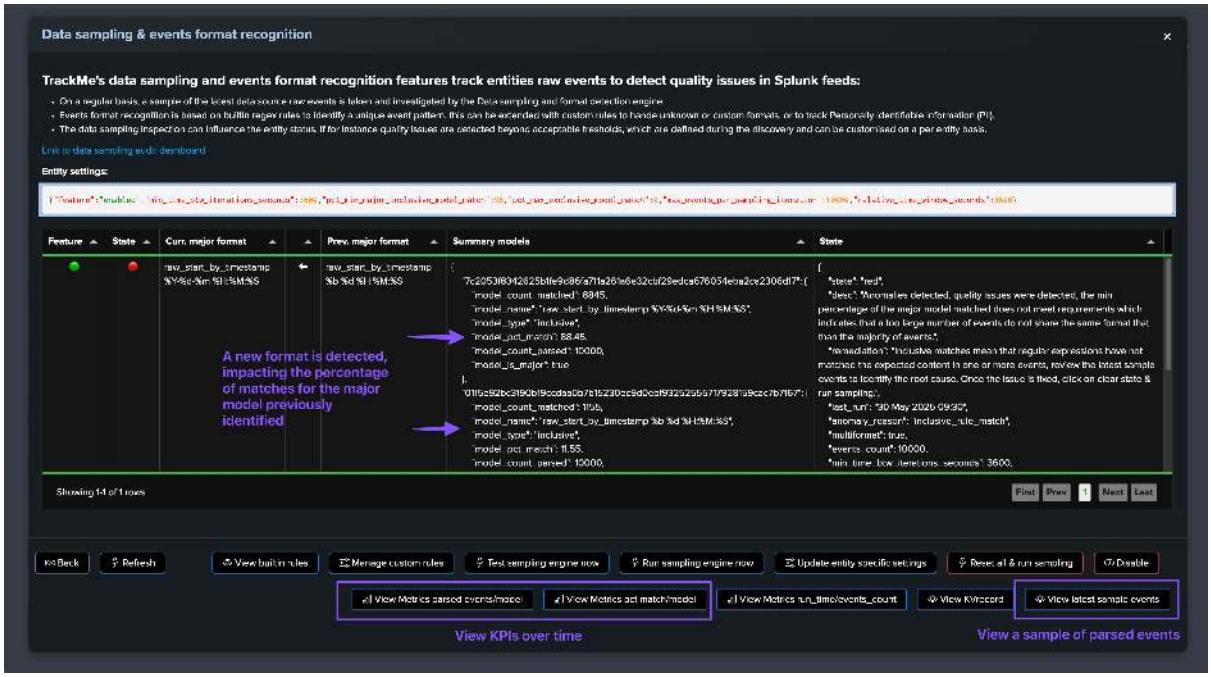


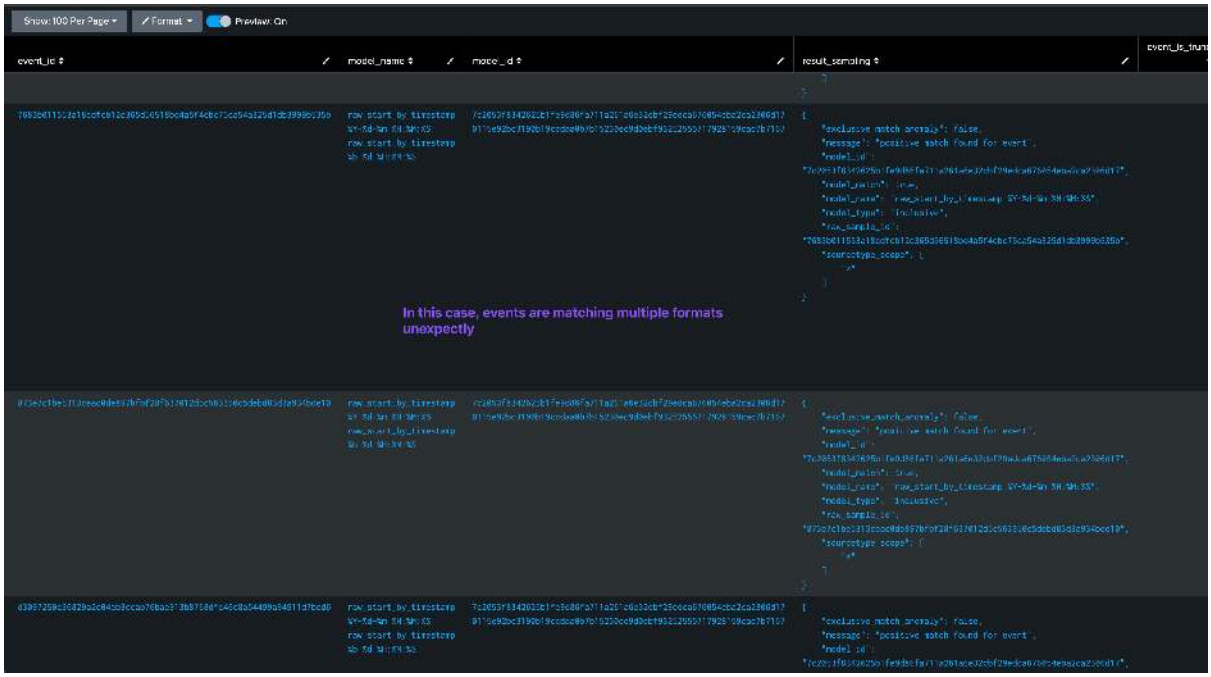
At some point, new sources are being on-boarded within the same sourcetype, however, mistakenly the expected format is not configured properly and events are making it with a different and non-expected structure:

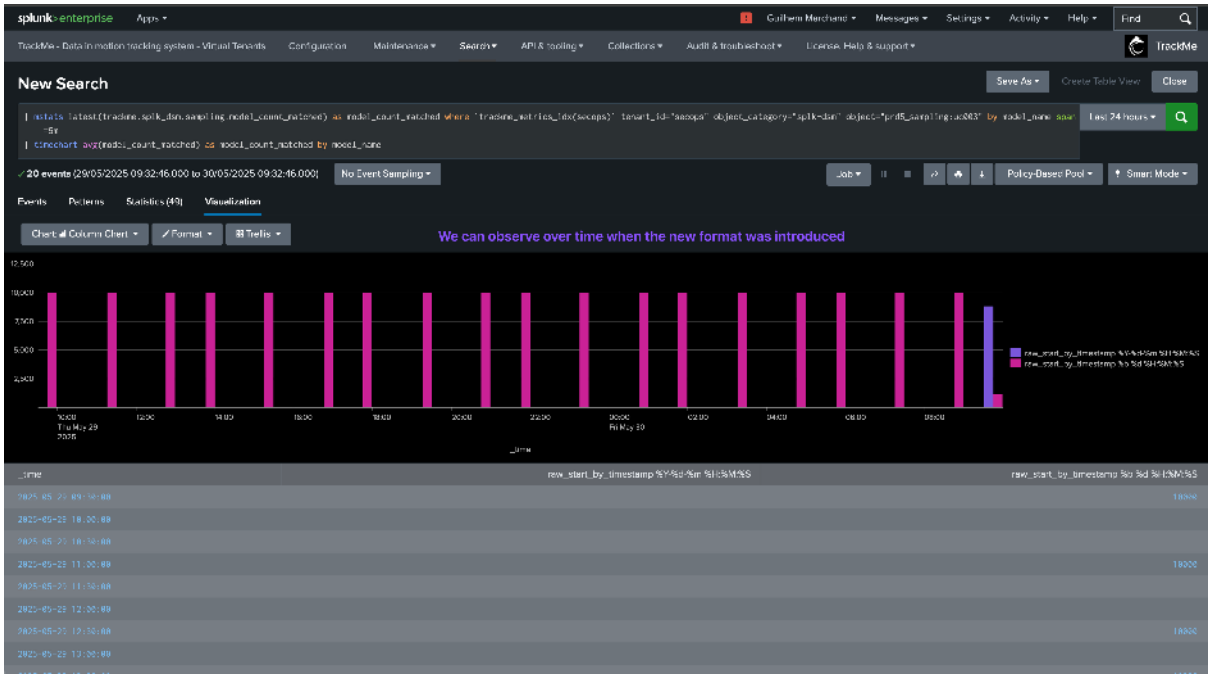


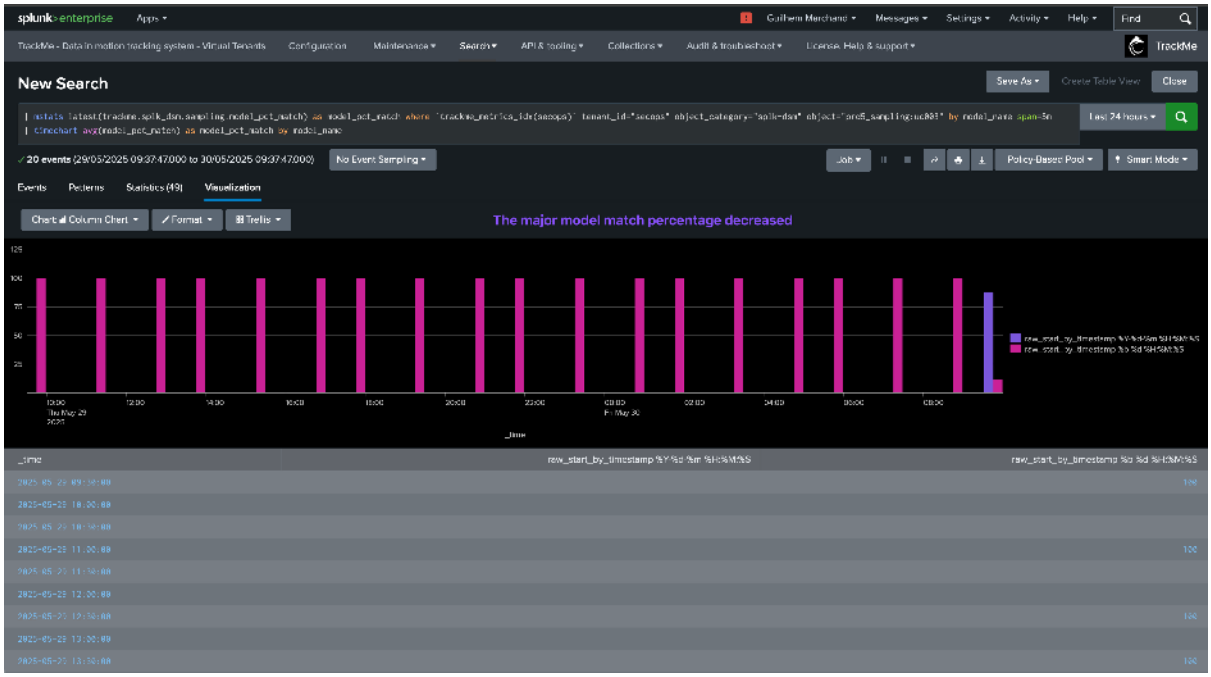
This may or may not be a strong issue, but in most use cases, receiving different types of events within the same sourcetype is not expected and leads to failures at the index time level, for instance, the timestamp extraction, or at search time with failures to extract fields for unstructured events.

The data sampling engine will detect that the format has changed and that the main format previously detected is not matching the required percentage of events, and that new event formats were introduced, leading to an alert for quality issues:

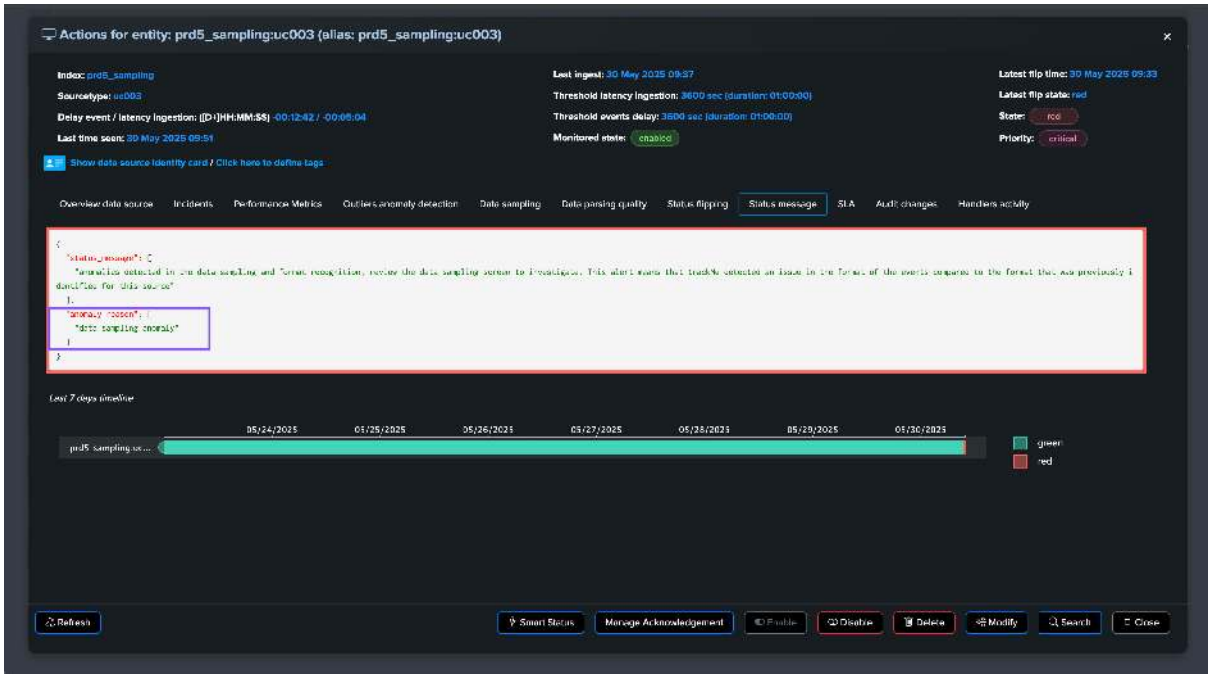



Show: 100 Per Page
Format
Preview: On
event_id
model_name
model_id
result_sampling
In this case, events are matching multiple formats unexpectly

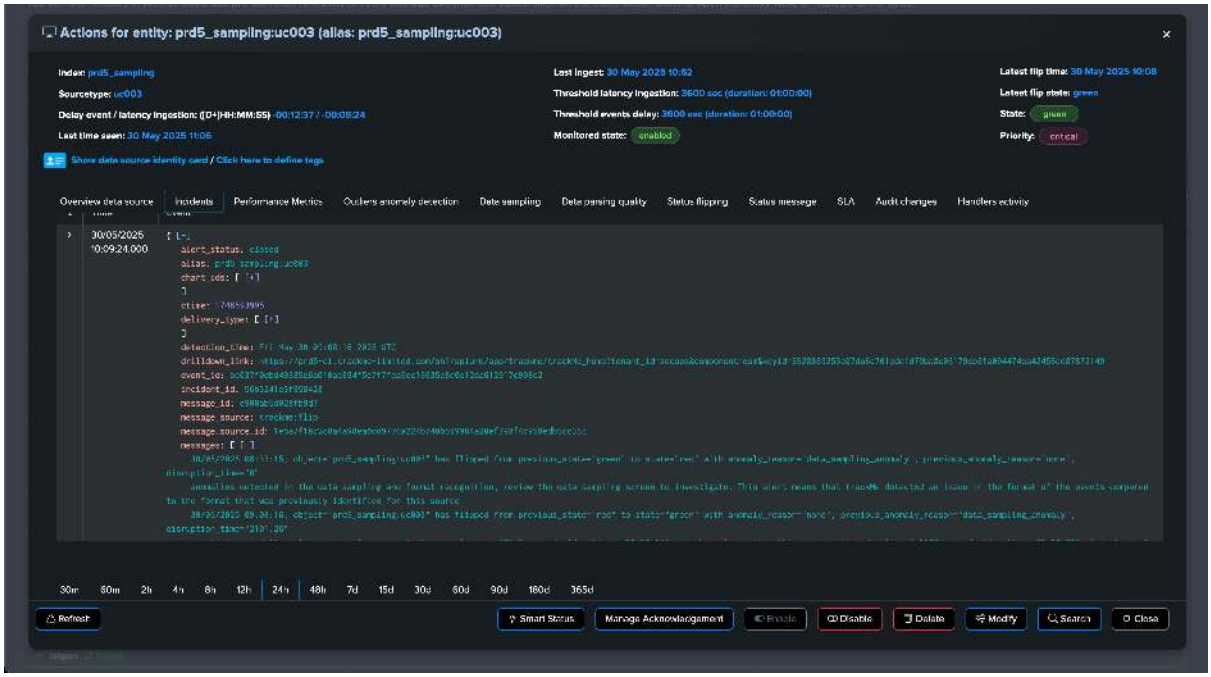

splunk>enterprise
Apps
Guilherm Marchetto
Messages
Settings
Activity
Help
Find
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system - Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
New Search
Save As
Create Table View
Close
Last 24 hours
20 events (29/05/2025 09:32:46.000 to 30/05/2025 09:32:46.000)
No Event Sampling
Job
Policy-Based Pool
Smart Mode
Events
Patterns
Statistics (49)
Visualization
Chart: Column Chart
Format
Trellis
We can observe over time when the new format was introduced
_time



The quality issue detected influences the entity status, and an anomaly_reason="data_sampling_anomaly" is generated:



Once the root cause is identified and the issue is fixed, after some time the entity will return to green when the expected format is correctly detected again:



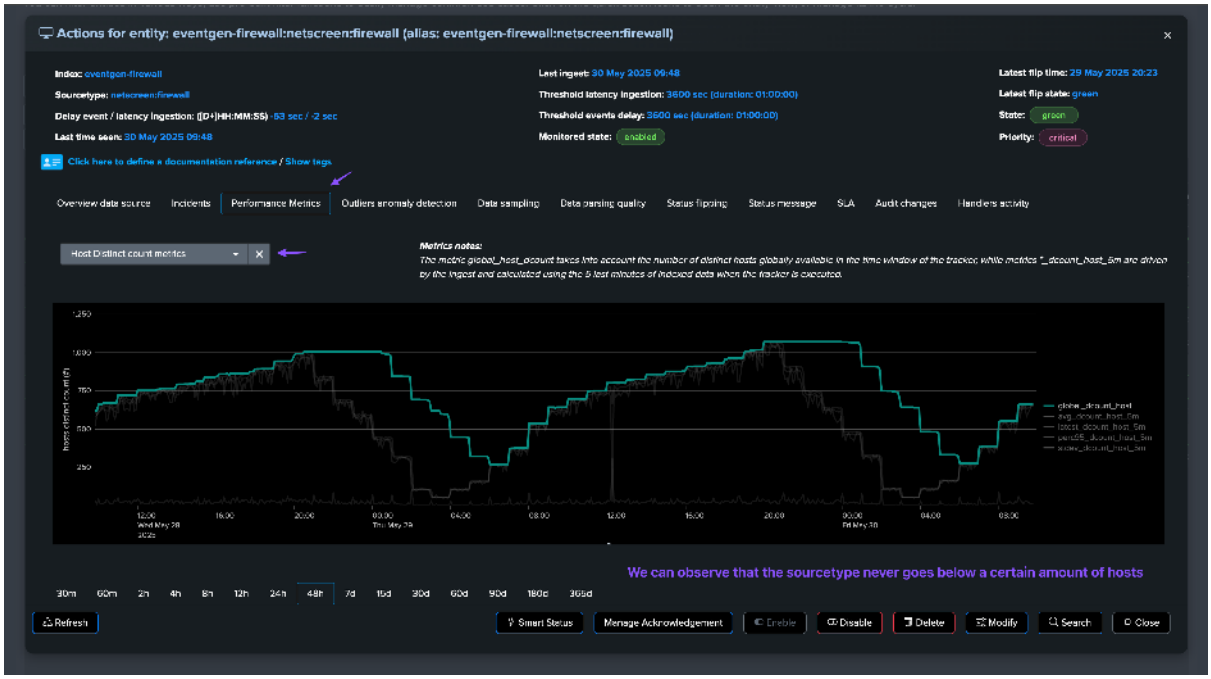
Use Case: Hosts Distinct Count Anomaly

Another use case is to detect anomalies in your feeds based on the amount of distinct hosts making it to Splunk.

This is a valuable use case especially at large scale that allows easily detecting issues, such as the potential loss of intermediate collectors or the potential loss of a major source.

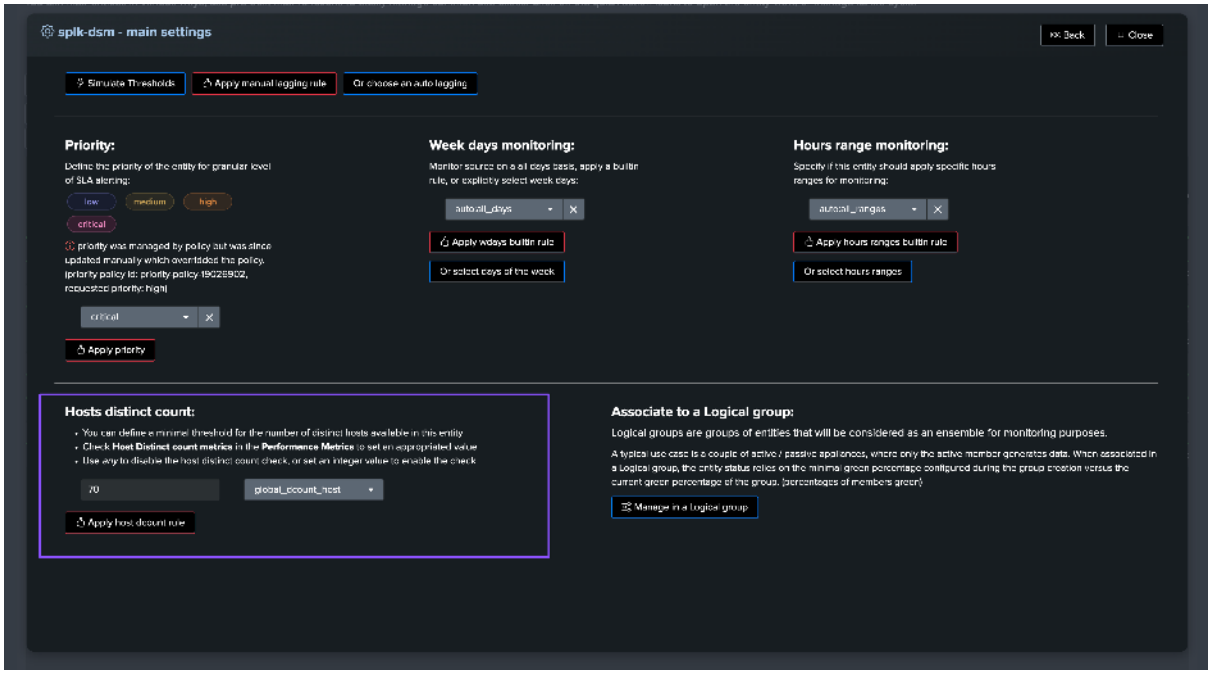
This activity can be performed using a static threshold against one of the distinct hosts metrics, as well as for more advanced use cases using Machine Learning Outliers detection.

The following example demonstrates the use of a static threshold to detect anomalies in the distinct hosts count, we can observe with the following entity that a certain amount of hosts are systematically available:

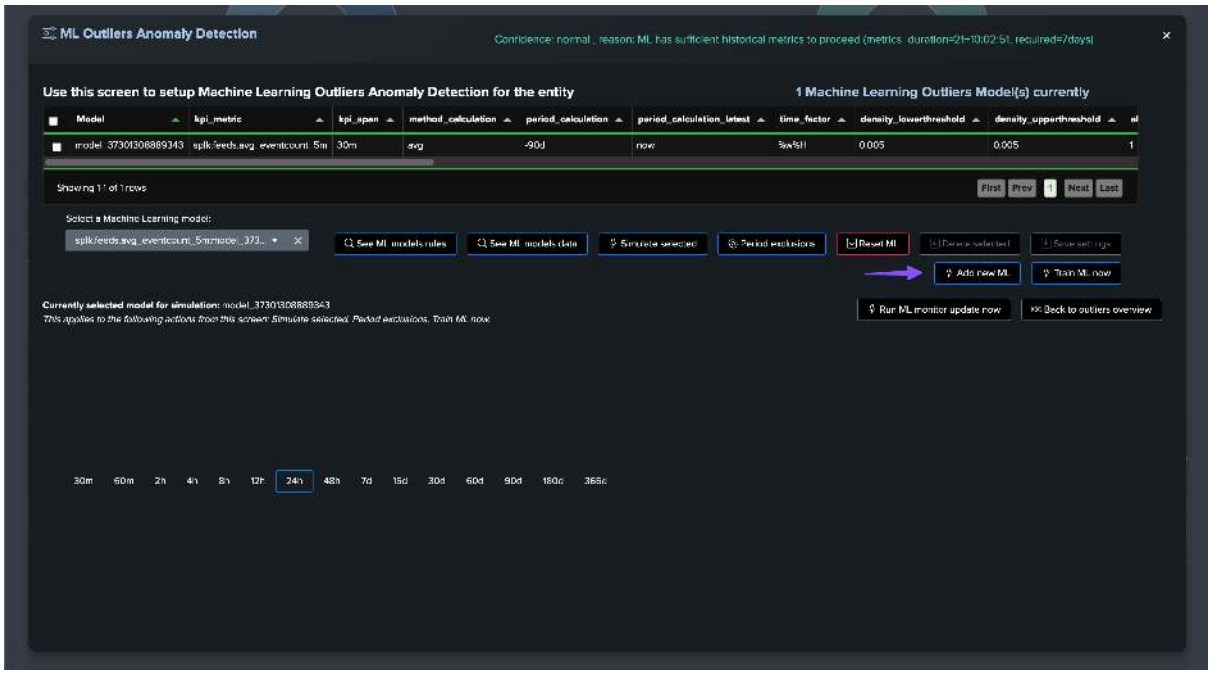


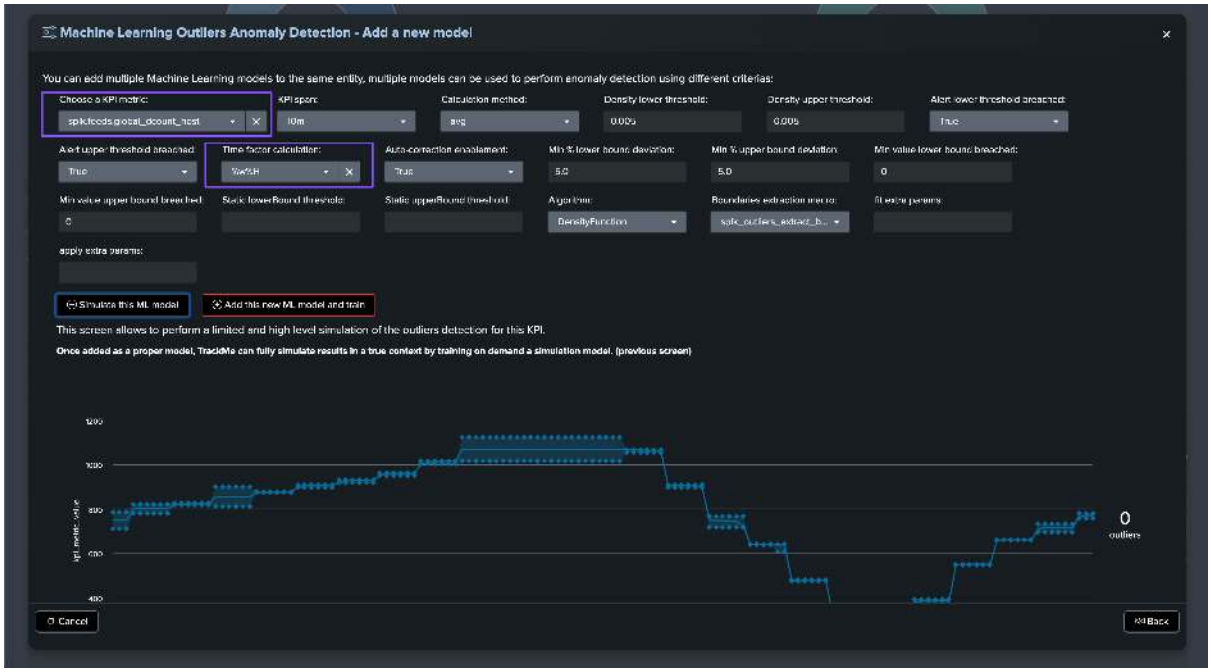
The big picture must be considered:

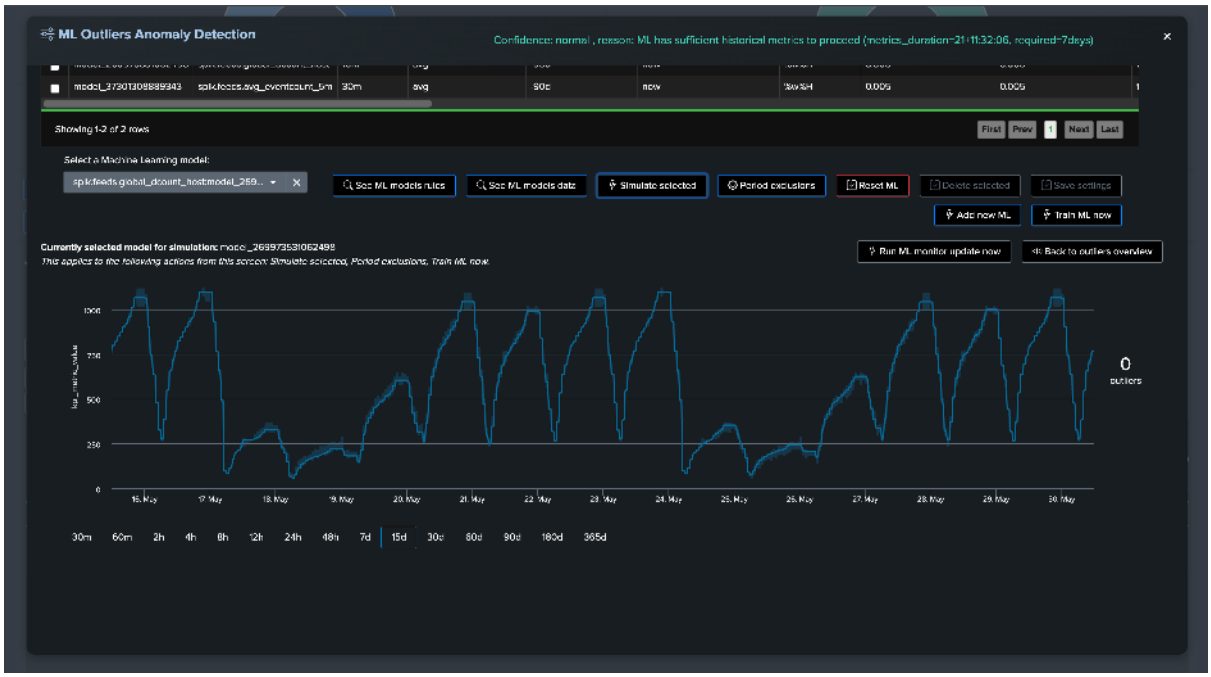
Based on this observation, we can configure a static minimal threshold for this entity, if the amount of distinct hosts goes below this threshold, the entity will be considered as in alert:

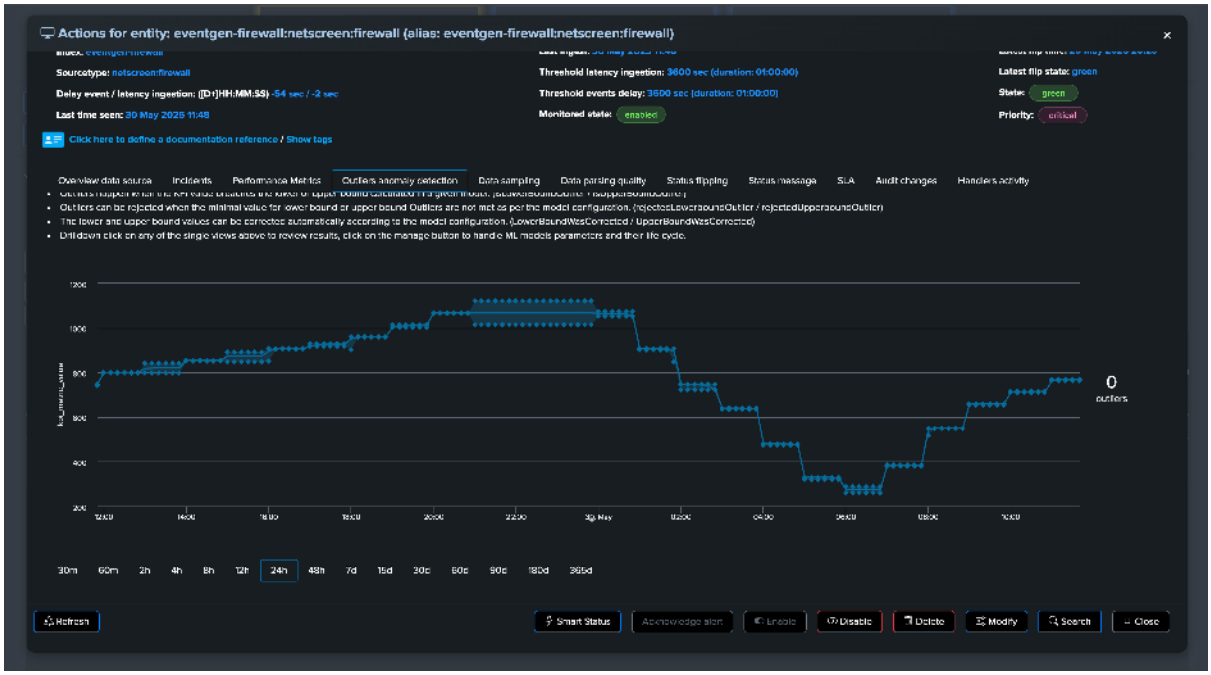


An alternative method or used in conjunction with the static threshold, is to use Machine Learning Outliers detection to detect anomalies in the distinct hosts count while taking into account time patterns:




Machine Learning Outliers Anomaly Detection - Add a new model
You can add multiple Machine Learning models to the same entity, multiple models can be used to perform anomaly detection using different criterias:
Choose a KPI metric:
KPI span:
Calculation method:
Density lower threshold:
Density upper threshold:
Alert lower threshold breached:
Alert upper threshold breached:
Time factor calculation:
Auto-correction enablement:
Min % lower bound deviation:
Min % upper bound deviation:
Min value lower bound breached:
Min value upper bound breached:
Static lowerBound threshold:
Static upperBound threshold:
Algorithm:
Boundaries extraction macro:
fit extra params:
apply extra params:
Simulate this ML model
Add this new ML model and train
This screen allows to perform a limited and high level simulation of the outliers detection for this KPI.
Once added as a proper model, TrackMe can fully simulate results in a true context by training on demand a simulation model. (previous screen)
0
outliers
Cancel
Back


ML Outliers Anomaly Detection
Confidence: normal , reason: ML has sufficient historical metrics to proceed (metrics_duration=21:11:32:06, required=7days)
Showing 1-2 of 2 rows
First
Prev
Next
Last
Select a Machine Learning model:
See ML models rules
See ML models data
Simulate selected
Period exclusions
Reset ML
Delete selected
Save settings
Add new ML
Train ML now
Currently selected model for simulation:
Run ML monitor update now
Back to outliers overview
0
outliers
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d

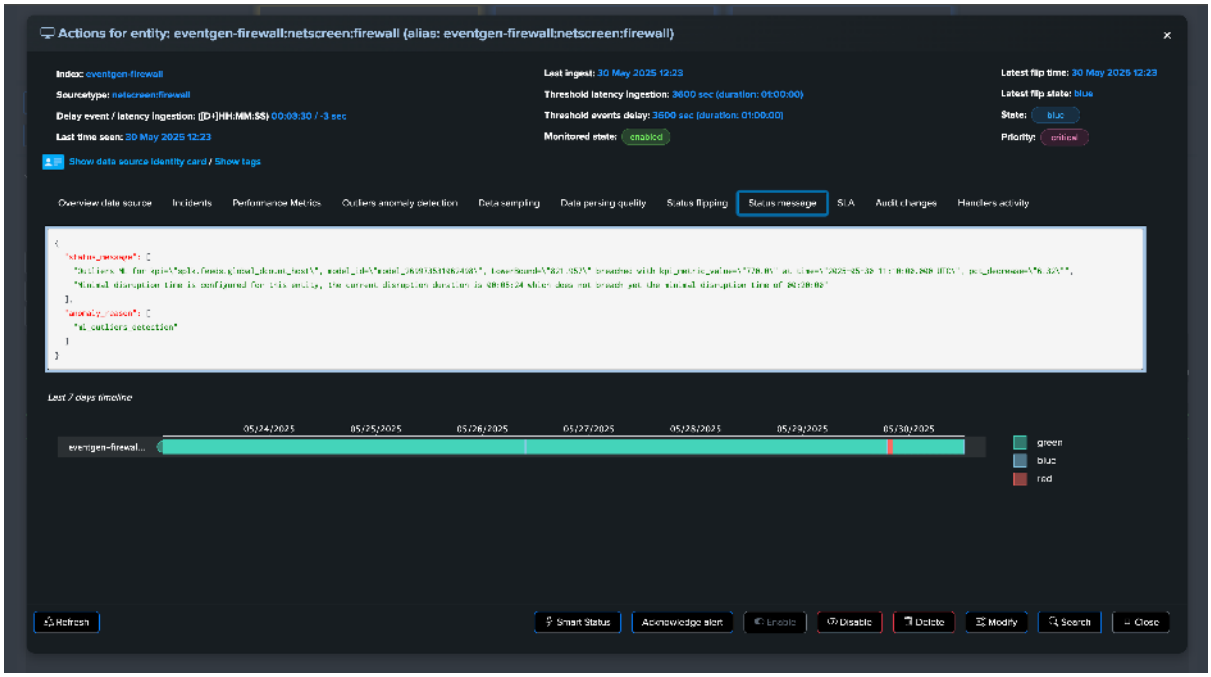


If at some point, the amount of distinct hosts goes below the threshold, the entity will be considered as in anomaly, and an incident will be opened:

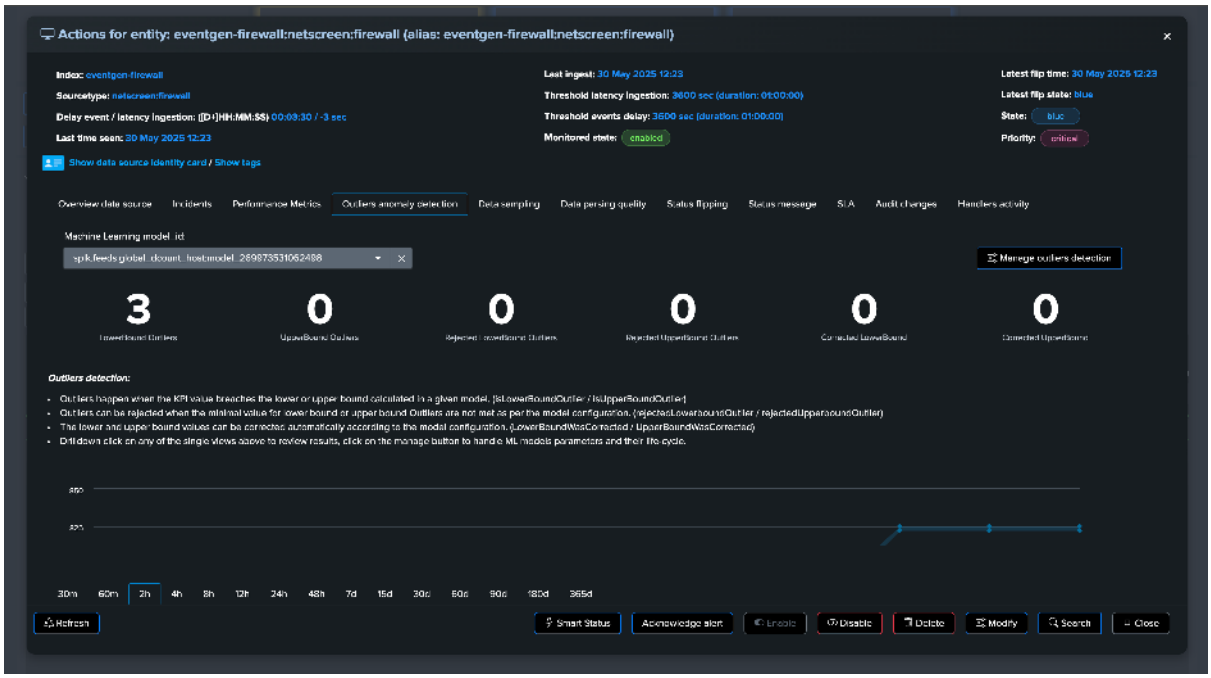
Notes:

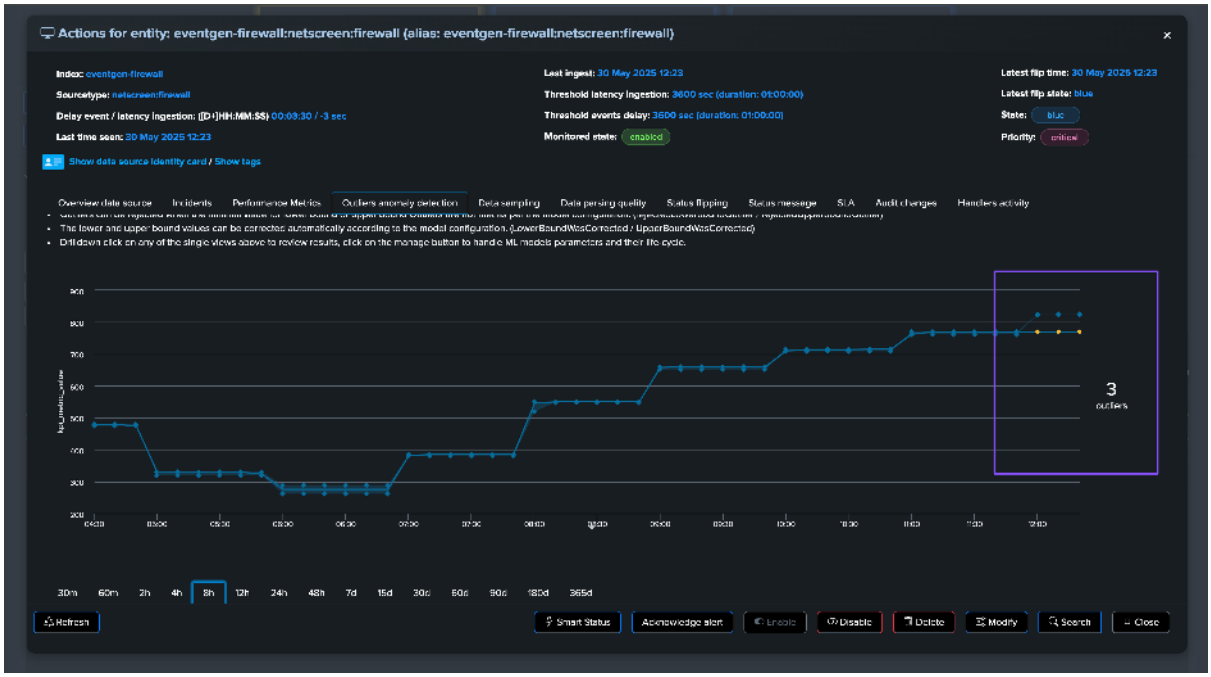
- The "global" distinct count KPI measures the number of unique hosts across the entire tracker period. Due to this global aggregation, there may be a delay in detecting anomalies as the system needs to accumulate enough data to establish a clear pattern.
- A decrease in the number of distinct hosts often correlates with a decrease in event volume. In such cases, TrackMe's Machine Learning Outliers detection may trigger alerts for both volume-based and distinct hosts models simultaneously, providing multiple indicators of the same underlying issue.

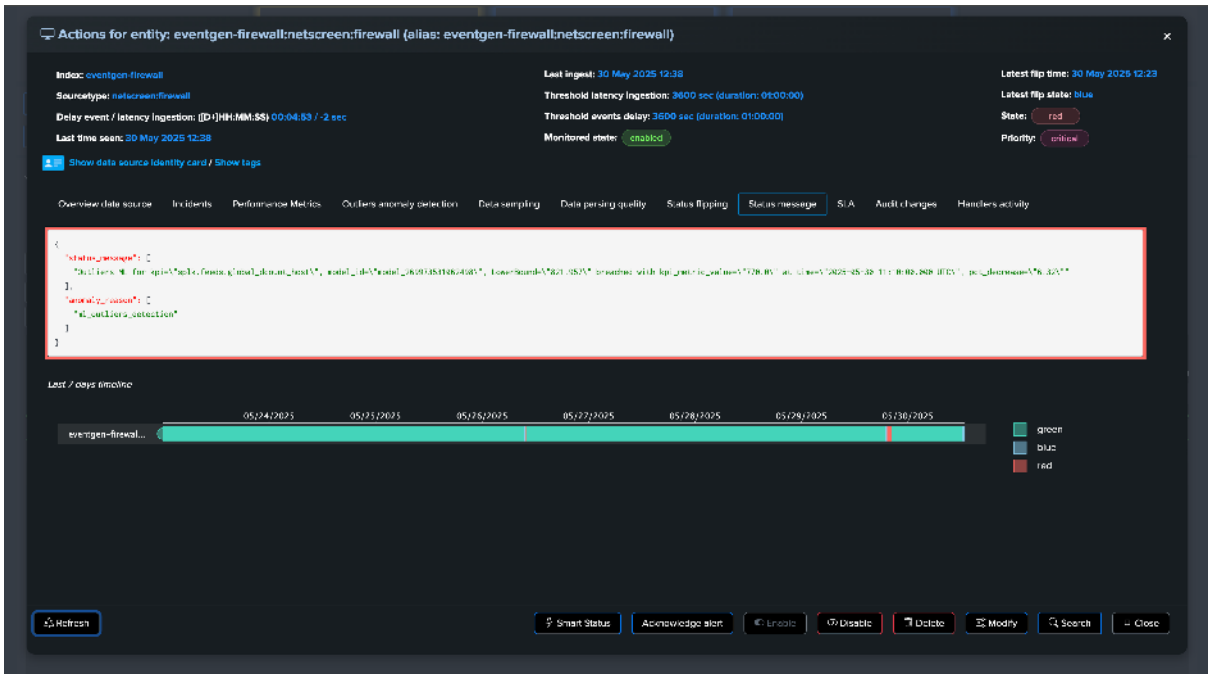
For the purposes of this demo, we have set both the static threshold and Machine Learning Outliers detection. After some time, both detection methods trigger:

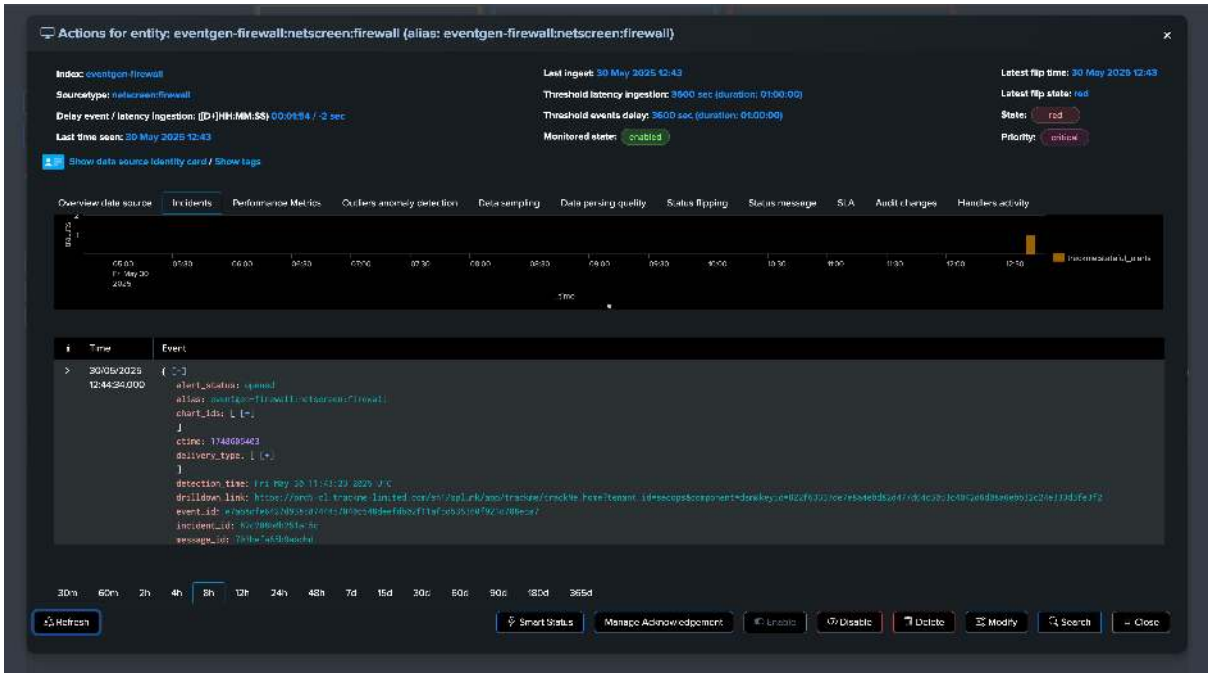


Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Index: eventgen-firewall
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Delay event / latency ingestion: [[D+]HH:MM:SS] 00:00:30 / -3 sec
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 12:23
Last ingest: 30 May 2025 12:23
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 30 May 2025 12:23
Latest flip state: blue
State: blue
Priority: critical
Show data source identity card / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Host Distinct count metrics
Metrics notes:
The metric global_host_dcount takes into account the number of distinct hosts globally available in the time window of the tracker, while metrics *_dcount_host_5m are driven by the ingest and calculated using the 5 last minutes of indexed data when the tracker is executed.
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close


Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Index: eventgen-firewall
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Delay event / latency ingestion: [[D+]HH:MM:SS] 00:00:30 / -3 sec
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 12:23
Last ingest: 30 May 2025 12:23
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 30 May 2025 12:23
Latest flip state: blue
State: blue
Priority: critical
Show data source identity card / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Machine Learning model id
Manage outliers detection
3
0
0
0
0
0
Outliers detection:
Outliers happen when the KPI value breaches the lower or upper bound calculated by a given model. (isLowerBoundOutlier / isUpperBoundOutlier)
Outliers can be rejected when the minimal value for lower bound or upper bound Outliers are not met as per the model configuration. (rejectedLowerBoundOutlier / rejectedUpperBoundOutlier)
The lower and upper bound values can be corrected automatically according to the model configuration. (LowerBoundWasCorrected / UpperBoundWasCorrected)
Drilldown click on any of the single views above to review results, click on the manage button to handle ML models parameters and their life cycle.
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

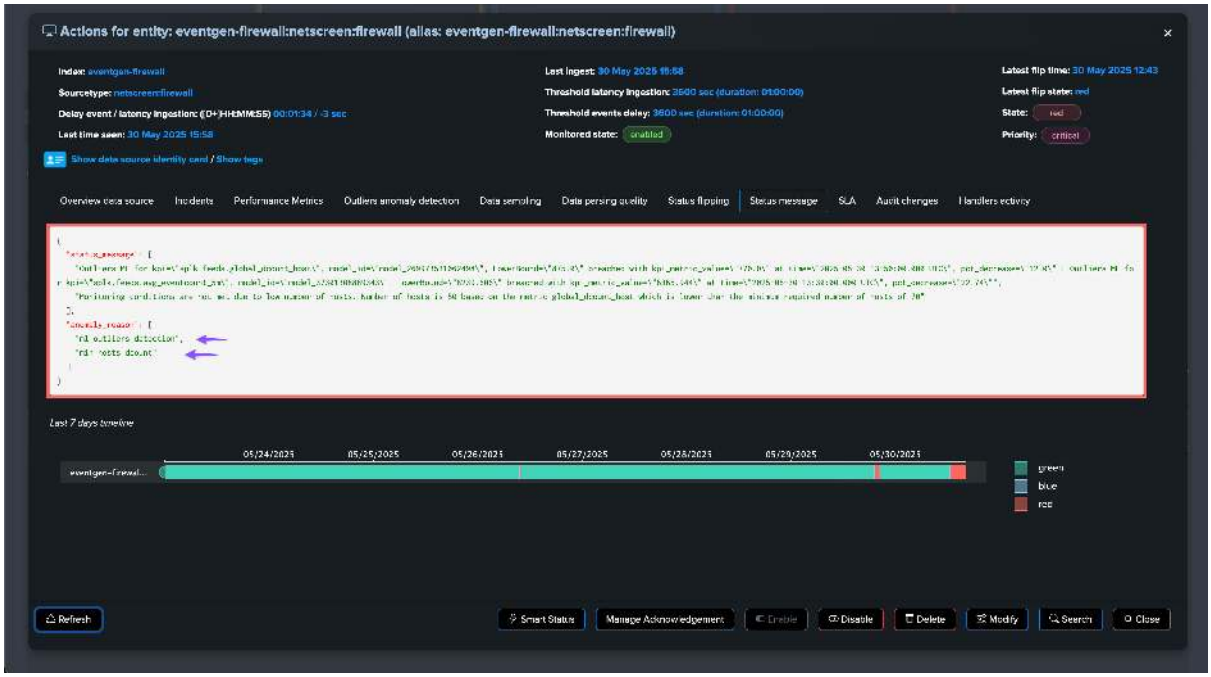

Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Index: eventgen-firewall
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Delay event / latency ingestion: [[D+]HH:MM:SS] 00:00:30 / -3 sec
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 12:23
Show data source identity card / Show tags
Last ingest: 30 May 2025 12:23
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 30 May 2025 12:23
Latest flip state: blue
State: blue
Priority: critical
Overview/data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
The lower and upper bound values can be corrected automatically according to the model configuration. (LowerBoundWasCorrected / UpperBoundWasCorrected)
Drilldown click on any of the single views above to review results, click on the manage button to handle ML models parameters and their life cycle.
3
outliers
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close


Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Index: eventgen-firewall
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Delay event / latency ingestion: [[D+]HH:MM:SS] 00:04:53 / -2 sec
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 12:38
Show data source identity card / Show tags
Last ingest: 30 May 2025 12:38
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 30 May 2025 12:23
Latest flip state: blue
State: red
Priority: critical
Overview/data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Last 7 days timeline
05/24/2025
05/25/2025
05/26/2025
05/27/2025
05/28/2025
05/29/2025
05/30/2025
eventgen-firewall...
green
blue
red
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

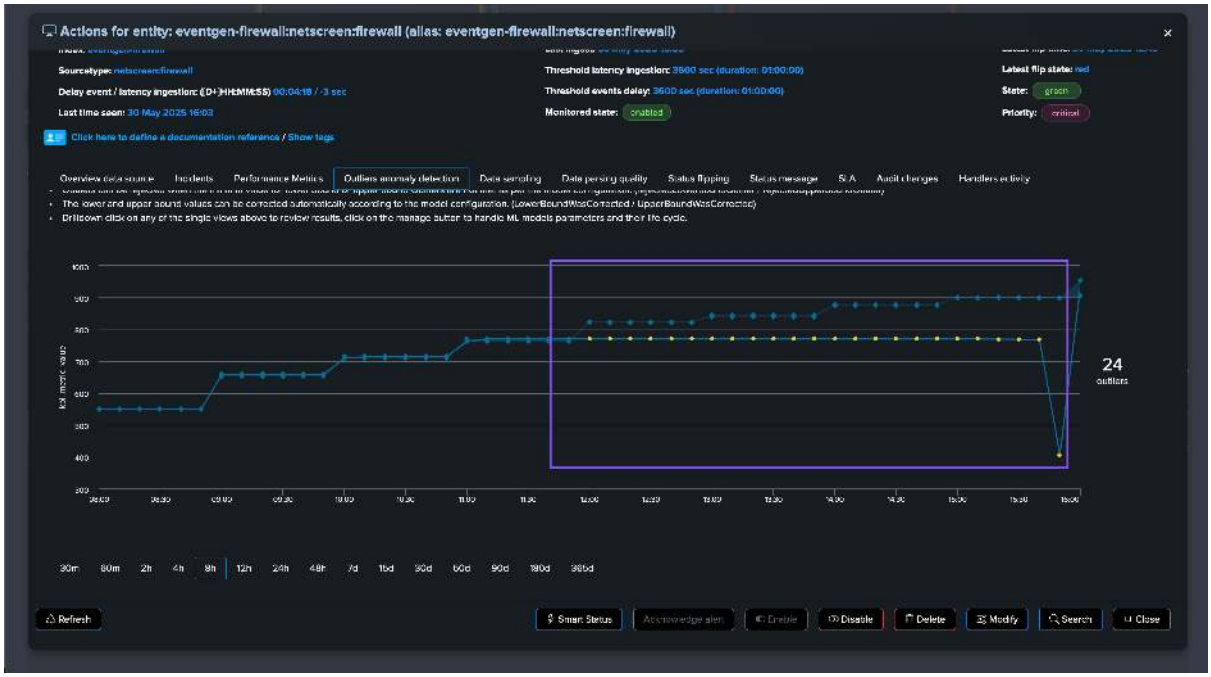

Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Time
Event
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close

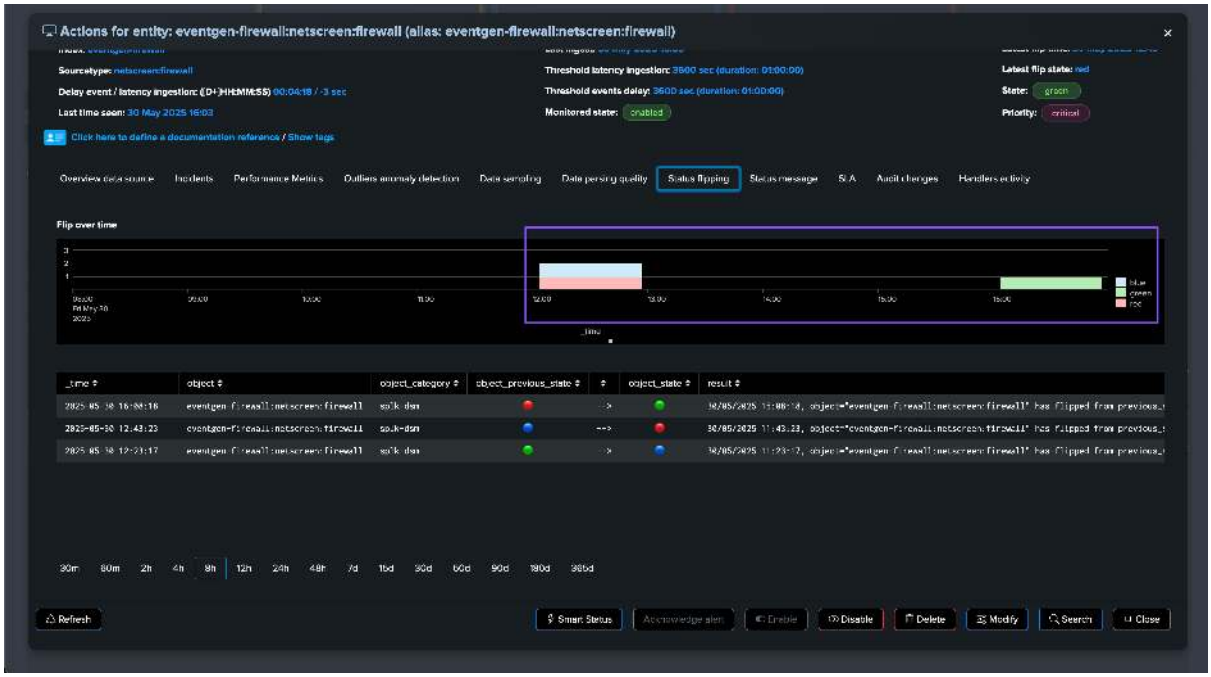
TrackMe Notification
Environment: https://prd5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Fri May 30 11:43:23 2025 UTC
Alert Status: opened
Tenant: secops
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Drilldown Link
Status: red
Incident ID: 82c208b0b251a15c
Detailed Information:
The entity has transitioned to an alerting state:
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object ID: 822f63337de7e8a4ebd82d477d64c3053c4042d6e08a6ebb32c24e333d3fe312
Category: splk-dsm
Anomaly Reason(s):
ml_outliers_detection
Message(s):
30/05/2025 11:43:23, object="eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall" has flipped from previous_state="blue" to state="red" with anomaly_reason="ml_outliers_detection", previous_anomaly_reason="ml_outliers_detection", disruption_time="0"
Outliers ML for kpi="splk.feeds.global_dcount_host", model_id="model_2899735310624 98", LowerBound="821.957" breached with kpi_metric_value="770.8" at time="2025-05-30 11:10:00.000 UTC", pct_decrease="6.32"
Message source: trackme:flip
Message source ID: bccef7352b01c646b0d5ef4ca9433f2a2abf8b3e3eaf86a1d269975a8e402237

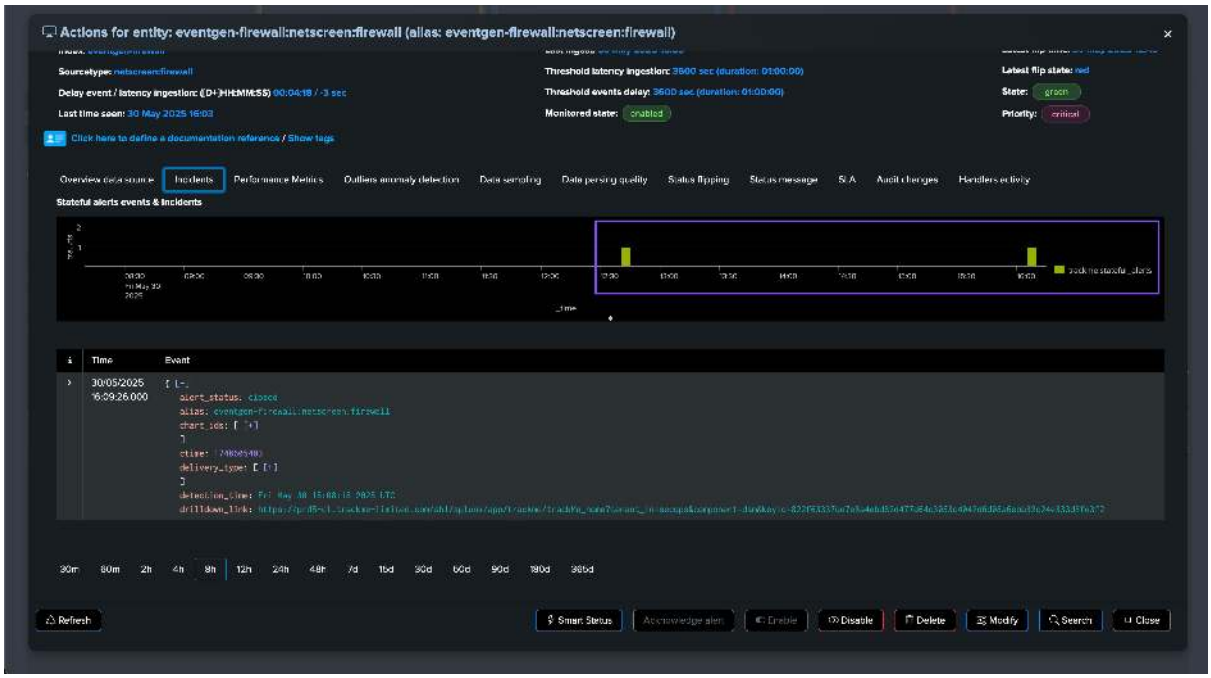
Performance Charts (24h)
Latency Metrics - Last 24h
Delay Metrics - Last 24h
Volume Metrics - Last 24h
Hosts DCount Metrics - Last 24h
Machine Learning Outliers - Last 24h

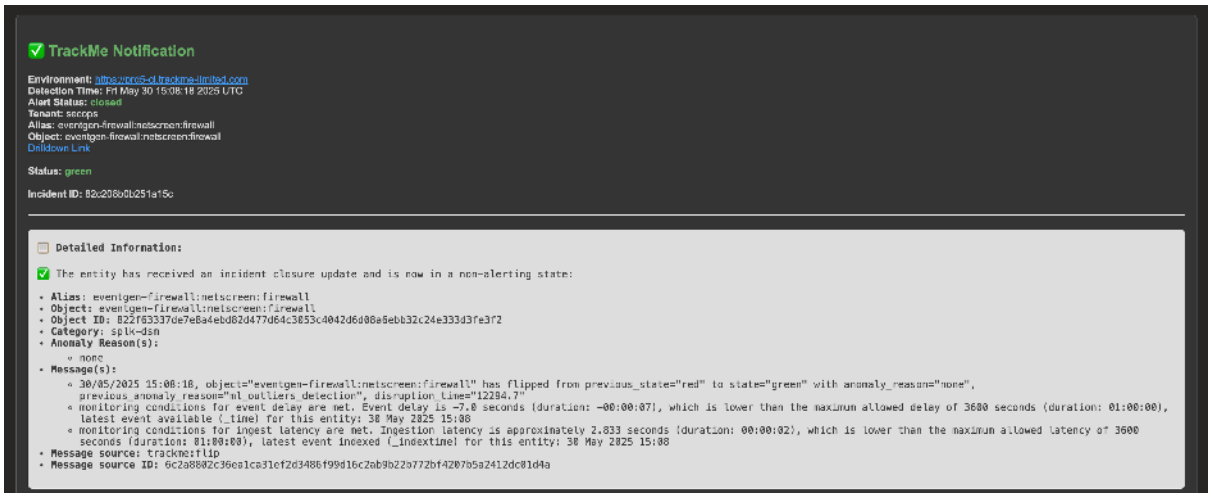


As usual, once the issue is resolved, the entity returns to green after the Outliers anomaly condition is resolved and TrackMe has processed the ML rendering for this entity:




Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Latest flip state: red
Delay event / latency ingestion: (D+)HH:MM:SS) 00:04:18 / -3 sec
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
State: green
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 16:03
Monitored state: enabled
Priority: critical
Click here to define a documentation reference / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Flip over time
_time
object
object_category
object_previous_state
object_state
result
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close


Actions for entity: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall (alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall)
Sourcetype: netscreen:firewall
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Latest flip state: red
Delay event / latency ingestion: (D+)HH:MM:SS) 00:04:18 / -3 sec
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
State: green
Last time seen: 30 May 2025 16:03
Monitored state: enabled
Priority: critical
Click here to define a documentation reference / Show tags
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Stateful alerts events & Incidents
_time
Time
Event
30/05/2025 16:09:26.000
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close


TrackMe Notification
Environment: https://prod5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Fri May 30 15:08:18 2025 UTC
Alert Status: closed
Tenant: secops
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Drilldown Link
Status: green
Incident ID: 82c208b0b251a15c
Detailed Information:
The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object ID: 822f63337de7e8a4ebd82d477d64c3053c4042d6d08a6ebb32c24e333d3fe3f2
Category: splk-dsn
Anomaly Reason(s):
none
Message(s):
30/05/2025 15:08:18, object="eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="ml_outliers_detection", disruption_time="12294.7"
monitoring conditions for event delay are met. Event delay is -7.0 seconds (duration: -00:00:07), which is lower than the maximum allowed delay of 3600 seconds (duration: 01:00:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 30 May 2025 15:08
monitoring conditions for ingest latency are met. Ingestion latency is approximately 2.833 seconds (duration: 00:00:02), which is lower than the maximum allowed latency of 3600 seconds (duration: 01:00:00), latest event indexed (_indextime) for this entity: 30 May 2025 15:08
Message source: trackme:flip
Message source ID: 6c2a8802c36ea1ca31ef2d3486f99d16c2ab9b22a772bf4207b5a2412dc01d4a

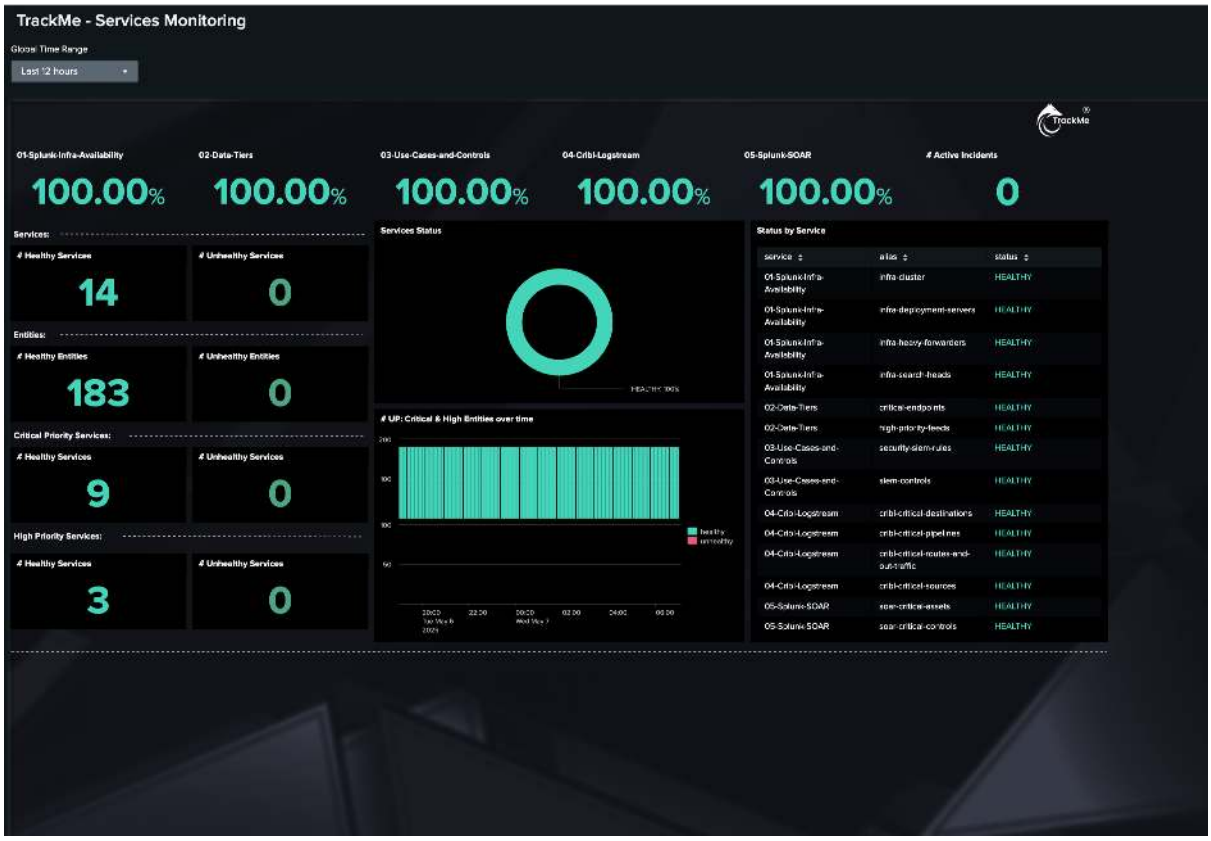
2.2.2 Use Case Demo: 360 Services Monitoring with TrackMe

Use Case Demo: 360 Services Monitoring with TrackMe

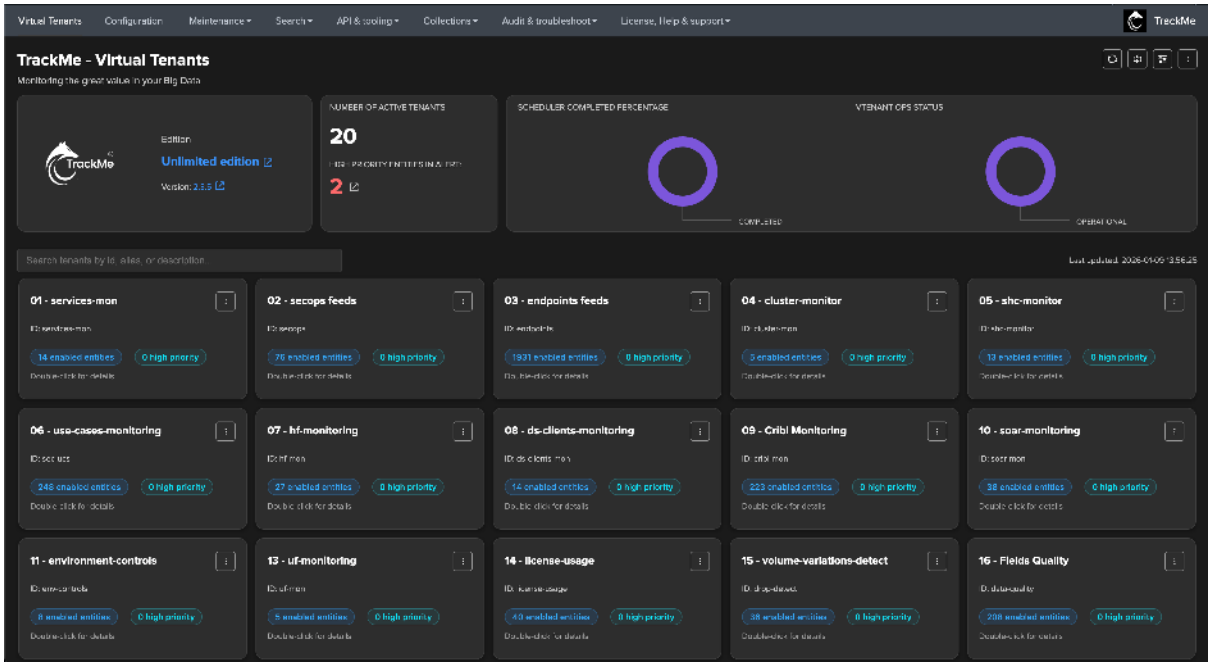
- This use case demo demonstrates how TrackMe can be used to perform a **360 degree monitoring** of the different services that are commonly composing Splunk environments, with addition of third parties notably Cribl Logstream.
- **The purpose of this demo is to show step by step how to design and implement TrackMe concepts and features, notably:**
  - `Data Tiers:` Monitoring high priority Splunk Feeds availability and performance using TrackMe component `splk-dsm`.
  - `Data Tiers:` Monitoring high priority endpoints availability (Think about Active Directory domain controllers, Checkpoint firewalls, etc.) using TrackMe component `splk-dsm`.
  - `Data Tiers:` Monitoring abnormal volume variations in Splunk indexes and Splunk license usage using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Splunk Tiers:` Monitoring key aspects and metrics of Splunk Indexers Cluster using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Splunk Tiers:` Monitoring key aspects and metrics of Splunk Search Head Cluster or Search Heads using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Splunk Tiers:` Monitoring key aspects of Splunk Heavy Forwarder tiers using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Splunk Tiers:` Monitoring Splunk deployment servers and clients using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Use Cases & Controls:` Monitoring Splunk core & Splunk Enterprise Security use cases using TrackMe Workload component `splk-wlk`.
  - `Use Cases & Controls:` Monitoring various environments control points using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Cribl Logstream:` Monitoring Cribl Logstream availability and performance using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
  - `Splunk SOAR tier:` Monitoring Splunk SOAR platforms using TrackMe component `splk-flx`.
- Some of the components leveraged in this demo are restricted features available in TrackMe Enterprise Edition & Unlimited Edition.
- **This demo documentation is currently a work in progress** and will be updated in the future to reflect the latest features and capabilities of TrackMe.

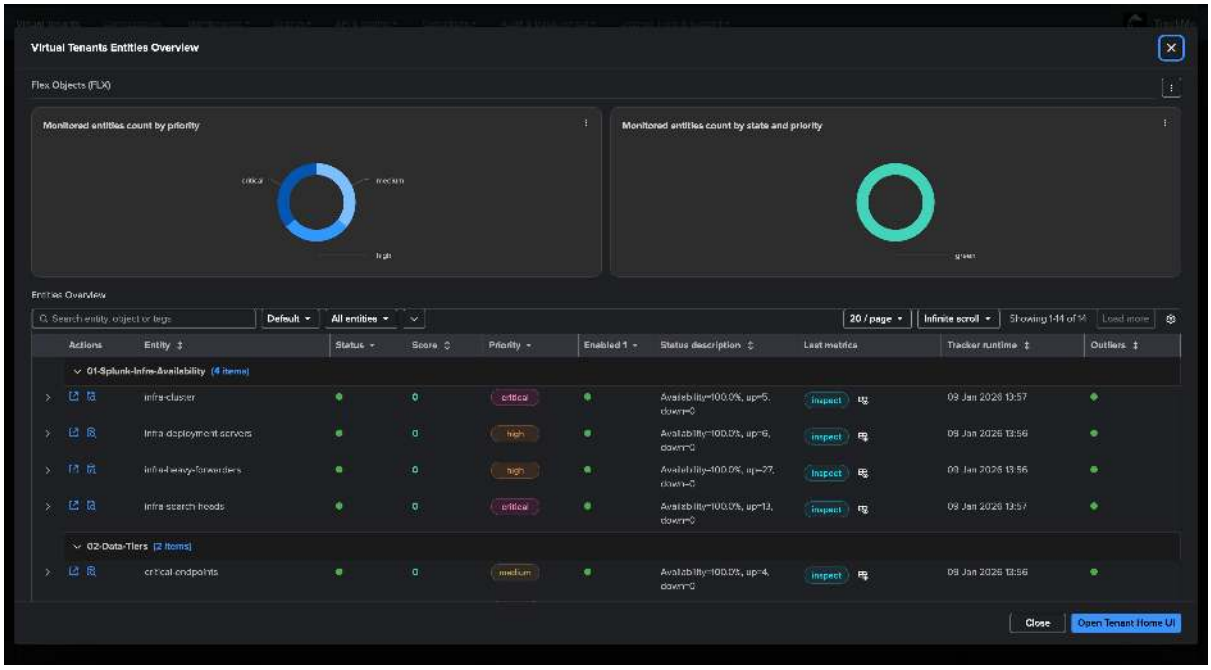
Pictures Gallery

The following image shows a template Splunk dashboard which calls TrackMe Flex converging entities, which transparently correlate the status of TrackMe entities to form the representation of the different tiers in the environment: (find this template in the API & Tooling menu, from TrackMe 2.1.18)

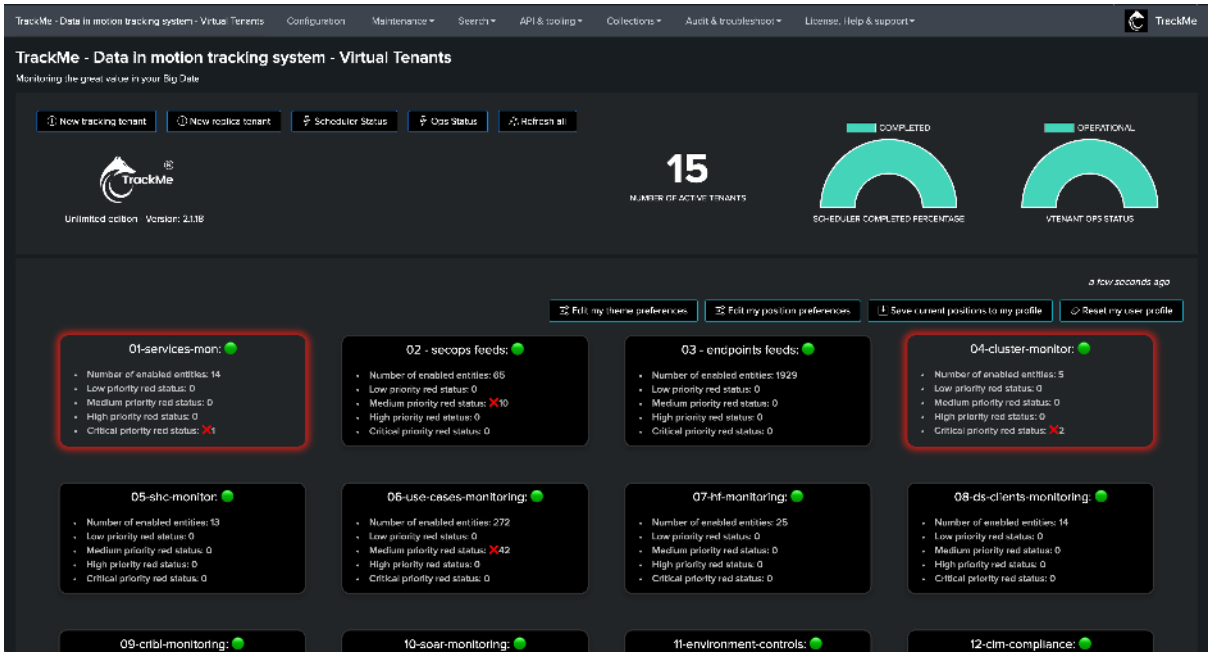


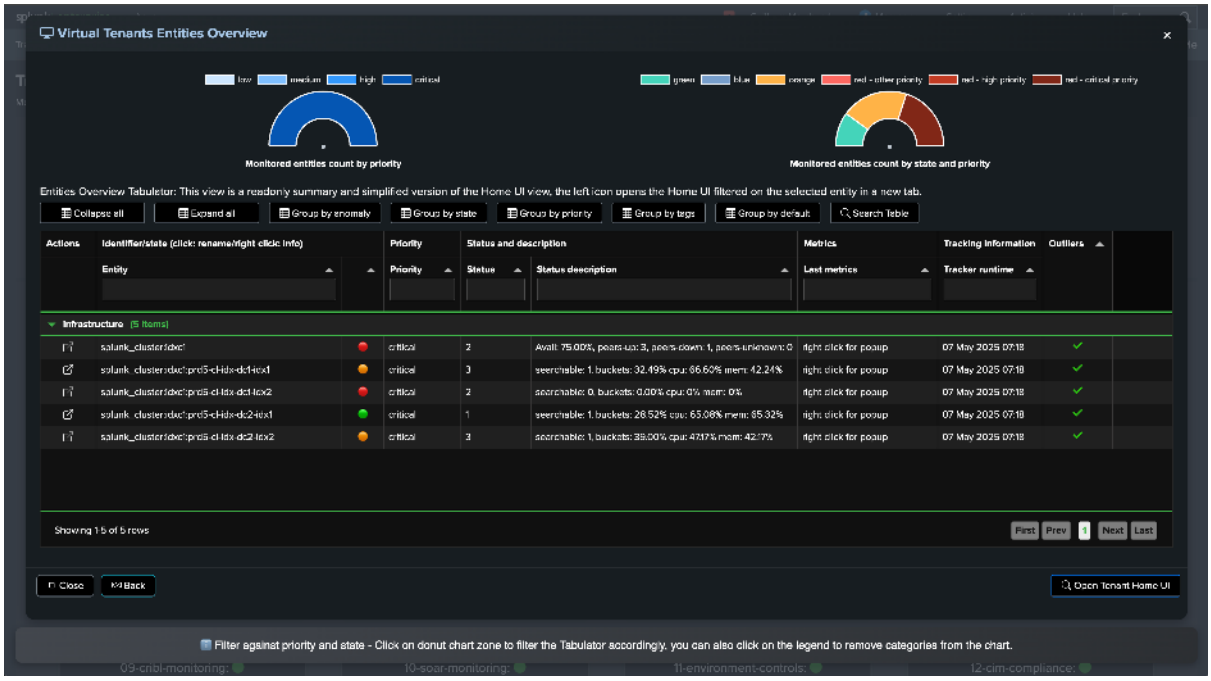
The following images show TrackMe Virtual Tenants Home page:



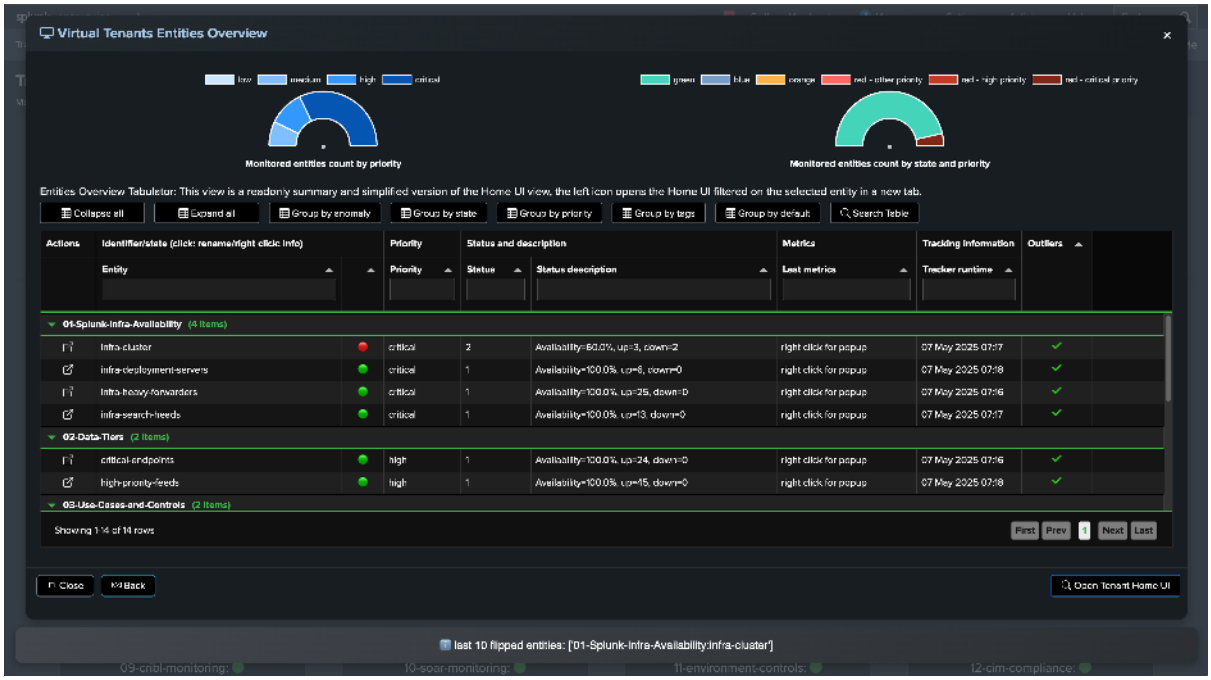


An incident is affecting the Splunk Indexers Cluster tier:

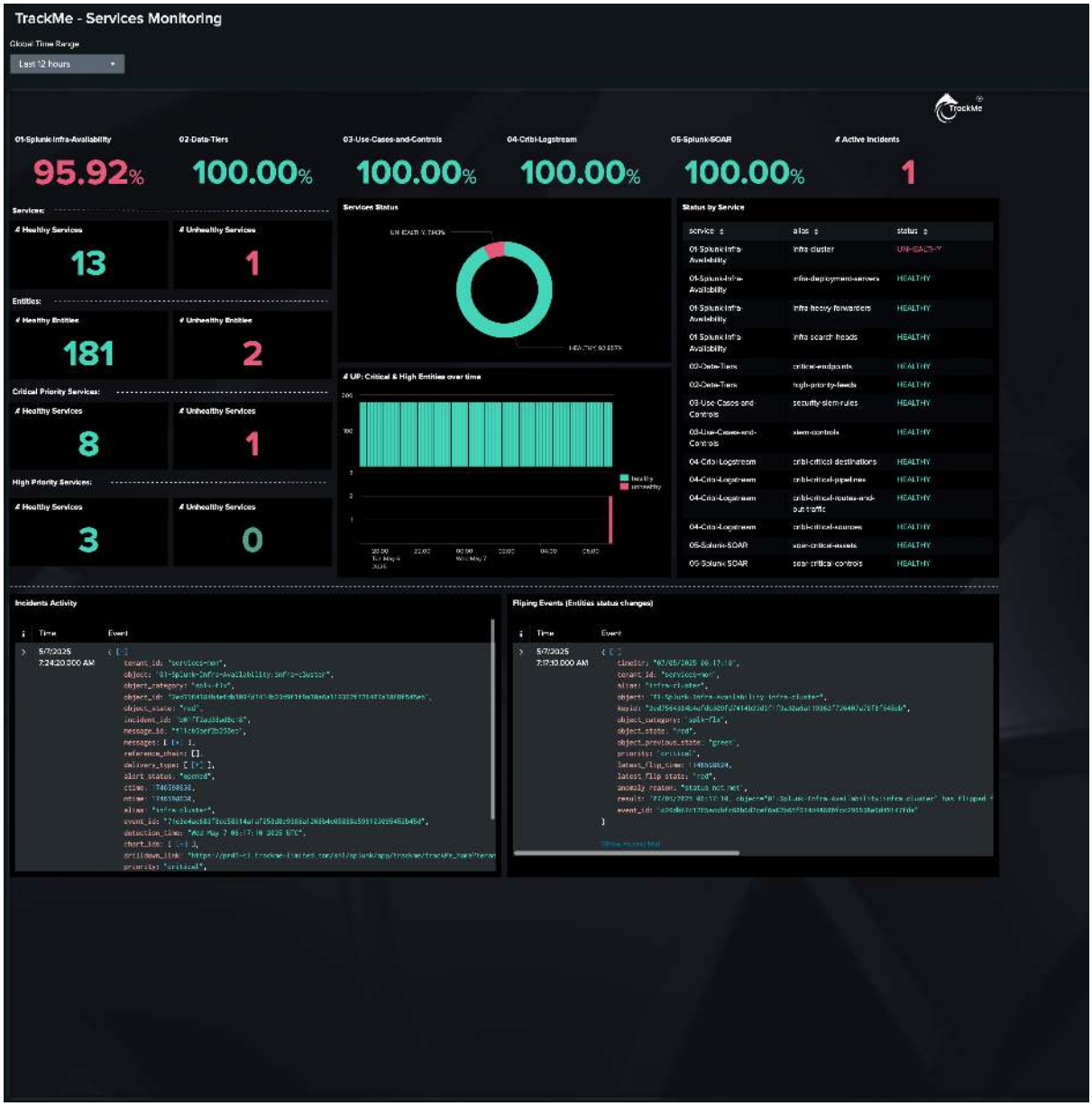




The Services Monitoring Virtual Tenant view:

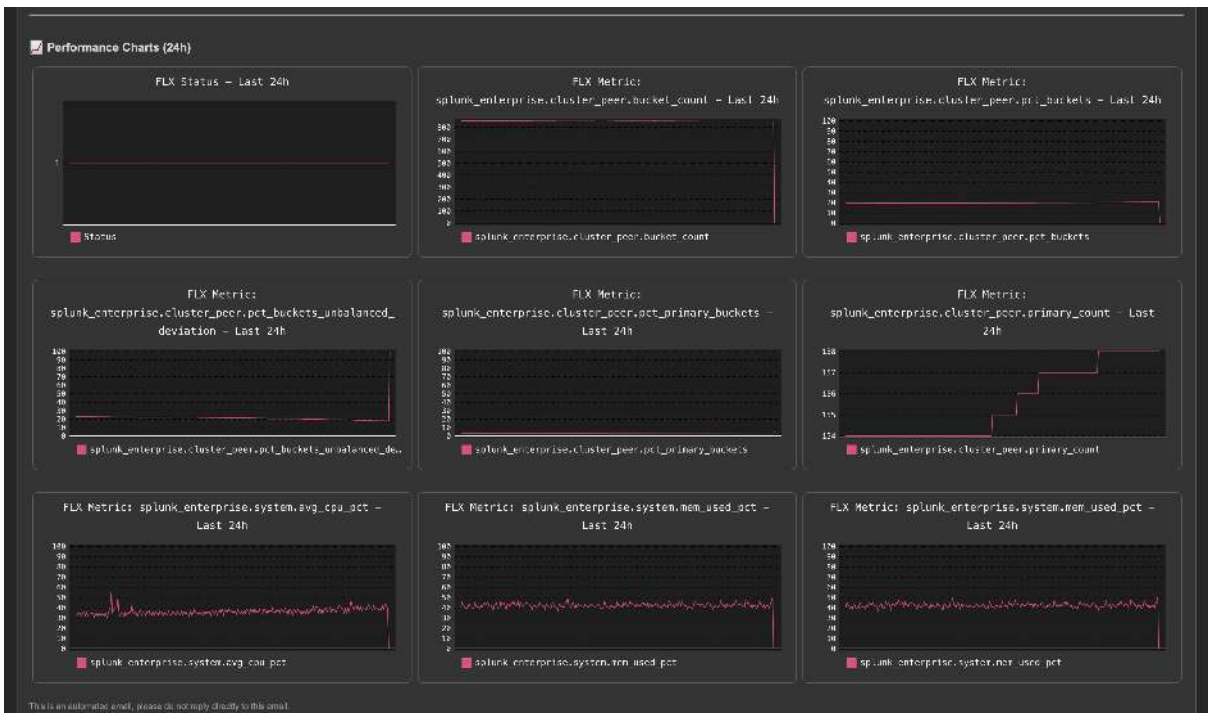


The Services Monitoring Dashboard view:



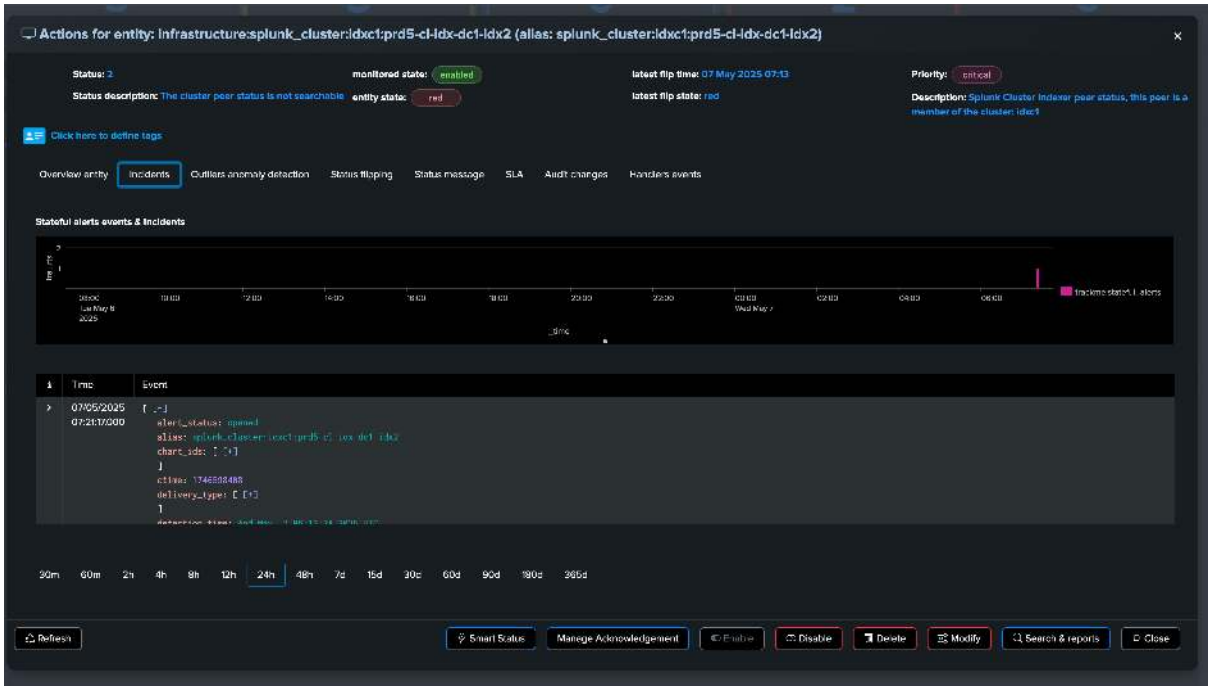
The StateFul Opening incident Email notification:

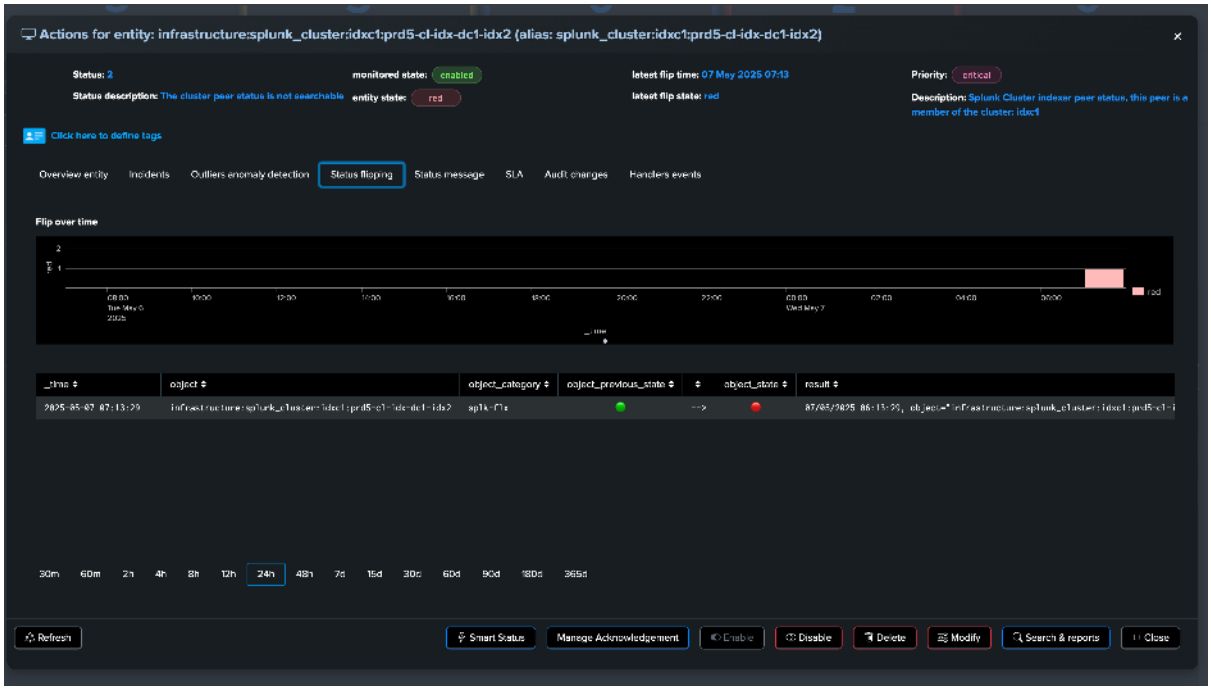
The StateFul Opening incident notification from the Splunk Indexer tier tenant:

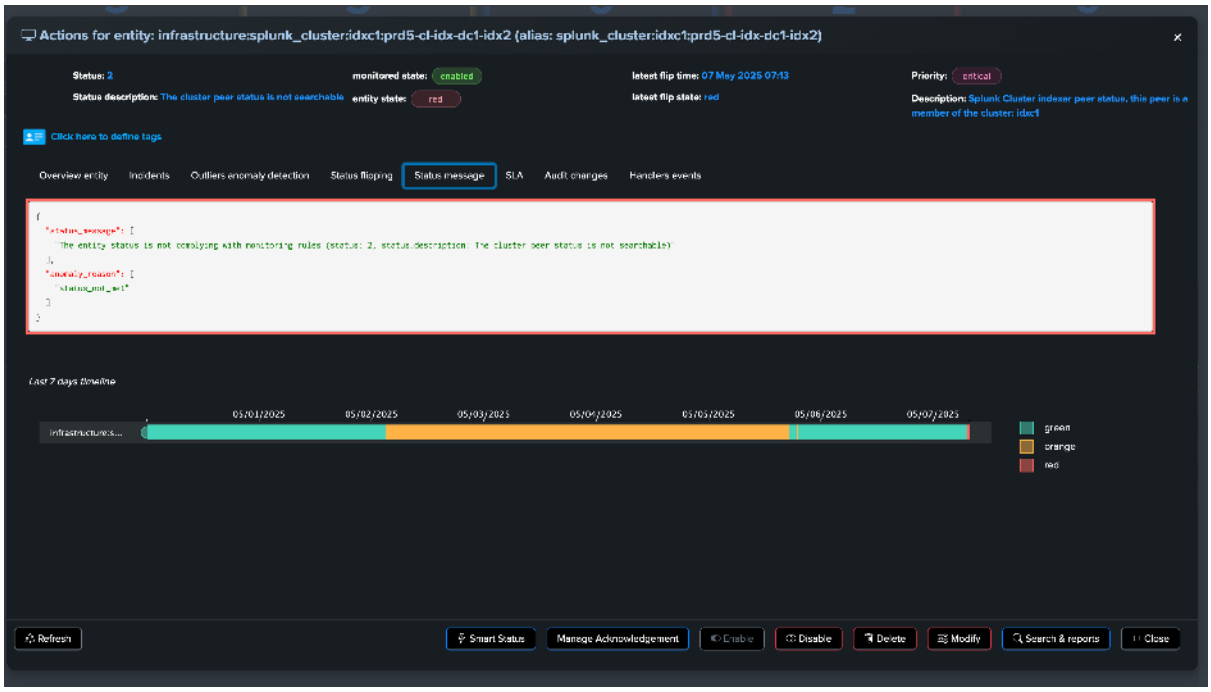


Several views of the faulty Splunk indexer:

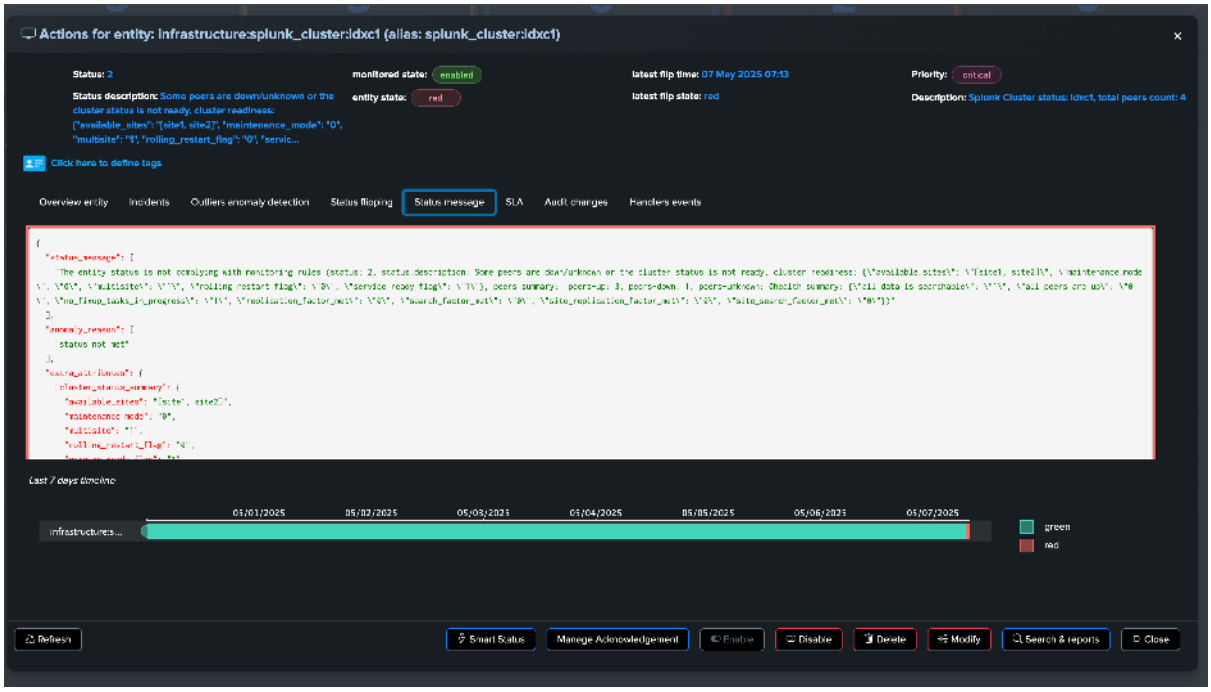
Actions for entity: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2 (alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2)
Status: 2
Status description: The cluster peer status is not searchable
monitored state: enabled
entity state: red
latest flip time: 07 May 2025 07:13
latest flip state: red
Priority: critical
Description: Splunk Cluster Indexer peer status, this peer is a member of the cluster: idxc1
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Incidents
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
Metrics for this entity:
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2 (alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2)
Status: 2
Status description: The cluster peer status is not searchable
monitored state: enabled
entity state: red
latest flip time: 07 May 2025 07:13
latest flip state: red
Priority: critical
Description: Splunk Cluster Indexer peer status, this peer is a member of the cluster: idxc1
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Incidents
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
Stateful alerts events & Incidents
Time
Event
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

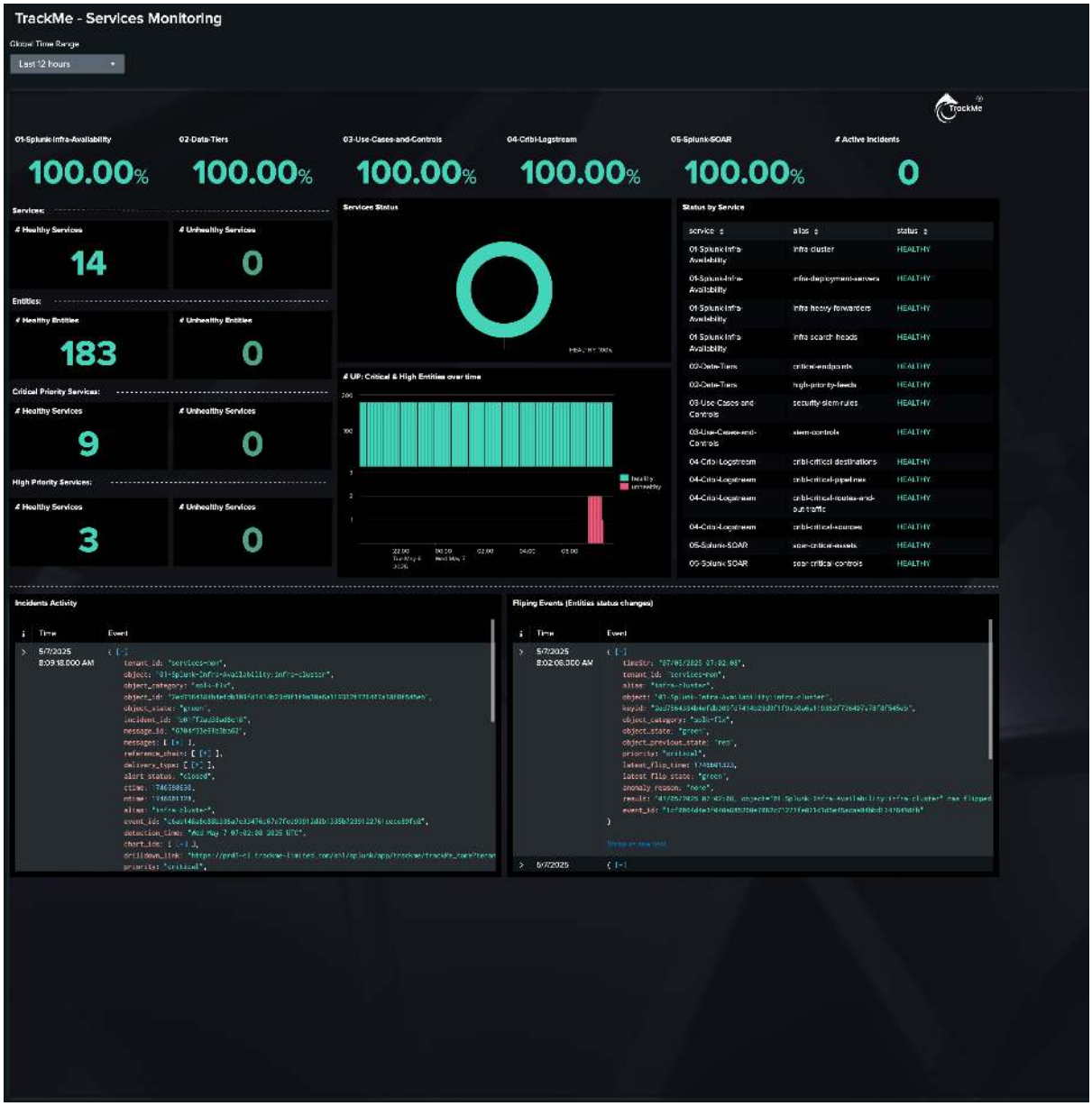




A few pictures from the global Splunk cluster entity view:

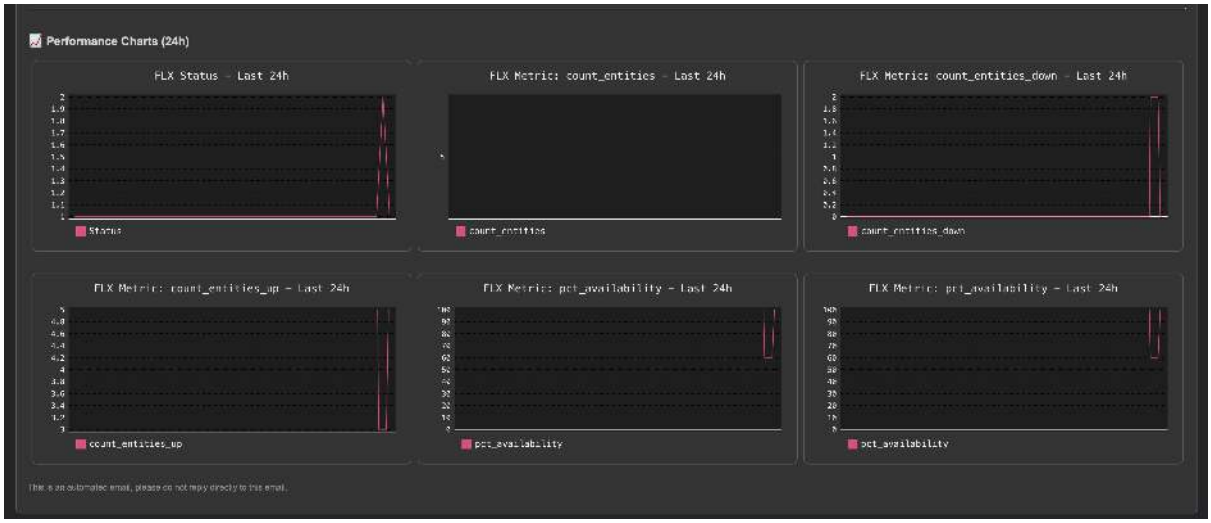


After some time, the issue is resolved, the faulty indexer is back in service, the incident is closed and the dashboard shows the updated situation for our Splunk tiers:



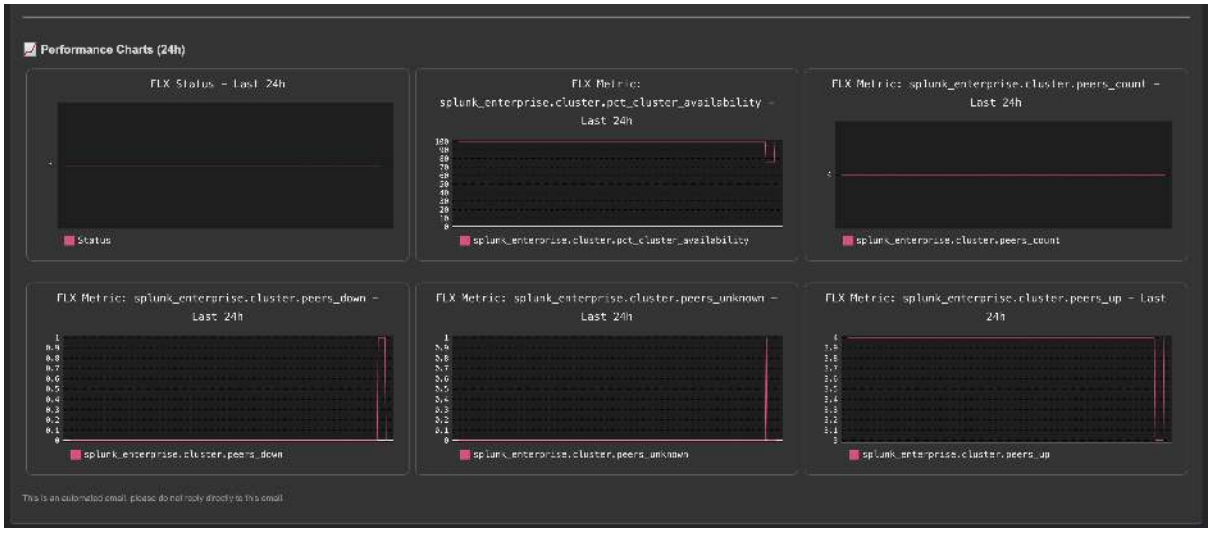
Closure incident Email notifications were sent to the team:

Notes: for the documentation purposes, we show notification for the service as well as the entities, but you may choose to only send notifications for the tiers services.


Performance Charts (24h)
FLX Status - Last 24h
FLX Metric: count_entities - Last 24h
FLX Metric: count_entities_down - Last 24h
FLX Metric: count_entities_up - Last 24h
FLX Metric: pct_availability - Last 24h
FLX Metric: pri_availability - Last 24h
Status
count_entities
count_entities_down
count_entities_up
pct_availability
pct_availability
This is an automatic email, please do not reply directly to this email.

TrackMe Notification
Environment: https://prd5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Wed May 7 08:53:23 2025 UTC
Tenant: cluster-mon
Alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2
Object: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2
Drilldown Link
Status: green
Incident ID: 20e2e3d58fb740dd
Detailed Information:
The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:
Alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2
Object: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2
Object ID: 780cb24ae07125d64b448fe95803a443569b8ba56b42649ce28f8a3e7523c982
Category: splk-flx
Anomaly Reason(s):
none
Message(s):
07/05/2025 06:53:23, object="infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1:prd5-cl-idx-dc1-idx2" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="status_not_met", disruption_time="12.31"
The entity status is complying with monitoring rules (status: 1, status_description: The cluster peer status is searchable and properly balanced)
Message source: trackme:flip
Message source ID: 1e7125b5e5c7b73137c3b4758a424d38ff6b3799a3567ee0cd1f6e2238bd78cd

TrackMe Notification
Environment: https://prd5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Wed May 7 08:58:28 2025 UTC
Tenant: cluster-mon
Alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1
Object: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1
Drilldown Link
Status: green
Incident ID: 9bed851dd3584d9b
Detailed Information:
The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:
Alias: splunk_cluster:idxc1
Object: infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1
Object ID: aa3aaa9e155c2bd5124a2aa0b0602c9ad66a0e6a7e7e266eb4507660cde2e26f
Category: splk-flx
Anomaly Reason(s):
none
Message(s):
07/05/2025 06:58:28, object="infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="status_not_met", disruption_time="8.13"
The entity status is complying with monitoring rules (status: 1, status_description: All peers are up and running, peers summary: up:4, down: 0, unknown: 0 / cluster readiness: rolling_restart_flag: 0, service_ready_flag: 1, health_summary: {"all_data_is_searchable": "1", "all_peers_are_up": "1", "no_fixup_tasks_in_progress": "1", "replication_factor_met": "1", "search_factor_met": "1", "site_replication_factor_met": "1", "site_search_factor_met": "1"})
Message source: trackme:flip
Message source ID: 8167b2e84fab1d24dc5c2efa43b898af5b4ec8cc18c0d496aaae3758f7361edb



2.2.3 Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)

Hint

New component: Fields Quality (splk-fqm) - since TrackMe 2.1.22!

- **TrackMe 2.1.22** introduced a new component called **Fields Quality (splk-fqm)** which is designed to perform continuous fields quality assessment on Splunk data.
- This component implements the concepts described in this white paper, built into TrackMe, with flexibility, scalability and automated wizards.
- This white paper was updated to focus on the new component and its capabilities, with associated sections available in the annexes.
- **TrackMe version 2.1.23** provided several important improvements to the Fields Quality component.
- **TrackMe version 2.1.24** introduced full support for non-CIM data contexts in the Fields Quality component.
- **TrackMe version 2.1.26** slightly enhanced the performance of simulation and execution phases, and provided full support for custom break by definitions for both CIM and non CIM contexts.
- **TrackMe version 2.1.27** provided the capability to create additional monitor only collect jobs through the wizard, allowing to re-use existing quality samples events for different aggregations purposes, such as aggregating per datamodel in a different tenant than the original tenant performing the collect and preprocessing.

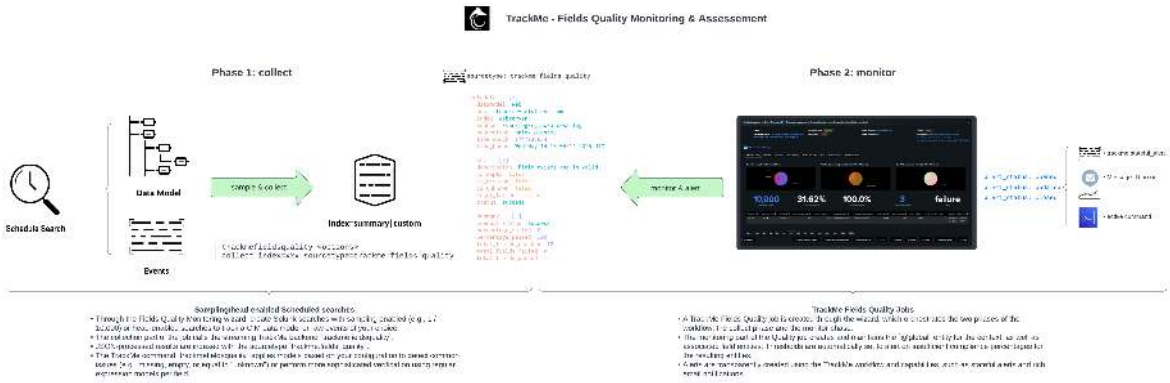
Use Case Demo: Fields Quality

- This white paper describes a new concept for performing continuous fields quality assessment on Splunk data.
- This leverages different scalable Splunk techniques and TrackMe components to perform this task.
- Fields quality assessment is a crucial aspect of Splunk monitoring, as it helps ensure that the data is accurate and consistent and ready to serve use cases.
- By implementing this, you will be able to build a solid, robust, and scalable solution to monitor the quality of fields parsing for your various sourcetypes in Splunk, as well as receive automated alerts when fields quality issues are detected.
- These concepts are applicable to both Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) and non-CIM data.

- This work was made possible through the support and deep collaboration of several major fellow TrackMe customers. Thank you!

High level workflow and diagram

The following diagram shows the high-level workflow for fields quality assessment:



From a high-level perspective, the workflow is as follows:

In the Fields Quality component, you create collect jobs which consist of two phases

Phase 1: collect

- Through the Collect job creation wizard, you define a new `collect` job which is tied to a data context (a Splunk search constraint) associated with a data dictionary.
- The data dictionary can be generated by TrackMe according to the CIM data model, or you can set the collect job to use a previously generated data dictionary. (Dictionaries can be shared between collect jobs)
- Once validated and executed, the collect job starts collecting and processing event samples, stored in a summary index and associated with a source value unique per collect job.

Phase 2: monitor

- In the collect job, a second set of `monitor` trackers are created, which are set to be executed automatically 10 minutes after the collect job is executed.
- The `monitor` job parses and processes the JSON events generated by the collect job, and discovers and maintains TrackMe entities associated with the collect job.

Hint

Common Information Model (CIM) context versus raw events context

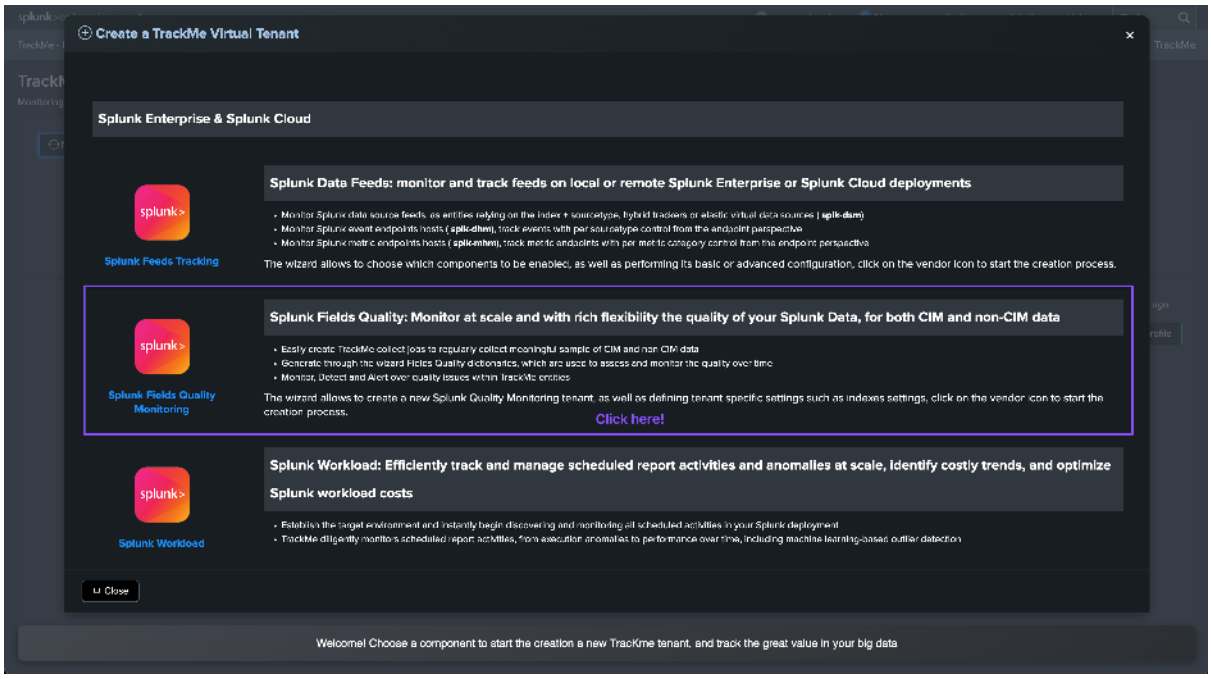
- These concepts apply equally to both the Common Information Model and any raw events in Splunk.
- CIM parsing quality is generally a critical topic when use cases heavily rely on CIM, but there can be many use cases where you need to ensure the parsing quality outside of a CIM context.
- These concepts are applicable to both CIM and non-CIM data, and you can simply use the same approach for both.

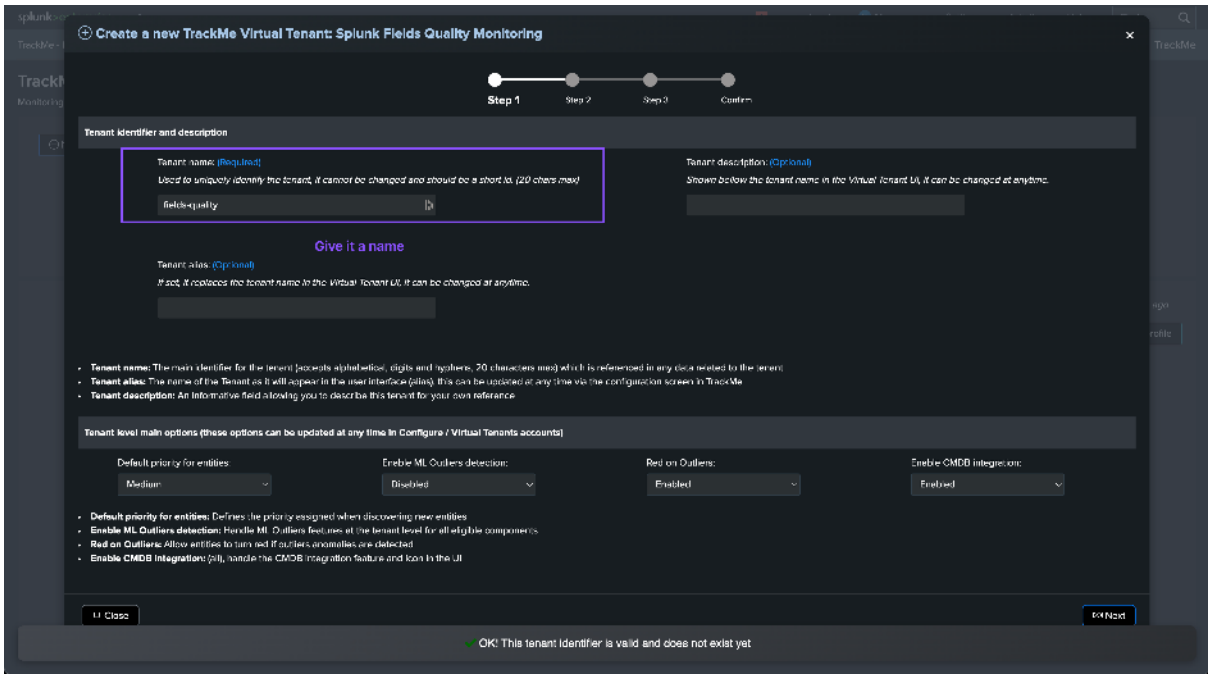
Preparing a Virtual Tenant for the Fields Quality component

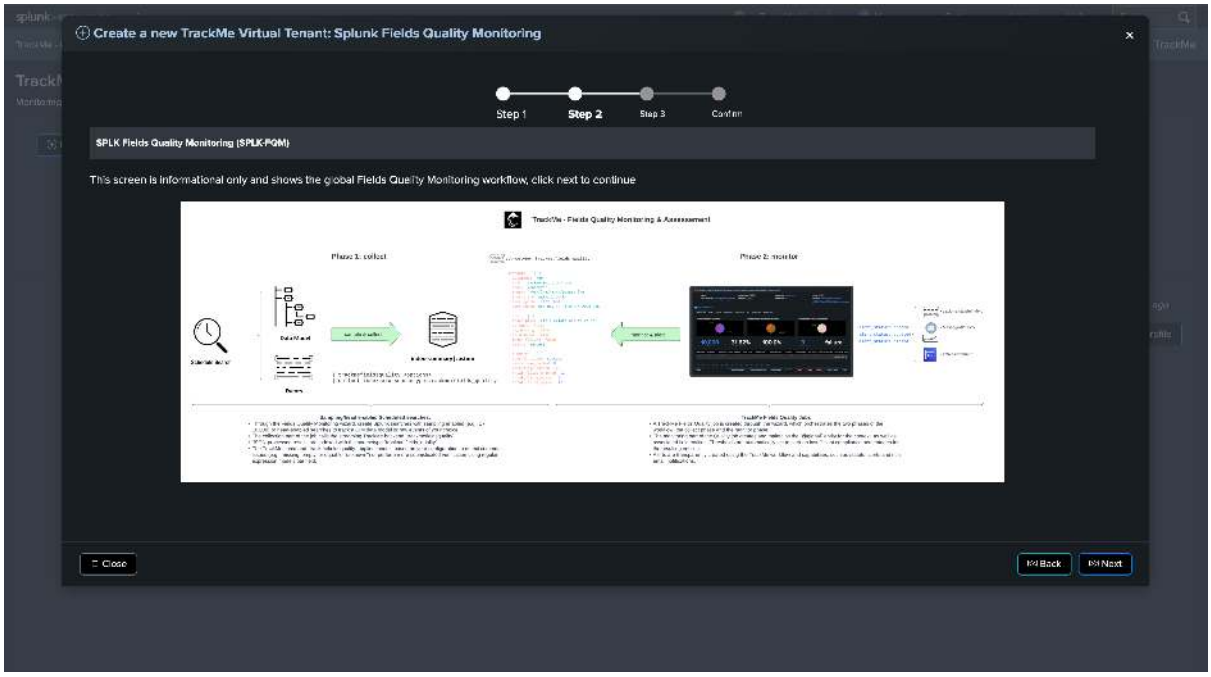
You can either create a fresh new Virtual Tenant in a couple of clicks, or add the component to an existing Virtual Tenant.

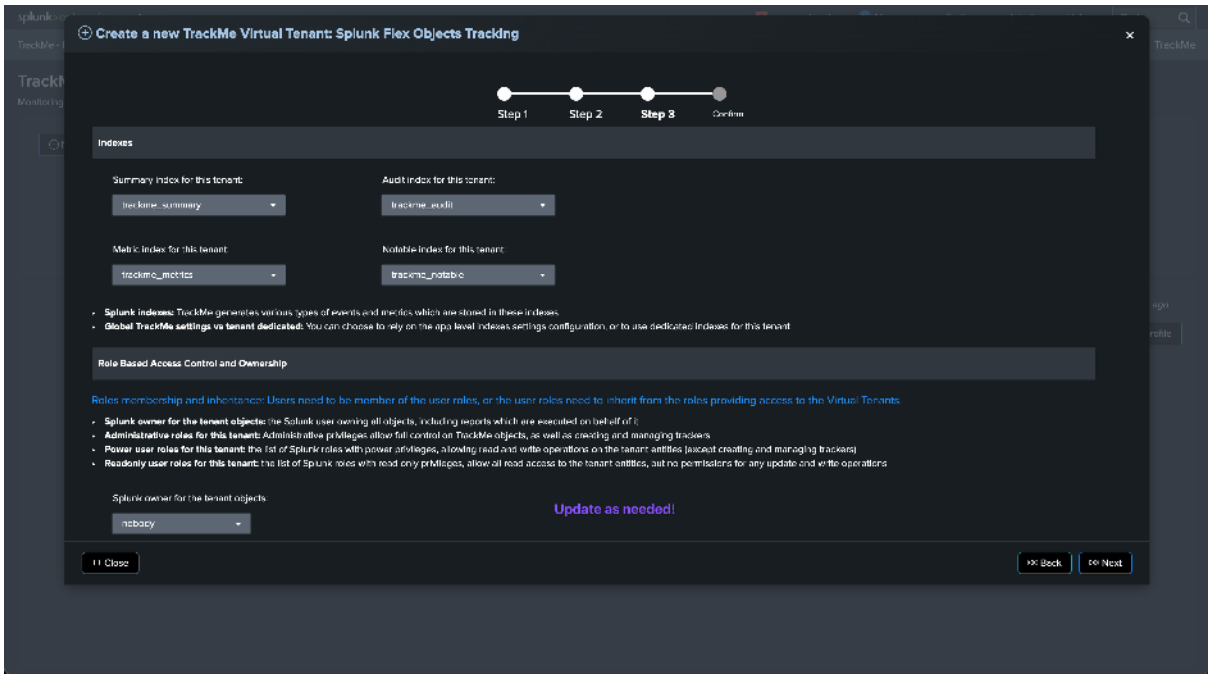
Creating a new Virtual Tenant

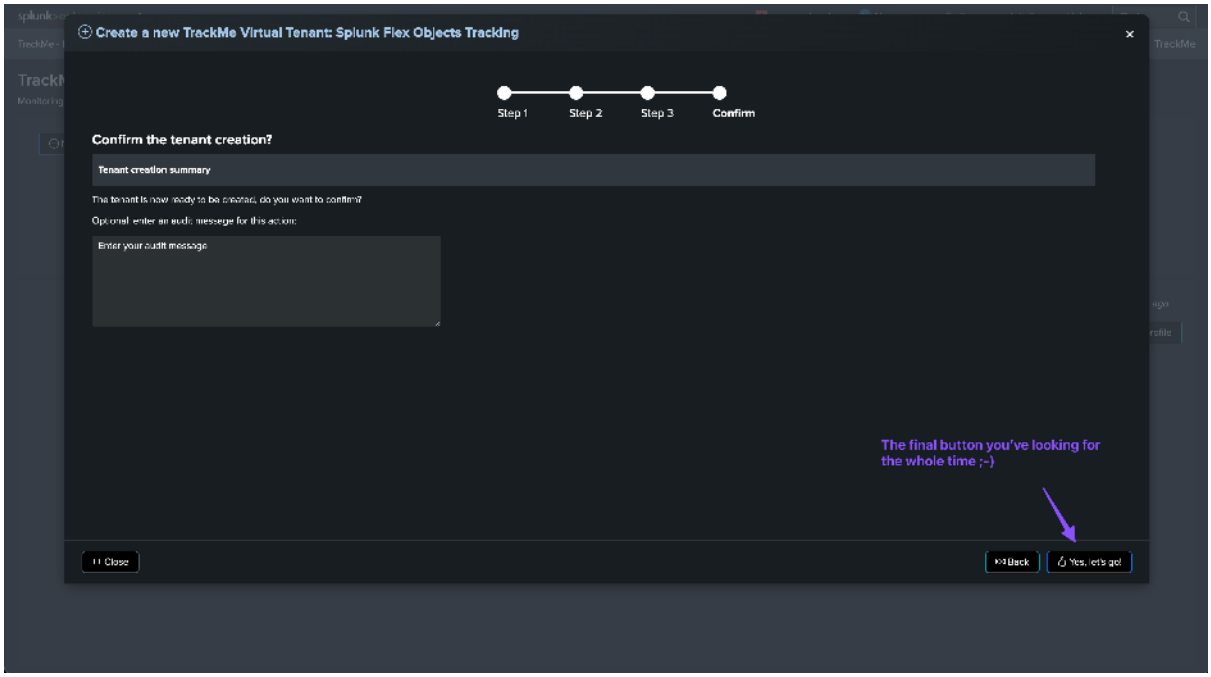
To create a new Virtual Tenant, you can follow these steps:





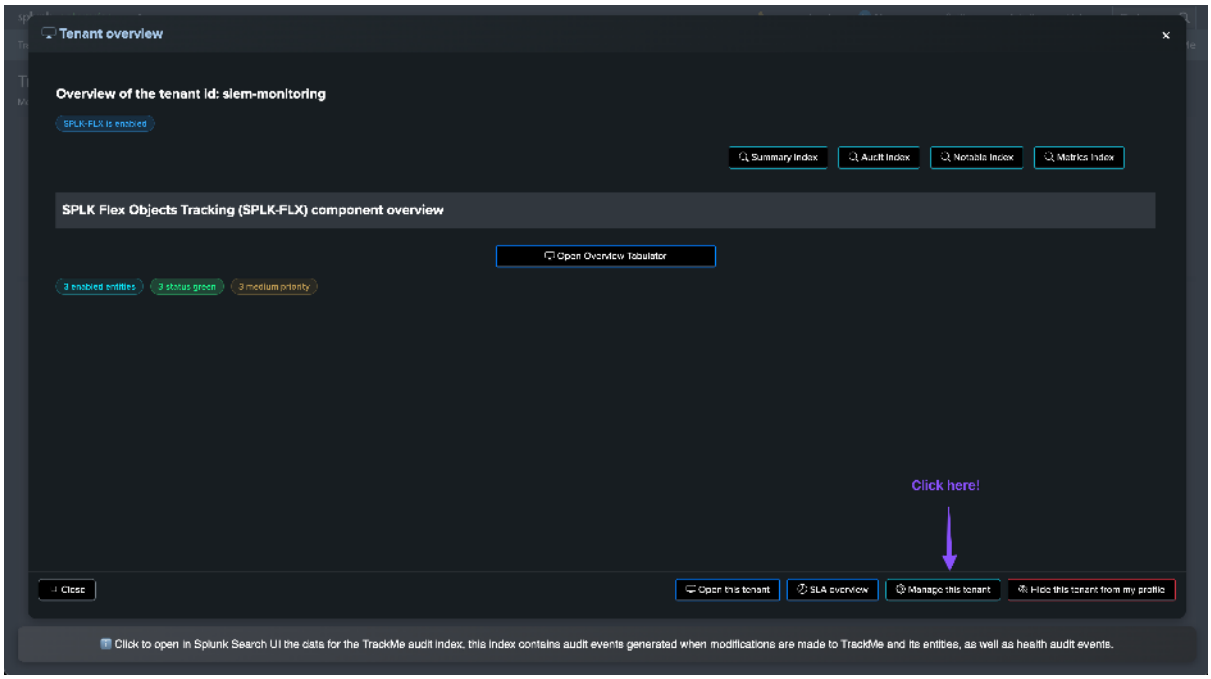

Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Fields Quality Monitoring
Step 1
Step 2
Step 3
Confirm
SPLK Fields Quality Monitoring (SPLK-FQM)
This screen is informational only and shows the global Fields Quality Monitoring workflow, click next to continue
Close
Back
Next

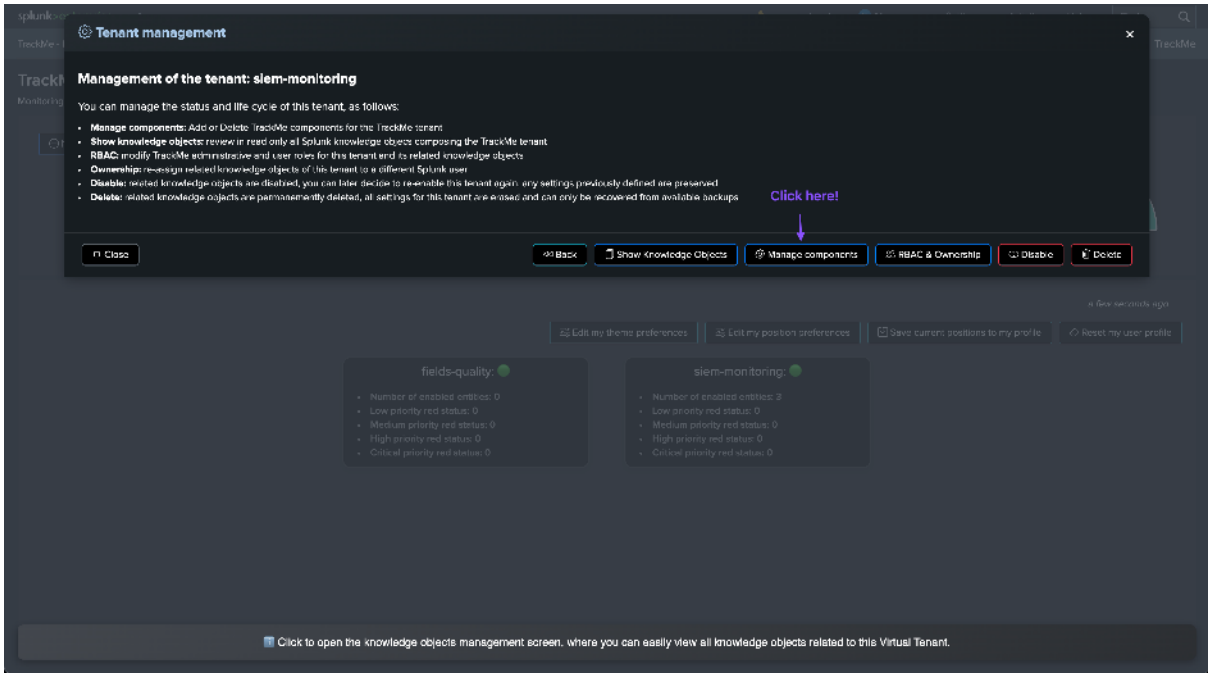

Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Flex Objects Tracking
Step 1
Step 2
Step 3
Confirm
Indexes
Summary index for this tenant:
Audit index for this tenant:
Metric index for this tenant:
Notable index for this tenant:
Role Based Access Control and Ownership
Splunk owner for the tenant objects:
nobody
Update as needed!
Close
Back
Next

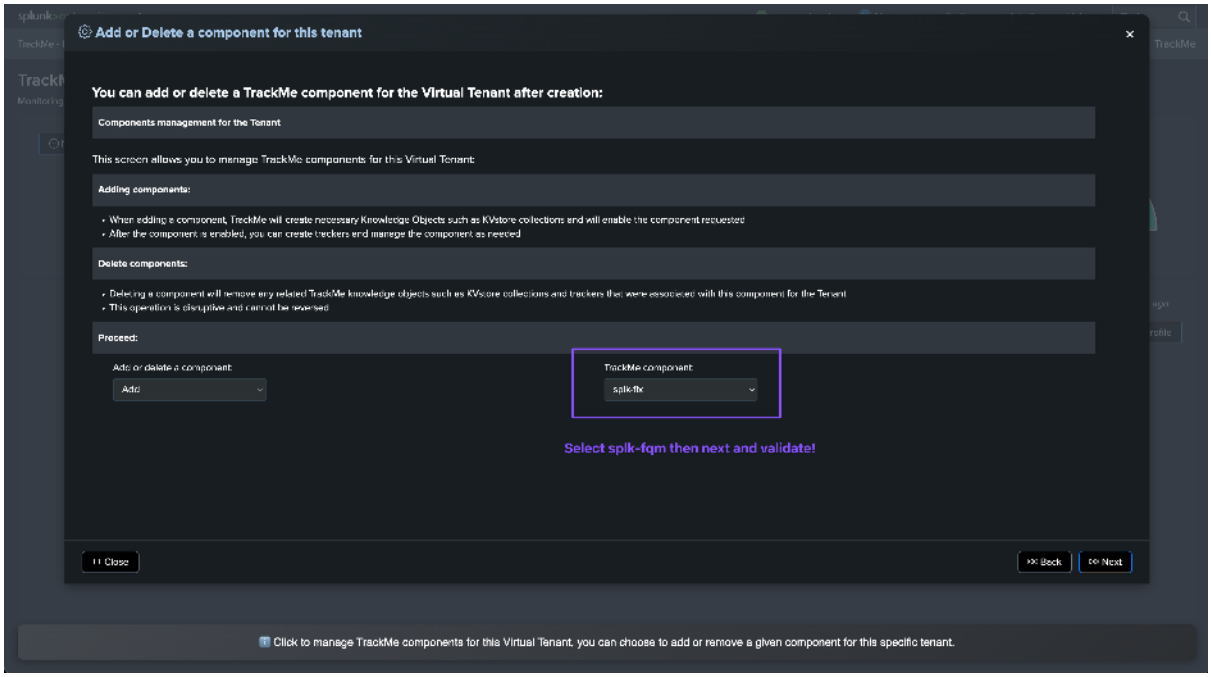


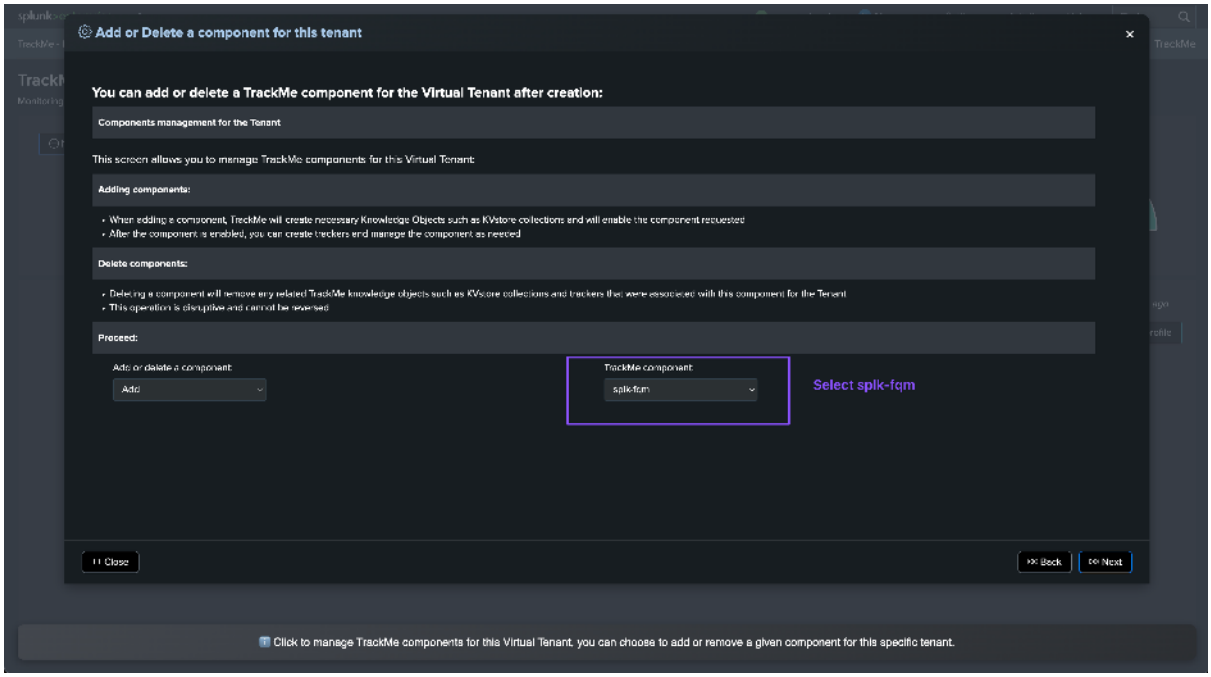
Adding the Fields Quality component to an existing Virtual Tenant

You can also add the Fields Quality component to an existing Virtual Tenant:




Tenant management
Management of the tenant: siem-monitoring
You can manage the status and life cycle of this tenant, as follows:
Manage components: Add or Delete TrackMe components for the TrackMe tenant
Show knowledge objects: review in read only all Splunk knowledge objects composing the TrackMe tenant
RBAC: modify TrackMe administrative and user roles for this tenant and its related knowledge objects
Ownership: re-assign related knowledge objects of this tenant to a different Splunk user
Disable: related knowledge objects are disabled, you can later decide to re-enable this tenant again, any settings previously defined are preserved
Delete: related knowledge objects are permanently deleted, all settings for this tenant are erased and can only be recovered from available backups
Click here!
Close
Back
Show Knowledge Objects
Manage components
RBAC & Ownership
Disable
Delete
Edit my theme preferences
Edit my position preferences
Save current positions to my profile
Reset my user profile
fields-quality:
siem-monitoring:
Click to open the knowledge objects management screen, where you can easily view all knowledge objects related to this Virtual Tenant.


Add or Delete a component for this tenant
You can add or delete a TrackMe component for the Virtual Tenant after creation:
Components management for the Tenant
This screen allows you to manage TrackMe components for this Virtual Tenant:
Adding components:
When adding a component, TrackMe will create necessary Knowledge Objects such as KVstore collections and will enable the component requested
After the component is enabled, you can create trackers and manage the component as needed
Delete components:
Deleting a component will remove any related TrackMe knowledge objects such as KVstore collections and trackers that were associated with this component for the Tenant
This operation is disruptive and cannot be reversed
Proceed:
Add or delete a component:
Add
TrackMe component:
splk-fix
Select splk-fqm then next and validate!
Close
Back
Next
Click to manage TrackMe components for this Virtual Tenant, you can choose to add or remove a given component for this specific tenant.



Creating your first collect job

Hint

About CIM and non CIM data contexts:

- Since TrackMe 2.1.24, the Fields Quality component supports both CIM and non-CIM data contexts.
- The main difference between creating a collect job for non CIM contexts relies on the creation of the data dictionary in the wizard and in the same time than the collect job creation.
- For non CIM contexts, you need to define the fields to be monitored by declaring the fields of interests in the data dictionary.
- On the other hand and for CIM contexts, TrackMe can generate a new data dictionary for you and based on the selected CIM data model.

Once we have a Virtual Tenant with the Fields Quality component enabled, we can create our first collect job.

To start the wizard, click on `Manage: trackers & dictionaries` then choose an action button:

`Create a new Quality job (for CIM, generate or use existing dictionary):`

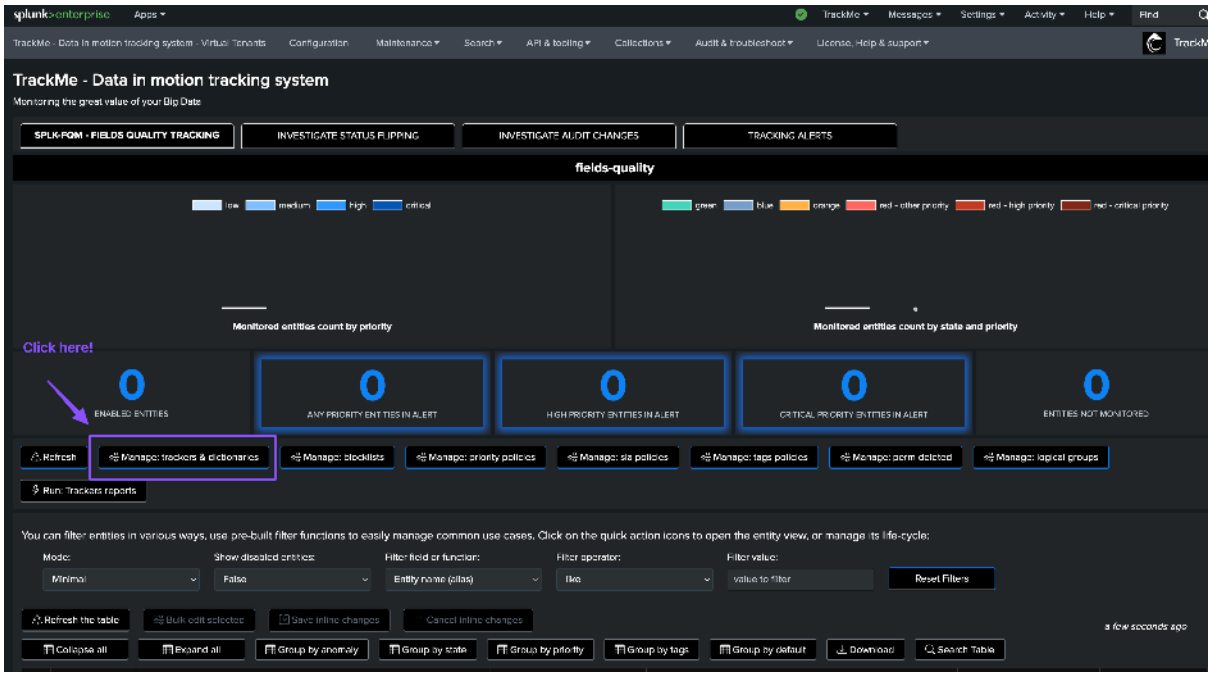
- This wizard allows creating a new collect job from scratch, and which targets a Common Information Model (CIM) only context.
- The wizard can generate the data dictionary for you, based on the selected CIM data model, and some of your preferences.
- You can also select an existing data dictionary to be used for the collect job, if any.

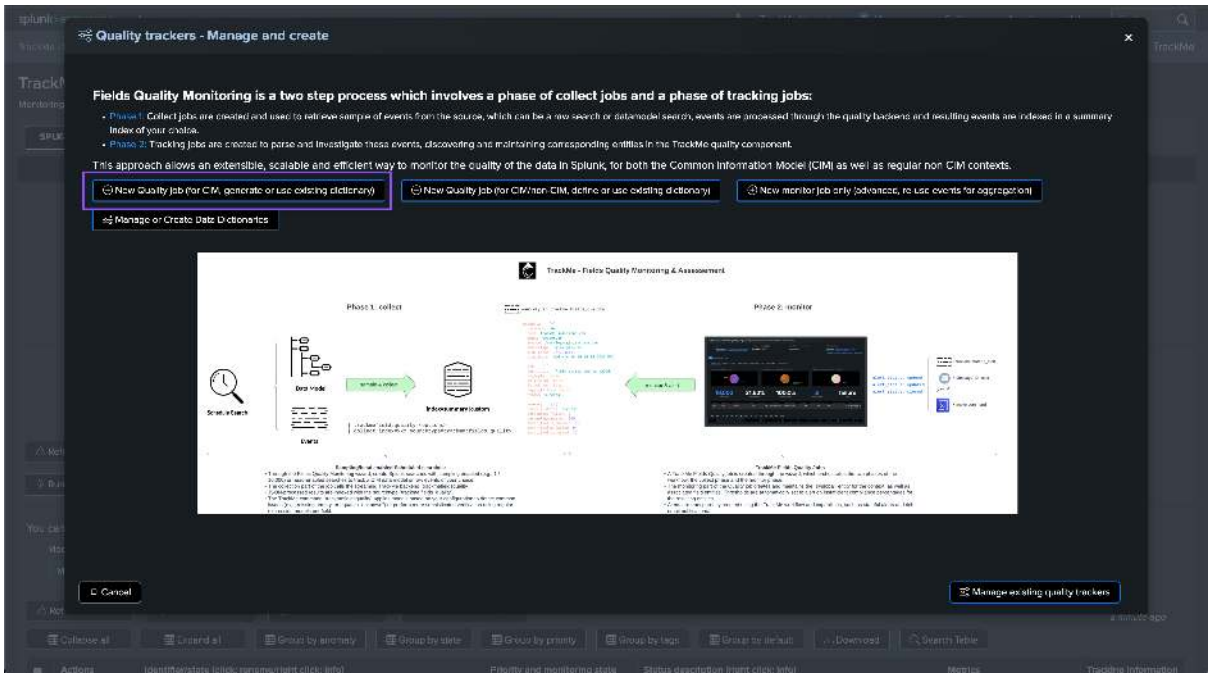
`Create a new Quality job (for CIM or non CIM, define or use existing dictionary):`

- This wizard allows creating a new collect job for both CIM and non CIM contexts, the main difference being the way the data dictionary is defined.
- You can either choose to create and define the data dictionary within the wizard, or use an existing data dictionary.
- It is intended primarily to be used for non CIM contexts, or contexts where you want to have full control over the data dictionary definition at the stage of the collect job creation.

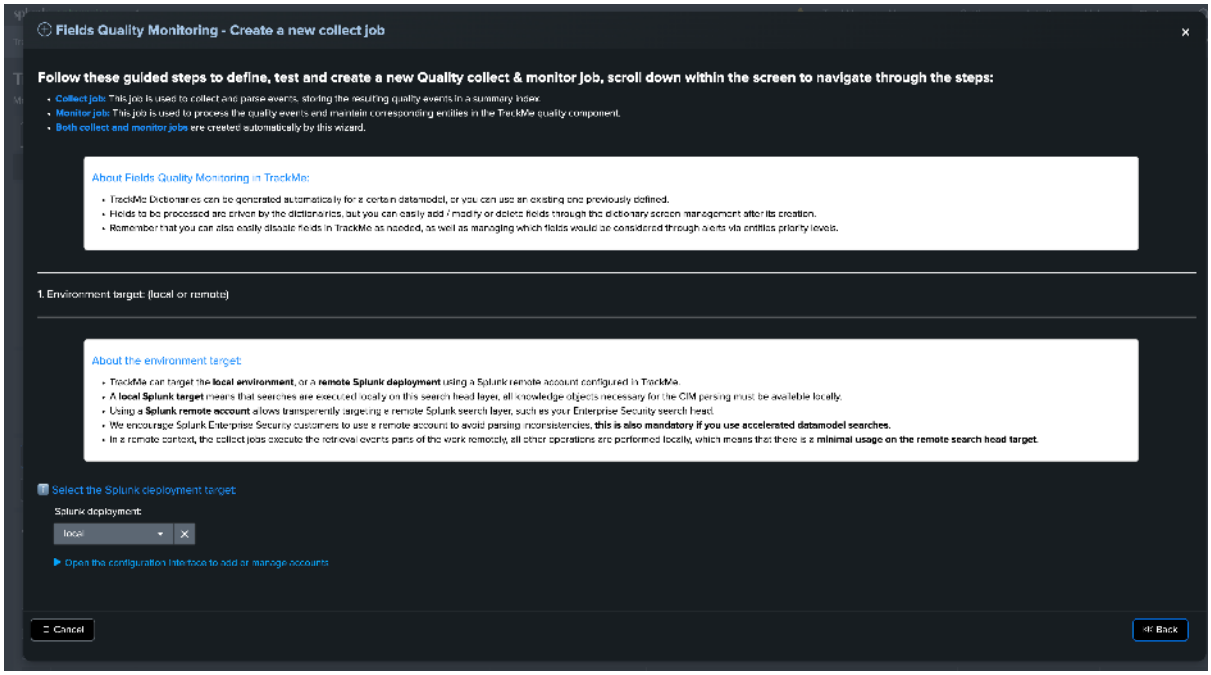
`New monitor job only (advanced, re-use events for aggregation):`

- This is an advanced option, intented to allow creating a monitor only collect job, and re-use the events generated by a previous collect job for different aggregation purposes.
- It can be used for instance to track fields quality for existing collectors, but in a different way, such as aggregating at the level of the datamodel rather than datamode/index/sourcetype, without re-collecting and pre-processing the same sources, nor affecting the source tenant way of aggregating and processing the quality entities.
- To use this feature, you first need an existing configured collect job and you should have identified your use case, and particularly the aggregation definition. (break by definition)





Wizard welcoming screen



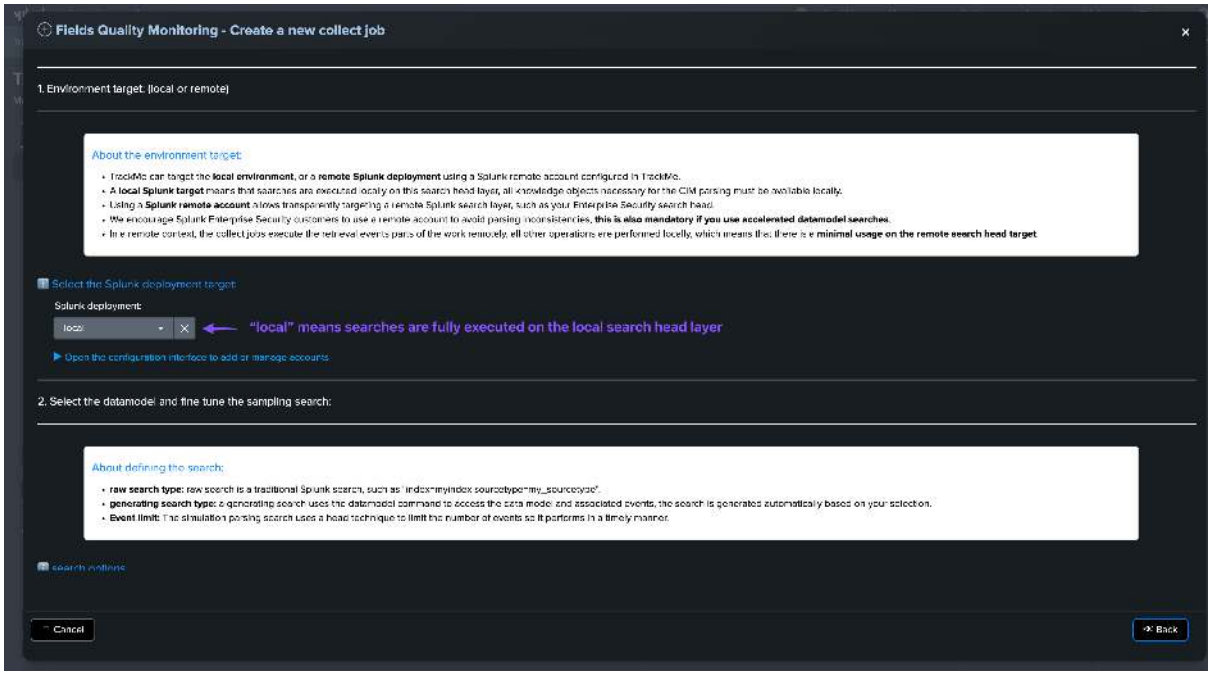
Environment target selection

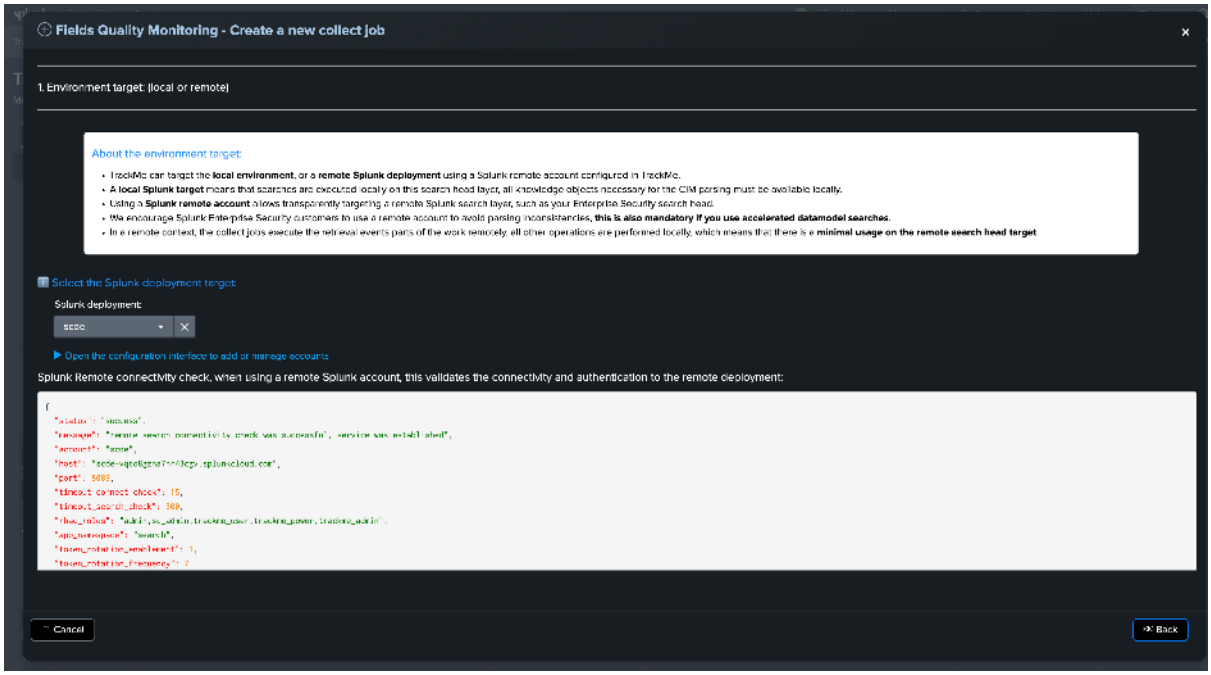
The first step is to select whether the environment target is the local search head or a remote search head:

Hint

About the environment target:

- TrackMe can target the local environment, or a remote Splunk deployment using a Splunk remote account configured in TrackMe.
- A local Splunk target means that searches are executed locally on this search head layer. All knowledge objects necessary for the CIM parsing must be available locally.
- Using a Splunk remote account allows transparently targeting a remote Splunk search layer, such as your Enterprise Security search head.
- We encourage Splunk Enterprise Security customers to use a remote account to avoid parsing inconsistencies. This is also mandatory if you use accelerated datamodel searches.
- In a remote context, the collect jobs execute the retrieval events parts of the work remotely. All other operations are performed locally, which means there is minimal usage on the remote search head target.





Datamodel and root search definition

Hint

About CIM and non CIM data contexts:

- The datamodel selection applies to CIM contexts only.
- When creating a collect job for non CIM contexts, you simply need to define the root search constraint.

The next step is to define the type of the search to be executed, the datamodel selection and finally the root search constraints:

About defining the search:

- Raw search type: A raw search is a traditional Splunk search, such as "index=myindex sourcetype=my_sourcetype".
- Generating search type: A generating search uses the datamodel command to access the data model and associated events. The search is generated automatically based on your selection.
- Event limit: The simulation parsing search uses a head technique to limit the number of events so it performs in a timely manner.

Hint

About your design strategy:

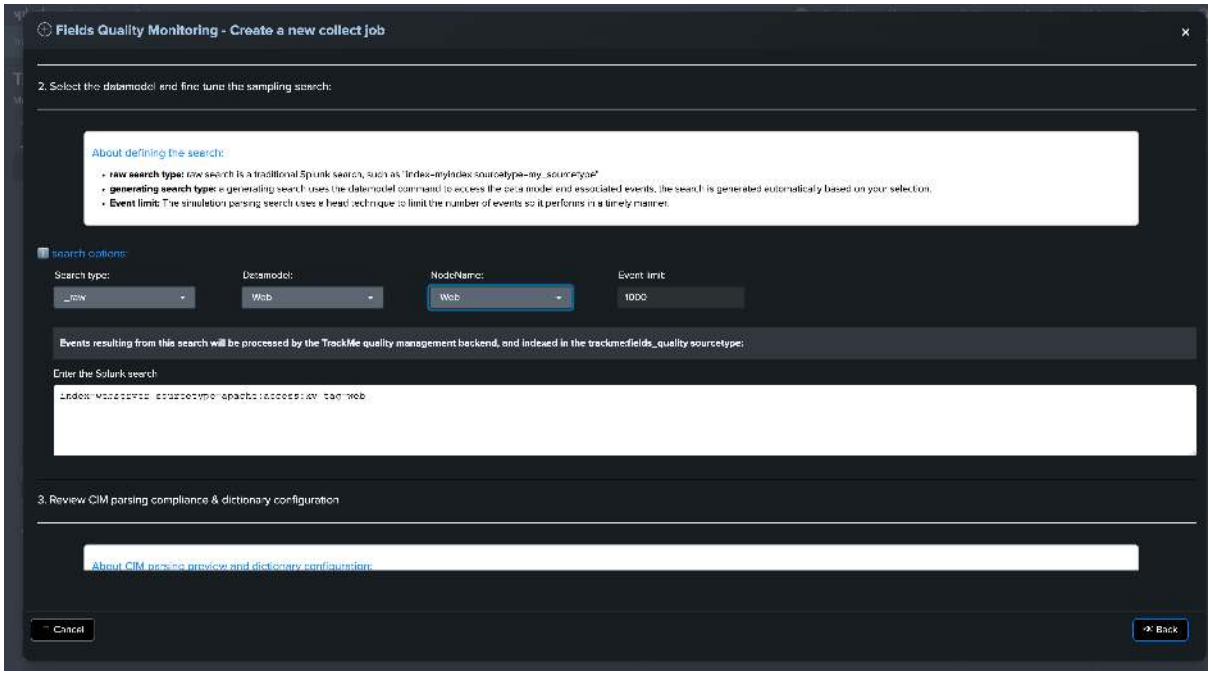
- The best strategy is the one that matches your preferences, custom context and objectives.
- A single collect job can technically handle multiple indexes, sourcetypes, and so forth, BUT it is tied to a specific datamodel and data dictionary.
- Therefore, at minimum you want to segregate your collect jobs per datamodel and sourcetype. (or context feeds, for instance one collect job for WinEvent logs, one for Linux secure logs, etc.)
- To ensure a good level of sampling, you can also be as granular as needed, for instance one collect job per datamodel/index/sourcetype. (or context feed)

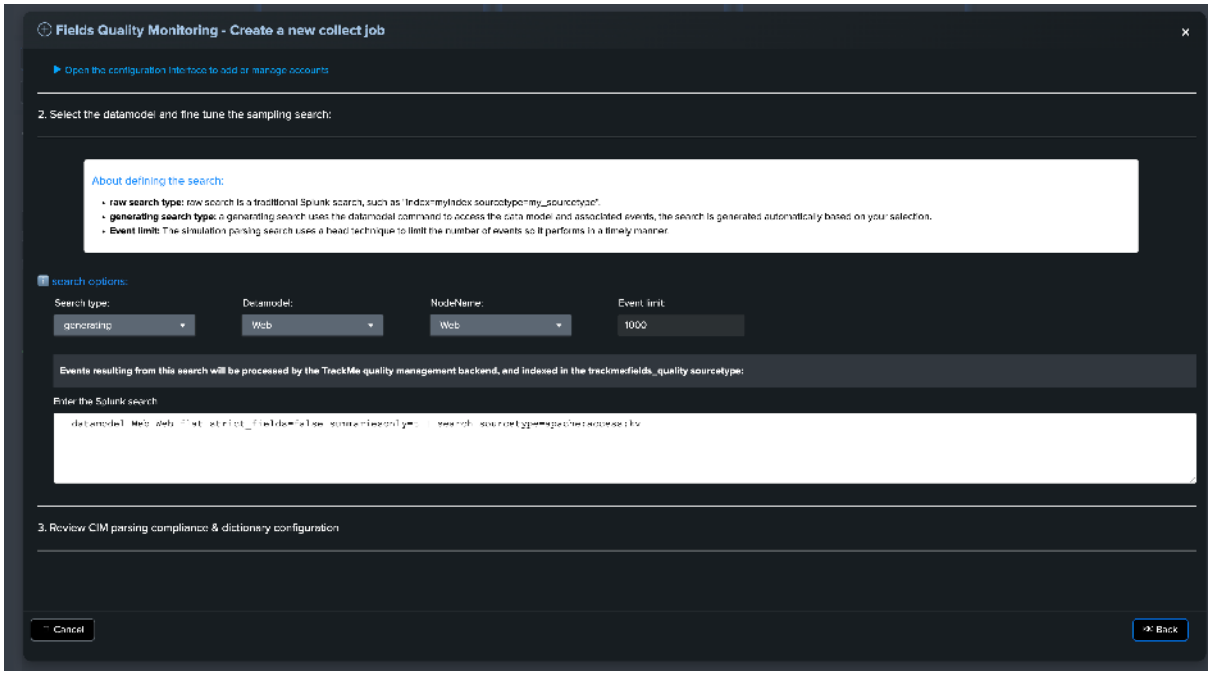
Hint

About search performance, costs, raw versus generating searches:

- Overall, the collect jobs are very efficient and inexpensive.
- TrackMe implements two techniques: the `head` technique and the `sampling` technique to produce fast and performant collect phase searches.
- The monitor phase is dependent on the associated collect job events produced and is also very efficient.
- Note that when selecting a generating search, TrackMe generates the base root search automatically, according to the selected datamodel.
- Finally, generating searches are direct consumers of the datamodel and therefore more restricted in context, while raw searches offer all levels of flexibility in terms of filters.

Examples of both approaches:





Example of a raw search definition targeting the Web datamodel context:

```
index=webserver sourcetype=apache:access:kv tag=web
```

Example of a generating search definition targeting the Web datamodel context:

```
| datamodel Web Web flat strict_fields=false summariesonly=t | search␣
↪sourcetype=apache:access:kv
```

We generally recommend having at minimum one collect job per datamodel/sourcetype.

Data dictionary generation or selection (for CIM context)

About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:

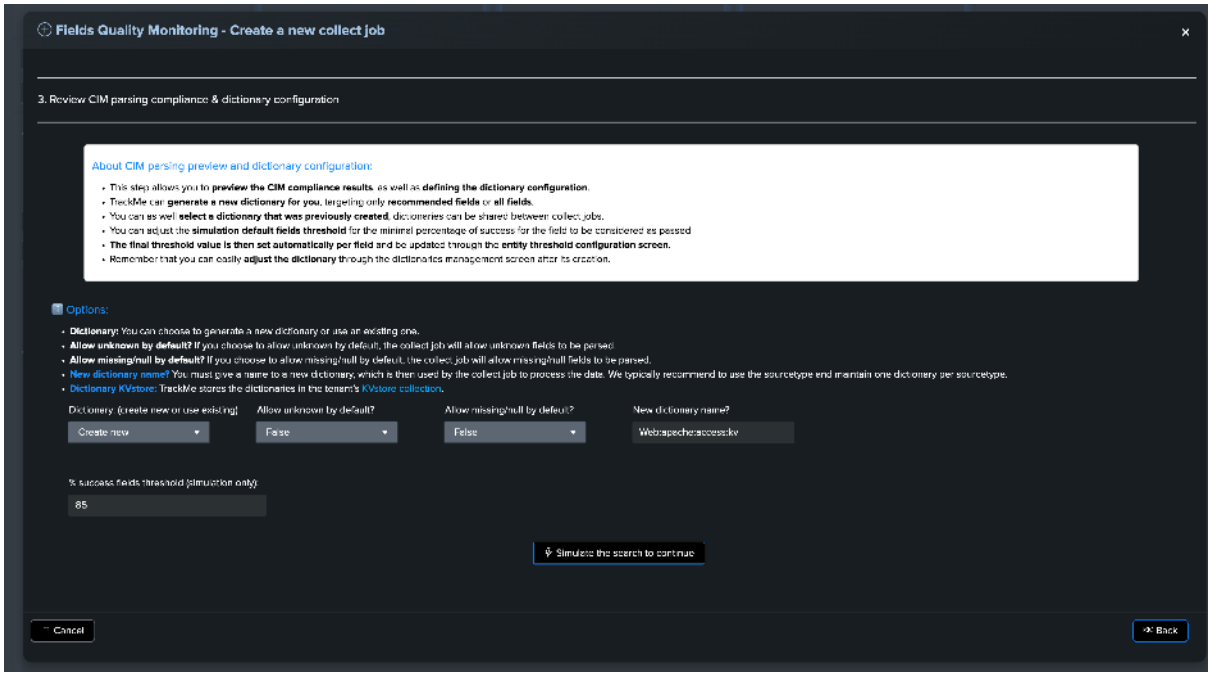
- This step allows you to preview the CIM compliance results, as well as define the dictionary configuration.
- TrackMe can generate a new dictionary for you, targeting only recommended fields or all fields.
- You can also select a dictionary that was previously created. Dictionaries can be shared between collect jobs.
- You can adjust the simulation default fields threshold for the minimal percentage of success for the field to be considered as passed.
- The final threshold value is then set automatically per field and can be updated through the entity threshold configuration screen.
- Remember that you can easily adjust the dictionary through the dictionaries management screen after its creation.

Hint

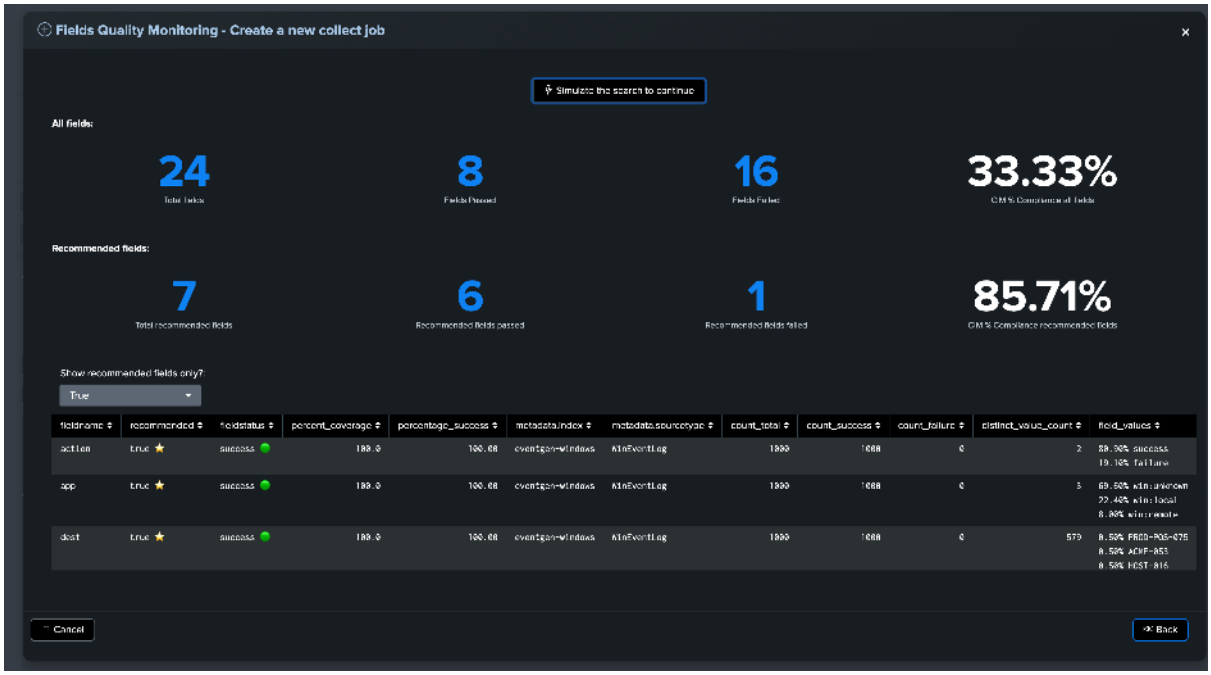
Naming the data dictionary:

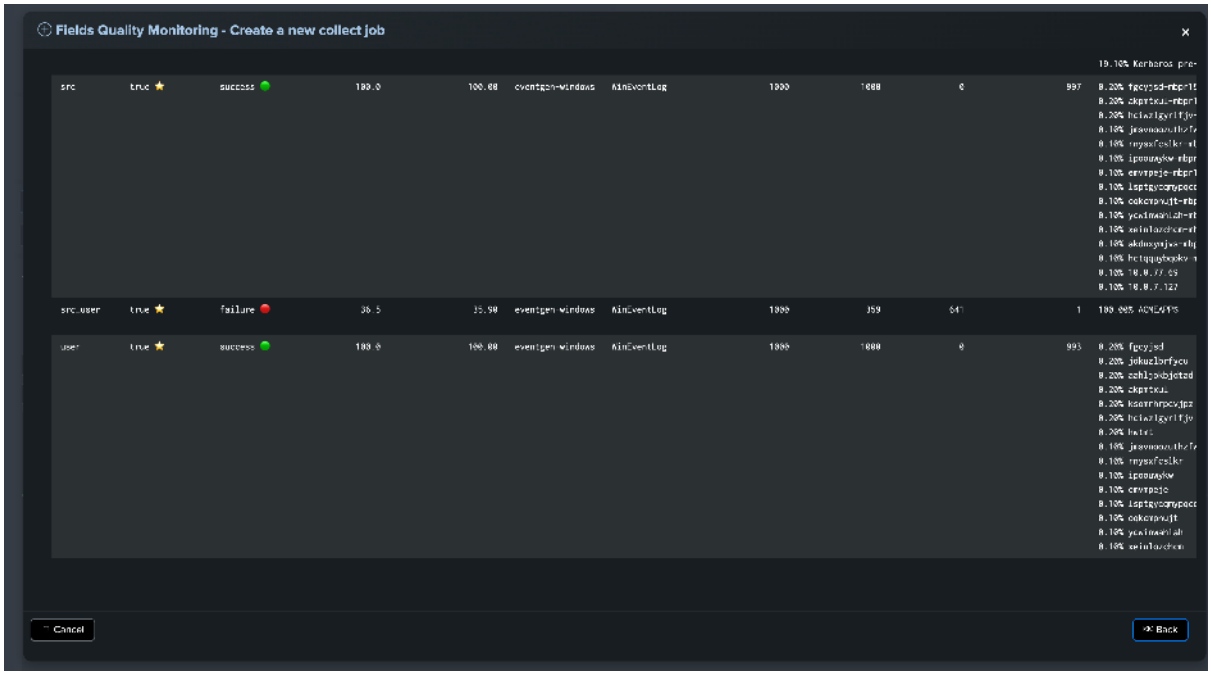
- The data dictionary name is defined in this step input field.
- We recommend having a meaningful naming convention, such as `<datammodel>:<sourcetype>`
- Remember that dictionaries can be shared between collect jobs.
- In our example, we name our new dictionary `Web:apache:access:kv`

Generate a new dictionary, or select an existing one, and adjust default behavior and thresholds:



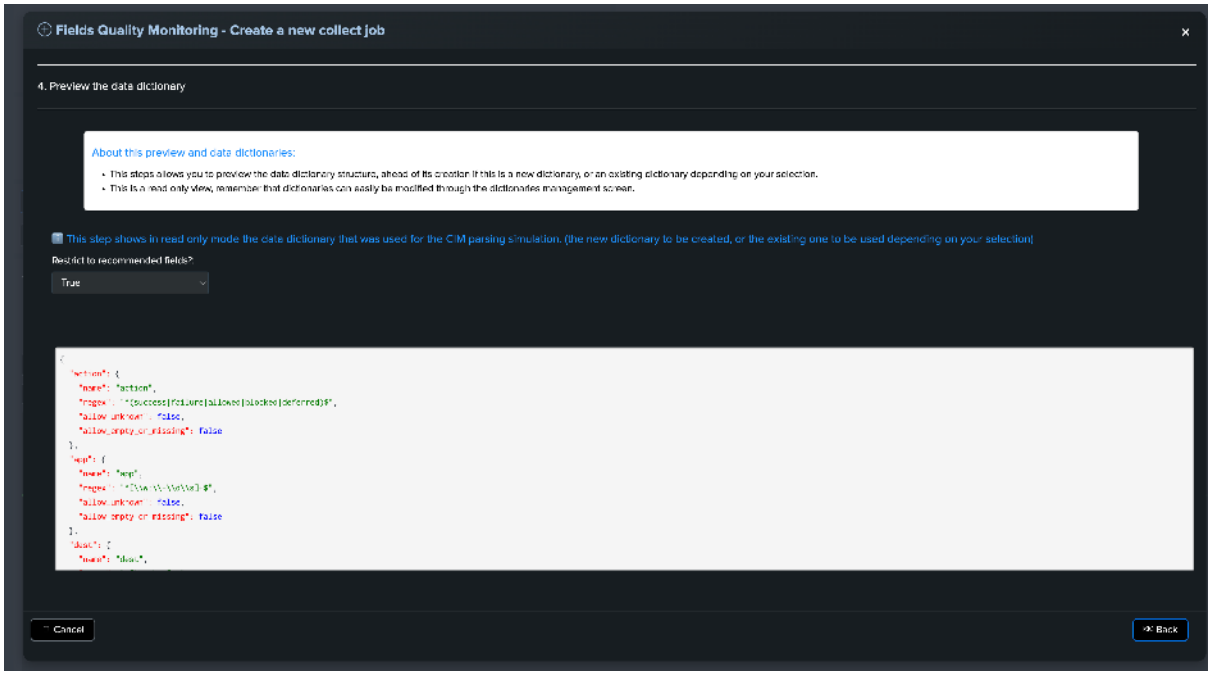
Finally, execute the sampling search to preview the CIM compliance results, which shows key information about the expected results:





Previewing the data dictionary (CIM context only)

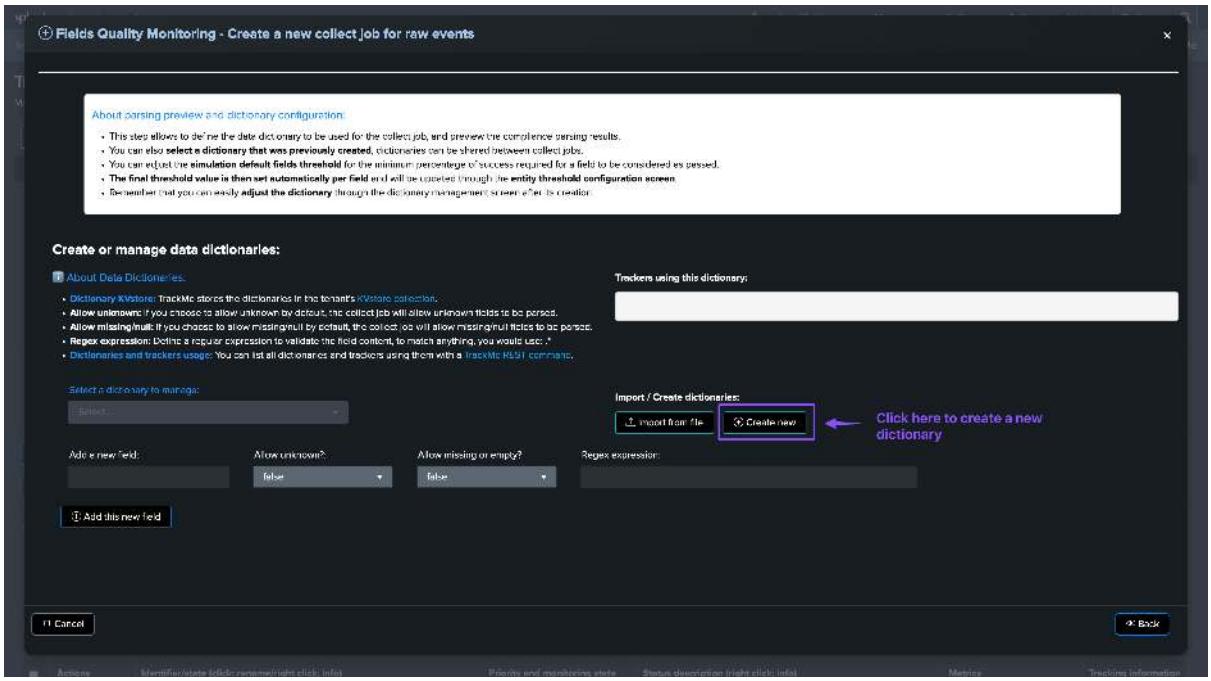
This part of the wizard is informational only and shows a preview of the structure of the data dictionary:

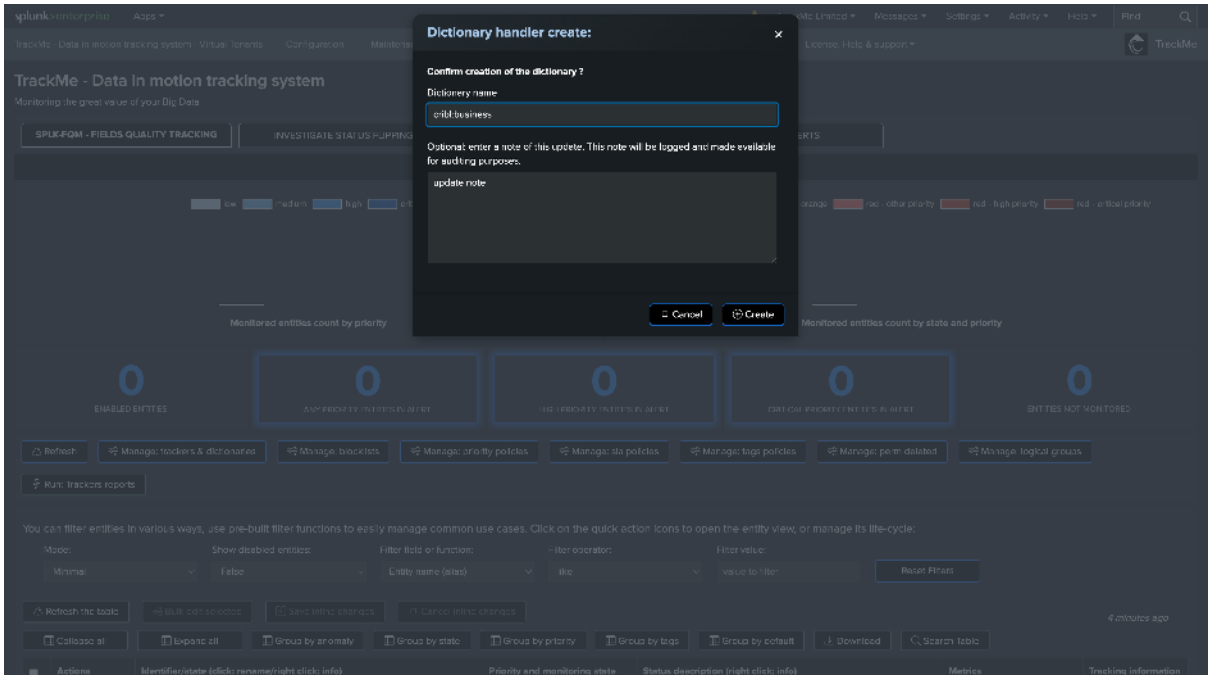


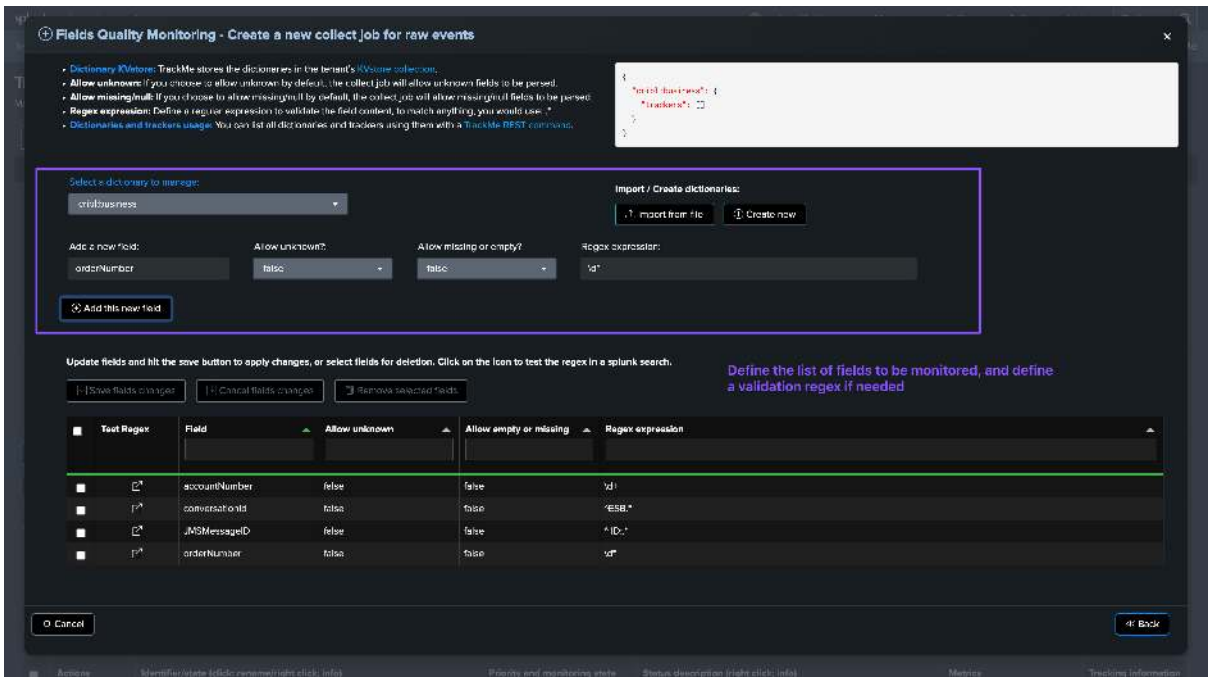
Data dictionary generation or selection (for non CIM context)

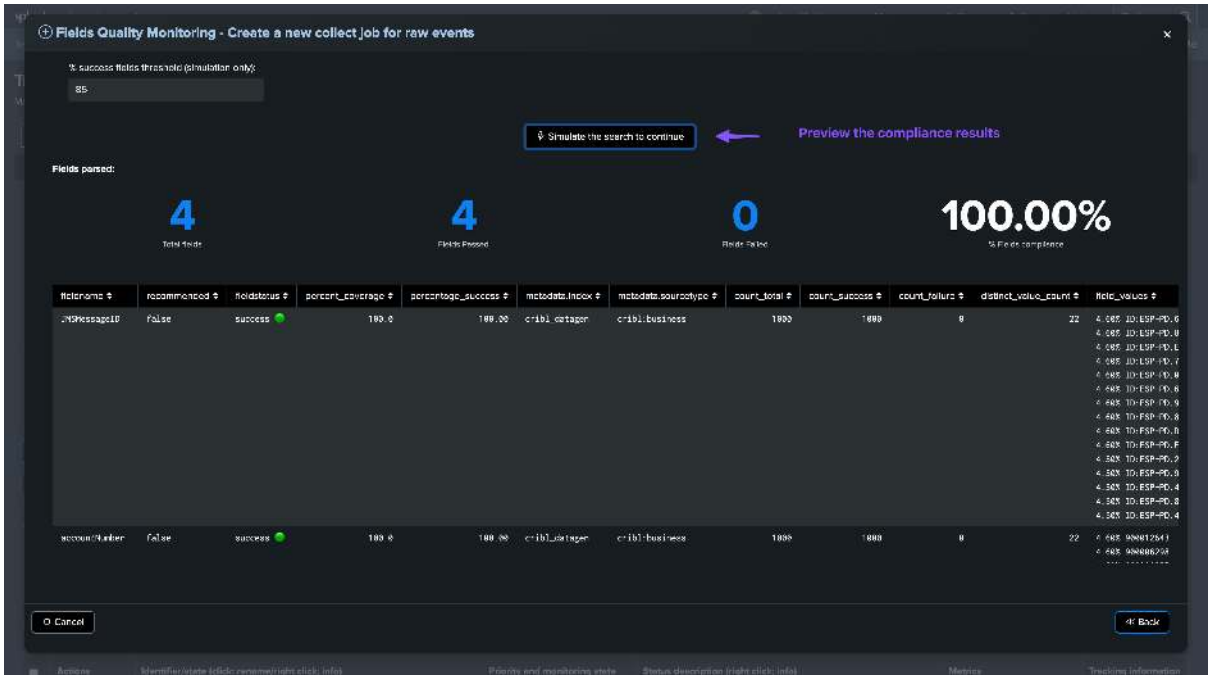
For non CIM contexts, you need to define the fields to be monitored by declaring the fields of interests in the data dictionary.

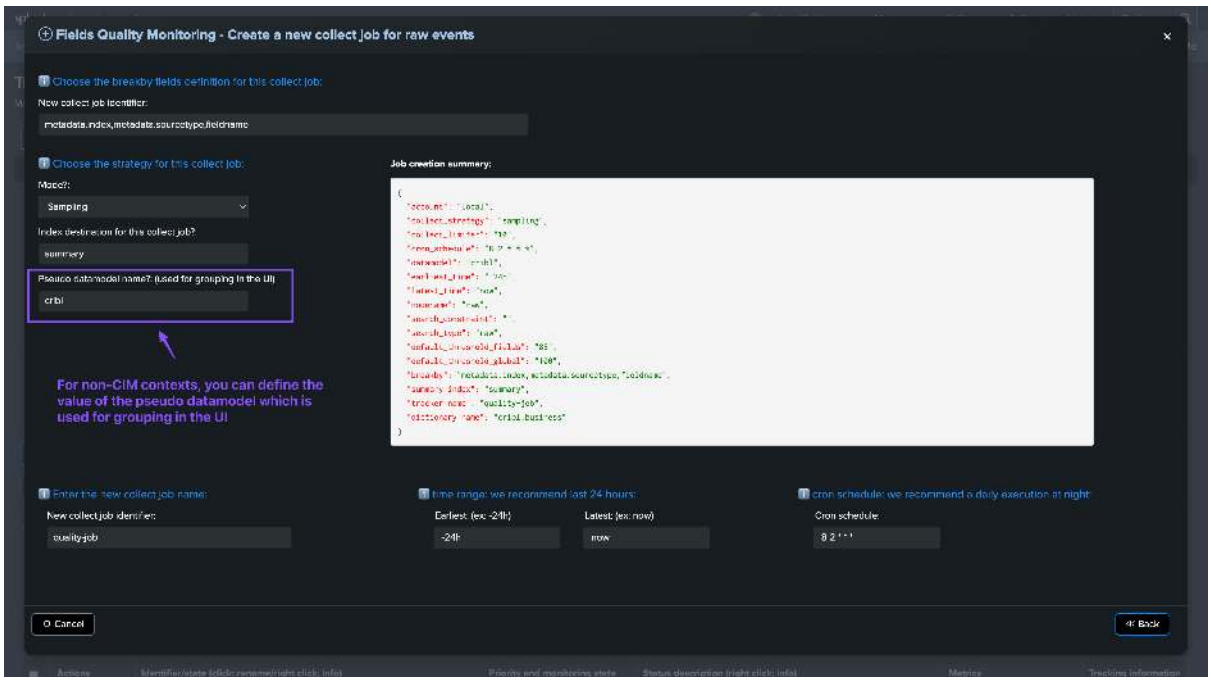
The data dictionary definition step can be performed before the collect job creation via the `Manage: dictionaries` screen, or during the collect job creation wizard.




Dictionary handler create:
Confirm creation of the dictionary ?
Dictionary name
crib1business
Optional: enter a note of this update. This note will be logged and made available for auditing purposes.
update note
Cancel
Create
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for raw events
Select a dictionary to manage:
crib1business
Import / Create dictionaries:
Add a new field:
orderNumber
Allow unknown?
false
Allow missing or empty?
false
Regex expression:
Add this new field
Update fields and hit the save button to apply changes, or select fields for deletion. Click on the icon to test the regex in a splunk search.
Define the list of fields to be monitored, and define a validation regex if needed
Test Regex
Field
Allow unknown
Allow empty or missing
Regex expression
accountNumber
conversationId
JMSMessageID
orderNumber
Cancel
Back

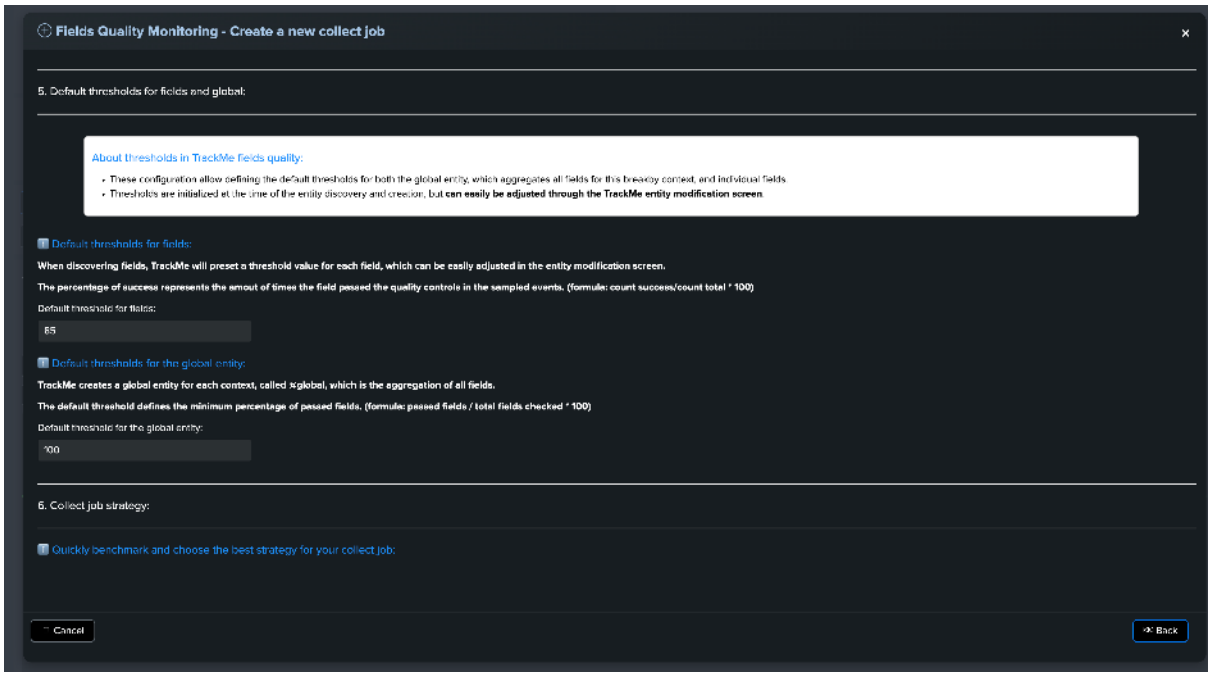




Default thresholds for fields and global

About thresholds in TrackMe fields quality:

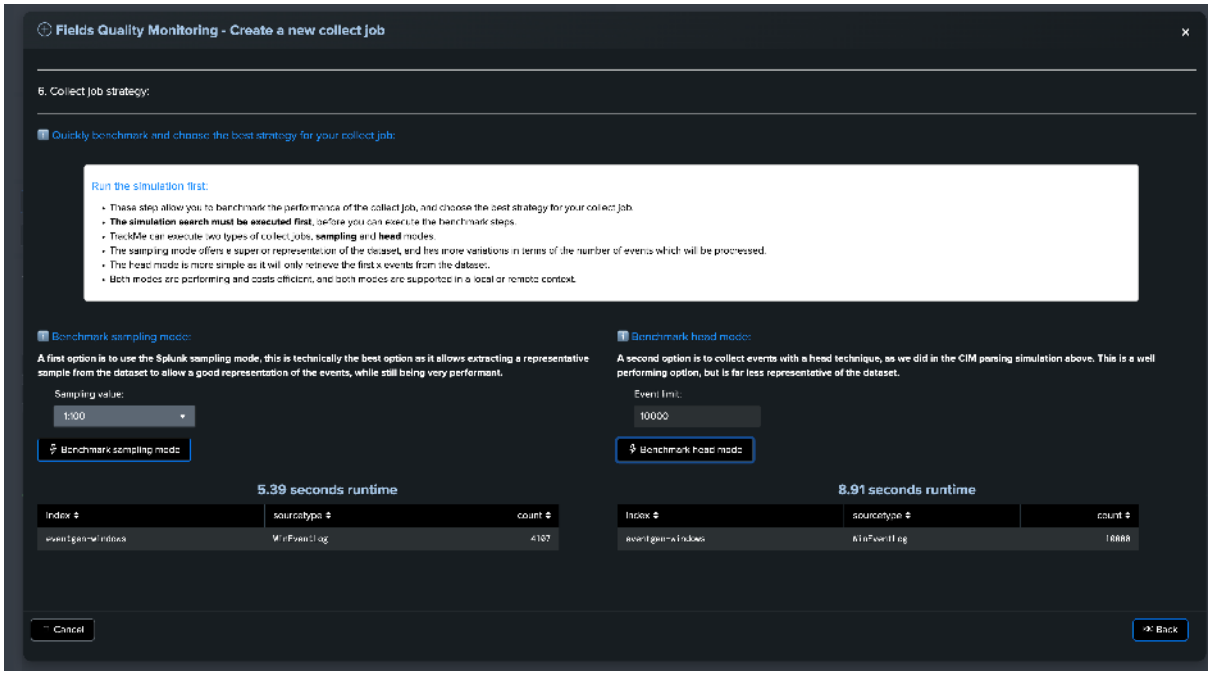
- These configurations allow you to define the default thresholds for both the global entity, which aggregates all fields for this breakby context, and individual fields.
- Thresholds are initialized at the time of entity discovery and creation, but can easily be adjusted through the TrackMe entity modification screen.



Benchmark the collect job strategy

About the collect job strategy benchmark:

- These steps allow you to benchmark the performance of the collect job and choose the best strategy for your collect job.
- The simulation search must be executed first, before you can execute the benchmark steps.
- TrackMe can execute two types of collect jobs: sampling and head modes.
- The sampling mode offers a superior representation of the dataset and has more variations in terms of the number of events that will be processed.
- The head mode is simpler as it will only retrieve the first x events from the dataset.
- Both modes are performant and cost-efficient, and both modes are supported in a local or remote context.



Collect job main settings

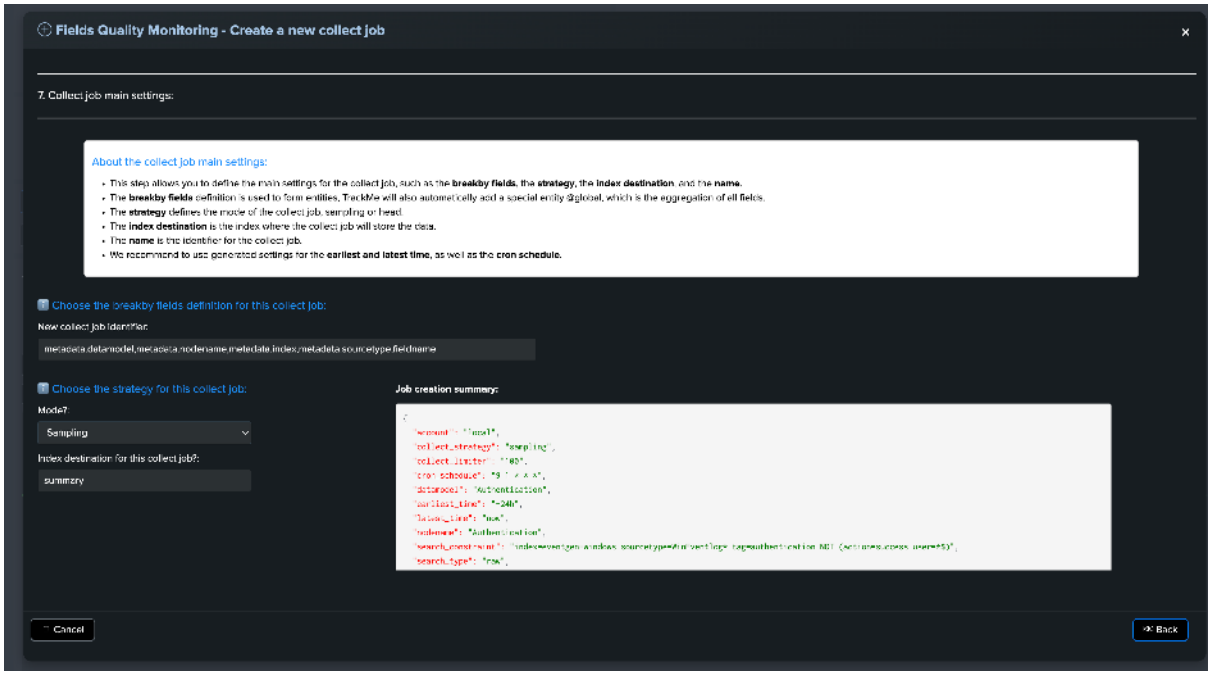
About the collect job main settings:

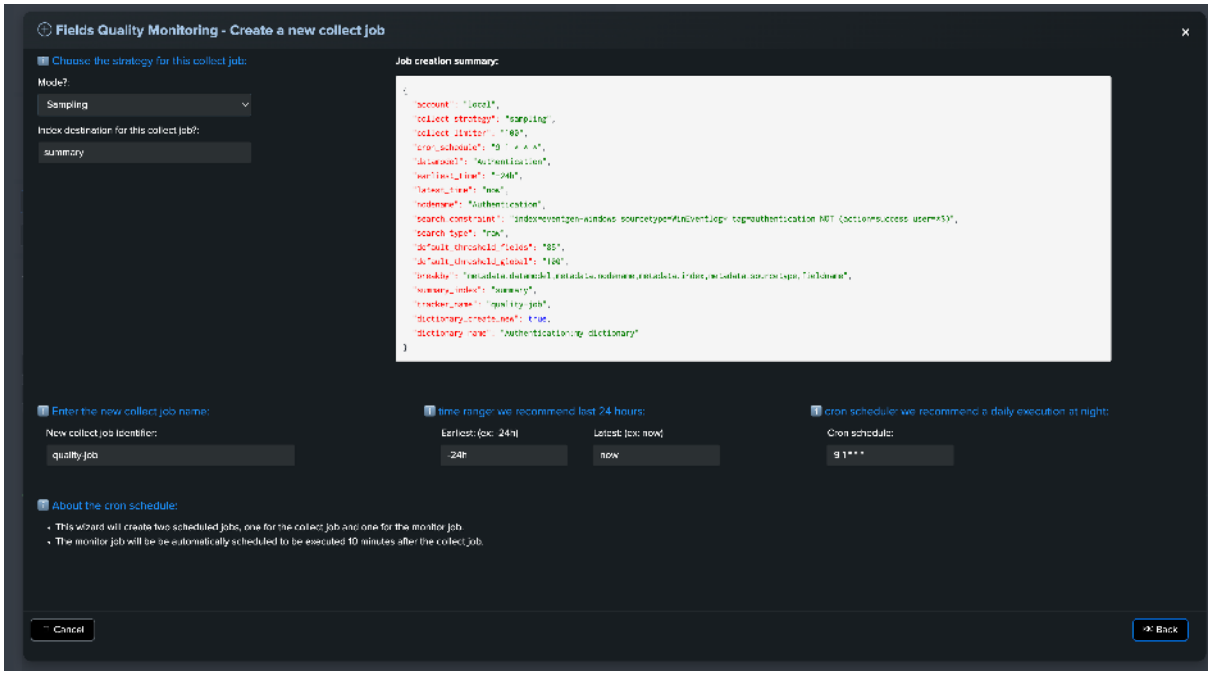
- This step allows you to define the main settings for the collect job, such as the breakby fields, strategy, index destination, and name.
- The breakby fields definition is used to form entities. TrackMe will also automatically add a special entity @global, which is the aggregation of all fields.
- The strategy defines the mode of the collect job: sampling or head.
- The index destination is the index where the collect job will store the data.
- The name is the identifier for the collect job.
- We recommend using generated settings for the earliest and latest time, as well as the cron schedule.

Hint

About the cron schedule:

- This wizard will create two scheduled jobs, one for the collect job and one for the monitor job.
- The monitor job will be automatically scheduled to be executed 10 minutes after the collect job.

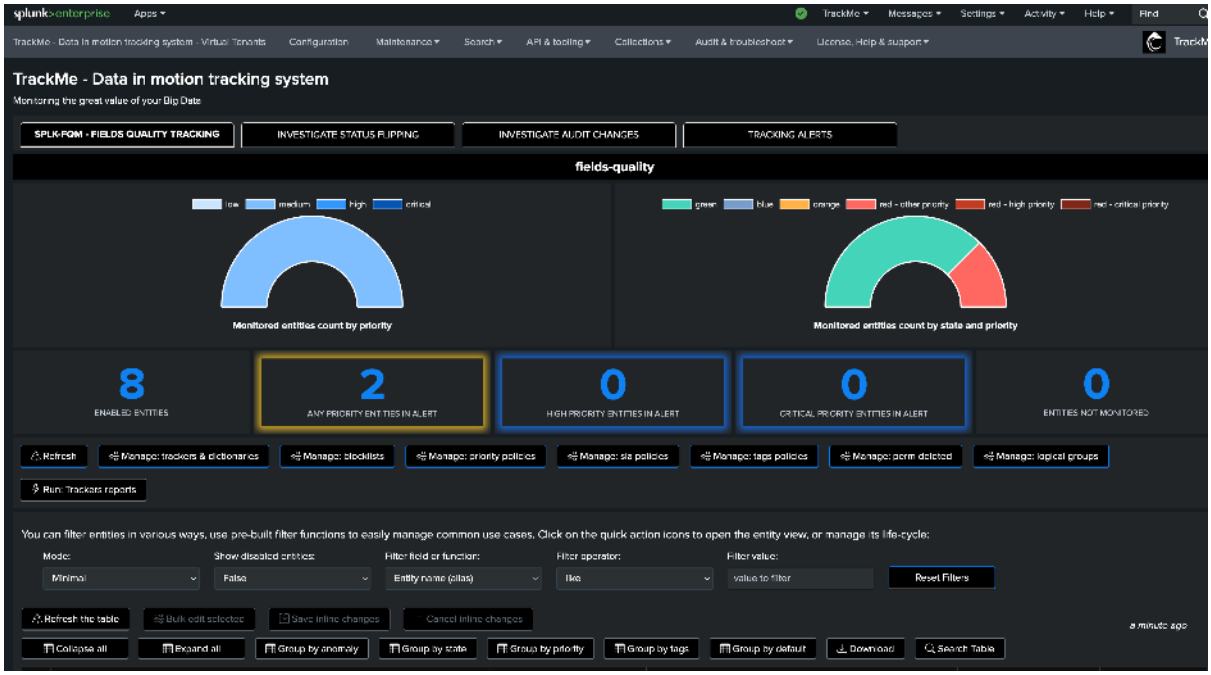


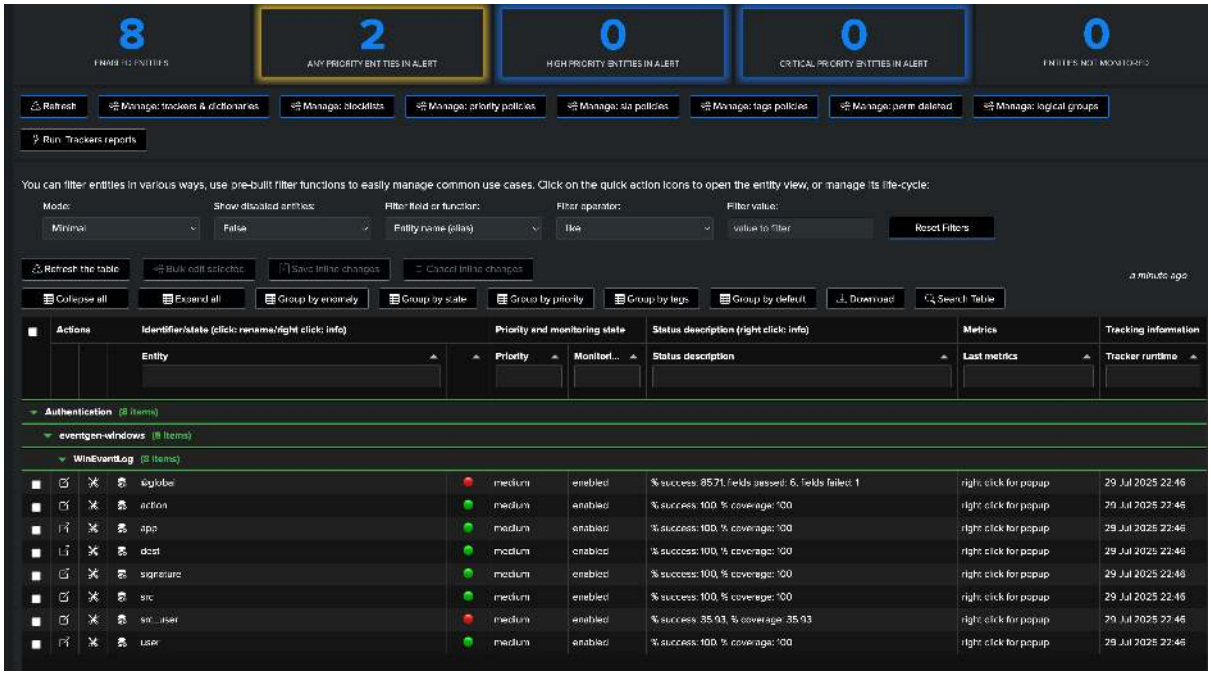


Validate the collect job creation

Finally! Hit the magic button and let TrackMe do the job.

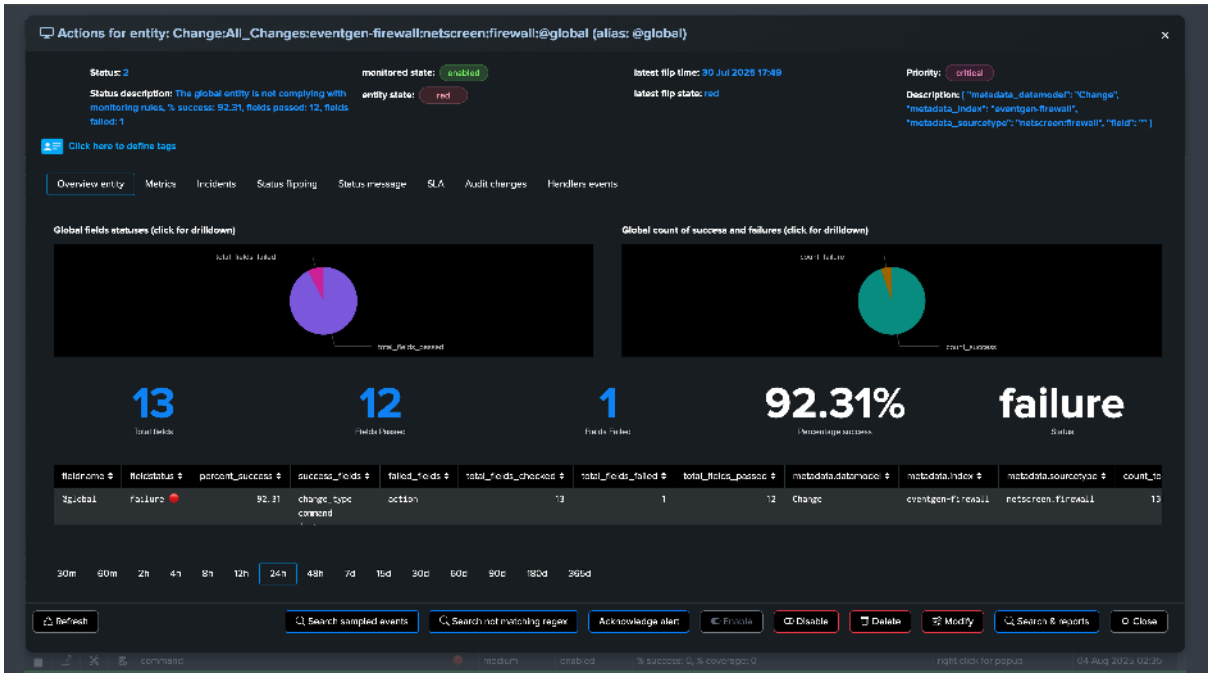
Once created, you can immediately execute the `collect` phase of the job, **then** the `monitor` phase to start seeing entities in TrackMe:

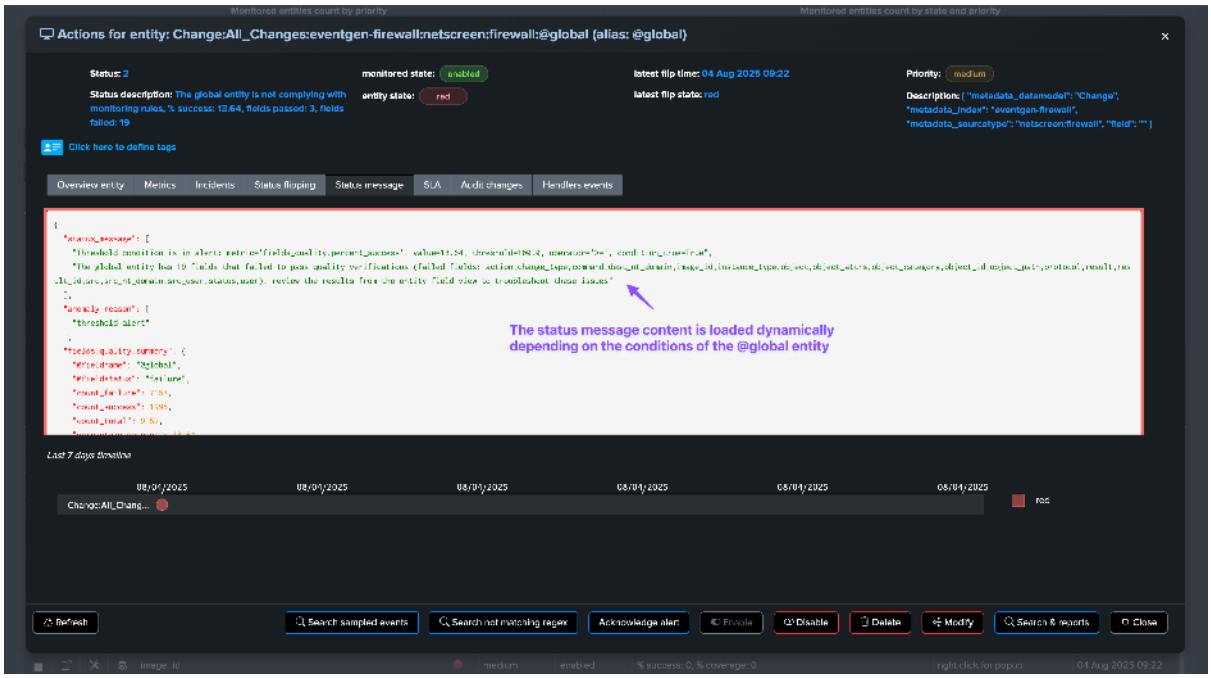


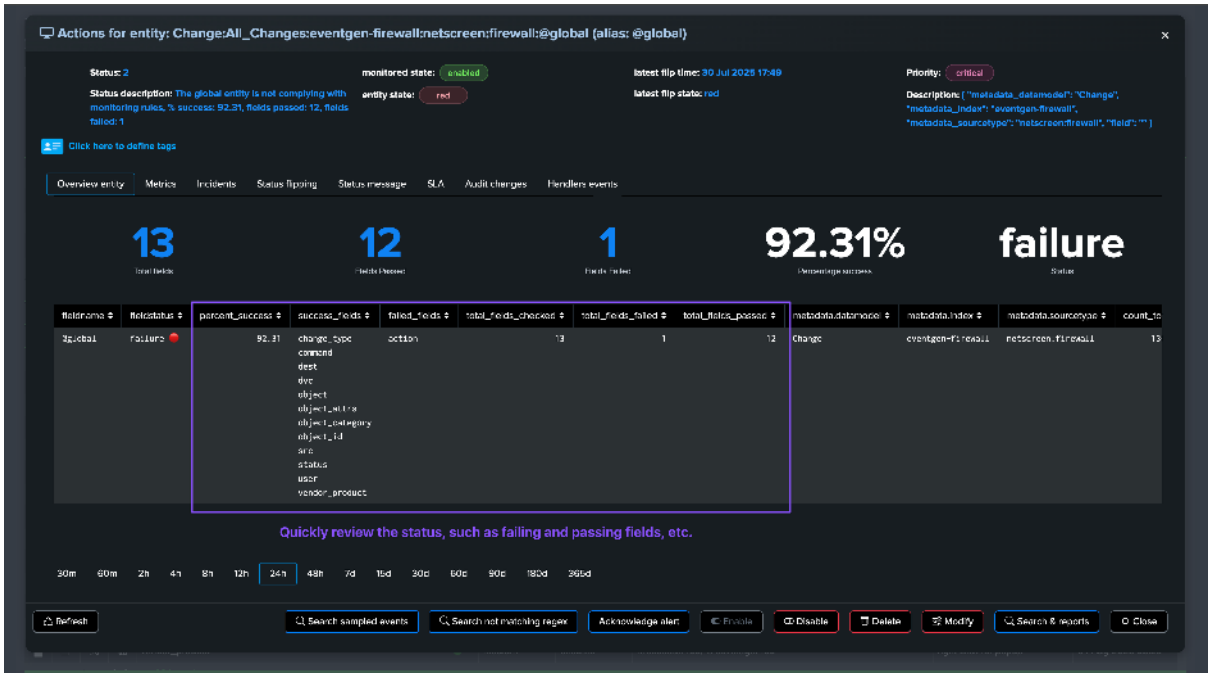


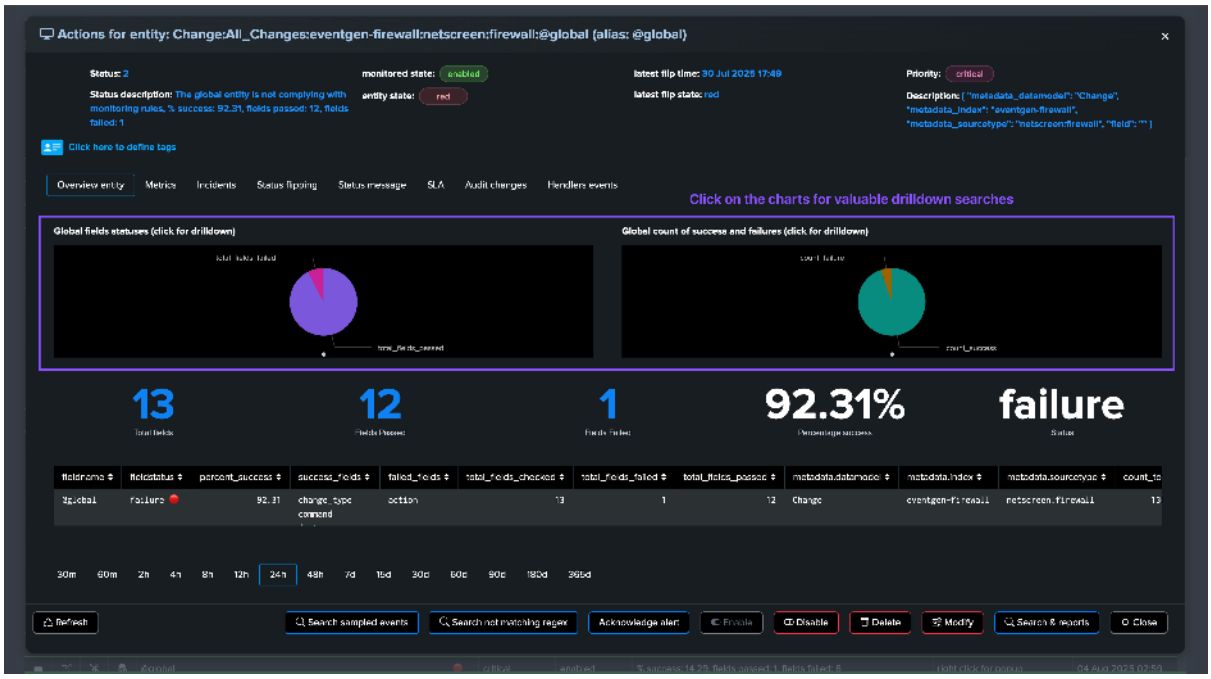
Fields Quality: @global entity

The @global entity is the aggregation of all fields for this breakby context. The UI provides full context and visualization of the entity:


Actions for entity: Change:All_Changes:eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall:@global (alias: @global)
Status: 2
Status description: The global entity is not complying with monitoring rules, % success: 92.31, fields passed: 12, fields failed: 1
monitored state: enabled
entity state: red
latest flip time: 30 Jul 2025 17:49
latest flip state: red
Priority: critical
Description: { "metadata_datamodel": "Change", "metadata_index": "eventgen-firewall", "metadata_sourcetype": "netscreen:firewall", "field": "" }
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Metrics
Incidents
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
Global fields statuses (click for drilldown)
Global count of success and failures (click for drilldown)
13
12
1
92.31%
failure
Refresh
Search sampled events
Search not matching regex
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

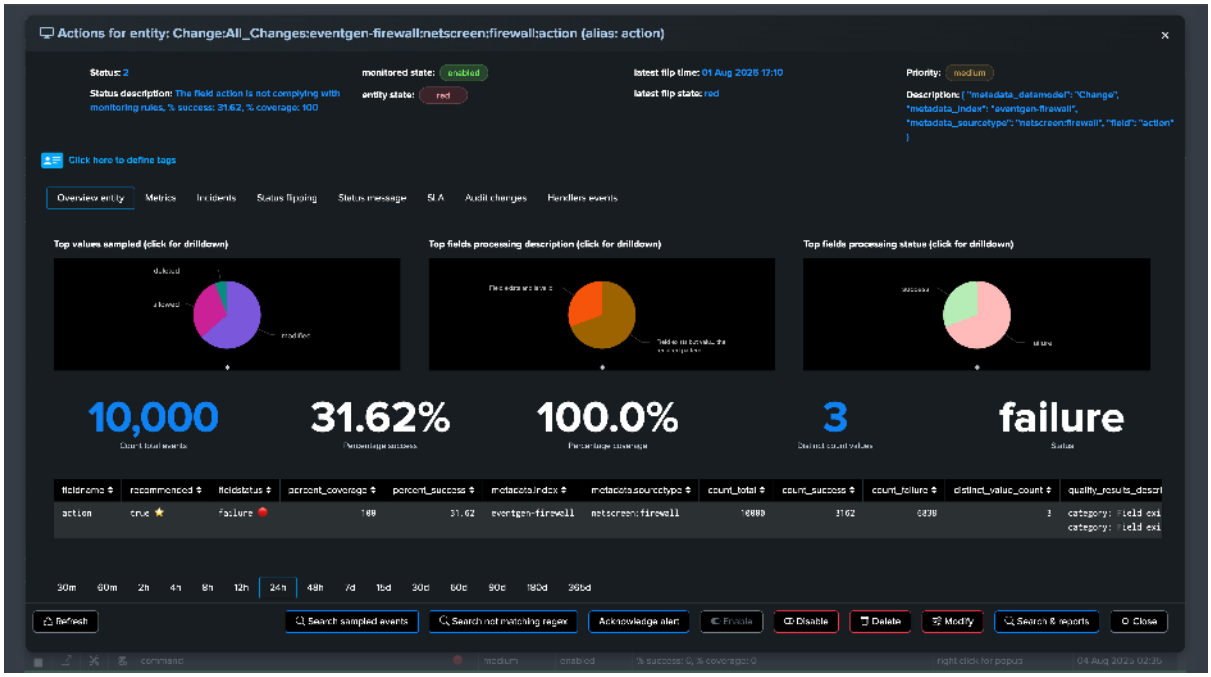

Actions for entity: Change:All_Changes:eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall:@global (alias: @global)
Status: 2
Status description: The global entity is not complying with monitoring rules, % success: 13.64, fields passed: 3, fields failed: 19
monitored state: enabled
entity state: red
latest flip time: 04 Aug 2025 09:22
latest flip state: red
Priority: medium
Description: { "metadata_datamodel": "Change", "metadata_index": "eventgen-firewall", "metadata_sourcetype": "netscreen:firewall", "field": "" }
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Metrics
Incidents
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
The status message content is loaded dynamically depending on the conditions of the @global entity
Refresh
Search sampled events
Search not matching regex
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

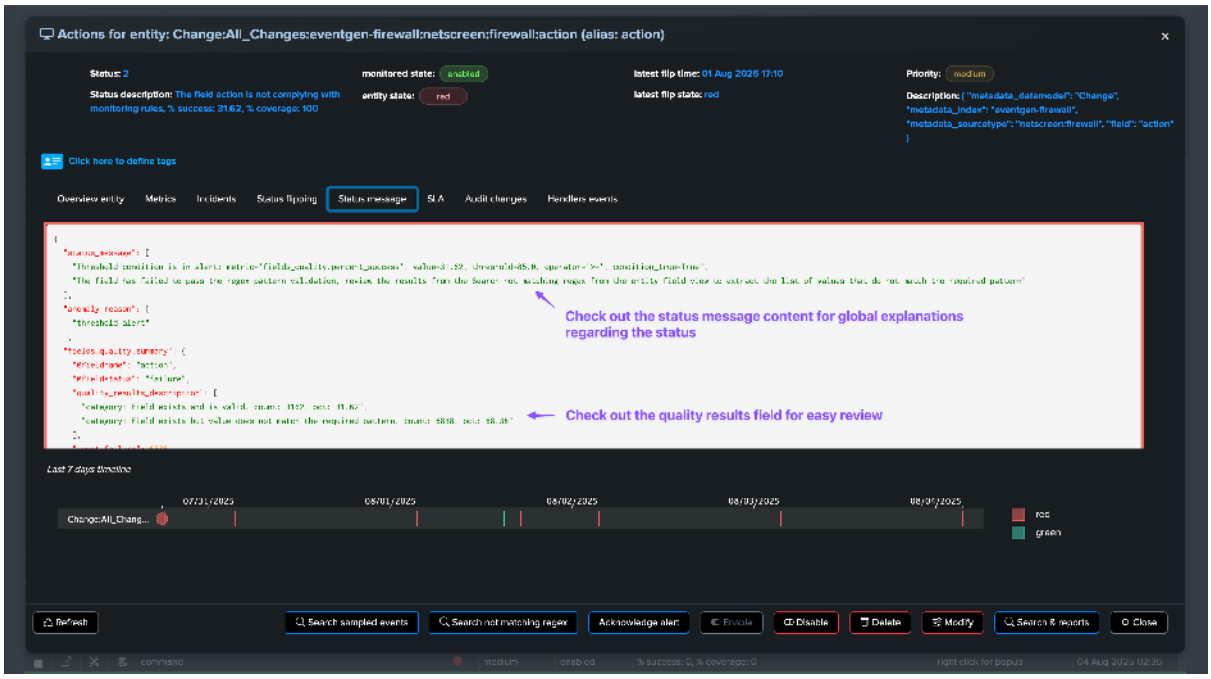


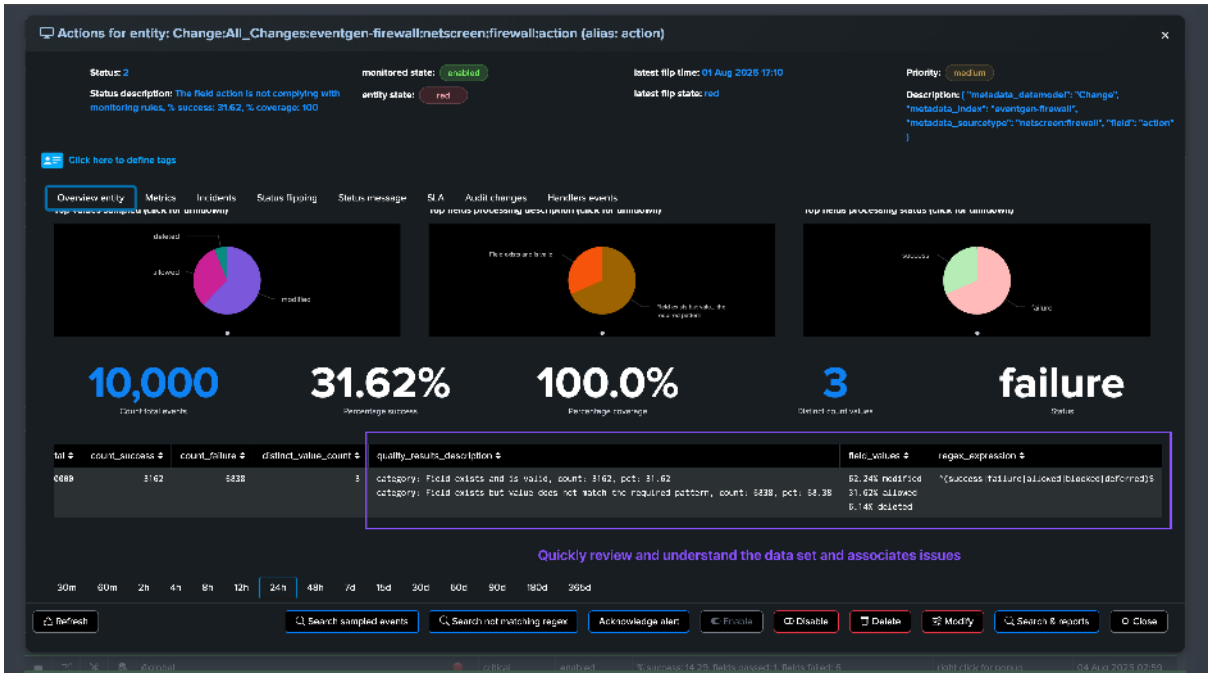


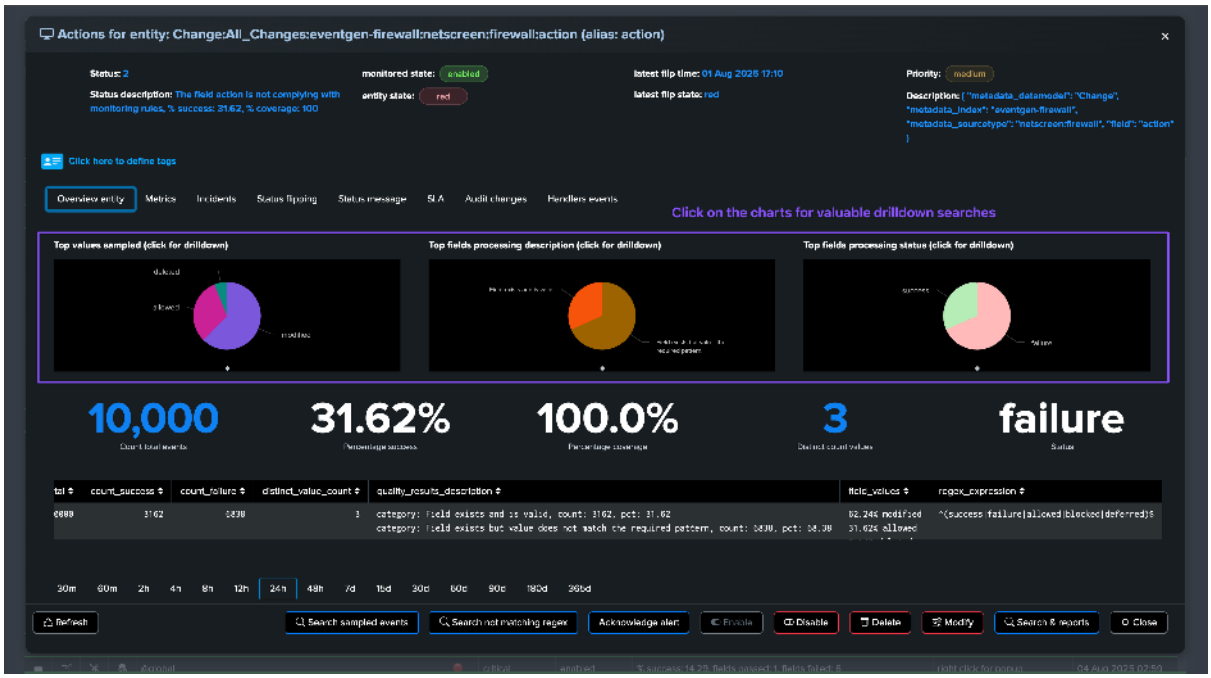
Fields Quality: field view

The field view provides a detailed view of the fields for the entity


Actions for entity: Change:All_Changes:eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall:action (alias: action)
Overview entity
Metrics
Incidents
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
Top values sampled (click for drilldown)
Top fields processing description (click for drilldown)
Top fields processing status (click for drilldown)
10,000
31.62%
100.0%
3
failure
Refresh
Search sampled events
Search not matching regex
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: Change:All_Changes:eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall:action (alias: action)
Overview entity
Metrics
Incidents
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers events
Check out the status message content for global explanations regarding the status
Check out the quality results field for easy review
Last 7 days timeline
Refresh
Search sampled events
Search not matching regex
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close





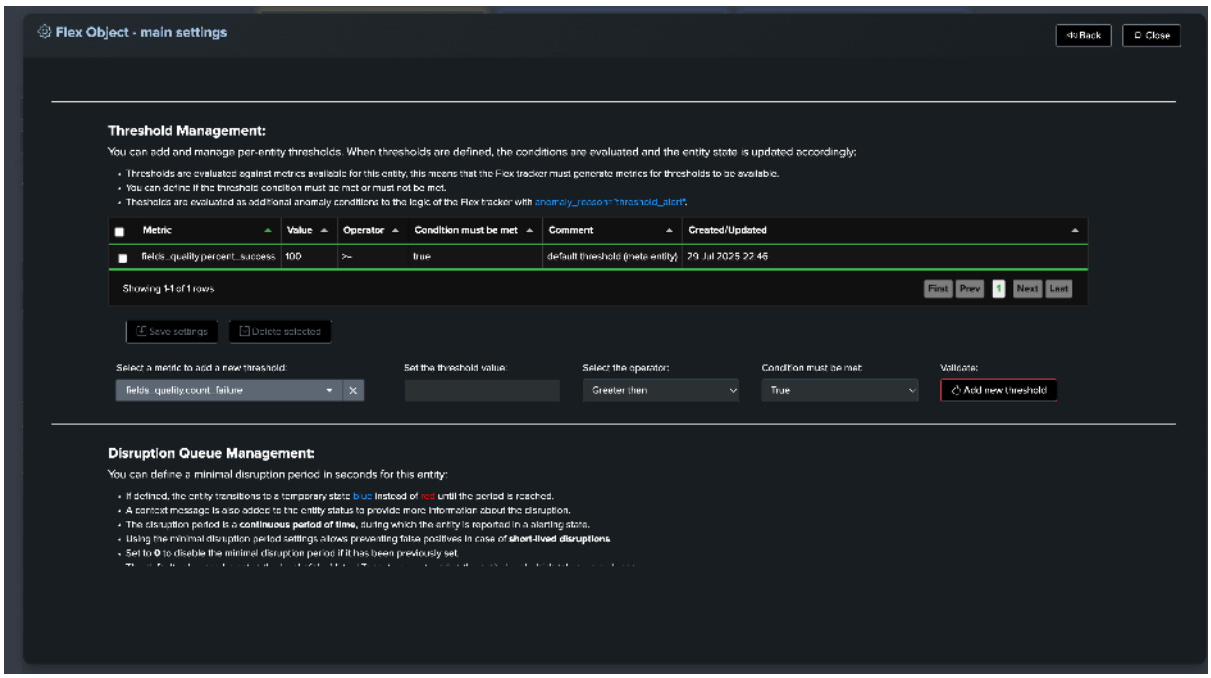
Updating the @global entity and fields entities thresholds

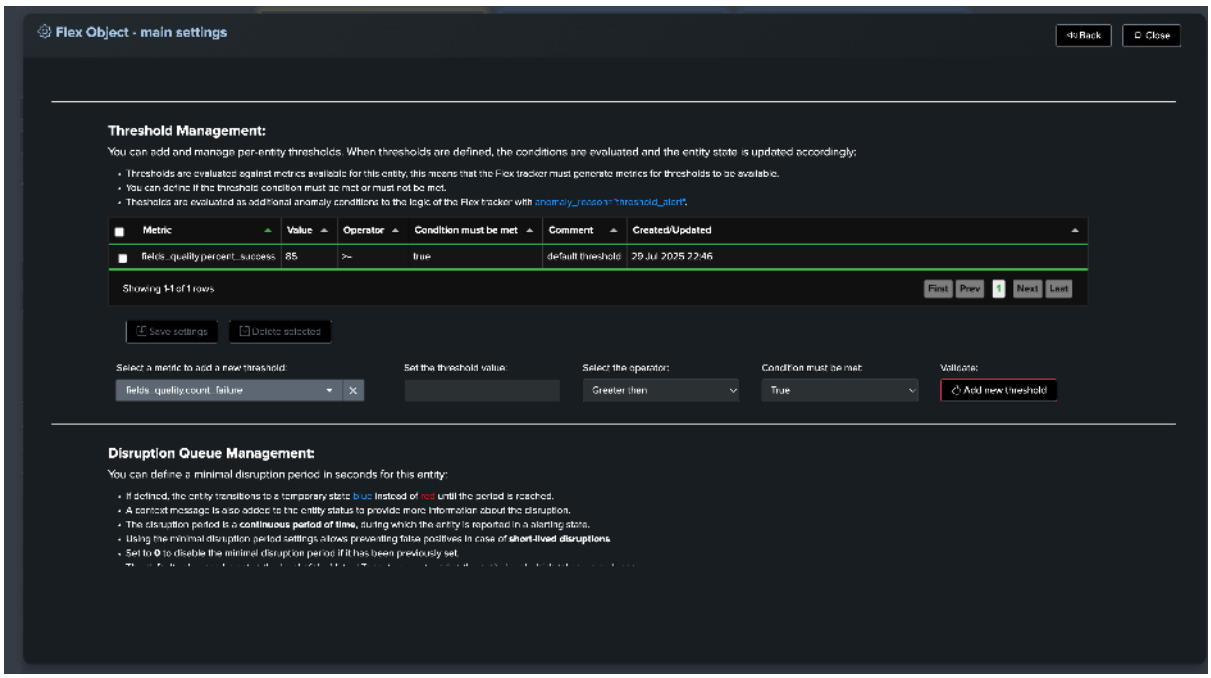
The @global entity and fields entities thresholds can be updated through the entity modification screen:

Hint

About updating fields entities thresholds:

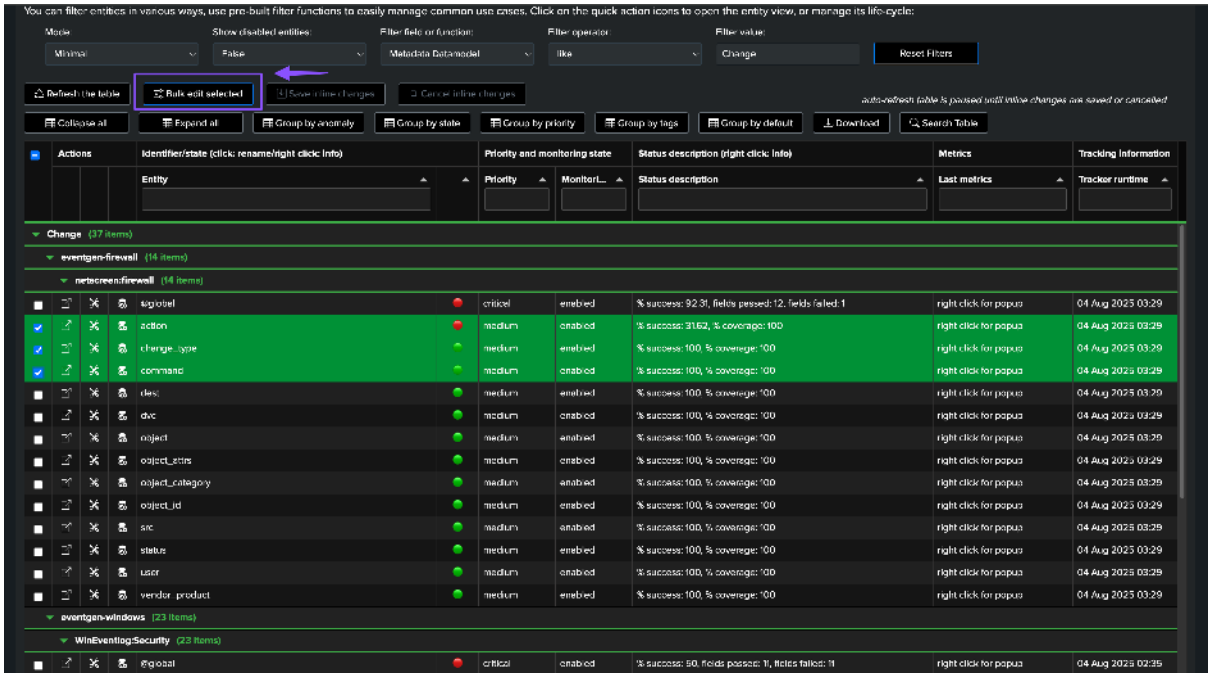
- Updating a threshold for a field is immediately reflected in the field entity view.
- However, for the @global entity to reflect the new field status, the `monitor` phase of the collect job must be executed.

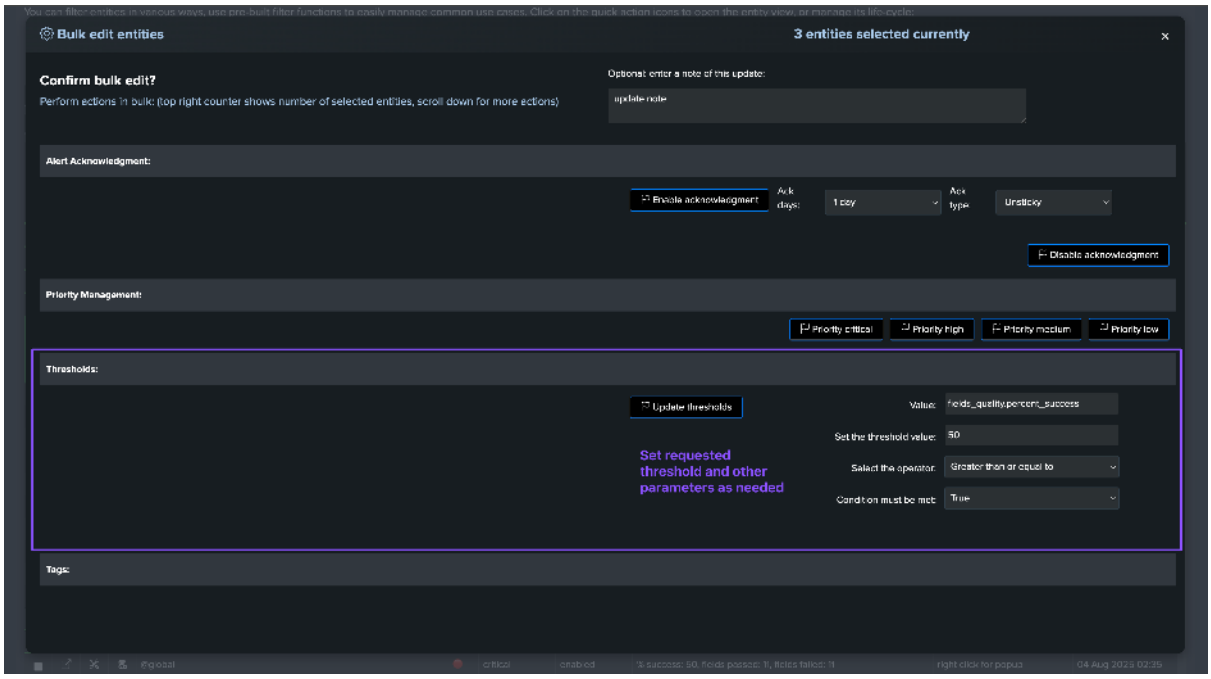




Updating thresholds in bulk after the entities discovery

You can update the thresholds in bulk after the entities discovery, by selecting the entities to be updated and then performing a bulk update through the bulk edit screen:



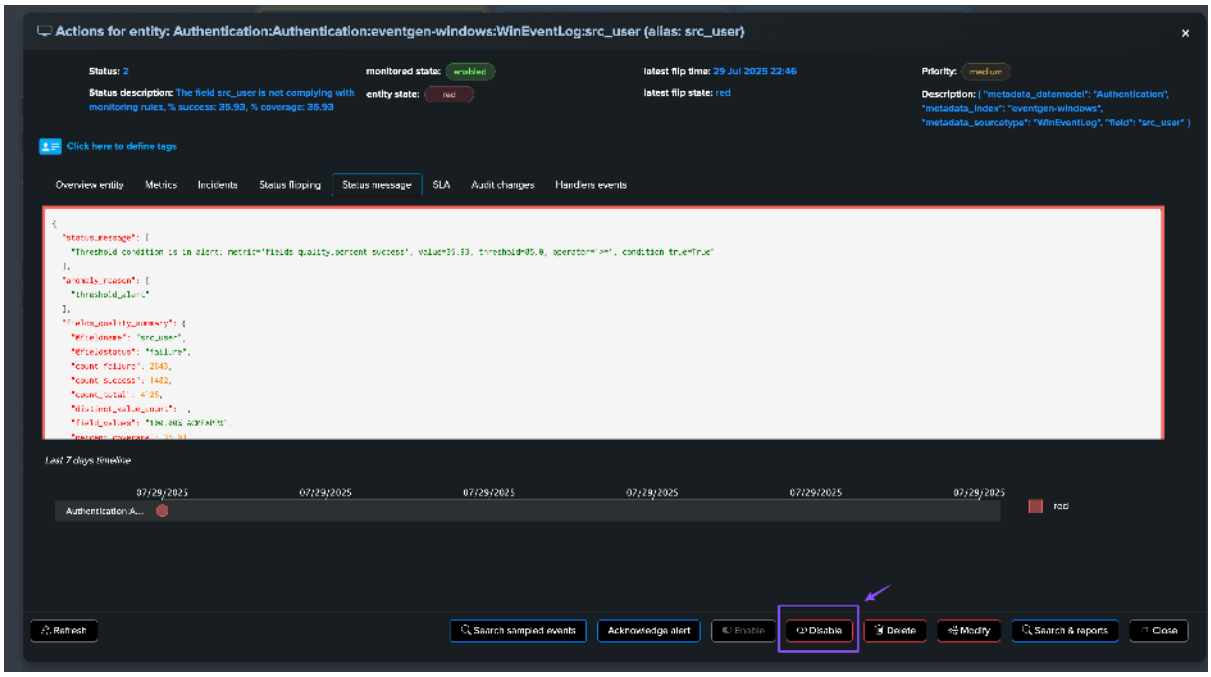


Disabling fields entities

You can use the normal TrackMe workflow to disable a field entity that you wouldn't want to consider anymore:

> **Hint**
>
> **About disabling a field entity and how it is reflected in the @global entity view:**
>
> - Disabling a field entity is immediately taken into account for the entity itself.
> - This means that if, for instance, you have created an alert that covers field entities, a disabled field entity will never be considered.
> - As well, the UI will not show by default entities that are disabled.

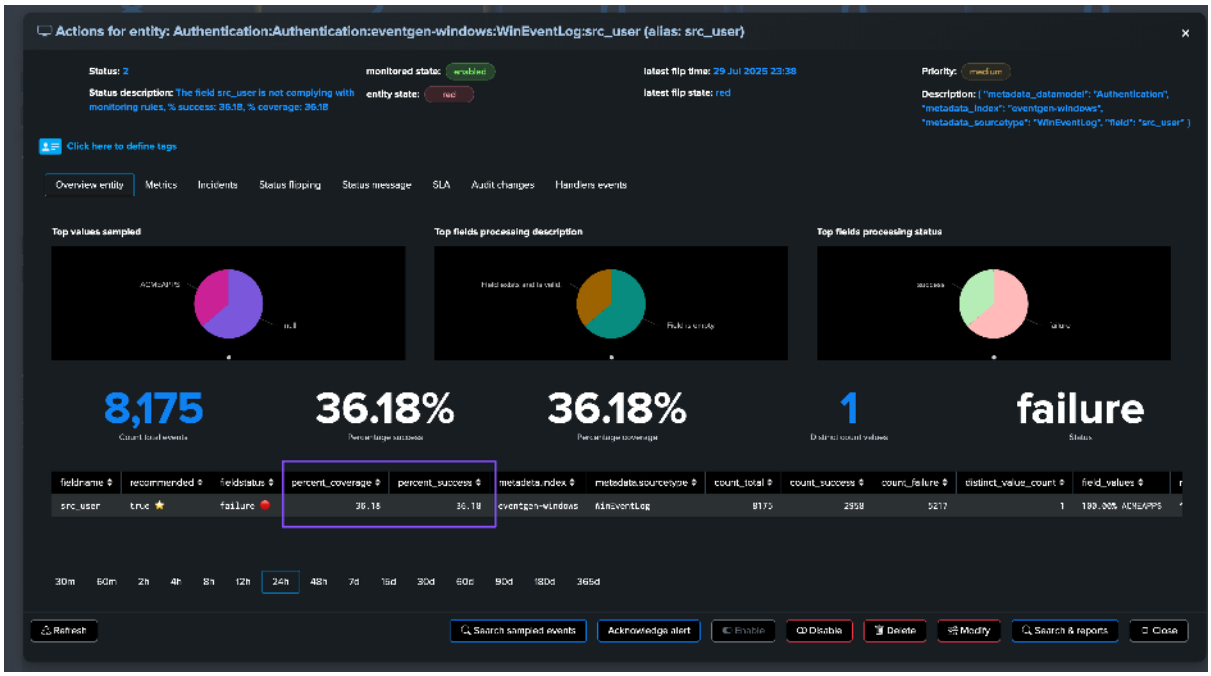
- **However**, the @global entity will still aggregate the disabled fields until the `monitor` phase of the collect job is executed.

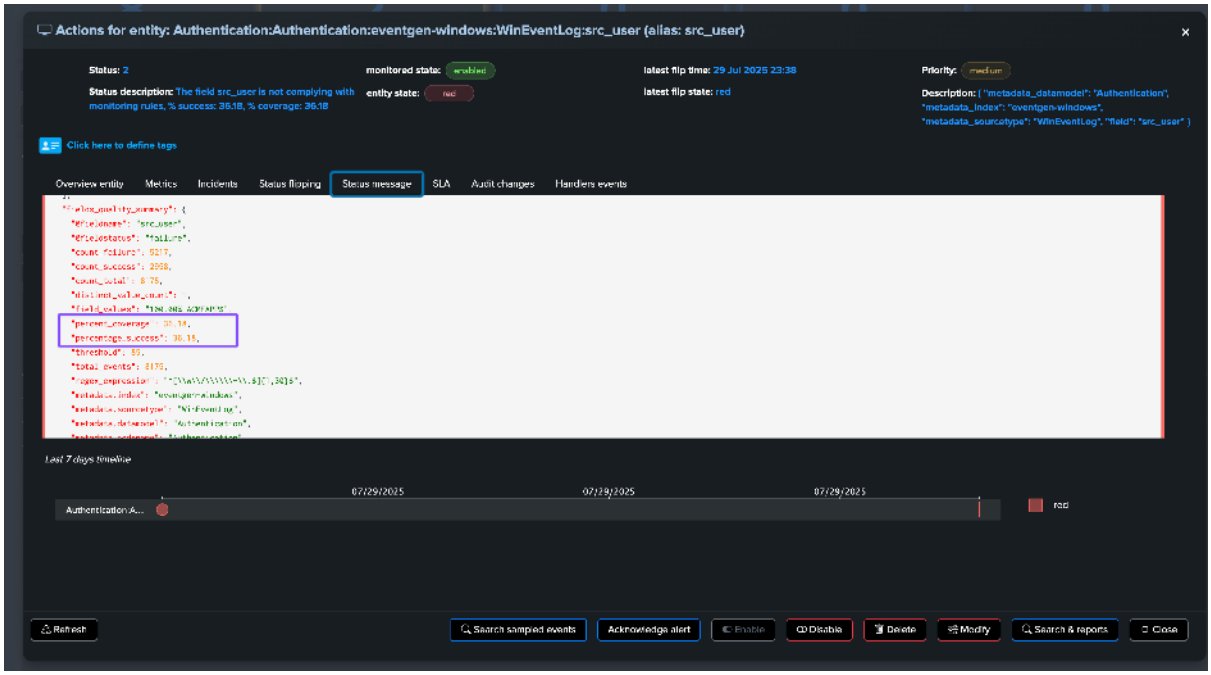


About fields percentage of success and percentage of coverage

For fields entities, TrackMe reports two key metrics:

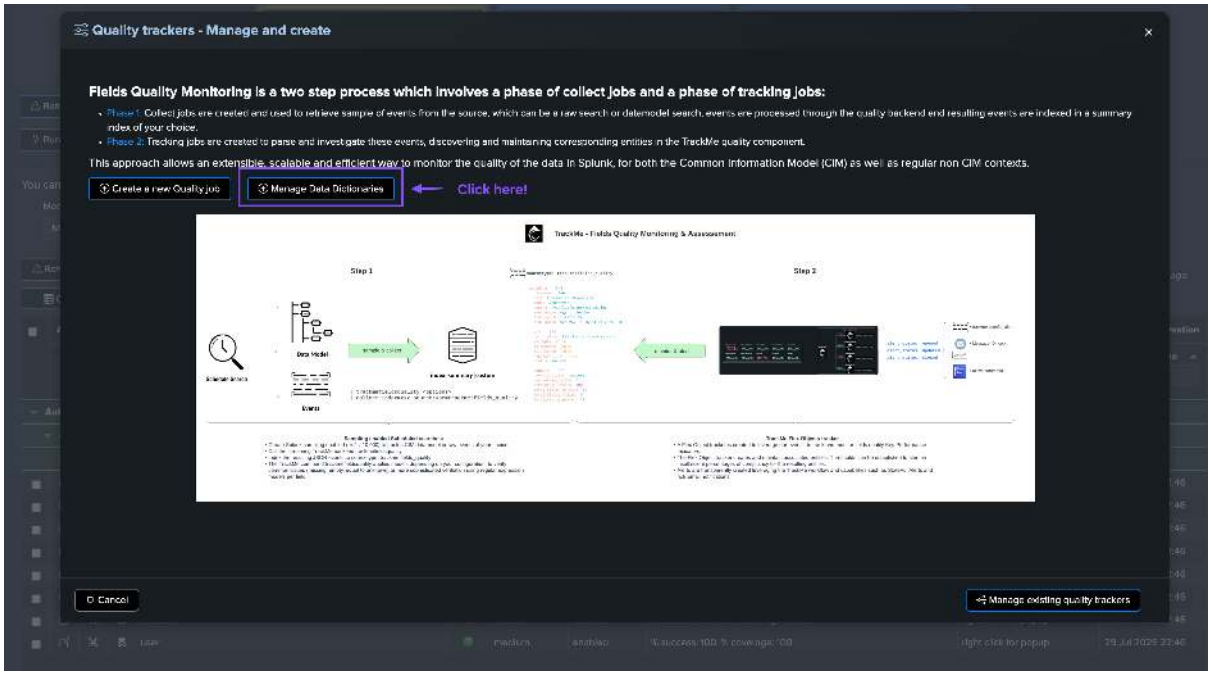
- The percentage of success, which is the percentage of times a field has passed the quality checks according to the dictionary definition: is the field empty, missing or null, unknown, or has the regular expression matched.
- The percentage of coverage, which is simply the percentage of times the field was part of the dataset and not empty or null.

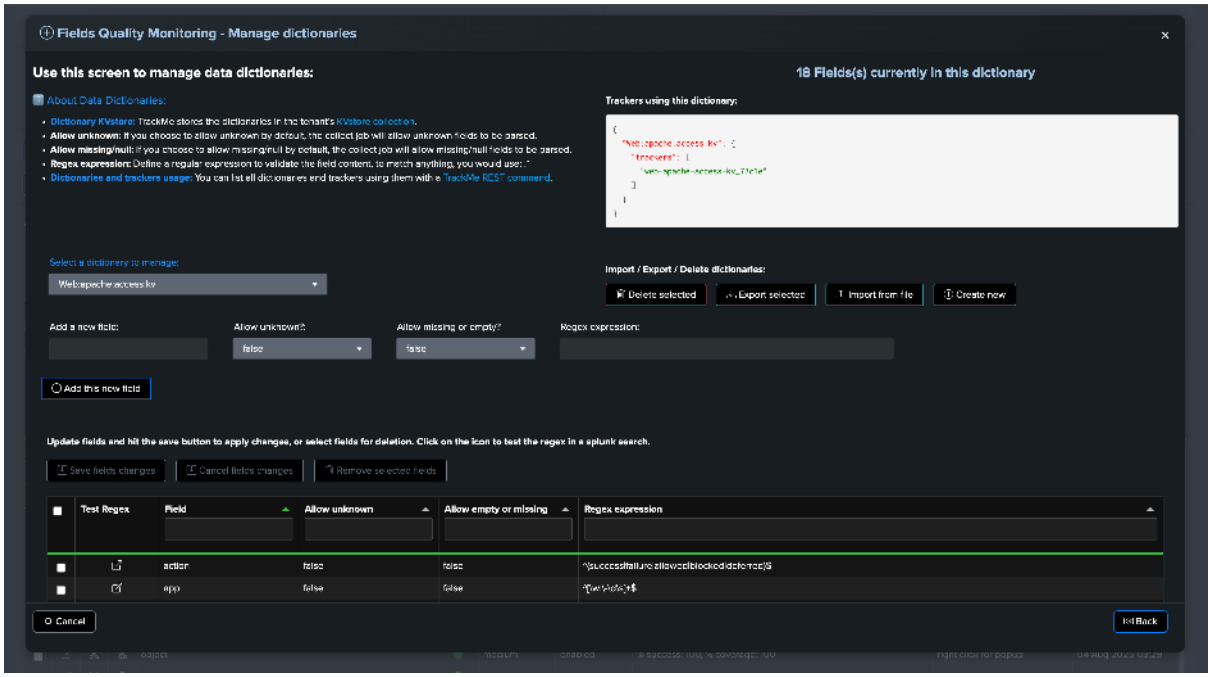




Managing Data Dictionaries

You can manage the data dictionaries through the dictionaries management interface:





About the data dictionary management:

- Dictionary KVstore: TrackMe stores the dictionaries in the tenant's KVstore collection.
- Allow unknown: If you choose to allow unknown by default, the collect job will allow unknown fields to be parsed.
- Allow missing/null: If you choose to allow missing/null by default, the collect job will allow missing/null fields to be parsed.
- Regex expression: Define a regular expression to validate the field content. To match anything, you would use: .*
- Dictionaries and trackers usage: You can list all dictionaries and trackers using them with a TrackMe REST command.

Hint

Actions that can be performed on a data dictionary:

- Delete selected dictionary
- Export selected dictionary
- Import selected dictionary
- Adding a new field and specifying allow unknown, allow missing/null, regex expression
- Updating existing fields definition and their parameters
- Testing a regular expression against the field dataset

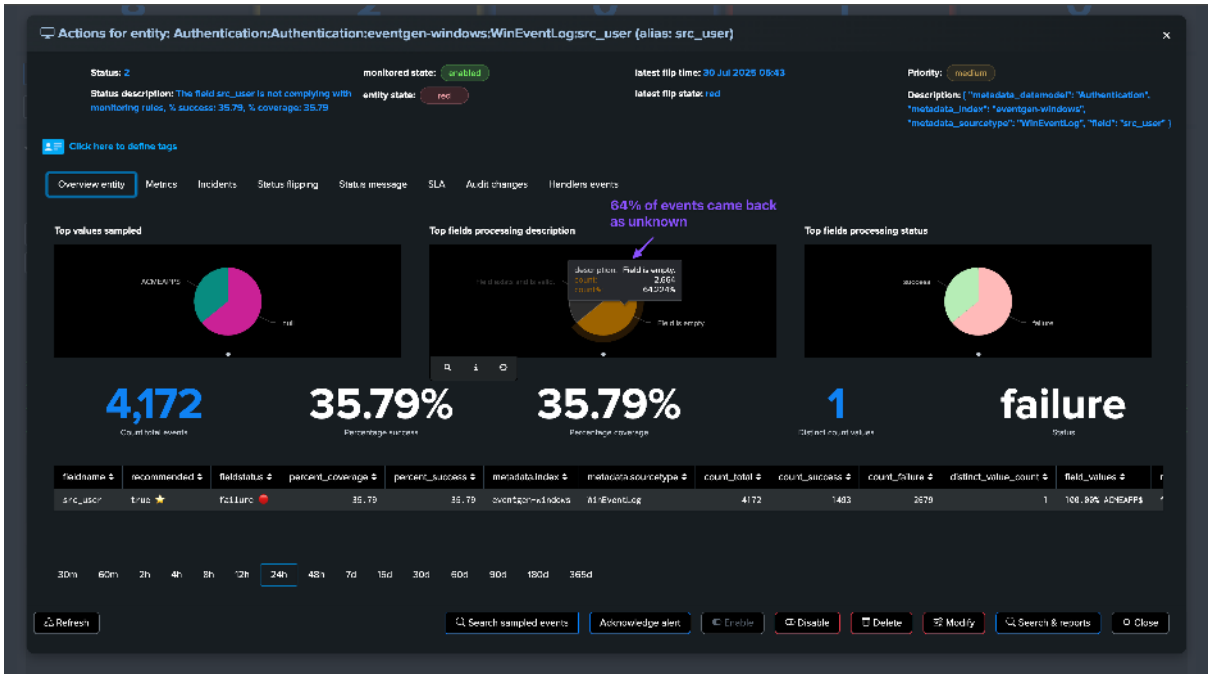
Modifying fields entities compliance rules in the data dictionary

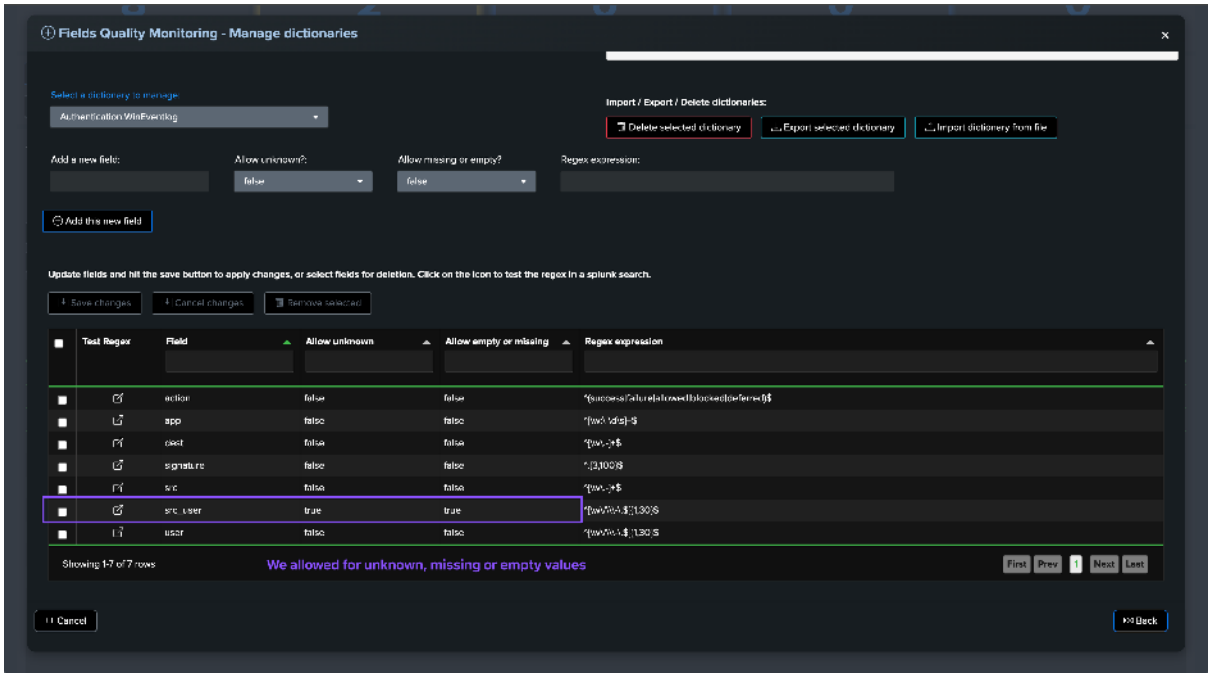
When modifying rules for compliance in the data dictionary, such as:

- **Allowing the field to be unknown:** `allow_unknown`: `True` or `False`
- **Allowing the field to be missing/null:** `allow_missing_null`: `True` or `False`

- **Regular expression:** `regex`: a regular expression to validate the field content

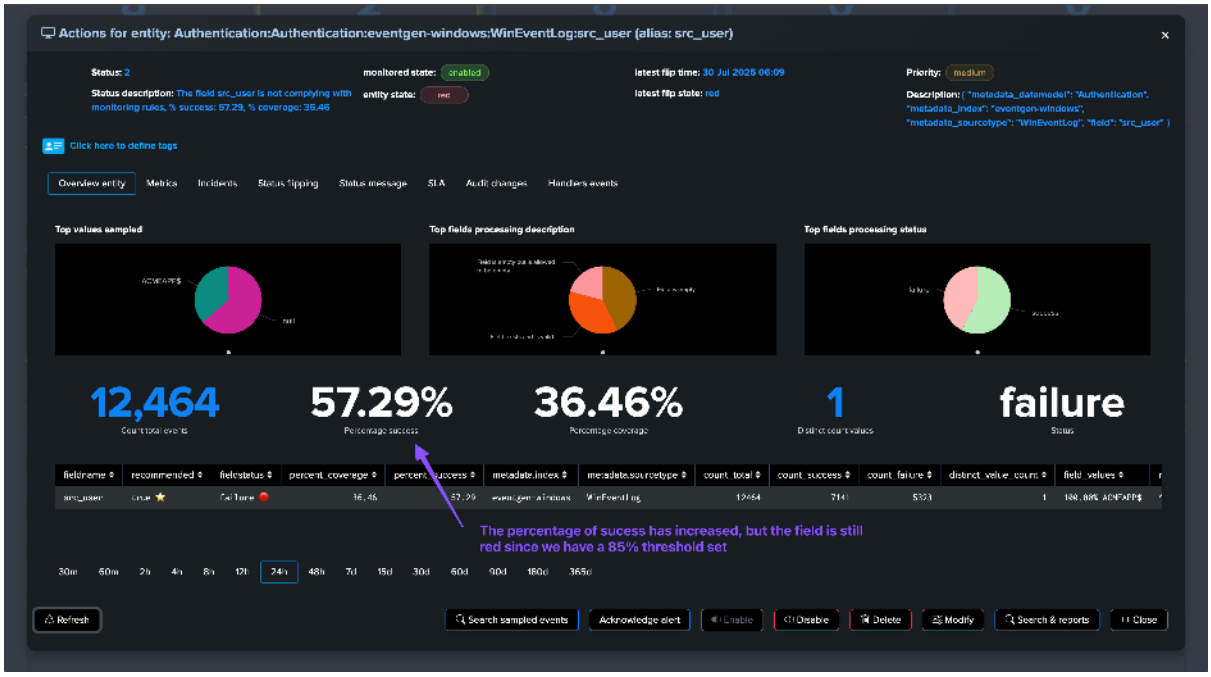
You have to keep in mind that the percentage of success will be updated according to the events processed and time. If, for instance, we have a field that is initially failing with a condition due to unknown values, and we just modified the data dictionary to allow unknown values:

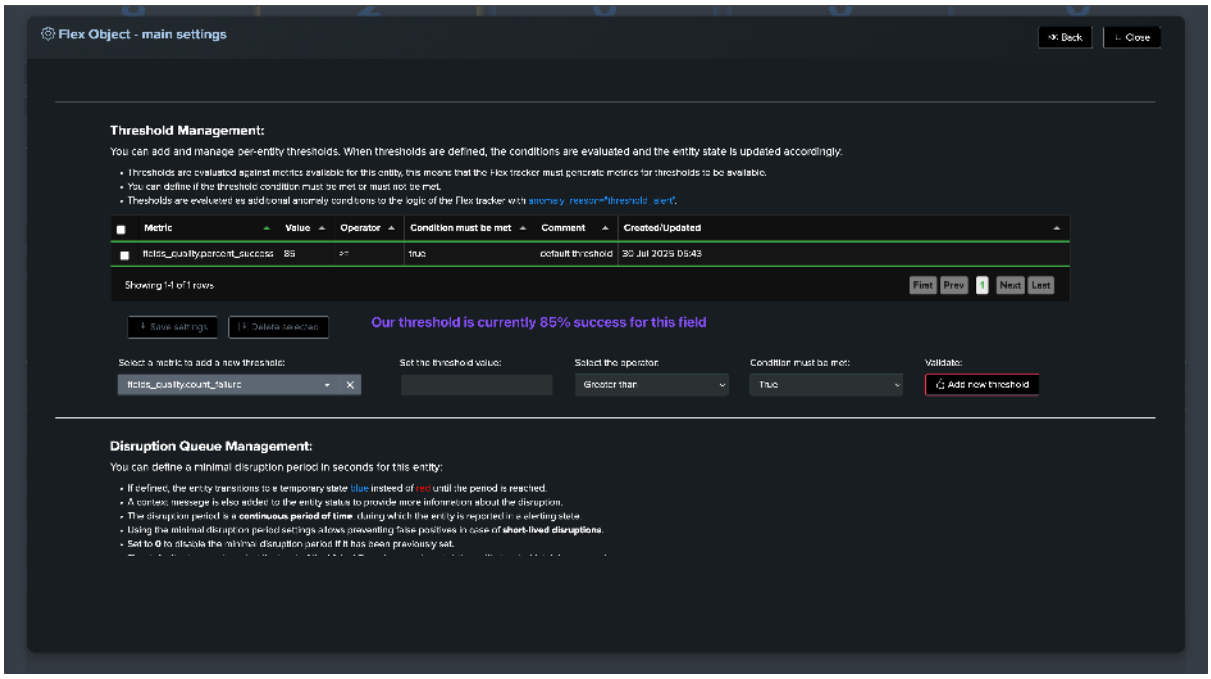




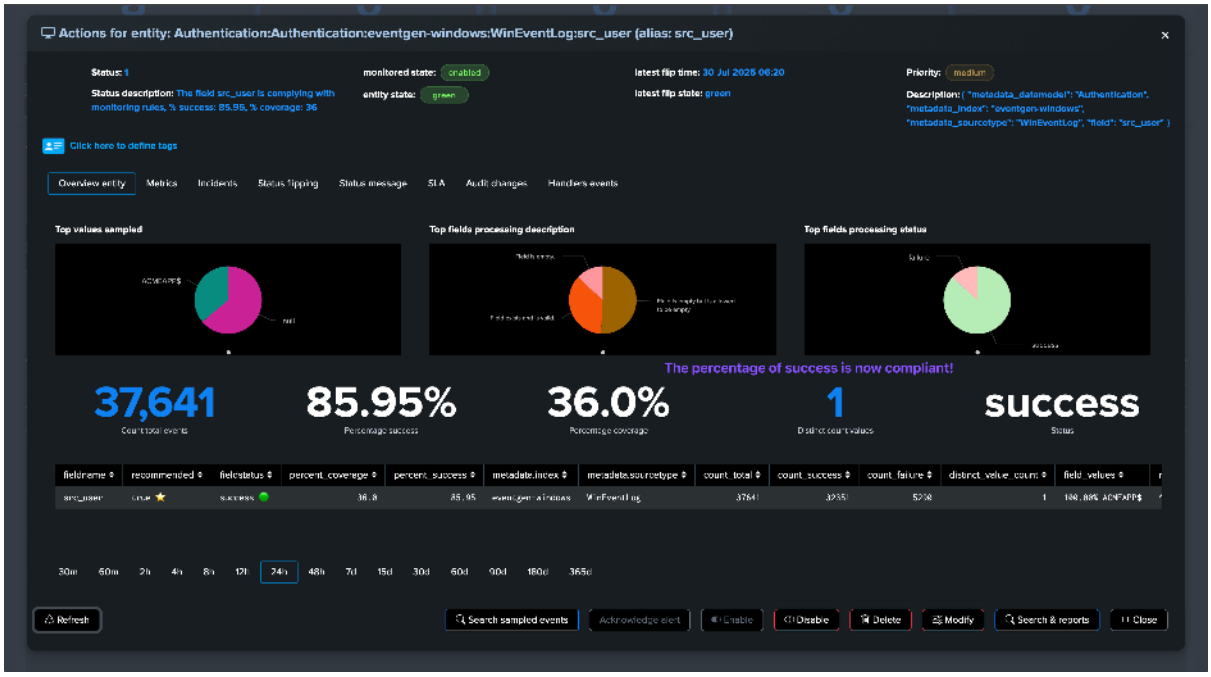
The percentage of success will not grow until we have a new execution of the `collect` and `monitor` phases of the collect job.

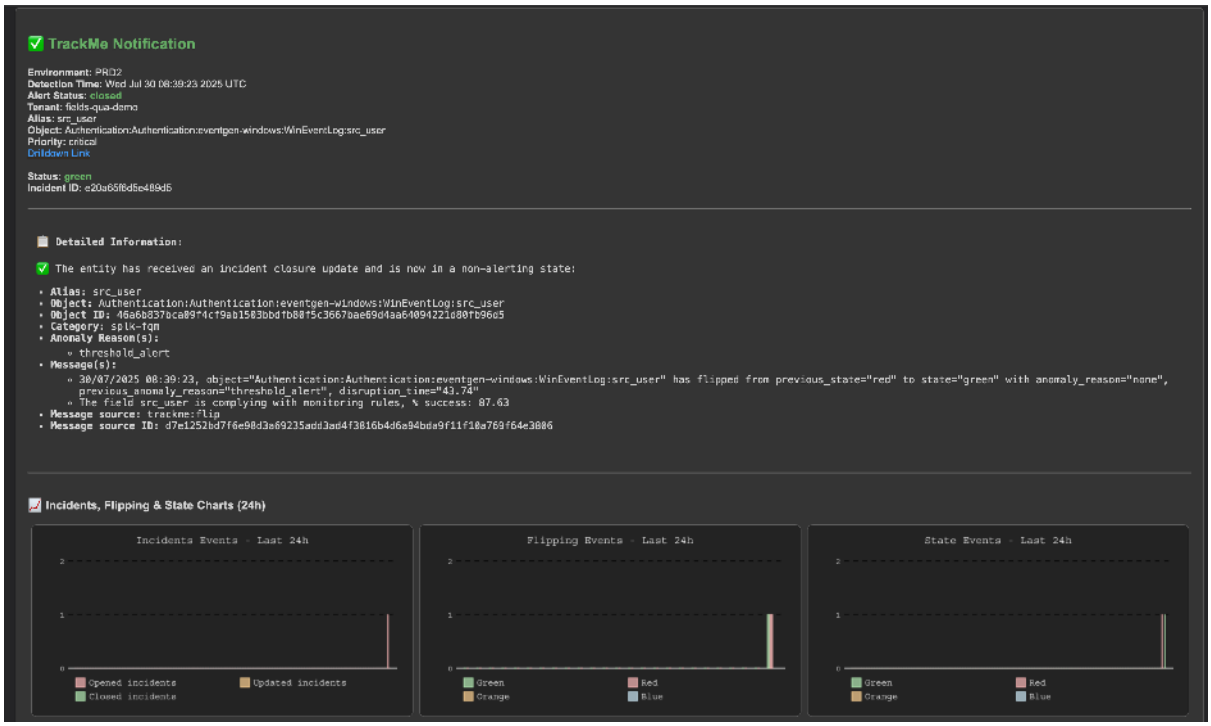
Therefore, depending on the initial percentage of failures and conditions, it may take several iterations before we reach a stable percentage of success and the field is considered as passing the compliance checks:





Once conditions are met, or if we lower the requested percentage of success for that field, the field will transition to green and is now compliant according to our requirements:





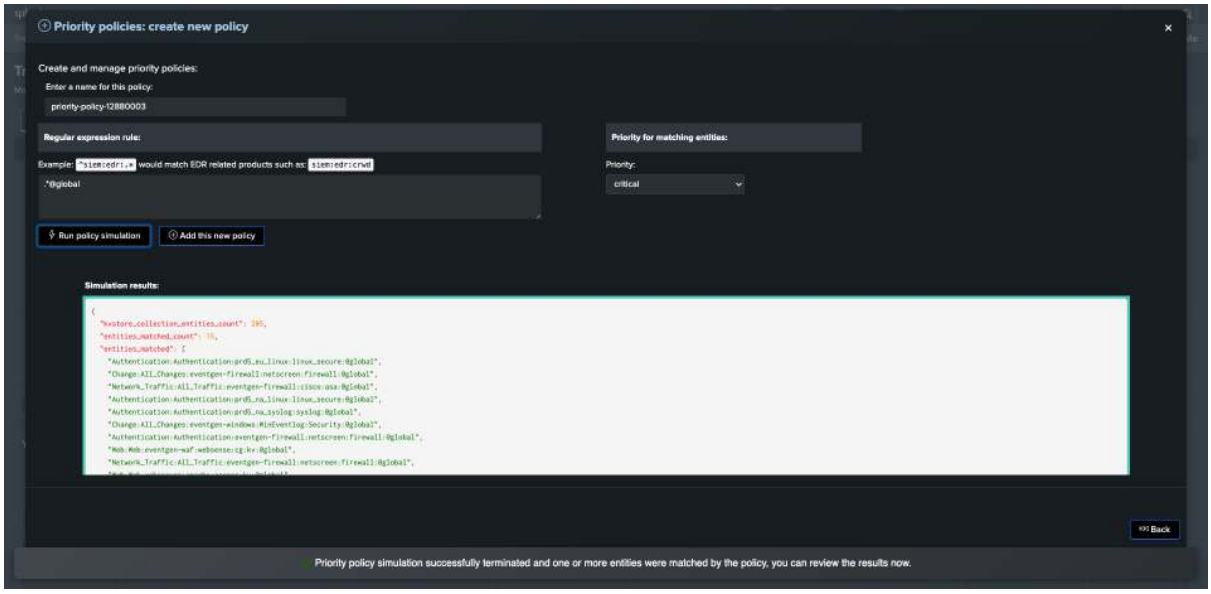
Creating a priority policy for global entities

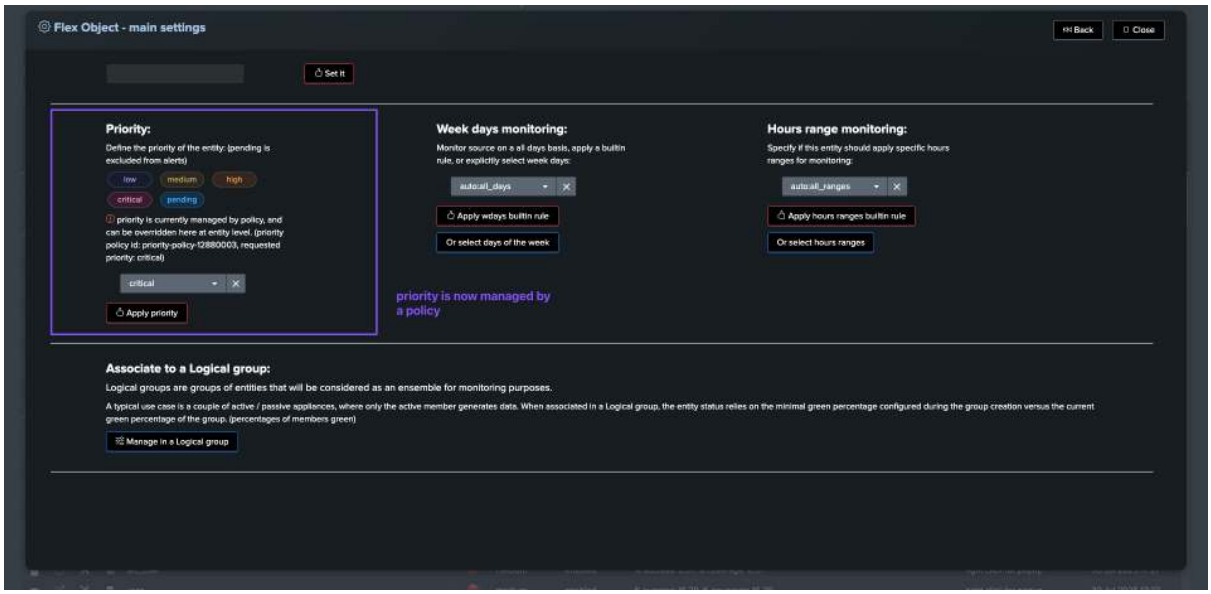
TrackMe provides a feature called priority policies, which allows to automatically handle the priority level for entities matching a regular expression.

We can easily leverage this feature to automatically set the priority for our `@global` entity, so that if wanted, we can enable email notifications for all global entities only:

Expression used in the following example:

```
.*@global
```





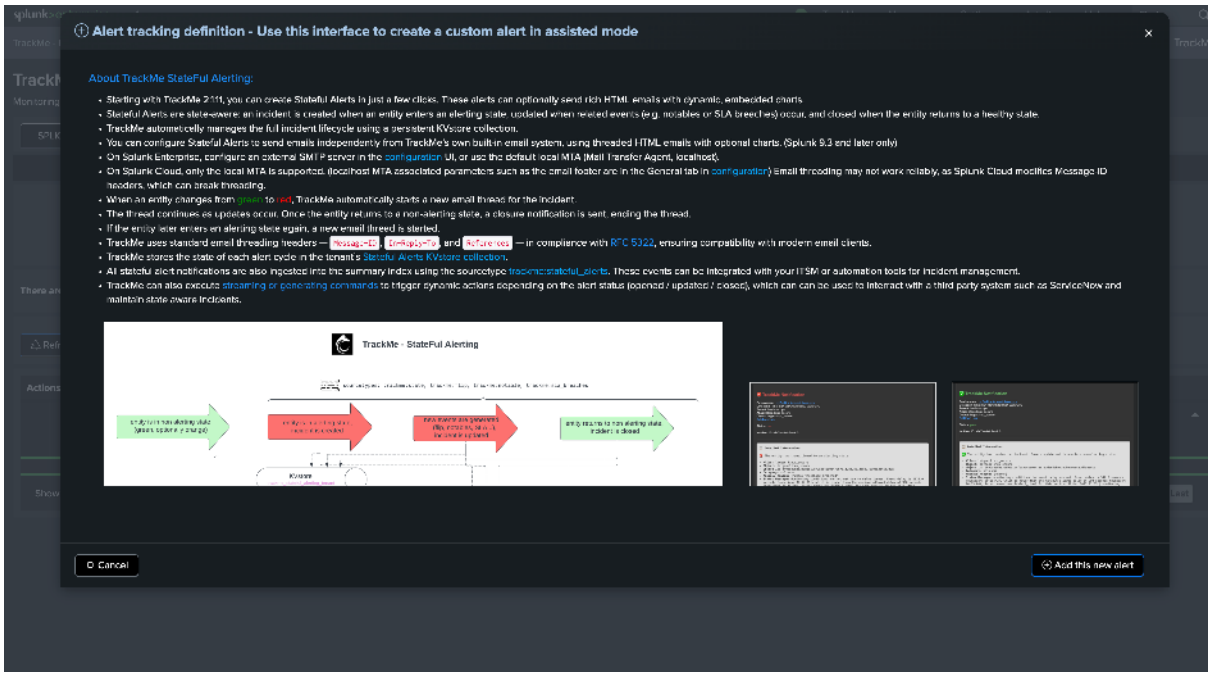
Alerting on fields quality issues, and generating emails or other types of notifications

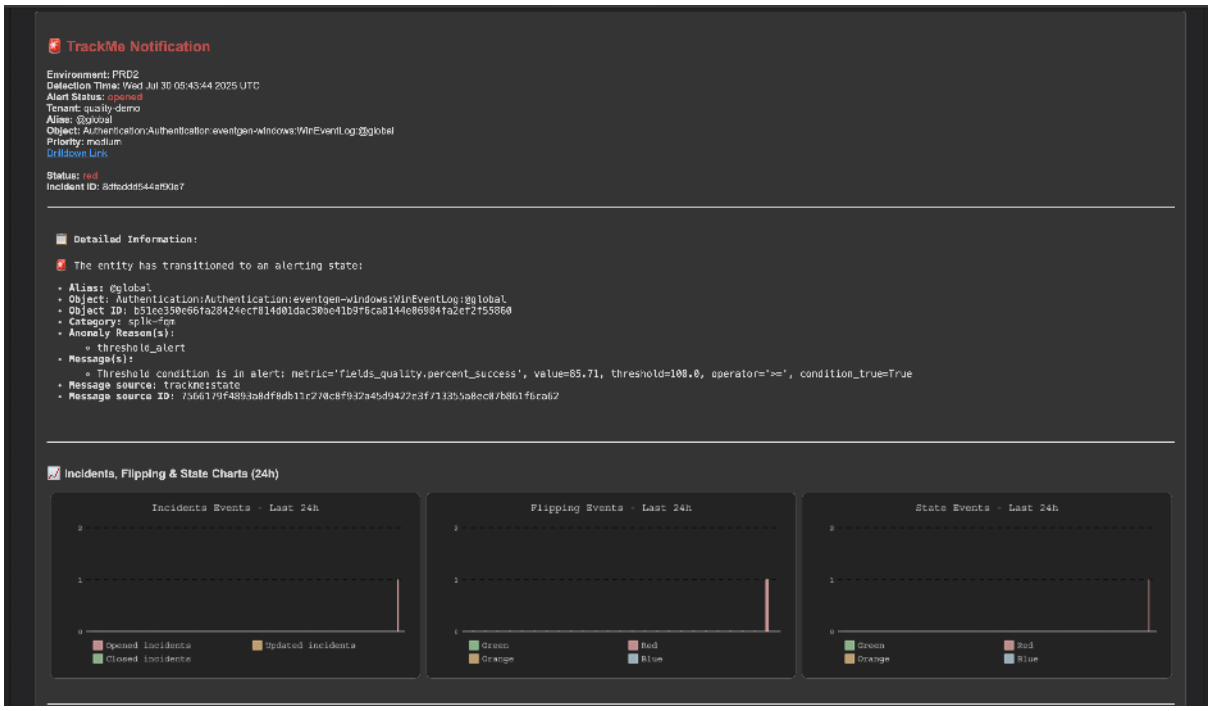
Alerting on fields quality issues works exactly in TrackMe as for any other component, using our extensive and flexible alerting concepts, such as the Stateful alerts in TrackMe.

Hint

About alerting only against the @global entity, and/or fields entities:

- This choice is entirely up to you. You can choose to do both, any kind of combination is possible.
- A recommended approach would be to rely on the priority level. You could simply set the @global entity priority to `high` or `critical` and set up your alert to trigger on these levels.
- If you need at some point to alert on certain fields, simply increase the priority level of the field entities you want to alert on.





Annex: usage and options for the command trackmefieldsquality

The command `trackmefieldsquality` is used in the collect phase to parse and validate the fields compliancy, this is a powerful and flexible Python backend that provides various options.

The command accepts the following parameters:

argument	description	default	example or valid values
`fields_to_check_list`	The list of fields to verify, provided as a comma-separated list	None	"action,app,bytes,url"
`fields_to_check_fiel`	Name of the field containing the list of fields to check (comma-separated)	None	"fields_list"
`fields_to_check_dict`	JSON string containing a dictionary of fields to check with optional regex patterns	None	'{"field1": {"name": "field1", "regex": "^[A-Z]+$"}, "field2": {"name": "field2"}}'
`fields_to_check_dict`	Path to a JSON file containing a dictionary of fields to check with optional regex patterns	None	"/opt/splunk/etc/apps/myapp/mydir/web_data
`fields_to_check_dict`	Name of the field containing a JSON string with a dictionary of fields to check	None	fields_dict
`fields_to_check_sear`	The search command to use to generate the dictionary of fields to check	None	"| trackmefieldsquality-gendict datamodel=Web show_only_recommended_fields=True"
`include_field_values`	Boolean option to include field values in the JSON summary	False	True/False
`pretty_print_json`	Boolean option to pretty print the JSON summary	True	True/False
`output_mode`	The mode to output the results (json or raw)	json	json
`metadata_fields`	CSV list of metadata fields to include in the metadata section of the JSON	index,sourcetype,host,source	"datamodel"
`summary_fieldname`	Defines the name of the summary field	summary	"summary"
`metadata_fieldname`	Defines the name of the metadata field added to the summary JSON	metadata	"metadata"

The first 6 options are **mutually exclusive**, only one of these options can be used at a time:

- `fields_to_check_list`
- `fields_to_check_fieldname`
- `fields_to_check_dict`
- `fields_to_check_dict_path`
- `fields_to_check_dict_fieldname`
- `fields_to_check_search_command`

These options exist so that we can cover all use cases, this provides all levels of flexibility to use different Splunk techniques such as subsearches or simply storing the list of fields or models, dynamic generation in SPL, etc.

Let's take an example over each of these options:

Argument: fields_to_check_list

This is the most simple use case:

- Provide the list of fields to be checked as a comma-separated list
- For each field, we will check the following: - Missing - Empty - Null - Equal to unknown

If the field passes all these checks, it is declared as valid with a status of `success`, and `failure` otherwise.

The command will store with the JSON object a section for the field, which includes `flags` for each check, with a boolean value True or False:

- `is_missing`
- `is_empty`
- `is_unknown`
- `regex_failure`

In addition, the command will account the field and its status in the `summary` section of the JSON object:

- `overall_status`: the overall status of the field checks, either `success` or `failure`
- `total_fields_checked`: the total number of fields checked
- `total_fields_failed`: the total number of fields that failed
- `total_fields_passed`: the total number of fields that passed
- `percentage_failed`: the percentage of fields that failed
- `percentage_passed`: the percentage of fields that passed

Note: this argument does NOT process a regular expression to check for the content, therefore the `regex_failure` flag will always be `False`. (see next options for this)

Argument: fields_to_check_fieldname

This does exactly the same as `fields_to_check_list`, but instead of providing the list of fields to check as a comma-separated list, we provide the name of a field that contains the list of fields to check.

You would therefore call the command as follows:

Example:

```
| eval fields_list="action,app,bytes,url"
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_fieldname="fields_list"
```

The point of having this option is that could for instance use a Splunk subsearch to generate the list of fields dynamically, for instance by accessing a lookup table where you store the fields depending on your criteria, or any other solution of your choice.

Hint

Providing a JSON dictionary model

- The next 3 options allow to provide a JSON dictionary model that models the fields to check, as well as optional parameters for each field.
- Especially, you can define a regular expression with the field `regex` to be apply against the value, allowing to valid the content of the field according to any needs.

- You can also define the field `allow_unknown` to be `True` or `False`, which can be used to disable the check for the field `is_unknown`.

Argument: fields_to_check_dict

This option is more sophisticated and allows to define a dictionnary that models the fields to check, and as well as an option regular expression to be apply against the value.

For instance, the following distionnary would verify the fields `bytes` including the fact that this should be a numerical value using a regular expression, the field `action` that for instance would accept only `success` or `failure`, and finally the field `http_referrer` where we would only perform the basic checks without verifying that its value matches certain criteria.

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_dict="{\"bytes\": {\"name\": \"bytes\", \
↪"regex\": \"^\\\d*\"}, \"action\": {\"name\": \"action\", \"regex\": \"^
↪(success|failure)$\"}, \"http_referrer\": {\"name\": \"http_referrer\"}}"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True
```

In this case, if a regrex expression is provided, the `regex_failure` flag will be set to `True` if the value does not match the regular expression, and `False` otherwise, which accounts for status of the field in addition to the other checks.

Example of JSON output:


```
{
    "time": 1747261746,
    "bytes": {
        "status": "success",
        "description": "Field exists and is valid.",
        "is_missing": false,
        "is_empty": false,
        "is_unknown": false,
        "regex_failure": false,
        "value": "309"
    },
    "action": {
        "status": "failure",
        "description": "Field exists but value does not match the required␣
↪pattern.",
        "is_missing": false,
        "is_empty": false,
        "is_unknown": false,
        "regex_failure": true,
        "value": "Bad Request"
    },
    "http_referrer": {
        "status": "failure",
        "description": "Field is 'unknown'.",
        "is_missing": false,
        "is_empty": false,
        "is_unknown": true,
        "regex_failure": false,
        "value": "unknown"
    },
    "summary": {
        "overall_status": "failure",
        "total_fields_checked": 3,
```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```
        "total_fields_failed": 2,
        "total_fields_passed": 1,
        "percentage_failed": 66.67,
        "percentage_passed": 33.33
    },
    "metadata": {
        "time_epoch": 1747261746,
        "time_human": "Wed May 14 22:29:06 2025 UTC",
        "index": "webserver",
        "sourcetype": "nginx:plus:kv",
        "host": "trackme-solutions.com",
        "source": "/var/log/nginx/access.log",
        "datamodel": "Web"
    },
    "event_id": "f5ed1437ee8486a3782ebaea846dad37c52d47b825d1913c1ae7d085ba01f943"
}
```


Hint

Escaping backslashes and special characters

- The tricky part is that you need to pay attention to the JSON provided as input to the command
- Especially, double quotes within the JSON string need to be escaped.
- The regular expression also needs to be escaped, for instance `^\\\d*` which would otherwise be `\d*` in normal circumstances.

Argument: fields_to_check_dict_fieldname

Similarly to `fields_to_check_fieldname`, this option allows to provide the name of a field that contains the dictionary of fields to check as in the previous example.

This allows to use a Splunk subsearch to generate the dictionary dynamically, for instance by accessing a lookup table where you store the fields depending on your criteria, or any other solution of your choice.

Example:

```
| eval fields_dict="{\"bytes\": {\"name\": \"bytes\", \"regex\": \"^\\\d*\"}, \
↪"action\": {\"name\": \"action\", \"regex\": \"^(success|failure)$\"}, \
↪"http_referrer\": {\"name\": \"http_referrer\"}}"
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_dict_fieldname="fields_dict"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True
```

Argument: fields_to_check_search_command

This option allows to provide a search command that will be executed to generate the dictionary of fields to check dynamically. This is particularly useful when you want to generate the dictionary on-the-fly using commands like `trackmefieldsqualitygendict` or any other search command that produces the required JSON dictionary format.

The search command will be executed and its output will be used as the dictionary for fields quality assessment. This provides maximum flexibility for dynamic dictionary generation.

Example:

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_search_command="|␣
↪trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel=Web show_only_recommended_fields=True"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True
```

Example with custom search command:

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_search_command="| inputlookup␣
↪my_data_dict_lookup | where somefilter=\"somevalue\"" pretty_print_json=False␣
↪output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel" include_field_values=True
```

Argument: fields_to_check_dict_path

This option is similar to `fields_to_check_dict_fieldname`, but instead of providing the dictionary as a JSON string, we provide the path to a JSON file that contains the dictionary.

The file must exist on the file system of the Splunk instance, and the path must be provided as a string.

Our JSON file would look like this:

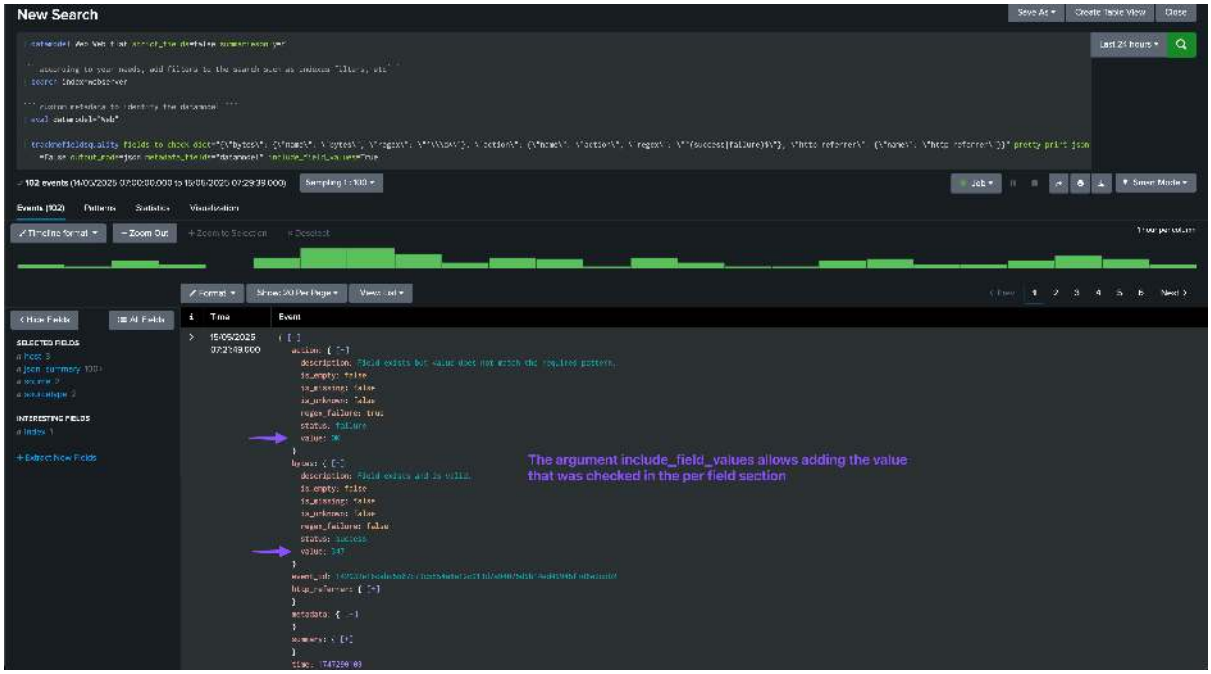
```
{
    "action": {
        "name": "action",
        "regex": "^(success|failure)$"
    },
    "bytes": {
        "name": "bytes",
        "regex": "^\\d*"
    },
    "http_referrer": {
        "name": "http_referrer"
    }
}
```

Example:

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_dict_path="/
↪opt/splunk/etc/apps/myapp/mydir/web_datamodel.json" pretty_print_json=False␣
↪output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel" include_field_values=True
```

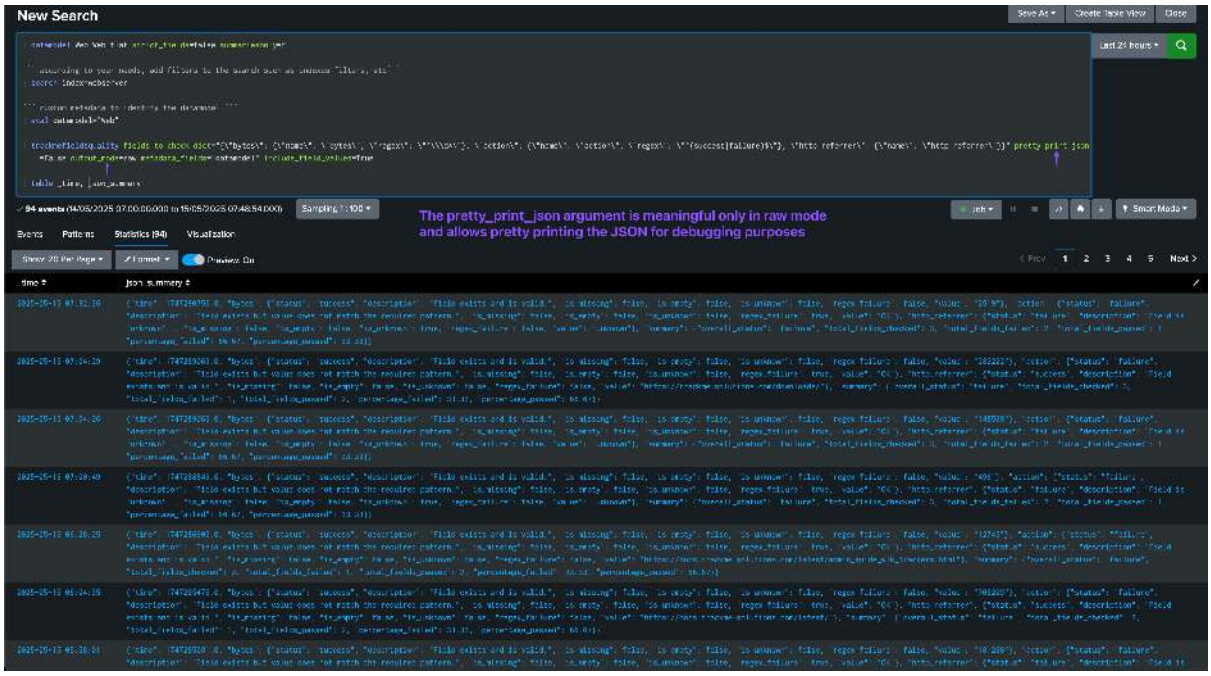
Argument: include_field_values

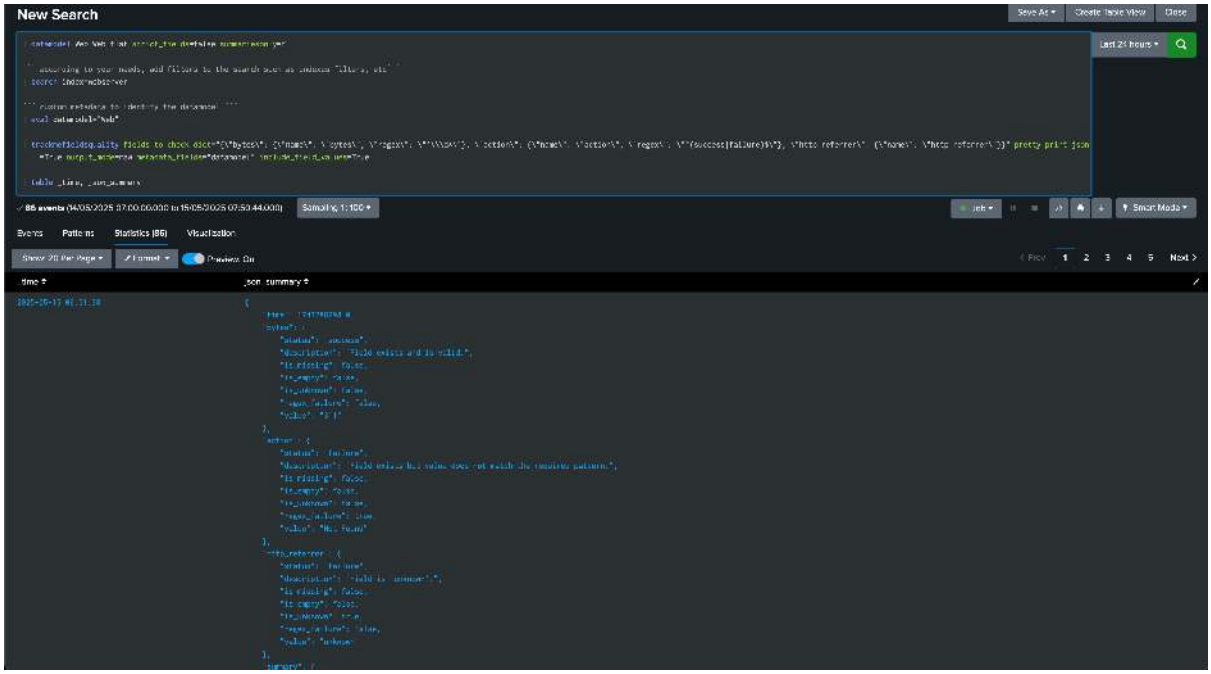
This option allows to include the field values in the JSON output, which can useful for analytics and reporting purposes.



Argument: pretty_print_json

This option allows to pretty print the JSON output, which can be useful for debugging purposes.





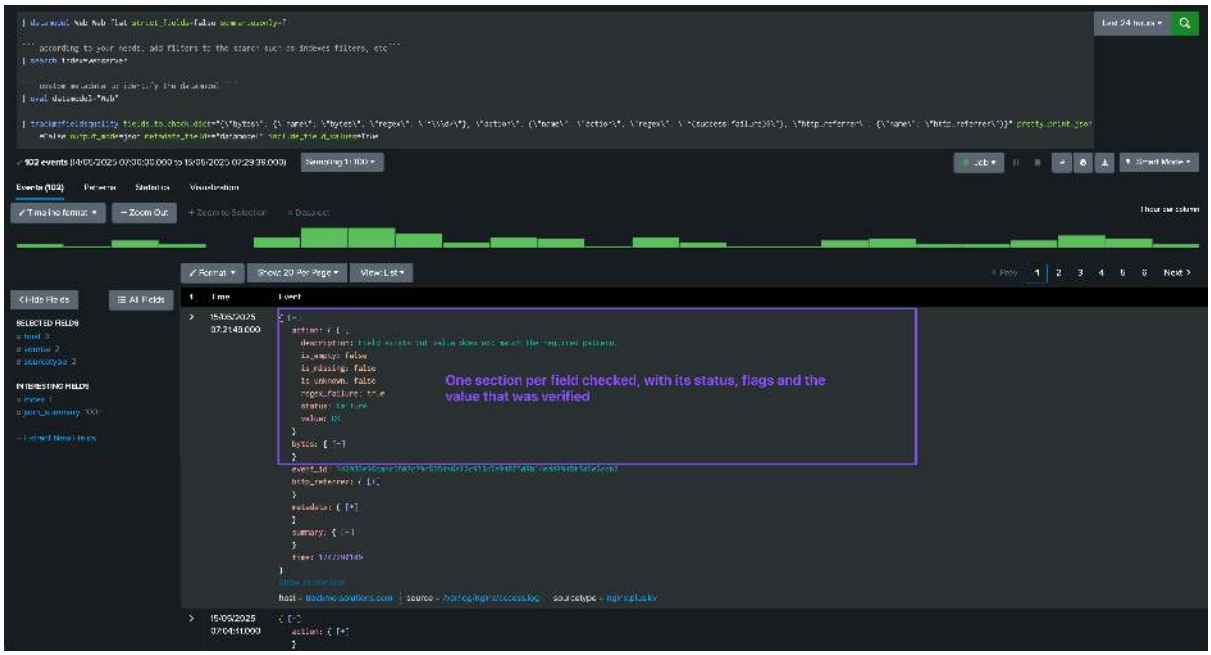
Argument: output_mode

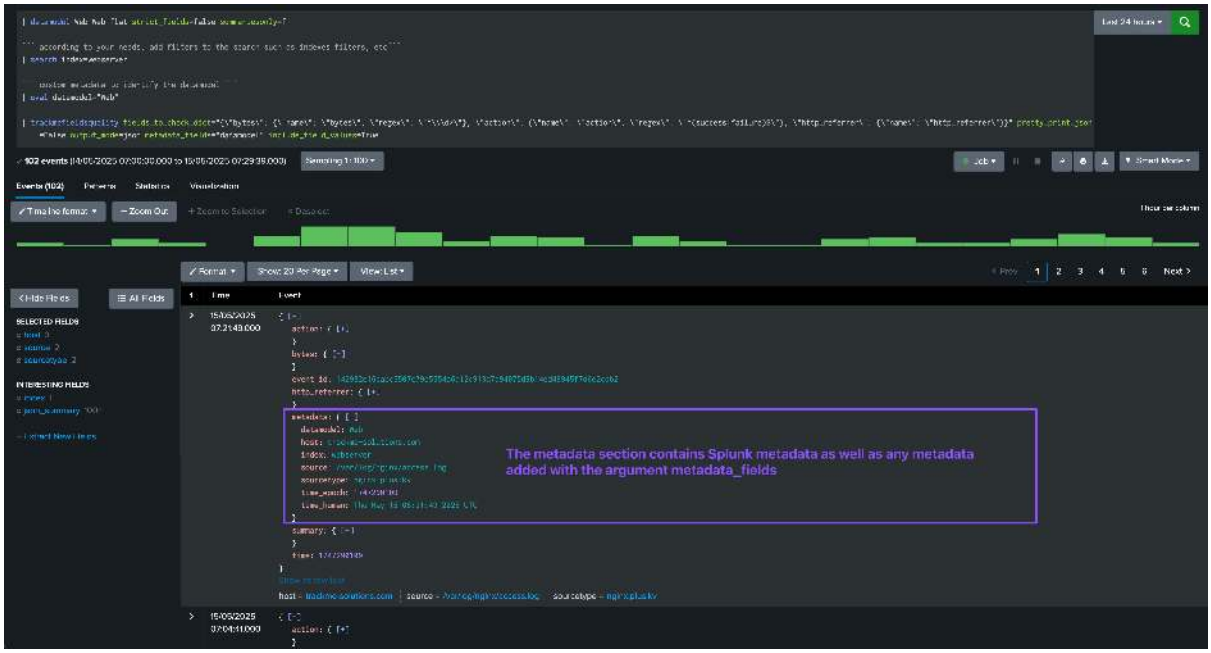
This option allows to specify the output mode, which can be `json` or `raw`.

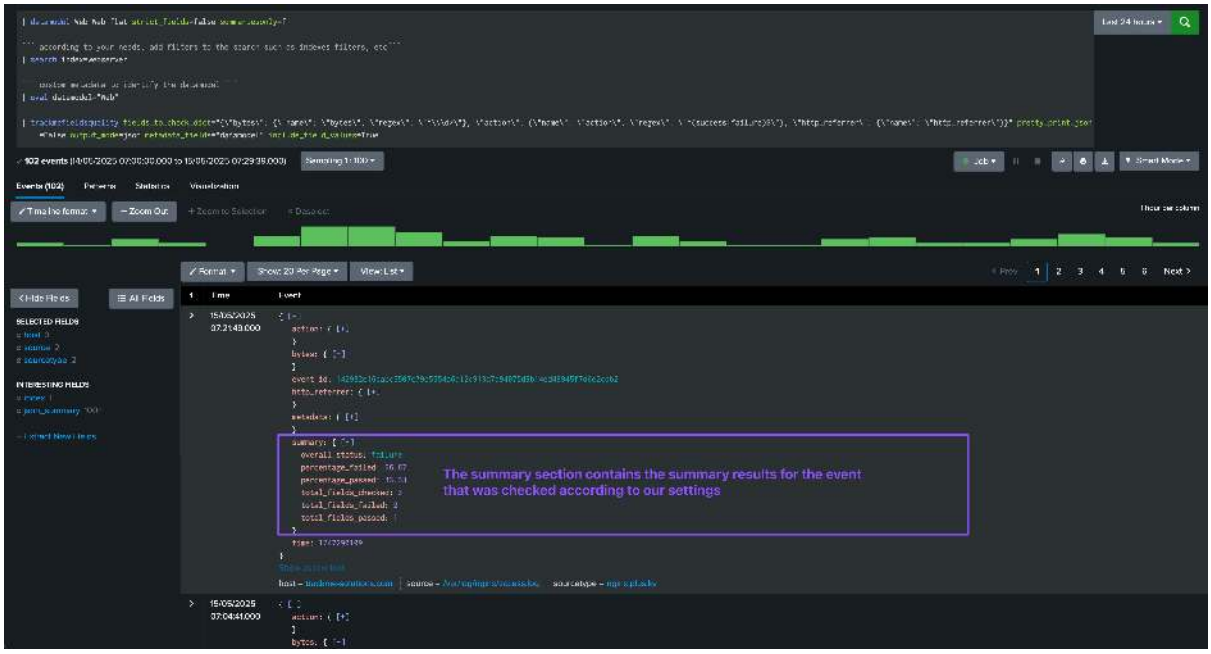
We recommend using the `json` mode for most use cases, especially this document is focused on the JSON output which is leveraged and indexed using the TrackMe sourcetype `trackme:fields_quality`.

output_mode=json

In JSON mode, the command verifies the fields and generates a JSON object per event:

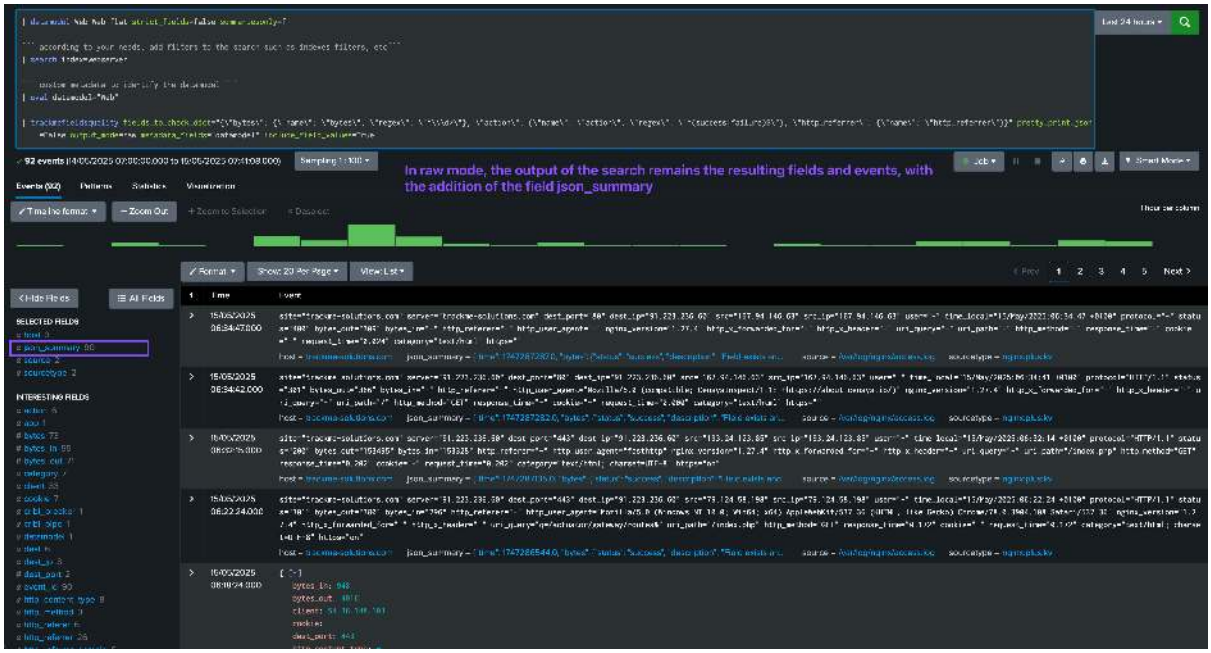


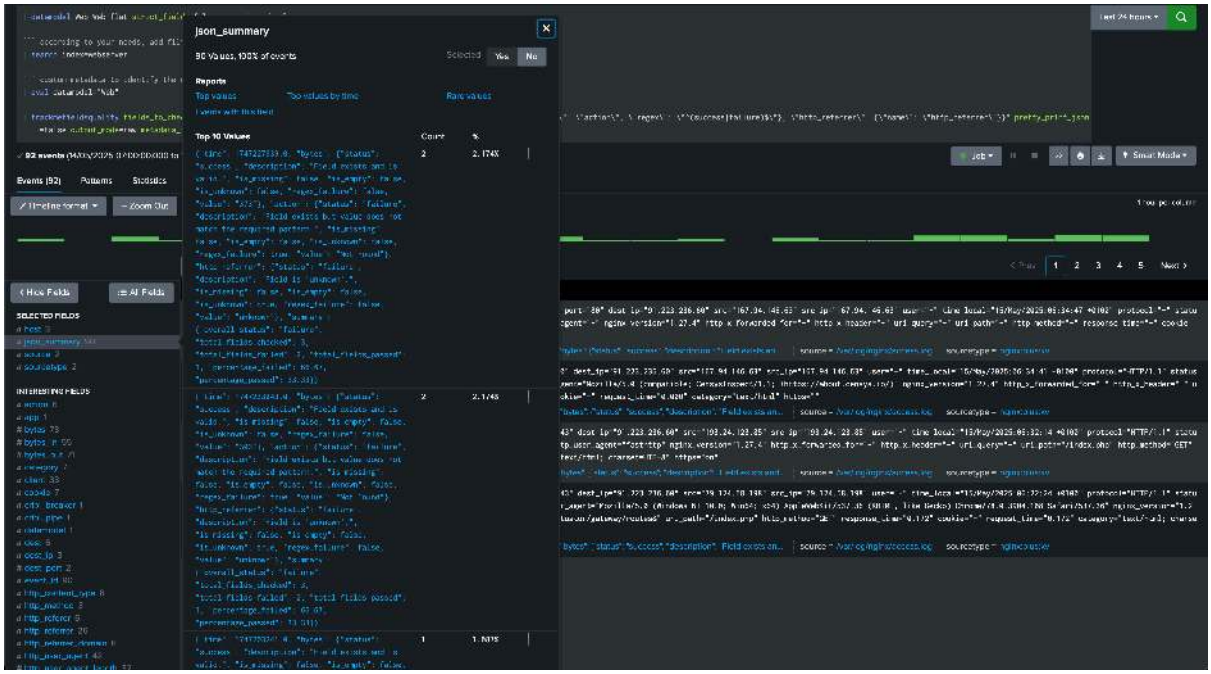




output_mode=raw

In raw mode, the command generates the events as they are, and adds a field called `json_summary` which contains our JSON object:





Argument: metadata_fields

This option allows to specify the metadata fields as a comma-separated list of fieldsto include in the JSON output.

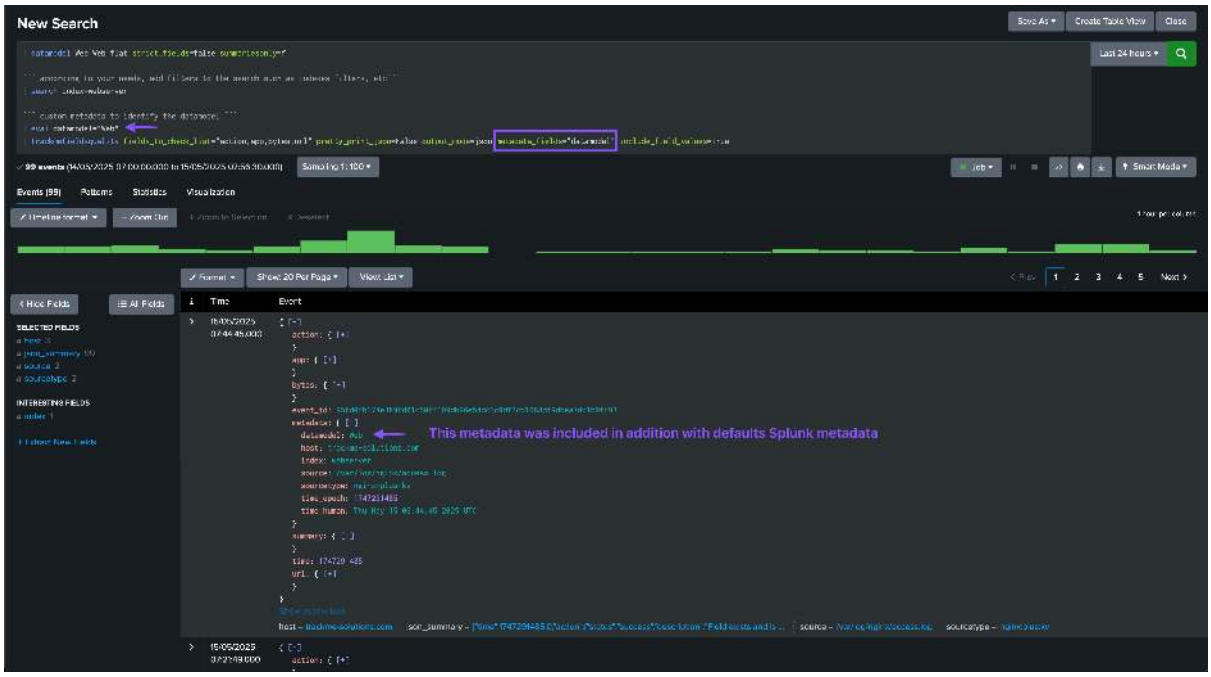
The metadata fields always include the following:

- `index`: the index of the event
- `sourcetype`: the sourcetype of the event
- `host`: the host of the event
- `source`: the source of the event

By defining the `metadata_fields` parameter, you can add additional fields to the JSON output, for instance the `datamodel` field which in our implementation is used to identify the data model of the event.

In our example, we are defining a field called `datamodel` using an eval which will be added to the JSON output:

```
| eval datamodel="Web"
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_list="action,app,bytes,url"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True
```

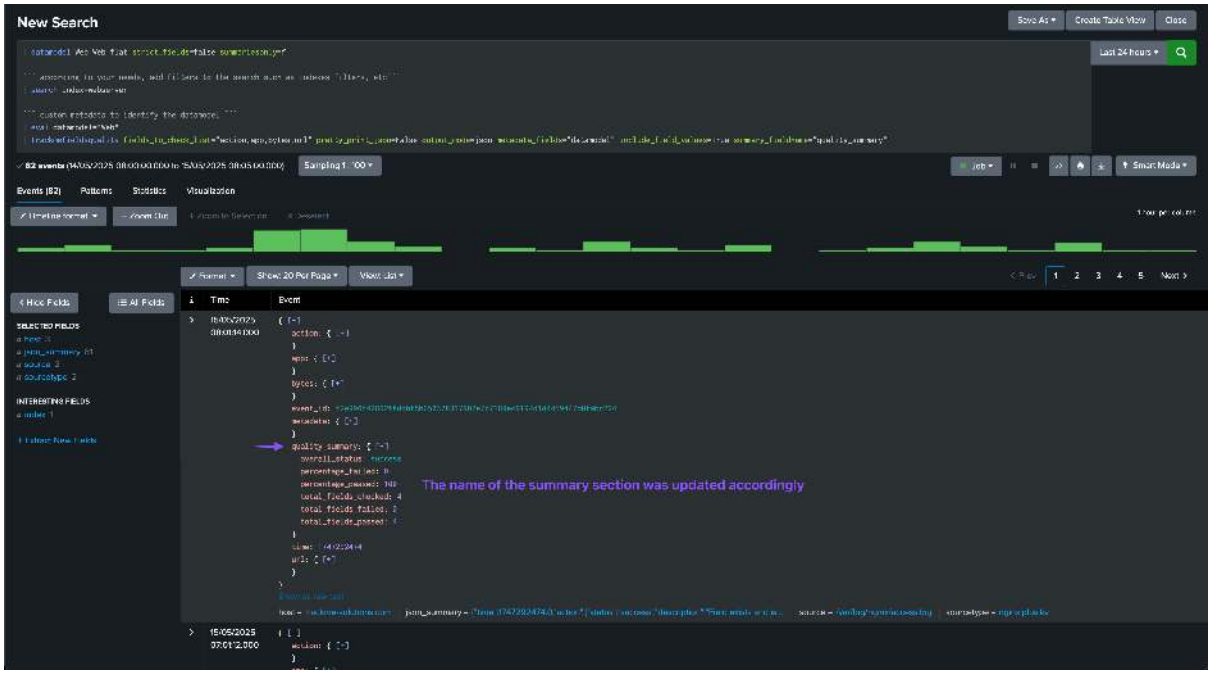


Argument: summary_fieldname

This option allows to specify the name of the summary field in the JSON output, this defaults to `summary` but can be customised if needed, for instance if there is a conflict with a field from the data model or events.

In this example, instead of `summary`, we use `quality_summary`:

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_list="action,app,bytes,url"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True summary_fieldname="quality_summary"
```

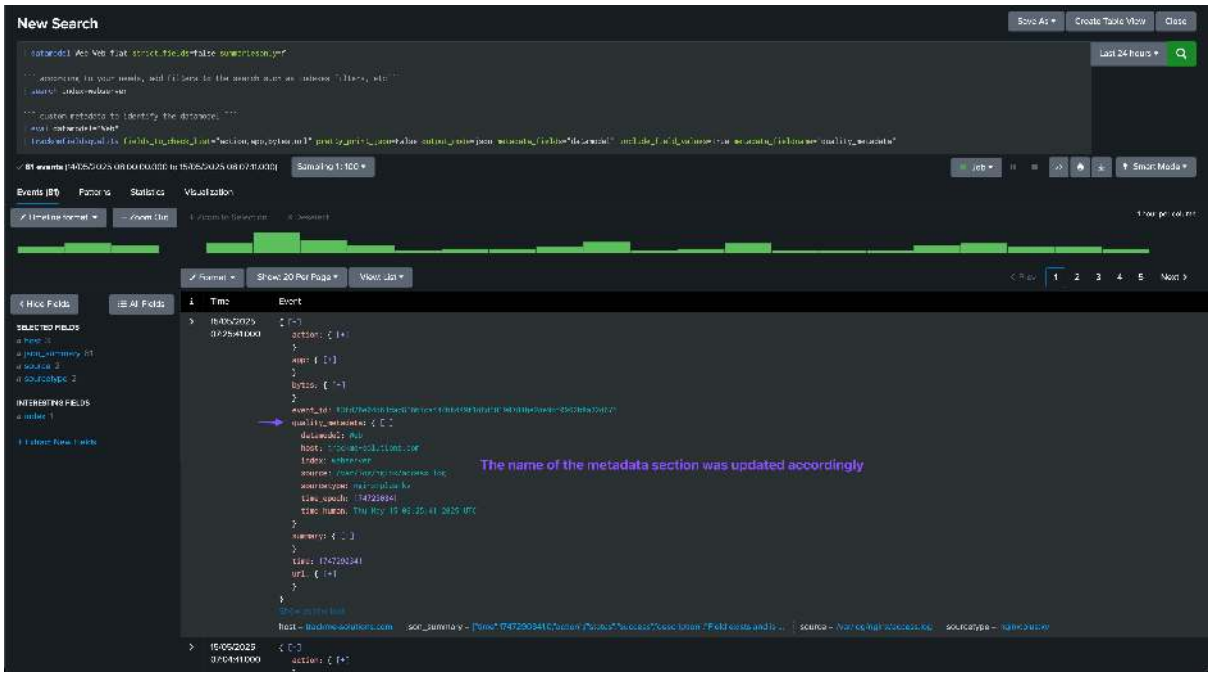


Argument: metadata_fieldname

This option allows to specify the name of the metadata field in the JSON output, this defaults to `metadata` but can be customised if needed, for instance if there is a conflict with a field from the data model or events.

In this example, instead of `metadata`, we use `quality_metadata`:

```
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_list="action,app,bytes,url"␣
↪pretty_print_json=False output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel"␣
↪include_field_values=True metadata_fieldname="quality_metadata"
```



Annex: usage and options for the command trackmefieldsqualitygendict

The command `trackmefieldsqualitygendict` is used to generate JSON dictionary models for CIM data models, which can then be used with the `trackmefieldsquality` command for fields quality assessment.

The command accepts the following parameters:

argument	description	default	example or valid values
`datamodel`	The name of the CIM data model to generate the dictionary for	None (required)	"Authentication", "Web", "Network_Traffic"
`show_only_recomm`	Boolean option to only include recommended fields from the data model	False	True/False
`allow_unknown`	Boolean option to allow unknown field values	False	True/False
`allow_empty_or_mis`	Boolean option to allow empty or missing field values	False	True/False

Usage:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel=<datamodel name>␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=<boolean> allow_unknown=<boolean>␣
↪allow_empty_or_missing=<boolean>
```

Examples:

Generate dictionary for Authentication data model with only recommended fields:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel="Authentication"␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=true
```

Generate dictionary for Web data model with all fields and allow unknown values:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel="Web" show_only_recommended_fields=false␣
↪allow_unknown=true
```

Generate dictionary for Network_Traffic data model with only recommended fields and allow empty/missing values:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel="Network_Traffic"␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=true allow_empty_or_missing=true
```

Generate dictionary for Authentication data model with all options enabled:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel="Authentication"␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=true allow_unknown=true allow_empty_or_missing=true
```

Output:

The command generates a JSON dictionary that can be used with the `trackmefieldsquality` command. The output includes:

- Field names as keys
- Field configuration objects as values, including: - `name`: The field name - `regex`: Optional regular expression pattern for validation - `allow_unknown`: Boolean flag to allow "unknown" values (can be overridden by the command parameter) - `allow_empty_or_missing`: Boolean flag to allow empty or missing values (can be overridden by the command parameter)

Example output for Web data model:

```
{
    "action": {
        "name": "action",
        "regex": "^(success|failure|allowed|blocked|deferred)$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "app": {
        "name": "app",
        "regex": "^[\\w:\\-\\d\\s]+$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "dest": {
        "name": "dest",
        "regex": "^[\\w\\.-]+$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "signature": {
        "name": "signature",
        "regex": "^.{3,100}$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "src": {
        "name": "src",
        "regex": "^[\\w\\.-]+$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "src_user": {
        "name": "src_user",
        "regex": "^[\\w\/\\\\\\-\\.$]{1,30}$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    },
    "user": {
        "name": "user",
        "regex": "^[\\w\/\\\\\\-\\.$]{1,30}$",
        "allow_unknown": false,
        "allow_empty_or_missing": false
    }
}
```

Integration with fields quality workflow:

This command is typically used in the first phase of the fields quality workflow to generate the dictionary models that will be stored in lookup tables and used by the collect scheduled searches:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel=Authentication␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=True
| append [ | trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel=Web␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=True ]
| append [ | trackmefieldsqualitygendict datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪show_only_recommended_fields=True ]
| table datamodel, json_dict
```

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```
| trackmeprettyjson fields=json_dict
| outputlookup cim_datamodels_dict.csv
```

The generated lookup table can then be used in the collect scheduled searches:

```
| lookup cim_datamodels_dict.csv datamodel OUTPUT json_dict as quality_dict
| trackmefieldsquality fields_to_check_dict_fieldname="quality_dict"␣
↪output_mode=json metadata_fields="datamodel,nodename" include_field_values=True
```

Annex: usage and options for the command trackmefieldsqualitygensummary

The command `trackmefieldsqualitygensummary` is used to generate a summary of the quality of fields in records that have been processed by the `trackmefieldsquality` command. This command is typically used in the monitoring phase to aggregate and summarize field quality data for reporting and analysis purposes.

The command accepts the following parameters:

argument	description	default	example or valid values
`maxvals`	Max number of distinct values to report in field_values	15	10, 20, 50
`fieldvalues_format`	Format of field_values, either list or csv	csv	list, csv
`groupby_metadata_fie`	Comma-separated list of metadata fields to group by in addition to fieldname	“” (empty)	“metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename,metadata

Usage:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=<max number of distinct values to report>␣
↪fieldvalues_format=<format of field_values, either list or csv>␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields=<comma separated list of metadata fields to group by in␣
↪addition to fieldname>
```

Examples:

Generate summary with default settings:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary
```

Generate summary with custom maxvals and list format:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=20 fieldvalues_format=list
```

Generate summary with grouping by metadata fields:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields=
↪"metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename,metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype"
```

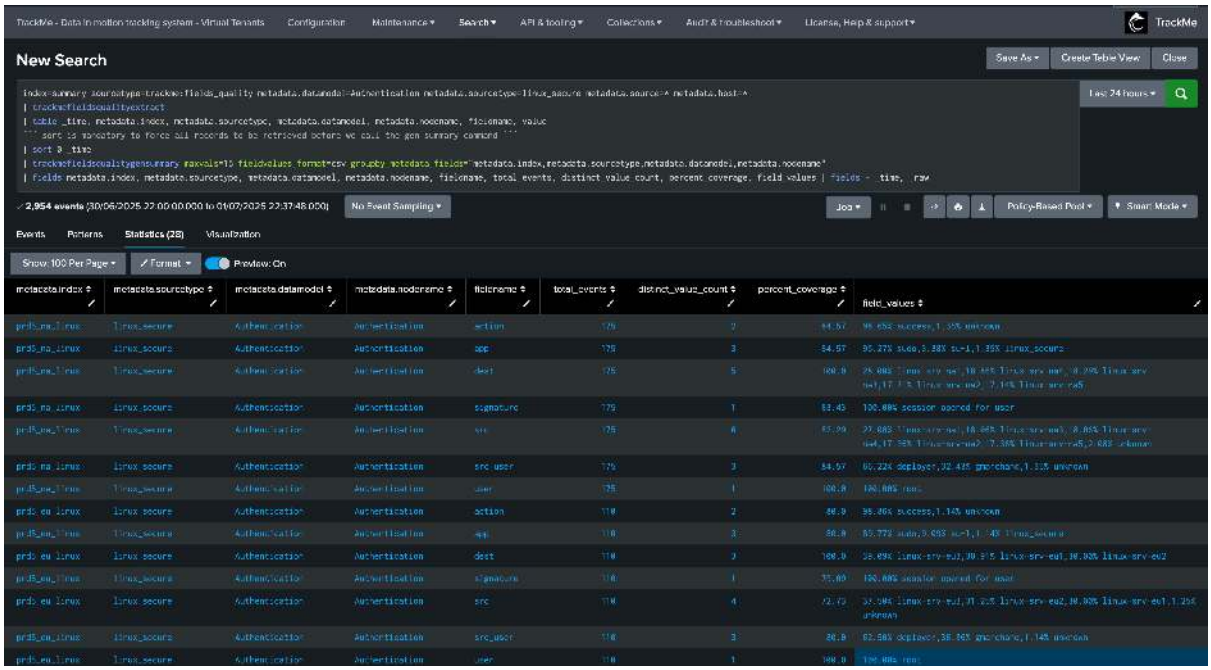
Output:

The command generates a summary that includes:

- **fieldname**: The name of the field being analyzed
- **total_events**: Total number of events processed for this field

- **distinct_value_count**: Number of distinct values found for this field
- **percent_coverage**: Percentage of events where this field has a value
- **field_values**: Summary of the most common values for this field (limited by maxvals)

Example output:



Example of field_values output:

The field_values column contains a summary of the most representative values for each field. For example:

- **CSV format**: "98.65% success,1.35% unknown"

Note: the list format renders the same information but as a proper list, which will appear in Splunk as a multi-value field.

Integration with fields quality workflow:

This command is typically used in the monitoring phase, specifically within the Flex Object tracker SPL logic to generate summaries of field quality data:

```
| search index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=*␣
↪metadata.source=* metadata.host=*
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.
↪nodename, fieldname, value
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields=
↪"metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename"
```

The output from this command is then used to populate the `extra_attributes` field in the Flex Object tracker, providing detailed field quality information for each entity.

Argument: maxvals

This option controls the maximum number of distinct values to report in the field_values column. This is useful for limiting the output size while still providing meaningful insights into the most common values for each field.

Example:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=10
```

This would limit the field_values output to show only the top 10 most common values for each field.

Argument: fieldvalues_format

This option controls the format of the field_values output. Two formats are supported:

- **csv**: Comma-separated values format (default)
- **list**: List format with percentages in parentheses

CSV format example: "98.65% success,1.35% unknown"

List format example: "success (98.65%), unknown (1.35%)"

Example:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary fieldvalues_format=list
```

Argument: groupby_metadata_fields

This option allows grouping the summary by additional metadata fields beyond the default fieldname grouping. This is particularly useful when you want to analyze field quality across different dimensions such as data models, nodes, indexes, or sourcetypes.

Example:

```
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary groupby_metadata_fields=
↪"metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename,metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype"
```

This would generate separate summaries for each combination of datamodel, nodename, index, and sourcetype, allowing for more granular analysis of field quality across different contexts.

Integration example in Flex Object tracker:

In the Flex Object tracker source code, this command is used to generate detailed field summaries that are stored in the entity's extra_attributes:

```
| join type=outer metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname [ search index=summary␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=* metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=*
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.
↪nodename, fieldname, value
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields=
↪"metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename"
| fields metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.
↪nodename, fieldname, total_events, distinct_value_count, percent_coverage,␣
↪field_values, regex_expression | fields - _time, _raw
```

You can for example run this search to get the percentage of coverage for the field "action" in the datamodel Network_Traffic and nodename All_Traffic, for the sourcetype cisco:asa:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪metadata.nodename=All_Traffic metadata.sourcetype=cisco:asa metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=*
| table _time, _raw
```

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```
| trackmefieldsqualityextract

| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, value, regex_expression
``` sort is mandatory to force all records to be retrieved before we call the gen␣
↪summary command ```
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields="metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodenam
| fields metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, total_events, distinct_value_count,␣
↪percent_coverage, field_values, regex_expression | fields - _time, _raw

| where fieldname="action"
```

This would be equivalent to run the following search:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪metadata.nodename=All_Traffic metadata.sourcetype=cisco:asa metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=* | head 100
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.
↪nodename, fieldname, value, is_empty, is_missing

| where fieldname="action"

| stats count, count(eval(is_empty=0 AND is_missing=0)) as count_covered,␣
↪count(eval(is_empty=1 OR is_missing=1)) as count_not_covered
| eval percentage_covered=count_covered/count*100
```

Annex: Per field table statistics

The following search example shows the statistics per field:

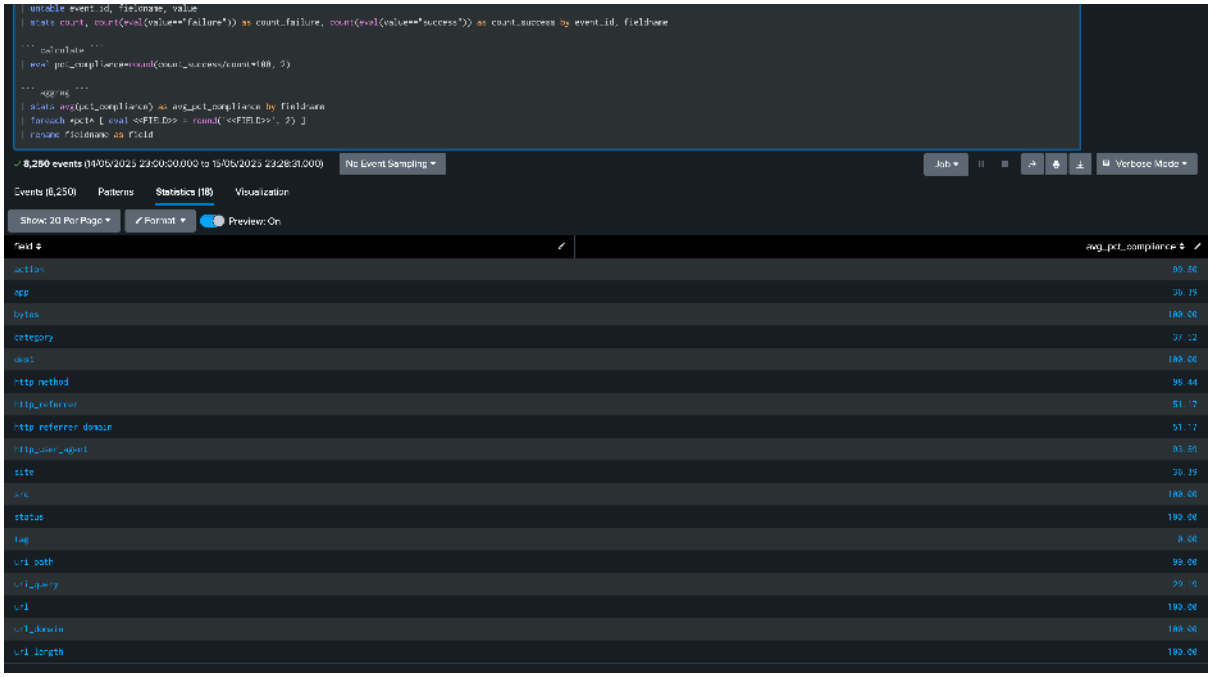
```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality
``` you can filter our metadata fields to focus on a specific sourcetype, index,␣
↪etc...```
| search metadata.datamodel="Web"

``` stats ```
| fields - summary.* metadata.*
| stats first(*status) as "*status" by event_id
| rename "*.status" as "*"

``` untable ```
| untable event_id, fieldname, value
| stats count, count(eval(value=="failure")) as count_failure,␣
↪count(eval(value=="success")) as count_success by event_id, fieldname

``` calculate ```
| eval pct_compliance=round(count_success/count*100, 2)

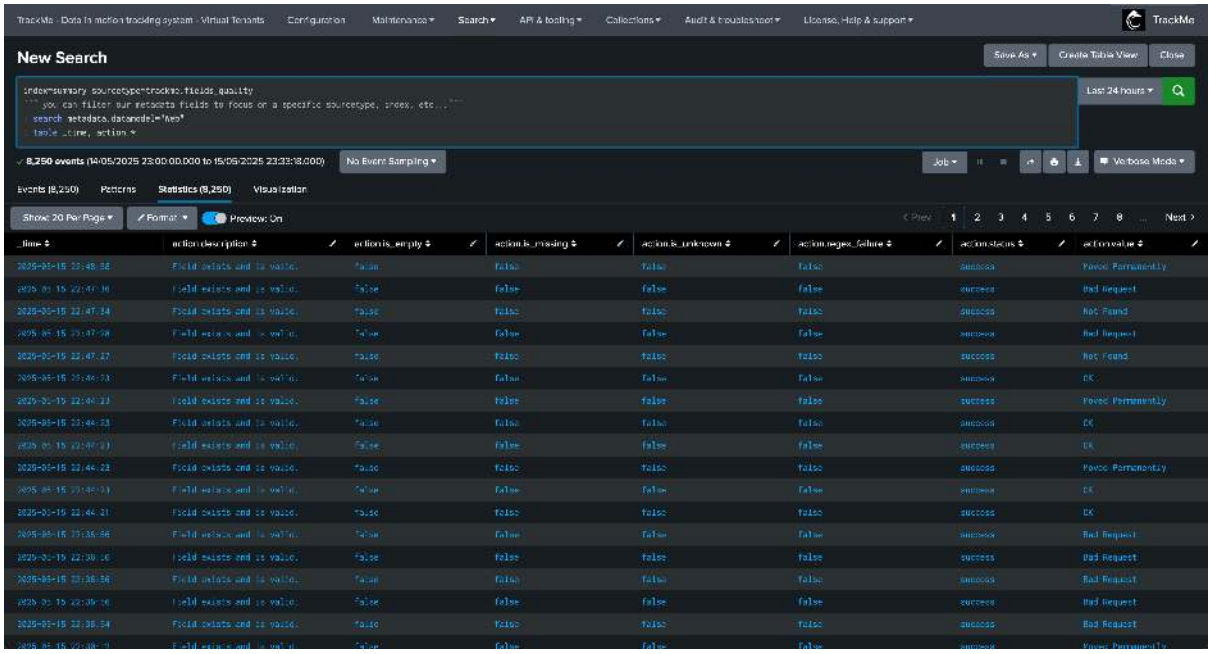
``` aggreg ```
| stats avg(pct_compliance) as avg_pct_compliance by fieldname
| foreach *pct* [ eval <<FIELD>> = round('<<FIELD>>', 2) ]
| rename fieldname as field
```



Annex: Looking after a specific field

The following search example shows the statistics per field:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality
```` you can filter our metadata fields to focus on a specific sourcetype, index,␣
↪etc...```
| search metadata.datamodel="Web"
| table _time, action.*
```



Annex: Flex Object tracker SPL logic

The following search example shows the Flex Object tracker SPL logic:
```

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=*␣
↪metadata.source=* metadata.host=*
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract

| stats count as count_total, count(eval(status=="success")) as count_success,␣
↪count(eval(status=="failure")) as count_failure by fieldname, metadata.index,␣
↪metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.nodename
| eval percentage_success=round(count_success/count_total*100, 2)

``` set the threshold per field, this defines if the field is considered as passed␣
↪or failed globally, this threshold has to be part of the SPL logic ```
| eval threshold=99

``` flag field ```
| eval fieldstatus=if(percentage_success>=threshold, "success", "failure")

``` join field summary ```
| join type=outer metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname [ search index=summary␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=* metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=*
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, value, regex_expression
``` sort is mandatory to force all records to be retrieved before we call the gen␣
↪summary command ```
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields="metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename
| fields metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, total_events, distinct_value_count,␣
↪percent_coverage, field_values, regex_expression | fields - _time, _raw
]

``` generate the per field json for reporting purposes, we also rename fieldname␣
↪to @fieldname so it appears first in the JSON ```
| rename fieldname as @fieldname, fieldstatus as @fieldstatus
| tojson
| rename _raw as per_field_json

``` calculate ```
| stats values(eval(if('@fieldstatus'=="success", '@fieldname', null()))) as␣
↪list_fields_passed, values(eval(if('@fieldstatus'=="failure", '@fieldname',␣
↪null()))) as list_fields_failed, values(per_field_json) as per_field_json,␣
↪max(total_events) as total_events_parsed by metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype,␣
↪metadata.datamodel, metadata.nodename

``` format the per_field_json ```
| eval per_field_json = "[" . mvjoin(per_field_json, ", ") . "]"

``` build the list of fields that passed and failed ```
| eval all_fields = mvappend(list_fields_failed, list_fields_passed)
| eval all_fields = mvdedup(all_fields)
| eval final_state = mvmap(
all_fields,
if(
```

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```
mvfind(list_fields_failed, "^" . all_fields . "$") >= 0,
all_fields . "|failed",
all_fields . "|success"
)
)
| eval success_fields = mvfilter(match(final_state, "\|success$"))
| eval failed_fields = mvfilter(match(final_state, "\|failed$"))
| eval success_fields = mvmap(success_fields, mvindex(split(success_fields, "|"),␣
↪0))
| eval failed_fields  = mvmap(failed_fields,  mvindex(split(failed_fields, "|"),␣
↪0))
| fields - final_state
| eval success_fields=if(isnull(success_fields), "", success_fields),␣
↪failed_fields=if(isnull(failed_fields), "", failed_fields)
| fields - list_fields_passed, list_fields_failed

``` calculate ```
| eventstats dc(all_fields) as total_fields_checked, dc(success_fields) as␣
↪total_fields_passed, dc(failed_fields) as total_fields_failed by metadata.index,␣
↪metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.nodename
| eval percentage_passed=round(total_fields_passed/total_fields_checked*100, 2),␣
↪percentage_failed=round(total_fields_failed/total_fields_checked*100, 2)

``` rename ```
| rename metadata.* as "*"

``` save this as parts of extra attributes ```
| eval extra_attributes = "{" . "\"success_fields\": \"" . mvjoin(success_fields,
↪",") . "\", \"failed_fields\": \"" . mvjoin(failed_fields, ",") . "\", " . "\
↪"fields\":" . per_field_json . "}"
| fields - per_field_json

``` set principal metadata for the flex entity ```
| eval group = datamodel
| eval object = nodename . ":" . index . ":" . sourcetype, alias=index . ":" .␣
↪sourcetype
| eval object_description = "CIM Quality for DM: " . datamodel . ":" . nodename .
↪", index:" . index . ", sourcetype:" . sourcetype

``` gen metrics ```
| eval metrics = "{" .
"\"fields_quality.percentage_passed\": " . if(isnum(percentage_passed),␣
↪percentage_passed, 0) . ", " .
"\"fields_quality.percentage_failed\": " . if(isnum(percentage_failed),␣
↪percentage_failed, 0) . ", " .
"\"fields_quality.total_fields_checked\": " . if(isnum(total_fields_checked),␣
↪total_fields_checked, 0) . ", " .
"\"fields_quality.total_fields_failed\": " . if(isnum(total_fields_failed),␣
↪total_fields_failed, 0) . ", " .
"\"fields_quality.total_fields_passed\": " . if(isnum(total_fields_passed),␣
↪total_fields_passed, 0) . ", " .
"\"fields_quality.total_events_parsed\": " . if(isnum(total_events_parsed),␣
↪total_events_parsed, 0) . "}"

``` no outliers for now ```
| eval outliers_metrics="{}"
```

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```
``` basic status, thresholds can be defined on a per entity basis ```
| eval status=1
| eval status_description="DM Quality: " . metrics
| eval status_description_short="% passed: " . percentage_passed . ", checked: " .␣
↪total_fields_checked . ", passed: " . total_fields_passed . ", failed: " .␣
↪total_fields_failed

``` this sets a default threshold, which can then be overriden on a per entity␣
↪basis via the TrackMe UI ```
| eval default_threshold = "{'metric_name': 'fields_quality.percentage_passed',
↪'operator': '>=', 'value': 95, 'condition_true': 1}"

```alert if inactive for more than 2 days```
| eval max_sec_inactive=86400*2
```

Annex: Understanding & troubleshooting the percentage of success

The percentage of success is calculated by the main Flex tracker SPL logic, it represents the percentage of times the field is passing the quality check, a field is considered as passing the quality check if:

- `is_empty: false`
- `is_null: false`
- `is_unknown: false` (depending on if a dictionary is used and if in the dictionary and for this field, unknown is allowed or not)
- `regex_failure: false` (depending on if a dictionary is used and if there is a regex expression for this field)

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=* metadata.
↪source=* metadata.host=*
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract

| stats count as count_total, count(eval(status=="success")) as count_success,␣
↪count(eval(status=="failure")) as count_failure by fieldname, metadata.index,␣
↪metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.nodename
| eval percentage_success=round(count_success/count_total*100, 2)
```

In this example, we are looking at the percentage of success for the field "action" in the datamodel Network_Traffic and nodename All_Traffic, for the sourcetype cisco:asa:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪metadata.nodename=All_Traffic metadata.sourcetype=cisco:asa metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=*
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract

| stats values(value) as values, values(regex_expression) as regex_expression,␣
↪count as count_total, count(eval(status=="success")) as count_success,␣
↪count(eval(status=="failure")) as count_failure by fieldname, metadata.index,␣
↪metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.nodename
| eval percentage_success=round(count_success/count_total*100, 2)

``` set the threshold per field, this defines if the field is considered as passed␣
↪or failed globally, this threshold has to be part of the SPL logic ```
```

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```
| eval threshold=99

``` flag field ```
| eval fieldstatus=if(percentage_success>=threshold, "success", "failure")

| where fieldname="action"
```

Annex: Understanding and troubleshooting the percentage of coverage and others summary information per field

The percentage of coverage is reported by the `trackmefieldsqualitygensummary` command, it represents the percentage of events where the field has a value, that is not null and not empty. (it is for instance present equally in the CIM Vladiator table)

In the Flex tracker, this is the join part:

```
search index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.sourcetype=*␣
↪metadata.source=* metadata.host=*
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, value, regex_expression
``` sort is mandatory to force all records to be retrieved before we call the gen␣
↪summary command ```
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields="metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename
| fields metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, total_events, distinct_value_count,␣
↪percent_coverage, field_values, regex_expression | fields - _time, _raw
```

You can for example run this search to get the percentage of coverage for the field "action" in the datamodel Network_Traffic and nodename All_Traffic, for the sourcetype cisco:asa:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪metadata.nodename=All_Traffic metadata.sourcetype=cisco:asa metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=*
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract

| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, value, regex_expression
``` sort is mandatory to force all records to be retrieved before we call the gen␣
↪summary command ```
| sort 0 _time
| trackmefieldsqualitygensummary maxvals=15 fieldvalues_format=csv␣
↪groupby_metadata_fields="metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename
| fields metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel,␣
↪metadata.nodename, fieldname, total_events, distinct_value_count,␣
↪percent_coverage, field_values, regex_expression | fields - _time, _raw

| where fieldname="action"
```

This would be equivalent to run the following search:

```
index=summary sourcetype=trackme:fields_quality metadata.datamodel=Network_Traffic␣
↪metadata.nodename=All_Traffic metadata.sourcetype=cisco:asa metadata.source=*␣
↪metadata.host=* | head 100
```

(continues on next page)
```

(continued from previous page)

```
| table _time, _raw
| trackmefieldsqualityextract
| table _time, metadata.index, metadata.sourcetype, metadata.datamodel, metadata.
↪nodename, fieldname, value, is_empty, is_missing

| where fieldname="action"

| stats count, count(eval(is_empty=0 AND is_missing=0)) as count_covered,␣
↪count(eval(is_empty=1 OR is_missing=1)) as count_not_covered
| eval percentage_covered=count_covered/count*100
```

2.2.4 Flex Objects - Adapt TrackMe to any monitoring use case (splk-flx)

Flex Objects: The Ultimate Tracking Component

- **Flex Objects (splk-flx)** is one of TrackMe's most powerful components, designed to transform the results of any Splunk search into fully tracked, monitored, and alerted entities.
- Unlike standard tracking components that follow a predefined schema, Flex Objects lets you define your own search logic, your own entities, your own KPIs, and your own anomaly detection rules.
- Flex Objects comes with a **library of 60+ pre-built use cases** covering Splunk infrastructure, data quality, license management, Splunk Cloud, SOAR, Cribl, and host monitoring - ready to deploy in minutes.
- **Enterprise Edition & Unlimited Edition** feature - Flex Objects is available to Enterprise and Unlimited edition customers.
- Flex Objects is particularly efficient for **Outliers detection**, **high-scale scenarios** with thousands of entities, and **custom grouping** strategies across any kind of data in Splunk.

Hint

Key references

- For a deep dive into the administration of Flex trackers, see *FLX — Flex Objects*.
- For Machine Learning Outlier detection concepts, see *Outlier detection*.
- For specific use case implementations, see the dedicated white papers referenced in *Real-World Use Cases*.

How Flex Objects Works

The Concept

Turn any Splunk search into fully tracked, monitored, and alerted entities.

Every Splunk environment is unique - different data sources, different infrastructure, different monitoring requirements. TrackMe's standard tracking components (splk-dsm for data sources, splk-cim for CIM compliance) cover the most common scenarios, but there will always be use cases that don't fit a predefined mold.

Flex Objects is the bridge between your Splunk search expertise and TrackMe's monitoring, alerting, and incident management capabilities. If you can write a Splunk search, you can create a Flex tracker.

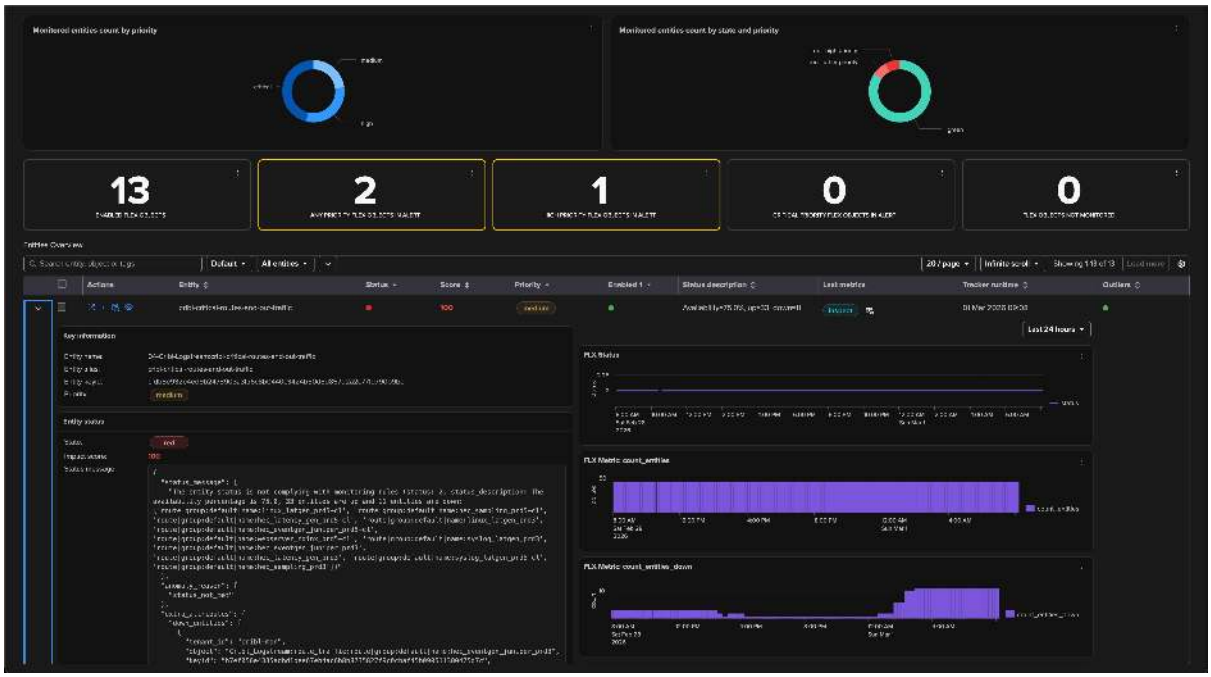
✏ 1. Define Write any SPL search or pick from 60+ pre-built templates

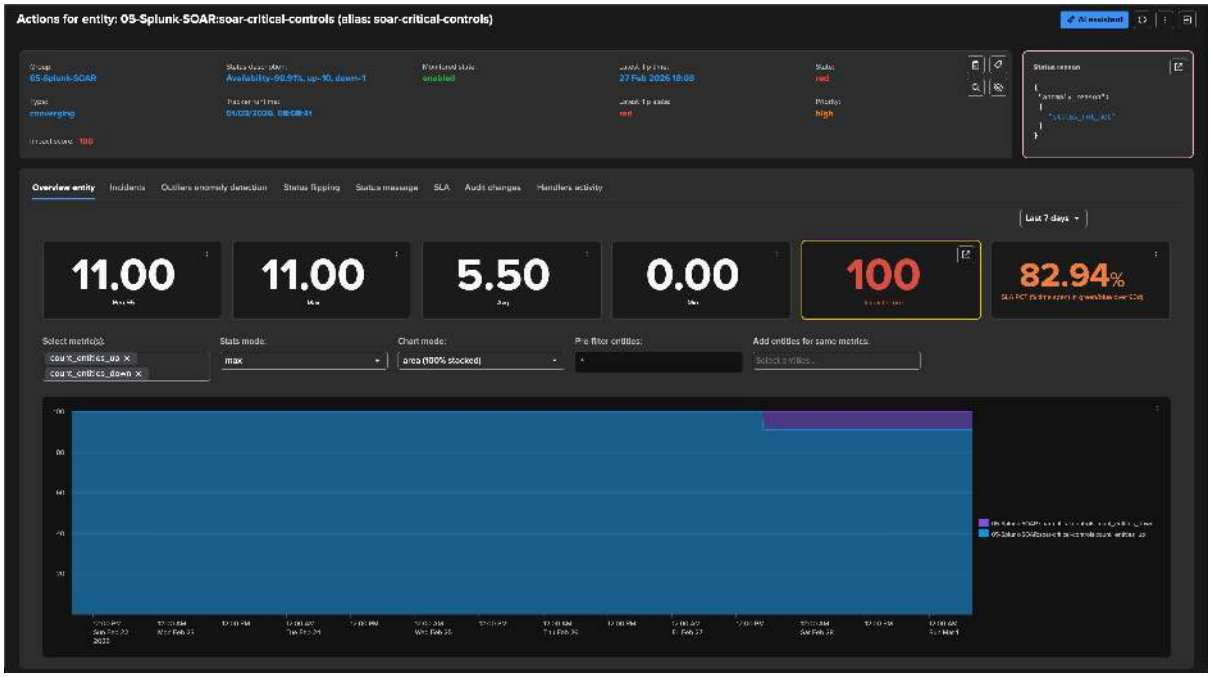
⏰ 2. Schedule TrackMe runs the search on a cron schedule

🔍 3. Discover Each result row becomes a tracked entity

📊 4. Track KPIs, metrics, and ML Outlier detection

5. Alert Stateful alerting, emails, and active commands





Define or Select

Two paths to get started - pick a pre-built use case or write your own search.

Path 1: The Library - Flex Objects ships with **60+ pre-built use case templates** organized by vendor and category (Splunk Infrastructure, Data Quality, License, Cloud, SOAR, Cribl, Host Monitoring). Each template includes a complete Splunk search, pre-configured KPIs, and outlier detection rules. Select a template, customize the parameters to your environment, and deploy in minutes.

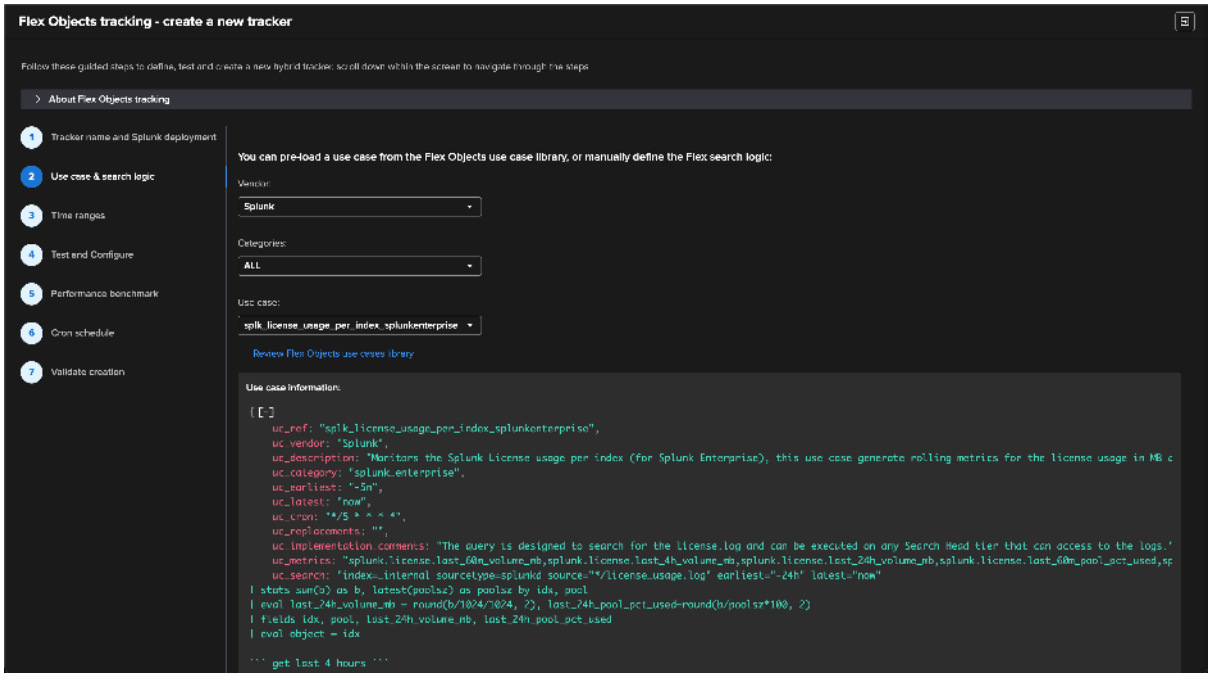
Path 2: Custom Search - Write any Splunk search that produces results following the Flex search contract. At minimum, each result must have an `object` (entity name) and a `status` (1=green, 2=orange, 3=red). Add optional fields for KPIs, descriptions, and ML anomaly detection as needed.

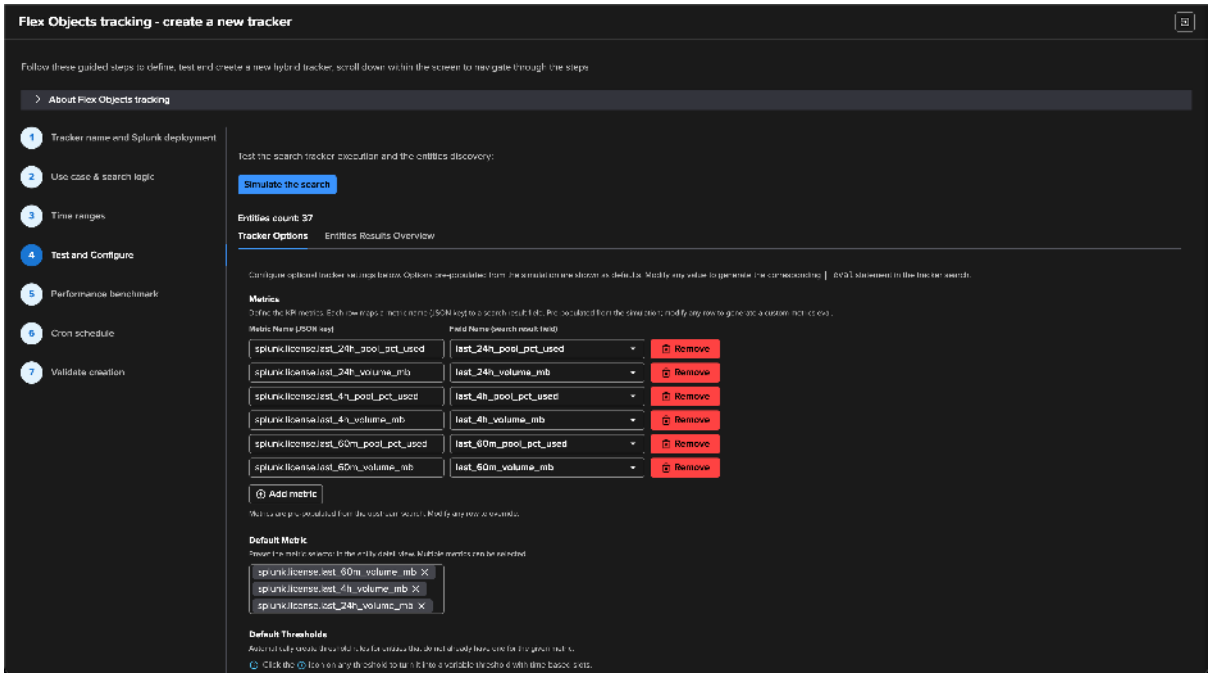
From the Library 60+ templates across 8 categories

Filter by vendor and category, preview the full search logic, customize and deploy.

Custom Search Any SPL producing entities

Use `tstats`, `| rest`, `mstats`, custom lookups, or any SPL command - if it returns rows, it can be a Flex tracker.





Tracker Types

Two types of Flex trackers for different monitoring needs.

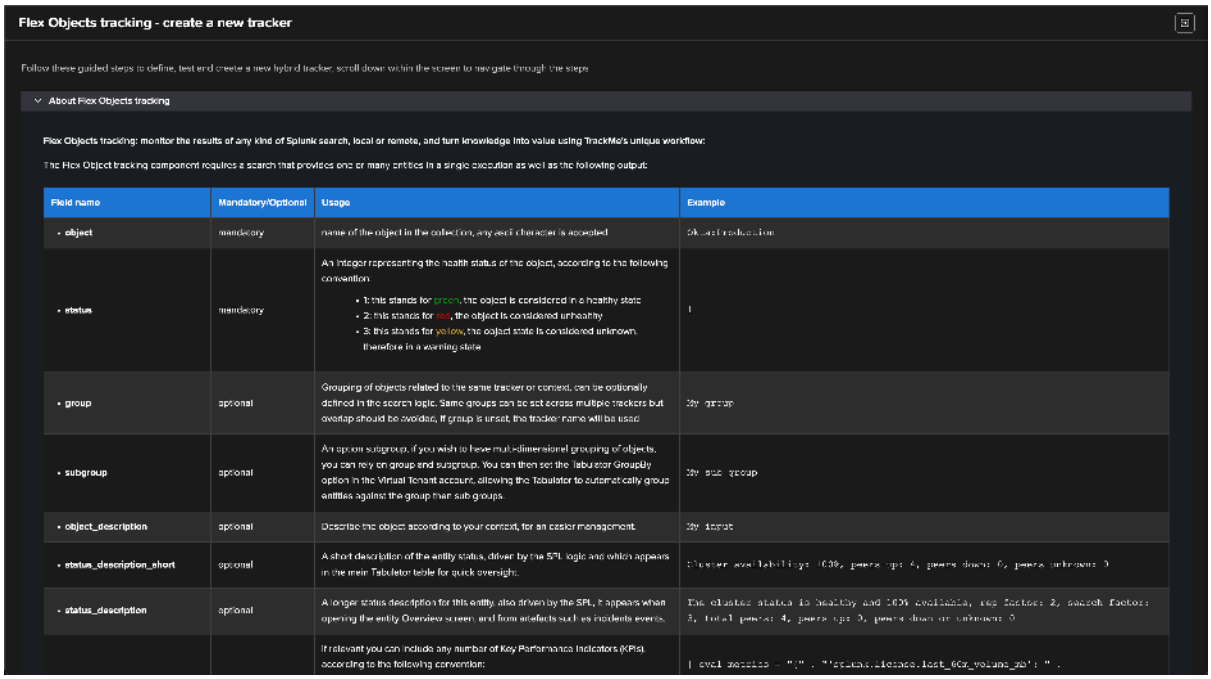
When creating a Flex tracker, you choose between two fundamentally different approaches depending on your goal:

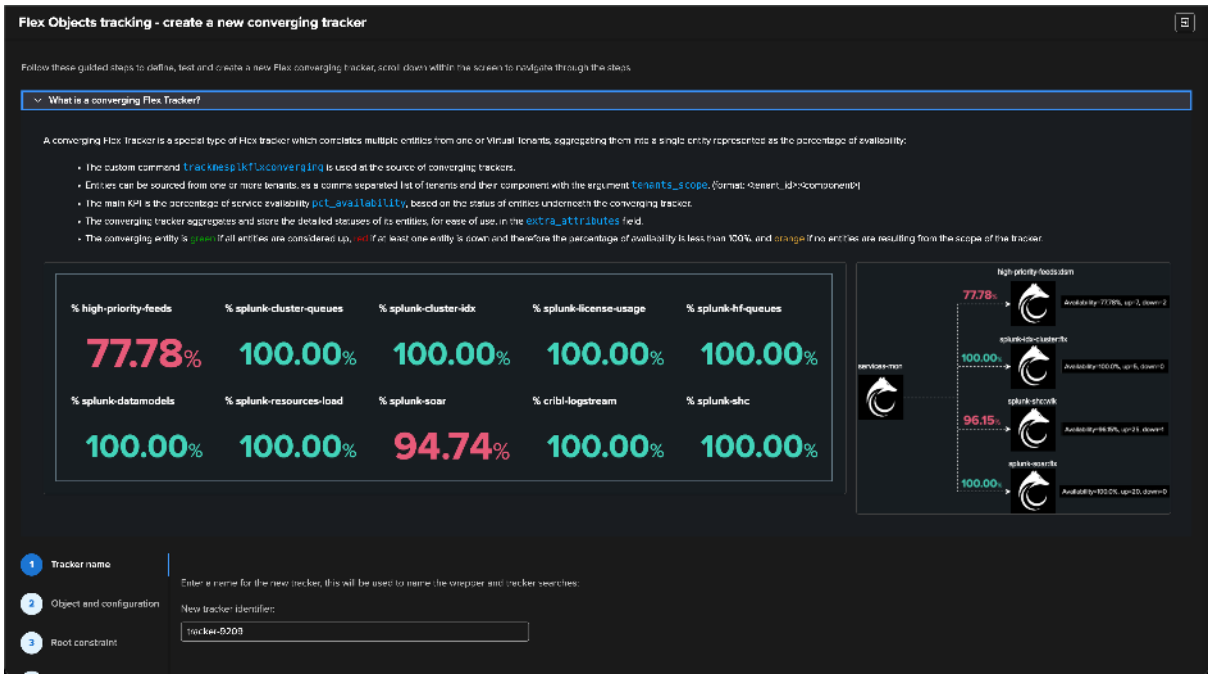
Use Case Tracker Entity discovery from a Splunk search

Your search produces one row per entity. Each entity is tracked individually with its own status, KPIs, metrics, and outlier detection. This is the standard Flex tracker for monitoring infrastructure, services, data quality, and more.

Converging Tracker Aggregated availability from existing entities

Correlates multiple Flex entities from one or more tenants, aggregating them into a single converging entity represented as a percentage of availability. Ideal for service-level monitoring and executive dashboards.





TrackMe Orchestrates

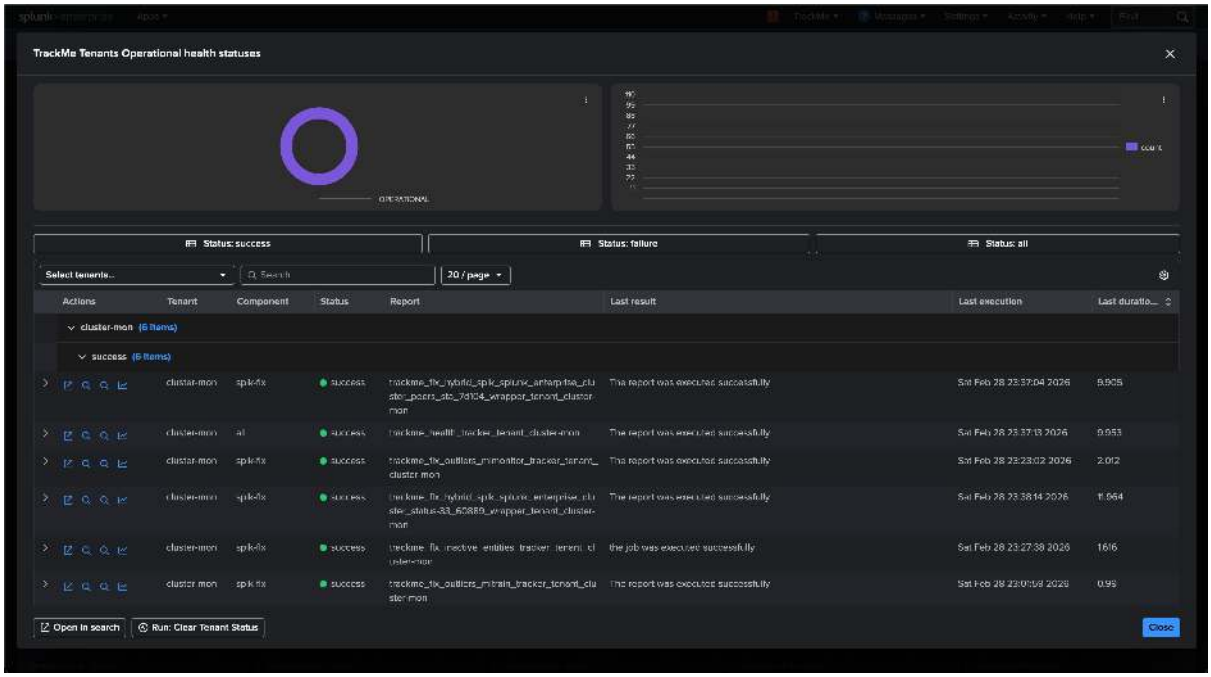
Once created, TrackMe takes over the heavy lifting.

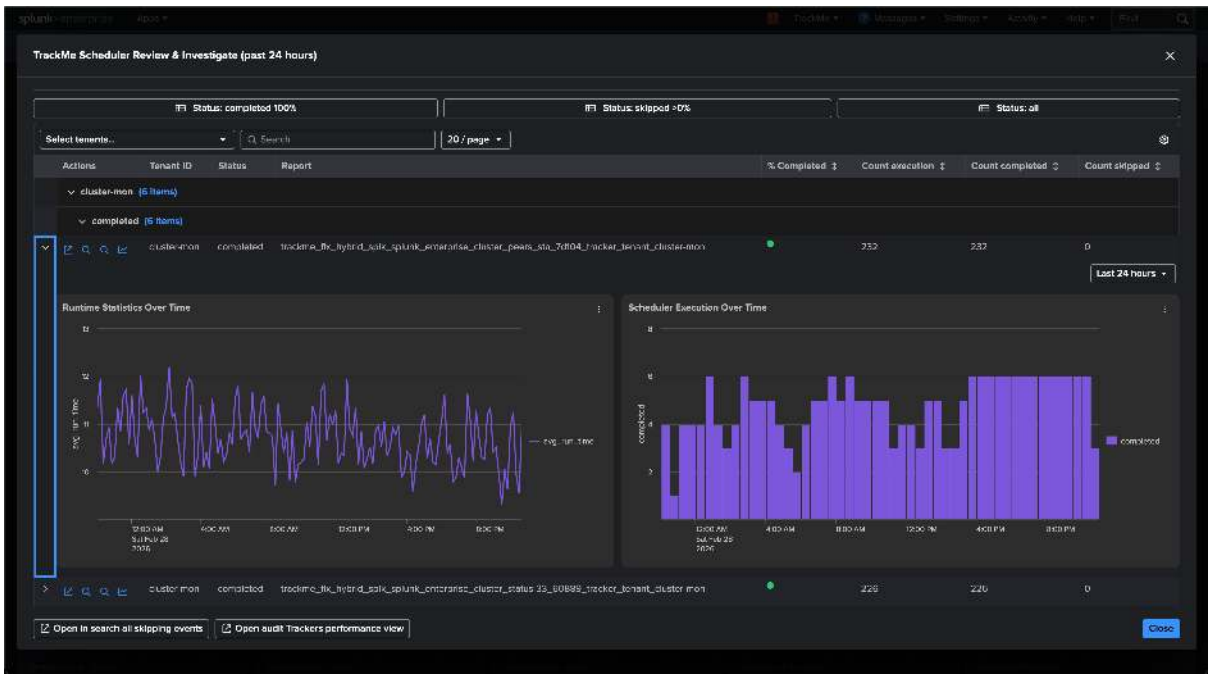
Your Flex tracker becomes a scheduled report that TrackMe executes automatically. On every run:

- The Splunk search is executed against the target deployment (local or remote)
- Each result row is matched to an existing entity or discovered as a new one
- Entity states are persisted in the KVstore with full history
- KPIs defined in the `metrics` field are extracted and stored
- Metric events are ingested into the Splunk `trackme_metrics` index for long-term trending

- Entities that stop appearing are tracked for inactivity based on configurable thresholds

TrackMe automatically randomizes cron schedules to distribute load, handles batch KVstore operations for performance at scale, and manages the full entity lifecycle from discovery to deletion.





Metrics & ML

Track any number of KPIs per entity with built-in Machine Learning anomaly detection.

The `metrics` field in your Flex search defines Key Performance Indicators for each entity. TrackMe tracks these over time and ingests them as Splunk metric events, enabling trending, dashboards, and alerting on any KPI.

The `outliers_metrics` field activates **Machine Learning Outlier detection** on selected metrics:

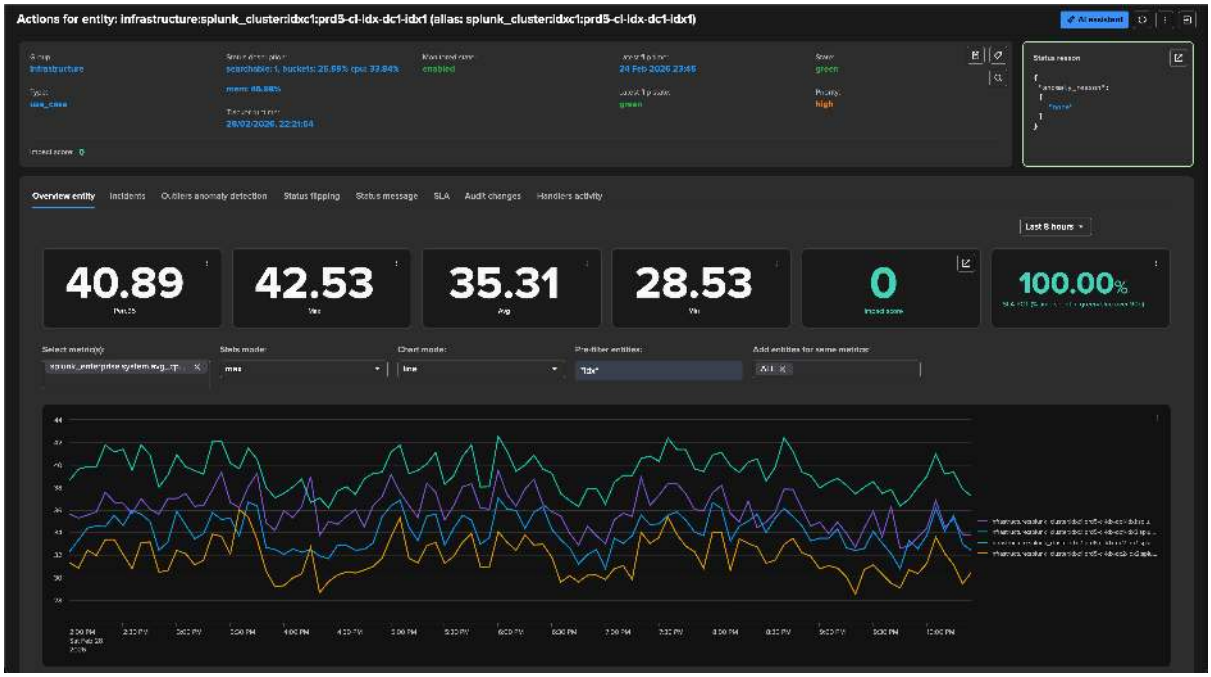
- TrackMe builds a statistical model learning the normal behavior of each metric
- Dynamic upper and lower thresholds are calculated automatically

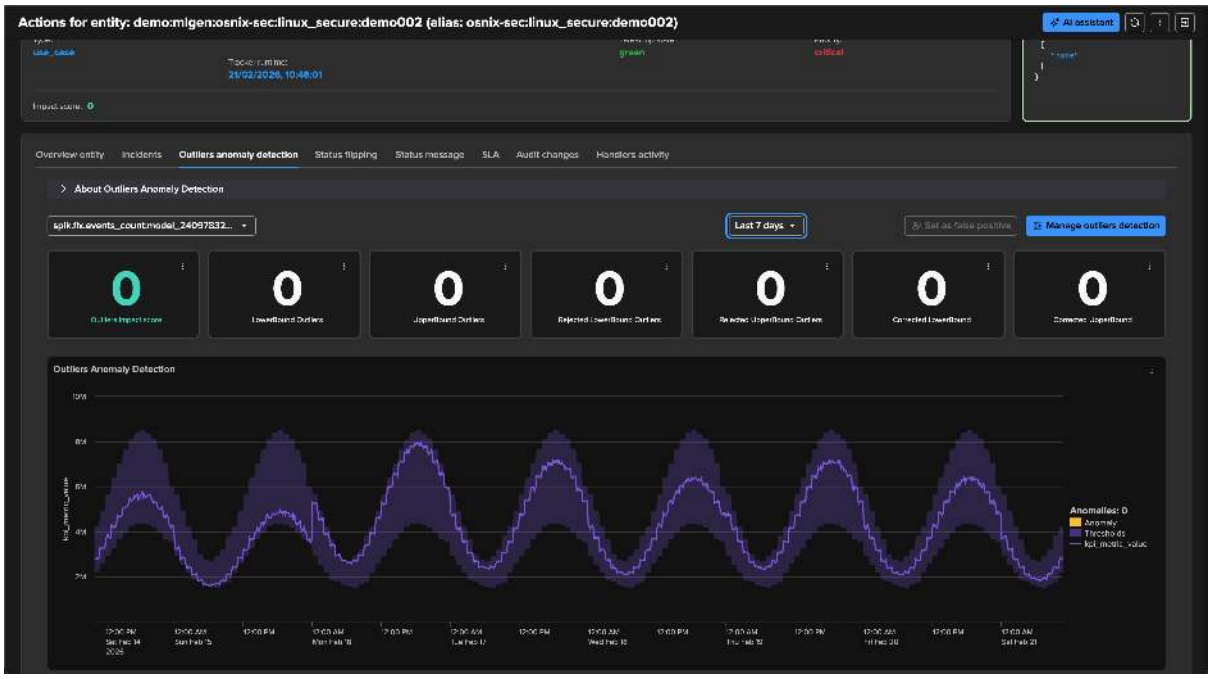
- **Time factors** add seasonality awareness - the model knows that Monday 9 AM looks different from Sunday 3 AM
- Anomalies are detected when current values fall outside the predicted range

 KPIs Track CPU, event counts, delay, completion %, size, or any numeric metric per entity

 Outlier Detection ML models learn normal behavior and alert on anomalies - no static thresholds needed

 Seasonality Time factors (hour, day+hour, weekday+hour) ensure the model respects natural patterns





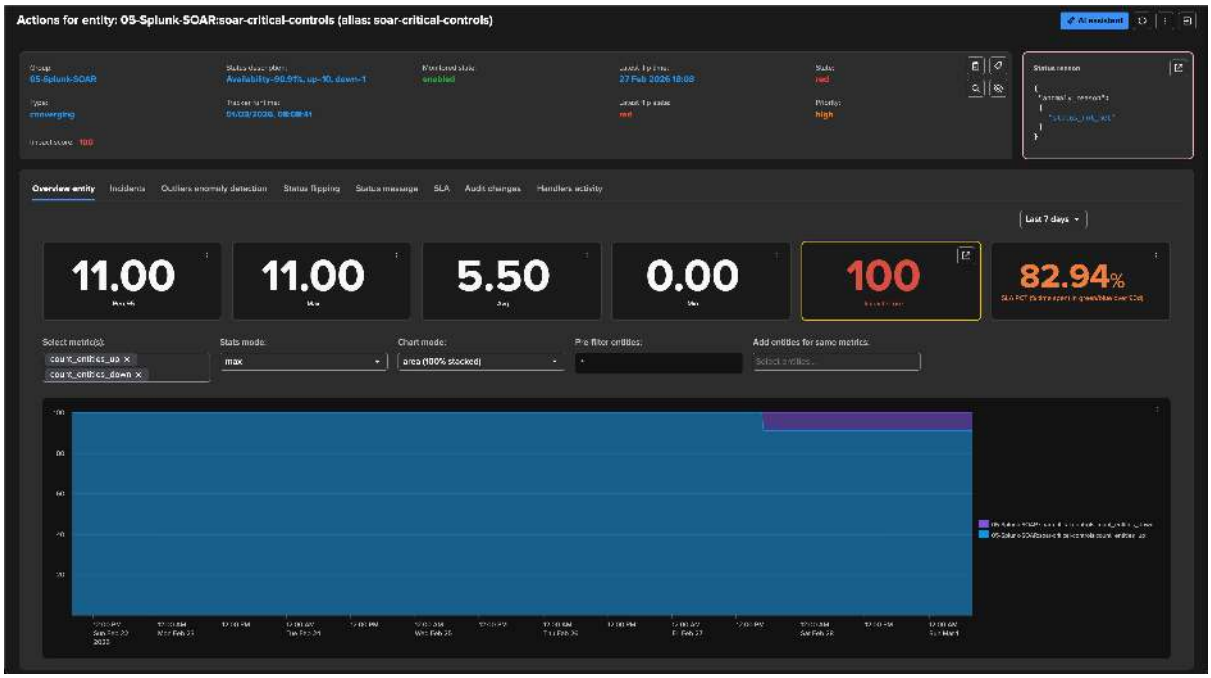
Incidents & Workflow

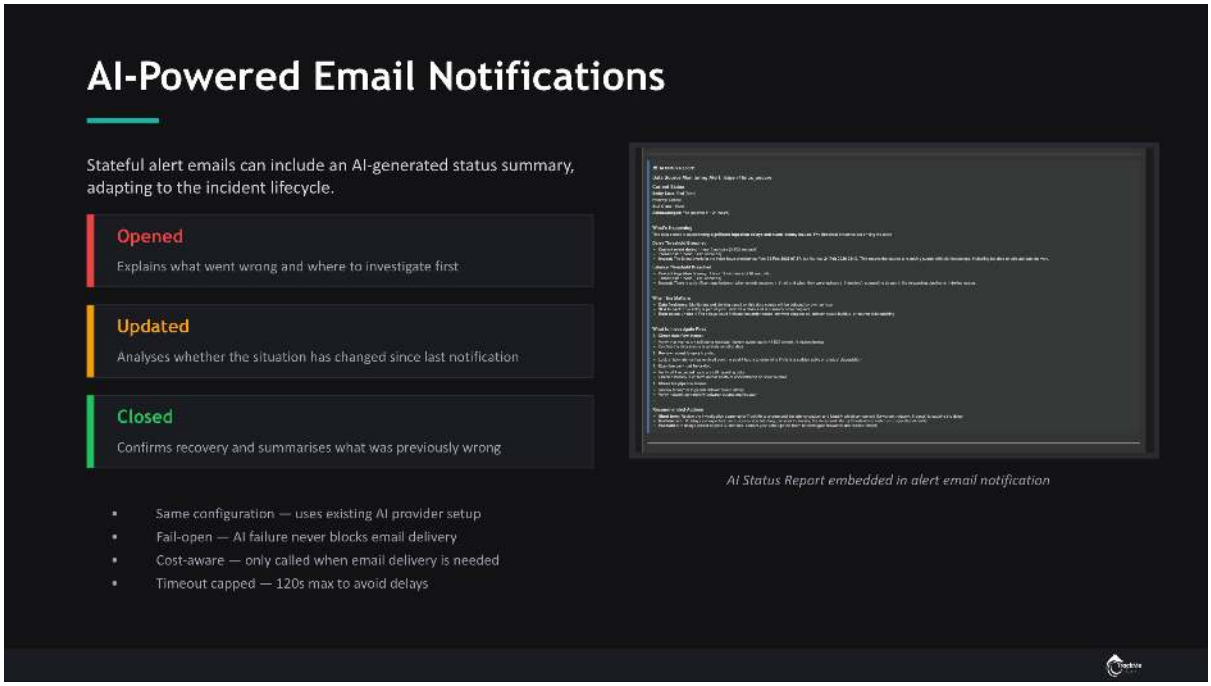
Flex entities are first-class citizens in the TrackMe Stateful Alerting workflow.

When a Flex entity changes status (green to orange/red, or an outlier is detected), TrackMe's **Stateful Alerting** engine manages the full incident lifecycle automatically:

- **Incident creation** - a new incident is opened and persisted in a state-aware manner
- **Incident updates** - as the entity condition evolves, the incident is updated with new context
- **Incident closure** - when the entity returns to a healthy state, the incident is automatically closed
- **Rich HTML email notifications** - with embedded metrics charts for immediate visual context
- **AI-generated status reports** - optional AI-driven analysis included in email notifications, adapted to the incident lifecycle stage (opened, updated, closed)
- **Active commands** - execute generating or streaming commands on incident open, update, or close for advanced integrations (ticketing, webhooks, etc.)
- **SLA tracking** - measure entity availability over time for compliance reporting

Flex entities also benefit from all TrackMe features: priority management, maintenance windows, logical groups, tags, status flipping analysis, audit changes, and the AI Assistant for intelligent investigation. See *Stateful alerting* for full details.





Hint

For detailed administration documentation including the search contract reference, creating trackers step-by-step, KPI configuration, ML Outlier detection setup, and managing trackers, see the *FLX — Flex Objects* guide.

Real-World Use Cases

Flex Objects powers a wide range of monitoring scenarios. The following white papers provide in-depth, step-by-step implementations:

White Paper	Description
Use TrackMe to detect abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds	Detect abnormal drops in event counts using Flex Objects with ML Outlier detection. Covers both rolling and absolute metric approaches.
Analyse log messages logging level to detect behaviour anomalies using TrackMe's Flex Object and Machine Learning Anomaly Detection	Monitor Splunk internal log levels (INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL) with Flex Objects and detect unusual spikes using ML.
Tracking Splunk Cloud SVC consumption in TrackMe	Track Splunk Cloud SVC consumption at global and per-app levels using Flex Objects templates from the library.
Monitor Splunk Indexer Clusters	Monitor Indexer Cluster health, peer status, and bucket balance using Flex Objects with remote deployment accounts.
Monitor Splunk Search Head Clusters	Monitor Search Head Cluster global status, member health, and search activity using Flex Objects.
Use Case Demo: 360 Services Monitoring with TrackMe	A comprehensive 360-degree monitoring approach combining Flex Objects with other TrackMe components for full-stack visibility.

Summary

Flex Objects is the key to unlocking TrackMe's full potential for any monitoring use case. Whether you're starting from the pre-built library or writing custom searches from scratch, the component provides:

- **A simple search contract** - just `object` and `status` to get started, with optional `metrics` and `outliers_metrics` for advanced monitoring

- **60+ ready-to-use templates** - deploy pre-built use cases for Splunk infrastructure, data quality, license, cloud, SOAR, and Cribl monitoring
- **ML-powered anomaly detection** - detect anomalies in any KPI with configurable seasonality awareness
- **High-scale performance** - optimized for environments with thousands of entities
- **Converging visibility** - aggregate entity health into service-level availability metrics

Combined with TrackMe's alerting framework, virtual tenants, and SLA tracking, Flex Objects makes it possible to build a comprehensive, data-driven monitoring platform on top of Splunk.

For step-by-step administration instructions, see the *FLX — Flex Objects* guide.

2.3 TrackMe Use Cases Referential — Overview

What this referential is

This is a **comprehensive, cross-cutting map of everything TrackMe can be used for**, organised so an existing customer (or a prospective one) can audit their current footprint against the full capability surface and spot what they are not yet leveraging.

It is **not** a tutorial — for step-by-step walkthroughs, see the *Quickstart* and the various white papers. It is **not** a feature pitch either — every entry maps to a concrete TrackMe component, configuration touchpoint, and (where applicable) a pre-built use case template that ships in the product.

Audience
TrackMe administrators auditing coverage, Splunk SREs scoping a TrackMe rollout, architects and team leads prioritising which features to enable next.

Last updated
TrackMe v2.3.23

2.3.1 Why a referential

Most TrackMe customers use a fraction of what the platform offers. The combination of:

- **six monitoring components** (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK),
- **a deep library of cross-cutting features** (policies, ML outliers, stateful alerting, impact scoring, virtual tenants, configuration guardian, AI Assistant, remote Splunk fleets, SOAR integration, …),
- **65 pre-built FLX use case templates** that ship with the product,
- **a growing ecosystem of companion add-ons** (Cribl Stream / Edge, Google SecOps, lookups, XSOAR, conf-manager, SOAR connector),

means that "what TrackMe can do" is genuinely hard to summarise on a single page. This referential breaks it into five layers, each answering a different question.

2.3.2 The five layers

1. Use Cases by Intent "**What do I want to monitor?**" — organised by user goal: ingestion freshness, Splunk platform health, license / cost, scheduled-search health, field-parsing quality, custom KPIs, non-Splunk systems, intelligent alerting, multi-tenant scale, downstream integrations. The shortest path from a real-world question to the TrackMe component that answers it.

TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent 2. Capability × Component Matrix "**Which features apply to which monitoring components?**" — every cross-cutting capability (priority policies, SLA, variable delay, ML outliers, hybrid trackers, AI status reports, …) mapped against the six components, with one-line use cases unlocked and the configuration touchpoint for each.

TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix 3. FLX Template Catalog "**What pre-built use cases can I enable today?**" — the full catalog of the 65 FLX templates shipped in the product, grouped by category

(Splunk infrastructure, license, Splunk Cloud, SOAR, Cribl Stream / Edge, good practices, host OS, …) with metrics, schedule, source data, dependencies, and ML-outlier flag per entry. Closes with a gap-analysis checklist.

FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog 4. Ecosystem & Companion Add-ons "**What else can I plug in?**" — the companion technology add-ons and the SOAR connector that extend TrackMe beyond Splunk: Cribl Stream / Edge, Google SecOps, lookup files, Cortex XSOAR, resilient configuration replay, and Splunk SOAR playbook orchestration of TrackMe entities.

TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons 5. Adoption Roadmap "**What should I focus on next?**" — the six-phase customer journey we typically see (DSM feeds → DHM hosts → ML volume outliers → optional WLK interlude → FLX expansion and third-party → steady state). Descriptive, not prescriptive; each phase opens with the customer question that triggers it, calls out anti-patterns to avoid, and notes Foundation / Enterprise / Unlimited edition variants.

TrackMe Adoption Roadmap

2.3.3 How to use this referential

For a **coverage audit** of an existing TrackMe deployment, work through the layers in this order:

1. **Start with the FLX template catalog** (layer 3) — the most concrete "what am I missing?" pass. The gap-analysis checklist at the bottom of that page walks you through every domain (license, indexer cluster, ingestion, SH workload, good practices, data quality, Cribl, SOAR, host OS) one question at a time.
2. **Then read the capability matrix** (layer 2) — once you know which components and templates you are using, cross-reference whether you have priority policies, SLA classes, ML outlier detection, logical groups, disruption queues, smart status investigations, AI status reports, etc. wired in for those components. The matrix shows you the per-component support and the configuration touchpoint.
3. **Use the by-intent catalog** (layer 1) when a stakeholder asks a question in plain English ("can we monitor X?") — find the goal, follow the cross-references.
4. **Consult the ecosystem chapter** (layer 4) when your scope extends beyond a single Splunk instance — Cribl, Google SecOps, SOAR / XSOAR integration, lookup-file monitoring, etc.
5. **Cross-check the adoption roadmap** (layer 5) to position yourself — "we are solid on phase 1 and phase 2, just starting on phase 3" — and to see what we typically teach customers about next.

For **scoping a new TrackMe rollout** or **planning an extension**, the adoption roadmap (layer 5) is the right starting point — it tells you which capabilities to focus on first and which to defer. Then use the capability matrix to set expectations, by-intent to align on goals with stakeholders, the FLX catalog to identify quick wins from pre-built templates, and the ecosystem chapter for integrations and external data sources.

2.3.4 How TrackMe is structured (recap)

The referential assumes you are familiar with TrackMe's core concepts. If not, the very short recap below is enough to navigate the five layers; each concept also links to its deeper documentation.

The six monitoring components

Every TrackMe entity belongs to one of six monitoring components. The three-letter codes are load-bearing — they appear in REST paths, KV collections, filenames, and the wizard UI.

Code	Full name	What it monitors
DSM	Data Source Monitoring	Data feeds modelled as `(index, sourcetype)` combinations — the fundamental "is my data flowing" axis. Also supports a `lookups` search mode that tracks CSV / KVstore lookups as entities.
DHM	Data Host Monitoring	Per-host × per-sourcetype activity — "who is sending what". Hybrid trackers in 2.3.23+ support an optional `breakby_extra_fields` dimension on top of the combo grain.
MHM	Metric Host Monitoring	Hosts sending **metric** data, grouped by metric category — the counterpart of DHM on metric indexes.
FLX	Flex Objects	Any Splunk SPL turned into tracked entities with custom KPIs. Sixty-five pre-built templates ship in the catalog (layer 3).
FQM	Field Quality Monitoring	Field parsing quality and CIM compliance — coverage %, success %, per-field metrics.
WLK	WorkLoad Knowledge	Scheduled-search execution health — skip rate, error count, execution delay, version drift, orphan owners, app enablement.

Virtual Tenants

Every TrackMe deployment is sliced into **Virtual Tenants** — isolated containers each with their own KV collections, RBAC roles, indexes, scheduling, default thresholds, and (optionally) a remote Splunk deployment target. Components are enabled per tenant. See *Creating a tenant* and *Managing tenants*.

State, scoring, alerting

Every entity is in one of four states — `green` (healthy), `orange` (warning), `red` (critical), or `blue` (protected by group or grace window). The state is determined by a hybrid score that adds a rolling `base_score` from the metrics index to per-condition impact scores and threshold scores. See *QUICK START - TrackMe Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)* and *Stateful alerting*.

Stateful alerting

State transitions (green → orange / red, red → green, …) drive a single stateful record per `(entity, alert configuration)`. The alert action fires "Alert Opened", "Update", and "Alert Closed" notifications — optionally enriched with embedded SVG → PNG charts and LLM-generated AI status reports. See *Stateful alerting*.

License editions

Feature availability is gated by license edition. The referential calls out edition-specific gates inline where relevant. The short version:

Edition	Type	Notes
Foundation	Subscription / 90-day trial	DSM, DHM, MHM only. No FLX, no WLK. No remote deployments. No hybrid trackers.
Enterprise	Subscription	All six components. FLX and WLK enabled. Hybrid trackers capped at 8 per tenant.
Unlimited	Subscription	All features, unlimited scale, remote deployments.
Developer	Self-service / 30 days	All features for local development; max 3 activations per instance.

See *EULA License* and *License registration* for details.

2.3.5 What this referential does NOT replace

- **Step-by-step walkthroughs.** The *Quickstart* and the white papers remain the right place to learn TrackMe.
- **Component-specific deep dives.** Each component has dedicated admin / user guide pages: *FLX — Flex Objects*, *WLK — Workload Knowledge*, *Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)*, *Use Case Demo: This is All About Feeds*, etc.
- **REST API documentation.** See *REST API reference* and the in-product REST API Reference page.
- **Release notes.** See *Release notes*.

The referential **complements** those documents by giving you a single flat map of the capability surface, with cross-references back into the existing documentation wherever you want depth.

2.3.6 Conventions used across this referential

- Component codes (`DSM`, `DHM`, …) are rendered as inline code.
- KV collection names are rendered as inline code: `kv_trackme_dsm_tenant_{tenant_id}`.
- REST endpoints use the `/trackme/v2/...` prefix and are rendered as inline code.
- Cross-references to other documentation pages use Sphinx `:ref:`<label>` so they stay live across documentation versions.
- FLX template references use their `uc_ref` (filename without `.json`) — for example `splk_license_pool_usage` corresponds to `package/lib/flx_library/splk_license_pool_usage.json`.

TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent

How this page is organised

Each section answers a real-world question ("I want to know when…", "I want to monitor…", "I want to integrate with…"). For each goal we give you the **shortest path** from intent to action:

- which **component(s)** deliver the use case,
- whether it is **out-of-the-box**, **configurable**, or requires **custom SPL**,
- a pointer to a **pre-built FLX template** if one exists (see *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* for full details),
- and a cross-reference to the deeper admin / user / white-paper guide.

Cadence
This page changes every time TrackMe grows new capabilities. Current snapshot: TrackMe v2.3.23.

I want to know when data stops flowing

The foundational TrackMe use case. The platform was built around this problem, and three of the six components answer different facets of it.

Detect when an `(index, sourcetype)` feed stops receiving data

Component(s)
`DSM`

Status
Out-of-the-box. Auto-discovered by the DSM tracker.

How
Each `(index, sourcetype)` becomes a DSM entity; the tracker measures ingestion delay, latency, and event count. Static or variable delay thresholds trip `orange` / `red` state.

Tuneables
variable delay (time-of-day / day-of-week slots), lagging classes, adaptive delay (auto-recompute thresholds from history), priority / SLA / tag policies, monitoring-time policy.

See also
Use Case Demo: This is All About Feeds, *Impact scoring & thresholds*, *Impact scoring & thresholds*, *DSM — Data Source Monitoring*.

Detect when a specific host stops sending data

Component(s)
`DHM`

Status
Out-of-the-box. Hosts × sourcetypes are auto-discovered.

How
One DHM entity per host × sourcetype combination (or per host alone in merged mode). 2.3.23+ adds the optional `breakby_extra_fields` knob for richer combos (e.g. include `source`).

Tuneables
same as DSM (variable delay, lagging classes, adaptive delay, policies, monitoring-time).

See also
Notes, *Hybrid trackers*.

Detect silent metric-sending hosts

Component(s)
`MHM`

Status
Out-of-the-box. `mstats`-based discovery and tracking.

How
One MHM entity per host × metric category. Detects when a host stops emitting metrics that it previously emitted.

Tuneables
static delay thresholds, priority / SLA / tag policies. Variable delay and lagging classes are **not** supported on MHM.

See also
Notes.

Detect silent CSV or KVstore lookup files

Component(s)
`DSM` in `search_mode=lookups`

Status
Configurable. Requires the companion add-on `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` installed on the SH.

How
The hybrid-tracker wizard exposes a `Lookups monitoring` mode that turns every CSV file and KVstore collection into a DSM entity, with filesystem mtime and accurate row count.

Tuneables
same as regular DSM (priority, SLA, …); thresholds apply on delay only — latency is neutralised because lookups have no `_indextime`.

See also
Lookup monitoring, *QUICK START - Design and automate through lookup knowledge*.

Detect event drop-outs at the index level (independent of host / sourcetype)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_detect_drop_events_count_absolute` (hourly window), `splk_detect_drop_events_count_rolling` (rolling 5-minute), and `splk_hosts_tracking` (per-host).

How
Computes per-index event count and distinct host count, with native ML outlier detection on the volume so abnormal day-over-day drops are surfaced even if the static threshold would not have caught them.

See also
Use TrackMe to detect abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds.

Detect routing or parsing misconfiguration (events in `lastchanceindex`)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_lastchanceindex`.

How
Watches the `lastchanceindex` for any traffic; non-zero counts are a strong signal that a pipeline misroutes events.

I want to monitor Splunk platform health (the full stack)

TrackMe ships an opinionated set of FLX templates that cover the most common "is Splunk itself healthy?" questions. All of them run as scheduled FLX entities and participate in TrackMe's stateful alerting, ACK system, smart status, AI Assistant and impact scoring.

Indexer cluster status (Splunk Enterprise)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status` (global — availability, peers up / down / unknown), `splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status` (per-peer — bucket %, primary %, balancing deviation, plus introspection CPU / mem join).

See also
Monitor Splunk Indexer Clusters.

Search-head cluster status

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_splunk_shc_global_status` (captain-level flags: maintenance mode, min_peers_joined, rolling_restart, service_ready, kvstore_maintenance), `splk_splunk_shc_members_status` (per-member lost / down / pending).

Dependency
A TrackMe **remote account** targeting any SHC member is required for both templates.

See also
Monitor Splunk Search Head Clusters, *Remote Splunk deployments*.

Bucket health (timestamp parsing, premature rolls, quarantine)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_bucket_health_per_index` — every 30 min, `| dbinspect`-based; surfaces premature small buckets and quarantined buckets, both classic timestamp-parsing failure symptoms.

Knowledge-bundle size on the SH tier

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template (with third-party dependency).

Templates
`splk_bundle_size`. Requires the Splunkbase app `sa-littlehelper` (#6368) which provides `| bundlefiles`.

Why it matters
bloated bundles silently slow search dispatch across the entire SH tier.

KV-store readiness and per-collection size

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_kvstore_status` (service readiness — alerts when KV goes degraded / down), `splk_kvstore_size` (per-collection vs total size with thresholding).

Pipeline queue saturation

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_queues_filling` — parsing / aggregator / typing / indexer queue fill metrics. The canonical backpressure indicator meaning the indexer tier needs more horsepower or the input is ingesting too fast.

Parsing issues (LineBreaking / Aggregator / DateParser)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_parsing_issues_per_component` — hourly aggregation of WARN / ERROR from the canonical bad-props.conf symptom signatures.

Data Model Acceleration (DMA) completeness

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_dma` — complete %, size, run duration, bucket count with ML outlier detection. Surfaces stuck or under-performing accelerations.

HEC ingestion errors

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_splunk_hec_errors` — parsing-error breakdown by `parsing_err`, with source-IP dcount to localise blame.

Universal Forwarder fleet version compliance and dropout

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_uf_clients_versions_tracking` (UF version compliance — picks highest version as target, alerts on % non-compliant), `splk_deployment_server_clients` (silent UF dropout — alerts on missing phone-home).

Search-head workload and scheduler health

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_search_head_activity` (dispatched, eligible, lag, runtime, scheduler cycles, with ML outliers), `splk_search_head_healthmon_artifact_count_remote` (per-SHC-member response time and artifact count via remote search).

See also
Monitor Splunk Workload with TrackMe's Workload component.

Per-instance CPU and memory consumption

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_splunk_infra_cpu_used`, `splk_splunk_infra_mem_used` — Splunk-introspection-based per-instance avg / p95 / max.

Distinction
Use these for the **Splunk process** view. For the host OS view of the underlying servers, use the `ta_nix_*` and `ta_windows_*` templates (see the host OS section below).

Log-level variations (catch error storms early)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations` — counts INFO / WARN / ERROR / FATAL across the Splunk infra with ML outliers for trend deviation.

See also
Analyse log messages logging level to detect behaviour anomalies using TrackMe's Flex Object and Machine Learning Anomaly Detection.

DB Connect modular-input health

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template (with dependency).

Templates
`splk_dbconnect`. Requires Splunk DB Connect.

I want to monitor cost and license consumption

Licensing is one of the most heavily templated areas of the FLX library — six dedicated templates plus the daily-variation pair, covering both Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud.

Splunk Enterprise license pool consumption

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_license_pool_usage` (per-pool % used + GB used, with ML outliers), `splk_license_usage_global_splunkenterprise` (rolling 60 min / 4 h / 24 h — designed for near-real-time anomaly detection), `splk_license_usage_per_index_splunkenterprise` (same but per-index to pinpoint a spike).

Splunk Cloud license, storage and SVC consumption

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_license_usage_global_splunkcloud`, `splk_license_usage_per_index_splunkcloud`, `splk_splunk_cloud_storage_usage` (storage vs licensed), `splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage` (overall SVC usage % with outliers), `splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage_by_app` (per-app SVC attribution), `splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage_by_consumer_service` (per-consumer attribution).

See also
Tracking Splunk Cloud SVC consumption in TrackMe.

Daily variation detection on global / per-index volume

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_global`, `splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_index`, `splk_volume_ingested_per_day`. All ML-outlier-enabled and scheduled in the 03:05 — 04:15 UTC quiet hours.

Detect oversized lookup files before they hurt bundle replication

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_large_lookup_files` — every 12 hours via `/services/data/transforms/lookups`, with ML outliers on total lookup size.

I want to monitor scheduled-search execution health

The `WLK` (WorkLoad Knowledge) component is purpose-built for this and includes signals you cannot get from FLX alone.

Detect scheduled searches that skip, error, or run long

Component(s)
`WLK`

Status
Out-of-the-box. Auto-discovered.

How
Every scheduled search becomes a WLK entity with skip rate, error count, execution-time metrics. Dynamic thresholds support a **tenant-default fallback row** (`object_id == "default"`) so you can manage the whole tenant's thresholds from one record and override per entity as needed.

See also
WLK — Workload Knowledge, *WLK — Workload Knowledge*, *Monitor Splunk Workload with TrackMe's Workload component*.

Detect silently broken scheduled searches

Component(s)
`WLK`

Status
Out-of-the-box. Three WLK-only signals fire here.

How
`orphan` (owner user no longer exists), `app enablement` (parent app disabled — search no longer dispatches), `versioning` (savedsearch definition has changed since the fingerprint was taken, surfacing unannounced edits).

Audit "all-time" or user-owned scheduled searches (good-practice violations)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates.

Templates
`splk_good_practices_alltime_scheduled` (enabled scheduled searches with `-` / `all time` earliest — a notorious cost driver), `splk_good_practices_run_as_user_scheduled` (scheduled searches running as a named user — offboarding fragility), `splk_good_practices_detect_dynamic_sourcetype` (dynamic / numerically suffixed sourcetypes that bloat metadata).

I want to monitor field-parsing quality and CIM compliance

This is the dedicated remit of the `FQM` component.

Track field coverage and parsing success per dataset

Component(s)
`FQM`

Status
Out-of-the-box (with custom templates per CIM data-model).

How
FQM defines field-quality checks per (source, sourcetype, host), producing percentage_passed / percentage_failed and per-field counts. CIM-aware templates ship in the FQM wizard so common data models (Authentication, Network_Traffic, Web, …) can be onboarded quickly.

Tuneables
priority, SLA, tag policies, monitoring-time policy, dynamic thresholds per metric.

See also
Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM).

Aggregate FQM outcomes into a single FLX-tracked health metric

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template.

Templates
`splk_splunk_fields_quality` — aggregates the FQM check outcomes into per-(source, sourcetype, host) % passed / % failed and applies ML outliers for drift detection. Useful when you want one aggregate view next to your other FLX entities.

I want to detect anomalies without writing thresholds by hand

Native ML outlier detection (DensityFunction)

Component(s)
`DSM`, `FLX` recommended; `DHM` selective; `MHM` / `FQM` / `WLK` not recommended.

Status
Configurable. Enabled per tenant via `vtenant_account.mloutliers_<component>`.

How
TrackMe trains a per-entity, per-metric DensityFunction model (Gaussian KDE / Normal / Exponential / Beta) with optional seasonality (hour-of-day, day-of-week, dow × hod). Low-confidence predictions are suppressed so a half-trained model does not page the operator.

Pre-wired templates
20 of the 65 FLX templates ship with `outliers_metrics` already declared — license / volume, Cribl traffic, SOAR runtime, SH activity, parsing-quality drift, etc. See the `Outlier-friendly?` column in *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*.

See also
Outlier detection.

Custom per-entity SPL checks (hybrid trackers)

Component(s)
all six (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK)

Status
Configurable. Enterprise edition caps at 8 hybrid trackers per tenant; Foundation rejects; Unlimited is uncapped.

How
Per entity, configure a custom SPL check that contributes `score` / `state` / `anomaly_reason` / `enrichment` to the entity's final state. Useful when the default component logic cannot reach the data, or when you need a domain-specific check on top of the built-in tracker.

See also
Hybrid trackers.

I want to monitor anything I can express as SPL

Use a pre-built FLX template

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Out-of-the-box. Sixty-five templates ship in the catalog.

How
The Virtual Tenants FLX wizard guides you through picking a template by category, customising replacements (index name, …), and creating the saved search. The full catalog lives at *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*.

Author a custom FLX use case

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Configurable. Available in every edition that includes FLX.

How
The wizard accepts arbitrary SPL that must produce rows with `object`, `status`, `status_description`, `metrics` (JSON dict), optionally `outliers_metrics` (JSON dict), and optionally `max_sec_inactive` for inactivity alerting. The SPL becomes a saved search; the rows become FLX entities; thresholds / outliers / policies apply.

See also
FLX — Flex Objects, *Flex Objects - Adapt TrackMe to any monitoring use case (splk-flx)*.

Apply time-aware thresholds to an FLX KPI (business hours vs nights)

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Configurable.

How
FLX dynamic thresholds support a **variable** mode with day-of-week × hour-of-day slots. Each slot carries its own threshold value, so a metric can be alerted on at one level during business hours and another at night.

I want to be alerted intelligently (and only when it matters)

This section enumerates the noise-reduction and prioritisation features that turn raw state transitions into actionable signal.

Prioritise entities so the right alerts get the right urgency

Capability
Priority policies (regex, lookup, SPL search).

How
Policies automatically assign priority (`low` / `medium` / `high` / `critical` / `pending`) to entities by name pattern, lookup membership, or live SPL match. Manual overrides always win.

See also
Priority, *Priority*.

Bucket entities into SLA classes (platinum / gold / silver / custom)

Capability
SLA policies + `trackme_settings.conf [sla]`.

How
SLA classes are tenant- or system-defined with their own uptime targets and reporting windows. SLA policies apply them automatically across entities. Maintenance windows and bank holidays are excluded from SLA timers when configured.

See also
Using SLA alerting to build a 2-tier monitoring system, *Maintenance mode*, *Bank holidays*.

Tag entities for routing and grouping

Capability
Tag policies (union semantics — multiple matches accumulate).

How
Regex / lookup / SPL policies assign one or more free-form tags to entities — used for filtering in the UI, downstream search, and alerting rules.

See also
Tags.

Demote false positives — disruption queue (grace period)

Capability
Disruption queue.

How
An entity that goes red is held in `blue` state until it has been continuously red for `disruption_min_time_sec`. Any green tick resets the timer. Configured at tenant default and per-entity override.

See also
Disruption queue, *The entity state machine*.

Don't alert when a cluster is mostly healthy — logical groups

Capability
Logical groups.

How
Cluster N entities (cross-component supported); while green % stays above `object_group_min_green_percent`, struggling members are demoted to `blue` ("protected by the group"). When too many members are red, all members surface as red so the underlying cluster issue gets escalated.

See also
Logical groups.

Mute outside business hours — monitoring-time policy

Capability
Monitoring-time policy.

How
Per-tenant (and per-entity override) day-of-week × hour-of-day window outside which the entity is forced `orange` (paused). Useful when feeds legitimately stop overnight or on weekends.

Tighter thresholds during business hours — variable delay

Capability
Variable delay (DSM / DHM only).

How
Day-of-week × hour-of-day delay-threshold matrix. Tight thresholds during the business day, looser at night, looser still on weekends. The system falls back to the static threshold for any uncovered slot.

Recompute thresholds from history — adaptive delay

Capability
Adaptive delay (DSM / DHM only).

How
Persistently-red `delay_threshold_breached` entities have their thresholds automatically recomputed from the last 30 days of metrics. 24-hour cool-off prevents oscillation. Opt-in via `allow_adaptive_delay` on the entity. Since 2.3.23, the adaptive path also recomputes individual variable-delay slot thresholds.

Acknowledge known issues — sticky and unsticky ACK

Capability
Acknowledgments.

How
An ACK silences notifications without hiding the entity's real state. **Sticky** ACKs require manual close; **unsticky** ACKs auto-expire after `ack_period` (default 24 h). Reason-change revocation can be enabled so the ACK is removed if the underlying anomaly reason changes.

See also
Acknowledgments.

Auto-acknowledge entities on alert fire

Capability
Auto-ack alert action.

How
Triggered from any saved search firing; acks all returned entities sticky / unsticky with a configurable duration and comment. Useful for maintenance windows known upstream, or to short-circuit known-noisy periods.

Embed the right context in the alert email

Capability
Stateful alerting email + embedded 24h charts + AI status reports.

How
One email per state transition (open / update / close), correctly threaded via `In-Reply-To`. Optional SVG → PNG 24-hour charts embedded inline. Optional LLM-generated 2 – 3 paragraph AI investigation summary embedded in the body, with full entity context (priority, recent ACK history, active Guardian alerts, etc.).

See also
Stateful alerting, *AI Assistant*.

Exclude maintenance windows and bank holidays from SLA timers

Capability
Maintenance KDB + bank holidays.

How
The Maintenance KDB records planned and unplanned windows scoped to global / tenant / component / single-entity. SLA accounting and the monitoring-time policy both honour active windows. Bank holidays (40+ countries pre-seeded; recurring fixed / floating / custom rules) are tenant-opt-in.

See also
Maintenance mode, *Bank holidays*.

I want to investigate and resolve fast when alerts fire

Trigger automated investigations — Smart Status

Capability
Smart Status investigations.

How
Triggered by the `trackme_smart_status` alert action. Generates component-specific investigation SPL (delay / future data / latency issues for DSM/DHM; skip / error / orphan for WLK; outliers and inactivity for FLX). Throttled to **max 1 / 24 h per entity**. Detects abnormal state-flipping patterns (high variance of flip count). Results indexed to `trackme_summary` for review in the Tenant Home modal.

See also
Status flapping, *The entity state machine*.

Ask the AI Assistant in plain English

Capability
AI Assistant chat (10 contexts).

How
Per-page chat widget that knows the page's context — Virtual Tenants, Tenant Home, single entity, REST API Reference, Backup & Restore, Maintenance Mode, Maintenance KDB, Bank Holidays, License Management. Per-entity context includes the entity's current state, policies, recent ACK history, active Guardian alerts. Supports OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Vertex, Mistral, Ollama, and Splunk Hosted. Optional anonymisation of entity / index names via SHA-256 hashing before LLM submission.

See also
AI Assistant.

Hand off context to the next operator — notes and labels

Capability
Notes (Markdown annotations) + **labels** (catalog-backed coloured chips).

How
Notes are free-form Markdown attached to an entity with an audit trail (immutable — delete + recreate to edit). Labels are curated, colour-coded, multi-select chips defined once per tenant. Eight default labels are seeded on tenant creation. Use labels for lifecycle workflow (`under-review` → `in-progress` → `resolved`) and notes for narrative context ("re-deploy at 03:00 on 2026-05-08, root cause INC-12345").

Generate notable events for Splunk ES correlation

Capability
Notable event alert action.

How
Triggered by the `trackme_notable` alert action. One event per firing of the saved search to a notable index (default `trackme_notable`), with drilldown links back into the TrackMe UI.

See also
Notable events.

I want to monitor non-Splunk systems

This is where the **companion add-ons** unlock TrackMe beyond Splunk itself. See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* for the full inventory.

Monitor Cribl Stream pipelines, routes, packs, destinations

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates (10 templates).

Templates
`cribl_logstream_health_inputs`, `_health_outputs`, `_hosts_cpu_usage`, `_output_destination_pressure`, `_pack_traffic`, `_pipeline`, `_route_traffic`, `_total_traffic_inputs`, `_total_traffic_outputs`, plus `cribl_edge_fleet_metrics`.

Dependency
Cribl-shipped internal metrics indexed in Splunk (any `Splunk_TA_cribl`-equivalent setup).

See also
Cribl monitoring, *Cribl Stream & Edge API*.

Monitor Cribl Edge node heartbeats via the Cribl API

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX template (with companion-TA dependency).

Templates
`cribl_edge_fleet_api` — the only template that **hard-depends** on `TA-trackme-cribl` (uses `| cribl`).

Monitor Google SecOps (Chronicle) log-feed ingestion

Component(s)
`FLX` or hybrid trackers, custom-built.

Status
Custom SPL via the `| secops` command provided by `TA-trackme-google-secops`.

How
UDM-search-based entities, one per `metadata.log_type`, tracking event count and last-seen. Effectively extends DSM-equivalent monitoring to data living in Chronicle.

Important
This add-on has a **hard licensing dependency on trackme-app** — the `| secops` command refuses to run without a valid TrackMe license.

Monitor Splunk SOAR (Phantom) deployment health

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates (9 templates).

Templates
`splk_soar_actions_adhocs_failures`, `_actions_playbooks_failures`, `_assets_health`, `_automation_brokers_manage`, `_concurrent_playbooks`, `_forwarding_splunk`, `_infra_load`, `_infra_memory`, `_services_health`.

Dependency
Splunk App for SOAR integration on the SH; SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding for the data-side templates.

See also
Splunk SOAR, *TrackMe App on SOAR*.

Monitor Linux and Windows host CPU / memory

Component(s)
`FLX`

Status
Pre-built FLX templates (4 templates).

Templates
`ta_nix_cpu_usage` and `ta_nix_mem_usage` (require TA-nix), `ta_windows_cpu_usage` and `ta_windows_mem_usage` (require Splunk_TA_windows). Per-host avg / max / p95.

Aggregate a remote regional TrackMe into a central pane

Component(s)
all six (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK)

Status
Configurable. Replica trackers.

How
One-way replication of a source TrackMe's entity set into a local tenant. The local decision maker **does not** re-evaluate replicated entities — the source's state is trusted, by design. Useful for a global SOC with regional TrackMe instances.

I want to operate at scale across multiple tenants / customers

This section enumerates the multi-tenancy, automation, and resilience features that make TrackMe deployable as a managed service or a multi-business-unit platform.

Isolate by tenant — Virtual Tenants

Capability
Virtual Tenants.

How
Each tenant has its own KV collections (suffixed `_tenant_{tenant_id}`), RBAC role triplet (`admin` / `power` / `user`), default thresholds, index scoping, scheduling, and an optional `tenant_account` to target a remote Splunk deployment instead of the local one. Configuration lives in a `vtenant_account` JSON object on the tenant record.

See also
Creating a tenant, *Managing tenants*.

Aggregate across tenants without new infrastructure — Virtual Groups

Capability
Virtual Groups.

How
Read-only UI cards aggregating entities from N tenants (and N components per tenant), optionally filtered by priority. RBAC-controlled visibility. Useful for cross-tenant cards like "all high-priority entities in finance across three regions". Virtual Groups do **not** participate in decision maker / alerting / scoring — they are pure read-only aggregation views.

See also
QUICK START - Cross-tenant domain views with Virtual Groups.

Monitor any number of remote Splunk deployments

Capability
Remote Splunk accounts.

How
Per-account HTTPS URL, bearer token (encrypted, auto-rotated every N days), per-account RBAC role restrictions, multiple URLs per account for HA / DR with automatic failover. Per-tenant `tenant_account` selector points the tenant at local or any configured remote.

Edition gate
Foundation does **not** support remote deployments.

See also
Remote Splunk deployments.

Detect admin misconfiguration automatically — Configuration Guardian

Capability
Configuration Guardian.

How
Continuous background scan of common misconfiguration patterns, each emitting a structured alert with `recommended_actions` an admin (or the AI Assistant) can act on. Eight checks ship in v2.3.23: capability gaps on the tenant owner, missing indexes, remote-account token expiry, remote-account connectivity, AI-provider reachability, stale backups, incomplete backup runs, dead health tracker. Two severity tiers (warning / critical); per-tenant and system-wide scopes; full audit trail in `index=trackme_audit sourcetype=trackme:audit:guardian`.

Bulk-edit entity priority, policy, lag, tags

Capability
Mass operations UI + REST.

How
Multi-select in the Tenant Home tables, then bulk-apply priority / SLA / tags / monitoring-time / ACK / disable / re-enable. Equivalent REST endpoints under `/trackme/v2/<component>/...` and `/trackme/v2/ack/*`.

See also
Performing mass operations in TrackMe.

Replay configuration changes resiliently

Capability
TA-trackme-conf-manager (companion add-on).

How
A KV-backed transactional layer that accepts a TrackMe REST transaction, persists it, and replays

it on a 15-minute schedule until it succeeds. Useful for SOAR playbooks, infrastructure-as-code pipelines, and any orchestrator that must guarantee a configuration change eventually lands. See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* for details.

Back up and restore tenants independently — multi-archive 3.0.0

Capability
Multi-archive backup & restore (release 2.3.22+).

How
A backup run produces N+1 independent archives — one per enabled tenant + one global archive — each individually validated (`zstd -t` + SHA-256) and individually restorable. A failure in one archive does not block the others, by design. Three restore modes: single archive, whole run, or legacy flat (pre-2.3.22 monolithic). SHC-aware (per-archive operations delegate to the owning peer). Missing-tenant safety guard automatically recreates a tenant record from the archive's own `vtenant_account` JSON if restoring on an install where the tenant is absent.

See also
Backing up and Restoring TrackMe.

I want to integrate with my downstream incident-response stack

Push to Splunk ES — notable events

Capability
Notable event alert action.

How
`trackme_notable` writes events to a notable index (default `trackme_notable`) consumable by Splunk Enterprise Security's notable event framework.

See also
Notable events.

Push to Splunk SOAR (Phantom) — containers and active commands

Capability
Splunk SOAR push (built-in) + **active commands** on stateful alerts.

How
TrackMe stateful alerts can run **active commands** on open / update / close — any generating or streaming search command, parameterised with the alert's payload. The most common use is `| trackmesplksoar` to push containers / events into SOAR. `trackme-app-on-soar` (a Phantom-side connector) provides the inverse integration: SOAR playbooks calling TrackMe REST to ACK entities, enable / disable maintenance, retrain ML models, manage logical groups, etc.

Push to Cortex XSOAR (Palo Alto) — bidirectional incident lifecycle

Capability
TA-trackme-xsoar (companion add-on).

How
Active-command integration on TrackMe stateful alerts: `commands_opened` creates an XSOAR incident, `commands_updated` patches it with new state, `commands_closed` closes it. A built-in resilient retry store (KV-backed, 15-minute replay) guarantees incident parity even through network blips or XSOAR outages. See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons*.

See also
Palo Alto XSOAR Integration.

Trigger any TrackMe REST endpoint from any saved search firing

Capability
Free-style REST call alert action.

How
`trackme_free_style_rest_call` invokes any `/trackme/v2/*` endpoint (GET / POST / DELETE) when the saved search fires. Useful for custom orchestration: bulk-ACK from a correlation search, force-disable entities from an upstream change-management signal, trigger a smart status investigation from an external context.

I want to extend or customise TrackMe

Add a custom check to an existing entity (any component)

Capability
Hybrid trackers (per-component).

How
A custom SPL check that runs alongside the default component logic and contributes `score` / `state` / `anomaly_reason` / `enrichment` to the entity's final state.

Edition gate
Foundation rejects; Enterprise caps at 8 per tenant; Unlimited is uncapped.

Replicate a tracked entity set into another TrackMe instance

Capability
Replica trackers.

How
One-way replication, source state trusted (no local re-evaluation). Useful when a central TrackMe must present entities owned by remote regional TrackMes.

Persist arbitrary TrackMe configuration as code

Capability
TA-trackme-conf-manager + `/trackme/v2/*` REST API.

How
Define entities, policies, thresholds, ACKs, maintenance windows via REST; wrap them in conf-manager transactions for guaranteed delivery. Suitable for Ansible / Terraform / GitOps integration.

Orchestrate TrackMe from Splunk SOAR playbooks

Capability
trackme-app-on-soar (a Splunk SOAR / Phantom connector, not a Splunk TA).

How
Exposes TrackMe REST endpoints as SOAR actions: `test connectivity`, `ack_get` / `ack_manage`, `maintenance_*`, `tenants_ops_status`, `remote_accounts_check_connectivity`, `ml_outliers_*`, `component_get_entity` / `component_manage_entity`, `smart_status`, `logical_group_*`. Asset configured with a Splunk bearer token. Powers playbook-driven runbooks (e.g. ACK on upstream CMDB change, disable maintenance after deploy completes).

See also
TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons, *TrackMe App on SOAR*.

What if my goal isn't covered above?

The pre-built FLX template library is one of TrackMe's broadest surface areas but it is not exhaustive. The *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* page ends with a **"Coverage gaps not addressed out of the box"** section listing the recurring asks we know about (auth-failure spikes, scheduler skip-rate per user / app beyond what WLK does, app-version drift, etc.).

When you have a goal not addressed by a template or a built-in feature, your three options, in increasing order of effort, are:

1. **Author a custom FLX use case** through the wizard — see *FLX — Flex Objects*.
2. **Add a hybrid tracker** to an existing entity — see *Hybrid trackers*.
3. **Build the data path** via a companion TA (Cribl, Google SecOps, lookup monitor) and feed the data into FLX. See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons*.

If a use case feels generally applicable across customers, contributing a JSON file back to `package/lib/flx_library/` makes it available to every TrackMe deployment.

TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix

What this page is

A flat, exhaustive map of every cross-cutting TrackMe capability against the six monitoring components (`DSM`, `DHM`, `MHM`, `FLX`, `FQM`, `WLK`). For each `(capability × component)` intersection it records:

- whether the capability **applies** to that component,
- the **use case unlocked** by turning it on (one line each),
- the **configuration touchpoint** (UI page, UCC tab, KV collection, `vtenant_account` field).

Use this page when you know **which components** a tenant has enabled and want to audit which **cross-cutting features** are wired in for those components. It pairs naturally with *TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent* (which asks the inverse question: given a goal, which component delivers?).

Legend

In every applicability table:

- `Y` — fully supported on that component.
- `P` — partial support; the cell footnote explains the caveat.
- – — not applicable on that component (see *What does not apply, and why* at the bottom of this page).

The six components — recap

For the full description see *TrackMe Use Cases Referential — Overview*. Short form:

Code	Full name	Tracks
`DSM`	Data Source Monitoring	`(index, sourcetype)` feeds. Includes the `lookups` search mode.
`DHM`	Data Host Monitoring	Host × sourcetype activity. 2.3.23+ supports `breakby_extra_fields`.
`MHM`	Metric Host Monitoring	Hosts × metric category, `mstats`-based.
`FLX`	Flex Objects	Custom SPL turned into tracked entities. 65 pre-built templates.
`FQM`	Field Quality Monitoring	Field parsing quality, CIM compliance.
`WLK`	WorkLoad Knowledge	Scheduled-search execution health, versioning, orphan, app enablement.

State, scoring, alerting

These capabilities are largely uniform across components — TrackMe was designed so the alerting and scoring experience is the same regardless of what is being monitored.

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Hybrid impact scoring (`total_score`)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Same additive formula across all six; per-component weight names.
4-state model (green / orange / red / blue)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Same machine across all six components.
Stateful alerting (open / update / close)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Common `trackme_stateful_alert` action.
Acknowledgments (sticky / unsticky)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Common ACK collection.
Auto-ACK alert action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Triggered on any saved-search firing.
Notable events alert action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	One event per fire; not deduplicated by TrackMe.
Smart Status investigations	Y	Y	P	Y	P	Y	DSM / DHM / FLX / WLK have explicit per-component investigation templates; MHM and FQM inherit the generic outliers template.
Disruption queue (grace period)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Identical code path across components.
Email delivery (SMTP)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Same SMTP account; same stateful helper.
Embedded 24h charts in alert emails	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	`generate_charts=1` on the alert action.
AI status reports in alert emails	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	`ai_status_report=1` on the alert action.
Free-style REST call alert action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Targets any `/trackme/v2/*` endpoint.

Use case unlocked (one line per capability):

- **Hybrid impact scoring** — Each anomaly type contributes additively, so one critical breach trips red immediately while several minor ones accumulate into orange before tripping critical.
- **4-state model** — One uniform "what colour is my donut" semantic across every component, every UI surface, every downstream consumer.
- **Stateful alerting** — One email per real state transition, not one email per evaluation cycle; opens / updates / closes thread together.
- **Acknowledgments** — Silence known issues without losing the underlying state signal. Sticky vs unsticky lets you pick auto-expiry.
- **Auto-ACK** — Pre-emptively suppress notifications for entities matching a pattern ("ACK for 2 h on any red in this group").
- **Notable events** — Feed TrackMe state into Splunk ES / correlation searches / incident platforms via a notable-index event.
- **Smart Status** — When an entity goes red, an investigation search runs once / 24 h and surfaces likely root-cause hypotheses.
- **Disruption queue** — Fewer false-positive pages from 30-second blips; alerts only fire after the configured grace duration of continuous red.

- **Email delivery** — Notifications land in inboxes correctly threaded with embedded charts, no external image fetches.
- **AI status reports** — Recipient sees a 2 – 3 paragraph contextual investigation directly in the email body, not just a link.
- **Free-style REST call alert action** — Wire any TrackMe REST mutation (entity CRUD, mode flip, ACK bulk-op) into a saved-search firing without writing a new alert action.

Classification and protection (policies)

This is the largest cluster of cross-cutting features. Several of them are DSM / DHM specific because they relate to delay / latency thresholds.

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Priority policies (regex / lookup / SPL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Per-component policy collection.
Tag policies (regex / lookup / SPL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Multiple matches union.
SLA policies (regex / lookup / SPL)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	"Last wins" when multiple policies match.
Labels (catalog-backed coloured chips)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Single catalog per tenant.
Notes (Markdown annotations)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	One tenant collection.
Variable delay (time-slot thresholds)	Y	Y	—	—	—	—	DSM / DHM only.
Lagging classes (named delay / lag rule sets)	Y	Y	—	—	—	—	DSM / DHM only.
Adaptive delay (automated threshold recompute)	Y	Y	—	—	—	—	DSM / DHM only. 2.3.23+ also recomputes variable-delay slots.
Variable dynamic thresholds (time-slot KPI thresholds)	—	—	—	Y	—	—	FLX only. Different mechanism from DSM/DHM variable delay.
WLK tenant-default threshold row	—	—	—	—	—	Y	WLK-only fleet-wide fallback (`object_id == "default"`).
Logical groups (blue protection)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cross-component membership supported.
Blocklist / Allowlist (regex)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Per-component allowlist collection holding both rule types.
Monitoring-time policy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Tenant default + per-entity override.

Use case unlocked:

- **Priority policies** — Don't manually set priority on 5,000 entities; a regex on the index name covers them.
- **Tag policies** — Routing labels (`team:auth`, `env:prod`) attach automatically and survive entity recreation.
- **SLA policies** — Cleanly bucket entities into platinum / gold / silver uptime tiers per regex or lookup.
- **Labels** — Visual lifecycle workflow (`under-review` → `in-progress` → `resolved`) with curated colours.
- **Notes** — Persist investigation context for the next operator without polluting structured fields.
- **Variable delay** — Don't alert on the expected nightly-batch window; business-hours threshold stays tight.
- **Lagging classes** — Manage thresholds once for 40 high-frequency feeds by editing one class instead of 40 entities.

- **Adaptive delay** — Persistently-red `delay_threshold_breached` entities get their thresholds auto-recomputed from history.
- **Variable dynamic thresholds (FLX)** — Tighter KPI thresholds during business hours, looser overnight, on the same metric.
- **WLK tenant-default threshold row** — Manage skip% / error count / delay thresholds for the whole tenant from one record; per-entity overrides as exceptions.
- **Logical groups** — Don't alert when only 1 of 100 hosts is down; the cluster's green % protects struggling members.
- **Blocklist / Allowlist** — Scope discovery to `index=prod_*` only; never track `sourcetype=.*:debug`.
- **Monitoring-time policy** — Auto-pause monitoring outside business hours; entities go orange (silent) instead of false-positive red.

Discovery, sampling, and quality

These are mostly component-specific signals — DSM-only sampling features, FQM-only CIM templates, WLK-only signals, and DHM-only extras.

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Data sampling (regex format models)	Y	—	—	—	—	—	DSM-only — needs raw events.
Elastic sources (external collectors)	Y	—	—	—	—	—	DSM-only.
Lookups monitoring (`search_mode=lookups`)	Y	—	—	—	—	—	DSM-only; requires `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor`.
CIM-aware field-quality templates	—	—	—	—	Y	—	FQM-only.
Sourcetype-explosion safeguard	Y	—	—	—	—	—	DSM-only entity-creation hot path.
WLK orphan / versioning / app enablement	—	—	—	—	—	Y	WLK-only signals.
DHM `breakby_extra_fields`	—	Y	—	—	—	—	DHM hybrid trackers, 2.3.23+, Custom break-by mode only.

ML and advanced trackers

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Native ML outlier detection	Y	P	P	Y	P	P	**Recommended** for DSM and FLX (natural fit). Selectively useful on DHM. Not recommended for MHM (sparse / categorical), FQM (slow-moving), WLK (discrete metrics). Defaults: `mloutliers_dsm=1` and `mloutliers_flx=1`; others `0`.
Hybrid trackers (custom per-entity SPL check)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	One registry per component. Enterprise caps at 8 per tenant; Foundation rejects; Unlimited uncapped.
Replica trackers (one-way entity replication)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Source and target component must match. Local decision maker does **not** re-evaluate replicated entities.

Use case unlocked:

- **Native ML outlier detection** — Get alerted on volume / KPI anomalies without writing thresholds; the model learns the normal pattern with optional weekly seasonality.
- **Hybrid trackers** — Add a custom SPL check that contributes to an entity's score; useful when the default tracker cannot reach the data or you need a domain-specific check on top of the built-in tracker.
- **Replica trackers** — Single pane of glass in a central TrackMe across regional TrackMes without running searches on each for every UI refresh.

Integrations

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Remote Splunk accounts (`splunkremotesearch`)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Per-tenant `tenant_account` selects local or a configured remote. Foundation edition does not support remote deployments.
AI Assistant chat (per-entity context)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Entity-level context types exist for all six components.
Splunk SOAR push (containers + enrichment)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Component-agnostic; works on any rows producing entities.

Use case unlocked:

- **Remote Splunk accounts** — Monitor any number of remote Splunk deployments from a central TrackMe with HA URLs and automatic token rotation.
- **AI Assistant chat** — Ask "why is this entity red?" on the Tenant Home page and get a context-aware LLM answer that knows the entity's state, policies, recent ACK history, and active Guardian alerts.
- **Splunk SOAR push** — Auto-create SOAR containers from TrackMe alerts for runbook-driven remediation; broker-failover safe.

Multi-tenancy and operations

Cross-cutting capabilities that sit above components. They apply uniformly to every component a tenant has enabled.

Capability	DSM	DHM	MHM	FLX	FQM	WLK	Notes
Virtual Tenants (isolation, RBAC, indexes)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Components are enabled per tenant via `tenant_components`.
Virtual Groups (read-only cross-tenant cards)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	`tenants_scope` carries per-tenant component lists.
RBAC 3-tier (user / power / admin)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Same model regardless of component.
Maintenance mode (runtime alert silencing)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Global or per-tenant; suppresses alerting-path actions.
Maintenance KDB (windows, SLA exclusion)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Scope cascade global / tenant / component / entity.
Bank holidays (SLA exclusion)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Tenant opt-in.
Backup & restore (multi-archive 3.0.0)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Tenant archive carries every component's tenant collections.
Configuration Guardian	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	All registered checks are system- or tenant-scoped, not component-specific.
Schema migrations (per-tenant version)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Each migration may touch any component's collections.
License enforcement (read-only, edition gates)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Foundation gates FLX and WLK creation; Enterprise caps hybrid trackers per tenant.

Configuration touchpoints

Where each capability is configured. `UCC` refers to the Configuration page tabs driven by `globalConfig.json`; `vtenant_account` is the JSON blob inside the tenant record.

Capability	Touchpoint
Hybrid impact scoring weights	Tenant-level: `vtenant_account.impact_score_*`; entity-level `impact_score_weights` JSON.
Stateful alerting	Alert-action parameters on the saved search (Alert Editor); state in `kv_trackme_common_stateful_alerting_tenant_{tid}`.
Acknowledgments	Tenant Home entity → Ack modal; REST `/trackme/v2/ack/*`.
Auto-ACK / Notable / Free-style REST call / Smart Status	Alert-action parameters on the firing saved search.
Email delivery	UCC `emails` tab → `trackme_emails.conf`.
AI status reports in alert emails	Alert-action `ai_status_report=1` + `ai_provider_name`; provider configured under UCC `ai_provider`.
Disruption queue	System default in `trackme_settings.conf [splk_general]`; per-tenant `vtenant_account.default_disruption_min_time_sec`; per-entity `disruption_min_time_sec`.
Priority / Tag / SLA policies	Tenant Home per-component "Policies" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_<priority|tag|sla>_policies/*`.
SLA classes	System-level `trackme_settings.conf [sla]` (UCC `sla` tab).
Labels (catalog + assignments)	Tenant Home "Manage Labels" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/labels/*`.
Notes	Entity overview "Notes" panel; REST `/trackme/v2/notes/*`.
Variable delay (DSM / DHM)	DSM / DHM entity → "Variable delay threshold" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_variable_delay/*`.
Lagging classes (DSM / DHM)	Tenant Home DSM / DHM "Lagging classes" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_lagging_classes/*`.
Adaptive delay	Per-entity `allow_adaptive_delay`; tracker `trackme_<dsm|dhm>_adaptive_delay_tracker_tenant_<tid>`.

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Capability	Touchpoint
FLX / FQM / WLK dynamic thresholds	Tenant Home per-component "Thresholds" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_<flx|fqm|wlk>/*`.
Logical groups	Tenant Home per-component "Logical groups" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_logical_groups/*`.
Blocklist / Allowlist	Per-component wizard / feed configuration; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_blocklist/*`.
Monitoring-time policy	`vtenant_account.monitoring_time_policy`; per-entity override.
Data sampling (DSM)	DSM tab → "Data sampling" modal; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_data_sampling/*`.
Elastic sources (DSM)	DSM "Elastic sources" wizard; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_elastic_sources/*`.
Lookups monitoring (DSM)	Hybrid Trackers create wizard, Step 1 `search_mode=lookups`; requires companion TA `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` installed.
WLK orphan / versioning / app enablement	WLK wizard + per-app `kv_trackme_wlk_apps_enablement_tenant_{tid}`.
Sourcetype-explosion safeguard	`trackme_settings.conf [splk_general] sourcetype_max_cap_per_index`.
Native ML outlier detection	Tenant Home per-component "Outliers rules" modal; tenant-level `vtenant_account.mloutliers_<component>`; defaults in `trackme_settings.conf [splk_outliers_detection]`.
Hybrid trackers	Tenant Home per-component "Hybrid Trackers" modal / wizard; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_hybrid_trackers/*`; license-edition gated.
Replica trackers	Virtual Tenants "Replica Wizard"; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_replica_trackers/*`; executor `trackme_replica_executor` saved search.
Remote Splunk accounts	UCC `account` tab → `trackme_account.conf`; Remote Accounts Overview page.
AI Assistant (provider config)	UCC `ai_provider` tab → `trackme_ai_provider.conf`; master switch `trackme_settings.conf [trackme_general] enable_ai_assistant`.
AI Assistant (per-tenant)	`vtenant_account.ai_provider_name`, `ai_anonymize_entity_names`.
Splunk SOAR	`vtenant_account.soar_*`; REST `/trackme/v2/splk_soar/*`; commands `trackmesplksoar` and `trackmesplksoarlookup`.
Virtual Tenants	UCC `vtenants` tab + Configure tenant modal (per-tenant 3-dot menu); REST `/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/*`.
Virtual Groups	Virtual Tenants page Create Virtual Group wizard; REST `/trackme/v2/virtual_groups/*`.
RBAC (per-tenant roles)	Splunk roles (`trackme_<admin|power|user>_<tid>`) + tenant record's `rbac_<admin|power|user>_roles` fields.
Maintenance mode	Maintenance Mode page; REST `/trackme/v2/maintenance/*`; tracker `trackme_maintenance_mode_tracker`.
Maintenance KDB	Maintenance KDB page; REST `/trackme/v2/maintenance_kdb/*`.
Bank holidays	Manage Bank Holidays page; REST `/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/*`; per-tenant opt-in `vtenant_account.bank_holidays_exclusion` and `bank_holidays_countries`.
Backup & restore	Backup & Restore page; REST `/trackme/v2/backup_and_restore/*`; scheduler `trackme_backup_scheduler`.
Configuration Guardian	Surfaced as toasts on Virtual Tenants page; REST `/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/guardian_alerts`, `dismiss_guardian_alert`, `run_guardian_checks`.
Schema migrations	Per-tenant `schema_version` field; runs at tenant create / upgrade / load.
License	License page; REST `/trackme/v2/licensing/*`; watermark in `trackme_settings.conf` (HMAC-SHA256).

What does not apply, and why

DSM-only capabilities

- **Data sampling** — Inspects raw events; needs `index + sourcetype + _raw`. DHM works off ingest metadata (no raw text), MHM is metric data, FLX / FQM / WLK build their own metric shape.
- **Elastic sources** — A DSM entity is the right granularity for "is this external collector producing data?".
- **Lookups monitoring** — Lookup files / KVstore collections are configuration artefacts, not data feeds; DSM is the closest model. Operates with neutralised latency (no `_indextime` exists for lookups) and a single delay-threshold alerting hook.
- **Sourcetype-explosion safeguard** — Bulk DSM creation discovers an `(index, sourcetype)` matrix that can blow up if a pipeline mis-routes events. Other components do not pivot on this discovery axis.

DSM + DHM only (not MHM / FLX / FQM / WLK)

- **Variable delay** — Day-of-week × hour-of-day thresholds make sense for data feeds and per-host streams that have legitimate cadence variation. MHM uses static thresholds.
- **Lagging classes** — Same rationale; only meaningful for delay / latency-based components.
- **Adaptive delay** — Recomputes `data_max_delay_allowed` (and variable-delay slot thresholds since 2.3.23) from historical metrics. Only meaningful for components with a single `delay` axis to recompute.

WLK-only signals

- **Orphan, versioning, app enablement** — They describe properties of a Splunk scheduled search and its hosting app. Not applicable to data feeds, hosts, custom SPL trackers, or field-quality entities.
- **Tenant-default threshold row (``object_id == "default"``)** — WLK-specific fallback for "manage thresholds once for the whole tenant, override per entity as exceptions".

FQM-only

- **CIM-aware templates** — FQM is purpose-built for "is this CIM data-model field being parsed correctly?". The other components do not evaluate per-field coverage / success metrics.

DHM-only (2.3.23+)

- **``breakby_extra_fields``** — Extra metadata dimensions on top of `(index, sourcetype)` for DHM hybrid trackers in Custom break-by mode. Specific to how DHM groups per-host activity.

FLX-only

- **Variable dynamic thresholds (time-slot KPI thresholds)** — FLX supports day-of-week × hour-of-day slots on its dynamic threshold evaluator. This is a different mechanism from DSM / DHM variable delay — variable delay applies to feed delay thresholds, variable dynamic thresholds apply to any FLX KPI.

Outlier-detection recommendation

DSM and FLX are recommended (event volume / numeric KPIs are natural density-function candidates). DHM is selective ("per-host volume can be noisy"). MHM, FQM, WLK are not recommended:

- **MHM** — Metric streams are too sparse or too categorical for density modelling.
- **FQM** — Field-quality metrics are slow-moving and regime-dependent; thresholds are the right tool.
- **WLK** — Scheduler metrics are discrete (skip count, error count); again, thresholds are better.

Smart Status template coverage

Smart Status investigation templates are documented for DSM, DHM, FLX, WLK anomalies (delay, future data, latency, hosts dcount, inactivity, threshold, skip, error, orphan). MHM and FQM fall through to a generic outliers template — marked `P` in the matrix.

Replica trackers and the decision maker

Replica trackers replicate an entity set but the **local decision maker does not re-evaluate** them — it trusts the source's state. So while the matrix shows `Y` across all six components (replica trackers work on any component), the surrounding capabilities (logical groups, disruption queue, policies) only apply to **non-replicated** entities in that component; on replicated entities they are inert by design.

License-edition gating

- Foundation edition supports DSM / DHM / MHM only; FLX and WLK rows in the matrix are still `Y` (the capability exists), but Foundation tenants cannot create FLX / WLK entities.
- Enterprise caps hybrid trackers at 8 per tenant; Foundation rejects hybrid-tracker creation; Unlimited is uncapped.
- Read-only mode (license expired) disables creation / editing across all six components without removing the capabilities themselves.

FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog

What this page is

The full catalog of every pre-built FLX use case template that ships with TrackMe — 65 templates in v2.3.23, grouped by category, with metrics, schedule, source data, dependencies, and ML-outlier flag per entry.

The page ends with a **gap-analysis checklist** organised by domain (license, indexer cluster, ingestion, SH workload, good practices, data quality, Cribl, SOAR, host OS, …) — work through it one question at a time when auditing an existing TrackMe deployment.

Catalog version
TrackMe v2.3.23 (65 templates).

Where the source lives
`package/lib/flx_library/<uc_ref>.json` inside the TrackMe Splunk app — one JSON file per template.

Introduction

TrackMe's **Flex Objects (FLX)** component turns any Splunk SPL search into a tracked entity with custom KPIs, dynamic thresholds and stateful alerting. Out of the box, TrackMe ships **65 pre-built FLX templates** that cover the most common monitoring needs across Splunk Enterprise, Splunk Cloud, Splunk SOAR, Cribl Stream / Cribl Edge, and the canonical Splunk technology add-ons (TA-nix, Splunk_TA_windows).

Every template declares:

- `uc_ref` — template identifier (matches the filename without `.json`).
- `uc_vendor` — broad provenance: `Splunk` or `Cribl`.
- `uc_category` — finer-grained grouping used in the wizard.
- `uc_description` — one-sentence intent shown before creation.
- `uc_earliest` / `uc_latest` — relative time bounds of the SPL.
- `uc_cron` — schedule for the generated saved-search.

- `uc_metrics` — flat list of KPI names produced by the search.
- `uc_implementation_comments` — pre-requisites, caveats, documentation links.
- `uc_search` — the SPL backing the use case (not reproduced here — see source).

Of the 65 templates:

- **2 vendors** are represented — Splunk (54 templates) and Cribl (11).
- **11 categories** group them — see the per-category tables below.
- **20 templates** opt into native ML outlier detection by emitting an `outliers_metrics` block in their SPL (flagged `yes` in the *Outlier-friendly?* column).
- Schedules range from every 5 min (the majority) through half-hourly, hourly and twice-daily, down to a handful of once-a-day batch searches anchored at quiet hours (license rollups around 03:00 – 04:00 UTC, field-quality at 06:00 UTC).

How to read the schedule column

- `*/5 * * * *` → every 5 minutes
- `*/15 * * * *` → every 15 minutes
- `*/30 * * * *` → every 30 minutes
- `0 * * * *` → hourly on the hour
- `0 */12 * * *` → every 12 hours (00:00 and 12:00 UTC)
- `5 3 * * *` → daily at 03:05 UTC
- `10 4 * * *` → daily at 04:10 UTC
- `15 4 * * *` → daily at 04:15 UTC
- `0 6 * * *` → daily at 06:00 UTC

All schedules run against the **tenant's local time-zone interpretation** once dispatched by the Splunk scheduler.

How to read the source-data column

- `_internal` — Splunk's own indexed logs (`splunkd.log`, `license_usage.log`, `metrics.log`, …).
- `_introspection` — host resource usage, KV-store stats, scheduler diagnostics.
- `_dsphonehome` — deployment-server phone-home events.
- `cribl_metrics` — Cribl-emitted internal metrics indexed on the Splunk side.
- `_cmc_summary` / `summary` — Splunk Cloud monitoring summary events (CMC).
- `mgmt API (| rest)` — Splunk REST endpoint executed in-search.
- `Cribl API (| cribl)` — out-of-band call via `TA-trackme-cribl`.
- `SOAR API (| trackmesplksoar)` — out-of-band call to a SOAR controller.
- `Custom index` — anything else (`phantom_action_run`, `lastchanceindex`, `trackme:fields_quality`).
- `tstats` / `mstats` — tsidx / metric store; the actual index is parameter-driven.

How to read the dependency column

- `none` — pure Splunk; runs against indexers / SH out of the box.
- `TA-trackme-cribl` — required for any `| cribl …` command.

- `Splunk_TA_cribl + cribl_metrics index` — required for `mstats` against Cribl-emitted metrics indexed in Splunk.
- `TA-nix` — required for `cpu_metric` / `vmstat_metric` source-types.
- `Splunk_TA_windows` — required for `Perfmon:*` source-types.
- `Splunk DB Connect` — required to monitor JDBC inputs.
- `Splunk App for SOAR / SOAR integration` — required for `| trackmesplksoar`.
- `sa-littlehelper` — Splunk SA app providing `| bundlefiles` (Splunkbase #6368).
- `TrackMe remote account` — when the search is meant to run against a remote Splunk via `splunkremotesearch`.

See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* for the full companion-add-on inventory.

Catalog by category

cribl_edge

Two templates covering Cribl Edge fleet health, one via the Cribl management API and one via Cribl's internal metrics indexed inside Splunk.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`cribl_edge_f`	Cribl	Polls Cribl Edge worker nodes via the Cribl management API and alerts if a node stops heartbeating.	`cribl.edge.delay_since_l`	every 5 min	Cribl API (`| cribl`)	TA-trackme-cribl	no
`cribl_edge_f`	Cribl	Uses Cribl Edge internal metrics indexed in Splunk to compute per-host event-delay and surface silent nodes.	`cribl.edge.delay_event_`	every 5 min	`mstats` on `cribl_me`	Splunk_TA_ + `cribl_met` index	no

cribl_logstream

Nine templates that wrap the canonical Cribl Stream health, traffic and resource metrics. Traffic-flow templates (route / pack / pipeline / total in / out) are outlier-friendly so you get drift detection out of the box.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Tracks the percentage of healthy Cribl Stream inputs by input type and group.	cribl_logstr health. health_input	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	no
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Tracks the percentage of healthy Cribl Stream outputs (devnull excluded) and surfaces unhealthy destinations.	cribl_logstr health. health_outpu	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	no
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Watches per-host CPU consumption across the Cribl Stream worker fleet (avg / max / p95).	cribl_logstr {avg,max, perc95}_cpu_	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	no
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Detects blocked and back-pressured outputs that are starving the pipeline.	cribl_logstr output. {blocked, backpressure	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	no
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Tracks per-Pack event volume in / out and applies ML outlier detection to spot abnormal pack-level traffic.	cribl_logstr pack. pack_{in, out}_events	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	yes
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Tracks per-pipeline event in / out / dropped and their pct sent vs pct dropped to flag silently dropping pipelines.	cribl_logstr pipeline. {in,out, dropped}_eve pct_{sent, dropped}_eve	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	yes
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Per-route in / out bytes and events with ML outlier detection — catches abnormal traffic shifts on a specific route.	cribl_logstr route. route_{in, out}_{bytes, mbytes, events}	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	yes
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Aggregate input throughput per input source (bytes + events) with outlier detection.	cribl_logstr total. total_in_{by events, mbytes}	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	yes
cribl_logstream	Cribl	Aggregate output throughput per destination (bytes + events) with outlier detection.	cribl_logstr total. total_out_{b events, mbytes}	every 5 min	mstats on cribl_me	Splunk_TA_	yes

splunk_infrastructure

The largest category — 17 templates covering indexer / SH / KV-store / cluster health, parsing quality, queue saturation, and forwarder fleet tracking. This is where most "is Splunk healthy?" alerts live.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
splk_bucket_health	Splunk	Per-index bucket health — surfaces prematurely-rolled (small) buckets and quarantined buckets (a typical symptom of timestamp parsing failures).	splunk. bucket. {healthy_pct small_pct, quarantined total_count oldest_event index_range	every 30 min	| dbinspect	none	no
splk_bundle_size	Splunk	Knowledge-bundle size per app on the SH tier — a bloated bundle slows search dispatch.	splk. bundle_size	every 15 min	| bundlefiles	sa-littlehelper (Splunkbase #6368)	no
splk_deployment_se	Splunk	Identifies deployment-server clients that have stopped phoning home (silent UF dropout).	ds. time_since_	every 5 min	_dsphonehome	none	no
splk_dma	Splunk	Data Model Acceleration completeness, size, run duration and bucket count — surfaces stuck DM accelerations with ML outliers.	dma. {complete_p size_mb, runduration buckets_cou	every 5 min	mgmt API (/ service admin/ summari	none	yes
splk_kvstore_size	Splunk	Per-collection KV-store size against thresholds + total KV-store size.	infrastructu kvstore. alltime. total_size_ size_alert. detected_co	every 5 min	_introspection via / service server/ introsp kvstore collect	none	no
splk_kvstore_statu	Splunk	KV-store service readiness — alerts when the KV-store goes degraded / down.	(status only, no numeric metric)	every 5 min	mgmt API (/ service kvstore status)	none	no
splk_large_lookup_	Splunk	Detects oversized lookup files that slow bundle replication, with outlier detection on total lookup size.	lookups. total_size_	every 12 hours	mgmt API (/ data/ transfo lookups	none	yes
splk_parsing_issue	Splunk	Aggregates WARN / ERROR from LineBreakingProcessor / AggregatorMiningProcessor / DateParserVerbose — the canonical bad-props.conf symptoms.	splunk. parsing. errors_count + dcount of sourcetypes / sources / hosts	hourly	_internal (splunkd.l	none	no
splk_queues_fillin	Splunk	Tracks indexing-pipeline queue fill (parsing, aggregator, typing, indexer) — surfaces backpressure indicating scale issues.	queue. avg_pct_fil queue. max_queue_f …	every 5 min	_internal (metrics.log)	none	no
splk_search_head_a	Splunk	Search-head scheduler activity (eligible / dispatched / completed / lag / runtime) with ML outliers — catches drift	sh. {actions_tr active_hist active_sear delayed,	every 5 min	_internal	none	yes

splunk_data_collection

Nine templates focused on the data flowing **into** Splunk — license volume, event / host drop detection, HEC errors, DB Connect inputs, and basic host tracking.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
splk_dbconnect	Splun	DB Connect modular-input health — alerts if a JDBC input is disabled.	(state only, no numeric metric)	every 5 min	mgmt API (/configs conf-db	Splunk DB Connect	no
splk_detect_daily_v	Splun	Daily global license-pool volume with ML outliers — catches abnormal day-over-day spikes.	license. volume_mb	daily @ 04:10 UTC	_internal (license_usa	none	yes
splk_detect_daily_v	Splun	Daily license volume per index with ML outliers — same as global but per-index granularity.	license. pool_volume	daily @ 04:15 UTC	_internal (license_usa	none	yes
splk_detect_drop_ev	Splun	Hourly per-index event count and distinct host count (absolute window) with ML outliers — catches feed drop-outs.	splunk. feeds. idx. {events_cou dcount_host	hourly	tstats	none	yes
splk_detect_drop_ev	Splun	Same as absolute but with a rolling time window for near-real-time drop detection.	splunk. feeds. idx. {events_cou dcount_host	every 5 min	tstats	none	yes
splk_hosts_tracking	Splun	Simple per-host data-arrival tracking by index + sourcetype — surfaces silent hosts.	delay_event_s delta_inges	every 5 min	tstats	none	no
splk_lastchanceinde	Splun	Detects events landing in lastchanceindex (a sign of routing / parsing misconfiguration).	lastchancei {events_cou sourcetypes	every 5 min	Custom index (lastcha	none	no
splk_splunk_hec_err	Splun	HEC parsing errors broken down by parsing_err with source-IP dcount.	splunk_hec. {errors_cou parsers_in_ sources_ip_	every 10 min	_internal (HttpInputDataHandler)	none	no
splk_volume_ingeste	Splun	Per-index daily ingested volume (license-based) with ML outliers to catch unexpected daily drops.	splunk. license. daily_volum	daily @ 03:05 UTC	_internal (license_usa	none	yes

splunk_enterprise

Splunk-Enterprise-specific licensing templates — license pool, license volume rolling windows. (The two cluster-status templates `splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status` and `splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status` are tagged with this category in source but documented above under *splunk_infrastructure* because they share the cluster-health theme — readers should consult either table.)

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`splk_license_pool_us`	Splun	Per-pool % used and absolute GB used against the licensed pool quota — alerts when a pool approaches saturation.	`license.{pool_pct_u pool_used_g`	every 5 min	mgmt API (`/services license pools`)	none	yes
`splk_license_usage_g`	Splun	Rolling global license usage at 60 min / 4 h / 24 h horizons (volume + % pool) with ML outliers — designed for near-real-time anomaly detection.	`splunk.license.last_{60m, 4h, 24h}_volume.. pool_pct_us`	every 5 min	`_internal` (license_us	none	yes
`splk_license_usage_p`	Splun	Same as global but per-index — pinpoints which index is driving a license spike.	`splunk.license.last_{60m, 4h, 24h}_volume.. pool_pct_us`	every 5 min	`_internal` (license_us	none	yes

splunk_cloud

Six Splunk-Cloud-only templates — storage, SVC consumption (global, per app, per consumer service) and rolling license volume.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
splk_license_usage_g	Splun	Splunk Cloud global rolling license usage (60 min / 4 h / 24 h) with ML outliers.	splunk.license.last_{60m, 4h, 24h}_volume	every 5 min	_internal (license_us	none	yes
splk_license_usage_p	Splun	Splunk Cloud per-index rolling license usage with ML outliers.	splunk.license.last_{60m, 4h, 24h}_volume	every 5 min	_internal (license_us	none	yes
splk_splunk_cloud_st	Splun	Splunk Cloud stack storage used vs licensed and % consumption against acceptable thresholds.	splunk_clou storage.{storage_us used_pct, license_GB}	every 5 min	_cmc_su (splunk	none	no ary)
splk_splunk_cloud_sv	Splun	Splunk Cloud stack SVC usage % vs licensed SVC for the whole stack, with ML outliers.	splunk_clou svc.{pct_svc_us utilized_sv license_svc	every 5 min	_cmc_su (splunk	none	yes
splk_splunk_cloud_sv	Splun	Per-app SVC consumption attribution.	splunk_clou svc.{pct_svc_us utilized_sv	every 5 min	_cmc_su (splunk	none	yes tribution)
splk_splunk_cloud_sv	Splun	Per-consumer-service SVC attribution (adhoc, scheduled, …).	splunk_clou svc.{pct_svc_us utilized_sv	every 5 min	_cmc_su (splunk	none	yes tribution)

splunk_soar

Nine templates wrapping the TrackMe SOAR integration — adhoc / playbook action failures, playbook concurrency, asset health, automation-broker HA, infra load / memory, service health, and Splunk-forwarding back into Splunk.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
splk_soar_actions_ad	Splun	Adhoc SOAR action failures (no playbook) — counts total / success / failed.	soar. adhoc. actions_cou _failed, _success}	every 15 min	Custom index (phanto	SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding	no
splk_soar_actions_pl	Splun	Playbook-driven SOAR action failures — counts total / success / failed.	soar. playbook. actions_cou _failed, _success}	every 15 min	Custom index (phanto	SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding	no
splk_soar_assets_hea	Splun	Active asset connectivity check against SOAR assets via the SOAR API.	(status only)	every 30 min	SOAR API (trackm	Splunk App for SOAR integration + automation user	no
splk_soar_automation	Splun	Automation-broker HA management — monitors broker pool members and updates assets when a broker goes inactive.	(operational state)	every 5 min	SOAR API	Splunk App for SOAR integration	no
splk_soar_concurrent	Splun	SOAR playbook concurrency by status (success / waiting / running / failed / cancelled) with ML outliers.	soar. playbook_st {success, waiting, running, failed, cancelled}	every 5 min	SOAR API	Splunk App for SOAR integration	yes
splk_soar_forwarding	Splun	SOAR → Splunk forwarding health — counts containers indexed and time-since-last-container, surfacing forwarder breakage.	soar. {containers containers_	every 5 min	tstats on phantom_*	SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding	no
splk_soar_infra_load	Splun	SOAR CPU load (1, 5, 15 min) with ML outliers.	(load metrics)	every 5 min	SOAR API	Splunk App for SOAR integration	yes
splk_soar_infra_memo	Splun	SOAR memory used / cached / free + percentages with ML outliers.	(memory metrics)	every 5 min	SOAR API	Splunk App for SOAR integration	yes
splk_soar_services_h	Splun	SOAR services health from the API — surfaces stopped or degraded services.	(status only)	every 5 min	SOAR API	Splunk App for SOAR integration	no

splunk_good_practices

Three templates that flag anti-patterns: searches scheduled with `all time` earliest, searches owned by a real user instead of `nobody`, and dynamic sourcetypes (numerically-suffixed `foo-1234` style).

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`splk_good_practices_all`	Splun	Enabled scheduled searches running over `all time` — a notorious cost driver.	`good_pract` `splunk.` `alltime_sc`	every 12 hours	mgmt API (`saved/` `searche`	none	no
`splk_good_practices_det`	Splun	Detects dynamic sourcetypes (regex match on `-\d+$`) for review.	`splunk_goo` `dyn_source` `{detected_` `total_sour` `regular_so`	every 12 hours	`tstats`	none	no
`splk_good_practices_run`	Splun	Scheduled searches running on behalf of a named user (vs `nobody` / service account) — a fragility risk on user offboarding.	`good_pract` `splunk.` `runasuser_`	every 12 hours	mgmt API (`saved/` `searche`	none	no

splunk_data_quality

A single template that wraps TrackMe's fields-quality monitoring approach.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`splk_splunk_fields_q`	Splun	Aggregates per-(source, sourcetype, host) field-quality check outcomes — % passed / failed and totals; ML outliers for drift.	`percentage_` `failed}, total_field` `failed, passed}`	daily @ 06:00 UTC	Custom (`index=` `source-type=tr`	TrackMe fields-quality plumbing	yes `quality)`

ta_nix

Two templates leveraging the Splunk TA-nix metric input.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`ta_nix_cpu_usag`	Splunk	Per-host avg / max / p95 CPU usage from TA-nix `cpu_metric`, enriched with OS / IP metadata.	`ta_nix.` `{avg,max,` `p95}_cpu_usa`	every 5 min	`mstats` on `cpu_metr`	TA-nix	no
`ta_nix_mem_usag`	Splunk	Per-host avg / max / p95 memory usage from TA-nix `vmstat_metric`, enriched with total memory.	`ta_nix.` `{avg,max,` `p95}_mem_use`	every 5 min	`mstats` on `vm-stat_met`	TA-nix	no

ta_windows

Two templates leveraging the Splunk TA for Windows Perfmon source-types.

uc_ref	Vendor	What it detects / monitors	Metrics produced	Schedule	Source data	Dependencies	Outliers?
`ta_windows_cpu_us`	Splunl	Per-host avg / max / p95 CPU usage from `Perfmon:CPU` / `% Processor Time`.	`ta_windows.{avg,max,p95}_cpu_usa`	every 5 min	`mstats` on `Perfmon:CPU`	Splunk_TA_	no ows
`ta_windows_mem_us`	Splunl	Per-host avg / max / p95 memory usage from `Perfmon:Memory` / `% Committed Bytes In Use`.	`ta_windows.{avg,max,p95}_mem_use`	every 5 min	`mstats` on `Perfmon:Mem`	Splunk_TA_	no ows

Cross-cutting observations

ML outlier coverage

Twenty of the 65 templates pre-wire native ML outlier detection (an `outliers_metrics` block in their SPL). Concentrated in:

- license / volume / SVC consumption — `splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_*`, `splk_license_*`, `splk_volume_ingested_per_day`, `splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage*`,
- Cribl Stream traffic-flow — `cribl_logstream_{route,pack,pipeline,total_traffic_*}`,
- Splunk infra activity — `splk_search_head_activity`, `splk_search_head_healthmon_artifact_count_remote`, `splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations`, `splk_dma`, `splk_large_lookup_files`,
- SOAR runtime — `splk_soar_concurrent_playbooks`, `splk_soar_infra_{load,memory}`,
- Data-quality drift — `splk_splunk_fields_quality`,
- Event-count drop detection — `splk_detect_drop_events_count_{absolute,rolling}`.

These are the templates to keep enabled when you turn on native outlier detection in a tenant. See *Outlier detection*.

Schedule cadence distribution

- **5-minute cadence** — 48 templates (the default for near-real-time health).
- **10 – 15-minute cadence** — 3 templates (`splk_bundle_size`, `splk_splunk_hec_errors`, the two SOAR action-failure templates).
- **30-minute cadence** — 3 templates (`splk_bucket_health_per_index`, `splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations`, `splk_soar_assets_health`).
- **Hourly** — 2 templates (`splk_parsing_issues_per_component`, `splk_detect_drop_events_count_absolute`).
- **Every 12 hours** — 4 templates (the three `splunk_good_practices` + `splk_large_lookup_files`).
- **Daily** — 4 templates (the three license-roll-up templates at 03:05 / 04:10 / 04:15 UTC, and `splk_splunk_fields_quality` at 06:00 UTC).

Important

When enabling a large number of templates simultaneously, watch your SH scheduler load — the 48 five-minute templates dispatched at `*/5 * * * *` will all queue at the same minute mark. Consider staggering by editing `uc_cron` to use offsets (e.g. `*/5 * * * *` for some, `1-59/5 * * * *` for others) at enablement time.

Source-data hot spots

- `license_usage.log` (`_internal`) is touched by 6 templates — license is the single most-monitored signal in the catalog.
- `_internal` and `_introspection` combined back the bulk of Splunk infra templates — no external add-on needed.
- `mstats` is the workhorse for all Cribl, TA-nix and TA-windows templates — metric-store performance matters for these.
- `| rest` against the local management API powers SHC, indexer cluster, KV-store, DMA, lookups, DB-Connect and good-practices templates — these are cheap but require the right capabilities on the running role.

Gap-analysis prompts

Use the catalog above as a checklist. The following questions help you spot coverage gaps you may not have realised you had — work through them one by one when reviewing a tenant's FLX inventory.

License & cost

- Am I monitoring **global license volume** with ML outlier detection? (`splk_license_usage_global_splunkenterprise` / `..._splunkcloud`)
- Am I monitoring **per-index license volume** so I can attribute spikes? (`splk_license_usage_per_index_*`)
- Am I monitoring **license pool % used** (Splunk Enterprise)? (`splk_license_pool_usage`)
- On Splunk Cloud, am I tracking **storage usage**? (`splk_splunk_cloud_storage_usage`)
- On Splunk Cloud, am I tracking **SVC usage globally, by app and by consumer**? (`splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage*`)
- Do I have a **daily licensing roll-up** I can correlate with billing? (`splk_volume_ingested_per_day`, `splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_*`)

Splunk indexer / cluster health

- Am I catching **SHC member dropout**? (`splk_splunk_shc_global_status`, `splk_splunk_shc_members_status`)
- Am I catching **indexer cluster degradation** and balancing deviation? (`splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status`, `splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status`)
- Am I tracking the **search head remote artifact count**, especially across SHC members? (`splk_search_head_healthmon_artifact_count_remote`)
- Am I monitoring **bucket health** (small + quarantined buckets — the timestamp-parsing canary)? (`splk_bucket_health_per_index`)
- Am I watching **queue saturation** at the indexer tier? (`splk_queues_filling`)
- Am I watching **KV-store status and size**? (`splk_kvstore_status`, `splk_kvstore_size`)
- Am I tracking the **bundle size** on the SH tier? (the silent search- slowdown source) (`splk_bundle_size`)
- Am I watching **lookup file sizes** before they blow up bundle replication? (`splk_large_lookup_files`)

Data collection & ingestion

- Am I catching **silent feed drops** (event count or host count collapsing)? (`splk_detect_drop_events_count_absolute` / `..._rolling`)
- Am I catching **silent host dropout**? (`splk_hosts_tracking`)
- Am I monitoring the **last-chance-index** for routing / parsing misconfiguration? (`splk_lastchanceindex`)

- Am I monitoring **HEC parsing errors** and their source IPs? (`splk_splunk_hec_errors`)
- Am I monitoring **DB Connect** modular inputs? (`splk_dbconnect`)
- Am I monitoring **deployment-server clients** that stop phoning home? (`splk_deployment_server_clients`)
- Am I monitoring **UF version compliance** across my forwarder fleet? (`splk_uf_clients_versions_tracking`)
- Am I catching **parsing-time errors** (LineBreaking / Aggregator / DateParser warnings)? (`splk_parsing_issues_per_component`)

Search-head workload & performance

- Am I monitoring **SH scheduler activity** (lag, dispatched, eligible)? (`splk_search_head_activity`)
- Am I monitoring **DMA acceleration completeness** to catch stuck accelerations? (`splk_dma`)
- Am I monitoring **Splunk log-level variations** to catch error storms early? (`splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations`)

Splunk good practices

- Am I auditing **all-time scheduled searches**? (`splk_good_practices_alltime_scheduled`)
- Am I auditing **scheduled searches that run as a real user** (offboarding risk)? (`splk_good_practices_run_as_user_scheduled`)
- Am I auditing **dynamic sourcetypes** that bloat the metadata cache? (`splk_good_practices_detect_dynamic_sourcetype`)

Data quality

- Am I running **fields-quality monitoring** with ML outliers on the CIM-mapped data sources? (`splk_splunk_fields_quality`)

Cribl Stream / Cribl Edge

- Am I monitoring **input and output health %** across the Cribl Stream fleet? (`cribl_logstream_health_inputs`, `cribl_logstream_health_outputs`)
- Am I detecting **blocked or back-pressured outputs**? (`cribl_logstream_output_destination_pressure`)
- Am I tracking **route / pack / pipeline traffic shifts** with ML outliers? (`cribl_logstream_{route,pack,pipeline,total_traffic_inputs,total_traffic_outputs}`)
- Am I tracking **Cribl host CPU usage**? (`cribl_logstream_hosts_cpu_usage`)
- Am I tracking **Cribl Edge node heartbeats** (API or indexed metrics)? (`cribl_edge_fleet_api`, `cribl_edge_fleet_metrics`)

SOAR

- Am I tracking **SOAR playbook failures** and adhoc-action failures? (`splk_soar_actions_playbooks_failures`, `splk_soar_actions_adhocs_failures`)
- Am I tracking **playbook concurrency** by status? (`splk_soar_concurrent_playbooks`)
- Am I tracking **SOAR asset health** with an active connectivity check? (`splk_soar_assets_health`)
- Am I managing **automation broker HA**? (`splk_soar_automation_brokers_manage`)
- Am I tracking **SOAR services health** (which daemons are alive)? (`splk_soar_services_health`)

- Am I tracking **SOAR infrastructure load and memory**? (`splk_soar_infra_load`, `splk_soar_infra_memory`)
- Am I tracking **SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding** (so I notice when SOAR stops shipping containers)? (`splk_soar_forwarding_splunk`)

Host OS metrics (if you collect them in Splunk)

- Am I tracking **Linux CPU / memory** for hosts running TA-nix? (`ta_nix_cpu_usage`, `ta_nix_mem_usage`)
- Am I tracking **Windows CPU / memory** for hosts running Splunk_TA_windows? (`ta_windows_cpu_usage`, `ta_windows_mem_usage`)
- Am I monitoring **Splunk-instance CPU / memory** from introspection (separate from the OS-level TA above)? (`splk_splunk_infra_cpu_used`, `splk_splunk_infra_mem_used`)

Coverage gaps not addressed out of the box

A few common monitoring needs are **not** covered by the pre-built FLX library and require either a custom FLX use case (the wizard supports it) or a different TrackMe component:

- **Authentication failure spikes** (login storms, brute-force) — not in FLX library; build a custom FLX, or rely on Splunk ES.
- **Scheduler skipped-search ratios per user / app** — partially covered by the WLK component (see *WLK — Workload Knowledge*).
- **Field-extraction performance per sourcetype** — handled by the FQM component (see *Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)*).
- **Saved-search execution failures** — handled by WLK, not FLX.
- **Splunkbase app version drift** — no template; would require a custom FLX pulling `/services/apps/local`.
- **Bucket replication factor / search factor mismatch** — partially surfaced by `splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status`, but no dedicated alert.
- **Cribl Stream worker node version drift** — no template; equivalent of `splk_uf_clients_versions_tracking` for Cribl would need a custom FLX.
- **Splunk Cloud index growth forecasting** — no template; storage % is monitored but trend-based forecasting is left to custom searches.

If you spot a recurring need not covered above, the FLX wizard is the supported way to extend the catalog — see *FLX — Flex Objects*. Contributing a JSON file back to `package/lib/flx_library/` makes it available to every TrackMe deployment.

Appendix — source files

All 65 templates live under `package/lib/flx_library/<uc_ref>.json` inside the TrackMe Splunk app. The JSON schema is shared across templates; consult any file for the full set of fields including `uc_earliest` / `uc_latest` time bounds, `uc_implementation_comments` for caveats and prerequisites, and `uc_search` for the actual SPL.

TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons

What this page is

An inventory of every TrackMe companion technology add-on (TA) and the Splunk SOAR (Phantom) connector that extend TrackMe beyond the main `trackme` Splunk app. For each one: purpose, data it ingests / produces,

Splunk surfaces (commands, REST handlers, alert actions), the TrackMe use cases it unlocks, dependencies, and which FLX templates pair with it (if any).

Audience
TrackMe administrators, architects, and operators scoping what else they can plug into TrackMe.

Three axes of extension

TrackMe alone monitors **data that already lives in Splunk** (indexes, scheduled searches, hosts, sourcetypes, fields, lookups via Splunk REST) and orchestrates alerts / AI within the Splunk surface. The companion add-ons extend TrackMe in three orthogonal directions:

1. **External data sources made first-class TrackMe entities** — Cribl Stream / Edge pipelines and fleet nodes (`TA-trackme-cribl`), Google SecOps log feeds (`TA-trackme-google-secops`), and lookup files / KV-stores at filesystem-mtime precision (`TA-trackme-lookupmonitor`). All can be turned into FLX or hybrid-tracker entities that participate in priority, SLA, ML outliers, stateful alerting and the AI Assistant — exactly like native DSM entities.
2. **Bidirectional incident orchestration with external systems** — `TA-trackme-xsoar` (Cortex XSOAR active-command incident lifecycle with a resilient retry store) and `trackme-app-on-soar` (Splunk SOAR playbook-driven ACKs, maintenance windows, ML retraining, logical-group management and priority / policy bulk-edits).
3. **Operational resilience and deployment flexibility** — `TA-trackme-conf-manager` for transactional, retryable TrackMe REST orchestration (CI / IaC pipelines).

Without the companions you keep an in-Splunk monitoring tool. With them, TrackMe becomes a multi-vendor data-quality control plane that closes the loop into the SOC's ticketing, automation, and configuration-management workflows.

Common architectural patterns

Two patterns appear repeatedly across the companion add-ons:

- **API-bridge pattern** — A single custom command (`cribl` / `secops`) plus a small persistent REST handler for account configuration. Used by `TA-trackme-cribl` and `TA-trackme-google-secops`. From TrackMe's perspective, the command makes external API data look like SPL events so any FLX or hybrid tracker can consume it.
- **Resilient transaction store** — A KV collection (per-account, replicate-false) records pending / failed REST transactions, plus a 15-minute scheduled saved-search replay loop. Used by `TA-trackme-conf-manager` (against TrackMe's own REST) and `TA-trackme-xsoar` (against the XSOAR REST). Guarantees that a transaction eventually lands even through network blips or destination outages.

External data sources

TA-trackme-cribl

Purpose	Two-way Splunk-to-Cribl-API bridge for both Cribl Stream (Logstream) and Cribl Edge, callable from SPL via `| cribl`.
Splunk surfaces	Custom command `cribl` (GET / POST / DELETE with built-in helpers: `get_groups_conf`, `get_global_metrics`, `get_destinations_metrics`, `get_pipelines_metrics`, `get_routes_metrics`, `get_edge_fleets`, `get_edge_nodes`, `get_edge_fleets_conf`); persistent REST handler at `/services/cribl/v1/...` for account access / test connectivity; UCC account config (Cloud or on-prem leader URL, client_id / secret, SSL, RBAC); capability `criblapi`, role `cribl_api`.
TrackMe use cases unlocked	**FLX live-API tracking** of Cribl Edge node health via `cribl_edge_fleet_api` (the only FLX template that hard-depends on `| cribl`). **Hybrid trackers** / ad-hoc SPL where TrackMe entities can be defined directly from Cribl API output (workers count, route traffic, pipeline status, packs) without needing Cribl to forward metrics to Splunk first. Real-time queries of pipeline / route / destination metrics from inside TrackMe scheduled trackers.
Dependencies	Cribl Stream or Cribl Edge deployment with API access; Cribl client_id / secret. Independent of trackme-app at runtime; the FLX template above and the use-case docs are oriented around TrackMe.
FLX templates that pair	**Hard requirement**: `cribl_edge_fleet_api`. **Independent (relies on Cribl-shipped internal metrics in a Splunk metrics index)**: `cribl_edge_fleet_metrics`, `cribl_logstream_health_inputs`, `cribl_logstream_health_outputs`, `cribl_logstream_hosts_cpu_usage`, `cribl_logstream_output_destination_pressure`, `cribl_logstream_pack_traffic`, `cribl_logstream_pipeline`, `cribl_logstream_route_traffic`, `cribl_logstream_total_traffic_inputs`, `cribl_logstream_total_traffic_outputs`. These do not need the TA but operate in the same monitoring family.
See also	*Cribl monitoring*, *Cribl Stream & Edge API*.

TA-trackme-google-secops

Purpose	Splunk SPL bridge to Google Security Operations (Chronicle) UDM search API.
Splunk surfaces	Custom command `secops` (runs UDM queries through `udmSearch`, auto-applies Splunk's time range, `limit` configurable); REST handler at `/services/secops/v1` for account / test connectivity; UCC account (GCP project ID, SecOps instance UUID, region, service-account JSON key encrypted, RBAC roles); capability `secopsapi`, role `secops_api`.
TrackMe use cases unlocked	Hybrid trackers and FLX entities driven by **Google SecOps log feed ingestion** — e.g. one entity per `metadata.log_type` (NGINX / APACHE / …) tracking event count, last-seen, ingest delay, or anomalies. Effectively extends DSM-equivalent monitoring to data living in Chronicle, with the same toolkit (priority, SLA, stateful alerting, AI Assistant) used for Splunk-side feeds.
Dependencies	**Hard dependency on trackme-app** — the README explicitly states: *"TrackMe must be installed and licensed on the search head(s) where this application is deployed. The ``secops`` custom command will fail with a licensing error"* — the TA reuses TrackMe's licensing framework. GCP service account with `roles/chronicle.viewer` + `roles/serviceusage.serviceUsageConsumer`. Network reachability to `{region}-chronicle.googleapis.com`.
FLX templates that pair	None ship — operators build SecOps trackers directly via the `| secops` command.

TA-trackme-lookupmonitor

Purpose	Generative SPL command that enumerates CSV-file and KV-store lookups visible to the running user with reliable filesystem mtimes and accurate row counts.
Splunk surfaces	Custom generating command `trackmelookupsmonitor` (`local = true` — runs on the dispatching SH only); UCC config with logging-level controls. No dashboards / REST API / alert actions.
TrackMe use cases unlocked	This is the **data source behind TrackMe's "Lookups monitoring" search mode in the Hybrid Trackers wizard** — see *Lookup monitoring*. It lets a tenant create TrackMe entities, one per lookup, tracking last-modification freshness and growth / shrinkage of row count — so you can build alerts like "this critical KV-store collection hasn't been updated in 24 h" or "this CSV lookup just lost 90 % of its rows". Pair with `splunkremotesearch` to inventory lookups across remote SHs (the TA must be installed on the remote SH too; trackme-app itself does not need to be there).
Dependencies	None external. Stand-alone usable; integrates with trackme-app only via the Hybrid Trackers wizard.
FLX templates that pair	None — lookups monitoring is implemented as a dedicated hybrid-tracker search mode rather than via FLX templates. Note: `splk_large_lookup_files` solves an adjacent problem (oversized lookups) using a Splunk REST call (`/services/data/transforms/lookups`) — independent of this TA.
See also	*QUICK START - Design and automate through lookup knowledge*, *Lookup monitoring*.

Bidirectional incident orchestration

TA-trackme-xsoar

Purpose	Cortex XSOAR (Palo Alto) REST-API integration with a built-in resilient retry store for incident-creation calls.
Splunk surfaces	Custom commands `xsoar` (generic GET / POST / DELETE), `xsoarstreamincident` (streaming command that creates / updates / closes incidents, keyed by `external_incident_id`), `xsoarresilient` (replay loop); persistent REST handler at `/services/xsoar/v1/...`; scheduled saved search `xsoarresilient` (every 15 min, enabled by default) replaying failed REST calls; UCC account configuration (key + key ID), capability `xsoarapi`.
Storage	Two KV collections (replicate-false): `kv_xsoar_resilient_store` (pending / failed transactions — account, endpoint, body, status, attempts, last_error), `kv_xsoar_incidents_store` (XSOAR incident IDs ↔ external IDs mapping so updates / closures from TrackMe stateful alerts can reach the right XSOAR incident).
TrackMe use cases unlocked	Bidirectional bridge between TrackMe stateful alerts and Cortex XSOAR incidents — the README documents the exact wiring as **active commands** in TrackMe stateful alerts: `commands_opened` creates an XSOAR incident, `commands_updated` patches it with new state, `commands_closed` closes it. The resilient store guarantees incident parity even through network blips or XSOAR outages. **Use case**: TrackMe entity goes red → XSOAR ticket auto-opens; entity recovers → ticket auto-closes.
Dependencies	Cortex XSOAR API key + key ID; network reachability to XSOAR. No external trackme-app dependency at install time (FIPS- compatible, standalone or SHC), but is purpose-built for TrackMe stateful-alert integration.
FLX templates that pair	None. The `splk_soar_*` family of FLX templates targets **Splunk SOAR (Phantom)**, not XSOAR.
See also	*Palo Alto XSOAR Integration*.

trackme-app-on-soar (Splunk SOAR connector)

Purpose	A **Splunk SOAR (Phantom) app**, *not* a Splunk TA — runs inside SOAR and exposes TrackMe REST endpoints as SOAR actions so playbooks can drive TrackMe entities.
SOAR surfaces (actions)	`test connectivity`; `ack_get`, `ack_manage` (sticky / unsticky, set, extend); `maintenance_status`, `maintenance_enable`, `maintenance_disable`; `tenants_ops_status` (per-tenant OPERATIONAL / DEGRADED); `remote_accounts_check_connectivity`; `ml_outliers_train_models`, `ml_outliers_run_monitor`, `ml_outliers_reset_models`, `ml_outliers_get_models`, `ml_outliers_add_period_exclusion`; `component_get_entity`, `component_manage_entity` (enable / disable / delete + per-action extras `manage_dsm_sampling`, `update_hours_ranges`, `update_wdays`, `update_priority`, `update_lag_policy`, `update_dcount_host`, `update_manual_tags`); `smart_status`; `logical_group_get_group_for_entity`, `logical_group_manage`.
TrackMe use cases unlocked	SOAR-driven, playbook-orchestrated TrackMe operations: auto-ACK an entity from a SOAR playbook when an upstream maintenance ticket opens; un-ACK when it closes; trigger Smart Status investigation from SOAR after correlating with another SIEM signal; bulk priority / lag policy / hours-ranges adjustments driven by an external CMDB; on-demand ML model retraining / model exclusion windows around known noisy periods (deployments, batch jobs); enable / disable global maintenance from a SOAR incident-response playbook before scheduled changes; logical-group membership management from SOAR (group entities by app / service when the inventory changes upstream).
Dependencies	Splunk SOAR (Phantom) 6.0.2+. Splunk bearer token with TrackMe RBAC. Network reachability to Splunkd HTTPS. Requires trackme-app on the Splunk side.
FLX templates that pair	None — this is a SOAR-side connector, not a Splunk add-on. The `splk_soar_*` FLX templates monitor a Splunk SOAR deployment's *health*; they consume Splunk-side SOAR-forwarded data and TrackMe's own `trackmesplksoar` command, independent of this SOAR connector.
See also	*TrackMe App on SOAR*, *Splunk SOAR*.

Operational resilience

TA-trackme-conf-manager

Purpose	Resilient transactional layer for replaying failed configuration changes against the TrackMe REST API — accepts a config transaction, persists it, and re-attempts on a schedule until it lands.
Splunk surfaces	Custom search command `trackmeconfmanager` (modes `live` / `get` / `simulation`); persistent REST handler at `/trackme_conf_manager/v1`; scheduled saved search `trackme_conf_manager_producer` (every 15 min, **disabled by default** — operator opt-in) that calls `| trackmeconfmanager mode="live"` to replay pending transactions; diagnostic saved searches for transactions, simulation, access logs, KV-store content.
Storage	KV collection `kv_trackme_conf_manager` (replicate-false).
TrackMe use cases unlocked	Idempotent / retryable orchestration of TrackMe REST calls — useful for SOAR playbooks, infra-as-code (Ansible / Terraform- style) deployments, and CI pipelines that bulk-configure tenants, entities, policies, ACKs, maintenance windows, etc. Submit a transaction once, the TA keeps trying until it succeeds.
Dependencies	Requires trackme-app (it wraps TrackMe REST calls). No external system.
FLX templates that pair	None — pure orchestration, not a data source.

At-a-glance dependency map

Quick reference: who needs whom.

Add-on	Needs trackme-app?	External system needed
`TA-trackme-cribl`	No (works standalone, but TrackMe use cases require it)	Cribl Stream or Cribl Edge with API access
`TA-trackme-google-secop`	**Yes — hard licensing dependency**	GCP Chronicle SecOps with service account
`TA-trackme-lookupmonit`	No (integrates via Hybrid Trackers wizard)	None
`TA-trackme-xsoar`	No (FIPS-compatible, standalone)	Cortex XSOAR with API key
`TA-trackme-conf-manage`	**Yes — wraps TrackMe REST**	None
`trackme-app-on-soar`	**Yes — calls TrackMe REST**	Splunk SOAR (Phantom) 6.0.2+

TrackMe Adoption Roadmap

What this page is

A **descriptive** map of the journey we typically see TrackMe customers travel through, organised in six phases. It is **not** a prescriptive "you must do X before Y" ladder — every customer moves at their own pace, and the right sequencing depends on team maturity, scale, and what brought them to TrackMe in the first place.

What we **do** observe consistently is that **certain capabilities are counter-productive if enabled too early** — a customer still stabilising on data-source monitoring will be hurt, not helped, by turning on ML outliers and AI status reports on day one. This page makes those anti-patterns explicit so you can resist the temptation to enable everything at once.

Audience
Existing TrackMe customers looking for "what should I focus on next?", new customers planning a rollout, account teams and partners wanting a shared mental model.

Companion pages
TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent (what you *can* do), *TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix* (which features apply to which components), *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* (pre-built use cases), *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* (companion add-ons).

The shape of the journey

The six phases below are the rhythm we see across most TrackMe deployments — from small Foundation tenants to large multi-tenant Unlimited estates:

Phase	Focus	Customer question that triggers it
1	**Data source monitoring** (DSM)	*"Is my data still arriving as expected?"*
2	**Hosts and endpoints** (DHM)	*"How do I know an individual host stopped sending data?"*
3	**Volume outliers with ML** (FLX volume tenant, or DSM merged-mode outliers on Foundation)	*"Now that I track feeds and hosts, how do I detect abnormally low or high volumes?"*
4	**Workload Knowledge** (WLK) — *optional interlude*	*"Can I extend TrackMe to monitor Splunk's own scheduled-search health?"* — usually prompted by us, not by the customer
5	**Flex expansion, Splunk infra, third-party**	*"What else can I monitor with TrackMe?"*
6	**Steady state** — governance, growth, what's next	*"How do we keep TrackMe alive, growing, and shared across teams?"*

Note

Phase 4 is deliberately framed as an **optional interlude**, not a sequential gate. Workload Knowledge is one of TrackMe's most valuable components, but it is rarely what attracts customers to the product in the first place — it is a capability we proactively teach about when the customer is ready, rather than one they ask for. Some customers adopt WLK between phase 2 and phase 3; others much later; some not at all.

How we work with you through the phases

There are no fixed durations and no hard gates. The pattern we follow:

- We **periodically prompt you** about what's typically next — through release notes, account-team conversations, or the AI Assistant surfacing capabilities you have not yet enabled.
- You **decide pace and order** based on what your team is ready for, what the data is telling you, and what your stakeholders are asking about.
- The *TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent* and *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* pages are the **menu**; this page is the **suggested order**.

Phase 1 — Data source monitoring

The customer question that opens this phase

"Is my data still arriving as expected — and how do I get told the moment it stops?"

This is the phase that brought most customers to TrackMe in the first place, and it is where every deployment starts. The goal is to know, reliably and quickly, when a data feed is no longer arriving on time — nothing more, nothing less.

Primary focus

- **Component**: `DSM` (Data Source Monitoring), tracking `(index, sourcetype)` feeds.
- **Primary KPI**: ingestion **delay** (how long ago we last received data). Secondary KPI: **latency** (the gap between event time and index time).
- **Tenant pattern**: one or two DSM-only tenants, usually scoped by organisational responsibility (e.g. one tenant per data team, or one per environment).

See *QUICK START - Starting with TrackMe: (feed tracking quickstart)* for the canonical walkthrough.

What we typically build first

- The default DSM tracker, discovering `(index, sourcetype)` entities automatically.
- Static delay thresholds tuned to the customer's expectations, or **variable delay** thresholds (day-of-week × hour-of-day) if there are predictable business-hours / overnight patterns.
- Email-based stateful alerting (open / update / close) so each real state transition produces exactly one notification thread.
- Initial design of the **alerting workflow**: do notifications go to email only, to a third-party ITSM / ticketing platform, or both? This decision is usually revisited later, but it is worth agreeing on a starting point at phase 1.

Fighting the noise

The most important phase-1 skill is **classification** — separating the few feeds that genuinely matter from the many that do not. The TrackMe concepts that earn their keep here:

- **Priority policies** (regex / lookup / SPL) — assign critical / high / medium / low / pending priorities without touching individual entities.
- **Tag policies** — attach routing labels (`team:auth`, `env:prod`) that survive entity recreation.
- **SLA policies** — bucket entities into platinum / gold / silver classes for uptime accounting.
- **Notes** and **labels** — document feeds as the team learns about them ("re-deploy at 03:00 on 2026-05-08, root cause INC-12345").

See *Priority*, *Tags*, and *Using SLA alerting to build a 2-tier monitoring system*.

Organisational dimension

Phase 1 is where the customer's **team learns the product** — what an entity is, what a tenant is, how the stateful alerting workflow feels, what categorisation conventions to use. Most customers spend **significant time** here, and that is healthy: skipping ahead before the team is comfortable creates noise debt that compounds in every later phase.

What to not do yet

Resist the temptation to enable the following in phase 1 — they will generate noise faster than the team can metabolise it:

- **ML outlier detection** — the data has not had time to train stable models, and even if it has, the team is not yet equipped to triage outlier alerts.
- **AI status reports in alert emails** — useful, but adds cognitive load before the basics are mastered.
- **Hybrid trackers**, **logical groups**, and **smart-status investigations** — all valuable later, but premature here.

The right phase-1 alert is a clean "this feed has stopped, here is the priority and SLA class, here is who to call". Build that solidly before layering anything else on top.

Edition variants

- All editions support phase 1 in full.
- Foundation has DSM, DHM, MHM and one tenant only — perfect for phase 1.

Phase 2 — Hosts and endpoints

The customer question that opens this phase

"Now that I monitor my feeds, how do I know when an individual host stops sending data — even if its index and sourcetype are still busy from other hosts?"

This is the natural follow-up to phase 1. Feeds answer "is this data flowing at all?". Hosts answer "is **this specific machine** flowing?". Most customers reach phase 2 within weeks or a few months of phase 1.

Primary focus

- **Component**: `DHM` (Data Host Monitoring), tracking host × sourcetype activity.
- **Tenant pattern**: a **dedicated DHM tenant** (sometimes several). Mixing host tracking into the existing feeds tenant is the most common phase-2 mistake — the volumes and the operational lifecycle are different enough that they deserve their own container.
- **Break-by mode**: most deployments start with one entity per `(host, sourcetype)` pair. TrackMe 2.3.23+ supports `breakby_extra_fields` on DHM hybrid trackers, which lets you add extra metadata dimensions (e.g. `source`) to the combo grain — use this when `(host, sourcetype)` alone does not separate the activity enough.

See *Hybrid trackers* and *Notes*.

The scale challenge

Large customers can have **tens of thousands of endpoints** across heterogeneous fleets — servers, network gear, Windows desktops, Linux containers, IoT, third-party agents. Three considerations dominate:

- **Inventory quality** — does the customer have a usable CMDB? If yes, integrate it (priority, tags, SLA all driven by lookup or SPL-search policies against the CMDB). If no, this is the right moment to start one.
- **Discovery scope** — use the DHM **blocklist** and **allowlist** aggressively. Tracking every device on the wire is rarely what you want; tracking the hosts that belong to a known inventory is.
- **Tenant design** — multiple DHM tenants by responsibility area (e.g. one per OS family, one per business unit) is often clearer than one mega-tenant.

See *CMDB integration* for the CMDB integration patterns and *QUICK START - Design and automate through lookup knowledge* for the lookup-driven approach.

Organisational dimension

Phase 2 typically pulls in **a wider set of stakeholders** than phase 1: endpoint owners, OS teams, CMDB owners, sometimes security. The operational rhythm of "an endpoint went silent" is genuinely different from "a feed went silent" — it usually means a host is down, an agent is broken, or someone decommissioned a machine without telling anyone. Phase 2 is where TrackMe starts being a **cross-team conversation**.

What to not do yet

- **ML outlier detection on DHM** — per-host event volume is too noisy in most environments to model usefully. The DHM defaults in TrackMe (`mloutliers_dhm=0`) reflect this — leave outliers off here.
- **Logical groups** before the discovery scope is stable — group membership is only useful once you trust what is being discovered.

Edition variants

- All editions support DHM.
- Foundation supports DHM but is limited to one tenant — for very large endpoint fleets, Enterprise or Unlimited is usually a better fit because you can split the load across multiple tenants.

Phase 3 — Volume outliers with Machine Learning

The customer question that opens this phase

"Now that I monitor feeds and hosts for primary KPIs, how do I detect that I am receiving unusually low or unusually high volumes of events — without writing thresholds by hand?"

Phase 3 introduces TrackMe's **machine-learning outlier detection** as a behavioural-anomaly layer **on top of** the deterministic phase 1 + phase 2 monitoring. Two distinct deployment patterns exist depending on edition.

The Enterprise / Unlimited pattern: a dedicated FLX volume-outliers tenant

This is the recommended pattern when the customer has the edition for it. The shape:

- A **dedicated tenant** for volume outliers, kept separate from the main feeds tenant.
- Built on the FLX pre-built use cases `splk_license_usage_global_splunkenterprise` / `splk_license_usage_per_index_splunkenterprise` (or the Splunk Cloud equivalents) — see *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*.
- Why FLX over per-sourcetype DSM outliers: the license-usage feeds are **scalable and pre-aggregated** (MB per index, even at large scale) and they focus on the **index level**, which is the right granularity for volume anomaly detection. Per-sourcetype noise is filtered out by construction.
- Native ML outlier detection (DensityFunction with optional weekly seasonality) on the rolling 60-minute / 4-hour / 24-hour KPIs.

See *Outlier detection* for the ML configuration and *QUICK START - TrackMe Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)* for how outlier breaches contribute to entity state.

The Foundation pattern: built-in DSM outliers in merged mode

Foundation customers do not have FLX, but they can achieve similar behaviour with the **built-in DSM outlier detection** running on a DSM tracker in **merged mode**. Merged mode aggregates the entity's event-count metrics across sourcetypes for the same index, giving the ML model a clean per-index volume signal to learn from.

The trade-off: the volume-outlier signal lives **inside the main feeds tenant** rather than in a dedicated container. This is operationally simpler but conceptually less clean — most teams find it easier to separate "is this feed flowing?" from "is this feed volume anomalous?" even though the underlying data overlaps.

Organisational dimension

Phase 3 is where TrackMe usage starts to look more like an **L3 / specialist activity**. The questions get sharper:

- Who triages a volume outlier alert? (Different role from the L1 / L2 triage for a delay alert in phase 1.)
- How is priority propagated from the main feeds tenant into the volume-outliers tenant? Most commonly: a **priority policy** (lookup-based or SPL-search-based) in the volume-outliers tenant reads from the main feeds tenant so an entity that is critical for feed monitoring is also critical for volume monitoring — automatically.
- What is the alert workflow for outlier signals? Often quieter than delay alerts (no auto-pager), routed to a dashboard or a daily digest rather than waking someone up at 03:00.

What to not do yet

- **Enabling outliers on every component indiscriminately** — DHM, MHM, FQM, WLK are generally not good outlier candidates (see *TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix*). Outliers are a focused per-component opt-in, not a fleet-wide switch.
- **Volume outliers in the main feeds tenant on Enterprise / Unlimited** — defeats the purpose of having FLX. Keep them separate.

Edition variants

- **Foundation**: built-in DSM outliers, merged-mode tracker, single tenant.

- **Enterprise** and **Unlimited**: dedicated FLX volume-outliers tenant, recommended.

Phase 4 (optional interlude) — Workload Knowledge

The customer question that opens this phase

"Can I extend TrackMe to monitor Splunk's own scheduled-search workload — skip rates, errors, slow runs, orphaned owners?"

This is the phase customers most often arrive at **because we tell them about it**, not because they asked. Workload Knowledge (`WLK`) is one of TrackMe's most valuable components, but it is rarely the use case that attracted them to the product in the first place.

Why we proactively teach it

WLK fills a category that Splunk itself does not address well: the **health of the scheduler estate** — which searches skipped, which errored, which take dramatically longer than they used to, which run as a user who no longer exists, which live in an app that has been disabled. Most large Splunk estates accumulate scheduler debt silently over years; WLK surfaces it in a structured way.

See *WLK — Workload Knowledge*, *WLK — Workload Knowledge*, *Monitor Splunk Workload with TrackMe's Workload component*.

Where it slots into the journey

Not strictly. Some customers adopt WLK **between phase 2 and phase 3** because they hit a scheduler-noise problem early. Some adopt it **alongside phase 5** as part of the broader Splunk-infrastructure expansion. Some never adopt it. We do not gate other phases on it.

Primary focus

- **Component**: `WLK`, tracking scheduled searches.
- **Tenant pattern**: a dedicated WLK tenant.
- **Tenant-default threshold row** — a WLK-specific feature where a single `object_id == "default"` record provides the fleet-wide fallback threshold; per-entity rows act as exceptions. Use this pattern to manage thresholds at the tenant level with a small number of overrides, rather than configuring every entity.
- **Signals to watch**: skip rate, error count, execution-time drift, versioning (the savedsearch definition has changed since the fingerprint was taken — surfaces unannounced edits), orphan owners, app enablement.

What to not do yet

- **ML outliers on WLK** — scheduler metrics are discrete (skip count, error count); thresholds are the right tool, not density-function models.

Edition variants

- **Foundation**: does **not** include WLK. Customers on Foundation must upgrade to Enterprise or Unlimited to enter this phase.
- **Enterprise** and **Unlimited**: full WLK support.

Phase 5 — Flex expansion, Splunk infrastructure, third-party

The customer question that opens this phase

"What else can I monitor with TrackMe — both inside Splunk and outside?"

Once phases 1 – 3 are operational and the team is comfortable, phase 5 opens up the full breadth of TrackMe's monitoring catalogue. There is no single "right" order here — the choice is driven by what is most valuable to the customer.

Common phase-5 workstreams

- **Splunk platform deep-dive** — indexer cluster status, SHC member health, bucket health, KV-store readiness, queue saturation, parsing errors, DMA acceleration, HEC errors, UF version compliance, knowledge-bundle size. See the `splunk_infrastructure` and `splunk_data_collection` categories in *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*.
- **License and cost monitoring** — pool usage, rolling volume windows, per-index attribution. (Splunk Cloud: storage and SVC consumption by app and by consumer service.)
- **Splunk good-practices auditing** — all-time scheduled searches, user-owned searches, dynamic sourcetypes (the `splunk_good_practices` category).
- **Splunk SOAR monitoring** — playbook concurrency and failures, asset health, automation broker HA, infra load / memory, services health, SOAR-to-Splunk forwarding. See *Splunk SOAR*.
- **Cribl Stream / Cribl Edge monitoring** (if the customer has Cribl in the stack) — input / output health, pipeline traffic, route shifts with ML outliers, host CPU. See *Cribl monitoring* and *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* for the companion add-on.
- **Field-quality monitoring (FQM)** for CIM compliance and parsing accuracy. See *Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)*.
- **Host OS monitoring** for Linux (TA-nix) and Windows (Splunk_TA_windows) fleets — CPU / memory per host with avg / max / p95.

Organisational dimension

Phase 5 is where TrackMe stops being a tool that one team runs and becomes a tool that **many teams consume**. Different workstreams have different owners — the Splunk platform team for infrastructure, the licensing / FinOps team for cost monitoring, the SOC for SOAR, the data team for parsing quality. **Virtual Groups** become valuable here as read-only cross-tenant aggregation views for executives or central teams (see *QUICK START - Cross-tenant domain views with Virtual Groups*).

This is also the phase where customers often integrate TrackMe with their **downstream incident-response stack** — Splunk ES (notable events), Cortex XSOAR (active commands), Splunk SOAR playbooks. See *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons*.

What to not do yet

- **Enable every FLX template at once** — the catalog is large; 48 of the 65 templates run on a 5-minute cadence by default, so a bulk enablement can spike the scheduler load. Stagger by editing `uc_cron` offsets at enablement time, or roll out workstreams one quarter at a time.

Edition variants

- **Foundation**: phase 5 is largely inaccessible — no FLX, no WLK.
- **Enterprise** and **Unlimited**: full phase 5.
- **Unlimited**: also unlocks unlimited hybrid trackers and remote Splunk deployments.

Phase 6 — Steady state: governance, growth, what's next

The customer question that opens this phase

"TrackMe is now a central part of how we run monitoring — how do we keep it alive, growing, and shared across the team?"

Phase 6 is the **steady state**, not a destination. The platform is widely adopted, multiple teams receive alerts from it or work inside it, and the question shifts from "what do we turn on next?" to "how do we keep what we have healthy, and how do we keep growing?".

Unlike phases 1 – 5, phase 6 does not have a feature checklist. It has four themes that all operate continuously.

People — building a champion network

- **Expand the champion base over time.** A single TrackMe expert is a single point of failure. Spread knowledge across multiple team members, ideally across multiple teams.
- **Cross-team training.** SOC, IT ops, observability, business owners — each consumes TrackMe differently. Run targeted training sessions per audience, not one-size-fits-all.
- **Rotation and handoff hygiene.** When a champion leaves the team or the company, their TrackMe knowledge needs to leave with them intentionally, through documented handoff, not through luck.

Process — periodic review and gap analysis

- **Periodic gap analysis against the** *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*. Every quarter (or whatever cadence fits): walk the catalog with the team and ask "is there anything we should have enabled and have not yet?". The catalog grows with every TrackMe release.
- **Quarterly Configuration Guardian sweep.** Guardian flags drifting configuration (missing capabilities, stale tokens, missing indexes, unreachable AI provider, stale backup archives, dead health tracker). Treat the Guardian alerts list as part of the ongoing platform review, not as one-off pop-ups.
- **Tenant lifecycle hygiene.** Decommission tenants for projects that have wound down. Prune dormant entities. Review priority / tag / SLA policies for relevance — yesterday's regex might catch the wrong things today.

Platform — keeping the foundation healthy

- **Configuration Guardian as a continuous safety net** — see *TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix* for the full list of checks.
- **Backup and restore discipline.** TrackMe 2.3.22+ ships a multi-archive backup format where every tenant and the global state are independent archives. Keep the backup scheduler enabled, test restore periodically, and use the per-tenant restore mode for targeted recovery rather than blanket rollbacks. See *Backing up and Restoring TrackMe*.
- **License and cost management.** As the platform grows, license-edition fit can drift — what was right at adoption may not be right at steady state. Review periodically.
- **Version-upgrade hygiene.** Read release notes, schedule upgrades with the same care as Splunk itself, and use a non-production tenant to validate before rolling out.

Forward look — what's coming next

- **New FLX templates ship with most TrackMe releases** — re-read the *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* after each release to see what is new.
- **Companion add-ons evolve** — Cribl, XSOAR, conf-manager, Google SecOps all gain features over time; check *TrackMe Ecosystem — Companion Add-ons* periodically.

- **AI Agents** — the next major evolution of the AI Assistant work is moving towards autonomous AI Agents that can act on TrackMe state (triage, ACK, investigate, recommend remediations). This is on the TrackMe roadmap and will become a phase-6 topic in its own right once it ships.
- **Periodic check-in with the vendor.** We (TrackMe) will periodically reach out about what's new and what is worth your time. Treat these conversations as part of the adoption journey rather than as interruptions — the platform is still growing, and so is your usage of it.

Closing thought

TrackMe is never finished. The platform keeps growing, the customer keeps growing, and the adoption journey is iterative — most customers revisit earlier phases as their estate evolves (new business units, acquisitions, new data sources, new Splunk deployments to monitor remotely). The six phases above are a **map**, not a **ladder**, and the right answer to "where am I on the roadmap?" is almost always **"in several places at once"**.

If you are unsure where to focus next, the shortest path is:

1. Run the **gap-analysis checklist** at the bottom of *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog*.
2. Scan the *TrackMe Use Cases — Organised by User Intent* for goals you have not yet addressed.
3. Cross-check the *TrackMe Capability × Component Matrix* for features you could enable on components you already use.
4. Reach out to us — the periodic teach-back conversation is exactly what this page is designed to support.

CHAPTER

THREE

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

3.1 Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe

3.1.1 Overview

TrackMe 2.4.0 makes **TrackMe Agentic** generally available — a family of AI capabilities that help operators investigate, tune, and remediate their Splunk data monitoring directly inside the product. Where TrackMe has always *detected* data availability and quality problems, the AI layer now helps you *understand* and *resolve* them, grounding every answer in the live state of your environment and keeping the operator firmly in the loop.

The AI layer is organised around **four surfaces**, all built on the same Splunk Agent SDK (the `splunklib.ai` module shipped with the Splunk Enterprise SDK for Python) runtime, the same provider abstraction, and the same audit trail:

- **AI Assistant** — the conversational front door. A context-aware chat assistant available on every entity, page and feature of TrackMe (*AI Assistant*).
- **AI Routines — your own standing instructions**: user-authored, scheduled, natural-language AI tasks that watch for a condition and then notify you or — with explicit, granular consent — act (*AI Routines*).
- **AI Advisors** — five specialists that *inspect* and *remediate* a specific monitoring surface (ML models, feed thresholds, FLX thresholds, field-quality dictionaries, component health), plus the **AI Concierge**, a catalog-driven generalist for the long tail of operations (*The AI Advisors*, *The AI Concierge*).
- **AI Agents automation** — the same advisors running unattended on a nightly schedule, scoped by per-tenant policy (*AI Agents automation*).

Every action is **trustworthy, auditable, and traceable** by design: recommendations are typed and grounded in real data, writes are RBAC-checked at the REST boundary, and every change an agent makes is recorded both in the per-entity audit trail and in dedicated audit dashboards (*Auditing AI activity*).

> **Important**
>
> **Opt-in only** — The entire AI layer is completely inert until an administrator explicitly configures at least one AI provider. No data is sent to any external service and no LLM calls are made until you opt in. You retain full control over which provider is used and where data is processed — from fully air-gapped on-premises models (Ollama) to Splunk's own hosted LLMs on Splunk Cloud. See *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.

3.1.2 Requirements & compatibility

TrackMe remains **fully compatible** with all supported Splunk releases — the AI layer is additive and opt-in. The Python / Splunk requirements differ by capability:

Capability	Minimum Python	Minimum Splunk
AI Assistant (chat) and *AI Concierge*	Python 3.9.x	Any Splunk release supported by TrackMe
AI Advisors (ML, Feed Lifecycle, FLX Threshold, FQM, Component Health) and *AI Agents automation*	Python 3.13.x	Splunk 10.2.x and later (Enterprise or Cloud)
AI Routines (user-authored scheduled AI tasks)	Python 3.13.x	Splunk 10.2.x and later (Enterprise or Cloud)

Important

The AI Advisors are *agentic* features built on the Splunk Agent SDK, which requires **Python 3.13.x** — available only from **Splunk 10.2.x** (Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud). TrackMe enforces this automatically: an Advisor cannot be launched on an incompatible release (a clear message explains the requirement), and the AI Assistant will not propose an Advisor when it detects an incompatible system. The **AI Assistant** and the **AI Concierge** run on **Python 3.9.x and later**, so they remain available on previous Splunk releases.

In short: TrackMe stays fully compatible everywhere; the advanced AI Advisors require Splunk 10.2.x and later. See the *compatibility page* for the full matrix.

3.1.3 The AI Journey

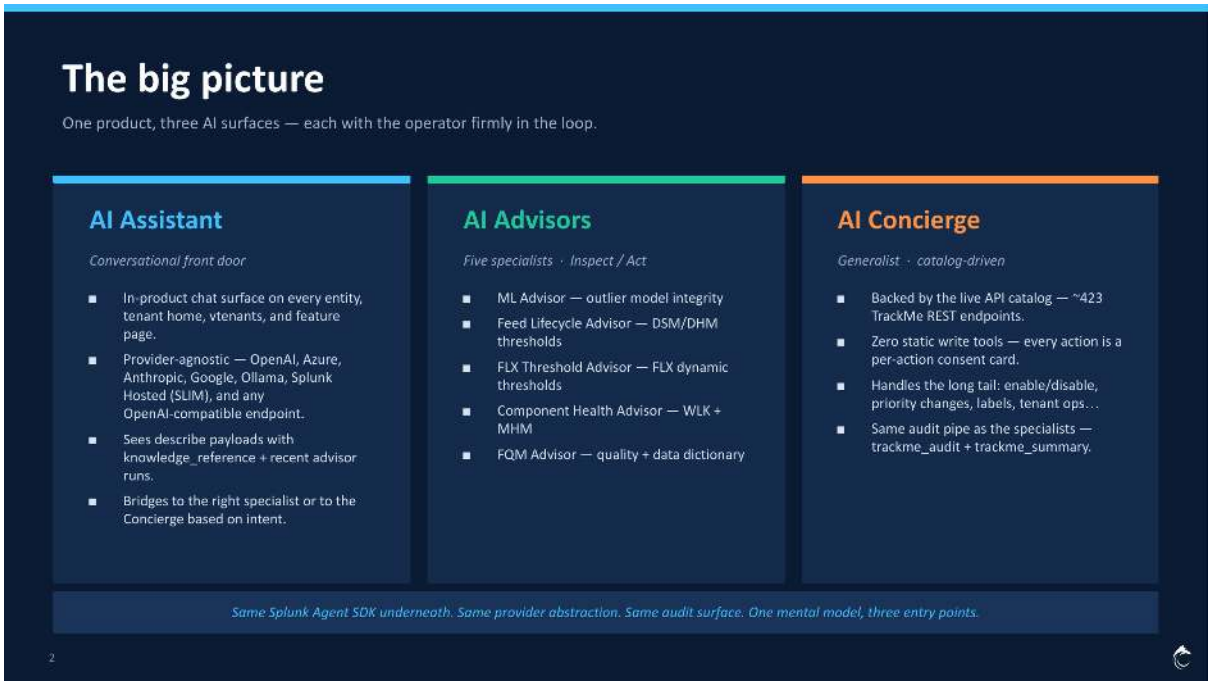
TrackMe's AI capabilities were built in layers, and they read best in that order. The AI Assistant was *level 1* of the journey — a conversational surface that understands your environment. The Advisors and the Concierge are *level 2* — agents that act, with consent. AI Agents automation is *level 3* — those same agents operating unattended within guardrails you define. **AI Routines are level 4** — you author your *own* autonomous tasks in natural language: describe what to watch for, and TrackMe evaluates it on your schedule, notifies you, or acts under the consent you granted (*AI Routines*).

The slides below present the architecture and the core concepts. Each tab focuses on a single idea; the detailed walkthroughs (with product screenshots) live in the dedicated pages of this section.

The big picture

One product, three AI surfaces — each with the operator firmly in the loop.

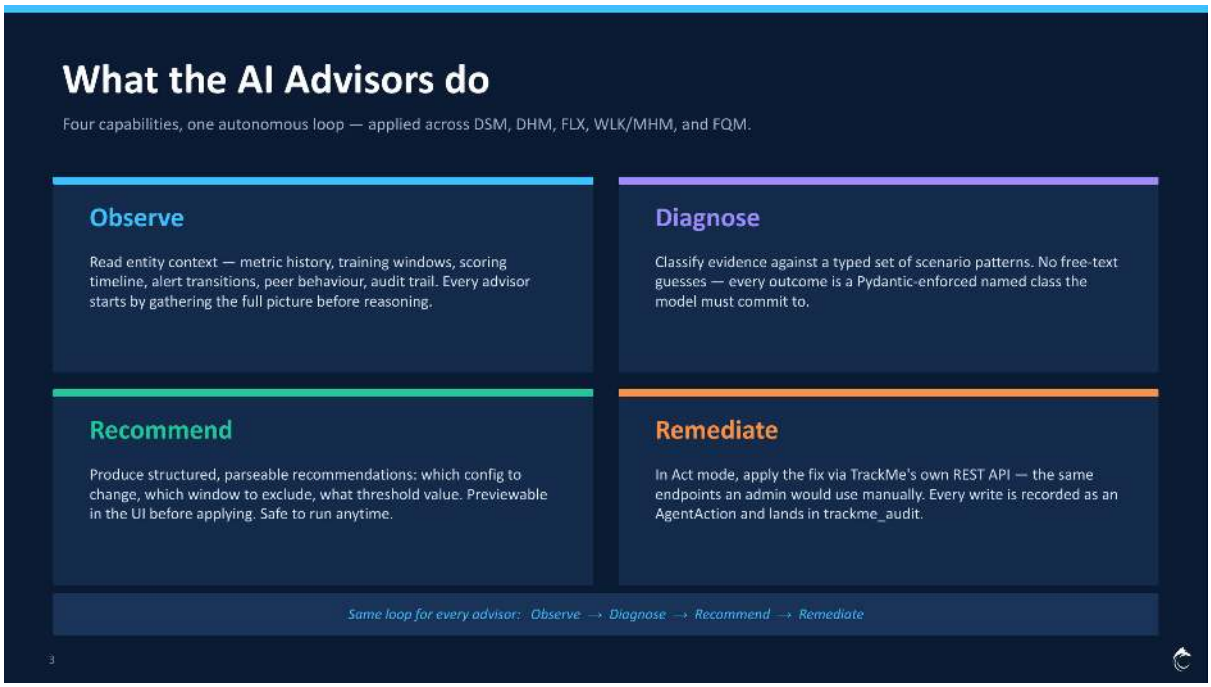
The **AI Assistant** is the conversational front door on every entity, tenant and feature page. The **AI Advisors** are five specialists that inspect and, with consent, act. The **AI Concierge** is the catalog-driven generalist for everything else — backed by the live TrackMe REST API. Same Splunk Agent SDK underneath, same provider abstraction, same audit surface.



What the Advisors do

Four capabilities, one autonomous loop — applied across DSM, DHM, FLX, WLK/MHM and FQM.

Every advisor follows the same loop: **Observe** (read entity context, metric history, scoring, audit trail), **Diagnose** (classify the evidence against a typed set of scenarios — no free-text guesses), **Recommend** (produce structured, reviewable recommendations), and — in *act* mode — **Remediate** (apply the fix through TrackMe's own REST API, recording every write to the audit trail).

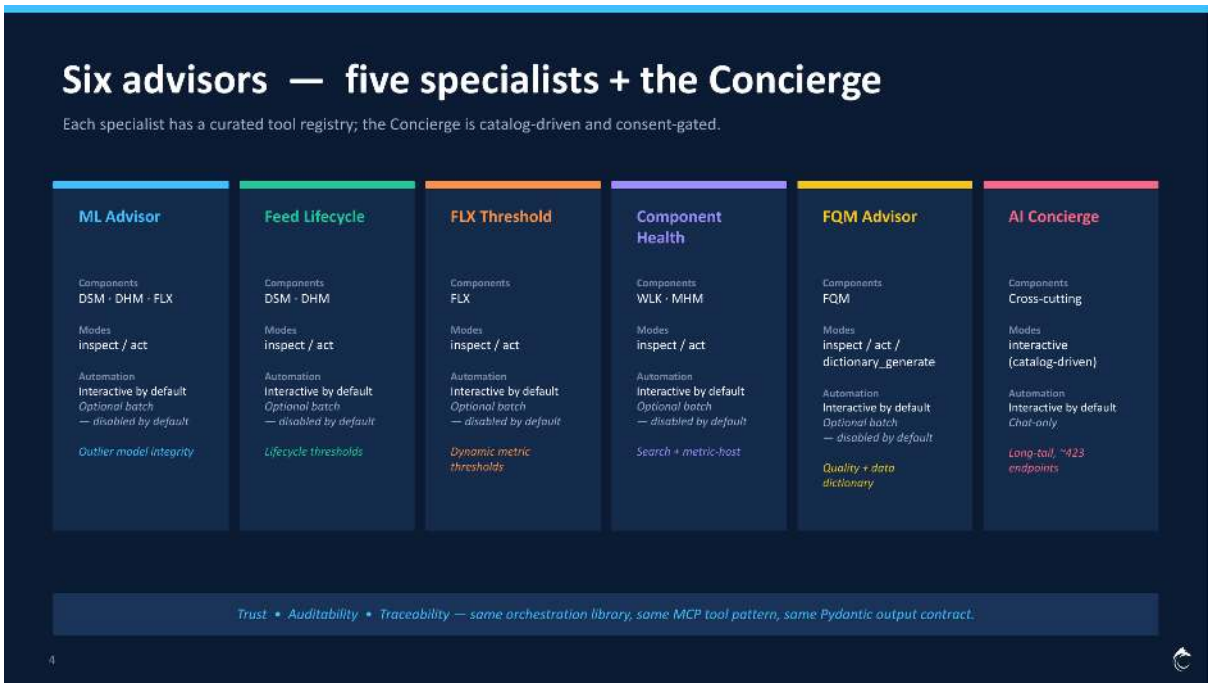


Six advisors

Five specialists plus the Concierge.

Each specialist owns a curated tool registry scoped to its monitoring surface — **ML Advisor** (outlier model integrity), **Feed Lifecycle** (DSM/DHM thresholds), **FLX Threshold** (FLX dynamic thresholds), **Component Health** (WLK +

MHM), and **FQM Advisor** (field quality and data dictionary). The **AI Concierge** is catalog-driven and consent-gated. They share one orchestration library, the same MCP tool pattern, and the same Pydantic output contract.



Architecture

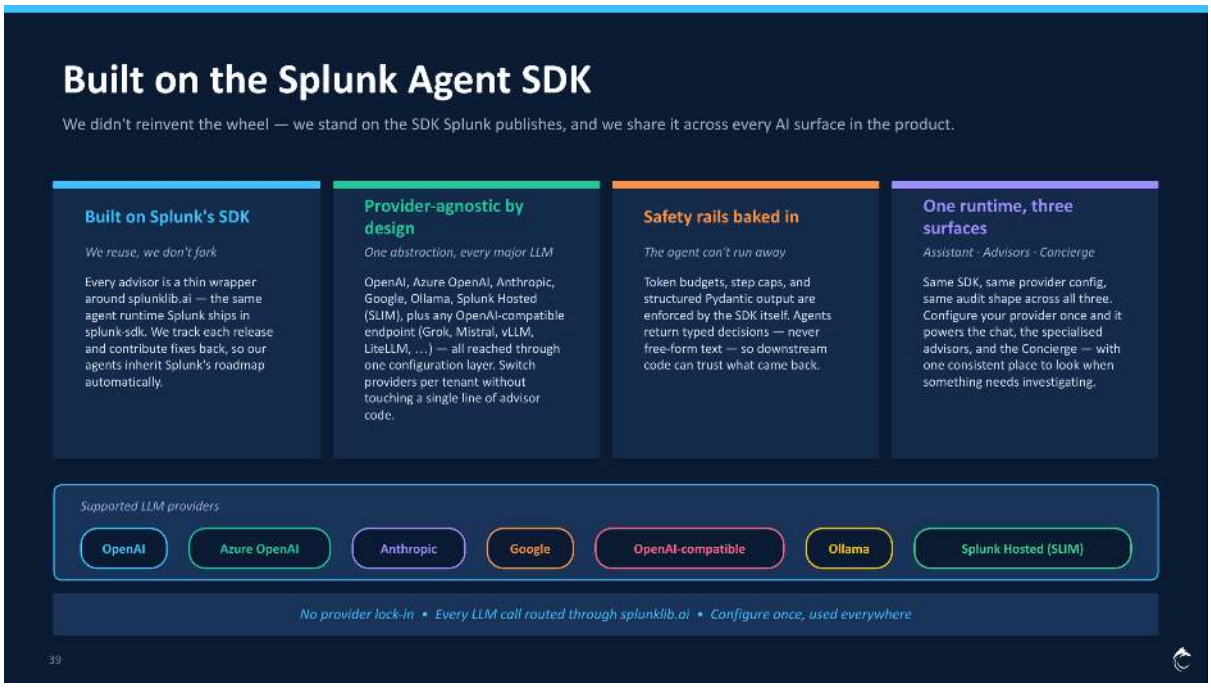
One shared control plane.

The Assistant and the chat bridge sit on the entry side; the Advisors and the Concierge dispatch through the same SDK runtime. A REST handler launches a daemon thread that runs the `splunklib.ai.Agent` (LangGraph) loop against either MCP tools (specialists) or the live API catalog (Concierge). RBAC is enforced at every REST boundary, concurrency is capped, every run is bounded with retries, and every outcome is audited end-to-end.

Built on the Agent SDK

We stand on the SDK Splunk publishes, and share it across every AI surface.

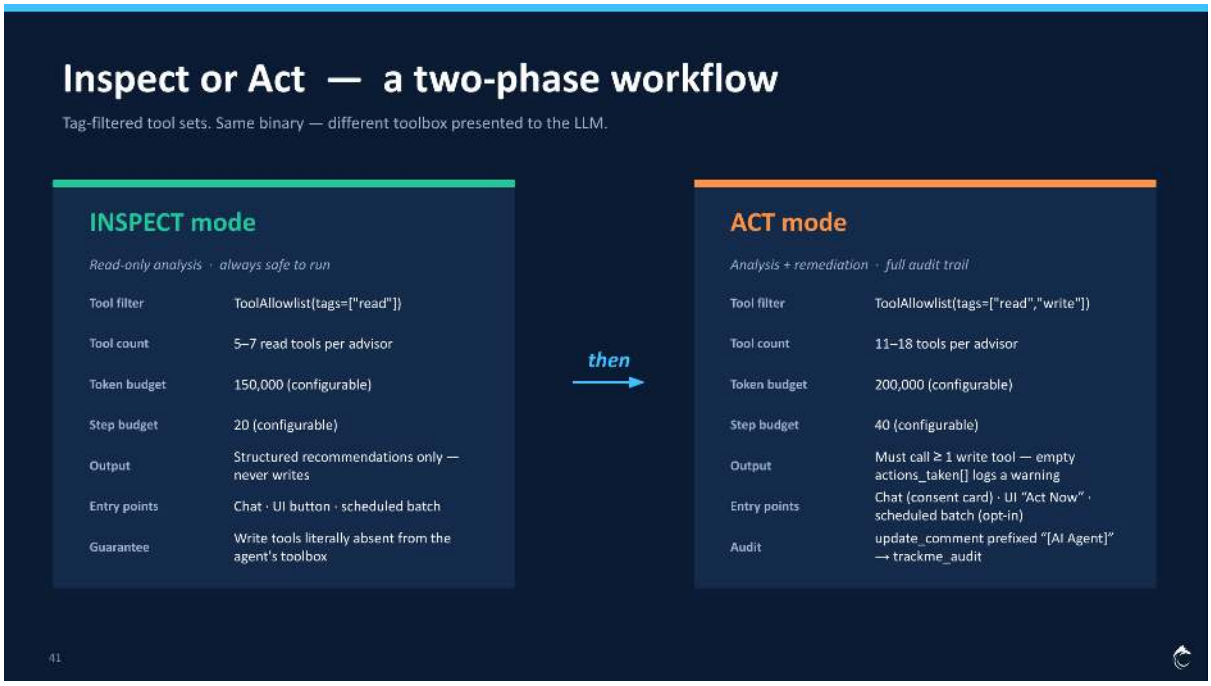
The advisors are built on the Splunk Agent SDK (`splunklib.ai.Agent`) rather than direct LLM API calls: it ships the LangGraph orchestration engine, the MCP tool registry, structured output via Pydantic, and middleware hooks for tracing and limits. The provider abstraction means the same advisor code runs across OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Mistral, Ollama, OpenAI-compatible endpoints and Splunk Hosted — **no provider lock-in**.



Inspect or Act

Tag-filtered tool sets, same binary — a different toolbox presented to the LLM.

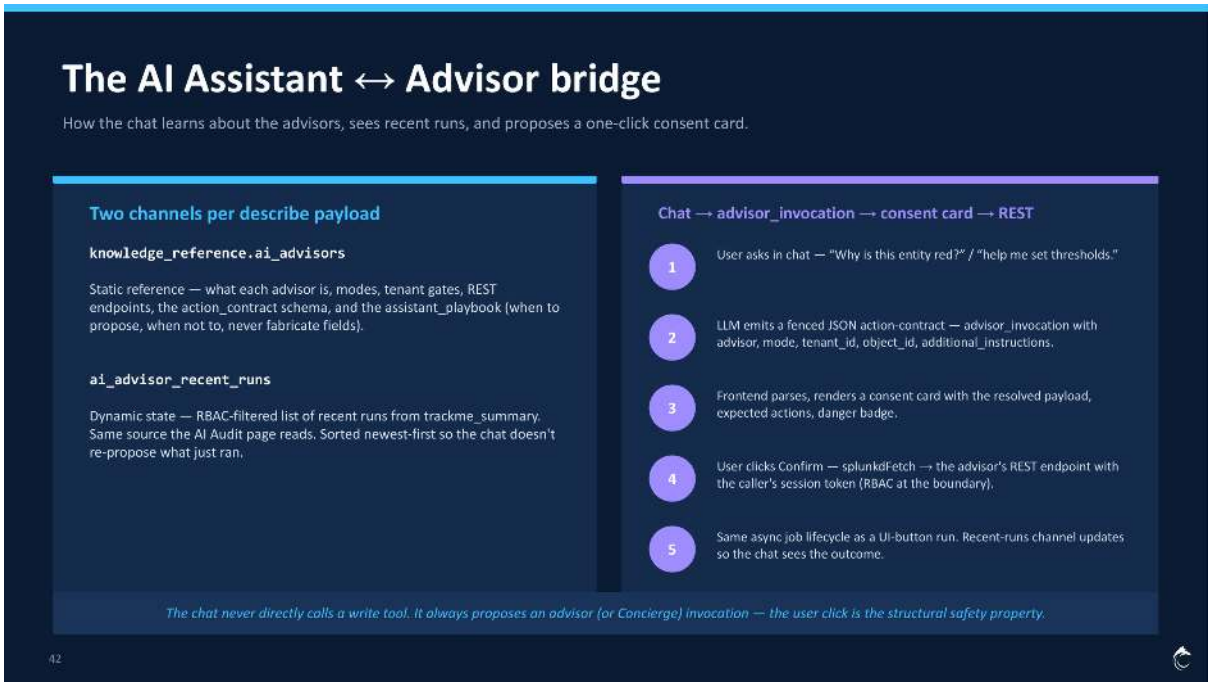
Every specialised advisor honours a two-phase contract. **Inspect** mode is read-only and always safe to run: 5–7 read tools, a smaller token/step budget, structured recommendations only, *no* writes — the write tools are literally absent from the agent's toolbox. **Act** mode adds the write tools (11–18), a larger budget, and a hard rule that every write is verified by a follow-up read; each write is prefixed `[AI Agent]` and lands in the audit trail.



The Assistant ↔ Advisor bridge

How the chat learns about the advisors, sees recent runs, and proposes a one-click consent card.

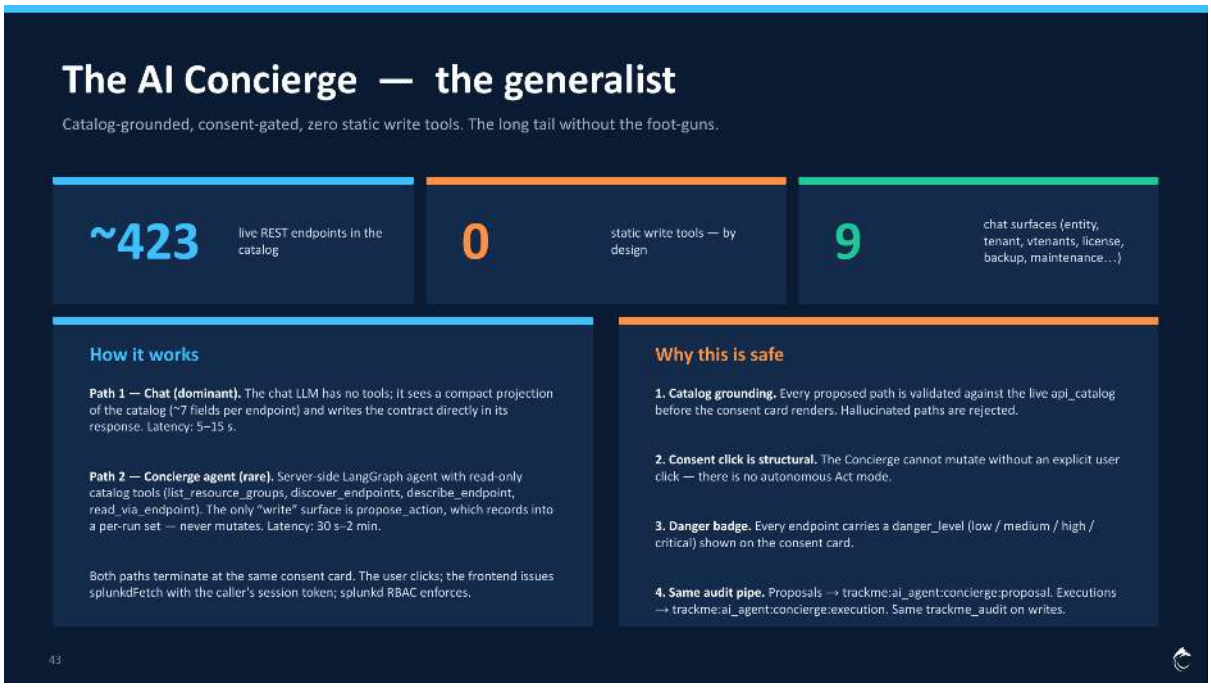
Each describe payload carries two channels: static `knowledge_reference` (what each advisor is, its modes, gates and contract) and dynamic `ai_advisor_recent_runs` (RBAC-filtered recent runs). When the user describes a symptom, the assistant emits a typed `advisor_invocation` contract that the chat renders as a consent card. **The chat never directly calls a write tool** — it always proposes an advisor (or Concierge) invocation, and the user's click is the structural safety property.



The AI Concierge

Catalog-grounded, consent-gated, zero static write tools — the long tail without the foot-guns.

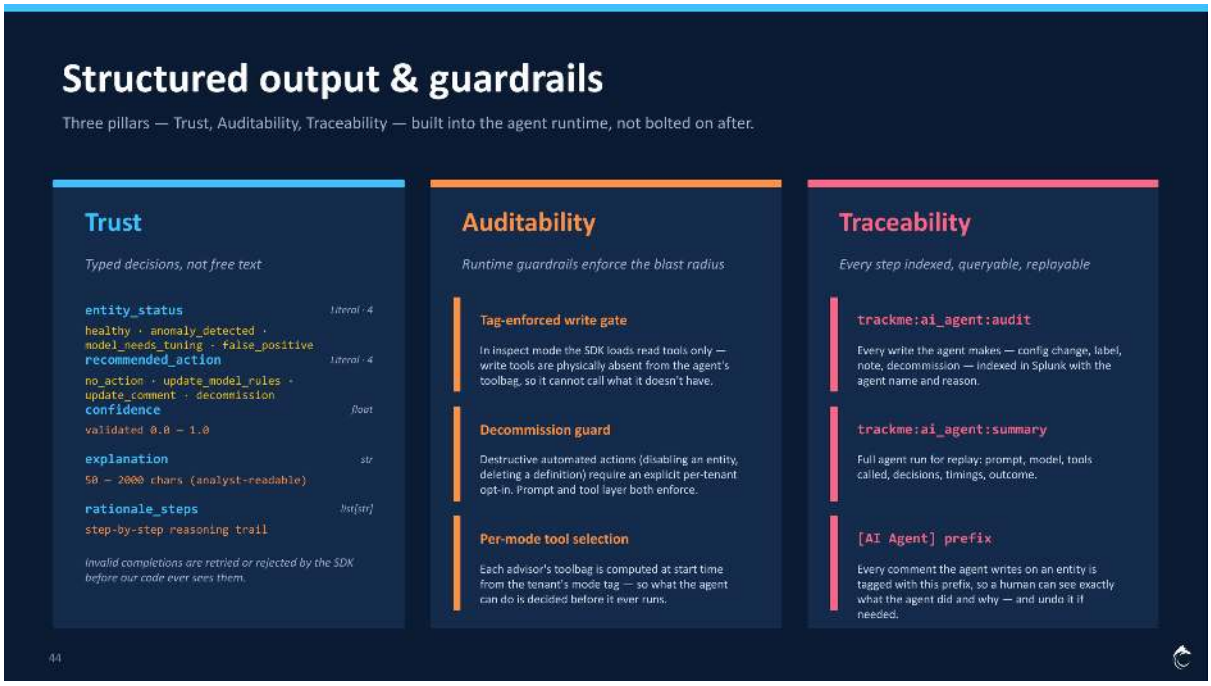
The Concierge grounds itself in the live TrackMe REST API catalog (~423 endpoints) and proposes structured action contracts that the chat consent card renders for explicit, per-action approval. It has **zero static write tools by design**: every proposed path is validated against the live catalog, destructive actions require typed confirmation, and the user's confirmation click is what fires the REST call — through their own credentials, RBAC-checked.



Structured output & guardrails

Three pillars — Trust, Auditability, Traceability — built into the agent runtime, not bolted on after.

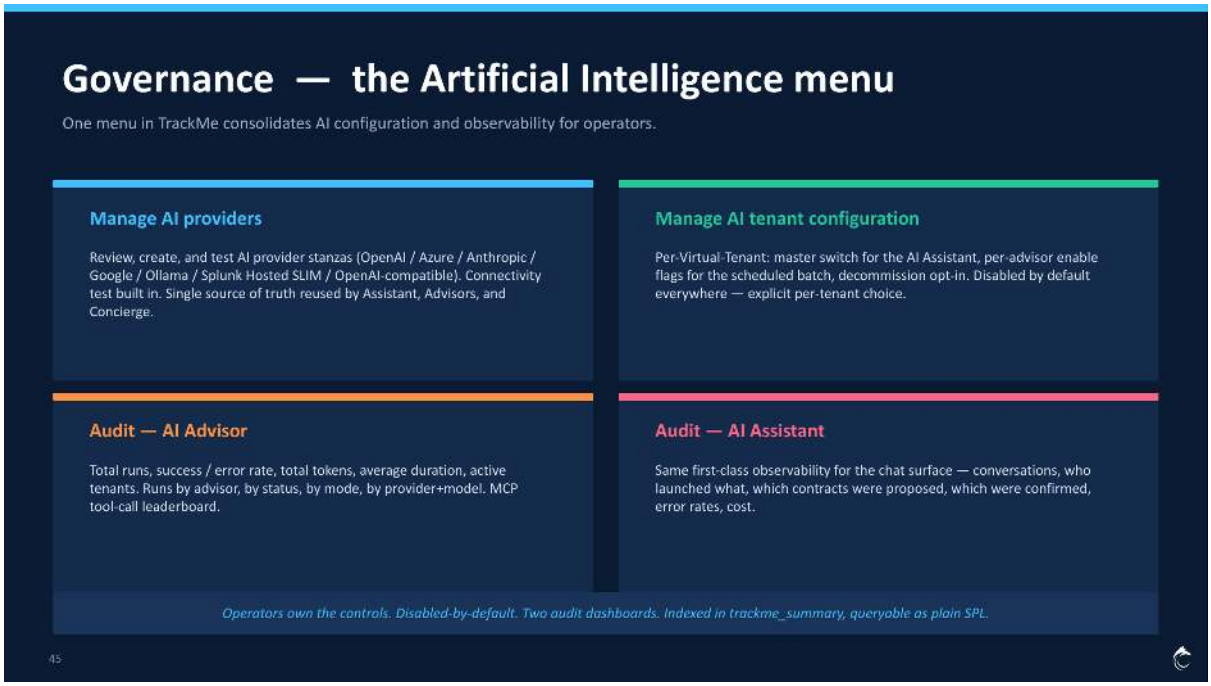
Trust: typed decisions, not free text — every agent emits a Pydantic envelope (`entity_status` / `summary` / `recommendations` / `actions_taken` / `reasoning_trace`); invalid completions are retried or rejected by the SDK. **Auditability**: runtime guardrails enforce the blast radius — tag-filtered write gate, decommission guard, per-mode tool selection. **Traceability**: every step is indexed and queryable, and every entity write carries the `[AI Agent]` prefix so a human can see exactly what changed and why.



Governance

One menu in TrackMe consolidates AI configuration and observability for operators.

The **Artificial Intelligence** menu brings together everything an operator needs: *Manage AI providers* (create and test provider accounts), *Manage AI tenant configuration* (per-tenant master switches, per-advisor enablement, the decommission guard — disabled by default everywhere), and the two audit dashboards for **AI Advisor** and **AI Assistant** activity. Operators own the controls, everything is disabled by default, and all activity is indexed to the summary index and queryable in plain SPL.



3.1.4 The three pillars

Every design decision across the AI layer traces back to three principles:

Pillar	What it means in practice
Trust	The agent never makes up entity state. Every claim traces to a tool call, and the system prompts forbid speculation. Outputs are *typed* — a Pydantic schema forces a structured envelope rather than free-form prose, and invalid completions are retried or rejected by the SDK. Read-only **inspect** mode is the default for unfamiliar entities.
Auditability	Runtime guardrails — not soft prompts — enforce the blast radius: a tag-filtered write gate (write tools are absent in inspect mode), a decommission guard (disabled by default), and per-mode tool selection. Hard runtime caps (token, step, and wall-clock budgets) are enforced by SDK middleware and a watchdog, so a misbehaving run hits a real wall.
Traceability	Every tool call and every advisor run is indexed to the tenant summary index (`trackme:ai_agent:*`), and every entity write carries an `[AI Agent] <reason>` prefix in the per-entity audit trail. You can answer "which conversation triggered this change, and why?" with a single SPL query.

3.1.5 What's in this section

This **Artificial Intelligence** section walks the full journey, with product screenshots at each step:

Page	What it covers
Configuring AI Provider accounts	Configuring one or more AI provider accounts (OpenAI, Azure, Anthropic, Gemini, Mistral, Ollama, Custom, Splunk Hosted) and the global AI settings. **Start here.**
AI Assistant	The conversational AI Assistant — capabilities, opening it from any page, the chat interface, context enrichment, AI status reports in alert emails, and troubleshooting.
AI Routines	**AI Routines** — describe a monitoring task in plain English; TrackMe watches for it on a schedule, then notifies you or (with consent) acts. Templates, the Evaluate dry-run gate, permission families, cost transparency, and auditing.
The AI Concierge	The AI Concierge — the catalog-driven generalist reached from the Assistant for operational requests, with consent cards and validation gates.
The AI Advisors	The AI Advisor family — inspect/act, the consent-card bridge, and the FLX Threshold Advisor.
AI Feeds Advisor	The AI Feeds Advisor (Feed Lifecycle) — DSM/DHM threshold tuning.
AI ML Advisor	The AI ML Advisor — outlier model inspection and remediation.
AI FQM Advisor	The AI FQM Advisor — field-quality thresholds and data-dictionary management.
AI Component Health Advisor	The AI Component Health Advisor — WLK and MHM health.
AI Agents automation	AI Agents automation — running the advisors unattended on a nightly schedule, scoped by per-tenant policy.
Auditing AI activity	Auditing AI activity — the AI Advisor and AI Assistant audit dashboards.
AI Compliance, Privacy and Data Governance	AI compliance, privacy and data governance — the reference for compliance, security and privacy teams: data flows, what is (and is not) sent to the LLM, the complete tool inventory, guardrails, RBAC, audit, and egress requirements.

3.2 Configuring AI Provider accounts

3.2.1 Overview

Every TrackMe AI capability — the *AI Assistant*, the *AI Advisors*, the *AI Concierge*, *AI Agents automation*, and the AI status report in stateful-alert emails — runs through an **AI provider account**: a stored connection to an LLM endpoint. This is the foundational step of the AI journey.

You can configure **one or more** provider accounts (for model comparison, cost optimisation, redundancy, or data-residency reasons), and TrackMe is **provider-agnostic** — the same AI code runs across OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral AI, Ollama, any OpenAI-compatible endpoint, and Splunk's own hosted models.

Important

Opt-in only — Until at least one provider account is configured, the entire AI layer is completely inert: no data is sent to any external service and no LLM calls are made. The choice of provider is yours — from fully air-gapped on-premises models to managed cloud services — and no data is ever shared between configured providers.

Tip

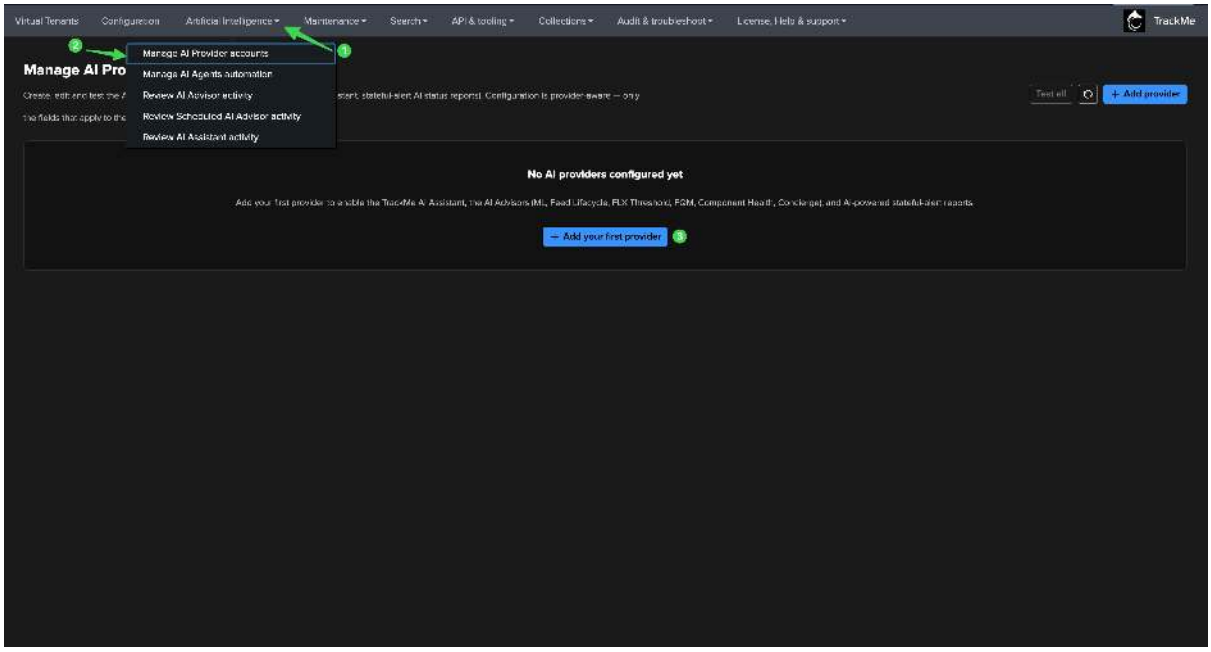
Full control over your AI infrastructure — Organisations with strict data privacy, data sovereignty, or regulatory requirements retain complete control over which AI provider is used and where data is processed. TrackMe can be connected to:

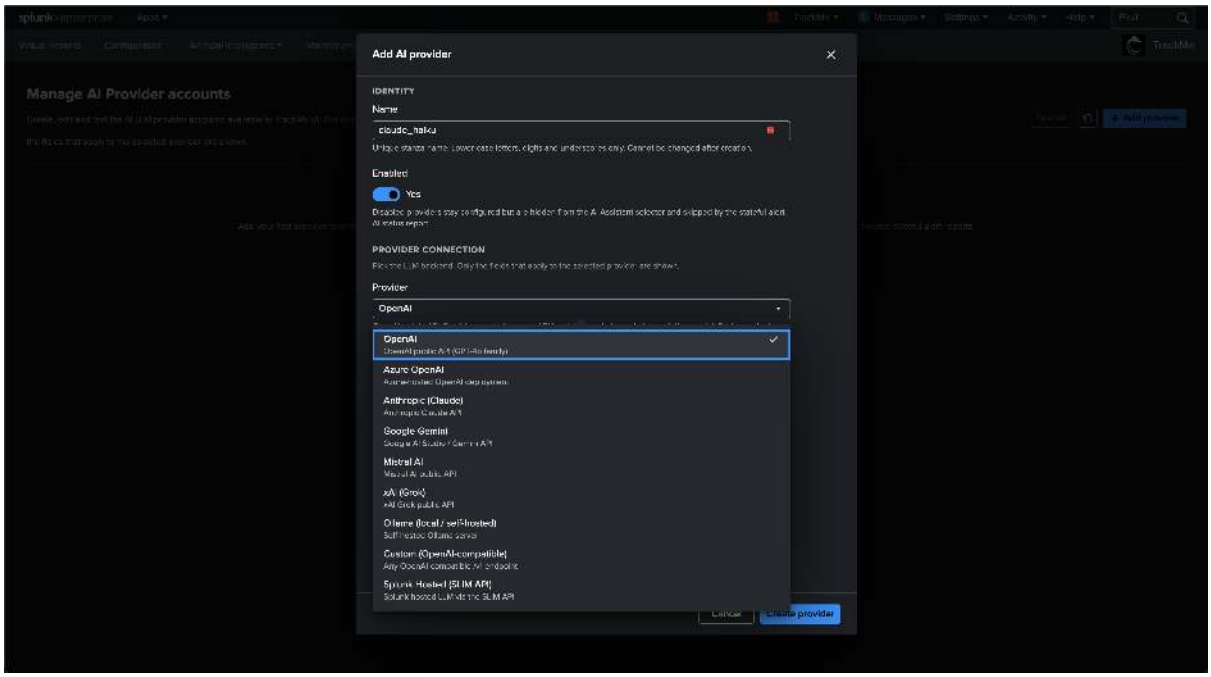
- **Splunk's own hosted LLMs** via the Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) provider type on Splunk Cloud, with zero configuration beyond selecting the provider and model — no API keys, no base URL, fully managed by the Splunk platform
- **Self-hosted open-source LLMs** via Ollama, keeping all data entirely on-premises with zero external API calls
- **Private or corporate LLM deployments** via the Custom (OpenAI-compatible) provider type, enabling integration with any internally hosted endpoint that implements the OpenAI chat completions format
- **Cloud providers of your choice**, including region-specific deployments (e.g. Azure OpenAI in a specific geography) to meet data residency requirements

3.2.2 Managing provider accounts

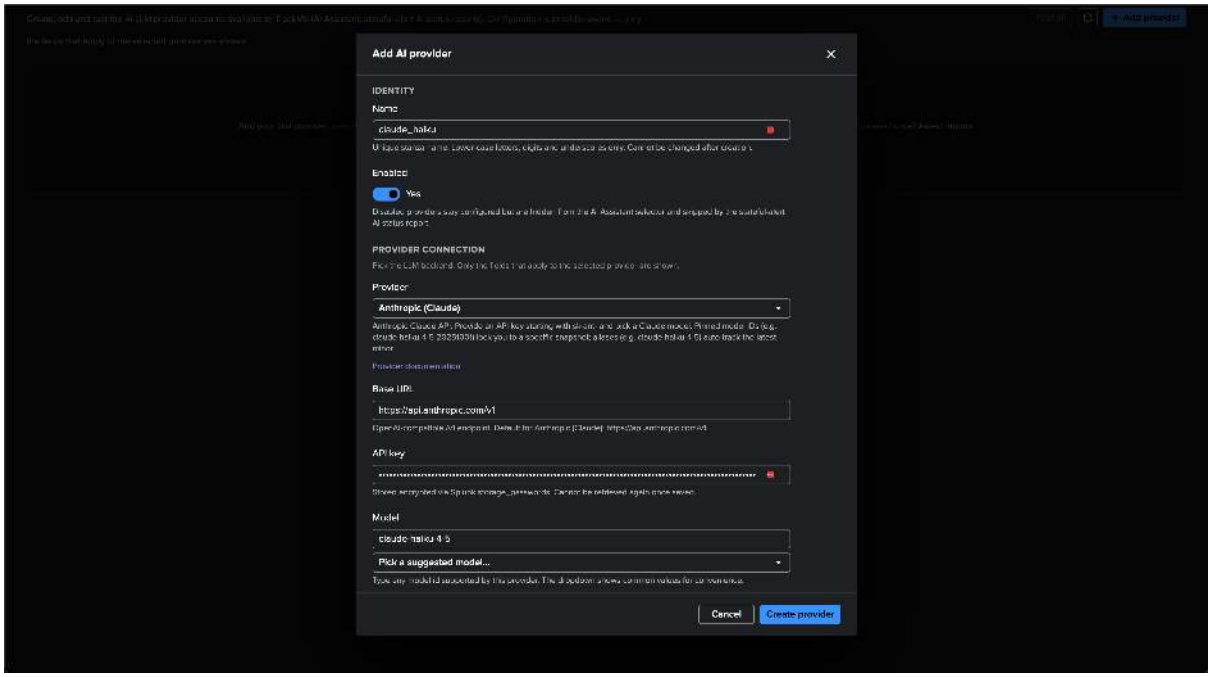
In TrackMe 2.4.0, provider accounts are managed from a dedicated page reachable from the top navigation: **Artificial Intelligence > Manage AI Provider accounts**.

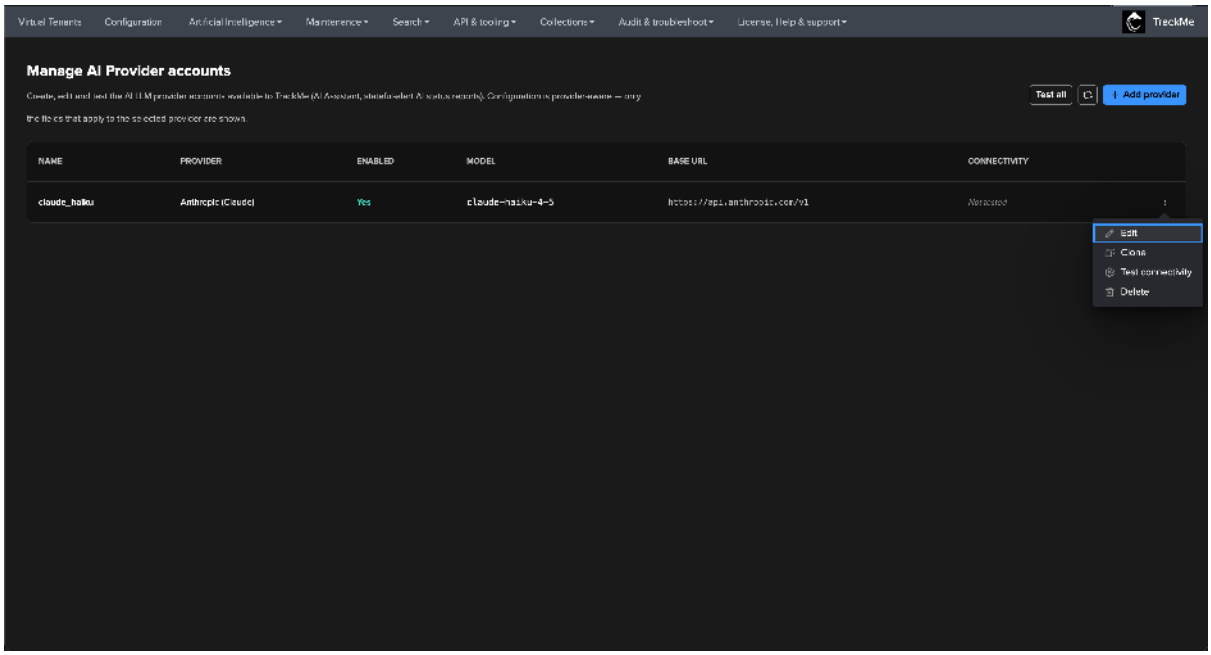
The page lists every configured provider account with its provider type, enabled state, model, base URL, and last connectivity test result. From here you can **Add provider**, **Test all**, and — from the per-row actions menu — **Edit**, **Clone**, **Test connectivity**, or **Delete** an account.





When you click **Add provider**, the **Add AI provider** modal opens. Give the account a unique name, pick the provider backend, and fill in the fields that apply to that backend — only the relevant fields are shown for the selected provider. The example below configures an Anthropic (Claude) account using the `claude-haiku-4-5` model; the **Pick a suggested model** dropdown shows common values for convenience.


Add AI provider
IDENTITY
Name
claude_haiku
Enabled
Yes
PROVIDER CONNECTION
Provider
Anthropic (Claude)
Base URL
https://api.anthropic.com/v1
API key
Model
claude-haiku-4-5
Pick a suggested model...
Cancel
Create provider


Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Artificial Intelligence
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
Manage AI Provider accounts
Test all
Add provider
NAME
PROVIDER
ENABLED
MODEL
BASE URL
CONNECTIVITY
claude_haiku
Anthropic (Claude)
Yes
claude-haiku-4-5
https://api.anthropic.com/v1
Edit
Clone
Test connectivity
Delete

Note

The account **Name** is the unique stanza identifier (lower-case letters, digits and underscores only) and cannot be changed after creation. Disabled accounts stay configured but are hidden from the AI Assistant provider selector and skipped by the stateful-alert AI status report.

3.2.3 Provider Fields

Field	Default	Description
AI Provider	OpenAI	The AI provider type. Supported values: `OpenAI`, `Azure OpenAI`, `Anthropic (Claude)`, `Google Gemini`, `Mistral AI`, `xAI (Grok)`, `Ollama (local / self-hosted)`, `Custom (OpenAI-compatible)`, `Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)`.
Base URL	*(optional)*	The base URL for the AI provider API. Required for all providers except **Splunk Hosted**, which auto-discovers its endpoint from the Splunk Cloud platform. See the *Supported Providers* section below for provider-specific URLs.
Azure API Version	2024-10-21	Required for Azure OpenAI only. The API version to use (e.g. `2024-10-21`). See Azure OpenAI documentation for available versions.
API Key	*(optional)*	The API key for authenticating with the AI provider. Stored encrypted via Splunk `storage_passwords` and cannot be retrieved again once saved. Leave empty for providers that do not require authentication (e.g. Ollama, Splunk Hosted).
Model	gpt-4o	The model name to use. Some providers support version aliases (e.g. `gpt-4o`, `mistral-large-latest`) that always target the latest release. See *Model Aliases* below.
Max Tokens	4096	Maximum number of tokens in the AI response. Higher values allow longer responses but increase cost and latency.
Temperature	0.3	Controls randomness in AI responses. Lower values (e.g. 0.1) produce more deterministic outputs, higher values (e.g. 0.8) produce more creative outputs.
Request Timeout	600	Maximum time in seconds to wait for an AI provider response. The default of 600 seconds (10 minutes) accommodates slow models or initial model downloads (e.g. Ollama pulling a model on first use).
Context Window (Ollama)	8192	Context window size in tokens for Ollama models. Must be large enough to accommodate the system prompt, context data, and conversation history. Only applies to the Ollama provider. Increase this value if context is being truncated.
Custom Prompt	*(empty)*	Optional additional instructions appended to the system prompt. Use this to customise the AI assistant's behaviour, add domain-specific context, or enforce response formatting preferences.

Tip

Use **Test connectivity** (per-row) or **Test all** after creating an account to validate the endpoint, credentials, and model name before relying on the provider. The test calls `POST /trackme/v2/ai/admin/test` under the hood.

3.2.4 Supported Providers

Named Providers

The following providers are explicitly supported with dedicated dropdown options. All use the OpenAI chat completions API format except Anthropic (which uses its native Messages API) and Splunk Hosted (which uses the SLIM API with automatic SCS authentication).

OpenAI

- **Provider**: `OpenAI`
- **Base URL**: `https://api.openai.com/v1`
- **API Key**: Required (from platform.openai.com)
- **Example models**: `gpt-4o`, `gpt-4o-mini`, `gpt-4.1`, `o4-mini`

Azure OpenAI

- **Provider**: `Azure OpenAI`
- **Base URL**: `https://<resource-name>.openai.azure.com/openai/deployments/<deployment-name>`
- **API Key**: Required (Azure portal)
- **Azure API Version**: Required (e.g. `2024-10-21`)
- **Example models**: Use the deployment name configured in Azure

Note

Azure OpenAI uses a different authentication mechanism (`api-key` header instead of `Authorization: Bearer`) and requires a mandatory `api-version` query parameter. TrackMe handles both automatically when the Azure provider type is selected.

Anthropic

- **Provider**: `Anthropic (Claude)`
- **Base URL**: `https://api.anthropic.com/v1`
- **API Key**: Required (from console.anthropic.com)
- **Example models**: `claude-sonnet-4-5-20250929`, `claude-sonnet-4-20250514`, `claude-haiku-4-5`, `claude-opus-4-6-20260213`

Note

Anthropic does not support `-latest` aliases. Use either generation-specific aliases (e.g. `claude-sonnet-4-5`) which auto-update within a generation, or pinned snapshot IDs (e.g. `claude-sonnet-4-5-20250929`) for deterministic behaviour. See Anthropic's model documentation for the full list.

Note

Anthropic uses a native Messages API rather than the OpenAI chat completions format. TrackMe automatically handles the API differences when the Anthropic provider type is selected.

Google Gemini

- **Provider**: `Google Gemini`
- **Base URL**: `https://generativelanguage.googleapis.com/v1beta/openai`
- **API Key**: Required (from Google AI Studio)
- **Example models**: `gemini-3-flash-preview`, `gemini-3-pro-preview`, `gemini-2.5-flash`, `gemini-2.5-pro`

Note

Google Gemini uses its OpenAI-compatible endpoint for integration. The API key is passed as a Bearer token in the Authorization header, which TrackMe handles automatically. Gemini 3 models are currently in preview and use the `-preview` suffix in their model names.

Mistral AI

- **Provider**: `Mistral AI`
- **Base URL**: `https://api.mistral.ai/v1`
- **API Key**: Required (from console.mistral.ai)
- **Example models**: `mistral-small-latest`, `mistral-medium-latest`, `mistral-large-latest`

Ollama

- **Provider**: `Ollama (local / self-hosted)`
- **Base URL**: `http://<ollama-host>:11434/v1`
- **API Key**: Not required
- **Example models**: `mistral`, `llama3.2`, `phi3`, `qwen2.5`

Hint

Ollama is a self-hosted inference server that provides full data privacy and control over your AI infrastructure. It runs powerful open-source models without sending any data to external APIs, making it ideal for environments with strict data governance requirements or air-gapped networks. On first use with a new model, TrackMe automatically triggers the model download on the Ollama server, which can take several minutes. The default request timeout of 600 seconds accommodates this.

Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)

- **Provider**: `Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)`
- **Base URL**: Leave empty (auto-discovered)
- **API Key**: Not required (auto-managed)
- **Example models**: `gpt-oss-120b`, `gpt-oss-20b`, `foundation-sec-1.1-8b-instruct`

Important

The Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) provider is **only available on Splunk Cloud** instances where Splunk has enabled the SLIM (Splunk Language and Intelligence Model) API. It is not available on Splunk Enterprise (on-premises) deployments.

How it works:

Unlike all other provider types, Splunk Hosted requires no manual credential or endpoint configuration:

- **No Base URL**: The SLIM API endpoint is automatically discovered from the Splunk Cloud platform using the SCS (Splunk Cloud Services) tenant information. Leave the Base URL field empty.
- **No API Key**: Authentication uses short-lived SCS tokens that are transparently obtained and refreshed by TrackMe at each request. No API key needs to be entered or managed.
- **Model selection**: You only need to choose a model. Available models can be discovered via the TrackMe REST API (see below).

Discovering available models:

You can query the available SLIM API models using the TrackMe REST API:

```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/ai/admin/models" mode="get"
```

This returns the list of models currently available on your Splunk Cloud instance, including their `model_name` (display name) and `model_id` (the value to enter in the Model configuration field).

Hint

About the models — `gpt-oss-120b` is a ~117B parameter Mixture of Experts model suitable for general-purpose tasks requiring high quality. `gpt-oss-20b` is a smaller ~21B parameter model offering faster responses at lower cost. `foundation-sec-1.1-8b-instruct` is a security-focused model designed for cybersecurity analysis and security operations use cases. Model availability may vary depending on your Splunk Cloud deployment and entitlements.

Custom (OpenAI-Compatible)

The **Custom** provider type works with any API endpoint that implements the OpenAI chat completions format (`POST /chat/completions`). This includes a wide range of enterprise and open-source providers:

Provider	Base URL	Example Models
xAI (Grok)	`https://api.x.ai/v1`	`grok-3`, `grok-3-mini`
Together AI	`https://api.together.xyz/v1`	`meta-llama/Llama-3-70b-chat-hf`
Groq	`https://api.groq.com/openai/v1`	`llama-3.3-70b-versatile`, `mixtral-8x7b-32768`
Perplexity	`https://api.perplexity.ai`	`sonar-pro`, `sonar`
Cohere	`https://api.cohere.com/compatibility/v1`	`command-r-plus`, `command-r`
AWS Bedrock	`https://bedrock-runtime.<region>.amazonaws.com/openai/v1`	`anthropic.claude-sonnet-4-20250514-v1:0`
DeepSeek	`https://api.deepseek.com/v1`	`deepseek-chat`, `deepseek-reasoner`
OpenRouter	`https://openrouter.ai/api/v1`	Any model available on OpenRouter
NVIDIA NIM	`http://<nim-host>:8000/v1`	Depends on deployed model
LM Studio	`http://<lmstudio-host>:1234/v1`	Depends on loaded model

> **Note**
>
> When using the Custom provider type, ensure that the API endpoint is reachable from the Splunk search head running TrackMe and that it supports the standard OpenAI chat completions request and response format.

> **Note**
>
> **A note on GitHub Copilot** — GitHub Copilot is not a supported AI provider. Although community projects exist that proxy Copilot's internal endpoint (`api.githubcopilot.com`) as an OpenAI-compatible API, this endpoint is not an officially supported public API. It is designed exclusively for GitHub's own IDE extensions (VS Code, JetBrains, CLI), and using it through third-party applications violates GitHub's Terms of Service. Relying on it would expose your organisation to account suspension risk and potential breakage without notice. If you are in the Microsoft/GitHub ecosystem, use **Azure OpenAI** or **OpenAI** directly instead — these provide official, stable API access to the same underlying models that power Copilot.

Model Aliases

Some providers support **version aliases** that always point to the latest release of a model family. Using aliases avoids having to update the configuration when a new model version is released:

- **Mistral**: `mistral-small-latest`, `mistral-medium-latest`, `mistral-large-latest` — auto-update to the newest version within each model tier.
- **OpenAI**: `gpt-4o`, `gpt-4o-mini` — effectively aliases that point to the latest patch.
- **Anthropic**: Does **not** support `-latest` aliases. Use generation-specific aliases (e.g. `claude-sonnet-4-5`) or pinned snapshot IDs (e.g. `claude-sonnet-4-5-20250929`).

Check your provider's documentation for available aliases and version pinning options.

Multi-Provider Setup

TrackMe supports configuring **multiple AI providers** simultaneously. This is useful for:

- **Model comparison**: Try different models on the same question to compare analysis quality
- **Cost optimisation**: Use a cheaper model for routine questions and a premium model for complex investigations
- **Redundancy**: Fall back to an alternative provider if the primary is unavailable
- **Data privacy**: Run Ollama alongside a cloud provider — use the self-hosted option for sensitive environments and the cloud provider for general use
- **Platform-native option**: On Splunk Cloud, use Splunk Hosted alongside external providers — keep data within the Splunk platform while having an external model available as an alternative

To set up multiple providers, create multiple accounts on the **Manage AI Provider accounts** page, each with a descriptive name (e.g. `openai_gpt4o`, `ollama_mistral`, `anthropic_claude`).

When multiple providers are available, users see a provider selector dropdown in the AI chat panel that displays each provider's name and model, and the AI Advisors and Concierge let you pick which provider to run with.

3.2.5 Global AI settings

Beyond provider accounts, a small set of global toggles live under **Configuration > General**, in the **Artificial Intelligence** group. These control the AI Assistant feature switch, the concurrency cap, and data anonymisation.

Setting	Default	Description
Enable AI assistant	Yes	Enable or disable the AI assistant feature across all TrackMe UIs. When disabled, the AI assistant button is hidden from all users.
Max concurrent AI chats	10	Maximum number of concurrent AI chat requests across all users. Additional requests are rejected with an HTTP 429 response until a slot becomes available.
Anonymize entity names for AI	No	When enabled, entity names (object and alias fields) are anonymized using SHA256 hashing in describe endpoint responses consumed by AI providers. This protects potentially sensitive infrastructure details (hostnames, IPs, machine names) while preserving the object_id for entity identification. The AI assistant is guided to use object_id references instead of entity names.
Anonymize index names for AI	No	When enabled, Splunk index names are anonymized using SHA256 hashing in describe endpoint responses consumed by AI providers. This applies to data source (DSM), data host (DHM), and metric host (MHM) entities. Index names are replaced with their SHA256 hashes in entity information, investigation searches, and metric details. Investigation searches will contain hashed index names that users must replace with actual values before execution.

Note

The global `Enable AI assistant` toggle is enabled by default so that administrators can discover the feature, but — as stated above — no AI functionality is active until at least one provider account is configured.

3.2.6 Next steps

With at least one provider account configured, you are ready to use the rest of the AI layer:

- *AI Assistant* — the conversational assistant.
- *The AI Advisors* — the AI Advisor family (inspect / act).
- *The AI Concierge* — the catalog-driven AI Concierge.
- *AI Agents automation* — running the advisors unattended.

3.3 AI Assistant & Concierge

TrackMe's conversational surfaces: the **AI Assistant** answers questions and guides remediation in context, and the **AI Concierge** turns natural-language intent into the right TrackMe action.

3.3.1 AI Assistant

Overview

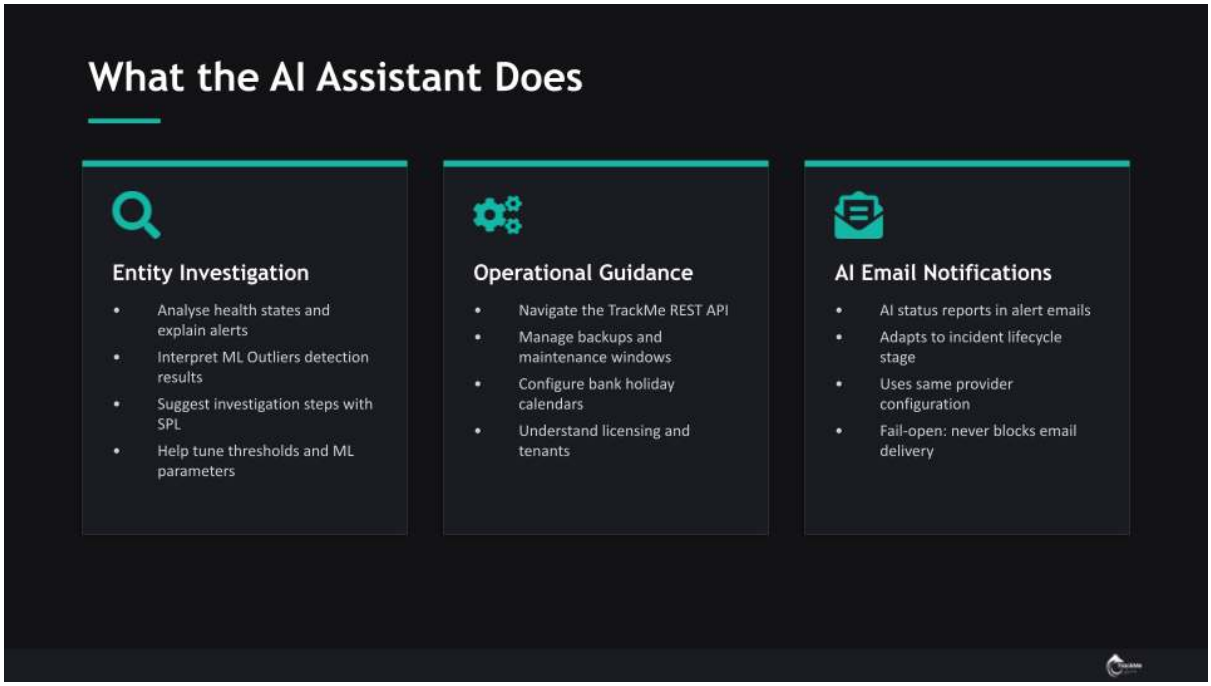
The TrackMe AI Assistant is an integrated, context-aware AI chat assistant available across the entire TrackMe product. It helps users investigate entity health issues, manage operational workflows, and get instant guidance on any TrackMe feature — all directly within the Splunk interface.

> **Note**
>
> **Compatibility** — The AI Assistant is compatible with **Python 3.9.x and later**, so it is available on the same Splunk releases as the rest of TrackMe. The advanced *AI Advisors* additionally require Splunk 10.2.x and later (Python 3.13.x); see *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* (Requirements & compatibility) and the *compatibility page*.

Capabilities

Three pillars of AI-powered assistance across TrackMe.

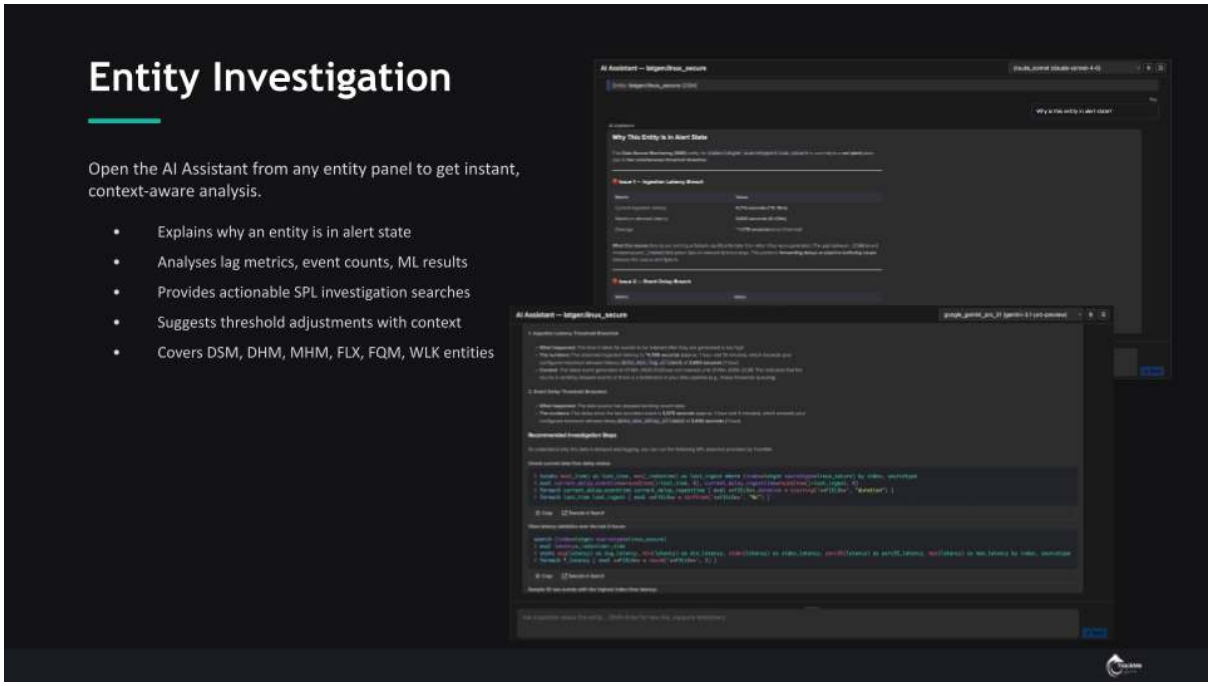
The AI Assistant covers entity investigation, operational guidance across all TrackMe features, and AI-powered email notifications — all from a single, context-aware chat interface.



Entity Investigation

Open the AI Assistant from any entity panel to get instant, context-aware analysis.

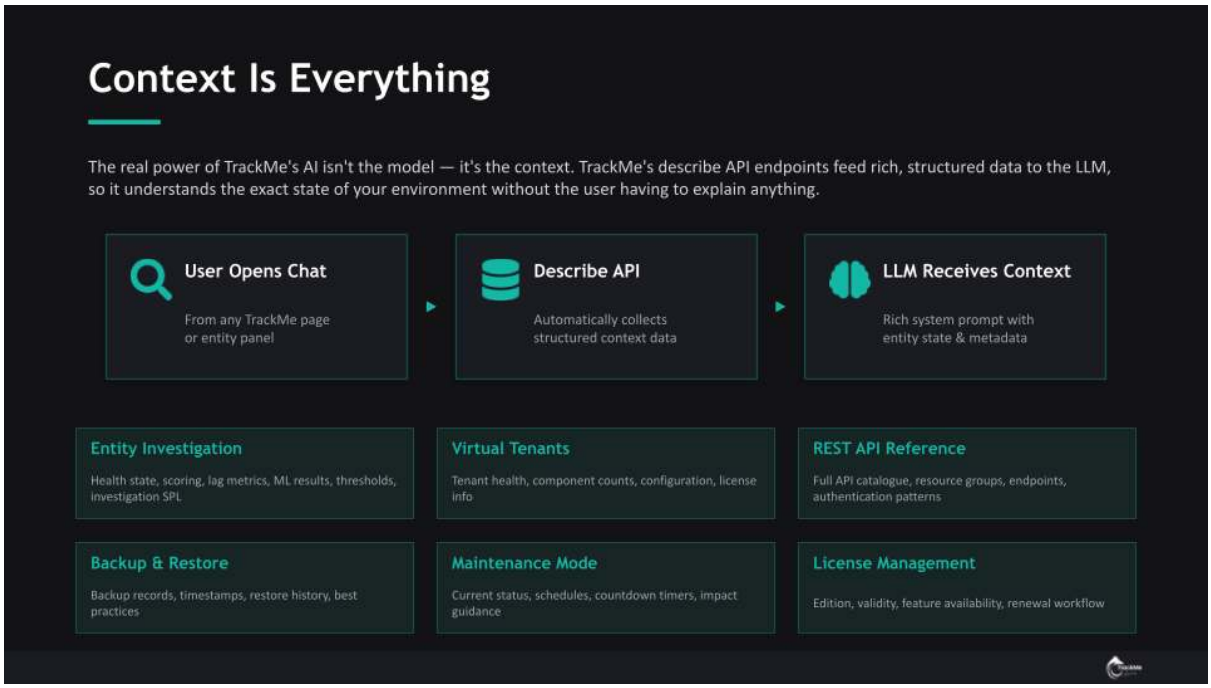
The assistant explains why an entity is in alert state, analyses lag metrics, event counts, and ML results, provides actionable SPL investigation searches, and suggests threshold adjustments with full context. Covers DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, and WLK entities.



Context Is Everything

The real power of TrackMe's AI isn't the model — it's the context.

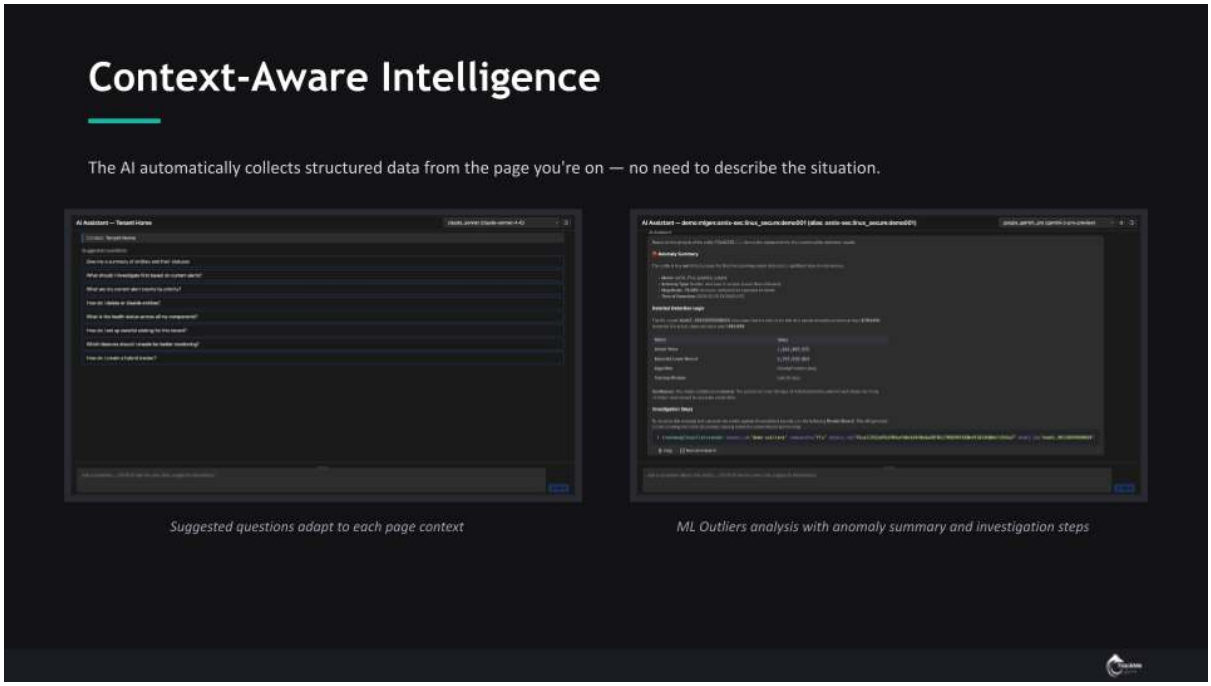
TrackMe's describe API endpoints feed rich, structured data to the LLM, so it understands the exact state of your environment without the user having to explain anything. Context types include entity investigation, virtual tenants, REST API reference, backup & restore, maintenance mode, and license management.



Context-Aware Intelligence

The AI automatically collects structured data from the page you're on — no need to describe the situation.

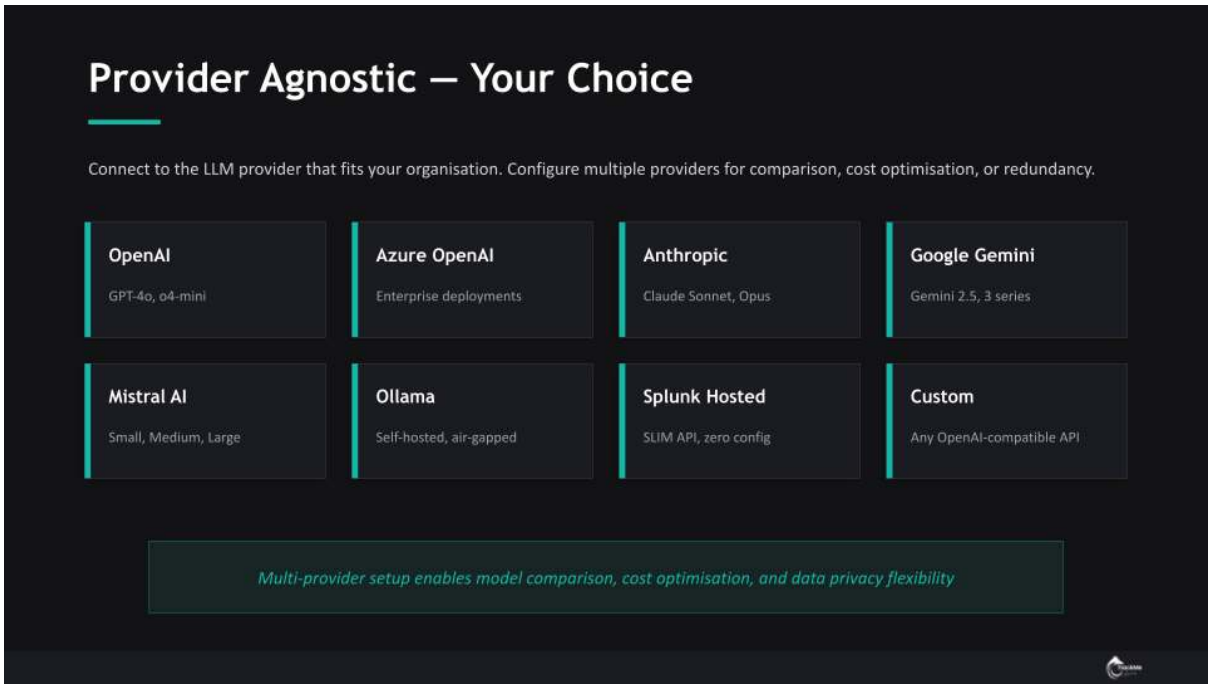
Suggested questions adapt to each page context, and the assistant provides targeted analysis whether you're investigating an entity alert, exploring ML Outliers anomalies, or navigating the REST API.



Provider Agnostic

Connect to the LLM provider that fits your organisation.

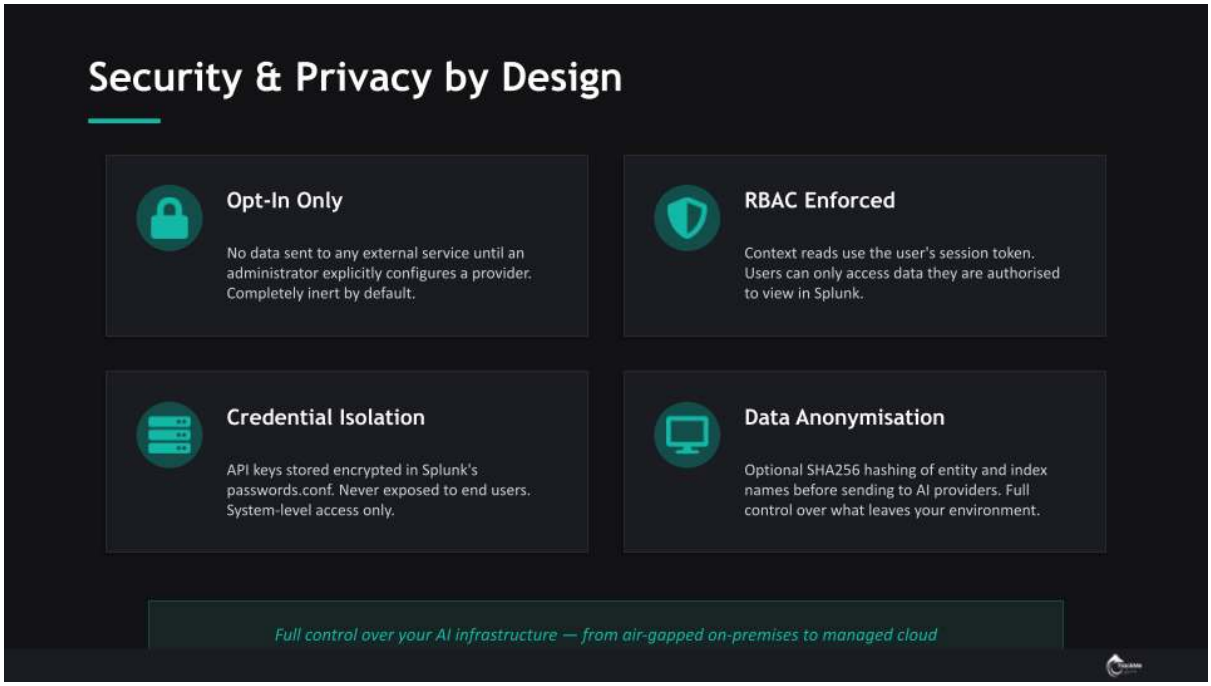
Configure multiple providers for comparison, cost optimisation, or redundancy. Supported providers include OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral AI, Ollama, Splunk Hosted (SLIM API), and any OpenAI-compatible endpoint.



Security & Privacy

Security and privacy by design — full control over your AI infrastructure.

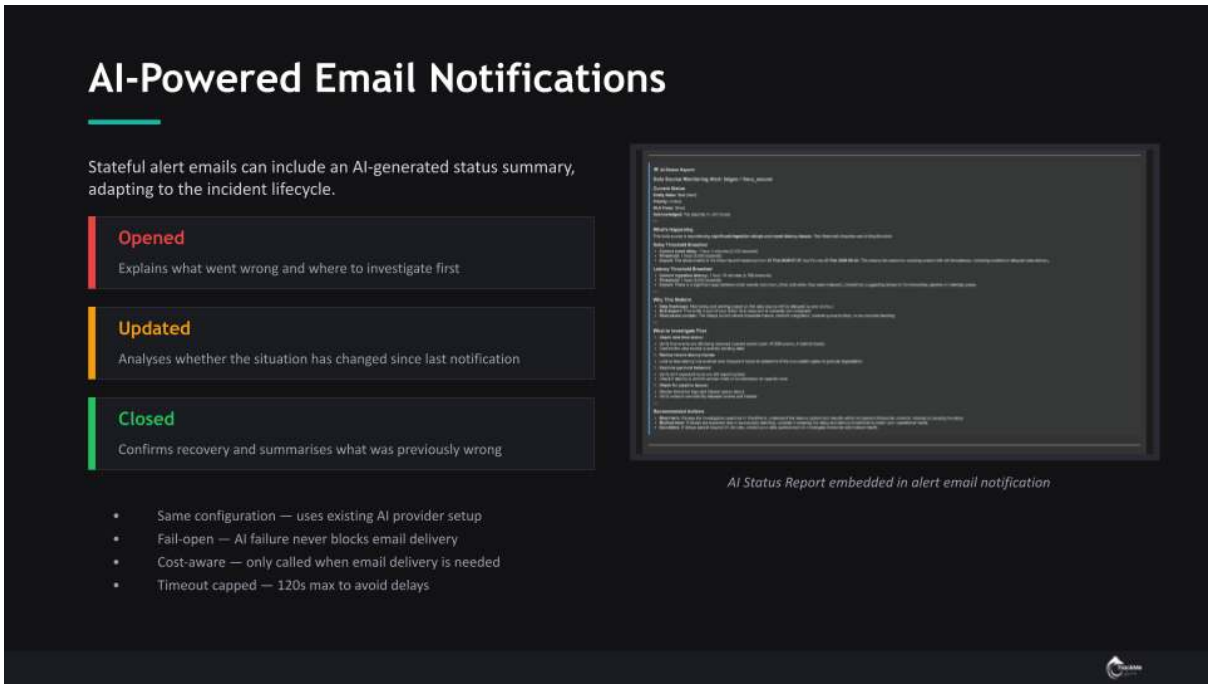
Opt-in only (completely inert until configured), RBAC enforced (users only access data they're authorised to view), credential isolation (API keys stored encrypted, never exposed to end users), and optional data anonymisation (SHA256 hashing of entity and index names).



Email Notifications

Stateful alert emails can include an AI-generated status summary, adapting to the incident lifecycle.

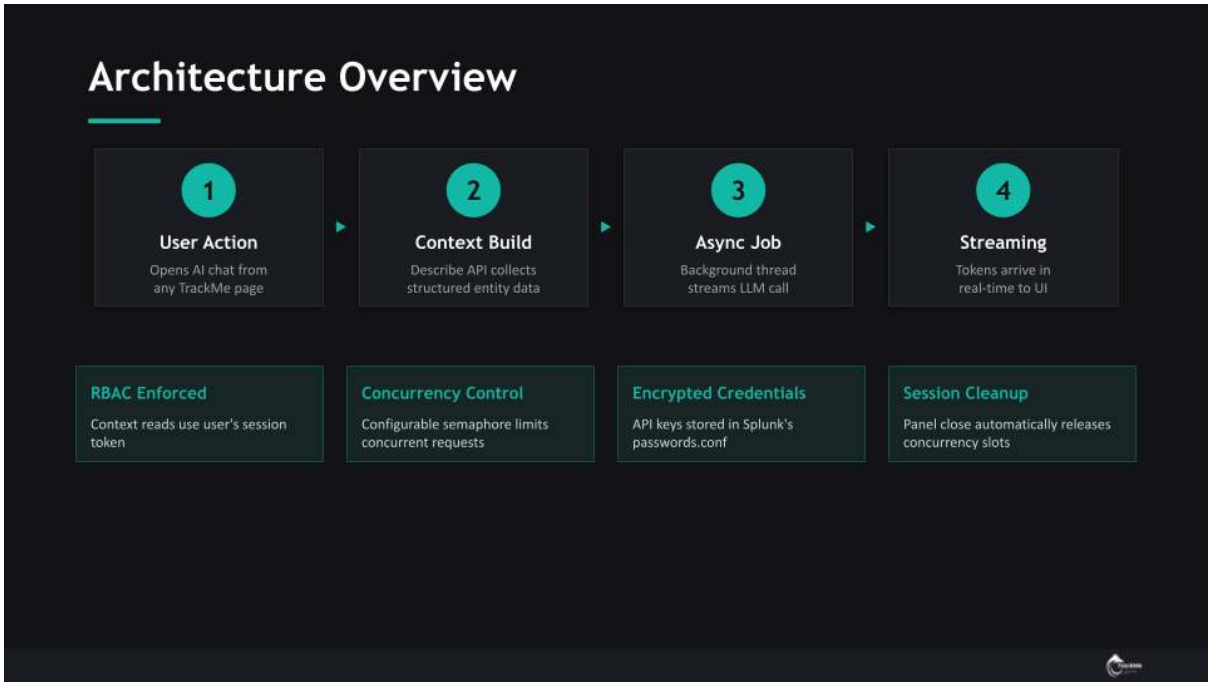
The AI report explains what went wrong on incident open, analyses changes on update, and confirms recovery on close. Uses the same provider configuration, operates fail-open (never blocks email delivery), and is capped at 120 seconds to avoid delays.



Architecture

Asynchronous, streaming architecture with built-in security controls.

The flow proceeds in four steps: user opens chat from any TrackMe page, describe API collects structured entity data, a background thread streams the LLM call, and tokens arrive in real-time to the UI. RBAC enforcement, concurrency control, encrypted credentials, and automatic session cleanup are built in.



Important

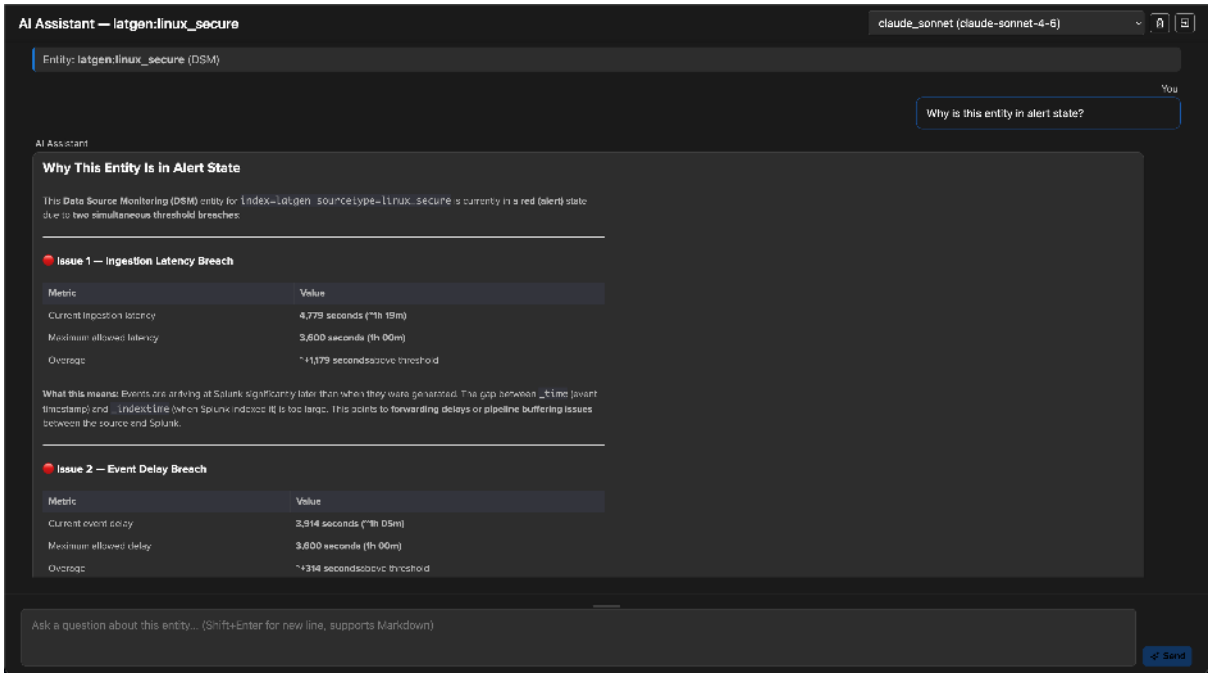
Opt-in only — The AI Assistant is entirely opt-in. While the feature toggle is enabled by default so that administrators can discover it, no AI functionality is active, no data is sent to any external service, and no LLM calls are made until an administrator explicitly configures at least one AI provider. Without a configured provider, the feature is completely inert.

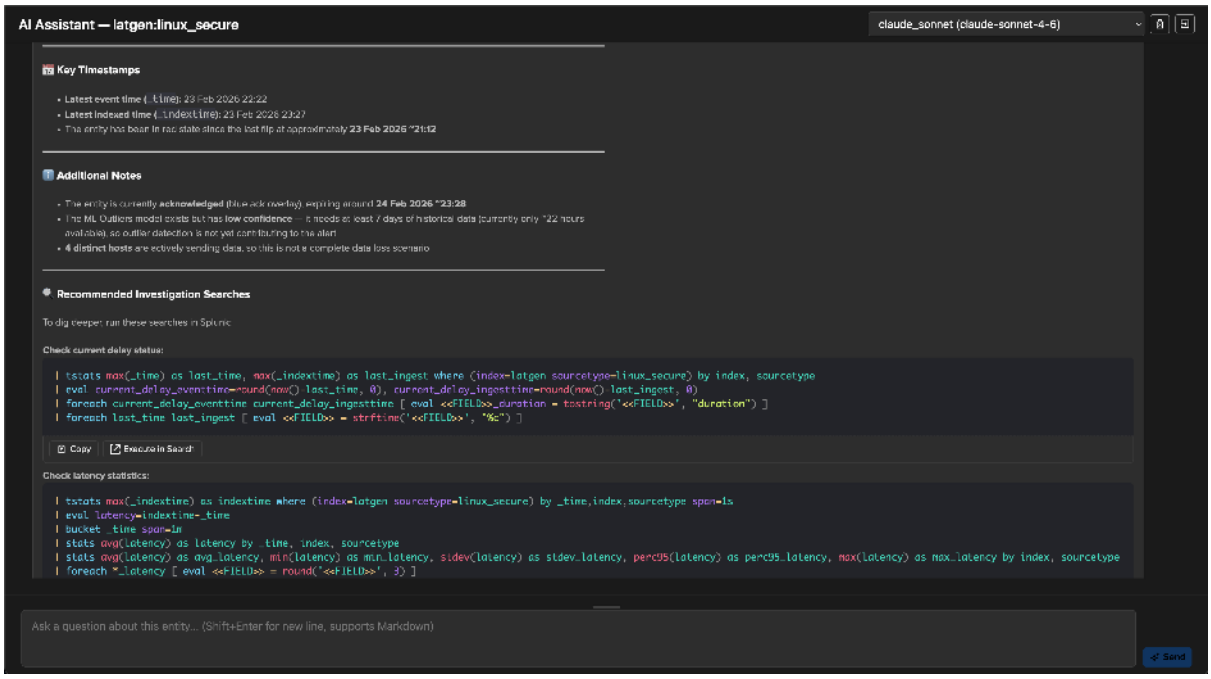
Tip

Full control over your AI infrastructure — Organisations with strict data privacy, data sovereignty, or regulatory requirements retain complete control over which AI provider is used and where data is processed. TrackMe can be connected to:

- **Splunk's own hosted LLMs** via the Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) provider type on Splunk Cloud, with zero configuration beyond selecting the provider and model — no API keys, no base URL, fully managed by the Splunk platform
- **Self-hosted open-source LLMs** via Ollama, keeping all data entirely on-premises with zero external API calls
- **Private or corporate LLM deployments** via the Custom (OpenAI-compatible) provider type, enabling integration with any internally hosted endpoint that implements the OpenAI chat completions format
- **Cloud providers of your choice**, including region-specific deployments (e.g. Azure OpenAI in a specific geography) to meet data residency requirements

The choice of provider is yours — from fully air-gapped on-premises models to managed cloud services — and no data is ever shared between configured providers.





Configuration

Before the AI Assistant can be used, an administrator must configure at least one **AI provider account** and (optionally) review the global AI settings. Both are covered in their own page:

- *Configuring AI Provider accounts* — create and test provider accounts (OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral AI, Ollama, Custom, Splunk Hosted), and the global `Enable AI assistant`, concurrency, and anonymisation settings.

> **Important**
>
> At least one AI provider account must be configured for the AI Assistant to function. If no provider is configured, users see an informative error message when they attempt to open the AI chat panel. See *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.

Usage

Opening the AI Assistant

The AI Assistant is available throughout TrackMe via two patterns depending on the context.

From Entity Investigation

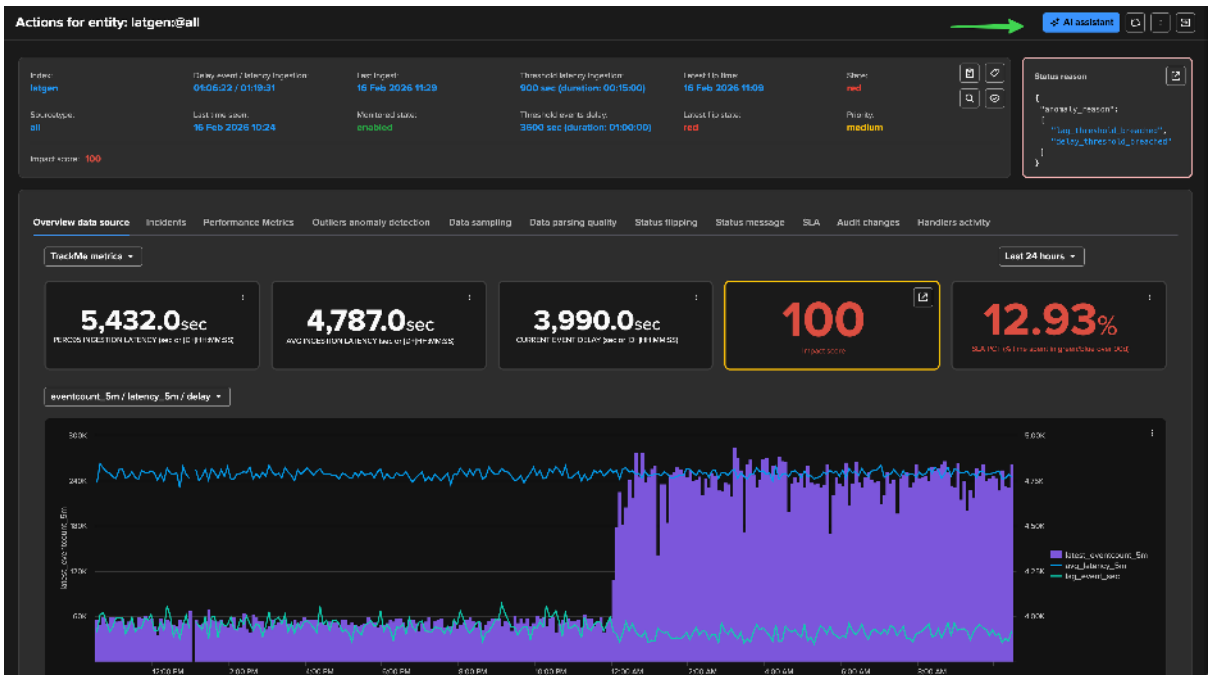
When investigating a specific entity (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK), the AI Assistant can be opened via:

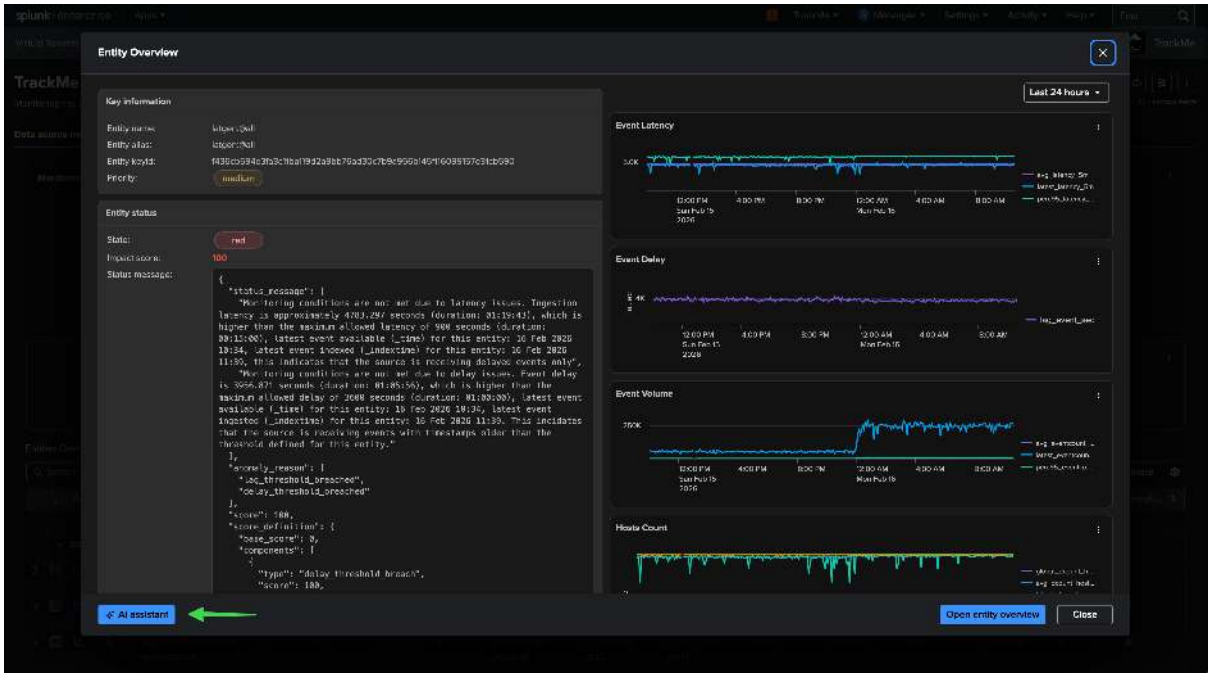
Entity overview panel:

1. Open an entity investigation panel by clicking on an entity in the monitoring dashboard
2. Click the **AI Assistant** button in the panel header
3. The AI chat panel opens as a full-screen slide panel with the entity context pre-loaded

Entity actions menu:

1. Click the three-dot actions menu (kebab menu) on any entity row in the monitoring dashboard
2. Select **Ask AI**
3. The AI chat panel opens directly with the entity context pre-loaded





From TrackMe UI Pages

Each TrackMe UI page features an **AI assistant** button in the top-right header. Clicking it opens the AI chat panel with the relevant context for that page automatically loaded.

The AI Assistant is available from the following pages:

- **Virtual Tenants** — context includes all tenants, their health states, and configuration
- **Tenant Home** — context includes tenant-specific entities and component overview
- **REST API Reference** — context includes the full API catalogue, resource groups, and usage patterns
- **Backup & Restore** — context includes backup records, status, and scheduling information
- **Global Maintenance Mode** — context includes current maintenance status, scheduling, and countdown
- **Maintenance Knowledge Database** — context includes KDB records and per-entity maintenance windows
- **Bank Holidays Management** — context includes holiday periods, country coverage, and recurring calendars
- **License Management** — context includes edition, validity, expiration, and feature information

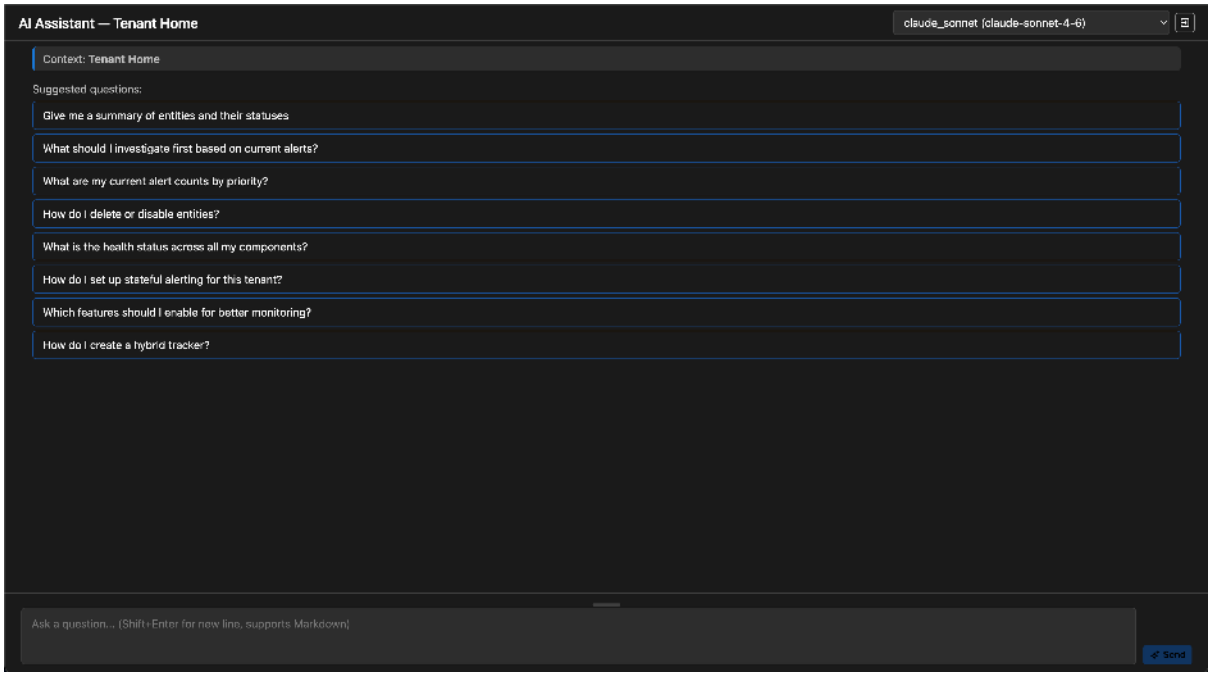
> **Note**
>
> The AI assistant button is only visible when the feature is enabled in the General settings and at least one AI provider is configured.

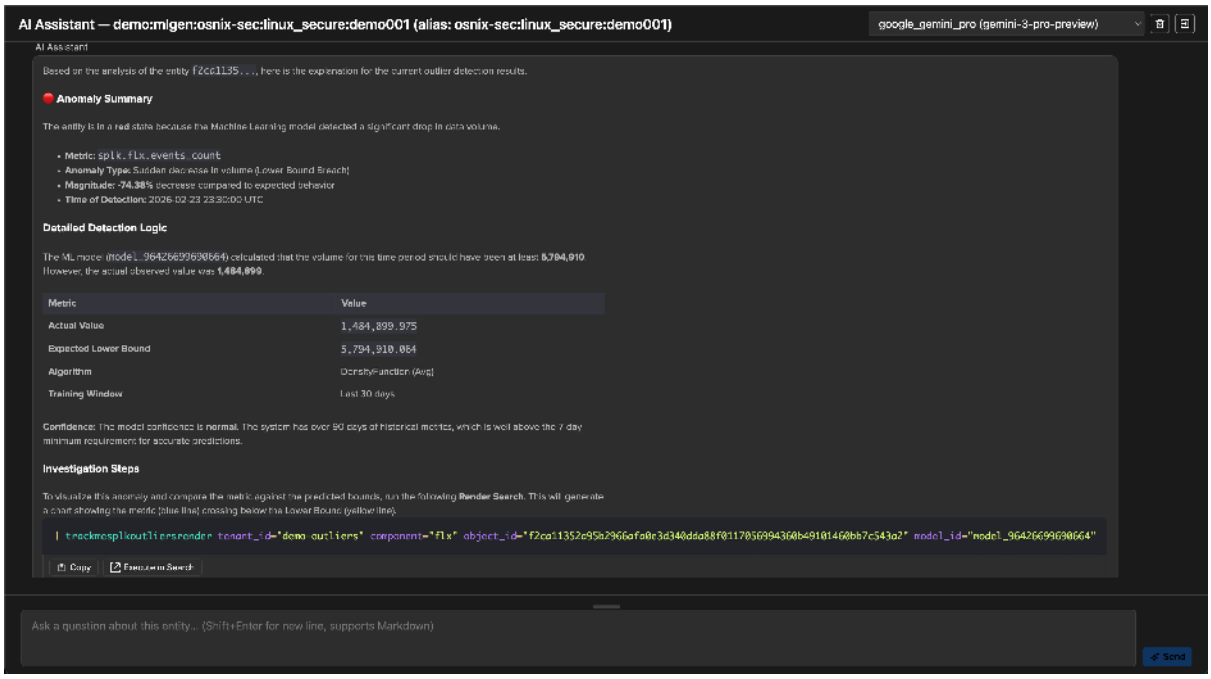
Chat Interface

The AI chat panel provides a conversational interface with the following features:

Suggested questions: When the chat panel opens, context-specific suggested questions are displayed to help get started. The questions are tailored to the page the assistant was opened from. For example, entity investigation suggests questions about health state and thresholds, while the Backup & Restore page suggests questions about backup status and restore procedures.

Free-form questions: Type any question in the input field at the bottom of the panel. Press **Enter** to send (use **Shift+Enter** for a newline).





Streaming responses: AI responses stream in real-time as tokens are generated, providing immediate feedback.

Conversation context: The AI Assistant maintains conversation history within the session. Follow-up questions are understood in the context of previous messages.

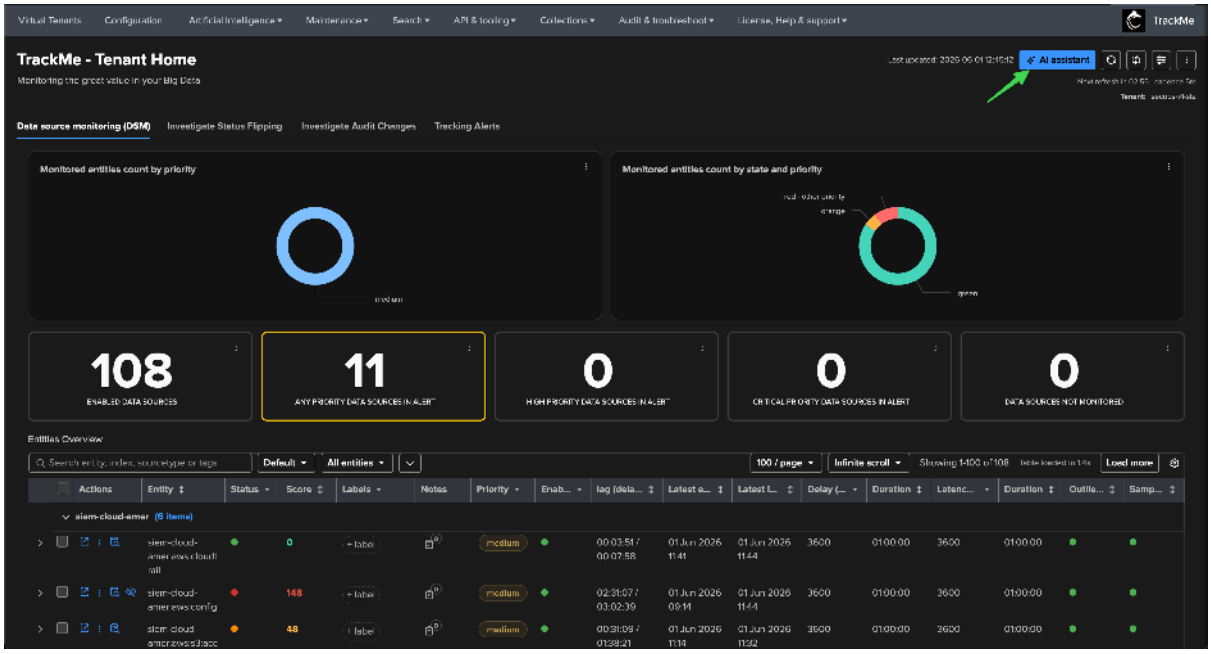
Markdown rendering: AI responses support full Markdown formatting including code blocks, tables, lists, and inline formatting. SPL searches are displayed in syntax-highlighted code blocks for easy copy-paste.

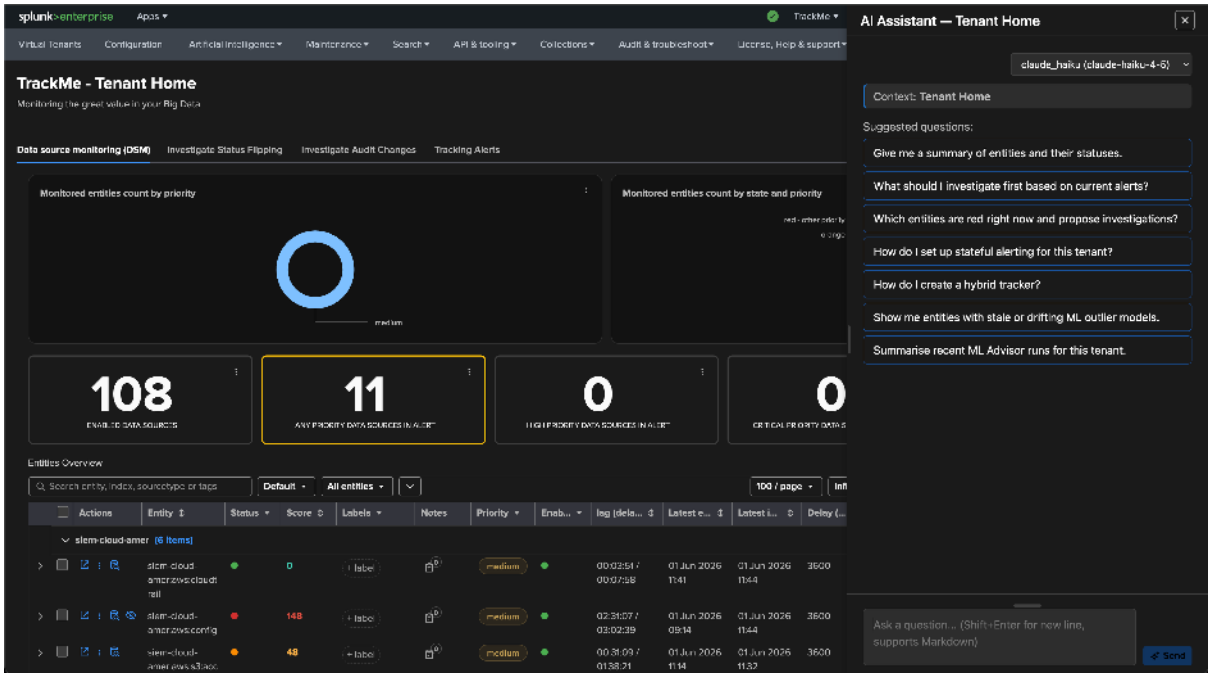
Provider switching: If multiple providers are configured, use the dropdown at the top of the chat panel to switch between providers. Switching providers clears the conversation history.

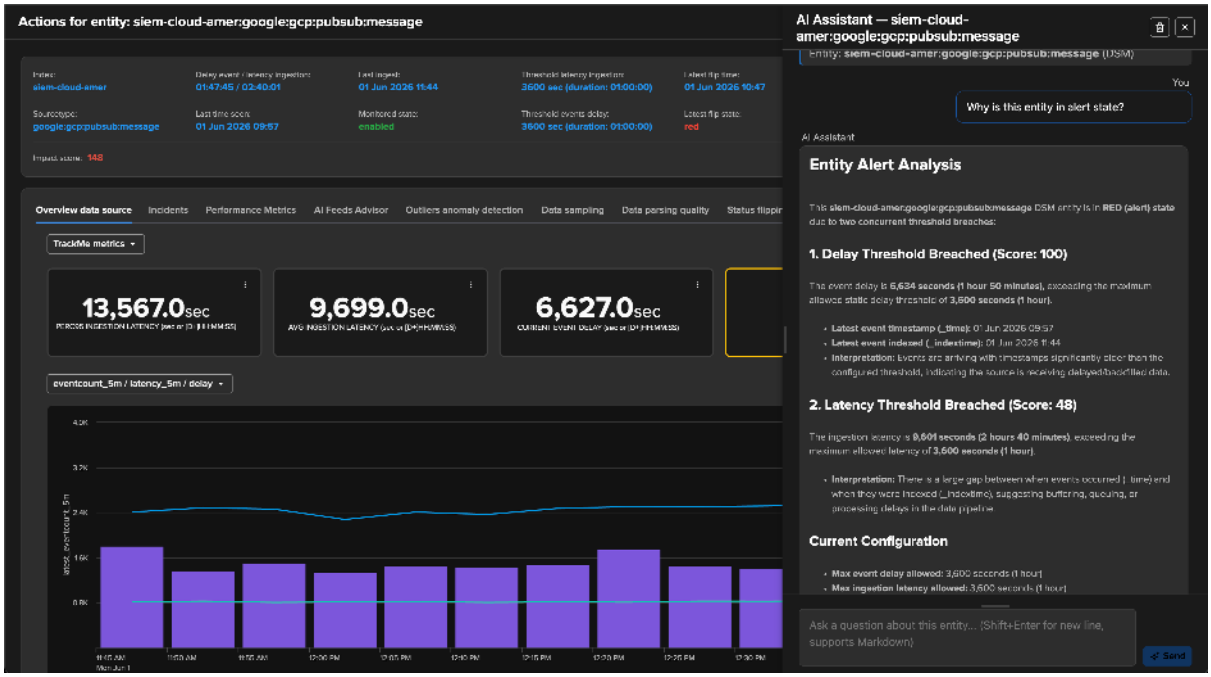
Clear chat: Use the trash icon button to clear the conversation and start fresh.

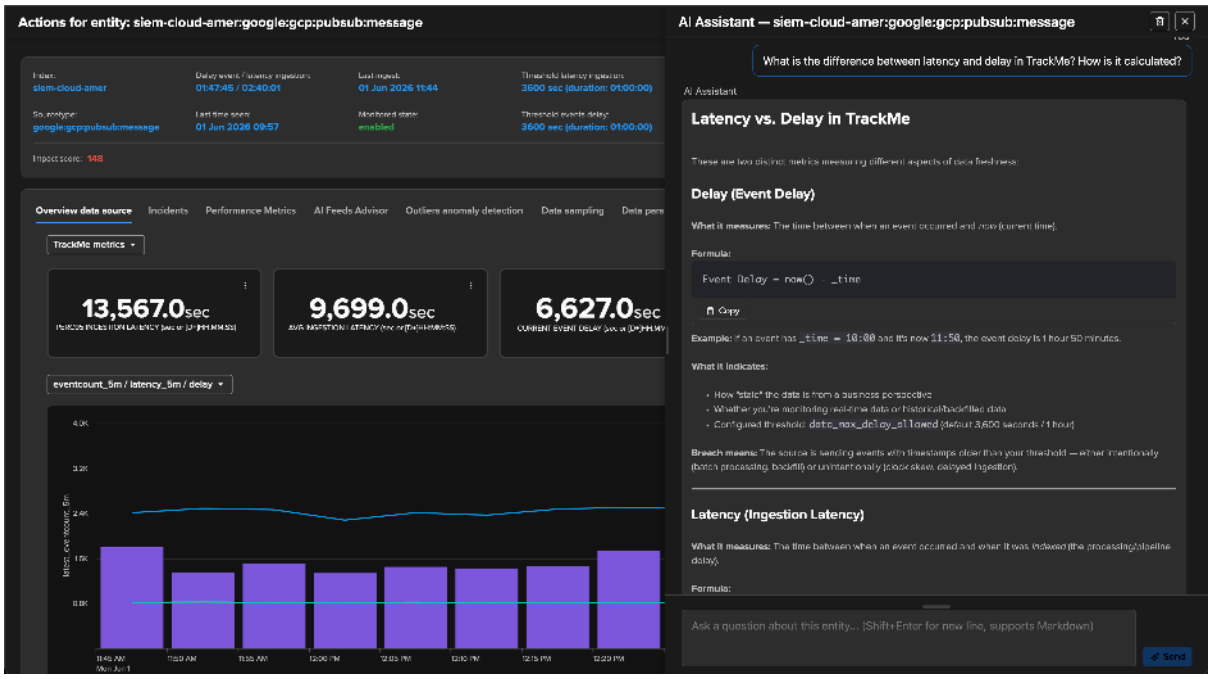
Worked examples

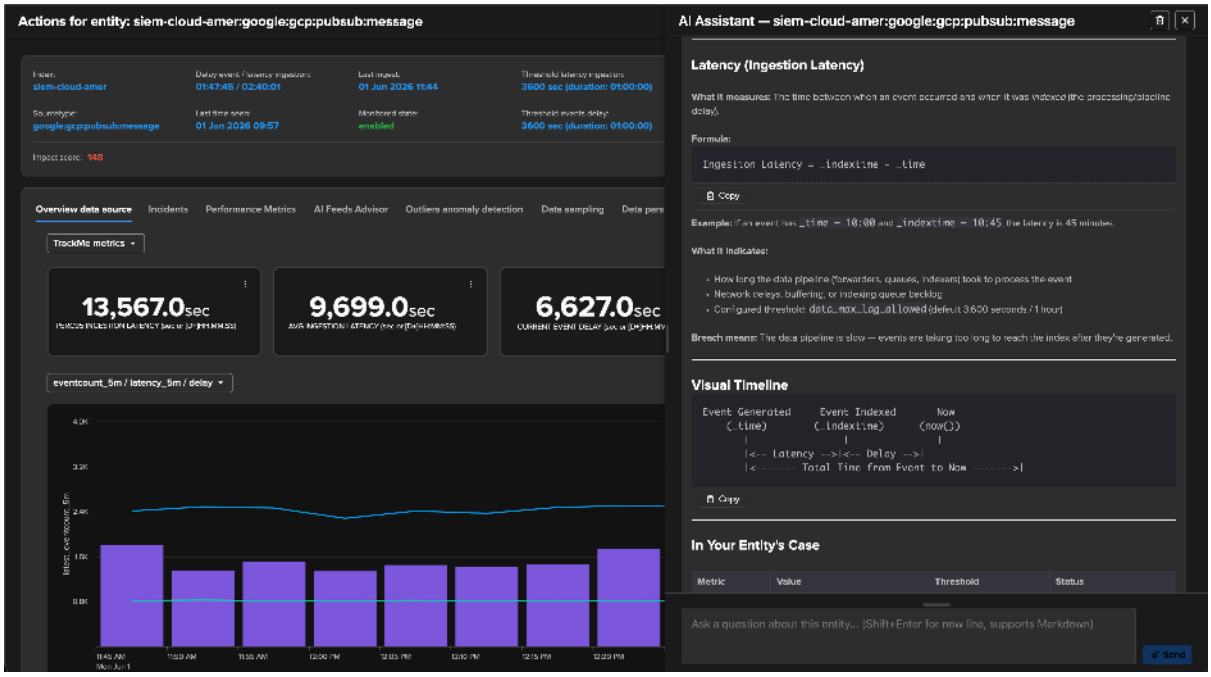
The simplest way to experience the AI Assistant is to open it from an entity and ask a plain question. In the example below, the assistant is opened from **Tenant Home** and then on a specific DSM entity; the suggested questions adapt to the entity, and a question such as *"What is the difference between latency and delay in TrackMe? How is it calculated?"* is answered with a precise, context-aware explanation grounded in that entity's live metrics.



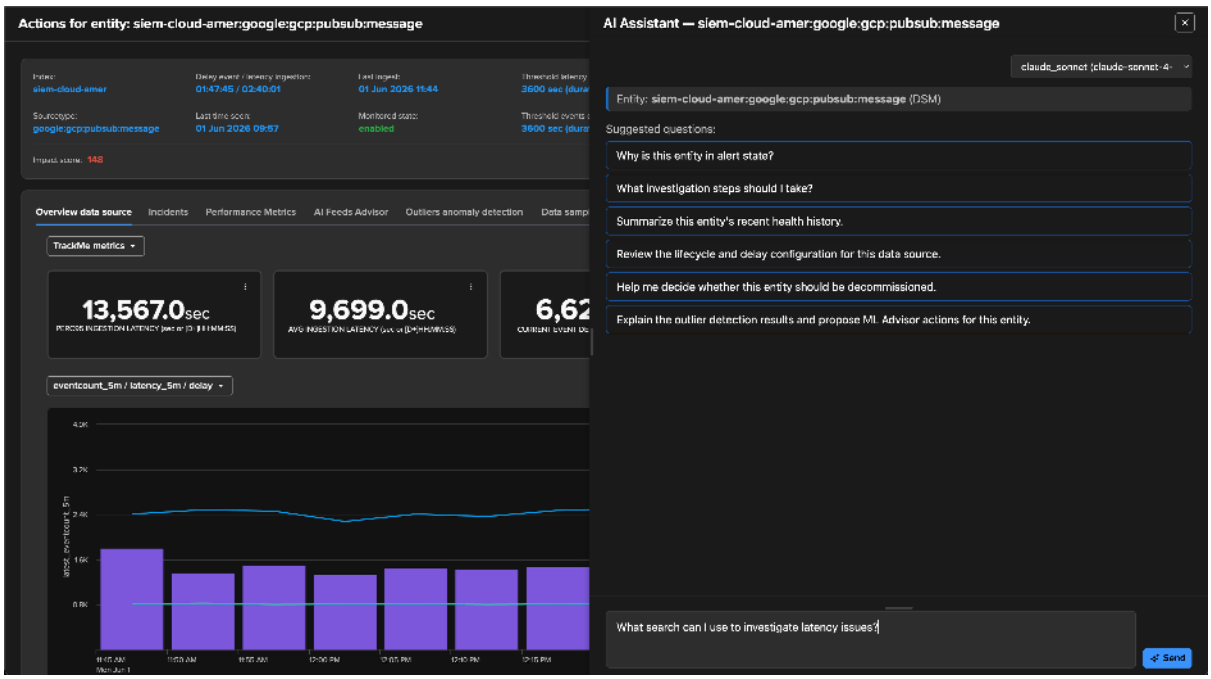


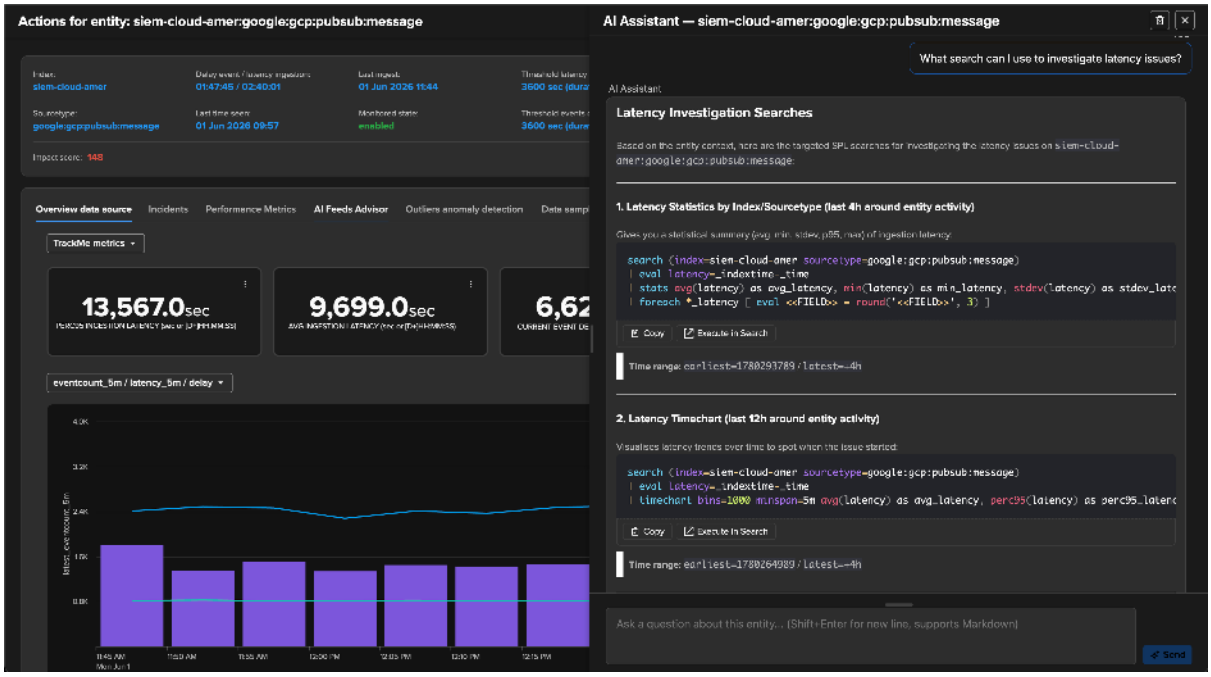

Actions for entity: siem-cloud-amer:google:gcp:pubsub:message
AI Assistant — siem-cloud-amer:google:gcp:pubsub:message
Why is this entity in alert state?
Entity Alert Analysis
1. Delay Threshold Breached (Score: 100)
2. Latency Threshold Breached (Score: 48)
Current Configuration
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
AI Feeds Advisor
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
TrackMe metrics
13,567.0sec
9,699.0sec
6,627.0sec
eventcount_5m / latency_5m / delay


Actions for entity: siem-cloud-amer:google:gcp:pubsub:message
AI Assistant — siem-cloud-amer:google:gcp:pubsub:message
What is the difference between latency and delay in TrackMe? How is it calculated?
Latency vs. Delay in TrackMe
Delay (Event Delay)
Latency (Ingestion Latency)
Overview data source
Incidents
Performance Metrics
AI Feeds Advisor
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
TrackMe metrics
13,567.0sec
9,699.0sec
6,627.0sec
eventcount_5m / latency_5m / delay



Because the assistant has the entity's full context, it can also produce **ready-to-run SPL searches** tailored to the question — for example when asking *"What search can I use to investigate latency issues?"*. SPL is rendered in syntax-highlighted code blocks with **Copy to clipboard** and **Execute in Search** buttons, so you can move from question to investigation in one click.





Tip

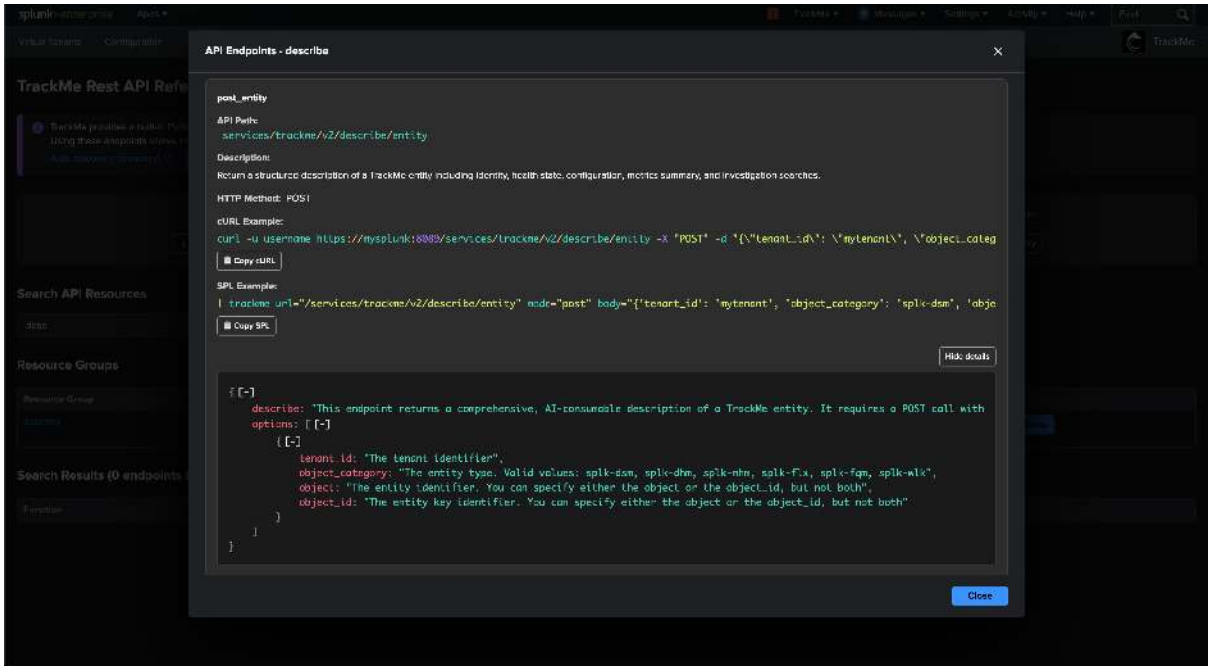
The AI Assistant is the *front door* to the wider AI layer. When you describe a problem it can resolve, the assistant proposes a one-click **consent card** that hands off to a specialist *AI Advisor* or to the *AI Concierge* — see those pages for the full agentic workflow.

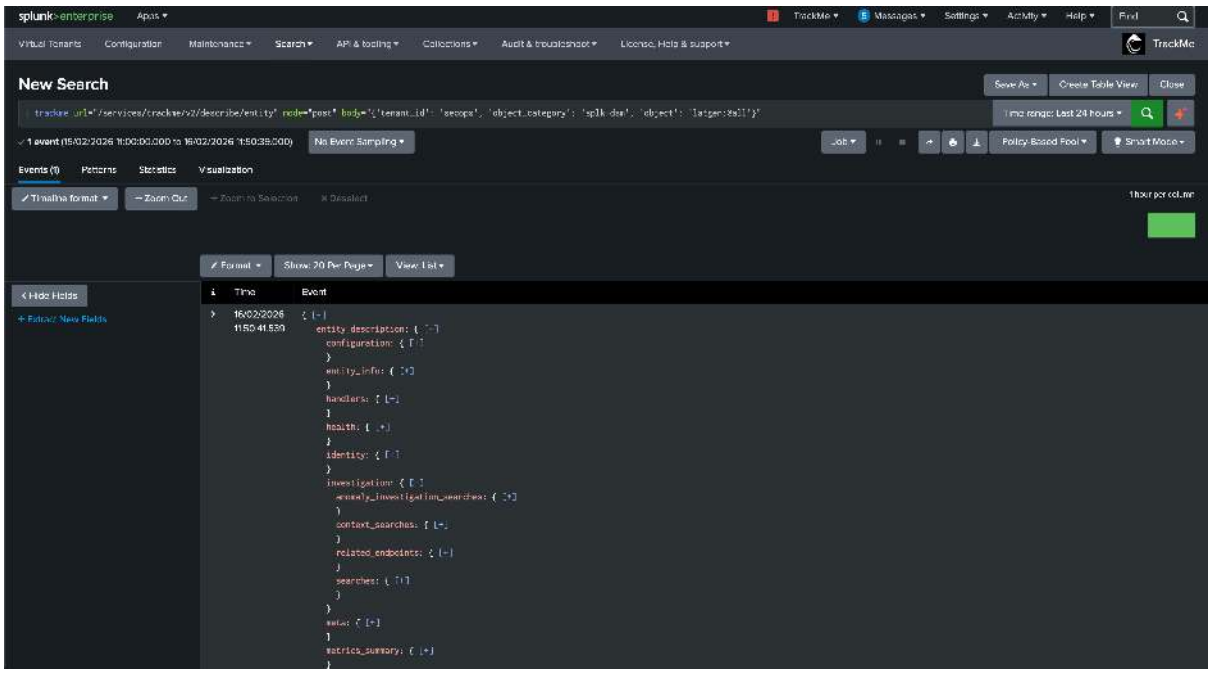
Context Enrichment

When a chat session starts, TrackMe automatically collects structured data relevant to the page the assistant was opened from. This context is passed to the LLM as part of a specialised system prompt, enabling the AI to provide specific, data-driven answers without the user having to describe the situation manually.

The following table summarises what context is collected for each area:

Context	Data Collected
Entity investigation	Health state, scoring, data lag and event count metrics, configured thresholds, ML Outliers detection results, investigation SPL searches, health history, entity metadata (index, sourcetype, host, etc.), and threshold tuning guidance.
Virtual Tenants	All tenants with their health states, component counts, configuration, and license information.
Tenant Home	Tenant-specific entities, health overview, components, and configuration details.
REST API Reference	Full API catalogue including resource groups, endpoints, HTTP methods, authentication patterns, SPL `| trackme` command syntax, and the `describe=true` self-documentation pattern.
Backup & Restore	Backup archive records (timestamps, labels, status, type), restore history, and a knowledge reference covering backup procedures and best practices.
Global Maintenance Mode	Current maintenance status (enabled/disabled/scheduled), start and end times, countdown to auto-disable, and a knowledge reference on maintenance impact.
Maintenance Knowledge Database	KDB record counts, recent records sorted by end time (planned and unplanned types), per-entity maintenance windows, and guidance on KDB management.
Bank Holidays Management	Holiday periods, country coverage, recurring calendar configuration, and information on how holidays affect SLA calculations and monitoring thresholds.
License Management	Current edition, validity and expiration status, feature availability per edition, developer mode status, and renewal workflow guidance.





Entity Threshold Tuning Guidance

The entity investigation context includes a `thresholds_help` section that provides entity-type-specific advisory guidance for threshold tuning. This enables the AI Assistant to give accurate, actionable advice when users ask about adjusting thresholds:

- **DSM / DHM**: Explains event delay, ingestion latency, future tolerance, adaptive delay, variable delay, and lagging class thresholds. DSM entities additionally include host count monitoring guidance.
- **MHM**: Covers metric lag and future tolerance thresholds, as well as the metric category policy.
- **FLX**: Distinguishes between entity-level settings (inactivity timeout) and use case-level threshold conditions defined in the FLX tracker configuration.
- **FQM**: Explains that thresholds are managed at the FQM tracker level (success rate and coverage conditions).
- **WLK**: Explicitly notes that Workload Monitoring entities do not have user-configurable thresholds, and advises

investigating execution issues instead.

Session Lifecycle

Panel close and job cancellation: When the AI chat panel is closed (or the user navigates away), the frontend automatically cancels any in-flight AI request. This releases the concurrency slot immediately so other users can use the AI Assistant without hitting the concurrency limit. The backend worker thread may continue briefly until the LLM responds, but the response is discarded.

Custom Prompt

Administrators can use the **Custom Prompt** field in the AI Provider configuration to add domain-specific instructions that are appended to the system prompt. Example use cases:

- Enforce response formatting (e.g. always include a "Next Steps" section)
- Add organisation-specific context (e.g. known maintenance windows, team ownership)
- Customise the assistant's tone or verbosity
- Include relevant runbook references or escalation procedures

AI Status Report in Stateful Alert Emails

In addition to the interactive chat assistant, the AI infrastructure powers an optional **AI Status Report** feature in stateful alert email notifications. When enabled, each email notification includes an AI-generated entity status summary embedded directly in the HTML email body.

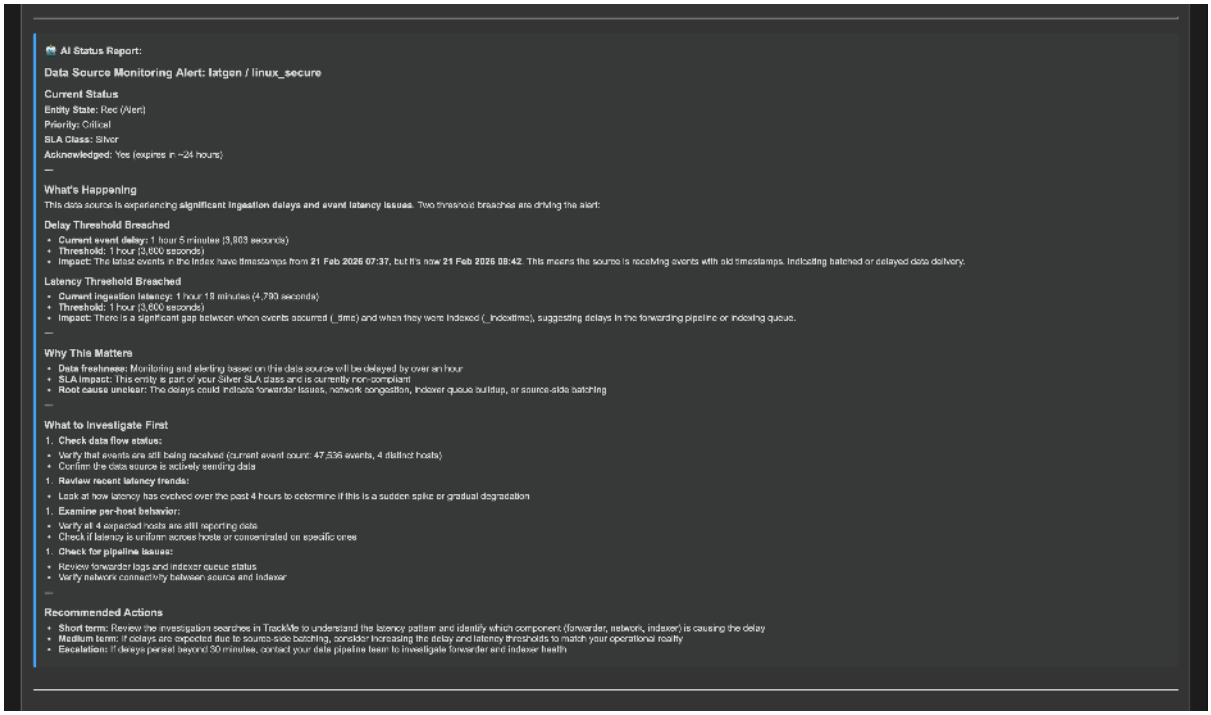
How it works:

1. When a stateful alert triggers and email delivery is required, TrackMe calls the configured AI provider with the entity context (the same describe data used by the interactive chat).
2. The AI generates a concise, actionable summary tailored to the incident lifecycle stage:
   - **Opened**: Explains what went wrong and where to investigate first
   - **Updated**: Analyses whether the situation has changed since the last notification
   - **Closed**: Confirms the recovery and summarises what was previously wrong
3. The AI response is converted to email-safe HTML and embedded in the notification between the detailed information and charts sections.

Key design principles:

- **Same provider configuration**: The AI Status Report uses the same AI provider(s) configured in **Configuration > AI Provider**. No additional AI setup is required.
- **Fail-open**: If the AI provider is unavailable, slow, or returns an error, the email notification is delivered normally without the AI section. No email is ever blocked by an AI failure.
- **Cost-aware**: The AI report is only generated when email delivery is actually needed. If the entity's priority level is filtered out from email notifications by priority routing, no AI call is made.
- **Timeout capped**: The AI request timeout is capped at 120 seconds for email flows to avoid excessive notification delays.

Example of an email notification with the AI Status Report:



AI Status Report:

Data Source Monitoring Alert: latgen / linux_secure

Current Status

Entity State: Red (Alert)
Priority: Critical
SLA Class: Silver
Acknowledged: Yes (expires in ~24 hours)

What's Happening

This data source is experiencing **significant ingestion delays and event latency issues**. Two threshold breaches are driving the alert:

Delay Threshold Breached

- **Current event delay:** 1 hour 5 minutes (3,903 seconds)
- **Threshold:** 1 hour (3,600 seconds)
- **Impact:** The latest events in the index have timestamps from **21 Feb 2026 07:37**, but it's now **21 Feb 2026 08:42**. This means the source is receiving events with old timestamps, indicating batched or delayed data delivery.

Latency Threshold Breached

- **Current ingestion latency:** 1 hour 18 minutes (4,790 seconds)
- **Threshold:** 1 hour (3,600 seconds)
- **Impact:** There is a significant gap between when events occurred (_time) and when they were indexed (_indextime), suggesting delays in the forwarding pipeline or indexing queue.

Why This Matters

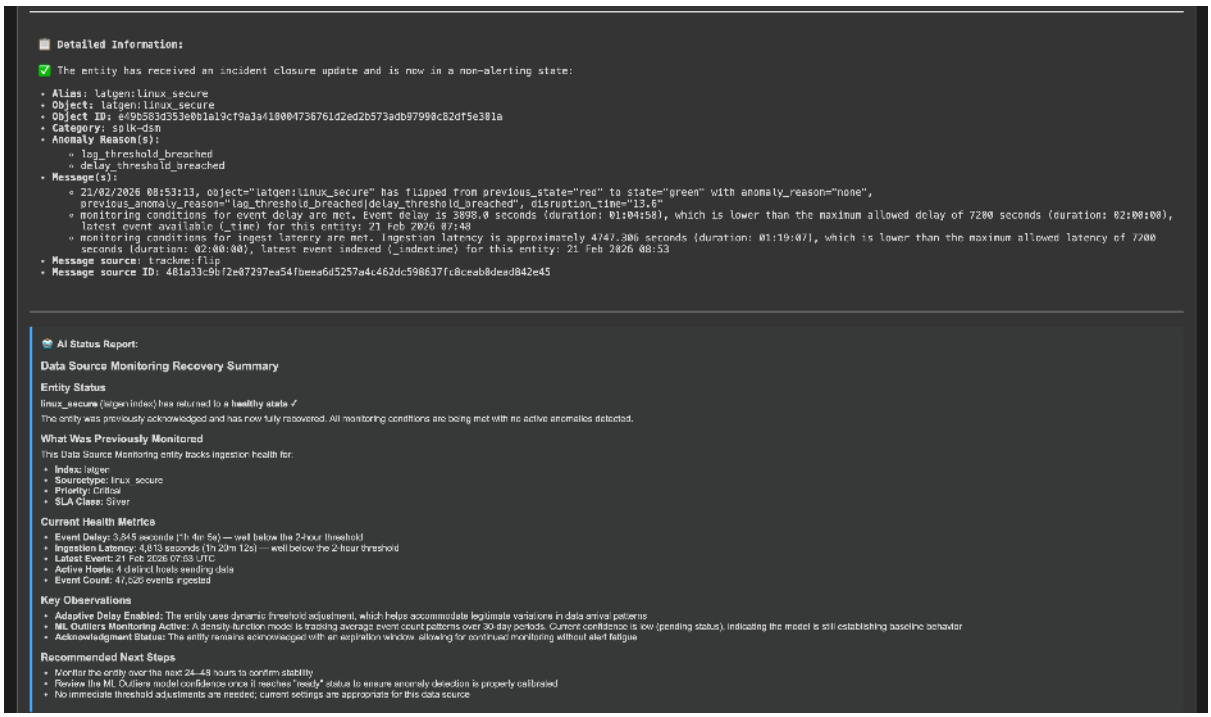
- **Data freshness:** Monitoring and alerting based on this data source will be delayed by over an hour
- **SLA impact:** This entity is part of your Silver SLA class and is currently non-compliant
- **Root cause unclear:** The delays could indicate forwarder issues, network congestion, indexer queue buildup, or source-side batching

What to Investigate First

1. **Check data flow status:**
   - Verify that events are still being received (current event count: 47,536 events, 4 distinct hosts)
   - Confirm the data source is actively sending data
1. **Review recent latency trends:**
   - Look at how latency has evolved over the past 4 hours to determine if this is a sudden spike or gradual degradation
1. **Examine per-host behavior:**
   - Verify all 4 expected hosts are still reporting data
   - Check if latency is uniform across hosts or concentrated on specific ones
1. **Check for pipeline issues:**
   - Review forwarder logs and indexer queue status
   - Verify network connectivity between source and indexer

Recommended Actions

- **Short term:** Review the investigation searches in TrackMe to understand the latency pattern and identify which component (forwarder, network, indexer) is causing the delay
- **Medium term:** If delays are expected due to source-side batching, consider increasing the delay and latency thresholds to match your operational reality
- **Escalation:** If delays persist beyond 30 minutes, contact your data pipeline team to investigate forwarder and indexer health



Detailed Information:

The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:

- **Alias:** latgen:linux_secure
- **Object:** latgen:linux_secure
- **Object ID:** e49b583d353e0b1a19cf9a3a41800473676ld2ed2b573adb9799@c82df5e381a
- **Category:** splk-dsm
- **Anomaly Reason(s):**
  - lag_threshold_breached
  - delay_threshold_breached
- **Message(s):**
  - 21/02/2026 08:53:13, object="latgen:linux_secure" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="lag_threshold_breached|delay_threshold_breached", disruption_time="13.6"
  - monitoring conditions for event delay are met. Event delay is 3898.0 seconds (duration: 01:04:58), which is lower than the maximum allowed delay of 7200 seconds (duration: 02:00:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 21 Feb 2026 07:48
  - monitoring conditions for ingest latency are met. Ingestion latency is approximately 4747.306 seconds (duration: 01:19:07), which is lower than the maximum allowed latency of 7200 seconds (duration: 02:00:00), latest event indexed (_indextime) for this entity: 21 Feb 2026 08:53
- **Message source:** trackme:flip
- **Message source ID:** 481a33c9bf2e07297ea54fbeea6d5257a4c462dc598637fc8ceab8dead842e45

AI Status Report:

Data Source Monitoring Recovery Summary

Entity Status

linux_secure (latgen index) has returned to a **healthy state** ✓

The entity was previously acknowledged and has now fully recovered. All monitoring conditions are being met with no active anomalies detected.

What Was Previously Monitored

This Data Source Monitoring entity tracks ingestion health for:

- **Index:** latgen
- **Sourcetype:** linux_secure
- **Priority:** Critical
- **SLA Class:** Silver

Current Health Metrics

- **Event Delay:** 3,845 seconds (1h 4m 5s) — well below the 24-hour threshold
- **Ingestion Latency:** 4,813 seconds (1h 20m 12s) — well below the 2-hour threshold
- **Latest Event:** 21 Feb 2026 07:53 UTC
- **Active Hosts:** 4 distinct hosts sending data
- **Event Count:** 47,536 events ingested

Key Observations

- **Adaptive Delay Enabled:** The entity uses dynamic threshold adjustment, which helps accommodate legitimate variations in data arrival patterns
- **ML Outliers Monitoring Active:** A density function model is tracking average event count patterns over 30 day periods. Current confidence is low (pending status), indicating the model is still establishing baseline behavior
- **Acknowledgment Status:** The entity remains acknowledged with an expiration window, allowing for continued monitoring without alert fatigue

Recommended Next Steps

- Monitor the entity over the next 24–48 hours to confirm stability
- Review the ML Outliers model confidence once it reaches "ready" status to ensure anomaly detection is properly calibrated
- No immediate threshold adjustments are needed; current settings are appropriate for this data source

Configuration:

The AI Status Report is configured per stateful alert in the alert creation wizard or in the Splunk alert action editor:

- `AI Status Report`: Enable or disable. Defaults to **enabled** when at least one AI provider is configured.
- `AI Provider`: Optionally select a specific provider when multiple are configured. Defaults to the first available provider.

For detailed setup instructions, see *Stateful alerting*.

Troubleshooting:

AI Status Report operations are logged with the `task=ai_status_report` tag in the alert action logs:

```
index=cim_modactions sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_stateful_alert
↪"task=ai_status_report"
```

Error Handling

The AI Assistant handles errors gracefully with clear user-facing messages:

Error Type	Description
AI not configured	No AI provider has been configured. An administrator must set up at least one provider in the Configuration page.
AI disabled	The AI assistant has been disabled by an administrator in the General settings.
AI busy	The maximum number of concurrent AI chat requests has been reached. The user should try again in a moment.
API key missing	The AI provider requires an API key but none is configured. This can occur if a provider was created without saving the API key, or if the credential was lost. Re-enter the API key in the AI Provider configuration.
Provider error	The AI provider returned an error (e.g. invalid API key, model not found, rate limit exceeded). The error message from the provider is displayed.

Troubleshooting

Logs

The AI Assistant logs all requests, errors, and streaming activity to dedicated log files on the Splunk search head. Use the following SPL search to access AI-related logs:

```
index=_internal sourcetype="trackme:rest_api"␣
↪source="/opt/splunk/var/log/splunk/trackme_rest_api_ai_*"
```

Key log events to look for:

Log Pattern	Description
`action="request_started"`	A new AI chat request was submitted. Includes the provider, model, base URL, timeout, context type, and whether context was loaded.
`action="first_token"`	The first token was received from the LLM provider. The `time_to_first_token_sec` field indicates provider responsiveness.
`action="streaming_progress`	Periodic heartbeat during long-running streaming responses (every 30 seconds). Shows elapsed time and characters received.
`action="timeout"`	The LLM request timed out. Check the `timeout_sec` and `elapsed_sec` fields. Consider increasing the Request Timeout setting.
`action="stale_job_cleanup"`	A running job was detected as stale (exceeded its timeout plus a grace period). The concurrency slot was released automatically.
`action="slot_released"`	A concurrency slot was released, either after job completion or via panel close cancellation.
`exception=`	An error occurred during the AI request. The exception message typically includes the HTTP status code and error body from the provider.

Common Issues

"Missing Authorization header" from Google Gemini

The API key is not configured or was not saved correctly for this provider. Edit the provider in **Configuration > AI Provider**, re-enter the API key, and save.

"Model not found" (HTTP 404)

The model name is incorrect. Verify the exact model ID in your provider's documentation. Common mistakes include missing version suffixes (e.g. `gemini-3-pro` vs `gemini-3-pro-preview`) or using aliases that don't exist for the provider.

"AI assistant is at maximum capacity"

All concurrency slots are in use. Either wait for an in-flight request to complete, or increase the **Max concurrent AI chats** setting in **Configuration > General**. If slots appear stuck, check for stale jobs in the logs — they are automatically cleaned up after the configured timeout plus a grace period.

Streaming responses appear slow or stalled

For cloud providers, this is typically caused by network latency or provider-side rate limiting. For Ollama, ensure the server has sufficient resources (CPU/GPU/RAM) for the model. Check the `time_to_first_token_sec` in the logs to distinguish between slow initial response and slow token generation.

Context not loaded

If the AI responds with generic advice rather than specific analysis, check the `entity_context_loaded` field in the request log. A value of `False` indicates the context collection failed. For entity investigations, verify that the entity exists in the specified tenant and that the user has RBAC permissions to access it. For other contexts, check that the relevant TrackMe backend services are running correctly.

3.3.2 The AI Concierge

Overview

The **AI Concierge** is the catalog-driven generalist of the TrackMe AI family. Where the five specialised *AI Advisors* handle curated remediation flows for specific surfaces (ML models, DSM/DHM thresholds, FLX thresholds, FQM dictionaries, WLK/MHM health), the Concierge handles the **long tail** of operational requests by grounding itself in the live TrackMe REST API catalog (~423 endpoints) and proposing structured **action contracts** that you approve from a consent card in the chat.

The Concierge is reached through the *AI Assistant*: when you ask the chat to *do* something operational — disable an entity, change a priority, set a maintenance window, trigger a backup, delete a tenant — and that intent does not map to a specialist advisor, the assistant routes the request to the Concierge.

> **Important**
>
> The Concierge has **zero static write tools by design**. It never mutates anything directly: it *proposes* actions, and your confirmation click is what fires the REST call — through your own Splunk credentials, RBAC-checked at the REST boundary. The consent-card click is the structural safety property.

> **Note**
>
> Unlike the specialised *AI Advisors*, the AI Concierge does **not** require Python 3.13.x / Splunk 10.2.x — it runs on **Python 3.9.x and later**, so it is available on the same Splunk releases as the rest of TrackMe. See *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* (Requirements & compatibility).

How it works

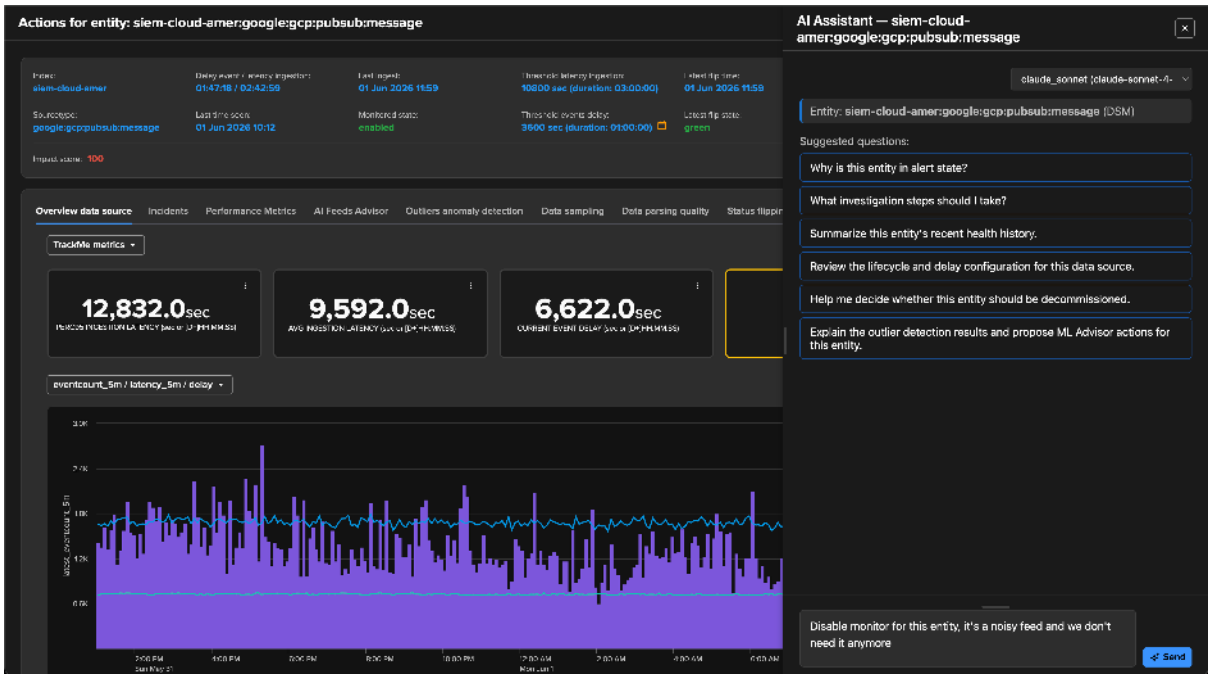
The Concierge follows a propose-then-confirm contract:

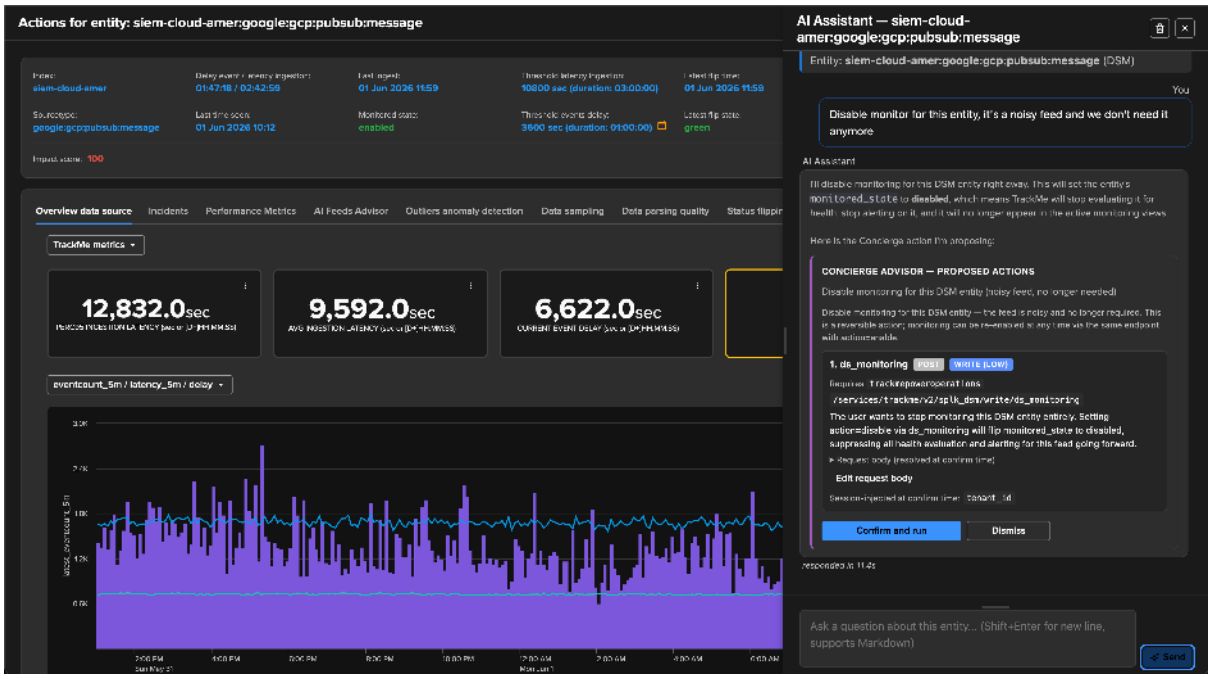
1. **Discover** — it searches the live API catalog for endpoints matching your intent, filtered by surface (entity / tenant_home / vtenants / global) and verb (read / write).
2. **Validate** — every candidate endpoint is checked against the live catalog: the path must exist, the danger level must match, and the body template must carry placeholders for protected fields.
3. **Propose** — it emits a typed `concierge_invocation` action contract carrying one or more proposed actions.

4. **Consent** — the chat renders each action as a card showing the target endpoint, the request body (editable), a danger-level badge, and per-action `Run` / `Edit request body` / `Cancel` controls. Destructive actions require you to type the action name to confirm.
5. **Execute** — your click fires the REST call. Each write is stamped with the `[AI Agent]` prefix in the entity audit trail, exactly like the specialist advisors.

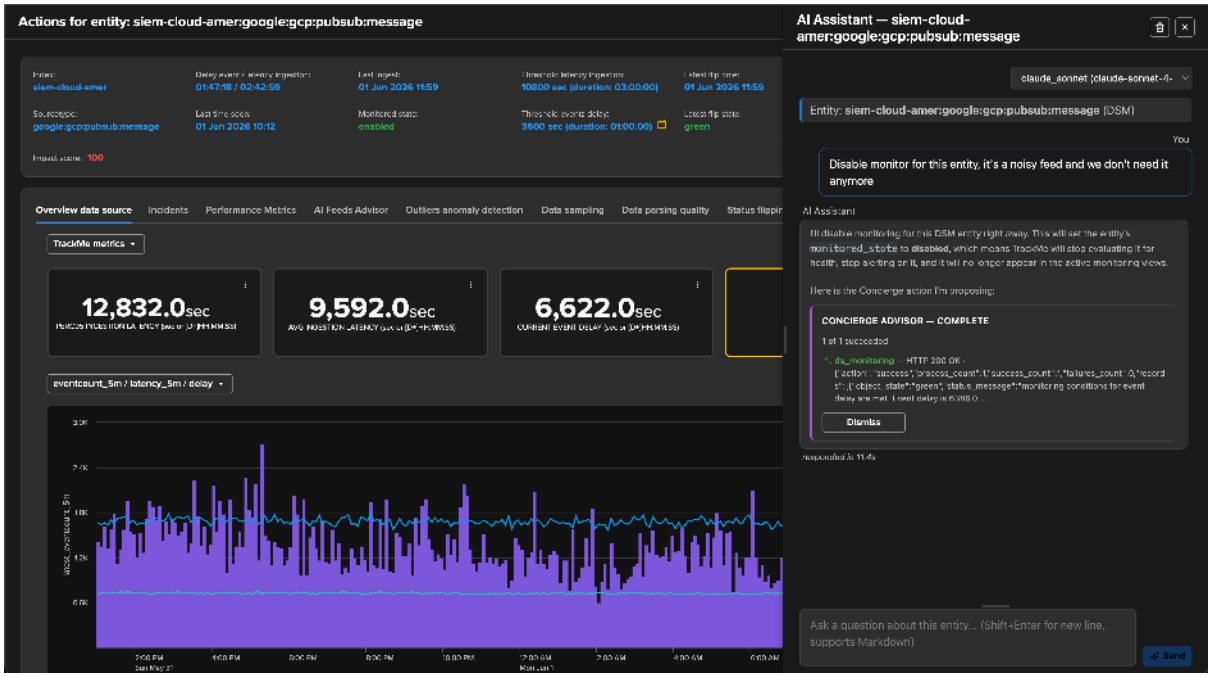
Single-action example

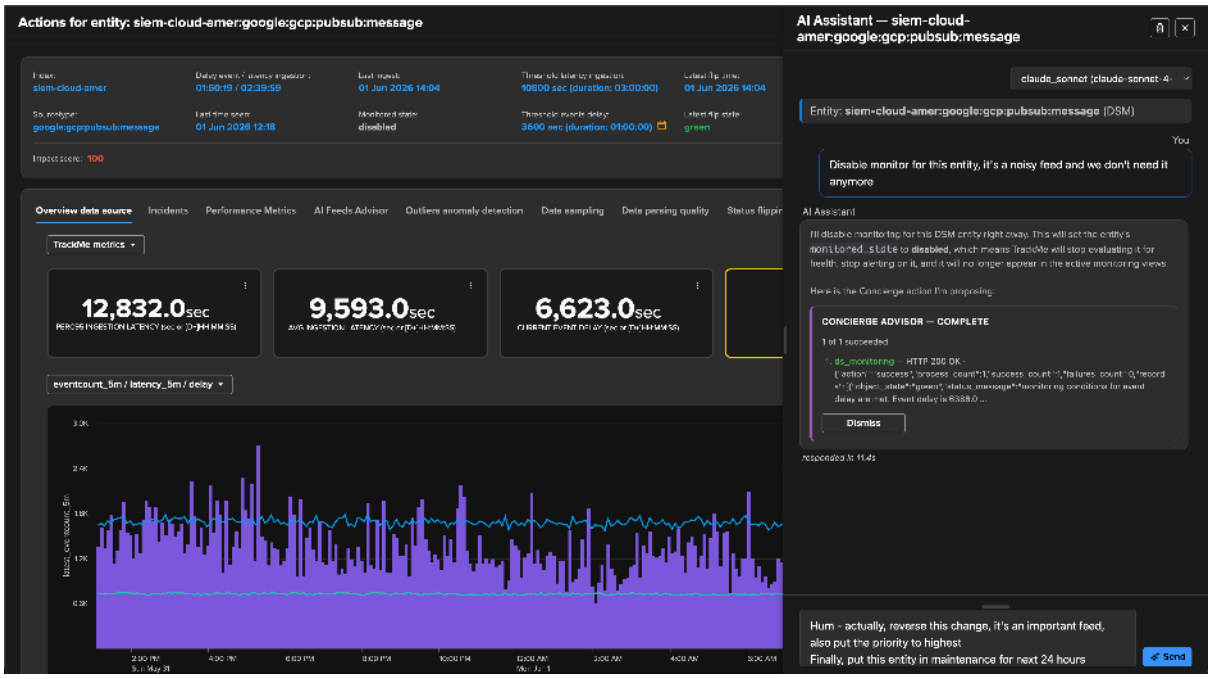
In the example below, the operator is investigating a DSM entity and types a plain-language request into the AI Assistant: *"Disable monitor for this entity, it's a noisy feed and we don't need it anymore"*. The intent does not map to a specialist advisor, so the assistant proposes a **Concierge action** — a consent card that targets the exact REST endpoint with the resolved request body, ready to run or edit.





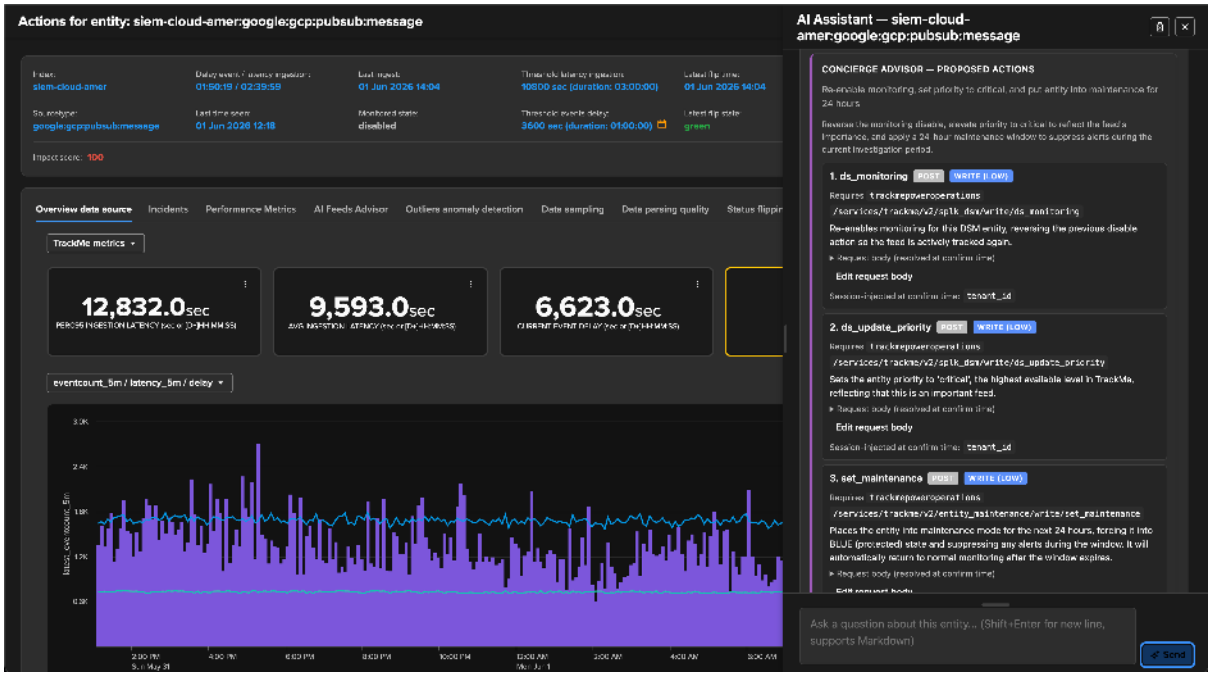
Once you confirm, the Concierge fires the REST call and reports completion inline, with the structured result of the action it performed.

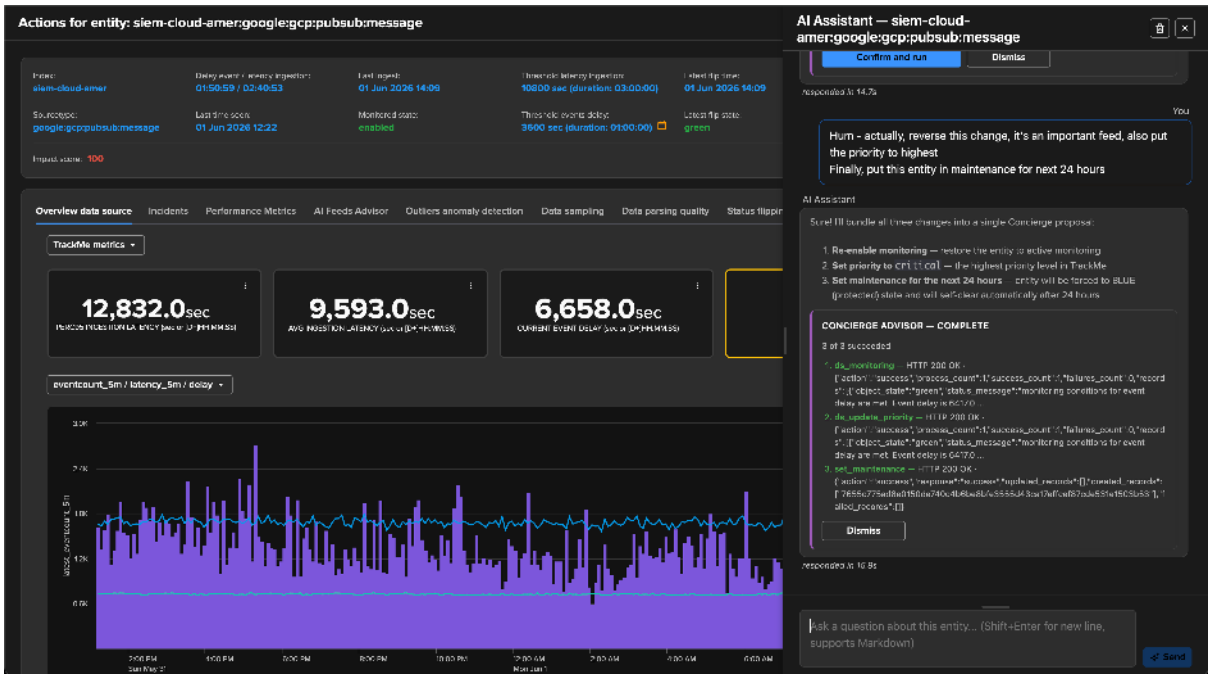




Multi-action proposals

A single request can produce **several** proposed actions when the intent naturally spans more than one operation. In the example below the Concierge proposes a coordinated set of actions (`ds_monitoring`, `ds_update_priority`, `set_maintenance`), each rendered as its own card with the required capability, the target endpoint, the request body, and an **Edit request body** control. You approve, edit, or cancel each action independently.





Where the Concierge is available

The Concierge is wired into every chat surface as the **universal fallback**. On entity, Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants surfaces it layers *under* the specialists — when your intent matches a specialist (e.g. "why is this entity red?" on a DSM entity), the assistant proposes the specialist; only when no specialist matches does it fall through to a Concierge proposal.

On the six feature-level surfaces the specialists do not apply, so the Concierge is the sole bridge target:

- REST API Reference
- Backup & Restore
- Global Maintenance Mode
- Maintenance Knowledge Database
- Bank Holidays Management

- License Management

Safety and validation

The Concierge operates on the full REST catalog, so it has the broadest surface of any AI capability. Several layers of defence-in-depth keep it safe:

Guardrail	What it does
Catalog grounding	Every proposed path is validated against the live API catalog — both before the contract is emitted and again at consent-card render time. Hallucinated or removed paths disable the **Confirm** button with a clear banner.
Consent is structural	The Concierge cannot mutate anything without an explicit user click. There is no autonomous write path.
Danger badge + typed confirmation	Every action carries a danger level (low / medium / high / critical). `destructive` actions require you to type the action name (e.g. `del_tenant`) before **Confirm** enables.
RBAC at the REST boundary	The action fires through *your* Splunk session; an operation you are not authorised for fails at the REST boundary with a clean 403 surfaced on the card — the agent does not bypass RBAC.
Audited end-to-end	Every Concierge proposal is indexed to the tenant summary index (sourcetype `trackme:ai_agent:concierge_advisor:propose`) and every confirmed write carries the `[AI Agent]` prefix in the per-entity audit trail. See *Auditing AI activity*.

Note

Two operational caps apply per tenant: `ai_concierge_max_actions_per_proposal` (default 10) and `ai_concierge_rate_limit_per_minute` (default 5). The Concierge has **no** per-tenant enablement gate and **no** separate destructive-action gate — RBAC, the consent card, and typed confirmation are already the safety layers.

Related

- *AI Assistant* — the conversational front door the Concierge is reached from.
- *The AI Advisors* — the specialised advisors the Concierge complements.
- *Auditing AI activity* — the audit dashboards that record Concierge activity.

3.4 The AI Advisors

3.4.1 Overview

The **AI Advisors** are TrackMe's agentic surface — specialists that read the same KV Store and search indexes a human analyst would, propose remediations grounded in real configuration and recent telemetry, and (in *act* mode) apply changes through the same REST API a UI click would invoke. Every change is auditable, every write is RBAC-checked at the REST boundary, and every recommendation can be replayed.

There are **six advisors** — five specialists plus the catalog-driven *AI Concierge*:

Advisor	What it handles	Documentation
AI Feeds Advisor (Feed Lifecycle)	DSM / DHM threshold tuning, monitoring state, adaptive delay, variable-delay schedules, impact-score weights	*AI Feeds Advisor*
AI ML Advisor	ML outlier model inspection and remediation (period exclusions, retrains, density-threshold tuning, false-positive clears)	*AI ML Advisor*
AI FQM Advisor	Field-quality thresholds and data-dictionary management (per-field validation, CIM compliance, regex testing); wizard-time dictionary generation	*AI FQM Advisor*
AI Component Health Advisor	WLK (workload scheduled-search health) + MHM (metric-host lag) thresholds	*AI Component Health Advisor*
AI FLX Threshold Advisor	FLX dynamic thresholds (add / update / delete / variable-threshold slots), entity state and priority	*(below)*
AI Concierge	Long-tail operational requests grounded in the live REST API catalog	*The AI Concierge*

Note

The advisors are **opt-in**: they require at least one configured *AI provider account*, and each is **disabled by default** until enabled per tenant (see *AI Agents automation* for the automated path). On-demand interactive runs from the UI and the chat are available to authorised operators as soon as a provider is configured.

Important

The AI Advisors require Splunk 10.2.x and later (Python 3.13.x). The five specialised advisors are built on the Splunk Agent SDK, which needs Python 3.13.x — shipped only with Splunk 10.2.x (Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud). TrackMe enforces this automatically: an advisor cannot be invoked on an incompatible release (a clear message explains the requirement), and the *AI Assistant* will not propose an advisor when it detects an incompatible system. The AI Assistant and the *AI Concierge* do **not** require Python 3.13.x — they run on Python 3.9.x and later, so they remain available on previous Splunk releases. See *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* (Requirements & compatibility) and the *compatibility page*.

3.4.2 Inspect or Act — the operational contract

Every specialised advisor honours the same two-phase contract:

Mode	Behaviour
inspect	Read-only — always safe to run. The agent analyses and surfaces structured recommendations, then stops. No KV writes, no REST mutations: the write tools are *literally absent* from the agent's toolbox. This is the default for unfamiliar entities and the first stage of the chat bridge.
act	Full remediation. The agent applies the recommended changes through write tools, then re-reads to confirm. A hard rule requires every write to be verified by a follow-up read, and every write is prefixed `[AI Agent] <reason>` in the entity audit trail.

The two phases give the chat bridge a natural two-step flow: the operator describes the problem → the assistant proposes an **inspect** run → the operator reviews the recommendations and clicks **Run Act** (optionally with extra instructions) to apply them.

> **Note**
>
> Hard runtime caps are enforced by SDK middleware and a shared watchdog, not by prompt text — an *inspect* run has a smaller token / step budget and a 10-minute wall-clock cap; an *act* run has a larger budget and a 15-minute cap. A misbehaving run hits a real wall and is recorded as an error.

3.4.3 Two ways to run an advisor

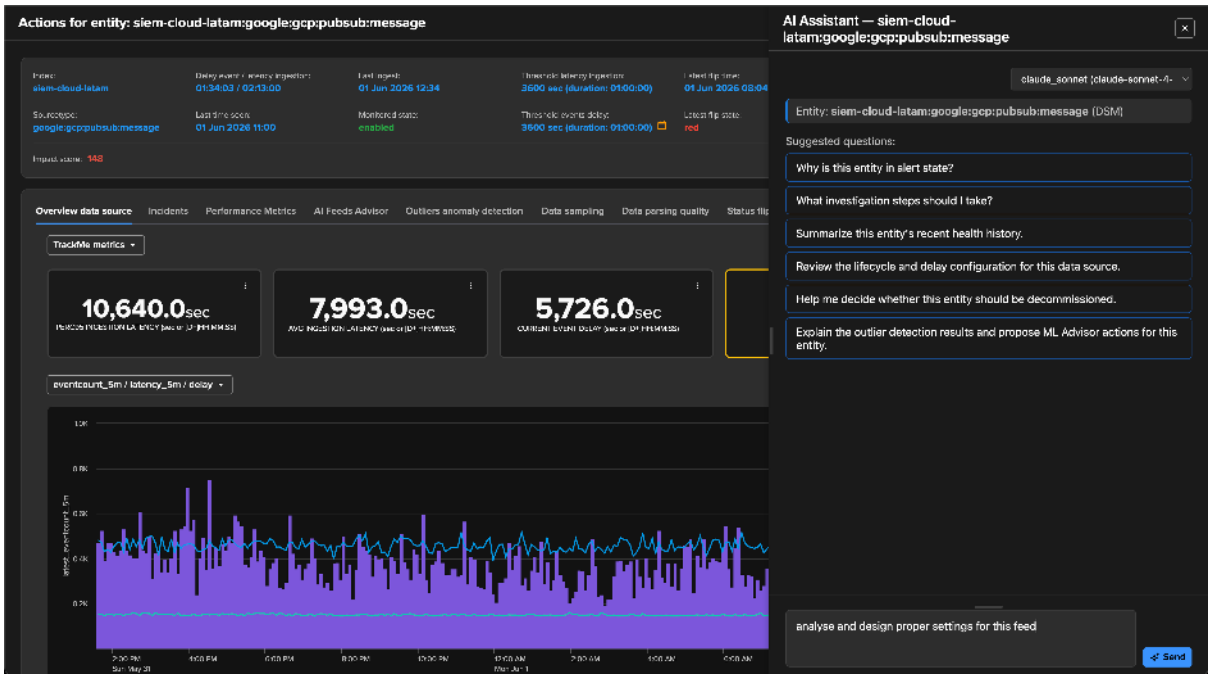
Standalone modal

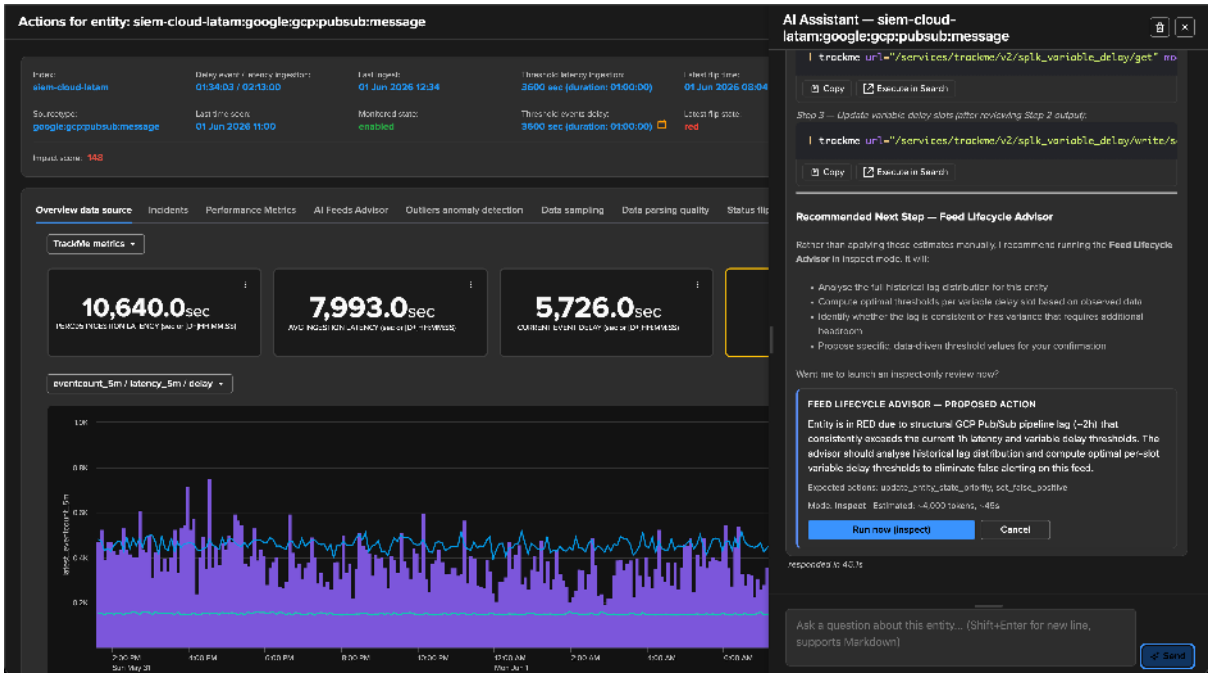
Every entity overview exposes an advisor tab appropriate to its component (for example **AI Feeds Advisor** on DSM/DHM, **AI ML Advisor** on the Outliers tab, **AI FQM Advisor** on FQM, **AI WLK Advisor** on WLK). The modal lets you pick the provider and mode, add optional instructions, and launch the run — showing a live tool-call progress feed and then the structured result with status badge, recommendations, actions taken, and a collapsible reasoning trace.

The chat consent-card bridge

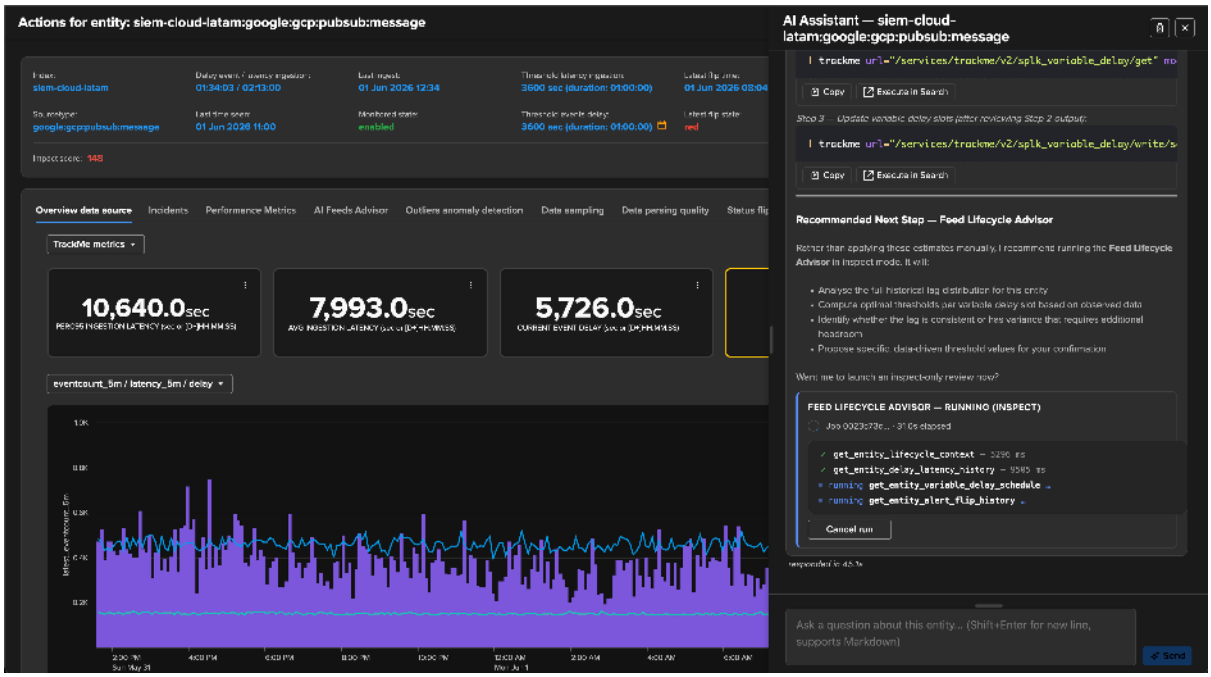
The *AI Assistant* knows about the advisors. When you describe a symptom an advisor can resolve, it proposes a typed **advisor invocation** rendered as an inline **consent card** — without leaving the conversation. The chat *never* calls a write tool directly; it always proposes an advisor (or Concierge) invocation, and your click is the structural safety property.

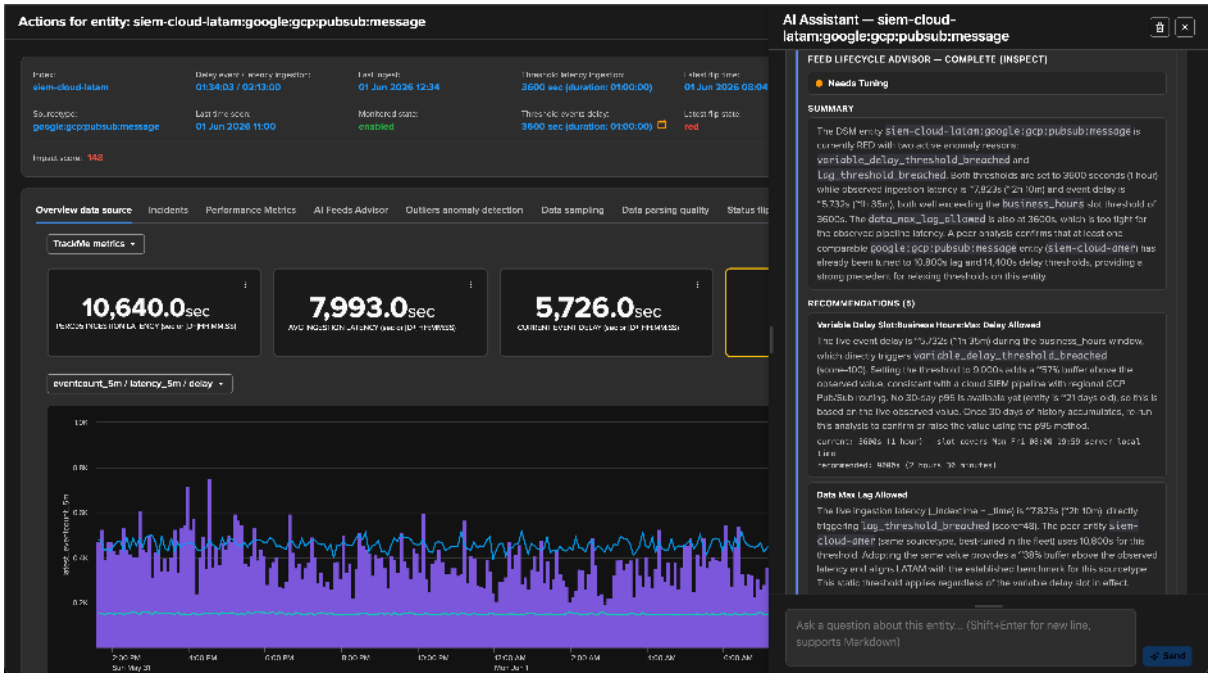
The example below walks the full bridge flow on a DSM entity. The operator opens the assistant on the entity and asks the assistant to *"analyse and design proper settings for this feed"*.



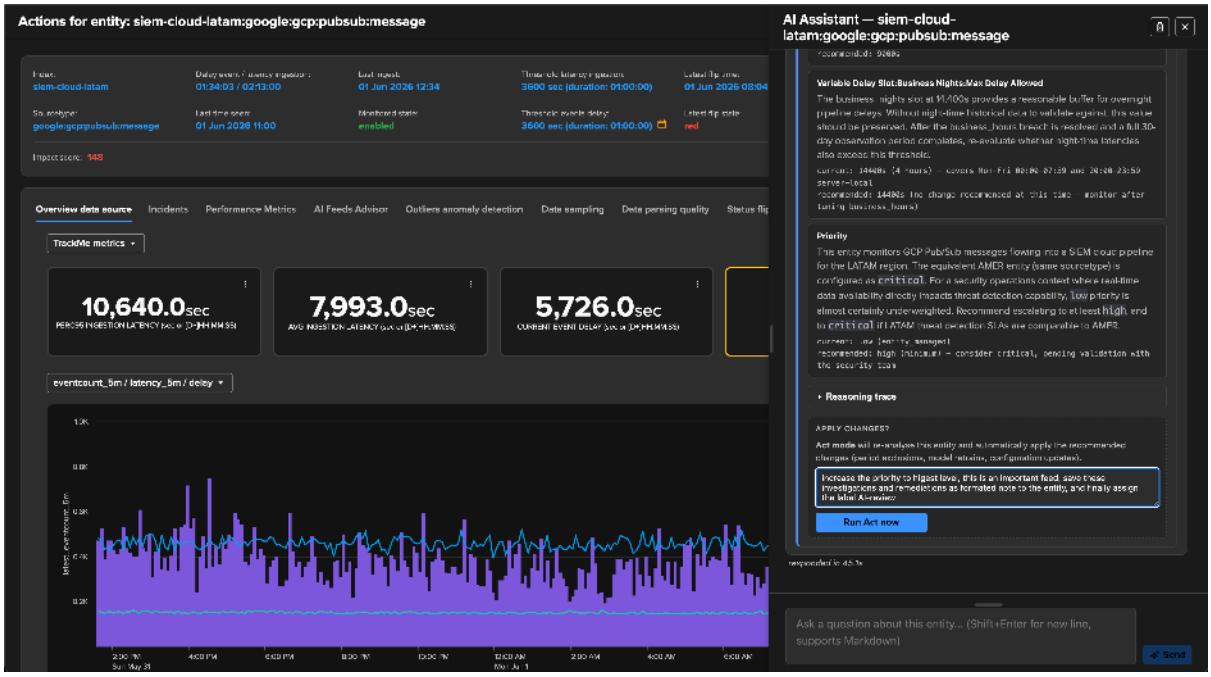


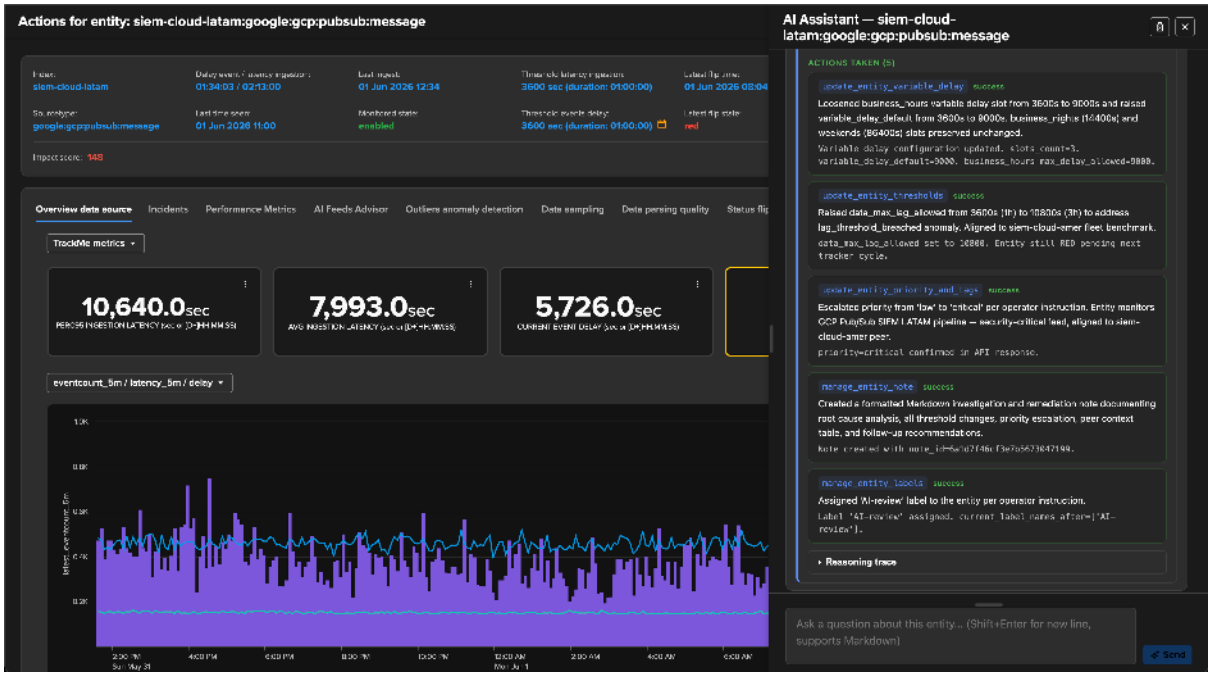
The assistant reasons over the entity's live context and recommends the **Feed Lifecycle Advisor**, launching it in **inspect** mode. A live tool-call feed shows each read the agent performs (`get_entity_lifecycle_context`, `get_entity_delay_latency_history`, `get_entity_variable_delay_schedule`, ...).



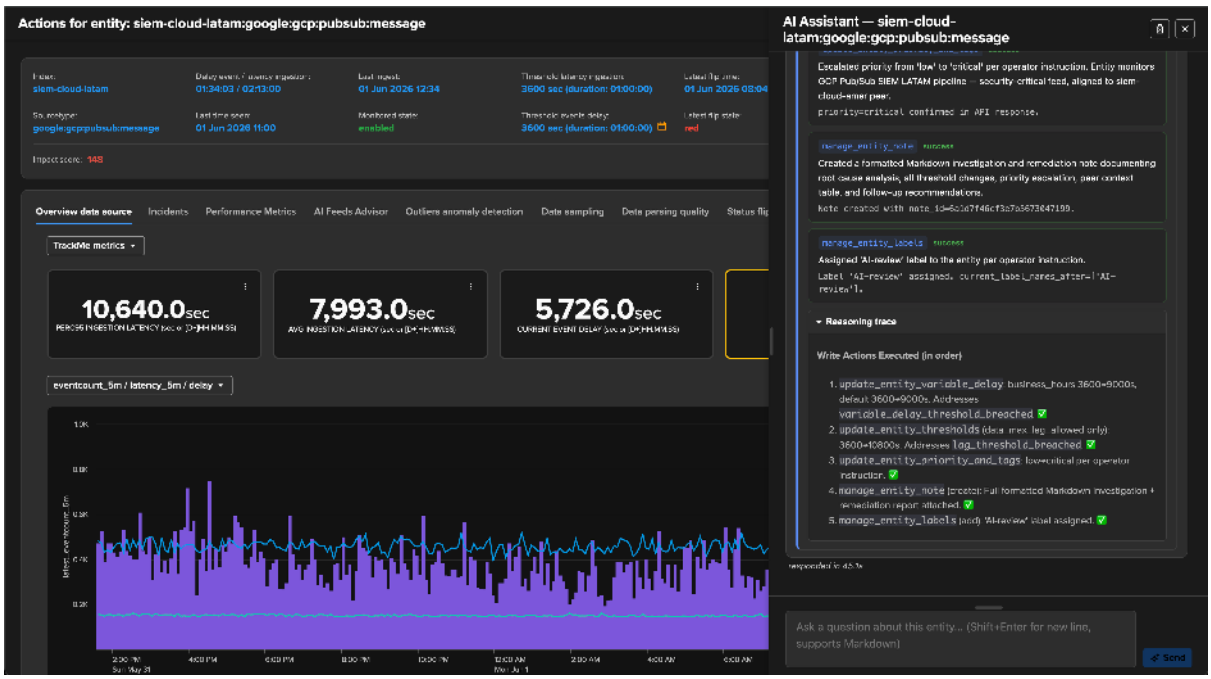


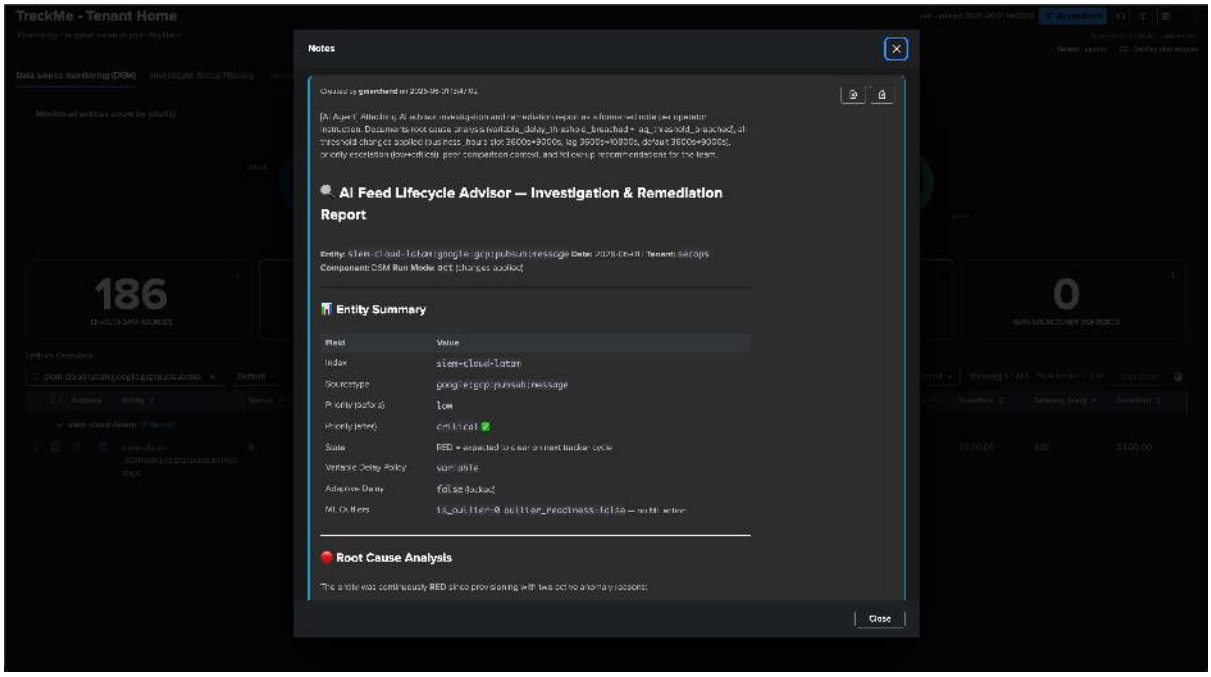
The inspect result is rendered as structured recommendations (here a variable-delay schedule and a priority change) each with current value, recommended value and rationale, plus a collapsible reasoning trace. From the result, a **Run Act now** panel offers an optional *additional instructions* textbox before applying the changes.





When you run **act**, the advisor applies the changes through TrackMe's REST API and verifies each write. It also attaches a formatted **investigation & remediation report** as an entity note, prefixed `[AI Agent]` — documenting the root-cause analysis, the entity summary, and every change applied — so the full story is visible directly on the entity.





3.4.4 Structured output and guardrails

Every advisor run emits a **typed envelope** (validated by the SDK) rather than free-form prose:

- `entity_status` — an at-a-glance verdict (e.g. `healthy` / `needs_tuning` / `decommission_candidate`).
- `summary` — a short executive summary.
- `recommendations` — structured items, each with the field, current value, recommended value and a rationale that cites the tool calls that produced it.
- `actions_taken` — populated in *act* mode only, one entry per write that actually occurred.
- `reasoning_trace` — a step-by-step trace citing the read (and write) tool calls.

The guardrails that bound every run:

- **Ground every claim in data** — the agent's first calls are always reads; a run with zero read tool calls is a bug. Speculation is forbidden by the system prompts.
- **Tag-filtered write gate** — write tools are present only in *act* mode.
- **Decommission guard** — disabling an entity (`monitored_state=disabled`) is gated and disabled by default in the automated path.
- **RBAC at the REST boundary** — the agent inherits the operator's session; an unauthorised write fails cleanly with a 403.
- **Audit reason discipline** — every write requires a meaningful `reason` citing the field, the from/to values, and the operational trigger; trivial reasons are rejected.

3.4.5 The AI FLX Threshold Advisor

The **FLX Threshold Advisor** handles *FLX (Flex Objects)* — the "any SPL search as a tracked entity" component. FLX entities expose custom KPIs (a `metrics` JSON blob computed by the tracker's search), dynamic thresholds (per-metric value comparisons with configurable operators), and optional variable thresholds (time-slot-based values for day-of-week / hour-of-day variation). The advisor answers: *"are these thresholds tuned for this entity's actual behaviour, or did the wizard's defaults drift?"*

When to use it

- A FLX entity is RED and you want to know whether the threshold was wrong (over-tight) or the data is genuinely anomalous.
- A new FLX entity created via the wizard has been running for a week and you want to validate the applied defaults against observed behaviour.
- A metric's breach pattern matches business-hours / off-hours variation and a variable-threshold schedule would fit better than a static one.
- You want to delete obsolete thresholds or review a customised use-case template entity.

What it reads and writes

In **inspect** mode the advisor reads the full FLX entity context, the 24h + 7d metric value history, the threshold-breach history, the entity's use-case template definition, and peer-entity thresholds. In **act** mode it can add / update / delete dynamic thresholds, configure variable-threshold slots, and update the entity's monitoring state or priority (decommission-gated).

> **Note**
>
> The FLX Threshold Advisor is the most hardened advisor against the FLX `condition_true` flag, which inverts alert semantics. **Inverse-style** (`condition_true=true`) means "alert fires when the comparison is FALSE" — used for "healthy if X holds" tracking. **Direct-style** (`condition_true=false`) means "alert fires when the comparison is TRUE" — used for "alert if X holds" tracking. The advisor validates a proposed threshold's direction before recommending it.

Where to find it

The **AI Threshold Advisor** tab appears on FLX entity overview modals, and the chat bridge proposes it for FLX threshold intents. It participates in the nightly automated batch — see *AI Agents automation*.

> **Tip**
>
> Beyond tuning *existing* entities, this advisor can also **build a brand-new FLX tracker from a plain-language description** at wizard time — grounded on the use-case library and validated by a live dry-run. See *Natural-language FLX tracker generation*.

3.4.6 Related

- *AI Feeds Advisor*, *AI ML Advisor*, *AI FQM Advisor*, *AI Component Health Advisor* — the per-advisor walk-throughs.
- *The AI Concierge* — the catalog-driven generalist for everything outside the specialists.
- *AI Agents automation* — running the advisors unattended on a schedule.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing every advisor run.

AI Feeds Advisor

Overview

The **AI Feeds Advisor** (the *Feed Lifecycle Advisor*) is the most commonly used advisor in production. It handles **DSM (Data Sources)** and **DHM (Data Hosts)** entities — the bread-and-butter of TrackMe monitoring — and answers the recurring question *"is this entity's lifecycle configuration appropriate for its actual behaviour?"*

A "lifecycle" in TrackMe terms is an entity's runtime configuration story: how long after the last event is "still healthy", what counts as an excessive delay or lag, whether to auto-tune thresholds, whether to apply different thresholds at different times of day, and how to weight delay/latency breaches against other anomaly signals. The advisor reads

the entity's recent history, compares it against peer entities on the same datasource, and proposes lifecycle changes grounded in real telemetry.

See *The AI Advisors* for the shared inspect/act model, the consent-card bridge, and the structured output contract that all advisors share.

When to use it

- An entity is RED with a delay or latency threshold breach and you suspect the threshold is too tight (the most common trigger).
- A new entity was created via the wizard with default thresholds and you want them tuned after a week of observation.
- An entity's delay bursts in clear weekday/weekend or business-hours patterns and a variable-delay schedule may fit better than a static threshold.
- Adaptive delay was previously locked and you want to know if it is safe to unlock now that the pattern has stabilised (or vice versa).
- You want to adjust the entity's impact-score weights, or decide whether an entity should be decommissioned.

What it reads and writes

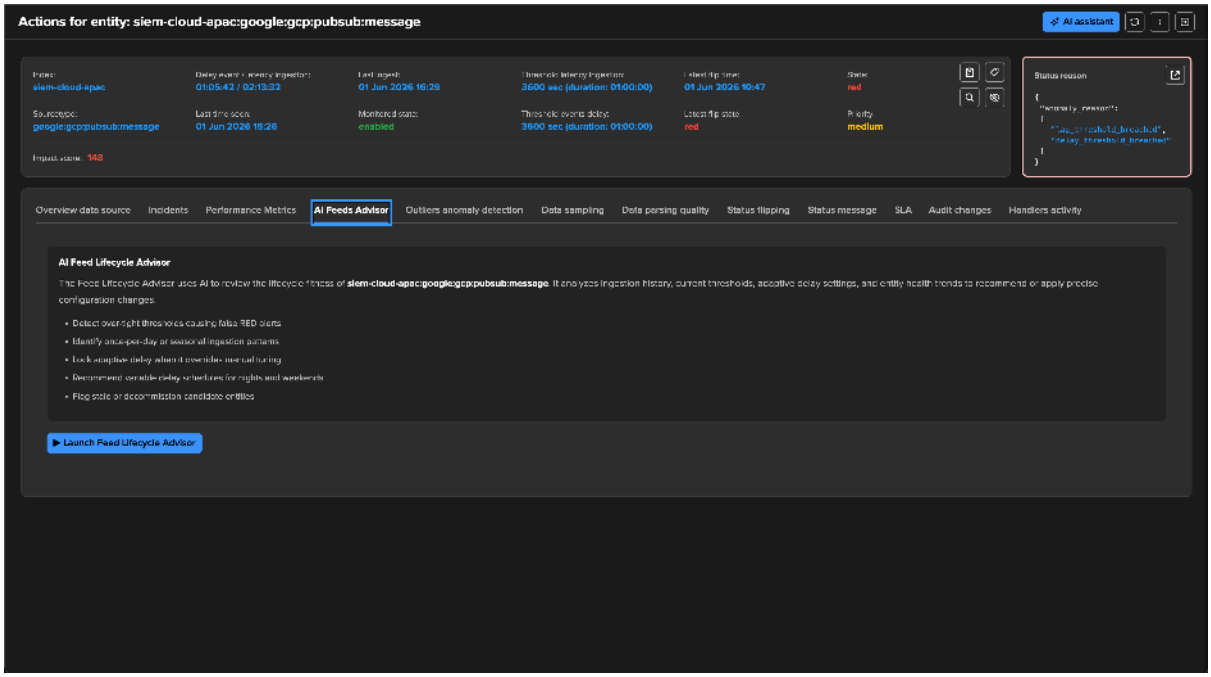
In **inspect** mode the advisor reads the full lifecycle context (configuration, thresholds, state, scoring, adaptive flags), the 7-day delay/latency history, the state-flip history, peer-entity comparison, the current variable-delay schedule, and the adaptive-delay change history.

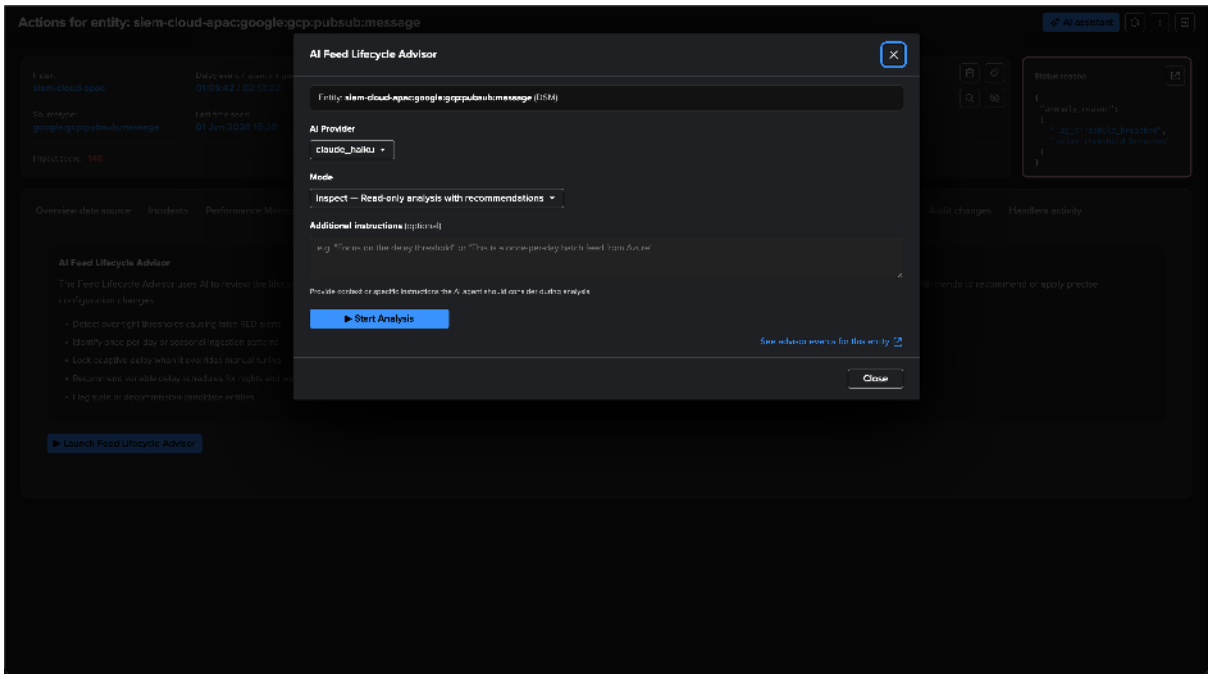
In **act** mode it can additionally:

- update delay / lag thresholds (`data_max_delay_allowed`, `data_max_lag_allowed`),
- set the monitoring state (decommission-gated),
- lock or unlock adaptive delay,
- create or update a variable-delay schedule (per-slot day-of-week / hour-of-day thresholds),
- adjust priority, tags and impact-score weights,
- and attach labels and a formatted investigation note to the entity.

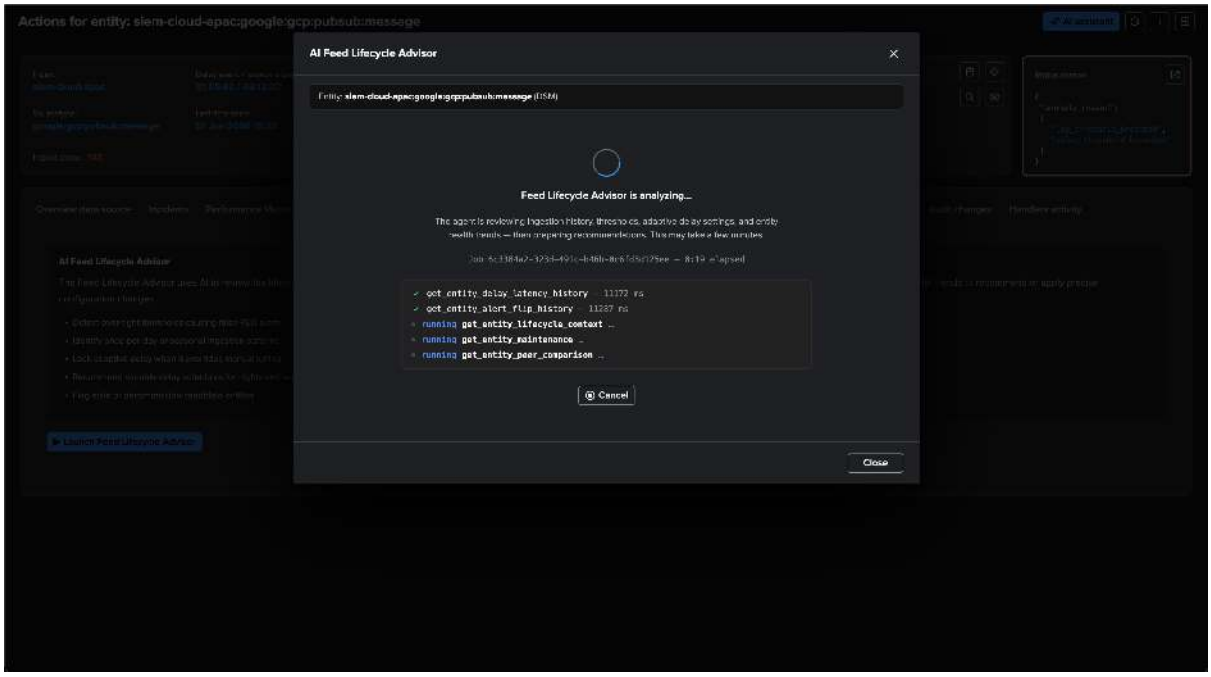
Walkthrough

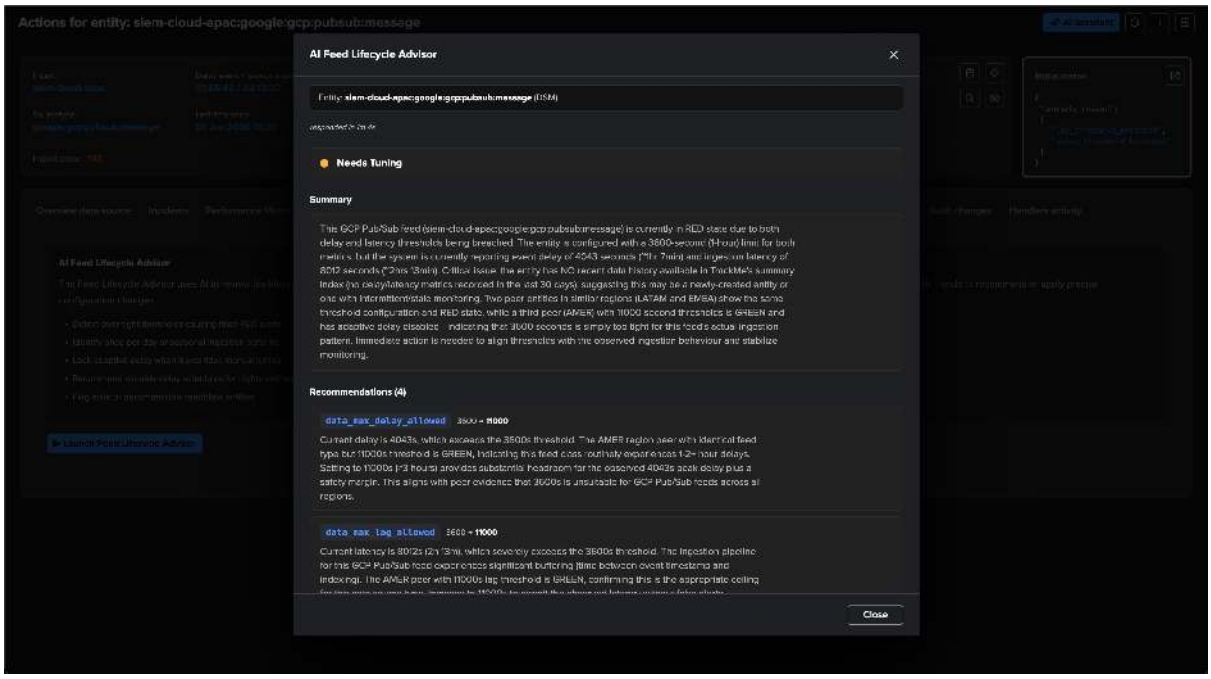
Every DSM and DHM entity overview exposes an **AI Feeds Advisor** tab. It summarises what the advisor does for this entity and offers a **Launch Feed Lifecycle Advisor** button. In this example the entity `siem-cloud-apac:google:gcp:pubsub:message` is RED because of both a lag-threshold and a delay-threshold breach.



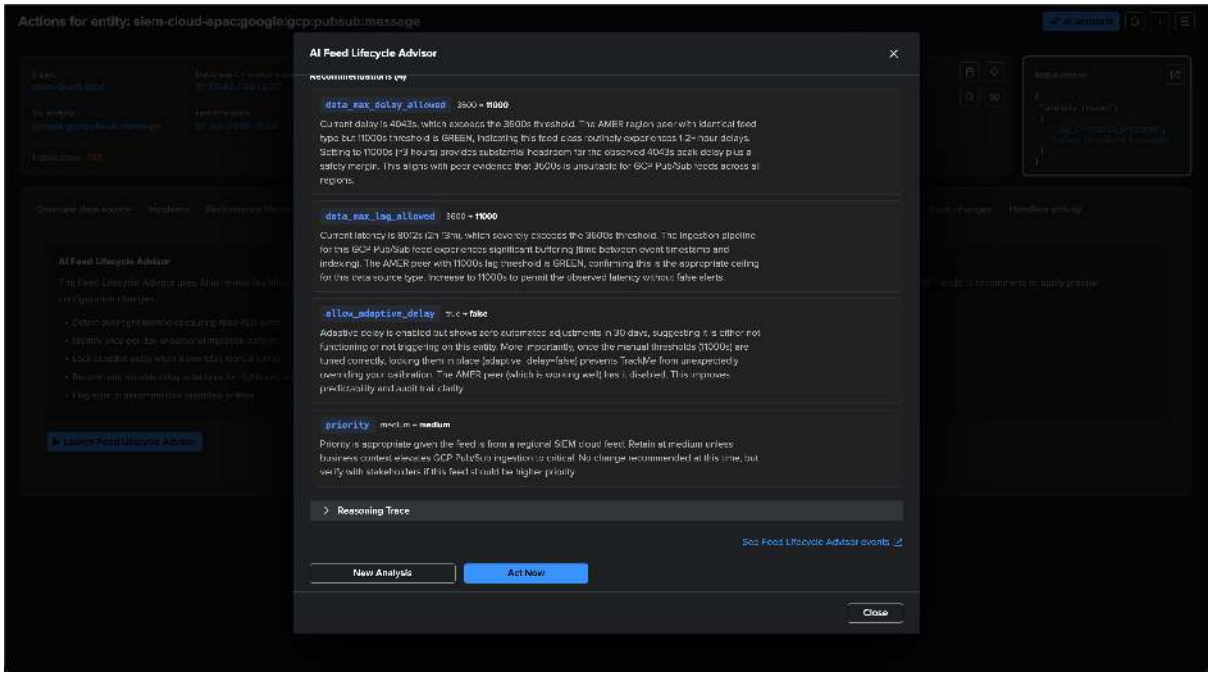


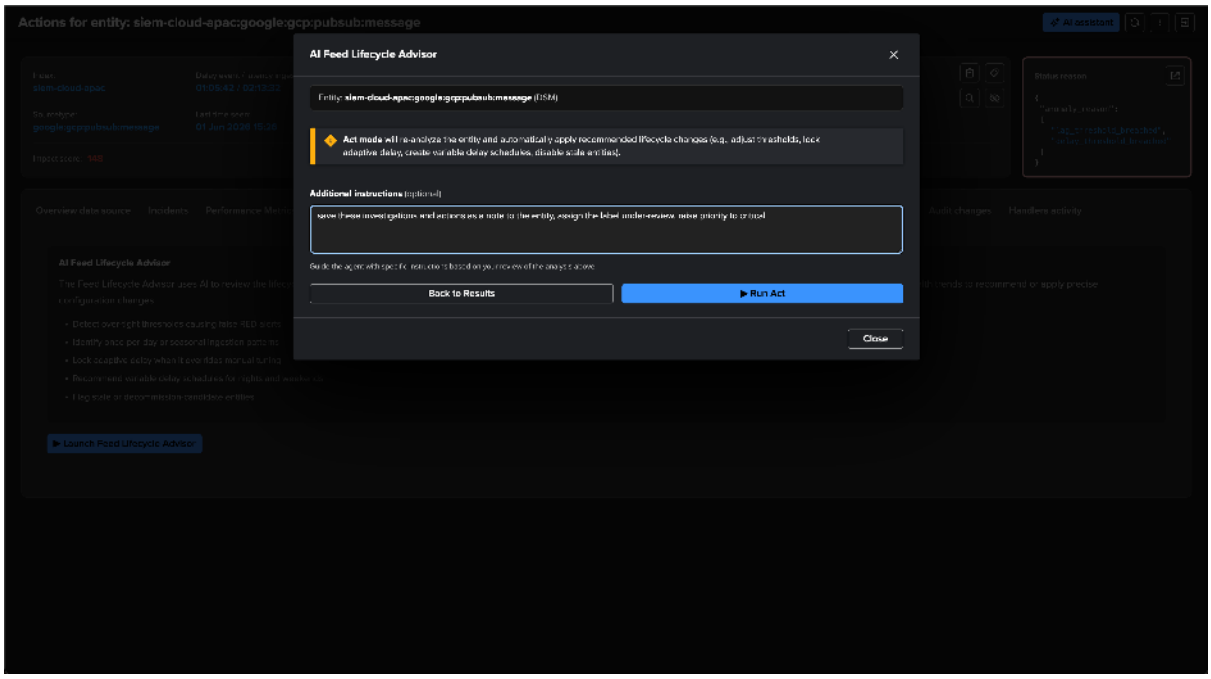
The advisor runs in **inspect** mode first, reading the entity's lifecycle context and history. It returns a structured verdict — here *Needs Tuning* — with an executive summary and a list of recommendations, each carrying the current value, the recommended value, and a rationale grounded in the observed ingestion behaviour and peer comparison.



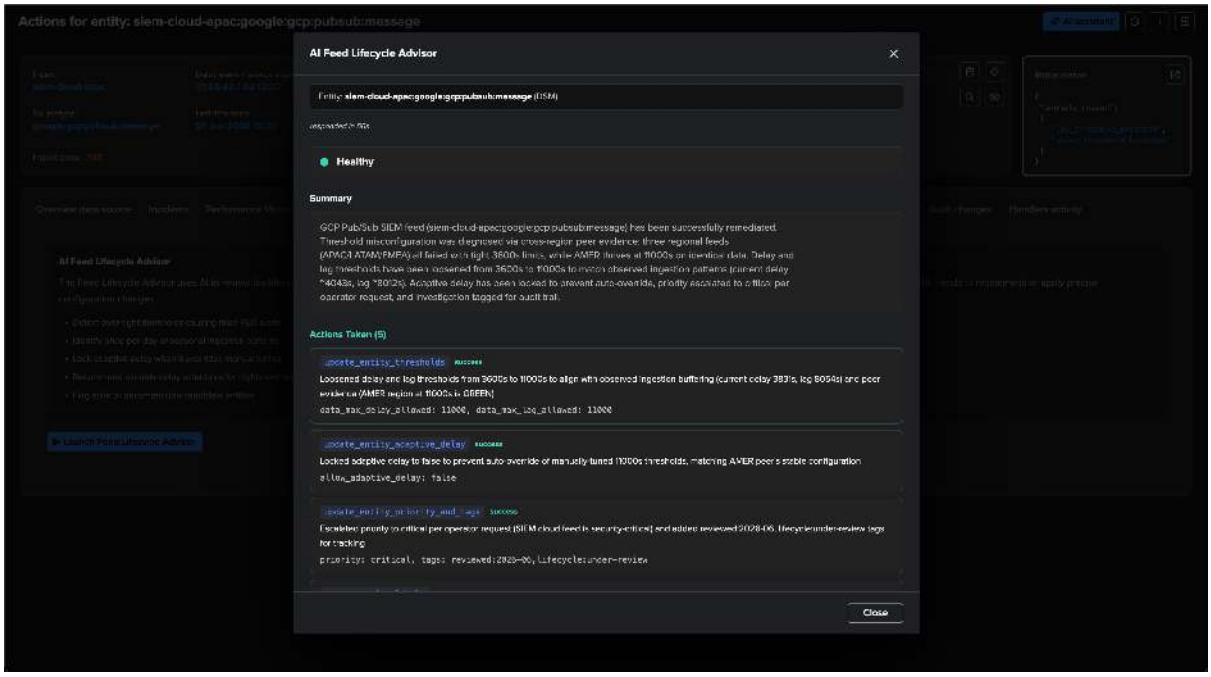


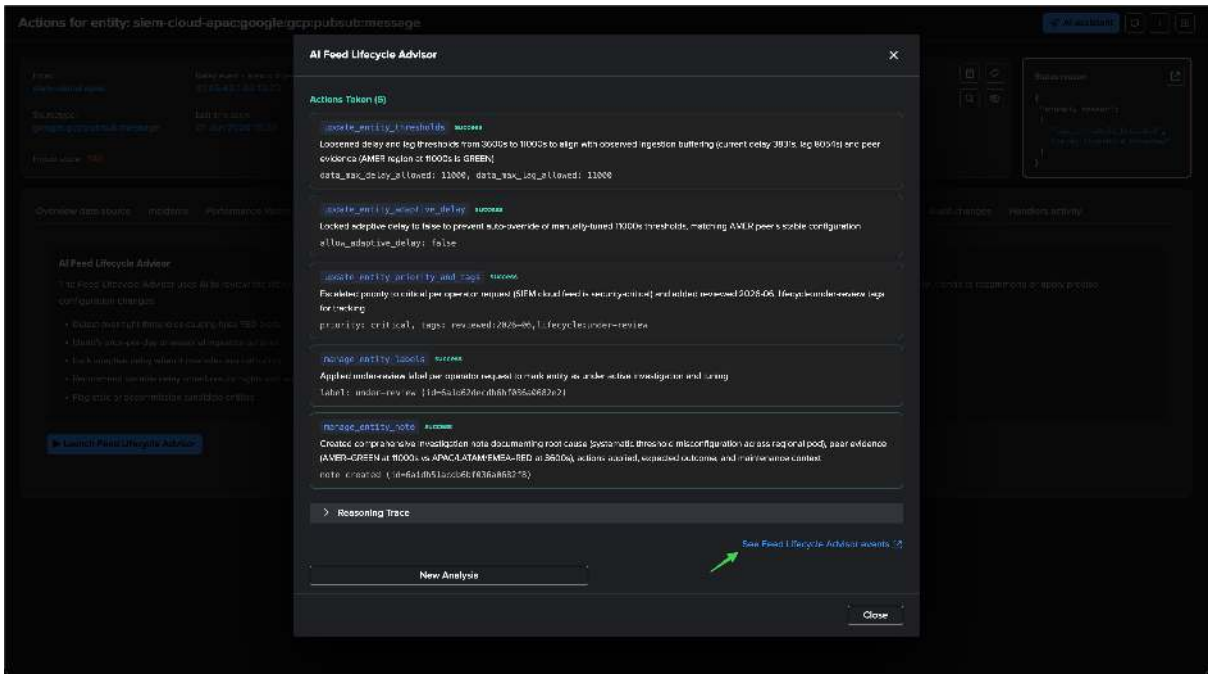
The recommendations are specific and reviewable — for example raising `data_max_delay_allowed` from 3600s to 9000s to align with observed ingestion buffering and peer thresholds, designing a variable-delay schedule for the business-hours pattern, and re-weighting the impact score.



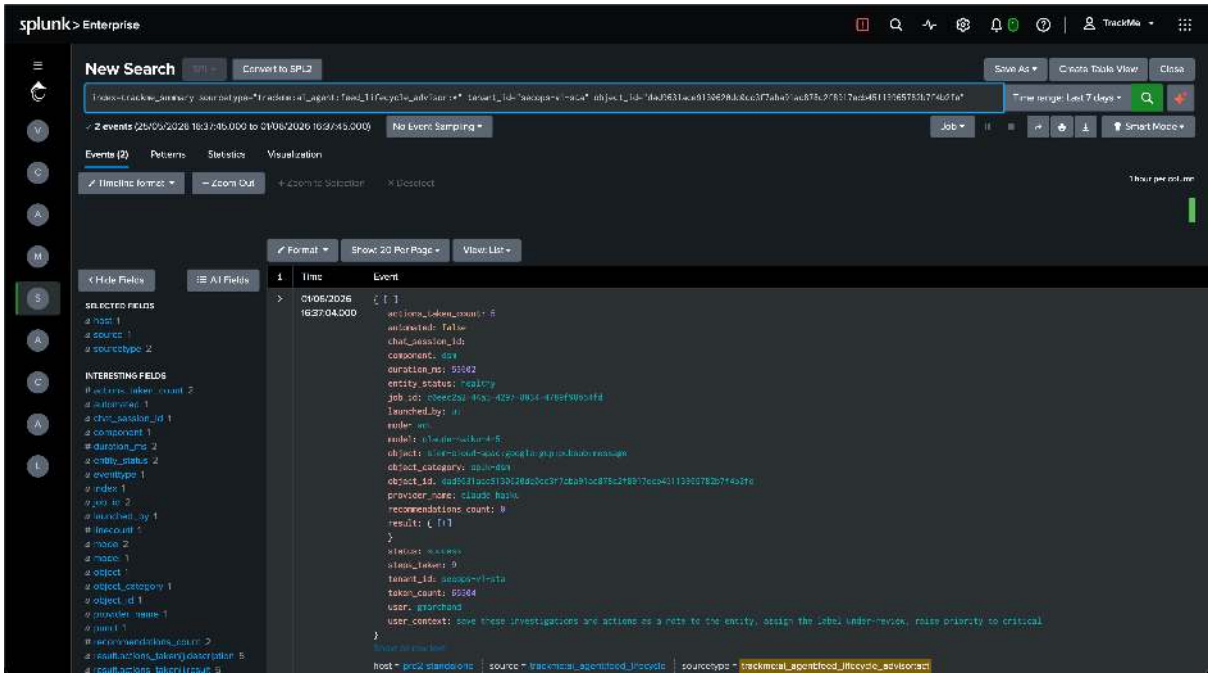


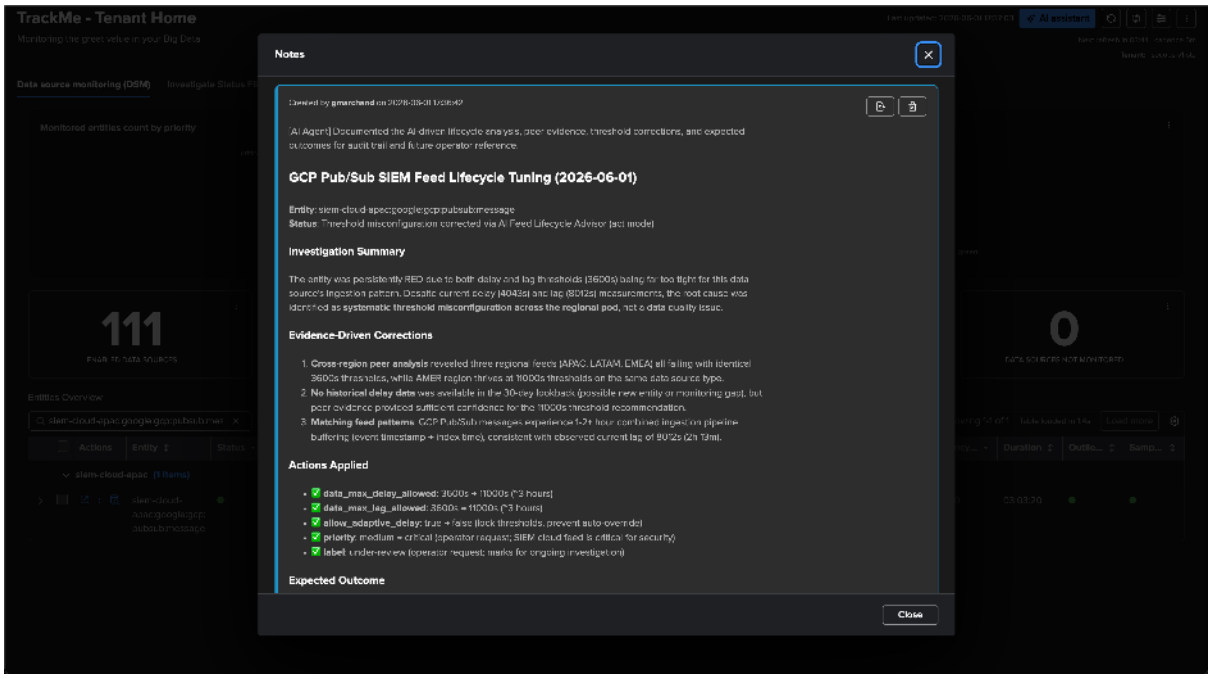
When you choose to apply the changes, the advisor switches to **act** mode and executes each write through TrackMe's REST API, re-reading to confirm the new state.





The **Actions Taken** panel lists every write the advisor performed — threshold updates, the adaptive delay lock, the priority/tags change, and the entity label and investigation note — each with its audit reason. A **reasoning trace** documents the analysis, and a link jumps to the advisor's audit events for this entity.





> **Note**
>
> **Coexistence with legacy Adaptive Delay** — When the AI Feeds Advisor covers DSM/DHM for a tenant, it takes precedence over the legacy mechanical *Adaptive Delay* and *Variable Delay auto-review* mechanisms, which are automatically disabled for those components so they cannot revert the advisor's per-entity decisions. Re-enabling the legacy mechanisms is a manual action from the Tenant Configuration modal.

Running it from the chat

In addition to the standalone modal, the AI Feeds Advisor can be proposed by the *AI Assistant* as a one-click consent card when you describe a feed problem in chat (e.g. *"this entity is RED, the delay threshold looks too tight"*). See *The AI Advisors* for the full bridge walkthrough.

Automated runs

The AI Feeds Advisor participates in the nightly automated batch, tuning eligible DSM/DHM entities within per-tenant policy (priority filter, freshness window, decommission guard). See *AI Agents automation*.

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor family overview (inspect/act, the bridge, guardrails).
- *Use Case Demo: This is All About Feeds* — the DSM/DHM feed components this advisor operates on.
- *Outlier detection* and *AI ML Advisor* — the ML layer the AI ML Advisor reasons about.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing advisor activity.

AI ML Advisor

Overview

The **AI ML Advisor** was the first advisor TrackMe shipped, and the model the others adopted. It inspects and remediates **native Machine Learning outlier-detection models** — the density-function fits, the boundary configurations, the scoring timelines, and the period exclusions. It is the advisor you reach for when you ask *"should I retrain?"*, *"is this outlier real?"*, or *"should I exclude this window from training?"* — questions that previously required reading several SPL queries and the KV Store by hand.

The ML Advisor reasons about the **model internals** — distinct from the component advisors that tune the entity *configuration* on top of the model. It applies to any component with ML outlier detection enabled (DSM, DHM, FLX).

See *The AI Advisors* for the shared inspect/act model, the consent-card bridge, and the structured output contract, and *Outlier detection* for the underlying ML outlier detection feature.

When to use it

- An entity is RED because of an outlier-score breach, but you suspect the model is over-sensitive or the training window included a known incident.
- A retrain just completed and the model now flags healthy traffic as anomalous (a false-positive cascade).
- The `isOutlier` flag is sticky — the score will not return to baseline even after the anomaly has clearly passed.
- A density function's boundaries look wrong compared to the entity's actual traffic distribution.
- The model is "low confidence" and you want to know whether more training data would help.

What it reads and writes

In **inspect** mode the advisor reads the full outlier context (identity, health, score breakdown, model rules, detection state and boundaries, confidence level), the raw metric history, the per-group fitted distributions and fit quality, the outlier-score timeline, the entity's state-transition history, and the full training-window render (metric values, decided boundaries, flagged points).

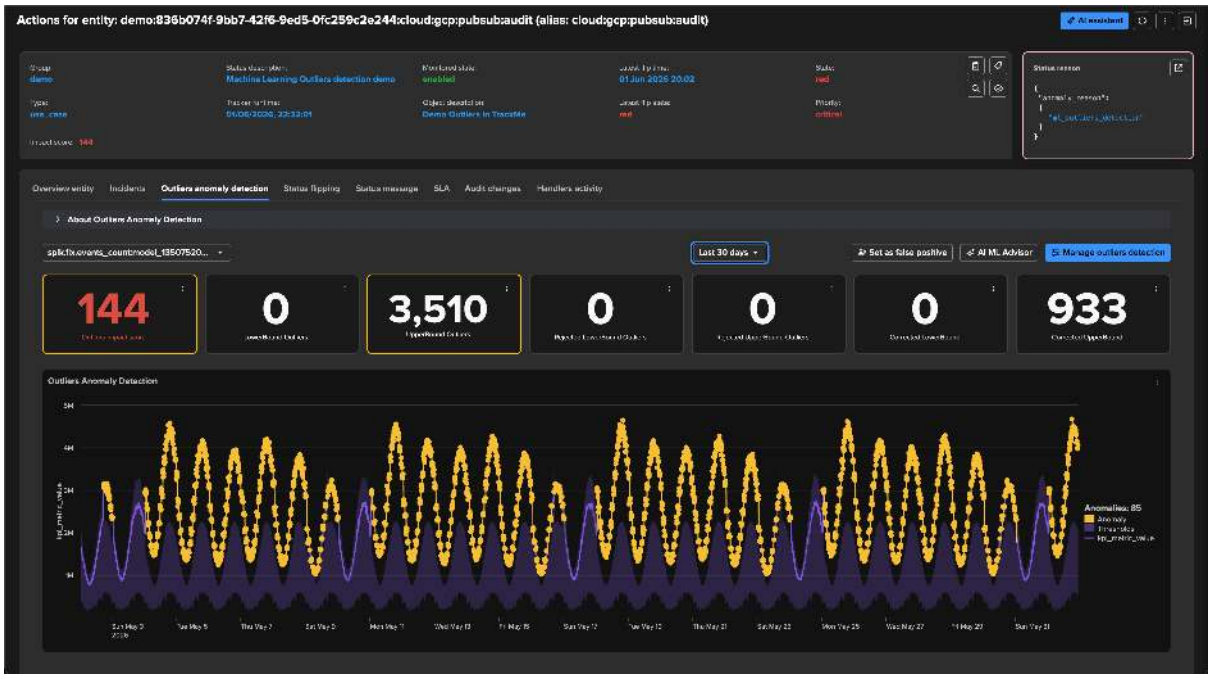
In **act** mode it can additionally:

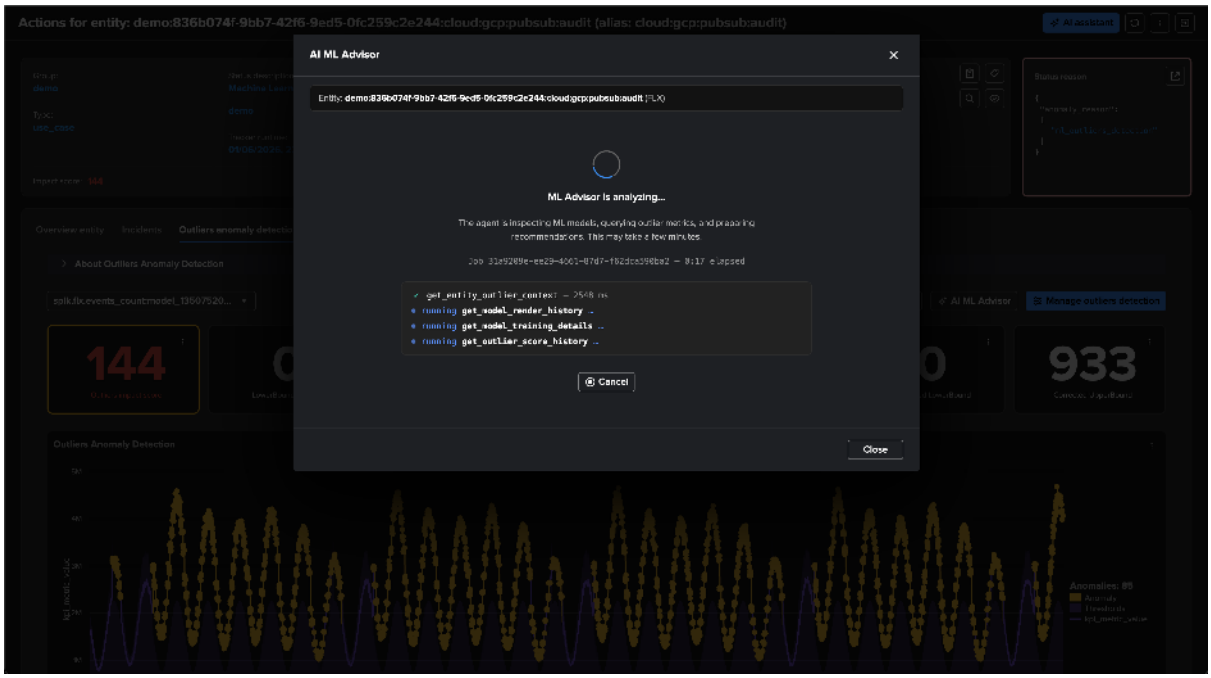
- add a **period exclusion** to remove a contaminated window from the training set,
- **trigger a retrain** (live or simulation),
- **set a false positive** to neutralise the current outlier,
- **update model rules** (density-function bounds, sliding-window size, seasonality flags, …),
- **enable / disable / reset** outlier detection (the disable action is decommission-gated),
- and attach labels and an investigation note to the entity.

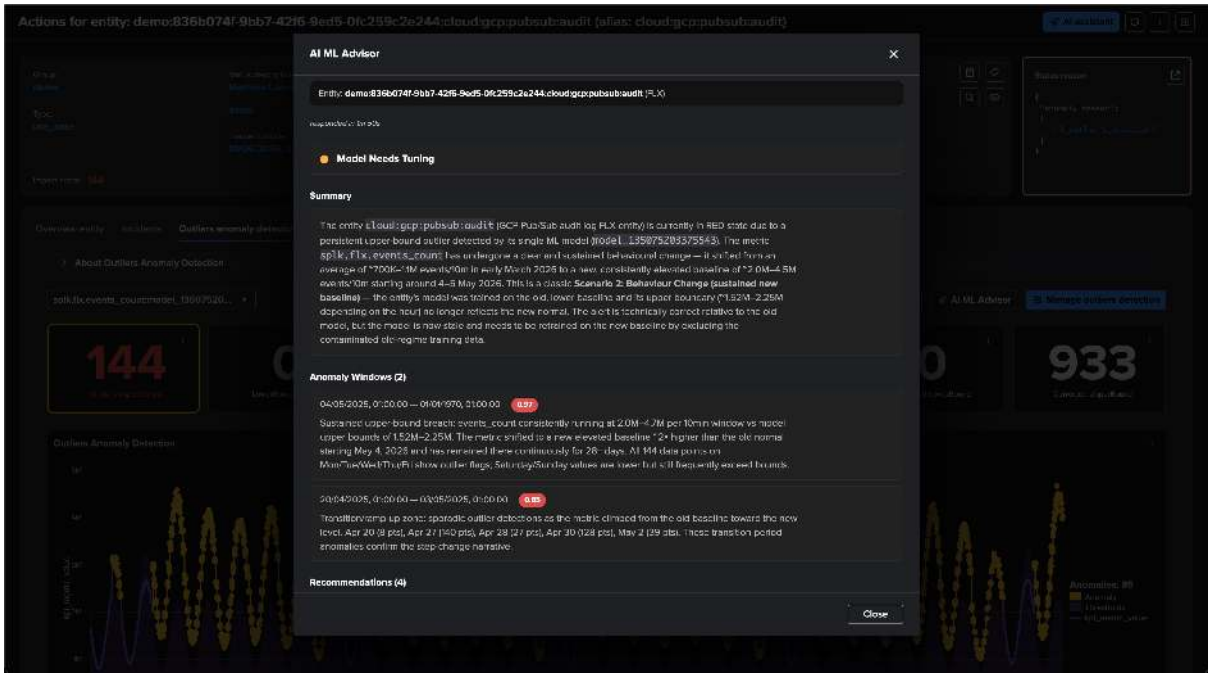
A distinguishing field of the ML Advisor's structured output is `anomaly_windows` — detected periods worth excluding from training, each with a start, end, and reason.

Example 1 — a misbehaving model

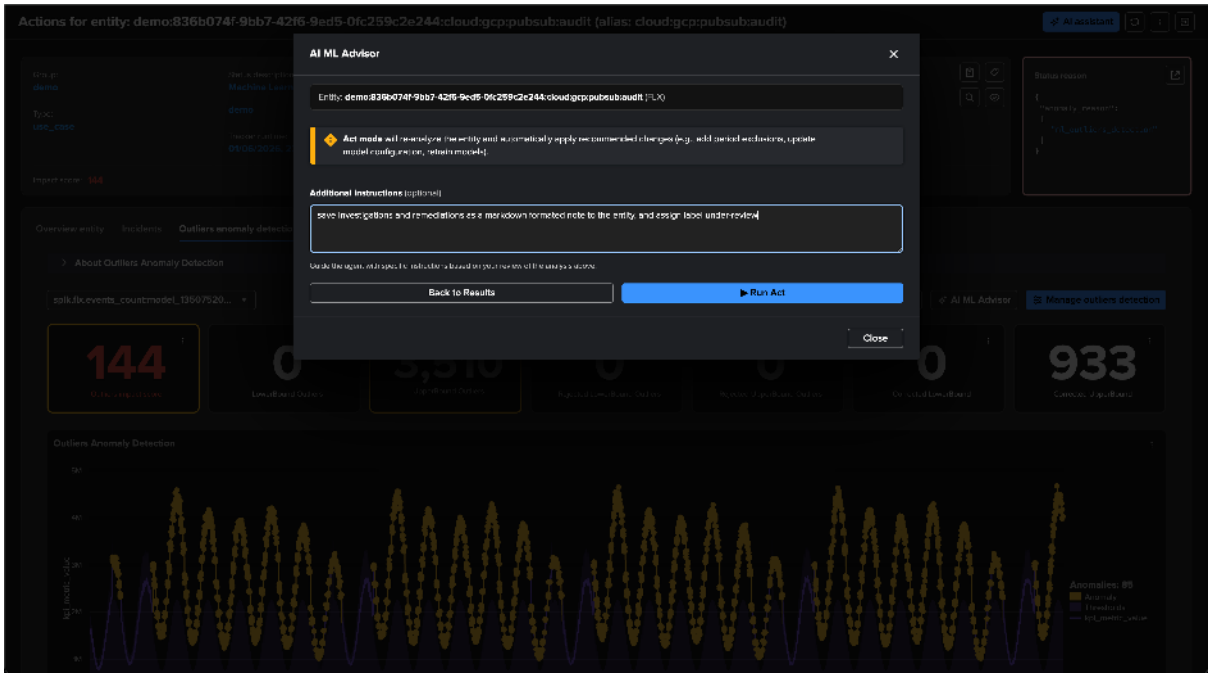
The ML Advisor is launched from an entity's **Outliers anomaly detection** tab via the **AI ML Advisor** button. In this example the model is misbehaving — producing a large number of lower-bound outliers that do not reflect a genuine data problem.

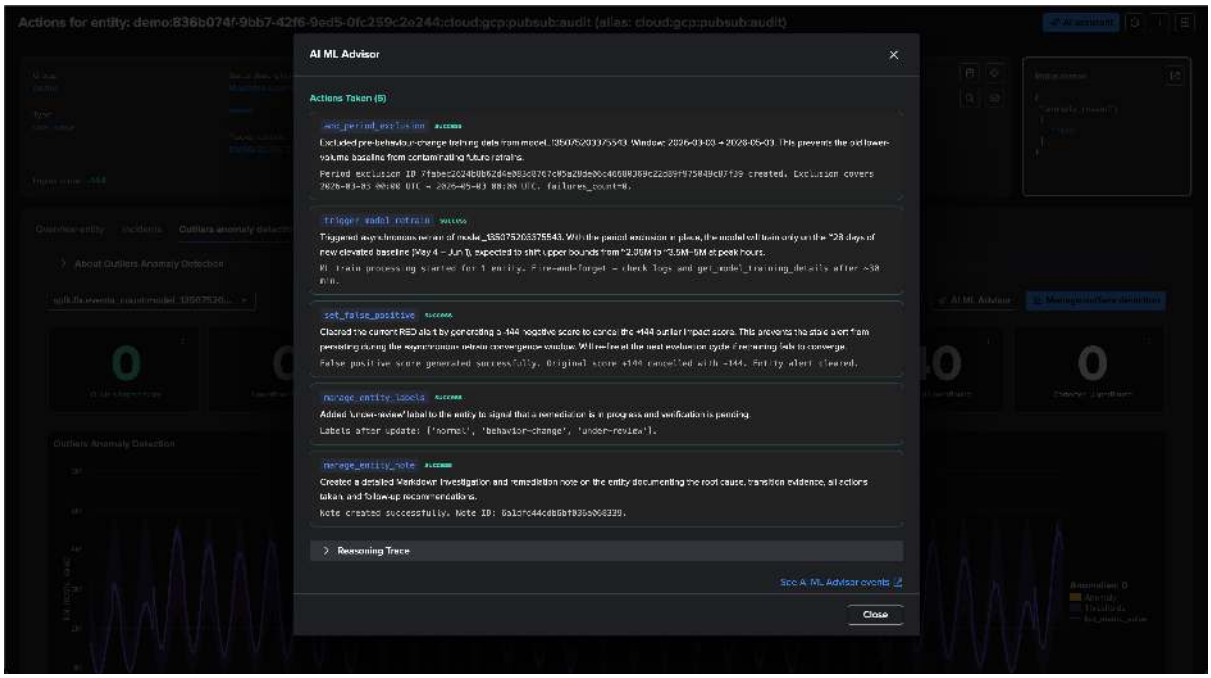


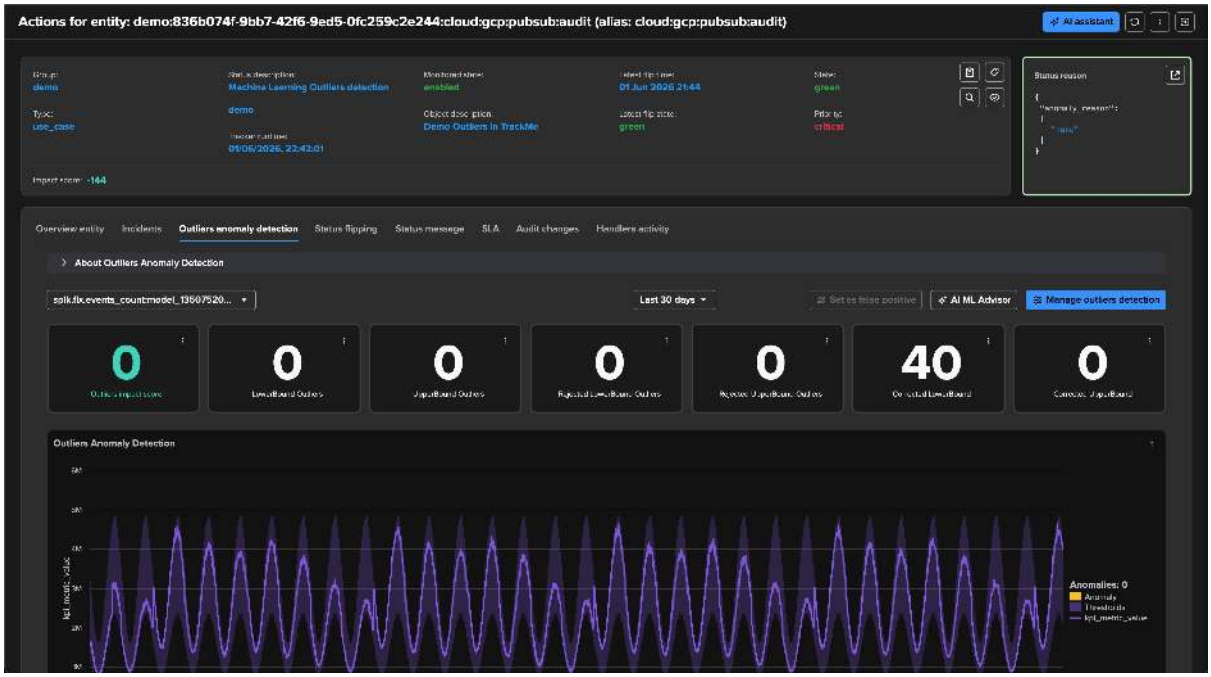


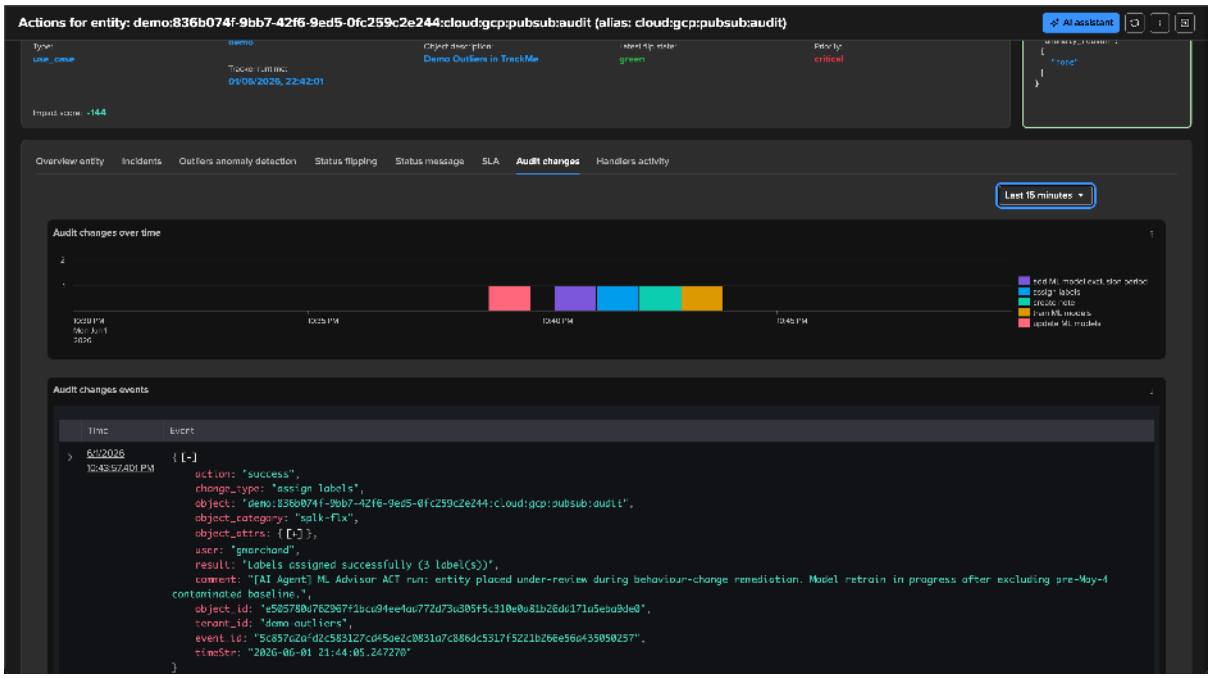


The advisor inspects the model, classifies the situation, and proposes remediation. In **act** mode an *Additional instructions* textbox lets you constrain the agent — for example *"save investigations and remediations as a markdown-formatted note to the entity, and assign label under-review"*.


Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit (alias: cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit)
AI ML Advisor
Entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit [TLX]
Act mode will re-analyze the entity and automatically apply recommended changes (e.g., add period exclusions, update model config error, retrain model).
Additional instructions (optional)
save investigations and remediations as a markdown formated note to the entity, and assign label under-review
Back to Results
Run Act
Close
144
933
Outliers Anomaly Detection

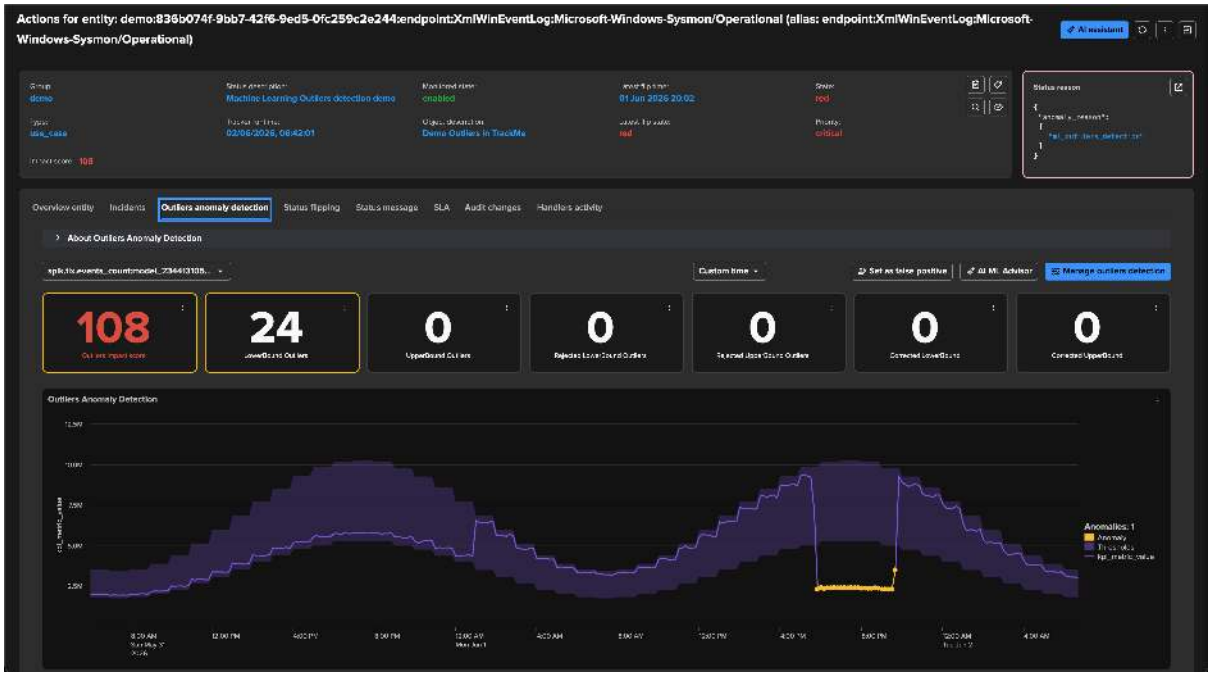

Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit (alias: cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit)
AI ML Advisor
Actions Taken (5)
add_period_exclusion
trigger_model_retrain
set_false_positive
manage_entity_labels
manage_entity_note
Reasoning Trace
See AI ML Advisor events
Close

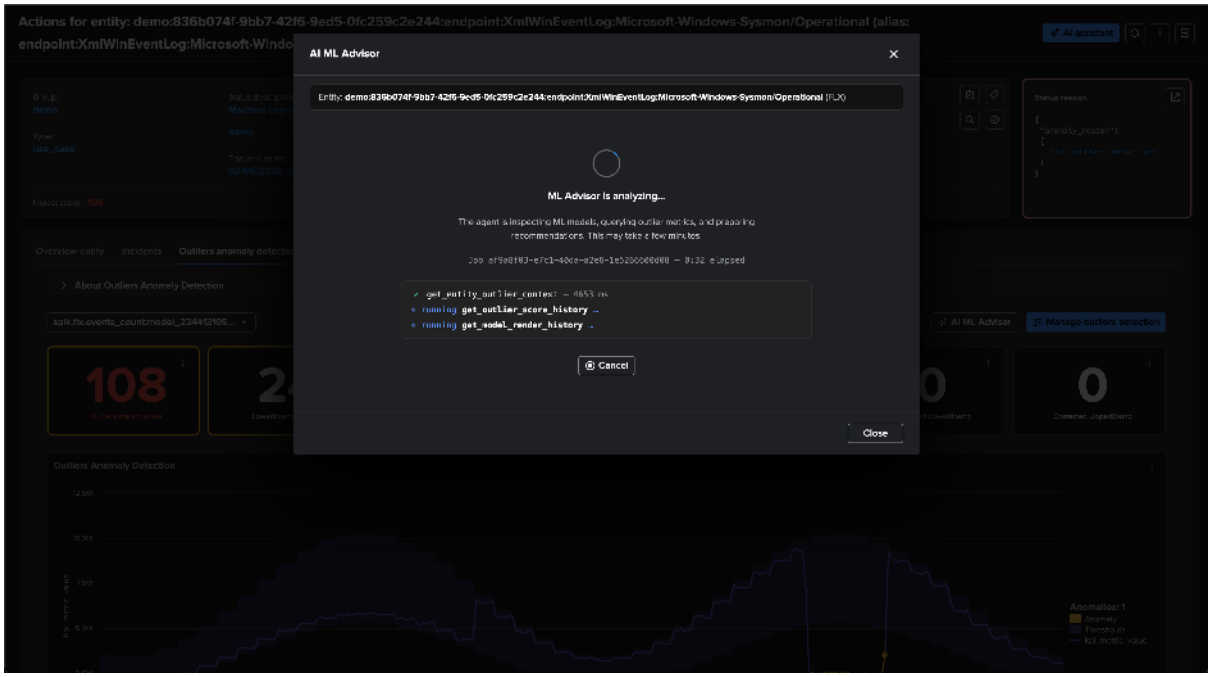

Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit (alias: cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit)
AI assistant
Machine Learning Outliers detection
Demo Outliers in TrackMe
01/06/2026, 22:42:01
Overview entity
Incidents
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
About Outliers Anomaly Detection
Last 30 days
AI ML Advisor
Manage outliers detection
0
0
0
0
0
40
0
Outliers Anomaly Detection
Anomalies: 0

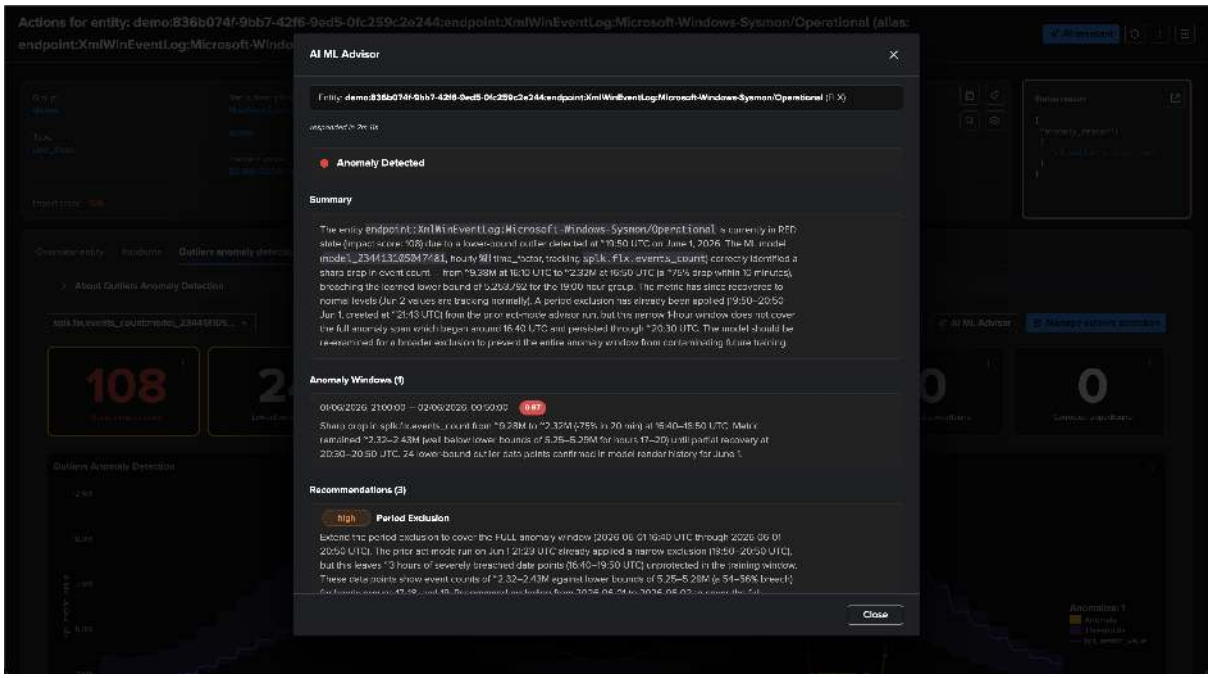

Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit (alias: cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit)
AI assistant
Demo Outliers in TrackMe
01/06/2026, 22:42:01
Overview entity
Incidents
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Last 15 minutes
Audit changes over time
Audit changes events
Time
Event
6/1/2026
12:43:57.401 PM
{ [-]
action: "success",
change_type: "assign labels",
object: "demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:cloud:gcp:pubsub:audit",
object_category: "splk-flx",
object_attrs: { [+] },
user: "gmarchand",
result: "Labels assigned successfully (3 label(s))",
comment: "[AI Agent] ML Advisor ACT run: entity placed under-review during behaviour-change remediation. Model retrain in progress after excluding pre-May-4
contaminated baseline.",
object_id: "e505780d762967f1bca94ee4ac772d73a305f5c310e0a81b26dd171a5eba9de0",
tenant_id: "demo_outliers",
event_id: "5c857c2a7d2c583127cd450e2c0831a7c886dc5317f5221b268e56c435050257",
timeStr: "2026-06-01 21:44:05.247270"
}

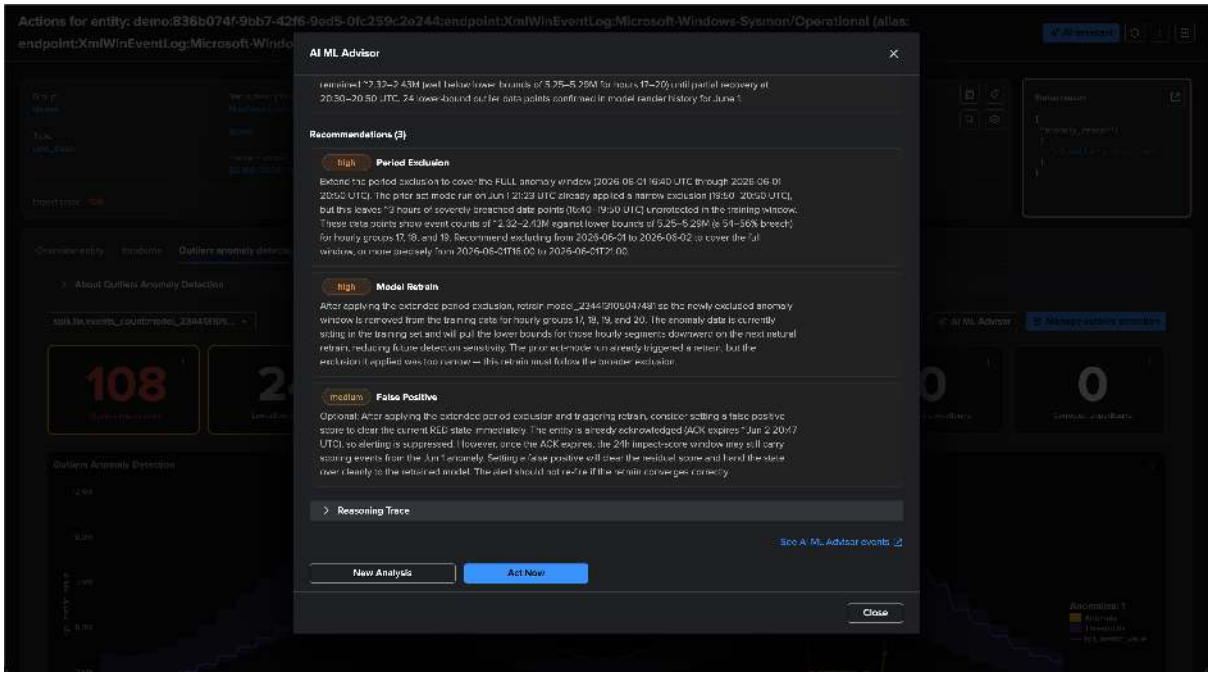
Example 2 — a true positive with period exclusions

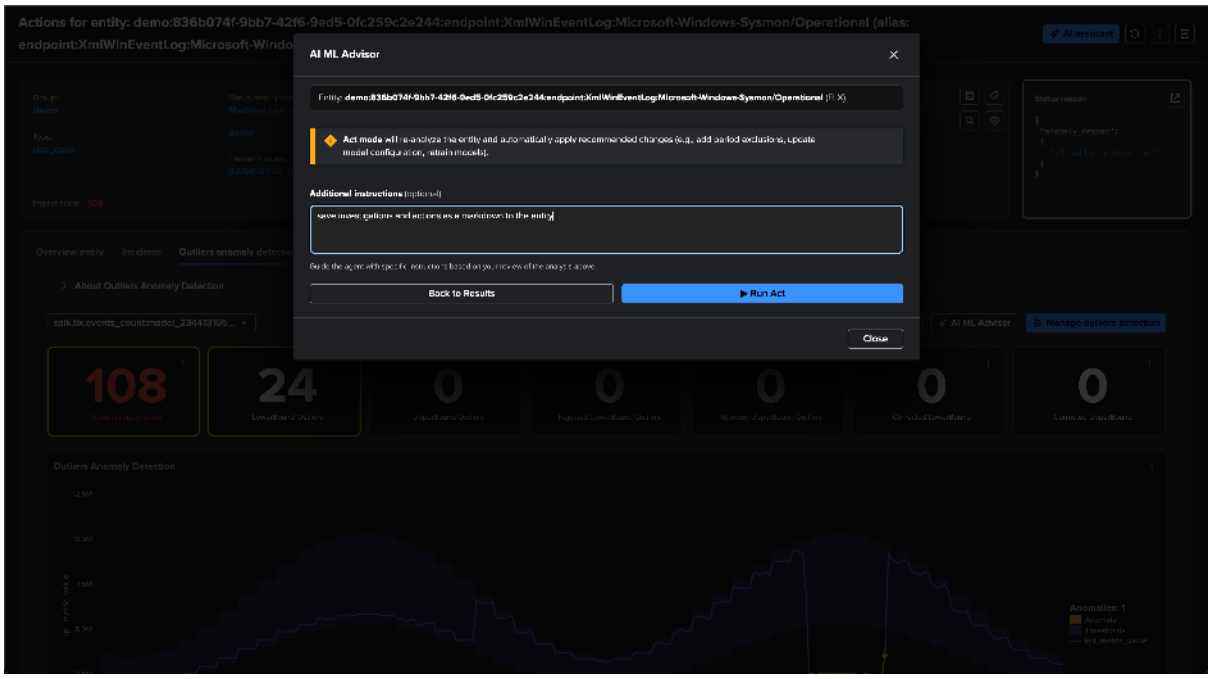
Not every anomaly is a false alarm. In this example the model has flagged a **genuine** anomaly (a true positive). The advisor inspects the score history and the training render, identifies the contaminated window, and — in act mode — applies **period exclusions** so the incident period does not poison future training, then retrains the model and documents its reasoning.

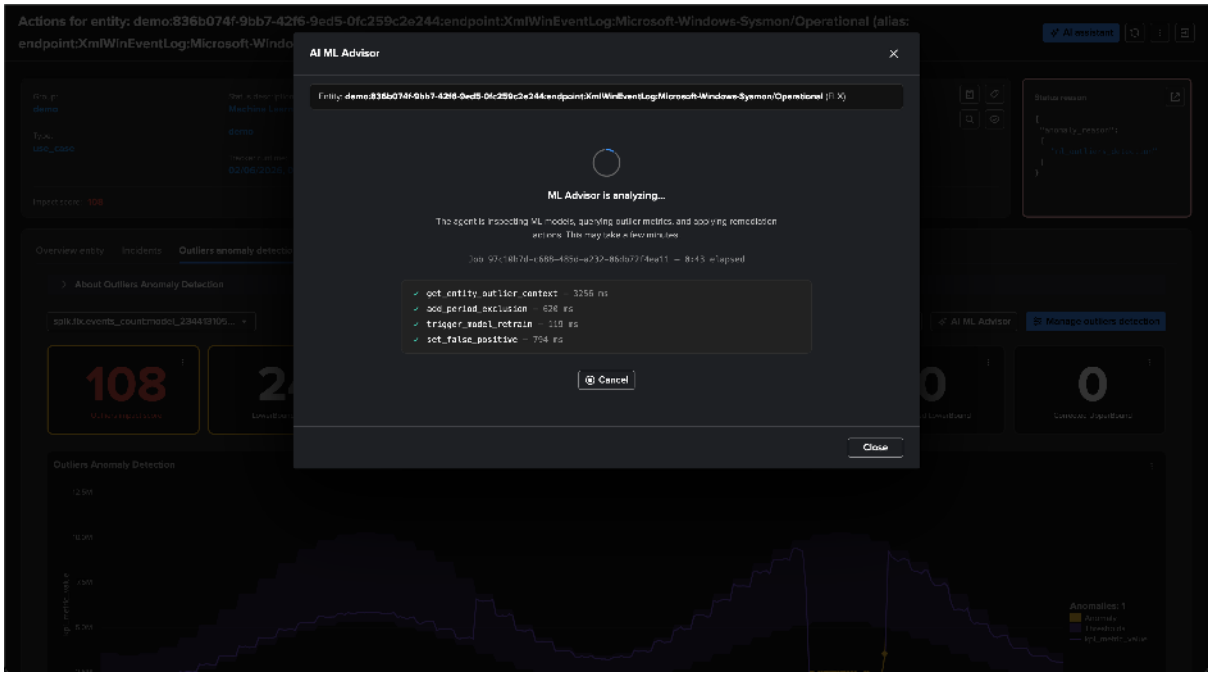


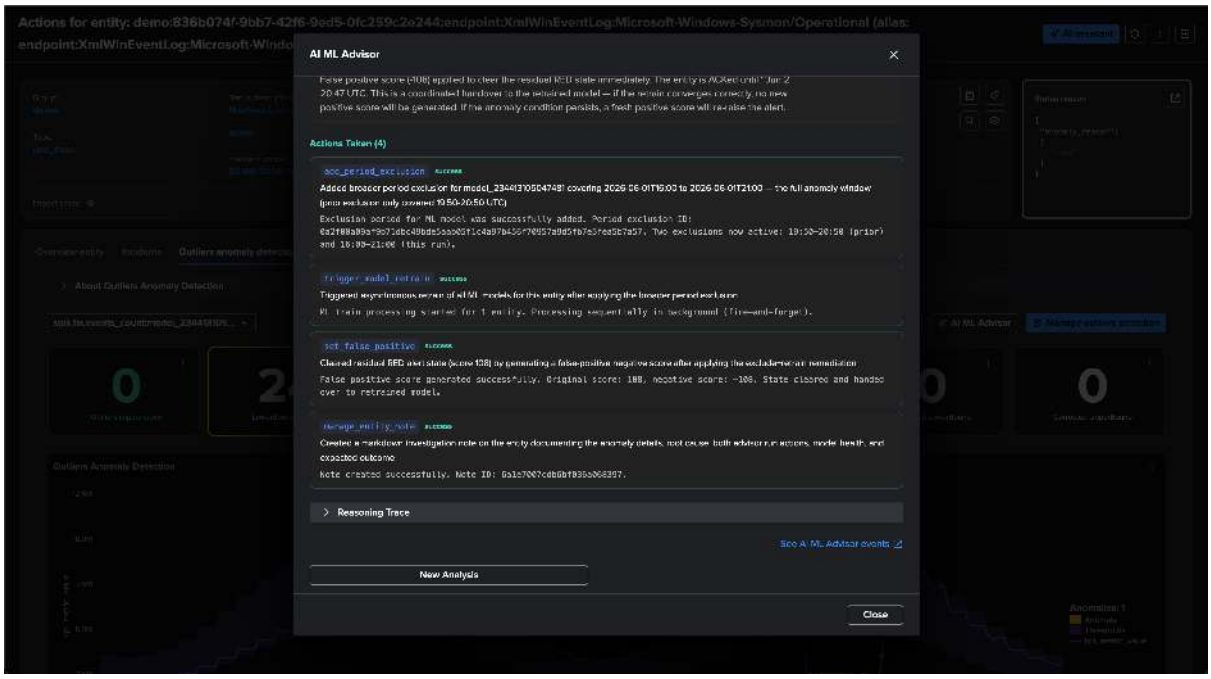

AI ML Advisor
ML Advisor is analyzing...
Cancel
Close

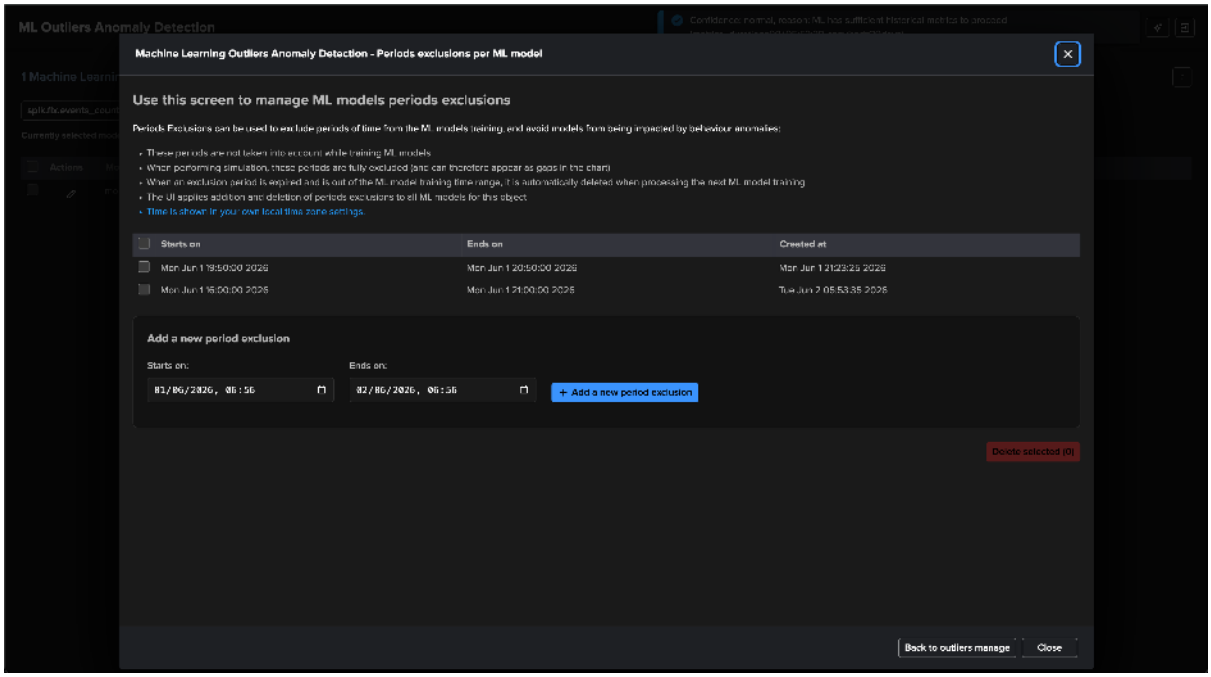

AI ML Advisor
Anomaly Detected
Summary
Anomaly Windows (1)
Recommendations (3)
high
Period Exclusion
Close

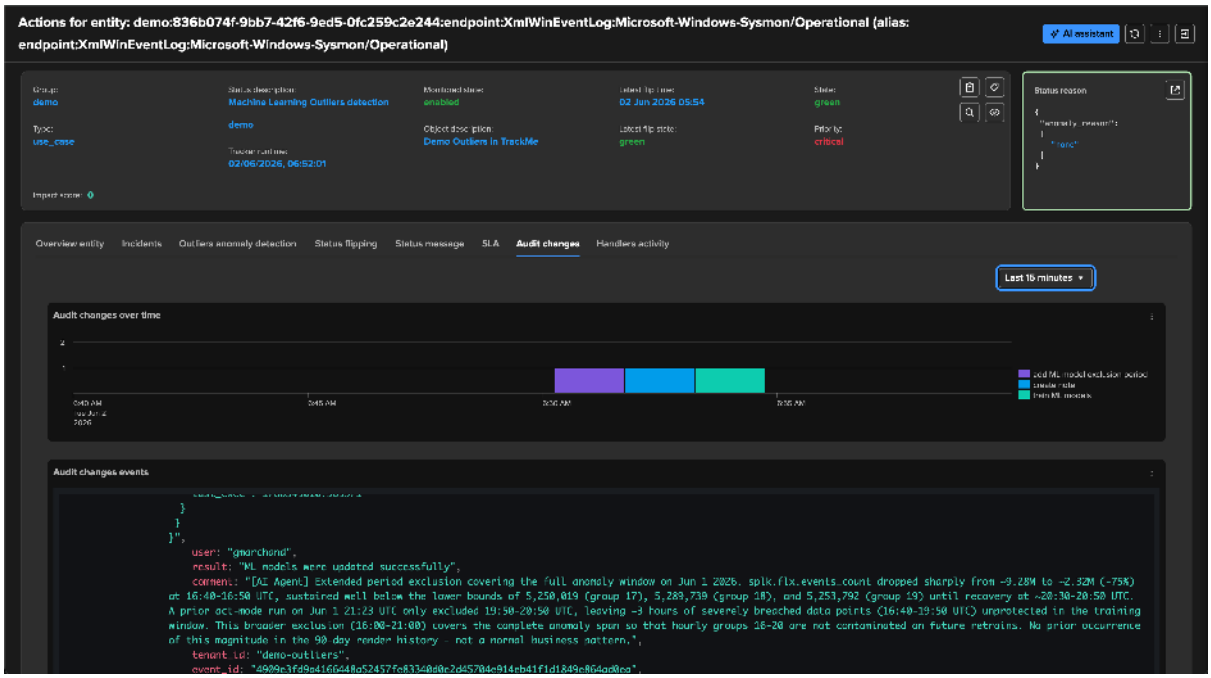

Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:endpoint:XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational (alias:
AI ML Advisor
Recommendations (3)
high
Period Exclusion
high
Model Retrain
medium
False Positive
Reasoning Trace
New Analysis
Act Now
Close

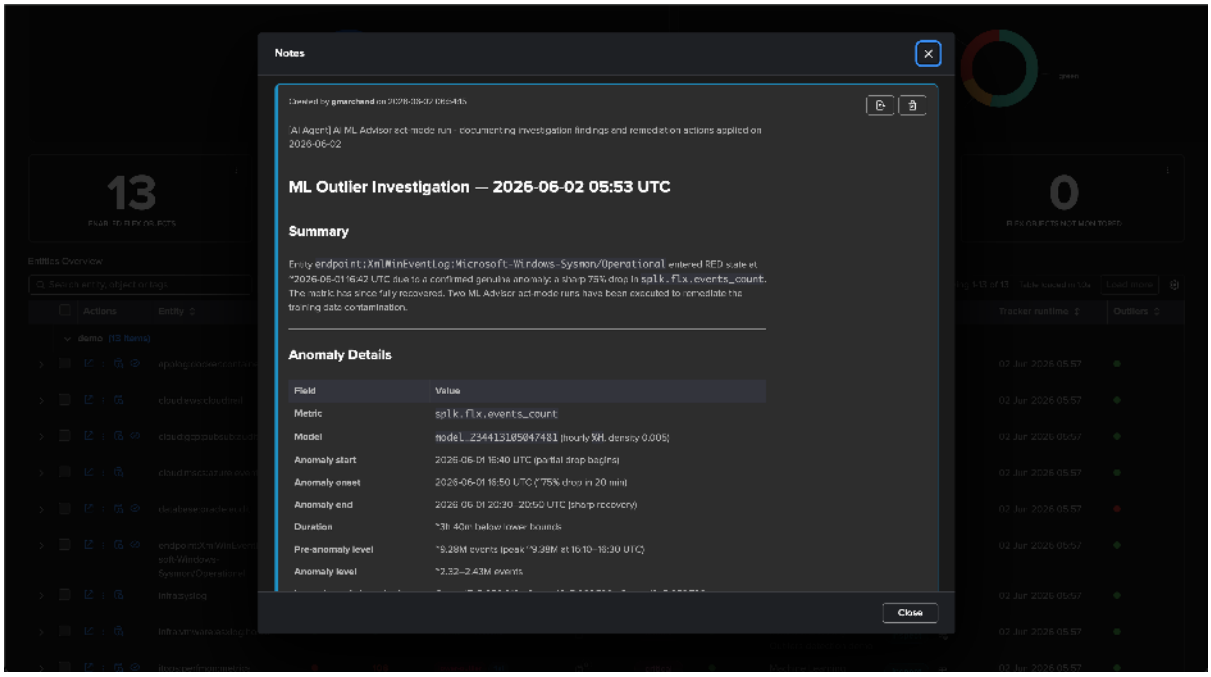

Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:endpoint:XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational (alias:
AI ML Advisor
Additional instructions (optional)
Back to Results
Run Act
Close


AI ML Advisor
ML Advisor is analyzing...
get_entity_outlier_context
add_period_exclusion
trigger_model_retrain
set_false_positive
Cancel
Close


AI ML Advisor
Actions Taken (4)
Reasoning Trace
New Analysis
Close


Machine Learning Outliers Anomaly Detection - Periods exclusions per ML model
Use this screen to manage ML models periods exclusions
Starts on
Ends on
Created at
Add a new period exclusion
Starts on:
Ends on:
+ Add a new period exclusion
Delete selected (0)
Back to outliers manage
Close


Actions for entity: demo:836b074f-9bb7-42f6-9ed5-0fc259c2e244:endpoint:XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational (alias: endpoint:XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational)
AI assistant
Overview entity
Incidents
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Handlers activity
Last 15 minutes
Audit changes over time
Audit changes events



> **Note**
>
> **Retraining is asynchronous** — `trigger_model_retrain` returns once the retrain is *queued*, not once it completes; the model is retrained on the next scheduled fit. **Period exclusions are additive** — adding one does not replace existing exclusions. The advisor's reasoning trace and the on-entity note make both behaviours explicit.

Running it from the chat

The ML Advisor can also be proposed by the *AI Assistant* as a consent card when you describe an ML symptom in chat (e.g. *"this outlier seems wrong"*, *"should I retrain?"*, *"exclude the last two hours from training"*). See *The AI Advisors*.

Automated runs

The ML Advisor participates in the nightly automated batch, reviewing eligible entities with active outliers within per-tenant policy. The model-disable action has its own dedicated guard (`ai_mladvisor_allow_model_disable`, default off). See *AI Agents automation*.

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor family overview.
- *Outlier detection* — the native ML outlier detection feature the advisor reasons about.
- *AI Feeds Advisor* — the companion advisor that tunes the entity configuration on top of the model.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing advisor activity.

AI FQM Advisor

Overview

The **AI FQM Advisor** handles **FQM (Field Quality Monitoring)** — TrackMe's component for tracking field parsing quality and CIM compliance. It is the most feature-rich advisor of the family: it manages dynamic thresholds *and* a per-tracker **data dictionary** that defines per-field validation logic (regex, datatype, required/optional, expected

values, CIM datamodel mapping). It also has a unique wizard-time **dictionary generation** capability that proposes a starter dictionary from sampled-field statistics — before the entity even exists.

See *The AI Advisors* for the shared inspect/act model and the structured output contract, and *Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)* for the FQM component itself.

What FQM tracks

FQM answers *"are the fields in this sourcetype being parsed correctly and conforming to CIM expectations?"* For each tracked sourcetype, you define a **data dictionary** mapping field names to validation rules. A scheduled collect-job samples real events and computes `percent_success` (events that pass field validation) and `percent_coverage` (events where the field was present at all); dynamic thresholds turn those numbers into alerts.

This gives the advisor three flavours of work:

1. **Threshold tuning** — "your `percent_success` threshold of 99% is unrealistic for this noisy sourcetype; the observed median is 95% — recommend 90%."
2. **Dictionary maintenance** — "your `src_ip` field has a 15% failure rate because the regex does not match IPv6 — update the regex"; or "you have no validation for `user_id` but it is consistently a 10-digit number — add a rule."
3. **Wizard-time dictionary generation** — propose a starter dictionary from observed field types, value distributions, and CIM datamodel hints.

When to use it

- An FQM entity is RED because of a field-quality threshold breach and you want to validate whether the threshold is realistic.
- A specific field has a high failure rate and you want the advisor to inspect failing samples and propose a regex fix.
- The data dictionary was set up months ago and the sourcetype's payload has drifted (new field, renamed field, format change) — a "review my dictionary" pass.
- You are creating a new FQM tracker via the wizard and want a starter dictionary proposal from sampled-field statistics.

What it reads and writes

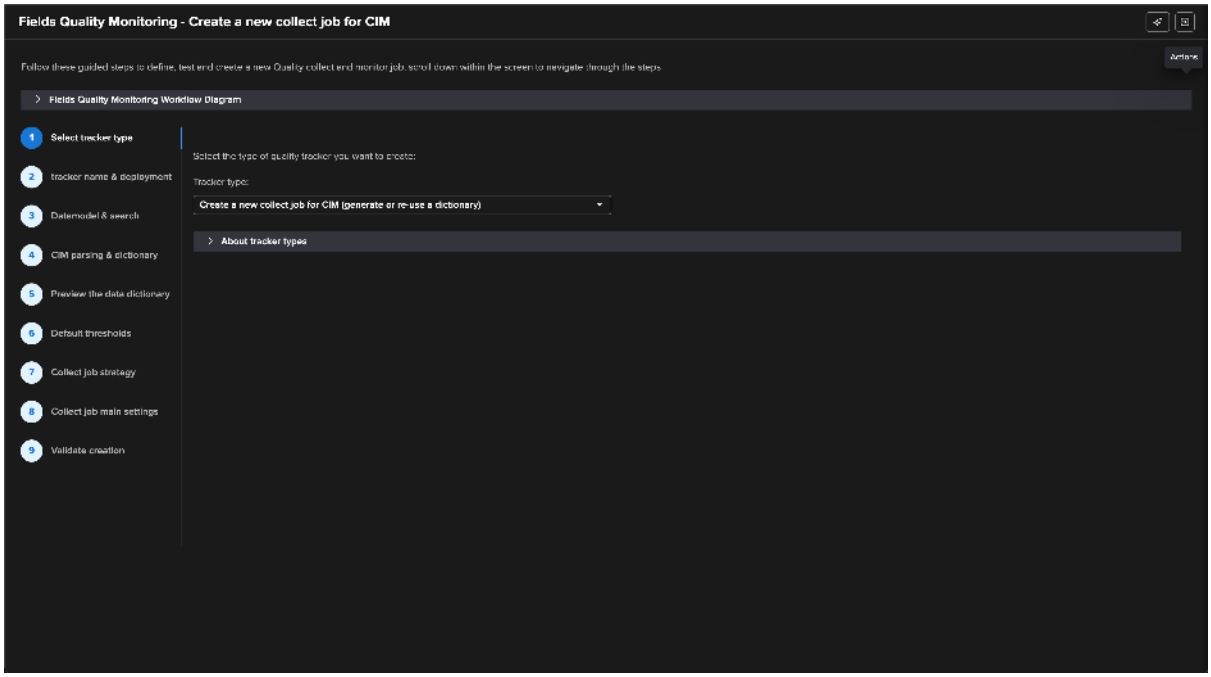
In **inspect** mode the advisor reads the full FQM entity context, the data dictionary (and which trackers share it), individual field entries, the quality history, sampled failing events, the collect-job health, peer-entity thresholds, and the CIM datamodel diff. It can also **test a candidate regex** against real sampled values before recommending it.

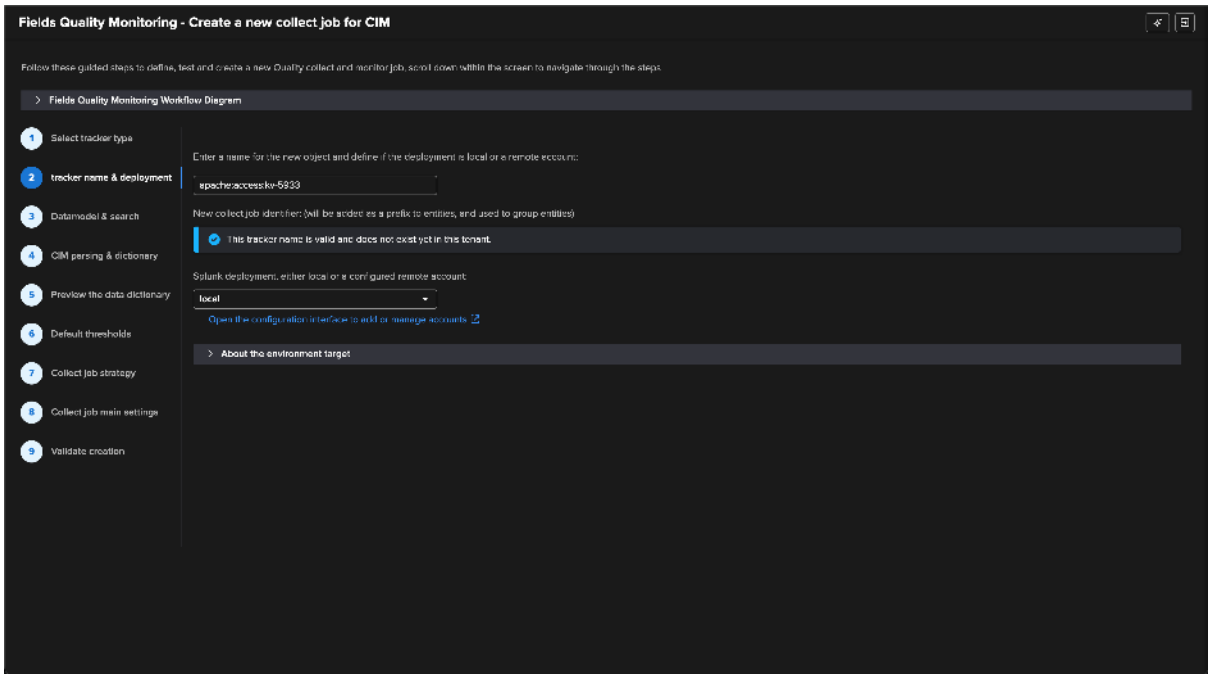
In **act** mode it can add / update / delete dynamic thresholds, update individual field-dictionary entries, bulk-update the dictionary, and update the entity's monitoring state or priority. A separate **dictionary_generate** mode runs at wizard time with no tools — it reasons purely from the sampled field statistics to propose a dictionary.

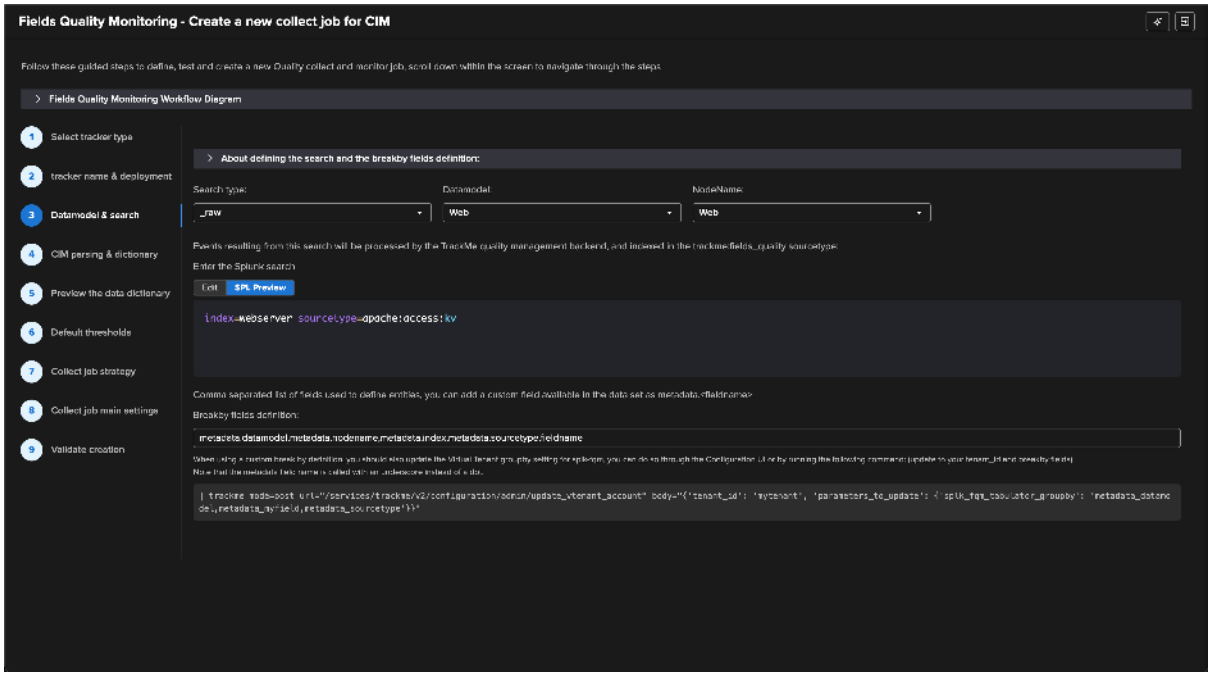
> **Note**
>
> The data dictionary is **per-tracker**, not per-entity — a dictionary change affects every entity sharing the tracker. Bulk dictionary updates are atomic (all-or-nothing), and operator review of a generated dictionary is always required regardless of the confidence score.

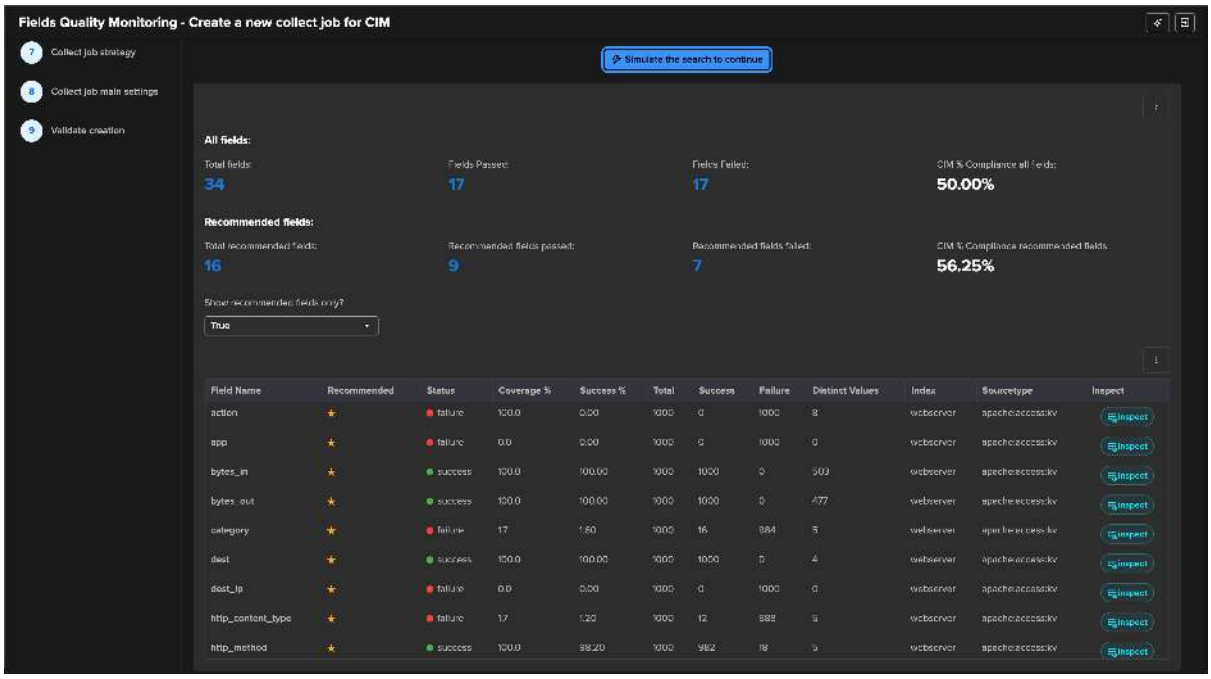
Example 1 — a CIM tracker with a generated dictionary

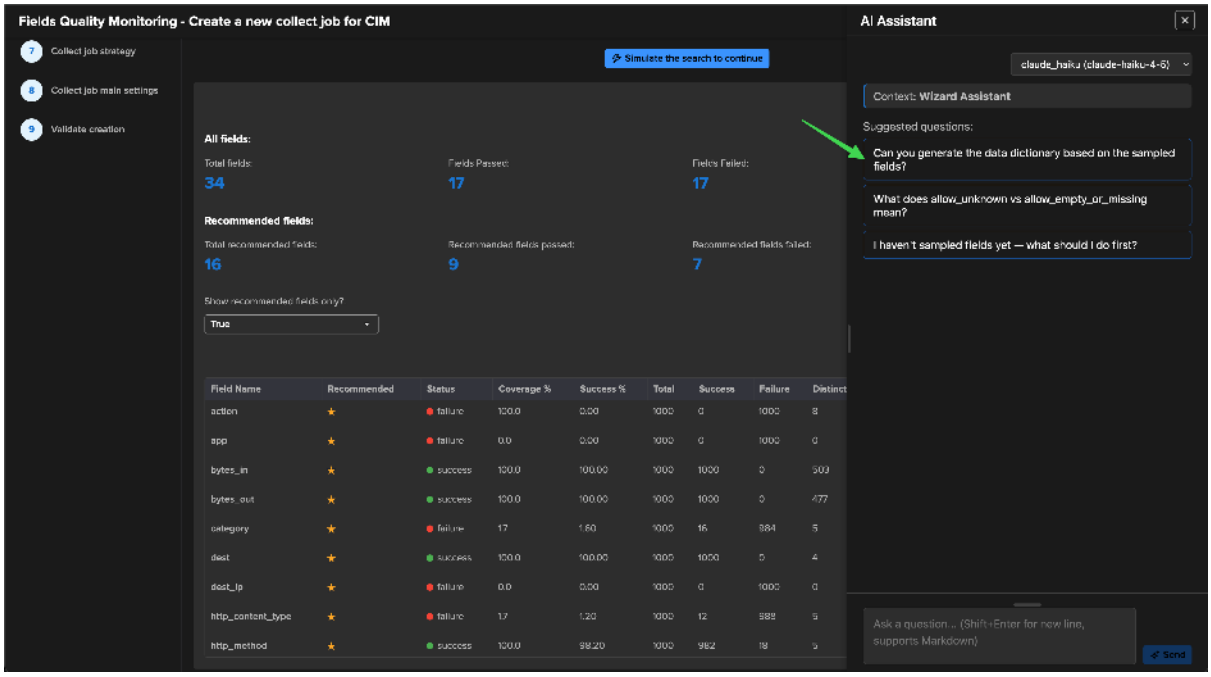
The FQM Advisor's dictionary generation is integrated directly into the **Fields Quality Monitoring** tracker-creation wizard. When creating a collect job for a CIM datamodel, the wizard steps you through selecting the tracker type, defining the search, sampling fields, and previewing a generated data dictionary. The embedded **Wizard Assistant** offers to *"generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields"* and explains the validation options (e.g. `allow_unknown` vs `allow_empty_or_missing`).

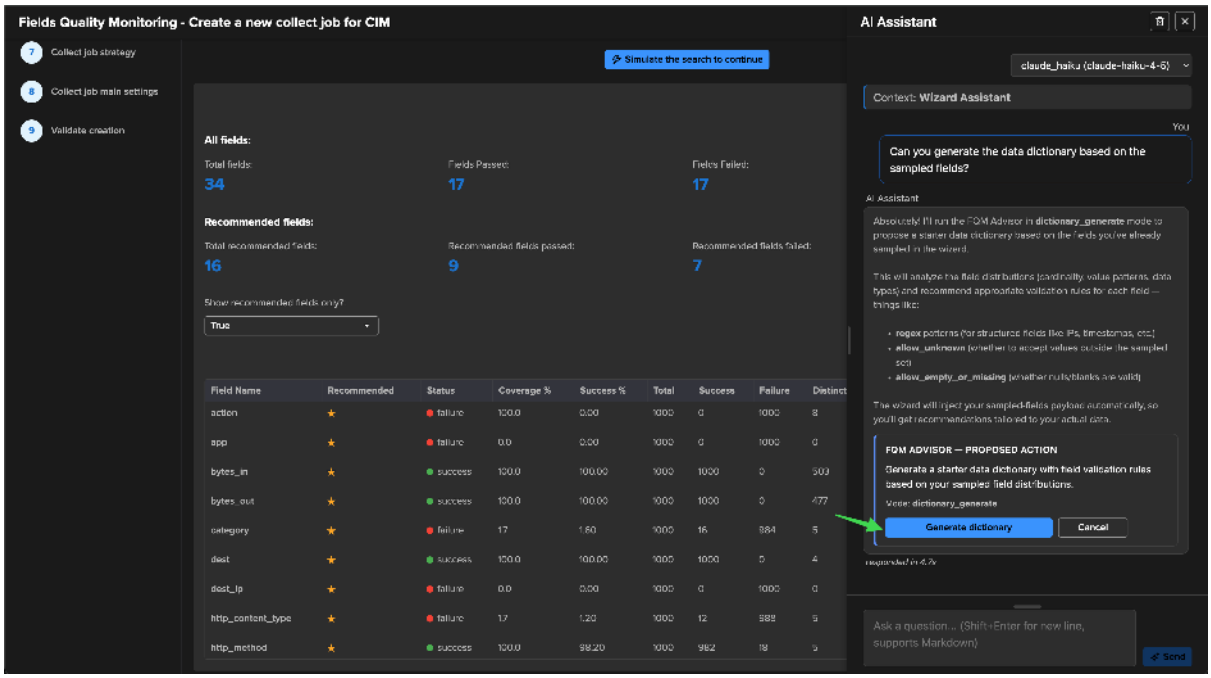

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
Actions
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Datamodel & search
4 CIM parsing & dictionary
5 Preview the data dictionary
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Select the type of quality tracker you want to create:
Tracker type:
Create a new collect job for CIM (generate or re-use a dictionary)
About tracker types

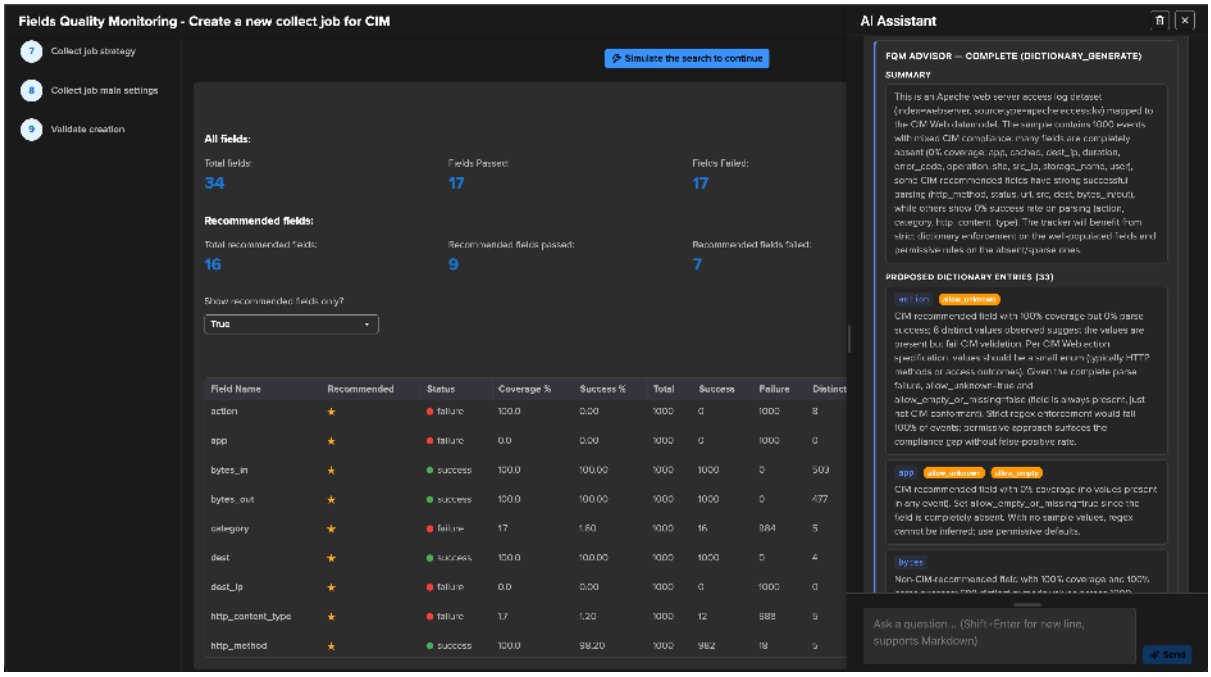

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Datamodel & search
4 CIM parsing & dictionary
5 Preview the data dictionary
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Enter a name for the new object and define if the deployment is local or a remote account:
apache:access:kv-5933
New collect job identifier: (will be added as a prefix to entities, and used to group entities)
This tracker name is valid and does not exist yet in this tenant.
Splunk deployment, either local or a configured remote account:
local
Open the configuration interface to add or manage accounts
About the environment target

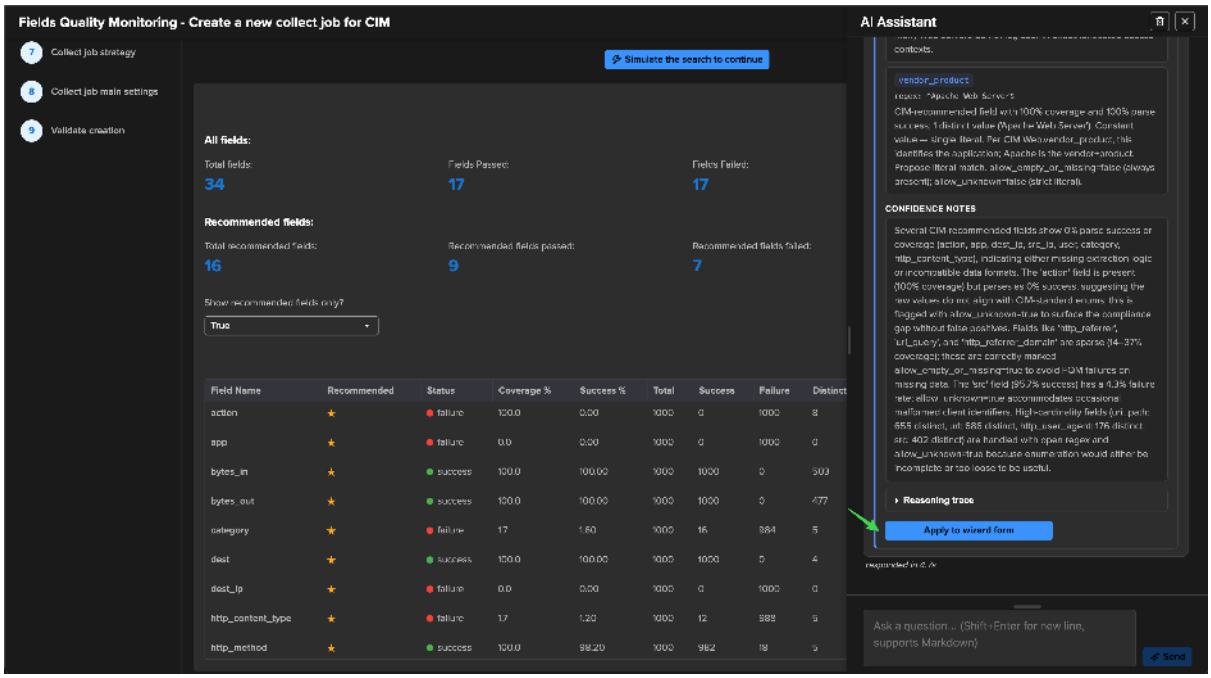

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Datamodel & search
4 CIM parsing & dictionary
5 Preview the data dictionary
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
About defining the search and the breakby fields definition:
Search type:
_raw
Datamodel:
Web
NodeName:
Web
Events resulting from this search will be processed by the TrackMe quality management backend, and indexed in the trackme-fields_quality sourcetype
Enter the Splunk search
Edit
SPL Preview
index=webserver sourcetype=apache:access:kv
Comma separated list of fields used to define entities, you can add a custom field available in the data set as metadata.<fieldname>
Breakby fields definition:
metadata.datamodel,metadata.nodename,metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,fieldname

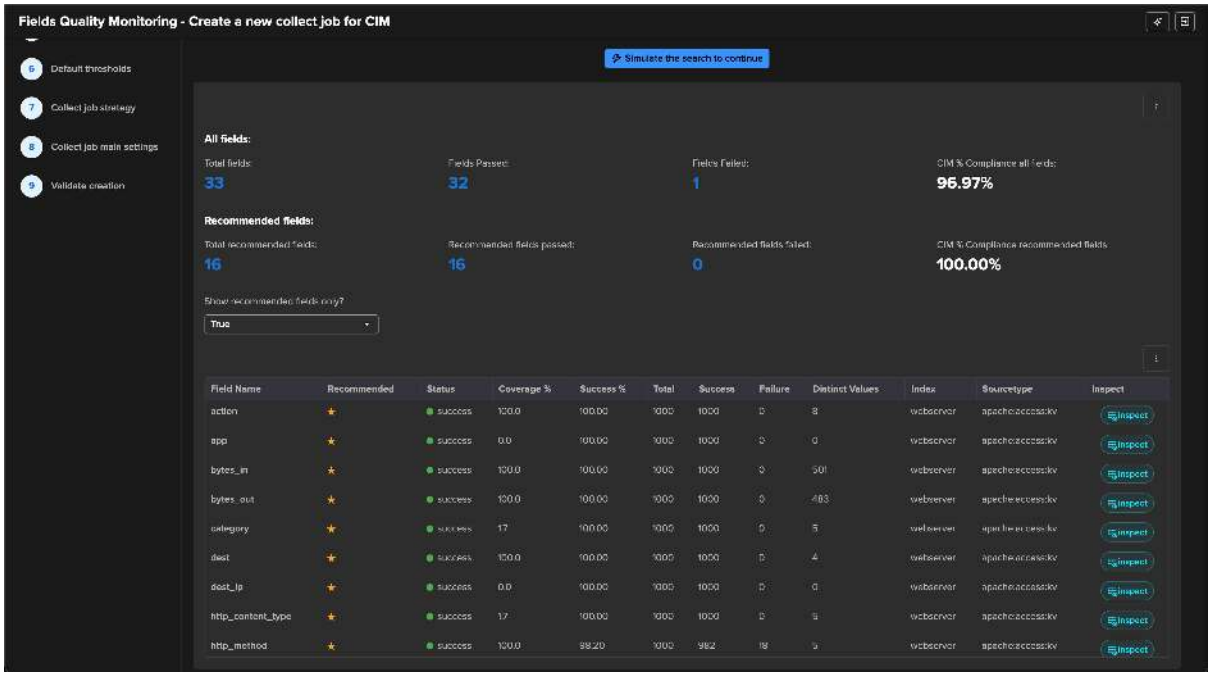

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Simulate the search to continue
All fields:
Total fields:
34
Fields Passed:
17
Fields Failed:
17
CIM % Compliance all fields:
50.00%
Recommended fields:
Total recommended fields:
16
Recommended fields passed:
9
Recommended fields failed:
7
CIM % Compliance recommended fields:
56.25%
Show recommended fields only?
True
Field Name
Recommended
Status
Coverage %
Success %
Total
Success
Failure
Distinct Values
Index
Sourcetype
Inspect
action
app
bytes_in
bytes_out
category
dest
dest_ip
http_content_type
http_method


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Simulate the search to continue
All fields:
Total fields:
34
Fields Passed:
17
Fields Failed:
17
Recommended fields:
Total recommended fields:
16
Recommended fields passed:
9
Recommended fields failed:
7
Show recommended fields only?
True
Field Name
Recommended
Status
Coverage %
Success %
Total
Success
Failure
Distinct
action
app
bytes_in
bytes_out
category
dest
dest_ip
http_content_type
http_method
AI Assistant
claude_haiku (claude-haiku-4-5)
Context: Wizard Assistant
Suggested questions:
Can you generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields?
What does allow_unknown vs allow_empty_or_missing mean?
I haven't sampled fields yet — what should I do first?
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Simulate the search to continue
All fields:
Total fields:
34
Fields Passed:
17
Fields Failed:
17
Recommended fields:
Total recommended fields:
16
Recommended fields passed:
9
Recommended fields failed:
7
Show recommended fields only?
True
AI Assistant
claude_haiku (claude-haiku-4-5)
Context: Wizard Assistant
You
Can you generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields?
AI Assistant
FQM ADVISOR — PROPOSED ACTION
Generate a starter data dictionary with field validation rules based on your sampled field distributions.
Mode: dictionary_generate
Generate dictionary
Cancel
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send

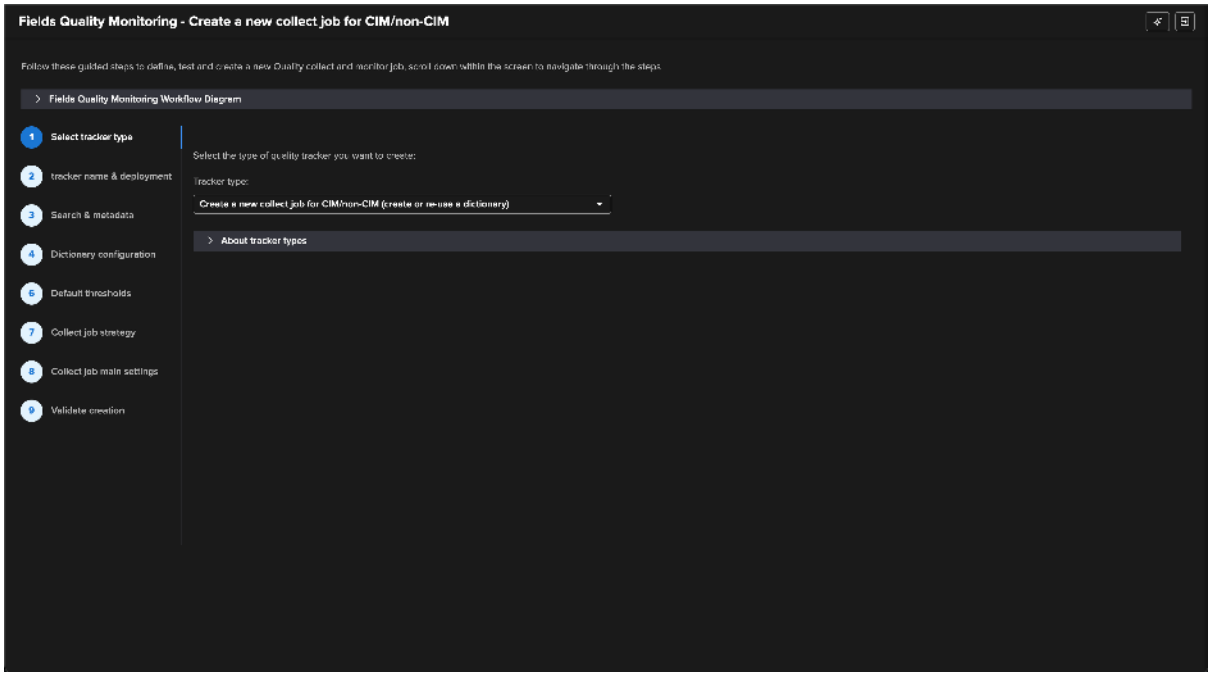

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Simulate the search to continue
All fields:
Total fields:
34
Fields Passed:
17
Fields Failed:
17
Recommended fields:
Total recommended fields:
16
Recommended fields passed:
9
Recommended fields failed:
7
Show recommended fields only?
True
Field Name
Recommended
Status
Coverage %
Success %
Total
Success
Failure
Distinct
action
app
bytes_in
bytes_out
category
dest
dest_ip
http_content_type
http_method
AI Assistant
FQM ADVISOR — COMPLETE (DICTIONARY_GENERATE)
SUMMARY
PROPOSED DICTIONARY ENTRIES (33)
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send

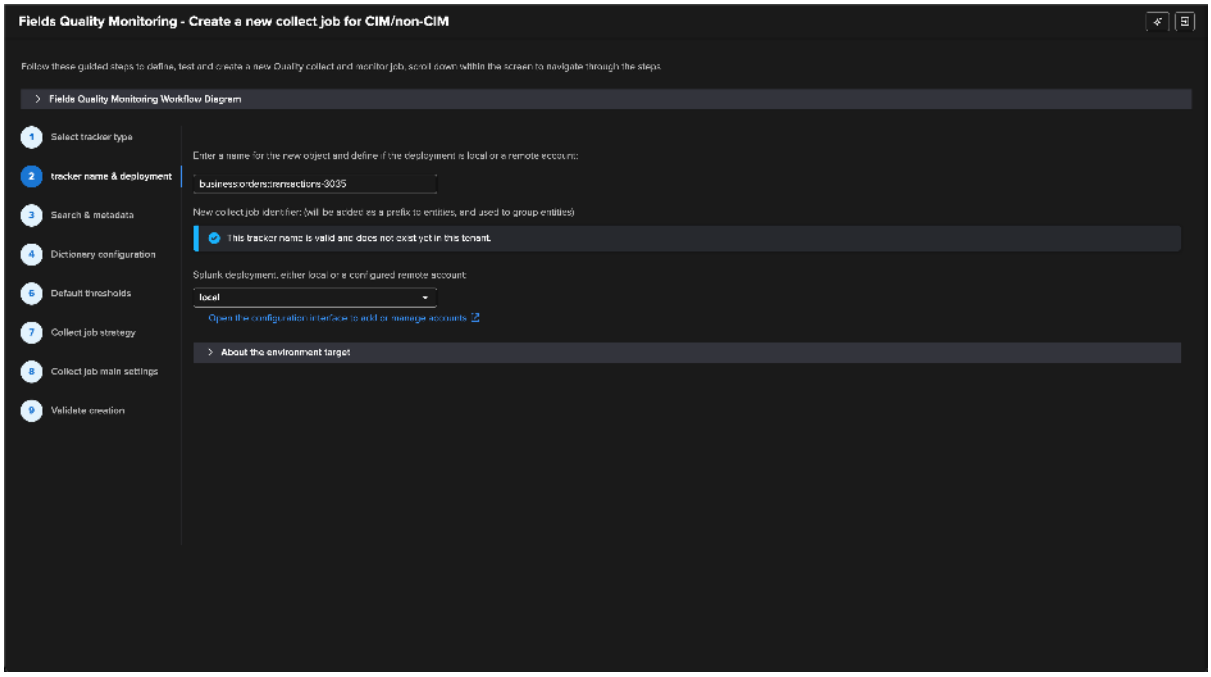

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Simulate the search to continue
All fields:
Total fields:
34
Fields Passed:
17
Fields Failed:
17
Recommended fields:
Total recommended fields:
16
Recommended fields passed:
9
Recommended fields failed:
7
Show recommended fields only?
True
Field Name
Recommended
Status
Coverage %
Success %
Total
Success
Failure
Distinct
action
app
bytes_in
bytes_out
category
dest
dest_ip
http_content_type
http_method
AI Assistant
vendor_product
CONFIDENCE NOTES
Reasoning trace
Apply to wizard form
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send

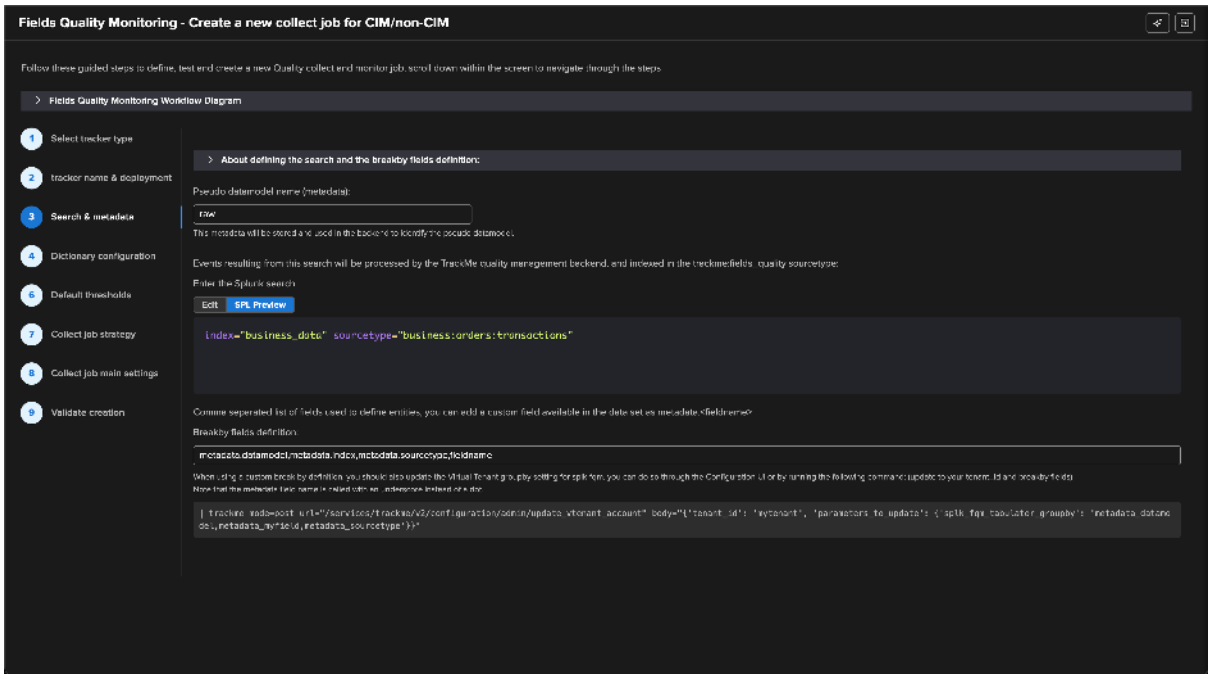


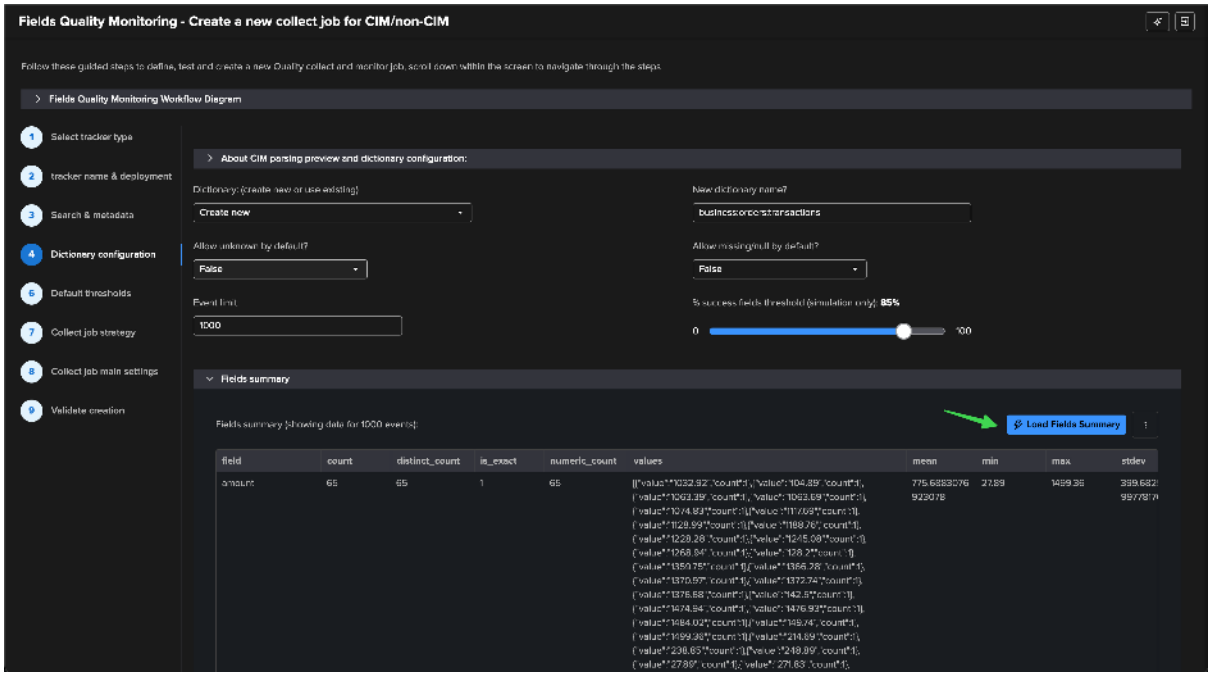
Example 2 — a non-CIM tracker with a brand-new dictionary

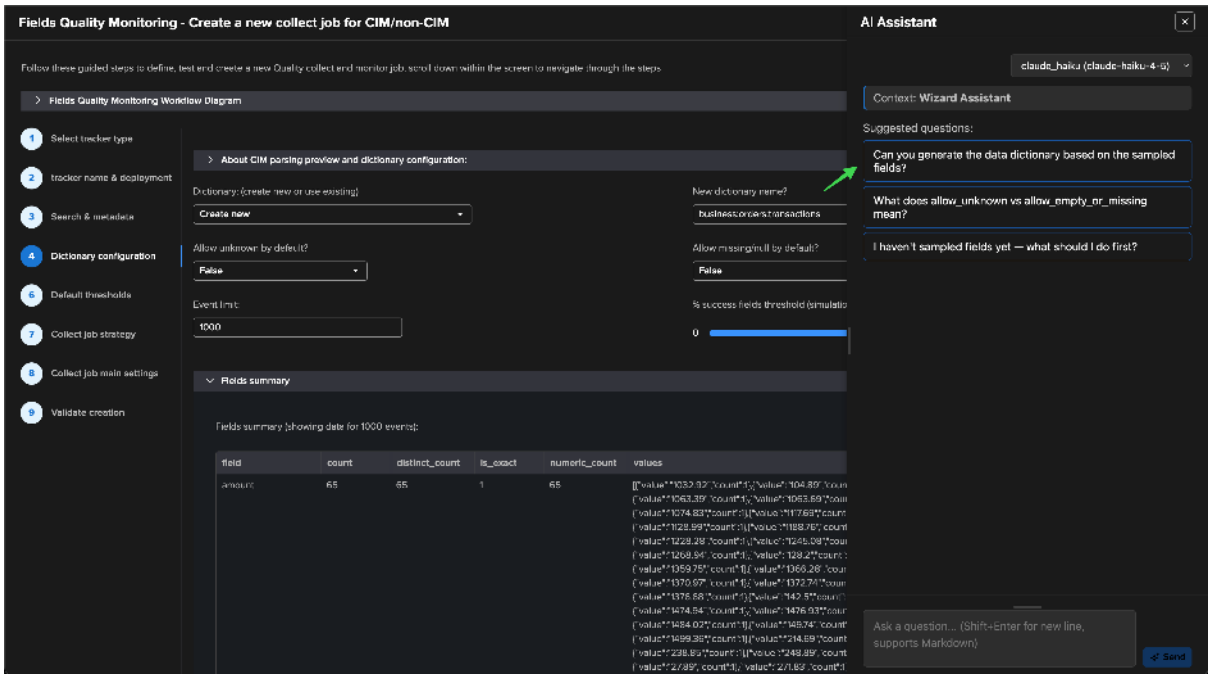
The same flow applies to a **non-CIM** tracker, where there is no datamodel to align against. The advisor proposes a brand-new dictionary purely from the observed field types and value distributions — proposing presence-only validation where a field has no clear pattern rather than inventing a regex. The proposed dictionary is rendered as an editable table for operator review before it is applied.

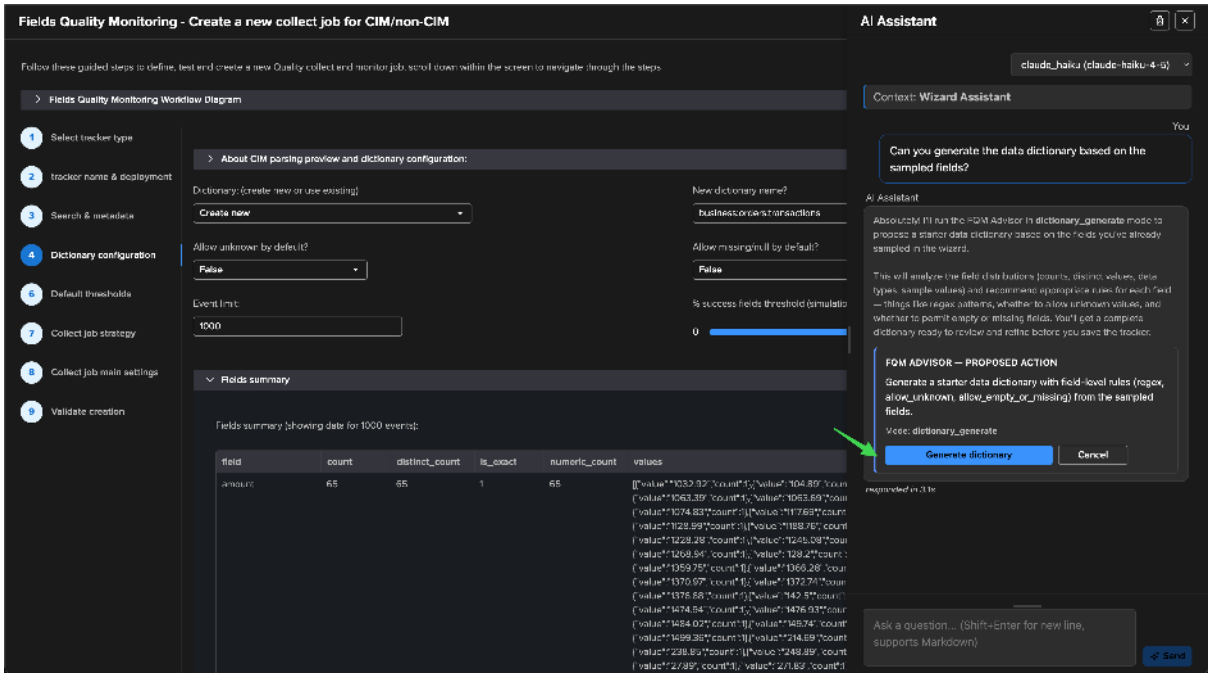


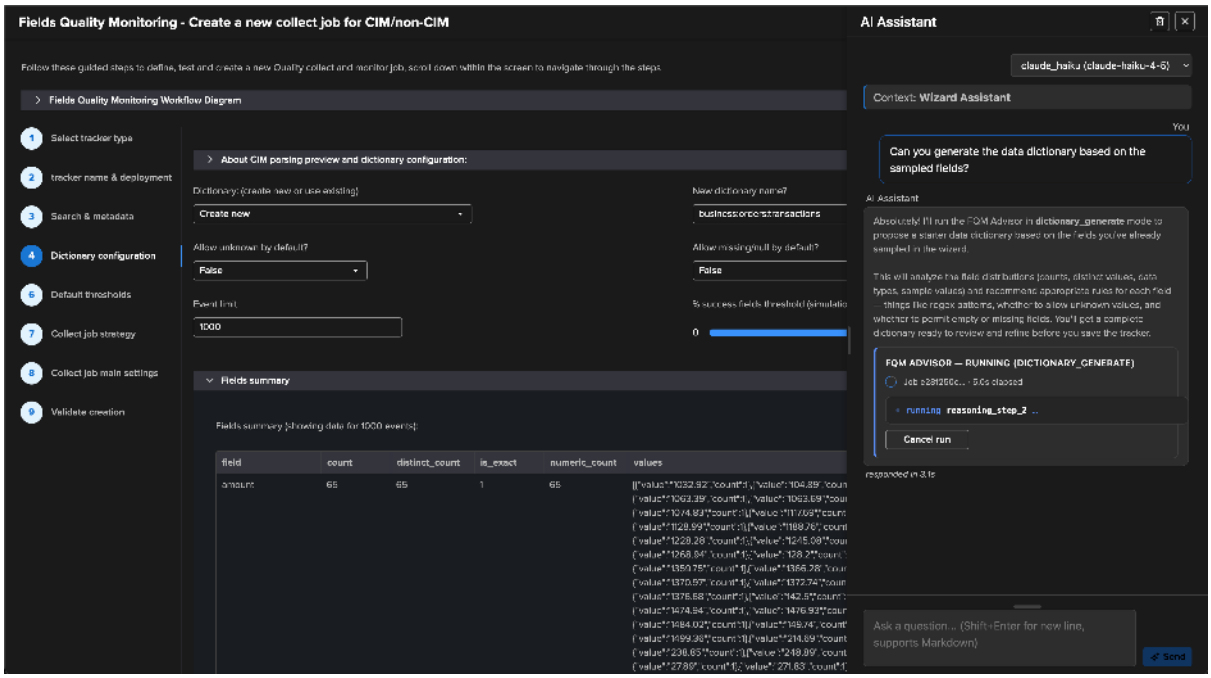

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Search & metadata
4 Dictionary configuration
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
Enter a name for the new object and define if the deployment is local or a remote account:
businessorders:transactions-3035
New collect job identifier: (will be added as a prefix to entities, and used to group entities)
This tracker name is valid and does not exist yet in this tenant.
Splunk deployment, either local or a configured remote account:
local
Open the configuration interface to add or manage accounts
About the environment target

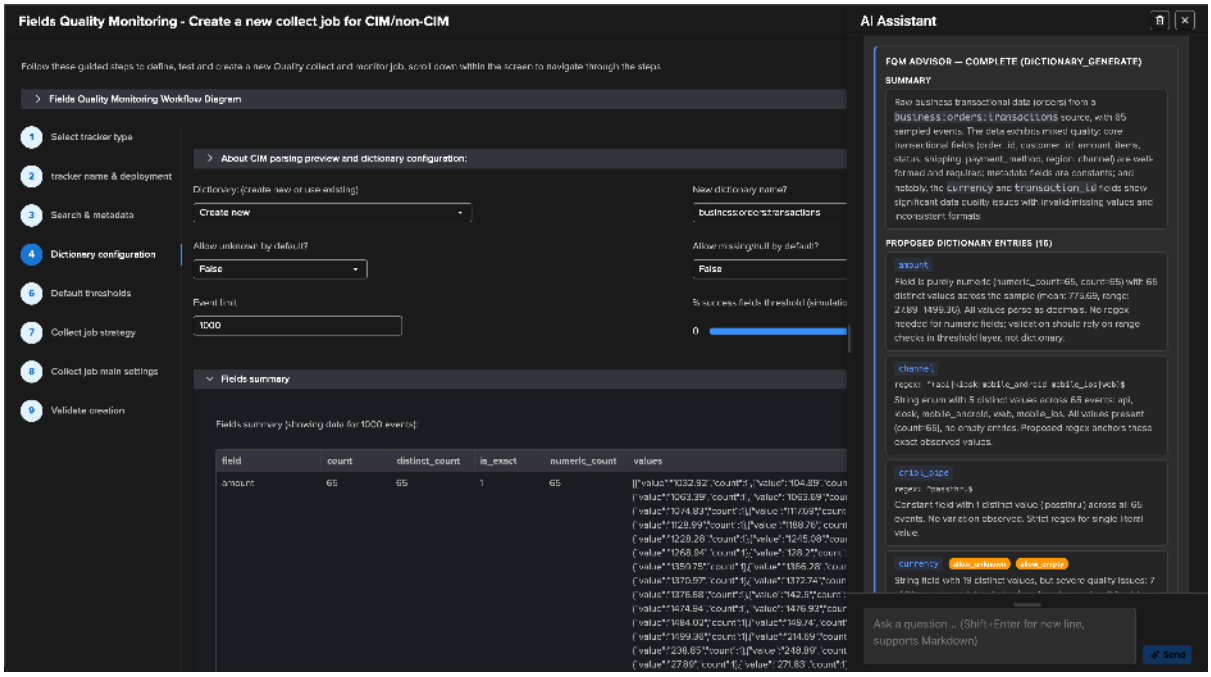

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Search & metadata
4 Dictionary configuration
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
About defining the search and the breakby fields definition:
Pseudo datamodel name (metadata):
RAW
This metadata will be stored and used in the backend to identify the pseudo datamodel.
Events resulting from this search will be processed by the TrackMe quality management backend, and indexed in the trackmefields_quality sourcetype:
Enter the Splunk search:
Edit
SPL Preview
index="business_data" sourcetype="business:orders:transactions"
Comma seperated list of fields used to define entities, you can add a custom field available in the data set as metadata.<fieldname>
Breakby fields definition:
metadata.datamodel,metadata.index,metadata.sourcetype,fieldname

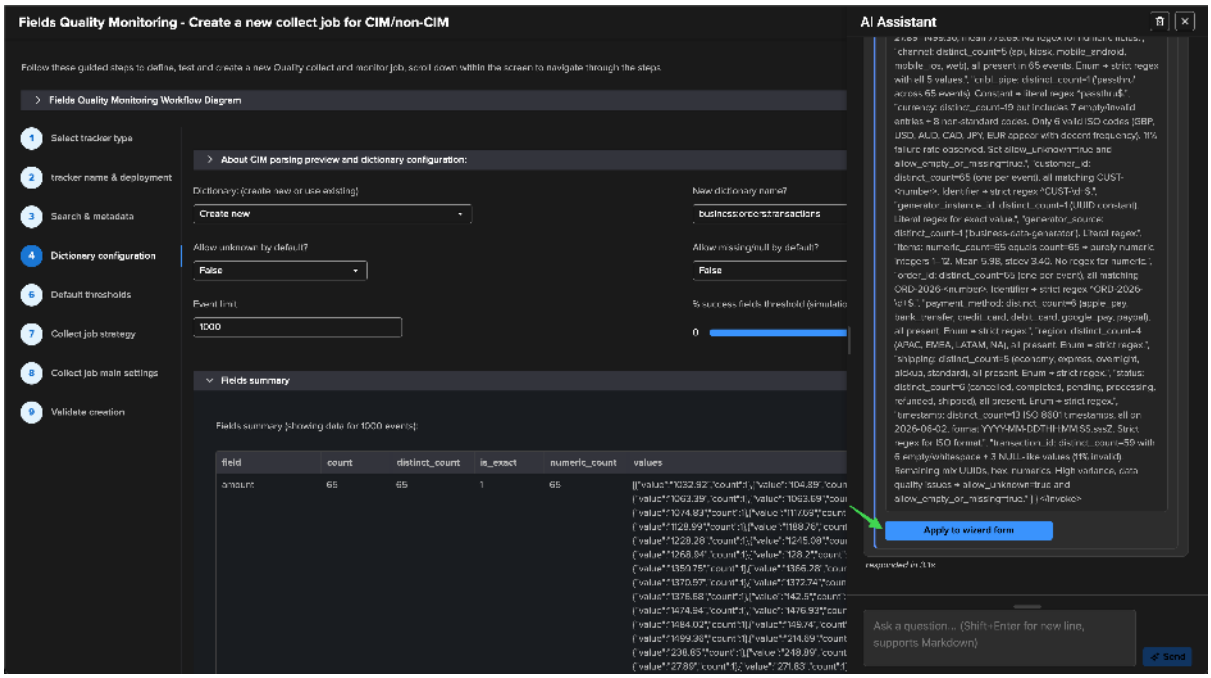

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Search & metadata
4 Dictionary configuration
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:
Dictionary: (create new or use existing)
Create new
New dictionary name?
Allow unknown by default?
False
Allow missing/null by default?
False
Event limit
1000
% success fields threshold (simulation only): 85%
0
100
Fields summary
Fields summary (showing data for 1000 events):
Load Fields Summary
field
count
distinct_count
is_exact
numeric_count
values
mean
min
max
stdev
amount
65
65
1
65

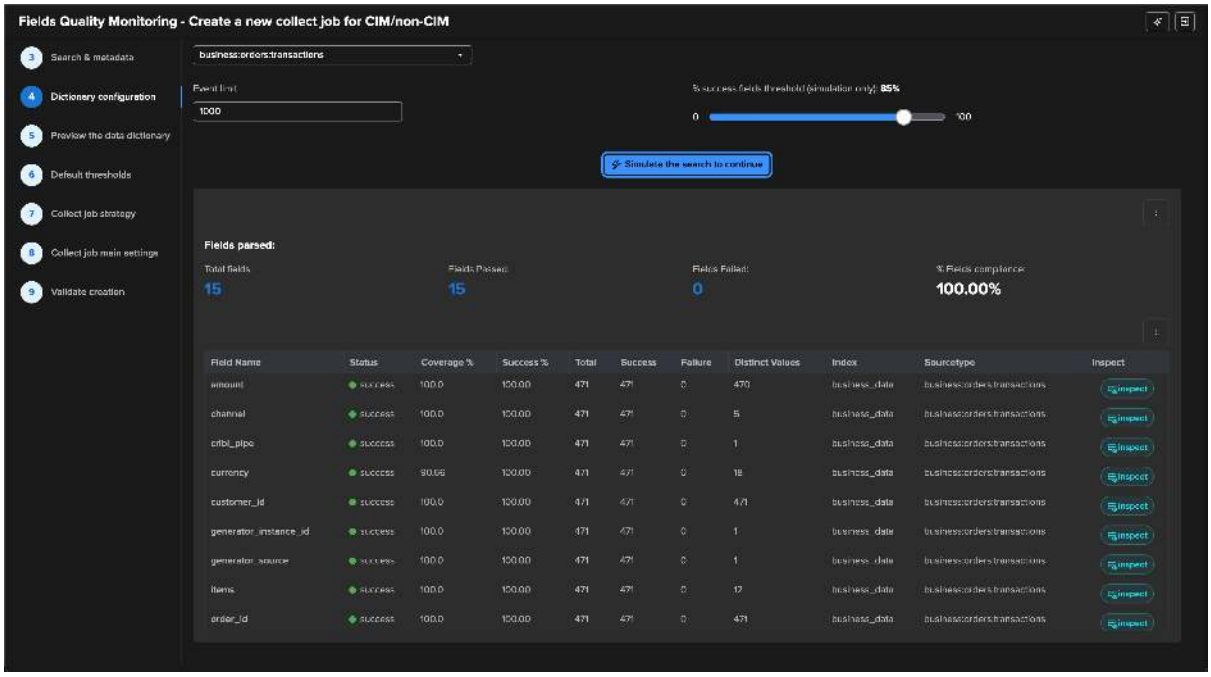

Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
AI Assistant
claude_haiku (claude-haiku-4-5)
Context: Wizard Assistant
Suggested questions:
Can you generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields?
What does allow_unknown vs allow_empty_or_missing mean?
I haven't sampled fields yet — what should I do first?
Ask a question... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Search & metadata
4 Dictionary configuration
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:
Dictionary: (create new or use existing)
Create new
New dictionary name?
business:corpo:st:transactions
Allow unknown by default?
False
Allow missing/null by default?
False
Event limit
1000
% success fields threshold (simulatio
0
Fields summary
Fields summary (showing data for 1000 events):
field
count
distinct_count
is_exact
numeric_count
values
amount
65
65
1
65
AI Assistant
claude_haiku (claude-haiku-4-5)
Context: Wizard Assistant
You
Can you generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields?
AI Assistant
Absolutely! I'll run the FQM Advisor in dictionary_generate mode to propose a starter data dictionary based on the fields you've already sampled in the wizard.
This will analyze the field distributions (counts, distinct values, data types, sample values) and recommend appropriate rules for each field — things like regex patterns, whether to allow unknown values, and whether to permit empty or missing fields. You'll get a complete dictionary ready to review and refine before you save the tracker.
FQM ADVISOR — PROPOSED ACTION
Generate a starter data dictionary with field-level rules (regex, allow_unknown, allow_empty_or_missing) from the sampled fields.
Mode: dictionary_generate
Generate dictionary
Cancel
responded in 3.1s
Ask a question... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
Follow these guided steps to define, test and create a new Quality collect and monitor job, scroll down within the screen to navigate through the steps
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
1 Select tracker type
2 tracker name & deployment
3 Search & metadata
4 Dictionary configuration
6 Default thresholds
7 Collect job strategy
8 Collect job main settings
9 Validate creation
About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:
Dictionary: (create new or use existing)
Create new
New dictionary name?
business:corpo:st:transactions
Allow unknown by default?
False
Allow missing/null by default?
False
Event limit
1000
% success fields threshold (simulatio
0
Fields summary
Fields summary (showing data for 1000 events):
field
count
distinct_count
is_exact
numeric_count
values
amount
65
65
1
65
AI Assistant
claude_haiku (claude-haiku-4-5)
Context: Wizard Assistant
You
Can you generate the data dictionary based on the sampled fields?
AI Assistant
Absolutely! I'll run the FQM Advisor in dictionary_generate mode to propose a starter data dictionary based on the fields you've already sampled in the wizard.
This will analyze the field distributions (counts, distinct values, data types, sample values) and recommend appropriate rules for each field — things like regex patterns, whether to allow unknown values, and whether to permit empty or missing fields. You'll get a complete dictionary ready to review and refine before you save the tracker.
FQM ADVISOR — RUNNING (DICTIONARY_GENERATE)
Job s281250c... · 50s elapsed
running reasoning_step_2 ...
Cancel run
responded in 3.1s
Ask a question... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
AI Assistant
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
Select tracker type
tracker name & deployment
Search & metadata
Dictionary configuration
Default thresholds
Collect job strategy
Collect job main settings
Validate creation
About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:
Create new
businessorders:transactions
False
1000
Fields summary
FQM ADVISOR — COMPLETE (DICTIONARY_GENERATE)
SUMMARY
PROPOSED DICTIONARY ENTRIES (15)
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send


Fields Quality Monitoring - Create a new collect job for CIM/non-CIM
AI Assistant
Fields Quality Monitoring Workflow Diagram
Select tracker type
tracker name & deployment
Search & metadata
Dictionary configuration
Default thresholds
Collect job strategy
Collect job main settings
Validate creation
About CIM parsing preview and dictionary configuration:
Create new
businessorders:transactions
False
1000
Fields summary
Apply to wizard form
Ask a question ... (Shift+Enter for new line, supports Markdown)
Send



Threshold tuning and dictionary review

Beyond the wizard, the **AI FQM Advisor** tab on FQM entity overviews runs the standard inspect/act flow for existing trackers — validating thresholds against observed quality history, inspecting failing samples, testing candidate regexes, and proposing dictionary updates (which can also be proposed by the *AI Assistant* as a consent card). It participates in the nightly automated batch for threshold tuning and dictionary maintenance; dictionary *generation* is wizard-only by design. See *AI Agents automation*.

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor family overview.
- *Use Case Demo: Fields Quality (CIM and non-CIM)* — the FQM component this advisor operates on.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing advisor activity.

AI Component Health Advisor

Overview

The **AI Component Health Advisor** handles two components in a single advisor with dynamic per-component tool selection:

- **WLK (Workload Monitoring)** — the execution health of Splunk scheduled saved searches: skip rate, error count, execution delay, versioning drift.
- **MHM (Metric Host Monitoring)** — the lag of hosts reporting metric data (the metric-equivalent of DHM), including per-class lagging thresholds.

The same advisor code drives both because the threshold-management surface is structurally identical and the decision-making pattern is the same (read history → compare peers → recommend). At launch the advisor selects only the tools for the component in scope, so a WLK run never sees MHM tools and vice versa.

See *The AI Advisors* for the shared inspect/act model, the consent-card bridge, and the structured output contract.

When to use it

WLK

- A WLK entity is RED because the skip rate exceeded its threshold and you want to know if the threshold is realistic for this saved search's load profile.
- An app deployment introduced new scheduled searches with default thresholds and you want them validated after a week.
- A saved search's error count is bursting and you want to inspect peer thresholds across the app.

MHM

- A metric host is RED because of excessive lag and you want to check whether the lag is genuinely problematic or the threshold is too tight.
- The tenant's lagging classes (platinum / gold / silver) have stale threshold values and you want them reviewed.

What it reads and writes

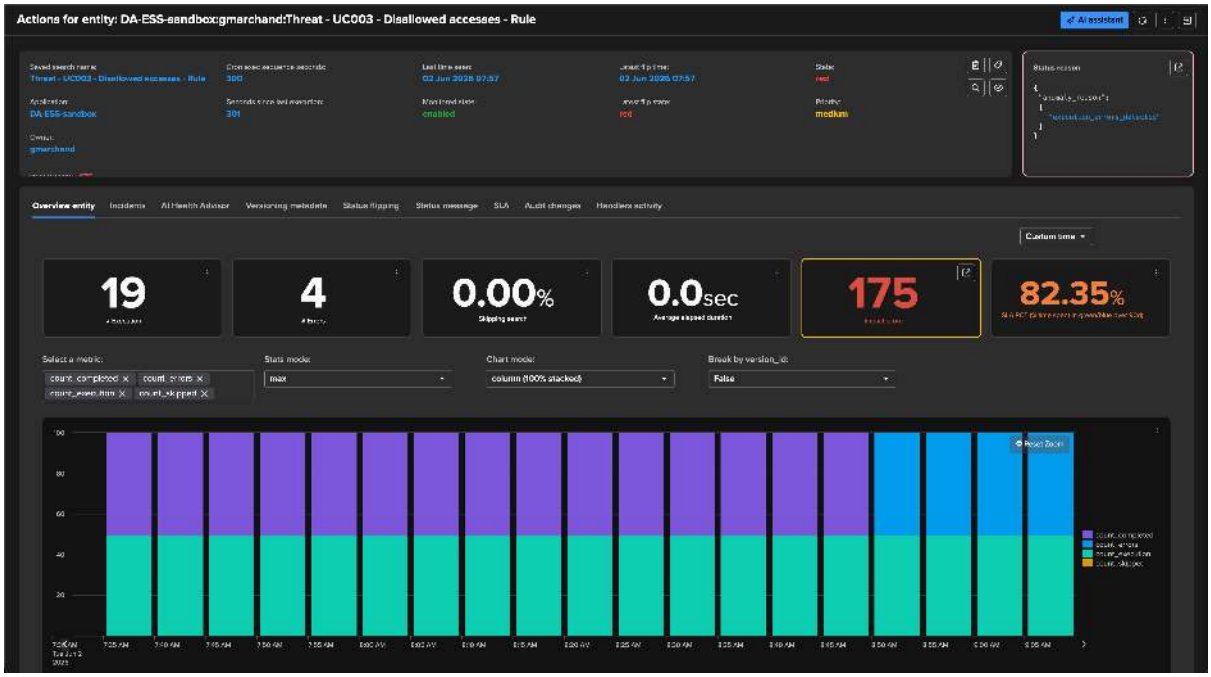
For **WLK**, inspect reads the full entity context, the execution history (skip rate, error rate, execution time per day), the breach history, and peer thresholds in the same app. In act mode it can add / update / delete execution-metric thresholds and update the entity's monitoring state or priority (decommission-gated).

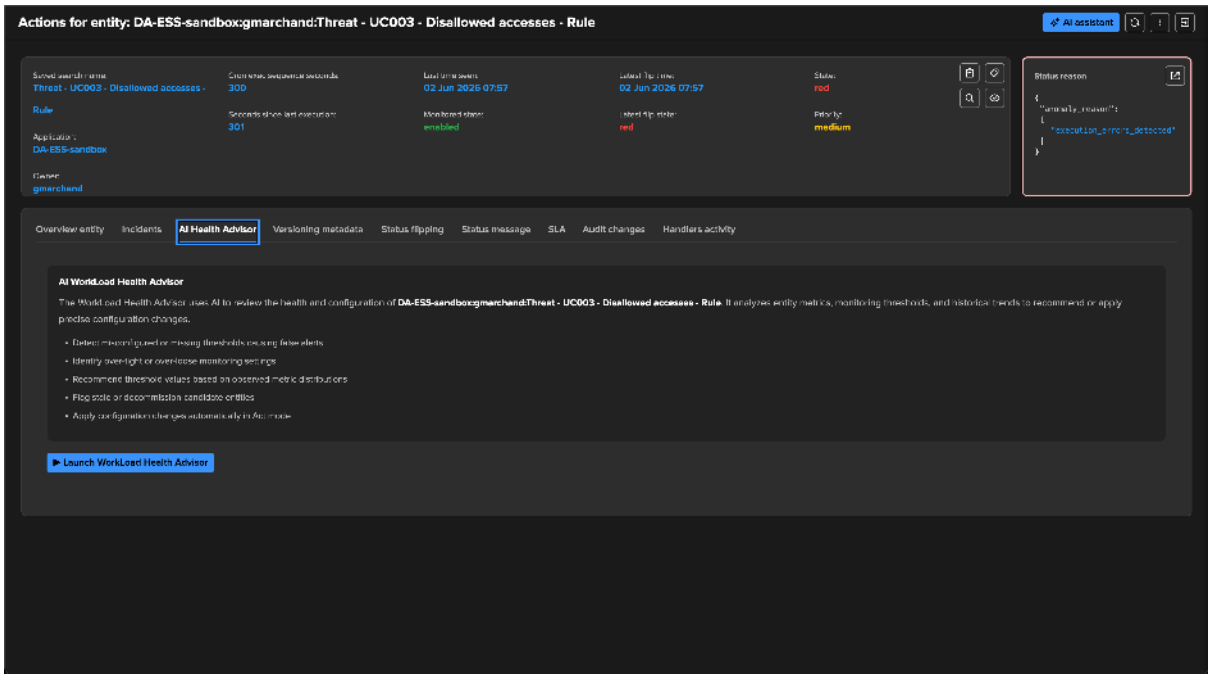
For **MHM**, inspect reads the entity context, the metric-lag history, the breach history, and the tenant's lagging-class definitions. In act mode it can update the per-entity metric-lag threshold and the entity's monitoring state or priority.

> **Note**
>
> The advisor can *recommend* a lagging-class-level change for MHM but cannot apply one — class-level changes are tenant-level and go through the admin UI or the *AI Concierge*. For WLK, if the error count is consistently non-zero with no deployment change, the advisor recommends investigating the saved search itself rather than raising the threshold to mask a broken search.

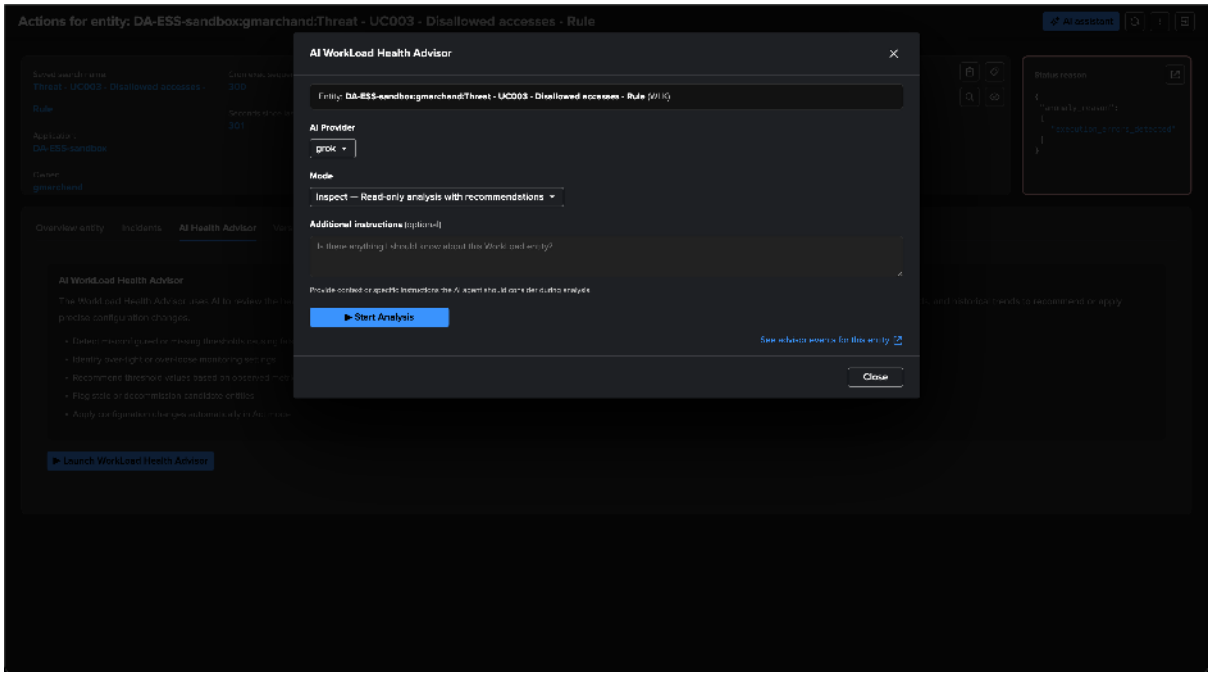
Example — a WLK schedule in error

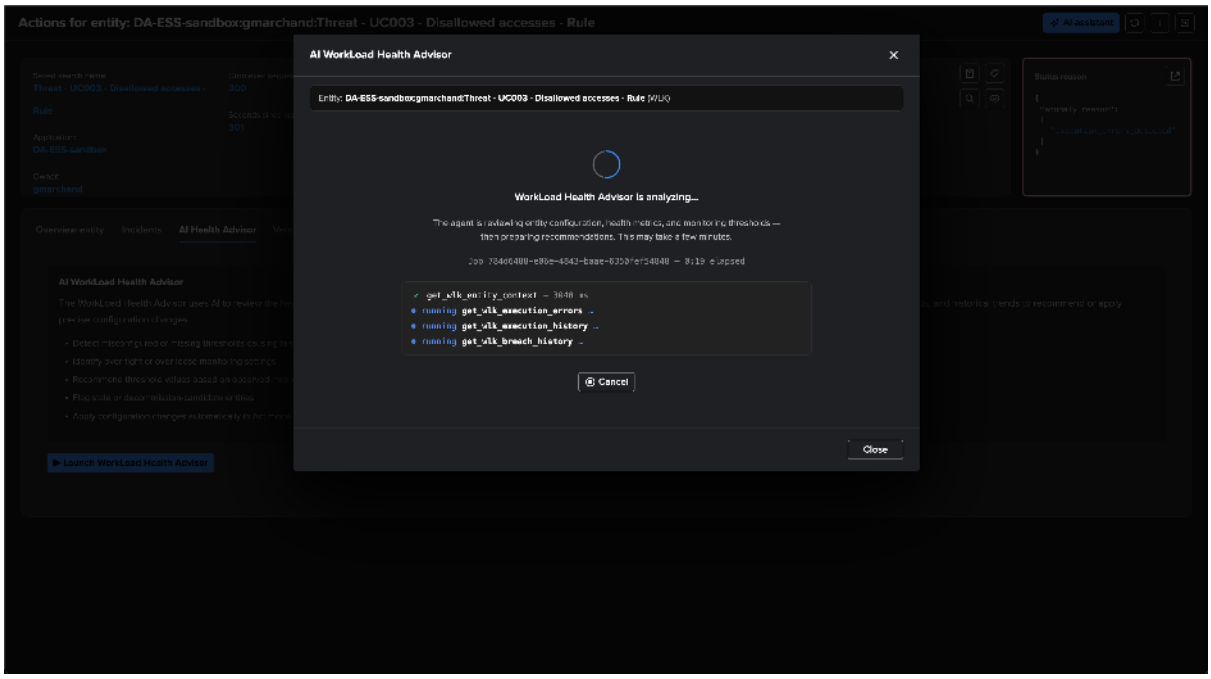
The Component Health Advisor is launched from a WLK entity's **AI Health Advisor** tab via the **Launch Workload Health Advisor** button. In this example the saved search `DA-ESS-sandbox:...:Threat - UC003 - Disallowed accesses - Rule` is RED with `execution_errors_detected` — the schedule is failing, not merely slow.



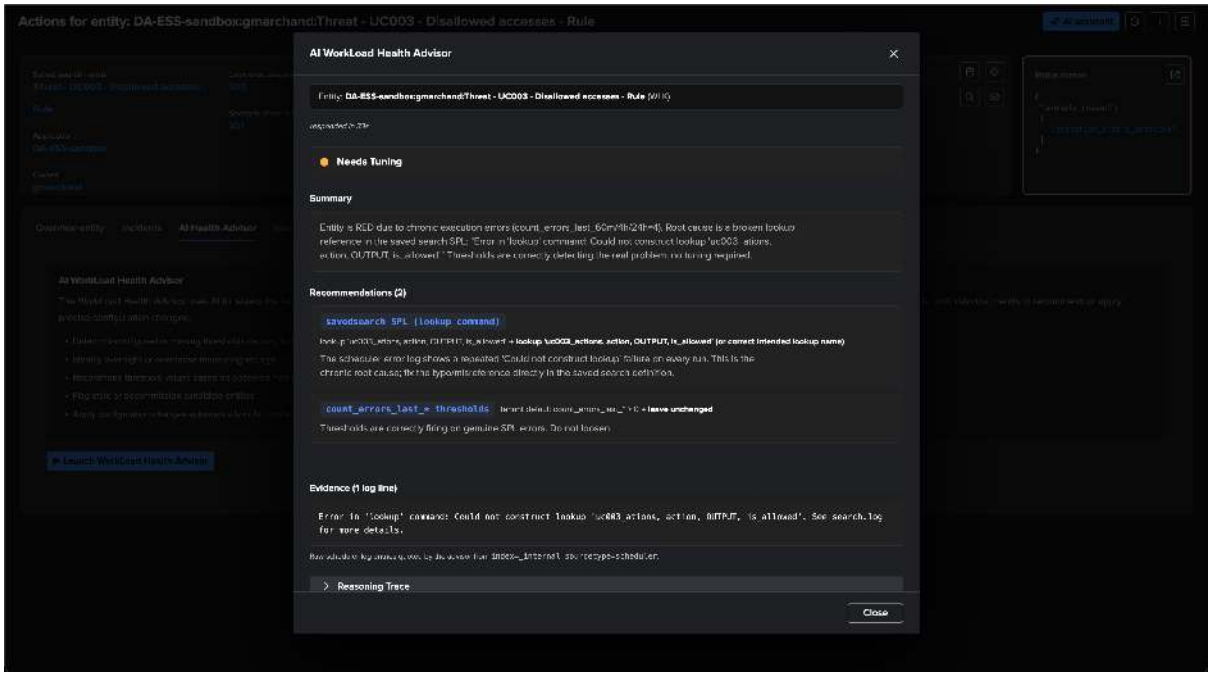


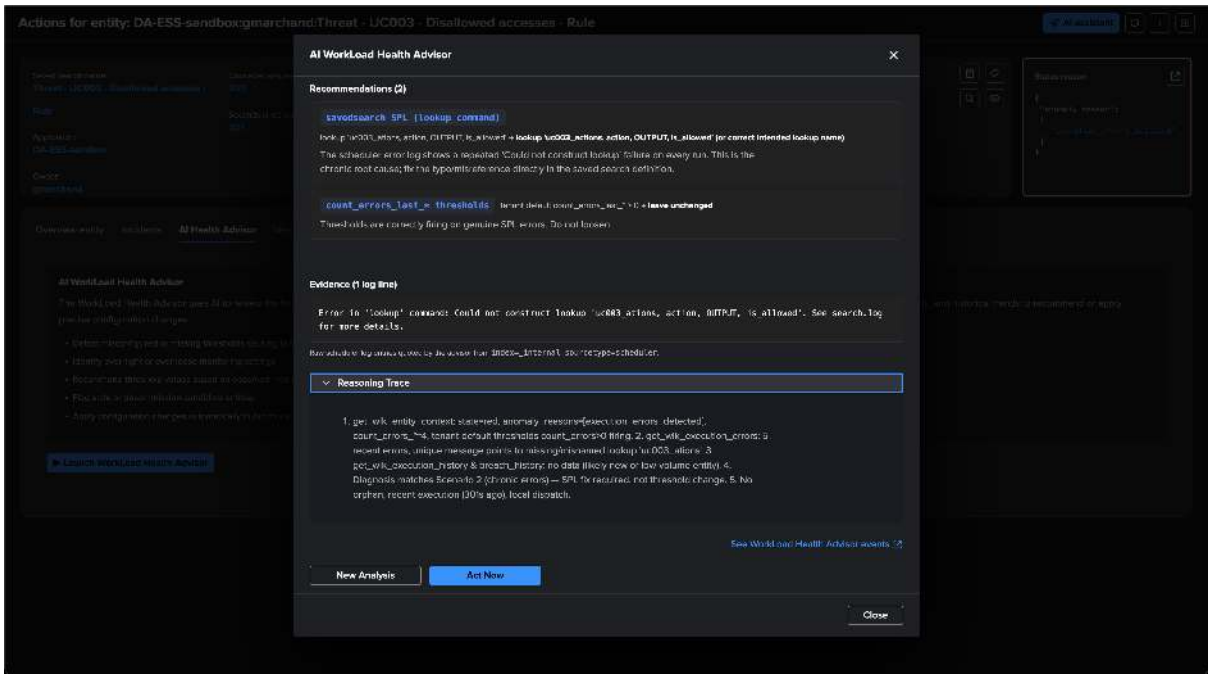
The advisor inspects the entity, reading the execution context, the execution-error history, the execution history, and the breach history via its live tool feed.





It then returns a structured verdict and recommendations — here correctly diagnosing that the search itself is failing and that the fix is to investigate the SPL rather than relax the threshold.





Where to find it

The advisor appears as the **AI Health Advisor** (WLK) tab on WLK entity overviews and as the **AI MHM Advisor** tab on MHM entity overviews — both run the same backend with the appropriate component selected. It can also be proposed by the *AI Assistant* as a consent card, and it participates in the nightly automated batch (one batch per component). See *AI Agents automation*.

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor family overview.
- *WLK — Workload Knowledge* — the WLK Workload Monitoring component.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing advisor activity.

3.5 AI Routines & Automation

Scheduled and agentic automation: user-authored **AI Routines**, the broader **AI Agents automation** surface, and **natural-language FLX** tracker generation.

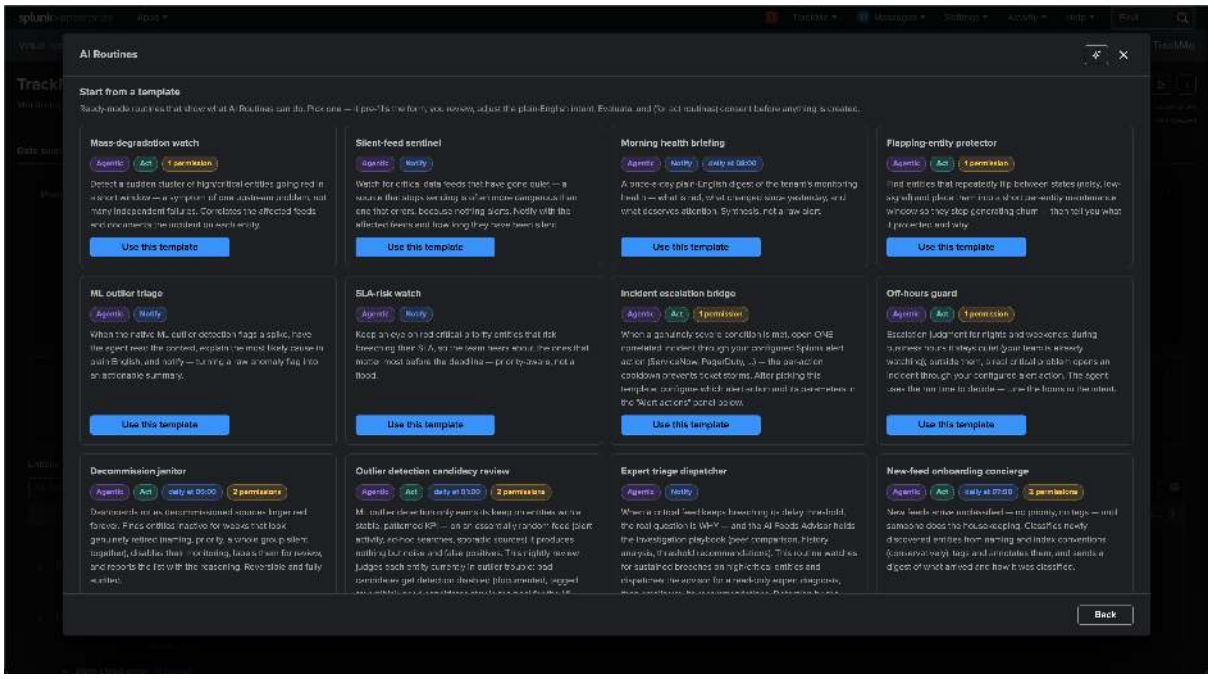
3.5.1 AI Routines

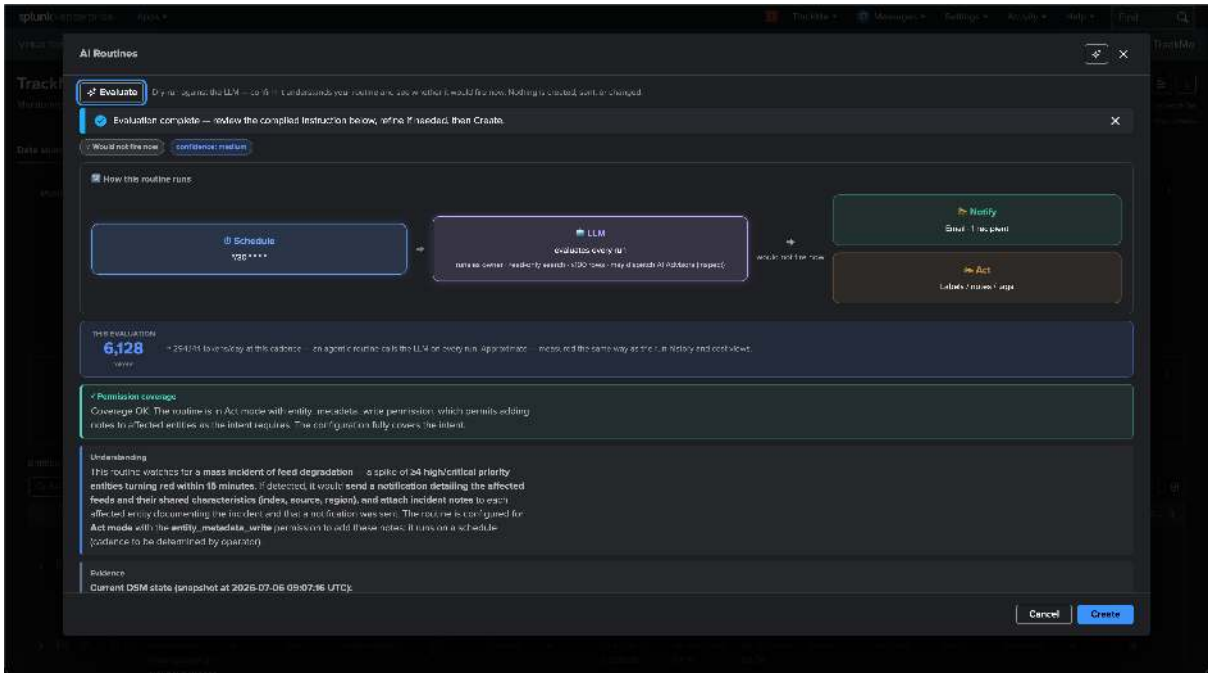
Overview

AI Routines let you describe a monitoring task in plain English — and TrackMe watches for it on a schedule, then **notifies you or acts**, autonomously and under your explicit consent.

Where the *AI Assistant* answers when you ask, and the *AI Advisors* investigate when you (or the automation) dispatch them, an AI Routine is **your own standing instruction**: *"Tell me if 4 or more high priority feeds turn red within 15 minutes, correlate what they have in common, and add a note to each entity documenting the incident."* You write that sentence once; TrackMe compiles it into a structured instruction, runs it on a cron schedule of your choice, and delivers the outcome — an email or a Splunk event, and (if you granted it) real, audited actions.

Start from a template or from a blank intent — either way, TrackMe shows you exactly how your routine will run before anything is created:



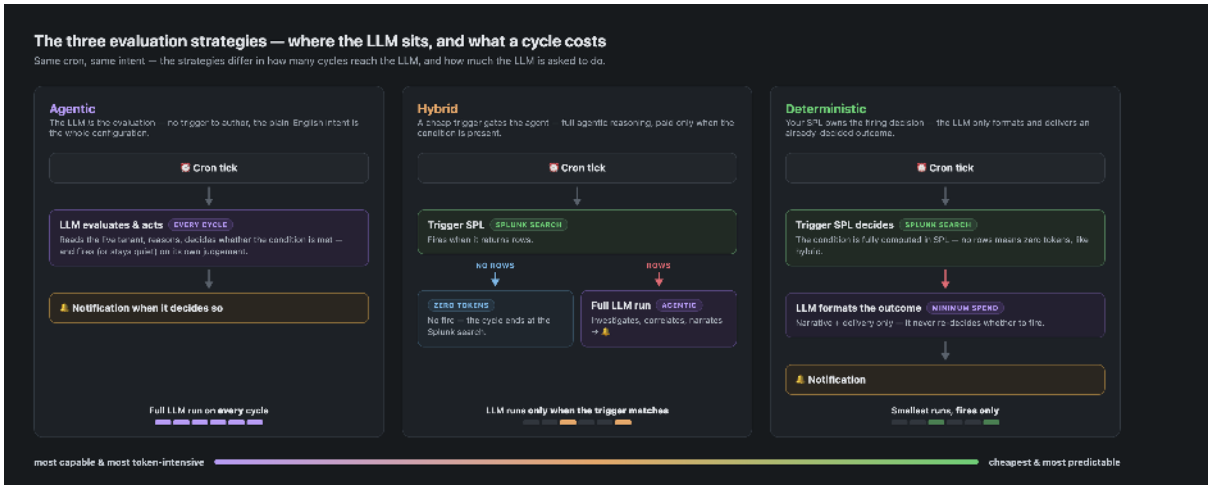


Important

AI Routines share the AI Advisors' platform requirements: **Python 3.13.x** (Splunk 10.2.x and later) and at least one configured *AI provider*. The feature is **opt-in by construction** — it is completely inert until the AI Assistant is enabled and a provider is configured — and ships with its own kill switch (`enable_ai_routines`) and a creator-roles policy (administrators only, or administrators and power users) in the system settings.

The three evaluation strategies

Every routine picks how its condition gets evaluated — this is the main cost dial:

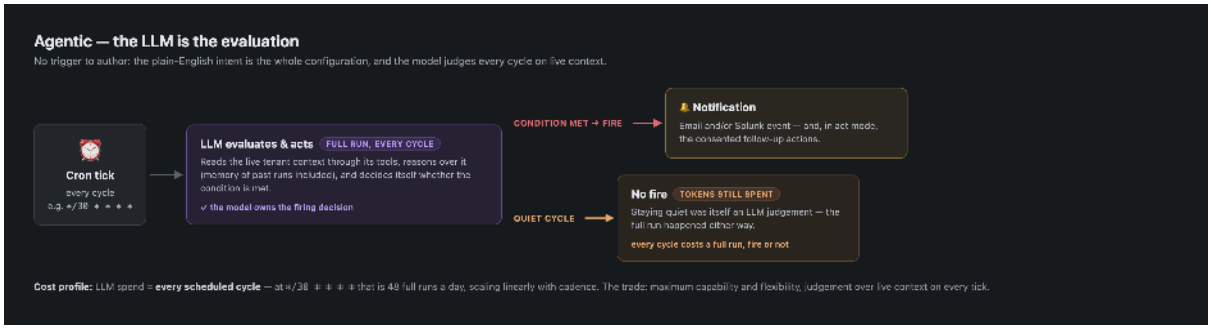


- **Agentic** — the LLM runs on every scheduled cycle and does everything: it reads the tenant, decides whether the condition is met, and acts. The most capable and flexible option (it reasons over live context each run), and the most token-intensive.
- **Hybrid** — a cheap, compiled **SPL trigger** runs first on each cycle; the LLM is only invoked when the trigger matches. When nothing is happening, a cycle costs **zero LLM tokens**. This is the recommended shape for tight schedules at scale.
- **Deterministic** — the trigger fully computes the condition; the LLM formats and delivers the outcome. The cheapest option for conditions that are precisely expressible in SPL.

The trigger is a **cost gate in front of the agent, never a replacement for it** — the LLM remains central to understanding, correlating, and explaining.

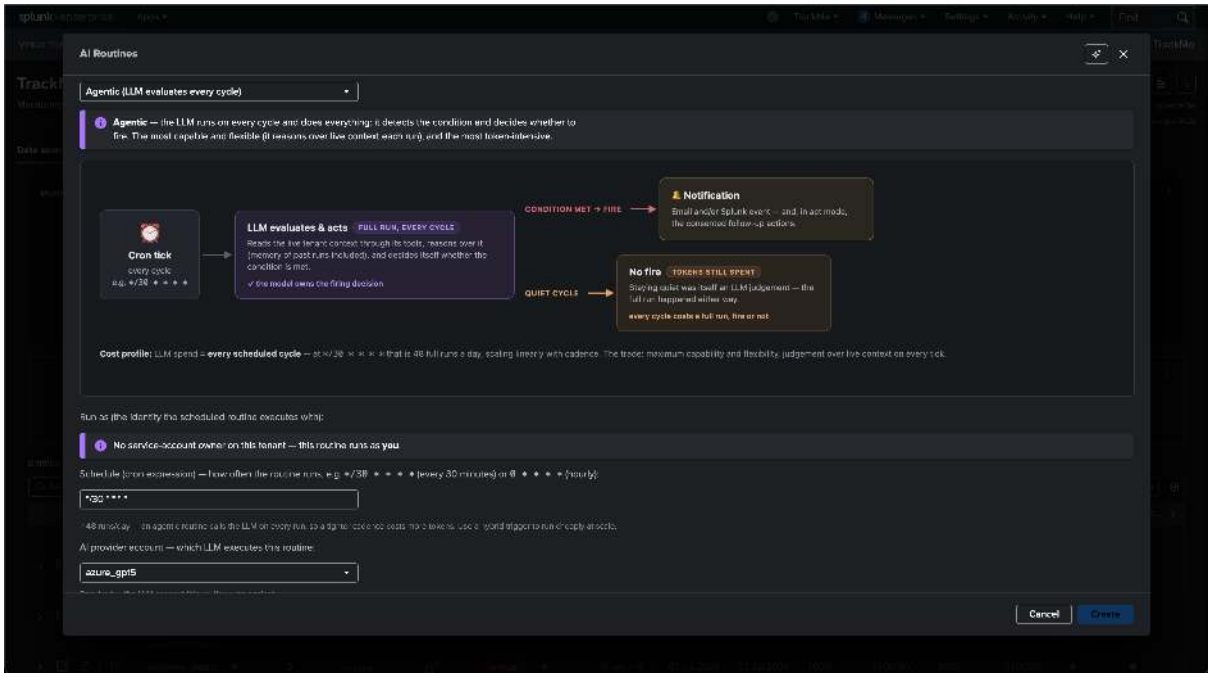
The strategy is chosen at creation time, and the form adapts to it — the inline explainer states the behaviour and the cost consequence, and the cadence hint under the cron field translates your schedule into runs per day so the cost implication is explicit before you save.

Agentic — the LLM evaluates every cycle

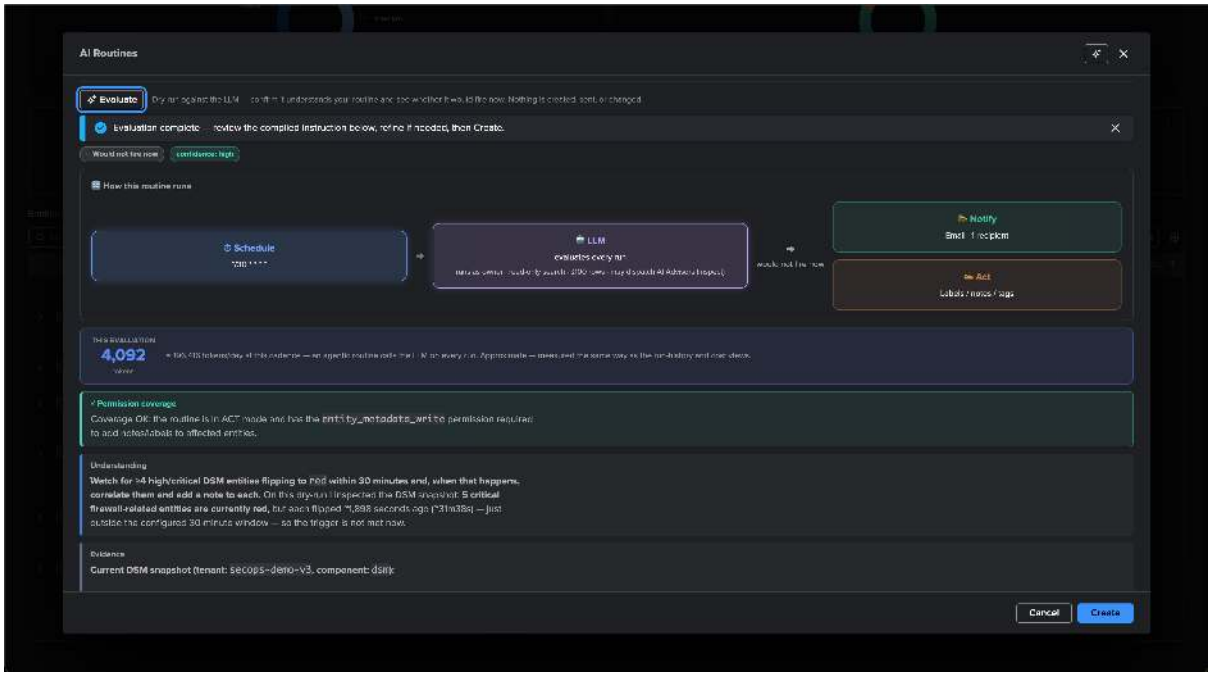


The LLM is the evaluation: on every cron tick it reads the live tenant context, reasons over it, and decides itself whether the condition is met. There is no trigger to author — the plain-English intent is the whole configuration. This is the right choice when the condition is fuzzy or judgement-based (*"anything unusual compared to the last runs"*), when it needs correlation that is hard to express in SPL, or while you are still shaping what "abnormal" means.

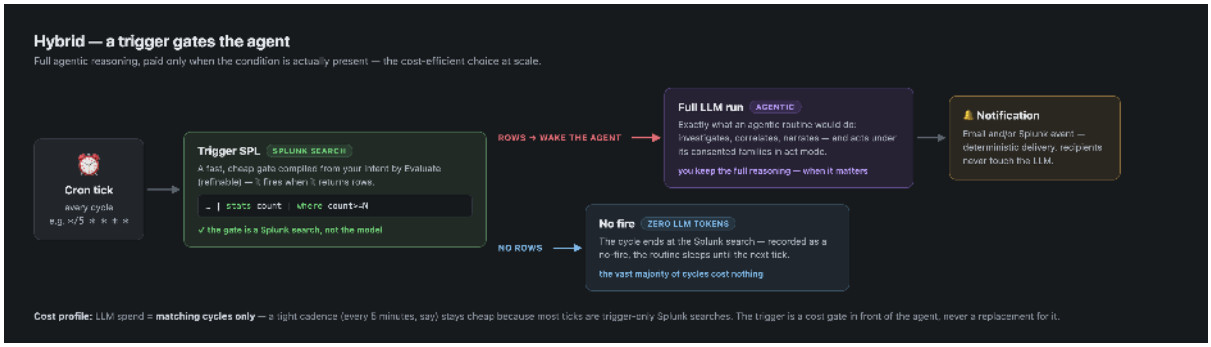
The cost consequence is structural: **every scheduled cycle is a full LLM run**, whether or not anything is happening. At `*/30 * * * *` that is 48 LLM runs a day — the form says so under the cron field. Tighten the cadence and the cost scales linearly with it.



An Evaluate dry-run makes the mode's behaviour concrete before you save: the *How this routine runs* pipeline shows the LLM in the evaluation seat, and the token callout extrapolates the measured per-run cost to your cadence (here ~4K tokens per run ≈ 196K tokens/day at every 30 minutes) — the honest verdict below (*Would not fire now*, with the reasoning) is the same judgement the model will make on schedule:



Hybrid — a trigger gates the agent

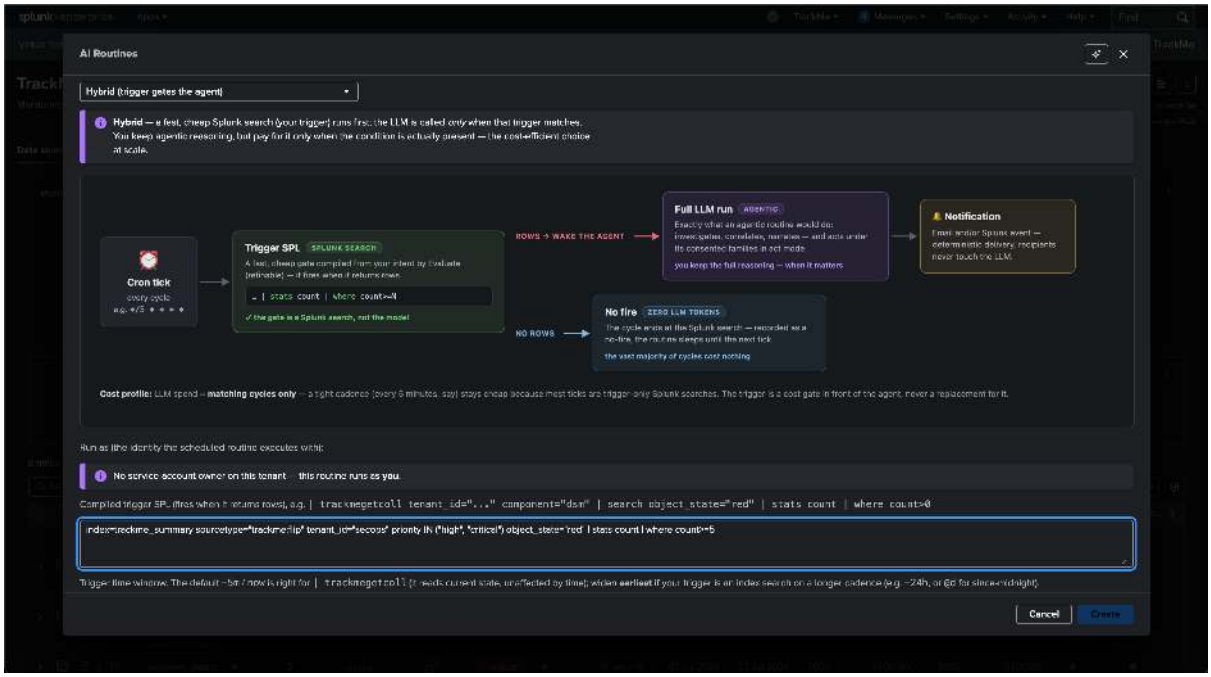


A fast, cheap Splunk search — the **compiled trigger SPL** — runs first on each cycle; the LLM is called *only* when that trigger returns rows. You keep the full agentic reasoning (once invoked, the agent investigates, correlates and narrates exactly as an agentic routine would), but you pay for it only when the condition is actually present. A quiet cycle costs **zero LLM tokens** — the run is recorded as a no-fire and the routine goes back to sleep.

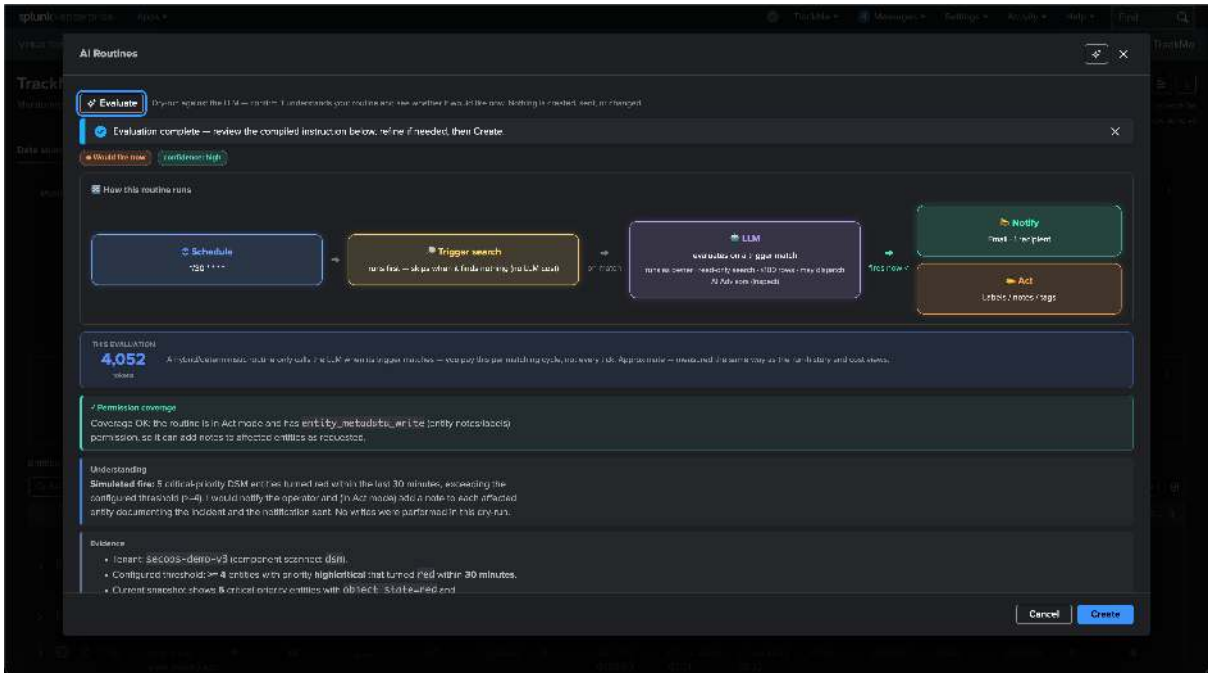
Selecting hybrid reveals two extra fields:

- **Compiled trigger SPL** — authored by the Evaluate step from your intent (you can refine it); it fires when it returns rows, so the canonical shape ends in something like `| stats count | where count>=N`.
- **Trigger time window** — the default `-5m / now` is right for `| trackmegetcoll` (it reads current state, unaffected by time); widen `earliest` if your trigger is an index search on a longer cadence (e.g. `-24h`, or `@d` for since-midnight).

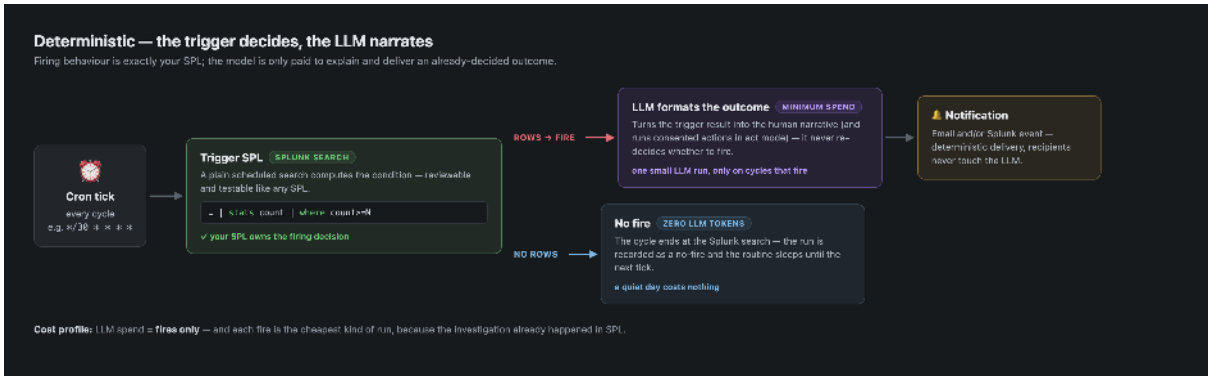
This is the cost-efficient choice at scale: a tight cadence (every 5 minutes, say) stays cheap because the vast majority of cycles are trigger-only Splunk searches.



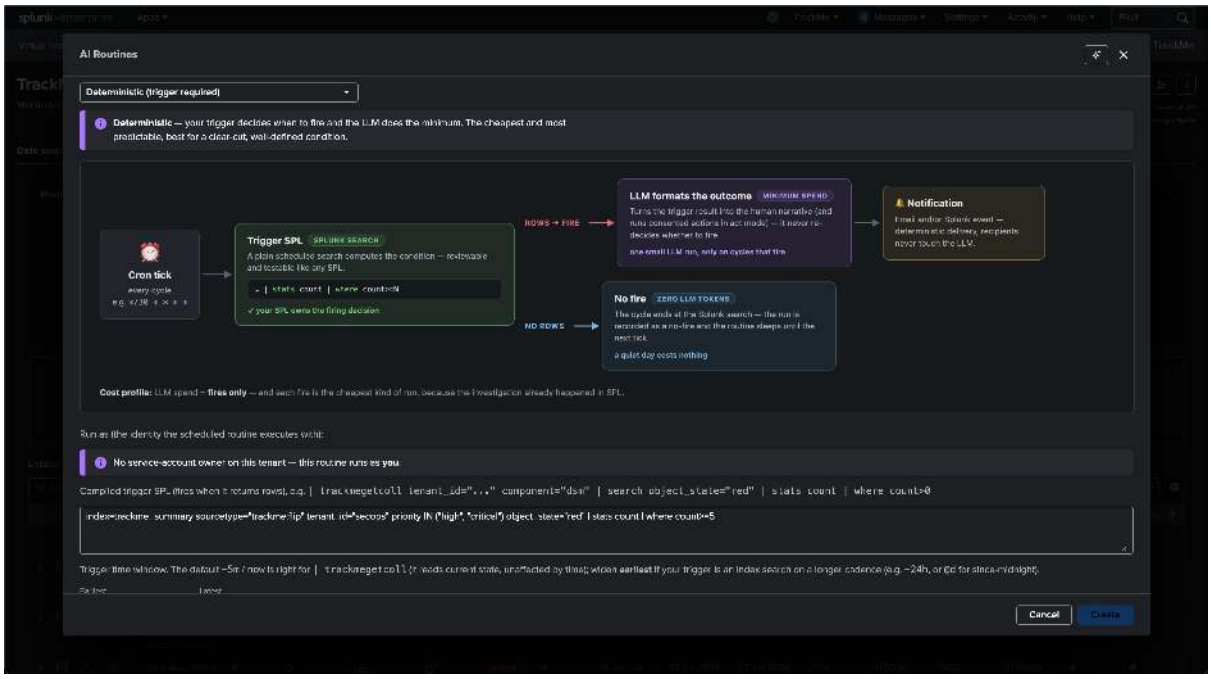
On Evaluate, the pipeline gains the **Trigger search** stage in front of the LLM (*"runs first — skips when it finds nothing (no LLM cost)"*), and the token callout switches to the hybrid cost model: you pay the per-run cost **per matching cycle, not every tick**. In this dry-run the trigger matched, so the evaluation simulated the fire end-to-end (verdict *Would fire now*, with the would-be notification and act-mode writes described — nothing is actually sent or changed):



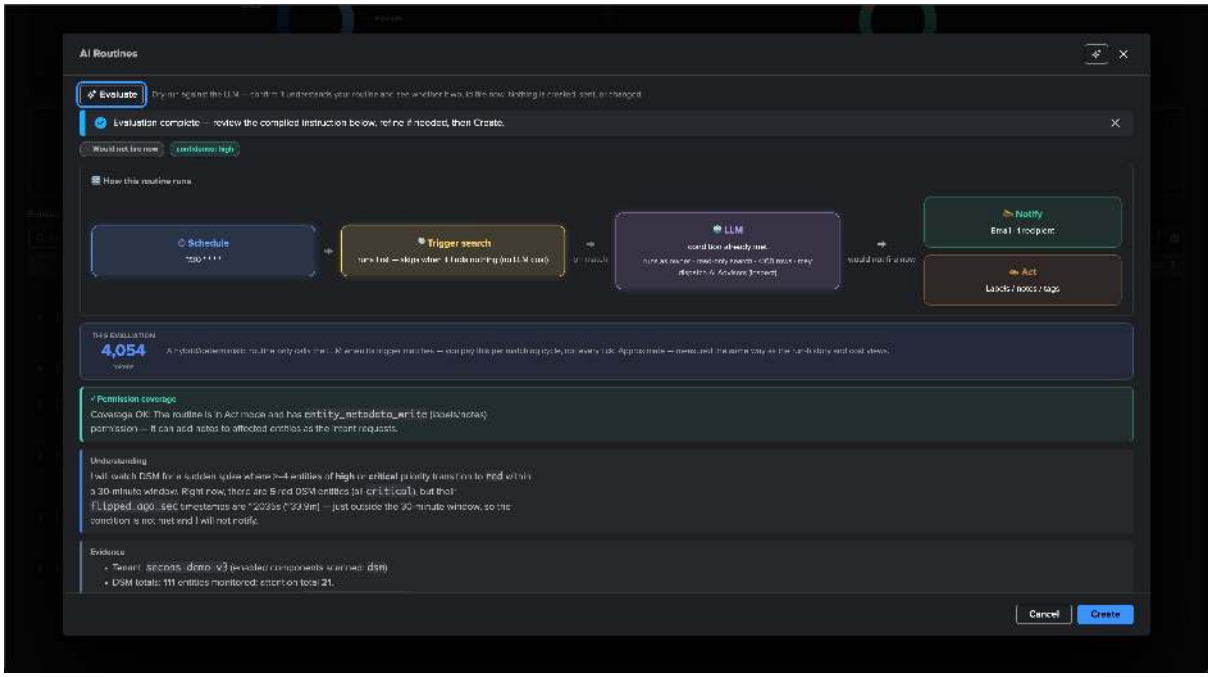
Deterministic — the trigger decides



Your trigger fully computes the condition; when it matches, the LLM does the minimum — it turns the trigger's result into the human-readable notification (and, in act mode, the consented follow-up actions) rather than re-deciding whether to fire. The same trigger SPL and time-window fields apply as in hybrid. The cheapest and most predictable strategy: firing behaviour is exactly your SPL, reviewable and testable like any Splunk search, with the LLM spend limited to the cycles that fire — best for a clear-cut, well-defined condition (*"any critical entity red for more than an hour"*).



The Evaluate dry-run shows the same gated pipeline — but here the trigger owns the decision outright, and the verdict follows your SPL, not the model's judgement (in this example the condition window had just lapsed, so the honest answer is *Would not fire now* even though the entities are still red — exactly what the configured 30-minute window dictates):



Choosing, in cost terms

At the same `*/30 * * * *` cadence (48 cycles/day), the three strategies diverge only in **how many of those cycles reach the LLM**: all 48 for agentic; only the matching ones for hybrid and deterministic (a quiet day costs zero tokens, a noisy day costs one LLM run per matching cycle — with deterministic runs staying individually smaller, since the agent formats an already-decided outcome instead of investigating). A practical path: start **agentic** while you shape the intent, then let Evaluate compile the trigger and switch to **hybrid** when the routine earns a tight schedule — and use **deterministic** when the condition is precise enough that you want SPL, not the model, to own the firing decision. See *Cost transparency* for how consumption is surfaced per routine and per run.

Notify or Act

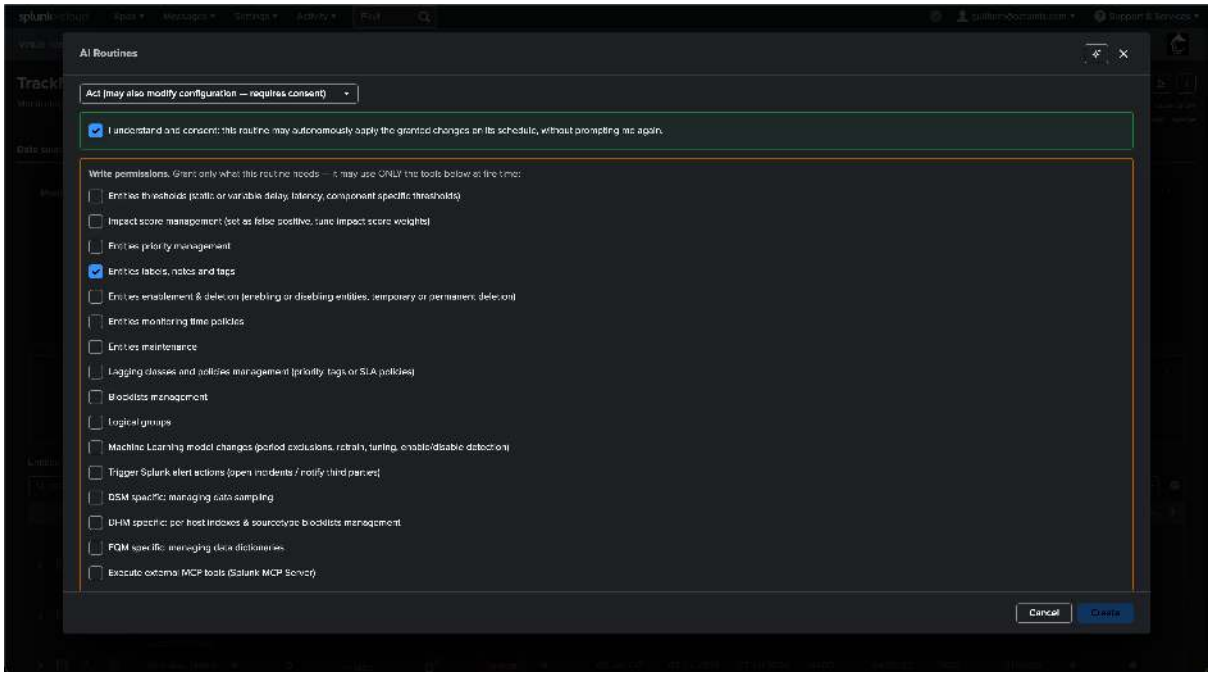
A routine runs in one of two action modes:

- **Notify** (read-only) — the routine observes and delivers: an email, a structured Splunk event indexed to your summary index, or both at once. Recipients and targets are configured on the routine and delivered deterministically — they never depend on the LLM.
- **Act** — the routine may also **change things**: tune thresholds, update priorities, attach notes and labels, manage maintenance windows, retrain ML models, trigger Splunk alert actions (open incidents in your ITSM, notify Slack or PagerDuty), and more.

Act mode is governed by **explicit, granular consent**:

- You grant **permission families** — capability-oriented checkboxes such as *entities thresholds*, *entities priority*, *labels/notes/tags*, *ML model changes*, *trigger Splunk alert actions*, or *execute external MCP tools*. Each family exposes exactly its tools to the routine at fire time — nothing more.
- Consent is **pinned to what you approved**: the exact intent text, the exact set of granted families, and (where applicable) the exact alert-action and external-MCP contracts. Editing any of them invalidates the consent and the routine cannot act again until you re-affirm.
- Every write lands in the entity audit trail with an `[AI Agent]` stamp, exactly like the *AI Advisors*.

Switching the mode to **Act** reveals the consent checkbox and the write-permission families — sixteen capability-oriented grants, each exposing exactly its own tools. Tick only what the routine genuinely needs (least privilege), then affirm the consent:

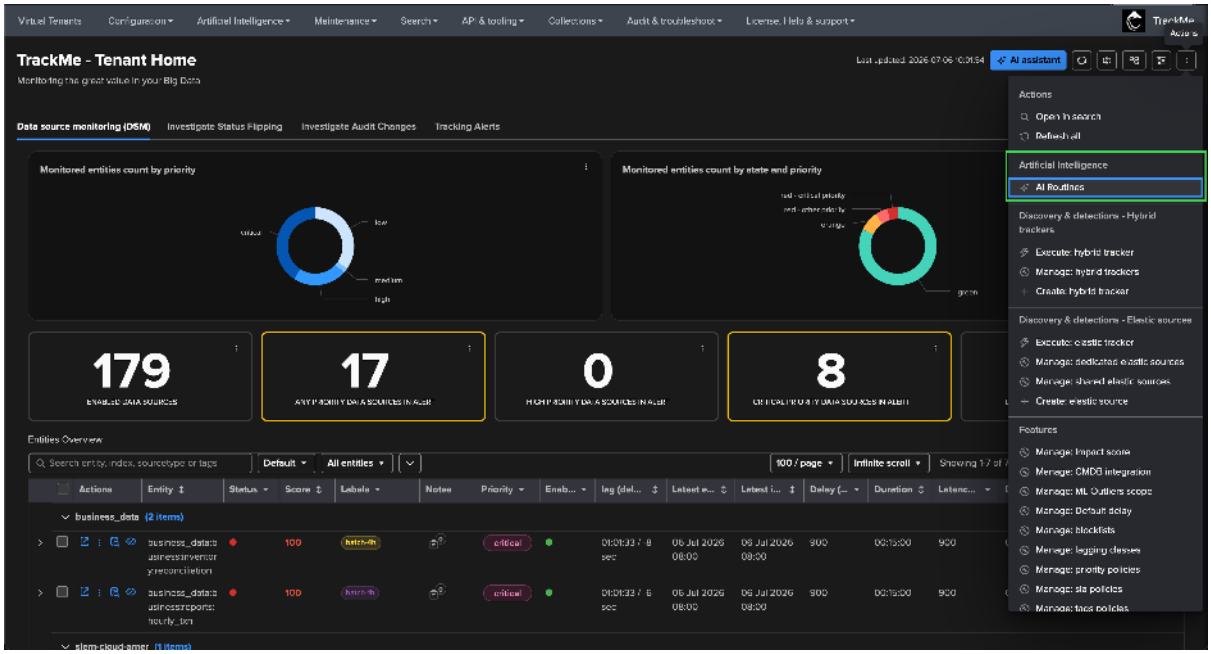


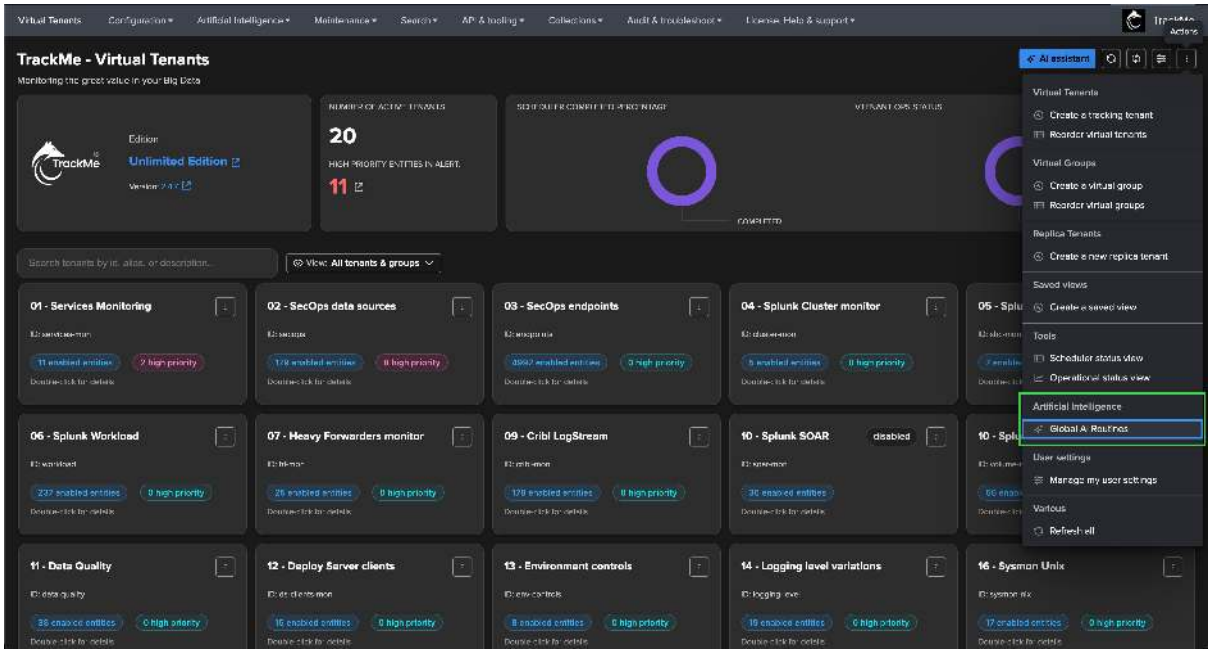
> **Note**
>
> Two read capabilities are independent of the action mode and enabled by default: **read-only Splunk searches** (a bounded correlation search the routine can use to investigate) and **AI Advisor dispatch** (the routine can commission up to two inspect-only *AI Advisor* investigations per run when a deeper expert diagnosis is warranted). Both are reads — they never require consent, and both can be switched off per routine.

Where to find AI Routines

AI Routines live in two places, matching their scope:

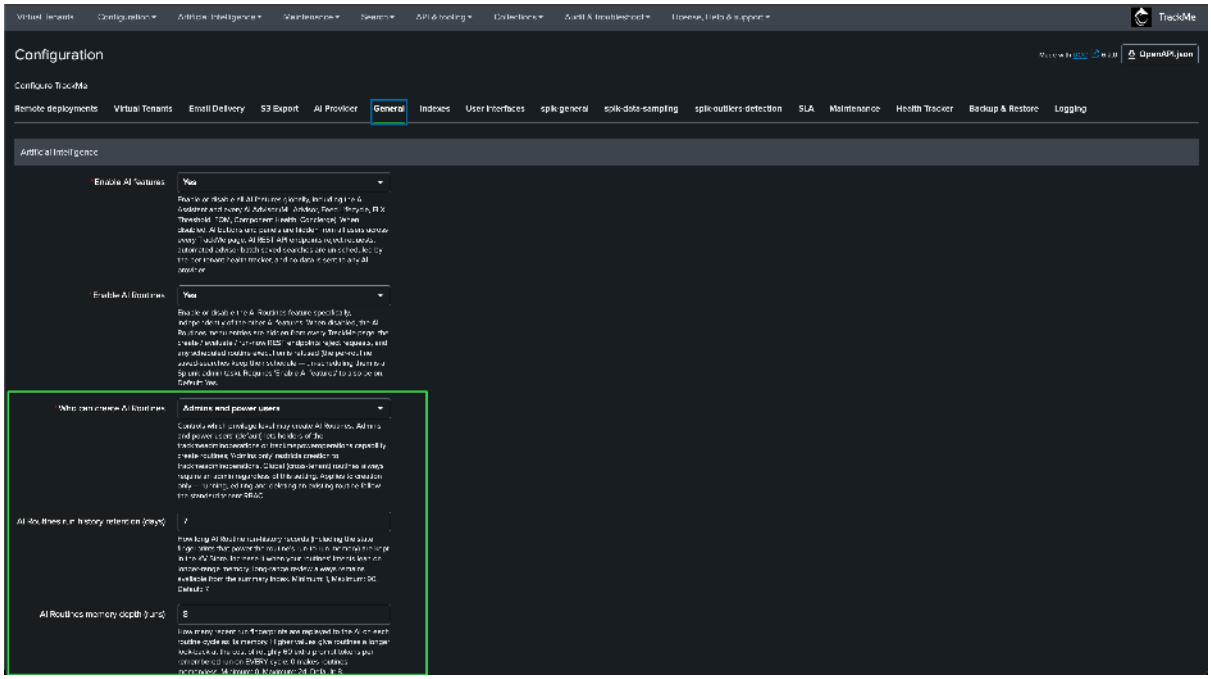
- **Tenant Home** — routines scoped to that tenant (they read and act on this tenant only).
- **Virtual Tenants — global** routines that correlate **across tenants** of your choice.





Global configuration

The feature's deployment-wide switches live in *Configuration → General → Artificial Intelligence*:



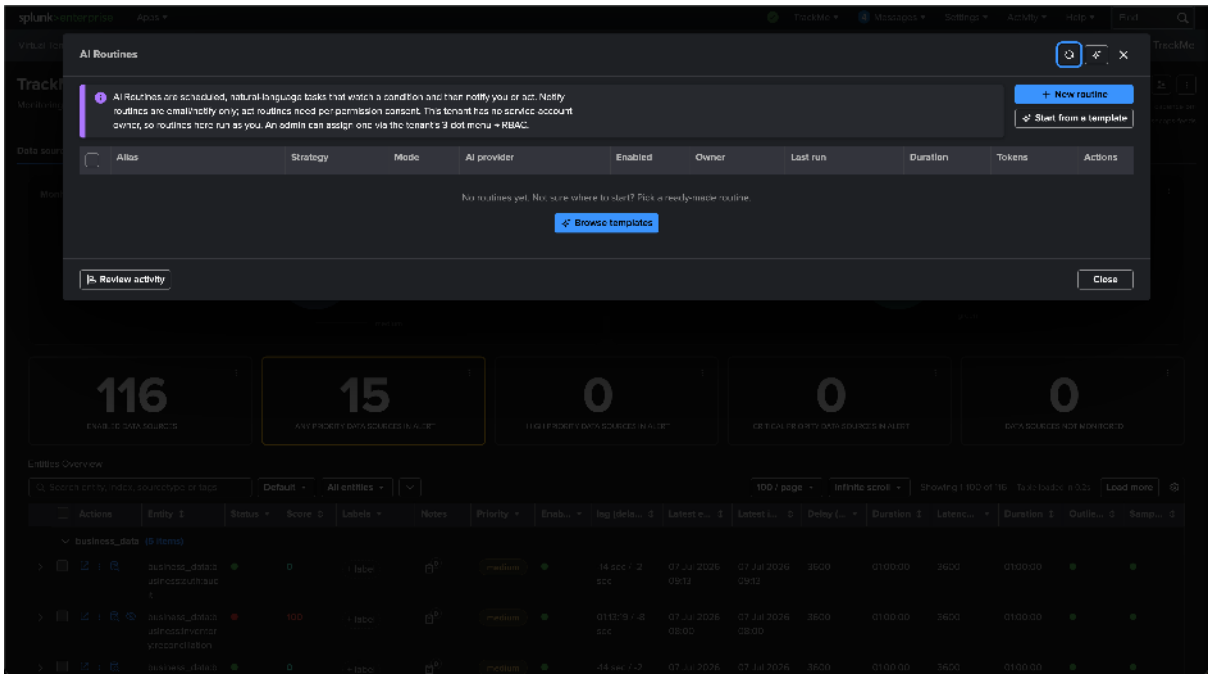
- **Enable AI features** — the master switch for everything AI in TrackMe (AI Assistant, every AI Advisor, and AI Routines). AI Routines require it to be on.
- **Enable AI Routines** — switches the AI Routines feature specifically, independently of the other AI features. When disabled, the AI Routines menu entries are hidden from every TrackMe page, the create / evaluate / run-now REST endpoints reject requests, and any scheduled routine execution is refused. Default: Yes.
- **Who can create AI Routines** — controls the privilege level required to *create* routines. The default (**Admins and power users**) lets holders of the `trackmeadminoperations` or `trackmepoweroperations` capability create routines; **Admins only** restricts creation to `trackmeadminoperations`. Global (cross-tenant) routines always require an admin regardless of this setting. This applies to creation only — running, editing and deleting an existing routine follow the standard tenant RBAC.

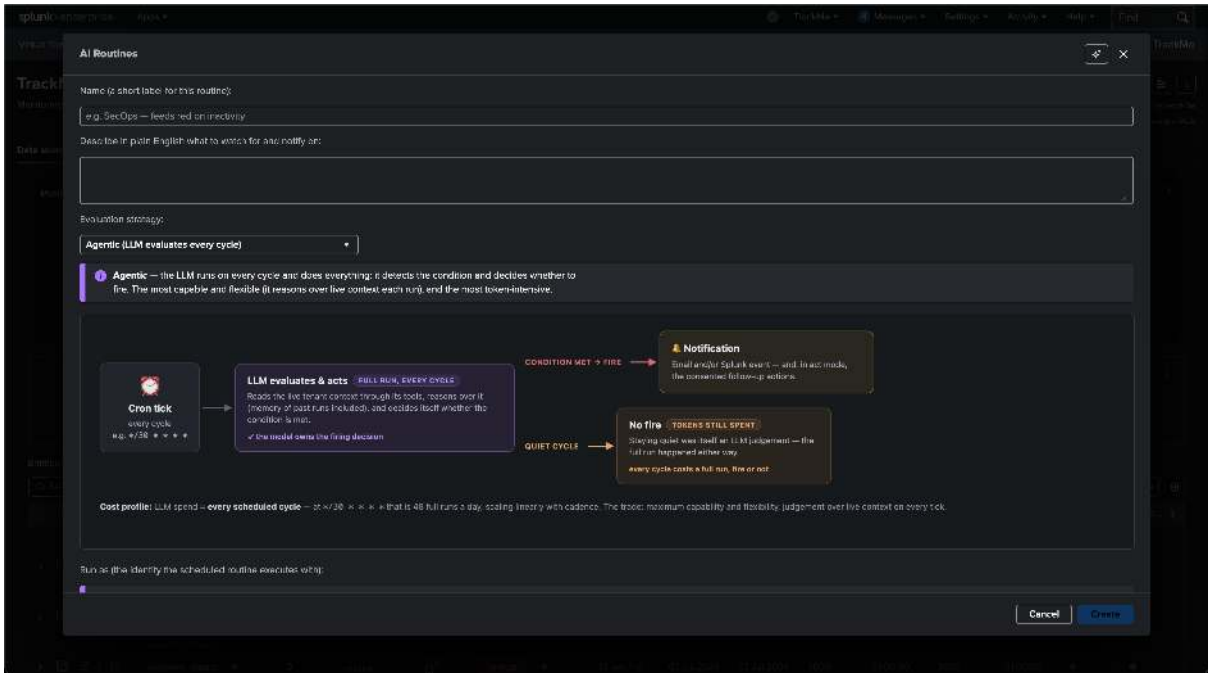
- **AI Routines run history retention (days)** and **AI Routines memory depth (runs)** — the two memory levers, covered in *Memory between runs* below. Defaults: 7 days and 8 runs.

Creating a routine

Creation is a single form — with an important twist: **you cannot create a routine blind**. The **Evaluate** step is a mandatory dry-run gate for the LLM-driven strategies.

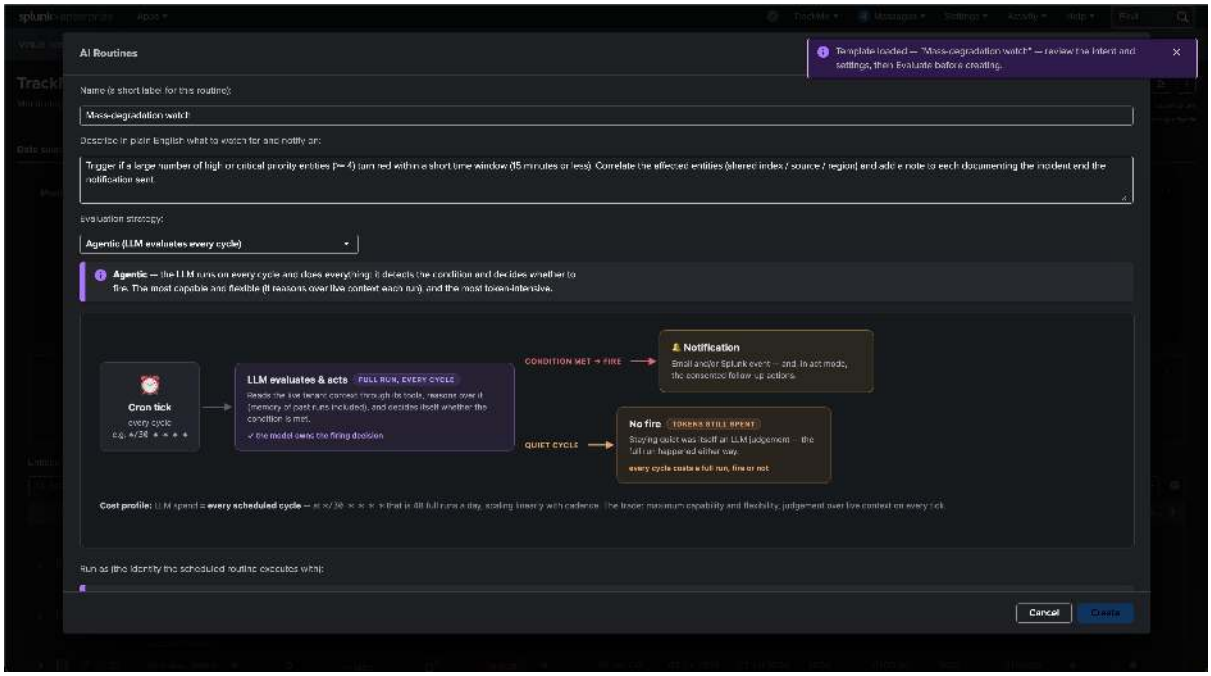
1. **Describe your intent** in plain English. Be as specific as you naturally would with a colleague: thresholds, time windows, priorities, what to do when it happens.
2. **Pick the evaluation strategy**, the cron schedule, the AI provider, and the notification channel (email or Splunk event).
3. For **act** routines: tick the permission families the routine may use, and affirm the consent.
4. **Evaluate** — TrackMe runs the routine against your live environment as a **read-only dry-run**: nothing is created, sent, or changed.

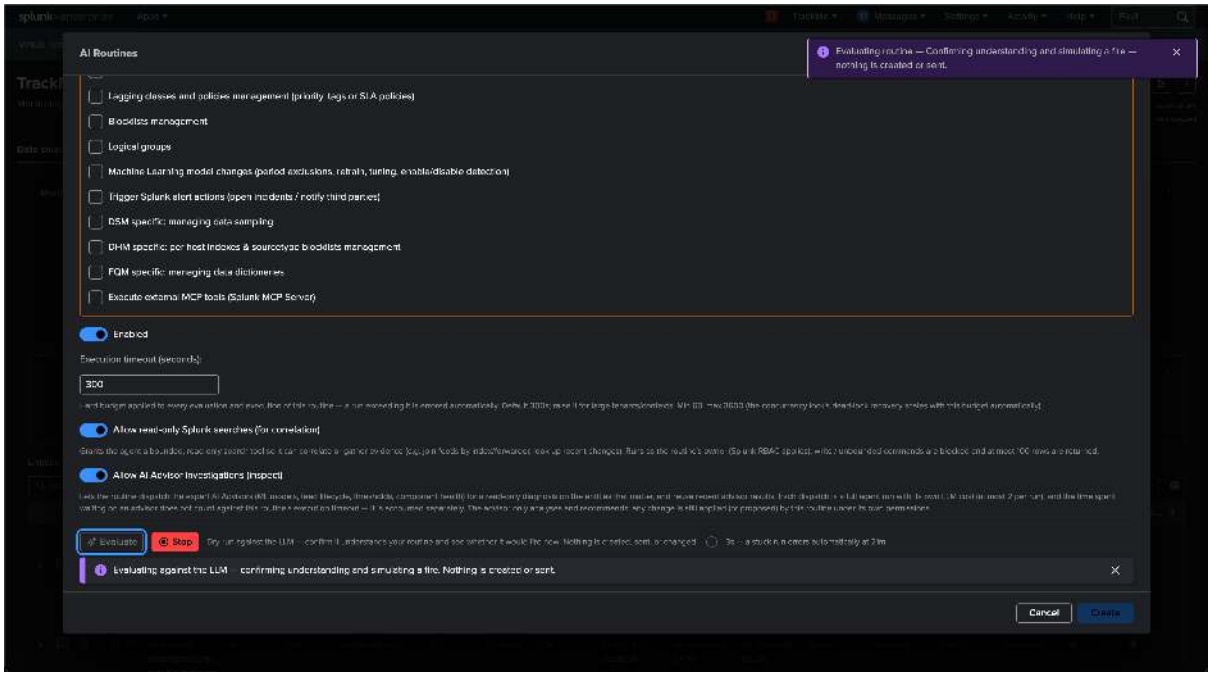




The Evaluate result is where the feature earns your trust before it earns its schedule:

- A **compiled instruction** — the structured spec the routine will run against (objective, watch condition, signals, notify policy, act policy, assumptions). This is what gets persisted and replayed on every run, so what you approve is exactly what executes.
- A **verdict** — would the routine fire *right now*, against your real data, and why.
- A **permission-coverage check** — if your intent implies an action the granted permissions cannot perform (say, the intent wants notes added but the notes family is not ticked), Evaluate tells you before you create it.
- A **cost preview** — the tokens this evaluation consumed, extrapolated to your chosen cadence, plus an expandable *Raw LLM input* panel showing byte-for-byte what is sent to the model.
- A **refine loop** — reply to the evaluation in plain English (*"use a threshold of 20 red entities; ignore orange"*) and re-evaluate until the compiled instruction says exactly what you mean.





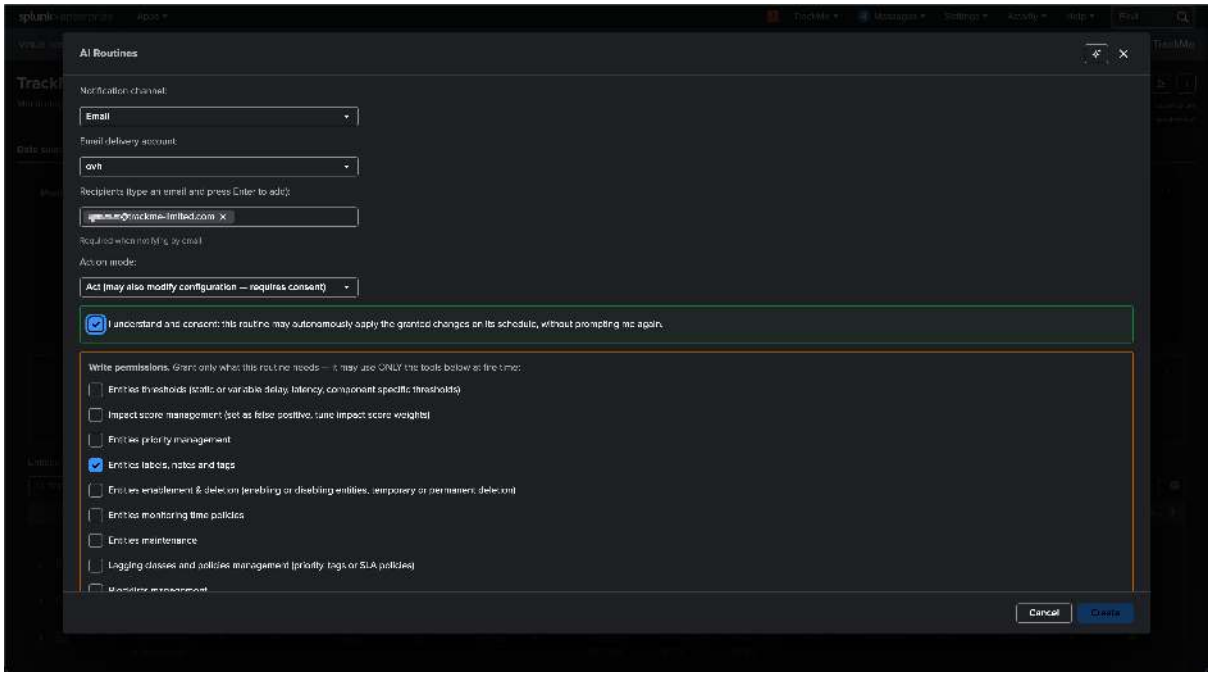
Tip

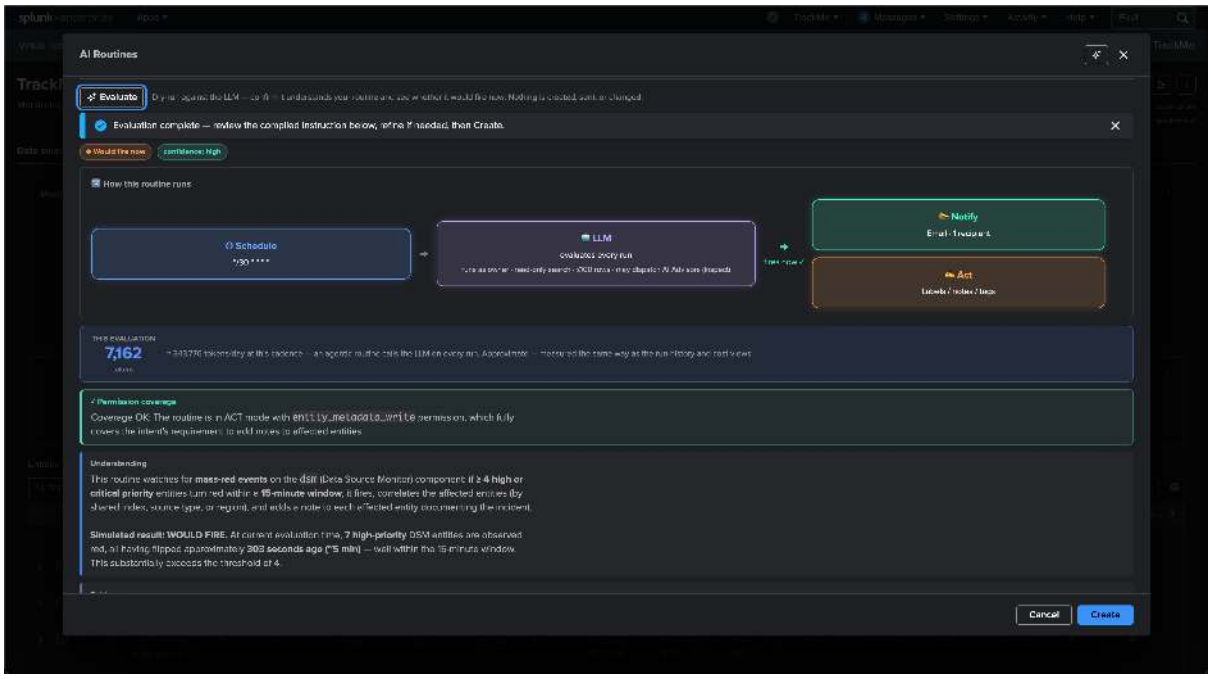
Routines understand **movement**, not just current state. The tenant snapshot the agent reads carries each degraded entity's *time since last state change*, and a dedicated tool lets the routine list the exact **state transitions** (flips) since its previous run — including entities that turned red and recovered in between. Conditions like *"N entities turn red within M minutes"* are evaluated from the real flip history of your tenant, not guessed.

Email notifications

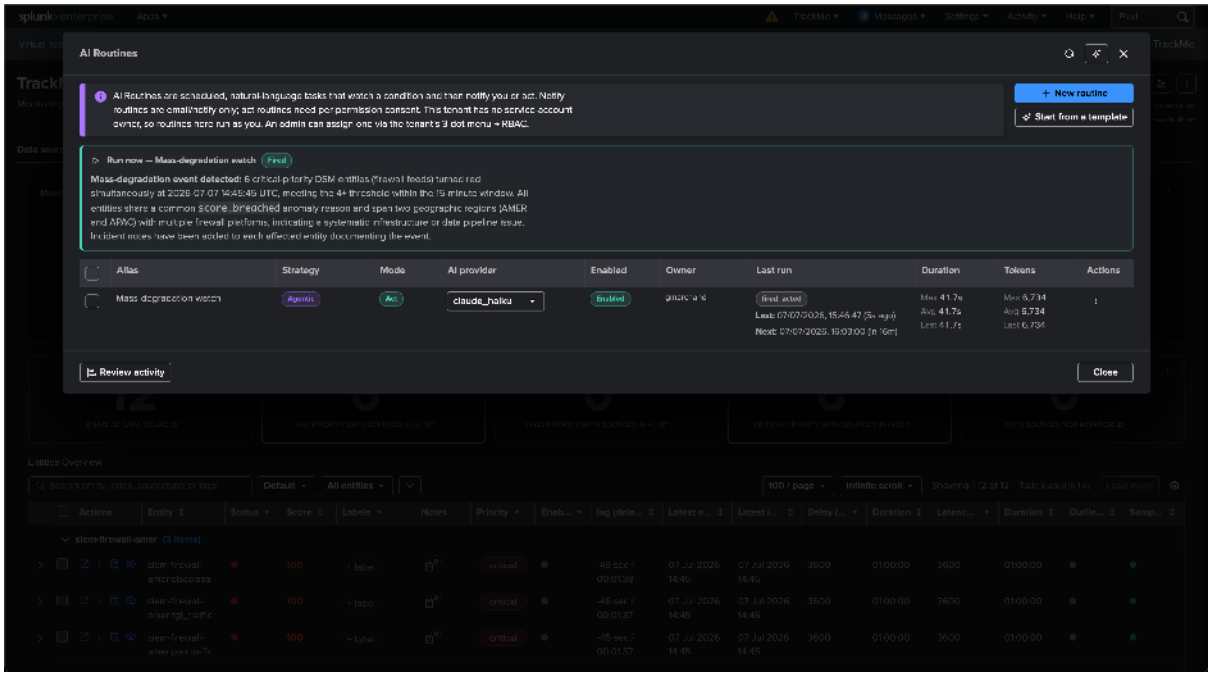
When a routine's notification channel is **Email** (or **Email & Splunk event**), every fire delivers a formatted email to the recipients configured on the routine. Two principles govern the delivery:

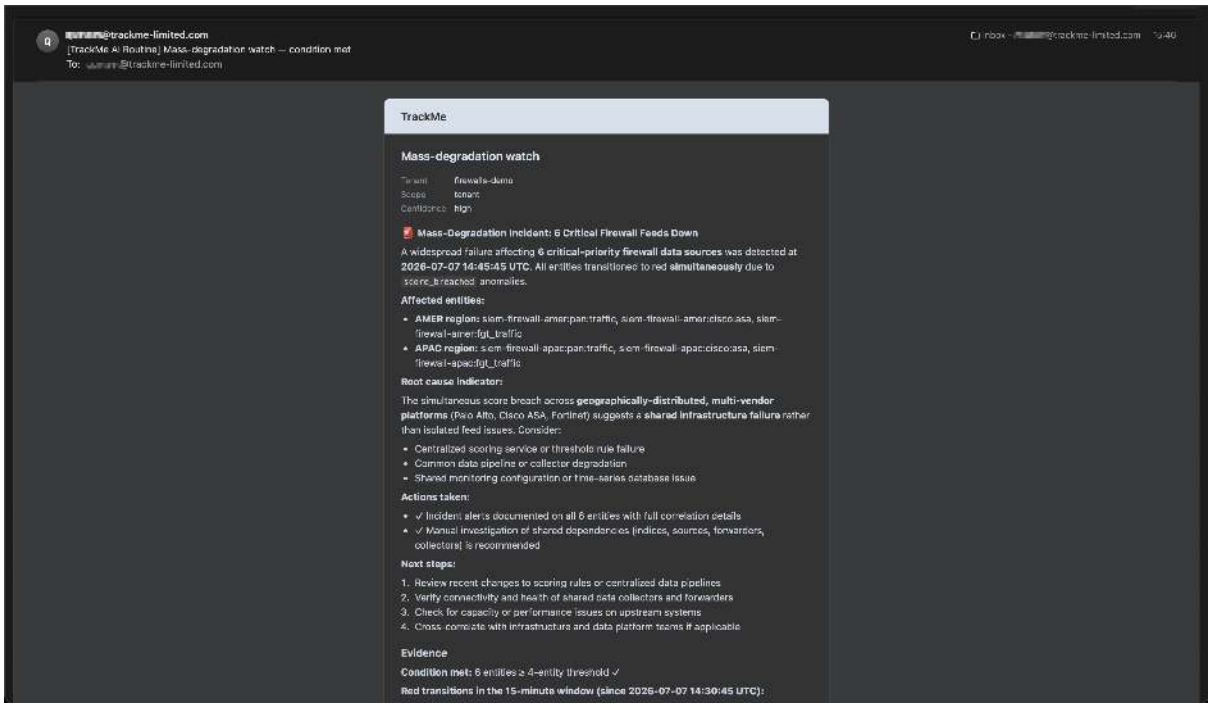
- **Recipients are configuration, not AI output.** The recipient list and the delivery account are set on the routine and used deterministically — the AI authors the *content*, never the audience.
- **Your email delivery accounts are honoured end to end** — the same accounts used by TrackMe's stateful alerting (transport and security settings, allowed recipient domains with out-of-domain recipients skipped, HTML vs text format preference, custom footer). The form pre-selects your first configured delivery account; the local MTA remains available as the default fallback.





The email arrives as **multipart**: a branded HTML rendering for modern clients and a plain-text fallback carrying the same content. The HTML shell shows the routine name with the tenant, scope and the AI's confidence as header rows, followed by the AI-authored summary and evidence rendered from Markdown — headings, bullet and numbered lists, tables, inline code, and section rules all render properly, and the LLM output is HTML-escaped before rendering as a security measure. The subject line is stable and filter-friendly: `[TrackMe AI Routine] <routine name> — condition met`.





In the example above, the mass-degradation routine fired and the email carries the full incident narrative — the affected feeds grouped by root-cause cluster, per-cluster status and likely root cause, and concrete check-lists for the operator — exactly as the agent wrote it.

Splunk event notifications

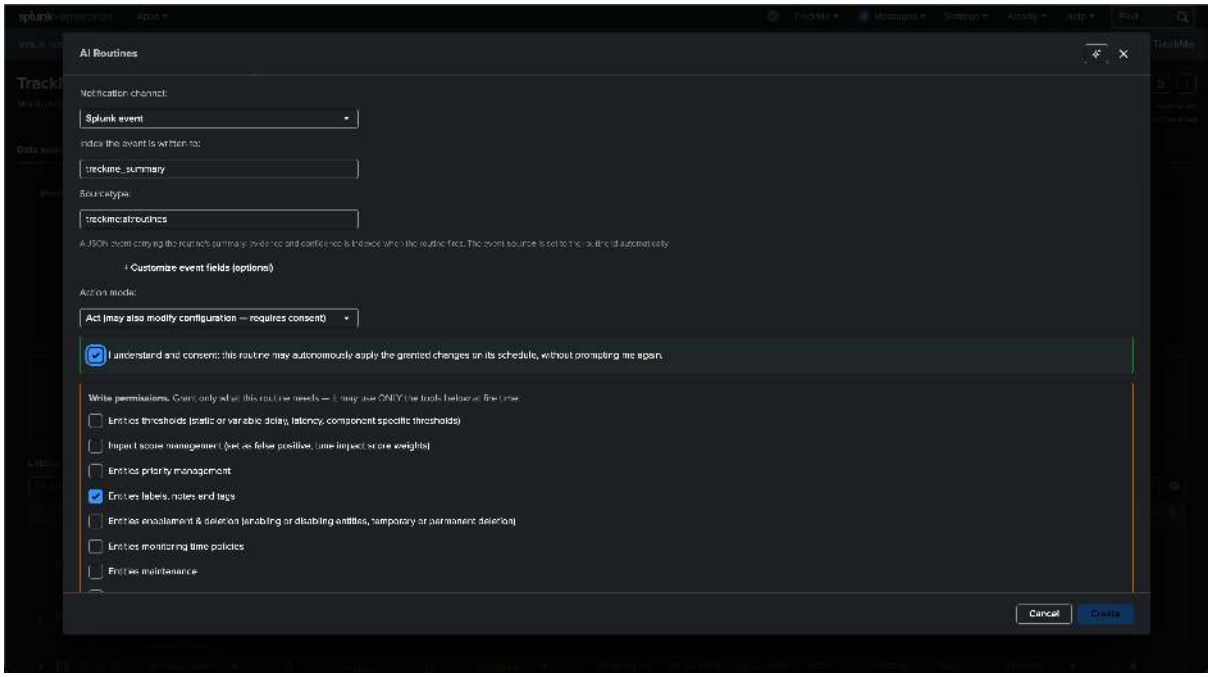
When a routine's notification channel is **Splunk event** (or **Email & Splunk event** — both channels at once, each delivered independently), every fire indexes **one structured JSON event** to the index and sourcetype you configure (defaults: `trackme_summary` / `trackme:ai:routines`), with the event `source` set to the routine id so per-routine searches are trivial.

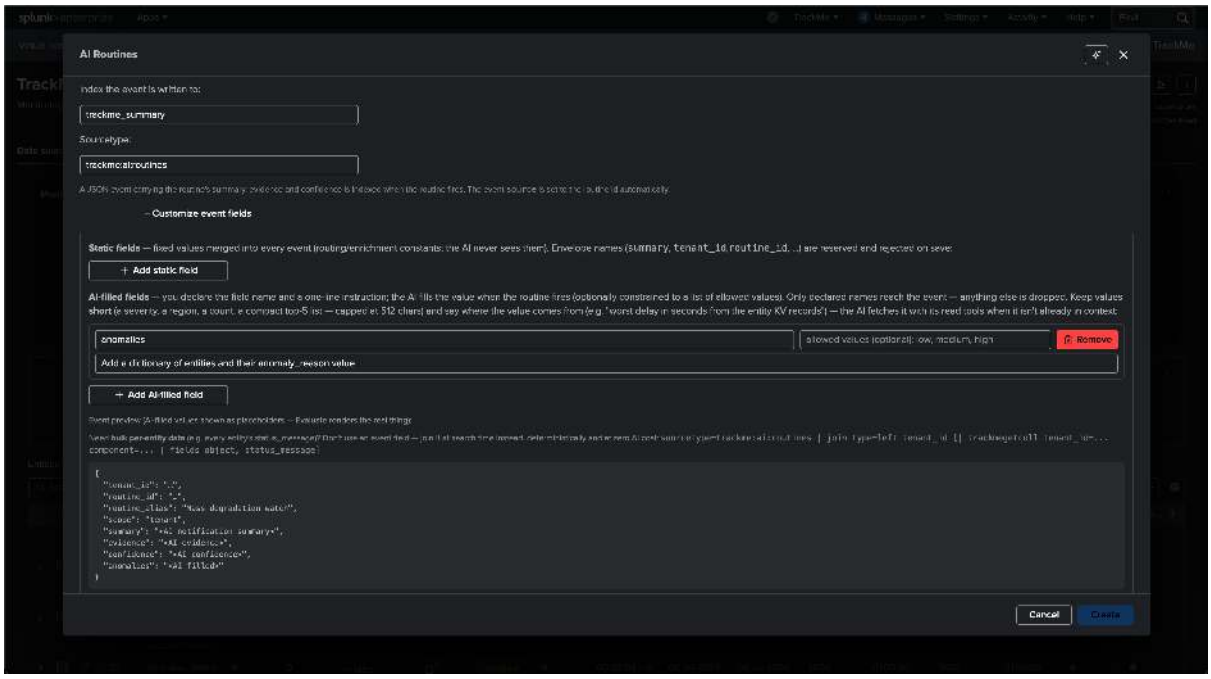
The event always carries a **deterministic envelope** — `tenant_id`, `routine_id`, `routine_alias`, `scope`, plus the AI-authored `summary`, `evidence` and `confidence` — and the targets come from the routine's configuration, never from the AI. Your SPL, alerts and dashboards built on these events never break because a model phrased something differently.

Custom event fields

The optional **Customize event fields** panel extends that envelope under a strict contract — *you own the schema, the AI only supplies values*:

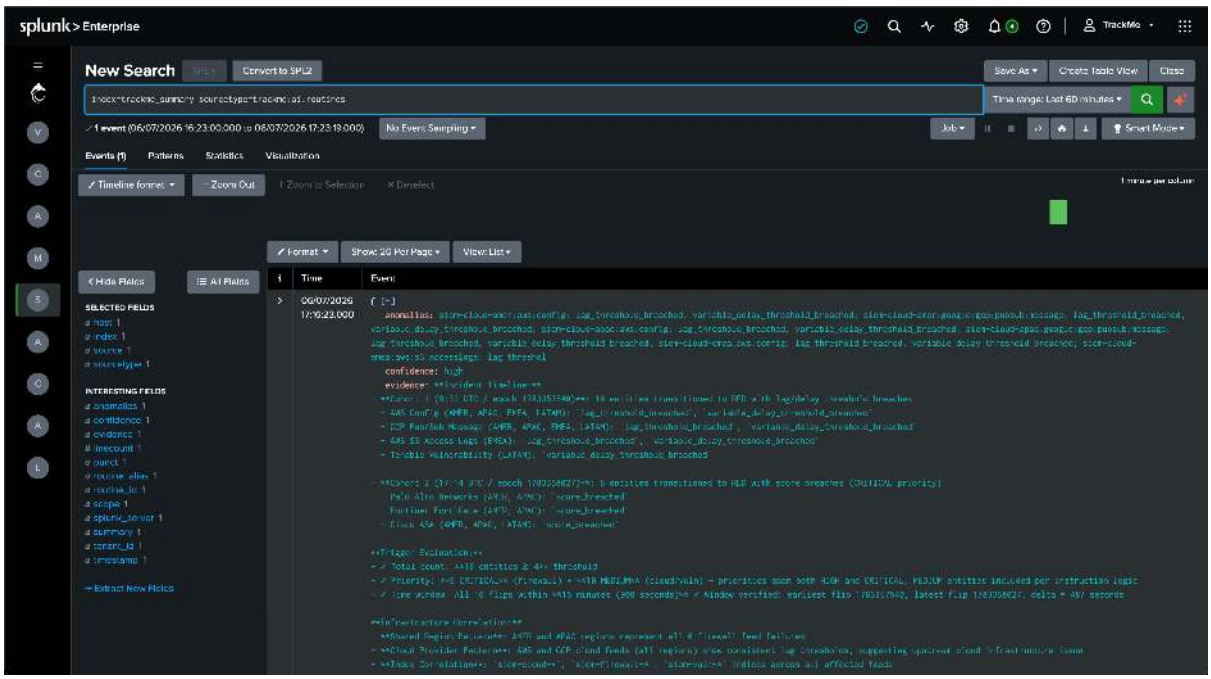
- **Static fields** — fixed values merged into every event (routing and enrichment constants such as `team=siem` or `env=prod`). The AI never sees them.
- **AI-filled fields** — you declare the field name, a one-line instruction, and optionally a list of allowed values; the AI fills the value when the routine fires. Only the declared names ever reach the event: anything else the model produces is dropped, values are length-capped, and a value outside your allowed list is blanked rather than passed through.





The panel shows a **live preview** of the event shape as you type (AI-filled values as placeholders), and the **Evaluate** dry-run renders the real thing — an *"Event it would index"* block built by the exact same code as production delivery, so what you approve is byte-identical to what a fire indexes.

In the example below, the operator declared an `anomalies` field with the instruction *"Add a dictionary of entities and their anomaly_reason value"* — the fired event carries a compact `entity: reason; entity: reason` digest alongside the envelope, ready for downstream parsing:



Tip

Keep AI-filled values **short and typed** — a severity, a region, a count, a compact top-5 list. For **bulk per-entity data** (say, every entity's full `status_message`), don't use an event field: join it at search time instead, deterministically and at zero AI cost:

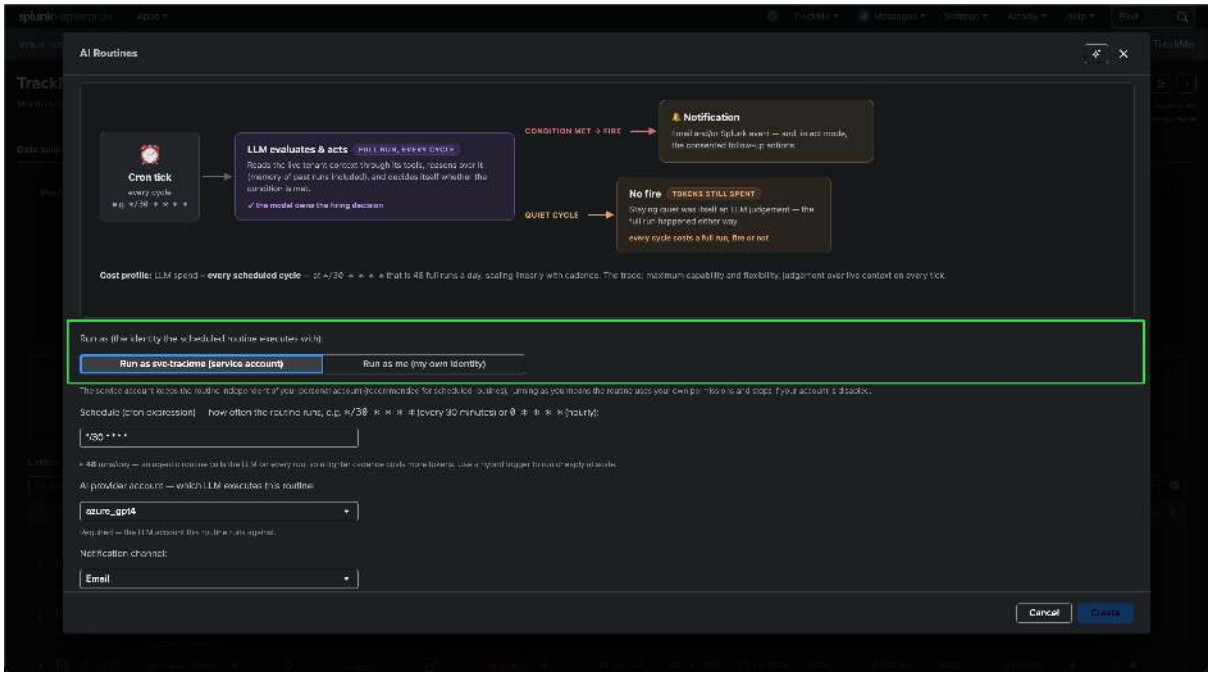
```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:ai:routines
| join type=left tenant_id [ | trackmegetcoll tenant_id=... component=... |␣
↪fields object, status_message ]
```

What runs, as who

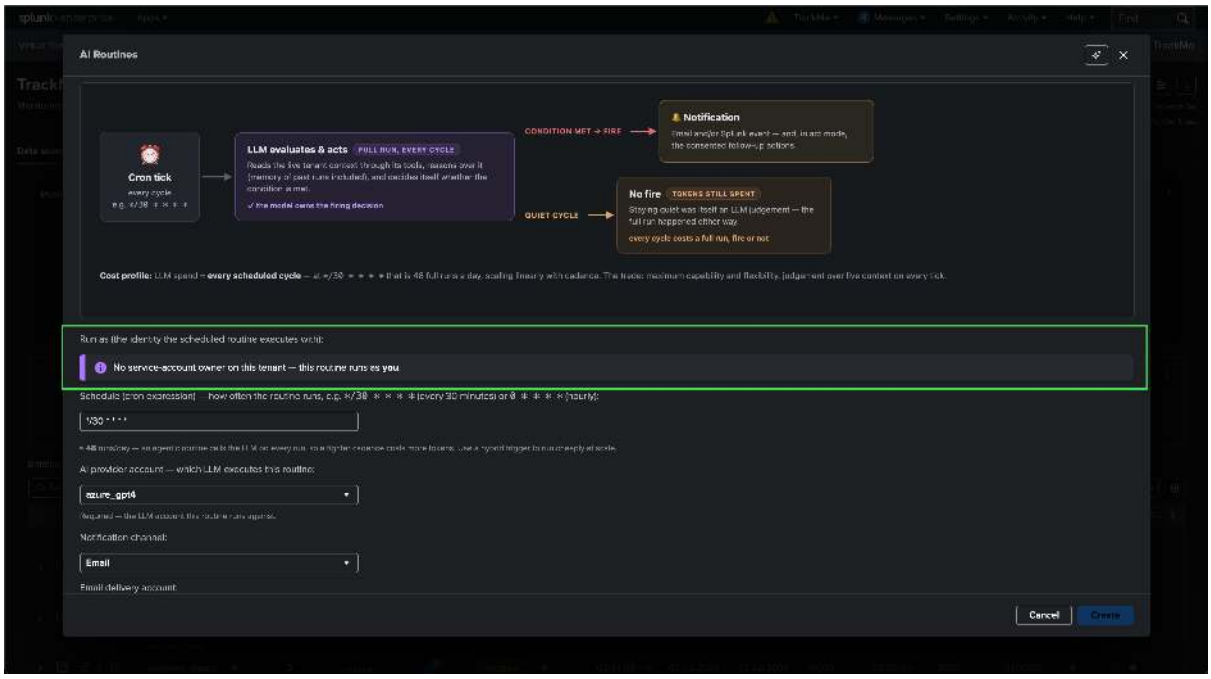
Each routine is materialised as **its own Splunk scheduled search** running on the routine's cron — no shared orchestrator, full failure isolation, and everything is visible with standard Splunk tooling. Splunk RBAC applies to everything the routine reads and does: the execution identity decides which data the routine can search, which entities it can touch in act mode, and whether the routine survives personnel changes.

Ownership is an **explicit choice at creation time**. When the tenant has a real service-account owner assigned (Virtual Tenants → three-dot menu → RBAC), the wizard presents the identity as a two-option selector:

- **Run as the service account** (default, recommended for scheduled routines) — the routine is independent of any personal account: it keeps running if you leave, change roles, or your account is disabled.
- **Run as me** — the routine uses your own permissions; it stops working if your account is disabled.

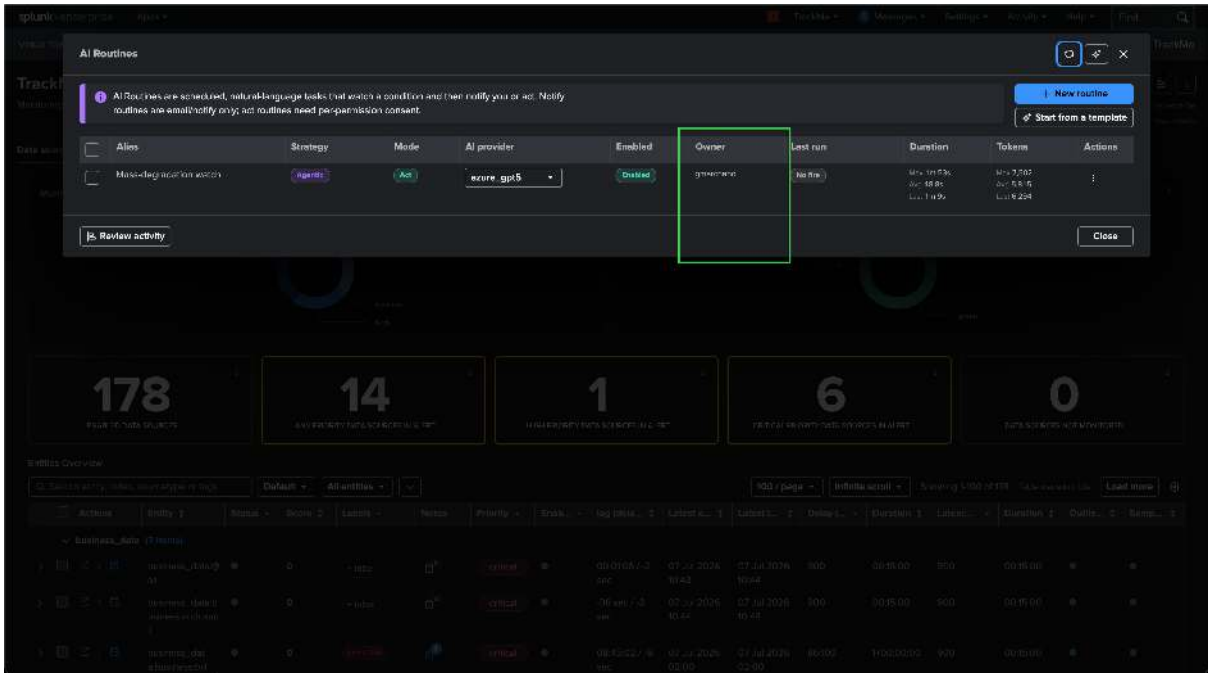


When the tenant has **no service-account owner** (owned by `nobody` / a system user — good Splunk hygiene for knowledge objects, but a Splunk AI agent cannot execute as the system user), there is no choice to offer: the wizard states it plainly and the routine runs as its creator. Assigning a service account to the tenant later and re-saving the routine moves it over:



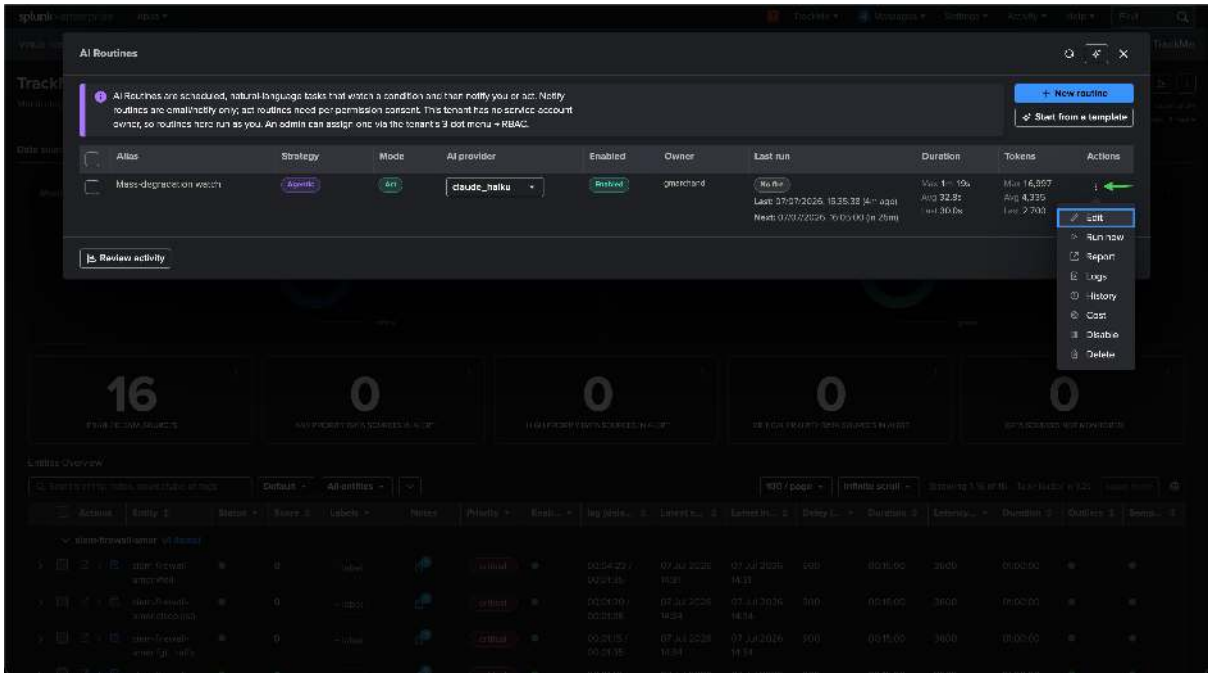
Global (cross-tenant) routines always run as their creator — there is no single tenant whose service account could span the scope.

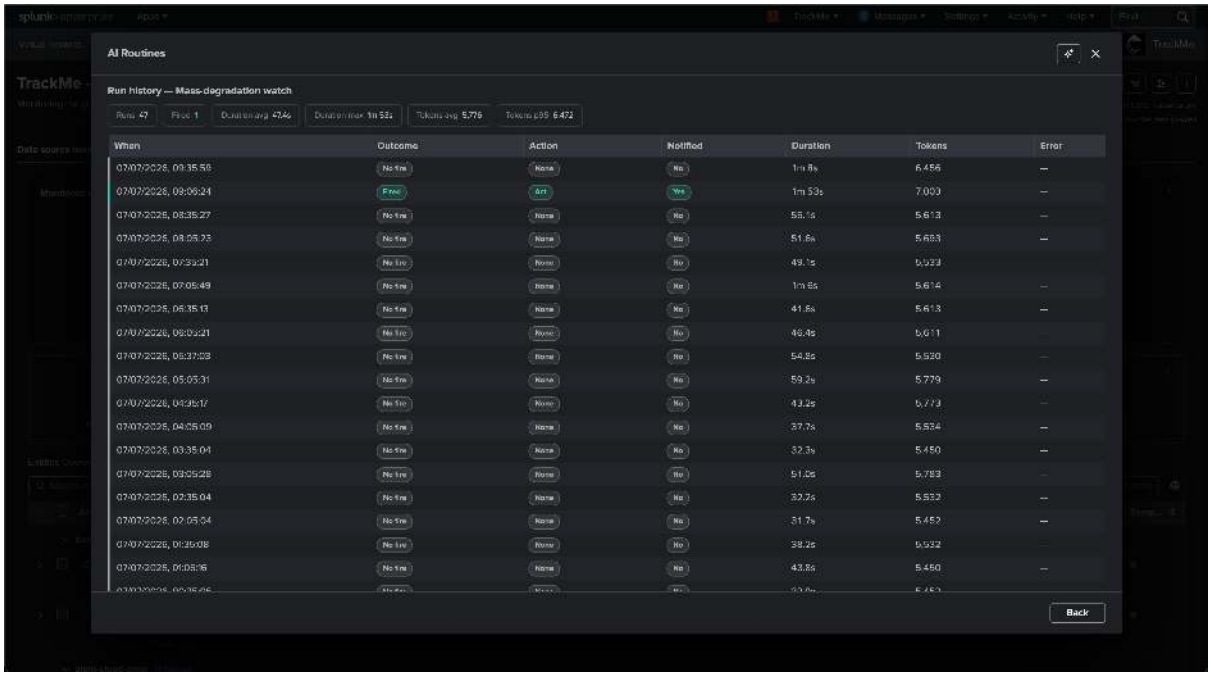
The resolved identity is never hidden: the management view carries an **Owner** column per routine, so an admin can audit at a glance which identity each routine executes with:



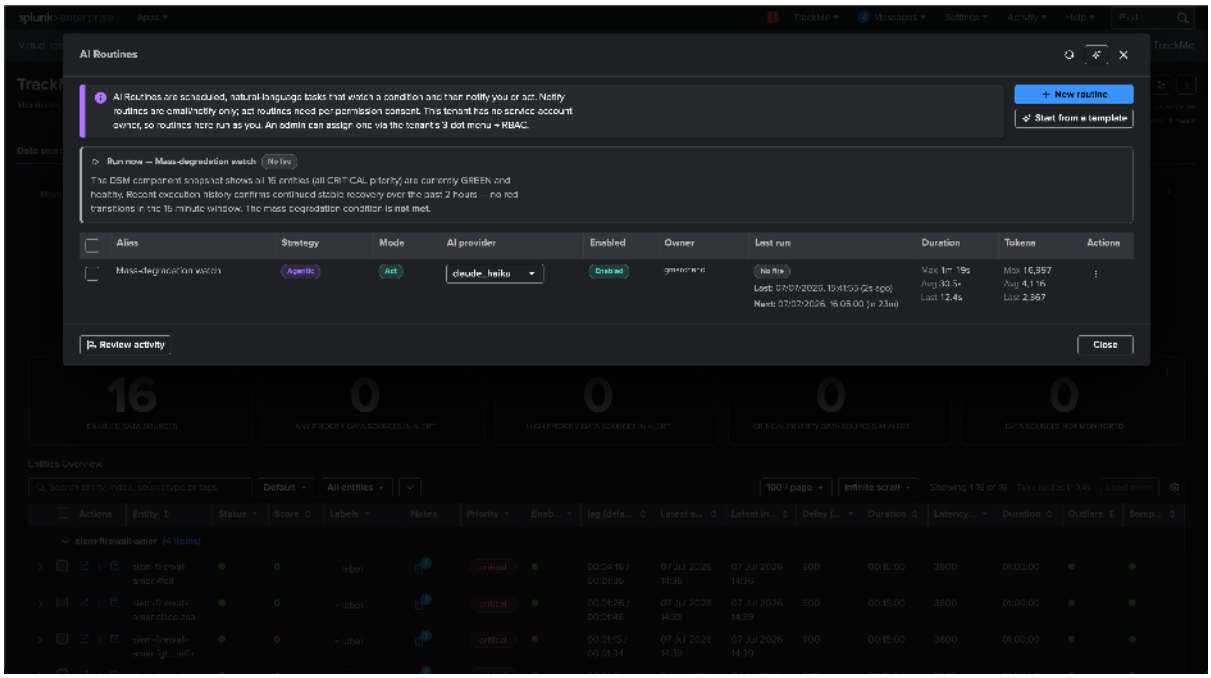
Managing routines

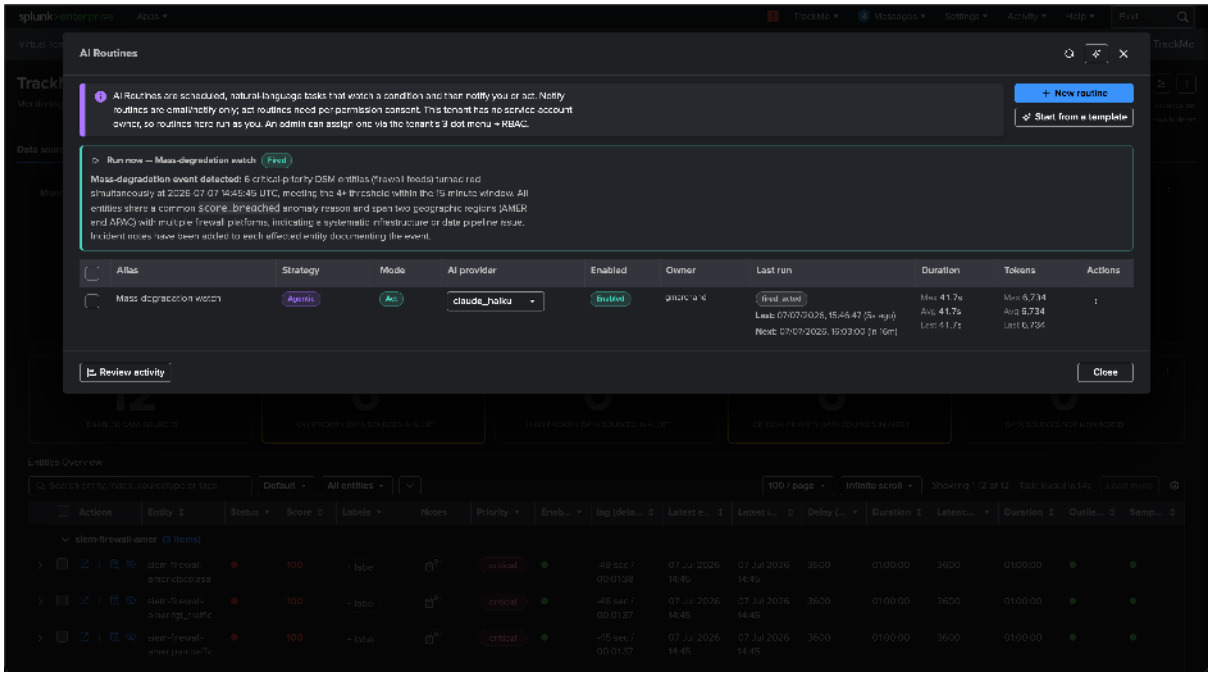
The management view lists your routines with their strategy, mode, provider (switchable in place), schedule state, and last-run outcome. From the row menu you can edit, enable/disable, delete, review the run history, or **run now** — a fire on demand with live progress:





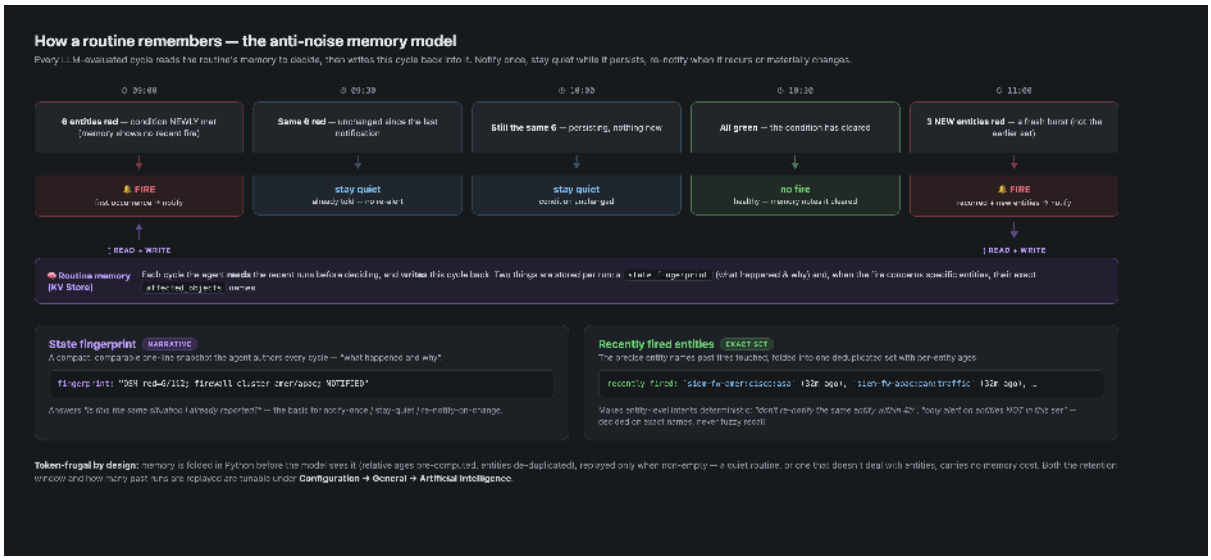
A run ends in one of two honest outcomes — **No fire** (the condition is not met; the routine stays quiet, no notification noise) or **Fired** (with the action taken and the notification status). The run history keeps both, along with per-run duration and token counts:





> **Note**
>
> The run history is a lightweight operational view retained for **7 days**. For long-range review, use the *Review AI Routines activity* dashboard below — the underlying events are indexed to your summary index and follow your own retention policy.

Memory between runs



Routines remember. Every LLM-evaluated cycle ends with the agent writing a **state fingerprint** — a compact, comparable snapshot it authors itself (for example *"DSM red=12/112; firewall cluster amer/apac; NOTIFIED"*). On the next cycle, the most recent fingerprints are replayed to the agent as the routine's memory. This is what powers the anti-noise behaviour you see in practice: *notify once when the condition is newly met, stay quiet while the same entities remain red, re-notify when it clears and recurs or when the affected set changes materially.*

Because the fingerprint is the agent's own scratchpad, your intent can lean on it: *"track the worst-offending entity across runs and tell me when it changes"* works — the agent encodes what it needs to remember into the fingerprint. For **deeper history** than the recent fingerprints (say, *"compare this week's incident count with last week's"*), phrase it

in the intent: every fire's full narrative is indexed, and the agent can search it with its read-only correlation search like any other Splunk data.

Per-entity memory. The fingerprint is a narrative; entity-level intents are *set* questions — and those get their own dedicated memory. When a fire concerns specific TrackMe entities, the agent also records their **exact entity names** with the run (`affected_objects`). On later cycles, the recent fires are folded into a single deduplicated *recently fired entities* set with per-entity ages (*"entity X fired 32m ago"*) and handed back to the agent. This makes intents like *"do not re-notify for the same entity within 4 hours"* or *"only alert on entities that were not part of the last fire"* deterministic — decided on exact names, never on fuzzy recall from the fingerprint text. It is also token-frugal by design: quiet cycles and use cases that don't deal with entities carry no per-entity memory at all.

Two storage layers, should you want to investigate manually:

- **Run history (short-lived operational index)** — the KV Store collection `kv_trackme_ai_routine_runs`: one row per evaluated run with the outcome, fingerprint, affected entities, tokens, duration and error. Retained for **7 days by default**. This also answers *"which runs touched entity X?"* directly from SPL:

```
| inputlookup trackme_ai_routine_runs | search routine_id="<routine_id>" |␣
↪sort - cycle_at
```

- **Indexed run events (long-range, follows your index retention)** — every fire's full summary and evidence in the tenant's summary index:

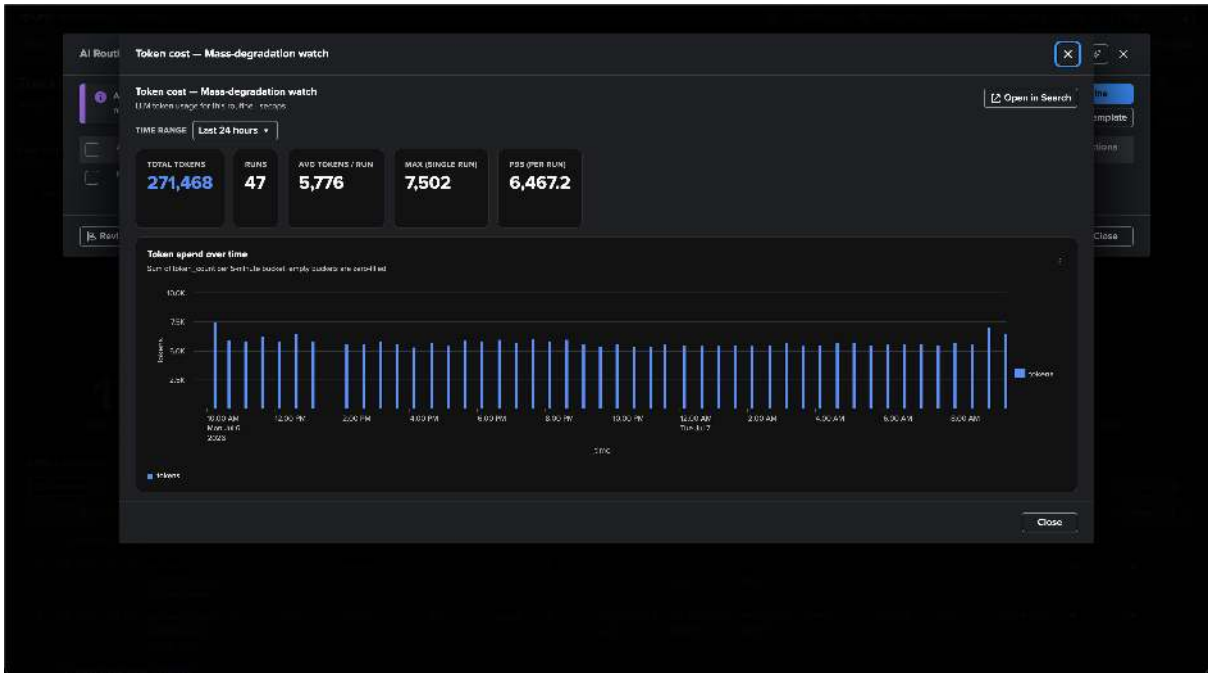
```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:ai_agent:ai_routine:*
```

Both memory levers are **tunable** under *Configuration → General → Artificial Intelligence* for deployments whose intents lean intensively on memory: ai_routines_run_retention_days (default 7, 1–90) controls how long the run rows above are kept, and ai_routines_memory_depth (default 8, 0–24) controls how many recent fingerprints are replayed to the AI on each cycle — each remembered run costs roughly 60 extra prompt tokens on every cycle.

> **Note**
>
> The memory has honest bounds: it is **per-routine** (routines do not read each other's fingerprints), it replays the most recent runs only, and **hybrid quiet cycles leave no memory** — when the trigger does not match, no LLM run happens at all (that is the cost model working as intended), so the memory timeline is "every LLM-evaluated cycle", not "every cron tick".

Cost transparency

Token consumption is a first-class citizen throughout: the routine list shows max/avg/last tokens per routine, the run history carries per-run counts, Evaluate extrapolates a daily cost for your cadence, and the dedicated **cost view** breaks consumption down over time:

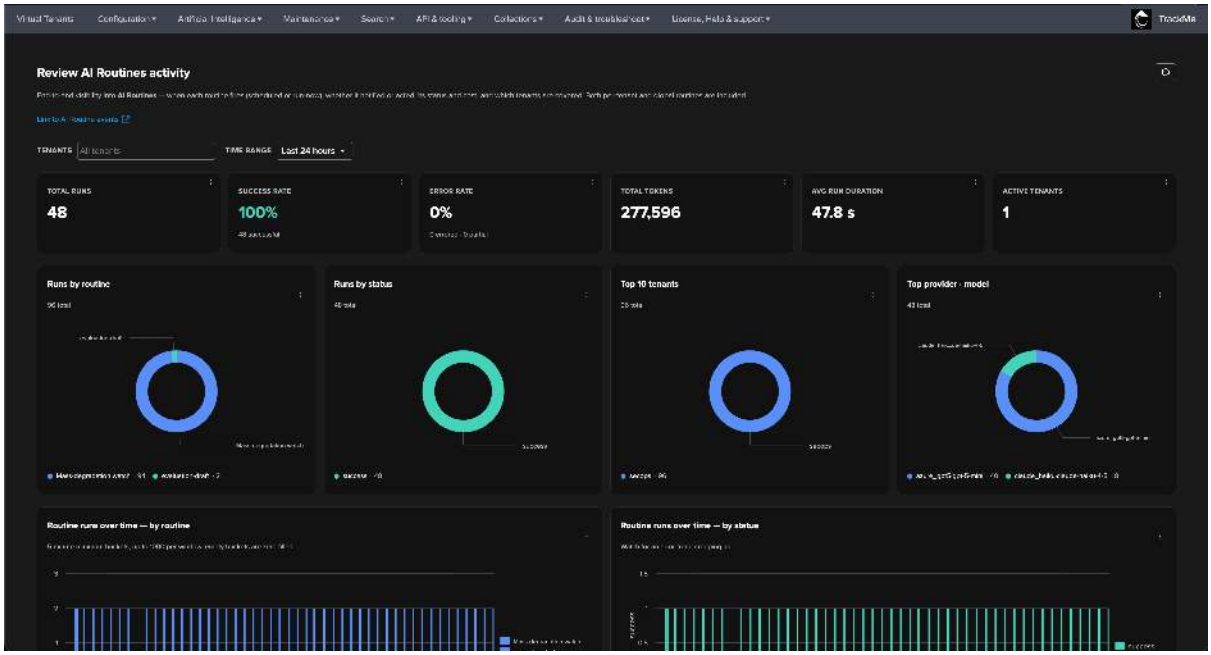


A few cost habits that pay off:

- Prefer **hybrid** for tight schedules — quiet cycles cost zero LLM tokens.
- Right-size the cadence: an agentic routine at `*/30` runs the LLM 48 times a day whether or not anything happened.
- Use the **Raw LLM input** panel (Evaluate) to see exactly what your routine sends — and keep the intent focused; it is replayed verbatim on every run.

Auditing routine activity

Everything a routine does is observable. The **Review AI Routines activity** dashboard (Artificial Intelligence menu) charts runs by routine, outcome, and cadence, and lets you drill into each run — alongside the structured events in the summary index and the per-routine execution logs:



See also *Auditing AI activity* for the AI-wide audit surfaces, and *AI Agents automation* for the scheduled advisor batches — AI Routines are user-authored and complementary to those product-defined automations.

3.5.2 AI Agents automation

Overview

Every specialised *AI Advisor* can run **unattended** on a nightly schedule, in addition to the interactive on-demand path. The automated batch selects eligible entities for a tenant, invokes the relevant advisor (typically in **act** mode) against each, and records the outcome — all scoped by per-tenant policy that you control.

Automation is configured from **Artificial Intelligence > Manage AI Agents automation** and observed from **Artificial Intelligence > Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity**.

> **Important**
>
> Automation is **disabled by default** for every tenant. Nothing runs unattended until you explicitly enable the ML Advisor and/or the Components Advisor for a tenant and pin them to a provider. The decommission guard (the ability to disable entities automatically) is **also off by default**.

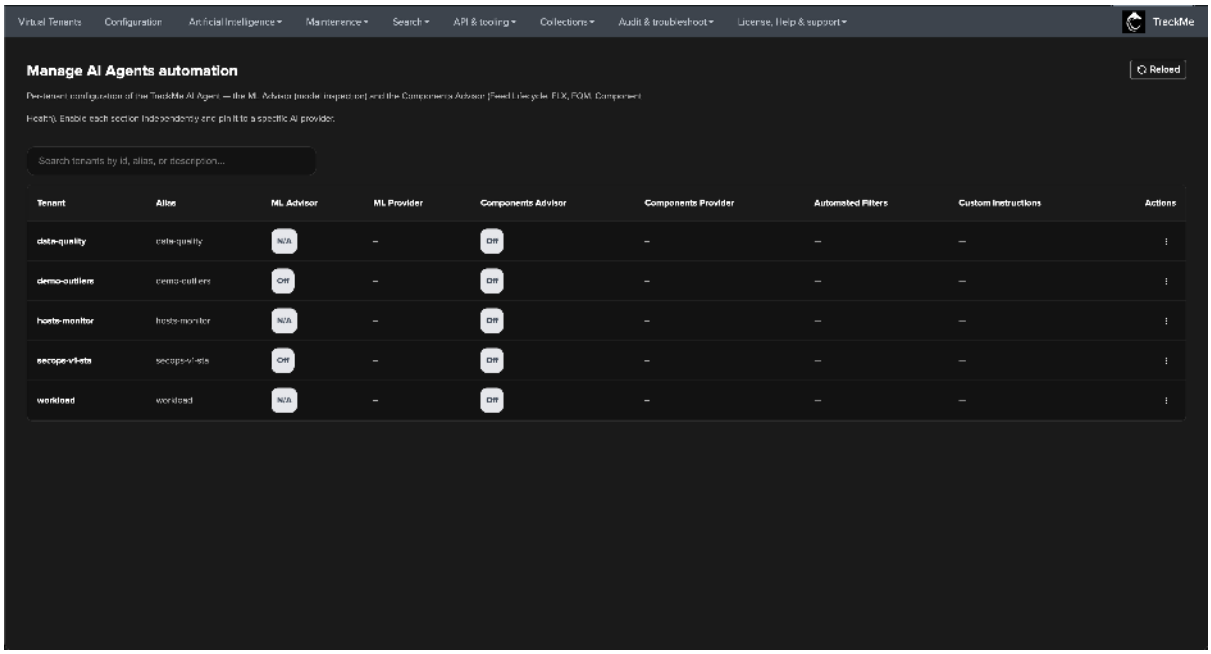
> **Note**
>
> The *AI Concierge* has **no** automated path — it is interactive-only by design. Automation applies to the five specialised advisors only.

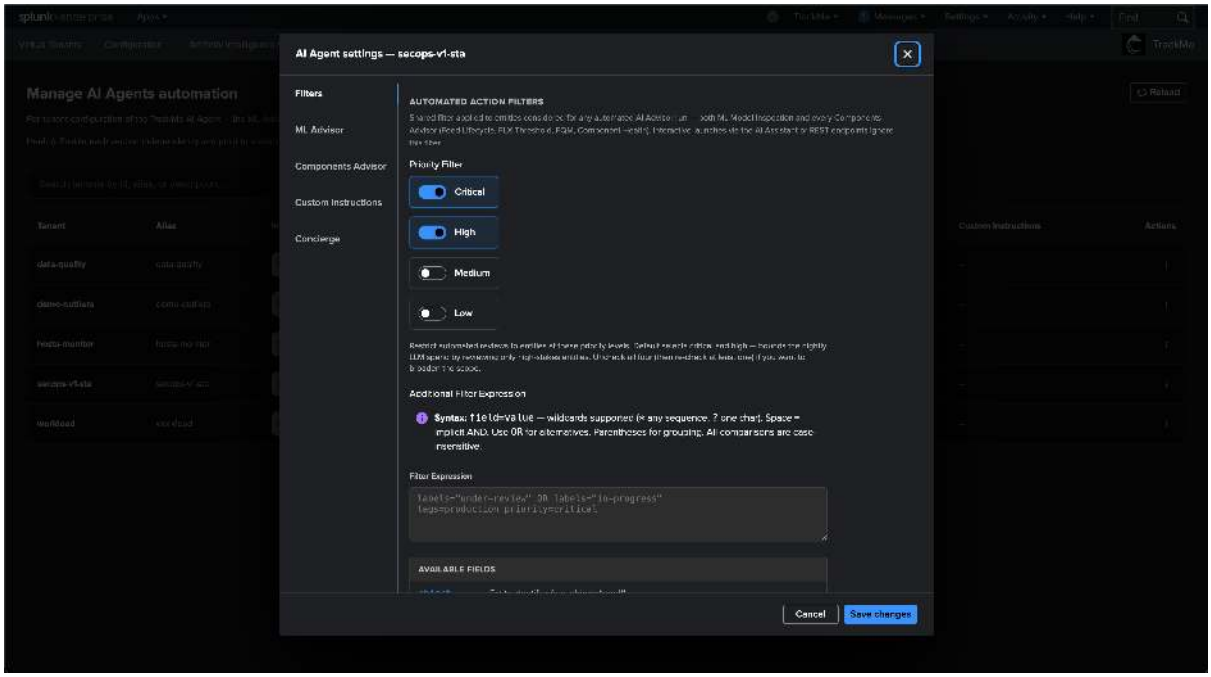
Managing automation per tenant

The **Manage AI Agents automation** page lists every tenant with its automation state. Two families of automation are configured independently:

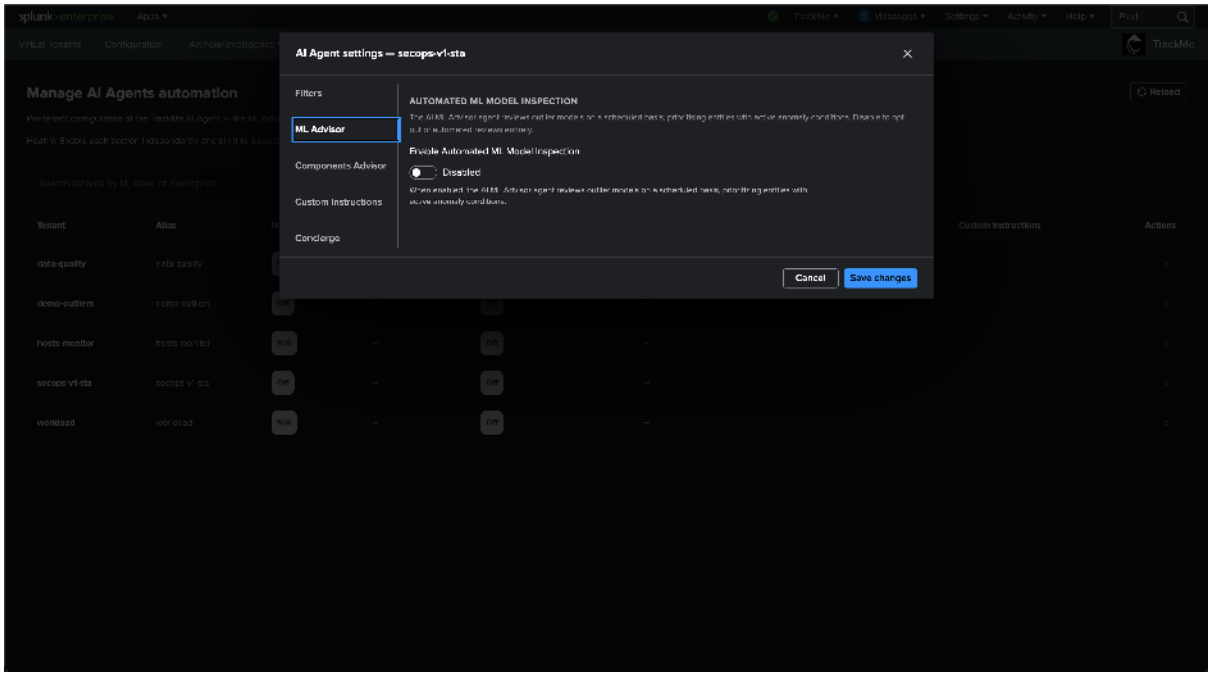
- **ML Advisor** — the model-inspection advisor, with its own enable toggle and pinned provider.
- **Components Advisor** — the unified configuration advisor covering **Feed Lifecycle** (DSM/DHM), **FLX Threshold** (FLX), **FQM Advisor** (FQM), and **Component Health** (WLK/MHM), with its own enable toggle and pinned provider.

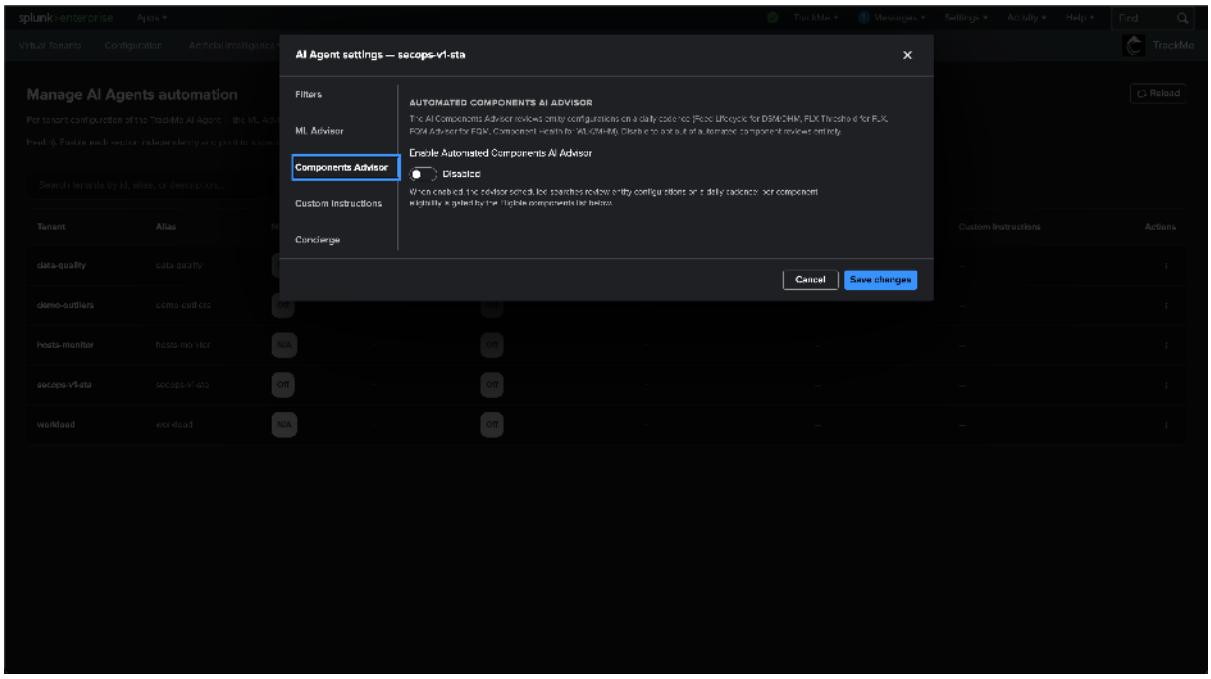
Each row also shows the **Automated Filters** (the scope of eligible entities) and any **Custom Instructions** in effect.

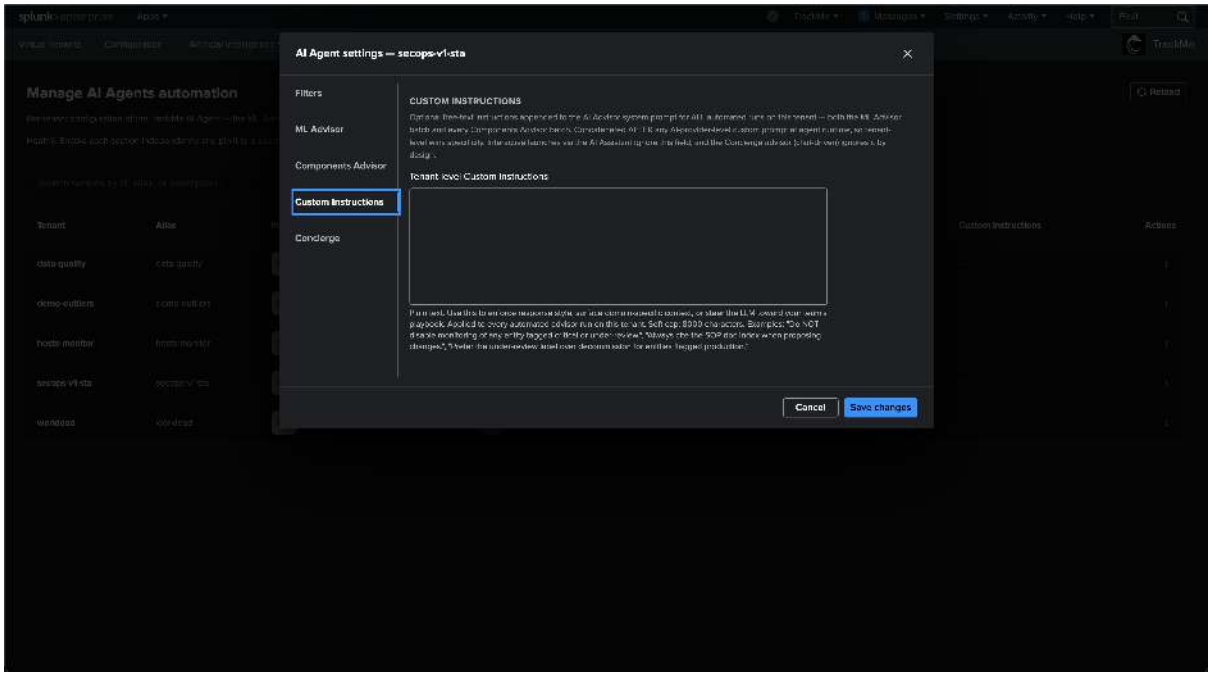


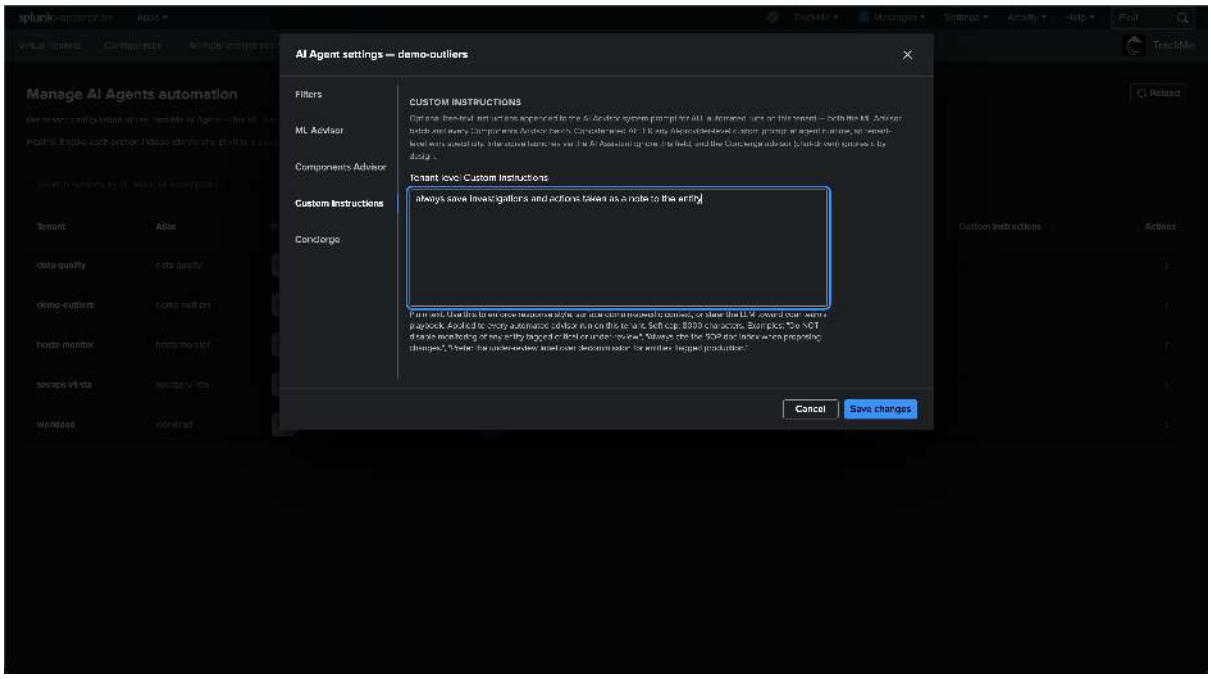


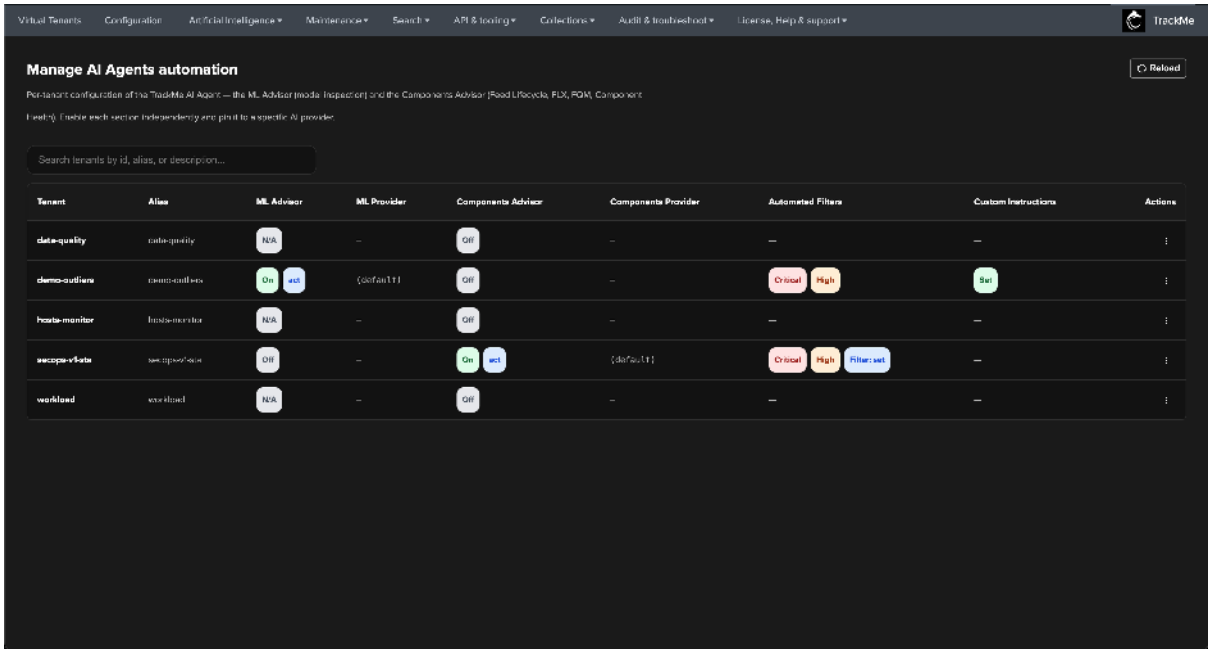
Opening a tenant's **AI Agent settings** reveals the per-section configuration across tabs — **Filters**, **ML Advisor**, **Components Advisor**, **Custom Instructions**, and **Concierge**. The Components Advisor tab, for example, enables the automated review and lets you scope which components are eligible.

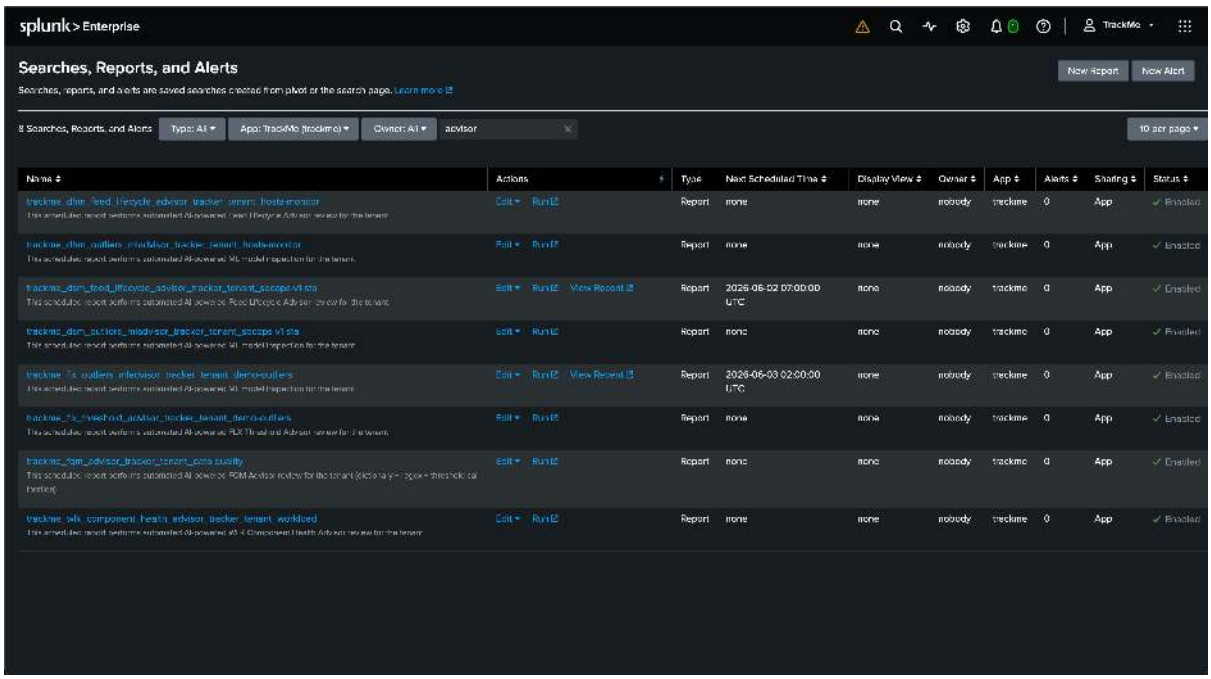

AI Agent settings — secops-v1-sta
Filters
ML Advisor
Components Advisor
Custom Instructions
Concierge
AUTOMATED ML MODEL INSPECTION
Enable Automated ML Model Inspection
Disabled
Cancel
Save changes
Manage AI Agents automation


AI Agent settings — secops-v1-sta
Filters
ML Advisor
Components Advisor
Custom Instructions
Concierge
AUTOMATED COMPONENTS AI ADVISOR
Enable Automated Components AI Advisor
Disabled
Cancel
Save changes
Manage AI Agents automation


AI Agent settings — secops-v1-sta
Manage AI Agents automation
Filters
ML Advisor
Components Advisor
Custom Instructions
Concierge
CUSTOM INSTRUCTIONS
Tenant level Custom Instructions
Cancel
Save changes


AI Agent settings — demo-outliers
Manage AI Agents automation
Filters
ML Advisor
Components Advisor
Custom Instructions
Concierge
CUSTOM INSTRUCTIONS
Tenant level Custom Instructions
always save investigations and actions taken as a note to the entity
Cancel
Save changes





Scoping and cost control

The batch honours a set of per-tenant gates — the same gates are the primary cost-control knobs for billed providers:

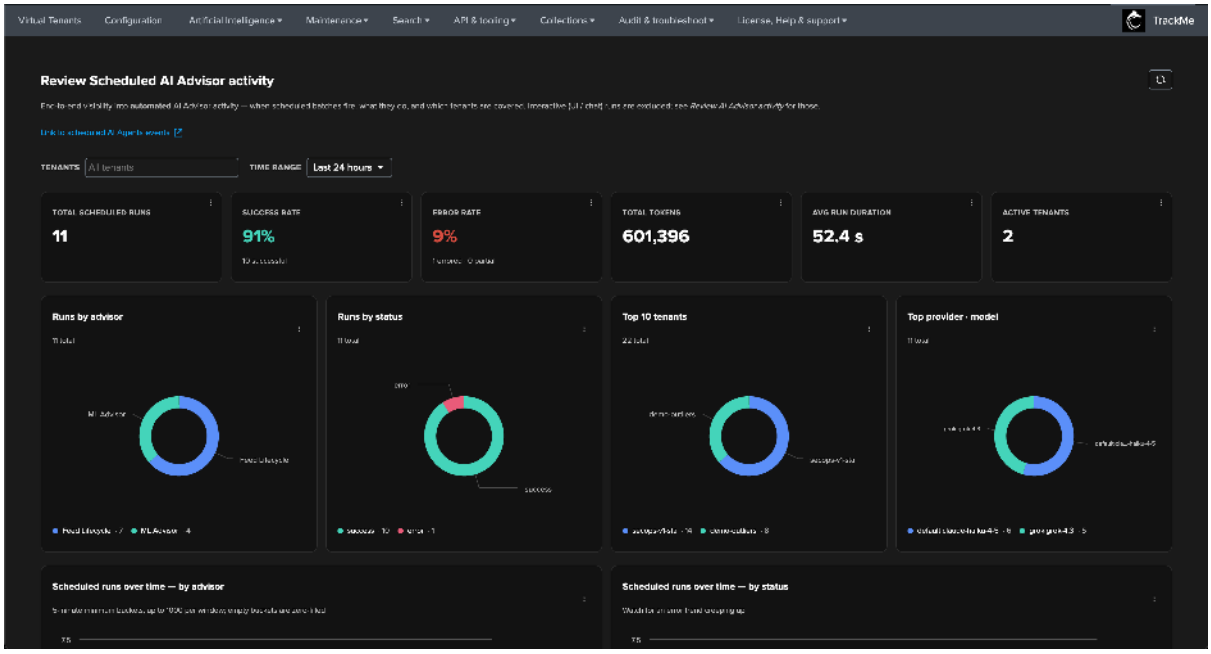
Gate	What it does
Master switches	`ai_mladvisor_enabled` (ML) and `ai_components_advisor_enabled` (Components). When off, the scheduled search scans and exits — no entities selected, no tokens consumed.
Eligible components list	`ai_components_advisor_list` — restrict the Components Advisor to specific components (dsm, dhm, mhm, flx, fqm, wlk).
Priority filter	`ai_automated_priority_filter` (default `critical,high`) — only entities in the listed priorities are reviewed. An optional `ai_automated_filter_expression` narrows further.
Freshness window	`*_min_days_between_reviews` (default 30) — an entity reviewed within the window is skipped, so the same entity is not re-processed every night.
Per-entity opt-out	`ai_mladvisor_disabled=1` on an entity excludes it from the batch (useful after manual tuning).
Decommission guard	`ai_components_advisor_allow_decommission` / `ai_mladvisor_allow_model_disable` (both off by default) — block automatic disabling of entities / models even when act mode is on.
Runtime cap	`*_max_runtime_sec` (default 14400s = 4h) — a per-batch wall-clock ceiling.

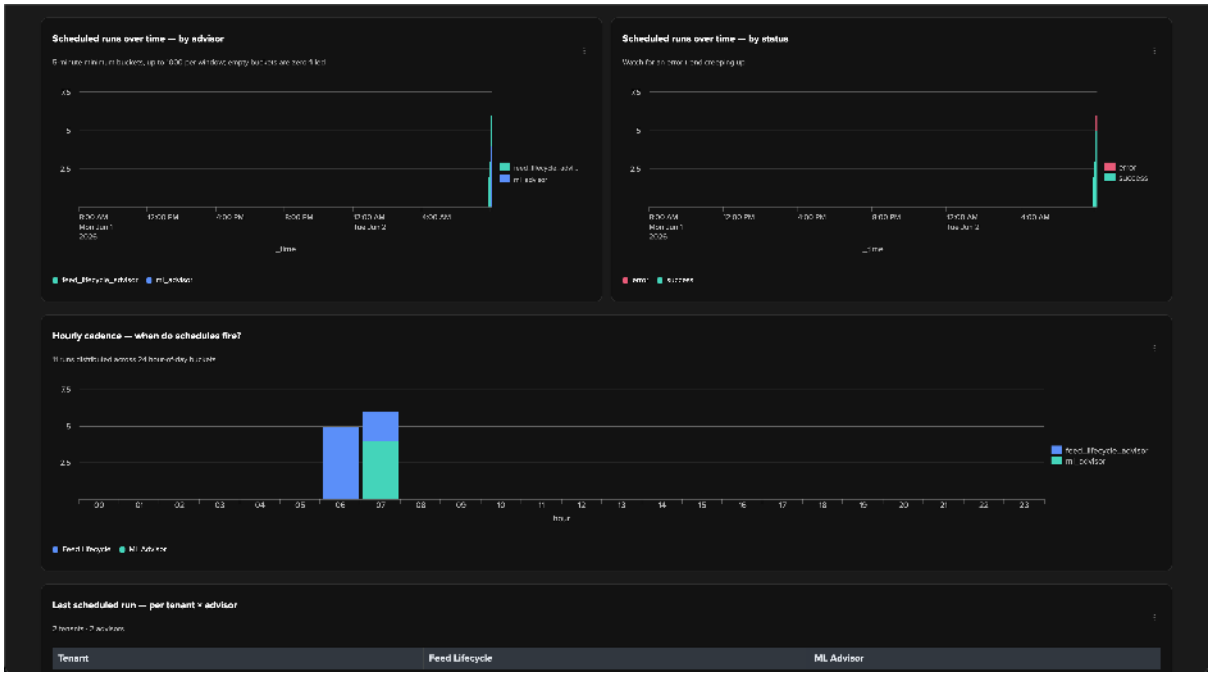
Tip

The priority filter and the freshness window compound multiplicatively. Tightening from `critical,high` + 30 days to `critical` + 60 days typically cuts the token bill by 6–10×. Schedules are staggered across advisors so a tenant does not fire every batch at once and exhaust provider rate limits.

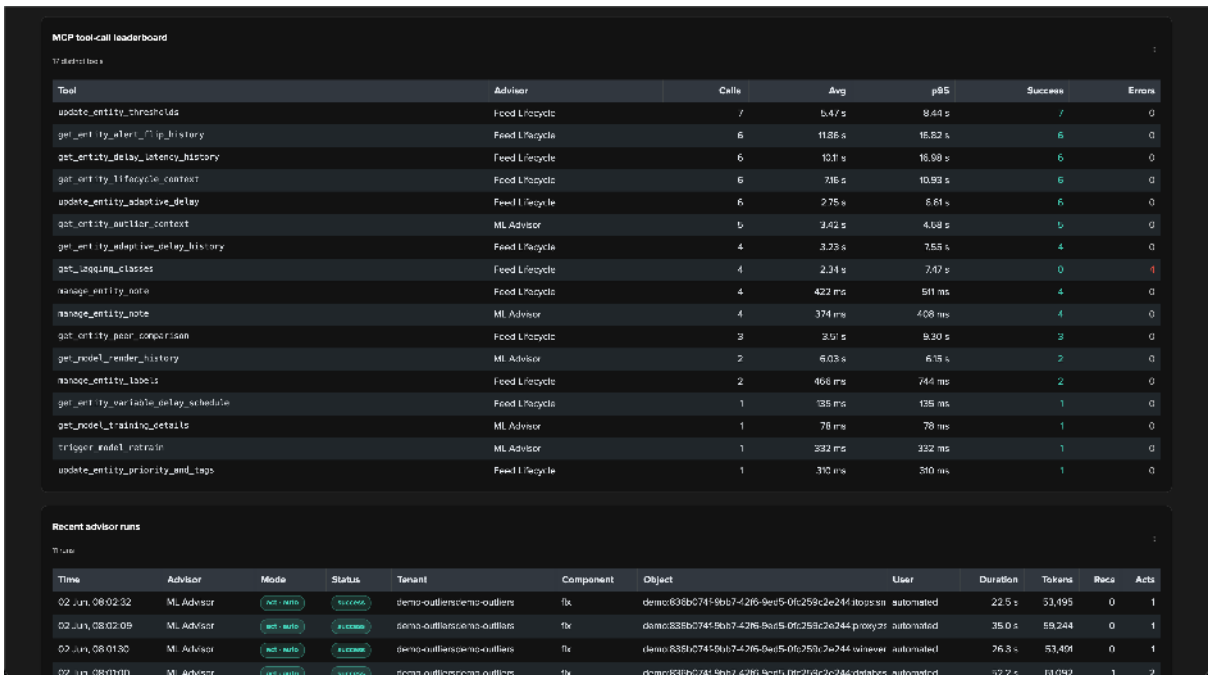
Reviewing scheduled activity

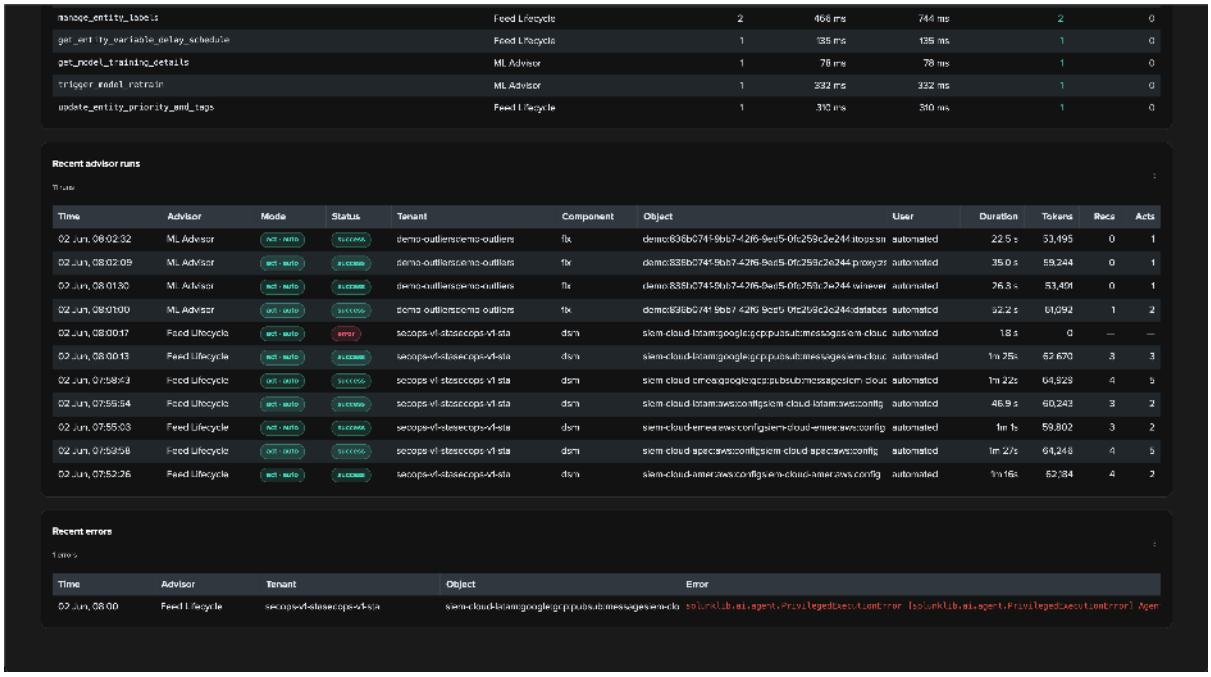
The **Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity** dashboard answers one operational question: *is the automation actually firing for every tenant?* Every panel filters to scheduled (`automated=true`) runs only — interactive runs appear in the *Review AI Advisor activity* dashboard instead.





It surfaces KPI cards (total scheduled runs, success / error rate, total tokens, average run duration, active tenants), breakdowns by advisor / status / tenant / provider-model, runs-over-time charts, an MCP tool-call leaderboard, and the recent scheduled runs — so you can confirm, for example, that the ML Advisor's nightly cron is firing in the expected hours and that no tenant's automation has gone silent.





Each nightly batch produces a per-entity terminal audit event per advisor run, all the per-tool-call events, one `[AI Agent]` audit comment per write, and a batch summary — exactly the same audit surface as interactive runs, marked with `automated=true`. See *Auditing AI activity*.

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisors that run unattended.
- *Auditing AI activity* — the interactive AI Advisor and AI Assistant audit dashboards.
- *Managing tenants* — managing virtual tenants.

3.5.3 Natural-language FLX tracker generation

Overview

Flex Objects (FLX) is the most powerful TrackMe component — it turns *any* Splunk search into a set of tracked entities with custom KPIs, thresholds and anomaly detection. It is also the one with the steepest learning curve, because you have to author SPL that satisfies the FLX *search contract*.

Natural-language FLX tracker generation collapses that curve. From the Flex Objects tracker-creation wizard you describe *what you want to monitor in plain language*, and the *AI FLX Threshold Advisor* drafts the tracker for you: it grounds the SPL on the closest of the *60+ Flex Objects use-case templates*, proposes scheduling and starter thresholds, **dry-runs the search against your live data**, and fills the wizard with a validated proposal you review before anything is created.

This is the showcase of TrackMe's AI layer: it does not just *detect* problems, it now helps you *build* the monitoring in the first place — grounded in real data, with the operator firmly in the loop.

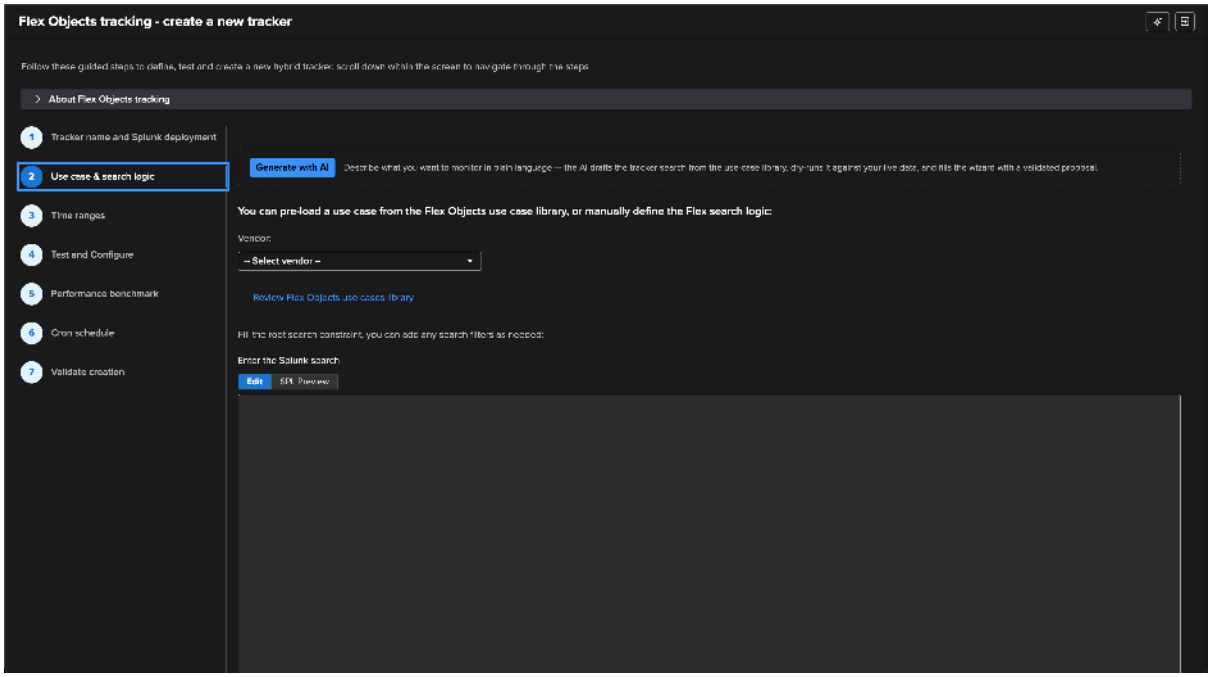
> **Note**
>
> **Trust by design.** The AI never silently creates anything. SPL hallucination is structurally mitigated by two rules: every proposal is **grounded on the use-case template library** rather than written from scratch, and the candidate search is **dry-run against your live data before you ever see it** — you always review real entity counts and sample results first. The advisor only *proposes*; the tracker is created through the wizard's own create step, with your credentials, on your explicit click.

Requirements

- An **AI provider** must be configured — the feature (like the whole AI layer) is opt-in and inert until then. See *Configuring AI Provider accounts*. The **Generate with AI** button only appears once at least one provider is available.
- The advisor runs on the same **Splunk 10.2.x+ / Python 3.13.x** requirement as the rest of the *AI Advisors*. See *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* for compatibility.
- Your role must be allowed to create Flex Objects trackers in the tenant (the create step uses your own credentials, exactly as the manual flow does).

Where to find it

Open the **Flex Objects tracking — create a new tracker** wizard (Tenant Home → Flex Objects → create a new tracker) and go to step **2 — Use case & search logic**. Alongside the manual options (pre-load a use case from the library, or write the search by hand) you will find the **Generate with AI** button.

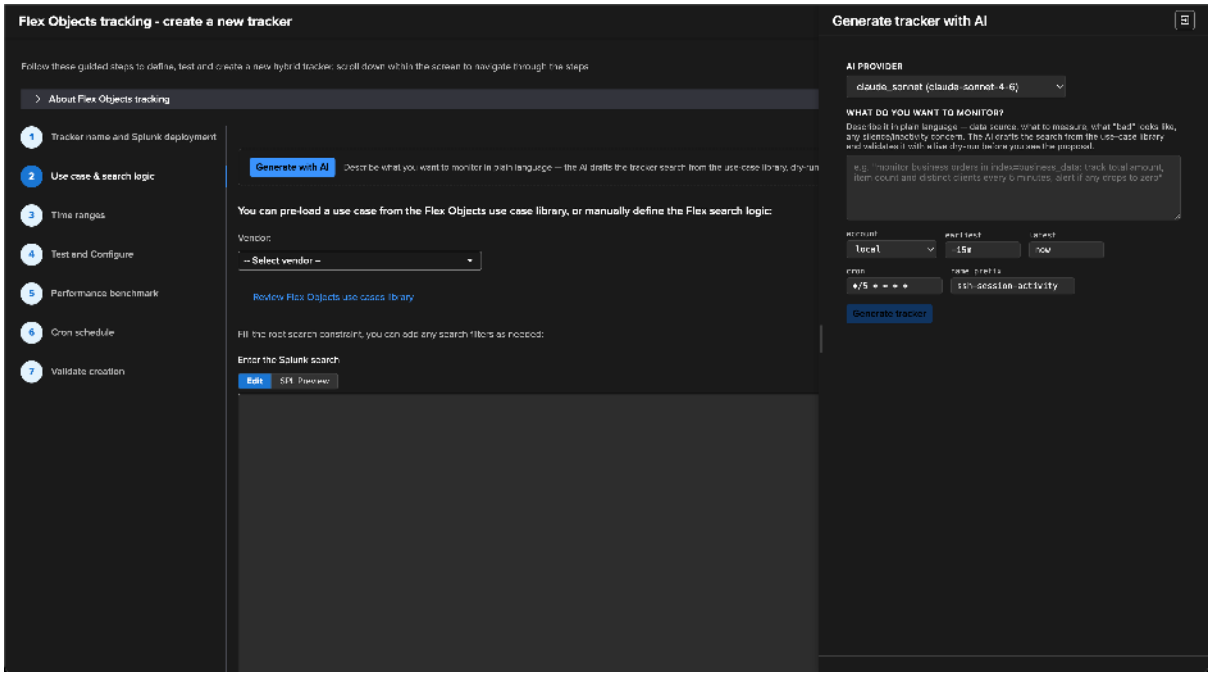


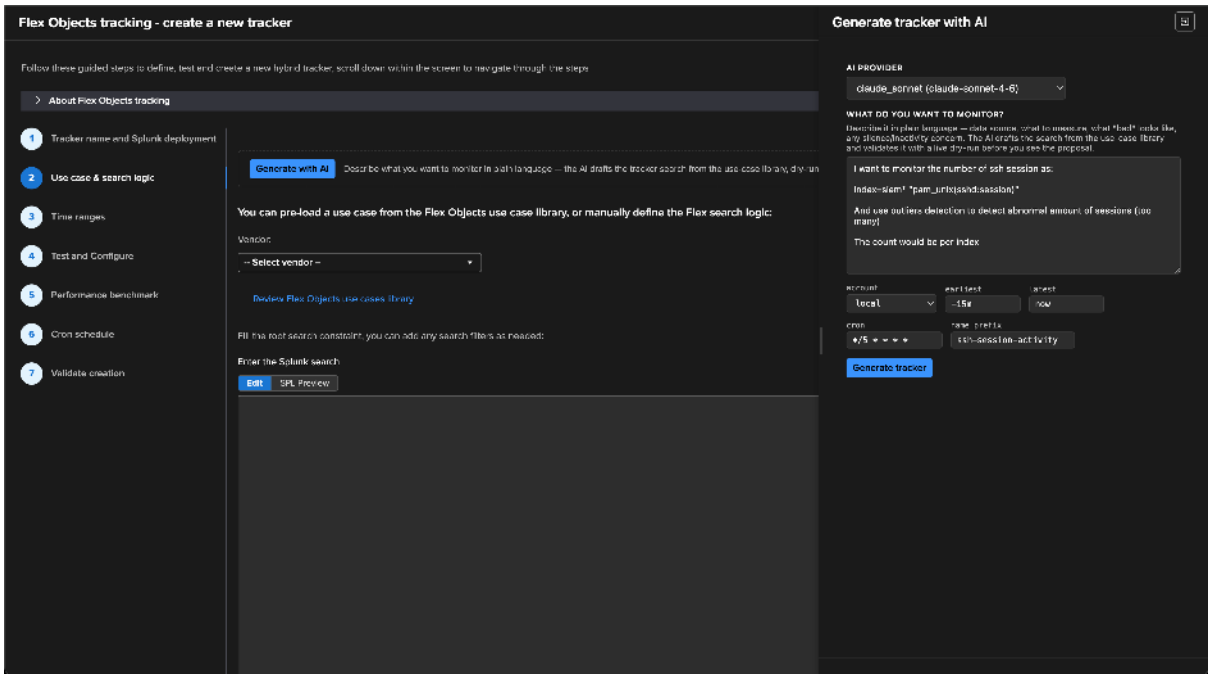
Walkthrough

1. Choose a provider and describe what to monitor

Clicking **Generate with AI** opens the generation panel as a side drawer, so the wizard stays visible underneath. At the top, pick the **AI provider / model** to use for this run — a deliberate choice, because drafting and dry-running SPL is a token-heavy operation and different models trade off cost against quality.

Then describe, in plain language, **what you want to monitor**: the data source, the metric(s) that matter, what "bad" looks like, and any silence/inactivity concern. The tracker settings shown as controls below the description (**account**, **earliest**, **latest**, **cron**, **name prefix**) are the starting constraints the dry-run will use — they are fully editable here, exactly as if you set them on the wizard's own steps.

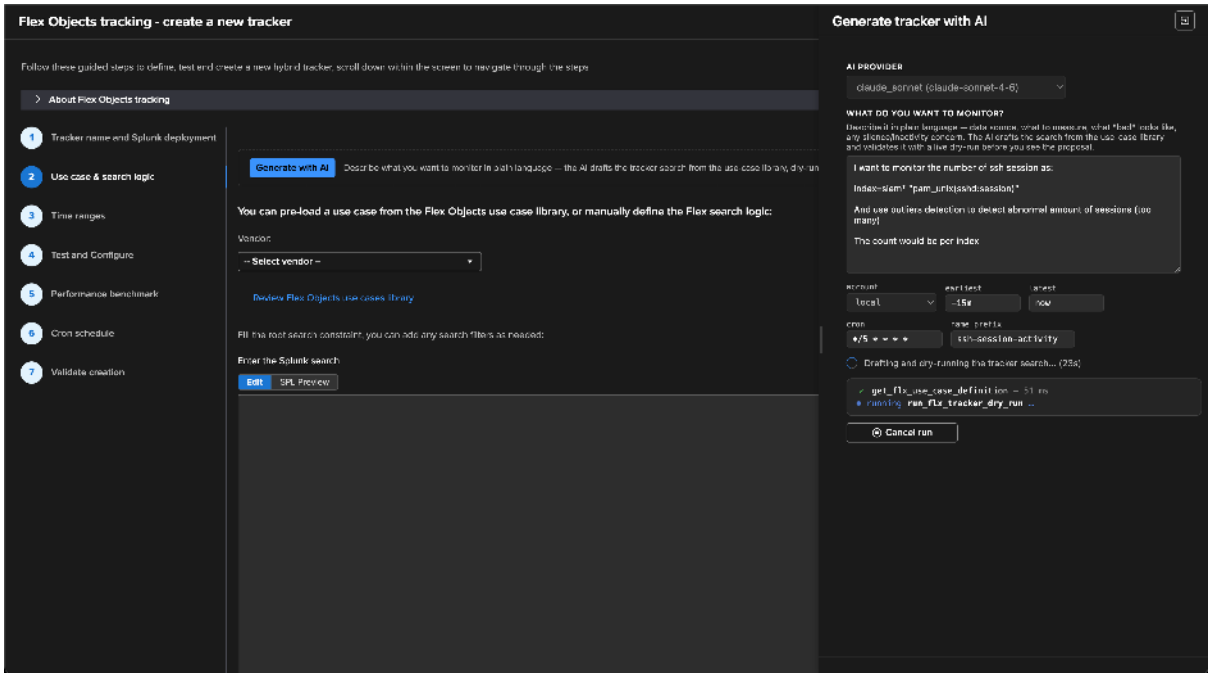




In this example the operator asks to *monitor the number of SSH sessions* from a sourcetype, **per index**, and to **use outlier detection to flag an abnormal number of sessions**.

2. Generate

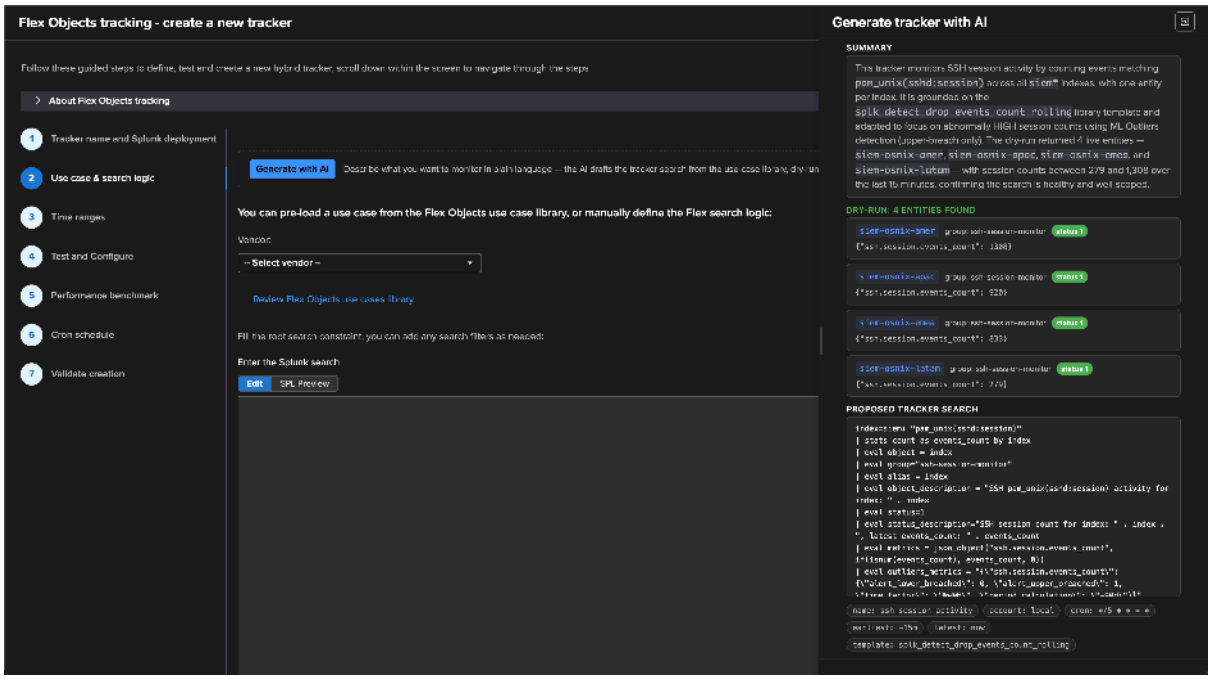
Click **Generate tracker**. The agent works in front of you: a live tool-call feed shows it pulling the closest use-case template (`get_flx_use_case_definition`) and then **dry-running** the candidate search (`run_flx_tracker_dry_run`). Each dry-run is capped and read-only — you can **Cancel run** at any time.



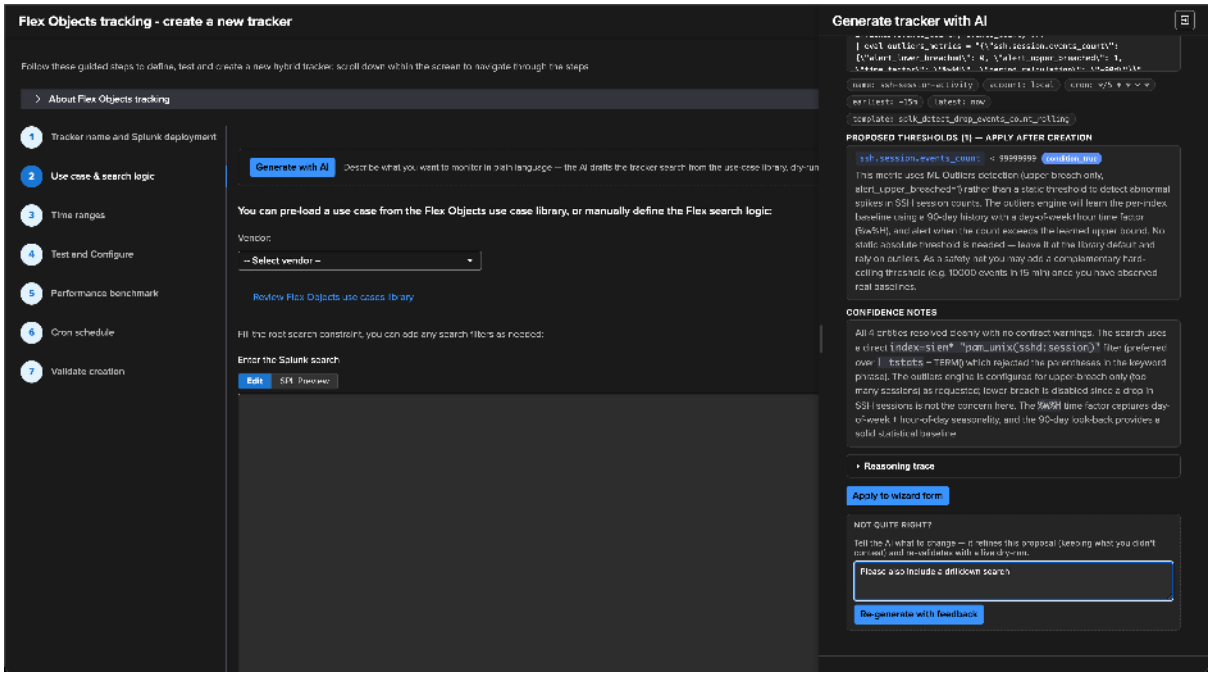
3. Review the validated proposal

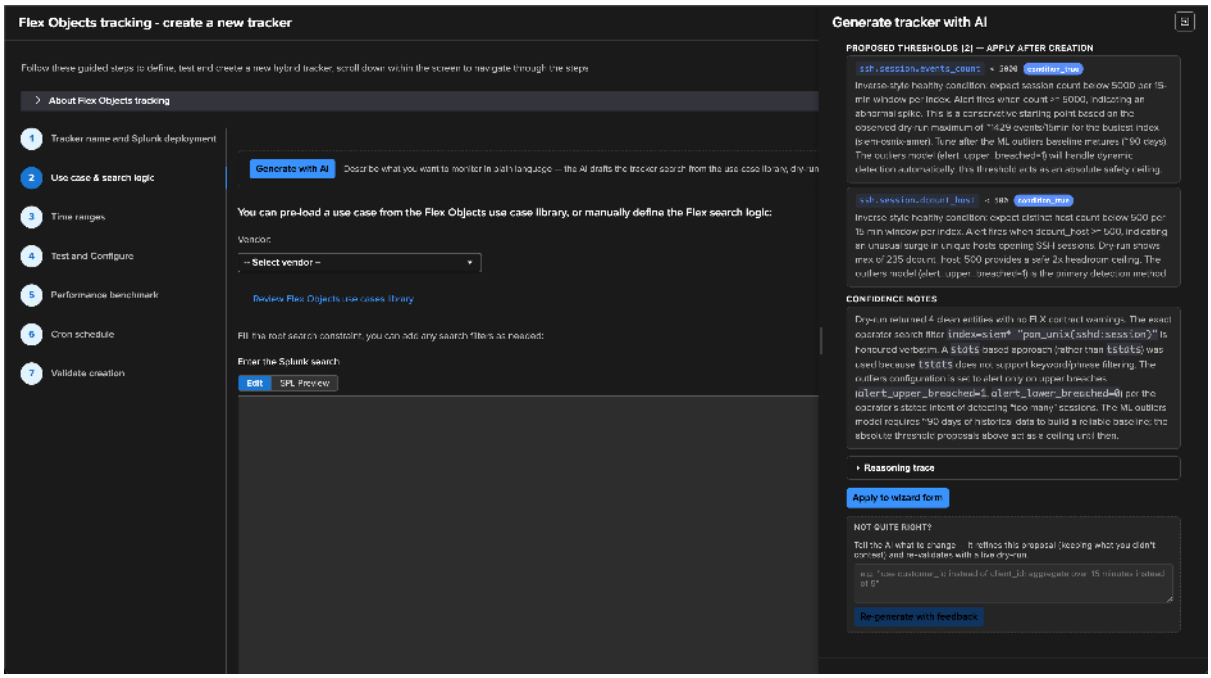
When the agent finishes you get a complete proposal whose evidence comes from the **last successful dry-run of the exact SPL being proposed** — never a proposal without live results. It includes:

- a **summary** of what the tracker monitors and which template it was grounded on;
- the **dry-run evidence** — the number of entities found and a sample of them (object / group / status / metrics), so you can confirm the search behaves as intended *before* creating it;
- the **proposed tracker search** (the SPL), and grounding/schedule chips (template used, account, cron, earliest, latest, name).



Scrolling down, the proposal also surfaces **starter threshold recommendations** and **confidence notes** (what was assumed, what could not be verified — e.g. a field name that may need adjusting), and a collapsible **reasoning trace**.





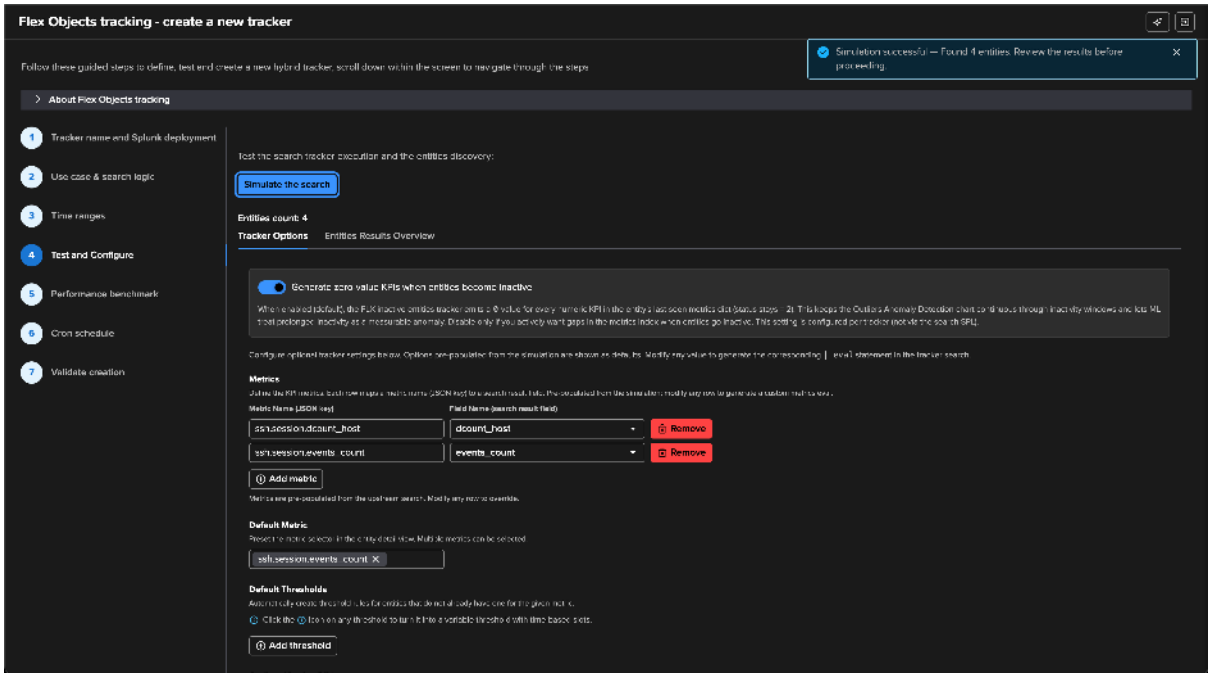
> **Note**
>
> The **proposed thresholds are recommendations to apply after creation** — the Flex Objects create step does not take thresholds directly. They give you a calibrated starting point you (or the *AI FLX Threshold Advisor* later) can apply on the new entities.

4. Refine (optional, repeatable)

If the proposal is close but not quite right, you do not start over. Use **Not quite right?** at the bottom of the result: type what should change (for example *"use a different field for the distinct count"* or *"aggregate over 15 minutes instead of 5"*) and click **Re-generate with feedback**. The agent **iterates on the previous proposal** — keeping everything you did not contest, applying your feedback, and re-validating with a fresh dry-run. Repeat until you are happy.

5. Apply to the wizard

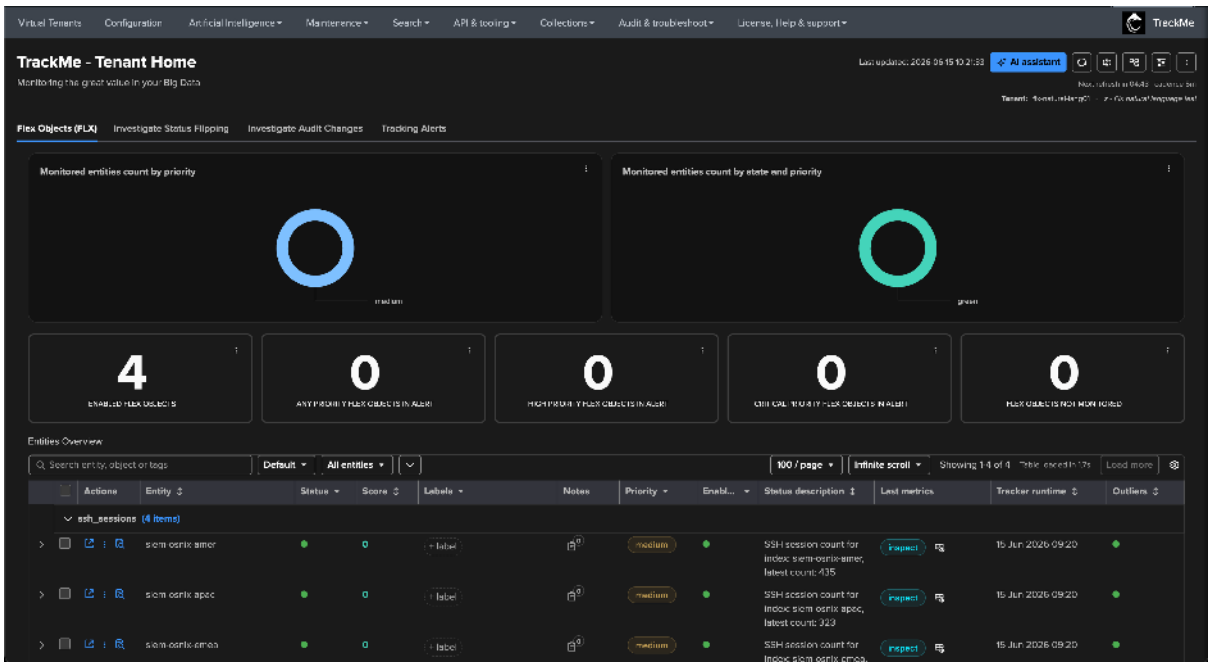
When the proposal is right, click **Apply to wizard form**. The drawer closes and the wizard jumps to **step 4 — Test and Configure**, pre-filled with the proposed search, metrics, default metric and schedule, and it **re-runs the wizard's own simulation** so you immediately see the live entities in the wizard's own panel.



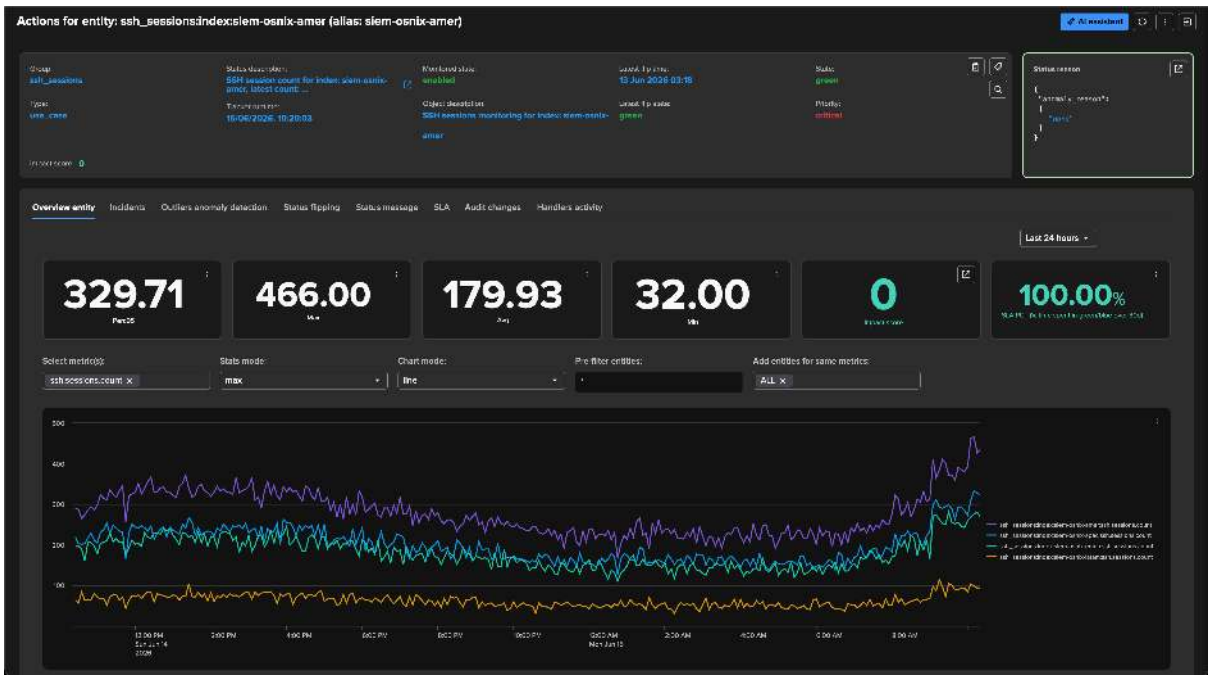
From here it is the **standard Flex Objects creation flow** — review the metrics and thresholds, adjust anything you want, set the cron schedule, and create the tracker. Nothing about creation is AI-driven; you are simply finishing the wizard you would have used manually, with the hard part already done. See *Creating a Flex Tracker* for the manual steps.

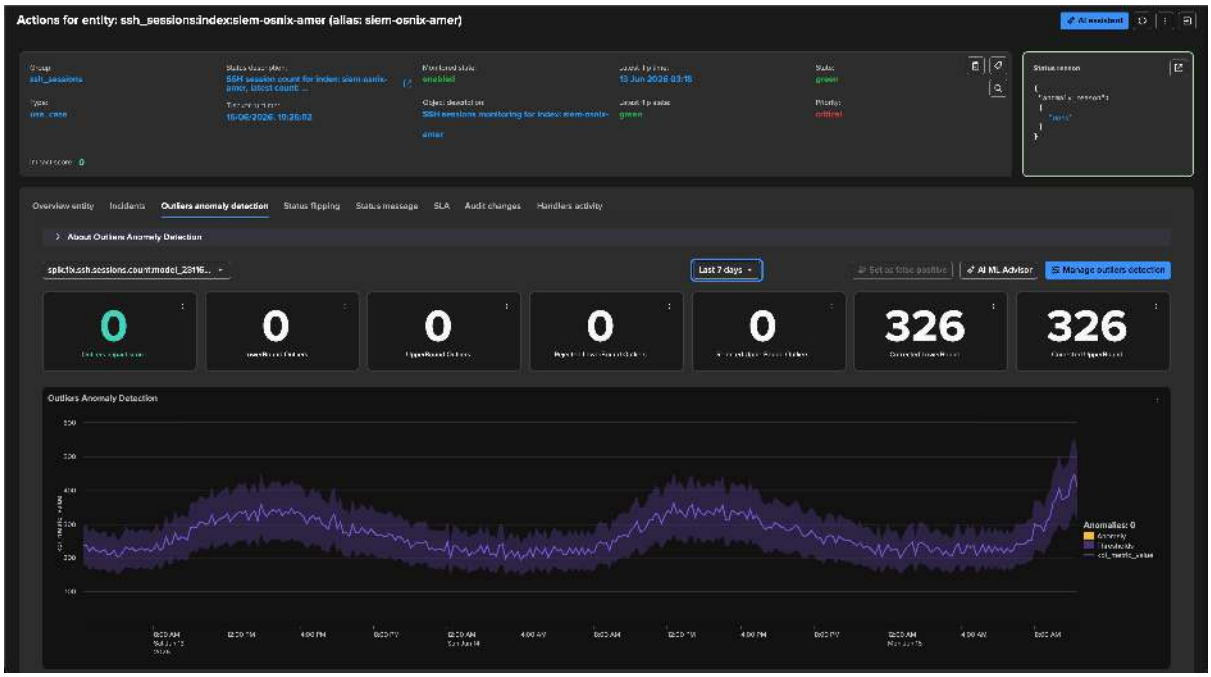
6. The tracker is live

Once created, the new Flex Objects tracker behaves like any other — its entities appear on Tenant Home, are scored and alertable, and participate in the full TrackMe feature set.



Because the description in this example asked for **outlier detection**, the generated tracker is configured for it: the entity overview shows the live KPI, and the **Outliers anomaly detection** tab shows the native ML model already tracking the per-index session counts.





Good to know

- **The AI proposes, you create.** The advisor never calls the tracker-create endpoint. Creation always happens through the wizard's own create step, with your credentials — so license limits, name sanitisation and the audit trail all flow through the proven path.
- **Always dry-run-validated.** A proposal's entity counts and samples always come from a real dry-run of the exact SPL being proposed. If the data is sparse or a field name is uncertain, the agent says so in the confidence notes rather than hiding it.
- **Editable settings.** Account, time window, cron and name prefix are editable in the panel and mirror straight into the wizard form. The AI may still adjust the schedule/window to fit the chosen use case; whatever the final

proposal returns is what **Apply** writes.

- **Provider choice matters.** Generation is token-heavy and iterative — pick the model that fits your cost/quality preference at the top of the panel.
- **Interactive only.** Tracker generation is a wizard-time, human-in-the-loop capability — there is no unattended/automated generation path. (The *AI Advisors automation* schedule covers inspect/act remediation, not creation.)
- **Audited.** Like every AI action, generation runs are recorded. In the **Review AI Advisor activity** dashboard they appear under their own **FLX Generation** category (distinct from FLX threshold tuning). See *Auditing AI activity*.

Related

- *The AI FLX Threshold Advisor* — the AI FLX Threshold Advisor that powers generation and tunes thresholds on existing entities.
- *Flex Objects - Adapt TrackMe to any monitoring use case (splk-flx)* — the Flex Objects component itself.
- *FLX (Flex Objects) Use Case Template Catalog* — the use-case template library the generation grounds on.
- *Creating a Flex Tracker* — the manual tracker-creation flow.
- *AI Assistant* — the AI Assistant, which can also propose advisor runs in chat.
- *Auditing AI activity* — auditing AI activity.

3.6 Governance

How to audit what TrackMe's AI did, and the privacy, data-governance and compliance posture of the AI features.

3.6.1 Auditing AI activity

Overview

Auditability and traceability are first-class principles of the TrackMe AI layer. Every AI Assistant chat, every AI Advisor run, and every Concierge action is indexed to the tenant summary index and surfaced in dedicated audit dashboards — so you can always answer *who launched what, which provider and model were used, what was proposed or changed, and how long it took*.

There are four audit dashboards under the **Artificial Intelligence** menu:

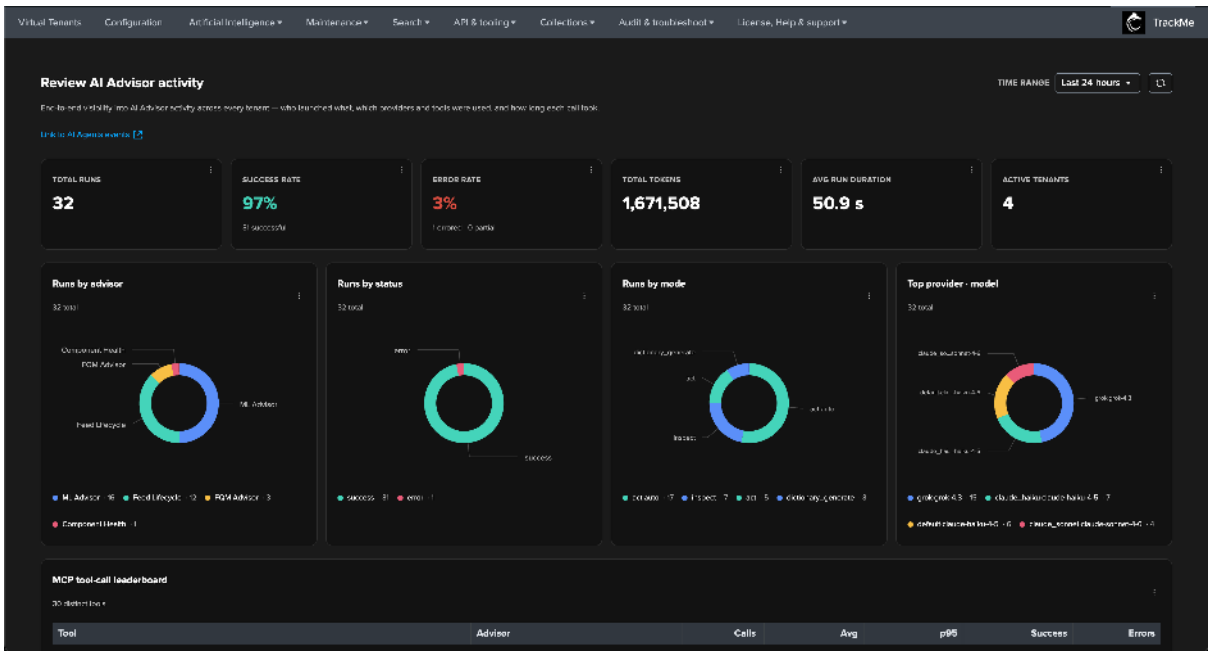
- **Review AI Advisor activity** — interactive (UI- or chat-launched) advisor runs.
- **Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity** — the automated nightly batch (covered in *AI Agents automation*).
- **Review AI Routines activity** — user-authored scheduled routines, interactive and scheduled.
- **Review AI Assistant activity** — chat conversations and stateful-alert AI status reports.

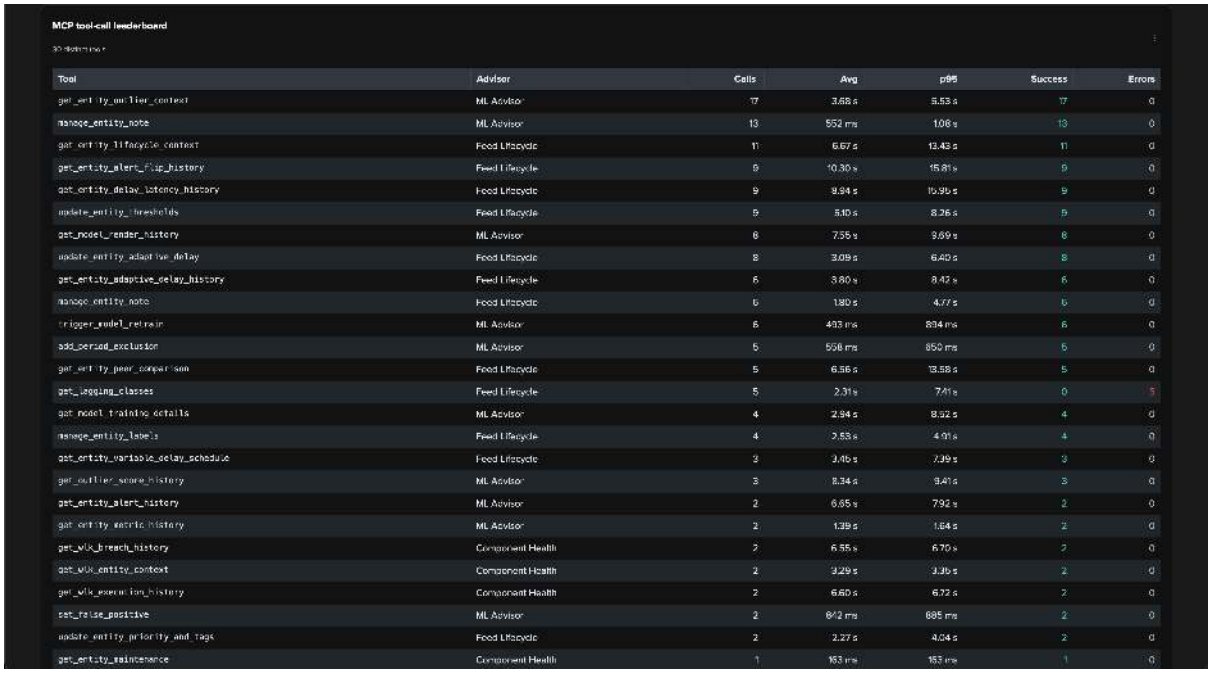
> **Note**
>
> In addition to the dashboards, every advisor or Concierge **write** is stamped with an `[AI Agent] <reason>` prefix in the affected entity's *Audit changes* panel, so the per-entity history shows exactly what the AI changed and why — independently of the dashboards.

Review AI Advisor activity

This dashboard gives end-to-end visibility into AI Advisor activity across every tenant — who launched what, which providers and tools were used, and how long each call took. It covers the **interactive** path; scheduled runs live in the *Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity* dashboard.

The KPI strip shows total runs, success / error rate, total tokens, average run duration, and active tenants. Donut charts break activity down by advisor, by status, by mode (inspect / act / dictionary_generate), and by top provider-model. A tool-call leaderboard and a recent-runs table complete the picture.

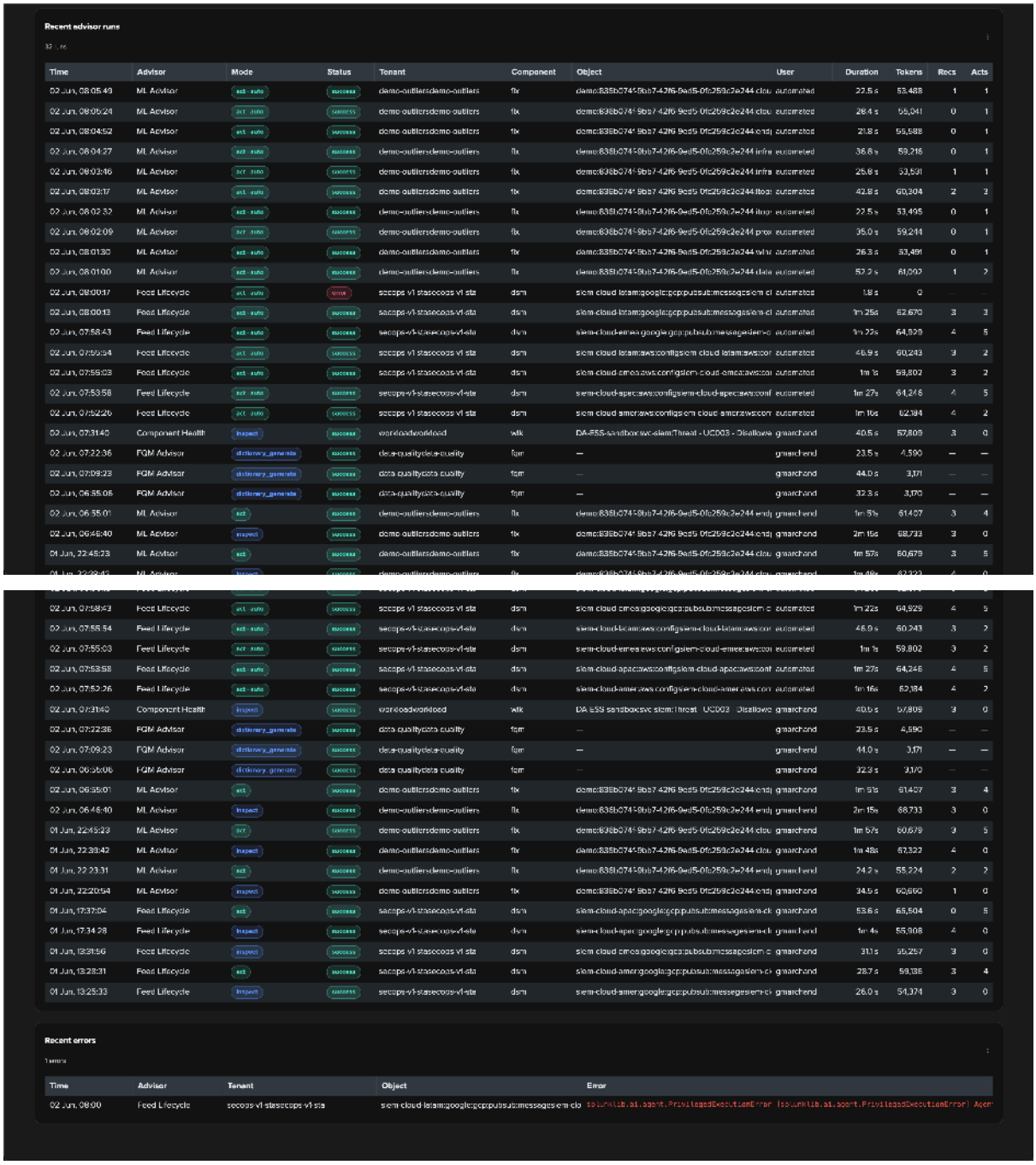




MCP tool-call leaderboard

Tool	Advisor	Calls	Avg	p95	Success	Errors
get_entity_outlier_context	ML Advisor	17	3.68 s	5.53 s	17	0
manage_entity_note	ML Advisor	13	552 ms	1.08 s	13	0
get_entity_lifecycle_context	Feed Lifecycle	11	6.67 s	13.43 s	11	0
get_entity_alert_flip_history	Feed Lifecycle	9	10.30 s	15.81 s	9	0
get_entity_delay_latency_history	Feed Lifecycle	9	8.94 s	16.96 s	9	0
update_entity_thresholds	Feed Lifecycle	9	5.10 s	8.26 s	9	0
get_model_render_history	ML Advisor	8	7.55 s	9.69 s	8	0
update_entity_adaptive_delay	Feed Lifecycle	8	3.09 s	6.40 s	8	0
get_entity_adaptive_delay_history	Feed Lifecycle	6	3.80 s	8.42 s	6	0
manage_entity_note	Feed Lifecycle	6	1.80 s	4.77 s	6	0
trigger_model_retrain	ML Advisor	6	493 ms	894 ms	6	0
add_persed_exclusion	ML Advisor	5	558 ms	850 ms	5	0
get_entity_peer_comparison	Feed Lifecycle	5	6.56 s	13.58 s	5	0
get_logging_classes	Feed Lifecycle	5	2.31 s	7.41 s	0	5
get_model_training_details	ML Advisor	4	2.94 s	8.52 s	4	0
manage_entity_labels	Feed Lifecycle	4	2.53 s	4.91 s	4	0
get_entity_variable_delay_schedule	Feed Lifecycle	3	3.46 s	7.99 s	3	0
get_outlier_score_history	ML Advisor	3	8.34 s	9.41 s	3	0
get_entity_alert_history	ML Advisor	2	6.65 s	7.92 s	2	0
get_entity_metric_history	ML Advisor	2	1.39 s	1.64 s	2	0
get_wlk_breach_history	Component Health	2	6.55 s	6.70 s	2	0
get_wlk_entity_context	Component Health	2	3.29 s	3.36 s	2	0
get_wlk_execution_history	Component Health	2	6.60 s	6.72 s	2	0
set_raise_positive	ML Advisor	2	842 ms	885 ms	2	0
update_entity_priority_and_tags	Feed Lifecycle	2	2.27 s	4.04 s	2	0
get_entity_maintenance	Component Health	1	153 ms	153 ms	1	0

The **MCP tool-call leaderboard** shows every tool the advisors invoked, with call counts, average and p95 durations, and success / error counts — useful for spotting a slow or failing tool. The **recent advisor runs** table lists each run with its advisor, mode, status, tenant, component, object, user (or `automated`), duration, tokens, and the number of recommendations and actions taken.



Tip

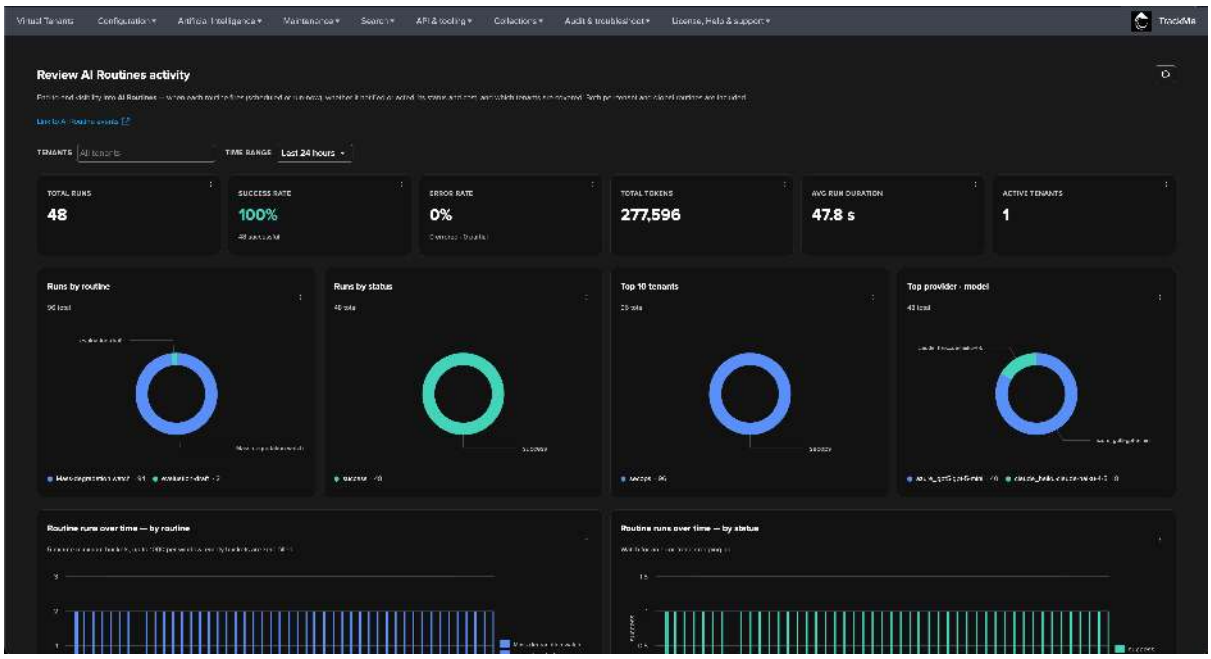
Every panel has a 3-dot menu with **Open in Search** that deep-links into the Splunk Search app with the panel's SPL pre-loaded. The underlying events use the sourcetype pattern `trackme:ai_agent:*advisor*` (plus `trackme:ai_agent:tool_call` for per-tool events), so you can pivot AI activity in plain SPL.

Review AI Routines activity

This dashboard gives end-to-end visibility into *AI Routines* — the user-authored, scheduled natural-language tasks that watch a condition and then notify or act. It combines **interactive** runs (Evaluate dry-runs and Run-now) with the **scheduled** fires, so you can see how often each routine ran, whether it fired, what it cost, and how it was launched.

The KPI strip shows total runs, success / error rate, total tokens, average run duration, and active tenants. Donut charts break activity down by routine, by status (fired / no-fire / error), by top tenants, and by top provider-model. Runs-

over-time column charts (by routine and by status) and an hour-of-day cadence histogram make it easy to confirm a routine's schedule is actually firing in its window, and a per-tenant × routine last-run matrix highlights any routine that has gone silent.



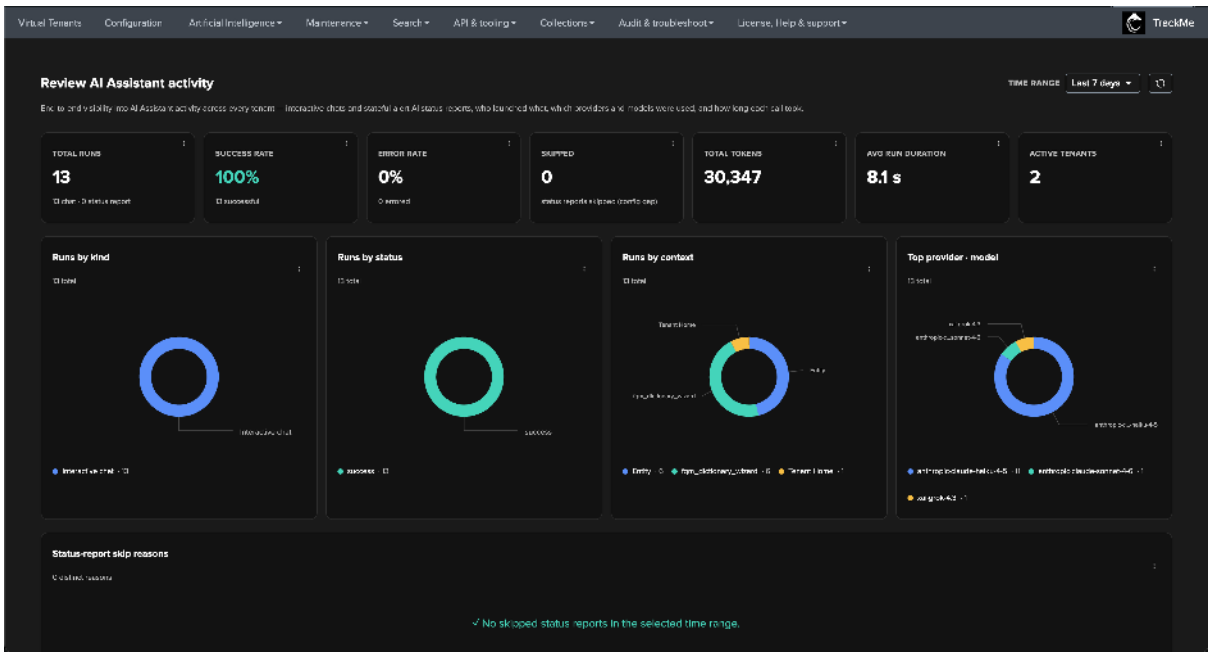
Each routine fire is indexed to the tenant summary index with the sourcetype pattern `trackme:ai_agent:ai_routine:*` (carrying `advisor="ai_routine"`), alongside the same per-tool `trackme:ai_agent:tool_call` events the advisors emit — so the routine's reads and writes are auditable in plain SPL, and each act-mode write is additionally stamped `[AI Agent] <reason>` in the affected entity's *Audit changes* panel. See *AI Routines* for the routine model itself and its per-routine execution logs.

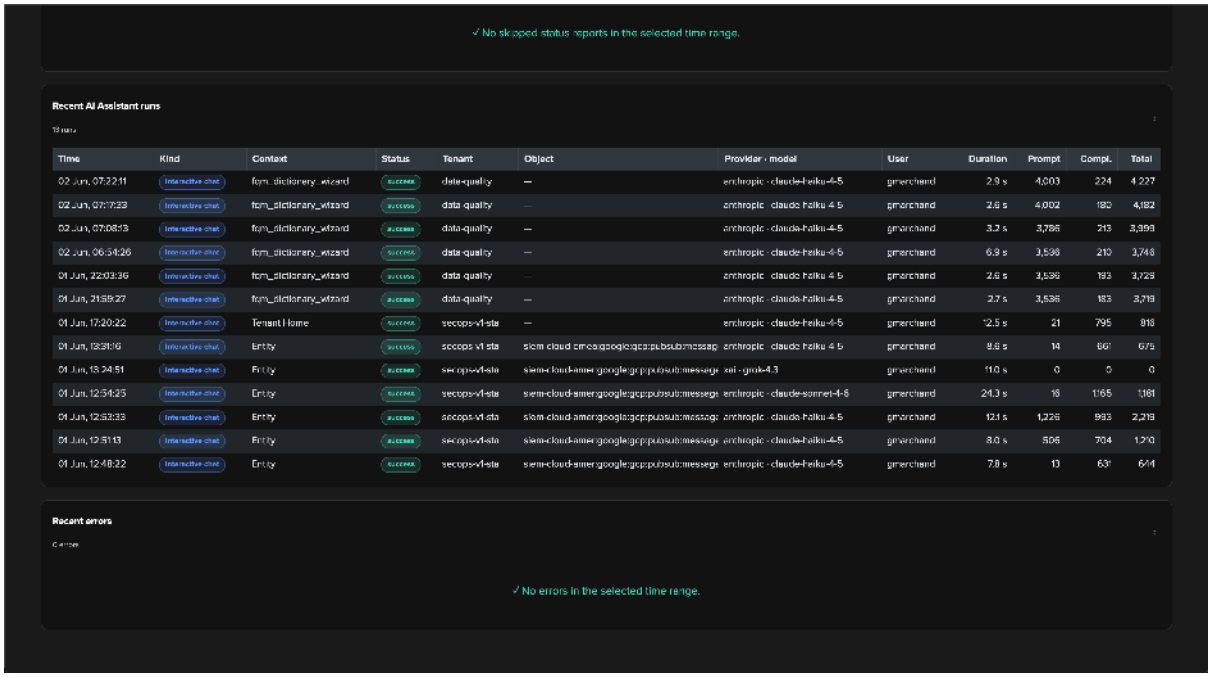
Review AI Assistant activity

This dashboard covers the conversational AI Assistant — both interactive chats and the AI status reports embedded in stateful-alert emails. It records who launched each chat, which provider and model answered, the context it ran in, and how long it took.

The KPI strip shows total runs, success / error rate, skipped status reports, total tokens, average duration, and active

tenants. Donut charts break activity down by kind (interactive chat vs status report), by status, by context (entity / Tenant Home / wizard / feature pages), and by top provider-model. A status-report skip-reasons panel explains any skipped email reports.





The **recent runs** table lists each chat or status report with its kind, context, status, tenant, object, provider-model, user, duration and token usage; a **recent errors** table isolates failures. The underlying events use the sourcetype pattern `trackme:ai_assistant:*`.

Note

Cancelled chats are deliberately **not** indexed (the user walked away — counting them would distort the error rate). Non-entity chat contexts (e.g. Virtual Tenants) are bucketed under a synthetic `system` tenant so the by-tenant breakdown stays stable.

The audit envelope

All AI audit events share a common envelope so the dashboards can aggregate without parsing JSON. Useful fields include:

Field	Meaning
`tenant_id`	The tenant the event belongs to (`system` for non-entity contexts).
`advisor` / `kind`	The advisor name (Advisor events), `ai_routine` (Routine events), or `chat` / `status_report` (Assistant events).
`mode`	`inspect` / `act` / `dictionary_generate` for advisors; `inspect` (notify) / `act` for routines.
`status`	`success` / `error` / `skipped`.
`launched_by`	`ui` / `ai_assistant` / `automation` — who triggered the run (routine fires on a schedule report `automation`).
`automated`	`true` for scheduled batch runs, `false` for interactive.
`provider` / `model`	The resolved provider account and model.
`duration_ms` / `*_tokens`	Wall-clock time and token usage.
`chat_session_id`	Correlates a bridge-launched advisor run with the chat conversation that triggered it.

Tip

To find which conversation triggered a given advisor run:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:ai_agent:*advisor*"
  launched_by="ai_assistant" chat_session_id="chat-XXX-yyy"
```

Related

- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor runs recorded here.
- *AI Agents automation* — the scheduled-activity dashboard for unattended runs.
- *AI Routines* — the user-authored scheduled routines audited here.
- *AI Assistant* — the AI Assistant whose chats are audited here.

3.6.2 AI Compliance, Privacy and Data Governance

Overview

This page is written for **compliance, security, privacy and risk teams** evaluating the use of TrackMe's AI capabilities in regulated or data-sensitive environments. It answers, in one place, the questions that matter for an AI risk assessment:

- *Where does the AI processing happen, and who is in the data path?*
- *Exactly what data is exchanged with the LLM provider — and what is never sent?*
- *What can the AI actually do — which tools does it have, and which are read-only?*
- *How are write actions controlled, audited and reversed?*

- *How do we restrict, monitor, or completely disable the AI layer?*

Every statement on this page reflects how the product is implemented. For the functional walkthroughs of each AI capability, see *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* and the dedicated pages of this section; for provider configuration, see *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.

Important

The short version — TrackMe's AI layer is **opt-in and inert by default**: no LLM call is ever made until an administrator explicitly configures an AI provider account. When enabled, LLM calls go **directly from your Splunk search head to the provider you chose** — including fully air-gapped self-hosted models — using **your own credentials**. TrackMe Limited (the vendor) operates **no AI cloud service, no proxy, and no telemetry collection** in the AI data path and never receives your data. The AI works on **monitoring metadata and telemetry**, not on your raw indexed events, and every interaction is **recorded in an audit trail you control**.

Compliance at a glance

Question	Answer
Is AI enabled by default?	**No.** The AI layer is completely inert until an administrator creates at least one AI provider account. Until then, no data leaves Splunk and no LLM call is made.
Is the vendor (TrackMe Limited) in the data path?	**No.** TrackMe is a Splunk application running entirely inside your Splunk deployment. LLM requests are sent directly from your search head to the provider endpoint you configured. There is no intermediate TrackMe-operated service, and TrackMe Limited never receives any of your data, prompts, or responses.
Can we keep all AI processing on-premises?	**Yes.** TrackMe supports fully self-hosted inference via Ollama and any private OpenAI-compatible endpoint (e.g. NVIDIA NIM, LM Studio, corporate LLM gateways) — zero external API calls. On Splunk Cloud, the **Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)** provider keeps processing inside the Splunk platform. See *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.
Is our data used to train models?	TrackMe sends requests to **API endpoints** using **your own API keys**, under the data-use terms of your agreement with the provider. Major providers (OpenAI, Anthropic, Azure OpenAI, Google, Mistral) contractually do not train on API traffic by default. TrackMe itself never stores or reuses your prompts for any training purpose. See *Provider choice, data residency and model training*.
Are raw Splunk events sent to the LLM?	**No, with one narrow, documented exception.** AI context is built from TrackMe's own monitoring metadata and telemetry (entity state, thresholds, metric histories, audit records). The only feature that can expose event samples is the FQM Advisor's sampled-failure inspection, scoped to field-quality diagnosis. See *What is sent to the LLM — and what is not*.
Are credentials or secrets ever sent to the LLM?	**No.** API keys, Splunk credentials, session tokens and stored passwords are never part of any prompt or context payload. Provider API keys are stored encrypted in Splunk's `storage_passwords` and are write-only once saved.
Can the LLM run arbitrary searches in our environment?	**No.** The LLM never generates raw SPL for execution. All data access goes through a fixed registry of typed tools whose SPL and REST calls are pre-built and parameter-validated by TrackMe. See *The complete tool inventory*.
Can the AI change things without a human?	**Not unless you explicitly opt in.** Interactive advisor/Concierge writes always require an explicit user consent click (executed under the user's own credentials and RBAC). Unattended advisor automation is **disabled by default**, per-tenant, and protected by additional guards (e.g. the agent can never decommission an entity or disable a model unless you enable a dedicated flag). **AI Routines** — user-authored scheduled tasks — are notify-only unless the author selects *act* mode and grants explicit capability-scoped permissions under a **hash-pinned consent** captured at creation; editing the intent or the grants invalidates the consent and the routine cannot act again until re-affirmed. See *AI Routines: user-authored automation, explicitly consented*.
Is AI activity audited?	**Yes, comprehensively.** Every chat, every advisor run, and every individual tool call is indexed to your Splunk environment with user, provider, model, token usage, duration and outcome. Every write is additionally stamped in the per-entity audit trail with an `[AI Agent] <reason>` justification. See *Auditing AI activity*.
Can we restrict who uses AI?	**Yes.** AI endpoints are gated by TrackMe's standard role model (read / power / admin capabilities, per-tenant role scoping), enforced at the REST boundary. See *Access control (RBAC)*.
Who controls retention of AI audit data?	**You do.** AI audit events are indexed to your tenant summary index and follow your Splunk index retention policies; no AI data is retained outside your Splunk deployment by TrackMe.

Architecture and data flow

Where the AI runs

TrackMe's AI layer runs **entirely inside your Splunk deployment**:

1. A user (or a scheduled automation you enabled) triggers an AI interaction in TrackMe.
2. The TrackMe backend, running on your **search head**, builds the request: a system prompt, the relevant monitoring context, and — for agentic features — the typed tool registry.
3. The search head makes a **direct HTTPS call** to the AI provider endpoint configured in *Configuring AI Provider accounts*, authenticated with **your** API key (or no key at all for self-hosted Ollama and Splunk Hosted).
4. The response is rendered to the user, and the interaction is **audited** to your tenant summary index.

There is **no third-party relay**: the only parties in the data path are your Splunk platform and the AI provider **you** selected. If you select a self-hosted provider, no data leaves your network at all.

> **Note**
>
> **TrackMe Limited never receives your data.** The vendor operates no AI backend, collects no AI telemetry, and has no technical ability to observe your prompts, your monitoring data, or the provider responses. The AI provider relationship — endpoint, credentials, region, data-use terms — is entirely between your organisation and the provider you configure.

Agentic execution model

The conversational **AI Assistant** is a single-call interface: TrackMe builds a context payload (see below), sends one request, and renders the answer. The assistant **executes no tools and performs no writes** — when an action would help, it can only *propose* one via a consent card that the user must explicitly approve.

The **AI Advisors** and the **AI Concierge** are agentic: they run a bounded reasoning loop (built on the Splunk Agent SDK, `splunklib.ai`) in which the LLM may call tools from a **fixed, tag-filtered registry**. The tools — not the LLM — perform all data access, through TrackMe's own REST API and pre-built searches, under Splunk authentication. Every tool invocation is individually audited.

The **AI Routines** are agentic on the same SDK and tool registry, but are **user-authored and scheduled** rather than product-defined: an operator describes a monitoring task in plain English and TrackMe runs it on a cron schedule. They are the one surface where a write can occur **on a schedule without a per-action click** — so their governance is described in full below.

AI Routines: user-authored automation, explicitly consented

AI Routines let an operator schedule a natural-language task that watches a condition and then **notifies or acts**. Because a routine can act autonomously on its schedule, it is governed by a distinct, stricter consent model than the interactive advisors:

- **Notify by default, act only on opt-in.** A routine in **notify** mode has **no write tools** — it can only deliver a message. Writing requires the author to switch it to **act** mode and grant specific permissions; a notify routine can never change configuration.
- **Capability-scoped permission families.** Act permissions are granted as **16 capability-oriented families** (e.g. entity thresholds, priority, labels/notes, ML models, alert actions). Ticking a family exposes **exactly** its tools at fire time and nothing more — there are no implied grants.
- **Hash-pinned, perishable consent.** At creation the author affirms an explicit consent that is **cryptographically pinned** to the verbatim intent, the exact set of granted families, and — where applicable — the exact alert-action contract and the external-MCP tool-name list. **Any edit to those invalidates the consent**, and the routine cannot act again until the author re-affirms. The consent is checked on every fire.

- **Deterministic, non-LLM delivery.** Recipients (email) and event targets (index/sourcetype) are configuration, never model output — the LLM authors the *content*, never the *audience*. Alerts and SPL built on routine events cannot be redirected by a model phrasing something differently.
- **Off-box side effects are gated.** Two families reach outside TrackMe's own KV Store — *trigger Splunk alert actions* (open incidents / notify ITSM, Slack, PagerDuty) and *execute external MCP tools* (the Splunk MCP Server). Both are act-only, part of the pinned consent, and enforced at the Splunk boundary: the MCP token is minted for the routine's **owner** under Splunk RBAC, exposing only the explicitly allow-listed tool names.
- **Identities and tenant scope are never model-authored.** A routine runs as a resolved **owner** (the tenant's service account, or the creator) recorded on every event; the tenant it may touch is fixed from the routine's own scope, not the LLM — a tool call targeting any other tenant is refused before it executes.
- **Who may create routines is policy-controlled.** A deployment-wide creator-roles setting restricts routine creation to administrators, or to administrators and power users; global (cross-tenant) routines always require an administrator. The whole feature has its own kill switch (`enable_ai_routines`) and is inert until the AI layer is enabled and a provider configured.

Every routine fire — reads, writes and the fire/no-fire decision — is audited exactly like an advisor run (see *Auditing AI activity*), with act-mode writes additionally stamped `[AI Agent] <reason>` in the per-entity trail.

What is sent to the LLM — and what is not

Data sent, per feature

All AI context is built server-side by TrackMe from its own collections and summary telemetry. The table below describes the **maximum** content each feature can include in a request to the LLM:

Feature	Data included in LLM requests
AI Assistant (chat)	The TrackMe system prompt for the current page context; the user's typed message and the conversation history of the current chat; and a structured context payload built from TrackMe's *describe* endpoints — entity identity and configuration (names, identifiers, state, thresholds, schedules), monitoring telemetry (lag/latency/volume KPIs, outlier scores), active alerts and Guardian configuration findings, tenant/component summaries, and license state on the relevant pages. Context is rebuilt fresh on every request.
AI status reports (stateful alert emails)	The same class of entity context as the AI Assistant, for the alerting entity, used to generate the short AI investigation summary embedded in the alert email.
AI Advisors (ML, Feed Lifecycle, FLX Threshold, FQM, Component Health)	Entity configuration and state; metric and quality **histories** (e.g. 7–30 day delay, latency, outlier-score or quality-percentage series, aggregated via `mstats`/summary searches); peer-entity threshold comparisons; ML model training metadata (distributions, boundaries, confidence); per-entity audit/state-transition history; and the optional free-text instruction the operator provides when launching the run.
AI Concierge	The TrackMe REST API **catalog metadata** (endpoint paths, schemas, descriptions, danger levels — product documentation, not customer data); the user's request; and the responses of read-only catalog-validated endpoint calls the agent performs to verify state.
AI Agents automation (scheduled)	The same per-entity context as the corresponding advisor, for the entities selected by your per-tenant scope filters (priority filter and optional filter expression).
AI Routines	The operator's plain-English intent and its compiled instruction; a slimmed per-tenant entity summary (state, priority, recency of state changes) for the routine's scope; the trigger-match rows for hybrid/deterministic routines; and the routine's own **memory** — compact fingerprints of its recent runs and, for entity-level intents, the exact entity names it acted on last (see *AI Routines*). No credentials, no user directory data, no raw indexed events. Anonymisation toggles apply to routine context as they do elsewhere.

What is never sent

The following are structurally excluded from every AI request:

- **Raw indexed events** from your Splunk indexes — with the single exception documented below. TrackMe's AI reasons over monitoring metadata and aggregated telemetry, not over your log data.
- **Credentials and secrets** — Splunk passwords, session keys, API keys (including the AI provider keys themselves), and tokens are never included in prompts, context payloads, or tool results.
- **User directory data** — usernames and email addresses of your Splunk users are not part of context payloads (the *operator's* identity is recorded in the local audit trail, but not sent to the LLM).
- **Data from other configured providers** — provider accounts are isolated; no data is ever shared between providers.

Important

The FQM exception — the *AI FQM Advisor* includes a `get_fqm_sampled_failures` tool that lets the agent inspect **samples of failing events** already collected by the FQM collect job, strictly to diagnose field-quality issues (e.g. test a regex against real values). If your FQM-monitored sourcetypes contain sensitive payloads and your policy prohibits sending event samples to your chosen provider, either run the FQM Advisor against a self-hosted provider, or do not enable the FQM Advisor. All other advisors and the assistant operate on metadata and aggregated telemetry only.

Anonymisation options

For organisations whose *infrastructure metadata itself* is sensitive (hostnames, IPs, index names), TrackMe provides global anonymisation toggles (**Configuration > General > Artificial Intelligence**, see *Configuring AI Provider accounts*):

Setting	Effect
Anonymize entity names for AI	Entity names (object and alias fields) are replaced by SHA256 hashes in every payload sent to the AI provider. The AI is guided to reason on opaque `object_id` references instead; when an action is approved, the real identifiers are resolved locally by TrackMe — the LLM never constructs primary keys.
Anonymize index names for AI	Splunk index names are replaced by SHA256 hashes in entity information, investigation searches and metric details sent to the provider.

Both options trade some answer readability for confidentiality and can be combined with a self-hosted provider for defence in depth.

Provider choice, data residency and model training

You decide where data is processed

TrackMe is **provider-agnostic** — the same AI code runs against every supported backend, so the choice of jurisdiction, deployment model and data-use terms stays with you:

Requirement	Option
Air-gapped / fully on-premises	Ollama (self-hosted open-source models) or any internal OpenAI-compatible endpoint (NVIDIA NIM, LM Studio, corporate gateways). Zero external calls.
Keep data inside the Splunk platform (Splunk Cloud)	**Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)** — models operated by Splunk within the Splunk Cloud platform; no external API key, short-lived platform tokens, no third-party egress.
Specific geography / sovereign cloud	**Azure OpenAI** deployed in your chosen region, or region-pinned deployments from other providers via the Custom provider type.
Managed frontier models	OpenAI, Anthropic (Claude), Google Gemini, Mistral AI, xAI (Grok) — via their public API endpoints with your own account.

See *Configuring AI Provider accounts* for the full configuration reference of each provider type.

Model training and provider-side retention

Three facts frame the training question:

1. **TrackMe never trains on, stores, or reuses your AI traffic.** Prompts and responses transit the search head and are rendered to the user; what TrackMe persists is the audit metadata and the structured advisor results, in **your** Splunk indexes.
2. **All cloud providers are consumed through their API tier**, authenticated with **your** organisation's API key. The applicable data-use and retention terms are those of *your* agreement with the provider — not consumer-product terms. As of this writing, the major supported providers (OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Mistral) state that API/business traffic is **not used to train their models by default**, and several offer zero-data-retention or regional-processing agreements on request.
3. **Self-hosted options remove the question entirely** — with Ollama or a private endpoint, no third party ever sees the data.

Note

Provider terms evolve. For a formal assessment, verify the current data-usage commitments directly with your provider — e.g. OpenAI's *API data usage policies*, Anthropic's *commercial terms*, Microsoft's *Data, privacy, and security for Azure OpenAI*, Google's *Gemini API terms*, Mistral's *privacy policy* — and attach them to your AI risk file alongside this page.

Credential management

- AI provider API keys are entered once in **Artificial Intelligence > Manage AI Provider accounts** and stored **encrypted** in Splunk's secure credential store (`storage_passwords`). They are write-only: the UI and REST API never return a stored key.
- Decryption is performed server-side, only at the moment an LLM request is made, by TrackMe's backend under Splunk's access controls. Keys are never logged, never included in audit events, and never part of any prompt.
- Self-hosted (Ollama, custom internal endpoints) and Splunk Hosted providers require no stored API key at all.

The complete tool inventory

The compliance-critical property of TrackMe's agentic features is that the LLM can only interact with your environment through a **fixed registry of typed tools**. There is no generic "run a search" or "call an API" capability exposed to the model:

- **The LLM never writes SPL.** Every search a tool performs is pre-built by TrackMe (`mstats` on TrackMe metric indexes, bounded searches on TrackMe summary/audit indexes); the model only supplies validated, typed parameters.

- **Tool sets are mode-filtered at runtime.** In **inspect** mode, write tools are *absent from the registry* — not merely discouraged. **Act** mode adds the write tools and is gated by RBAC.
- **Every write tool requires a ``reason``** that is stamped into the per-entity audit trail as `[AI Agent] <reason>`, and every tool invocation (read or write) emits its own audit event.

The tables below enumerate every tool, per advisor.

AI Assistant (chat)

The assistant has **no tools and no write path**. It receives context built server-side and can only *propose* advisor or Concierge invocations as consent cards; nothing executes without the user's explicit click, which runs under the user's own credentials.

AI Concierge

Catalog-driven generalist with **six read tools and zero write tools by design** — mutations are proposed as action contracts and executed only by the user's consent click, through the user's own RBAC-checked credentials. Destructive actions additionally require the user to **type the action name** to confirm.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`discover_endpoints`	Search the TrackMe REST API catalog by intent (endpoint metadata only).	Read
`list_resource_groups`	List the curated resource groups of the API catalog.	Read
`list_endpoints_in_group`	Enumerate the endpoints of one group with their schemas.	Read
`describe_endpoint`	Full self-documentation of a single endpoint (parameters, examples, danger level, RBAC).	Read
`read_via_endpoint`	Execute a **read-classified** endpoint to verify live state. Refuses any path not present in the catalog or not marked read-only.	Read
`propose_action`	Validate and record a proposed action contract — **does not execute**. The consent card click is what fires the actual REST call.	Read (proposal only)

AI ML Advisor

Scope: ML outlier model integrity. See *AI ML Advisor*.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`get_entity_outlier_conte`	Entity description and ML model state (config, boundaries, confidence).	Read
`get_entity_metric_histor`	Metric time series from TrackMe metric indexes (`mstats`).	Read
`get_model_training_detai`	Fitted distributions, boundaries, fit-quality indicators.	Read
`get_outlier_score_histor`	Historical outlier scoring timeline.	Read
`get_entity_alert_history`	Entity state-transition / alert history from the audit trail.	Read
`get_model_render_history`	Training-window rendering with boundaries and outlier flags.	Read
`add_period_exclusion`	Exclude an anomalous window from model training. Reversible.	Write
`trigger_model_retrain`	Retrain the model (live or simulation).	Write
`set_false_positive`	Neutralise the current outlier score as a false positive.	Write
`update_model_rules`	Tune model parameters; refuses empty/no-op updates.	Write
`manage_outlier_detection`	Enable / disable / reset outlier detection. Disabling in automated mode is blocked unless the dedicated tenant flag is set.	Write (guarded)

AI Feeds Advisor (Feed Lifecycle — DSM/DHM)

Scope: data source / data host thresholds and lifecycle. See *AI Feeds Advisor*.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`get_entity_lifecycle_con`	Full entity lifecycle context (config, thresholds, state, alerts).	Read
`get_entity_delay_latency`	30-day delay/latency history from the summary index.	Read
`get_entity_alert_flip_hi`	State-transition (flip) history from the audit index.	Read
`get_entity_peer_comparis`	Threshold comparison against peer entities of the same tenant.	Read
`get_entity_variable_dela`	Current variable-delay schedule, if any.	Read
`get_entity_adaptive_dela`	Adaptive-delay change history from the audit trail.	Read
`update_entity_thresholds`	Update delay / latency thresholds.	Write
`update_entity_monitoring_s`	Enable or disable monitoring of the entity. Disabling in automated mode is blocked unless the decommission flag is set.	Write (guarded)
`update_entity_adaptive_del`	Lock or unlock adaptive delay.	Write
`update_entity_variable_del`	Create or update a variable-delay schedule.	Write
`update_entity_priority_and`	Update entity priority and/or manual tags.	Write
`update_entity_impact_score`	Adjust per-entity impact-score weights.	Write

AI FQM Advisor

Scope: field-quality thresholds and the data dictionary. See *AI FQM Advisor*.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`get_fqm_entity_context`	Full FQM entity context.	Read
`get_fqm_dictionary`	Data dictionary and the trackers using it.	Read
`get_fqm_field_dictionary`	A single field's dictionary entry.	Read
`get_fqm_quality_history`	Success / coverage percentage history with day-of-week breakdown.	Read
`get_fqm_sampled_failures`	**Sampled failing events** collected by the FQM collect job (see the FQM exception above).	Read
`get_fqm_collect_job_cont`	Health of the collect-job and monitor saved searches.	Read
`get_fqm_peer_entity_thre`	Peer FQM entities' thresholds on the same tracker.	Read
`get_fqm_datamodel_contex`	CIM datamodel context and diff versus expected fields.	Read
`test_fqm_regex`	Test a candidate regex against real sampled values.	Read
`add_fqm_threshold` / `update_fqm_threshold` / `delete_fqm_threshold`	Manage field-quality thresholds.	Write
`update_fqm_field_dictionar` / `update_fqm_dictionary_bulk`	Update data-dictionary validation configuration (single field or bulk).	Write
`update_fqm_entity_state_pr`	Update monitoring state or priority.	Write (guarded)

AI FLX Threshold Advisor

Scope: Flex Object dynamic thresholds. See *The AI Advisors*.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`get_flx_entity_context`	Full FLX entity context.	Read
`get_flx_metric_history`	30-day metric value history (`mstats`).	Read
`get_flx_threshold_breach`	State-transition and threshold-breach history.	Read
`get_flx_use_case_definit`	The use-case definition of the entity's tracker.	Read
`get_flx_peer_entity_thre`	Peer FLX entities' thresholds on the same tracker.	Read
`add_flx_threshold` / `update_flx_threshold` / `delete_flx_threshold`	Manage dynamic thresholds.	Write
`set_flx_variable_thresho`	Configure time-slot-based variable threshold values.	Write
`update_flx_entity_state_pr`	Update monitoring state or priority.	Write (guarded)

AI Component Health Advisor (WLK / MHM)

Scope: workload (WLK) and metric-host (MHM) health. See *AI Component Health Advisor*. The tool registry is component-filtered at runtime — a WLK run only sees WLK tools, an MHM run only MHM tools.

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`get_wlk_entity_context`	Full WLK entity context.	Read
`get_wlk_execution_histor`	Execution history with day-of-week breakdown.	Read
`get_wlk_breach_history`	State-transition and threshold-breach history.	Read
`get_wlk_peer_thresholds`	Peer WLK entities in the same Splunk app.	Read
`add_wlk_threshold` / `update_wlk_threshold` / `delete_wlk_threshold`	Manage execution-metric thresholds.	Write
`update_wlk_entity_state_pr`	Update monitoring state or priority.	Write (guarded)
`get_mhm_entity_context`	Full MHM entity context.	Read
`get_mhm_metric_lag_histo`	Metric-lag history with day-of-week breakdown.	Read
`get_mhm_breach_history`	State-transition and lag-breach history.	Read
`get_mhm_lagging_classes`	Lagging-class definitions for the tenant.	Read
`update_mhm_metric_max_lag`	Update the metric-lag threshold.	Write
`update_mhm_entity_state_pr`	Update monitoring state or priority.	Write (guarded)

Shared metadata tools (all specialised advisors, act mode only)

Tool	Purpose / data accessed	Access
`manage_entity_labels`	Assign or remove labels from the tenant's curated catalog. Does not auto-create labels.	Write
`manage_entity_note`	Create or delete free-form entity notes (append-only; notes are immutable once created).	Write

AI Routines (act mode)

A routine draws from the **same fixed, typed tool registry** as the advisors — there is no routine-specific "run anything" capability. Read tools (the tenant/scope summary, a bounded read-only correlation search, inspect-only advisor dispatch, and the flip-history reader) are always available; write tools are exposed **only** for the capability families the author consented to, one coherent capability per family (the 16 families are enumerated in *AI Routines*). Two families reach off-box under the pinned consent and Splunk RBAC — *trigger Splunk alert actions* and *execute external MCP tools* — as described in *AI Routines: user-authored automation, explicitly consented*. Notify-mode routines receive **no write tools at all**.

Guardrails and safety controls

Defence in depth, by layer:

Layer	Control
Structural	The chat assistant has no tools and no write path. Write tools are physically absent from the registry in inspect mode. The Concierge has zero static write tools. The LLM never constructs primary keys (tenant and entity identifiers come from session state, not model output) and never emits raw SPL.
Human-in-the-loop	Every interactive mutation goes through a **consent card**: the user reviews the exact proposed action (and can edit the request body for Concierge actions) before clicking. The click executes through the **user's own credentials**. Destructive Concierge actions require typed confirmation of the action name.
RBAC	Enforced at the REST boundary, not in the prompt: inspect requires TrackMe read capability, act requires power-level capability, provider administration requires admin capability — all additionally scoped by per-tenant roles. An unauthorized write returns HTTP 403 regardless of what the agent attempts. See *Access control (RBAC)*.
Automation gates	Unattended runs are **disabled by default** per tenant and per advisor family. Even when enabled, dedicated flags (both **disabled by default**) are required before an automated agent may decommission an entity (`allow_decommission`) or disable an ML model (`allow_model_disable`). Entity selection is scoped by priority filters and an optional filter expression; an unparseable expression **fails closed** (no entity processed).
Runtime budgets	Hard token, step and wall-clock budgets per run, enforced by SDK middleware plus an independent watchdog thread; per-search-head concurrency caps; per-tenant Concierge rate limits and per-proposal action caps. A misbehaving run hits a real wall, not a soft prompt.
Validation	Advisor outputs are typed (Pydantic schemas) — invalid completions are retried or rejected. Concierge action paths are validated byte-for-byte against the live REST catalog at proposal time and re-validated at execution time; write tools refuse no-op updates.
Fail-safe semantics	AI failures never block operations: a failed chat degrades to an error message, a failed AI status report is replaced by "AI investigation unavailable" while the alert email still sends, and an unavailable provider simply disables the feature with a clear message.

Access control (RBAC)

AI features inherit TrackMe's standard three-tier role model (see *Roles & access control*), enforced at every REST endpoint:

Operation	Required capability	Notes
Use the AI Assistant; launch advisors in **inspect** mode; view audit dashboards	`trackmeuseroperations`	Read-only surface. Audit views and advisor context are additionally filtered to the tenants visible to the caller.
Launch advisors in **act** mode; approve consent-card actions	`trackmepoweroperations`	Writes execute under the approving user's credentials and are tenant-scope checked.
Manage AI provider accounts and global AI settings	`trackmeadminoperations`	Provider CRUD, connectivity tests, anonymisation and feature toggles.

Per-tenant role instances (`trackme_user|power|admin_<tenant_id>`) apply on top of the global capabilities — holding a global capability is not sufficient without the per-tenant role. Scheduled automation runs under the Splunk system user within the per-tenant gates described above.

Audit and traceability

Every AI interaction leaves a queryable trace in **your** Splunk environment — see *Auditing AI activity* for the dashboards. Three layers of records are emitted:

Record	Content
Per tool call (`trackme:ai_agent:tool_ca`	One event per tool invocation: timestamp, advisor, tool name, status, duration, tenant, component, entity, mode (inspect/act), interactive vs automated, job correlation ID, result size, error details.
Per run (`trackme:ai_agent:<advisc` `trackme:ai_agent:ai_rout` `trackme:ai_assistant:cha` `trackme:ai_assistant:sta`	One terminal event per advisor run, routine fire or chat: user (or resolved owner) identity, provider and model used, token usage, steps taken, duration, status, how it was launched (UI / chat / automation), the chat session correlation ID, and — for advisors and routines — the full structured result (recommendations and actions taken).
Per entity write (per-entity audit trail)	Every write is stamped `[AI Agent] <reason>` in the affected entity's *Audit changes* panel, with the agent required to cite the field changed, the before/after values and the operational trigger.

Properties relevant to compliance review:

- **Attribution** — every event carries the operator's identity (or `automated` for scheduled runs), the tenant, the provider account and the exact model. The `chat_session_id` field lets you answer "which conversation triggered this change?" with one SPL query.
- **Chat content is not indexed** — audit events for chats record metadata and token counts, not the conversation text. Chat exchanges transit a KV Store collection only for asynchronous delivery to the browser and are automatically purged within minutes; they are never written to a Splunk index. Advisor events do persist the structured result, which is the operational record of what was recommended and done.
- **Retention is yours** — all audit events land in your tenant summary index and follow your Splunk retention policies; nothing is retained outside your deployment.
- **Cost observability** — token usage is recorded per run and aggregated in the audit dashboards, per provider and model.

Enablement controls and defaults

The complete switchboard, from most global to most granular:

Control	Default	Effect
AI provider account configured	**None**	The root opt-in. With no provider account, the entire AI layer is inert — no UI surface, no LLM call, no egress.
Enable AI assistant (global, Configuration > General)	Enabled	Master feature switch. When off, every AI endpoint returns HTTP 403 and all AI UI is hidden. Enabled by default for discoverability, but functionally inert until a provider exists.
Anonymize entity / index names for AI (global)	Off	SHA256-hash entity and/or index names in all payloads sent to providers.
Max concurrent AI chats (global)	10	Concurrency cap; excess requests are rejected with HTTP 429.
ML Advisor automation (per tenant)	**Disabled**	Opt-in scheduled runs; mode, provider, review-frequency and runtime caps per tenant.
Components Advisor automation (per tenant)	**Disabled**	Opt-in scheduled runs for Feed Lifecycle / FLX / FQM / Component Health; component list, mode and caps per tenant.
Enable AI Routines (global, Configuration > General)	Enabled	Feature switch for AI Routines specifically (on top of *Enable AI assistant*). When off, routine menus are hidden, the create / evaluate / run-now endpoints return 403, and scheduled routine execution is refused.
Who can create AI Routines (global)	Admins & power users	Restricts routine creation to administrators, or administrators and power users; global (cross-tenant) routines always require an administrator.
Routine act mode + permission families (per routine)	**Notify / none**	A routine is notify-only unless the author selects *act* and grants specific capability families, under a hash-pinned consent that any later edit invalidates.
Automation scope filters (per tenant)	`critical, high`	Priority filter plus optional filter expression restricting which entities automation may touch. Invalid expressions fail closed.
Allow decommission / allow model disable (per tenant)	**Disabled**	Without these flags, automated agents can never disable an entity or an ML model.
Per-entity opt-out	—	Individual entities can be flagged to be skipped by automated advisor runs.
RBAC	—	Standard TrackMe roles gate every AI surface per user and per tenant (see above).

To **completely disable AI**: do not configure any provider account (or delete existing ones), and set **Enable AI assistant** to off. Both conditions are independently sufficient to stop all LLM calls.

Network egress and transport security

All LLM traffic is **outbound HTTPS from the search head(s)** to the single endpoint of each configured provider. For firewall/egress allow-listing:

Provider	Egress destination (TCP 443)
OpenAI	`api.openai.com`
Azure OpenAI	`<your-resource>.openai.azure.com` (your region)
Anthropic	`api.anthropic.com`
Google Gemini	`generativelanguage.googleapis.com`
Mistral AI	`api.mistral.ai`
xAI (Grok)	`api.x.ai`
Ollama / Custom (OpenAI-compatible)	Your own endpoint — typically internal; **no Internet egress required**.
Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)	Splunk Cloud platform-internal (auto-discovered); no customer-managed egress.

Transport properties:

- TLS certificate verification uses the system CA trust store and is **strict for all cloud providers**. For Ollama only, hostname/certificate verification is relaxed **exclusively for loopback addresses** (`127.0.0.1` / `localhost`); a remote Ollama or custom endpoint is verified strictly.
- No inbound connectivity is required by any AI feature; TrackMe never opens listening ports for AI.
- Requests are bounded by the per-provider request timeout (see *Configuring AI Provider accounts*).

Frequently asked compliance questions

Does TrackMe Limited (the vendor) see our prompts, data, or AI responses?
No. TrackMe is a Splunk app executing in your environment; there is no vendor-operated AI service, proxy, or telemetry in the data path. The only external party — if you choose a cloud provider — is that provider, under your own account and terms.

Is anything sent to an LLM before we configure a provider?
No. Without a provider account the AI layer is inert: no call, no egress, no background AI processing of any kind.

Which data crosses the boundary to the provider, in one sentence?
The system prompt, the user's question or operator instruction, and a TrackMe-built context of monitoring metadata and aggregated telemetry for the entity/tenant in scope — never credentials, never user directory data, and never raw indexed events (FQM sampled failures being the single documented, avoidable exception).

Can the AI exfiltrate data by running its own searches?
No. The LLM cannot emit SPL or arbitrary REST calls. It can only invoke the typed tools listed on this page, whose queries are pre-built, scoped to TrackMe's own collections and indexes, bounded in time range, and individually audited. The Concierge's only generic read path refuses any endpoint not present in the catalog and not classified read-only.

Can the AI delete data, entities, or tenants on its own?
No. Interactive writes require an explicit user consent click (RBAC-checked, user credentials); destructive Concierge actions additionally require typed confirmation. Automated runs are opt-in, disabled by default, and structurally prevented from decommissioning entities or disabling models unless you enable dedicated flags that are also disabled by default.

Under whose identity do AI actions run?
Interactive reads/writes execute under the launching/approving user's Splunk session and roles. Scheduled advisor automation runs under the Splunk system user, inside the per-tenant gates and filters you configured. An **AI Routine** runs as a resolved **owner** — the tenant's service account, or the routine's creator — recorded on every event. All paths are fully attributed in the audit trail.

Can an AI Routine act on its own, and how is that controlled?
Only if its author explicitly made it an *act* routine and granted specific capability families under a hash-pinned consent. A routine is notify-only by default; in act mode it may apply just the consented capabilities on its schedule, with no per-fire click — but any edit to the intent or the grants invalidates the consent and stops it acting until re-affirmed, delivery targets are fixed configuration (not model output), the tenant it can touch is fixed from its scope, and every fire (including each write, stamped `[AI Agent] <reason>`) is audited. The whole feature has a global kill switch and a policy for who may create routines. See *AI Routines: user-authored automation, explicitly consented*.

Is the conversation history stored?
Chat conversations are ephemeral. Message exchanges pass through a KV Store collection solely for asynchronous delivery and are automatically purged within minutes; chat bodies are never indexed. Audit events record metadata only (user, model, tokens, duration, status). Advisor runs persist their structured results as the operational record.

How would we investigate an AI-made change six months later?
The per-entity *Audit changes* panel shows the `[AI Agent] <reason>` entry; the summary index holds the per-run and per-tool events with the user, provider, model, and `chat_session_id` correlation back to the conversation that proposed it — all queryable in plain SPL, retained per your index policies.

Can we run a different provider per sensitivity tier?
Yes. Multiple provider accounts can coexist (e.g. self-hosted Ollama for sensitive tenants, a cloud provider elsewhere), and the provider is selected per chat / per advisor run. No data is shared between providers.

Does using TrackMe AI change our Splunk data's exposure to Splunk (the company)?
No, with one explicit exception you control: selecting the **Splunk Hosted (SLIM API)** provider on Splunk Cloud sends AI requests to models operated by Splunk inside the Splunk Cloud platform. All other providers bypass Splunk entirely; self-hosted providers bypass everyone.

What should our DPIA / AI risk assessment reference?
This page (data flows, tool inventory, controls), *Configuring AI Provider accounts* (provider terms, residency), *Auditing AI activity* (evidence and monitoring), your chosen provider's API data-use terms, and your Splunk index retention configuration for the audit trail.

Related

- *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* — the AI layer at a glance and its three design pillars.
- *Configuring AI Provider accounts* — provider accounts, global AI settings, anonymisation toggles.
- *The AI Advisors* — the advisor family, inspect/act and consent cards.
- *AI Agents automation* — unattended automation and its per-tenant policy gates.
- *AI Routines* — user-authored scheduled routines and their consent model.
- *Auditing AI activity* — the audit dashboards and the audit event envelope.
- *Roles & access control* — TrackMe's role-based access-control model.

CHAPTER

FOUR

LICENSE & SUPPORT:

4.1 EULA License

`Download the EULA License as a text file`

4.1.1 TrackMe Limited (TrackMe) EULA

End-User License Agreement ("Agreement")

Our EULA was last updated on 10 February 2025.

We provide the Application, also known as TrackMe. In this Agreement, you means the person or entity using the Application. If you are agreeing to this Agreement not as an individual but on behalf of your company, government, or other entity for which you are acting (for example, as an employee or governmental official), then you means your entity and you are binding your entity to this Agreement.

Please read this End-User License Agreement carefully before clicking the "I Agree" button, downloading or using TrackMe, Data Tracking system for Splunk.

Interpretation and Definitions

Interpretation

The words of which the initial letter is capitalized have meanings defined under the following conditions. The following definitions shall have the same meaning regardless of whether they appear in singular or in plural.

Definitions

For the purposes of this End-User License Agreement:

- "Agreement" means this End-User License Agreement that forms the entire agreement between you and the Company regarding the use of the Application.
- "Application" means the software program provided by the Company downloaded by You through an Application Store's account to a device, named TrackMe, Data Tracking system for Splunk.
- "Application Store" or "Splunk Base" means the digital distribution service operated and developed by Splunk Inc. ("Splunk") by which the Application can be downloaded to your Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud environment.
- "Company" (referred to as either "the Company", "We", "Us" or "Our" in this Agreement) refers to TrackMe Limited, U.K.
- "Consequential Loss" includes any consequential loss, indirect loss, real or anticipated loss of profit, loss of benefit, loss of revenue, loss of business, loss of goodwill, loss of opportunity, loss of savings, loss of reputation, loss of use and/or loss or corruption of data, whether under statute, contract, equity, tort (including negligence), indemnity or otherwise.
- "Content" refers to content such as text, images, or other information that can be posted, uploaded, linked to or otherwise made available by You, regardless of the form of that content.
- "Country" refers to: United Kingdom.

- "Third-Party Services" means any services or content (including data, information, applications and other products services) provided by a third-party that may be displayed, included or made available by the Application.

Acknowledgment

By clicking on "Agree to Download" button in SplunkBase Website, or downloading or using the Application, you are agreeing to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement. If you do not agree to the terms of this Agreement, do not click on the "Agree to Download" button in SplunkBase Website, do not download or do not use the Application.

You must be at least 16 years old to use the Application.

This Agreement is a legal document between you and the Company and it governs your use of the Application made available to you by the Company.

This Agreement is between you and the Company only and not with the Application Store. Therefore, the Company is solely responsible for the Application and its content.

The Application is licensed, not sold, to you by the Company for use strictly in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

We may amend this Agreement at any time, by providing written notice to you, unless otherwise stated in this Agreement. By clicking "I accept" or continuing to use the Application after the notice or 30 days after notification (whichever date is earlier), you agree to the amended Agreement. If you do not agree to the amendment, you may cease accessing the Application.

License

Scope of License

Subject to your compliance with this Agreement, the Company grants you a revocable, non-exclusive, non-transferable, royalty free, limited license to download, install and use the Application strictly in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. All other uses are prohibited without our prior written consent.

You may only use the Application on a device that you own or control and as permitted by the Application Store's terms and conditions.

License Restrictions

When using the Application, you agree not to, and you will not permit others to:

- do or attempt to do anything that is unlawful or inappropriate;
- anything that would constitute a breach of an individual's privacy (including uploading private or personal information without an individual's consent) or any other legal rights;
- use the Application to defame, harass, threaten, menace or offend any person, including using the Application to send unsolicited electronic messages;
- tamper with or modifying the Application (including by transmitting viruses and using trojan horses);
- use data mining, robots, screen scraping or similar data gathering and extraction tools on the Application;
- License, sell, rent, lease, assign, distribute, transmit, host, outsource, disclose or otherwise commercially exploit the Application or make the Application available to any third party; or
- Remove, alter or obscure any proprietary notice (including any notice of copyright or trademark) of the Company or its affiliates, partners, suppliers or the licensors of the Application.

Intellectual Property

The Application, including without limitation all copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights (**Our Intellectual Property**) are, and shall remain, the sole and exclusive property of the Company.

We authorise you to use Our Intellectual Property solely for your limited commercial use. You must not exploit Our Intellectual Property for any other purpose, nor allow, aid or facilitate such use by any third party.

You must not, without our prior written consent:

- *(a)* copy, in whole or in part, any of Our Intellectual Property;

- *(b)* reproduce, retransmit, distribute, disseminate, sell, publish, broadcast or circulate any of Our Intellectual Property to any third party; or
- *(c)* breach any intellectual property rights connected with the Application, including (without limitation) altering or modifying any of Our Intellectual Property, causing any of Our Intellectual Property to be framed or embedded in another website, or creating derivative works from any of Our Intellectual Property.

Modifications to the Application

The Company reserves the right to modify, suspend or discontinue, temporarily or permanently, the Application or any service to which it connects, with notice and without liability to you.

Updates to the Application

The Company may from time to time provide enhancements or improvements to the features/functionality of the Application, which may include patches, bug fixes, updates, upgrades and other modifications.

Updates may modify or delete certain features and/or functionalities of the Application. You agree that the Company has no obligation to (i) continue to provide or enable any particular features and/or functionalities of the Application to you.

You further agree that all updates or any other modifications will be (i) deemed to constitute an integral part of the Application, and (ii) subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Maintenance and Support

The Company provides maintenance and support for licensed customers, customers using the Foundation Edition trial are not entitled to any maintenance or support. To the extent that any maintenance or support is required by applicable law, the Company shall be obligated to furnish any such maintenance or support.

Third-Party Services

The Application may display, include or make available third-party content (including data, information, applications and other products services) or provide links to third-party websites or services.

You acknowledge and agree that the Company shall not be responsible for any Third-party Services. To the maximum extent permitted by law, we shall have no liability for any Third-Party Services, or any unavailability of the Application due to a failure of the Third-Party Services.

Our solution use a number of third party components, which are documented at the following address: https://docs.trackme-solutions.com/latest/third_party_credits.html

By using our product, you also agree to the terms and conditions of these third party components.

Indemnification

Neither party may benefit from the limitations and exclusions set out in this clause in respect of any liability arising from its deliberate default.

The restrictions on liability in this Indemnification clause apply to every liability arising under or in connection with this Agreement including liability in statute, contract, equity, tort (including negligence), misrepresentation, restitution, indemnity or otherwise.

Nothing in this Agreement limits any liability which cannot legally be limited, including liability for:

- *(a)* death or personal injury caused by negligence;
- *(b)* fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation;
- *(c)* breach of the terms implied by section 2 of the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982 (title and quiet possession); and
- *(d)* defective products under the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

To the maximum extent permitted by law:

- *(a)* you agree to indemnify us for any liability we incur due to your breach of the Acknowledgement and/or Licence clauses and the Intellectual Property clause of this Agreement;
- *(b)* neither party will be liable for Consequential Loss;

- *(c)* each party's liability for any liability under this Agreement will be reduced proportionately to the extent the relevant liability was caused or contributed to by the acts or omissions of the other party or any of that party's personnel, including any failure by that Party to mitigate its losses; and
- *(d)* our aggregate liability for any liability arising from or in connection with this Agreement will be limited to us resupplying the Application to you.

No Warranties

2.1 You represent, warrant and agree that:

- *(a)* you will not use our Application, including Our Intellectual Property, in any way that competes with our business;
- *(b)* if you are agreeing to this Agreement not as an individual but on behalf of your company, government, or other entity for which you are acting (for example, as an employee or governmental official), then you access and use the Application on behalf of that entity;
- *(c)* there are no legal restrictions preventing you from entering into this Agreement;
- *(d)* all information and documentation that you provide to us in connection with this Agreement is true, correct and complete; and
- *(e)* you have not relied on any representations or warranties made by us in relation to the Application (including as to whether the Application is or will be fit or suitable for your particular purposes), unless expressly stipulated in this Agreement.

Severability

If any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid, such provision will be changed and interpreted to accomplish the objectives of such provision to the greatest extent possible under applicable law and the remaining provisions will continue in full force and effect.

Waiver

Except as provided herein, the failure to exercise a right or to require performance of an obligation under this Agreement shall not affect a party's ability to exercise such right or require such performance at any time thereafter nor shall the waiver of a breach constitute a waiver of any subsequent breach.

Access, Term and Termination

This Agreement shall remain in effect until terminated by you or the Company. The Company may, in its sole discretion, at any time and for any or no reason, suspend or terminate this Agreement with or without prior notice.

We may revoke access to the Application at any time by giving 30 days' written notice to you.

Should we suspect that you are in breach of this Agreement, we may suspend your access to the Application while we investigate the suspected breach. Should we determine that you are in breach of this Agreement, your access to the Application will be terminated immediately.

You may also terminate this Agreement by deleting the Application and all copies thereof from your device or from your computer.

Upon termination of this Agreement, you shall cease all use of the Application and delete all copies of the Application from your device.

Termination of this Agreement will not limit any of the Company's rights or remedies at law or in equity in case of breach by you (during the term of this Agreement) of any of your obligations under the present Agreement

Termination and Exit Strategy

TrackMe Limited provides customers with clear termination rights and an exit strategy to ensure a seamless transition in case of service discontinuation.

Termination Rights:

- Customers may terminate their agreement with TrackMe by providing a written notice of 30 days, to be sent by email to contact@trackme-solutions.com.

- TrackMe reserves the right to terminate the agreement if the customer breaches its terms, fails to comply with applicable regulations, or engages in unauthorized use of the services.

Exit Strategy and Data Retrieval:

- Upon termination, customers will have 30 days to download or request a copy of their data before deletion.
- TrackMe will provide reasonable assistance in transitioning data to another service provider if requested.
- After the grace period, all customer data will be securely deleted, except where legal or regulatory retention requirements apply.

These provisions ensure that customers maintain control over their data and can transition away from TrackMe services with minimal disruption.

Cooperation with Regulatory Authorities

TrackMe Limited is committed to compliance with applicable regulatory frameworks, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). As part of this commitment, TrackMe agrees to:

- **Regulatory Requests**: Cooperate with financial regulators, supervisory authorities, and other relevant bodies by providing necessary information related to operational resilience, security, and risk management.
- **Inspections and Assessments**: Allow authorized regulators to conduct inspections and assessments of TrackMe's systems and processes related to ICT risk management.
- **Incident Reporting Assistance**: Provide timely support to financial entities in fulfilling their regulatory obligations, including the reporting of ICT-related incidents.
- **Compliance Documentation**: Maintain detailed records of security, performance, and business continuity measures, making them available to regulators upon request.

These commitments ensure transparency and regulatory compliance while upholding the security and confidentiality of TrackMe's services.

Incident Reporting and Notification

TrackMe Limited prioritizes transparency and accountability in managing ICT-related incidents. In accordance with regulatory requirements, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), TrackMe follows a structured incident reporting framework.

Incident Notification Commitments:

- **Significant Incidents**: TrackMe will notify affected customers within 24 hours of detecting a security breach, data compromise, or major service disruption.
- **Regulatory Assistance**: TrackMe will provide customers with relevant details needed to fulfill their regulatory incident reporting obligations.
- **Communication Channels**: Incident notifications will be sent via TrackMe's support helpdesk.
- **Remediation Updates**: TrackMe will provide ongoing updates about mitigation efforts and expected resolution timelines for critical incidents.

TrackMe ensures that all incidents are logged, investigated, and remediated promptly, with continuous improvement to prevent recurrence.

Information Security and Compliance

TrackMe Limited is committed to maintaining high security standards to protect customer data and ensure operational resilience. TrackMe adheres to industry-recognized security frameworks and best practices, including:

- **ISO 27001 Compliance**: TrackMe follows the principles of ISO 27001 for information security management.
- **SOC 2 Controls**: TrackMe implements security, availability, and confidentiality controls aligned with SOC 2 standards.
- **Regular Security Audits**: TrackMe conducts periodic internal and external security audits to validate compliance with regulatory and security requirements.

- **Secure Development Practices**: TrackMe employs secure coding practices, vulnerability testing, and continuous monitoring to safeguard its applications.
- **Customer Assurance**: Upon request, TrackMe can provide security documentation detailing compliance measures and risk management processes.

By adhering to these standards, TrackMe ensures the security, integrity, and confidentiality of its services, in compliance with DORA and other applicable regulations.

Access and Audit Rights

TrackMe Limited acknowledges the importance of regulatory compliance and operational resilience. To ensure adherence to applicable financial regulations, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), TrackMe grants authorized financial entities and regulatory authorities the right to conduct audits and assessments of TrackMe's services related to operational resilience, cybersecurity, and incident response.

Such audits shall be conducted with reasonable notice and during normal business hours. TrackMe shall provide all necessary documentation, access to relevant systems, and support to facilitate these audits, ensuring transparency and compliance with applicable laws.

Financial entities using TrackMe's services may also conduct internal assessments, subject to confidentiality and security agreements.

Service Performance Standards

TrackMe Limited is committed to maintaining a high standard of service performance to support operational resilience and regulatory compliance. As part of this commitment, TrackMe ensures the following service levels:

- **Availability**: TrackMe aims to maintain an uptime of 99.5% measured on a monthly basis, excluding planned maintenance periods.
- **Response Time**: TrackMe's support team will respond to critical service issues within twenty fours (24) business hours.
- **Maintenance and Updates**: Regular maintenance and security updates will be communicated in advance, with minimal disruption to service.
- **Data Processing Performance**: TrackMe ensures that all data processing activities meet industry standards for accuracy and efficiency.

Any deviations from these service levels will be investigated and remediated promptly. TrackMe Limited will also provide customers with performance reports upon request.

Service Locations and Data Processing

TrackMe Limited operates its services in secure data centers located in the United Kingdom and EU. Customer data may be processed and stored in these locations based on applicable regulatory and compliance requirements.

- **Primary Hosting Locations**: TrackMe Limited uses cloud service providers and data centers located in [List countries or regions].
- **Data Transfers**: Any data transfers between regions comply with applicable data protection laws, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) where applicable.
- **Subcontractors**: TrackMe may engage third-party cloud providers or partners for infrastructure services. A list of such subcontractors is available upon request.
- **Customer Control**: Customers may request information on where their specific instance of TrackMe services is hosted.

TrackMe Limited ensures that all service locations meet high security and operational resilience standards.

Data Protection and Confidentiality

TrackMe Limited is committed to protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and security of customer data. All data collected, processed, and stored within TrackMe services is handled in compliance with applicable data protection laws, including but not limited to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Key Data Protection Measures: - **Data Encryption**: Customer data is encrypted at rest and in transit using industry-standard encryption protocols. - **Access Controls**: Strict access controls ensure that only authorized personnel can access sensitive data. - **Data Minimization**: TrackMe collects and processes only the minimum necessary customer data required for service operation. - **Confidentiality Commitments**: TrackMe employees, contractors, and third-party service providers are bound by confidentiality obligations. - **Customer Rights**: Customers have the right to request information on how their data is processed and may request data deletion or correction.

TrackMe Limited continuously evaluates and improves its security measures to maintain compliance with evolving regulatory requirements.

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

TrackMe Limited is committed to ensuring the resilience and availability of its services, even in the event of disruptions. To maintain operational stability, TrackMe has implemented comprehensive business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

Key Resilience Measures: - **Redundant Infrastructure**: TrackMe operates on a highly available infrastructure with redundant components to minimize downtime. - **Regular Backups**: Customer data is backed up at regular intervals to prevent data loss and ensure quick recovery in case of incidents. - **Incident Response Procedures**: TrackMe maintains a structured incident response framework to detect, investigate, and mitigate potential threats. - **Disaster Recovery Plan**: A formal disaster recovery plan is in place, ensuring timely restoration of services in the event of system failures. - **Testing and Reviews**: Continuity plans and recovery strategies are regularly tested and updated to adapt to evolving risks.

In case of a major disruption, TrackMe will promptly inform customers and provide updates on recovery efforts.

Governing Law

The laws of the Country, excluding its conflicts of law rules, shall govern this Agreement and your use of the Application. Your use of the Application may also be subject to other local, state, national, or international laws.

Entire Agreement

The Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between you and the Company regarding your use of the Application and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous written or oral agreements between you and the Company.

You may be subject to additional terms and conditions that apply when you use or purchase other Company's services, which the Company will provide to you at the time of such use or purchase.

Assignment

You must not assign or deal with the whole or any part of your rights or obligations under this Agreement without our prior written consent.

Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement confers or is intended to confer any right to enforce any of its terms on any person who is not a party to it.

Contact Us

If you have any questions about this Agreement, you can contact Us:

- By visiting this page on our website: www.trackme-solutions.com
- By sending us an email: contact@trackme-solutions.com

4.2 Terms & Conditions

`Download the Terms & Conditions as a text file`

Our Terms & Conditions were last updated on 25th of January 2026.

4.2.1 TrackMe Limited IT Software Terms and Conditions

In these terms and conditions (Terms), when we say you or your, we mean both you and, if applicable, any entity you are authorised to represent (such as your employer). When we say we, us, or our, we mean TrackMe Limited, a company registered in England and Wales with company number 13817409.

Please read these Terms carefully before using our downloadable platform ("TrackMe") for Splunk Enterprise, Splunk Cloud software or before accessing TrackMe through our direct website.

These Terms form our contract with you, and set out our obligations as a service provider and your obligations as a customer. You cannot use TrackMe unless you agree to these Terms. By using our software, you agree to be bound by these Terms.

1. License Types & Restrictions

You and Each Authorised User must be at least 16 years old to use TrackMe. If you are using TrackMe on behalf of your employer or a business entity, you, in your individual capacity, represent and warrant that you are authorised to act on behalf of your employer or the business entity and to bind the entity and the entity's personnel to these Terms.

You represent, warrant and agree that:

- *(a)* you will not use TrackMe, including Our Intellectual Property, in any way that competes with our business;
- *(b)* there are no legal restrictions preventing you from entering into these Terms;
- *(c)* all information and documentation that you provide to us in connection with these Terms is true, correct and complete; and
- *(d)* you have not relied on any representations or warranties made by us in relation to TrackMe (including as to whether TrackMe is or will be fit or suitable for your particular purposes), unless expressly stipulated in these Terms.

You must not:

- *(a)* access or use TrackMe in any way that is improper or breaches any laws, infringes any person's rights (for example, intellectual property rights and privacy rights), or gives rise to any civil or criminal liability;
- *(b)* interfere with or interrupt the supply of TrackMe, or any other person's access to or use of TrackMe;
- *(c)* introduce any viruses or other malicious software code into TrackMe;
- *(d)* use any unauthorised or modified version of TrackMe, including but not limited to for the purpose of building similar or competitive software or for the purpose of obtaining unauthorised access to TrackMe;
- *(e)* attempt to access any data or log into any server or account that you are not expressly authorised to access;
- *(f)* use TrackMe in any way that involves service bureau use, outsourcing, renting, reselling, sublicensing, concurrent use of a single user login, or time-sharing;
- *(g)* circumvent user authentication or security of any of our networks, accounts or hosts or those of any third party; or
- *(h)* access or use TrackMe to transmit, publish or communicate material that is, defamatory, offensive, abusive, indecent, menacing, harassing or unwanted.

License Types:

While you have an account with Splunk or with us (Account), we grant you a right to use TrackMe (which may be suspended or revoked in accordance with these Terms). This right cannot be passed on or transferred to any other person. The types of licences that we offer will be set out on our website or on the Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud software (as applicable).

2. Support

We offer support for features and behaviors which relate directly to the usage of TrackMe for Splunk Cloud and Splunk Enterprise. Issues related to Splunk products or any other third-party applications are not covered by our support agreement. Prioritized support is included for customers with a valid TrackMe Enterprise or TrackMe Unlimited. Support is available by email. We will use reasonable endeavours to respond to all email enquiries within 24 hours.

Contacting TrackMe support:

- Customers with a valid TrackMe Enterprise or TrackMe Unlimited can contact us at support@trackme-solutions.com
- If the support case requires it, we will propose a virtual support meeting through our Zoom meeting services, or your own meeting tools depending on your preferences

Prioritized developments:

- If you have specific needs or requirements that are not covered by our product, we will prioritize developments if you are a customer under active subscription.
- The company remains the sole owner of the developments and the intellectual property of the developments made for the product.
- We also reserve the right not to implement a feature if it is not in line with our product roadmap or if it is not technically feasible, although we will always do our best to meet your requirements.

Unless we agree otherwise, the support we may agree to provide cannot be used to support any other products or services, and does not include training, installation of software or hardware, software development or the modification, deletion or recovery of data or any on-site services.

Additional Services: If you require additional services, we may, in our sole discretion, provide such additional services (to be scoped and priced in a separate contract provided by us).

Third Party Products or Services: Where you engage third parties to operate alongside our services (for example, any third-party software systems you wish to integrate with TrackMe), those third parties are independent of us and you are responsible for (meaning we will not be liable for) the goods or services they provide, unless we expressly agree otherwise.

3. License Subscription Renewal and Expiration

If you wish not to renew your TrackMe Foundation, TrackMe Enterprise or TrackMe Unlimited license, TrackMe will automatically transition to the Foundation Edition trial mode (read-only after expiry), and components out of the scope of the Foundation Edition will automatically be disabled. If you renew your subscription, your license will be extended accordingly. You are responsible for paying any levies or taxes associated with your use of TrackMe, for example sales taxes, value-added taxes or withholding taxes (unless we are required by law to collect these on your behalf.

4. Changes to TrackMe

While we strive to always make TrackMe available to you, we do not make any guarantees that it will be available 100% of the time. Our services may be disrupted during certain periods, including, for example, as a result of scheduled or emergency maintenance. Our services (including TrackMe) may interact with, or be reliant on, products or services provided by third parties, such as cloud hosting service providers. To the maximum extent permitted by law, we are not liable for disruptions or downtime caused or contributed to by these third parties. We will try to provide you with reasonable notice, where possible, of any disruptions to your access to TrackMe.

Minor changes to TrackMe: We may change TrackMe:

- *(a)* to reflect changes in relevant laws and regulatory requirements; and
- *(b)* to implement minor technical adjustments, improvements, and to keep up-to-date with technological advancements. These changes will not substantially affect your use of TrackMe.

More significant changes to TrackMe: We will try to avoid making any significant changes to TrackMe which are likely to materially disadvantage your use of TrackMe. However, where we intend to make a change to TrackMe which may materially disadvantage your use of TrackMe, we will notify you in advance of making any changes, and you may then contact us to terminate these Terms and receive a full refund for any unused services (if applicable) before the changes take effect.

5. Changes to the Terms

We reserve the right to modify, amend, or update these Terms at any time and for any reason without prior notice. Such modifications, amendments, or updates will be effective immediately upon posting on our website.

To ensure transparency and keep our customers fully informed of any changes that may affect their use of the TrackMe software for Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud, we commit to sending an automated notification of any such

changes to the designated point of contact for each customer. This notification will be sent to the email address on file with us for such communications.

Customers are encouraged to periodically review the most current version of the Terms, which will always be available on our website. Continued use of the TrackMe software after any changes to the Terms signifies acceptance of those changes. It is the responsibility of the customer to update their designated point of contact and corresponding email address as necessary to ensure that notifications of changes are received in a timely manner.

If you disagree with the revised Terms, you have the right to terminate your use of the TrackMe software and we agree to refund you for any prepaid unused Fees on a pro-rata basis.

6. Payments

The license can be activated in your Splunk environment at any time, with or without online verification through Cryptolens Licensing API.

For more details and technical information about the Cryptolens API service and our registration process, please consult the following documentation: https://docs.trackme-solutions.com/latest/license_registration.html

We provide a license key which requires online verification through Cryptolens Licensing API, and a license file which allows offline registration for Splunk environments with no outside communications capabilities.

Once you have chosen the licence that you require, you agree to pay the fees set out on TrackMe (Fees) by the date specified on TrackMe to access certain features of TrackMe. You agree that the Fees will be payable in advance of you receiving access to TrackMe and your chosen licences (if licence Fees are payable). We accept payments by bank transfer once we issue a tax invoice (U.K. national and international IBAN, payments can be processed in USD, GBP AND EUR currencies).

7. Delivery

After you agree to our Terms and accept our quotation, we will issue an invoice through our billing system. Once the invoice is generated and the Fees are paid as set out above, we will provide you with the TrackMe license key and license file via our licensing services.

The TrackMe Enterprise or TrackMe Unlimited license key and license key file which allows offline registration is provided by electronic means, we will also deliver the license through our DocuSign service to electronically sign the delivery.

8. Authorised Users

You may be permitted to invite a number of users to TrackMe, who will be permitted to download and use TrackMe under your license (**Authorised Users**).

You must ensure that each Authorised User complies with these Terms and our End User Licence Agreement. You are responsible and liable for the acts or omissions of your Authorised Users.

Each Authorised User must agree to our End User Licence Agreement (as available at [insert URL]) in order to download and use TrackMe.

9. Legal Compliance and Jurisdiction

We are committed to ensuring that any information we store is secure and required for the purposes of providing our services to you.

As a Software which runs on your environment, whenever you are a Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud customer, we do not store any personal data, and we do not have access to your data.

Information stored by us is restricted to the minimal required information for support and billing purposes notably the end customer name and contact details and the TrackMe Enterprise or TrackMe Unlimited license details.

10. Termination and Refund Policy

This clause defines the conditions under which subscriptions may be terminated and the applicable refund policy for TrackMe licenses purchased through our standard ordering channels.

Refund Policy (30-day window):

Customers may request a full refund within **thirty (30) days** from the date of purchase. Refund requests made within this period will be processed in full. After the 30-day refund window has elapsed, all fees paid are non-refundable.

Refunds are handled through the original payment method and processed by our authorized payment provider.

Subscription Termination by the Customer:

TrackMe subscriptions are non-renewing by default. Customers may choose not to renew their subscription without formal notice. If a customer wishes to discontinue use of TrackMe before the end of the subscription term, access will remain available until the subscription expires. Early termination does not entitle the customer to a refund beyond the defined 30-day refund window.

Termination by TrackMe:

We reserve the right to terminate or suspend a subscription in cases of material breach of these Terms, misuse of the software, or failure to comply with payment obligations. In such cases, no refund will be provided except where required by applicable law.

Subscription Expiration:

Upon subscription expiration, access to paid features will be suspended and the software may revert to a limited or free edition where applicable.

Policy Changes:

We reserve the right to update this policy from time to time. Material changes will be communicated via our website or direct notification where appropriate.

If you have any questions regarding subscription termination or refunds, please contact us at contact@trackme-solutions.com.

11. Intellectual Property

You acknowledge and agree that any Intellectual Property or content (including copyright and trademarks) available on TrackMe, TrackMe itself (including how it looks and functions), any algorithms or machine learning models used on TrackMe, as well as our copyrighted works, trademarks, inventions, designs and other intellectual property (**Our Intellectual Property**) will at all times vest, or remain vested, in us.

We authorise you to use and download Our Intellectual Property solely for your limited commercial use. You must not exploit Our Intellectual Property for any other purpose, nor allow, aid or facilitate such use by any third party. Use must be limited to Authorised Users on devices that are controlled or approved by you.

You must not, without our prior written consent:

- *(a)* copy, in whole or in part, any of Our Intellectual Property;
- *(b)* reproduce, retransmit, distribute, disseminate, sell, publish, broadcast or circulate any of Our Intellectual Property to any third party; or
- *(c)* breach any intellectual property rights connected with TrackMe, including (without limitation) altering or modifying any of Our Intellectual Property, causing any of Our Intellectual Property to be framed or embedded in another website, or creating derivative works from any of Our Intellectual Property.

This Clause 11 will survive the termination or expiry of these Terms.

12. Liability

Neither party may benefit from the limitations and exclusions set out in this clause in respect of any liability arising from its deliberate default.

The restrictions on liability in this 'Liability' clause apply to every liability arising under or in connection with these Terms including liability in statute, contract, equity, tort (including negligence), misrepresentation, restitution, indemnity or otherwise.

Nothing in these Terms limits any Liability which cannot legally be limited, including Liability for:

- *(a)* death or personal injury caused by negligence;
- *(b)* fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation; and
- *(c)* defective products under the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, we shall have no Liability for any third party products or services, or any unavailability of TrackMe due to a failure of the third party products or services.

To the maximum extent permitted by law:

- *(a)* you agree to indemnify us for any Liability we incur due to your breach of these Terms;
- *(b)* neither party will be liable for any Consequential Loss; and
- *(c)* a party's liability for any Liability under these Terms will be reduced proportionately to the extent the relevant liability was caused or contributed to by the acts or omissions of the other party, including any failure by that other party to mitigate its loss; and
- *(d)* our aggregate liability for any Liability arising from or in connection with these Terms will be limited to us resupplying the services to you or, in our sole discretion, to us repaying you the amount of the fees paid by you to us in respect of the supply of the relevant services to which the Liability relates.

The terms implied by sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982 are, to the maximum extent permitted by law, excluded from these Terms.

This 'Liability' clause will survive the termination or expiry of these Terms.

13. General

Assignment: Subject to the below clause, a party must not assign or deal with the whole or any part of its rights or obligations under these Terms without the prior written consent of the other party (such consent is not to be unreasonably withheld).

Assignment of Debt: You agree that we may assign or transfer any debt owed by you to us, arising under or in connection with these Terms, to a debt collector, debt collection agency, or other third party.

Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999: Notwithstanding any other provision of these Terms, nothing in these Terms confers or is intended to confer any right to enforce any of its terms on any person who is not a party to it.

Disputes: Neither we or you may commence court proceedings relating to any dispute, controversy or claim arising from, or in connection with, these Terms (including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination) (Dispute) unless we and you first meet (in good faith) to resolve the Dispute. Nothing in this clause will operate to prevent us or you from seeking urgent injunctive or equitable relief from a court of appropriate jurisdiction. If the Dispute is not resolved at that initial meeting:

- *(a)* where you are resident or incorporated in England and Wales, refer the matter to mediation, administered by The Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution; or
- *(b)* where you are not resident or incorporated in England and Wales, refer the matter to arbitration administered by the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA), with such arbitration to be conducted in London, before one arbitrator, in English and in accordance with the LCIA Arbitration Rules.

Force Majeure: To the maximum extent permitted by law, we shall have no Liability for any event or circumstance outside of our reasonable control.

Marketing: You agree that we may send you electronic communications about our products and services. You may opt-out at any time by using the unsubscribe function in our electronic communications

Governing law: These Terms are governed by the laws of England and Wales. Each party irrevocably and unconditionally submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts operating in England and Wales and any courts entitled to hear appeals from those courts and waives any right to object to proceedings being brought in those courts. TrackMe may be accessed in the UK and overseas. We make no representation that TrackMe complies with the laws (including intellectual property laws) of any country outside of the UK. If you access TrackMe from outside the UK, you do so at your own risk and are responsible for complying with the laws in the place you access TrackMe. The United Nations Convention of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is expressly excluded from these Terms.

Privacy: All personal data you and your Authorised Users provide to us will be treated in accordance with our privacy policy. You can find our privacy policy at https://trackme-solutions.com/privacy-policy/.

Severance: If a provision of these Terms is held to be void, invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that provision is to be read down as narrowly as necessary to allow it to be valid or enforceable, failing which, that provision (or that part of

that provision) will be severed from these Terms without affecting the validity or enforceability of the remainder of that provision or the other provisions in these Terms.

Third party sites: TrackMe may contain links to websites operated by third parties. Unless we tell you otherwise, we do not control, endorse or approve, and are not responsible for, the content on those websites. We recommend that you make your own investigations with respect to the suitability of those websites. If you purchase goods or services from a third party website linked from TrackMe, such third party provides the goods and services to you, not us. We may receive a benefit (which may include a referral fee or a commission) should you visit certain third-party websites via a link on TrackMe (Affiliate Link) or for featuring certain products or services on TrackMe. We will make it clear by notice to you which (if any) products or services we receive a benefit to feature on TrackMe, or which (if any) third party links are Affiliate Links.

14. Definitions

Consequential Loss includes any consequential loss, indirect loss, real or anticipated loss of profit, loss of benefit, loss of revenue, loss of business, loss of goodwill, loss of opportunity, loss of savings, loss of reputation, loss of use and/or loss or corruption of data, whether under statute, contract, equity, tort (including negligence), indemnity or otherwise.

Intellectual Property means any copyright, registered or unregistered designs, patents or trade marks, business names, get-up, goodwill, domain names, know-how, inventions, processes, trade secrets or confidential information, circuit layouts, software, computer programs, databases or source codes, including any application for registration of, and any improvements, enhancements or modifications of, the foregoing, and any right to apply for and be granted, renewals or extensions of, and rights to claim priority from, such rights and all similar or equivalent rights or forms of protection which subsist or will subsist now or in the future, including in respect of the foregoing.

Liability means any expense, cost, liability, loss, damage, claim, notice, entitlement, investigation, demand, proceeding or judgment (whether under statute, contract, equity, tort (including negligence), misrepresentation, restitution, indemnity or otherwise), howsoever arising, whether direct or indirect and/or whether present, unascertained, future or contingent and whether involving a third party or a party to these Terms or otherwise.

4.3 Support

4.3.1 Contacting Support

All support requests must be directed to our support team through the following channels:

- **Support Portal:** https://support.trackme-solutions.com
- **Email:** support@trackme-solutions.com

For licensing, sales, or general inquiries, please contact:

- **Email:** contact@trackme-solutions.com

> **Note**
>
> Support requests submitted through any channel other than the support portal or the support email address above will not be processed.

4.3.2 Support Portal Access

As a registered TrackMe customer, one or more points of contact within your organisation will be identified, and personal access credentials will be provided for our support portal.

Once connected to the support portal, you can:

- Open a new support request
- Review and manage the status of your existing support requests

If your organisation does not yet have a registered account, please send an email to support@trackme-solutions.com **and we will create one for you.**

Once your request has been received and processed, an activation email will be sent with your personal access credentials.

You can also submit a support case by emailing support@trackme-solutions.com **directly; a support request will be created automatically and associated with your user account.**

4.3.3 Minimum Version Requirement

> **Important**
>
> To ensure efficient support delivery, we require customers to be running **TrackMe version 2.3.x or later**. If you are running an older version, upgrading to the latest release will very likely be requested as a first step before investigating any reported issue.

4.3.4 SLA, Response Time and Support Coverage

- We provide support for features and behaviours that relate directly to the usage of TrackMe for Splunk Cloud and Splunk Enterprise.
- Issues related to Splunk products or any other third-party applications are not covered by our support agreement.
- Prioritised support is included for all customers with a valid subscription.
- Support is available by email with a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 24 hours for a support request to be acknowledged, Monday to Friday, 8 am to 8 pm UK time.
- If a support case requires it, we will propose a virtual meeting through our Zoom meeting services or your own meeting tools if preferred.
- If you have specific needs or requirements that are not covered by our product, we will prioritise developments for customers under an active subscription.

4.3.5 Support Diagnostic Archive

When investigating a customer-reported issue, our support team will frequently ask for a **Support Diagnostic Archive**. The TrackMe app ships with a self-service page that generates this archive directly from your Splunk environment, so you no longer need to run ad-hoc searches or export KV Store collections by hand.

Where to find it

The page is available in the TrackMe app navigation under both:

- **API & tooling → Support - generate diags**
- **Audit & troubleshoot → Support - generate diags**

It requires the `trackme_power` or `trackme_admin` role.

What it does

The page offers two diagnostic modes:

- **Entity diag** — for when the question is about one (or a small number of) specific entities in a given tenant. Pick the tenant, the component, then up to 20 entities. The archive will include each entity's record, the last 7 days of metrics, and the most recent summary / notable events for those entities.
- **Global diag** — for when the question is about the system as a whole (degraded scheduler, slow trackers, generic skipping). The archive will include the central KV Store collections, knowledge objects for every enabled tenant, the last 24 hours of scheduler skipping and performance reports, the last 24 hours of TrackMe runtime metrics, and the last 10 000 ERROR events across the TrackMe REST API, custom commands, and alert actions over the past 7 days.

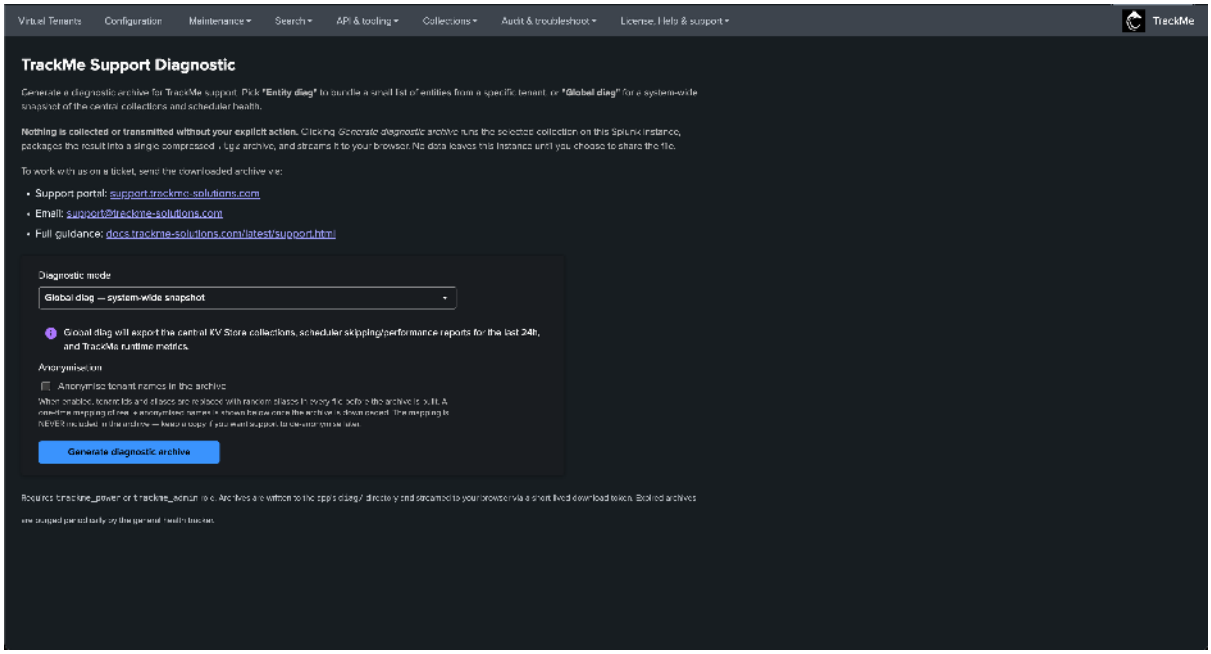
In both cases the result is a single timestamped `.tgz` archive that you can attach to the support ticket on the portal or send by email.

> **Note**
>
> **Nothing is collected or transmitted automatically.** The page only runs the selected collection on your Splunk instance, packages the result locally, and streams the archive to your browser. No data leaves the instance until you choose to share the file with TrackMe Support.

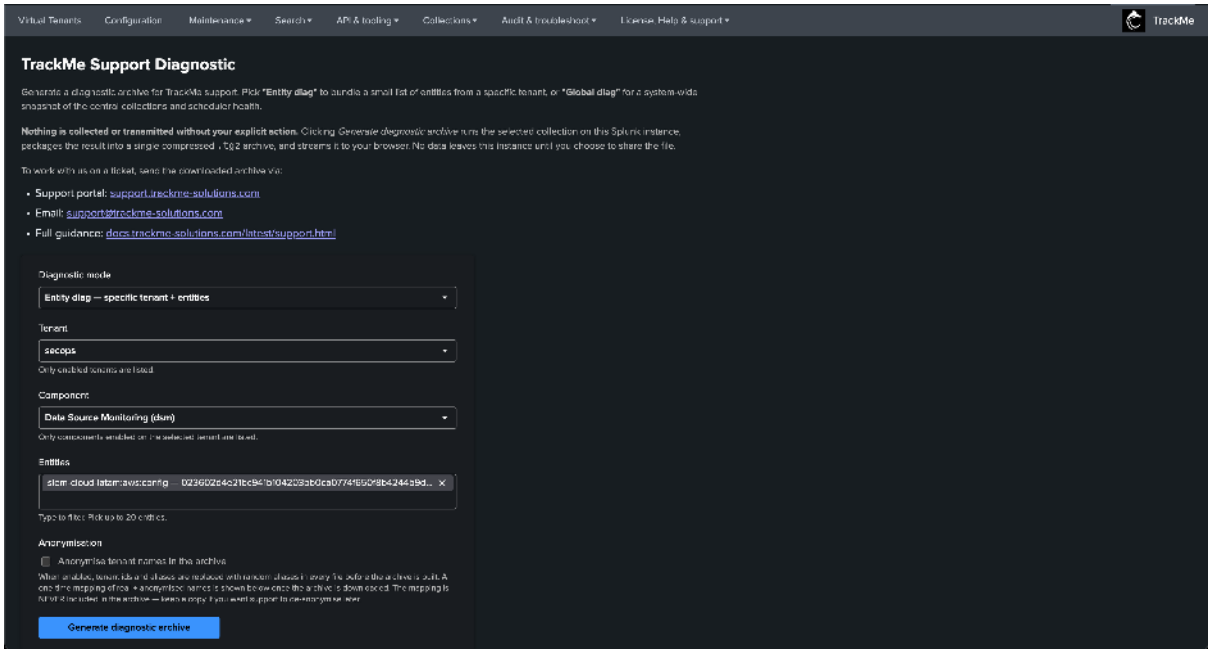
Optional anonymisation

If your environment uses tenant names that are sensitive or non-shareable, tick the **Anonymise tenant names** checkbox before clicking *Generate diagnostic archive*. The worker will rewrite every occurrence of every tenant id and tenant alias to a stable random alias (for example `tenant_anon_0003_ab12cd`) across every file in the archive — including filenames — and present the original-to-anonymised mapping to you on screen once the archive is ready. The mapping is **never written into the archive itself**; you keep a local copy and share it with TrackMe Support separately if and when needed.

Global diag



Entity diag



> **Tip**
>
> When you open a support case, our team may ask you to attach a fresh diagnostic archive — generated as close as possible to the time the issue was last observed. Running the page yourself before contacting support, and attaching the archive to your initial ticket, will significantly accelerate triage.

4.3.6 Reporting Bugs and Enhancement Requests

To report a bug or submit a request for enhancement, please contact us through:

- **Support Portal:** https://support.trackme-solutions.com
- **Email:** support@trackme-solutions.com

Our team will triage your request and keep you informed of progress through the support portal.

4.3.7 Community Resources

Splunk Community Slack:

- https://splunk-usergroups.slack.com

Splunk Community:

- https://community.splunk.com

> **Note**
>
> Community channels are provided for general Splunk discussions and peer-to-peer assistance. For TrackMe-specific support, please use the official support channels listed above.

CHAPTER

FIVE

COMPATIBILITY AND DOWNLOAD:

5.1 Compatibility

Important

We strongly recommend running the latest release of TrackMe at all times.

Keeping TrackMe up to date ensures you benefit from the latest features, bug fixes, security patches, and performance improvements. If a support case is opened and the running version is identified as significantly outdated, **an upgrade to a current release may be required before further investigation can proceed**.

5.1.1 Splunk core compatibility

Splunk core

- TrackMe is compatible with Splunk 9.1 and later.
- TrackMe is developed, tested and qualified against latest generation of Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud Victoria in priority.

5.1.2 Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud compatibility

Splunk Enterprise compatibility

- TrackMe is compatible with Splunk Enterprise from Splunk 9.2.x
- TrackMe fully supports Python 3.9.x/3.13.x (which are both used by currently support main Splunk versions) and later.

Operating system compatibility for Splunk Enterprise customers

OS compatibility for Splunk Enterprise customers

- TrackMe only officially supports **Linux** as the Operating System for Splunk Enterprise customers.
- On Windows and MacOS, TrackMe might partially work, but advanced features such as Machine Learning Outliers detection will not be available.

Splunk Cloud compatibility

- TrackMe is compatible with Splunk Cloud Victoria and Splunk Cloud Classic
- On Splunk Cloud Classic, TrackMe Version 2.0.60 and later is required to address some issues due to Splunk SLIM partitioning

Appinspect and vetting

We carefully comply with Splunk development best practices to ensure that we provide the highest level of application quality.

Therefore, TrackMe releases are reviewed and validated with Splunk Appinspect:

- https://dev.splunk.com/enterprise/reference/appinspect

When a new release of TrackMe is published, our automation also processes the release through Appinspect automation and the Appinspect HTML report is available in the release directory of our download Website:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/

TrackMe is compatible with Splunk Enterprise and Splunk Cloud products.

5.1.3 Python compatibility

Python 3 compatibility

- TrackMe supports **Python 3** only.
- TrackMe is fully compatible with **Python 3.9.x/3.13.x** (which are both used by currently support main Splunk versions) and later.

5.1.4 Artificial Intelligence features compatibility

TrackMe AI features — Splunk & Python requirements

- **TrackMe remains fully compatible with all supported Splunk releases.** The AI features are additive and opt-in; the Python/Splunk requirements below do not affect TrackMe's core data-monitoring capabilities.
- The **AI Assistant** (conversational chat) and the **AI Concierge** are compatible with **Python 3.9.x and later** — i.e. they run on the same Splunk releases as the rest of TrackMe.
- The **AI Advisors** (ML, Feed Lifecycle, FLX Threshold, FQM, and Component Health) are "agentic" features built on the Splunk Agent SDK and require **Python 3.13.x**, which ships only with **Splunk 10.2.x and later** (Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud). These advanced AI features are therefore only available on Splunk 10.2.x and later.
- **Automatic safeguards:** TrackMe automatically prevents an Advisor from being invoked when the Python version requirement is not met, returning a clear message about the incompatibility with the running Splunk release. In addition, the AI Assistant will not propose an AI Advisor when it detects that the system is not running a compatible release.

In summary: TrackMe remains fully compatible with previous Splunk releases (Python 3.9.x), including the AI Assistant and the AI Concierge. The advanced AI Advisors require Splunk 10.2.x and later (Python 3.13.x). See *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* for the full AI feature set.

5.1.5 FIPS Mode compatibility

TrackMe and FIPS mode

- **Since TrackMe version 2.0.99, TrackMe is officially compatible with Splunk FIPS mode, and continuously validated on FIPS.**
- About FIPS: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Security/SecuringSplunkEnterprisewithFIPs

- In Splunk 9.3.0, several changes were made and some aspects of FIPS are correctly applied, this requires TrackMe 2.0.99 and evolutions we have made to rely on sha256 instead of md5 crypto in various search and Python logics.

5.1.6 Web Browser compatibility

TrackMe is supported on Splunk supported Web Browsers:

See: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Installation/Systemrequirements

Supported Web Browsers:

- Firefox (latest)
- Safari (latest)
- Chrome (latest)
- Microsoft Edge (latest)

5.2 Download

5.2.1 TrackMe for Splunk Enterprise & Splunk Cloud

TrackMe for Splunk Enterprise & Splunk Cloud can be downloaded from Splunk Base, as well as from our release Website:

- https://splunkbase.splunk.com/app/4621
- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com

5.2.2 TrackMe App on SOAR

We provide a TrackMe application for Splunk SOAR (Phantom), this application for SOAR allows powerful actions to automate and interact with TrackMe straight from Splunk SOAR:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/trackme-app-on-soar

You can also access the source code and the releases from our GitHub repository:

- https://github.com/trackme-limited/trackme-app-on-soar

5.2.3 TrackMe Configuration Manager (TCM)

The TrackMe Configuration Manager (TCM) is a Splunk Application which can be used for CI/CD and configuration management purposes of TrackMe, it acts as a utility which can receive and replay configuration transactions, to promote changes between environments and also to restore configuration steps by replaying these, it can be downloaded from our release Website.

For more information about the TCM, see: *Configuration Manager (CI/CD)*

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-conf-manager

You can also access the source code and the releases from our GitHub repository:

- https://github.com/trackme-limited/TA-trackme-conf-manager

5.2.4 TA-trackme-cribl

This Splunk application provides API integration between Splunk and Cribl API, it acts as an SPL interface to the Cribl API so you can even more interactions between the platforms, leverage real time requests from Splunk dashboard and also leverage it in TrackMe such as custom Flex Object trackers, it can be downloaded from:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-cribl

You can also access the source code and the releases from our GitHub repository:

- https://github.com/trackme-limited/TA-trackme-cribl

CHAPTER

SIX

REQUIREMENTS:

6.1 Requirements for TrackMe

6.1.1 Target for deployments

For Splunk Enterprise customers

For Splunk on-premise customers, we recommend to deploy TrackMe on:

- A dedicated Search Head or Search Head Cluster, especially if you intend to monitor a large number of environments or if you are a large scale Splunk customer
- Alternatively, you can deploy TrackMe on the instance used for the purposes of the Splunk Monitoring Console

Splunk premium applications

- We do not support colocating TrackMe with any of the Splunk premium applications (Splunk Enterprise Security, Splunk ITSI)
- The reason is that both TrackMe and premium applications can have heavy requirements in term of workload, and TrackMe could therefore slightly impact these products

For Splunk Cloud customers

From Splunk Cloud Victoria, applications are deployed through self-services equally on all Search Heads, including Premium applications Search Head:

- When deploying TrackMe on Splunk Cloud, the application will be deployed automatically on all Search Heads, including your Premium application Search Heads, if any
- However, a virgin deployment of TrackMe has no workload as long as there are no Virtual Tenants created
- TrackMe should be configured and used from the first Search Head tier of your Splunk Cloud stack, commonly called the Ad-hoc Search Head tier

Splunk premium applications

- Similarly to on-premise deployments and while TrackMe is deployed on the premium applications Search Heads, we do not support running TrackMe on these Search Heads
- The reason is that both TrackMe and premium applications can have heavy requirements in term of workload, and TrackMe could therefore slightly impact these products

6.1.2 System requirements for the use of TrackMe

Supported Operating Systems

Warning

Linux is the only fully supported Operating System for TrackMe.

All other environments (Windows, MacOS) are provided on a **best effort** basis only. We develop, test, and qualify TrackMe exclusively on Linux and Splunk Cloud Victoria. If you encounter issues on a non-Linux platform, we will do our best to assist, but resolution cannot be guaranteed.

- **Linux –** fully supported (strongly recommended, and used by the vast majority of customers)
- **MacOS –** best effort support only (suitable for development and testing purposes)
- **Windows –** best effort support only (not recommended; we do not expect good performance from Splunk on Windows in general)

Containerized computing platforms

Similarly to Splunk Enterprise, running TrackMe on containerized environment is supported:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Installation/Systemrequirements

Resources requirement

The requirements for TrackMe in terms of CPU slightly relies on its usage and configuration, the main factors are:

- If the Splunk instance hosting TrackMe is itself more than a Search Head (if the instance is as well an indexer for instance in the case of all in one Splunk instance, which is not recommended)
- The number of enabled TrackMe Virtual Tenants
- The number of enabled Hybrid, Flex and Elastic Trackers
- The number of entities monitored, which influence factors like the number of Machine Learning models to be created and maintained for instance
- The repartitions between local tracking and Splunk Remote Searches tracking, which influence how much the load is shared between the local instance and the remote Splunk deployments, if any
- The number of active users, the more users are actively using TrackMe, the less search slots are available for the back-end purposes

Splunk typical requirements:

- TrackMe relies on Splunk and shares its typical requirements
- We recommend to honour the minimal specifications for Splunk: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Installation/Systemrequirements

Minimal CPU requirements:

- We recommend a minimal setup of **16 vCPUs** for running TrackMe in a Production context.

- This highly depends on the number of trackers and use cases that are implemented, the nature of the use cases, as well as the number and activity of users in TrackMe.

Recommended requirements:

- **32 vCPUs** (or more) for running TrackMe in a Production context with a large scale deployment, and a large number of use cases.
- **32 GB** of memory is recommended for running TrackMe in a Production context.

Applications dependencies

Hint

TrackMe 2.2.0 and later:

- Since **TrackMe 2.2.0**, the Splunk_SA_CIM application is no longer a required dependency, it is now optional and only required for CIM tracking purposes.

Important

TrackMe 2.4.1 and later — no Machine Learning add-on dependency:

Starting with **TrackMe 2.4.1**, TrackMe **no longer requires** the Splunk AI Toolkit (formerly Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit) or the Python for Scientific Computing packages.

Every Machine Learning driven feature now runs on TrackMe's **built-in native density function engine** (`TrackMeNativeDensityFunction`), which uses scipy directly and stores its models in per-tenant KVstore collections:

- **ML Outliers detection** — native by default since TrackMe 2.3.15.
- **Adaptive delay thresholding** — migrated to the native engine in TrackMe 2.4.1. This was the last feature relying on the Splunk AI Toolkit's `fit DensityFunction` command; it now performs the same statistical (density) calculation inline through the native engine, with no model retained.

You can therefore deploy and run TrackMe without installing either add-on.

Optional applications:

The following applications are **optional** and are not required for any default TrackMe feature:

- Splunk AI Toolkit (formerly Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit): https://splunkbase.splunk.com/app/2890
- Python for Scientific Computing: https://splunkbase.splunk.com/app/2882

Note

These packages are only needed if you explicitly select the Splunk AI Toolkit `DensityFunction` algorithm for an ML Outliers model (see *Outlier detection*). The default native engine (`TrackMeNativeDensityFunction`) requires neither add-on.

CHAPTER

SEVEN

INSTALLATION:

7.1 Installation of TrackMe

7.1.1 Installation Target

TrackMe is a Search Head component only; therefore, it must be deployed only on a target Search Head layer:

Splunk roles	Required
Search head	yes (*)
Monitoring console	yes (*)
Indexer tiers	no
Heavy Forwarders	no

- You can deploy TrackMe on a dedicated Search Head or Search Head Cluster, or alternatively on the machine hosting the Splunk Monitoring Console.
- If you choose to install TrackMe on your Search Head layer in a Search Head Cluster (SHC), TrackMe must be deployed through the SHC deployer node.

7.1.2 Indexes Definition

Default Indexes

TrackMe requires at least 4 indexes to be defined. In a distributed context, this usually means defining indexes in your manager node:

Default index name	Purpose	Minimal recommended retention
trackme_summary	TrackMe entities activity such as the state, flipping events, and Smart Status	3 months
trackme_audit	TrackMe modifications and application audit activity	1 year or more
trackme_notable	Notable events are generated by the TrackMe notable alert action	3 months
trackme_metrics	Various metrics are generated depending on the components	1 year or more (notably to allow long term outliers detection and metrics analytics)

Indexes are defined by default in the application package:

```
trackme/default/indexes.conf
```

Typically:

- If TrackMe is running on an "all-in-one" instance, you do not need to define the indexes as the application defines these already (mostly for testing and development purposes).
- It is good practice to use Splunk volumes rather than the default SPLUNK_DB variable to define the location of the buckets (which is required when using SmartStore).

Therefore, a typical definition would be:

```
[trackme_notable]
coldPath = volume:primary/trackme_notable/colddb
homePath = volume:primary/trackme_notable/db
thawedPath = $SPLUNK_DB/trackme_notable/thaweddb

[trackme_summary]
coldPath = volume:primary/trackme_summary/colddb
homePath = volume:primary/trackme_summary/db
thawedPath = $SPLUNK_DB/trackme_summary/thaweddb

[trackme_audit]
coldPath = volume:primary/trackme_audit/colddb
homePath = volume:primary/trackme_audit/db
thawedPath = $SPLUNK_DB/trackme_audit/thaweddb

[trackme_metrics]
coldPath = volume:primary/trackme_metrics/colddb
homePath = volume:primary/trackme_metrics/db
thawedPath = $SPLUNK_DB/trackme_metrics/thaweddb
datatype = metric
```

Adapt with the volume definitions in your context.

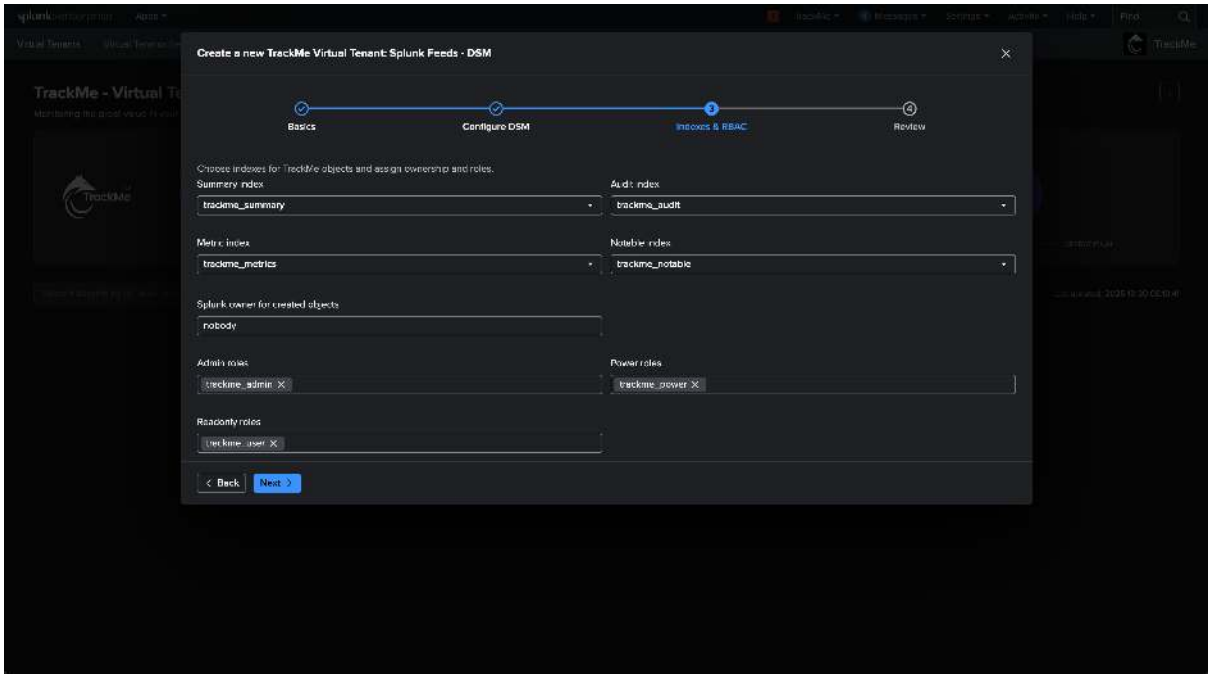
Virtual Tenants Specific Indexes

A core concept of TrackMe is called Virtual Tenants, which provides many powerful features. Part of this concept provides the capability to define a per-tenant specific set of indexes.

Therefore, you can choose to define specific indexes for one or more tenants, and a different set of indexes for other tenants.

This allows TrackMe to comply with any Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) requirements, for instance, to allow a population of users to access specific tenants while another population can access others.

Example: Virtual Tenant indexes definition configuration screen:



7.1.3 Installing TrackMe

Splunk Enterprise

Installing TrackMe on Splunk Enterprise on-premises deployments depends on the type of deployment.

- For standalone instances, refer to: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/AddOns/released/Overview/Singleserverinstall
- For distributed deployments, refer to: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/AddOns/released/Overview/Distributedinstall

Notes for Older Generations of Splunk (prior to Splunk 9.x)

TrackMe is developed for the latest generation of Splunk software; therefore, some built-in parameters are primarily targeting Splunk 9.x compatible configurations.

If you are running TrackMe on a version prior to Splunk 9.x, you should apply the following customizations:

Create a local/distsearch.conf:

```
# distsearch.conf

# Avoid the replication to the indexers of the KVstore backup tarball compressed␣
↪files
[replicationBlacklist]
trackme_backup_tgz = apps/trackme/backup/*.tgz
trackme_backup_dirs = apps/trackme/backup/...

# These lookups do not need to be replicated
trackme_cim_regex = apps/trackme/lookups/trackme_cim_regex.csv

# Machine Learning models: Anomaly detection will generate various ML models␣
↪files, these are not needed on the indexer layers
trackme_mlmodels = apps/trackme/lookups/__mlspl_*.mlmodel
```

Notes:

- In Splunk 9.x, biased language has been addressed; this stanza became replicationDenylist.

- In TrackMe, this stanza prevents ML models files from being unnecessarily replicated to the indexers and being part of the knowledge bundle.

Splunk Cloud

Installing TrackMe on Splunk Cloud relies on Cloud self-services. Refer to:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/latest/Admin/SelfServiceAppInstall

7.1.4 Upgrading TrackMe

In summary, upgrading TrackMe follows the same process as installation:

- In Splunk Enterprise, you will download the updated release, extract the new version, restart the instance if in a standalone Search Head, or apply the SHC bundle if running in an SHC.
- In Splunk Cloud, when a new release has been published and vetted, the new version release number appears as upgradable through the application management interface; you will therefore follow the self-services process.

TrackMe implements an automated concept to perform required application-level upgrade procedures, called `schema version`. See *Upgrading TrackMe*.

7.2 Upgrading TrackMe

7.2.1 1. Introduction

Upgrading TrackMe is a straightforward process which is similar to the installation.

However, TrackMe also implements a sophisticated and automated upgrade process called `schema version` which is used to dynamically run specific actions depending on the origin version and the state of TrackMe Virtual tenants.

The actions can involve the deletion, creation, or update of TrackMe knowledge objects depending on the context.

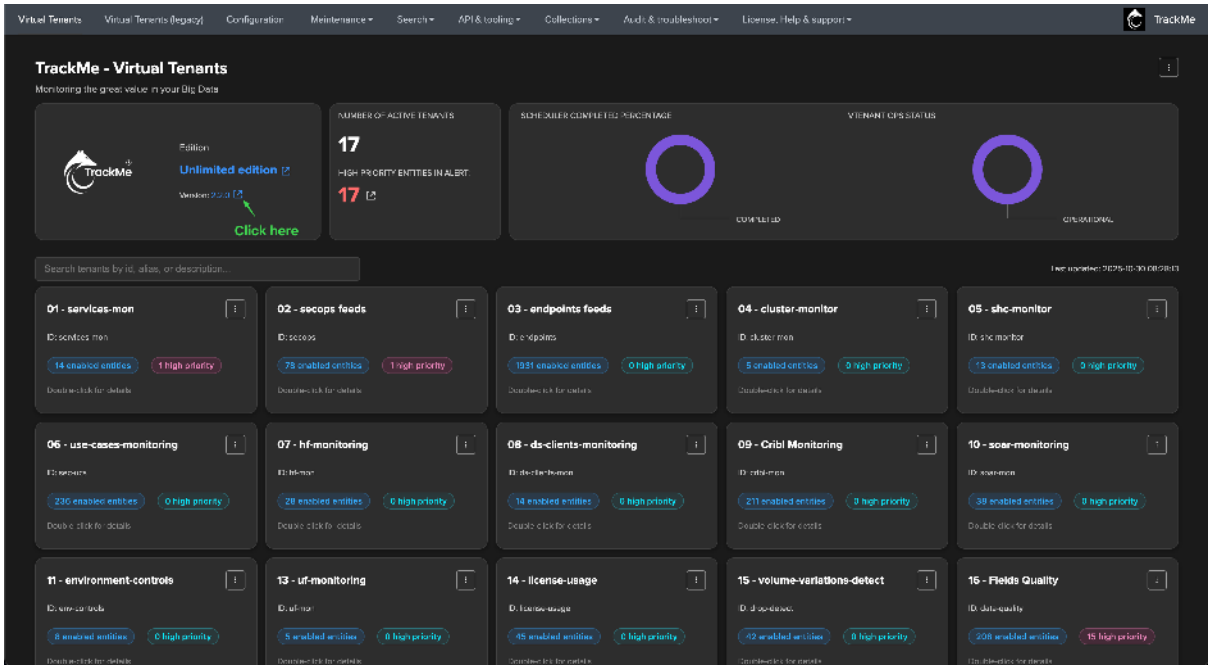
The purpose of this documentation is to thoroughly describe how the `schema version` upgrade works.

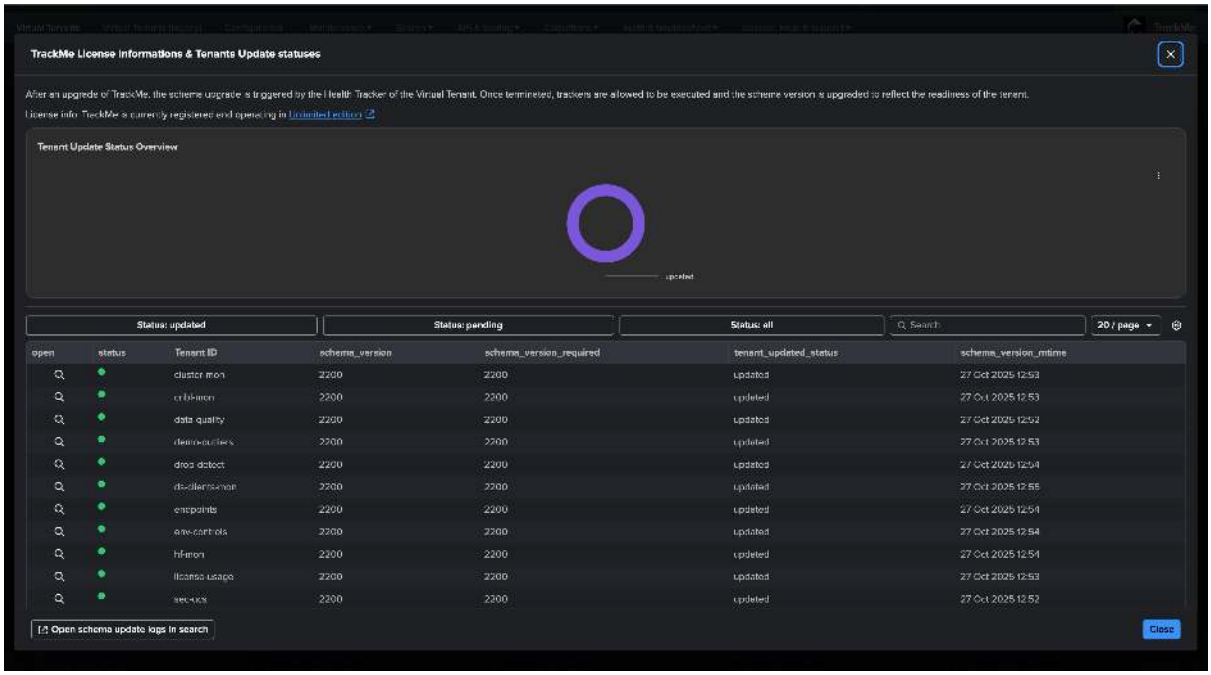
7.2.2 2. Schema version

Once you have upgraded TrackMe using the Splunk standard upgrade process depending on your context (Splunk Enterprise versus Cloud, SHC versus standalone), TrackMe will automatically verify and perform additional upgrade procedures as needed.

The `schema version` is versioning information which is stored in the KVstore record of the Virtual Tenant. You can verify the current schema version value in the central KVstore:

```
| inputlookup trackme_virtual_tenants | eval keyid=_key
| fields keyid, tenant_id, schema_version
```





The schema version corresponds to the TrackMe version minus the "dots". If you are running version 2.1.0, the schema version is 2100 (yes, we added a zero here, so we follow a four-digit convention).

Hint

TrackMe 2.1.0 automated backup improvements:

- Since TrackMe 2.1.0, the schema upgrade process was slightly improved and notably a backup process procedure was added to ensure that the upgrade process is more secure and reliable.
- In short, if TrackMe detects that the schema version needs to be upgraded, it will automatically execute a backup job before starting the upgrade process.

2.1 Schema version verification

The `schema version` verification is an automated process handled by the Health tracker of the Virtual Tenant.

When a Virtual Tenant is created, TrackMe also creates a dedicated Health tracker for this tenant. The Health tracker is responsible for various administration tasks such as detecting any issues encountered by the tenant's trackers, as well as running the `schema version` verification.

Health tracker name in Splunk:

- trackme_health_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>

2.2 Logs

The logs of the Health tracker and any upgrade-related events are available via the navigation bar shortcut **"Audit & Troubleshoot / Logs - TrackMe custom commands / common to components / trackmetrackerhealth"** and match the following index/sourcetype:

Log structure changes since TrackMe 2.1.0:

- Since TrackMe 2.1.0, changes were made to improve the usability of the logs. Notably, a concept of task_instance_id and task_name was introduced to slightly improve tracking the activity of the tasks in the Health tracker.
- The field **context** has been replaced by a consistent new field **task**

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth task=
↪"schema_upgrade"
```

You can track the run time of every task handled by the Health tracker using the following search example:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth␣
↪instance_id=* task_instance_id=* task=* run_time=* tenant_id=*
| table _time tenant_id instance_id task task_instance_id run_time _raw
| sort 0 - _time
```

2.3 Schema version upgrade & traces

When the Health Tracker runs (every 5 minutes), it verifies the schema version:

```
2024-09-11 16:46:18,938 INFO trackmetrackerhealth.py generate 488 tenant_id=
↪"feeds-tracking", instance_id=879a5021-3abc-47f0-a6f9-e21714240537, task=
↪"schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-573dfaf400b0,␣
↪starting task.
2024-09-11 16:46:18,953 INFO trackme_libs_schema.py trackme_schema_get_version 127␣
↪task="schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-573dfaf400b0,␣
↪tenant_id="feeds-tracking", trackme_schema_get_version, current schema_version=
↪"2097"
```

If an upgrade is required, the following message is logged:

```
2024-09-11 16:46:18,953 INFO trackmetrackerhealth.py generate 592 tenant_id=
↪"feeds-tracking", instance_id=879a5021-3abc-47f0-a6f9-e21714240537, task=
↪"schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-573dfaf400b0,␣
↪detected migration required for schema version 2098, schema_version="2097",␣
↪schema_version_required="2100", processing now.
```

Required procedures are then performed automatically. TrackMe starts by executing a backup job:

```
2024-09-11 16:46:31,698 INFO trackmetrackerhealth.py generate 613 tenant_id=
↪"feeds-tracking", instance_id=879a5021-3abc-47f0-a6f9-e21714240537, task=
↪"schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-573dfaf400b0, backup␣
↪post call executed successfully
```

It will then execute the required upgrade procedures:

```
2024-09-11 16:46:31,755 INFO trackme_libs_schema.py trackme_schema_upgrade_2098␣
↪8596 task="schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-
↪573dfaf400b0, Starting function trackme_schema_upgrade_2098, tenant_id=
↪"feeds-tracking"
2024-09-11 16:46:32,902 INFO trackme_libs_schema.py trackme_schema_upgrade_2098␣
↪8724 task="schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-
↪573dfaf400b0, schema migration 2098, tenant_id="feeds-tracking", successfully␣
↪deleted transform definition, transform="trackme_dsm_tenant_feeds-tracking"
```

Once all required upgrade operations have been completed, the following message is logged:

```
2024-09-11 16:46:45,134 INFO trackme_libs_schema.py trackme_schema_update_version␣
↪225 task="schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-
↪573dfaf400b0, tenant_id="feeds-tracking", schema version upgraded successfully,␣
↪new schema_version="2100"
2024-09-11 16:46:45,135 INFO trackmetrackerhealth.py generate 664 tenant_id=
↪"feeds-tracking", instance_id=879a5021-3abc-47f0-a6f9-e21714240537, task=
↪"schema_upgrade", task_instance_id=80a9366d-177e-465a-b065-573dfaf400b0,␣
↪run_time="26.2", task has terminated.
```

Disabled Virtual Tenants

- Disabled Virtual Tenants are not migrated as long as they are disabled (since the Health Tracker will not run)
- If the Virtual Tenant is re-enabled, its upgrade will be processed automatically within the next 5 minutes

7.3 Migrating and Cloning TrackMe

Since TrackMe version 2.1.5, you can easily migrate TrackMe from a deployment to another, or cloning a deployment, using its powerful built-in backup and restore capabilities:

- Consult the white paper: *Backing up and Restoring TrackMe*.

7.4 License registration

7.4.1 TrackMe licensing modes

TrackMe has different licensing modes available:

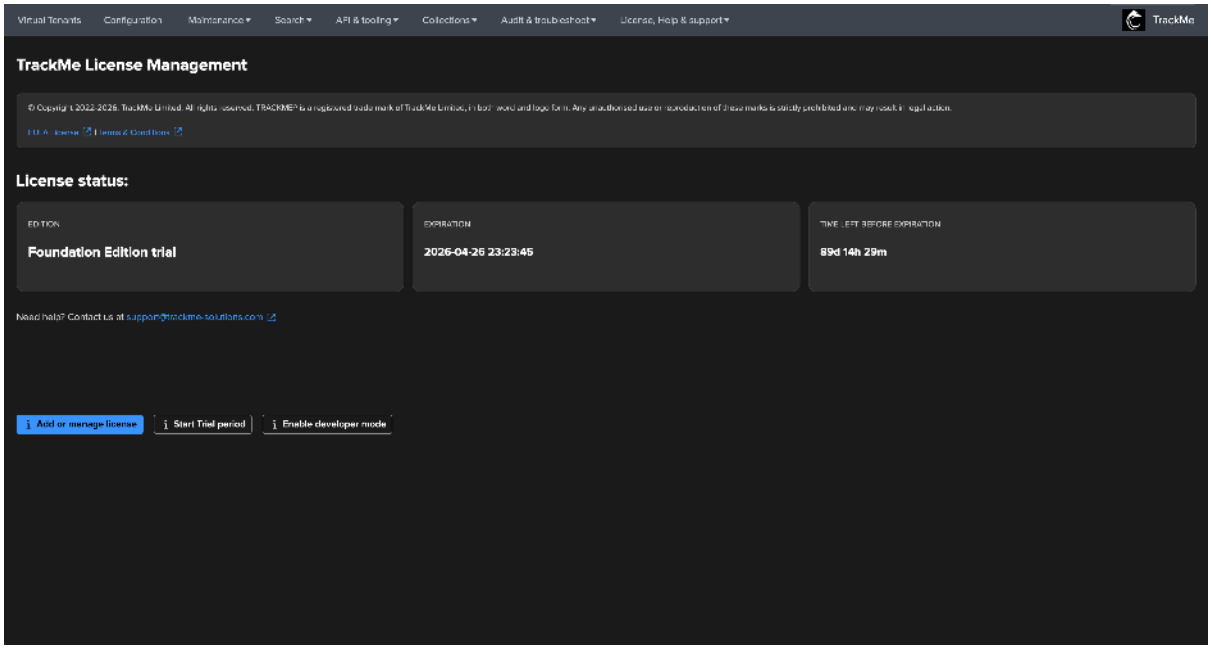
- Foundation Edition trial mode (default)

- Unlimited edition / Enterprise Edition / Trial registered edition
- Developer mode
- Named Developer license

Once TrackMe has been installed, the **Foundation Edition trial mode** is enabled.

To register and manage the license, go to:

- Navigation bar / License, Help & support / License Management



TrackMe Licensing API services

TrackMe for the management of licensing relies on the services of Cryptolens:

- https://help.cryptolens.io

Under the following circumstances, an external call to the Cryptolens API service is made:

- Registering for a Trial license within TrackMe
- Registering the license key for Enterprise and Unlimited customers (online activation)

An external call to the Cryptolens API service is made to verify the validity of the license or generate a new Trial license key if requesting a Trial:

- https://help.cryptolens.io/security/api-ip

The traffic is outgoing:

- https://app.cryptolens.io:443

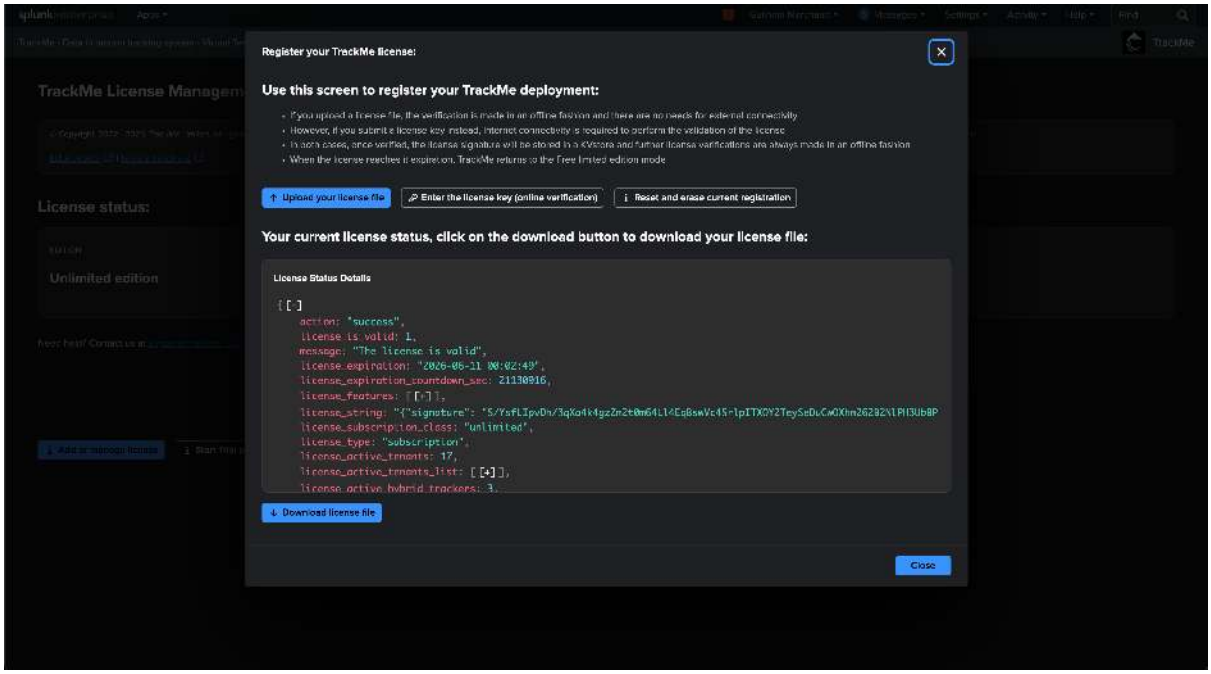
If you do not want this external connection, or if your Search Head cannot access this service, you can use the offline registration process using the license file which we will have provided.

Register your TrackMe license

If you are a licensed customer, you will have received your licensing information:

- A unique license key
- A license file containing the unique signature corresponding to your license

To register your license, click on the button "Add or manage license":

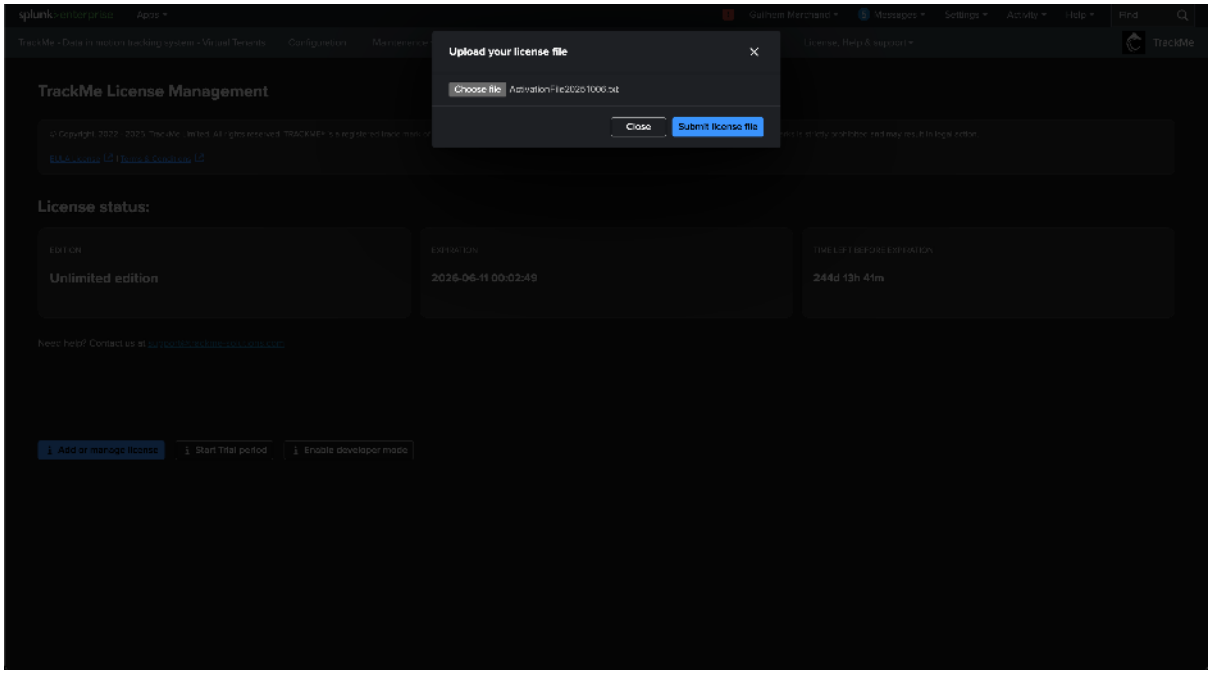


You can choose to:

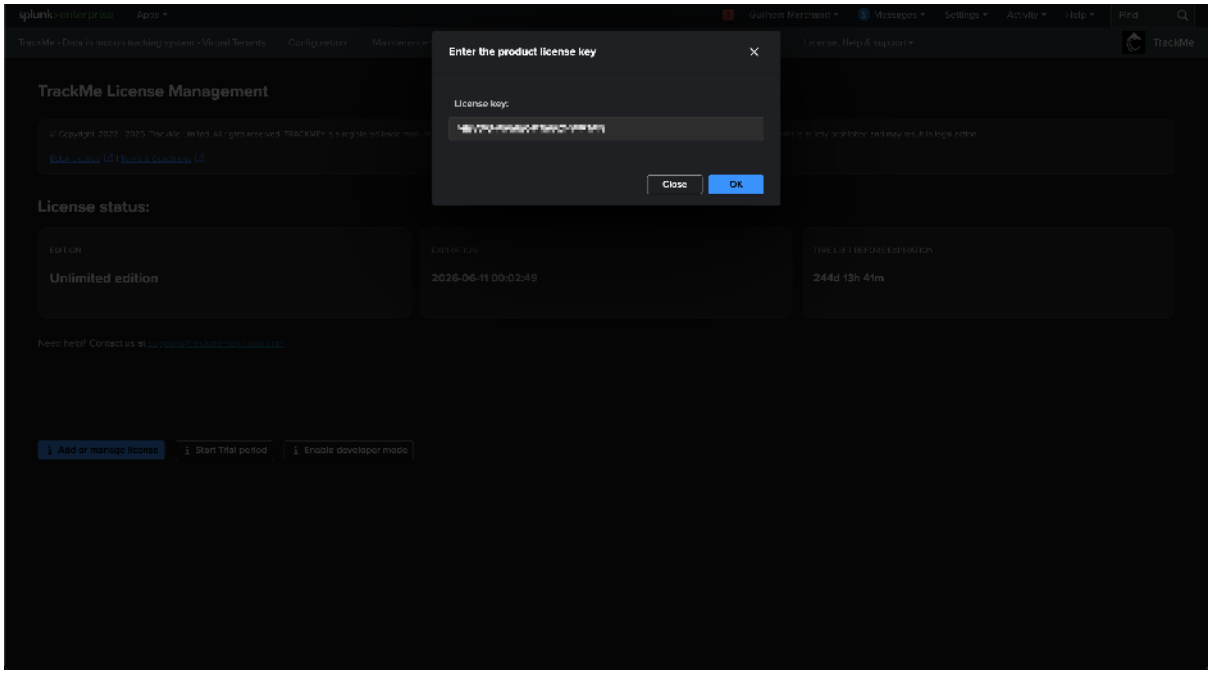
- Upload your license file containing the license signature, which does not require connectivity to our licensing API services
- Submit your license key, TrackMe will contact our licensing API services, verify and validate the license, and if successful will cache the license signature

Once successfully submitted, the license signature is cached in a KVstore, and all further license verifications are systematically made in an offline fashion without the need to contact our licensing API services.

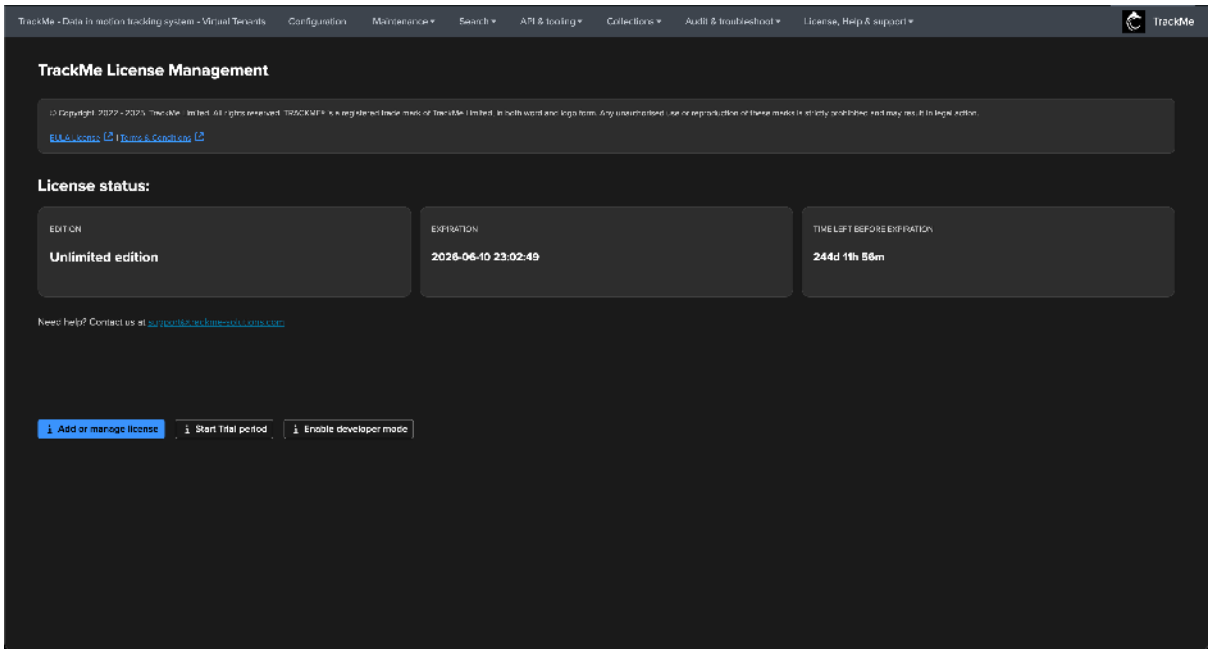
Uploading your license file activation:

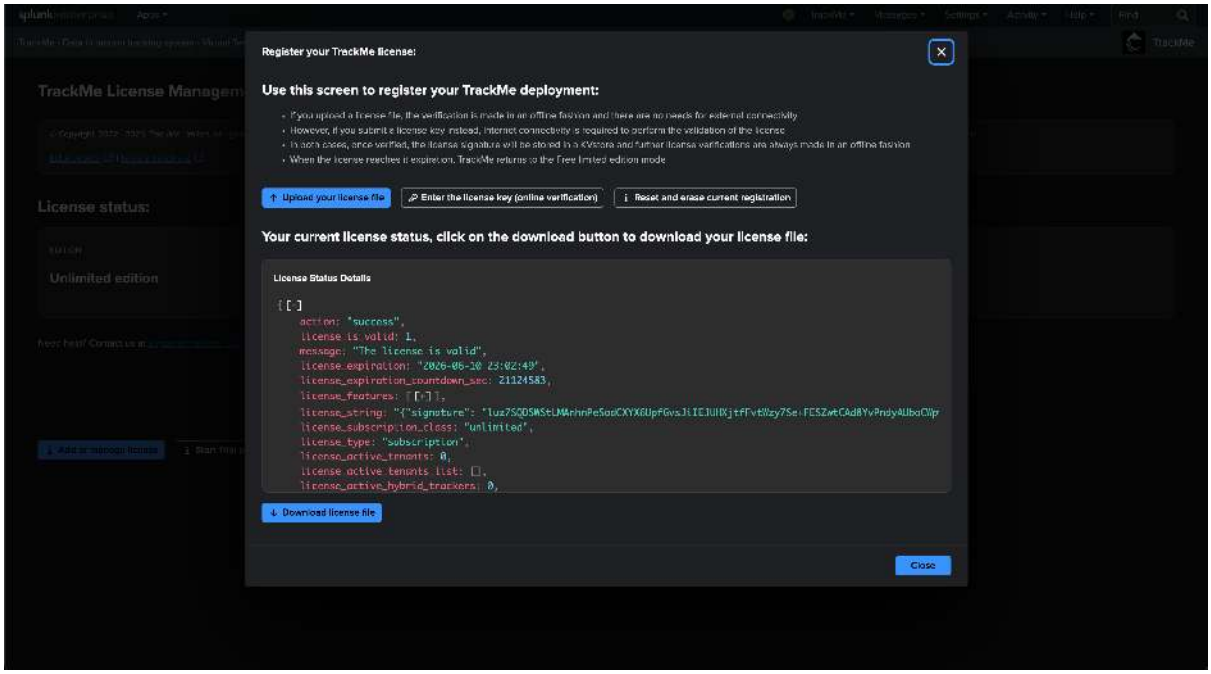


Submitting the license key for verification:



Once registered, the user interface shows the status and the expiration date, you can click on the "Add or manage license" button to review and download the license signature:



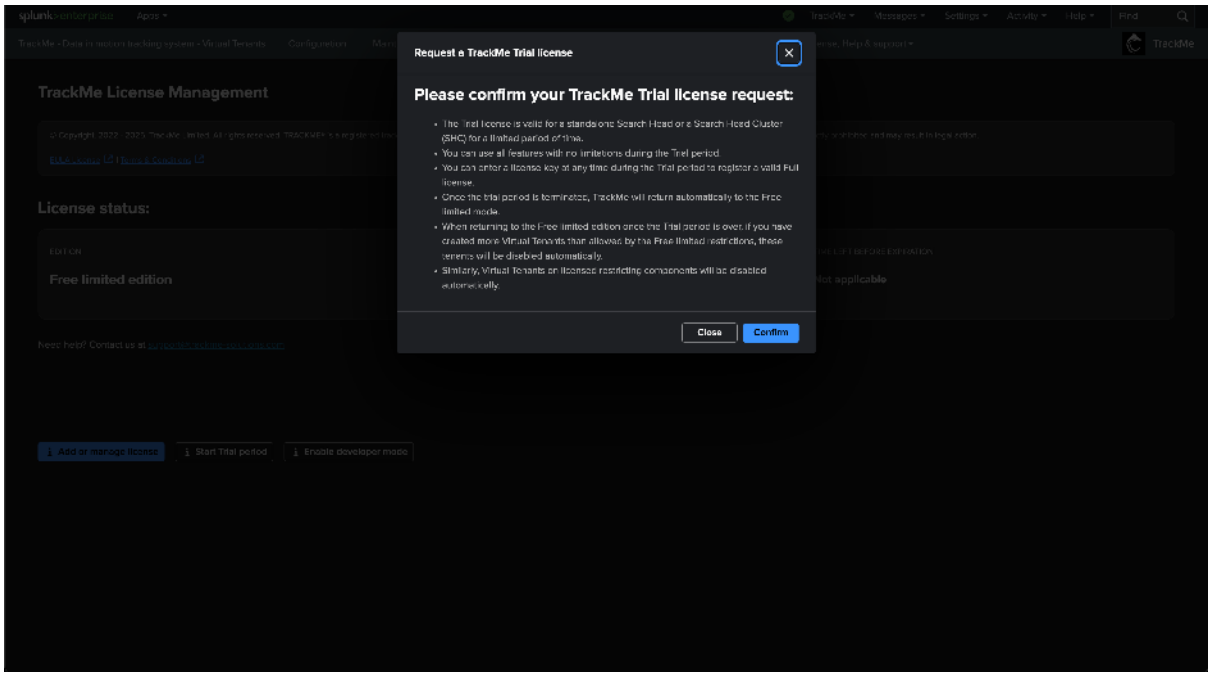


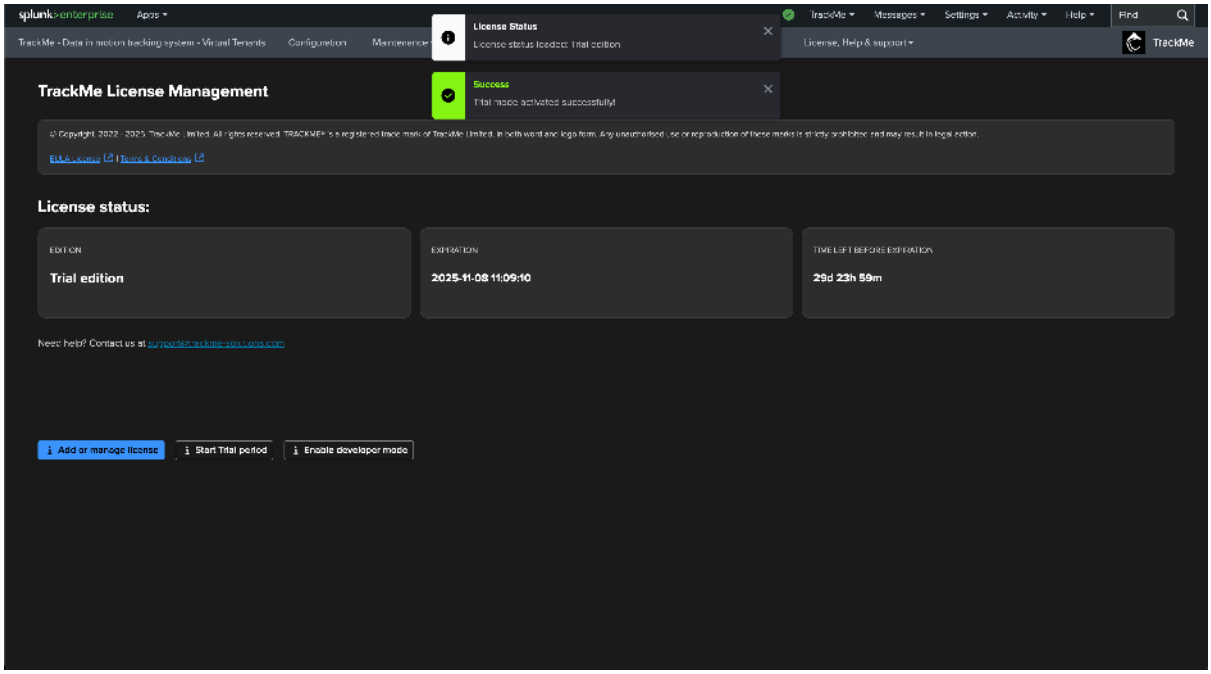
Start a Trial

You can request and start a Trial period immediately in TrackMe. A Trial period allows you to test all features with no restrictions for a limited period of time (90 days).

The Trial license can be generated directly from the application, although it requires that the Search Head has Internet connectivity to our licensing API.

If you need a Trial activation file for an environment with no connectivity, or wish to have a longer Trial period, please contact us at: support@trackme-solutions.com





Trial additional information:

- The Trial license is valid for a standalone Search Head or a Search Head Cluster (SHC) for a limited period of time.
- You can use all features with no limitations during the Trial period.
- You can enter a license key at any time during the Trial period to register a valid Full license.
- Once the trial period is terminated, TrackMe will automatically return to the Foundation Edition trial mode (read-only after expiry).
- When returning to the Foundation Edition trial once the Trial period is over, if you have created more Virtual Tenants than allowed by the Foundation Edition restrictions, these tenants will be automatically disabled.
- Similarly, Virtual Tenants using licensed restricting components (splk-cim, splk-flx) will be automatically disabled.

Enable the developer mode

You can enable the developer mode in non-Production contexts, which allows you to use all features with no restrictions during a period of 30 days, up to a maximum of 3 activations per instance:

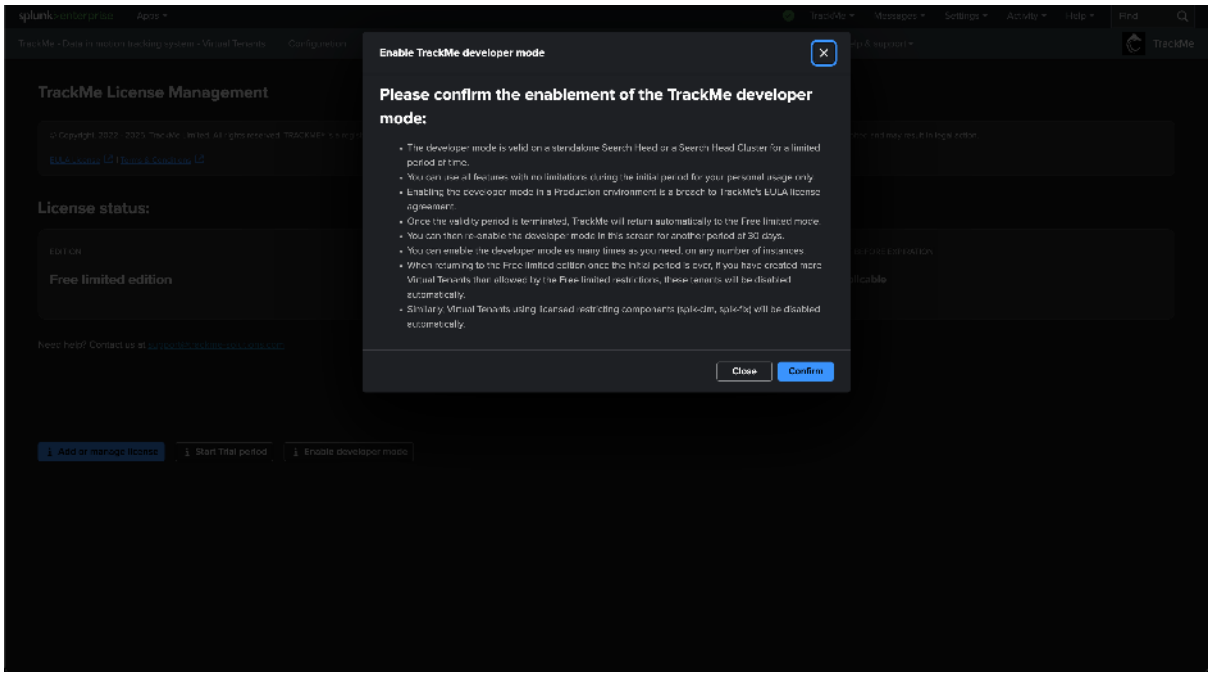
- The developer mode is valid on a standalone Search Head or a Search Head Cluster for a period of 30 days.
- You can use all features with no limitations during this period for your development, testing, and qualification usage only.
- Enabling the developer mode in a Production environment is a breach of TrackMe's EULA license agreement.
- Once the validity period is terminated, TrackMe will automatically return to the Foundation Edition trial mode (read-only after expiry).
- You can enable the developer mode up to 3 times per instance. Each enablement counts toward this limit, even if the current period is still active.
- When returning to the Foundation Edition trial once the initial period is over, if you have created more Virtual Tenants than allowed by the Foundation Edition restrictions, these tenants will be automatically disabled.
- Similarly, Virtual Tenants using licensed restricting components (splk-cim, splk-flx) will be automatically disabled.
- After the 3rd activation expires, contact TrackMe at support@trackme-solutions.com to obtain a **named developer license** for continued developer access with no restrictions.

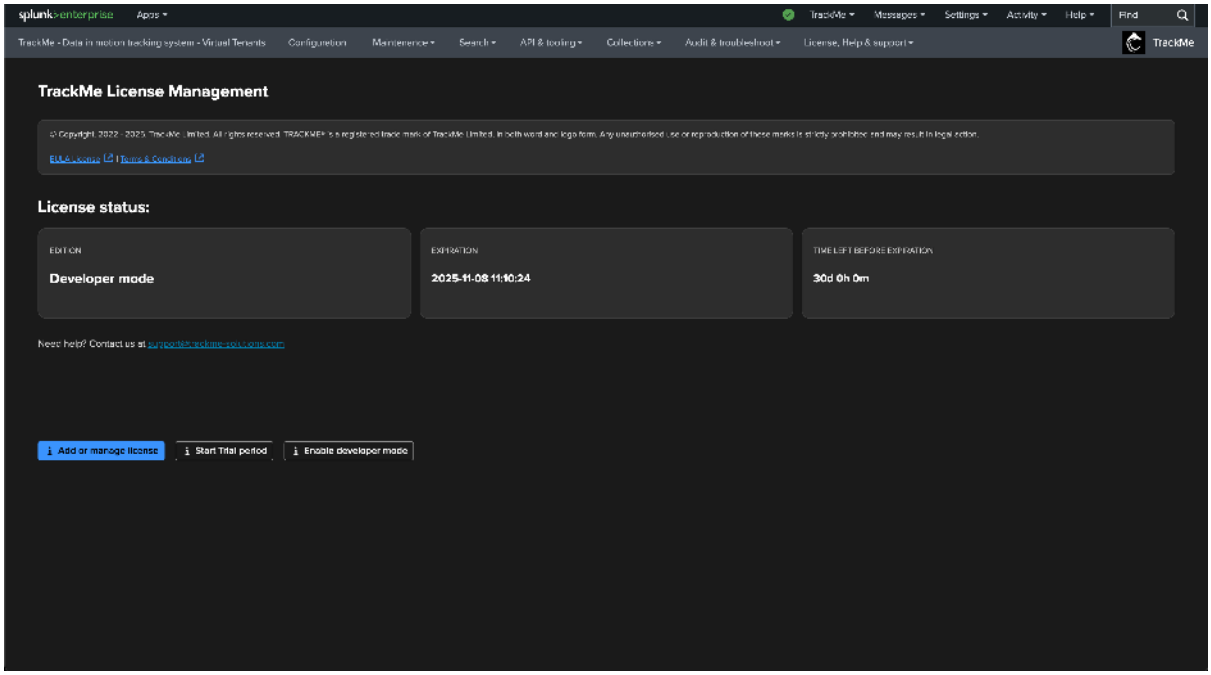
Named Developer license

If you need ongoing developer access beyond the 3 self-service activations, TrackMe can issue a **named developer license**. This is a time-limited subscription license that provides full access to all TrackMe features with no restrictions for its validity period.

To request a named developer license, contact TrackMe at: support@trackme-solutions.com

Once issued, you register the named developer license using the same process as any subscription license (license key or file upload).





Foundation Edition trial mode

TrackMe defaults to the Foundation Edition trial mode for new or unlicensed deployments. The trial is time limited and becomes read-only after expiry. There are also restrictions in terms of features and the number of hybrid trackers:

Consult our pricing page on TrackMe's Website for more details about the restrictions and plans:

- https://trackme-solutions.com/pricing

If you need more information or if you have any questions, contact us at:

- contact@trackme-solutions.com

To return to the Foundation Edition trial mode from a paid subscription license, use the reset registration option available in the "Add or manage license" screen.

> **Note**
>
> The reset registration option is only available for subscription-based licenses. It is not available for Foundation Edition trial or developer mode license types.

CHAPTER

EIGHT

PRODUCT GUIDE:

8.1 Introduction

This part of the Product Guide gives you the mental model you need before configuring anything. Read it once, top to bottom — it is short — and the rest of the guide will make sense the first time.

- **Overview** — what TrackMe is, who it is for, and what it does for your Splunk platform.
- **Core concepts** — the vocabulary used everywhere else in this guide: entities, components, virtual tenants, state and score, policies, trackers.
- **How TrackMe works** — the monitoring cycle that turns raw `index=…` activity into per-entity states, scores, and alerts.
- **Navigating the UI** — an in-depth visual tour of the TrackMe interface.

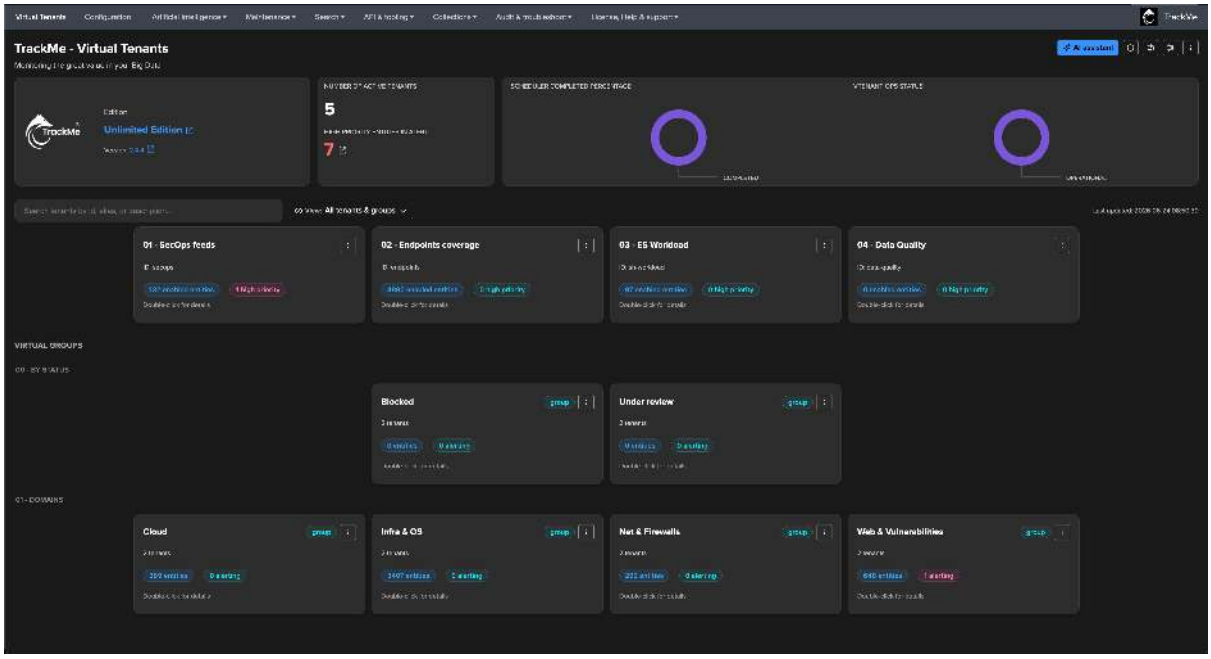
Tip

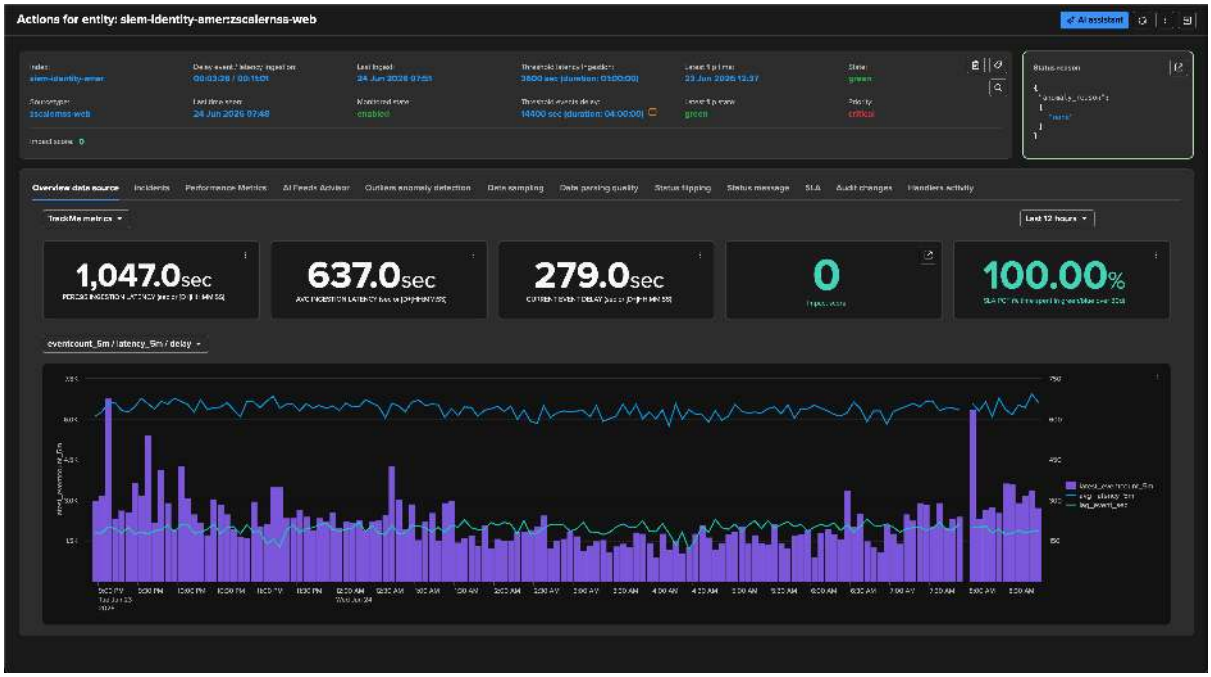
New to TrackMe and want to get something running first? Start with the *Quickstart*, then come back here when you want to understand *why* it works the way it does.

8.1.1 What is TrackMe?

TrackMe is a Splunk app that **discovers, maintains, and monitors the availability and quality of your data** — across one Splunk deployment or many, at any scale.

Think of it as a control plane that sits *on top of* Splunk. It continuously watches raw `index=…` activity and turns it into something you can actually operate on: per-entity health states, service-level objectives, stateful alerts, and — optionally — LLM-generated investigations.





What problem does it solve?

In a large Splunk environment, data silently breaks. A forwarder stops, a sourcetype starts arriving late, a field stops parsing, a scheduled search begins skipping. Splunk itself will not tell you — the searches simply return less, or nothing, and nobody notices until a detection misses or a dashboard goes blank.

TrackMe answers the questions that classic Splunk monitoring leaves open:

- **Is my data still flowing?** Every data source, host, and metric feed is tracked for delay, latency, and volume.
- **Is my data still good?** Field parsing quality and CIM compliance are monitored, not assumed.
- **Are my searches still healthy?** Scheduled-search execution, skipping, and errors are tracked as first-class entities.
- **Who do I tell, and how urgently?** Priority, SLA, and impact scoring decide what is worth an alert and what is just noise.

Who is it for?

- **Splunk administrators** who need to prove the platform is healthy and catch silent failures before users do.
- **SOC and detection engineers** who depend on complete, timely, well-parsed data for their correlation searches.
- **Service owners** who report availability and SLA attainment upward.
- **Managed service providers** who operate many isolated customer environments from one place.

What can you monitor?

Everything tracked in TrackMe is an **entity**, and every entity belongs to one of six **monitoring components**. The component decides what is measured.

Code	Component	What it tracks
DSM	Data Source Monitoring	`(index, sourcetype)` data feeds — delay, latency, volume, format quality.
DHM	Data Host Monitoring	Host × sourcetype activity — delay, latency, host count.
MHM	Metric Host Monitoring	Hosts sending `metric` data — metric lag per category.
FLX	Flex Objects	*Any* SPL you write, turned into a tracked entity with custom KPIs and dynamic thresholds.
FQM	Field Quality Monitoring	Field parsing quality and CIM compliance — coverage and success per field.
WLK	Workload Knowledge	Scheduled-search execution health — skip ratio, errors, execution delay.

The short version: **DSM, DHM, and MHM** answer "is the data arriving?", **FQM** answers "is it well-formed?", **WLK** answers "are my searches healthy?", and **FLX** lets you monitor anything else by writing the SPL yourself.

Each component is covered in *Part 3 — Monitoring Components*.

How TrackMe is built

TrackMe is organised around three layers. You do not need to know the internals to use it, but the shape explains why the product behaves the way it does.

Layer	What it does
Data plane	Scheduled searches ("trackers") run on a cycle and a shared *decision maker* computes each entity's state and score. This is where "is it healthy?" is decided.
Control plane	A REST API and a per-tenant KV Store hold all configuration and current state — the single source of truth.
Presentation	A modern React interface (Virtual Tenants, Tenant Home, dashboards) and an optional AI Assistant.

The mechanics of the cycle are explained in *How TrackMe works*.

Editions and licensing

TrackMe ships in several editions (Foundation, Enterprise, Unlimited, and trial / developer variants). A new install automatically starts a **90-day Foundation Trial** with full functionality. When a license expires, TrackMe enters **read-only mode**: monitoring keeps running and all data, dashboards, alerts, and history stay visible, but creating or editing configuration is disabled until a license is applied.

See the *License* page for the full edition matrix and the *License registration* page to apply one.

See also

- *Core concepts and vocabulary* — the vocabulary used throughout this guide.
- *How TrackMe works* — the monitoring cycle in detail.
- *Quickstart* — get a tenant running in minutes.

8.1.2 Core concepts and vocabulary

TrackMe has a small, consistent vocabulary. These dozen terms appear on every page of this guide and in the interface itself. Learn them once here.

The mental model in one sentence

> TrackMe tracks **entities** (grouped into **components**, isolated inside **virtual tenants**); on every cycle a **decision maker** gives each entity a **state** and a **score**, **policies** classify it, and **alerting** turns critical states into notifications.

Everything below expands one word of that sentence.

Entity

An **entity** is the fundamental unit TrackMe monitors — one data source, one host, one metric feed, one scheduled search, or one custom object you defined. Each entity has an `object_id` (its identity, e.g. an `index|sourcetype` pair), a current state, a score, and the metadata attached to it (priority, tags, labels, SLA, and so on).

There is no global list of entities — every entity lives inside exactly one virtual tenant.

Component

Every entity belongs to one of six **components**, which decide *what* is measured: **DSM**, **DHM**, **MHM**, **FLX**, **FQM**, **WLK**. The component determines the metric axes (delay, latency, volume, quality, execution health…) and the tracking logic applied. See *What is TrackMe?* for the one-line description of each, and Part 3 for the deep dives.

Virtual Tenant

A **virtual tenant** is an isolated monitoring domain — typically one customer, one environment, or one team. Each tenant has its own entities, its own configuration and policies, its own set of Splunk roles, and optionally its own remote Splunk deployment to monitor.

Tenants are the unit of isolation and the unit of scale: you create, scope, experiment with, and destroy them independently. Everything else in TrackMe is scoped *to* a tenant.

Virtual Group

A **virtual group** is a read-only card that aggregates entities from several tenants into a single cross-tenant view — useful for a NOC screen that spans many customers. A virtual group is *not* a tenant: it does not run monitoring of its own, it only summarises what the underlying tenants already computed.

Entity state

At every cycle each entity is assigned an **object state** — one of four colours:

State	Meaning
▯ **green**	Healthy — no active anomaly.
▯ **orange**	Warning — a non-critical anomaly is active (score above zero, below critical).
▯ **red**	Critical — the entity has crossed the critical threshold.
▯ **blue**	Suppressed — the entity is *protected* from alerting (logical-group protection, a disruption grace period, or maintenance), even though an anomaly may be present.

The state machine and the blue "protected" state are covered in Part 4.

Impact score

The state is derived from a numeric **impact score**. TrackMe adds up the contributions of everything that is currently wrong with an entity — delay breach, latency breach, ML outliers, breached dynamic thresholds — into a single `total_score`:

- `total_score == 0` → green
- `0 < total_score < 100` → orange
- `total_score ≥ 100` → red

The weight of each contribution is configurable per tenant and can be overridden per entity, so you decide whether (say) a latency breach matters more than a volume drop. Impact scoring is covered in Part 4.

Tracker

A **tracker** is a scheduled search that runs on a cycle and feeds the decision maker. Trackers are what make TrackMe *active* rather than a static dashboard — they periodically re-evaluate every entity. Most are managed for you; advanced users can add **hybrid trackers** (Part 7) to inject extra signals.

Decision maker

The **decision maker** is the shared engine that, each cycle, reads an entity's metrics and metadata and computes its state and score. It is the single place where "is this entity healthy?" is answered, so the answer is consistent across the UI, alerts, and the API.

Policy

Manually setting priority or SLA on thousands of entities does not scale. A **policy** assigns metadata automatically using a rule — a regex, a Splunk lookup, or an SPL search. Three policy families exist: **priority**, **tags**, and **SLA**. Policies *suggest*; a manual override always wins, and removing a policy auto-cleans the assignments it made. Policies are covered in Part 5.

Priority, tags, labels, SLA

These are the four kinds of classification metadata you attach to entities:

- **Priority** — `critical / high / medium / low / pending`. How much an entity matters.
- **Tags** — free-form string metadata for filtering and grouping.
- **Labels** — a curated, colour-coded catalogue of chips (distinct from tags: different storage, different UI, and assignable by rules).
- **SLA class** — `platinum / gold / silver` with associated thresholds.

> **Note**
>
> **Tags and labels are not the same feature.** Both are chip-style metadata, but tags are free-form strings while labels come from a managed, coloured catalogue and can be assigned automatically by rules. Part 5 shows them side by side.

Logical group

A **logical group** clusters N entities and judges them *collectively*. If the percentage of green members stays above a threshold, struggling members are demoted from red to blue ("group protection") — so one flaky member of a healthy cluster does not page you.

Disruption queue

The **disruption queue** is a grace period. When an anomaly first appears, the entity is held in blue until the anomaly has persisted for a configured minimum time — absorbing transient blips so only sustained problems escalate to red.

Acknowledgment (ACK)

An **acknowledgment** suppresses further notifications for an entity you already know about. *Sticky* ack stays until you clear it; *unsticky* ack expires automatically after a set period. Ack can be revoked automatically if the underlying anomaly reason changes.

Notable event

A **notable event** is the traditional Splunk alerting output — an event written for Enterprise Security or a custom correlation workflow. It is one of several delivery channels TrackMe's stateful alerting can drive; see Part 6.

See also

- *How TrackMe works* — how these pieces interact on every cycle.
- *What is TrackMe?* — what TrackMe is and the six components.

8.1.3 How TrackMe works

This page traces the path from raw Splunk activity to an alert in your inbox. It is the "why does it behave like that?" companion to the vocabulary in *Core concepts and vocabulary*.

The monitoring cycle

TrackMe is not a live dashboard that queries Splunk when you open it. It is a set of **trackers** (scheduled searches) that run on a cycle and persist their results. Opening the UI just reads the last computed state. This is what lets TrackMe scale to thousands of entities and alert without anyone watching a screen.

Each cycle, for every tenant, the following happens:

```
1. DISCOVER     trackers scan the tenant's indexes and find entities
                (new (index,sourcetype) pairs, hosts, searches, …)
                     |
2. MEASURE      each entity's metrics are refreshed
                (delay, latency, volume, parsing quality, execution health)
                     |
3. DECIDE       the decision maker computes, per entity:
                  • impact score  = Σ (delay, latency, outliers, thresholds…)
                  • object state  = green / orange / red   (from the score)
                     |
4. CLASSIFY     policies assign priority, tags, SLA; labels are evaluated
                     |
5. PROTECT      logical groups, disruption grace, maintenance, ack
                may demote an entity to blue (suppress alerting)
                     |
6. ALERT        stateful alerting opens / updates / closes alert records
                and delivers email, notable events, ingest, commands
```

Steps 3–6 are the heart of the product. The rest of this guide is, essentially, a detailed tour of each step.

Step 3 — how state is decided

The decision maker computes a single `total_score` by summing every active problem:

```
total_score =  base_score              (from the metrics index)
            +  impact_score_delay       (if the delay threshold is breached)
            +  impact_score_latency     (if the latency threshold is breached)
            +  impact_score_outliers    (from ML outlier detection)
            +  threshold_scores         (sum of breached dynamic thresholds)
            +  …
```

The score is then mapped to a colour: `0` is green, `< 100` is orange, `≥ 100` is red. Because every contribution is just a number with a configurable weight, you control exactly what makes an entity "critical" — see Part 4 for tuning impact scores and thresholds.

Step 5 — why an entity might *not* alert

A red score does not always mean a page. Four mechanisms can hold an entity in **blue** (suppressed) instead:

- **Logical group protection** — the entity's group is mostly green, so this member is carried.
- **Disruption grace** — the anomaly is too new; TrackMe waits to see if it persists.
- **Maintenance mode** — the entity, tenant, or whole instance is in a maintenance window.
- **Acknowledgment** — someone already accepted this problem.

This separation — *what state* (decision maker) versus *whether to tell you* (protection and alerting) — is deliberate, and it is why TrackMe is quiet in practice despite tracking so much.

Step 6 — how you get told

The **stateful alerting** system tracks each anomaly as it opens, persists, and closes:

- It opens a stateful record when an entity first turns red (or orange, if you opt in), updates it each cycle the problem persists, and closes it when the entity goes green.
- On those transitions it can deliver an **email** (with embedded 24-hour charts and, optionally, an AI-written incident summary), write a **notable event**, ingest an **event**, and/or run a **saved-search command**.

Alerting is covered in Part 6.

Multi-tenancy and remote deployments

Everything above happens **per tenant**. A tenant can monitor the local Splunk search head, or point at a **remote Splunk deployment** (Enterprise or Cloud) over an authenticated, token-rotated connection with automatic failover. From the user's point of view the experience is identical — only the data source differs. Remote deployments are covered in Part 8.

Where the AI fits

TrackMe's AI features sit *alongside* this cycle, never in the critical path:

- The **AI Assistant** is a context-aware chat drawer on every page, off by default until you configure a provider.
- **AI Advisors** are on-demand agents that can inspect TrackMe's state and propose (or, with consent, apply) tuning.
- **AI Routines** are scheduled agents you configure to evaluate TrackMe on a cadence and then notify (email or Splunk event) or, with granted scope, act on what they find.
- **AI status reports** are the LLM summaries optionally embedded in alert emails.

All of this is opt-in and documented in the dedicated *Artificial Intelligence* section.

See also

- *Core concepts and vocabulary* — definitions for every term used above.
- *Artificial Intelligence* — the AI Assistant, Advisors and Routines.

8.1.4 Navigating the TrackMe UI — in depth

Tip

This is an **in-depth visual tour** of the TrackMe user interface. For the conceptual introduction, start with *Overview* and *How it works*. This page walks the Virtual Tenant interface, the Tenant Home, the three-dot menus, bulk editing, theme preferences, and hiding tenants.

Note

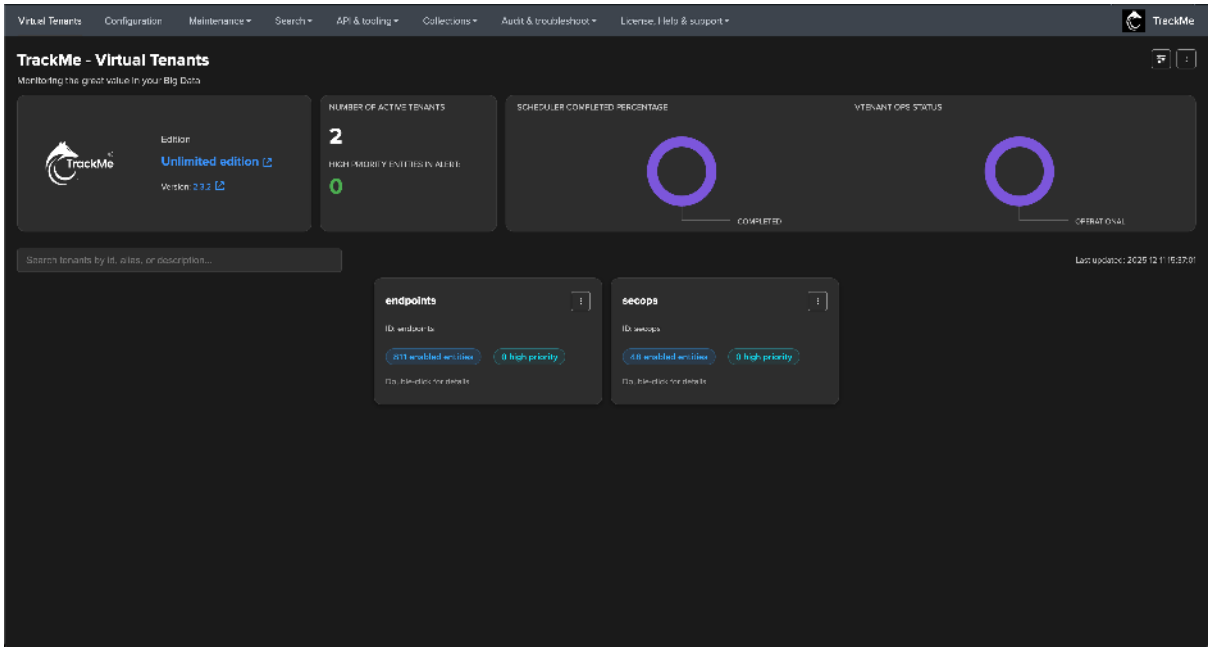
TrackMe Design

- This page describes the essential concepts and design principles behind TrackMe's user interfaces.
- TrackMe 2.3.0 introduced a complete rewrite of the user interfaces, built on Splunk's native React UI.
- It covers the key things to know to navigate the interface and use its features.

TrackMe has **two primary interfaces**: the **Virtual Tenant interface** — the landing page where you see and manage all your tenants — and the **Tenant Home** — the rich per-tenant screen where you work with entities. A consistent **three-dot menu** exposes actions everywhere, and a per-user **theme** (dark or light) applies across both. This page tours each in turn.

The Virtual Tenant interface

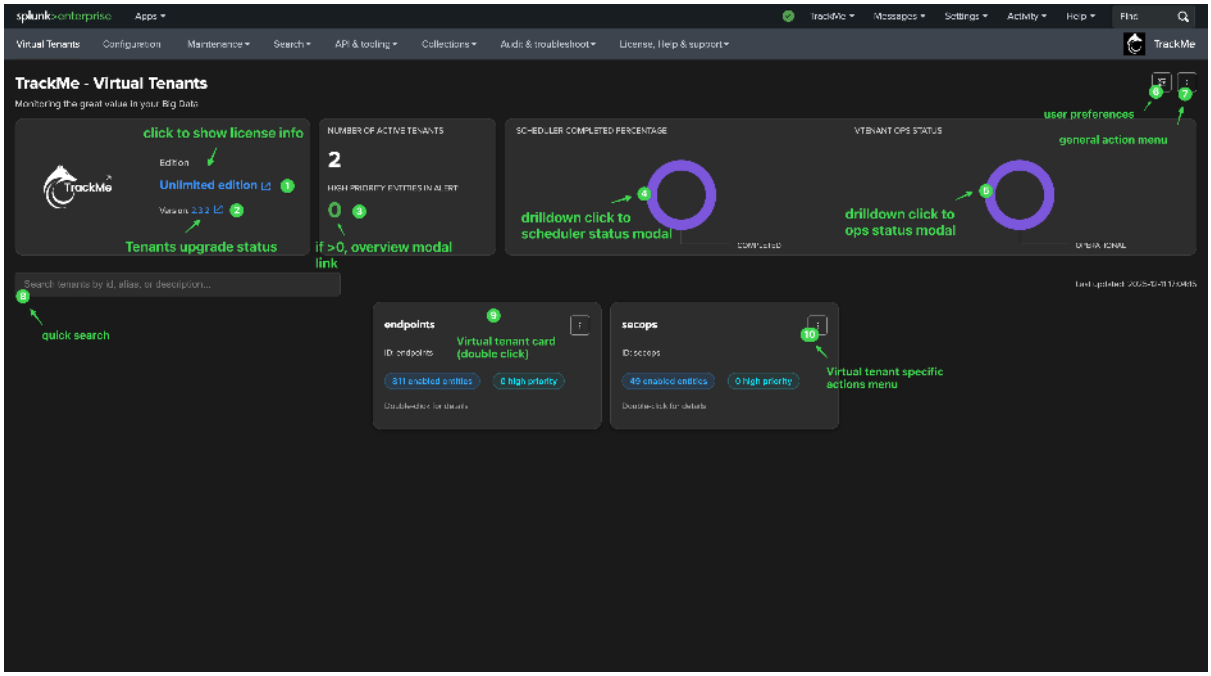
When you open TrackMe, the default page is the **Virtual Tenant interface**. It gives an overview of your Virtual Tenants and the actions you can perform on them — such as creating, managing, or entering a specific tenant.



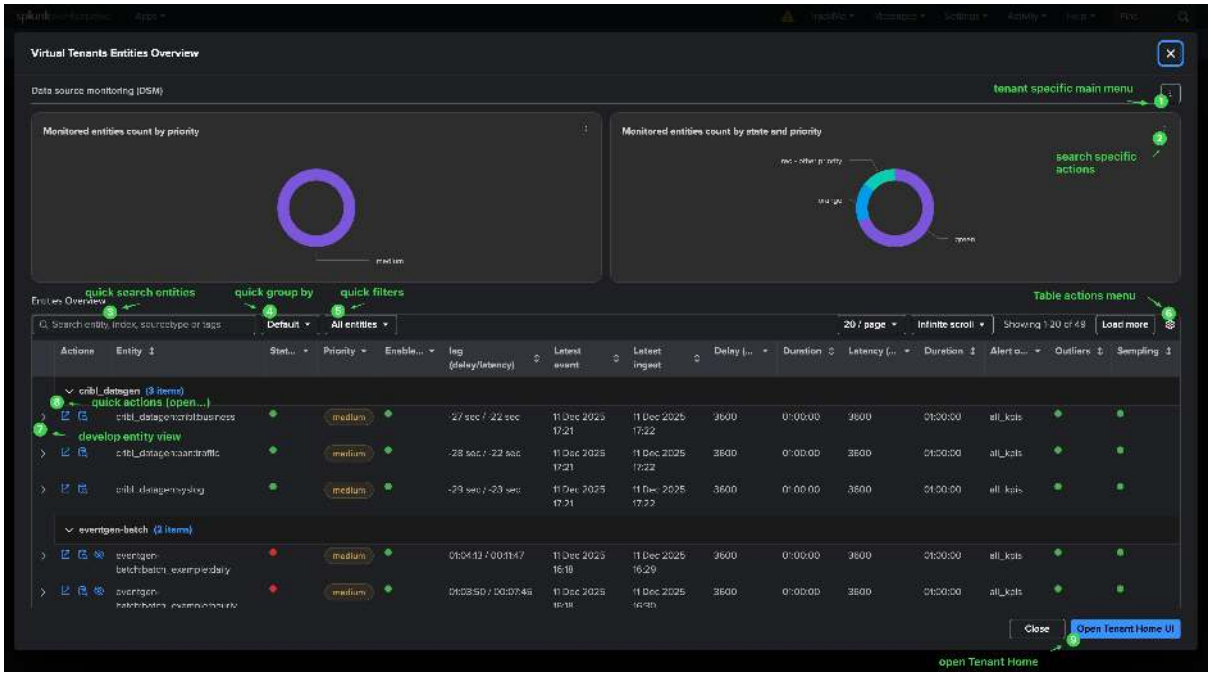
The home page at a glance

The key interactions of the Virtual Tenant interface:

main screen:

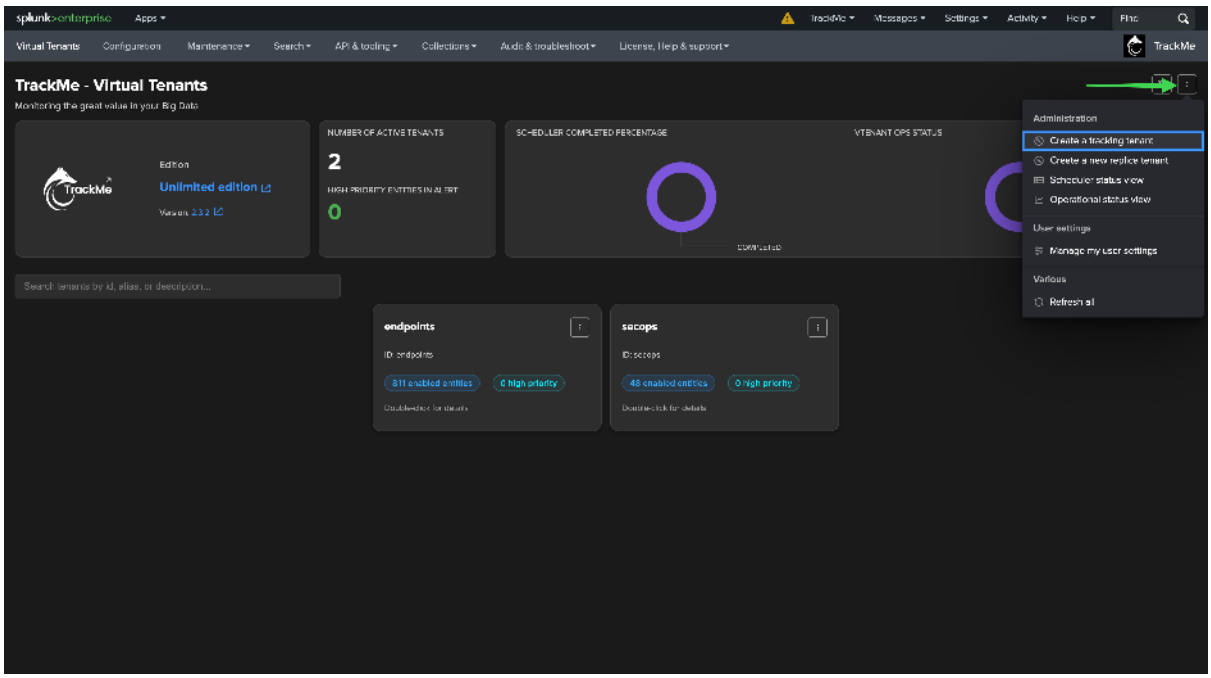


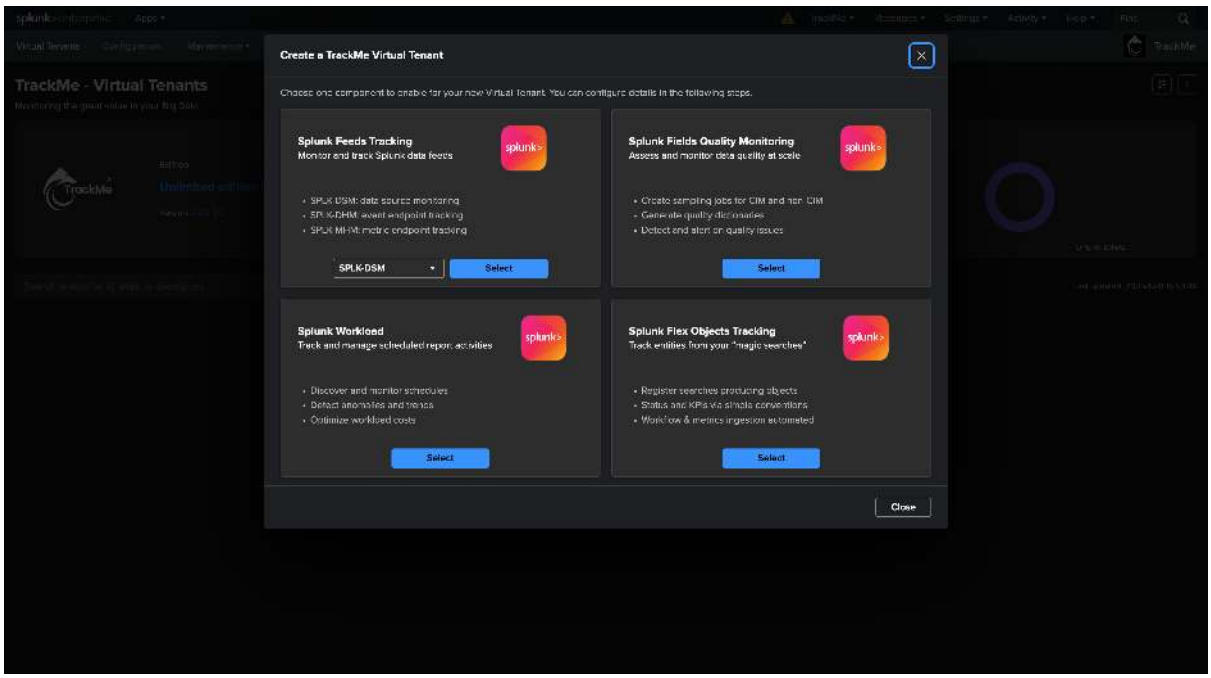
tenant overview:



The three-dot menu

The three vertical dots in the top right of the screen are the **main selector menu**. They give quick access to the main actions, such as creating a new Virtual Tenant:

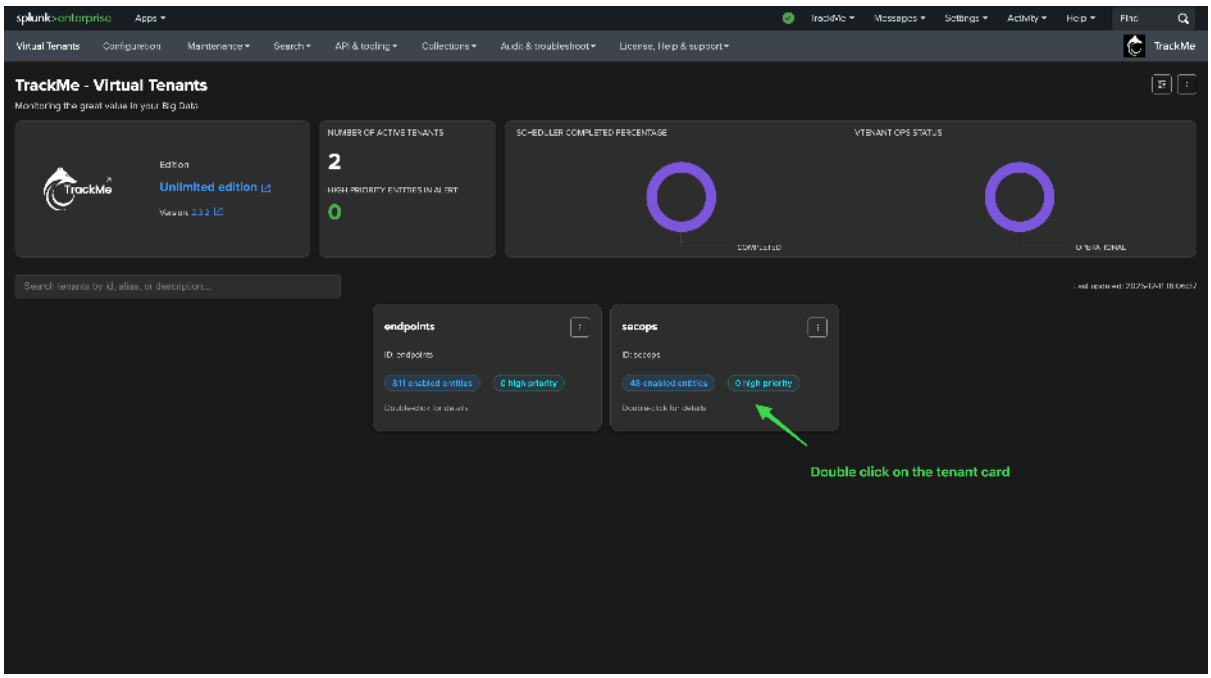


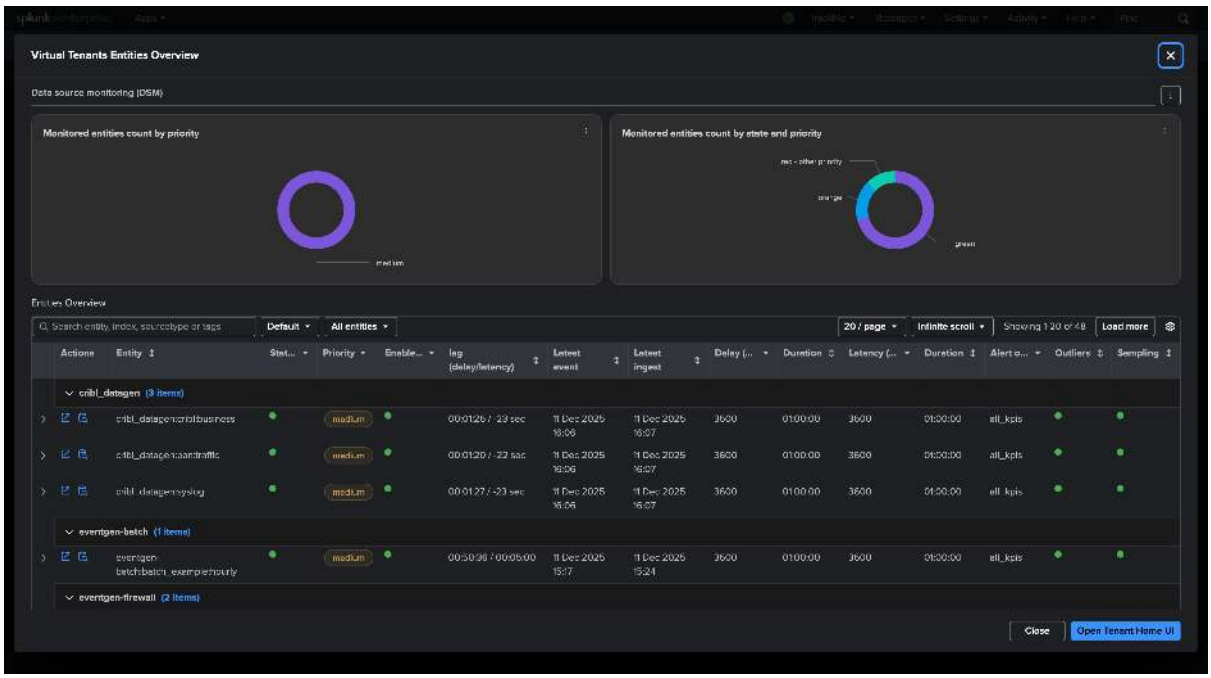


As a core design principle, **every action in TrackMe** — whether on a Virtual Tenant, an entity, a chart, and so on — is available through this same three-dot menu, placed on the relevant element.

Opening a Virtual Tenant overview

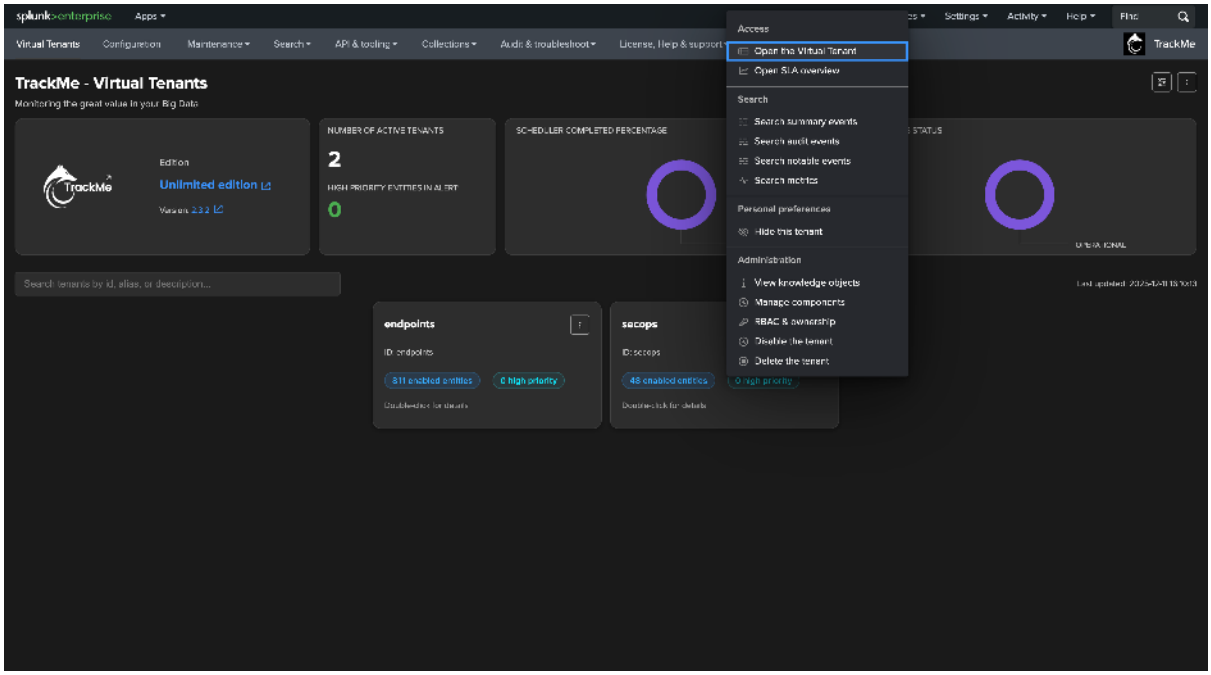
Double-click a Virtual Tenant card to open its **overview** — a modal that summarises the tenant and offers actions such as managing or entering it.





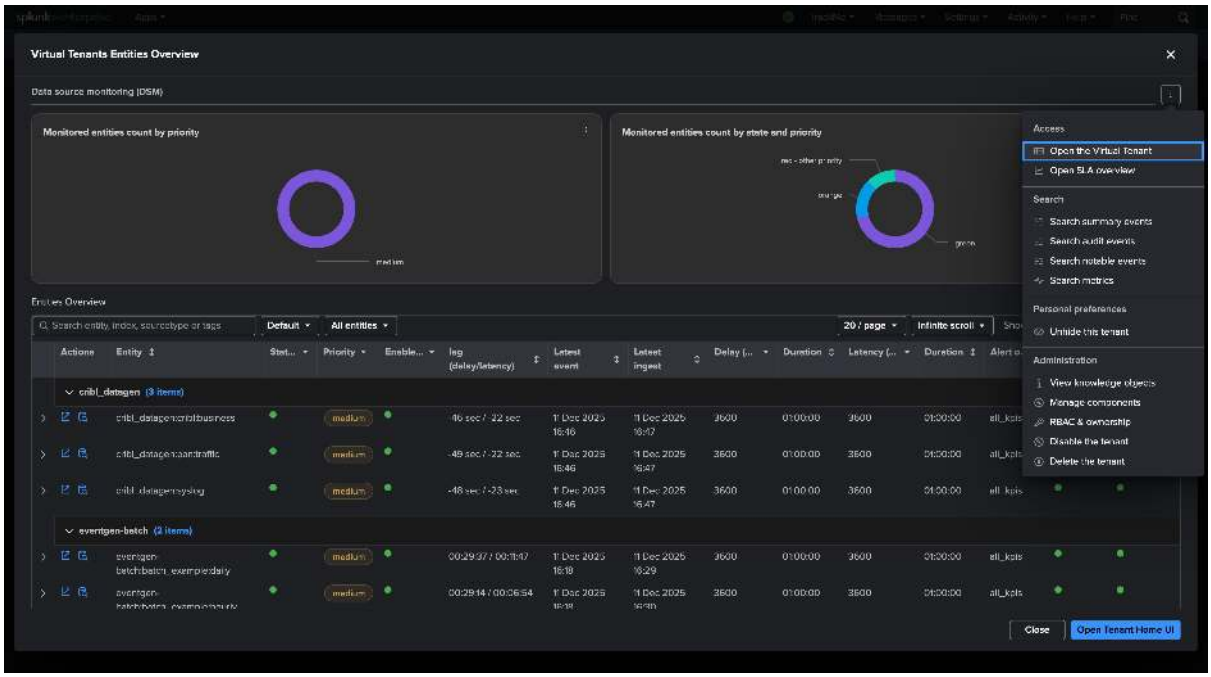
The tenant actions menu

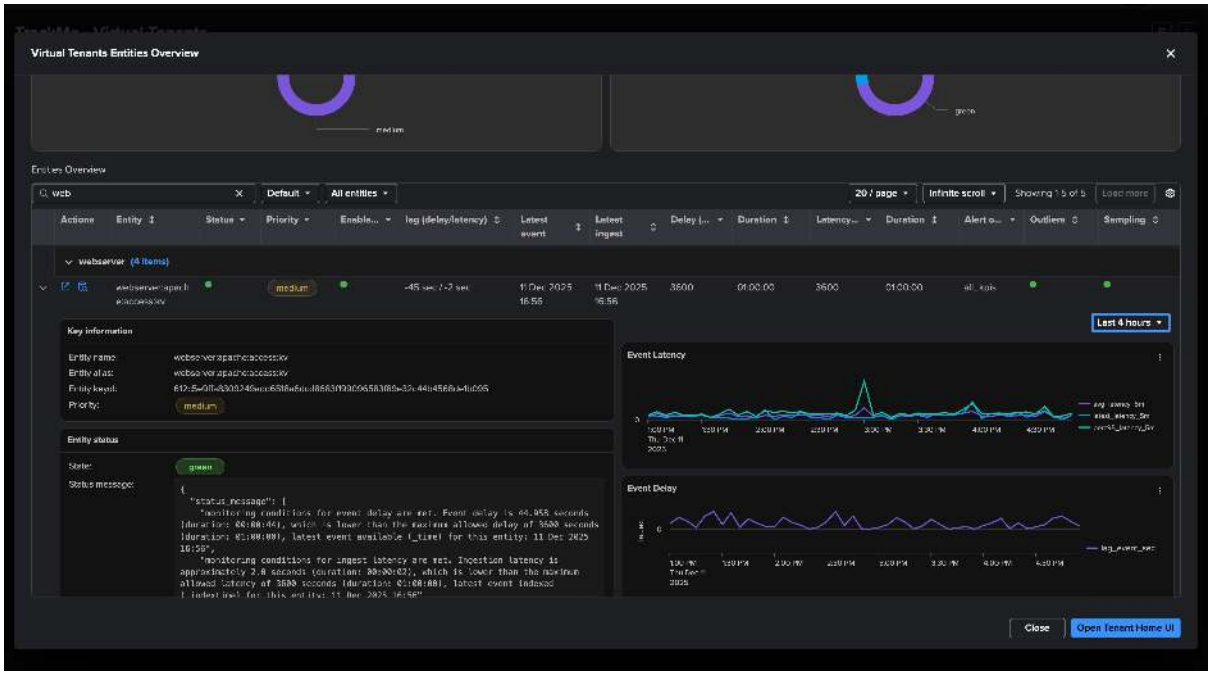
Click the tenant's three-dot icon to open the menu specific to that tenant. The available actions depend on your privileges and the tenant's status.



Reviewing entities (read-only)

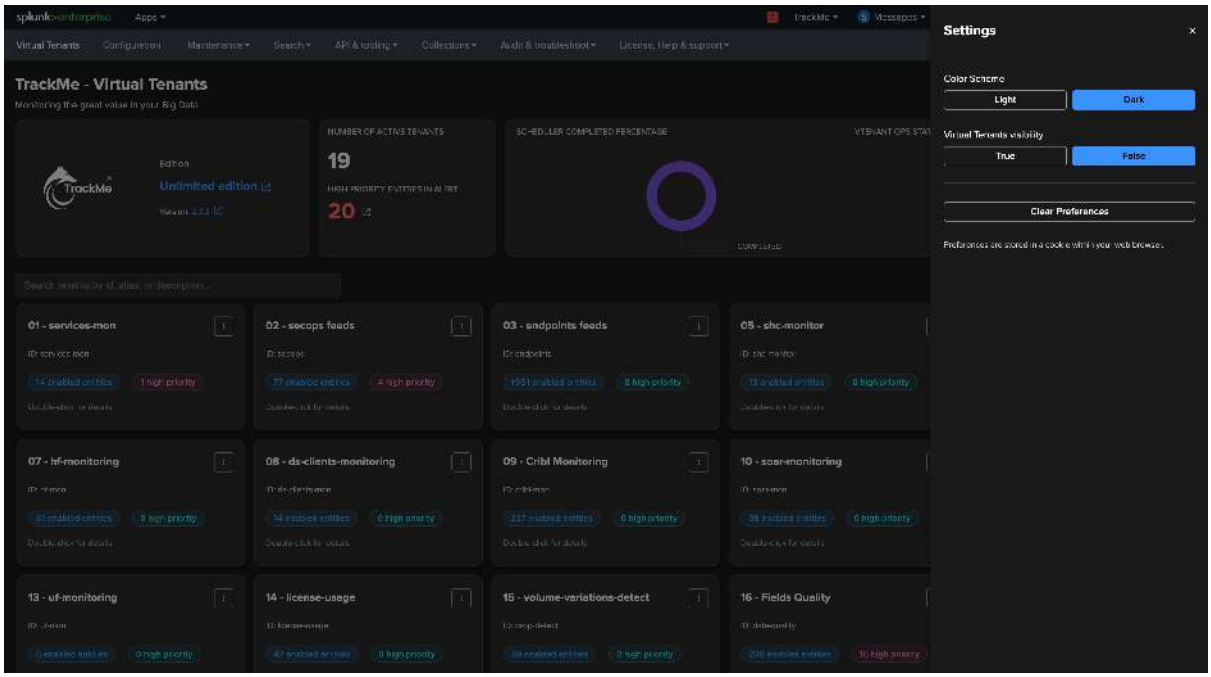
From the Virtual Tenant overview you can browse the tenant's entities in **read-only** mode. Many actions are available — for instance, expand an entity to review detailed information and mini-charts.

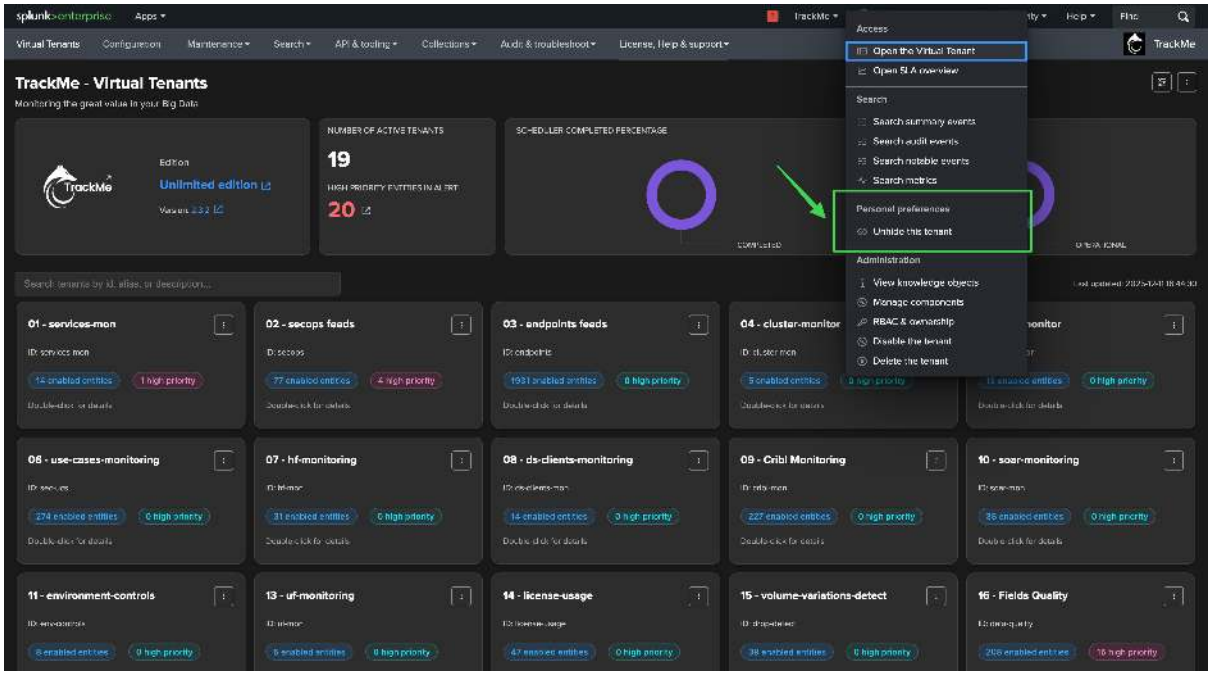




Hiding a Virtual Tenant

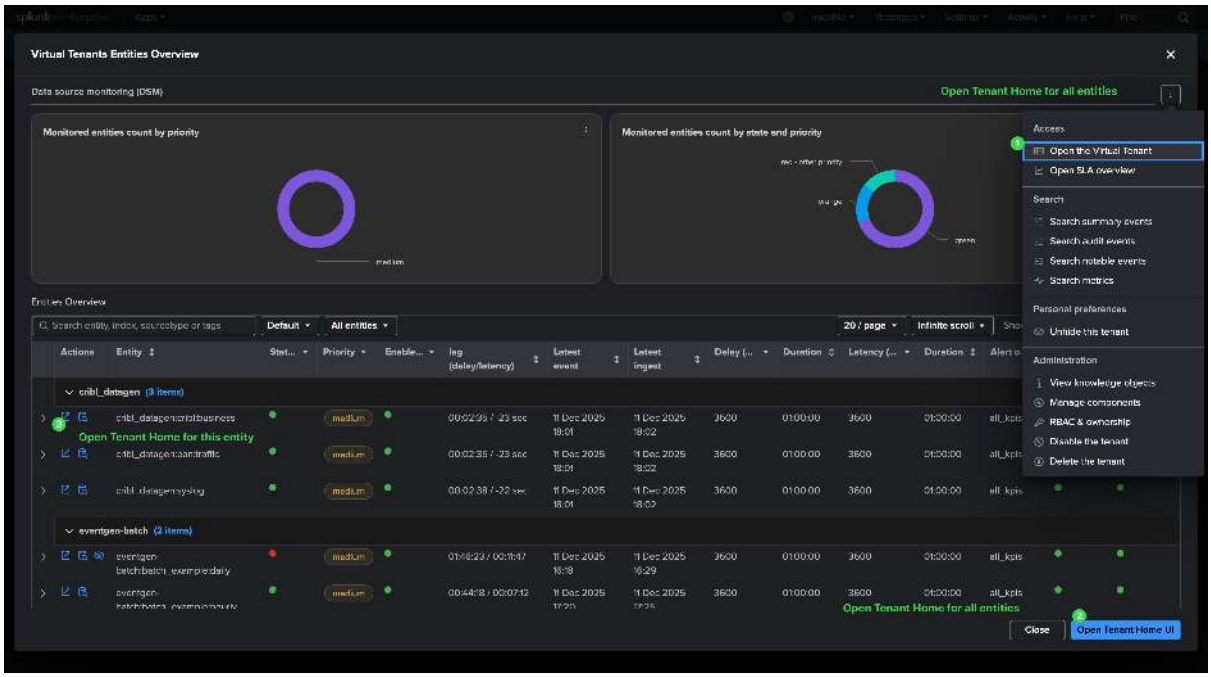
You can **hide** a specific Virtual Tenant from the interface; the preference is stored per-user and persists. In a large environment this is useful when a user has access to a tenant (through *RBAC*) but does not need to see it in the UI. Once one or more tenants are hidden, the three-dot menu adapts to offer the show/hide action accordingly.

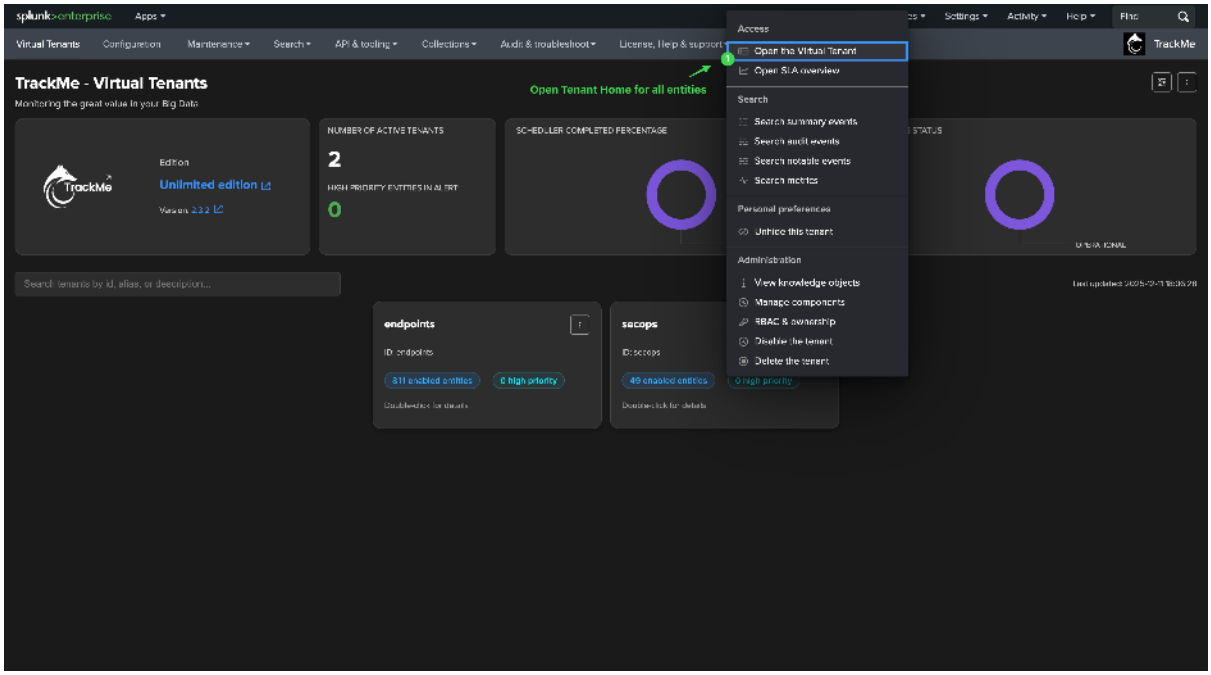




The Tenant Home interface

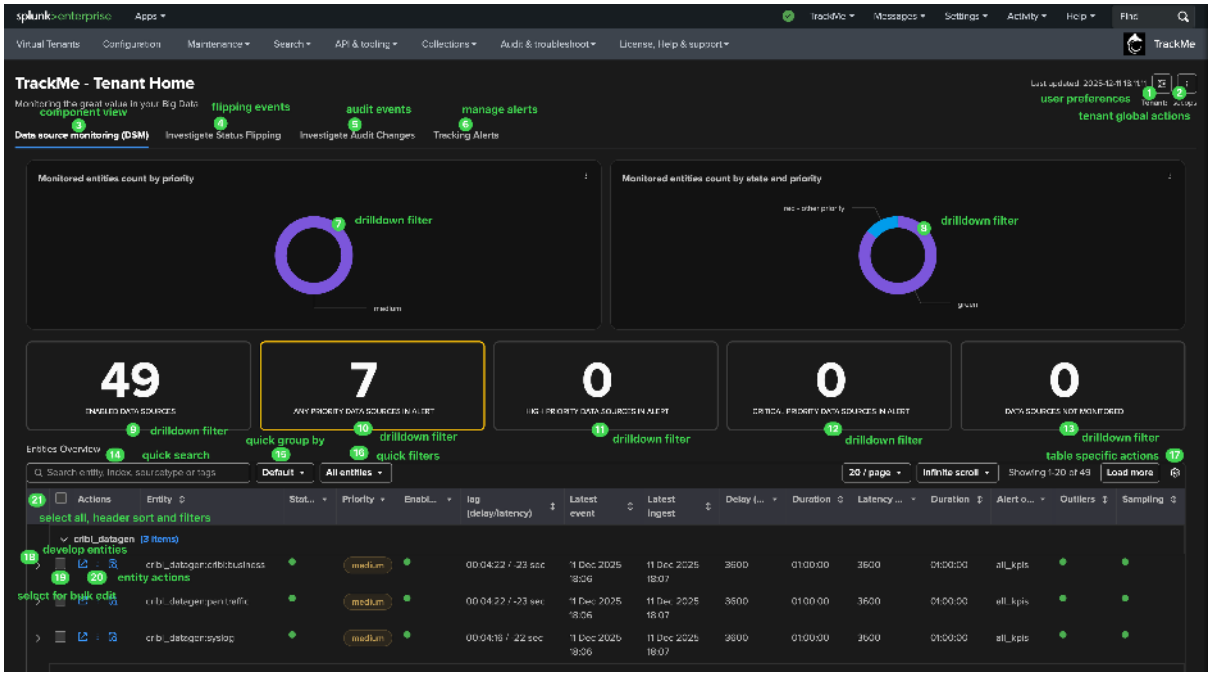
The **Tenant Home** is the main interface for managing a tenant's entities — a rich screen whose interactions vary by component type. You can reach it several ways from the Virtual Tenant interface:



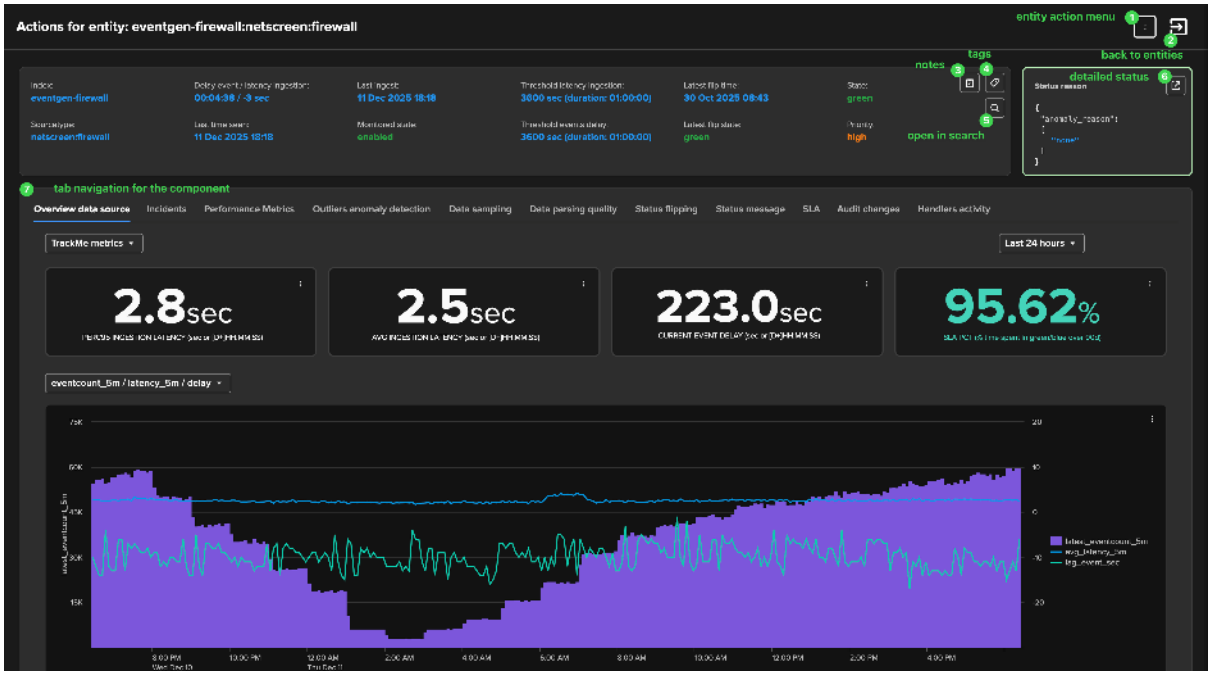


Key interactions

The key interactions in the Tenant Home (the exact view varies by component type):



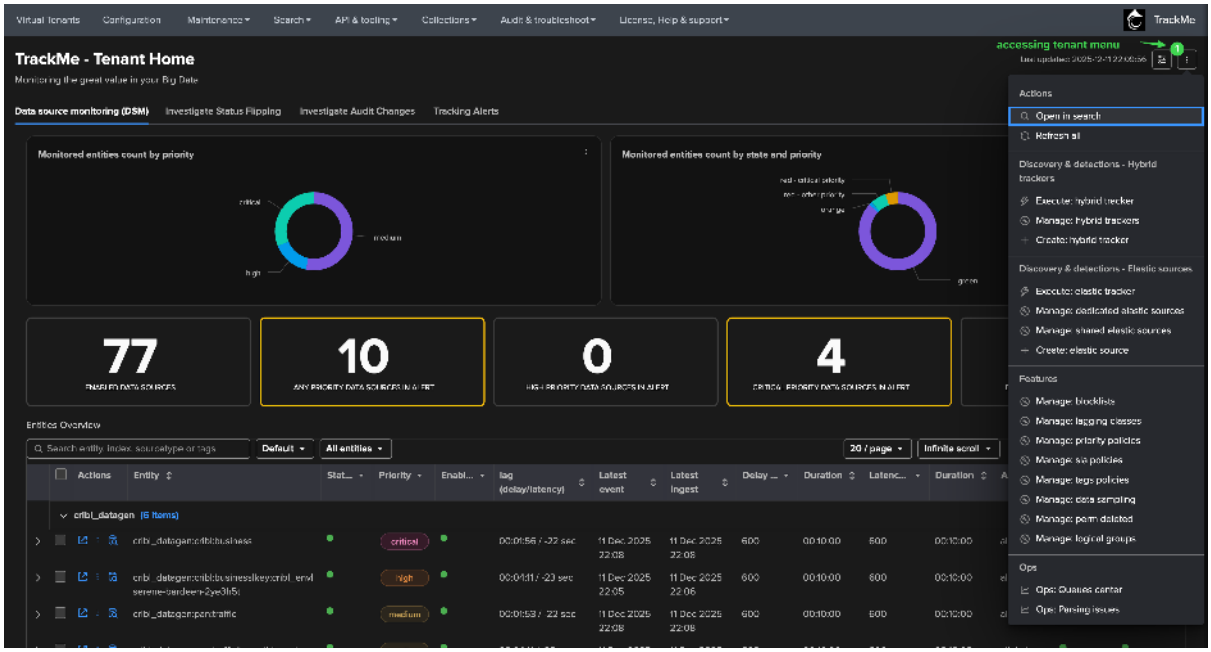
key interactions from the entity view:



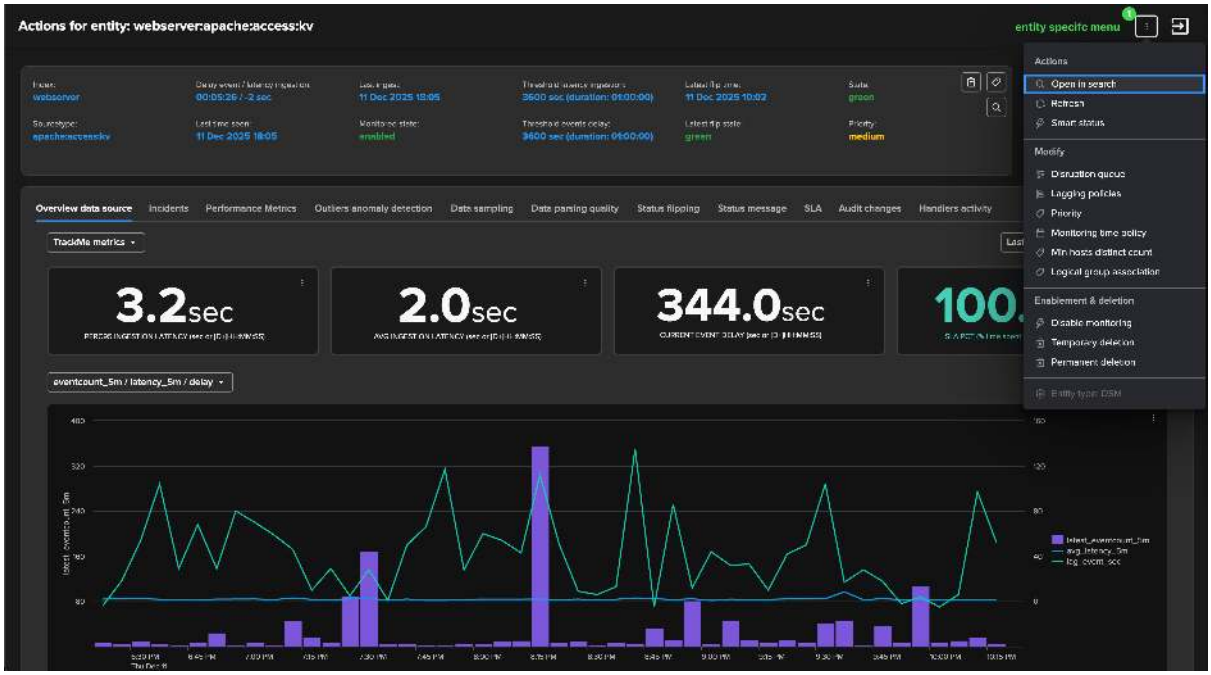
Entity and tenant menus

As everywhere in TrackMe, actions are reached through three-dot menus (the exact items depend on the component type):

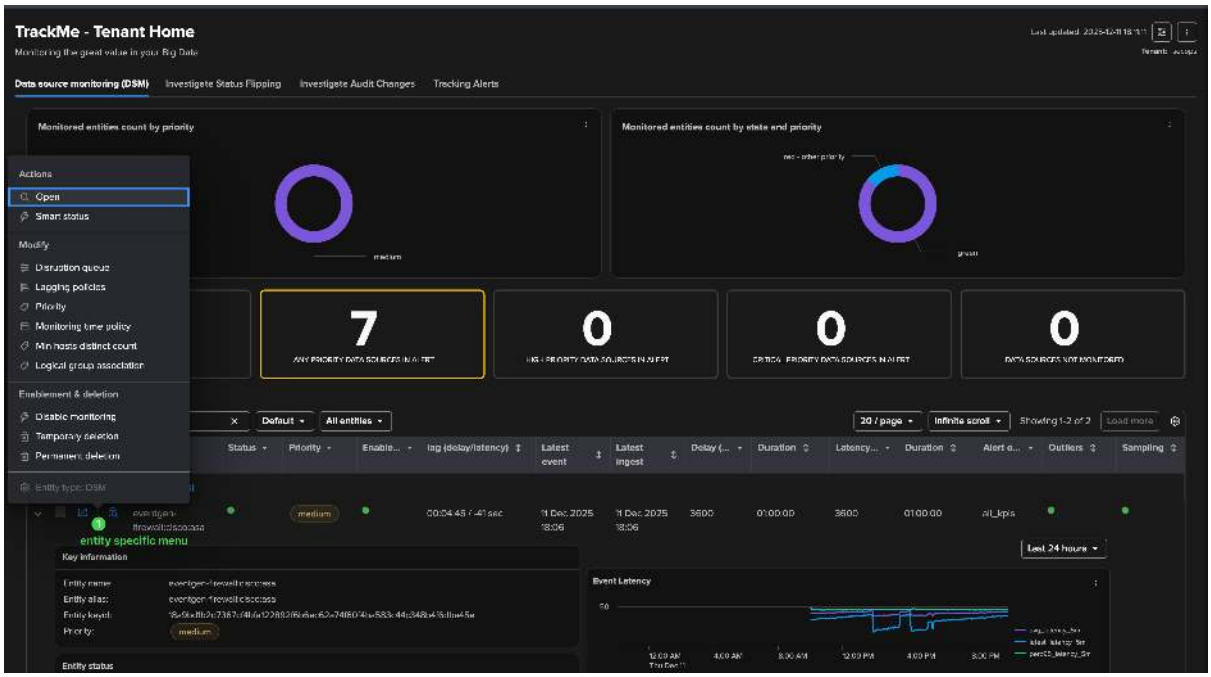
the tenant menu:



the entity menu from the top selector:

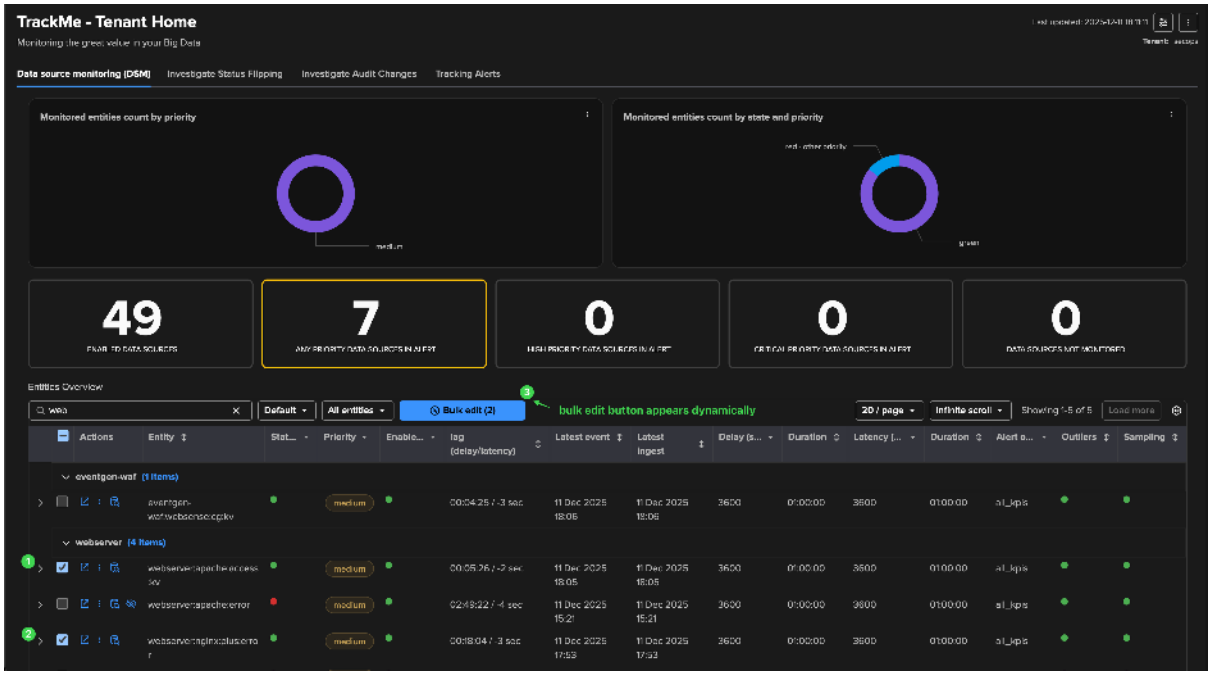


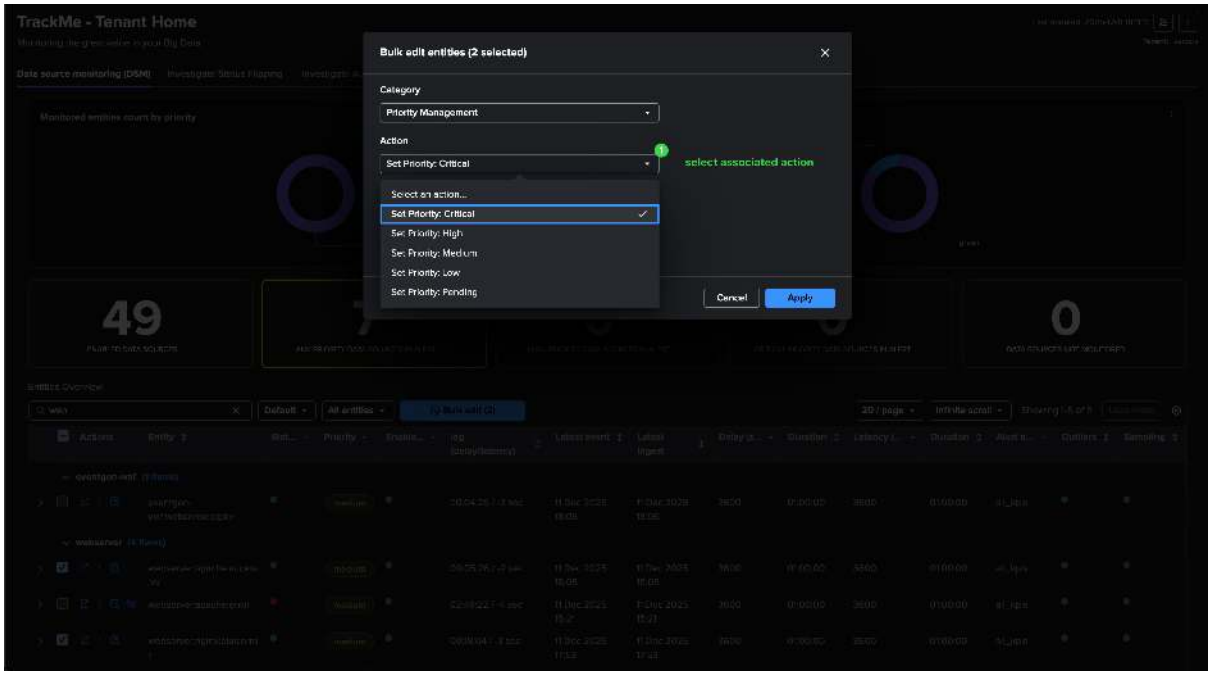
the entity menu from the entity table:

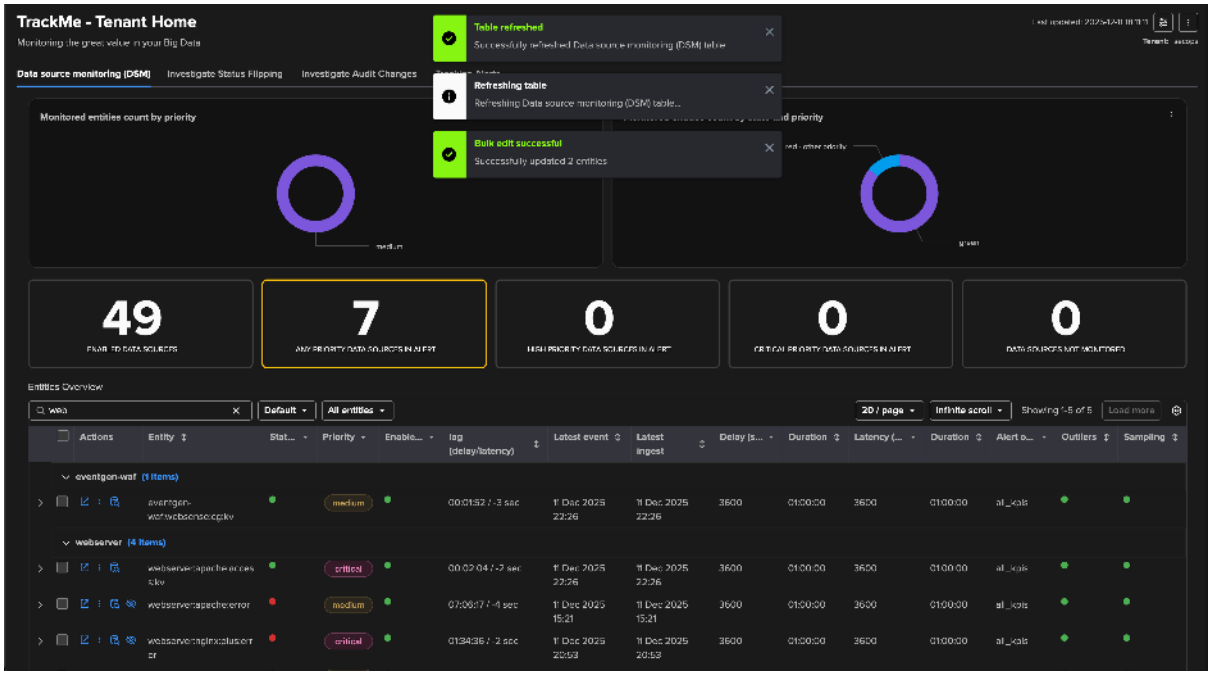


Bulk editing

The Tenant Home supports **dynamic bulk editing**: select one or more entities and the bulk action button appears automatically.


TrackMe - Tenant Home
Data source monitoring (DSM)
Investigate Status Flipping
Investigate Audit Changes
Tracking Alerts
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
49
7
0
0
0
Entities Overview
Bulk edit (2)
bulk edit button appears dynamically
Actions
Entity
Priority
Latest event
Latest ingest
Duration
Latency
Outliers
Sampling
eventgen-waf
webserver


Bulk edit entities (2 selected)
Category
Priority Management
Action
Set Priority: Critical
select associated action
Select an action...
Set Priority: Critical
Set Priority: High
Set Priority: Medium
Set Priority: Low
Set Priority: Pending
Cancel
Apply



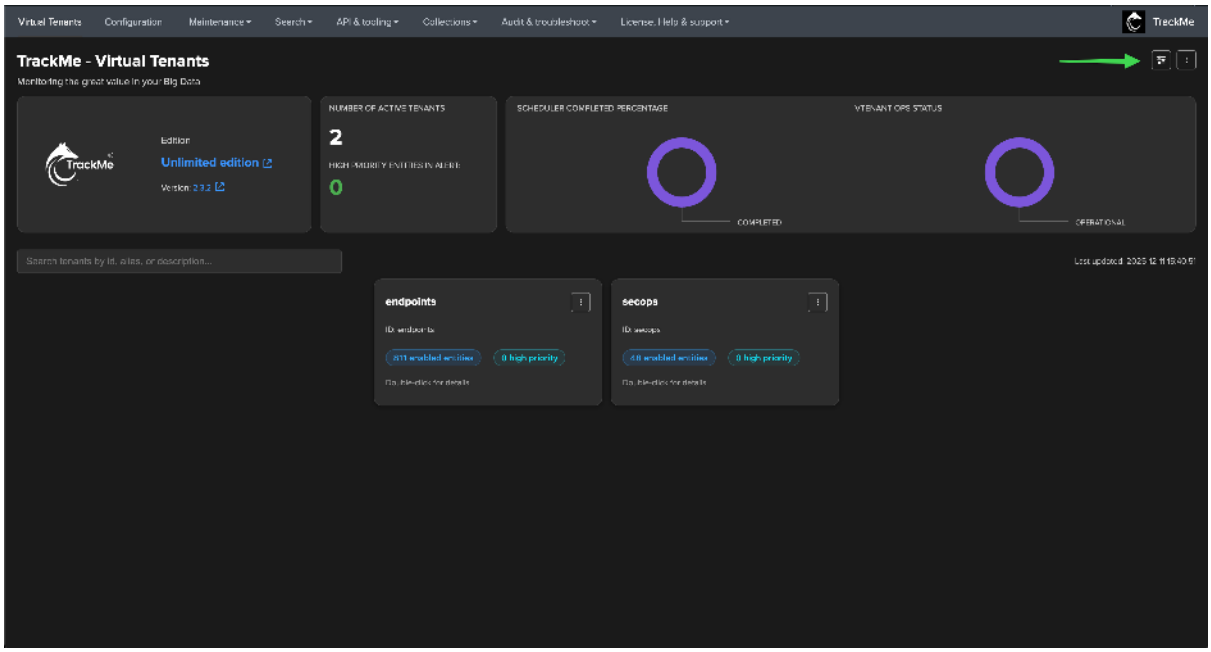
Themes & personal preferences

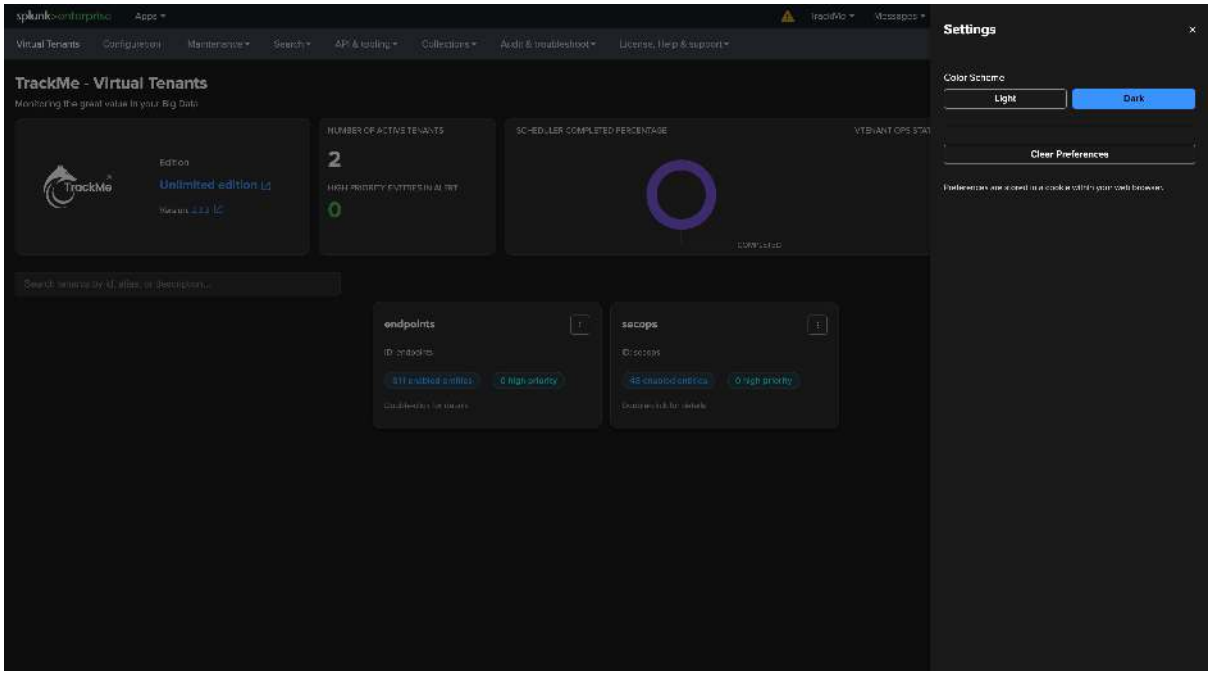
TrackMe supports two themes — **Dark mode** and **Light mode** — applied globally across all interfaces. Each user's choice is stored persistently in a browser cookie. Administrators can set the default theme for users landing in TrackMe for the first time; after installation the default is dark mode.

Setting your theme

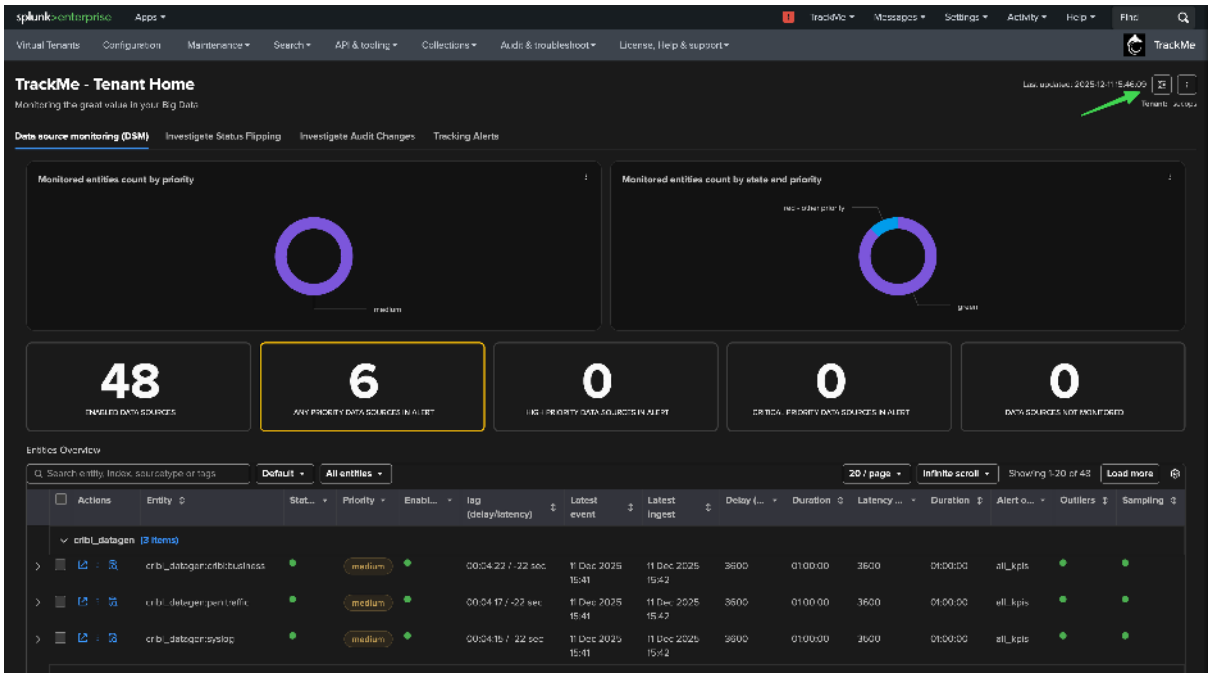
From either the Virtual Tenant interface or the Tenant Home, click the **settings icon** in the top right of the screen to open your preferences:

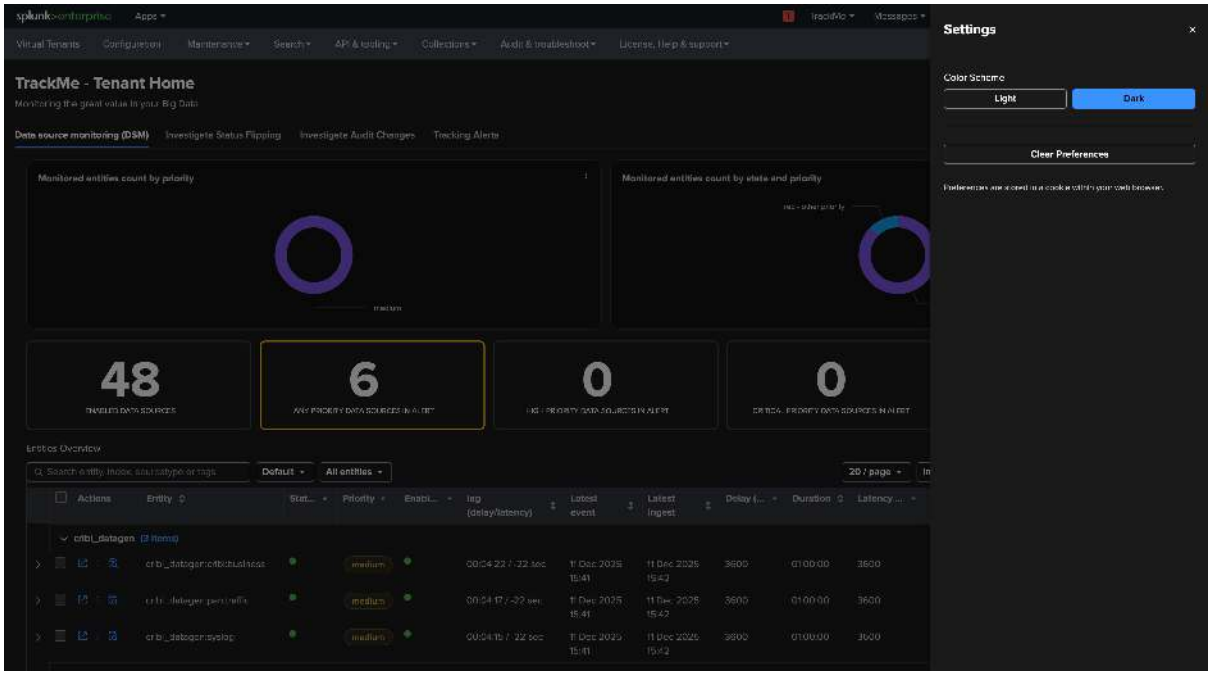
from the Virtual Tenant interface:



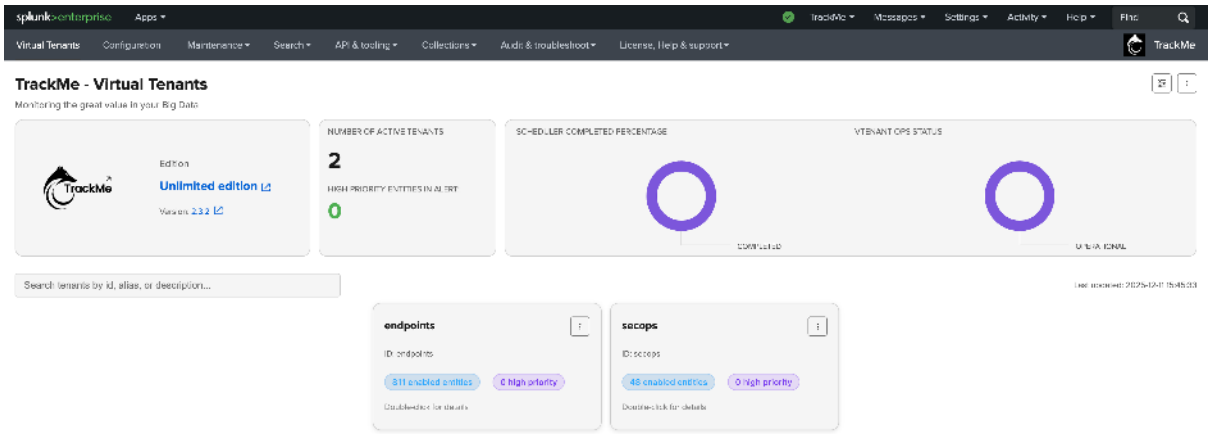


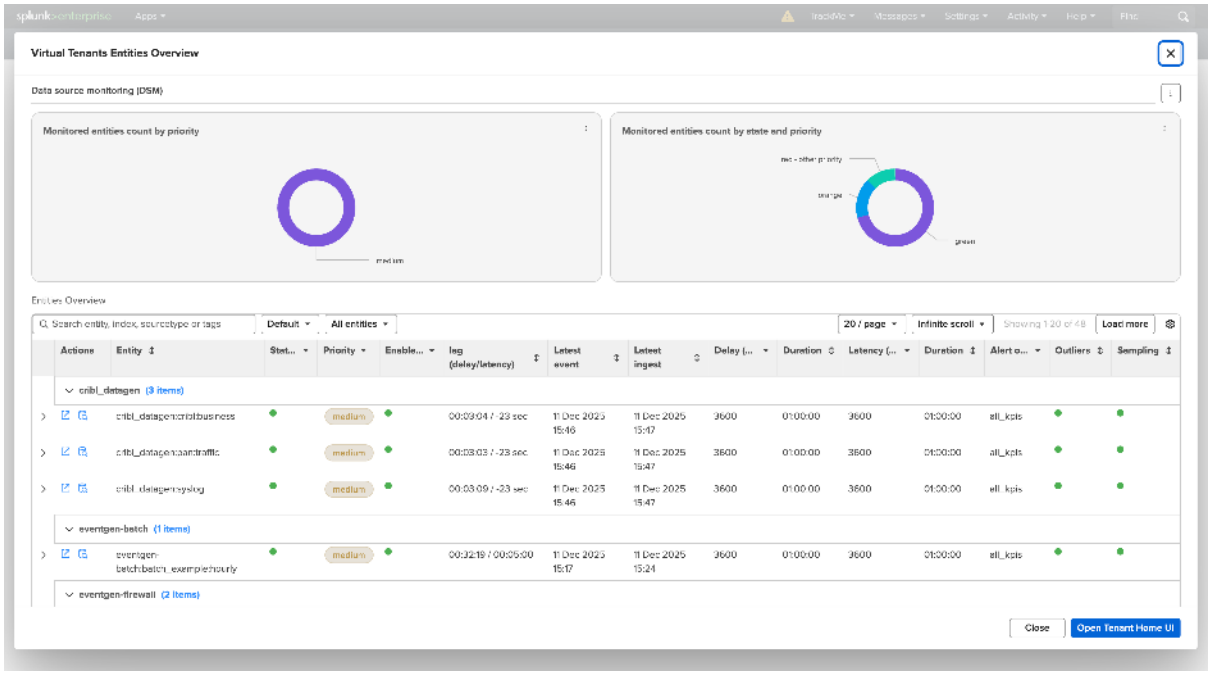
from the Tenant Home interface:

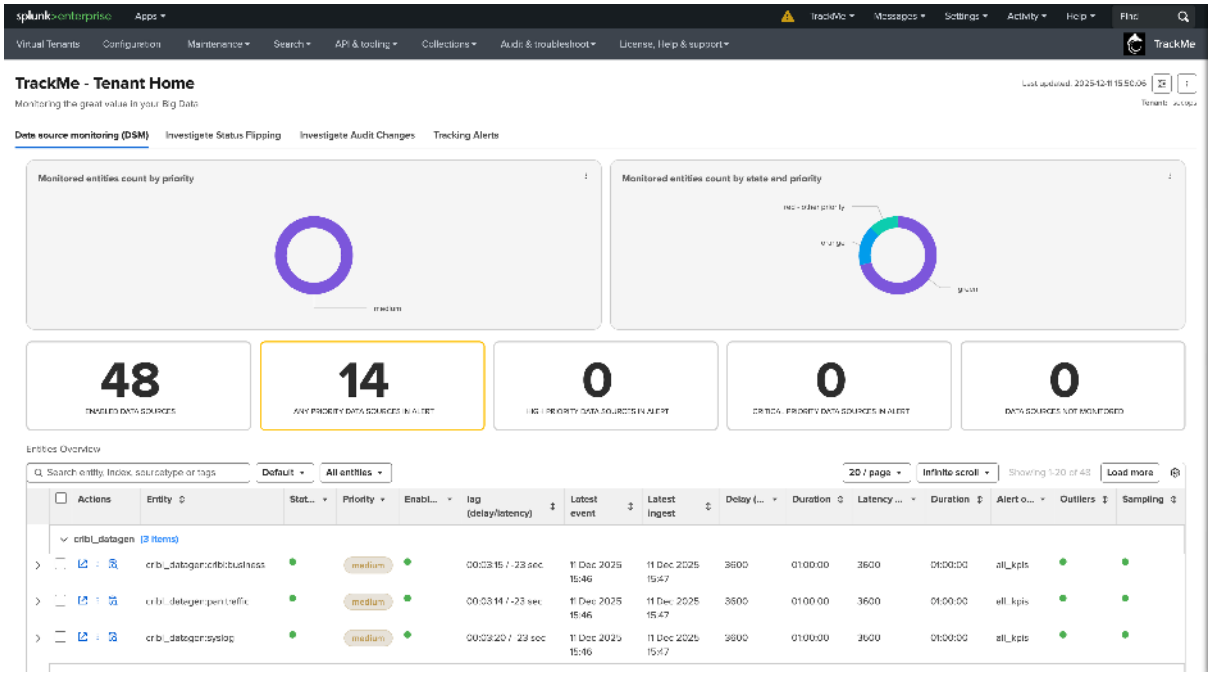


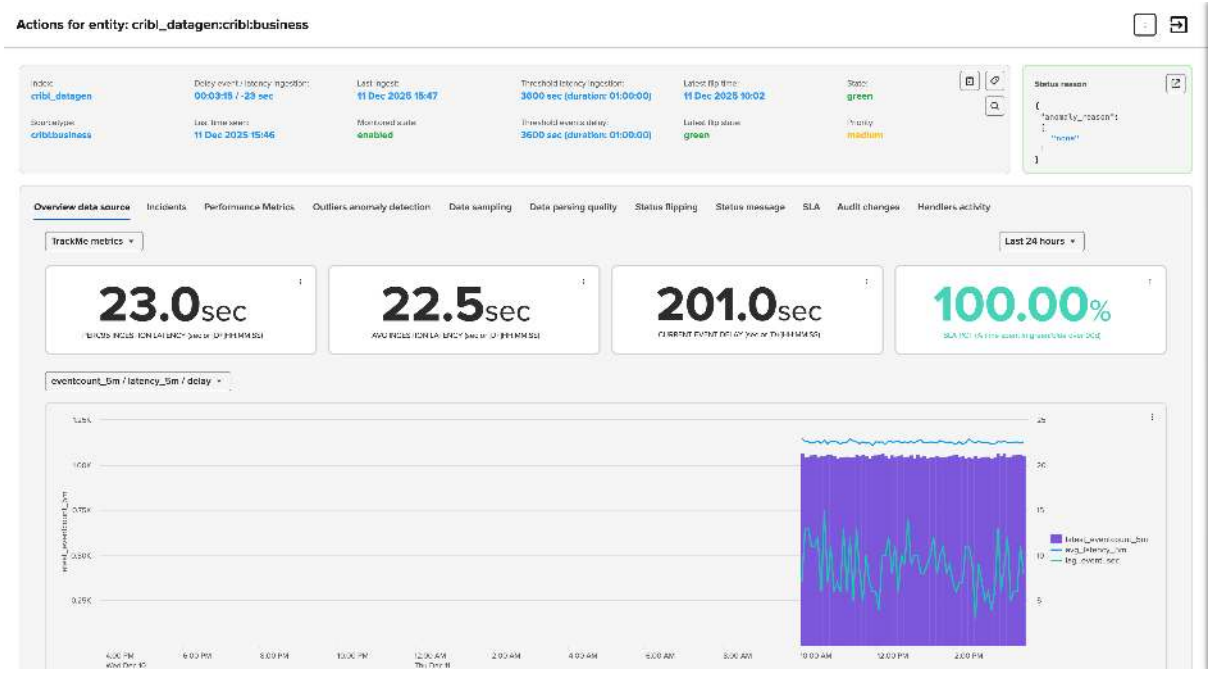


TrackMe in Light mode:




Virtual Tenants Entities Overview
Data source monitoring (DSM)
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
Entities Overview
Close
Open Tenant Home UI


TrackMe - Tenant Home
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Data source monitoring (DSM)
Investigate Status Flipping
Investigate Audit Changes
Tracking Alerts
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
48
14
0
0
0
Entities Overview



See also

- *What is TrackMe?* and *How TrackMe works* — the conceptual introduction.
- *Virtual Tenants & Access* — creating, managing, and securing Virtual Tenants.
- *Monitoring Components* — the per-component views the Tenant Home adapts to.

8.2 Virtual Tenants & Access

Everything in TrackMe lives inside a **virtual tenant** — an isolated monitoring domain with its own data, configuration, trackers, and access control. This part covers the full tenant lifecycle and the role model that governs who can see and change what.

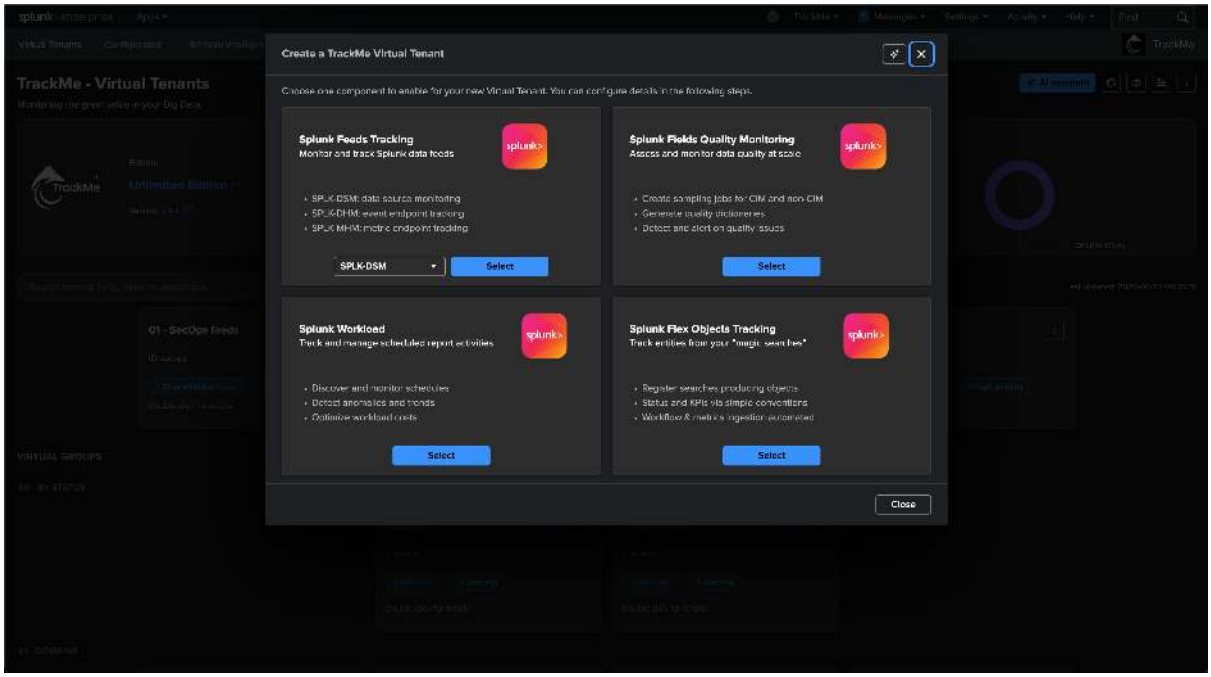
- **Overview** — what a tenant is, why you create them, and a tenant's anatomy.
- **Creating a tenant** — the creation wizard and the choices it asks you to make.
- **Managing tenants** — editing, enabling/disabling, deleting, operational status, and scheduling health.
- **Virtual groups** — read-only cards that aggregate entities across several tenants.
- **Roles & access control** — the three-role model and how to scope access cleanly.
- **Personal preferences** — per-user theme and layout settings.

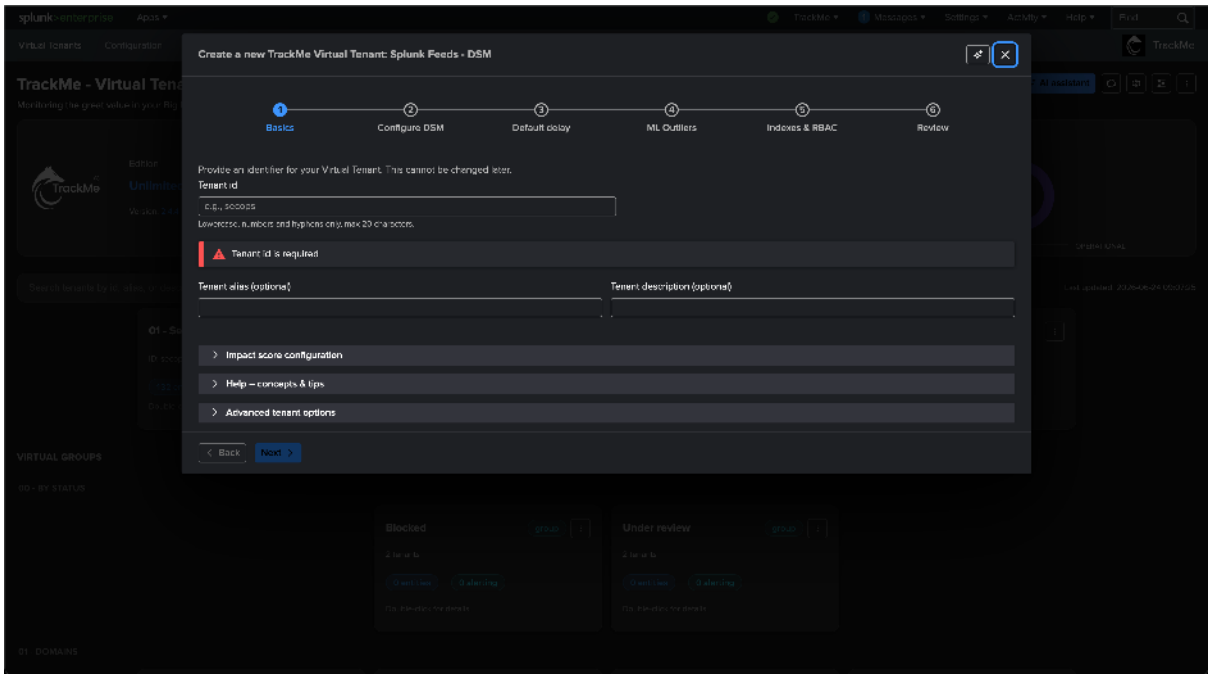
Note

A fresh TrackMe install has **no tenants yet** — creating your first tenant is the first thing you do. If you haven't, start with the *Quickstart*.

8.2.1 Virtual Tenants explained

A **virtual tenant** is TrackMe's unit of multi-tenancy: a self-contained, isolated instance of TrackMe living inside your Splunk app. It owns its data, its configuration, its trackers, its access control, and — optionally — its own remote Splunk deployment to monitor. You create, scope, operate, and destroy tenants independently of one another.





Why tenants exist

Manually, a single flat monitoring space does not survive contact with a real Splunk estate. Tenants let you carve that estate into domains that match how your organisation actually works. Common reasons to create separate tenants:

- **Segmentation** — by company, country, business unit, or team.
- **By technology** — keep firewall data, performance data, and application logs in their own spaces with their own thresholds.
- **By scope** — one tenant per Splunk cluster, per index family, or per search head tier.
- **Access control** — give different teams ownership of different data spaces without exposing each other's entities (see *Roles & access control*).

Everything else in TrackMe — entities, policies, thresholds, alerts — is scoped *to* a tenant. There is no global entity list.

Anatomy of a tenant

From a user's point of view, a tenant is made of the following:

Element	What it is
Tenant identifier (`tenant_id`)	The immutable internal name (lowercase letters, digits, underscores; up to 40 characters). It is stamped as an indexed field on every event and metric TrackMe generates for the tenant. **Choose it carefully — it cannot be changed later.**
Tenant alias	A human-readable display name shown in the UI and used to order tenants. Editable at any time.
Description	Free text describing the tenant's purpose.
Status	`enabled` or `disabled` — the source of truth for whether the tenant's trackers run and its entities are maintained.
Owner	The Splunk user that owns the tenant's knowledge objects and on whose behalf its trackers execute.
Enabled components	Which monitoring components the tenant runs (see below).
Indexes	The Splunk indexes the tenant uses (summary, audit, metric, notable).
Default settings	Per-tenant defaults — time range, monitoring policy, default priority, ML outliers configuration — that cascade down to entities and can be overridden per entity.

Components and tenant types

A tenant is tied to one or more **monitoring components**. When you create a tenant you choose which to enable; each can be turned on or off later.

Tenant type	Components it brings
splk-feeds	The data-flow family: **DSM** (Data Source Monitoring), **DHM** (Data Host Monitoring), and **MHM** (Metric Host Monitoring). Each is enabled independently.
splk-wlk	**WLK** — Workload Knowledge: scheduled-search execution health and SVC consumption.
splk-flx	**FLX** — Flex Objects: custom trackers you define with your own SPL.
splk-fqm	**FQM** — Fields Quality Monitoring.
splk-cim	Common Information Model compliance tracking.

Each component is covered in *Part 3*.

Saved Views

On a large estate the Virtual Tenants grid can hold dozens of tenant and Virtual Group cards. A **Saved View** is a named, curated subset of that grid — a hand-picked set of tenant cards (optionally narrowed to specific components) plus Virtual Group cards — so a team lands on just the tenants relevant to them instead of the whole estate. It is a pure **display** convenience: Saved Views never touch monitoring, scoring, or alerting.

A power or admin user creates one from the Virtual Tenants page (**Create a saved view**) via a short wizard — identity, the tenants and components to include, the Virtual Groups to include, and the **roles** allowed to use it. Each user then picks a view from the selector in the search-bar row (the default is *All tenants & groups*); the choice is remembered per browser and silently falls back to *All* if the view is later removed or access is revoked.

> **Note**
>
> Saved Views are **RBAC-scoped** — a view lists the Splunk roles allowed to see it (administrators always can). Creating and managing views requires the power capability (`trackmepoweroperations`); simply using one needs only read access.

License limits

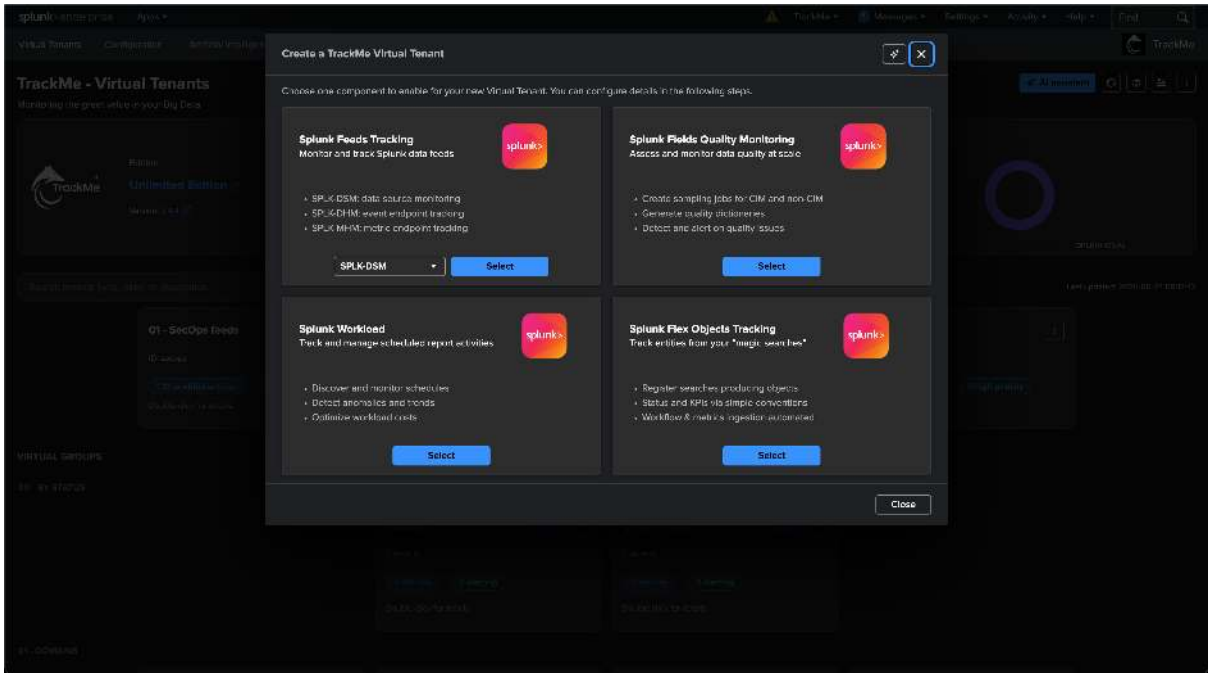
Some license editions **cap the number of tenants** you can create. If you reach the limit, creation is refused until you remove a tenant or apply a higher edition. See the *License* page for the edition matrix.

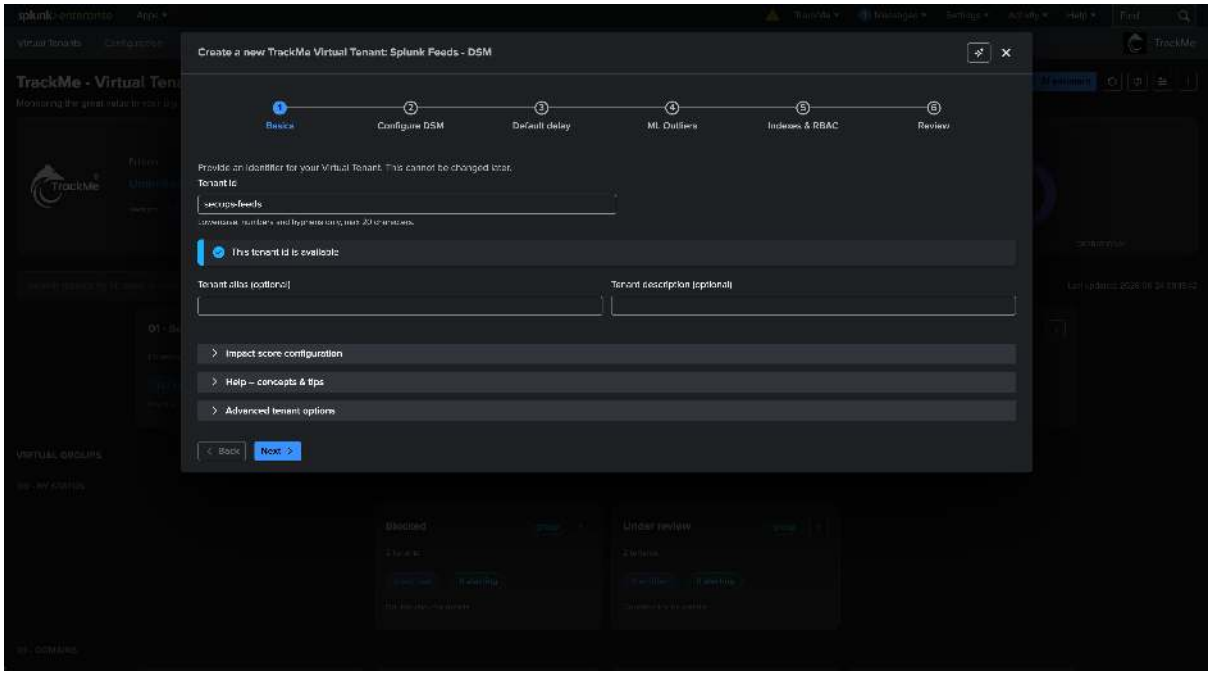
See also

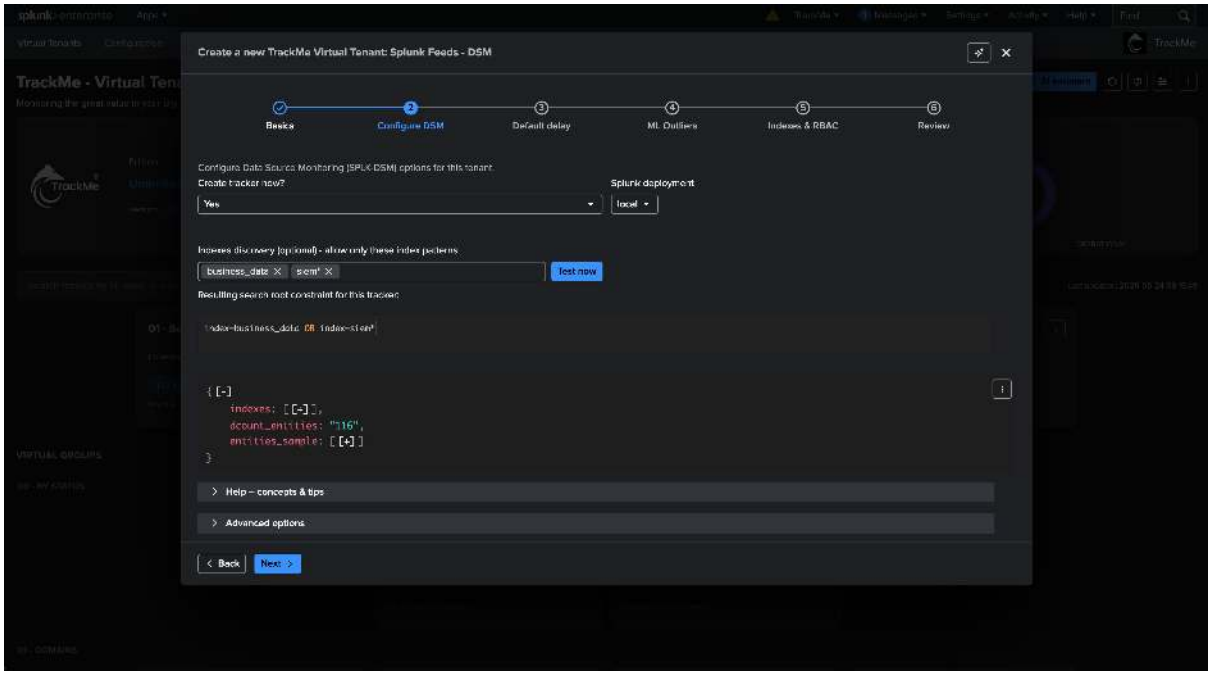
- *Creating a tenant* — create your first tenant.
- *Roles & access control* — control who can see and manage a tenant.
- *Virtual Groups* — aggregate entities across several tenants.

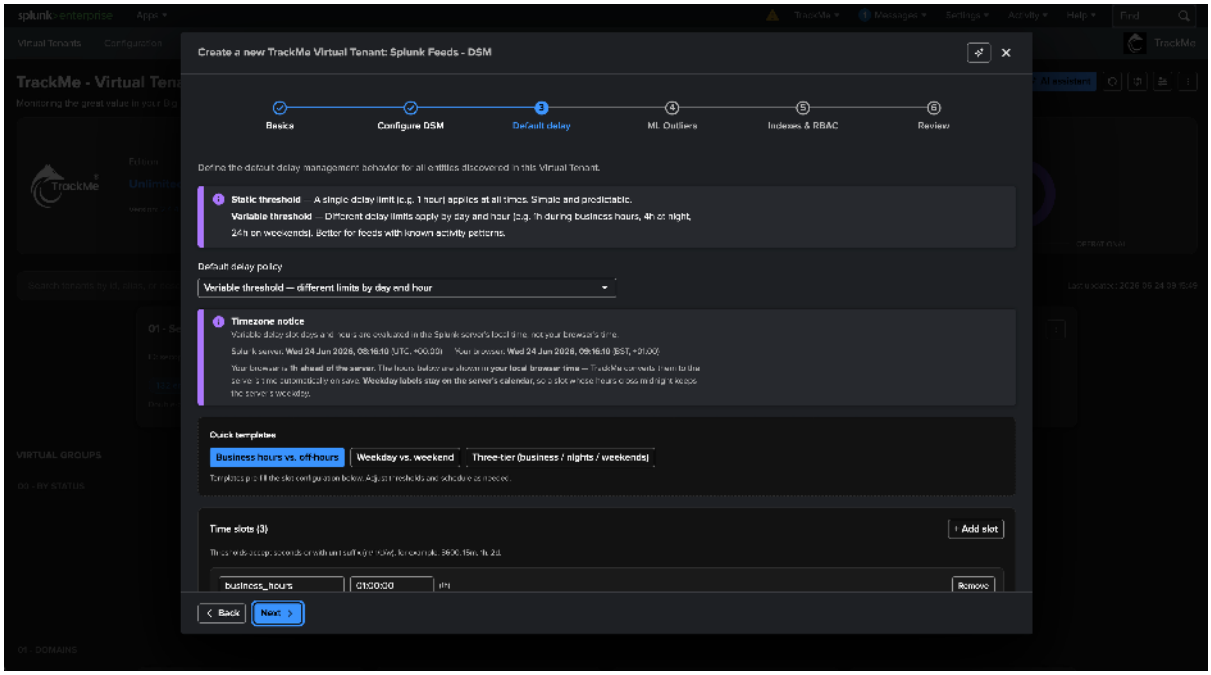
8.2.2 Creating a tenant

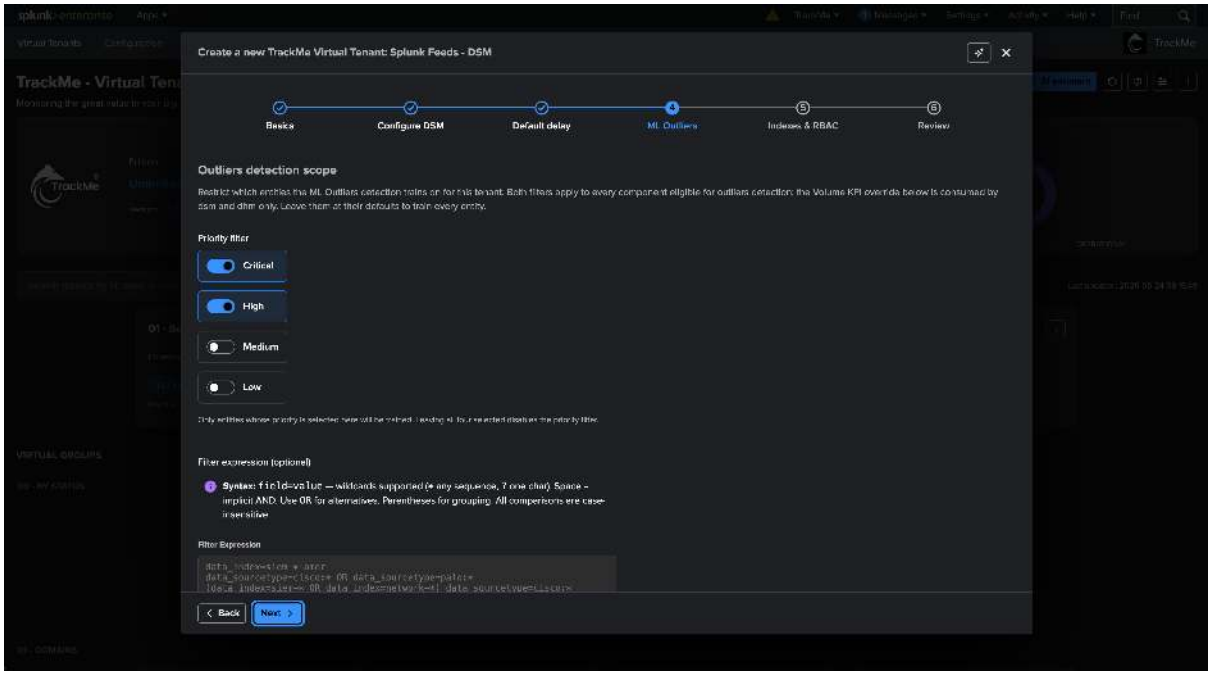
Tenants are created from a guided wizard in the Virtual Tenants UI (and, for automation, through the REST API). The wizard adapts to the component type you choose, but every path ends with the same access-control step.

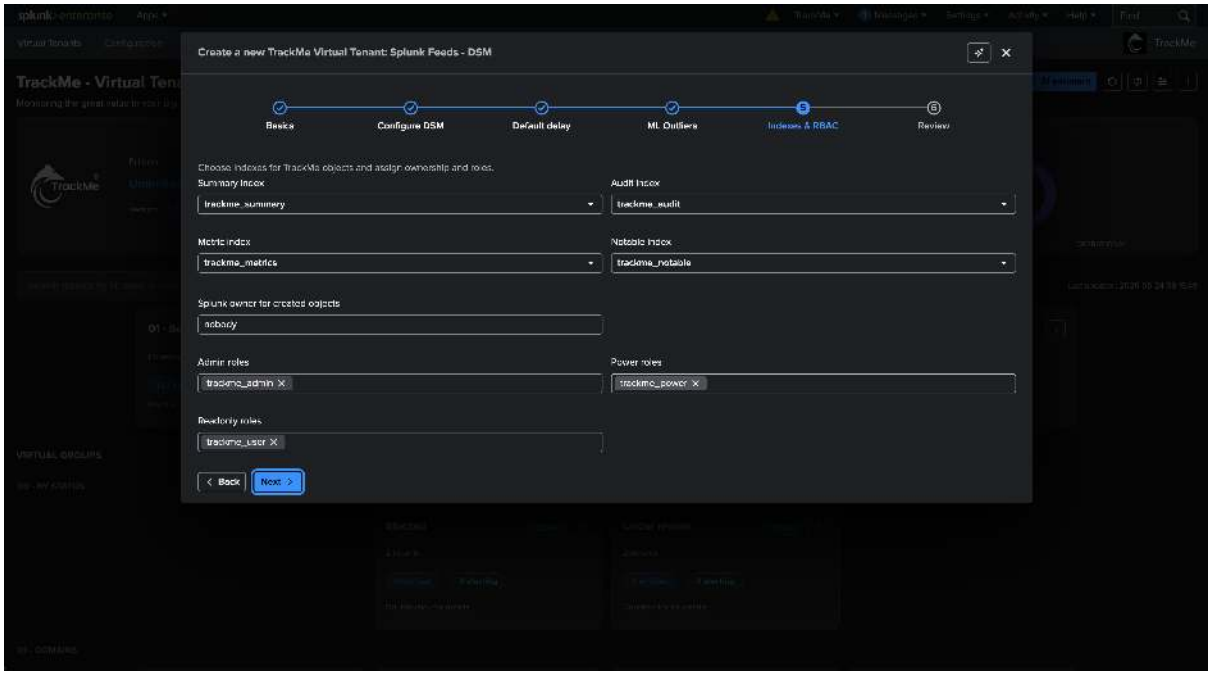


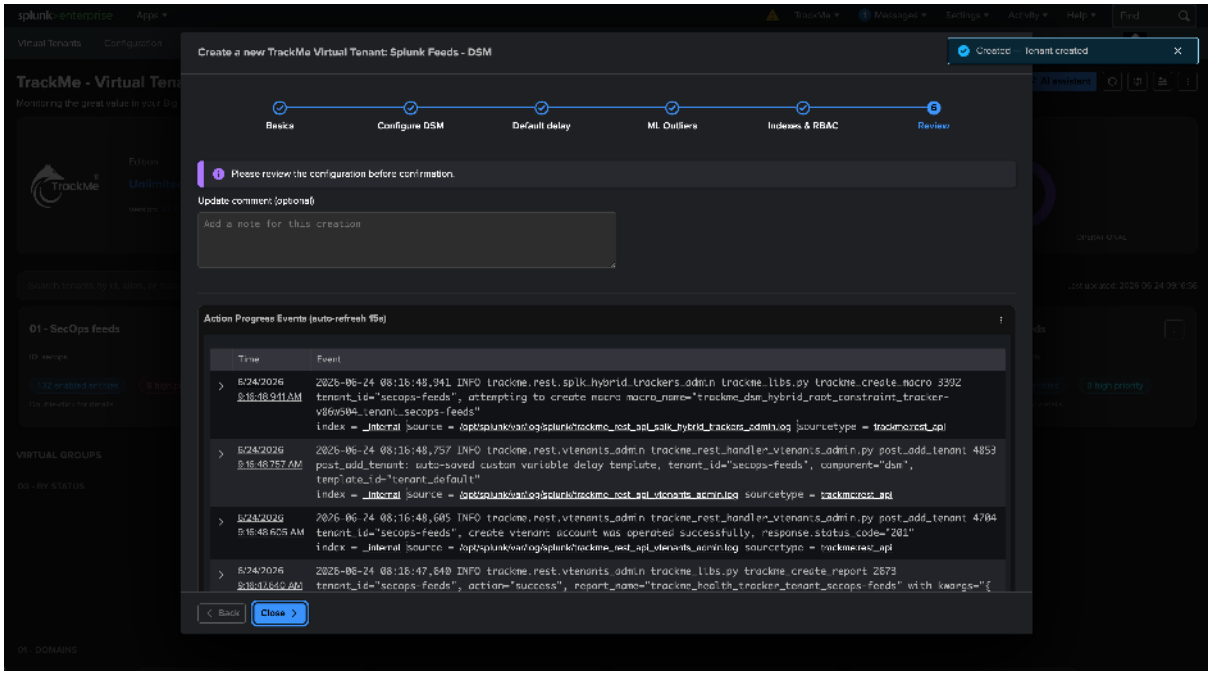

Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DSM
Basics
Configure DSM
Default delay
ML Outliers
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Provide an identifier for your Virtual Tenant. This cannot be changed later.
Tenant Id
secops-feeds
This tenant id is available
Tenant alias (optional)
Tenant description (optional)
Impact score configuration
Help – concepts & tips
Advanced tenant options
Back
Next


Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DSM
Basics
Configure DSM
Default delay
ML Outliers
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Configure Data Source Monitoring (SPLK-DSM) options for this tenant
Create tracker now?
Yes
Splunk deployment
local
Indexes discovery (optional) - allowed only these index patterns
business_data
sysmt*
Test now
Resulting search root constraint for this tracker
index=business_data OR index=sysmt*
{ [-]
indexes: [[+]],
dcount_entities: "116",
entities_sample: [[+]]
}
Help – concepts & tips
Advanced options
Back
Next


Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DSM
Basics
Configure DSM
Default delay
ML Outliers
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Define the default delay management behavior for all entities discovered in this Virtual Tenant.
Static threshold — A single delay limit (e.g. 1 hour) applies at all times. Simple and predictable.
Variable threshold — Different delay limits apply by day and hour (e.g. 1h during business hours, 4h at night, 24h on weekends). Better for feeds with known activity patterns.
Default delay policy
Variable threshold — different limits by day and hour
Timezone notice
Quick templates
Business hours vs. off-hours
Weekday vs. weekend
Three-tier (business / nights / weekends)
Time slots (3)
Add slot
business_hours
01:00:00
Remove
Back
Next


Create a new TrackMe Virtual Tenant: Splunk Feeds - DSM
Basics
Configure DSM
Default delay
ML Outliers
Indexes & RBAC
Review
Outliers detection scope
Priority filter
Critical
High
Medium
Low
Filter expression (optional)
Filter Expression
Back
Next





Important

The Splunk **indexes** a tenant uses (summary, audit, metric, notable) must already exist before you create the tenant. The wizard references them; it does not create them.

Identity (all tenant types)

Every tenant begins with its identity:

- **Tenant identifier** (`tenant_id`) — unique and **immutable**. Lowercase letters, digits, and underscores, up to 40 characters.
- **Tenant alias** — optional human-readable display name (editable later).
- **Description** — optional free text.

Creating a splk-feeds tenant

The feeds wizard is the richest, because it configures live discovery of your data. You choose which feeds components to enable — **DSM**, **DHM**, **MHM** — and, per component, set:

- **Create tracker now** — optionally create a tracker during creation (this produces a *Hybrid Tracker*; you can also add trackers later from inside the tenant).
- **Splunk deployment** — whether the data is **local** to this Splunk, or on a **remote** Splunk deployment (see *Integrations & Remote Deployments*).
- **Splunk root search constraint** — the base constraint that governs which entities are discovered and maintained.
- **Restrict indexes discovery** — narrow the scope further with explicit and wildcard index patterns.
- **Advanced options** — Hybrid-tracker settings plus component-specific options.
- **Test now** — run a preview search against your settings and confirm entities are found before committing.

Component nuances:

Component	What you configure
DSM	Tracks data feeds by `(index, sourcetype)`, with an optional custom *break-by* field. Produces KPIs, ML outliers, and data-quality signals.
DHM	Tracks sourcetype activity per **endpoint**. The endpoint defaults to the `host` metadata but can be any custom field.
MHM	Tracks metric-category availability per endpoint. The endpoint defaults to `host` but can be any metric dimension.

Creating a splk-wlk tenant

The Workload wizard walks through:

- **Deployment type** — for example Splunk Cloud, which creates a tracker for SVC consumption summary metrics.
- **Deployment target** — local or a remote account (searches switch transparently to the remote deployment).
- **Root search constraint** — optional filters for the introspection, scheduler, and SVC searches (by app, or by `host` / `splunk_server`).
- **ML Outliers** — auto-create and train ML models when entities are discovered (trains against the `elapsed` metric by default).
- **Inactive entities** — auto-purge scheduled entities that have been inactive beyond a configured period; this is handled by the Workload tracker named `inactive_entities`.

> **Tip**
>
> **Multiple search head tiers:** restrict the root constraint so it targets only the intended members (for example `host=sh1 OR host=sh2`). The simplest, most robust pattern is **one tenant per search head tier**.

Creating splk-flx, splk-fqm, splk-cim tenants

These wizards are minimal — you provide the identity, description, and the access-control step. The actual entity configuration happens later, inside the tenant UI, once it exists.

Access control, ownership & indexes (all tenant types)

Every creation path finishes with the same step:

- **Roles (RBAC)** — choose which Splunk roles administer the tenant (admin / power) and which have read-only access (user). See *Roles & access control* for the full model.
- **Owner** — the Splunk user that owns the tenant's knowledge objects and runs its trackers. Future objects are auto-assigned to this owner.
- **Indexes** — select the (already-existing) Splunk indexes the tenant will use.

> **Tip**
>
> You can preset the default owner and roles that the creation UI proposes, under **Configuration → General → RBAC**, so every new tenant starts from sensible defaults.

What happens when you target a remote deployment

Choosing a remote target triggers an automatic **connectivity and authentication test**, and the result is shown before you can continue. Creation also checks that your license edition allows another tenant and that you are permitted to use the chosen remote account.

Automating with the REST API

Everything the wizard does is also available through the REST API — useful for scripting tenant creation or managing it as code. Browse the full endpoint list and options under **API & Tooling → TrackMe REST API Reference** in the UI. Tenants are created by posting to `/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant`; for example, a splk-dsm tenant:

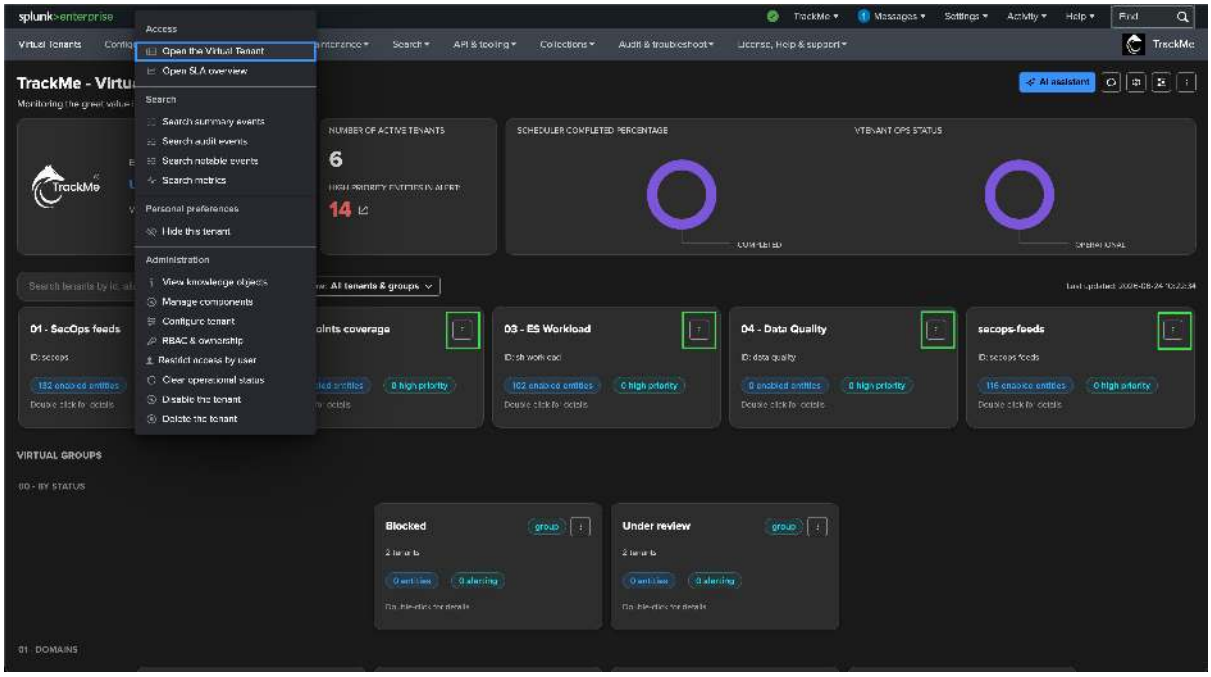
```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant" mode="post"
    body="{'tenant_name': 'mytenant', 'tenant_desc': 'Demo tenant',
           'tenant_roles_admin': 'trackme_admin', 'tenant_roles_user':
↪'trackme_user',
           'tenant_owner': 'admin', 'tenant_idx_settings': 'global',
           'tenant_dsm_enabled': 'true'}"
```

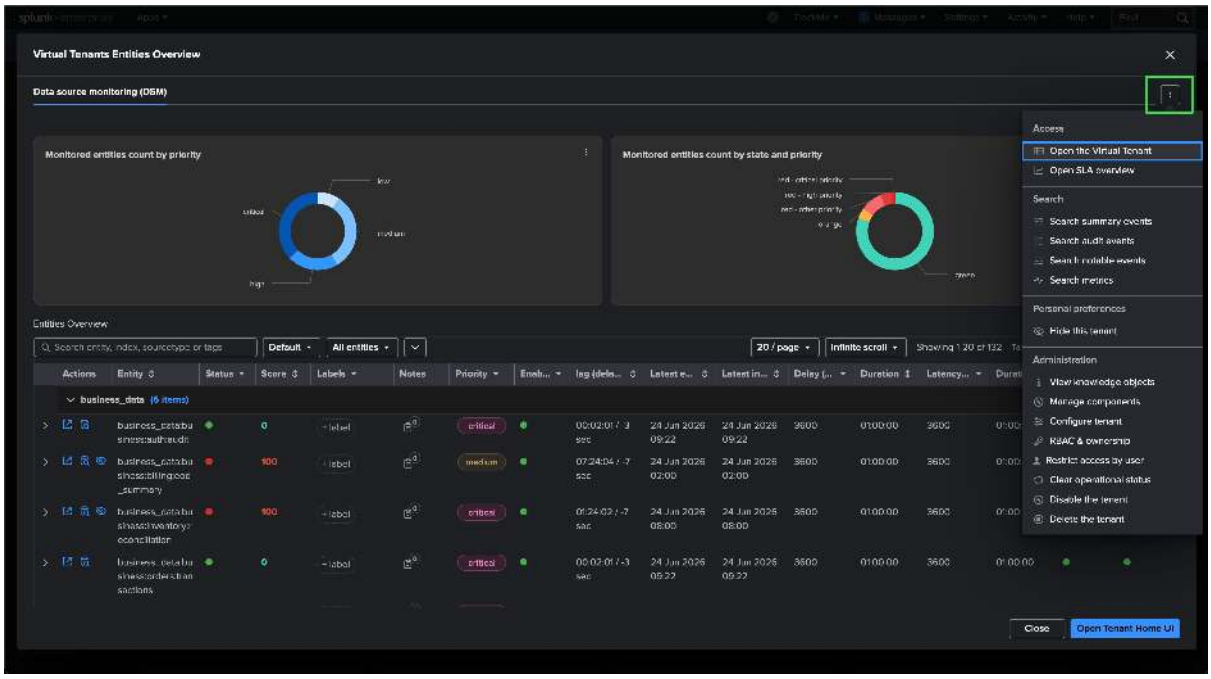
The body carries the same choices as the wizard — identity, RBAC roles, owner, indexes — and a per-component **enable flag**: `tenant_dsm_enabled` / `tenant_dhm_enabled` / `tenant_mhm_enabled` for feeds, and `tenant_flx_enabled` / `tenant_fqm_enabled` / `tenant_wlk_enabled` for the other tenant types. Set the flag(s) for the component(s) you want; the minimal tenant types (flx, fqm, cim) need only the identity, RBAC, and that flag.

> **See also**
>
> - *Managing tenants* — operate the tenant after creation.
> - *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — remote Splunk deployments.
> - *Monitoring Components* — what each component tracks.

8.2.3 Managing tenants

Once a tenant exists, everything you do to it is on its **three-dot menu** in the Virtual Tenants grid. This page covers that menu — configuration, access, enabling and disabling, deletion — and the two things you watch to keep a tenant healthy: its **operational status** and its **scheduling**.





The tenant menu

Everything you can do to a tenant is on its **three-dot menu** on the tenant card. The menu is grouped into *Access*, *Search*, and *Administration* actions, plus a personal hide/show preference; the administration actions are available to tenant admins.

Menu action	What it does
Open the Virtual Tenant	Opens the tenant's home page (you can also double-click the card).
Open SLA overview	Opens the SLA dashboard — the percentage of time each entity spent green.
Search summary / audit / notable events, **Search metrics**	Deep links into Splunk search, pre-scoped to the tenant's indexes.
View knowledge objects	Lists every knowledge object the tenant owns, with its type — useful for auditing.
Manage components	Add or remove monitoring components on the tenant.
Configure tenant	The per-tenant settings editor (see *Configuring a tenant*).
RBAC & ownership	Change the admin / power / user roles and the owner; existing knowledge objects are re-permissioned and, if the owner changes, re-assigned. See *Roles & access control*.
Restrict access by user	Limit the tenant to a named list of users, on top of role-based access; the card then shows a *Restricted* badge.
Clear operational status	Reset a stuck operational status once you have fixed the cause (see *Operational status*).
Disable / Enable the tenant	Pause or resume the tenant without deleting anything (see below).
Delete the tenant	Permanently destroy the tenant (see below).
Hide / Unhide this tenant	A personal preference that shows or hides the tenant in *your* grid — it ties into the `showHiddenTenants` preference (see *Personal preferences*).

Warning

Removing a component (via *Manage components*) permanently deletes that component's knowledge objects and purges its data. The only way back is a restore from backup. Prefer disabling the tenant if you are unsure.

Configuring a tenant

Configure tenant opens a tabbed editor for everything about a tenant that is not its identity or its components. From here you set, per tenant: priority and pagination defaults, UI preferences, the *disruption queue*, the delayed-entities inspector, auto-disablement and search constraints, *CMDB integration*, documentation, group-by settings, access control, *impact scoring*, and *AI settings*. Most of these features are explained in their own parts of this guide — this modal is where you tune them for one tenant.

Enabling and disabling

Disabling a tenant is the safe, reversible alternative to deleting it:

- **Disable the tenant** sets the status to `disabled`: all the tenant's knowledge objects are disabled in Splunk, no trackers run, no entities are maintained — but **no data is destroyed**. Disabled tenants are hidden in the UI unless you turn on the `showHiddenTenants` preference (see *Personal preferences*).
- **Enable the tenant** brings it straight back.

Deleting a tenant

Warning

Deletion is permanent and irreversible. It drops the tenant's data collections, removes its configuration and its role triplet, deletes its scheduled trackers, and purges its Configuration Guardian alerts. Previously generated events and metrics are left untouched in your indexes. Hybrid trackers must be re-created if you ever rebuild the tenant. The only recovery path is a restore from backup — when in doubt, **disable instead of delete**.

Operational status

TrackMe continuously monitors itself. Every tracker and custom command reports failures to a central register, and a per-tenant **health tracker** (running every five minutes) turns that into health events you can see directly on the tenant card.

Common causes of a failing operational status:

- An overloaded environment with no available search slots.
- A search head in detention.
- Network or credential issues (especially toward a remote deployment — see *Integrations & Remote Deployments*).
- Corrupted configuration: missing knowledge objects or incorrect permissions.

To investigate:

- Click the operational-status chart on a tenant to see the affected tenants, related accounts, and the root cause; **Open in search** drills into the per-tracker results.
- Health events land in the tenant's audit index, for example `index=trackme_audit sourcetype="trackme:health" last_status="failure"`.
- Once you have fixed the cause, use **Clear operational status** from the tenant menu to reset the recorded status. It defaults to the current tenant but you can widen the scope to others — or all tenants — and optionally **re-run the health-check tracker** as it clears, with a note for the audit trail.
- The **Audit → Operational Statuses** dashboard gives the cross-tenant view.
- The per-tenant execution summary is stored centrally; inspect it with:

```
| inputlookup trackme_virtual_tenants | fields tenant_id,␣
↪tenant_objects_exec_summary
```

Scheduling and tracker health

TrackMe depends on its trackers being scheduled and running on time. You monitor that from the Virtual Tenants UI:

- **Aim for zero skipped searches.** Skipped trackers mean the deployment is short on search slots or CPU — review search performance or add capacity.
- Trackers log their own run-time KPIs; the **TrackMe Performance Deepdive** dashboard surfaces them.
- **Automatic re-attempts:** when maximum search concurrency is hit, TrackMe retries (logged as a temporary failure). If the retry limit is reached it logs a permanent failure and cancels that run.

> **Tip**
>
> `DEBUG` logging is very verbose — enable it only while troubleshooting, from **Configuration → System settings → Logging**, and turn it back down afterwards.

Under the hood and via the API

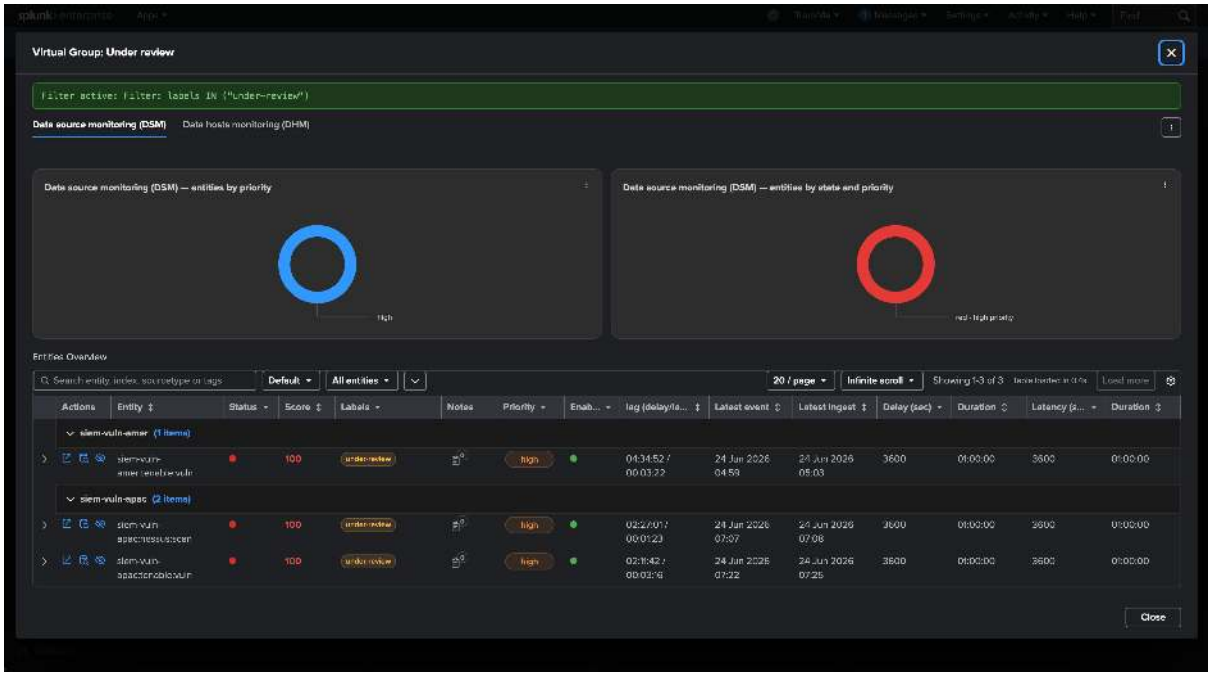
The tenant lifecycle is fully scriptable through the `vtenants/admin` endpoints (all `mode=post` unless noted): `update_tenant_rbac`, `enable_tenant`, `disable_tenant` and `del_tenant` (`mode=delete`). Operational status is produced by a per-tenant health tracker, `trackme_health_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>` (every ~5 min, running `| trackmetrackerhealth tenant_id="<tenant_id>"`); read it with the `configuration/get_tenant_ops_status` endpoint and clear it with `vtenants/admin/clear_exec_summary`. The trackers themselves are orchestrated by the `trackmetrackerexecutor` command — inspect scheduling at `index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerexecutor`.

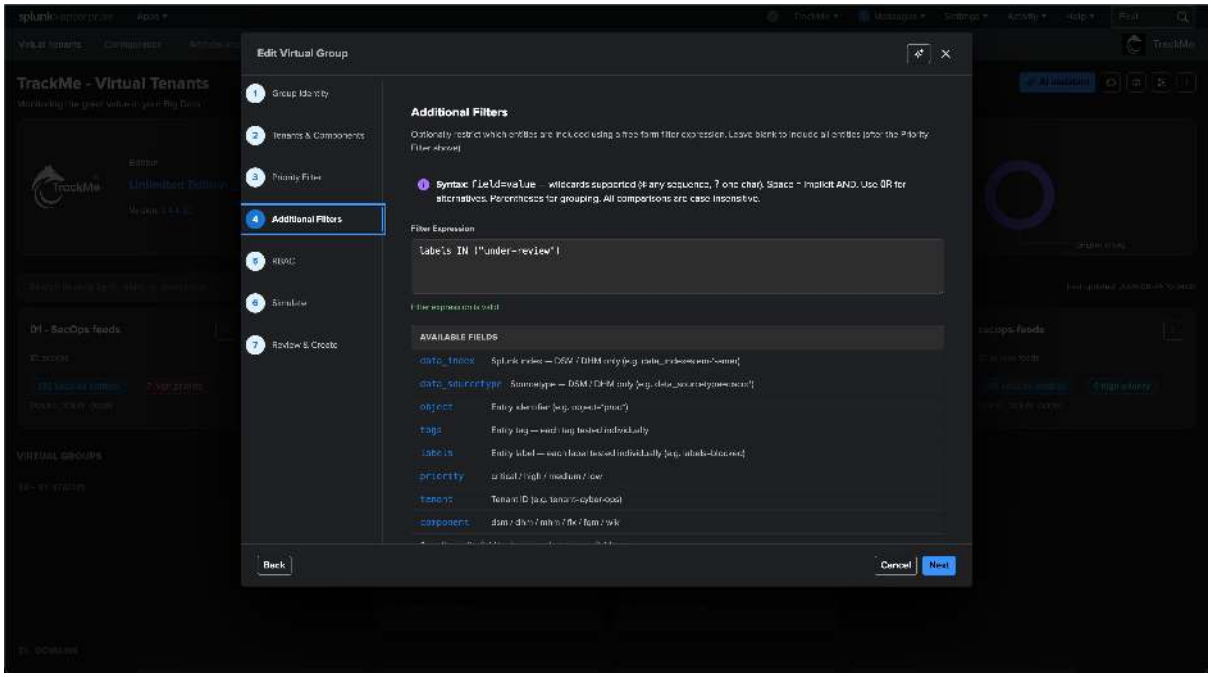
See also

- *Roles & access control* — roles and ownership.
- *Operations & Administration* — backup & restore, maintenance, and scaling.
- *Personal preferences* — the `showHiddenTenants` visibility preference.

8.2.4 Virtual Groups

A **virtual group** is a read-only card, shown alongside your real tenants in the Virtual Tenants grid, that aggregates entities from **several tenants** into one view. Use it when you want a single pane that spans tenant boundaries — "all of finance across three regions", or "every high-priority entity regardless of tenant".





> **Important**
>
> A virtual group is **not a tenant**. It has no configuration stanza, no roles of its own, no trackers, and no entity ownership. It is **not seen by the decision maker** and **cannot open alerts**. It is a visibility layer only. If you need monitoring, ownership, or alerting, create a real tenant instead.

What a group shows

The card displays an aggregated entity count and a priority breakdown across all the tenants in scope. A **details** button opens a group overview. Summaries are **always computed live** from the underlying tenants' current state — nothing is cached — so a group is always as fresh as the tenants it aggregates.

Creating a virtual group

The creation wizard asks for:

1. **Tenants and components in scope** — which tenants, and which of their components, to aggregate.
2. **Optional priority filter** — restrict the group to (say) high and critical entities; leave empty for all.
3. **Allowed roles** — which Splunk roles may see the group.
4. **Alias and description** — the display name and purpose.
5. **Review and create.**

You also set a `group_id` (lowercase, up to 40 characters) and a display `group_alias`.

Behaviour and limitations

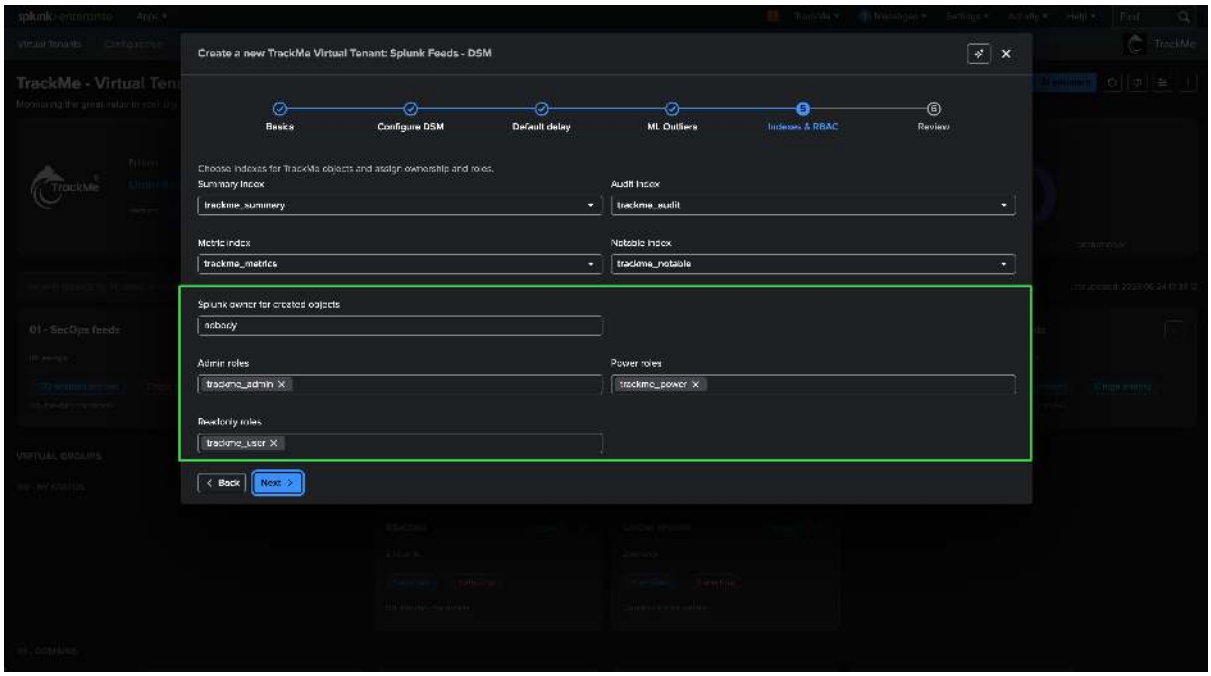
- **Graceful degradation.** Deleted tenants, disabled tenants, and disabled components in scope are silently skipped — the group simply reports fewer entities, never an error.
- **Empty groups are not auto-hidden.** A group whose scope yields nothing shows zero counts; delete it manually if you no longer want it.
- **Visibility follows roles.** A user who belongs to none of the group's allowed roles simply does not see it.
- **No SLA rollup and no group-level acknowledgment** today — entities are still acknowledged in their own tenant.

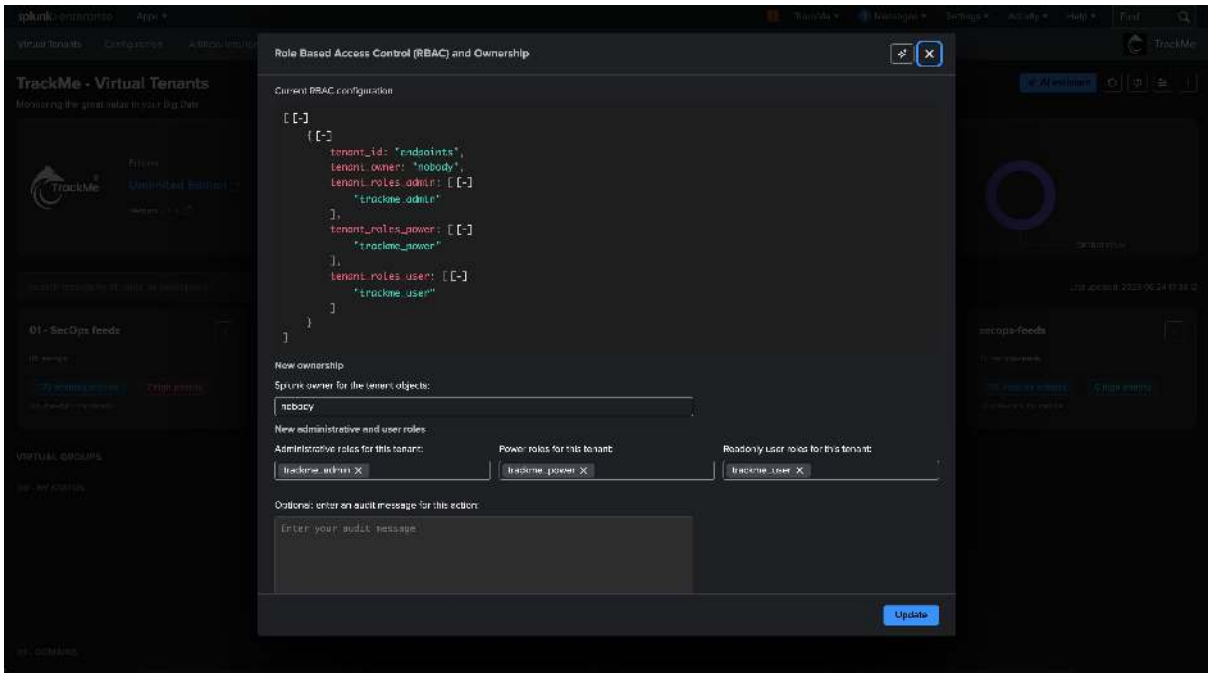
See also

- *Virtual Tenants explained* — real tenants, which groups aggregate.
- *Classification & Protection* — the priority levels used by the group filter.

8.2.5 Roles & access control

TrackMe uses a **least-privilege** access model: it avoids dangerous Splunk capabilities (such as `list_settings` or `list_storage_passwords`) for its everyday operations, and it scopes every user to only the tenants they are entitled to.





The three roles

TrackMe ships three built-in roles, each backed by a Splunk capability:

Role	Capability	What it can do
trackme_user	`trackmeuseroperations`	Read-only: list entities, view state, read configuration. No edit controls in the UI.
trackme_power	`trackmepoweroperations`	Manage entities: acknowledge, create / edit / delete entities, edit policies — but **not** create new content such as trackers.
trackme_admin	`trackmeadminoperations`	Administer: create tenants and trackers, manage trackers, run schema migrations, manage Configuration Guardian alerts.

Built-in inheritance. `trackme_power` inherits `trackme_user`, and `trackme_admin` inherits `trackme_power` — so an admin automatically holds power and user capabilities; you do not grant them separately.

Capability elevation. A holder of `trackmeadminoperations` can create tenants and scheduled trackers even when their native Splunk permissions would not allow creating scheduled objects. This elevation applies only inside TrackMe's REST context and only within the user's own capabilities.

How access is enforced

Two independent layers protect every request:

1. **Capability check at the REST boundary.** Splunk returns `403` if the caller lacks the required capability — the handler never even sees an unauthorised request.
2. **Tenant-scope filtering inside the handler.** Even with the right capability, a user only sees the tenants whose configured role lists intersect that user's Splunk roles.

Each tenant lists its **admin roles**, **power roles**, and **user roles**. A user sees or administers a tenant only if one of their Splunk roles appears in the relevant list.

Granting access cleanly

There are two integration patterns:

- **Membership** — make users members of the built-in TrackMe roles, or
- **Inheritance** — inherit the TrackMe capability into your own custom roles (recommended for clean, scoped RBAC), then list those custom roles in each tenant's configuration.

Membership is assigned by the Splunk administrator — directly, or via SSO group mapping.

> **Warning**
>
> **The inheritance pitfall — scope your tenants explicitly.** By default a new tenant lists all three built-in TrackMe roles in each category. If one of your custom user roles *inherits* from a built-in TrackMe role, and that built-in role is still listed in a tenant's RBAC, those users gain access to **every** tenant left at default. To scope access cleanly, either make the TrackMe capability **native** to your custom role (instead of inheriting it), or **remove the default built-in roles** from each tenant's RBAC configuration.

Remote accounts and the Configuration page

- **Remote accounts have their own RBAC.** A remote Splunk account restricts which roles may point a tenant at it, preventing data from being sent to an unrelated Splunk. See *Integrations & Remote Deployments*.
- **The Configuration (UCC) page is Splunk-admin territory.** It additionally requires the native Splunk capabilities `admin_all_objects`, `list_settings`, and `list_storage_passwords`. A TrackMe tenant admin is **not** automatically a Splunk admin and cannot reach the Configuration page without them.

Note

When upgrading from an older version, existing tenants' `trackme_admin` permissions are automatically mapped onto the newer `trackme_power` role.

See also

- *Roles & access control — in depth* — the full capability matrix, a worked multi-team example, and the `update_tenant_rbac` SPL.
- *Creating a tenant* — where roles and ownership are first set.
- *Managing tenants* — updating RBAC and ownership later.
- *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — remote-account access control.

8.2.6 Roles & access control — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for TrackMe's RBAC and ownership model. For the readable overview, start with *Roles & access control*. This page covers the built-in-roles capability matrix, the configuration-UI requirements, a worked multi-team example, and updating RBAC through the UI and the `update_tenant_rbac` SPL.

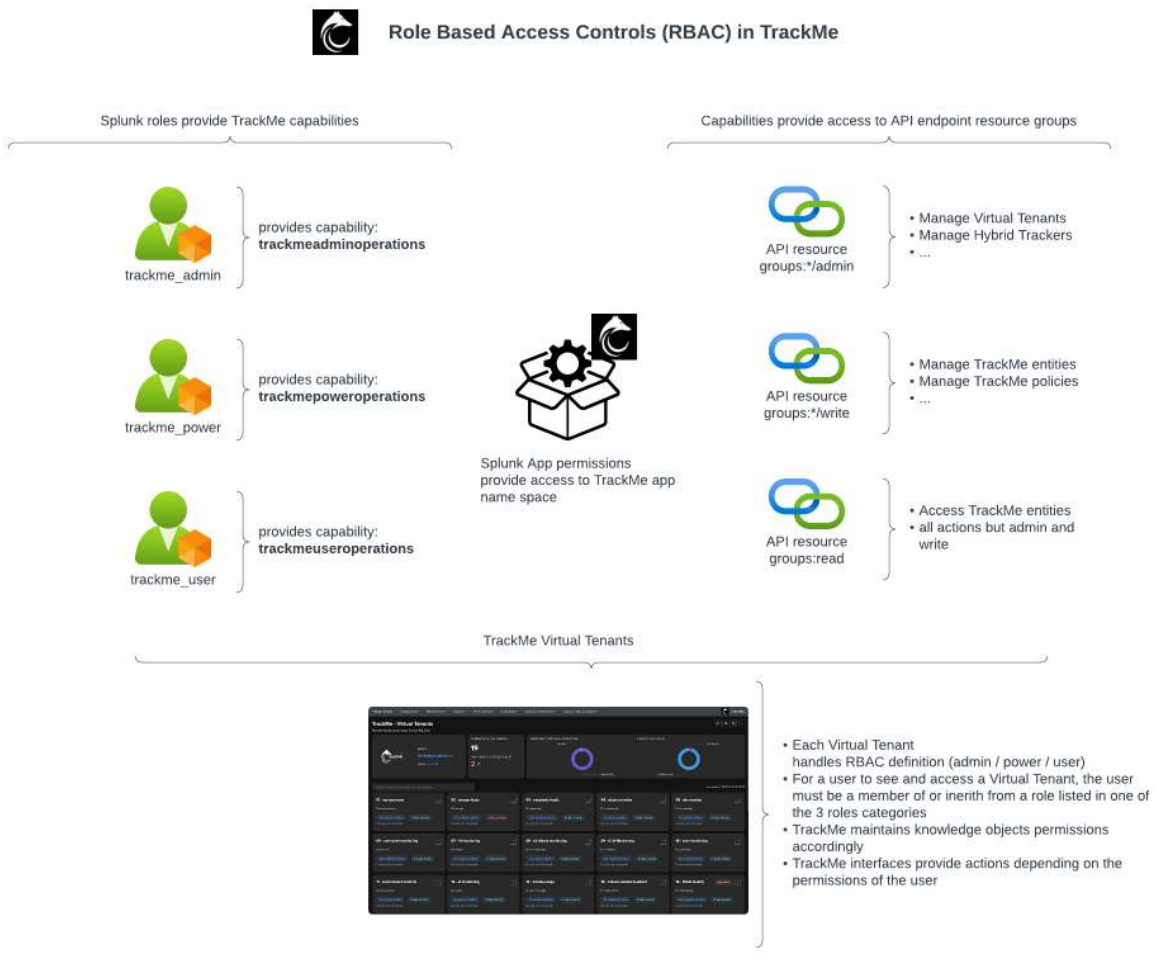
Least-privileges by design

- TrackMe takes a strict **least-privileges** approach — it avoids dangerous Splunk capabilities such as `list_settings` or `list_storage_passwords` for most operations.
- It uses **three** built-in roles — `trackme_user`, `trackme_power`, `trackme_admin` — each granting one built-in capability (`trackmeuseroperations` / `trackmepoweroperations` / `trackmeadminoperations`) that gates the matching REST endpoints.
- Privilege level also shapes the UI: a read-only user sees no administration shortcuts or entity-edit buttons.
- Role **inheritance** is fully supported, for both Virtual Tenants and remote accounts; RBAC is also required on Splunk remote accounts.
- On upgrade from an older version, a tenant's former `trackme_admin` permissions are re-assigned to `trackme_power` automatically; you can then adjust with TrackMe's built-in RBAC re-assignment.

How TrackMe RBAC works

TrackMe implements Role-Based Access Control and ownership natively, on a strict use of Splunk capabilities. In short:

- When a Virtual Tenant is created, administrators define the target indexes for every type of data TrackMe generates, and access to those indexes is granted through Splunk RBAC.
- The tenant's knowledge-object permissions are set at creation, with two access levels: **administrative** access and read-only **user** access.
- Every new knowledge object TrackMe creates for the tenant automatically inherits the tenant's permission rules.
- An administrator can update a tenant's RBAC at any time — the tenant configuration **and** all of its existing knowledge objects are re-permissioned automatically.



The built-in roles

The three built-in roles, their capabilities, the endpoints they unlock, and what they allow:

Table 1: TrackMe built-in roles and capabilities

Role	Capability	Endpoints root	Description
trackme_user	trackmeuseroperations	all but write and admin	read-only access in TrackMe
trackme_power	trackmepoweroperations	*/write	manage existing entities, but not create new content (such as trackers)
trackme_admin	trackmeadminoperations	*/admin	manage content, including creating tenants and trackers

How to apply them:

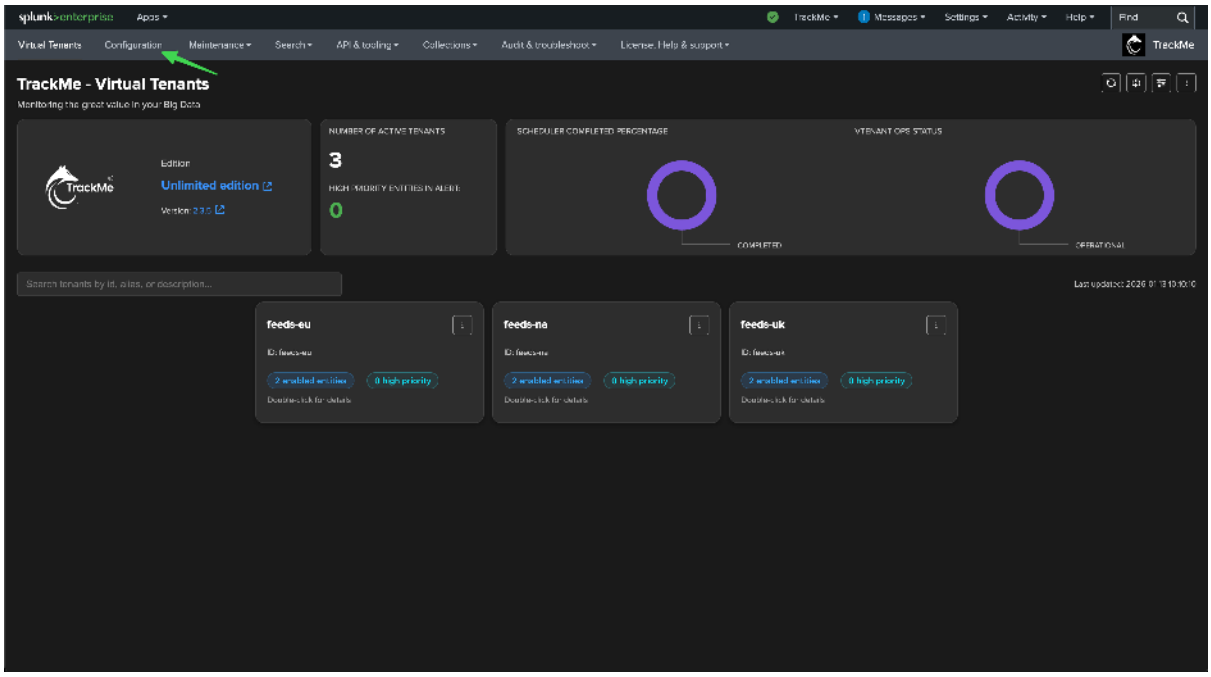
- Make users **members** of the built-in roles directly, or **inherit** the built-in roles into your own roles to grant the TrackMe capabilities.
- A holder of `trackmeadminoperations` can create tenants and scheduled logic (trackers) even when their Splunk role would not normally allow creating scheduled knowledge objects — this elevation happens only inside TrackMe's REST API, scoped to the user's capabilities.
- A write call without `trackmepoweroperations`, or an admin call without `trackmeadminoperations`, is refused by Splunk at the endpoint.

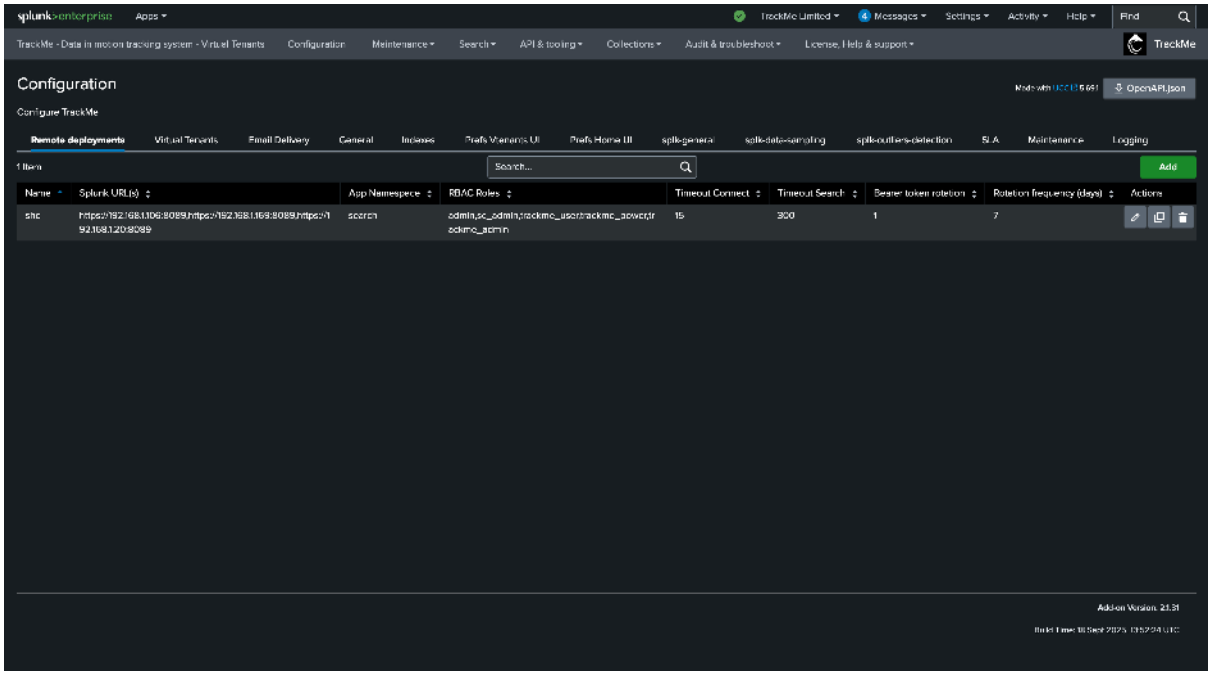
Configuration-UI requirements

The TrackMe **Configuration** UI is built on the Splunk UCC framework, which is what makes RBAC re-assignment and ownership management possible from the UI. Reaching that UI requires:

- `list_settings`
- `list_storage_passwords`
- `admin_all_objects`

These are needed **only** for the Configuration UI — not for creating or managing TrackMe knowledge objects (tenants, trackers, …). They are typically granted to Splunk administrators only; central configuration changes are infrequent and not part of daily TrackMe operations.

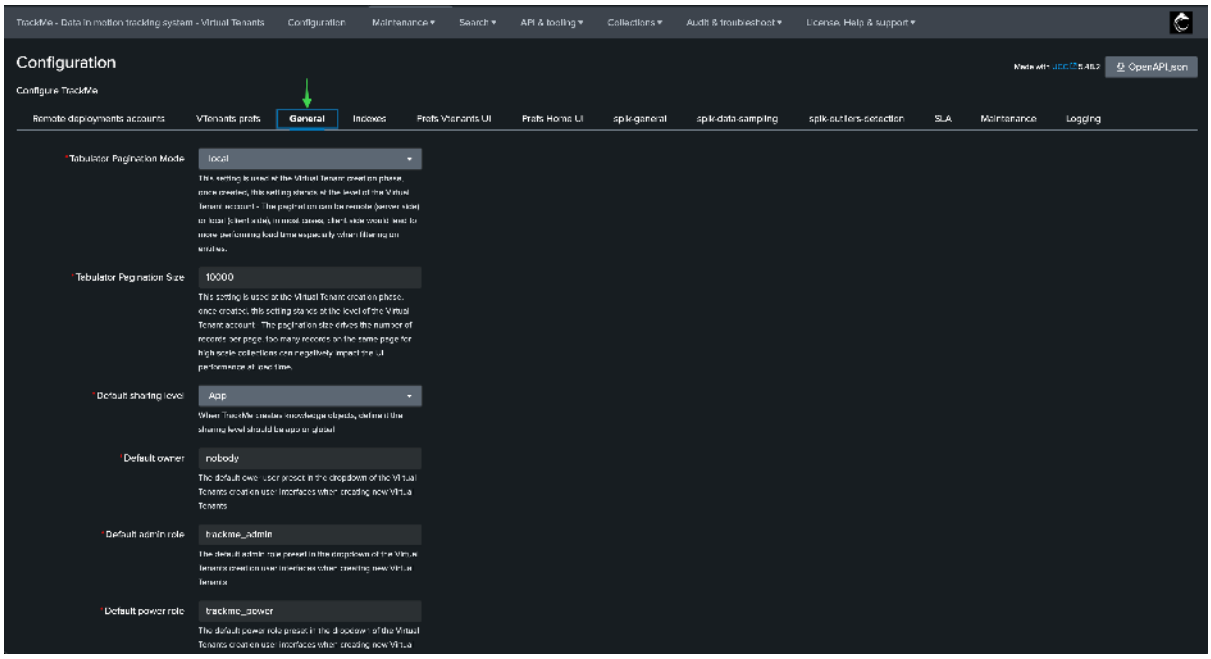




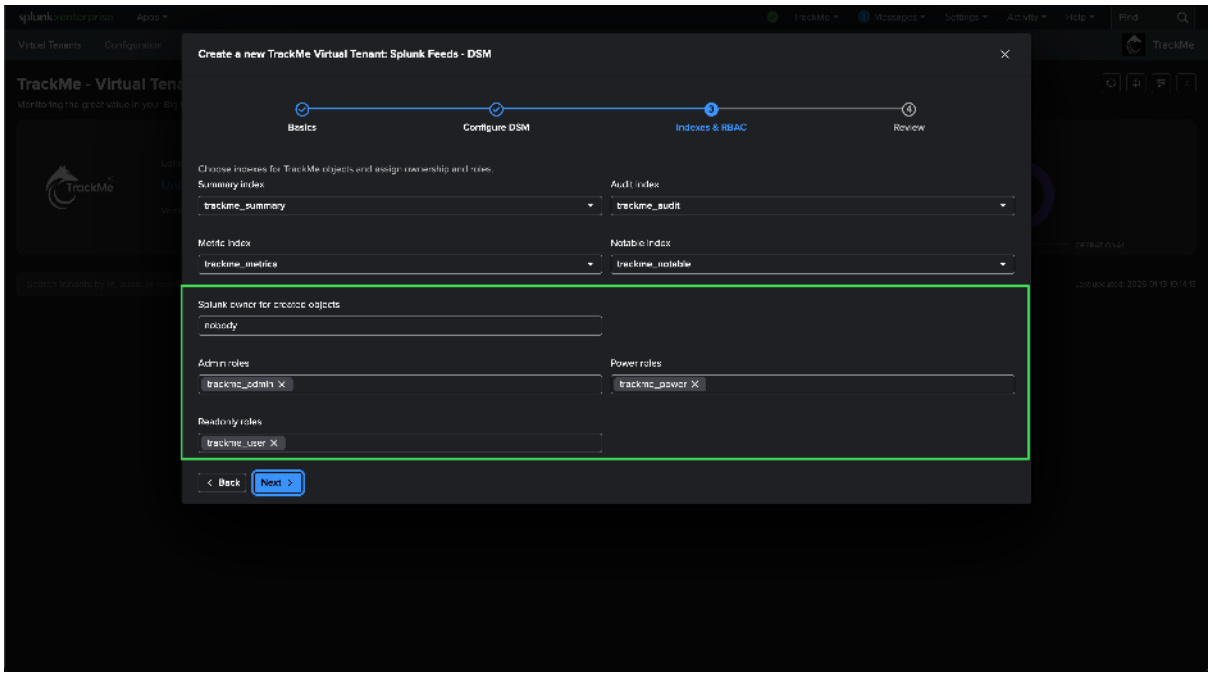
RBAC at tenant creation

RBAC and ownership are defined as part of creating a Virtual Tenant.

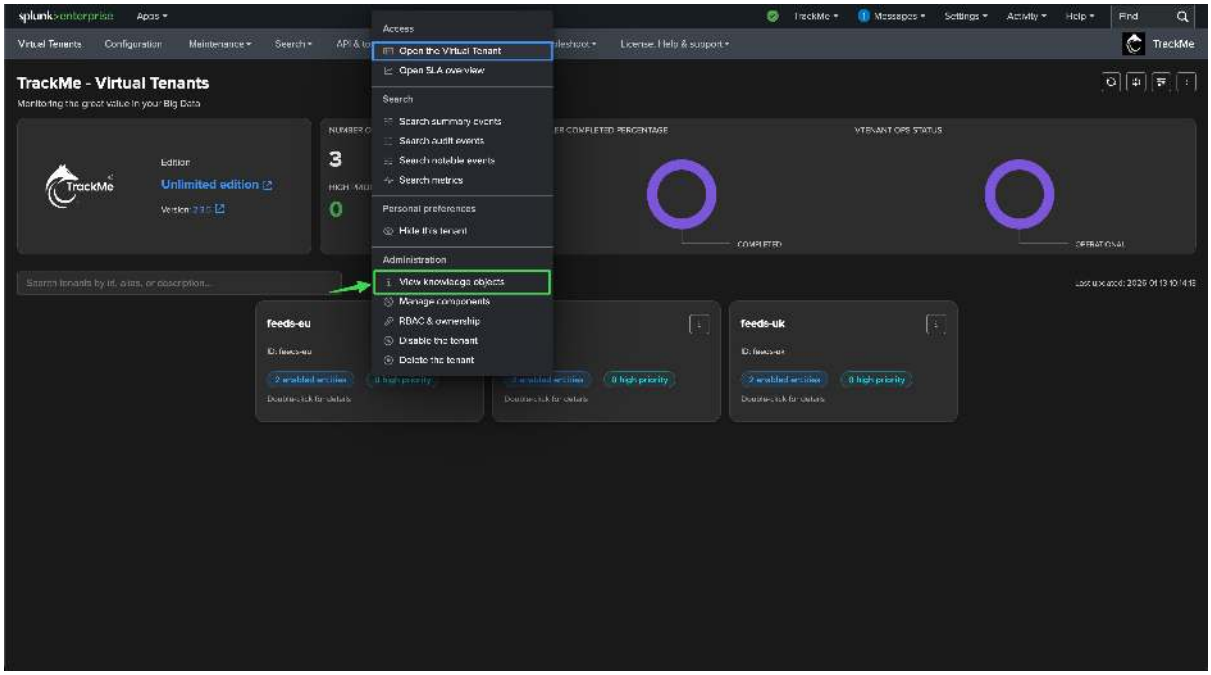
> **Hint**
>
> **Preset the creation defaults**
>
> You can preset the proposed owner and roles for new tenants under **Configuration → General → RBAC: sharing, ownership and default roles**.

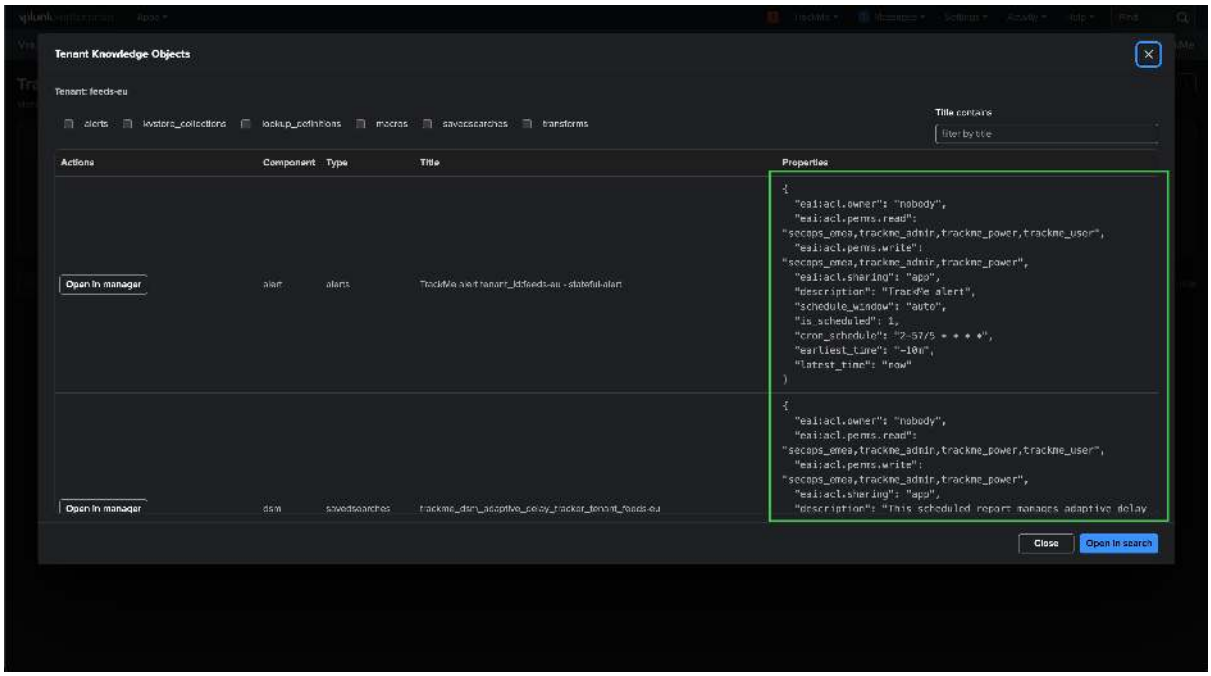


Defining RBAC while creating a tenant:



Once the tenant exists, you can review the permissions and ownership TrackMe applied:



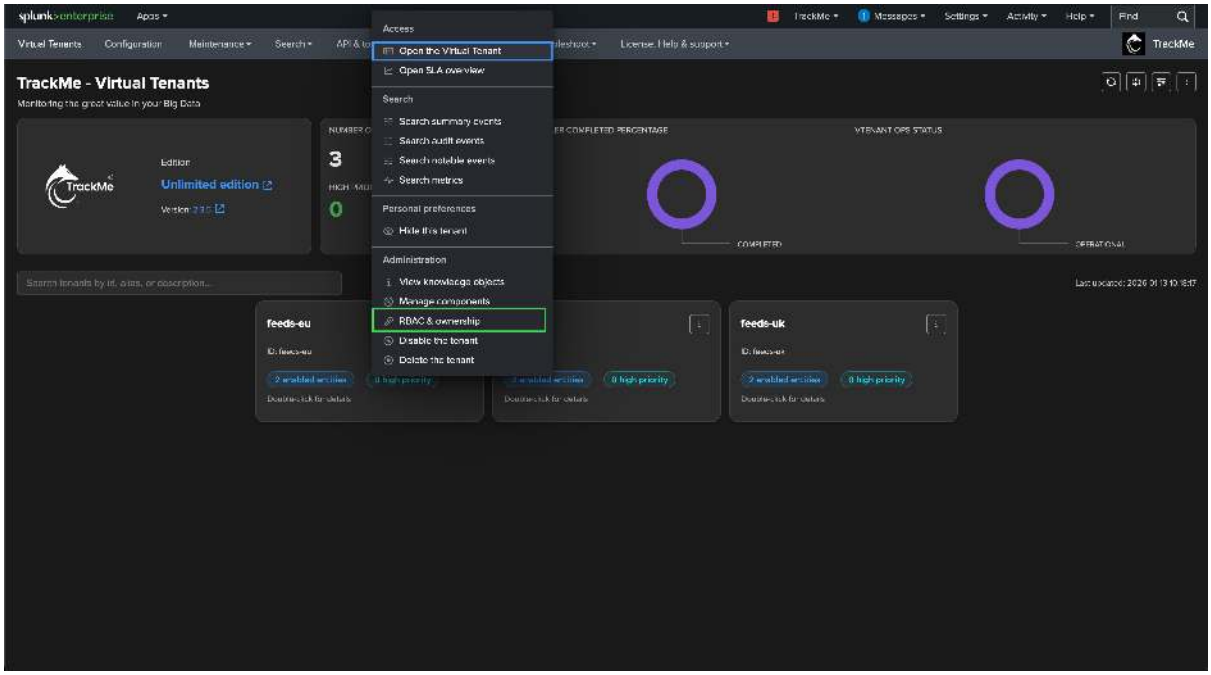


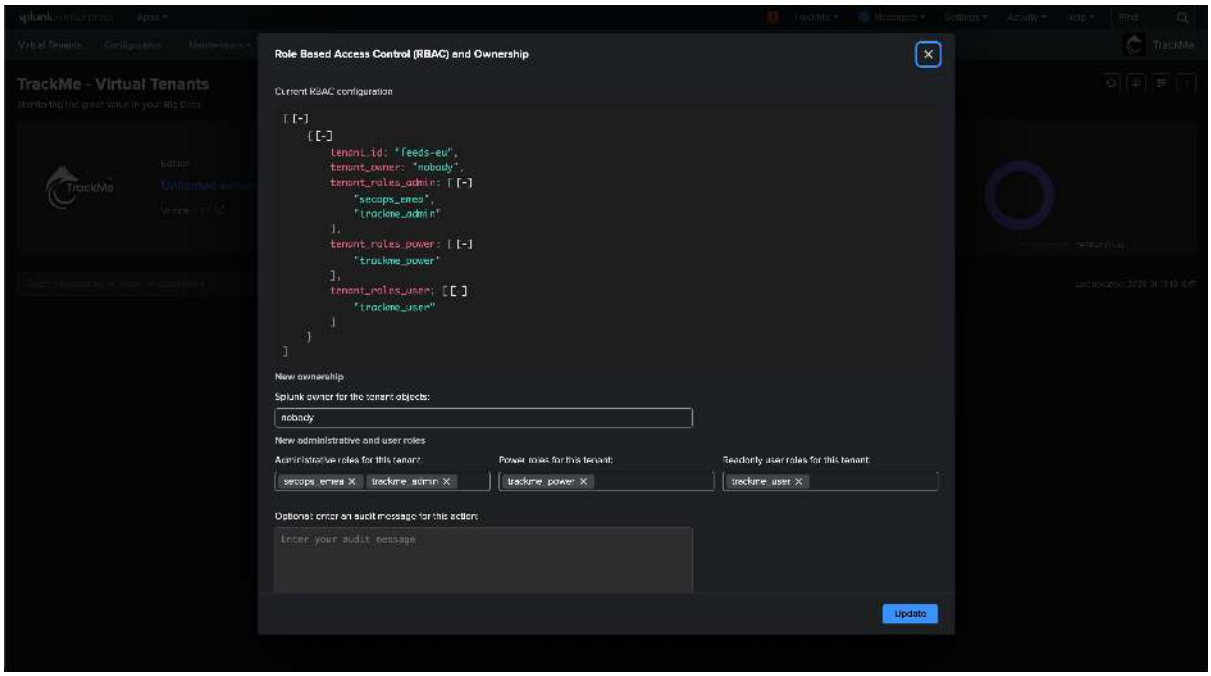
Worked example: per-team tenant access

This example shows how to scope access to Virtual Tenants by role. We have three tenants, each dedicated to a regional security-operations team:

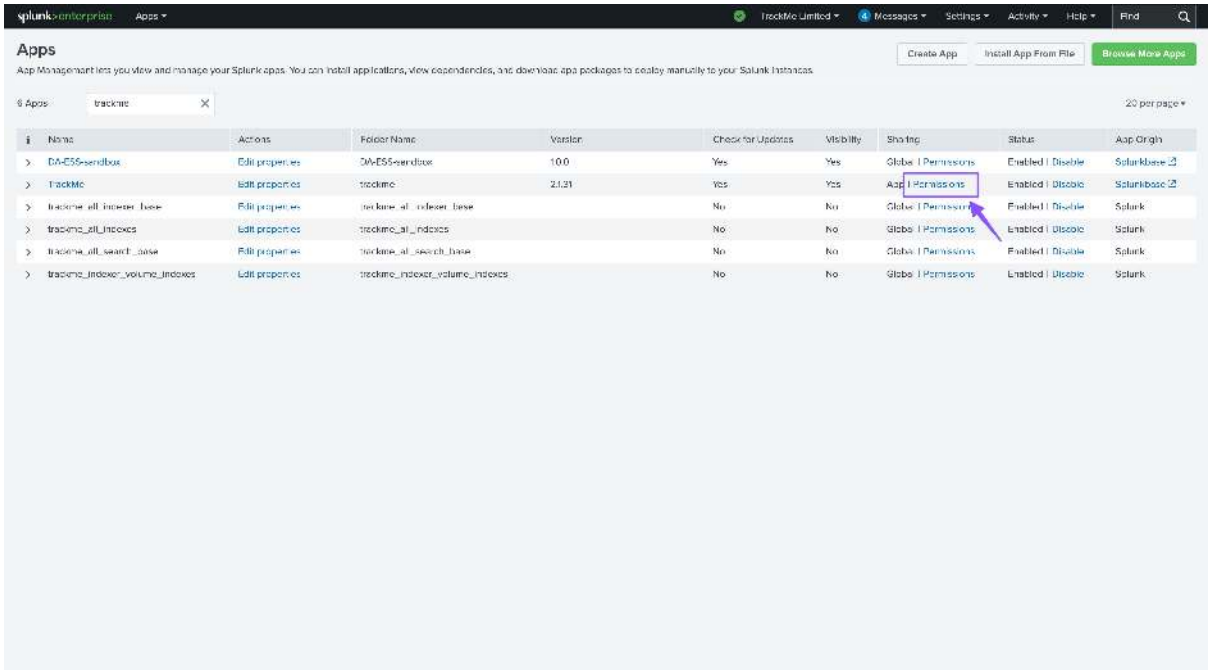
- `secops-emea` — EMEA team, Splunk role `secops_emea`
- `secops-amer` — Americas team, Splunk role `secops_amer`
- `secops-uk` — UK team, Splunk role `secops_uk`

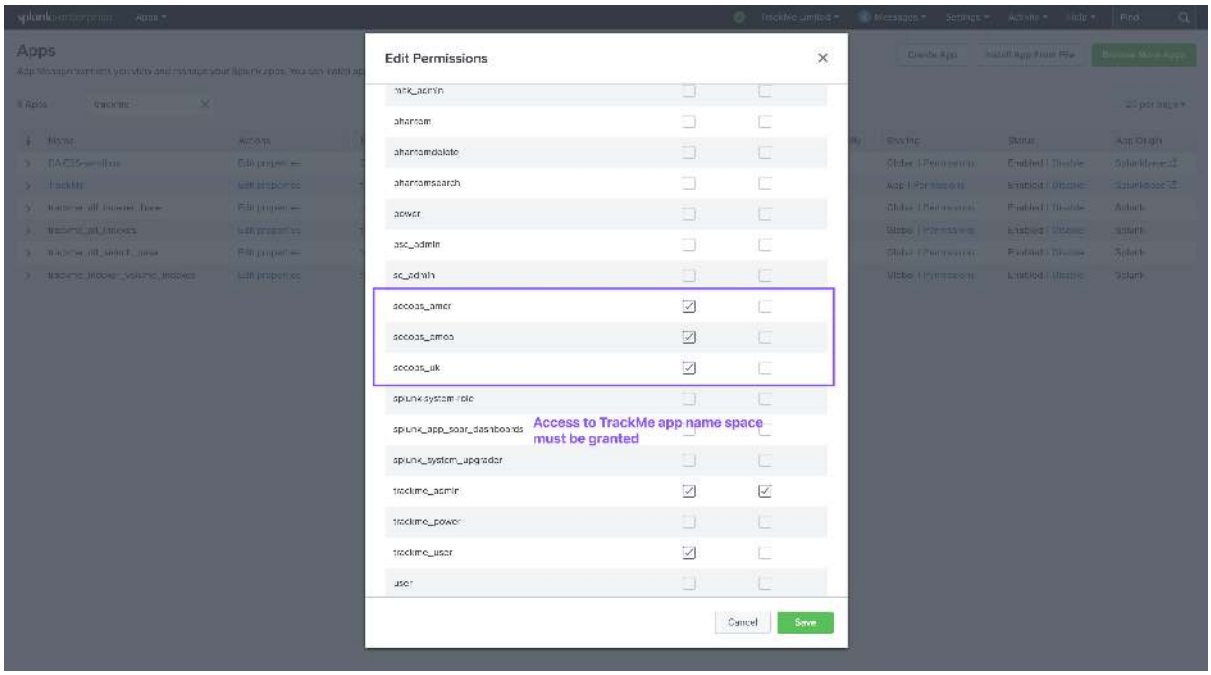
A TrackMe administrator can reach all three, but each tenant is configured with a different role for access:





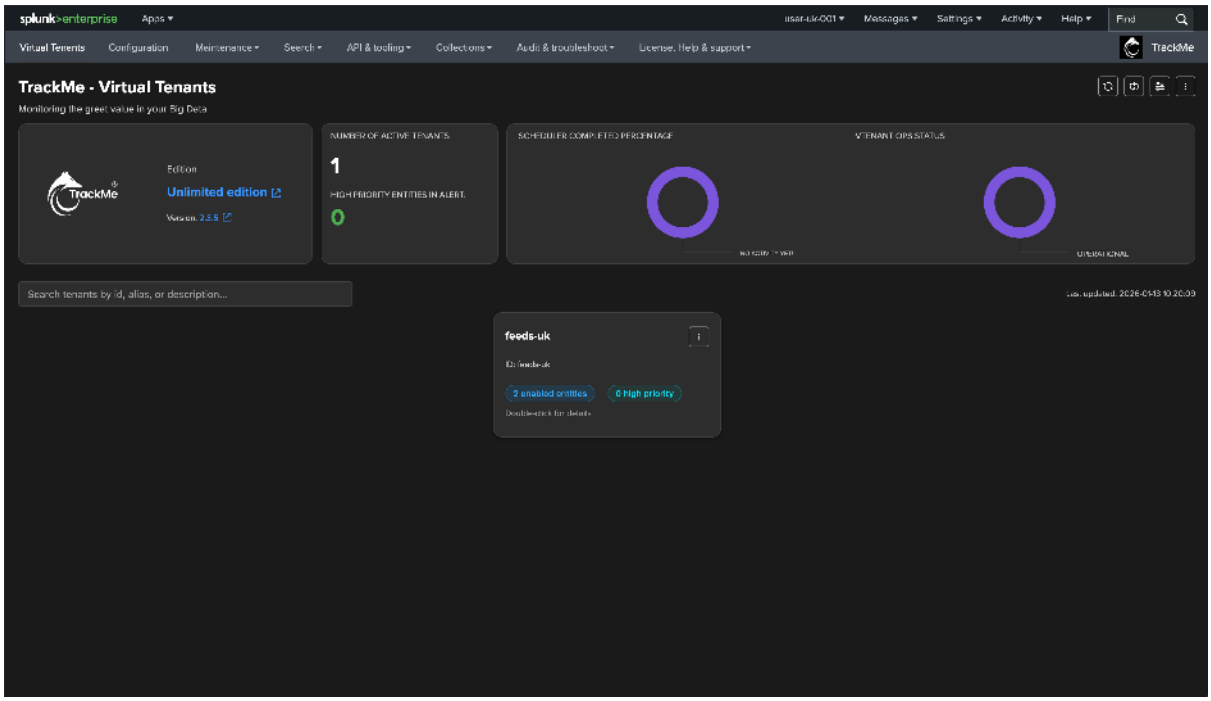
Each role must also be granted access to the TrackMe application namespace:


Apps
Create App
Install App From File
Browse More Apps
6 Apps
trackme
20 per page
Name
Actions
Folder Name
Version
Check for Updates
Visibility
Sharing
Status
App Origin
DA-ESS-sandbox
Edit properties
DA-ESS-sandbox
1.0.0
Yes
Yes
Enabled | Disable
Splunkbase
TrackMe
Edit properties
trackme
2.1.31
Yes
Yes
App | Permissions
Enabled | Disable
Splunkbase
trackme_all_indexes
Edit properties
trackme_all_indexes
No
No
Enabled | Disable
Splunk
trackme_all_search_base
Edit properties
trackme_all_search_base
No
No
Enabled | Disable
Splunk
trackme_indexer_volume_indexes
Edit properties
trackme_indexer_volume_indexes
No
No
Enabled | Disable
Splunk

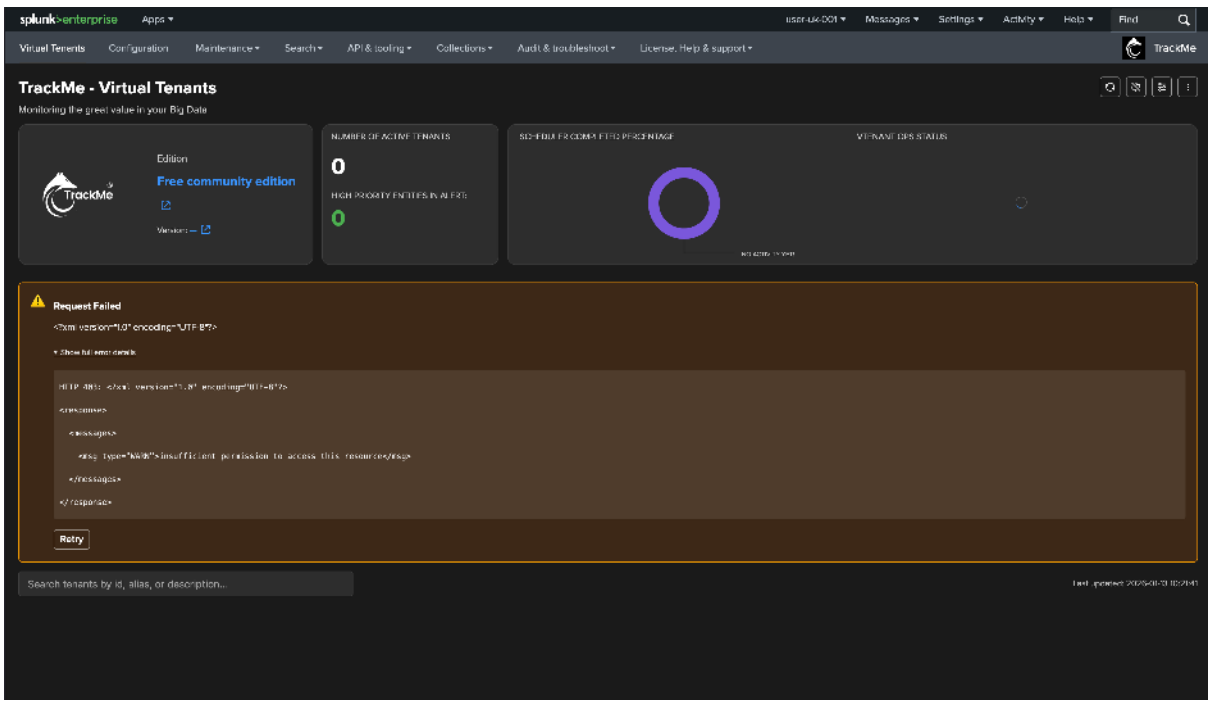

Edit Permissions
admin
admin
admindelete
adminsearch
power
sc_admin
sc_admin
secoas_amer
secoas_emea
secoas_uk
splunk_system_role
splunk_app_soar_dashboards
splunk_system_upgrader
trackme_admin
trackme_power
trackme_user
user
Access to TrackMe app name space must be granted
Cancel
Save

> **Warning**
>
> **Inheritance can over-grant access**
>
> By default, a new tenant lists all three built-in roles in each RBAC category. So if the role you use for access **inherits** from one of the built-in roles and you leave that default in place, its members are granted access and will see **every** tenant. To scope access cleanly, either make the desired TrackMe capability **native** to the user's role, or remove the built-in roles from the tenant's RBAC configuration.

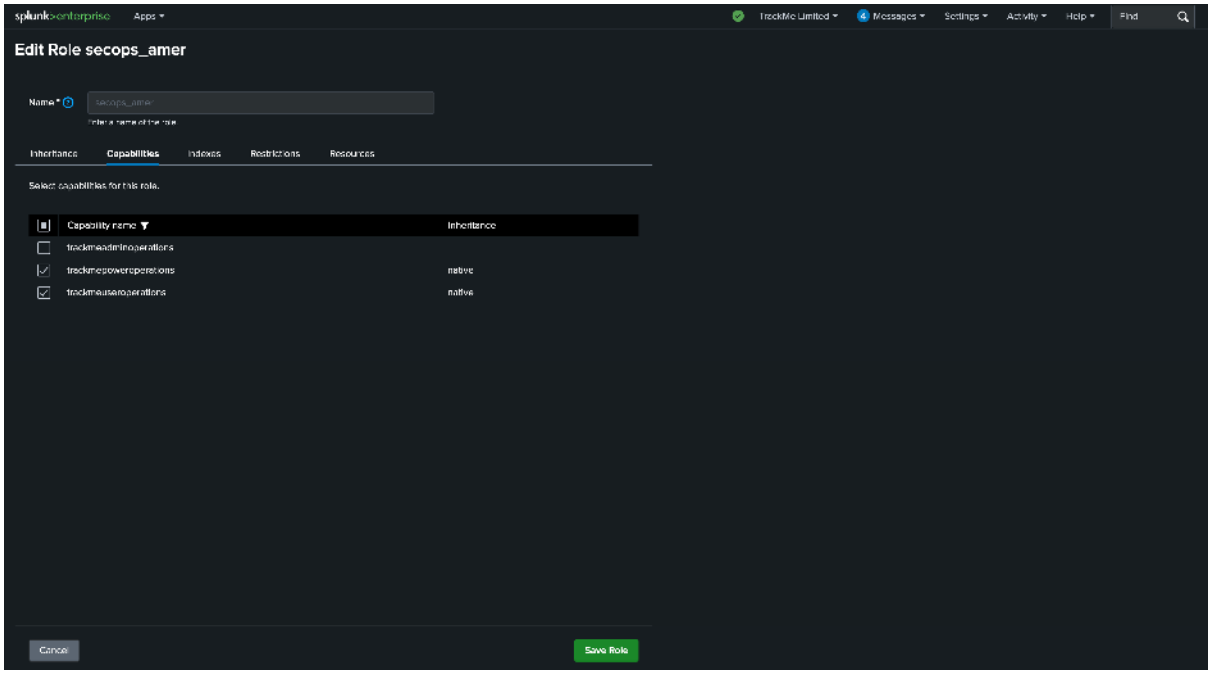
When a member of the configured roles connects, they see only the tenants they have access to:



If a user is granted TrackMe app access but lacks the required TrackMe capabilities, they get this error screen instead:



Here the roles carry the TrackMe capabilities natively, so the user can access the resources as intended:

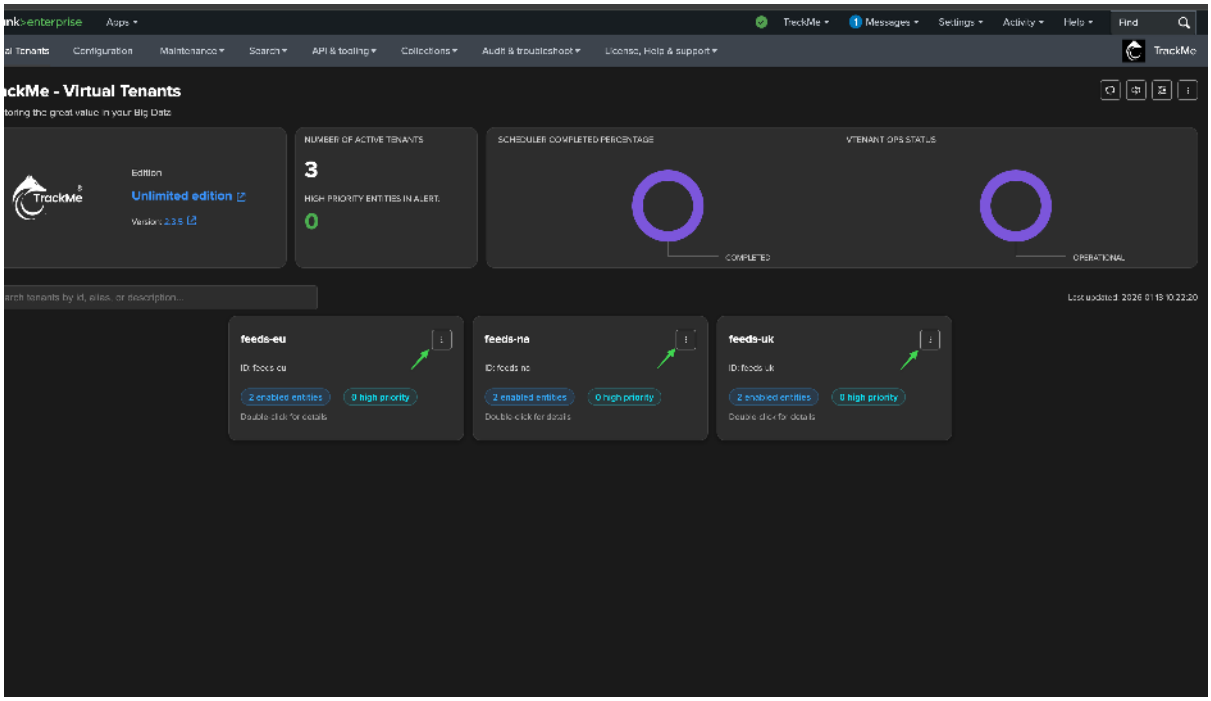


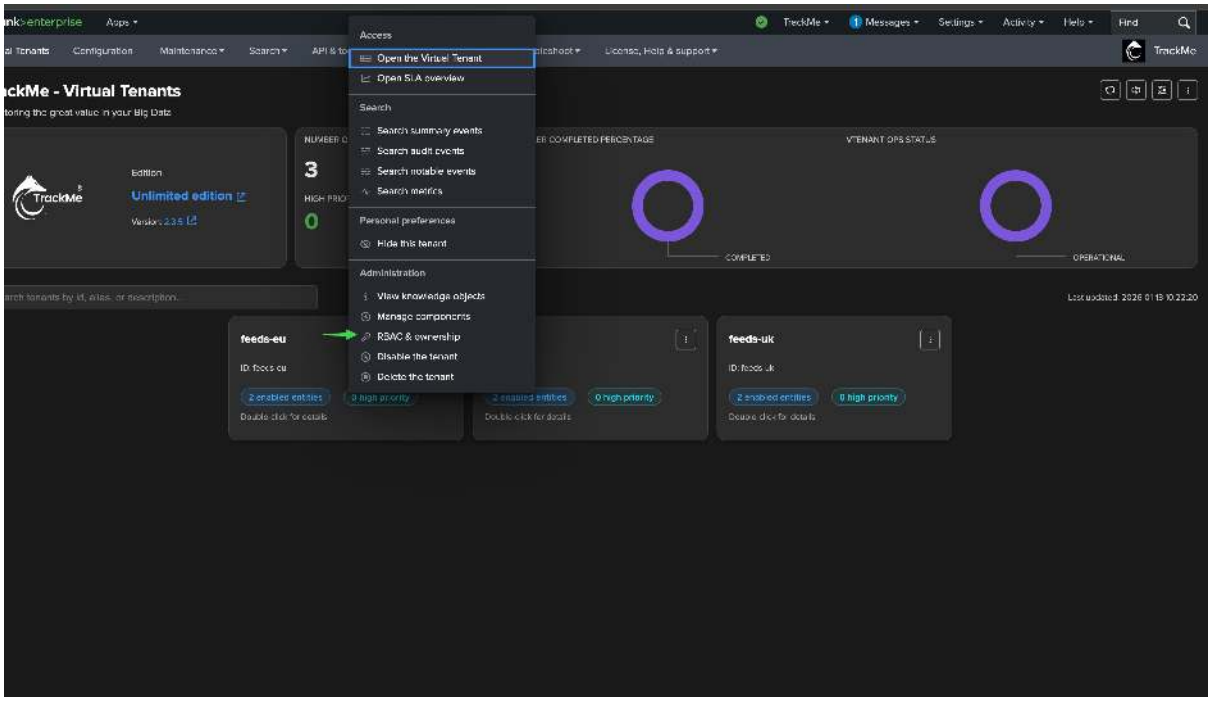
Updating RBAC for an existing tenant

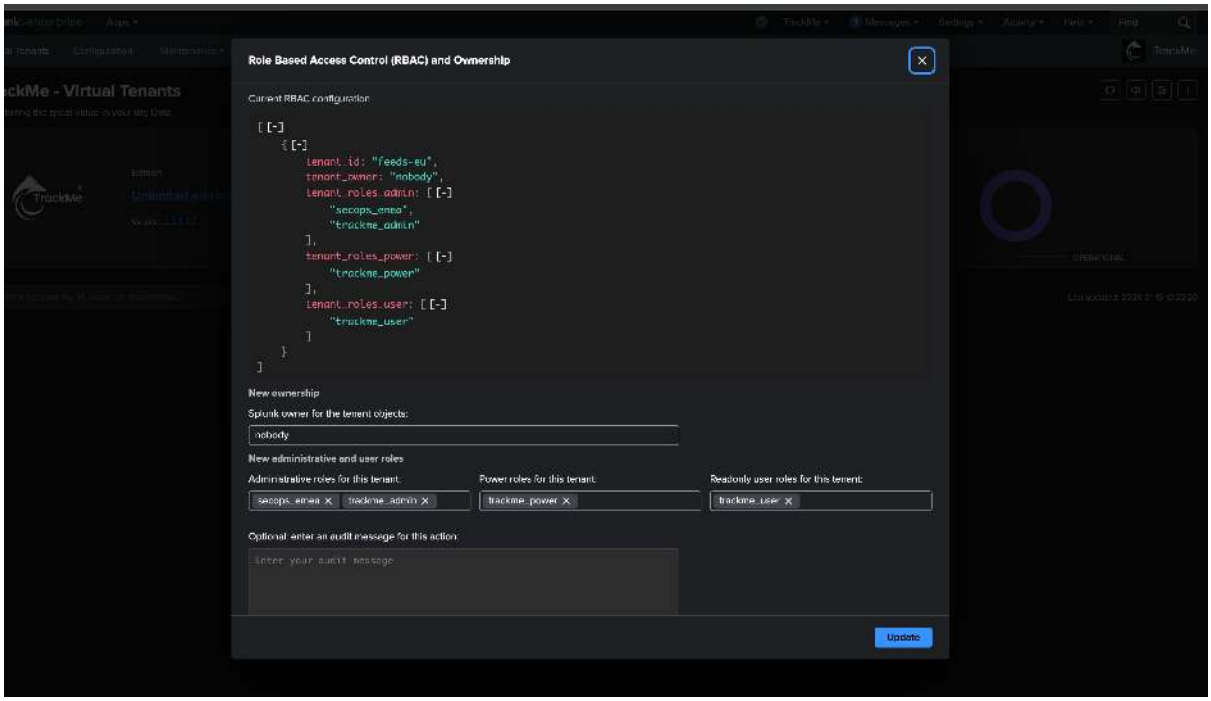
You can update a tenant's RBAC policies and ownership at any time — through the UI or the REST API.

Through the Virtual Tenant UI

Open the Virtual Tenants interface, double-click the tenant, and open its administration screen:



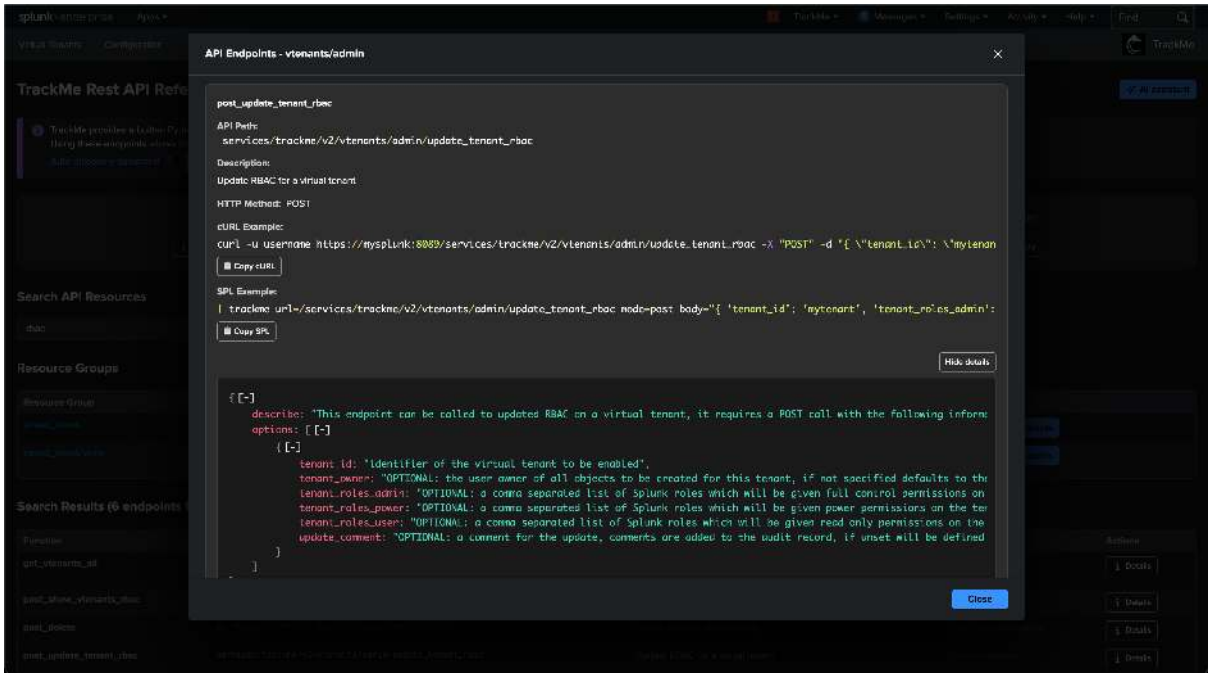




Update the ownership and/or RBAC policies carefully: TrackMe updates the tenant configuration and re-assigns all of its knowledge objects if needed, updating their permissions accordingly.

Through the REST API

The same update is available from the `update_tenant_rbac` endpoint. The best way to discover any endpoint's usage — its parameters, HTTP method, and ready-to-copy **curl** and **SPL** examples — is the built-in **TrackMe REST API Reference** UI (open it from **API & Tooling → TrackMe REST API Reference**), which documents every endpoint:



For instance, to add the `siem_users` role to the user access of the `siem-quality-control` tenant:

```
| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/update_tenant_rbac mode=post
    body="{'tenant_id': 'siem-quality-control', 'tenant_roles_admin':
↪'emea_siem_admin',
           'tenant_roles_power': 'emea_siem_power',
           'tenant_roles_user': 'emea_quality_control,siem_users',
           'tenant_owner': 'srv-trackme'}"
```

Restricting a tenant to specific users

On top of the role model, a tenant can be restricted to an **allowlist of Splunk usernames**. When the allowlist (`tenant_allowed_users`) is non-empty, only those users — plus the tenant **owner** — see the tenant in the Virtual Tenants UI and via `trackmeload`; everyone else, even with a granting role, does not. (`splunk-system-user` always bypasses it, so scheduled searches and alert actions keep working.) It is an extra **visibility** filter layered *over* RBAC, not a replacement — a listed user still needs a role that grants access. Clear the list to remove the restriction. Set it from the `vtenants/admin/update_tenant_visibility` endpoint:

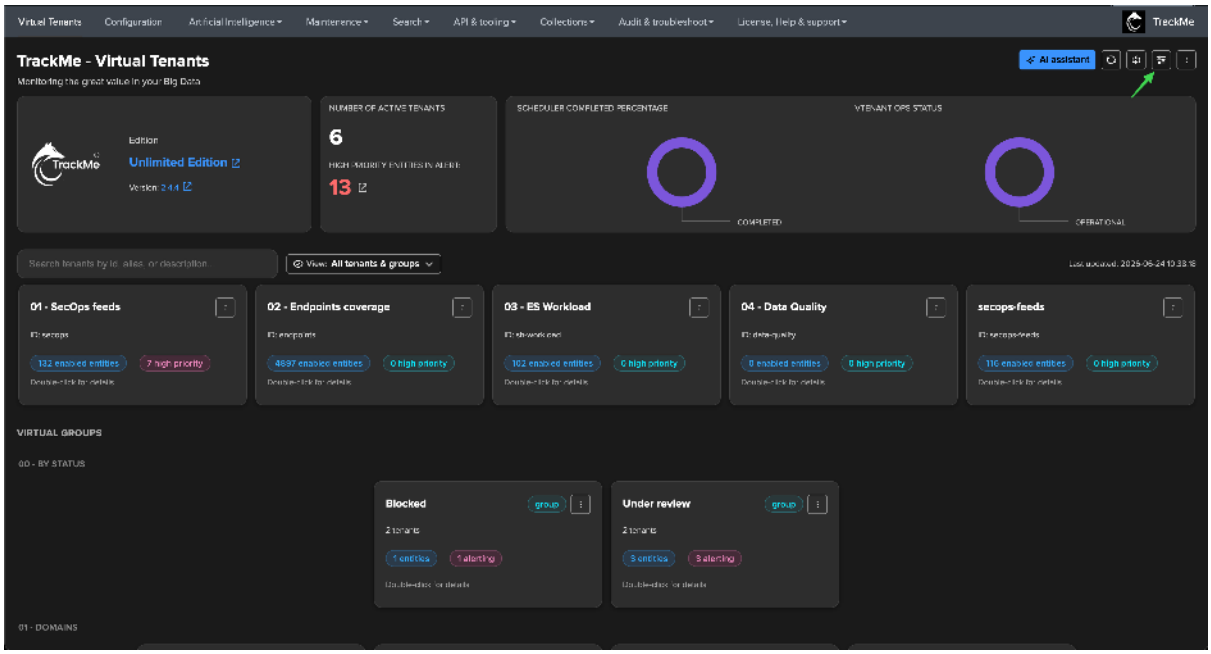
```
| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/update_tenant_visibility␣
↪mode=post
    body="{'tenant_id': 'siem-quality-control', 'tenant_allowed_users': 'alice,bob
↪'}"
```

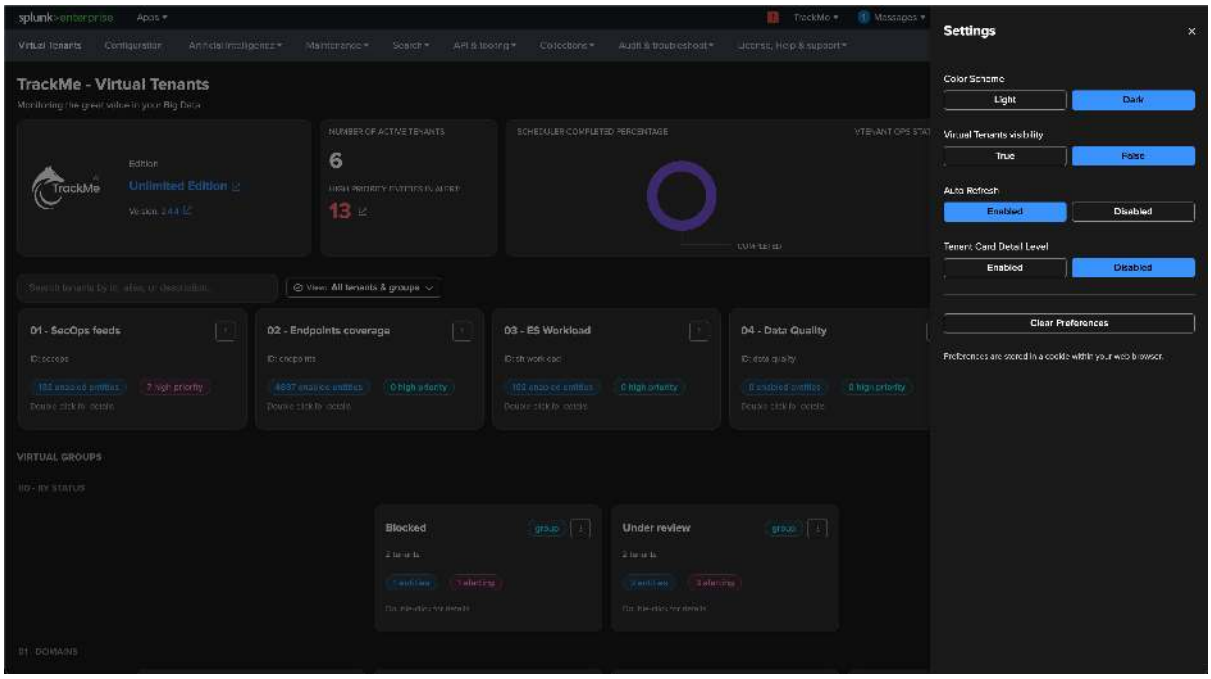
See also

- *Roles & access control* — the readable overview of the role model.
- *Creating a tenant* — where RBAC and ownership are first set.
- *Managing tenants* — updating a tenant after creation.
- *REST API reference* — the REST API the `update_tenant_rbac` call uses.

8.2.7 Personal preferences

Each user can tailor the Virtual Tenants interface to their own taste. These preferences are **private** — changing them never affects anyone else — and are reached from the user preferences menu in the Virtual Tenants UI.





What you can set

Preference	Effect
Theme	Light or dark. The **Tabulator table theme** can be set to one of the named variants — **Dark Site**, **Dark Midnight**, **Light**, **Light Site**, or **Light Modern** — and a separate **Icons theme** preference controls the icon set. The theme is a **global** preference — your choice is applied across **all** TrackMe interfaces, not just the Virtual Tenants page.
Auto-refresh	How often the interface refreshes its data. It defaults to the system-wide interval and you can override it (including turning it off).
Tenant card visibility	Which tenant cards are shown or hidden on the grid.
Show hidden tenants	The `showHiddenTenants` preference controls whether hidden and disabled tenants appear in your grid (see *Managing tenants*).

You can **reset** your preferences at any time, partially or completely.

Application-level defaults

Administrators set the **default theme** for all users from **Configuration → System settings → User interfaces** (this requires Splunk-admin capabilities — see *Roles & access control*). That default applies until a user overrides it with their own preference; a user's own choice always takes precedence.

> **Note**
>
> These preferences are purely cosmetic and UX. They never change tenant data, access control, or monitoring behaviour.

The theme styles TrackMe's main table component (**Tabulator JS**) and can be set both **system-wide** (the application default) and **per user** — a user's own choice always overrides the default. The application-wide default lives in `trackme/default/trackme_settings.conf` under the `trackme_theme_default` stanza.

> **See also**
>
> - *Managing tenants* — disabled-tenant visibility.
> - *Roles & access control* — who can set the application-wide default theme.

8.3 Monitoring Components

Everything TrackMe tracks is an **entity**, and every entity belongs to one of six **monitoring components**. The component decides *what* is measured and which tracking logic applies. This part introduces the shared model, gives each component its own page, then covers the advanced tracker types that extend them.

- **Overview** — the six components at a glance, the shared entity lifecycle, and how to choose between them.
- **DSM, DHM, MHM** — the data-flow family ("is my data arriving?").
- **FLX** — track anything you can express in SPL.
- **FQM** — is my data well-parsed and CIM-compliant?
- **WLK** — are my scheduled searches healthy?
- **Hybrid & replica trackers** — advanced tracker types that feed entities into those components: build a tracker from your own SPL (local or remote), or mirror entities from another TrackMe deployment.

8.3.1 The six components at a glance

A **component** is the kind of thing an entity is. It determines what TrackMe measures, which thresholds apply, and what "healthy" means. Every entity belongs to exactly one component, and the six codes — DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK — appear throughout the interface, the metrics, and the REST API.

Code	Component	What it tracks	Use it to answer
DSM	Data Source Monitoring	`(index, sourcetype)` data feeds — delay, latency, volume, quality.	*Is my data flowing?*
DHM	Data Host Monitoring	Host × sourcetype activity per endpoint.	*Who is sending, and what?*
MHM	Metric Host Monitoring	Hosts sending metric data, by metric category.	*Are my metrics arriving?*
FLX	Flex Objects	Anything you can express in SPL, with custom KPIs.	*Is this custom thing healthy?*
FQM	Field Quality Monitoring	Field extraction quality and CIM compliance.	*Is my data well-parsed?*
WLK	Workload Knowledge	Scheduled-search execution health.	*Are my searches healthy?*

DSM, DHM, and MHM form the **Splunk Feeds** family and share a delay/latency model. FLX, FQM, and WLK share a **dynamic-thresholds + metrics** model.

The shared entity model

However different the six components look, every entity has the same shape and lifecycle.

An **entity** always has:

- an **object** — its canonical, unique key (what it identifies differs per component);
- an **alias** — an editable display name;
- a **state** — ⍰ green / ⍰ orange / ⍰ red / ⍰ blue (see *Entity State & Scoring*);
- a **score**, **thresholds**, anomaly fields, and a cache of its latest **metrics**.

And every entity goes through the same lifecycle each cycle:

```
DISCOVER  →  TRACK  →  EVALUATE  →  ALERT / LIFECYCLE
a tracker     each run    decision maker   stateful alerting,
enumerates    refreshes   sets state +     acknowledgment,
units and     metrics     score from       purge of inactive
creates       & times     thresholds       entities
entities
```

> **Note**
>
> Trackers are scheduled searches, usually running every five minutes. The freshness of a delay measurement is therefore only as precise as the tracker cadence — a five-minute schedule can report a delay up to five minutes after the fact. Entities can also be **declared before they exist** (see expected sources / hosts for *DSM* and *DHM*); a declared entity starts red until real data arrives.

Choosing a component

You want to track...	Use
The freshness and volume of an index + sourcetype feed	**DSM**
Which hosts are sending, and what sourcetypes, per host	**DHM**
Hosts sending data to a metrics index	**MHM**
Field parsing quality / CIM coverage	**FQM**
Scheduled-search execution health (skips, errors, delay, cost)	**WLK**
Anything else you can write a search for	**FLX**

What every component shares

These concerns apply to all six and are documented once, in their own parts:

- **Classification** — priority, tags, labels, and SLA (*Classification & Protection*).
- **Protection** — logical groups, the disruption queue, and acknowledgments (*Classification & Protection*, *Alerting*).
- **Stateful alerting** — one state machine for all six (*Alerting*).
- **Scoring** — one hybrid score; the per-anomaly weights differ per component (*Entity State & Scoring*).
- **ML outlier detection** — a natural fit for DSM and FLX; less useful, and off by default, for DHM, MHM, FQM, and WLK (*Machine Learning*).
- **Topology graphs** — every component can render its entities as an interactive link / network graph (see *Topology graphs* below).

Where the components differ

A few capabilities are specific to certain components. Keep this map in mind:

Capability	Available for
Variable delay & lagging classes	DSM, DHM (MHM uses static thresholds)
Data sampling, elastic sources, lookup monitoring	DSM only
Expected-sources / hosts injection & coverage-gap analysis	DSM, DHM
Dynamic, time-sliceable metric thresholds	FLX, FQM
Versioning, orphan detection, app enablement, SVC cost	WLK
Free-form KPIs, template catalog, converging trackers	FLX

Topology graphs

Every component can render its entities as an interactive **topology graph** — open it from the graph icon in the **Tenant Home header** (the icon is contextual to the component tab you are viewing). The modal offers two views, a **Link graph** and a **Network graph**, and lays the tenant's entities out as a hierarchy:

Component	Hierarchy
DSM	tenant → index → entity
DHM	tenant → host → index → sourcetype (→ extras)
MHM	tenant → host → metric category
WLK	tenant → app → entity
FQM	tenant → data model → entity
FLX	plus dedicated *converging* and *use-case* graphs (tenant → service / group → members)

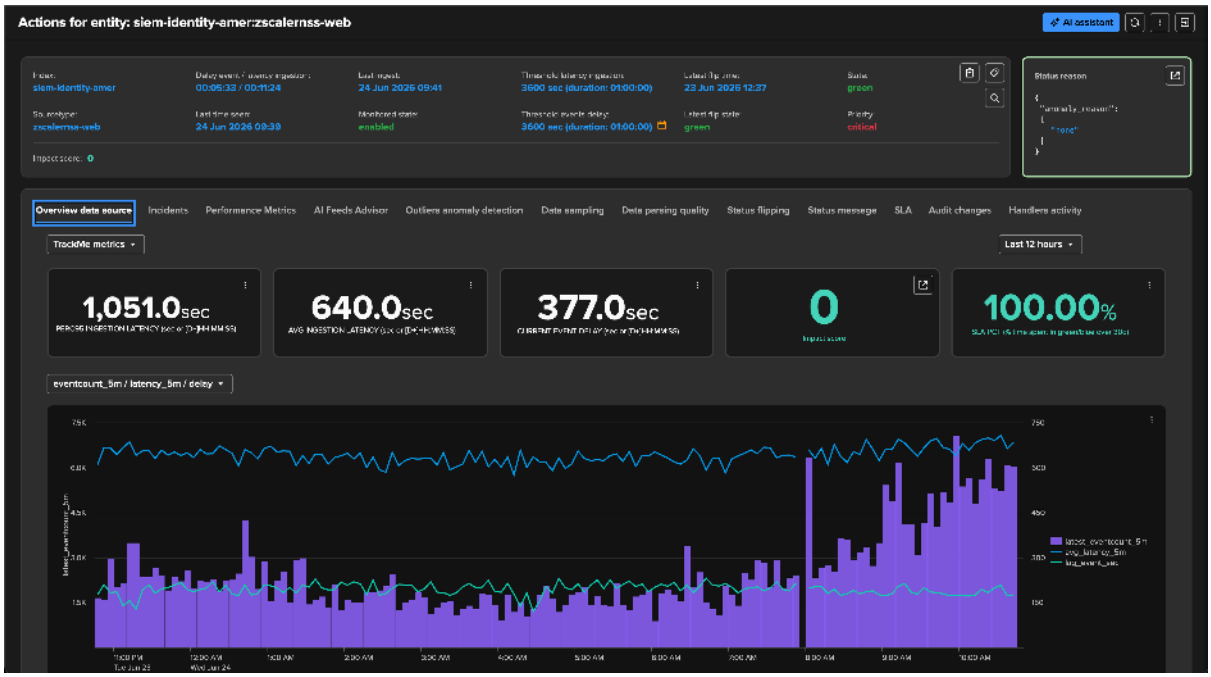
Each node is coloured by status (? / ? / ? / ?), and a parent rolls up to the **worst** status among its descendants — so a single red leaf turns its whole branch red, letting you trace a problem from the tenant down to the offending entity at a glance. You can search the graph, filter to **All / Down / Up**, and cap the number of leaf nodes drawn (default 150) on large tenants.

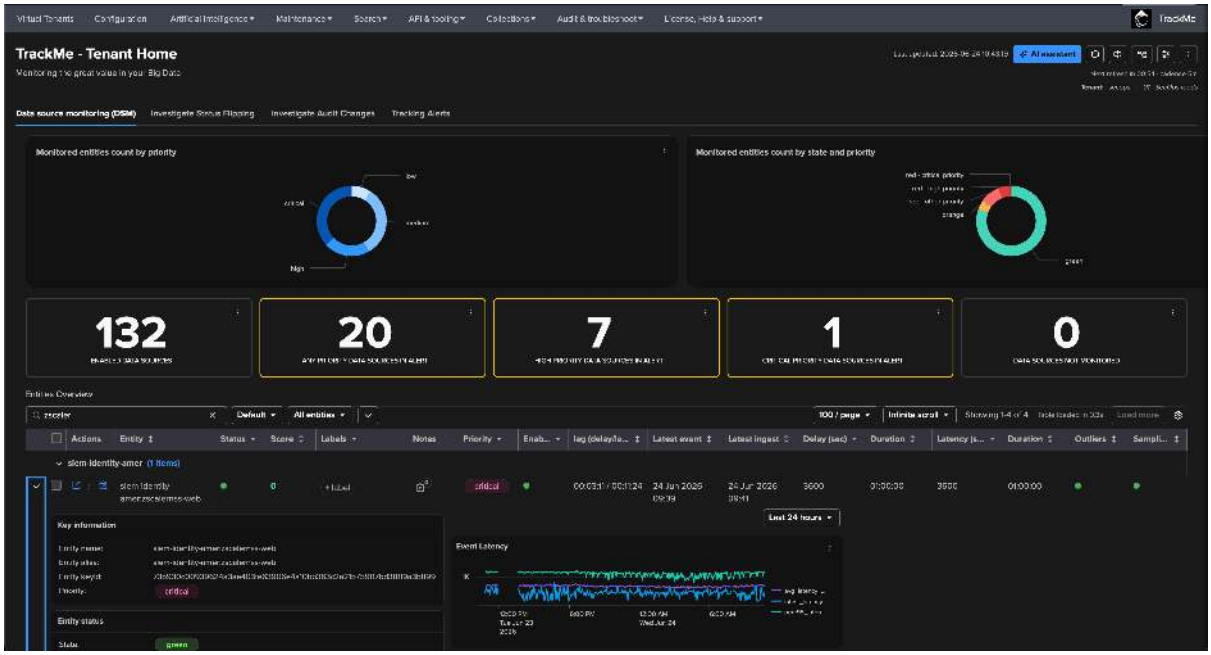
See also

- *Entity State & Scoring* — how state and score are computed from thresholds.
- *Core concepts and vocabulary* — the core vocabulary.

8.3.2 DSM — Data Source Monitoring

Data Source Monitoring is TrackMe's original and most fundamental component. Each entity is a **data feed** — an `(index, sourcetype)` combination, optionally split further by a *break-by* field — and DSM answers the first question of any healthy platform: **is my data still flowing, on time, in the expected volume, and well-formed?**





What DSM tracks

Signal	What it means
Delay	How old the most recent event is (`now - last_event_time`). Breached when the latest data is older than the **delay max** threshold (`data_max_delay_allowed`).
Latency	The lag between an event's timestamp and when Splunk indexed it (`_indextime - _time`). Breached above the **lag max** threshold (`data_max_lag_allowed`).
Volume outliers	Unusual event volume, detected by ML density-function modelling — a natural fit for DSM (see *Machine Learning*).
Future events	Events arriving with a timestamp in the future (beyond tolerance) — usually a time-zone or parsing problem.
Data quality	Unknown formats, mixed formats, and format drift, surfaced by **data sampling** (see below).

In an entity's overview you can switch the source of these figures between **TrackMe metrics** (fast, served from the metrics index) and **Splunk queries** (direct and exact, but slower and requiring index access).

> **Tip**
>
> **Delay** and **latency** are the two most-confused KPIs in TrackMe (people call everything "latency"). If the difference is not crystal clear, read *Delay vs latency: what they actually mean* — it is short, diagram-led, and worth five minutes.

Defining what gets tracked

- **Root constraint** — the base SPL filter that defines a tenant's data scope.
- **Allowlist / blocklist** — regex rules that include or exclude specific `index + sourcetype` combinations from automatic entity creation.
- **Break-by** — an optional extra field that splits one feed into finer entities.

> **Note**
>
> **Sourcetype-explosion safeguard.** If a single index produces more sourcetypes than the configured cap, bulk DSM creation is refused and an alert is raised. The fix is to blocklist the noisy sourcetypes and re-cover the index with a single `<index>:@all` aggregate entity.

Delay thresholds, in depth

DSM delay handling is rich, because "late" means different things at different times:

- **Static or variable delay.** A delay threshold can be a single fixed value, or a **variable** time-slot policy (day-of-week × hour-of-day) — tighter during business hours, relaxed overnight and at weekends.
- **Lagging classes** — named, reusable delay/lag rule sets by cadence (high-frequency, nightly batch, quarterly…). Assign a feed to a class for consistent thresholds.
- **Adaptive delay** — TrackMe can compute delay thresholds automatically from an entity's own history.
- **Threshold lock** — lock a feed's delay and lag thresholds so neither adaptive delay nor a lagging class can rewrite them; a red lock icon marks locked entities.

The full thresholds-and-scoring model lives in *Entity State & Scoring*.

> **Note**
>
> **One authority manages delay per tenant.** If the AI *Feed Lifecycle Advisor* is set to manage DSM delay, it takes over and the legacy adaptive-delay / variable-delay auto-review settings are disabled automatically. Turning the advisor back off does not re-enable them — re-toggle them by hand if you want them back. See the *Artificial Intelligence* section.

Elastic sources

Elastic sources are virtual DSM entities built from arbitrary SPL — `tstats`, `raw`, `mstats`, or `from` a data model or lookup — rather than from straightforward `index/sourcetype` discovery. One search defines one entity. They suit syslog collectors, data-model- or lookup-derived sources, and cases that rely on search-time fields. They come in two flavours: **shared** (one pooled, concurrency-capped tracker) and **dedicated** (an independent scheduled report). See *Elastic sources* for the full treatment.

> **Tip**
>
> For high-cardinality cases, *Hybrid trackers* have largely superseded elastic sources — but elastic sources remain the right tool for `from` / `raw` single-entity edge cases.

Lookup monitoring

DSM can track Splunk **lookups** (CSV and KV Store) as first-class entities — one entity per lookup — to detect whether a lookup is still being refreshed. Only the delay threshold applies (latency is not meaningful for a lookup). This is covered with the other integrations in *Integrations & Remote Deployments*.

Data quality: sampling

Data sampling periodically samples a feed's events and matches them against format models to detect unknown formats, multi-format feeds, and format drift. TrackMe ships out-of-the-box regex models, and you can add your own. Data sampling is configured under operations — see *Operations & Administration*.

Declaring feeds before they exist

You can declare feeds that **should** exist from a Splunk lookup — **expected sources injection**. For DSM both `index` and `sourcetype` are required. Injected feeds appear **red** until real data arrives, then their metadata auto-populates. Imports can be one-shot or recurring.

Coverage-gap analysis complements this: a read-only reconciliation of a reference (a lookup, or a live `tstats` / `raw` search) against the feeds TrackMe actually tracks, returning three downloadable lists — only in the reference, only in TrackMe, and in both.

Delayed and inactive entities

When a feed falls so far behind that it drops out of the tracker's search window, TrackMe does not lose track of it — two cooperating processes keep its delay metadata fresh (this behaviour is shared with *DHM*):

- **Health Tracker — the ``untracked_entities`` task.** The tenant's Health Tracker runs every **5 minutes**; its `untracked_entities` task detects entities no longer covered by any tracker and refreshes their calculated delay, stamping `tracker_health_runtime` on each entity it handled. Troubleshoot it with:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth task=
↪"untracked_entities"
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth␣
↪tenant_id="mytenant" component="splk-dsm" task="untracked_entities"
```

- **Delayed entities inspector.** A scheduled job named `trackme_<component>_delayed_entities_inspector_tracker_` runs the `trackmesplkfeedsdelayedinspector` command. It picks up the entities the Health Tracker flagged (via `tracker_health_runtime`) and runs one targeted search per entity to refresh its metadata, on a tiered cadence keyed to current delay — entities delayed **< 24h** every ~30 min, **< 7 days** hourly, and **beyond that** once every 24 hours — until the entity reaches the tenant's auto-disablement period. Configure it per tenant under **Delayed entities inspector** in the tenant settings. The last inspection time is stored on the entity as `tracker_runtime` (epoch), shown human-readably in the entity's right-click contextual menu.

Each inspected entity logs a pair of lines — `Executing entity delayed tracking resulting search=` then `delayed_entity_search_results=`:

```
index=_internal␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkfeedsdelayedinspector tenant_id=
↪"mytenant" component="splk-dsm" object="myentity"
```

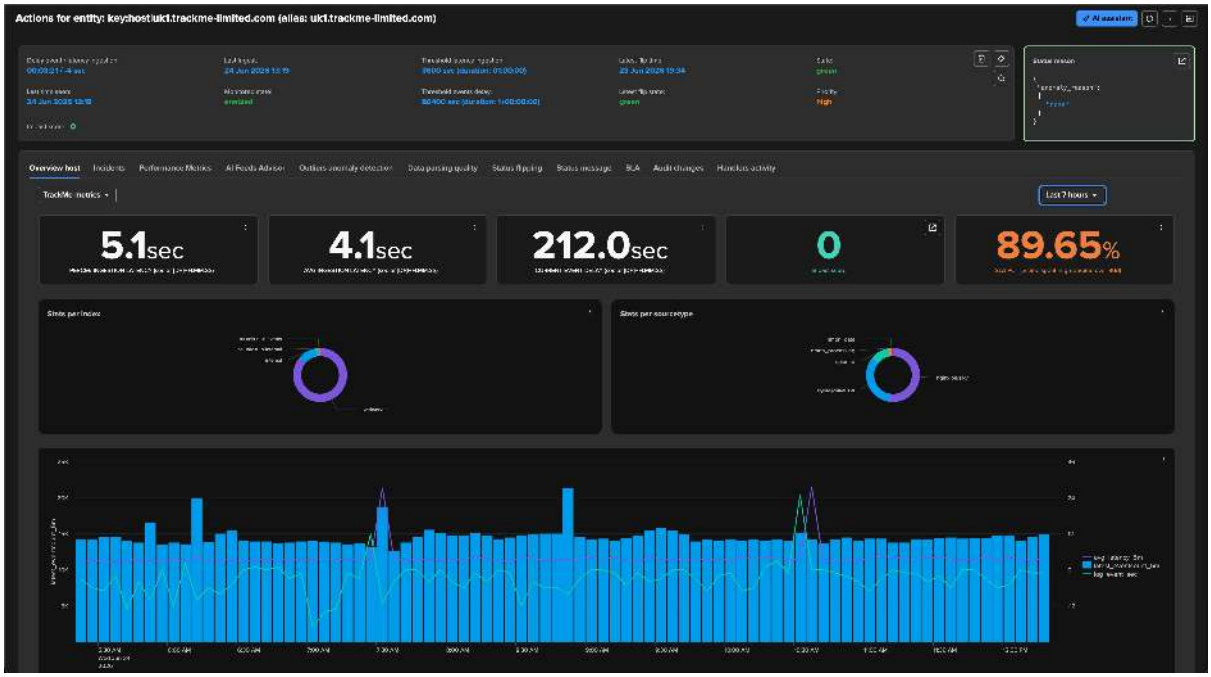
You can also follow the inspector (and TrackMe's other backend logics) in the **Handler events** tab — the `trackme:handlers` sourcetype in the tenant's summary indexes.

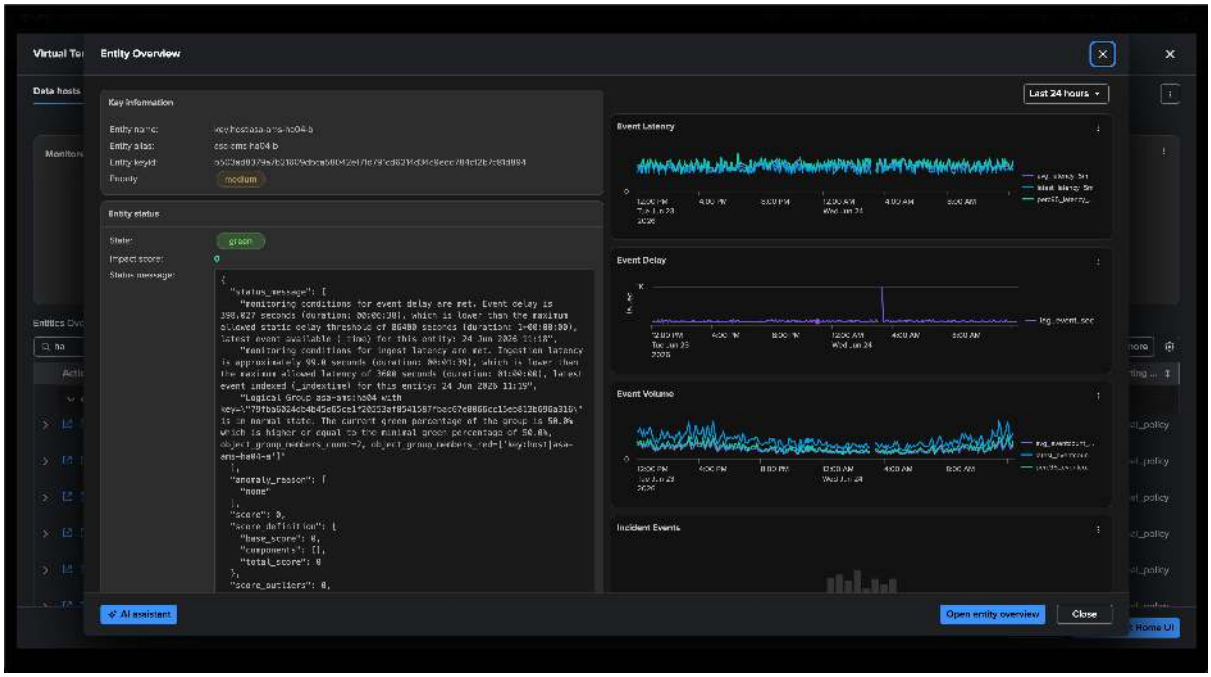
See also

- *Feeds thresholds (delay & latency)* — delay & latency thresholds in full: static, lagging classes, adaptive (ML), and variable delay.
- *Expected sources & hosts — in depth* — alert on sources that stopped sending.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — delay, latency, and the impact score in detail.
- *DHM — Data Host Monitoring* — the host-centric counterpart of DSM.
- *Machine Learning* — native outlier detection.
- *Operations & Administration* — data sampling configuration.
- *Metrics reference* — the DSM delay, latency, and volume metrics.

8.3.3 DHM — Data Host Monitoring

Data Host Monitoring tracks **host × sourcetype activity** — which hosts are sending data, and what they are sending. Where *DSM* watches feeds, DHM watches the *senders*, which makes it the natural component for forwarder fleets and for declaring the hosts that *should* be reporting.





What DHM tracks

Each entity is a **host**, carrying the index × sourcetype combinations it sends. DHM shares DSM's delay/latency model:

- **Delay** and **latency** against the configured thresholds.
- **Volume outliers** per host/sourcetype (off by default — host volume is noisy).
- **Future events** and **distinct-host drift**.

> **Note**
>
> **The asset field.** Each host also carries an `asset` field — a de-duplicated set of every known variation of the host name (canonical value, alias, short hostname, FQDN). TrackMe uses it to match short names against fully-qualified ones, so a host is not tracked twice as `web01` and `web01.corp.example`.

Per-host granularity

DHM lets you choose how finely a host is broken down, via the tracker's break-by mode:

Mode	Grain
Standard	Combos at `(index, sourcetype)`.
Merged	Sourcetype collapsed — `(index, all sourcetypes)`.
Custom	Keyed by any single field you choose (for example `cmdb_ci`), with up to five extra ordered metadata dimensions (such as `source`).

Declaring hosts that should be sending

DHM's signature feature is **expected-hosts injection** — telling TrackMe which hosts *ought* to be reporting, so a host that goes silent (or never starts) is visible as a problem rather than an absence.

- Declare hosts from a Splunk lookup (local or remote, CSV or KV Store). For DHM only the `host` field is required.
- The wizard previews the lookup, maps fields, and **simulates** the import (reporting how many rows are new, existing, or already tracked) before you commit. Imports can run once or on a recurring schedule.
- Injected hosts appear **red** until data arrives; their index/sourcetype placeholders fill in automatically — and clean up automatically — once the DHM tracker sees real data.
- Existing entities are never duplicated; the `asset` field makes the matching short-name/FQDN aware, and large lookups are batched automatically.

Host coverage-gap analysis complements injection: a read-only reconciliation of a reference host list (a CMDB lookup, or a `tstats` / `raw` search) against the hosts TrackMe tracks — returning the hosts only in your reference (the coverage gap), only in TrackMe, and in both.

Shared with DSM

DHM shares DSM's configuration model: root constraint, allowlist/blocklist, variable delay, lagging classes, adaptive delay, threshold lock, the AI Feed Lifecycle Advisor delay mutex, and the delayed/inactive-entity inspector. See *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* for those.

> **Note**
>
> DHM has **no data sampling and no elastic sources** — those are DSM-only. On large fleets (10k+ hosts), keep SLA thresholds moderate to avoid alert storms, and remember that inactive hosts are auto-disabled after the tenant's auto-disablement period.

> **See also**
>
> - *Feeds thresholds (delay & latency)* — delay & latency thresholds (shared with DSM): static, lagging classes, adaptive (ML), and variable delay.
> - *Expected sources & hosts — in depth* — inject expected hosts so a host that stops sending turns red.
> - *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — the feed-centric counterpart and the shared delay model.

- *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — CMDB enrichment for host metadata.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — thresholds and scoring.
- *Metrics reference* — the DHM host metrics.

8.3.4 Feeds thresholds (delay & latency)

For the splk-feeds family — *DSM* and *DHM* — the core question is *"is my data on time?"*. Two KPIs answer it, and each has a threshold an entity must stay under:

- **Delay** — how old the most recent event is (`now - last_event_time`); breached above `data_max_delay_allowed`.
- **Latency** — the gap between an event's timestamp and when Splunk indexed it (`_indextime - _time`); breached above `data_max_lag_allowed`.

Tip

New to these two, or not sure which is which? Start with *Delay vs latency: what they actually mean* — a plain-English, diagram-led explanation of the difference (and how they appear in the UI).

When discovered, every entity starts with a **1-hour** (3600-second) maximum for both. From there, TrackMe gives you several ways to set the *right* threshold for each feed — from a fixed value to fully automated, machine-learning-driven thresholds.

Ways to set a delay threshold

Approach	When to use it
Static threshold	A single fixed value — the default. Set it per entity, simulate it first, and read the two worked anatomy examples.
Lagging classes	Rule-based thresholds at scale — match entities by index, sourcetype or priority and apply a shared delay (and optional latency) threshold.
Adaptive delay (ML)	Let TrackMe learn each feed's normal lag from history and maintain the threshold for you.
Variable delay	Time-aware thresholds that change by day-of-week and hour-of-day — tight during business hours, relaxed at night and on weekends.

Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor

Two cross-cutting ideas decide *who* owns an entity's delay threshold.

The Threshold Lock. Setting thresholds used to mean answering two easily-confused per-entity questions — *"allow adaptive delay to auto-tune this?"* and *"should this entity override lagging classes?"* — that interacted in non-obvious ways and could each silently rewrite a value you had set by hand. A single per-entity **Threshold Lock** (a red ⚿, pinning delay *and* latency together) replaces both with one yes/no:

- **Locked** — *this value is mine.* TrackMe pins your manual thresholds and **every** background writer skips the entity: adaptive delay, variable-delay auto-review, and lagging-class management. A periodic reconcile even restores your pinned values (and, for a variable entity, your slot schedule) if anything drifts.
- **Unlocked** — *TrackMe, manage it.* Lagging classes and adaptive / variable adaptive delay are free to set and maintain the thresholds.

(The lock is the single control behind the older `allow_adaptive_delay` and `data_override_lagging_class` fields, which are now derived from it and no longer edited directly. Locking is governed per tenant by `delay_threshold_lock_enabled`.)

Important

The AI Feed Lifecycle Advisor takes precedence. When the AI *Feed Lifecycle Advisor* is enabled to cover DSM/DHM, it becomes the authority for delay thresholds: the legacy **adaptive-delay** and **variable-delay auto-review** mechanisms are automatically disabled (their per-tenant toggles are forced off and their trackers short-circuit at runtime). Turning the advisor back off does **not** re-enable them automatically — you re-toggle them by hand if you want them back. See the *Artificial Intelligence* section.

Delay vs latency: what they actually mean

People call everything "latency" — a feed is late, a dashboard is stale, an alert fired, and it all gets labelled *latency*. In TrackMe these are **two different measurements** that answer **two different questions**, and telling them apart is the single most useful thing you can learn about feeds monitoring. Get this right and the entities table, the thresholds, and the alerts all suddenly make sense.

Two timestamps

Every event in Splunk carries two moments in time:

- `_time` — **when the event happened** (the timestamp inside the event itself).
- `_indextime` — **when Splunk indexed it** (when it actually arrived and was stored).

Those two are never exactly equal, and the whole idea of delay and latency falls out of the gap between them and the gap to *now*:

- **Latency** = `_indextime - _time` — *"when an event arrives, how late is it?"* A measure of the **ingestion pipeline** (forwarding, queues, network, clock skew). It is a **per-event** property.
- **Delay** = `now - last_event_time` — *"how long since we last heard anything at all?"* A measure of **freshness**: is the feed still alive right now?

The mailbox analogy

Think of a feed as your postbox:

- **Latency** is how long a letter takes from the day it was **written** (the postmark — `_time`) to the day it **lands in your box** (`_indextime`). A letter postmarked Monday that arrives Thursday has three days of latency.
- **Delay** is how long since the **last letter of any kind** turned up. If nothing has arrived for five days, your delay is five days — the box has gone quiet.

The two are independent. Someone can drop a stack of old, week-old postmarked letters in today (**low delay, high latency** — fresh arrivals, but every one is stale). Or your reliable daily letter can simply stop coming (**high delay, low latency** — when letters *did* arrive they were same-day, but now there is nothing).

Why you can't collapse them into one

Because they are independent, a feed sits in one of four states — and the cause you go looking for is different in each:

The practical upshot: **an alert on latency and an alert on delay are telling you different things.** A latency breach points at your **ingestion path**; a delay breach points at the **source** (has it stopped?). Fixing one does nothing for the other.

How TrackMe measures each

- **Latency** is computed per event as `_indextime - _time`. On an entity, TrackMe surfaces the **current**, **average**, and **95th-percentile** latency over a recent window (so a single odd event does not dominate).
- **Delay** is computed as `now - last_event_time` — always relative to *this moment*, which is why a delay figure keeps climbing on its own while a feed is silent.

Each has its own threshold, and an entity turns red when it goes over:

- `data_max_delay_allowed` — the **delay max** (freshness ceiling).
- `data_max_lag_allowed` — the **lag max** (per-event latency ceiling).

New entities start with a 1-hour default for both. See *Feeds thresholds (delay & latency)* for the ways to set the *right* value per feed (static, lagging classes, adaptive, and variable).

Where you see them in the UI

In the **entities table**, each feed row shows:

Column	Meaning
lag (event / ingest)	A combined summary cell: the current **delay** (event) and **latency** (ingest), in that order.
Latest event	The newest event seen, by `_time` (drives **delay**).
Latest ingest	The newest event seen, by `_indextime`.
Delay max	The current delay threshold for the entity (`data_max_delay_allowed`).
Lag max	The current latency threshold for the entity (`data_max_lag_allowed`).

On an entity's own view, the KPI stat tiles read:

- **CURRENT EVENT DELAY** — `now - last_event_time`.
- **AVG INGESTION LATENCY / PERC95 INGESTION LATENCY** — the mean and 95th-percentile latency over the recent window.

All of these display in **seconds**, switching to a `[D+]HH:MM:SS` duration format (via Splunk's `tostring(…, "duration")`) once the value exceeds 60 seconds — so `4200` shows as `01:10:00` and a two-day-stale feed as `2+00:00:00`.

See also

- *Feeds thresholds (delay & latency)* — setting the delay and latency thresholds per feed.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — the DSM component these KPIs describe.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — how a breach feeds the entity state and impact score.

Delay & latency thresholds

This is the starting point for splk-feeds thresholds: how the two KPIs work, how to read an entity's current thresholds, how to set them by hand, and how to validate a value before you commit it. For the automated and rule-based options, see *lagging classes*, *adaptive delay*, and *variable delay*.

Delay and latency, briefly

TrackMe measures two independent things for every feed entity, and gives each its own threshold.

Delay — is the data fresh?
How old the most recent event is: `delay = now() - max(_time)`, where `_time` is when the event happened *at the source*. It answers *"how long ago did the most recent event arrive?"* High delay means the source has stopped producing fresh data — it is silent, or only sending old, backlogged events.

Latency — how slow is the pipeline?
How long an event took to travel from the source to Splunk's index: `latency = _indextime - _time`, where `_indextime` is when Splunk *indexed* it. It answers *"how delayed was the pipeline between the source and Splunk?"* High latency points to a forwarding, buffering, or queuing problem — the events exist, but they arrived late.

The two are **independent** — you can have one without the other, and each tells a different story:

Pattern	What it means
High latency, low delay	Events are arriving, but they were already old when they got there — the source is fine, the transport is slow (pipeline buffering).
High delay, low latency	Events are indexed promptly once they arrive, but the source has stopped sending fresh data (a gap or silence).
Both high	The source is sending delayed, backlogged events that *also* took a long time to transit — the most concerning pattern.

Because they mean different things, **tune them independently**. On every monitoring cycle TrackMe checks each against its own threshold — delay against the entity's delay policy (static or variable), latency against `data_max_lag_allowed` — and each breach contributes to the *impact score* that drives the entity's state. A new entity starts with a **1-hour** (3600-second) maximum for both; the rest of this page is about setting better values.

Reviewing current thresholds

An entity's active thresholds — and which delay policy is in force (static or variable) — are shown in the entities table (a two-value cell for delay and latency) and on the entity's own screen.

Setting a threshold per entity

To set thresholds by hand, open the entity, go to its threshold settings, and you can:

- set the maximum acceptable **latency**;
- set the maximum acceptable **delay**;
- choose whether to alert on **both** KPIs (the default) or only one;
- **lock** the threshold so neither a *lagging class* nor *adaptive delay* will overwrite your value (see *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor*).

> **Tip**
>
> The **Threshold Lock** replaces the old per-entity "override lagging classes" checkbox. Lock a threshold when you have deliberately tuned it and want it left alone; leave it unlocked to let lagging classes or adaptive delay manage it.

Simulating a threshold before you apply it

Before committing a value, use **Simulate thresholds** to test it against the history TrackMe has already accumulated. Provide candidate latency and delay values and TrackMe replays them over the entity's summary events, returning one event per breach that *would* have occurred — so you can see whether a value is too tight before it pages anyone. For a provider that sends data once per hour but indexes it promptly, you would keep latency tight and allow a little over an hour of delay, confirm the simulation is quiet, then apply.

Worked example: an entity suffering from latency

Latency means events are indexed well after their event time — you may *also* see delay, but not necessarily; a feed can mix near-real-time events with late ones. The two measures will usually differ, which is expected.

When an entity breaches its latency threshold, the rising latency is visible in both the overview and Performance Metrics charts, the **status message** spells out the problem, and **Smart Status** adds an automated investigation. To review the offending events by hand — here, events indexed more than 15 minutes (900 s) late over the last 4 hours:

```
index=myindex sourcetype=mysourcetype _index_earliest="-4h" _index_latest="+4h"␣
↪earliest="-4h" latest="+4h"
| eval indextime=_indextime, latency=(_indextime-_time)
| where latency>900
| eval indextime=strftime(indextime, "%c")
| table _time indextime latency _raw
```

Once the root cause is fixed and latency returns to normal, TrackMe brings the entity back to green after a short while.

Worked example: delay without latency

Some feeds are perfectly on time when they *do* arrive, but arrive infrequently — batched data. A provider that emits one batch per day shows no latency but accrues delay between batches; TrackMe surfaces the current delay alongside the latest event (`_time`) and the latest ingested event (`_indextime`). The fix is to set a delay of a little over 24 hours while keeping latency low, after which the entity returns to green.

A feed that arrives once per hour is the more common case: the default 3600-second delay will alert if the provider runs even slightly late, and too tight a value (say 3000 s) produces constant delay alerts — so you settle on something like 4200 s (1 hour 10 minutes). As always, tolerating delay in *delivery* does not mean tolerating latency in *indexing* — tune the two KPIs independently.

See also

- *Lagging classes* — rule-based thresholds at scale.
- *Adaptive delay (ML)* — let ML maintain the delay threshold.
- *Variable delay* — time-aware thresholds.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — how a breach feeds the impact score and state.

Lagging classes

A **lagging class** is a rule that sets delay (and optionally latency) thresholds for every entity that matches it — the scalable way to manage thresholds without touching entities one by one. Define a class once for "all firewall syslog feeds" or "everything in the `sec_*` indexes", and matching entities pick up its thresholds automatically.

Lagging classes are **per component**: DSM, DHM and MHM each keep their own set (MHM matches on metric category rather than delay/latency). This page covers the splk-feeds (DSM/DHM) classes.

How a lagging class is defined

Each class is a matching rule plus the thresholds to apply:

Field	Meaning
name	The pattern to match against (an index name, a sourcetype, or a priority value).
level	What the pattern matches on: `index`, `sourcetype`, or `priority`.
match mode	How the pattern is compared: `exact`, `wildcard`, or `regex` (regex is a **full match**).
delay	The delay threshold to apply — either a single **static** value, or a full **variable** schedule (named time slots, see *Variable delay*).
latency *(optional)*	An optional latency (lag) override; leave it empty to not touch latency.

So a single class can apply a static delay, a time-aware variable delay, and/or a latency override, to any set of entities you can describe by index, sourcetype or priority.

How a class is matched to an entity

When several classes could apply, TrackMe resolves a single winner deterministically:

1. **By level**, most specific first: an `index` match beats a `sourcetype` match, which beats a `priority` match. The first level with any match wins.
2. **Within a level**, the most specific match mode wins — `exact` over `wildcard` over `regex` — with the oldest rule breaking any tie.
3. For multi-value entity fields (common in DHM), a class matches if **any** value matches.

You can preview which entities a class would match with the lagging-class **simulation** before saving it.

> **Note**
>
> An entity whose threshold is **locked** (see *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor*) is skipped by lagging classes entirely — its manual value stands. Likewise, latency rules from a class apply independently of the delay policy, so an entity on *variable delay* still honours a class's latency override.

Example: a class for a firewall sourcetype

Here we define a class at the **sourcetype** level for `netscreen-firewall`, applying a delay of 2 hours (7200 s) and a latency of 10 minutes (600 s). Once the trackers have run at least once and the matching entities are active, their thresholds are set from the class automatically.

> **See also**
>
> - *Delay & latency thresholds* — per-entity thresholds and the Threshold Lock.
> - *Variable delay* — the time-slot schedule a class can carry.
> - *Priority* — the priority a `priority`-level class matches on.

Adaptive delay (ML)

Adaptive delay lets TrackMe **learn each feed's normal lag from history and maintain its delay threshold automatically** — so a feed whose natural cadence drifts over time keeps a sensible threshold without anyone re-tuning it. It is handled by a dedicated tracker, `trackmesplkadaptivedelay`, which inspects entities in a delay breach and, when the conditions are met, updates the delay threshold and records an audit trail.

The more history TrackMe has for an entity, the more accurate the computed threshold.

> **Important**
>
> When the AI **Feed Lifecycle Advisor** covers DSM/DHM, it owns delay management and adaptive delay is **disabled** automatically (the tracker short-circuits and its tenant toggle is forced off). See *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor*.

How a run works

The adaptive-delay tracker runs **every 20 minutes** by default, as a **per-entity batch under a runtime budget** (900 seconds by default, never more than the schedule interval — see *batches under a runtime budget*). Each occurrence selects the entities that need review, processes as many as the budget allows, and resumes with the rest on the following cycle — so on a large tenant a multi-minute run simply means a large batch, not a stuck search.

Adaptive delay is also **self-limiting by design**: an entity only enters the review bucket when it is actually in a delay-breaching state, and it is further gated by the entity's SLA compliance — entities comfortably within SLA are skipped.

The cost therefore scales with how much of the estate is *unstable*: the cleaner and more stable the environment, the fewer entities adaptive delay has to review.

How an entity is selected

Each run, an entity becomes a candidate only if **all** of these hold — otherwise it is skipped:

```
enabled  and  currently red
  └─ in a delay breach (delay_threshold_breached)
       └─ threshold UNLOCKED                  ── locked? → skip (your pinned value␣
↪stands)
            └─ current delay ≥ min_delay_sec  (3600 s by default)
                 └─ AI Feed Lifecycle Advisor not covering DSM/DHM
                                              ── advisor covers? → skip (it owns␣
↪delay)
                      └─ ✓ candidate → compute & update the threshold
```

(See *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor* for the lock and the AI Advisor gate.)

It also reviews entities it has already managed: an entity updated in the last 4 hours is left to settle; one updated 4–24 hours ago whose threshold was *increased* is re-checked; and beyond that, managed entities are reviewed on a rolling 7-, 15- or 30-day cadence (`review_period_no_days`) so a feed that has stabilised can have its threshold tightened back down.

How the threshold is computed

For a selected entity, TrackMe models the observed lag metric (`trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec`) with its **native ML engine** (`trackmefit` — no Splunk MLTK dependency) to find an upper bound on normal lag, then rounds to the nearest hour and adds a one-hour safety buffer (the variable-delay path rounds up instead). In essence:

```
| mstats latest(trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec) as lag_event_sec
    where `trackme_metrics_idx(mytenant)` tenant_id="mytenant"
    object_category="splk-dsm" object="myobject" by object span=5m
| trackmefit ...                        ``` native ML upper-bound on normal lag ```
| eval adaptive_delay = (round(UpperBound/3600, 0) * 3600) + 3600
```

When **re-reviewing** an entity after an earlier update, TrackMe runs the same logic over three windows — last 24 hours, 7 days and 30 days — and aggregates them, which lets it react faster when a feed returns to stability after an interruption rather than waiting for the long window to catch up. Every search and its result are logged.

Tracker arguments

The behaviour is tuned with per-tracker arguments (edit them in the tracker configuration):

Argument	Default	Effect
`min_delay_sec`	`3600`	Minimum current delay (seconds) for an entity to be considered.
`max_auto_delay_sec`	`604800`	Cap on the value the engine may set; a higher computed value is clamped to this (the entity then stays under review).
`max_changes_past_7days`	`10`	Maximum updates per entity in a rolling 7 days; once reached, the entity is left alone until the counter resets.
`min_historical_metrics_day`	`7`	Minimum days of accumulated metrics before the threshold may be updated.
`review_period_no_days`	`30`	Re-review window for already-managed entities (`7`, `15` or `30`).
`max_sla_percentage`	`100`	Skip entities whose current SLA % is at or above this — protecting a stable entity hit by a genuine one-off anomaly from being widened (defaults effectively to 90%).

Automatic updates and audit

When the command updates a threshold it writes an audit record (context: *automated adaptive delay update*). Review them with:

```
`trackme_audit_idx` tenant_id=* "automated adaptive delay update"
| table _time, tenant_id, object_category, object, action, comment
| sort - 0 _time | trackmeprettyjson fields=comment
```

A dedicated dashboard, **TrackMe - Adaptive delay threshold audit**, is available under **Audit & Troubleshoot**.

Automated summary notes

When the framework updates an entity's threshold, it also attaches a **Markdown summary note** to that entity (author `trackmesplkadaptivedelay`), making the change self-documenting. The note records the change **direction**, the **previous and new** values (as a duration and in seconds, e.g. *1h (3600s) → 4h (14400s)*), a short **reason**, and a **reasoning table** (95th-percentile, max and standard deviation of the observed lag plus the ML upper bound, per window), and flags when the value was capped at `max_auto_delay_sec`.

Find it under **Tenant Home → the entity → Notes**, or in the entity's **Audit changes** tab. Notes are controlled per tenant by the `adaptive_delay_notes` setting (*Feature Behavior*, enabled by default); a note is created only when a threshold actually changes, and note creation never blocks the update itself.

Activity logs

The tracker logs every entity it considered and the action taken:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkadaptivedelay␣
↪object="myobject"
```

Opting an entity or tenant out

To stop adaptive delay managing a **single entity**, **lock** its threshold (see *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor*) — the lock pins your value and excludes the entity from automatic management. To disable adaptive delay for a **whole tenant**, turn off the `adaptive_delay` setting under **Configure → Virtual Tenants** preferences.

Disabling it at the tenant level also takes the backend off the Splunk scheduler: the tenant's health tracker **unschedules the adaptive-delay tracker** on its next cycle (and the tracker short-circuits at runtime in any case). The only effect is that thresholds are no longer auto-reviewed — they simply hold their current values, or whatever your

policies and manual settings define. Adaptive delay is a convenience feature, valuable but entirely optional, which makes it the classic first lever in a *footprint review*.

Variable adaptive delay

Adaptive delay is no longer limited to the static policy — for an entity on the *variable delay* policy, the same `trackmesplkadaptivedelay` tracker (same `adaptive_delay` tenant setting, same per-entity management) also keeps the **slot thresholds** current. It **recomputes each slot's** `max_delay_allowed` **and the fallback** `variable_delay_default` from history, while **preserving your slot layout** — the slot names, days and hours you defined are kept; only the threshold values are refreshed.

This is different from the variable-delay *auto-review* reviewer (`trackmesplkvariabledelayreview`), which *regenerates* the slot layout. The two are independently opt-in and can both apply to a variable entity:

Mechanism	Opt-in	What it changes
Variable adaptive delay	`adaptive_delay` + entity managed (unlocked)	Refreshes per-slot thresholds + the default; **keeps your slot names/days/hours**.
Variable-delay auto-review	`variable_delay_auto_review_ena`	**Regenerates** the slot layout (`auto_slot_N`) when patterns shift.

A **locked** entity (*Threshold Lock*) is skipped by both, and its pinned slot schedule is restored if it ever drifts.

See also

- *Delay & latency thresholds* — manual thresholds and the Threshold Lock.
- *Variable delay* — time-aware thresholds.
- *Artificial Intelligence in TrackMe* — the AI Feed Lifecycle Advisor that supersedes this when enabled.

Variable delay

Variable delay lets an entity's delay threshold change by **day of the week** and **hour of the day**, instead of using one value around the clock. It solves a common problem: feeds have natural rhythms — a business application produces data through weekday office hours but little overnight or at weekends. A single static threshold must be loose enough for the quiet periods, which makes it too forgiving when the feed is busy. Variable delay fixes this by letting you define **named time slots**, each with its own threshold.

Variable delay applies to **splk-dsm** and **splk-dhm**.

Static vs variable delay

Aspect	Static (default)	Variable
Threshold	One fixed value at all times	Multiple values that change by day-of-week and hour-of-day
Configuration	A single number per entity	Named slots (days, hours, threshold) + a fallback default
Quiet periods	Must keep the value loose, reducing sensitivity when busy	Relax overnight/weekends, tighten during business hours
Anomaly reason	`delay_threshold_breached`	`variable_delay_threshold_breached`
Entity field	`variable_delay_policy="static"`	`variable_delay_policy="variable"`

Setting the tenant default

The **default** delay policy for new entities is set per tenant, separately for DSM and DHM — both at tenant creation (static, or variable with slot definitions) and afterwards from tenant management.

Setting variable delay on an entity

Per entity, variable delay is configured from the entity's lagging policy / variable-delay modal.

How slots work

Each slot specifies a **name**, the **days** it covers (`0` = Monday … `6` = Sunday), the **hours** it covers (`0–23`), and the **max delay allowed** (seconds). Evaluation is **first match wins**: slots are checked in order, the first whose day and hour match the current time is used, and if none match, the **fallback default** threshold applies.

```
{
  "slots": [
    {
      "slot_name": "business_hours",
      "days": [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
      "hours": [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19],
      "max_delay_allowed": 3600
    },
    {
      "slot_name": "weekends",
      "days": [5, 6],
      "hours": [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,␣
↪19, 20, 21, 22, 23],
      "max_delay_allowed": 86400
    }
  ]
}
```

Here weekday business hours allow 1 hour of delay, weekends allow 24 hours, and weekday nights fall through to the default. The UI ships **presets** — *business hours*, *weekday/weekend*, and a three-tier *business hours / nights / weekends* — for quick setup.

Auto-computation from history

TrackMe can propose slots from an entity's own history, using `trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec`: it buckets 5-minute metrics by day-of-week × hour-of-day, applies a statistical function (`perc95` by default, or `perc99`), rounds each window up to the next hour plus a one-hour buffer (minimum 3600 s), groups adjacent hours with the same value into named slots, and applies a safety cap (default 604800 s = 7 days).

Auto-review

An optional review process keeps slots current as patterns shift. A scheduled report per tenant per component (DSM, DHM) runs daily — `trackmesplkvariabledelayreview` — recomputing thresholds from history and updating slots **only** when the largest deviation exceeds a configurable threshold (default **20%**). It can be enabled at the tenant level and per entity.

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkvariabledelayreview
```

> **Note**
>
> The periodic reviewer regenerates slot layouts (`auto_slot_N`); the operator "honour" strategy and the adaptive-delay branch preserve your slot names.

Important

When the AI **Feed Lifecycle Advisor** covers DSM/DHM, variable-delay **auto-review** is disabled automatically (and does not auto-re-enable when the advisor is turned off). See *Who manages a threshold: the Threshold Lock and the AI Advisor*.

Interactions with other features

- **Adaptive delay.** Variable delay and *adaptive delay* are no longer mutually exclusive — adaptive delay also keeps variable-delay slot thresholds refreshed. Whether either mechanism may touch a given entity is governed by the *Threshold Lock*.
- **Lagging classes.** A *lagging class* can itself carry a variable-delay schedule; and a class's **latency** override still applies independently of the delay policy.
- **Monitoring time policy.** Independent — the monitoring policy controls *whether* an entity is monitored; variable delay controls *which threshold* applies when it is.
- **Bulk edit.** Variable delay can be applied to many entities at once from the bulk-edit actions.
- **Upgrades.** Existing entities default to `variable_delay_policy="static"` with no variable-delay record, so behaviour is unchanged until you opt in.

See also

- *Delay & latency thresholds* — static thresholds and the Threshold Lock.
- *Adaptive delay (ML)* — ML-maintained delay thresholds.
- *Lagging classes* — rule-based thresholds, which can carry slots too.

8.3.5 Expected sources & hosts — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for injecting *expected* data sources (DSM) and hosts (DHM) so TrackMe alerts on entities that have **stopped** sending — even ones it never auto-discovered. For the component basics, see *Data source monitoring* and *Data host monitoring*. This page covers **coverage gap analysis**, the guided injection wizard, the `trackmepushdatasource` command, entity-key formats, and the recurring-import mechanics.

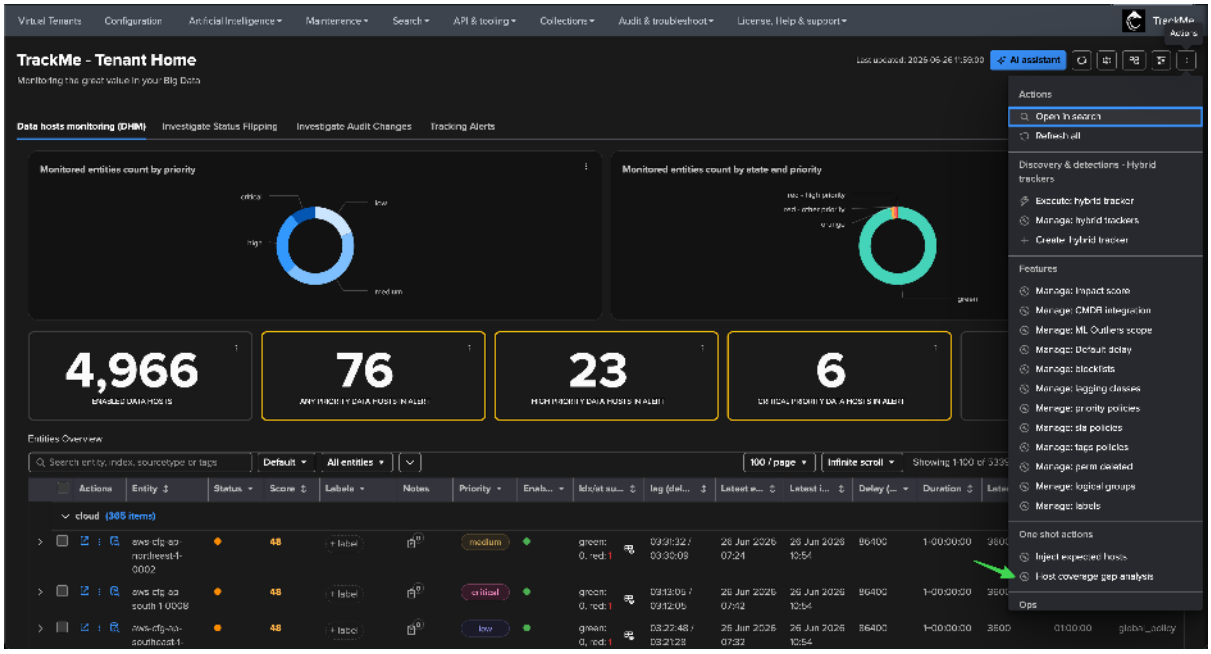
Inject expected data sources or hosts from a Splunk lookup — with a guided wizard, simulation preview, and optional recurring schedule

- This guide walks you through the **Inject Expected Sources / Hosts** wizard, available directly from the Tenant Home actions menu.
- Use this feature to manually insert entities into TrackMe that have not yet been discovered, based on a CMDB, asset inventory, or any Splunk lookup table.
- When injected, these entities are added as if they were discovered by TrackMe under normal circumstances.
- If these entities are not yet sending data to Splunk, they will appear in a **red** state. As soon as real data arrives and the trackers run, the entities will be updated and their status will reflect the actual health of the data.
- The wizard supports both **one-shot injection** and **recurring scheduled imports**, so new entries added to the lookup over time are automatically picked up.
- Supported for **Data Source Monitoring (DSM)** and **Data Host Monitoring (DHM)**.

- This feature requires **TrackMe 2.3.19** or higher.

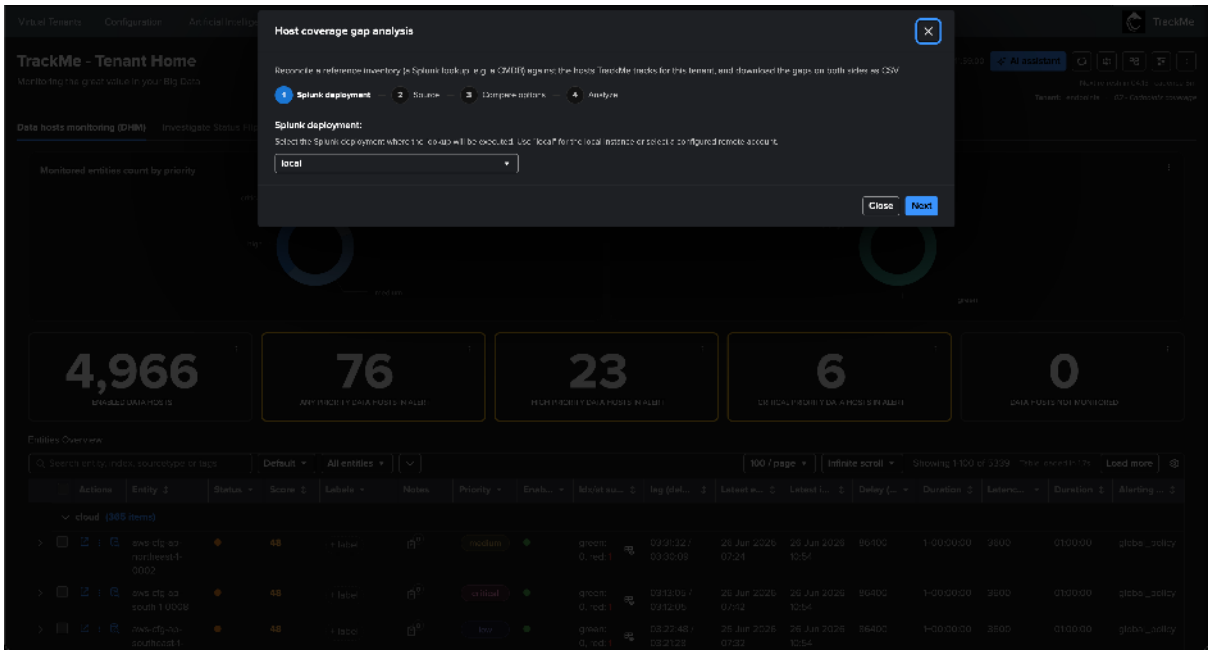
Coverage gap analysis

Before you inject anything, **coverage gap analysis** tells you *what* is missing. It is a **read-only** reconciliation of a **reference inventory** — a Splunk lookup such as a CMDB or asset table — against the entities TrackMe actually tracks for the tenant, returning the gaps on **both** sides as downloadable CSVs. Open it from the Tenant Home **three-dot menu → Ops**: **Host coverage gap analysis** (DHM) or **Data source coverage gap analysis** (DSM).

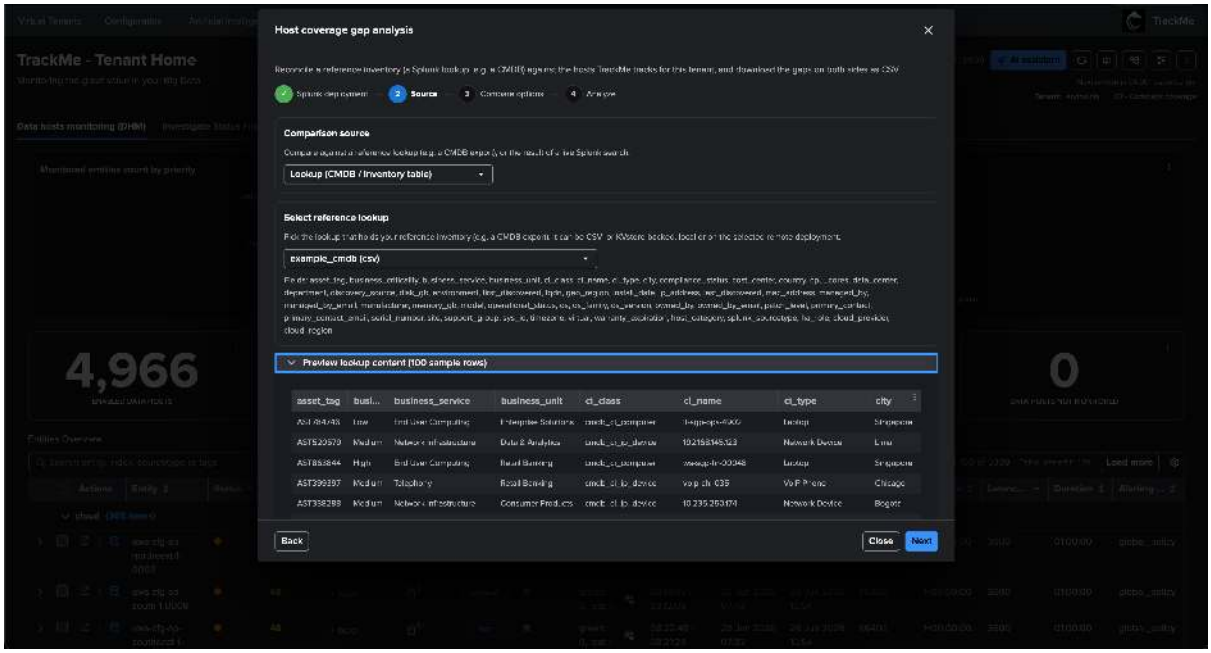


It runs as a four-step wizard.

Step 1 — Splunk deployment. Choose where the reference lookup lives: the local instance, or a configured remote account.

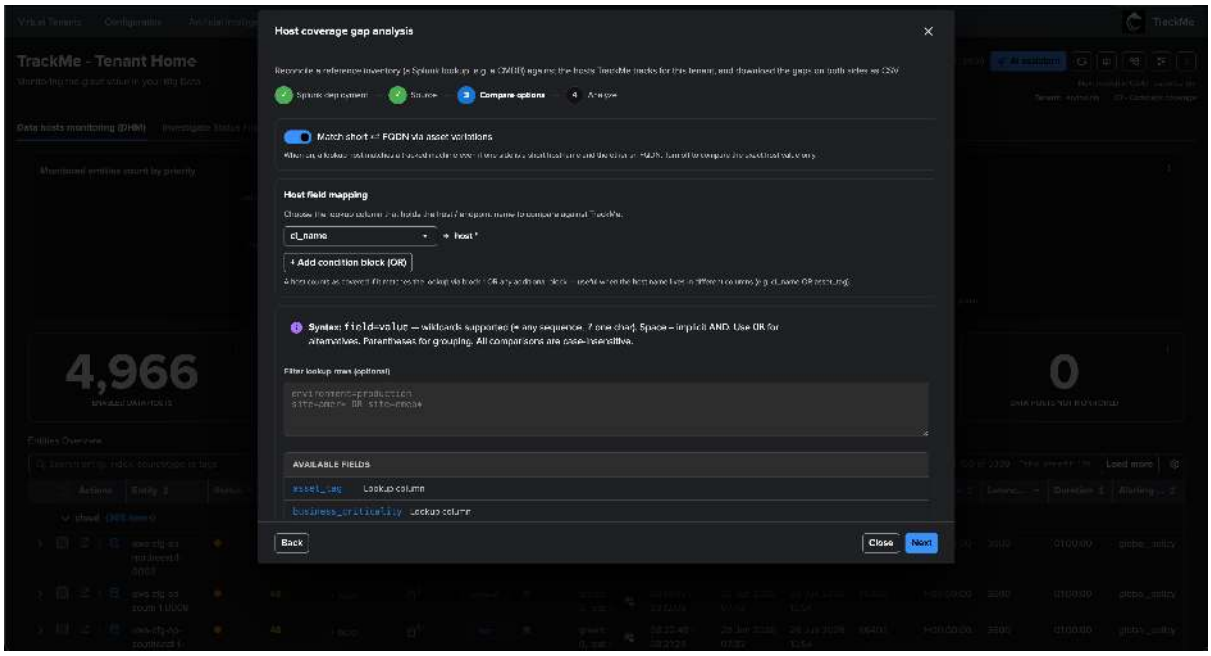


Step 2 — Source. Pick the comparison source — a reference **lookup** (CMDB / inventory table) or the result of a live Splunk search — and the wizard previews its content so you can confirm the right table and columns.



Step 3 — Compare options. Decide how a reference row is matched to a tracked entity:

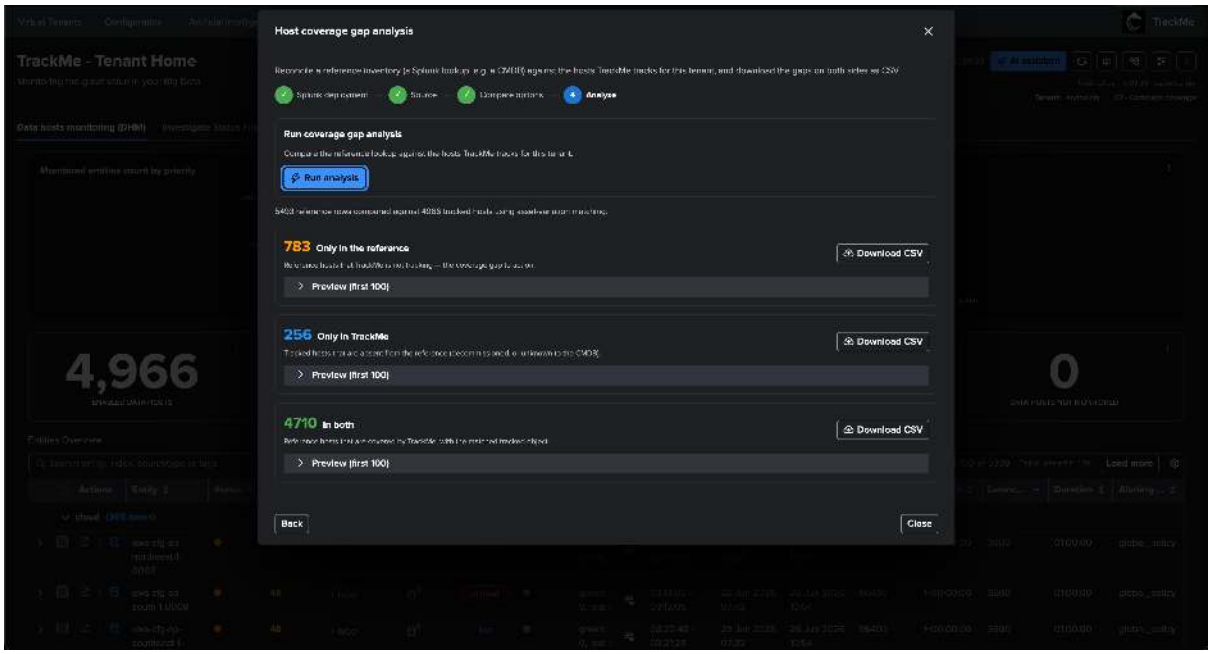
- **Match short ↔ FQDN via asset variations** *(DHM)* — when on, a short hostname matches its FQDN form (and vice-versa); turn it off to compare the exact host value only.
- **Host field mapping** — choose the lookup column that holds the host / endpoint name. Add an **OR condition block** when the name can live in more than one column (for example `ci_name` OR `asset_tag`). *(For DSM you map the index and sourcetype columns instead.)*
- **Filter lookup rows** *(optional)* — restrict the reference with a simple expression: `field=value`, wildcards `*` (any sequence) and `?` (one character), space = implicit AND, `OR` for alternatives, parentheses for grouping; all comparisons are case-insensitive — e.g. `environment=production site=ams* OR site=emea*`.



Step 4 — Analyze. Run the analysis. TrackMe compares the reference rows against the tracked entities and returns three buckets, each previewable and downloadable as CSV:

- **Only in the reference** — entities in your inventory that TrackMe is **not** tracking: the coverage gap to act on.
- **Only in TrackMe** — tracked entities **absent** from the reference (decommissioned, or unknown to the CMDB).

- **In both** — covered entities, with the matched tracked object.



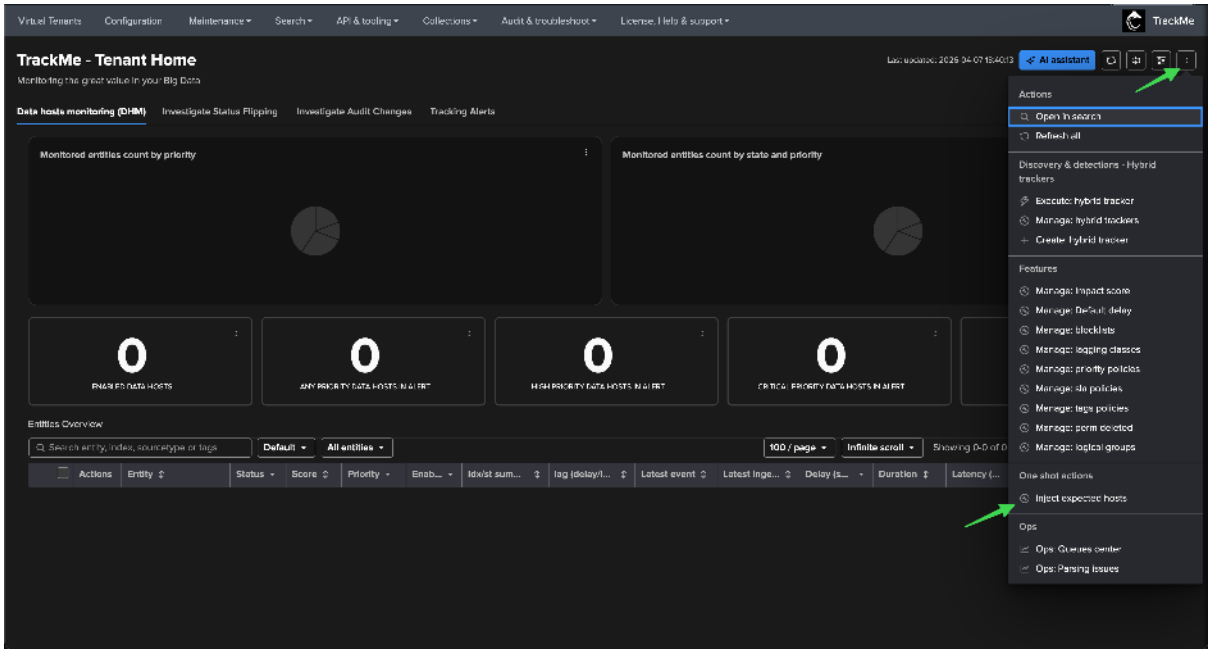
> **Tip**
>
> Gap analysis and injection are a pair: run the analysis to find the **Only in the reference** set, then inject those expected entities (below) to start monitoring them and close the gap.

Injecting expected data hosts (DHM)

In this example, we inject 400 expected hosts from a lookup into a DHM tenant. The lookup contains a `host` field with the hostnames we expect to see in Splunk.

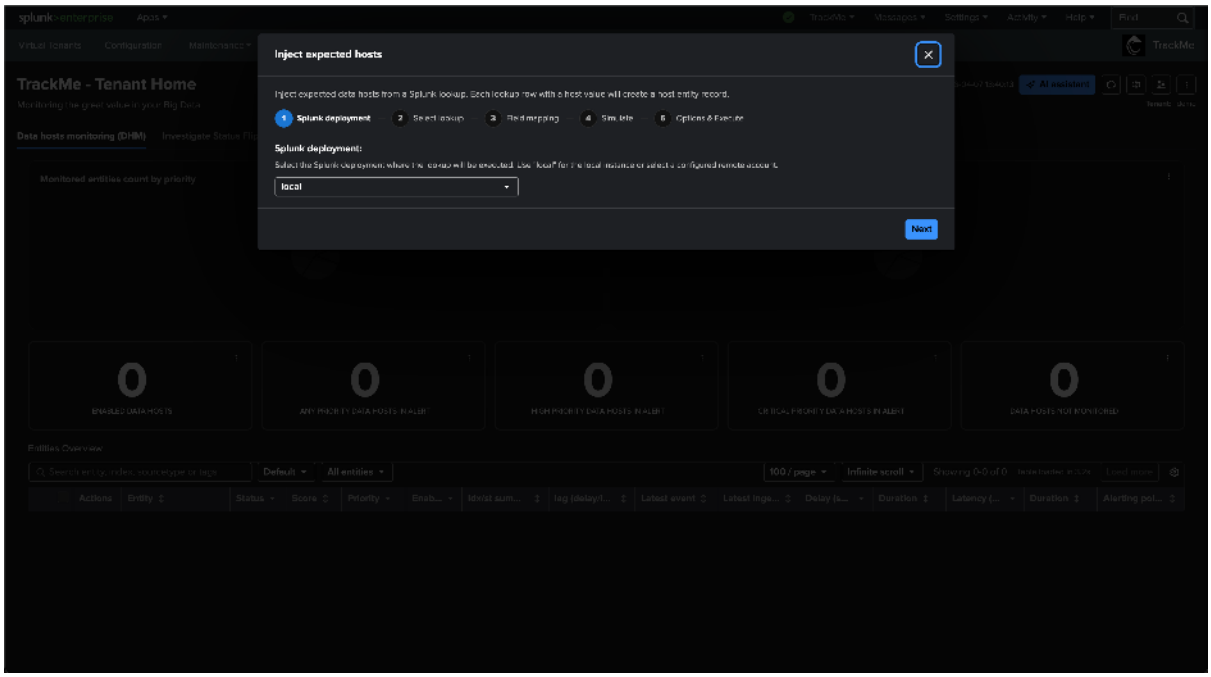
Step 1 — Open the wizard

From the Tenant Home for a DHM tenant, click the **three-dot menu** (top-right) and select **Inject expected hosts** under the **One shot actions** section:



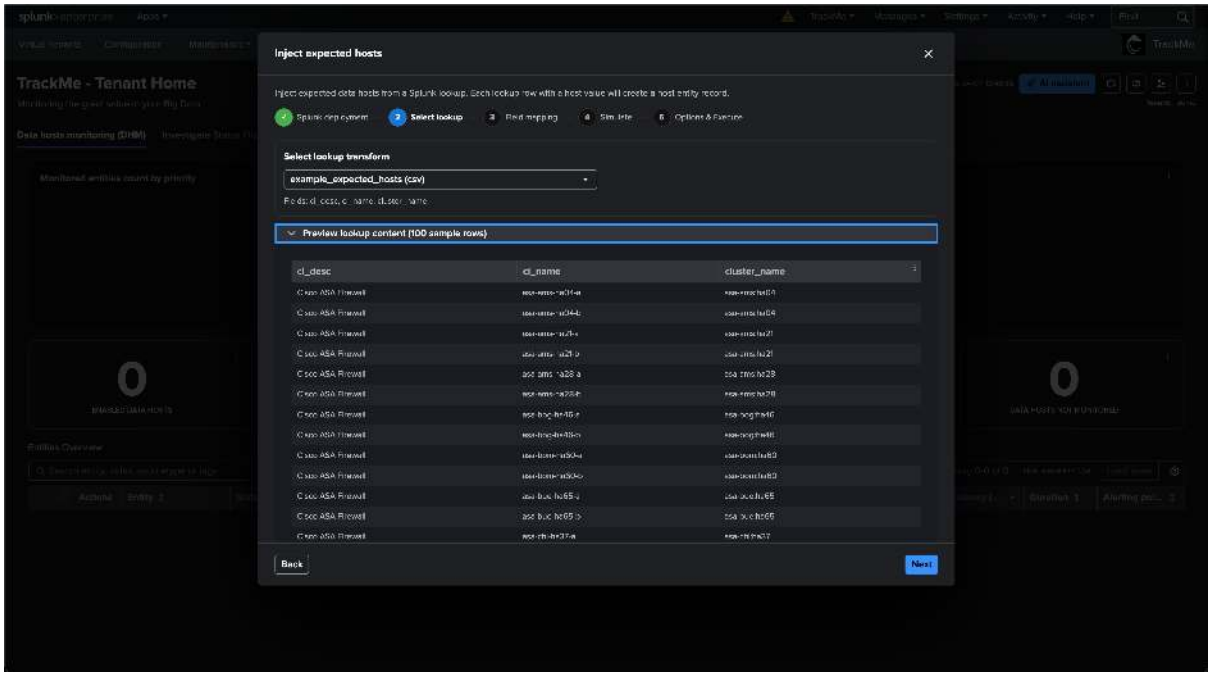
Step 2 — Select the Splunk deployment

The wizard opens. The first step lets you choose the Splunk deployment where the lookup resides. Select **local** for the local instance, or pick a configured **remote account** if the lookup lives on a different Splunk deployment:



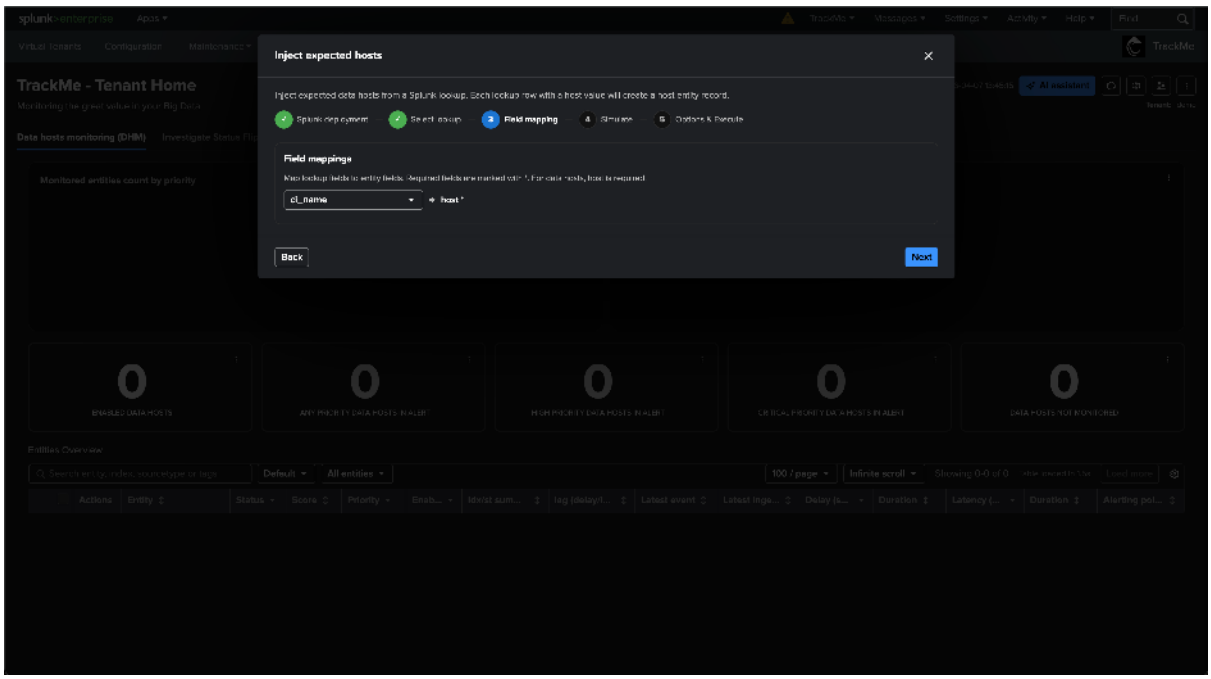
Step 3 — Select the lookup and preview its content

Select the lookup transform from the dropdown. The wizard loads the lookup fields and displays a **preview table** showing sample rows, so you can verify the content before proceeding:



Step 4 — Map lookup fields to entity fields

Map the lookup fields to the required entity fields. For DHM, the **host** field is required. The wizard auto-detects matching field names — if your lookup has a column called `host`, it will be pre-selected automatically:

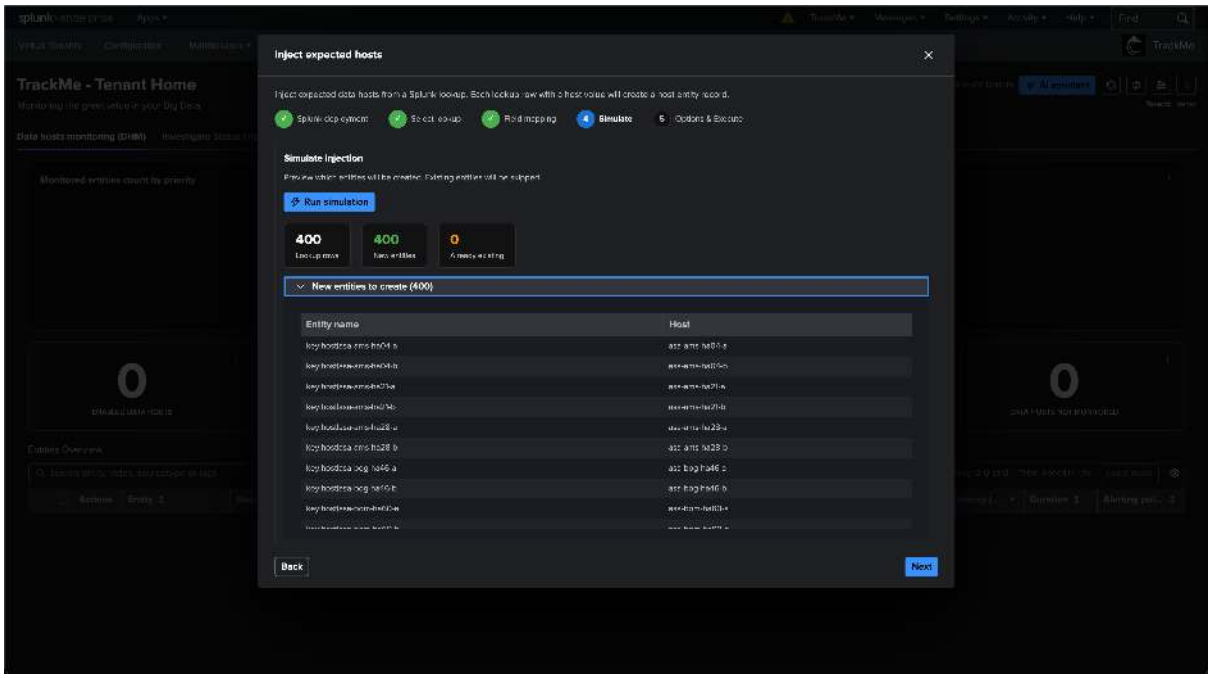


Step 5 — Simulate the injection

Before executing, run a **simulation** to preview exactly what will happen. The simulation checks each row against the existing KV store and reports:

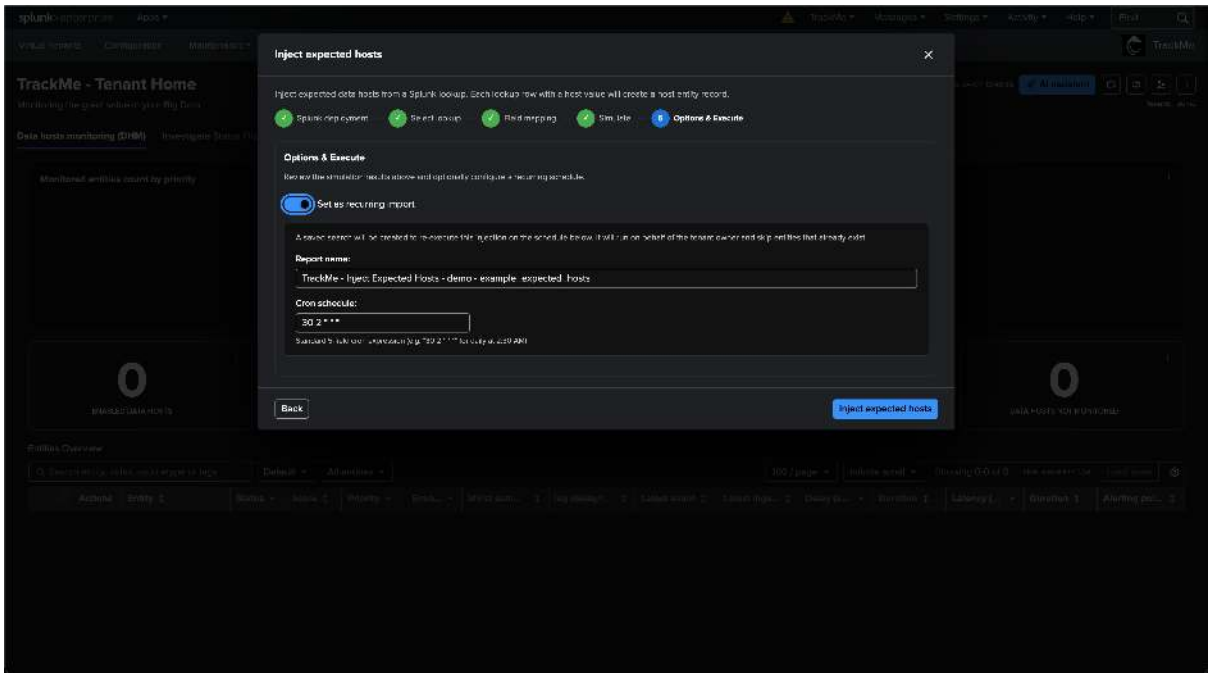
- **Lookup rows** — total rows in the lookup
- **New entities** — entities that will be created (not yet in TrackMe)
- **Already existing** — entities that already exist and will be skipped

A collapsible table shows the full list of new entities to be created, with their object name and host value:

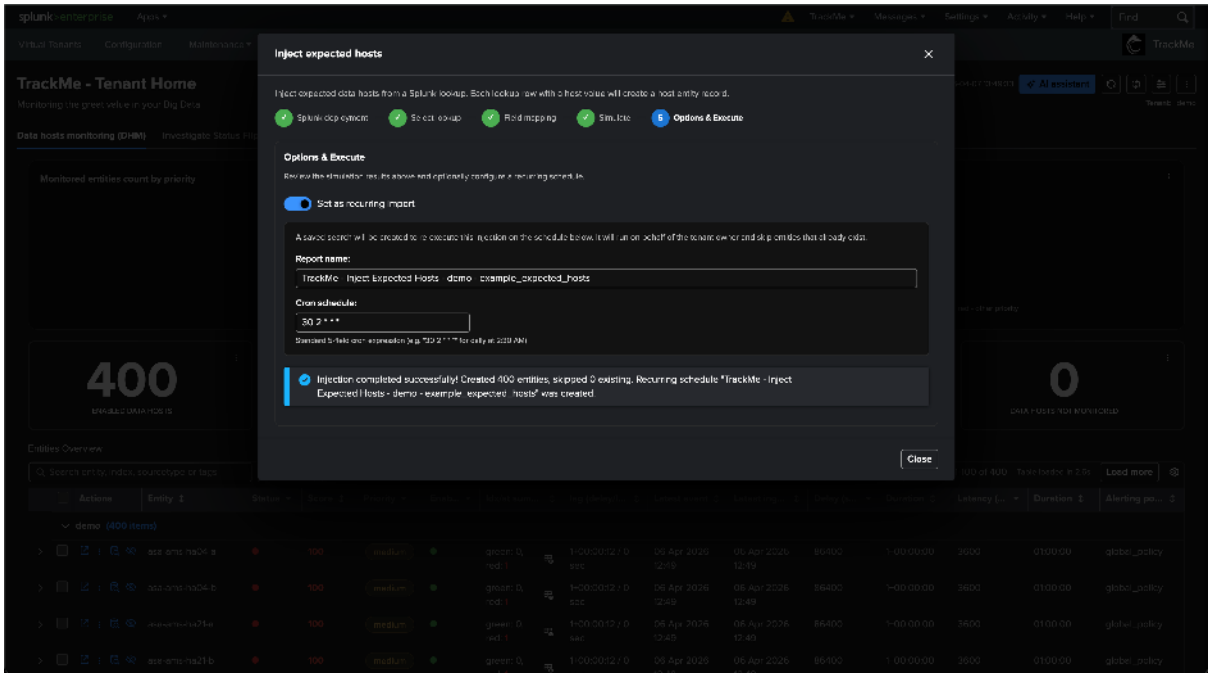


Step 6 — Configure options and execute

The final step lets you optionally enable a **recurring import** before executing. When toggled on, a saved search is created to re-execute the injection on the configured schedule. You can customize both the **report name** and the **cron schedule**:

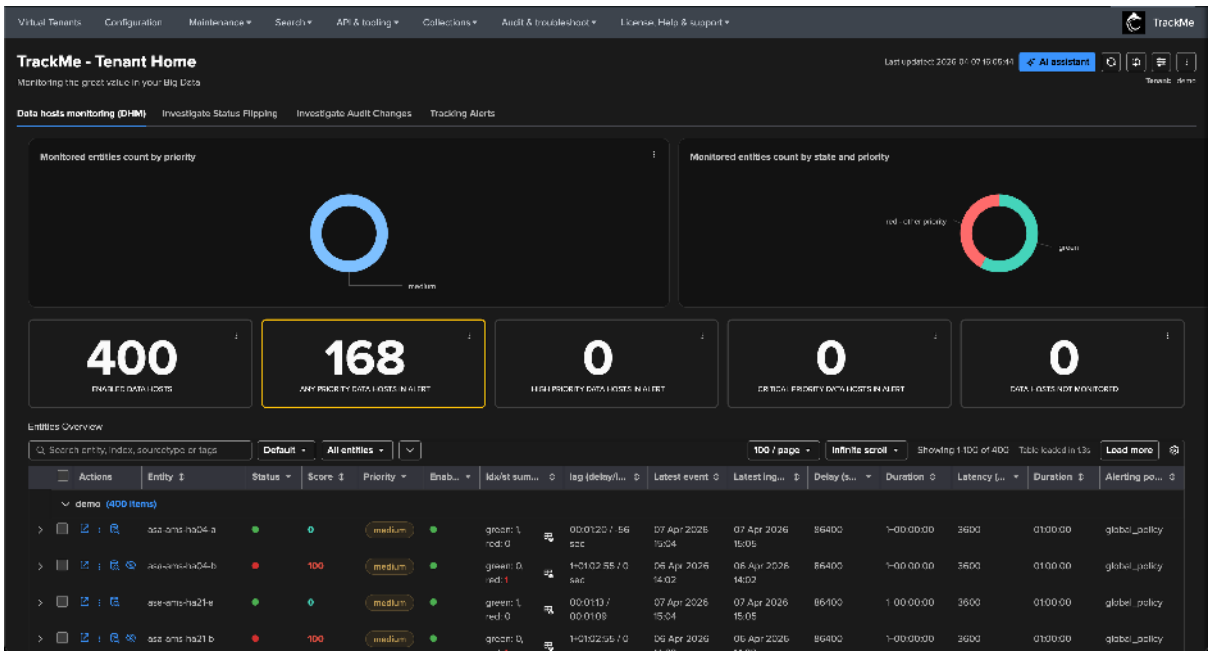


Click **Inject expected hosts** to execute. The wizard reports the results — entities created, entities skipped, and whether the recurring schedule was created:



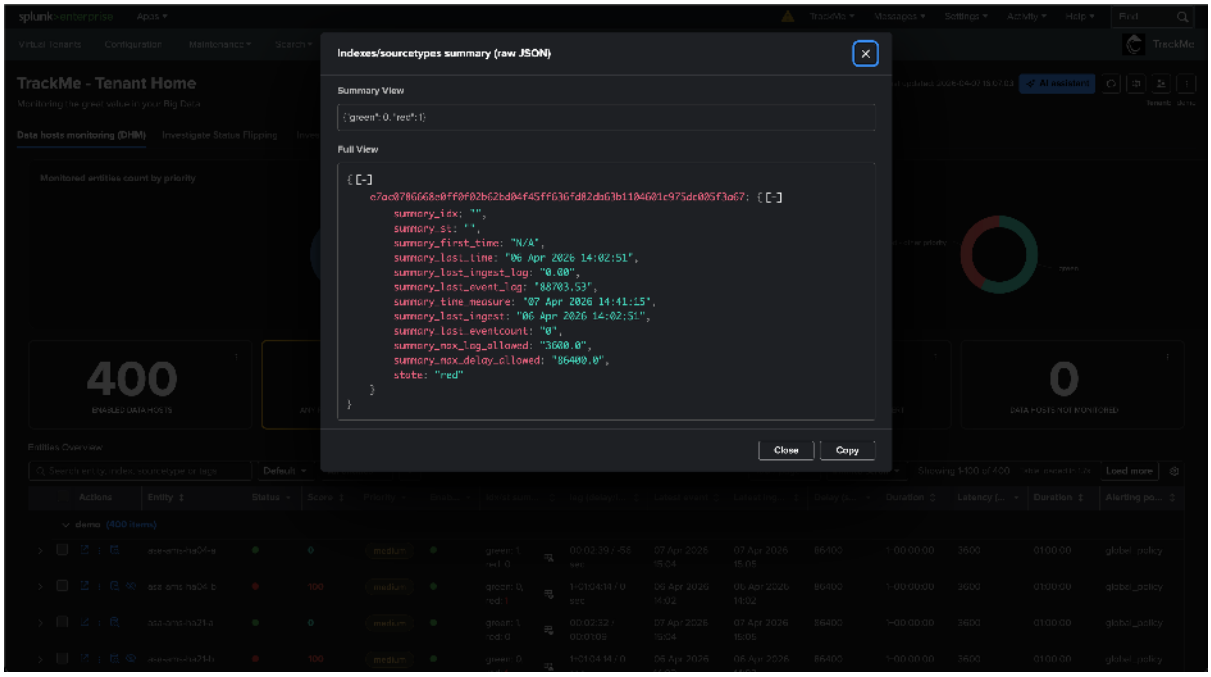
Result — Entities visible in Tenant Home

After closing the wizard and refreshing, the 400 injected hosts are now visible in the Tenant Home. Entities that are not yet actively sending data to Splunk appear in a **red** state, which is expected:



> **Hint**
>
> For DHM entities, the index and sourcetype fields will initially appear empty for hosts that have not yet sent data to Splunk. This is normal — once real data arrives and the DHM tracker runs, these fields are automatically populated and the empty placeholders are cleaned up.

Clicking on an entity that has not yet sent data shows the indexes/sourcetypes summary with empty placeholder values. Once the host starts sending data, these values are automatically replaced with the real indexes and sourcetypes:



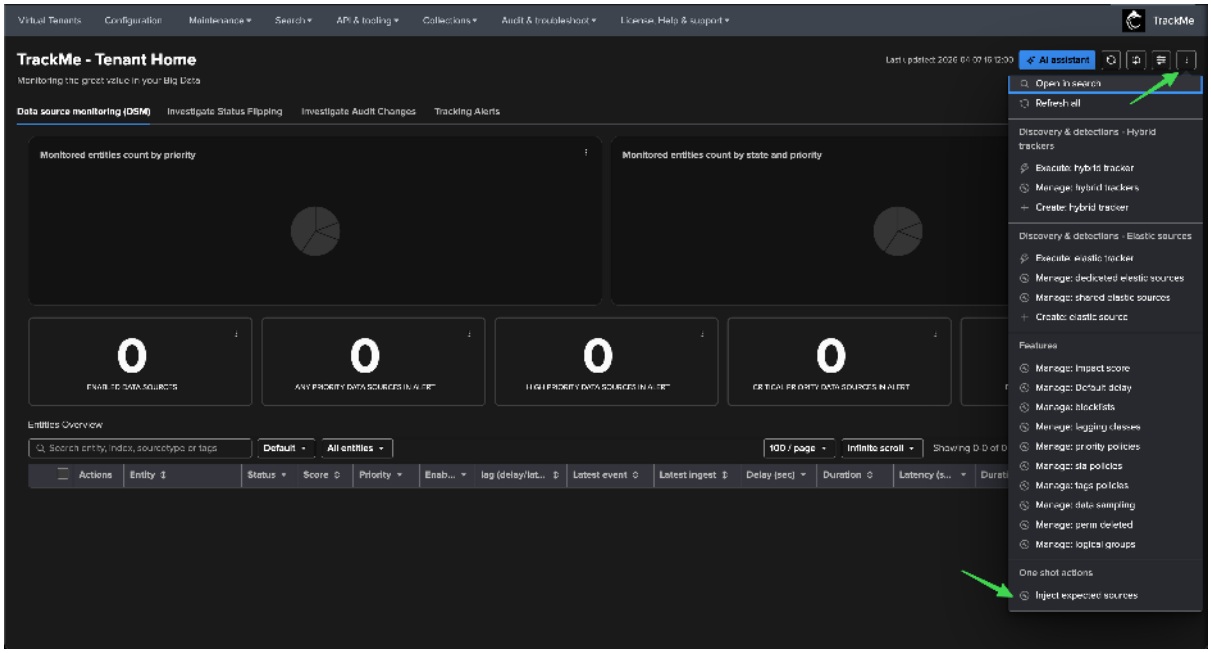
As soon as trackers are executed and the hosts start sending data to Splunk, the entities will transition to a **green** state and their metrics will be fully populated.

Injecting expected data sources (DSM)

The process for data sources is very similar, with the key difference that DSM requires both an **index** and a **sourcetype** field from the lookup.

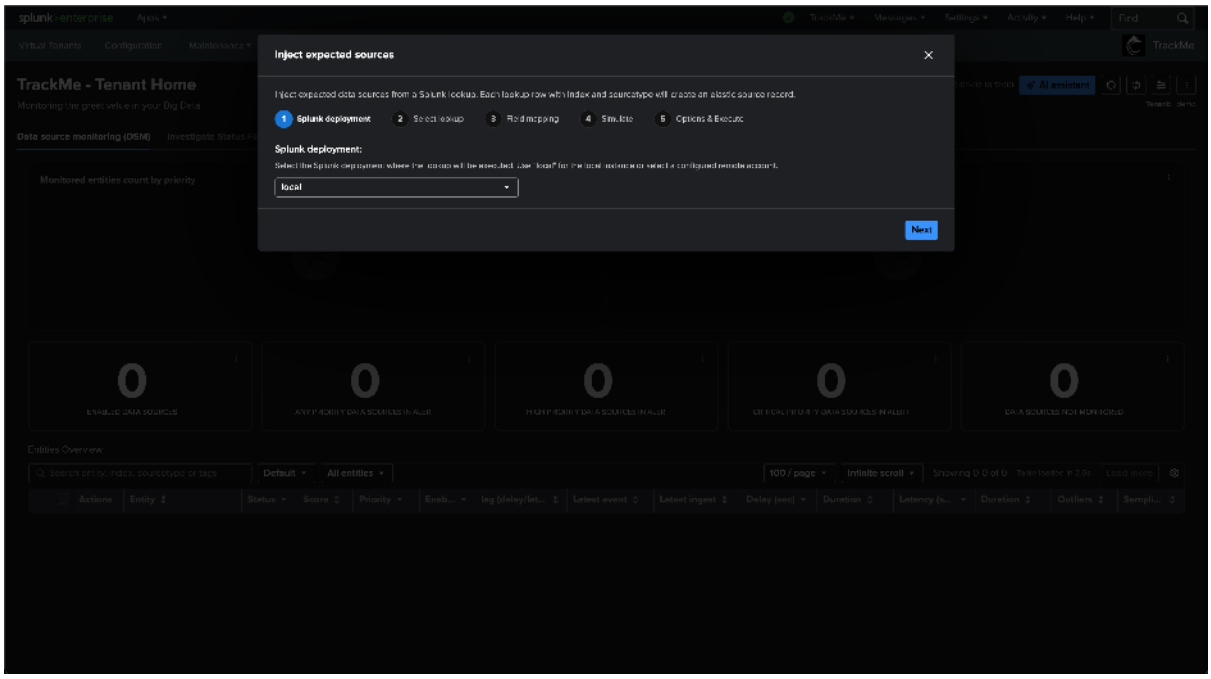
Open the wizard (DSM)

From the Tenant Home for a DSM tenant, click the **three-dot menu** and select **Inject expected sources** under the **One shot actions** section:



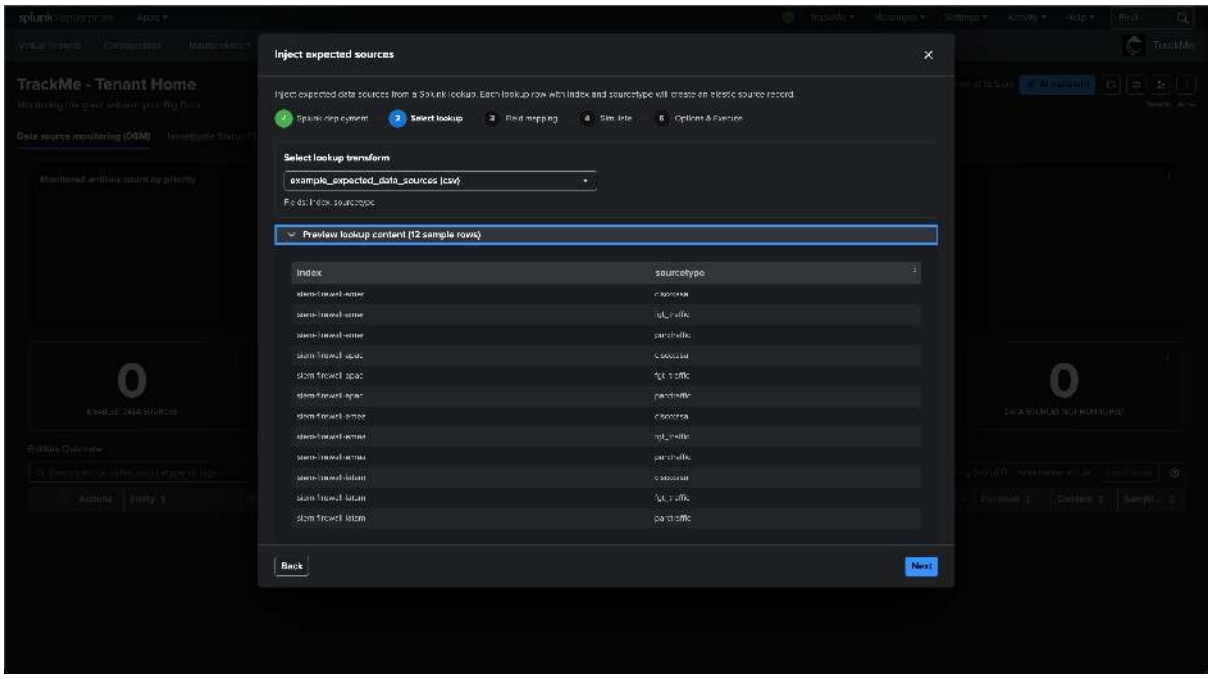
Select the Splunk deployment (DSM)

Choose the Splunk deployment where the lookup resides:



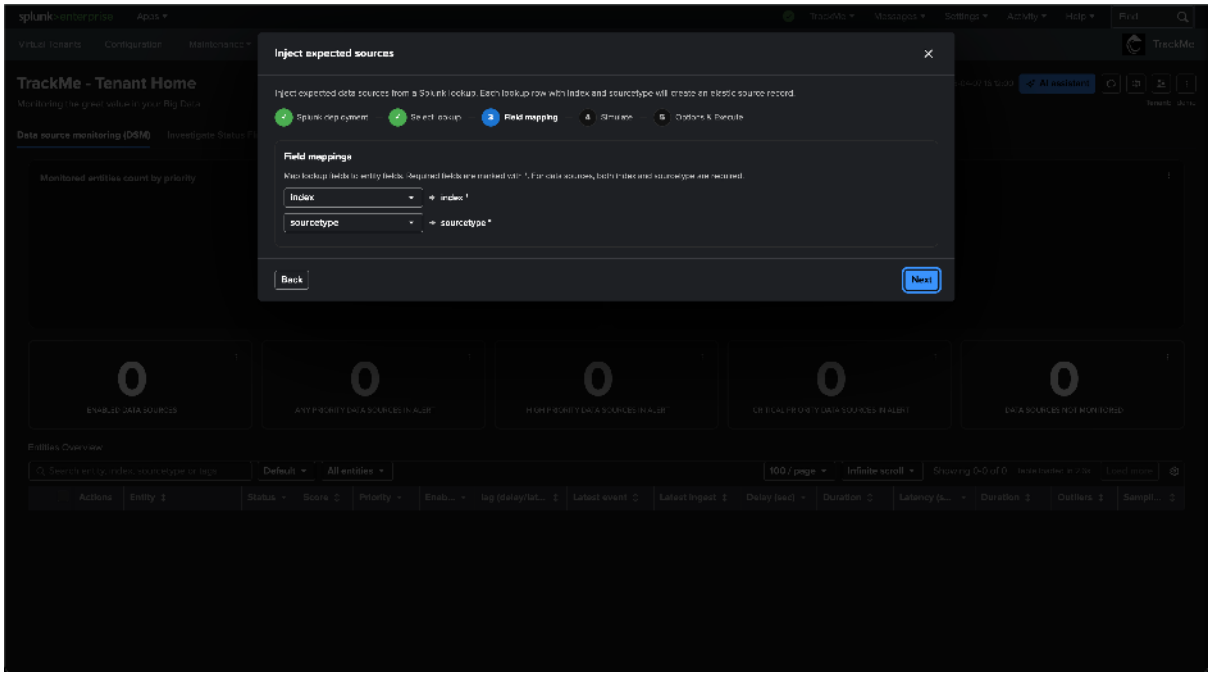
Select the lookup and preview (DSM)

Select the lookup transform. The preview table shows the index and sourcetype columns from the lookup:



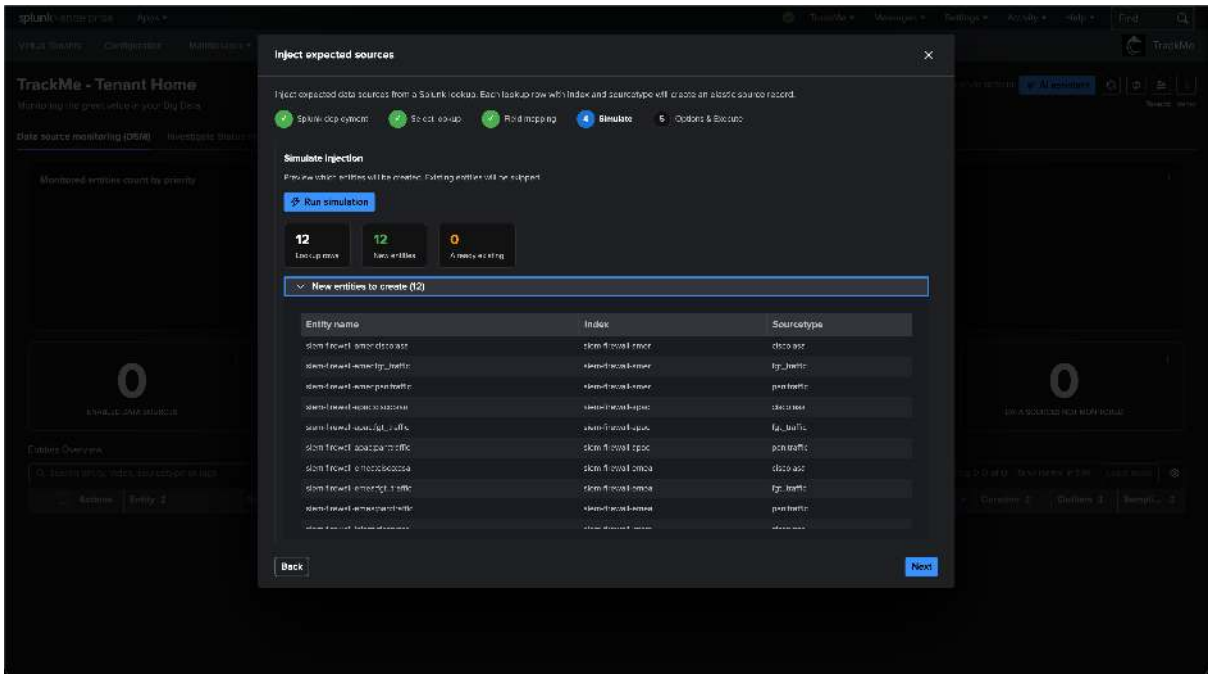
Map lookup fields (DSM)

For DSM, both **index** and **sourcetype** mappings are required. The wizard auto-detects matching field names:



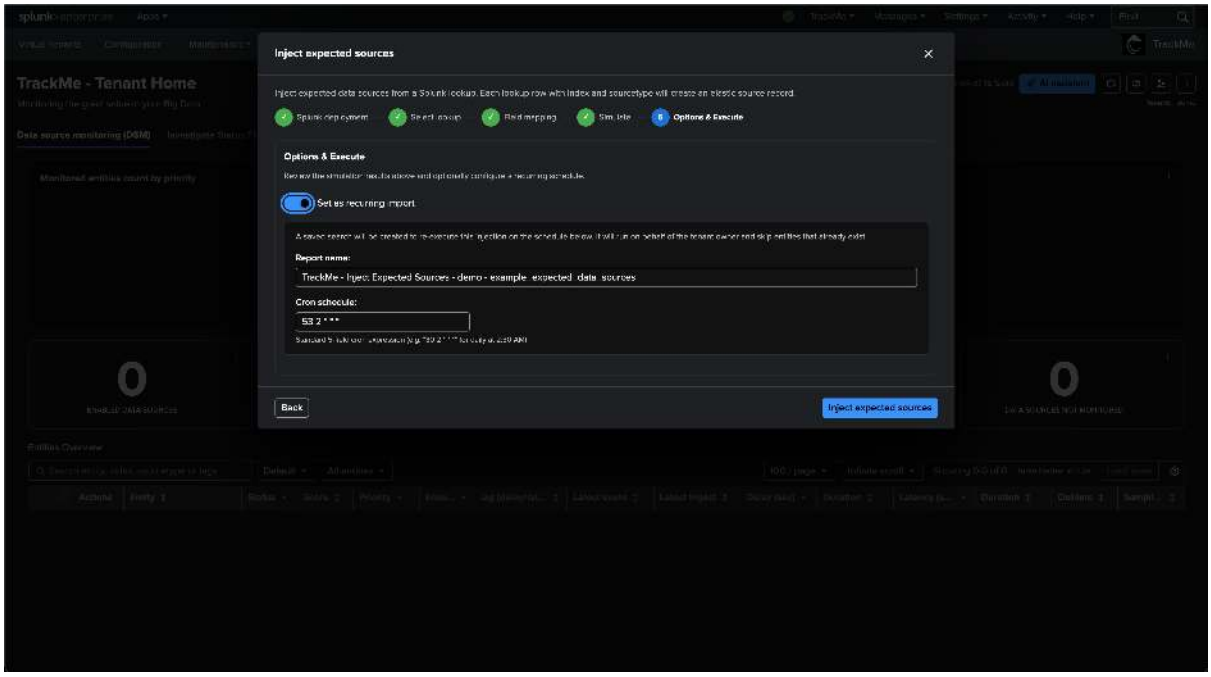
Simulate the injection (DSM)

Run the simulation to preview the results. In this example, 12 new data source entities will be created:

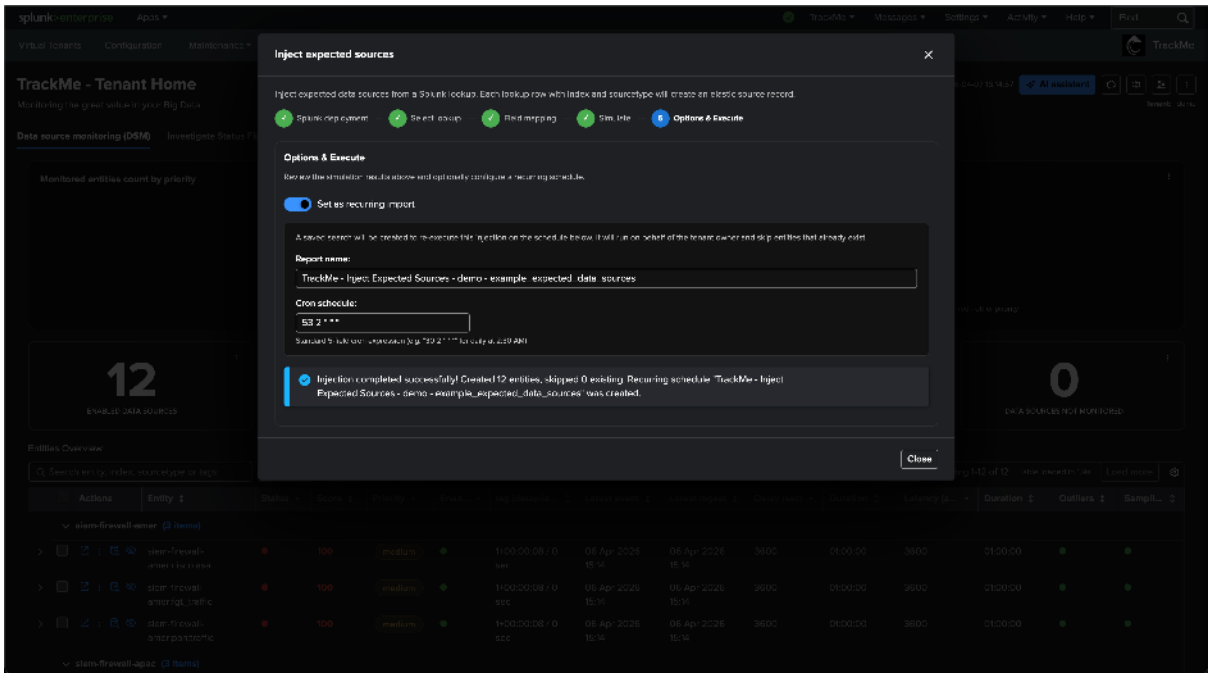


Configure options and execute (DSM)

Enable the recurring import if desired, customize the report name and cron schedule, then click **Inject expected sources**:

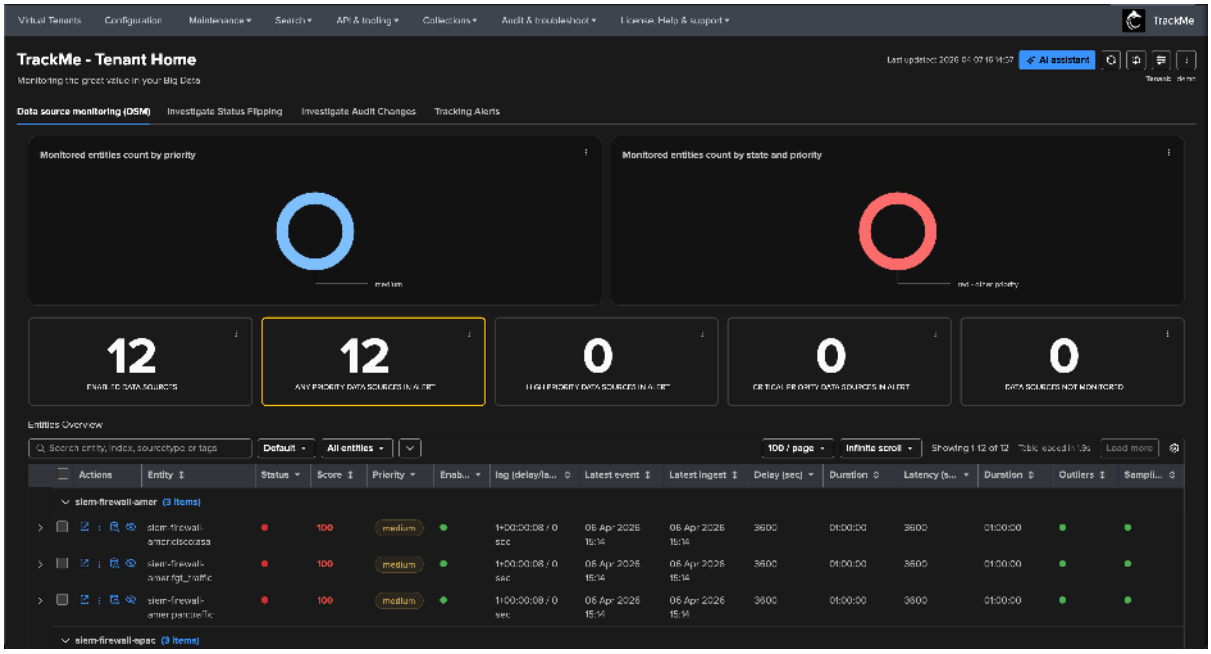


The wizard confirms the injection was successful and the recurring schedule was created:

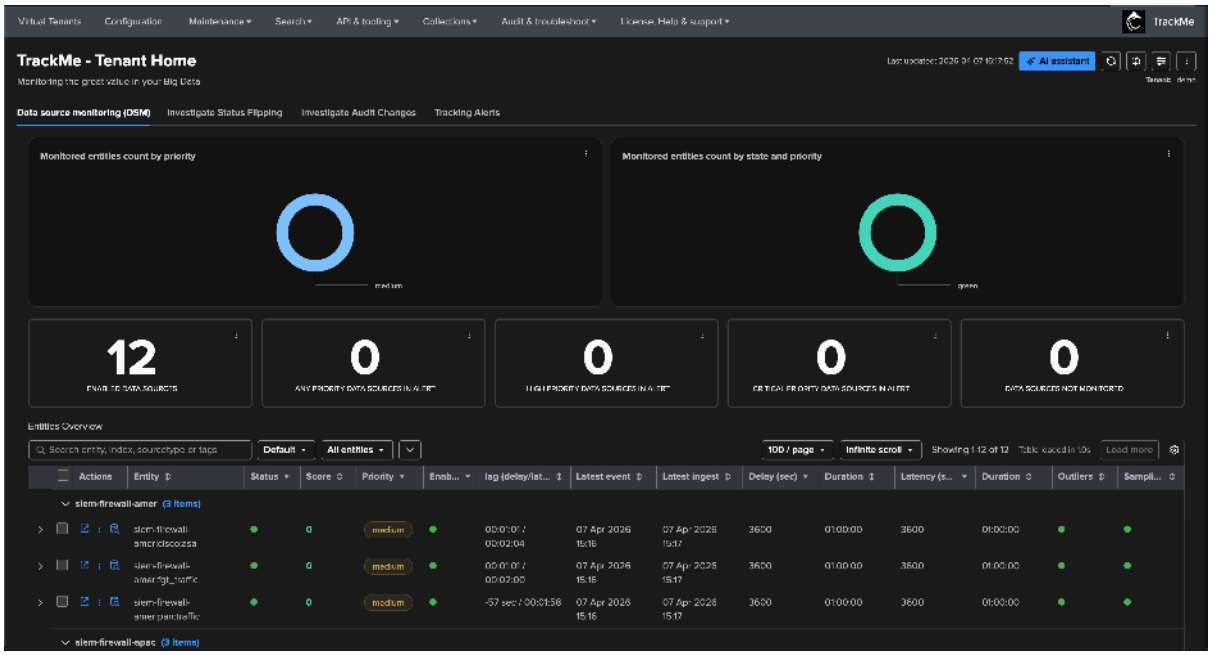


Entities visible in Tenant Home (DSM)

The 12 injected data sources are now visible in the Tenant Home. Entities not yet covered by the tracker scope appear in red:



As soon as the trackers are executed and the data sources become active within their scope, the entities transition to a **green** state:



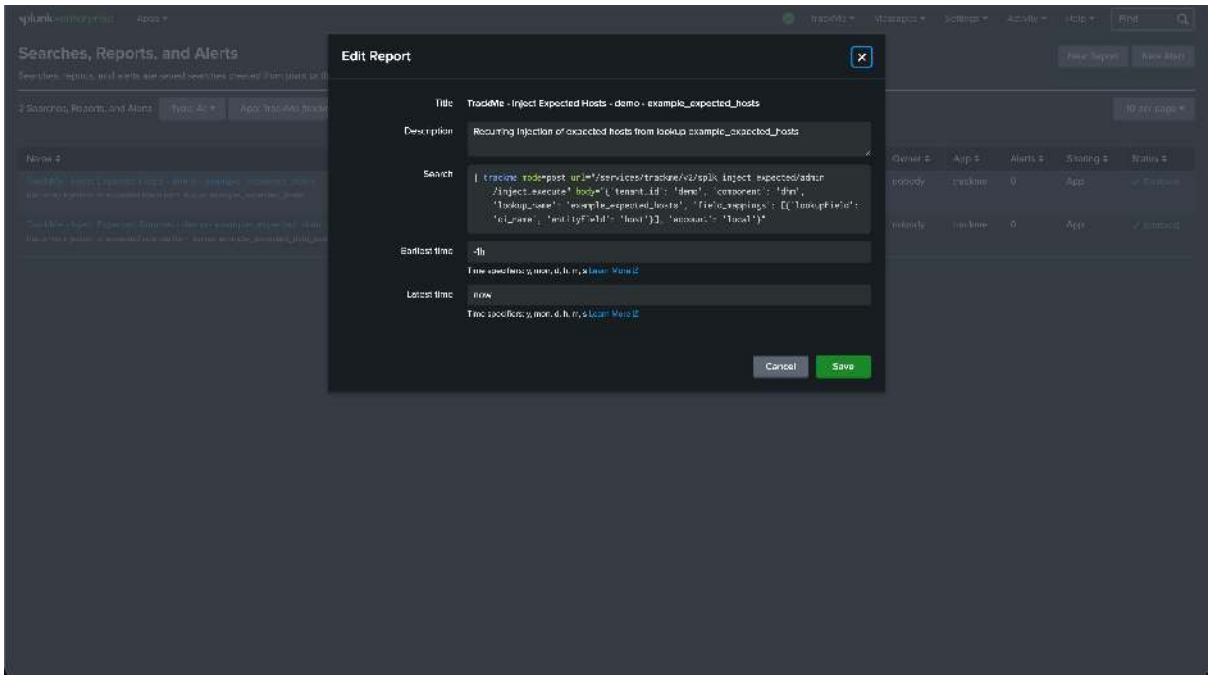
Recurring imports

When you enable **Set as recurring import** in the wizard, a Splunk saved search is created with the specified name and cron schedule. This saved search:

- Runs on behalf of the **tenant owner** (automatically re-assigned)
- Reads the lookup on each execution and injects any **new** entities not already in TrackMe
- **Skips** entities that already exist — no duplicates, no overwrites
- For recurring runs where nothing new is found, **no audit event** is recorded and no searches are executed (the pre-filter detects that all entities already exist and short-circuits)

You can also create a recurring schedule **after** the initial injection by toggling the recurring import switch and clicking **Create schedule** in the footer.

The recurring schedule can be managed from Splunk's **Settings > Searches, Reports and Alerts** page. Look for reports with the naming convention `TrackMe - Inject Expected {Sources|Hosts} - {tenant_id} - {lookup_name}`:



How it works under the hood

The inject wizard leverages the `trackmepushdatasource` streaming command, which is the same mechanism used by the TrackMe push API. This ensures injected entities are created with all required fields properly initialized — delay/latency statistics, timestamps, and other metadata that the decision maker expects.

For **DSM**, each lookup row with an index and sourcetype produces a data source entity with the format `{index}:{sourcetype}`.

For **DHM**, each lookup row with a host value produces a host entity with the format `key:host|{hostname}`. The raw hostname is stored as the entity's **alias** for display purposes.

Key behaviors

- **Existing entities are never overwritten.** The wizard checks against the KV store before injection and skips any entity that already exists.
- **Empty placeholder cleanup for DHM.** Injected hosts start with empty index/sourcetype values. Once real data is detected by the DHM tracker, these empty placeholders are automatically cleaned up — no manual intervention required.
- **Batching for large lookups.** Lookups with more than 500 entities are automatically processed in batches to stay within Splunk's SPL query length limits.
- **Remote deployment support.** The lookup can reside on a different Splunk deployment. Select the configured remote account in the first step of the wizard.

Troubleshooting

If you encounter issues with the injection, check the following logs:

Inject expected REST handler logs:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api source=
↪"*trackme_rest_api_splk_inject_expected*"
```

trackmepushdatasource command logs:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmepushdatasource
```

Advanced usage with the trackmepushdatasource command

The inject wizard uses the `trackmepushdatasource` streaming command under the hood. For advanced use cases, you can call this command directly in SPL.

Command arguments

Argument	Required	Default	Description
tenant_id	Yes	None	The tenant identifier
component	Yes	None	The component to use (`dsm` or `dhm`)
search_type	Yes	None	The type of search to perform (`tstats` or `raw`)
show_search_query	No	False	If true, includes the search query in the summary output
show_search_results	No	False	If true, includes the search results in the summary output
pretend_latest	No	-24h	Relative time value in Splunk format for data_last_time_seen

Example — Pushing expected data sources via SPL

```
| inputlookup example_expected_data_sources.csv
| trackmepushdatasource search_type=tstats tenant_id=demo show_search_query=True␣
↪show_search_results=True pretend_latest="-24h" component="dsm"
```

Example — Pushing expected hosts via SPL

```
| inputlookup example_expected_hosts.csv
| trackmepushdatasource search_type=tstats tenant_id=demo show_search_query=True␣
↪show_search_results=True pretend_latest="-24h" component="dhm"
```

Controlling the break-by logic for DSM

For expected data sources, if the TrackMe tracker logic includes a specific break-by logic, you can submit the value for the object accordingly:

```
| inputlookup ds_expected.csv
| fields index, sourcetype, cribl_env
| eval object = index . ":" . sourcetype . ":" . "|key:cribl_env|" . cribl_env
| trackmepushdatasource search_type=tstats tenant_id=secops show_search_query=True␣
↪show_search_results=True pretend_latest="-24h" component="dsm"
```

Controlling the host metadata key for DHM

For expected hosts, you can control the metadata key for the host:

```
| inputlookup dh_expected.csv
| fields host
| eval host = "key:forwarder|" . host
| trackmepushdatasource search_type=tstats tenant_id=endpoints␣
```

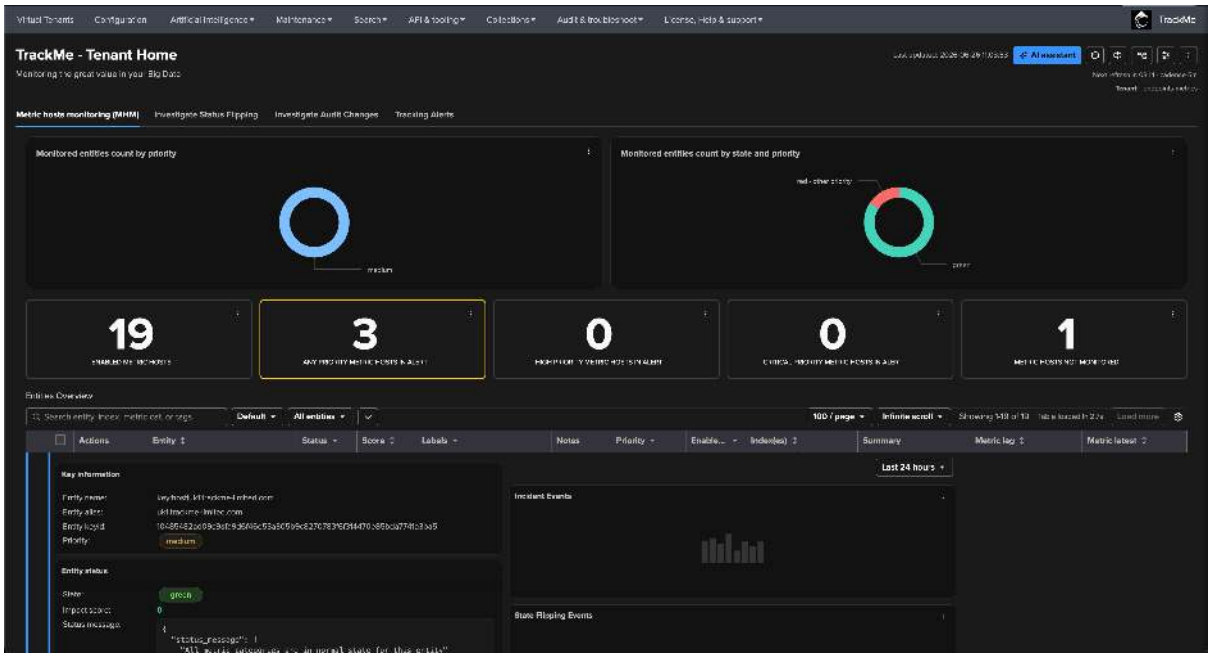
(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
↪show_search_query=True show_search_results=True pretend_latest="-24h" component=
↪"dhm"
```

8.3.6 MHM — Metric Host Monitoring

Metric Host Monitoring is the metric-index counterpart of *DHM*. It tracks **hosts sending metric data**, grouped by metric category, answering "are my metrics still arriving for every host that should be emitting them?"

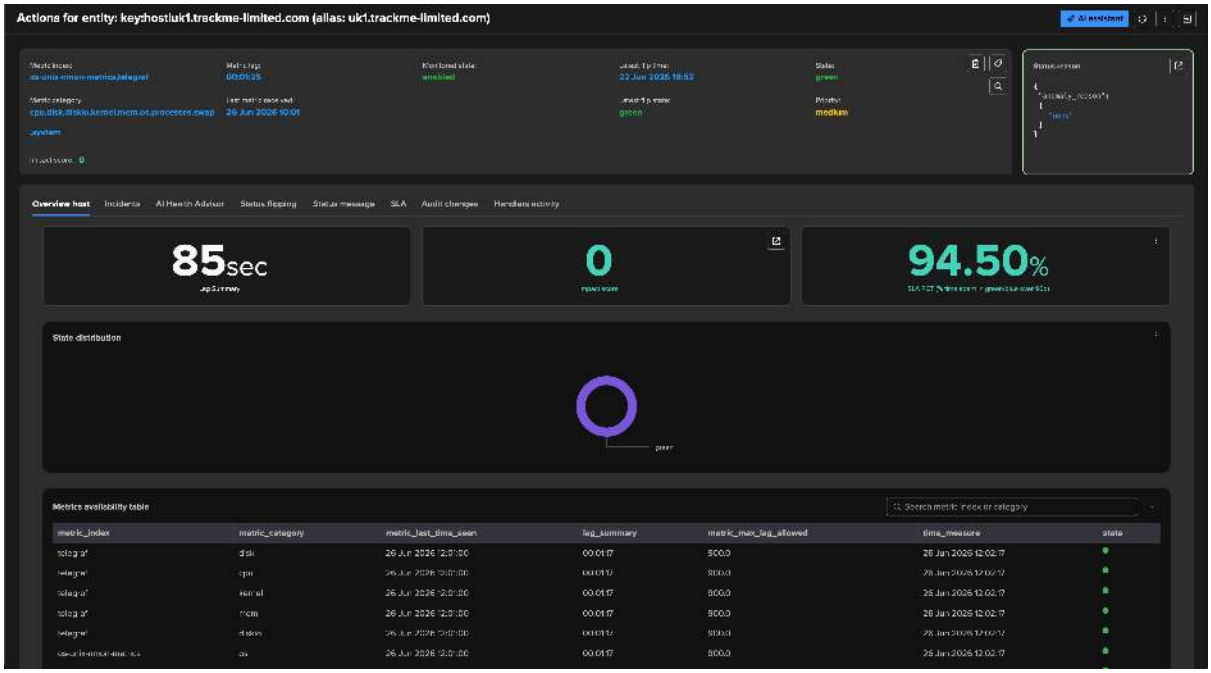


What MHM tracks

Each entity is a **host × metric category** pair (for example `os.cpu` or `os.mem`). The host is the group; its categories inherit the host's state. MHM watches:

- **Metric lag per category** — the freshness of each category.
- **Inactivity** — a host or category that has stopped sending.
- **Missing expected categories** — a host no longer emitting a category it used to.

MHM is scoped to a **metrics index** and queries it with `mstats`. The creation wizard enumerates the hosts in that index, groups their metric categories, and lets you choose which to track. A host's **Overview** tab summarises its lag, impact score and SLA, and the **metrics availability table** lists every metric category with its last-seen time, lag, and state:



How MHM differs

Important

MHM is deliberately simpler than DSM/DHM:

- **Static thresholds only** — no variable delay, no lagging classes.
- **No data sampling, no elastic sources.**
- **Outlier detection is not available** — unlike the other components, MHM does not support the native ML outlier engine at all (see *Outlier detection*).

Tip

Many infrastructure metrics report on an irregular cadence, which produces "metric lag" false positives. If a host legitimately emits a category intermittently, raise its lag threshold or disable that entity.

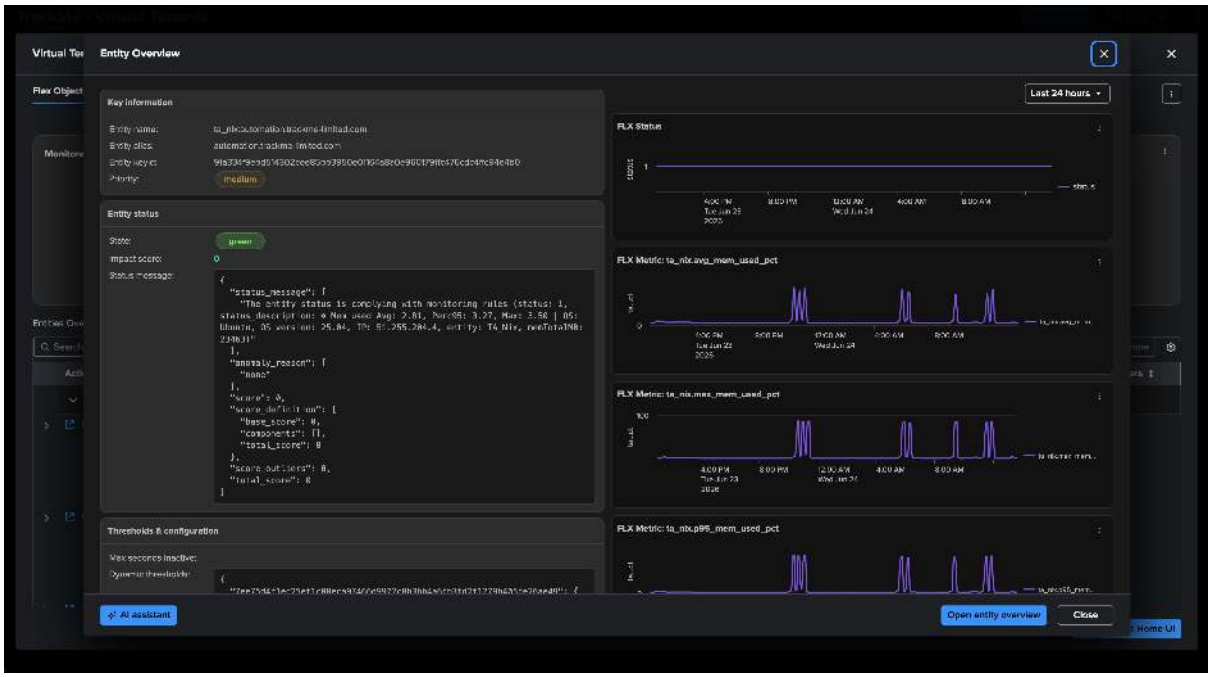
See also

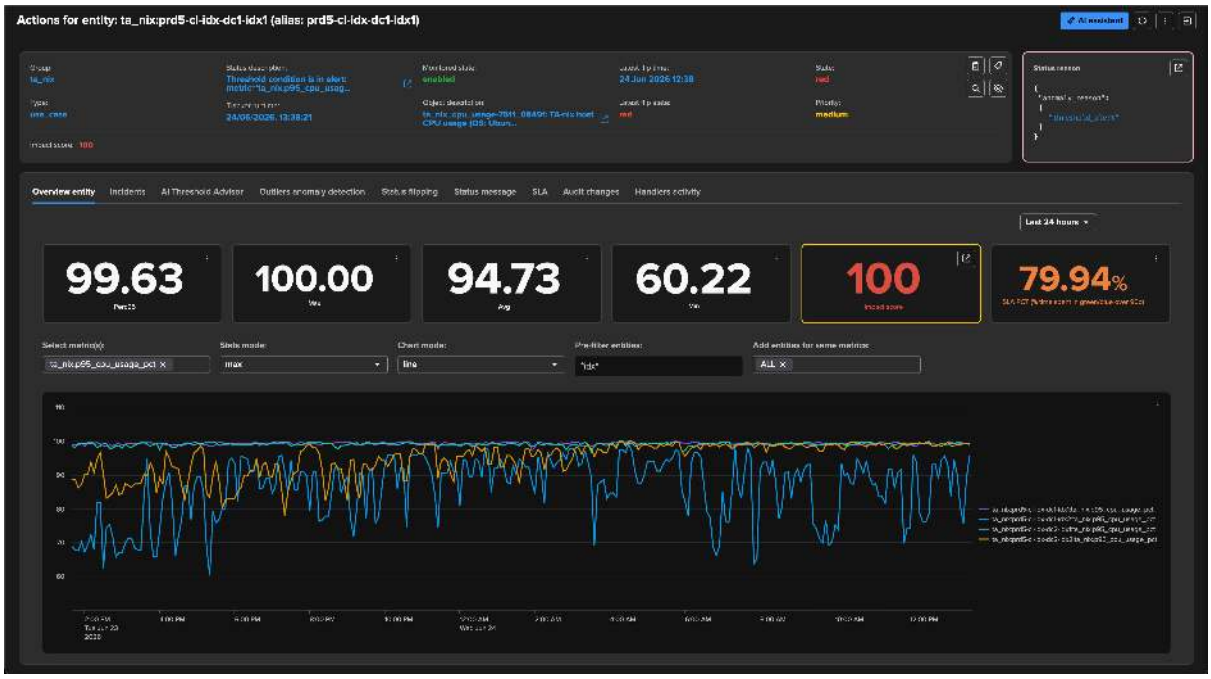
- *DHM — Data Host Monitoring* — the event-data host-centric component.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — thresholds and scoring.
- *Classification & Protection* — priority, tags, and SLA.

8.3.7 FLX — Flex Objects

Flex Objects turn the result of **any Splunk search** into fully tracked, scored, and alertable entities, with KPIs and thresholds you define. If you can write the search, TrackMe can monitor it. FLX is the most flexible component — and, with a 60+ template catalogue, often the fastest to get value from.

> **Note**
>
> Flex Objects are an **Enterprise / Unlimited Edition** capability.





The Flex search contract

A Flex tracker is a search whose **each result row becomes one entity**. TrackMe reads meaning from specific field names in that output:

Field	Required	Meaning
`object`	yes	The unique entity identifier (any ASCII string).
`status`	yes	The entity state: `1` green, `2` orange, `3` red, `0` unknown.
`group`	no	A logical grouping (defaults to the tracker name); an entity should belong to one group.
`metrics`	no	A JSON object of KPIs — one numeric value per key.
`outliers_metrics`	no	Per-metric ML outlier rules.
`alias`, `object_description`, `status_description`	no	Display name and human-readable context.
`max_sec_inactive`, `default_metric`, `default_threshold`	no	Inactivity window and default KPI / threshold.

Each metric you emit is stored on the entity **and** ingested into the metrics index (prefix `trackme.splk.flx.`), so your KPIs are immediately queryable with `mstats` for your own dashboards.

Dynamic thresholds

You set per-metric threshold rules (an operator and a value) entirely through the UI — no need to edit the SPL. Thresholds can be **time-sliced** (day-of-week × hour-of-day) for tighter limits during business hours. An entity's state is driven by threshold breaches, inactivity, outliers, and metric-shape drift.

The template catalogue

Rather than start from a blank search, load one of **60+ pre-built templates** from the **Flex Objects Library**, organised by vendor and category — Splunk infrastructure, data collection & quality, license management, Splunk Cloud / SVC, SOAR, Cribl, host monitoring, and more. Each template ships a complete search, pre-configured KPIs and outlier rules, a recommended schedule, and inline guidance. Load it, adapt the SPL to your environment, simulate, and create.

> **Tip**
>
> **FLX is the most powerful component, and the steepest.** Its value depends on the author's SPL skill — so start from a template whenever one fits. See also the *Use Cases* for worked examples.

Creating a Flex tracker

1. **Name & deployment** — local, or a remote account (connectivity is validated).
2. **Define the SPL** — from a template or from scratch.
3. **Time ranges** — short (for example `-5m` for `| rest`) or longer for `tstats` / `stats`.
4. **Simulate** — preview the discovered entities with their parsed metrics and outliers.
5. **Schedule & create.**

Outlier detection

FLX is, with DSM, the natural home for ML outlier detection. Per metric you can enable upper/lower breach alerting, with optional seasonality (hour, day-of-week) and a training window. Allow at least a week — ideally a month — of history before relying on outlier alerts. See *Machine Learning*.

Working at scale

A single tracker can manage from a handful to tens of thousands of entities. Use the `group` field deliberately to scope thresholds and SLA and to keep large trackers organised — a common convention is `object = group + ":" + host`. Prefer `tstats` over raw events and keep time ranges narrow.

Converging trackers

A **converging tracker** is a Flex flavour that aggregates the up/down state of many member entities — possibly across several tenants and components — into a single object with a **percentage-availability** KPI (for example "Authentication service: 98.5% available"). It is created from its own wizard, and a searchable inspector lists its members with a link back to each member's own tenant. Membership scope, the *orange-as-up* toggle, and the minimum-green percentage are editable in place; the object name and group are fixed once created.

Managing trackers

Warning

Manage a tracker's lifecycle only through TrackMe — do **not** manually delete its reports or lookups. Deleting a tracker removes its knowledge objects but does **not** remove entities it already discovered; those simply stop being maintained. Tune `max_sec_inactive` so entities that naturally go quiet do not raise false inactivity alerts.

See also

- *Flex Object trackers — in depth* — the tracker library, search contract, KPI/metrics JSON, the wizard, and high-scale grouping.
- *Flex Objects use cases* — worked examples.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — dynamic thresholds and scoring.
- *Machine Learning* — native outlier detection.
- *Hybrid trackers* and *Replica trackers* — advanced tracker types.

8.3.8 Flex Object trackers — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for Flex Object (splk-flx) trackers. For the readable overview of what FLX is and when to use it, start with *Flex Objects*. This page covers the full tracker library, the search contract and KPI/metrics JSON, the creation wizard, outlier detection, high-scale grouping, converging trackers, and managing trackers.

Introduction

The splk-flx component (Flex Objects) allows you to turn the results of any Splunk search into fully tracked, monitored, and alerted entities within TrackMe.

- Flex trackers are scheduled backend jobs that orchestrate entity discovery, KPI tracking, and lifecycle management
- A Flex tracker can monitor anything you can query in Splunk: modular input statuses, Data Model Acceleration, host availability, infrastructure health, IoT devices, or any custom use case
- The component ships with a **library of 60+ pre-built use case templates** organized by vendor and category, ready to deploy in minutes
- A single tracker can discover and manage a few or many entities according to the needs

- **Enterprise Edition & Unlimited Edition** feature

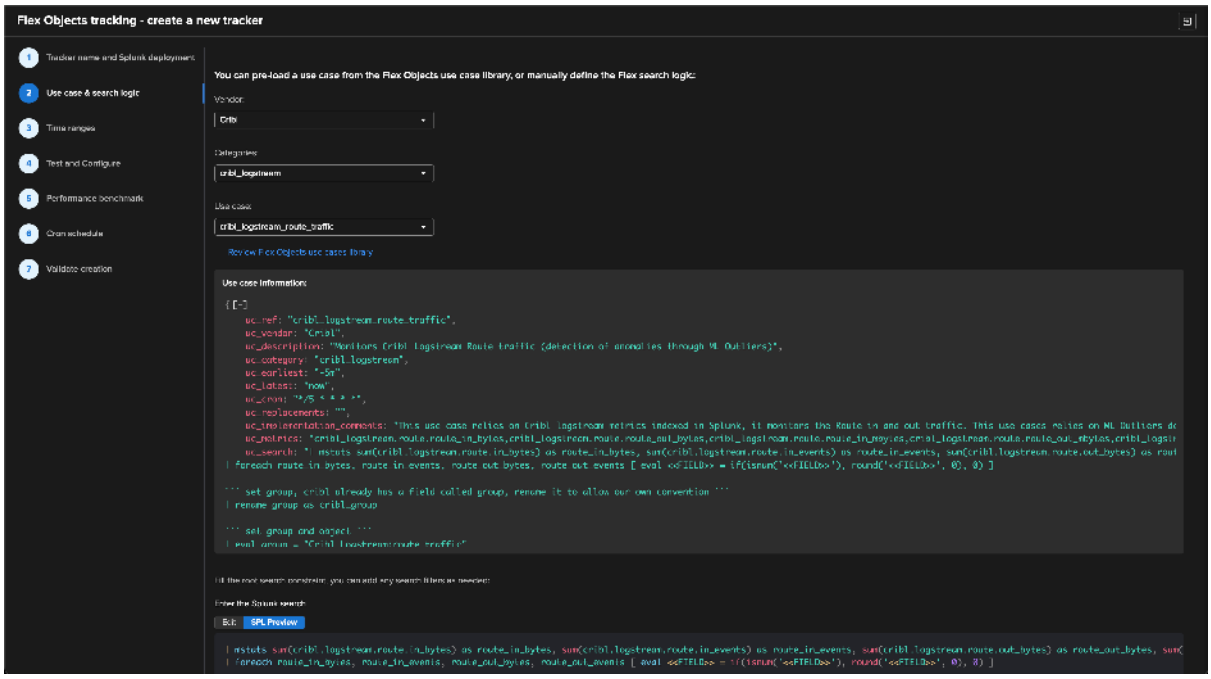
> **Hint**
>
> For a high-level overview of Flex Objects concepts and real-world use cases, see *Flex Objects - Adapt TrackMe to any monitoring use case (splk-flx)*.

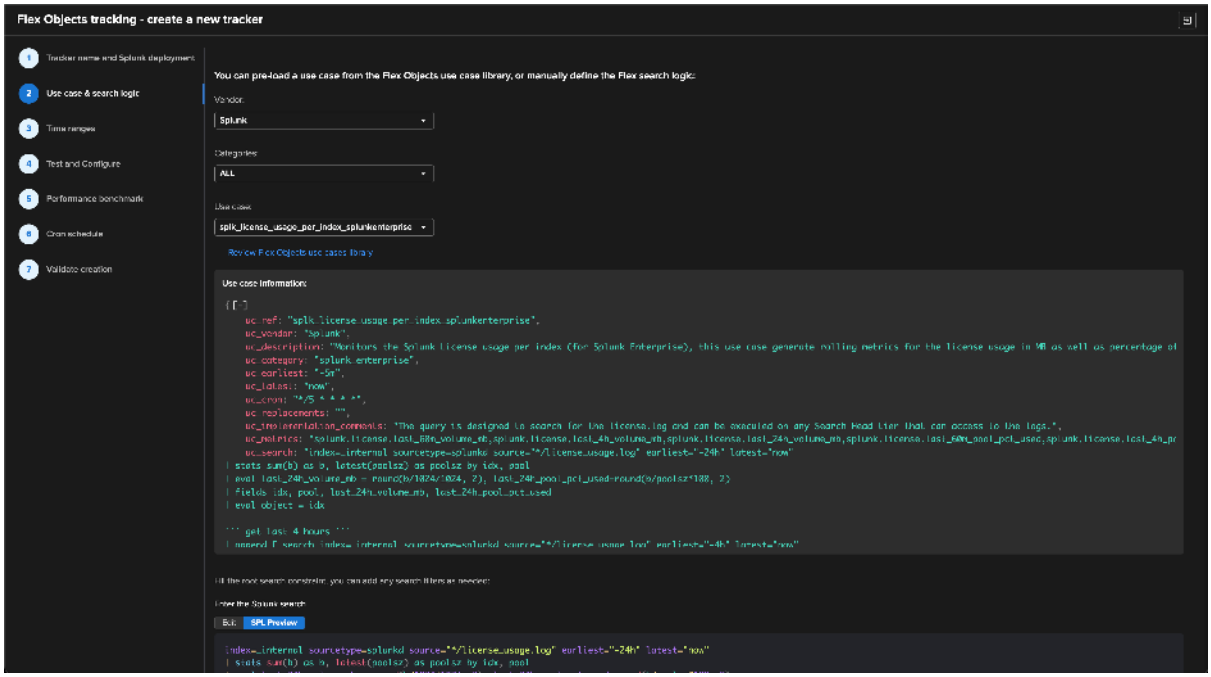
The Flex Objects Library

One of the biggest challenges with a component as flexible as Flex Objects is knowing where to start. The **Flex Objects Library** solves this by providing 60+ pre-built use case templates that you can deploy in minutes.

Each template includes:

- A complete Splunk search with best-practice field definitions
- Pre-configured KPIs and metrics
- Outlier detection rules where applicable
- Recommended scheduling and time ranges
- Implementation comments and guidance





The Flex Objects Library with vendor and category filters. Select a use case to view its full definition including the search logic, metrics, and configuration.

Available categories

The library organizes use cases by vendor and category:

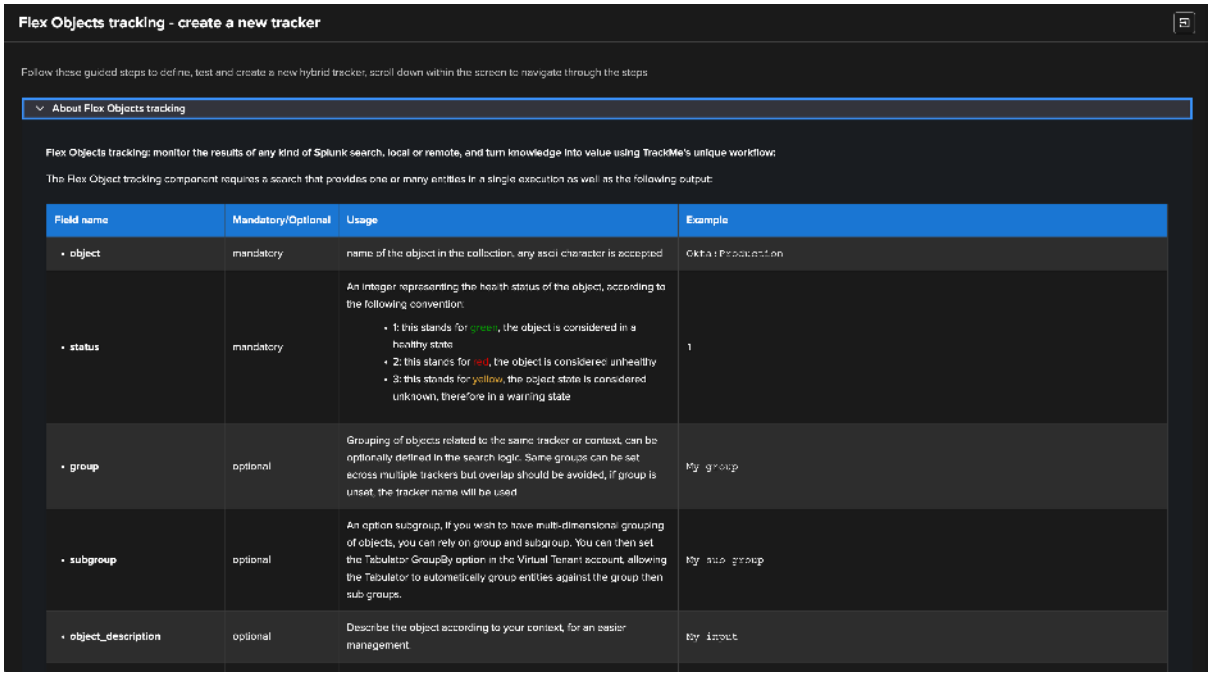
Category	Count	Examples
Splunk Infrastructure	17	KVstore status/size, cluster health, SHC status, CPU/memory usage, queue filling, HEC errors, bundle size, log level variations
Data Collection & Quality	10	Host tracking, deployment server clients, UF version tracking, dynamic sourcetype detection, volume variations, events drop detection, fields quality
License Management	5	Pool usage, global enterprise/cloud usage, per-index usage tracking
Splunk Cloud	4	SVC usage (global, per-app, per-consumer service), storage usage
Data Model Acceleration	1	DMA completion, size, runtime, and bucket monitoring
SOAR (Splunk Automation)	10	Asset health, service health, concurrent playbooks, infrastructure load/memory, action/playbook failures, automation brokers, Splunk forwarding
Cribl LogStream	8	Input/output health, CPU usage, destination pressure, pipeline metrics, route traffic, total traffic
Host Monitoring	4	Linux/Windows CPU usage, Linux/Windows memory usage (via TA-nix and TA-windows)

> **Hint**
>
> **Loading a use case from the library**
>
> When creating a new Flex tracker, select "Vendor" and "Category" to filter the available use cases. Once you select a use case, its full definition is displayed including the search logic, expected metrics, and implementation comments. You can then customize the search to match your environment before deploying.

The Flex Search Contract

At the heart of every Flex tracker is a Splunk search that produces entities. This search must follow a simple contract: each result row represents one entity, and specific field names carry specific meanings.

This is what makes Flex Objects both powerful and approachable - if you can write a Splunk search, you can create a Flex tracker.



The Flex Objects field contract showing required and optional fields with their descriptions and examples.

Required fields

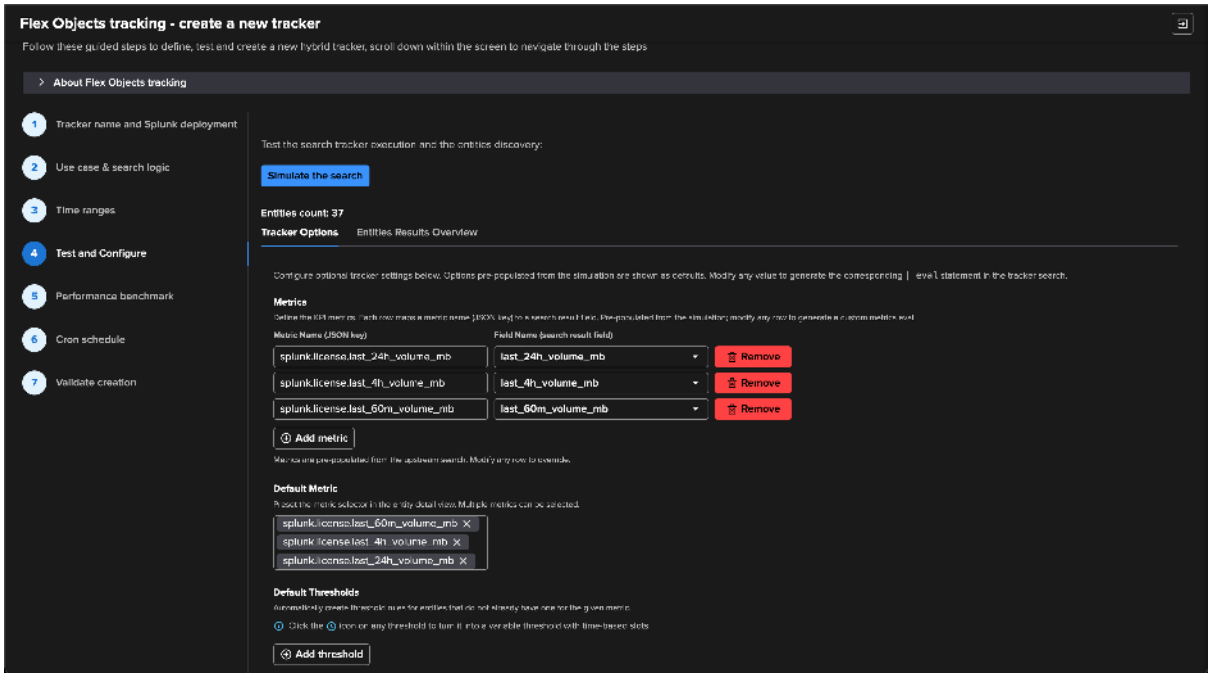
Every Flex search **must** produce these two fields:

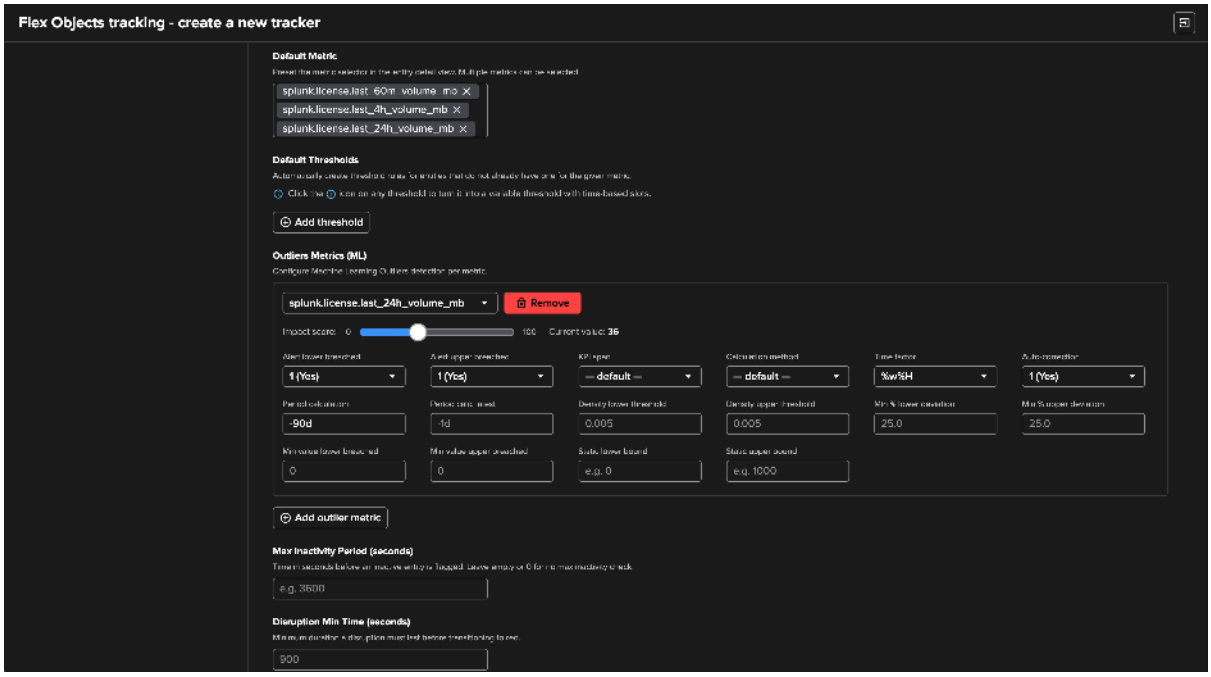
Field	Type	Description
`object`	String	The unique identifier of the entity. Any ASCII character is accepted. This is the primary key that TrackMe uses to track the entity over time. Example: `Okta:Production`, `my_index`
`status`	Integer	The health status of the entity: **1** = green (healthy), **2** = orange (warning), **3** = red (critical). If set to **0**, the entity state is considered unknown.

Optional fields

These fields enrich the entity with metadata, KPIs, and anomaly detection:

Field	Type	Description
`group`	String	Logical grouping of entities. Groups can span multiple trackers but overlap should be avoided. If not set, the tracker name is used as the group.
`alias`	String	A human-readable display name for the entity, shown in the UI.
`object_description`	String	Describes the entity for easier management. Example: `Datamodel: Authentication, app: Splunk_SA_CIM, retention days: 7.0`
`status_description`	String	Explains the current status condition. Example: `acceleration is completed`, `Input is enabled`
`metrics`	JSON String	A JSON object containing one or more Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Example: `{'dma.complete_pct': 100.0, 'dma.size_mb': 136.55}`
`outliers_metrics`	JSON String	A JSON object defining Machine Learning Outlier detection rules per metric. Example: `{'dma.runduration_sec': {'alert_lower_breached': 0, 'alert_upper_breached': 1}}`
`max_sec_inactive`	Integer	Maximum number of seconds an entity can be inactive before turning red. Set to `0` to disable inactivity alerting.
`default_metric`	String	The primary metric to display in the entity table. Example: `dma.complete_pct`
`default_threshold`	JSON String	A threshold rule applied to the default metric for status determination.





Metrics, thresholds, and ML Outliers configuration - fully UI-driven for effortless setup.

> **Hint**
>
> **Fully UI-driven configuration**
>
> Starting with TrackMe 2.3, the configuration of **metrics**, **thresholds**, and **ML Outliers detection** is entirely managed through the user interface. While the search contract fields remain available for programmatic definition, you can now configure every aspect of your KPIs and anomaly detection directly from the tracker UI - making it easier than ever to fine-tune your monitoring without editing SPL.

Understanding the metrics JSON

The `metrics` field is a JSON object where each key is a metric name and each value is a numeric measurement:

```
| eval metrics = "{'dma.complete_pct': " . complete_pct . ", 'dma.size_mb': " .␣
↪size_mb . ", 'dma.runduration_sec': " . round(runDuration, 2) . "}"
```

When metrics are provided:

- A metric object is automatically created in the Splunk metrics index for each KPI
- Metric names are prefixed with `trackme.splk.flx.` in the metrics index
- You can query these metrics with `mstats` for dashboards, reports, and further analysis

Understanding the outliers_metrics JSON

The `outliers_metrics` field defines which metrics should be monitored for anomalies using Machine Learning:

```
| eval outliers_metrics = "{'dma.runduration_sec': {'alert_lower_breached': 0,
↪'alert_upper_breached': 1, 'time_factor': 'none'}}"
```

Each metric entry contains:

- `alert_lower_breached`: Set to `1` to alert when the metric drops below the lower threshold (e.g., event count drops)
- `alert_upper_breached`: Set to `1` to alert when the metric exceeds the upper threshold (e.g., runtime spikes)

- `time_factor` *(optional)*: Defines the seasonality model for the ML algorithm:
  - `none` or omitted: No seasonality, the model uses the full history
  - `%H`: Hour of day (e.g., "traffic is normally lower at 3 AM")
  - `%H%M`: Hour and minute granularity
  - `%w%H`: Day of week + hour (e.g., "Monday mornings are different from Friday afternoons")
  - `%w%H%M`: Day of week + hour + minute for the finest granularity
- `period_calculation` *(optional)*: How far back to look for the ML model training. Example: `-90d` for 90 days of history.

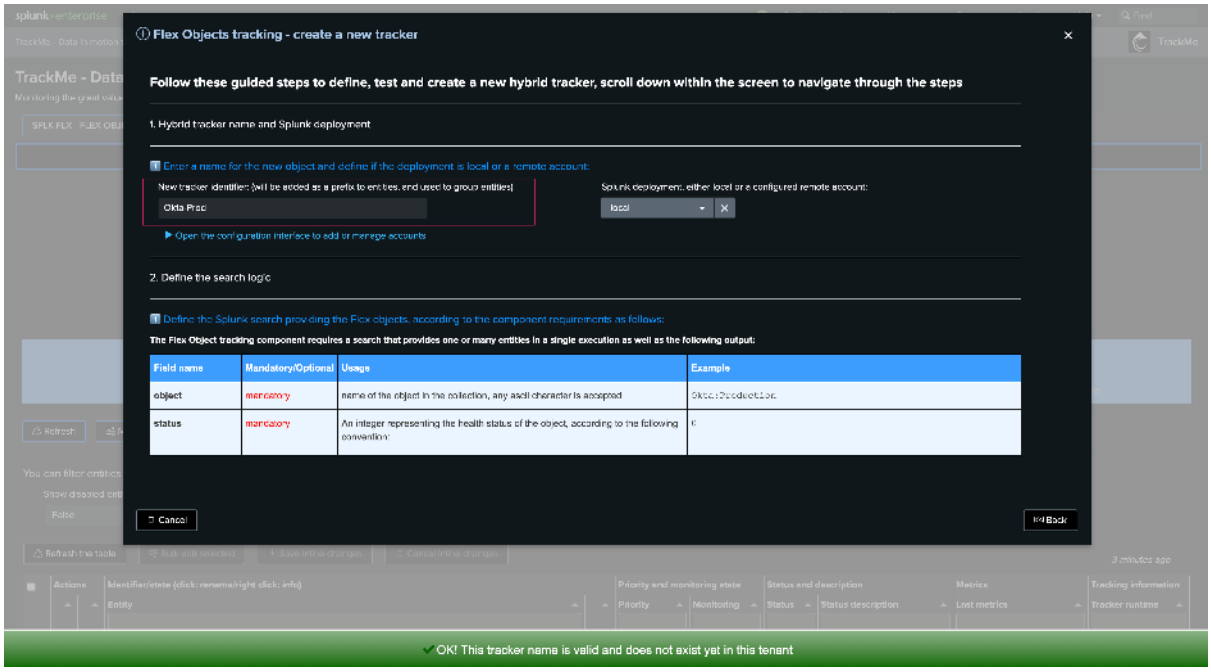
Creating a Flex Tracker

TrackMe provides a guided wizard that walks you through the entire creation process. You can either start from a library template or define a custom search from scratch.

Step 1: Name and deployment

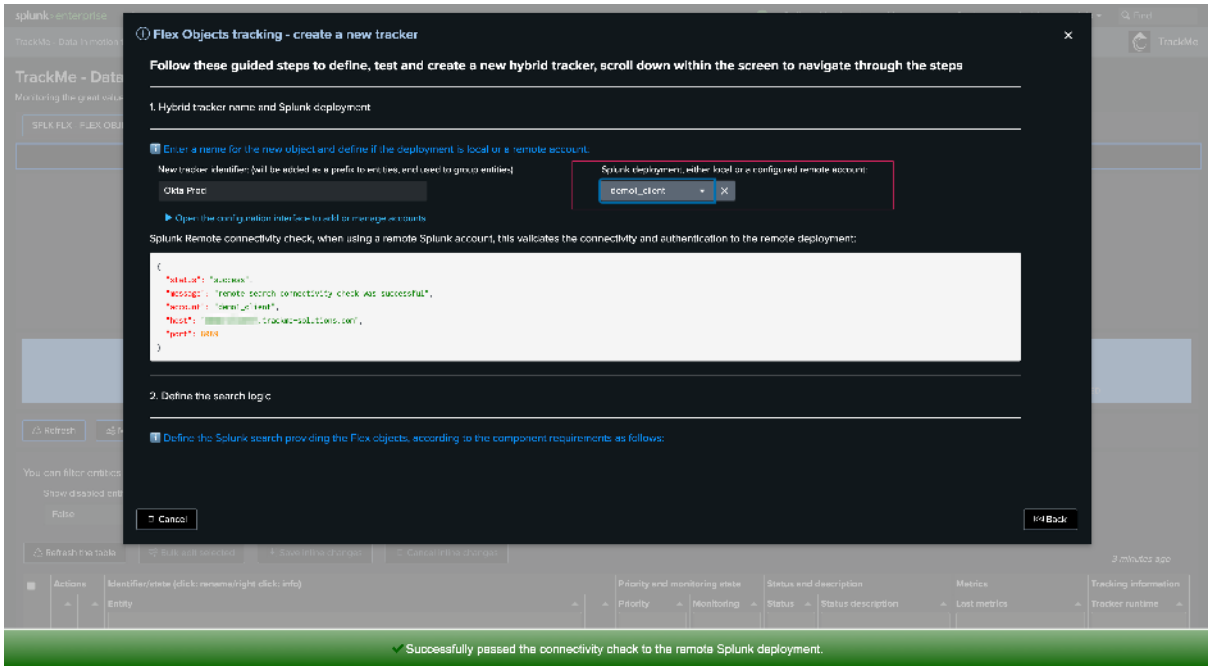
Choose a name for your tracker identifier and select the Splunk deployment (local or a configured remote account).

The tracker name is used as a prefix for entity grouping and must be unique within the tenant.



Step 1: Enter the tracker name and select the deployment. The name is validated for uniqueness.

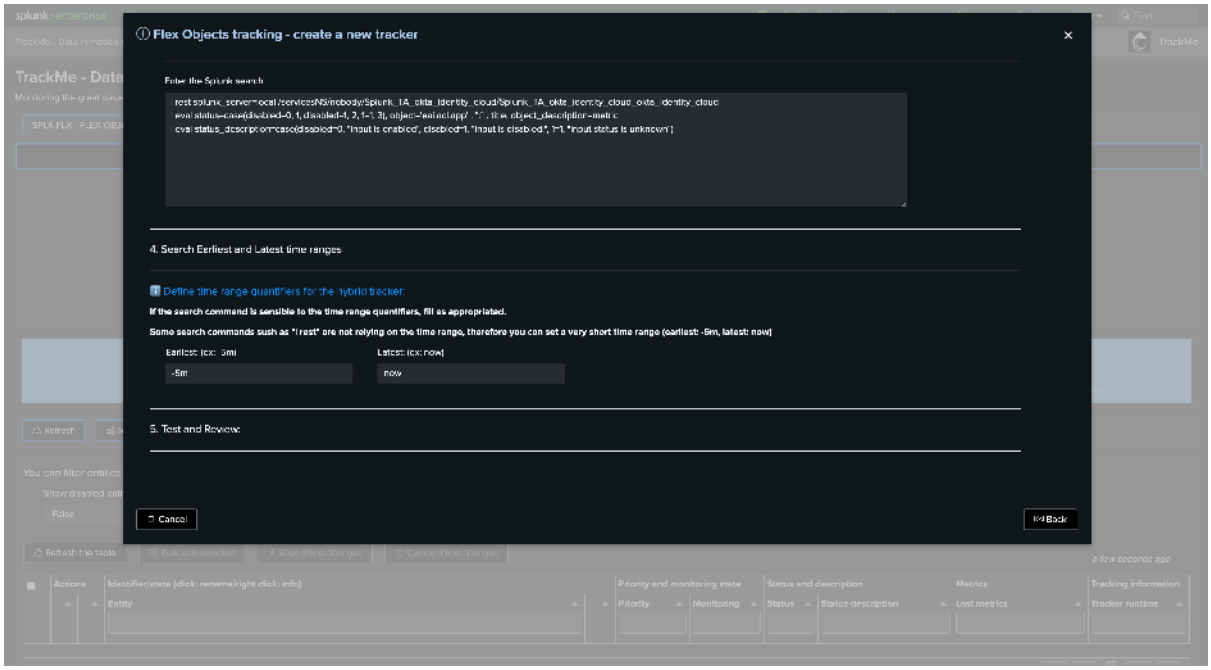
When using a remote deployment, TrackMe automatically validates the connectivity to the remote Splunk instance:



Remote deployment connectivity check showing a successful connection to the remote Splunk instance.

Step 2: Define the search logic

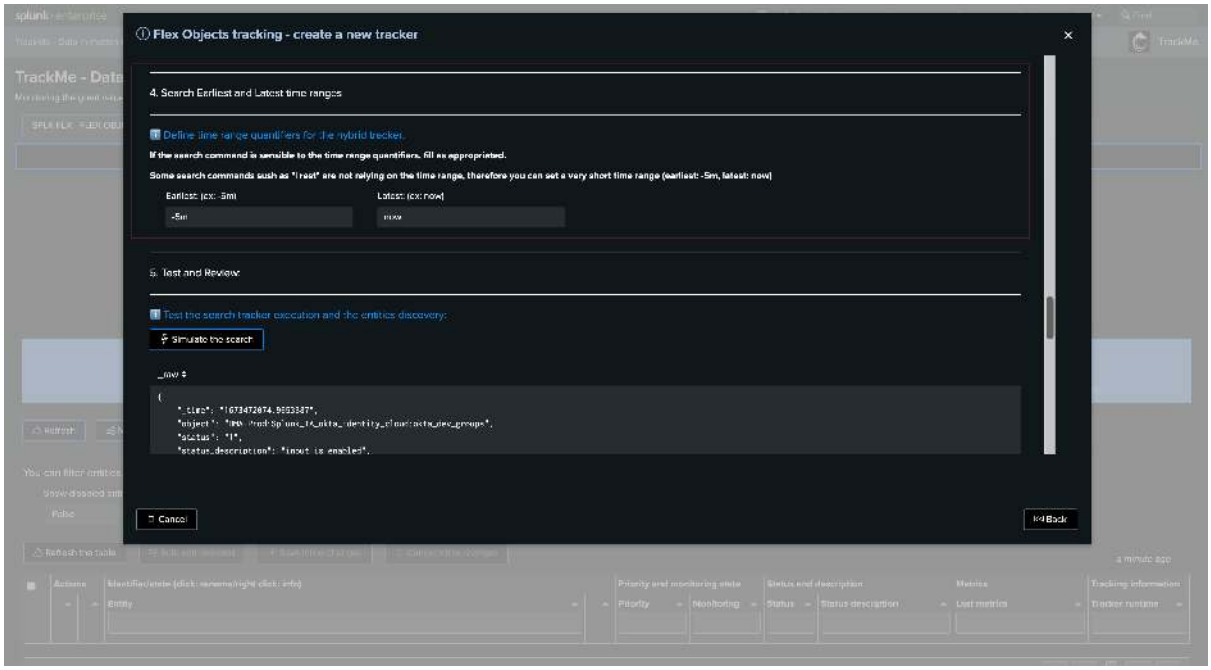
Enter your Splunk search or load one from the library. The search must produce at least the required fields (`object` and `status`).



Step 2: Enter or paste your Splunk search logic. The wizard displays the field requirements and examples for reference.

Step 3: Set time ranges

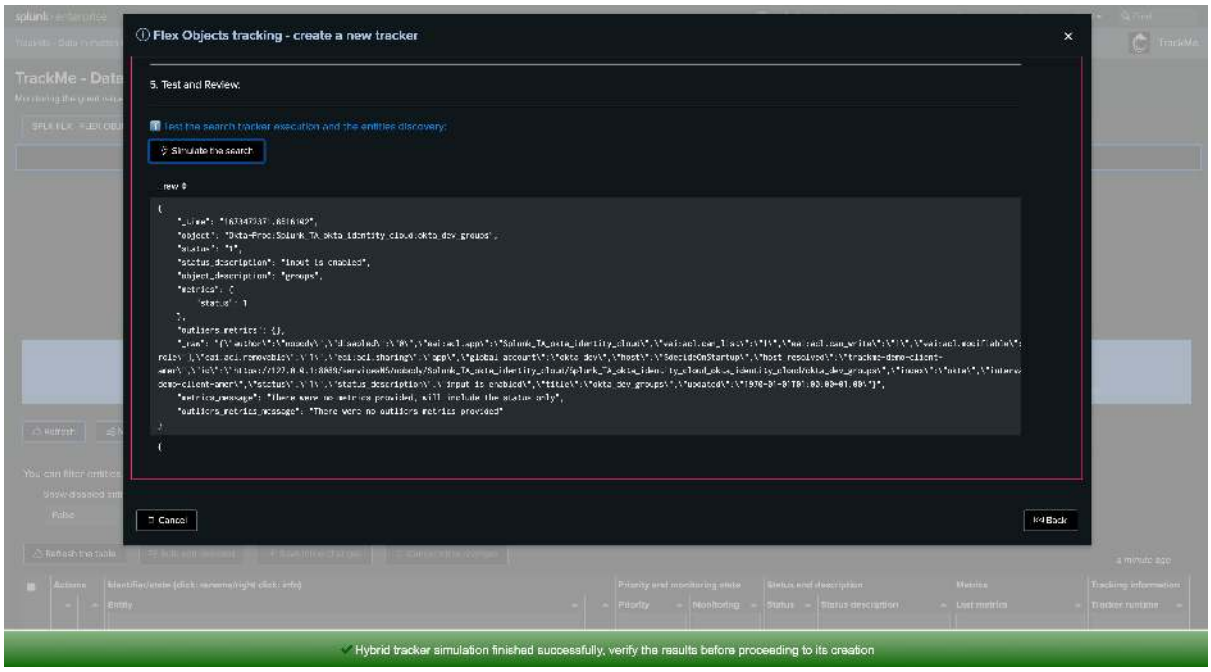
Define the earliest and latest time ranges for the search. Some searches (like those using `| rest`) don't rely on time ranges, in which case you can set a very short window.



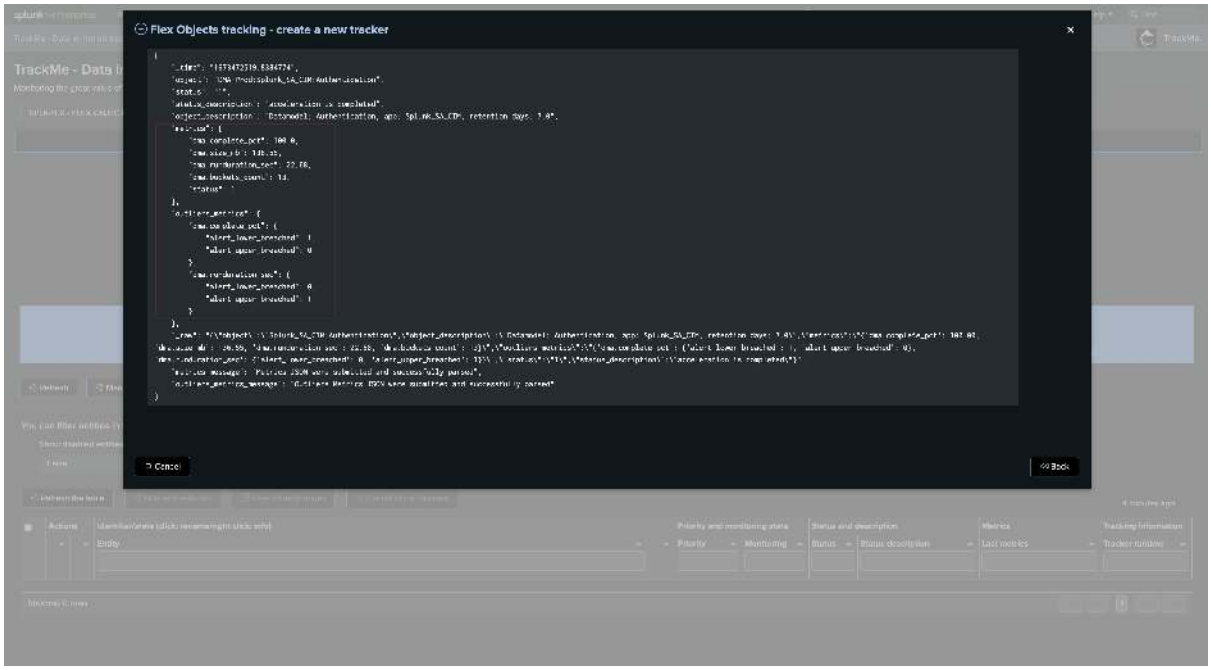
Step 3: Configure the search time range. Use short ranges like -5m for REST-based searches, or longer ranges for tstats/stats-based searches.

Step 4: Test and review

Before creating the tracker, simulate the search to verify the results. The simulation shows the raw JSON output for each discovered entity, including the parsed metrics and outliers:



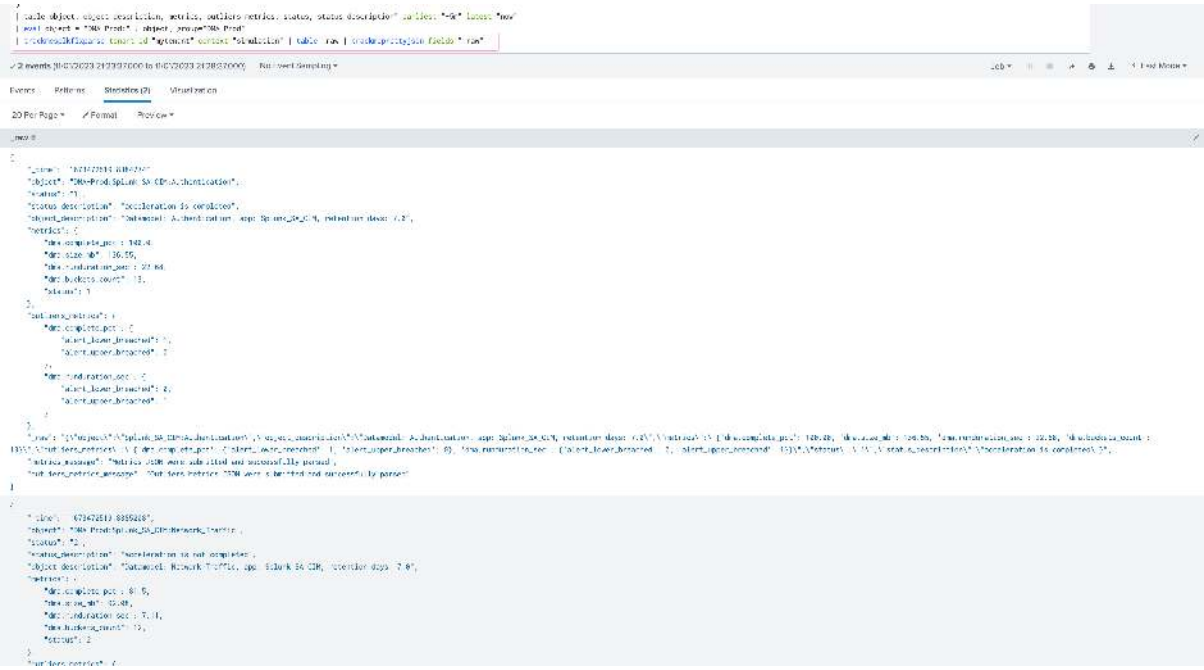
Step 4: Simulate the search. Click "Simulate the search" to preview the entities that will be discovered.



The simulation results showing discovered entities with their metrics and outliers_metrics successfully parsed.

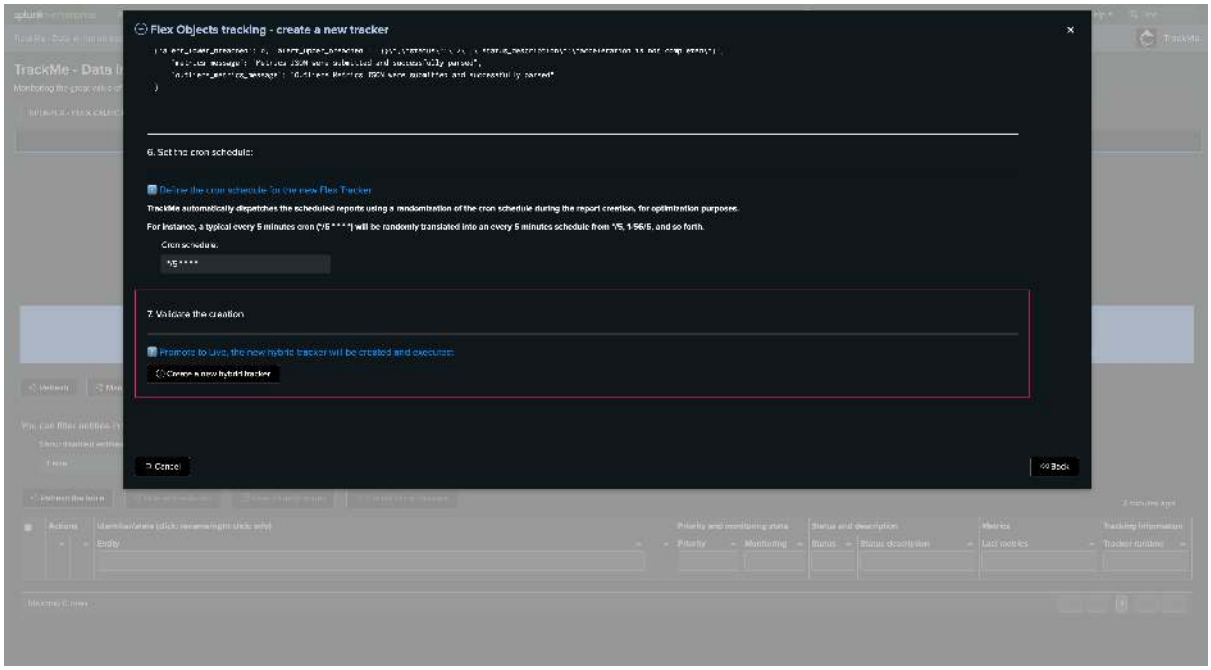
Step 5: Schedule and create

Set the cron schedule for the tracker execution. TrackMe automatically randomizes the schedule to distribute load across your environment.

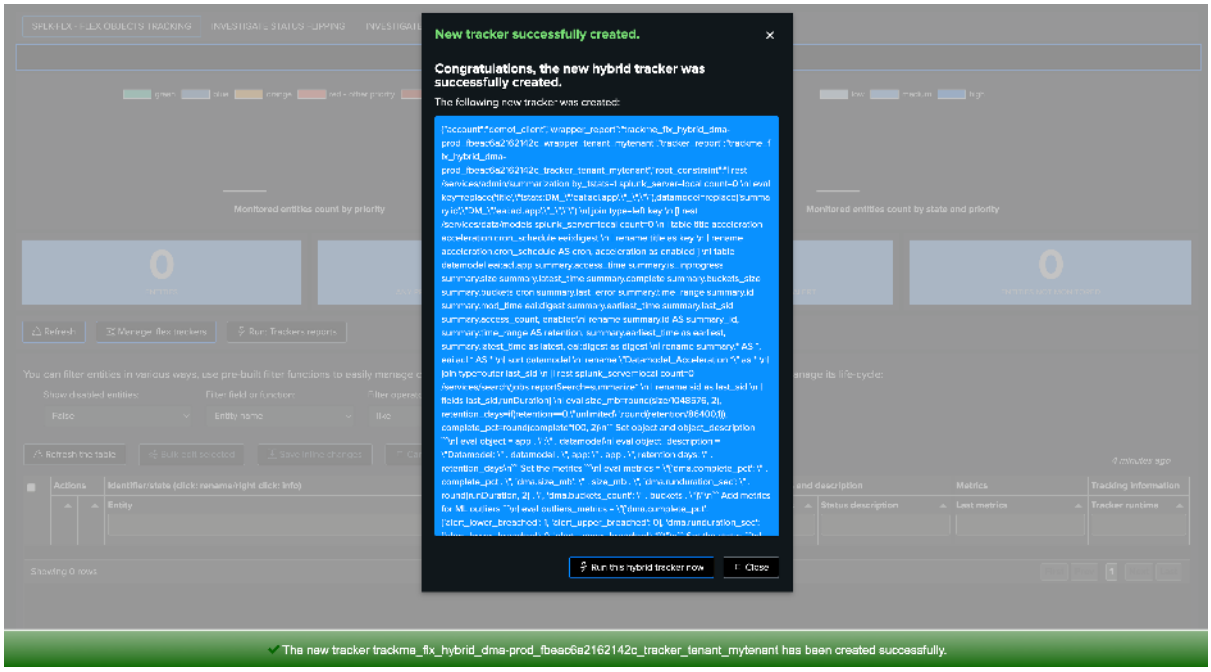


Step 5: Define the cron schedule. A typical every 5 minutes schedule is randomly distributed for optimization.

Finally, validate and create the tracker:



Promote to Live and create the new Flex tracker.



Success! The new tracker has been created with all its associated knowledge objects (reports, macros, lookups).

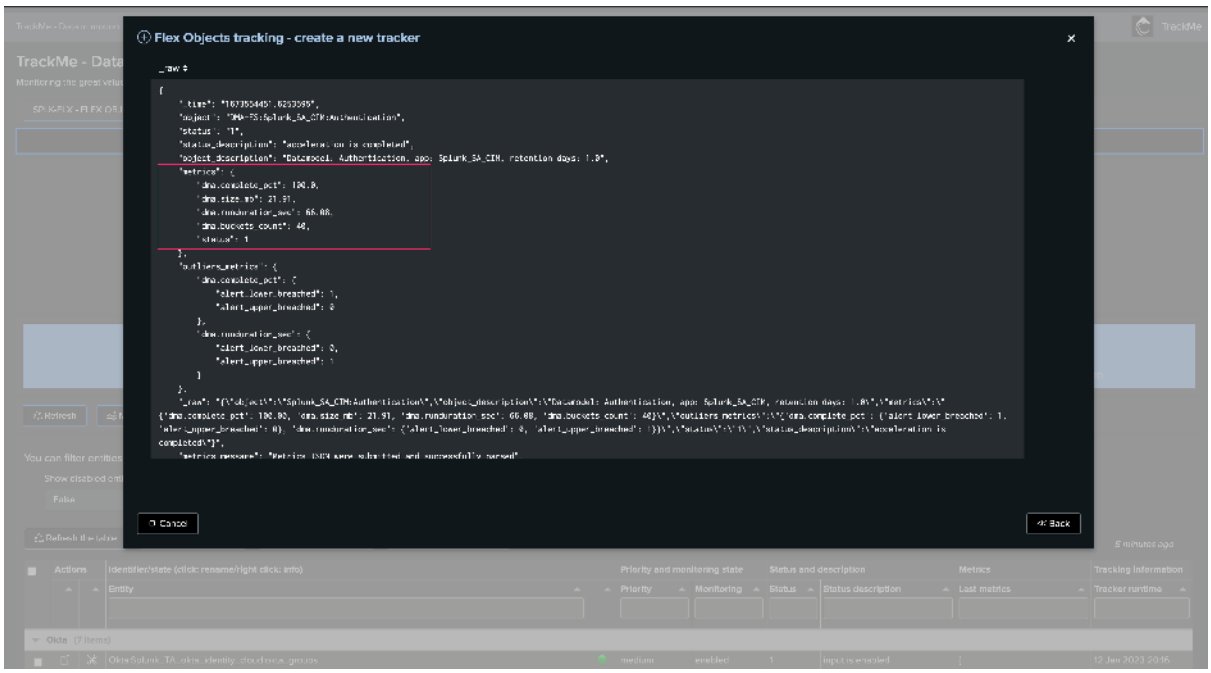
KPIs and Metrics

When your Flex search defines the `metrics` field, TrackMe automatically:

1. **Stores the KPIs** as part of the entity record for display in the UI
2. **Ingests metrics** into the Splunk metrics index (`trackme_metrics`) for trending and analysis
3. **Sets a default metric** for the entity table view if `default_metric` is defined

Viewing KPIs in the entity detail

Click on any Flex entity to open its detail view. The **Overview entity** tab shows the current status, description, and key metrics:



Entity detail view showing a CIM Data Model Acceleration entity with its metrics (dma.complete_pct: 99.30%) and status information.

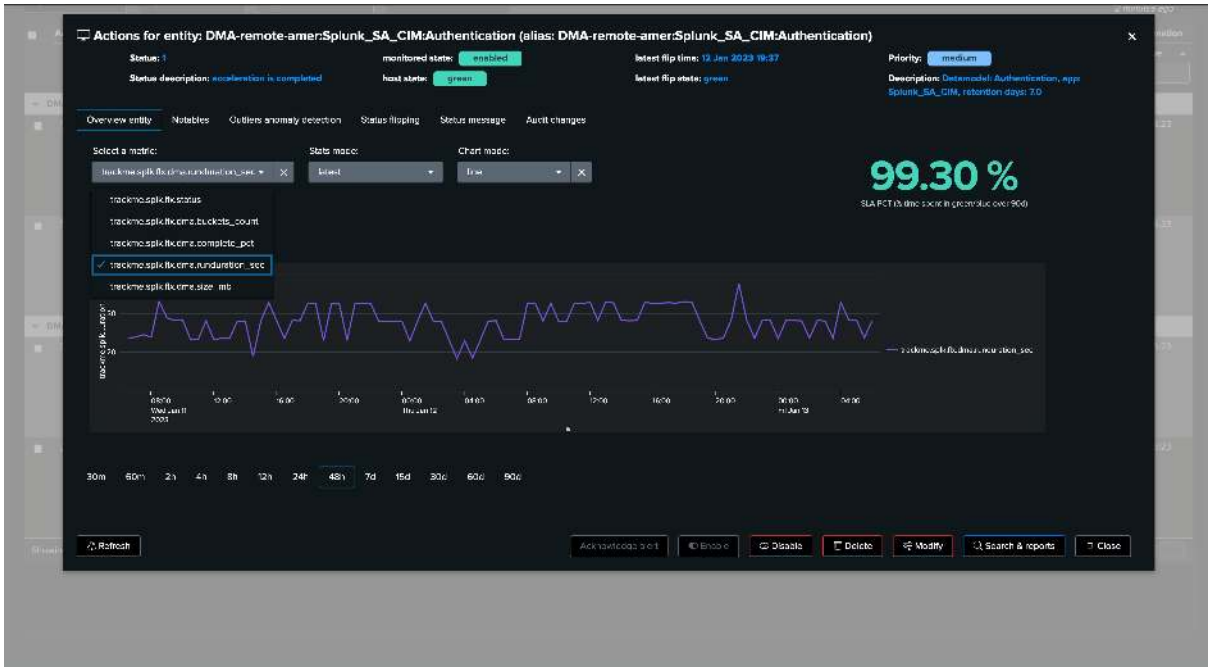
Querying Flex metrics

All Flex metrics are available in the `trackme_metrics` index with the prefix `trackme.splk.flx.`. You can query them with `mstats` for dashboards and reports:

```
| mstats avg(trackme.splk.flx.dma.complete_pct) as avg_complete,
    max(trackme.splk.flx.dma.size_mb) as max_size
where index=trackme_metrics tenant_id="my-tenant" object_category="splk-flx"
by object span=1h
```

Exploring metric events

You can also explore the raw metric events ingested by TrackMe for your Flex entities:



Splunk search showing Flex metric events in the trackme_metrics index with individual metric fields extracted.

Machine Learning Outlier Detection

Flex Objects integrates with TrackMe's Machine Learning Outlier detection to automatically identify anomalies in your KPIs. This is particularly powerful for use cases where you cannot define a static threshold - like event count variations that follow seasonal patterns.

How it works

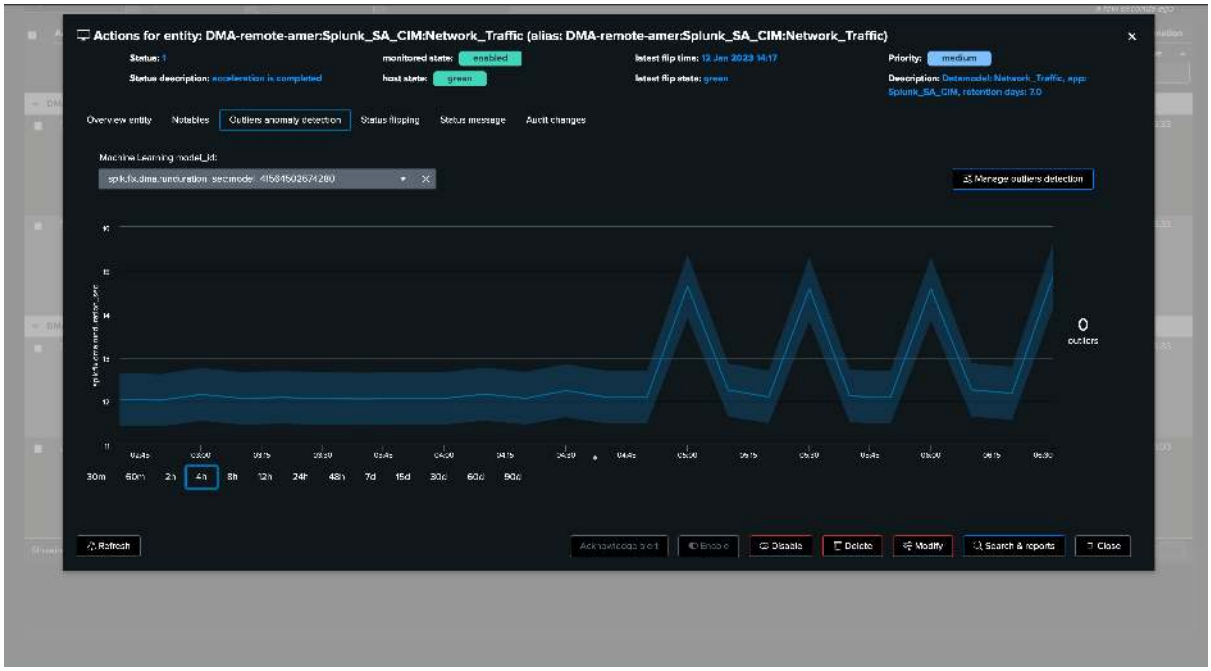
When you define `outliers_metrics` in your Flex search, TrackMe:

1. **Builds an ML model** for each metric, learning the normal behavior over time
2. **Calculates dynamic thresholds** (upper and lower bounds) based on historical patterns
3. **Detects anomalies** when the current value falls outside the expected range
4. **Triggers alerts** based on your configuration (lower breach, upper breach, or both)

The `time_factor` parameter is key to accuracy: it tells the ML model about the seasonality of your data. For example, if your event counts are naturally lower on weekends, using `%w%H` (day of week + hour) ensures the model doesn't flag normal weekend dips as anomalies.

Viewing outlier detection

The **Outliers anomaly detection** tab in the entity detail shows the ML model's predictions alongside actual values:



Outlier detection view showing the ML model's predicted range (blue band) and actual values over time. The "0 outliers" indicator confirms no anomalies were detected in this window.

The chart displays:

- The **actual metric values** as a line chart
- The **predicted normal range** as a shaded band (upper and lower bounds)
- The **number of outliers** detected in the current time window
- A time range selector to zoom in or out on the data

You can manage the ML models, select which metric to visualize, and fine-tune the detection parameters directly from this view.

Hint

Outlier detection best practices

- Start with `time_factor: 'none'` for metrics without clear seasonality (e.g., DMA completion percentage)
- Use `time_factor: '%w%H'` for metrics with weekly patterns (e.g., event counts, search activity)
- Use `time_factor: '%H'` for metrics with daily patterns but no weekly variation
- Allow sufficient training time (at least 7 days, ideally 30+) before relying on outlier alerts
- Use `period_calculation: '-90d'` to limit the ML training window and adapt faster to changes

High Scale and Custom Grouping

Flex Objects is designed to handle high-scale environments with thousands of entities. Here are key strategies for managing large deployments effectively.

Custom grouping strategies

The `group` field in your Flex search determines how entities are organized. Smart grouping helps you:

- **Scope monitoring** - Different groups can have different alert thresholds and SLA policies
- **Organize at scale** - Group entities by function, environment, tier, or business unit
- **Avoid overlap** - Each entity should belong to exactly one group to prevent duplicate tracking

For example, in a Splunk infrastructure monitoring scenario, you might create separate groups for:

```
| eval group = case(
    tier=="indexers", "infra-indexers",
    tier=="search_heads", "infra-search-heads",
    tier=="heavy_forwarders", "infra-hf",
    1=1, "infra-other"
)
```

Entity naming conventions

The `object` field is the unique identifier for each entity. A common best practice is to prefix the object name with the group:

```
| eval object = group . ":" . host
```

This produces entity names like `infra-indexers:idx01`, `infra-search-heads:sh01`, making it easy to identify entities at a glance.

Performance considerations

- **Optimize your search** - Use `tstats` over raw searches when possible, as it's orders of magnitude faster for large datasets
- **Tune the time range** - Keep the search window as narrow as possible (e.g., `-5m` for REST-based searches, `-30m` to `-2h` for tstats)
- **Schedule wisely** - A 5-minute cron schedule is typical, but less critical use cases can use longer intervals (e.g., `*/15 * * * *`)
- **Use max_sec_inactive** - Set appropriate inactivity thresholds to avoid false positives for entities that naturally go quiet
- **Batch processing** - TrackMe automatically uses batch KVstore operations and parallel processing for optimal performance at scale

Converging Trackers

While standard Flex trackers (use_case type) create entities from a Splunk search, **converging trackers** take a different approach: they aggregate the status of multiple existing Flex entities into a single availability metric.

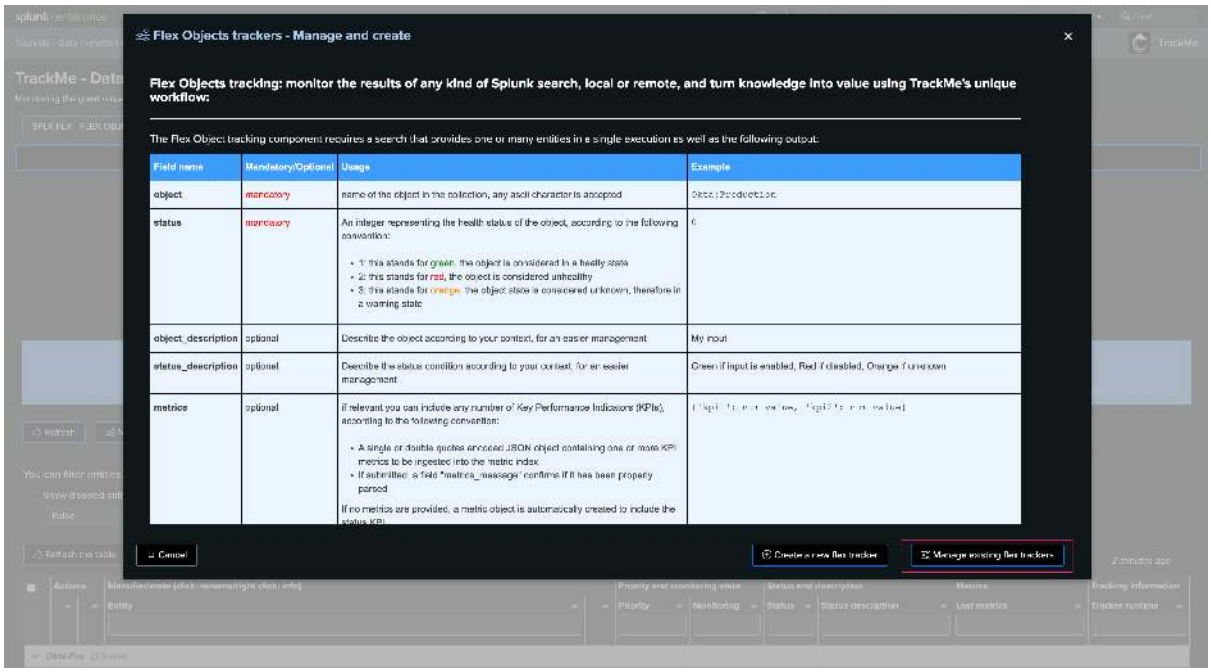
This is particularly useful for:

- **Service-level monitoring** - Aggregate the health of all components of a service into a single entity (e.g., "Authentication Service: 98.5% available")
- **Executive dashboards** - Provide a high-level view of complex multi-entity monitoring
- **SLA tracking** - Measure overall availability across a group of entities

A converging tracker calculates the percentage of entities in a healthy state within a specified group, providing a single aggregated status and availability metric.

Managing Flex Trackers

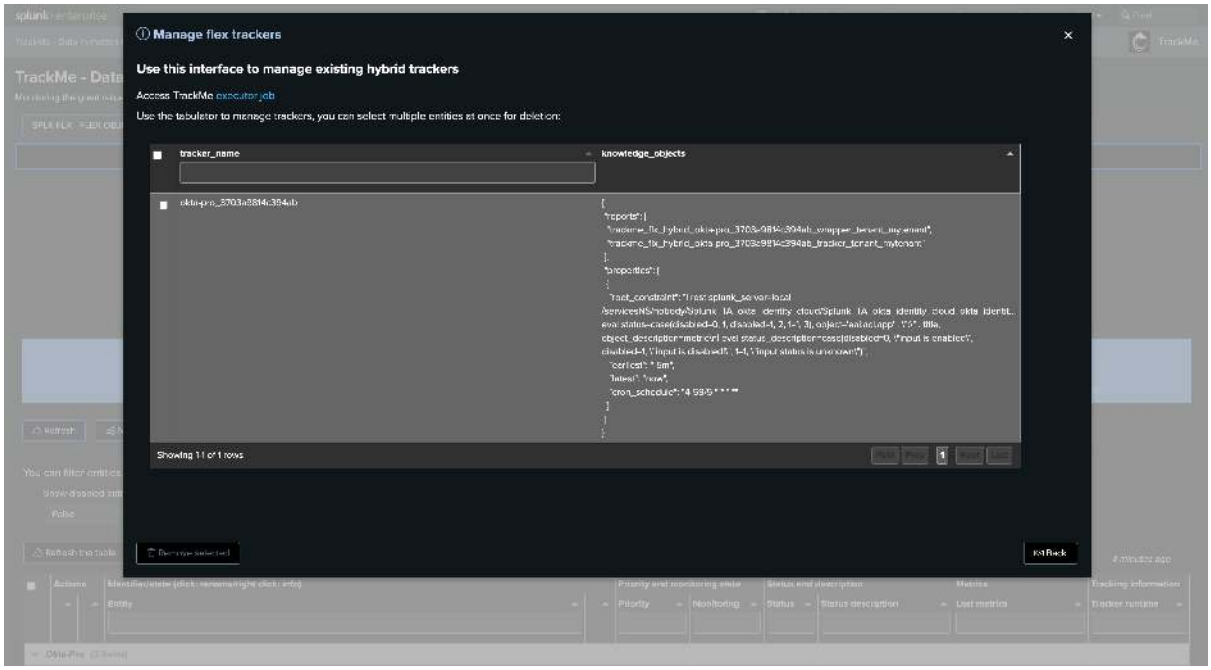
The **Manage existing flex trackers** interface allows you to view, inspect, and delete Flex trackers:



The Manage flex trackers interface showing existing trackers with their knowledge objects (reports, properties, schedule).

From this interface you can:

- **View tracker properties** - See the root constraint, cron schedule, time ranges, and associated reports
- **Select trackers for deletion** - Use the checkboxes to select one or more trackers for removal
- **Access the executor job** - Monitor the TrackMe executor job for tracker operations



Selecting trackers for deletion. Multiple trackers can be selected and removed at once.

Important

TrackMe keeps records of all knowledge objects related to a tracker. You must manage the tracker lifecycle through TrackMe - do not manually delete scheduled reports or lookups outside of the interface.

When a tracker is deleted, its associated knowledge objects are purged. However, entities previously discovered by the tracker are **not** automatically removed - they will simply no longer be maintained.

Deleting a Flex Tracker through REST

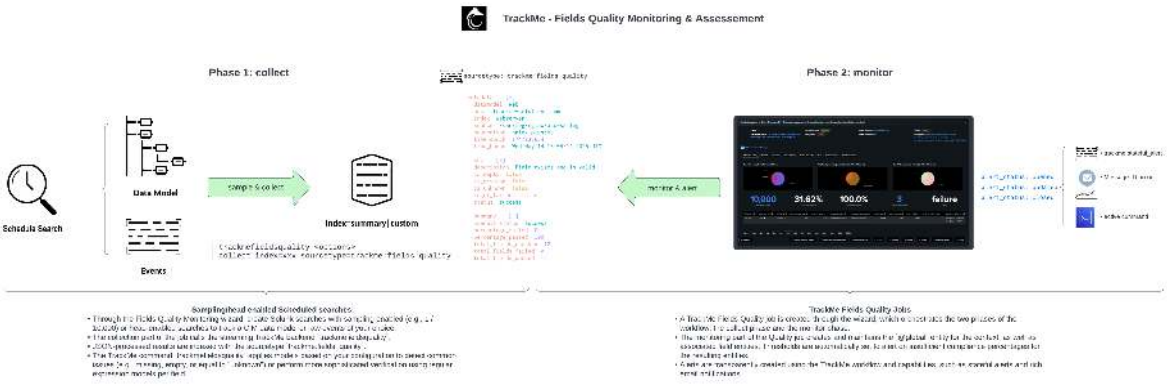
You can also delete a tracker programmatically via the REST API:

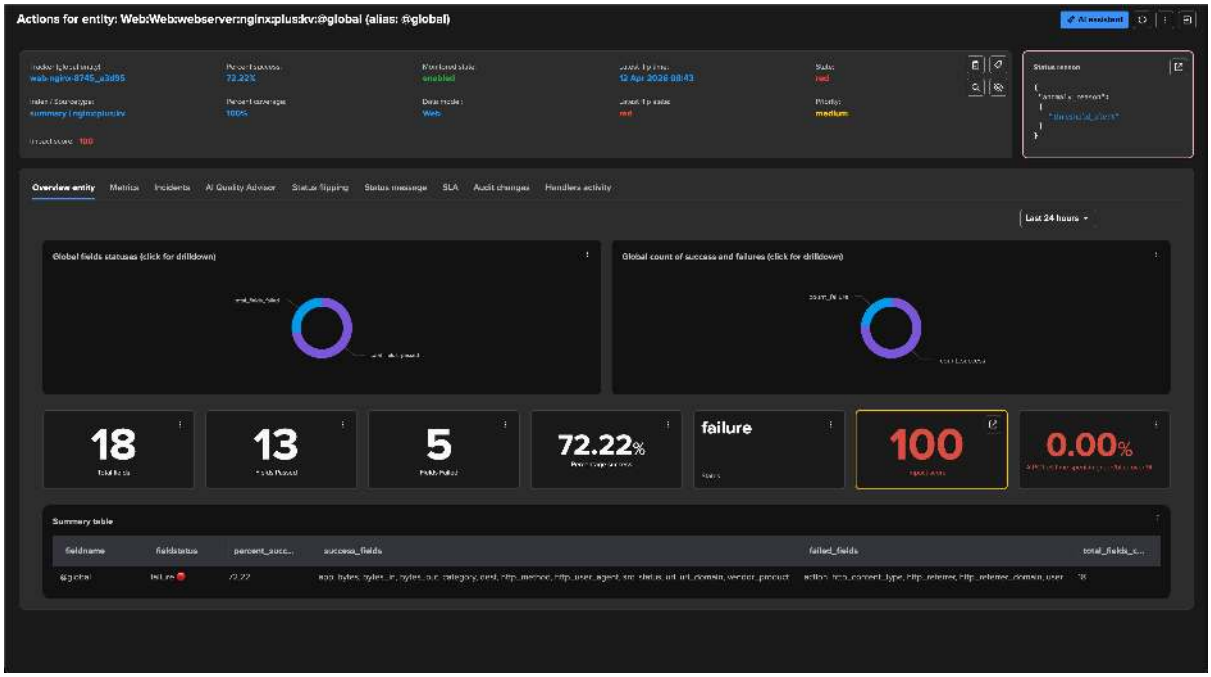
```
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_flx/admin/flx_tracker_delete"␣
↪body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'hybrid_trackers_list': 'Okta:prod'}"
```

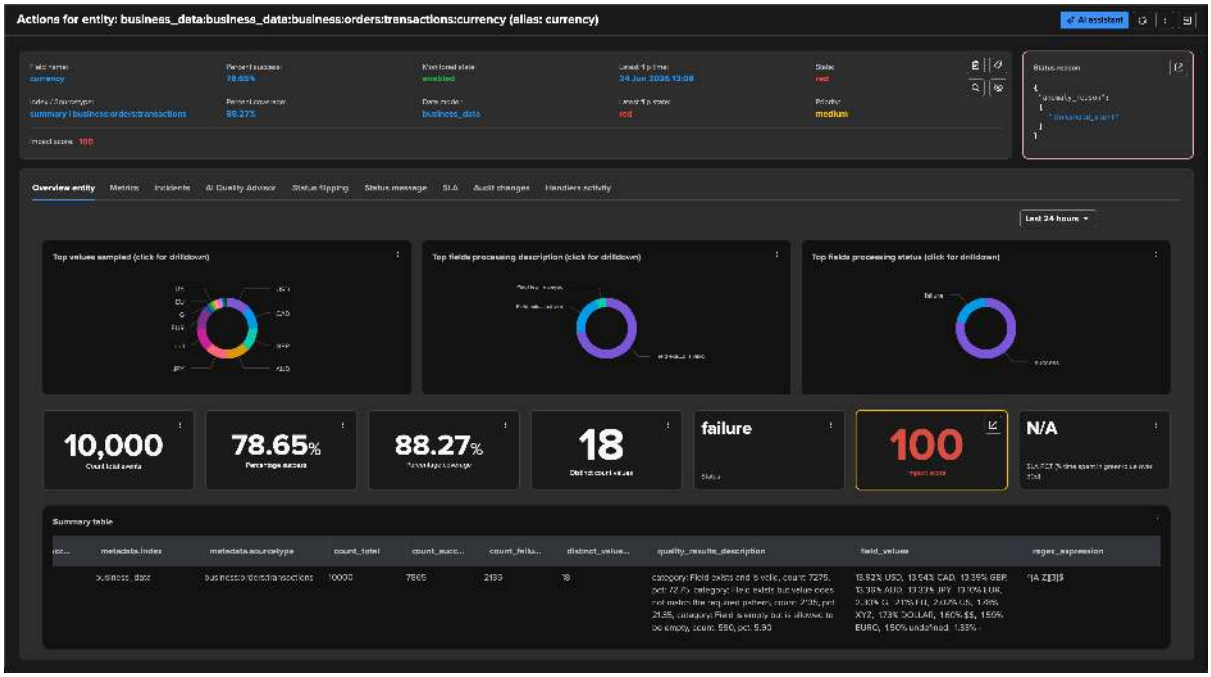
8.3.9 FQM — Field Quality Monitoring

Field Quality Monitoring tracks whether your data is **well-parsed**: how completely and correctly fields are extracted, and how compliant a sourcetype or data model is with the Splunk **Common Information Model (CIM)**. Where the feeds components ask "is the data arriving?", FQM asks "is the data *usable*?"

Unlike the other components, FQM works in **two phases**: a `collect` job samples and scores your events, and a `monitor` job then turns those results into TrackMe entities and alerts.







What FQM tracks

Each entity is the **extraction quality of one field** — typically one entity per `(data model, dataset, field)`, or per a custom SPL pattern. FQM measures:

Metric	Meaning
Coverage %	The share of events in which the field is present / extracted.
Success %	The share in which the field's value is valid / well-formed.
CIM compliance	Drift against CIM-specific expectations.
Inactivity	The dataset has stopped producing data.

You set coverage and success thresholds per metric — the same dynamic, optionally time-sliced threshold model as *FLX*.

Creating an FQM tracker

1. **Pick the source** — a CIM data model and dataset, or a custom SPL pattern.
2. **Choose the fields** to evaluate.
3. **Set thresholds** — coverage % and success %.
4. **Review and create.**

FQM leans on the Common Information Model: standard CIM lookups provide ready-made field patterns, while custom SPL covers non-CIM fields.

Tip

Aim for a realistic bar. 95% coverage is a common, healthy target — insisting on 100% will generate noise. Outlier detection is supported but **not recommended** for FQM, as field-quality metrics are slow-moving.

See also

- *Field quality use cases* — worked examples.

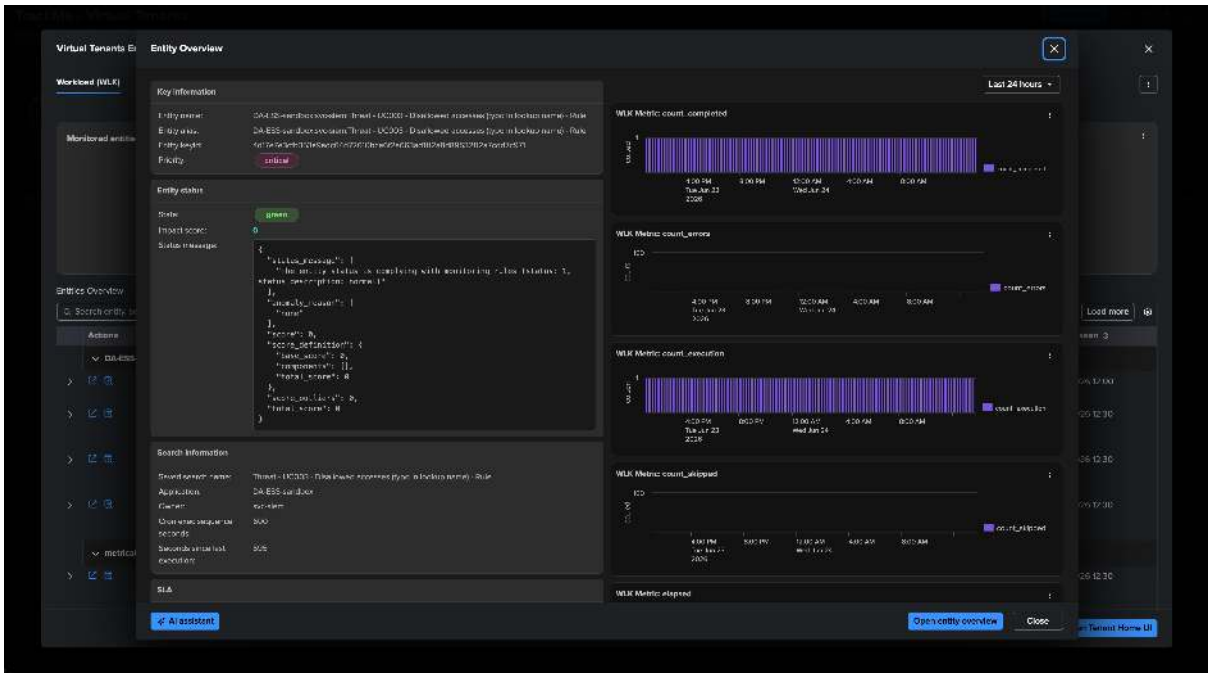
- *FLX — Flex Objects* — the shared dynamic-threshold model.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — thresholds and scoring.

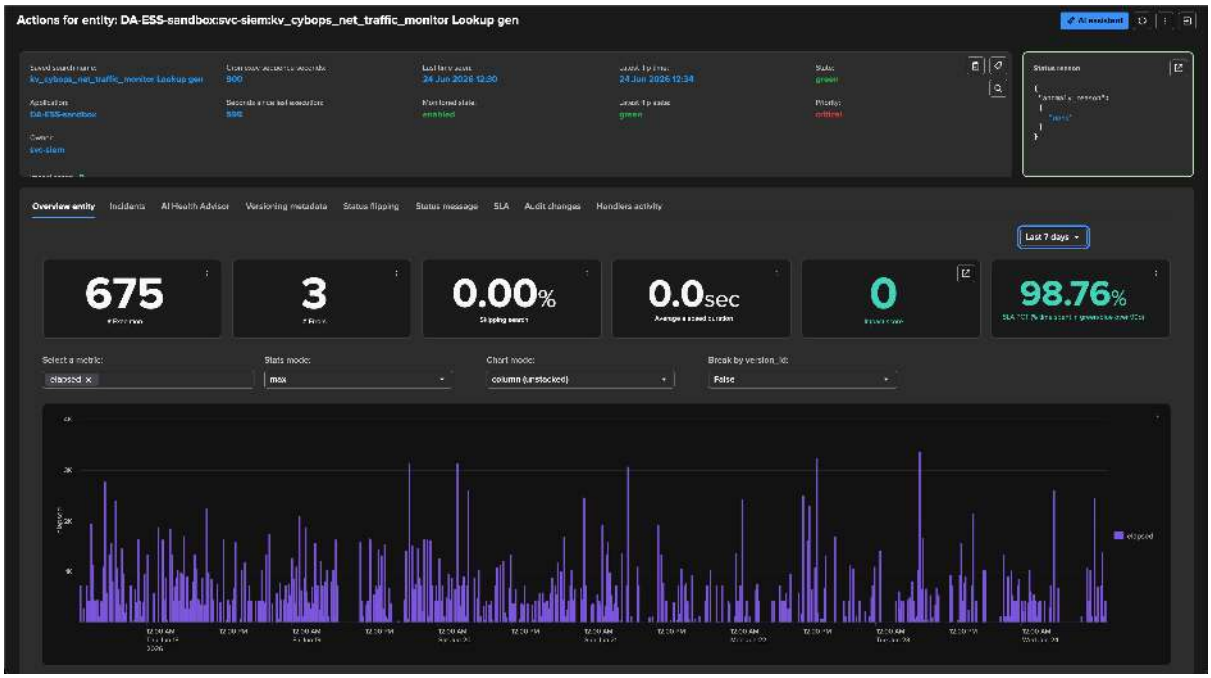
8.3.10 WLK — Workload Knowledge

Workload Knowledge tracks the **execution health of your scheduled searches** — are they running on schedule, completing without errors, not skipping, and not quietly costing more than they should? It turns Splunk's own scheduler activity into tracked, scored entities.

Note

WLK is a licensed / restricted component.





What WLK tracks

Each entity is **one scheduled search in one context** — its app, owner, and saved-search name together. The state is driven by these anomaly reasons:

Anomaly	Meaning
Skipping searches	The scheduler is skipping runs. Orange below 5%, red at or above 5% by default.
Execution errors	The scheduler reported execution errors.
Execution delayed	The search has not run on its cron schedule (within a grace period).
Orphan search	The search's owner is no longer valid, so it cannot run.
Runtime / cost outliers	An ML-detected spike in run time or cost.
Versioning drift	The search definition changed.
App disabled	The parent app is disabled, so its scheduled searches do not run.

The KPIs behind these include execution / completed / skipped / error counts, run time (`elapsed`), CPU and memory percentages, scan count, and — on Splunk Cloud — **SVC consumption** per search, for cost visibility.

Versioning

WLK can fingerprint each saved search's definition and flag when it **changes** — recording a versioning event and, when the change was made through Splunk Web or the API, a **diff** plus who changed it and when. This is invaluable for correlating a sudden jump in run time, cost, or skip rate with an edit to the search. Versioning is opt-in per app.

The tenant default threshold

WLK has a special tenant-wide fallback: a **default threshold row** that applies to any entity without its own per-entity threshold, so you can set sensible limits once and override only where needed.

Setup notes

- The creation wizard auto-builds the trackers it needs (scheduler, metadata, orphan, introspection, and — on Splunk Cloud — SVC).
- Entities are grouped by **app**, or by a custom **overgroup** if you want to host several search-head tiers in one tenant.
- On Splunk Cloud, point WLK at a remote deployment targeting the relevant search-head tier (see *Integrations & Remote Deployments*).

Tip

Dedicate a Workload tenant per search-head tier, and use an overgroup only when you deliberately want to combine tiers. Outlier detection is not recommended for the scheduler counters (too discrete), but it *is* useful for run-time and cost trends.

See also

- *Workload monitoring — in depth* — Splunk Cloud setup, status-macro internals, the overgroup procedure, metadata versioning, and the anomaly-reason and metrics reference.
- *Entity State & Scoring* — thresholds, scoring, and the default-threshold row.
- *Alerting* — turning execution problems into notifications.
- *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — Splunk Cloud / remote-tier setup.

8.3.11 Workload monitoring — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for Workload (splk-wlk) monitoring. For the readable overview, start with *Workload monitoring*. This page collects the full administration and usage detail: Splunk Cloud setup, status-macro internals, the overgroup procedure, metadata versioning, the anomaly-reason and metrics tables, and the discovery / investigation workflow.

Introduction to the Workload component

The TrackMe workload component (splk-wlk) is a licensed users restricted component which tracks the activity from any kind of scheduled search in your Splunk deployment, from reports to alerts and Data Model Acceleration. (DMA)

The Workload component tracks various use cases such as execution errors which can slightly affect the consistency of your Splunk use cases, providing powerful features to detect issues and track the performance of the Splunk scheduling activity.

For the User Guide, consult: *WLK — Workload Knowledge*

Note

Grouping in the Workload component: group and overgroup

- By default, the Workload component groups entities by `app` which represents the Splunk application namespace hosting the scheduled report or alert.
- When creating the tenant and also later on when creating trackers manually, since TrackMe 2.0.70, you can optionally override this behaviour by setting up an `overgroup` value.
- By doing so, the Workload will group entities based on a custom term instead of applications, this can be useful if for instance you want to have multiple Search Head tiers in the same tenant.
- Refer to the *Creating a Workload tenant to host multiple Search Head tiers with overgroup* section for more information.

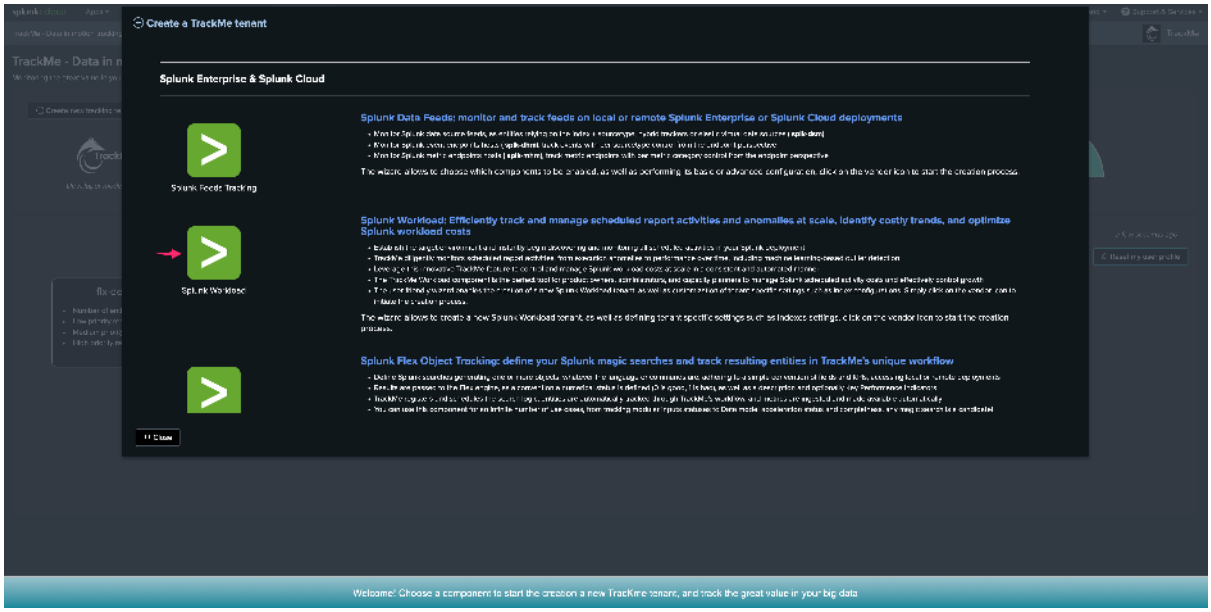
Note

Data collection enhancements in TrackMe v2.0.75

- Since TrackMe 2.0.75, the Workload components has been enhanced to automatically support data collection overlap between execution, relying on the tracking of the last known metrics for a given account/group and type of metrics.
- This allows TrackMe to look at multiple slices of times when tracking the Workload activity (scheduler, introspection, etc) and avoids missing any data point in case of Splunk delaying the execution of the workload trackers. (Splunk skew parameter, time_window and/or over busy scheduler)
- This process is fully automated and transparent, the last seen metadata are stored in a KVstore called `trackme_wlk_last_seen_activity_tenant_<tenant_id>`.

Creating and configuring a Workload Tenant

The creation and configuration of a Workload Tenant is guided through the wizard, click on the "create new tenant" and choose the associated component to start the configuration process:



Workload component in Splunk Cloud

Generally, in Splunk Cloud have two or more Search Head layers:

- The ad-hoc Search Head tier, where TrackMe should be used (standalone or SHC)
- The premium app Search Head tier, running Enterprise Security or ITSI (standalone or SHC)

In a nutshell, the configuration path is the following:

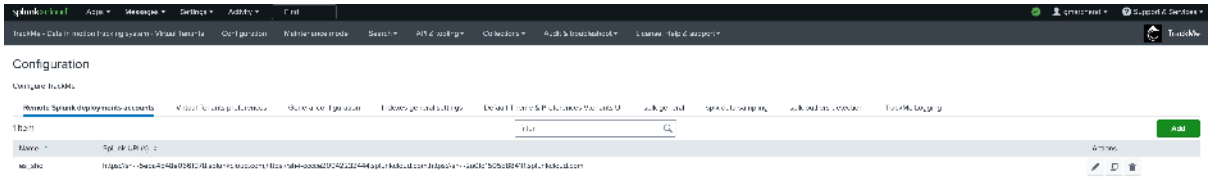
- configure a TrackMe Splunk Remote Deployment which targets the premium app Search Head tier (this is required notably for the versioning tracking of scheduled searches, even through both Search Head tiers access the same indexing tier)
- following these instructions to identify the Search Head tiers names as automatically defined per Splunk Cloud summary data, and recycle this information using a simple subsearch (see in the next sections)
- create and configure the Workload tenant in TrackMe

Step 1: configure the remote Splunk Deployment

For more information about TrackMe's Splunk Remote Deployments capabilities and configuration, consult: *Remote Splunk deployments*

Proceed as following:

- Create a bearer token in the premium app Search Head tier, it is good practice to associate the bearer token with a service account dedicated for that purpose



- Identify the Splunk Cloud label per Search Tier, we will use this logic as a subsearch when creating the Workload tenant/trackers:

```
index=summary source="splunk-svc-consumer" earliest=-7d latest=now
| stats values(usage_source) as members by search_head_names
```

Hint

Using the search_head_names label with a subsearch to dynamically restrict the hosts

- In Splunk Cloud, use the following subsearch technique to assign dynamically the list of Search Heads for that given Search Head tier
- If Search Head members are re-created, the subsearch will automatically pick up the new hosts and you have no changes to perform yourself

for instance, if the target Search head tier is called "es" (Enterprise Security), we will use the following subsearch to filter out the hosts dynamically:

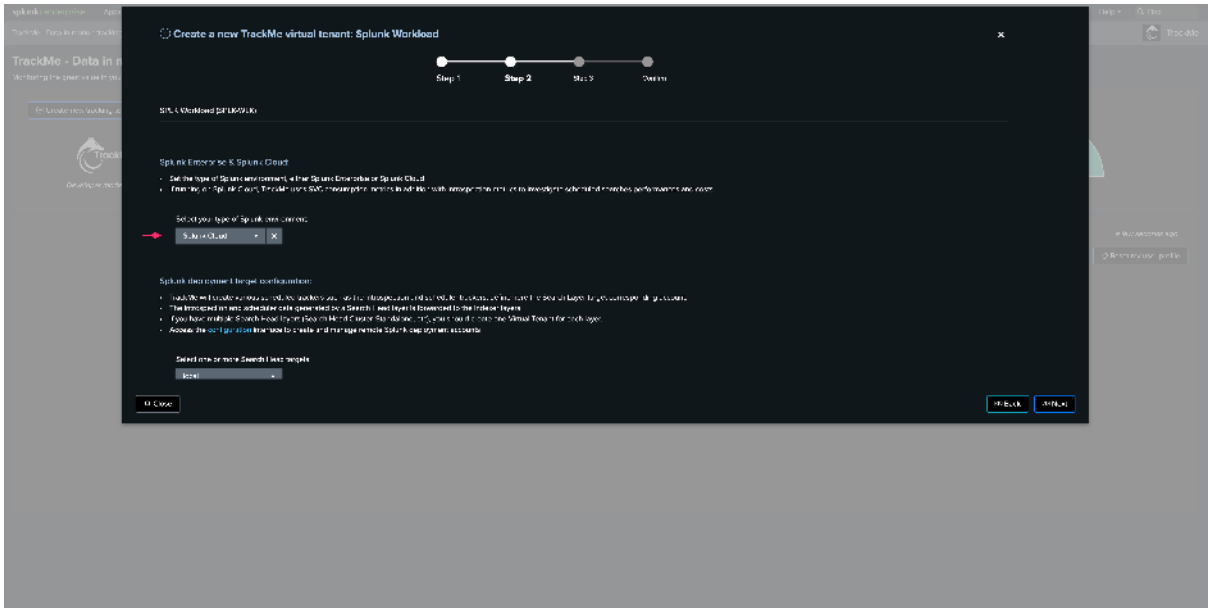
```
[ search index=summary source="splunk-svc-consumer" search_head_names="es"␣
↪earliest=-24h latest=now | stats count by usage_source | table usage_source |␣
↪rename usage_source as host | format | eval search = if(search="NOT ()", "host=*
↪", search) ]
```

Once you have validated the connectivity, you can continue and start the configuration of the Workload tenant.

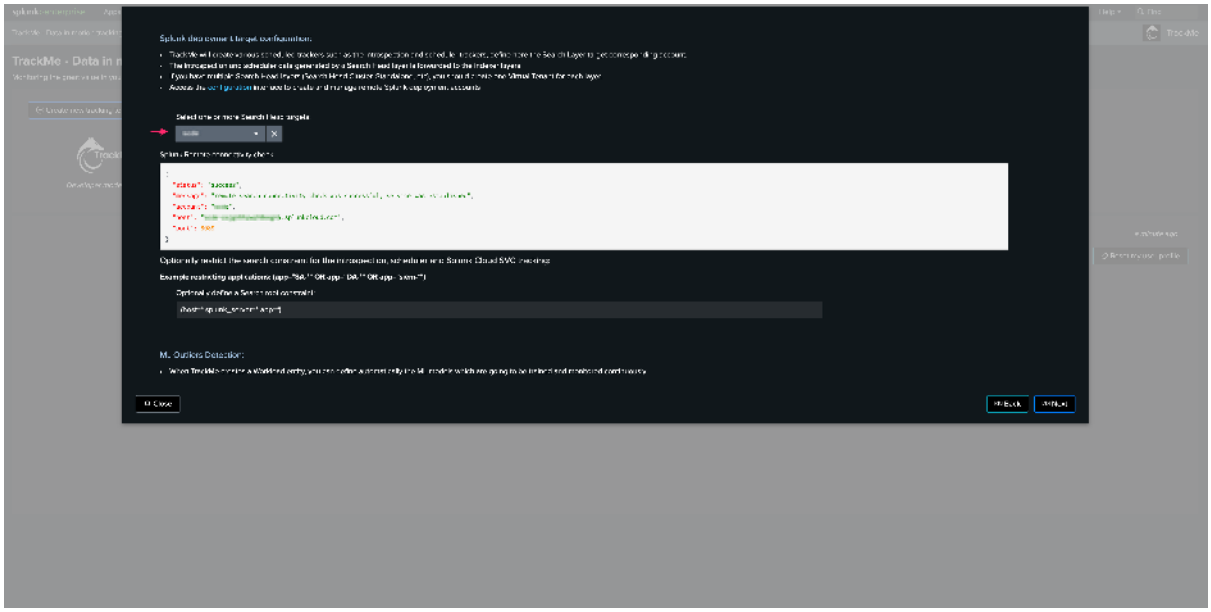
Step 2: create and configure the Workload tenant

Open the assistant wizard, and proceed as follows:

- Select "Splunk Cloud" in the Splunk environment dropdown:



- Select the Remote deployment target:

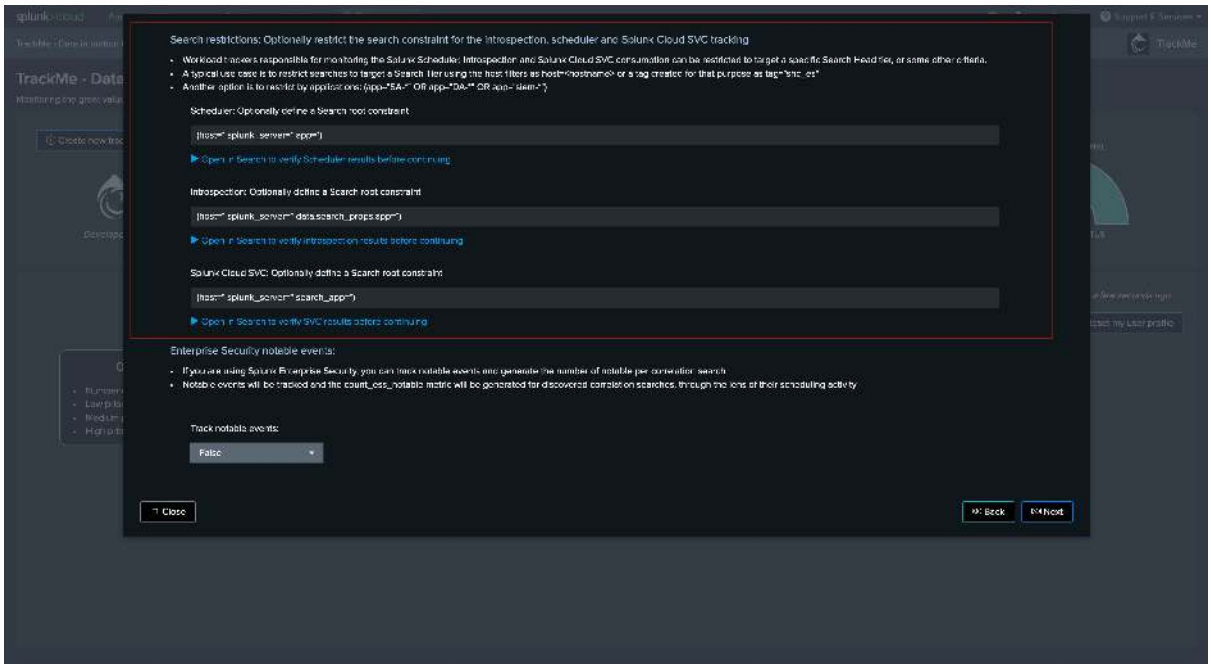


- Set the search restrictions:

Hint

Search restrictions per Workload component

- Since the release 2.0.57, you can define the search restrictions per component, to ease and improve the configuration process
- You can directly validate that the search will return results by clicking on the search preview link
- This opens a pre-populated search interface, it also sets the restrictions and calls splunkremotesearch if the search has to run against a remote Search Head tier



Complete the rest of the setup, it can take up to 5 minutes before entities start to be visible in the Workload tenant.

Workload component in Splunk Enterprise

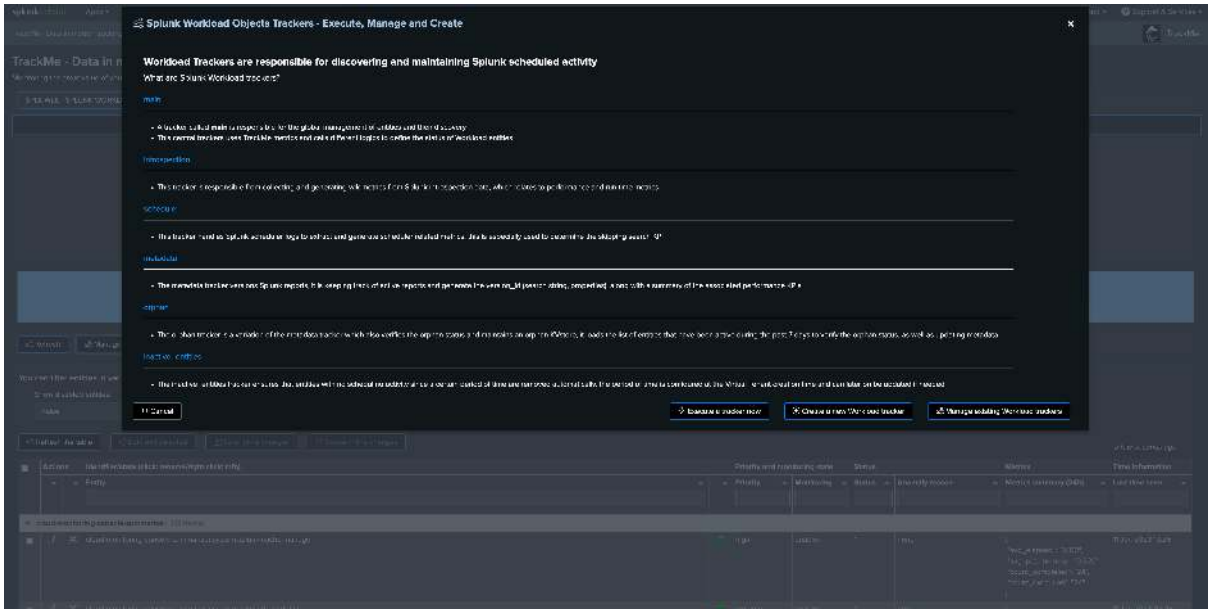
If you are running Splunk Enterprise, then the setup slightly depends on your deployment:

- If you have multiple Search Head tiers, you can use the same tag approach as documented in the Splunk Cloud setup above
- You can also create a custom indexed or search time field on the Search Head tier level, which automatically identifies the Search Head tiers to be targeted
- Use different combinations up to your preference

Managing Workload Trackers

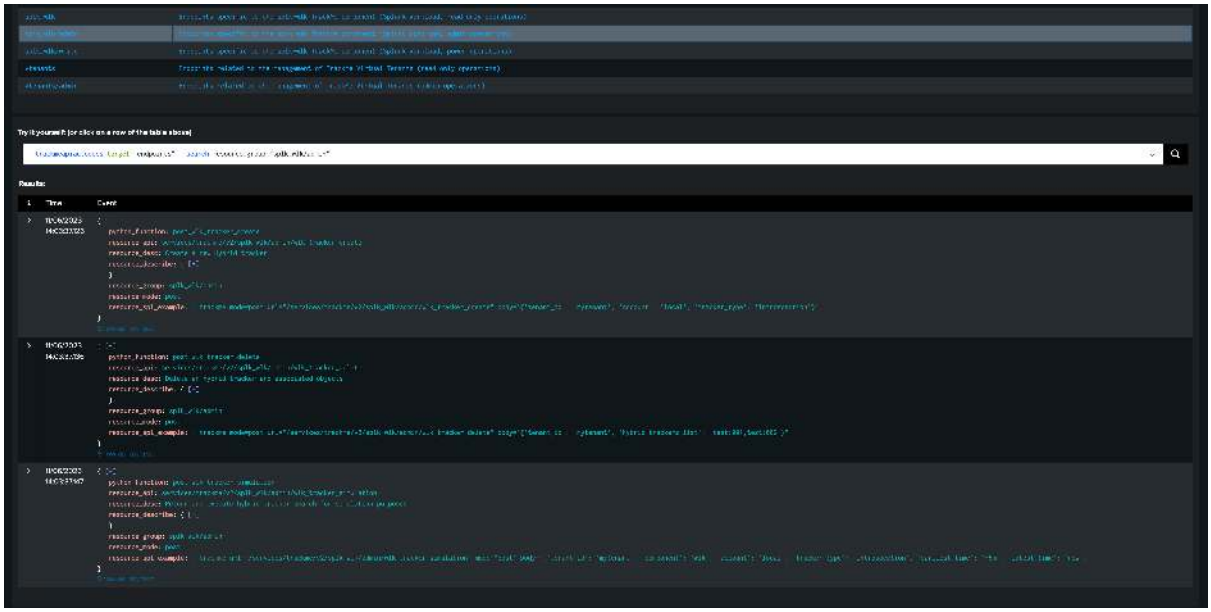
There are a certain number of Workload trackers which are created automatically by the wizard, depending on your Splunk environment.

Through the trackers management user interface, you can eventually add new trackers if needed, either if you want to re-create the trackers or extend the tracking to additional context:



However, the general recommendation is to dedicate a Workload Tenant to a given Search Head tier.

The REST API UI also allows you to manage all types of Workload trackers:



Managing Workload detection

When a Workload Virtual Tenant is created, TrackMe automatically creates a macro which defines the main status definition behaviour for that tenant.

The macro is named as follows:

- `trackme_wlk_set_status_tenant_<tenant_id>`

You can update this macro to modify how TrackMe defines the status of Workload entities, for instance these lines define the grace time period for the detection of delayed entities:

```
``` Calculate the delta in sequence between now and the last execution compared␣
↪against the requested cron schedule sequence, add 1h of grace time, detect if␣
↪the execution has been delayed ```
| eval status=if(cron_exec_sequence_sec>0 AND ( now()-last_seen >␣
↪(cron_exec_sequence_sec + 3600) ), 2, status)
```

This also defines the level of skipping searches (percentage) which leads entities to turn orange or red:

```
``` If there are skipping searches, define two levels of alerting, less than 5% is␣
↪3 (orange), more is 2 (red) ```
| eval status=case(skipped_pct>0 AND skipped_pct<5, 3, skipped_pct>0 AND␣
↪skipped_pct>=5, 2, 1=1, status)
```

The macro is part of the life cycle of the tenant's knowledge objects, therefore it will be removed automatically if the tenant itself is deleted.

This macro is executed by the "main" tracker, which naming convention is the following:

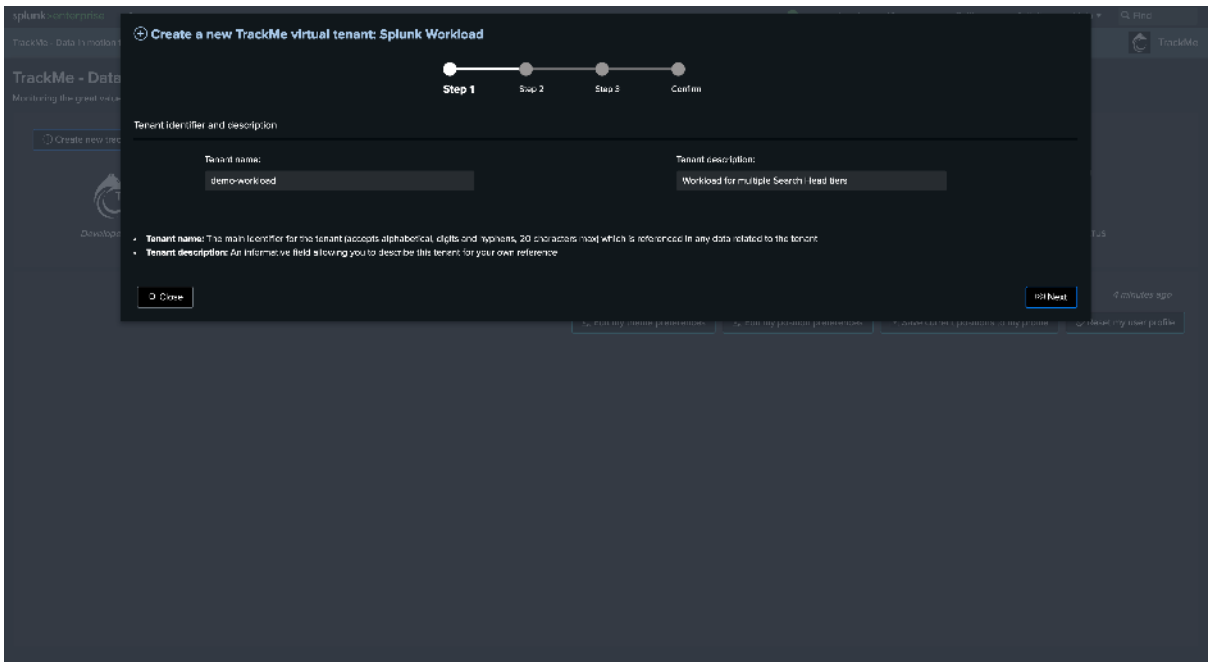
- `trackme_wlk_hybrid_main_ce555e75db1643a_wrapper_tenant_<tenant_id>`

Creating a Workload tenant to host multiple Search Head tiers with overgroup

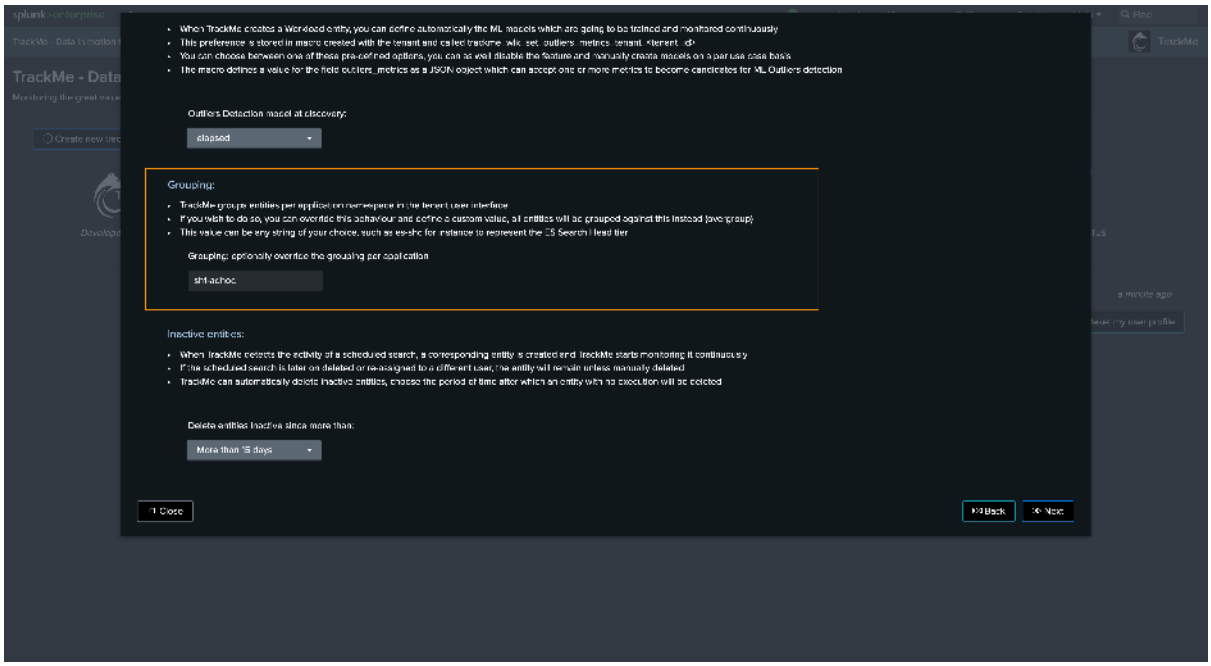
To create a tenant which hosts multiple Search Head tiers, you can use the overgroup feature, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Create the tenant with a first Search Head tier and the corresponding overgroup

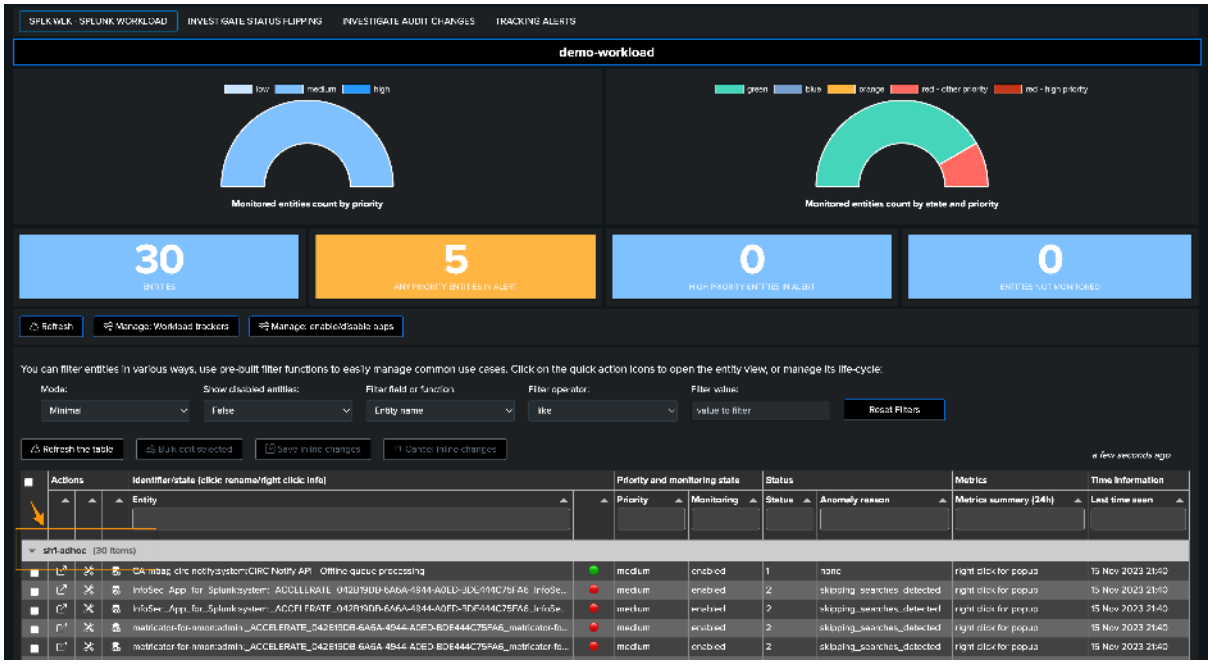
We start by creating a brand new Workload tenant, where we define the first Search Head tier constraint, target (account) and overgroup value:



Define everything as needed (account, constraints, etc) then enter a custom value for the overgroup:



Once created and after 5/10 minutes, entities will be visible under the overgroup:

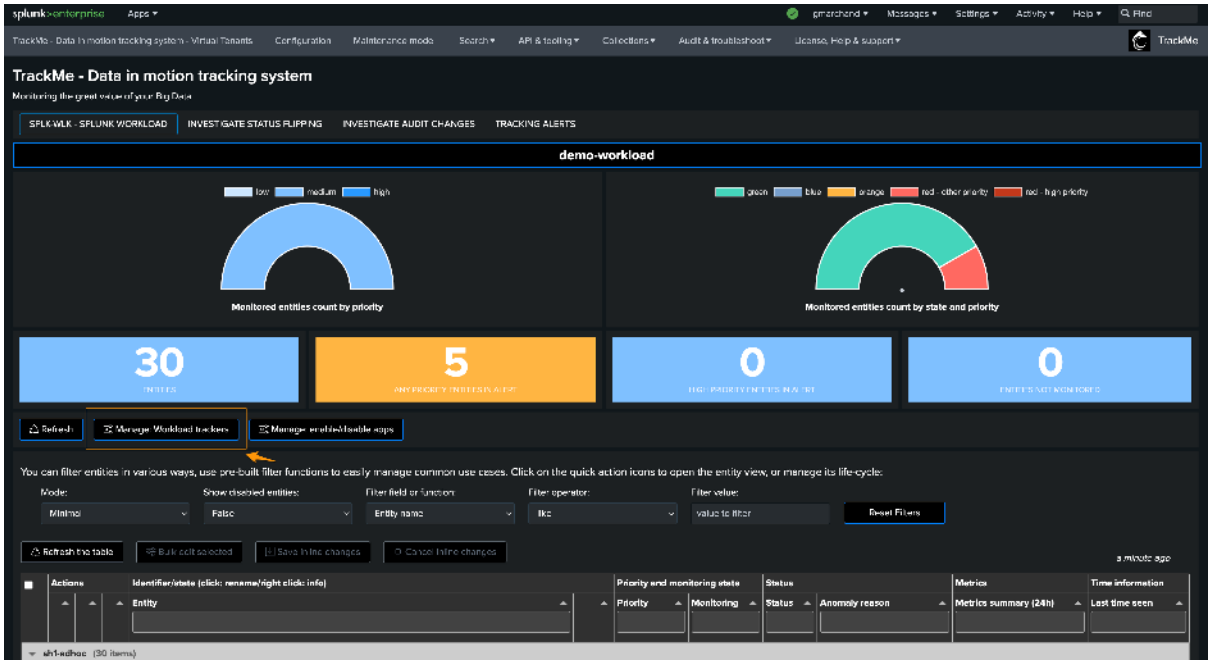


Step 2: In the Workload tenant, create the additional trackers for the second Search Head tier

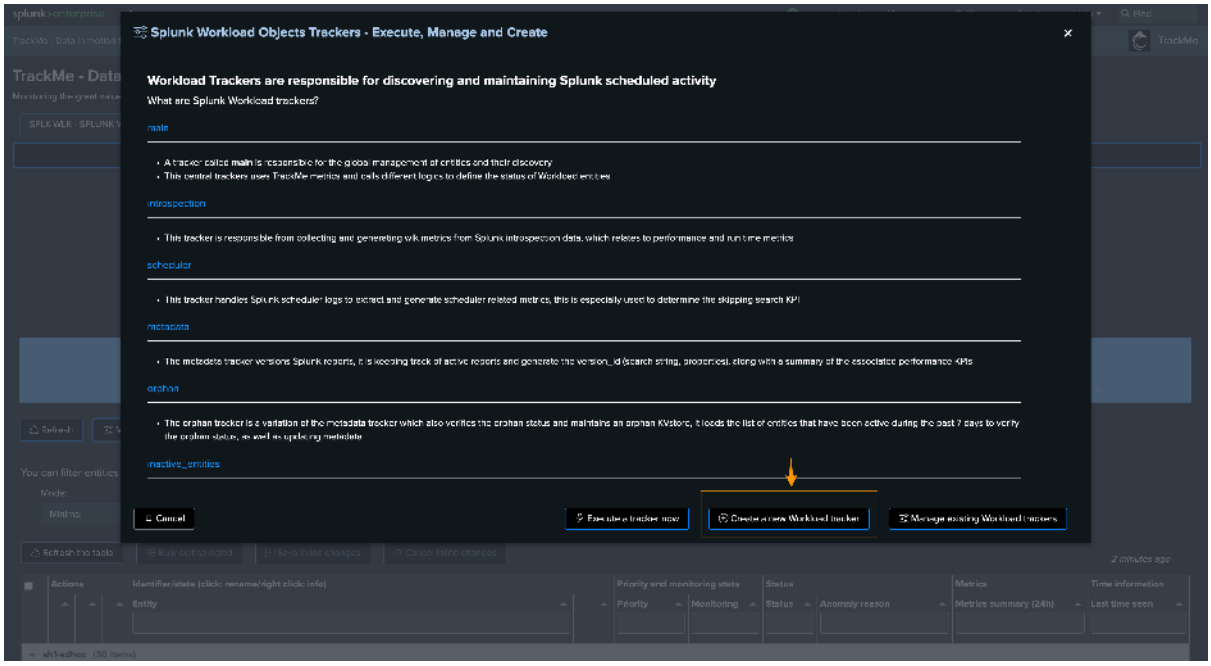
Now that the tenant is created, we can create the additional trackers for the second Search Head tier, the following types of trackers can be created:

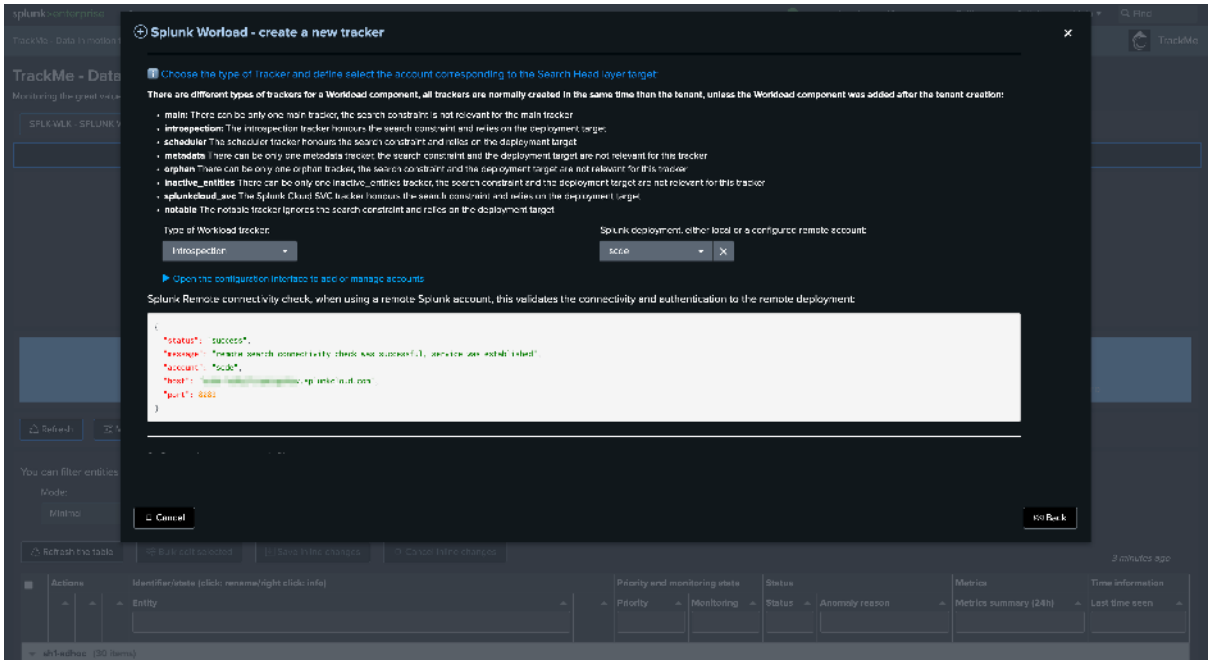
- scheduler
- introspection
- Splunk Cloud SVC (optional, for Splunk Cloud only)
- Notable (optional, if you wish to track notable activity)

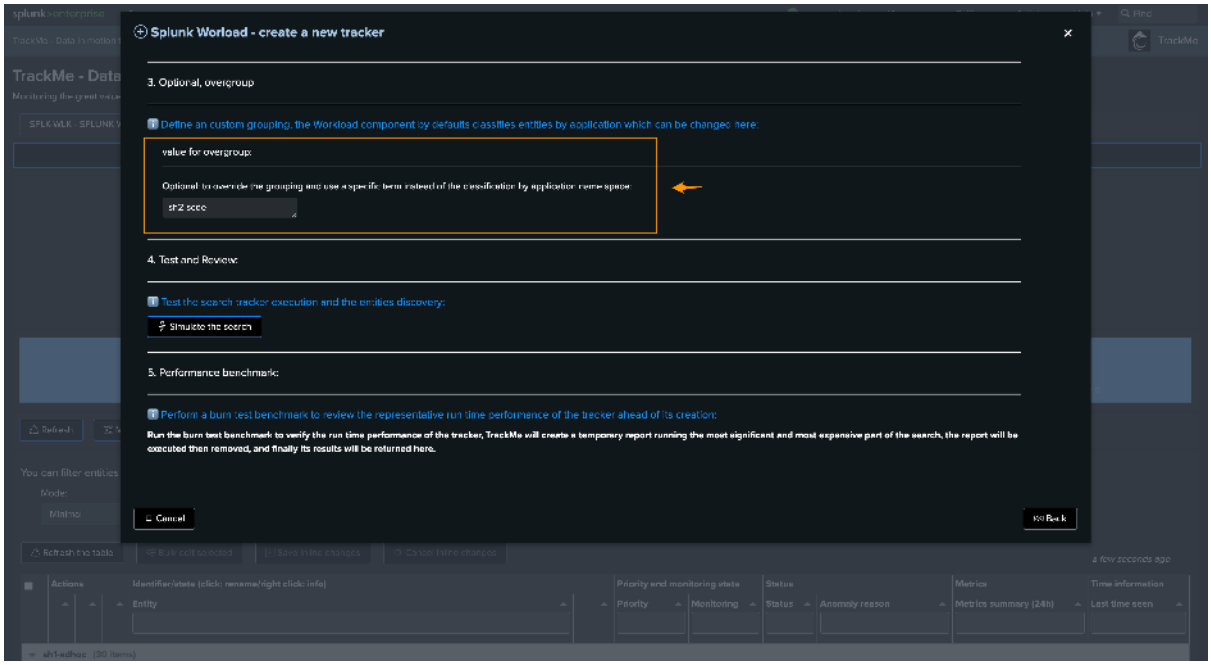
> **Note**
>
> **Common trackers:**
>
> - You do not need to create additional trackers for main, metadata and inactive entities
> - There can be only one copy of these trackers per tenant, and these trackers can manage entities accordingly as long as these entities refer to a different account than the one used when creating the tenant
> - Therefore, we can manage multiple Search Head tiers in a same tenant as long as each Search Head tier corresponds to a different account (which in fact will be the case systematically in the Workload component)



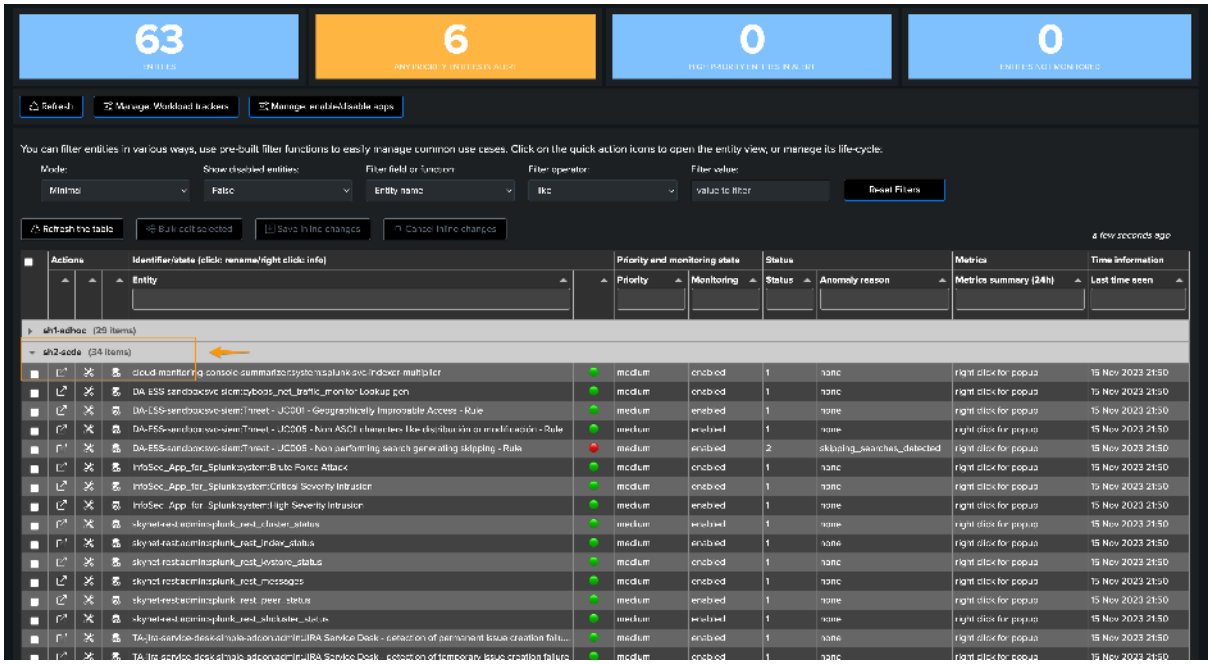
For instance, we will create trackers for a second Search Head tier targeting a remote account and will name the overgroup `sh2-scde`:



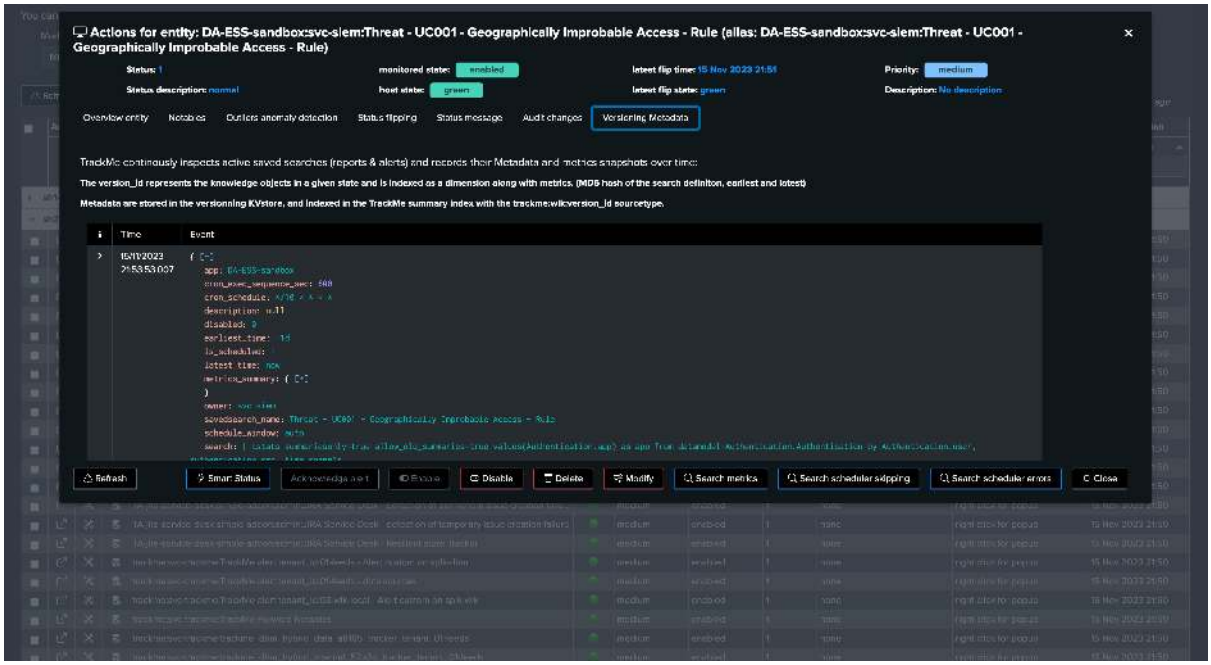




After 5/10 minutes, entities are now also created under the second overgroup as expected:



Metadata are managed transparently depending on their parent account, so TrackMe knows which Search Head tier to query for:



Workload monitoring — concepts & usage

The following material covers the Workload component from the user's perspective — what it discovers, how to read its anomaly reasons, metrics and status messages, and the investigation workflow.

> **Note**
>
> **TrackMe Workload component**
>
> - This feature is part of TrackMe's restricted features and allows tracking the key value activity and KPIs of your Splunk scheduling, from alerts to scheduled reports and **Enterprise Security correlation searches**.
> - We track and alert on sophisticated concepts such as the detection of **execution anomalies** or **delayed**

execution, **consumption behavior** changes using **Machine Learning** as well as **version control** and changes in the searches themselves.

- The **TrackMe Workload component** is extremely powerful and provides the missing deep visibility on your critical Splunk workflow, whether you are using Splunk for security or IT operations, or any other use case.

Hint

Evolutions in TrackMe 2.1.28

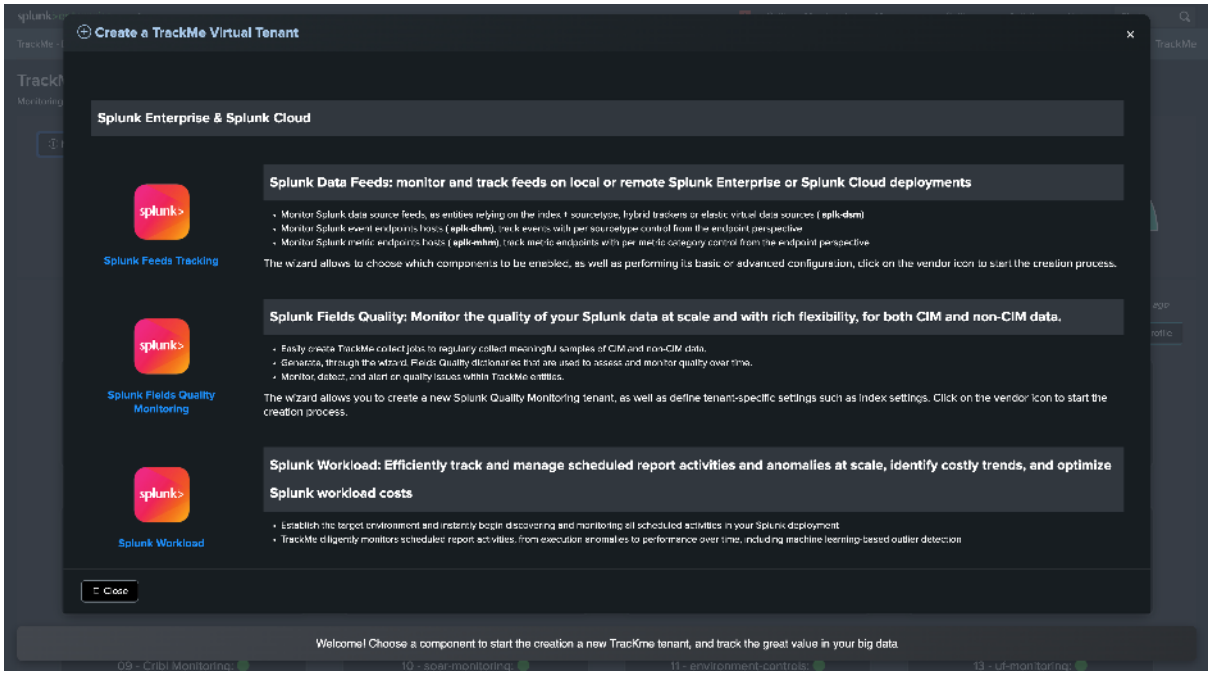
- Since TrackMe 2.1.28, you can now control the list of parameters that are taken into account to calculate the version_id hash.
- To do so, go in Configure / splk-general and update the `splk_general_workload_version_id_keys` parameter.
- The default is to take into account the following parameters: search,dispatch.earliest,dispatch.latest,description,cron_schedule

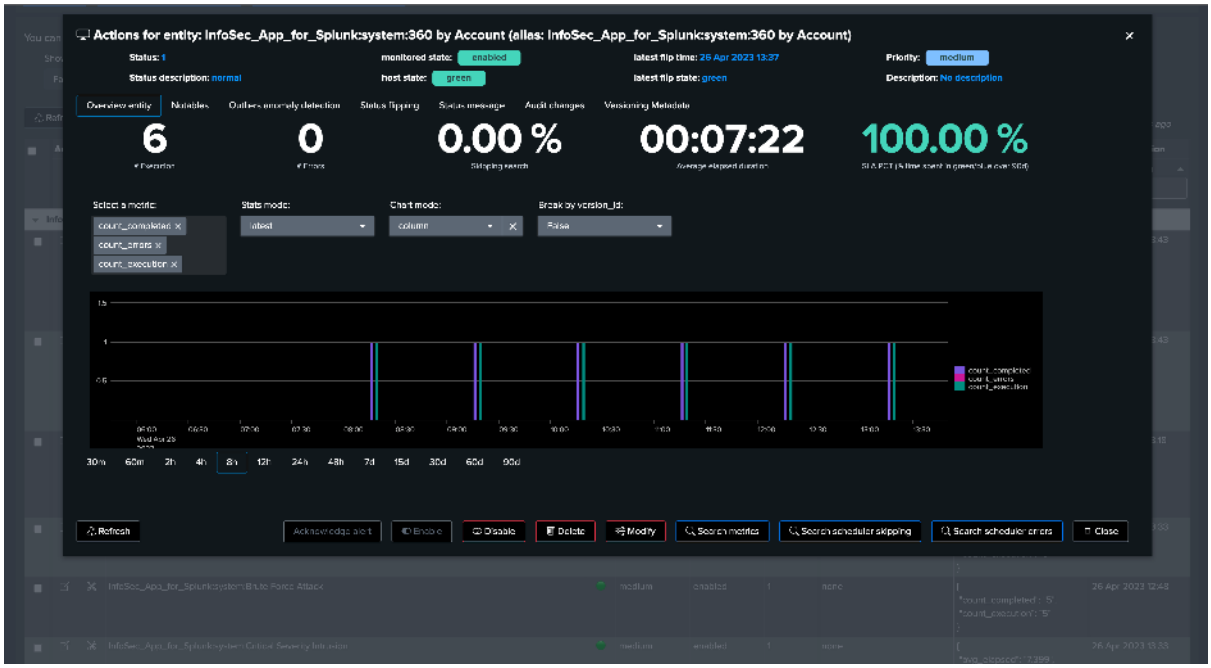
1. Introduction

The objective of the Splunk Workload component for TrackMe is to continuously track the scheduling activity of a Splunk deployment, and perform key activity and detection:

- Discover Splunk scheduled activity across the environment; an entity will be the association of the Splunk application namespace, the owner, and the search name
- Track the scheduled activity behavior, and detect issues that can affect the well-being of Splunk scheduled reports and alerts
- Track and identify the scheduled objects' Metadata, such as their definition, to investigate and detect changes impacting searches' behaviors over time
- Generate consistent and key value metrics from Splunk introspection, scheduler and SVC usage for Splunk Cloud customers
- Use Machine Learning Outliers detection to track for abnormal behaviors and changes, such as an abnormal increase in costs, run time or consumption
- Alert when scheduled reports and alerts are affected by issues, and get benefit from the full set of TrackMe's features and workflow to handle the lifecycle of Splunk scheduled activity

The TrackMe Workload component, associated with TrackMe's unique workflow, is a game-changing companion for Splunk, allowing it to quickly detect and alert on Splunk's most critical activity, as well as providing the keys to understand scheduled related costs like never before.


Create a TrackMe Virtual Tenant
Splunk Enterprise & Splunk Cloud
Splunk Data Feeds: monitor and track feeds on local or remote Splunk Enterprise or Splunk Cloud deployments
Splunk Feeds Tracking
Splunk Fields Quality: Monitor the quality of your Splunk data at scale and with rich flexibility, for both CIM and non-CIM data.
Splunk Fields Quality Monitoring
Splunk Workload: Efficiently track and manage scheduled report activities and anomalies at scale, identify costly trends, and optimize Splunk workload costs
Splunk Workload
Close
Welcome! Choose a component to start the creation a new TracKme tenant, and track the great value in your big data


Actions for entity: InfoSec_App_for_Splunk:system:360 by Account (alias: InfoSec_App_for_Splunk:system:360 by Account)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 26 Apr 2023 13:37
Priority: medium
Status description: normal
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: No description
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Versioning Metadata
6
0
0.00 %
00:07:22
100.00 %
Select a metric:
count_completed
count_errors
count_execution
Stats mode:
latest
Chart mode:
column
Break by version_id:
False
Refresh
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search metrics
Search scheduler skipping
Search scheduler errors
Close

Note

Grouping in the Workload component: group and overgroup

- By default, the Workload component groups entities by `app` which represents the Splunk application namespace hosting the scheduled report or alert.
- When creating the tenant and also later on when creating trackers manually, since TrackMe 2.0.70, you can optionnally override this behaviour by setting up an `overgroup` value.
- By doing so, the Workload will group entities based on a custom term instead of applications, this can be useful if for instance you want to have multiple Search Head tiers in the same tenant.
- Refer to the *Creating a Workload tenant to host multiple Search Head tiers with overgroup* section for more information.

2. Workload entities

Once a Workload TrackMe Virtual Tenant has been configured, TrackMe starts to track for any scheduled activity and will create and maintain associated entities:

An entity name is composed of:

- `app` + ":" + `owner` + ":" + savedsearch name

Should any of this information change, TrackMe will consider this as a new entity to be created and maintained, for instead of a search reassignment, if the search is moved between different application name spaces, or if the search knowledge object identifier is changed.

3. Anomaly reason

3.1 Anomaly reason definition

TrackMe considers each entity individually, and will trigger a status change based on the following criteria:

Anomaly Reason	Conditions
none	The entity is green and is healthy, there are no issues detected currently
skipping_searches_de	TrackMe detected skipping executions for that scheduled, by default orange<5% and red>5%
orphan_search_det	A previously active scheduled search is now orphaned, which means the owner is not valid any longer and the search cannot be executed
execution_errors_detec	Execution errors are detected and the scheduled report/alert is not working properly
anomaly_outliers	The Machine Learning outliers engine detected issues in one or more active ML models, this can be for instance an abnormal increase in the schedule runtime
execution_delayed	TrackMe uses the Metadata and the cron schedule translation to monitor if the search is delayed compared to its expected schedule (with 5 min of grace time by default)
status_not_met	The status of the entity is red, for unclassified reason
out_of_monitorir	The status of the entity is not healthy, however the current period is out of the monitoring window set for this entity

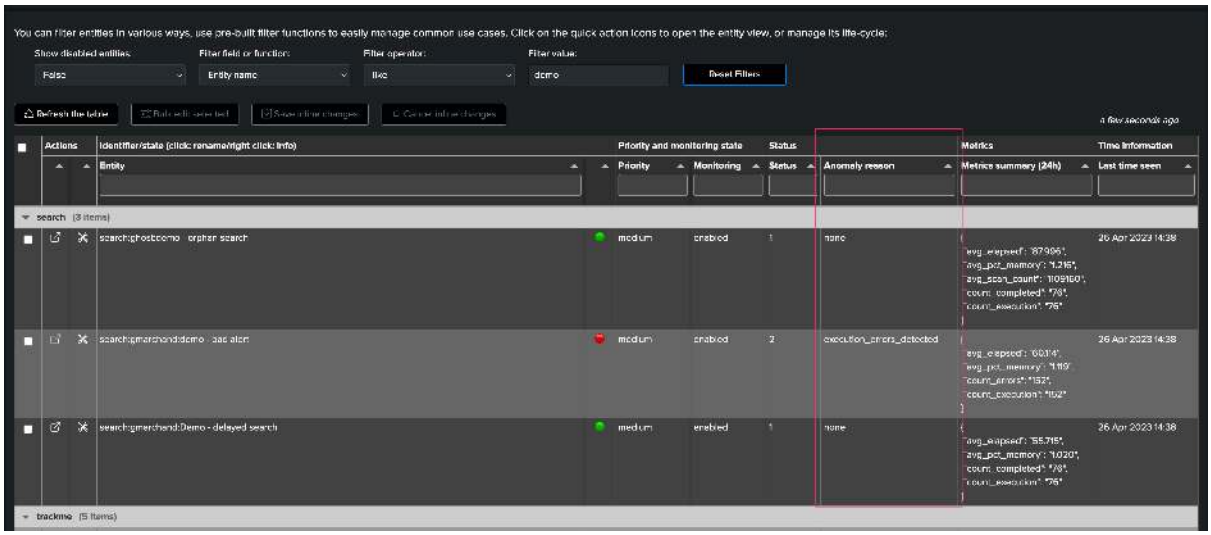
3.2 Checking the Anomaly Reason

You can observe the current anomaly reason in different locations:

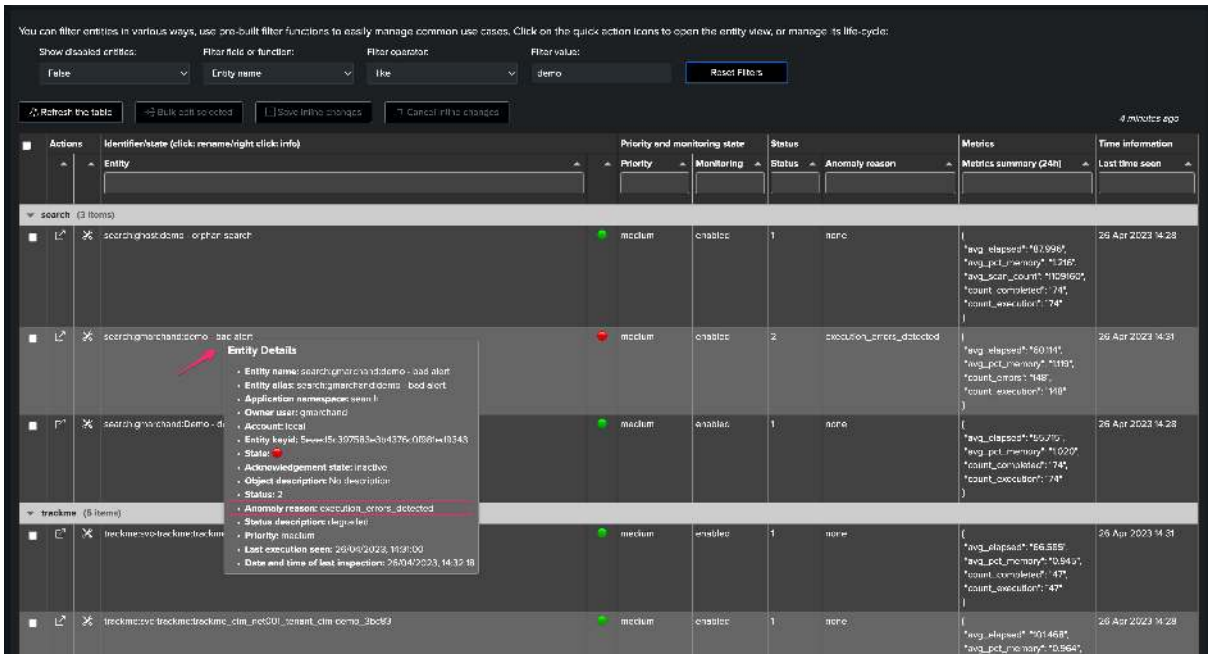
- In the table column called "Anomaly Reason"
- By right clicking on the entity, in the contextual menu
- When the alert is sent over, as part of the fields resulting from the alert

- When the alert fires, as part of the TrackMe notable event

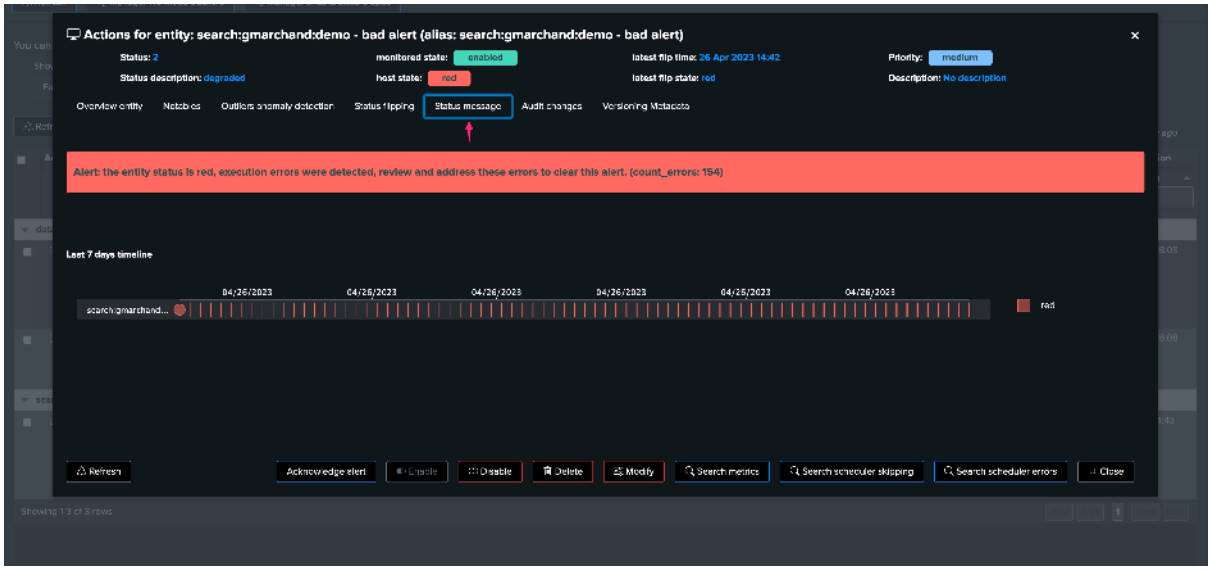
table anomaly reason column:



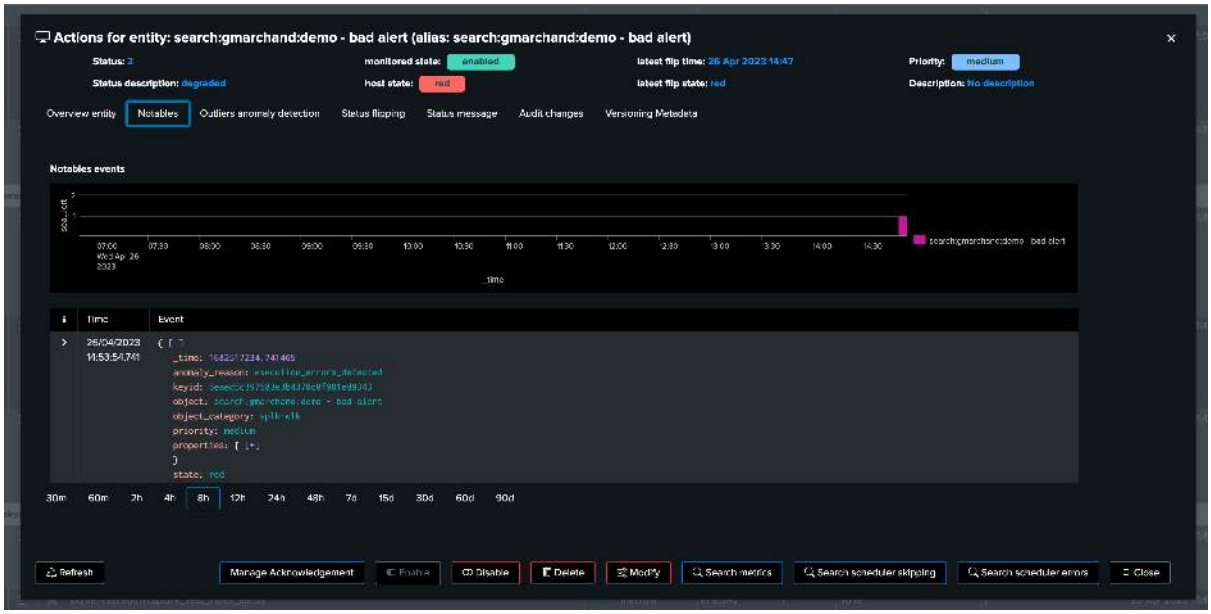
right click contextual menu on the entity name:



The status message is conditioned by the anomaly reason value and translated into a detailed message:

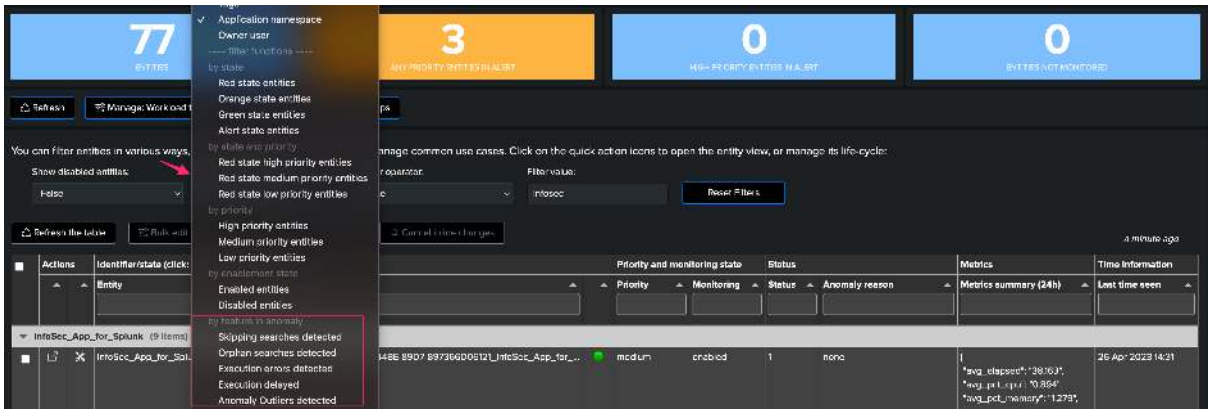


The anomaly reason is part of a notable event when an alert triggered:



3.3 Filtering on Anomaly Reasons

You can use the filter functions to check all entities with a given anomaly reason:



4. Workload metrics

Once a scheduled entity was discovered, TrackMe tracks its activity and generates various key metrics:

Metric name	Description
count_executior	Scheduler metric: the number of requested executions for this schedule
count_complete	Scheduler metric: the number of successfully completed executions for this schedule
count_skipped	Scheduler metric: the number of skipped executions for this schedule
count_errors	Scheduler metric: the number of executions errors detected for this schedule
elapsed	Introspection metric: the run time of the search, in seconds
pct_cpu	Introspection metric: the aggregated percentage of CPU used for this schedule (which can be more than 100%)
pct_memory	Introspection metric: the aggregated percentage of Memory used for this schedule (which can be more than 100%)
scan_count	Introspection metric: the number of events scanned for this schedule
svc_usage	Splunk Cloud metric: the SVC usage for this consumer

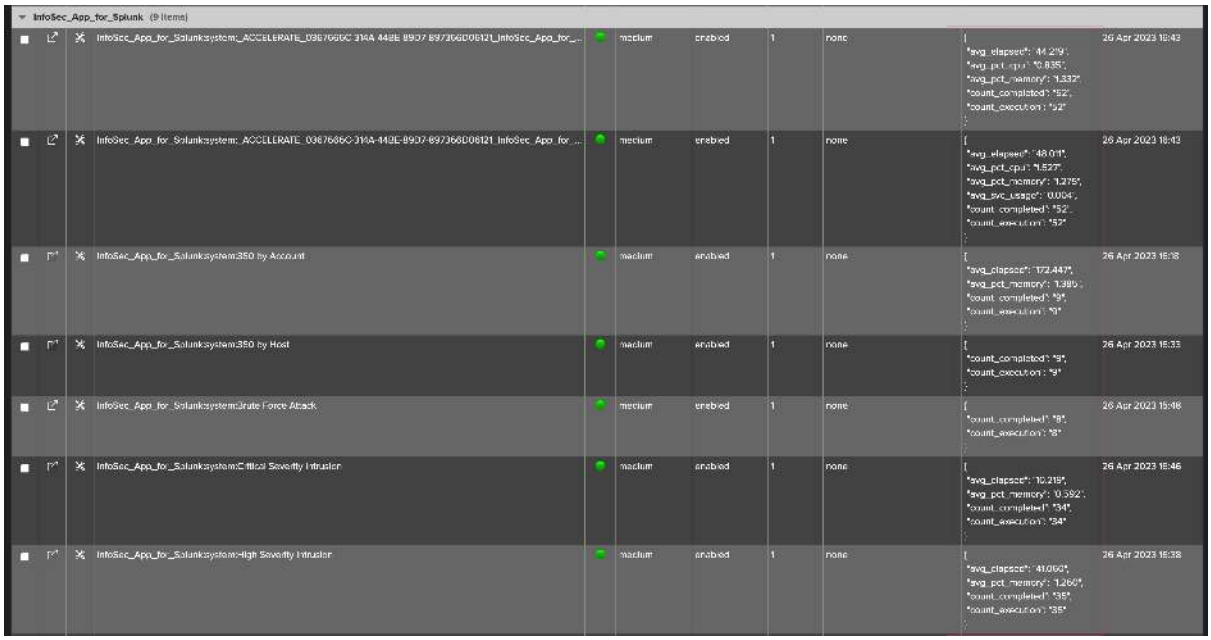
The Workload metrics are then used to condition the status of the entity, and feed the Machine Learning Outliers engine.

4.1 Accessing metrics

4.1.1 Metrics summary table

Metrics summary in the table:

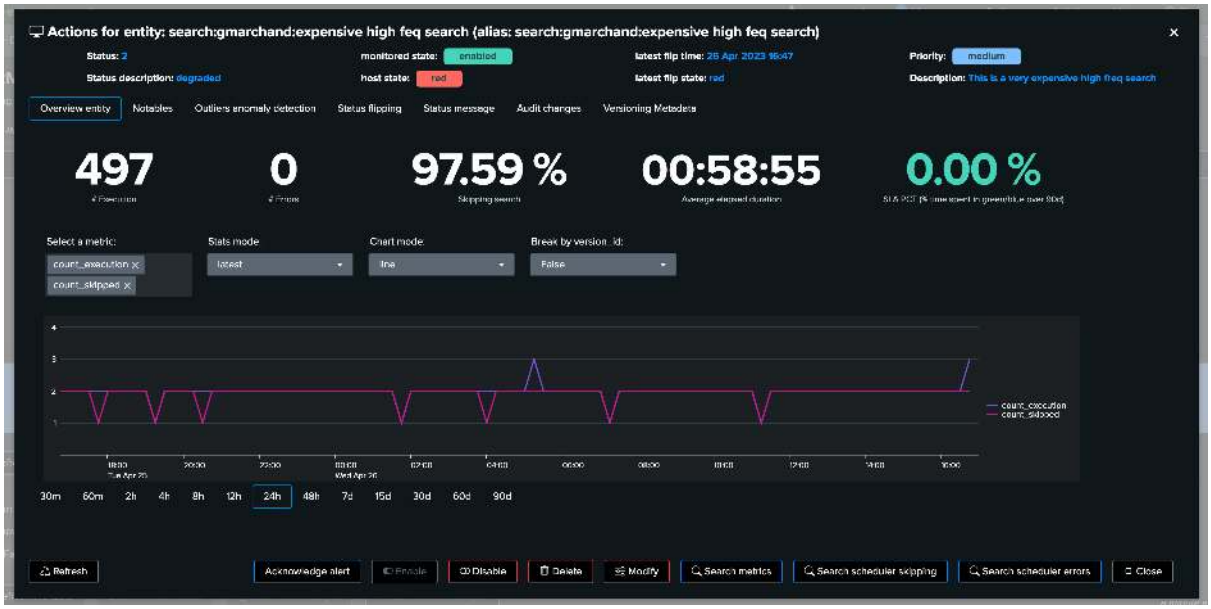
TrackMe shows a summary of the metrics of the last known 24 hours per entity:



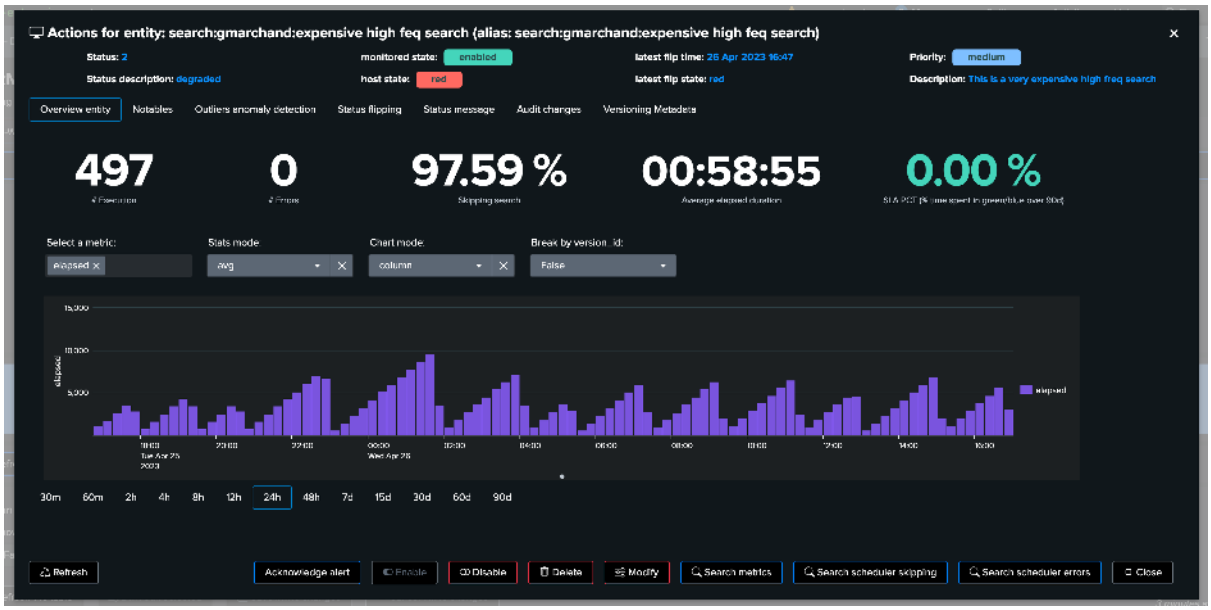
Note that metrics shown in the summary JSON vary depending on the metrics available, for instance an entity which has not been experiencing skipping searches will not show the metric as it is null.

4.2.2 Metrics chart over time

You access to the metric chart selector by opening an entity overview:



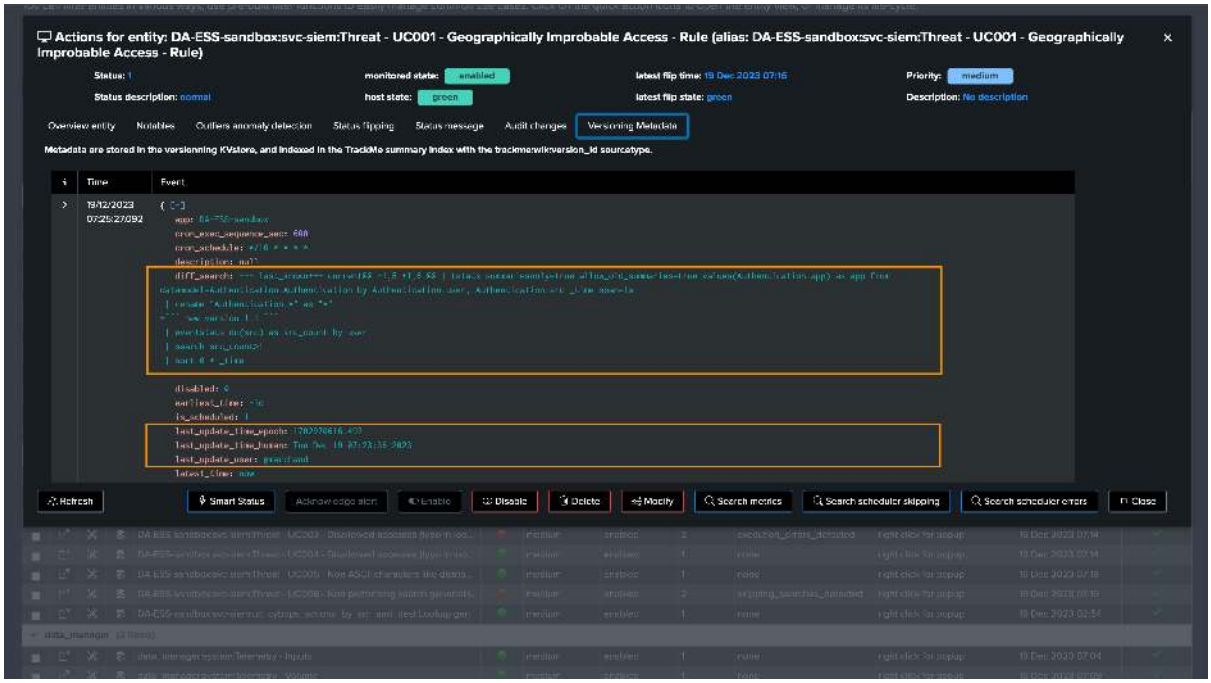
Use the metric selector, and optionally other settings according to your needs, in the following examples, we are looking at the average elapsed for that entity:



5. Metadata Versioning

TrackMe monitors the versioning of scheduled entities, to detect changes and allow linking a knowledge object state with its performance metrics.

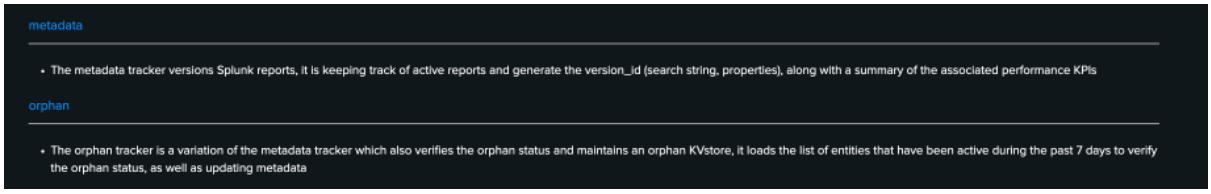
> **Hint**
>
> **Diff search/earliest/latest (new in TrackMe 2.0.72)**
>
> - Since TrackMe 2.0.72, the diff of the search and/or earliest/latest quantifiers is performed and stored as part of the versioning events and records
> - This means that TrackMe automatically identifies the difference of the search when a change is detected against the previously known version, stored as part of the `diff_<context>` fields
> - It will also attempt to identify the user that performed the change and when this change occurred (if the change occurred via Splunk Web/Splunk API, not application configuration push)



5.1 How the Metadata Versioning works under the cover

This activity is performed by two associated scheduled TrackMe trackers:

- metadata
- orphan

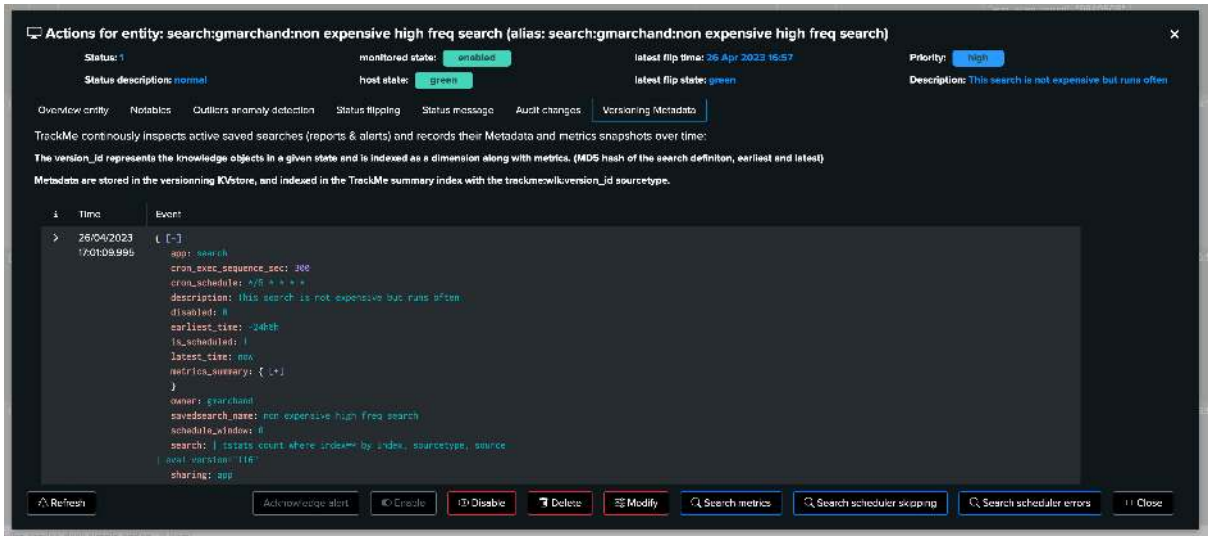


Via a Python based integration, TrackMe maintains the knowledge of scheduled entities, and identity a certain state as an MD5 hash which is composed by:

- The search code definition, basically the whole SPL statement whatever its complexity is
- The earliest time quantifier
- The latest time quantifier

5.2 Accessing Metadata information via the UI

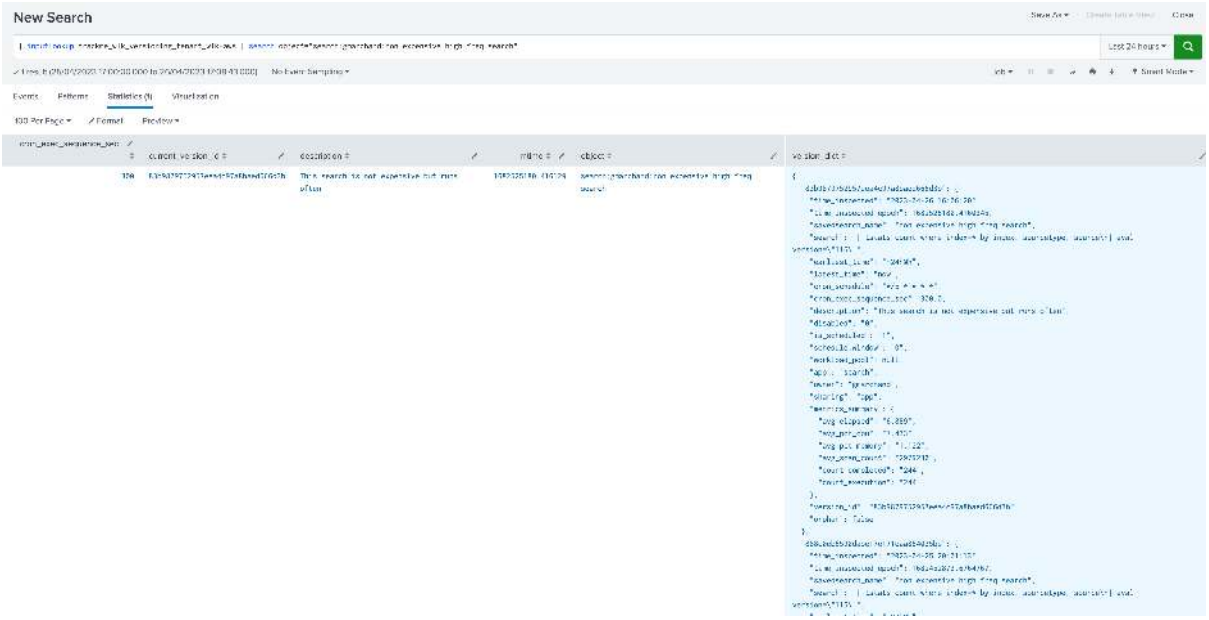
Regularly, active entities are inspected, if a change is detected, a new version_id is defined, a new set of Metadata are extracted and stored in a KVstore collection:



5.3 Accessing Metadata information via the KVstore

The Metadata version is stored in a JSON structure within the KVstore record associated with a given entity, in a persistent fashion:

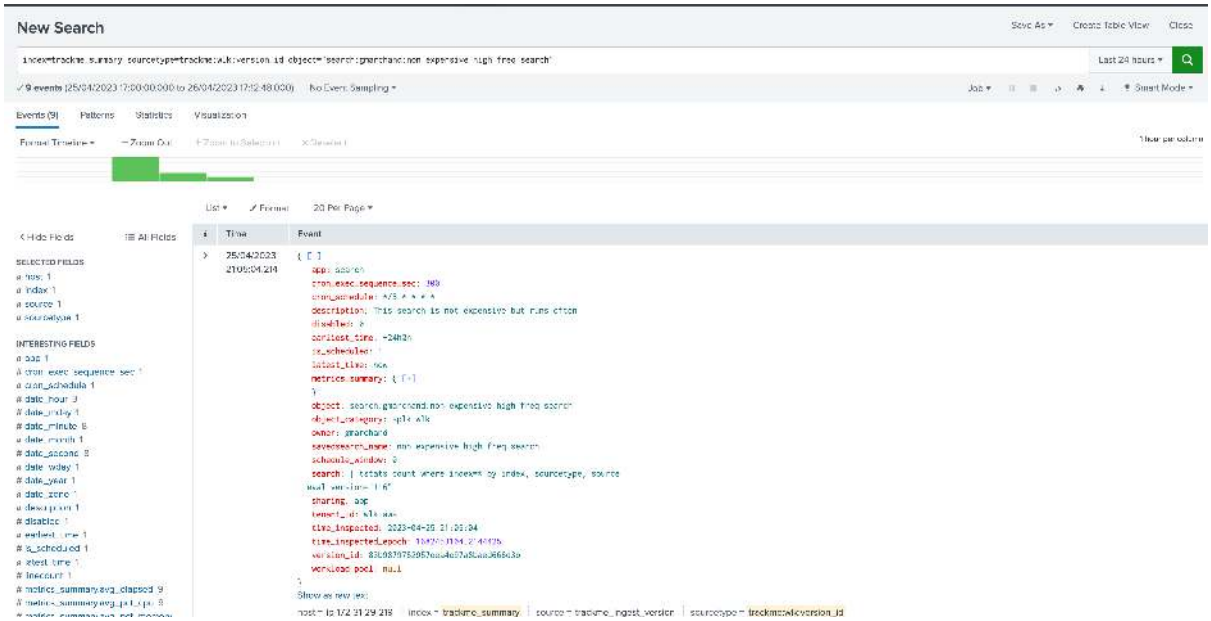
```
| inputlookup trackme_wlk_versioning_tenant_<replace with tenant_id> | search
↪object="<replace with object name>"
```



5.4 Accessing Metadata information via TrackMe indexed events

When TrackMe detects a new version of a monitored scheduled entity, it will as well generate an event in the trackme_summary index of the tenant, with the sourcetype:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:wlk:version_id tenant_id="<replace with
↪tenant_id> object="<replace with object name>"
```

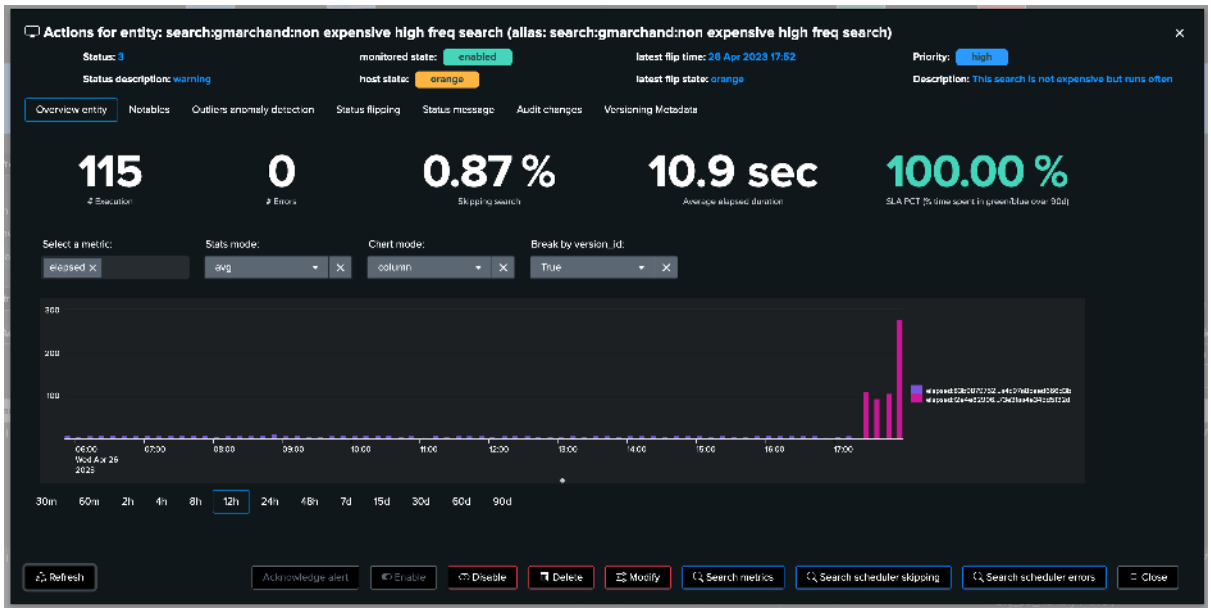


5.5 Use cases for versioning

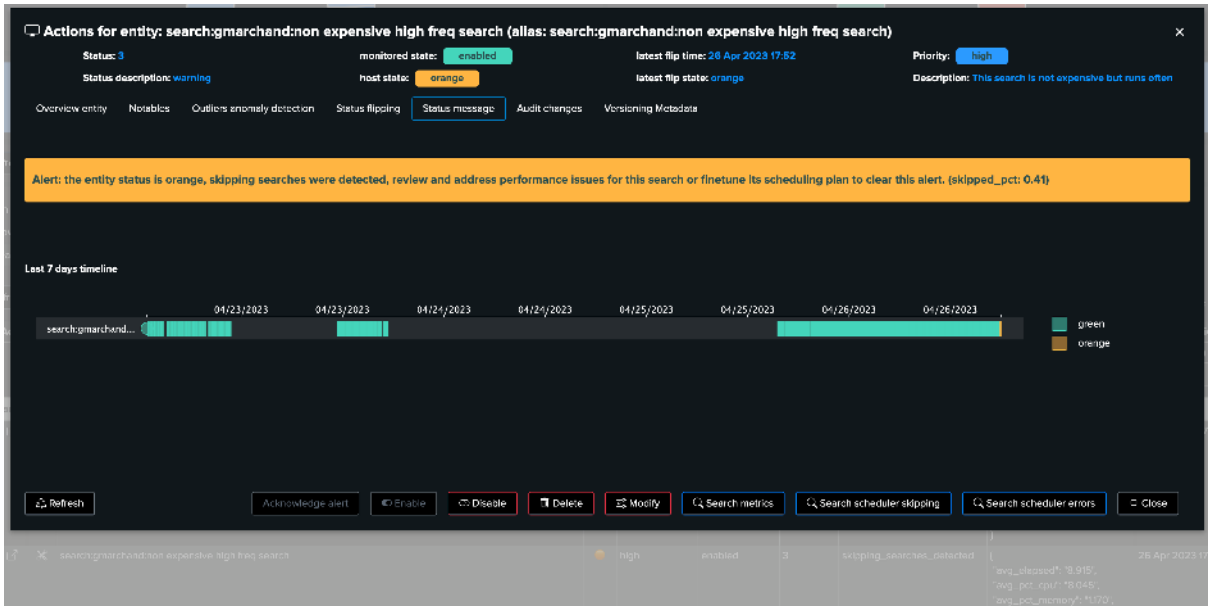
So, what are the use cases for the versioning TrackMe feature, associated with TrackMe's workflow, incident management, metrics generation and so forth? There are many valuable use cases of course.

For instance, it becomes fairly easy to link a change in the search logic to a massive increase of its run time or computing costs, potentially suddenly leading to alerts in TrackMe caused by skipping searches.

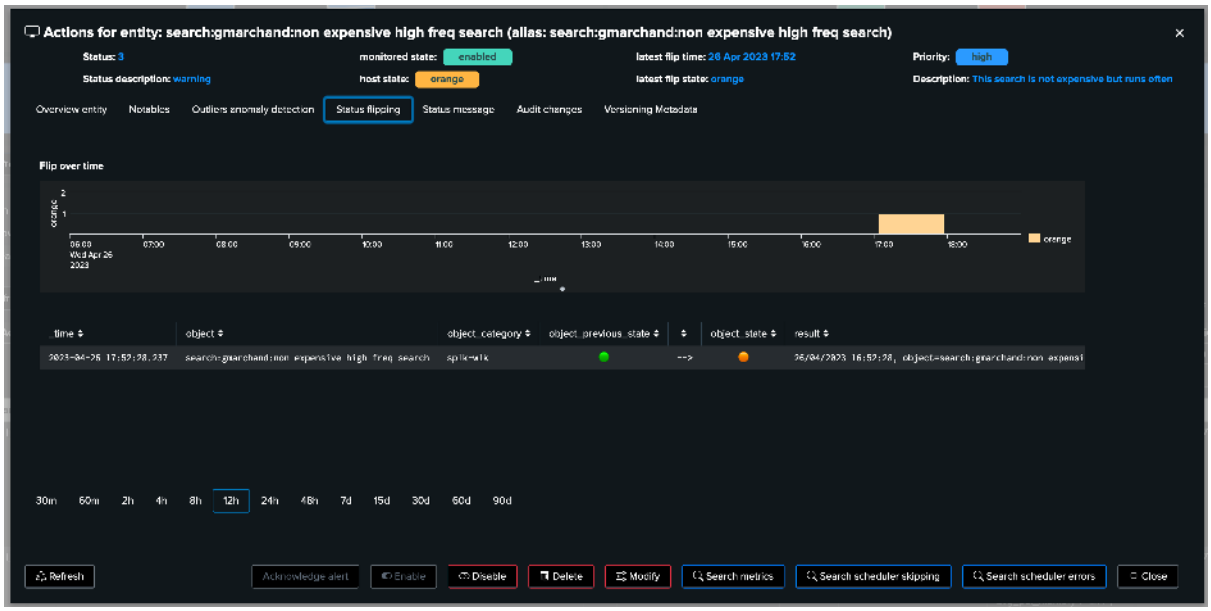
When accessing the metrics overview, use the break down selector to add the version_id as part of the break by statement:



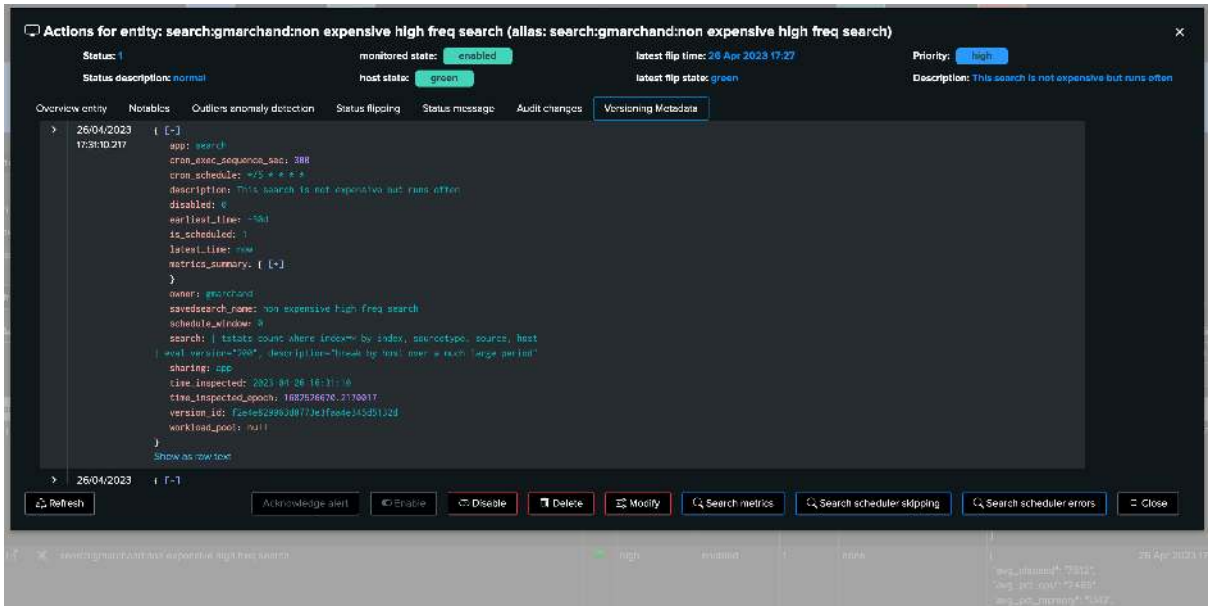
Perhaps TrackMe started to detect bad behaviour of the scheduled object, for instance starting to generate a certain level of skipping searches:



Wait what, don't we have information about flipping statuses? We also know the "when":



As we can see in the chart, a clear increase in in the elapsed (run time in seconds) became suddenly visible, which we have been able to easily associate with a change of the Splunk knowledge object itself:



A search which was very efficient suddenly starts consuming a huge amount of resources, potentially impacting the functional use case itself, perhaps even the platform and starting to cost real money to the company, with the need for additional resources and so forth!

Use cases for the Workload features and the versioning are legions, its value grows exponentially along with your deployment size, scale and maturity.

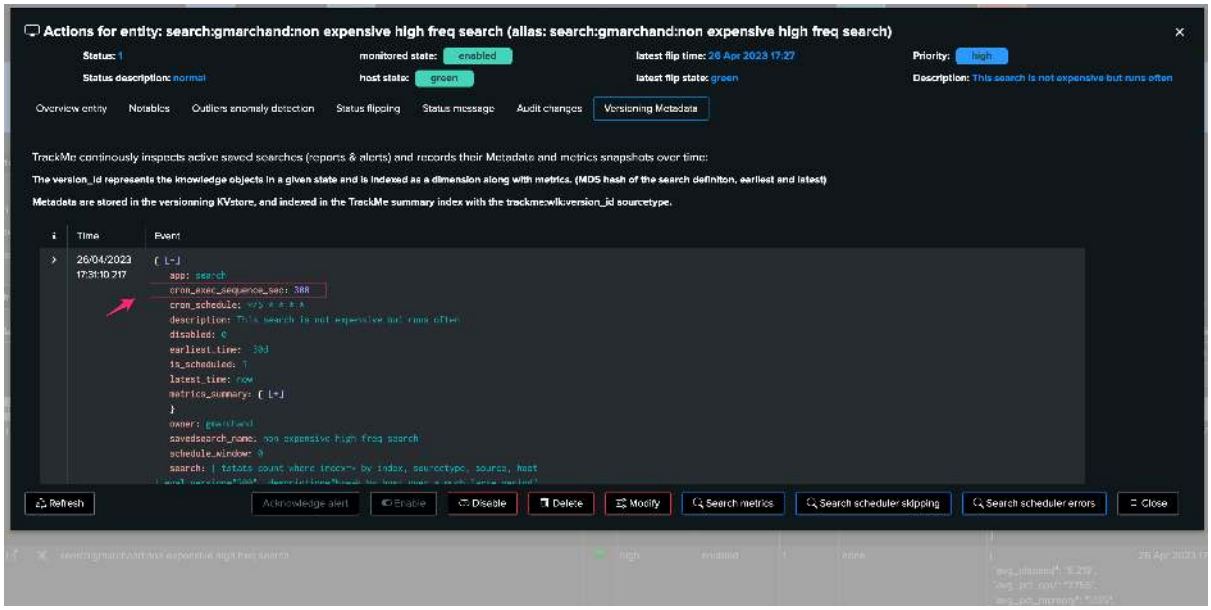
6. Delayed searches execution detection

As part of the Workload component, TrackMe verifies that scheduled entities have been executing properly according to their requested schedule.

A delayed search execution can have severe implications, from a functional perspective this can mean security events which are not considered properly for instance, with all the range of potential consequences.

This verification is called "execution_delayed" anomaly reason status, and works the following way:

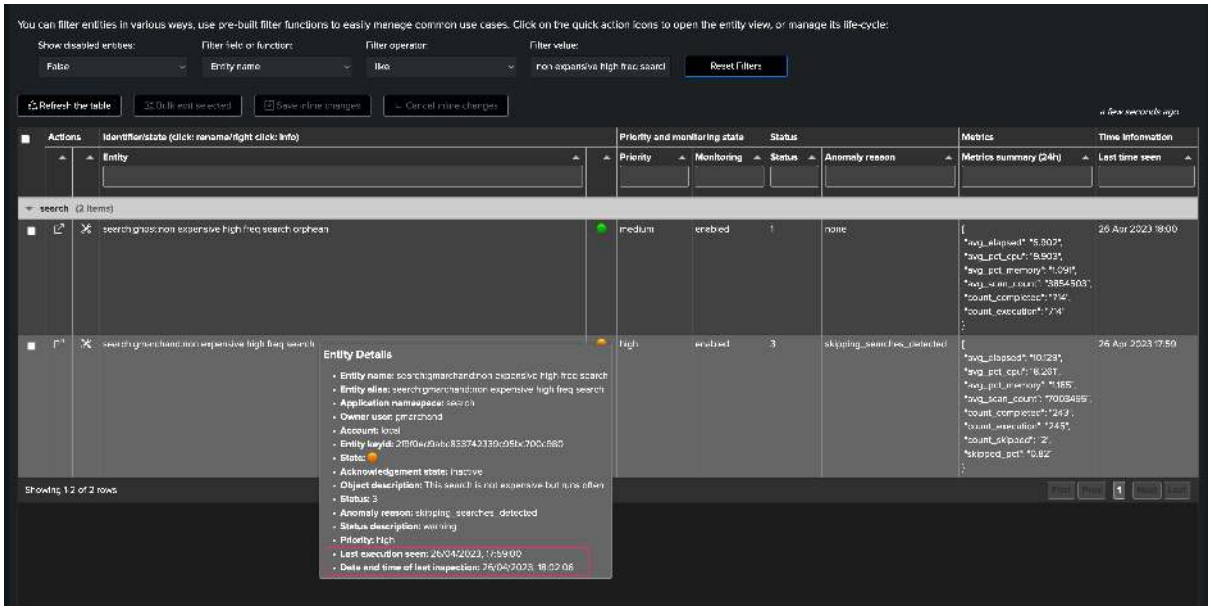
- When the versioning components inspect the Metadata of an entity, it retrieves the cron schedule expression too, which defines how often a scheduled is going to be scheduled
- This cron schedule is transformed into a per seconds value defining how often the search should have been executing (using the croniter Python library), and stored in the field `cron_exec_sequence_sec` along with the metadata record of the entity



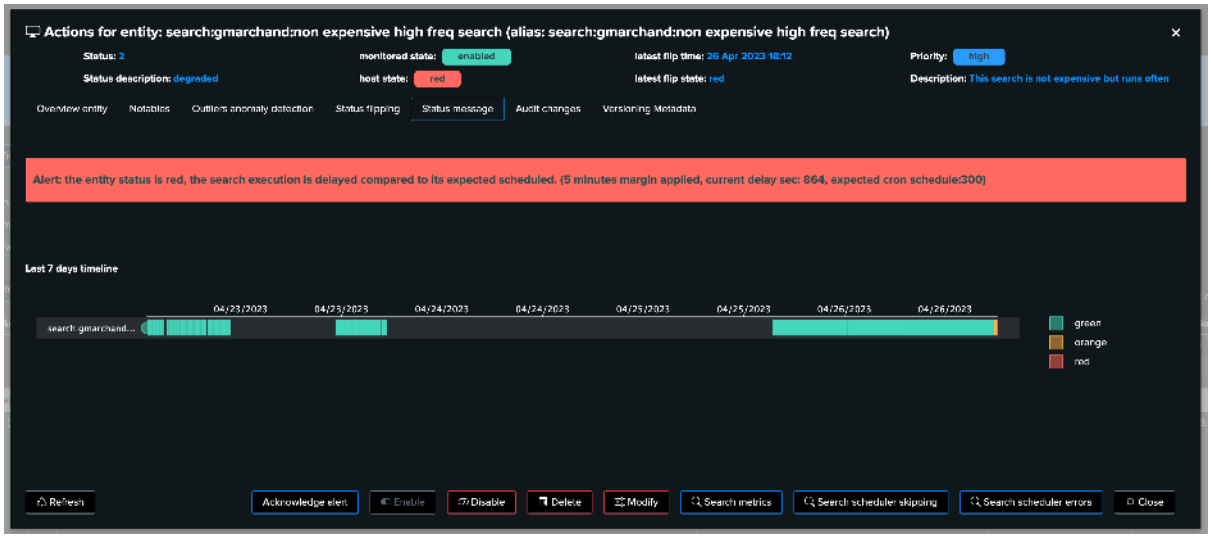
Finally, TrackMe verifies and stores the scheduled successful execution traces, if a search which should have executed at least once in the past 5 minutes has not been since active since more than 5 minutes, plus the grace period, then TrackMe can consider this entity as unhealthy and trigger and alert accordingly,

For instance, let's disable the scheduling of an active schedule (a mistake? bad behaviour?), after a short period of time, TrackMe detects the conditions which immediately impacts the entity, generates an alert and TrackMe notable!

we can observe the dates of latest inspection and latest execution in the contextual menu:



After some minutes, TrackMe detected that the scheduled search is delayed:

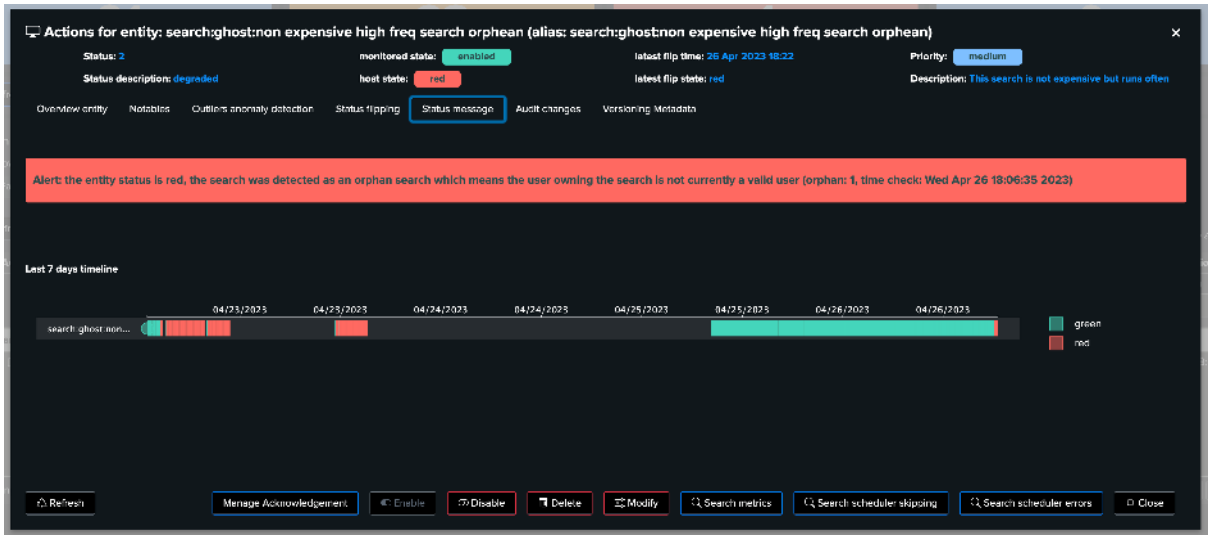


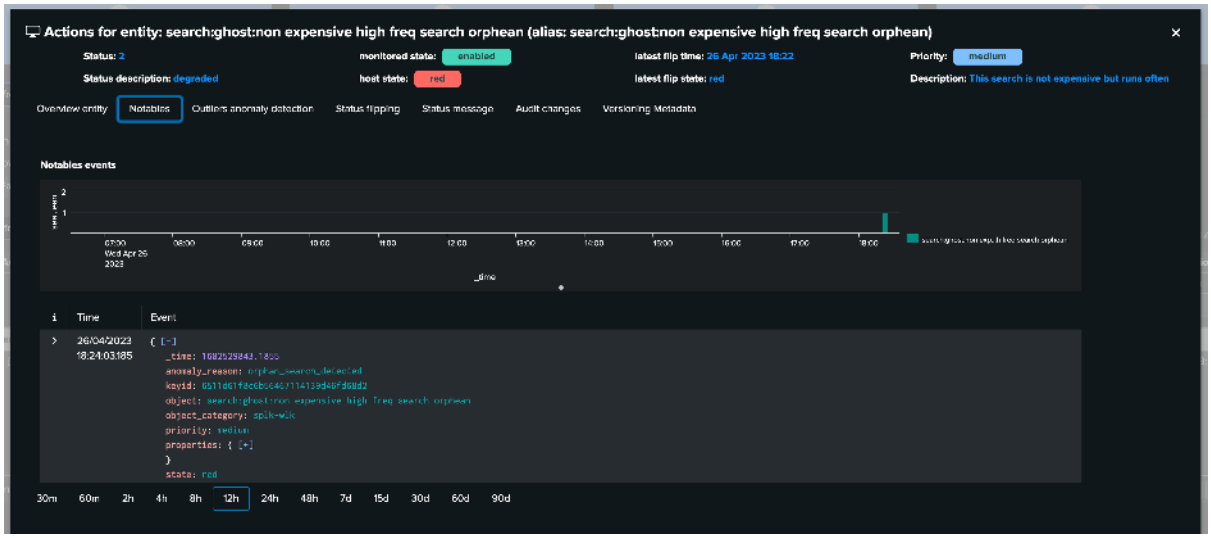
From this stage, we automatically detect an abnormal condition for our critical scheduled activity, and we can start acting accordingly before it starts having any severe consequences!

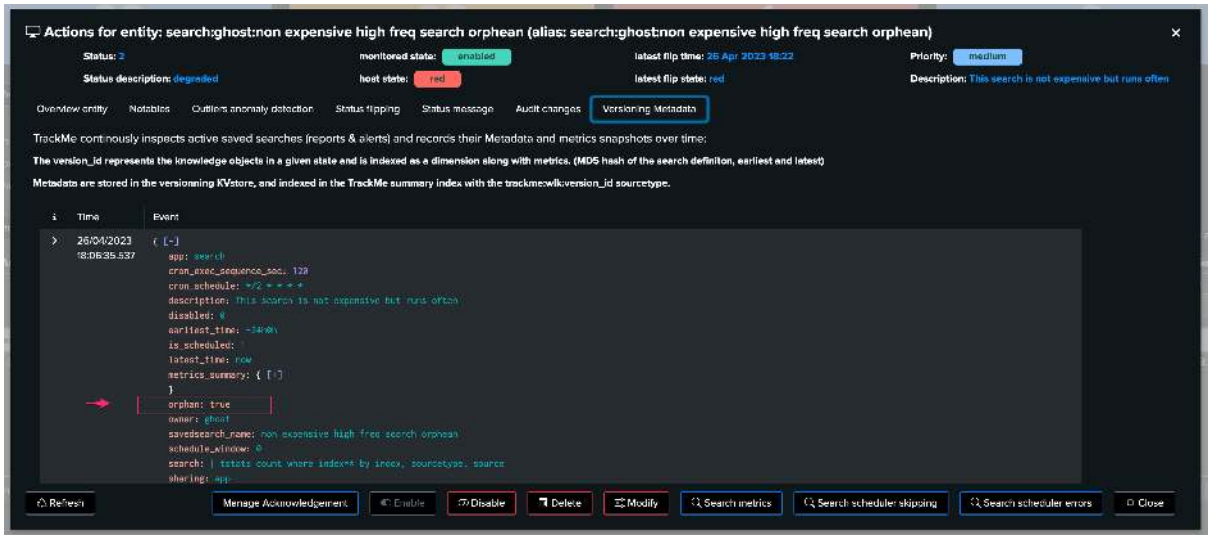
7. Orphan searches detection

Orphan search condition is also detected by TrackMe, for any search that has been actively discovered, in short:

- Once per hour, TrackMe verifies via the orphan tracker the current status of all active scheduled objects for the past 7 days
- It updates the Metadata information with the `orphan` boolean
- In return, TrackMe as part of its condition verifies that the search has not been detected as an orphan search, which otherwise will be considered as a critical condition for this entity



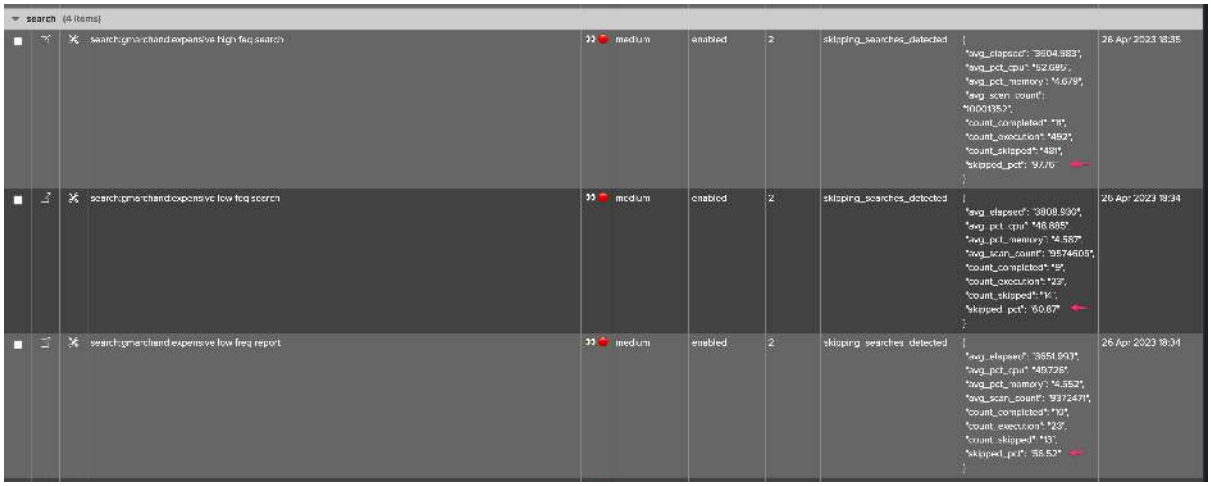


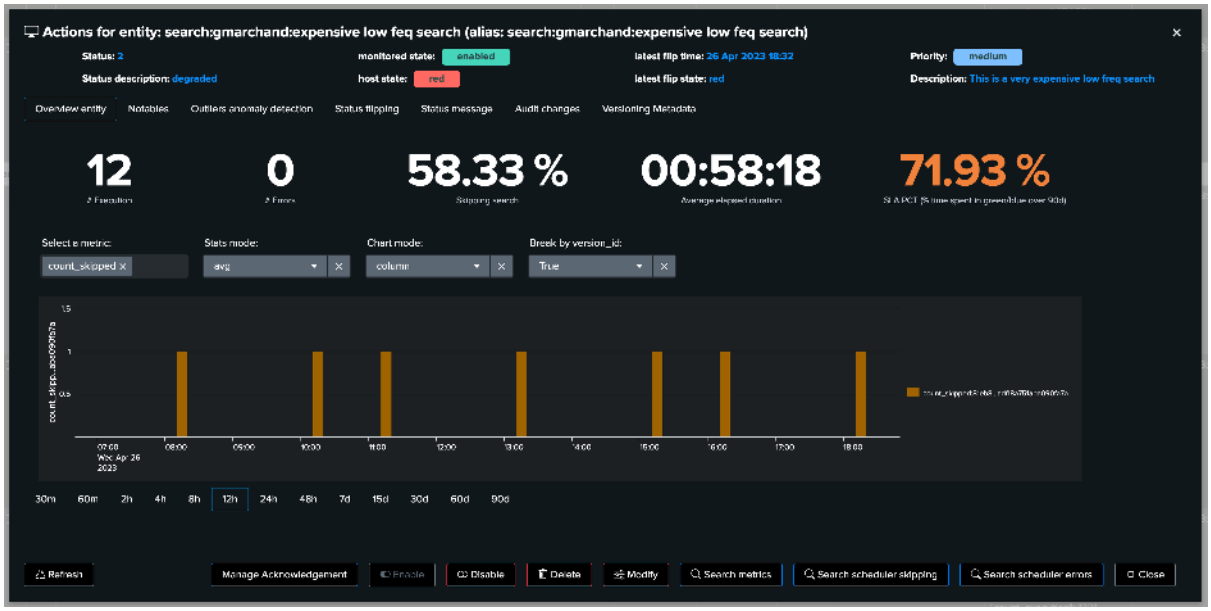


8. Skipping searches detection

Skipping search condition is achieved by comparing the collected count_execution and count_completed collected metrics, which gives the skipping search percentage:

- If the skipping search percentage is somewhere between 0 to less than 5%, the entity status will be **orange**
- Over 5% of skipping search percentage, the entity will turn **red**
- The skipping percentage can be seen in the summary metrics JSON in the table, or via the metric over time inspector

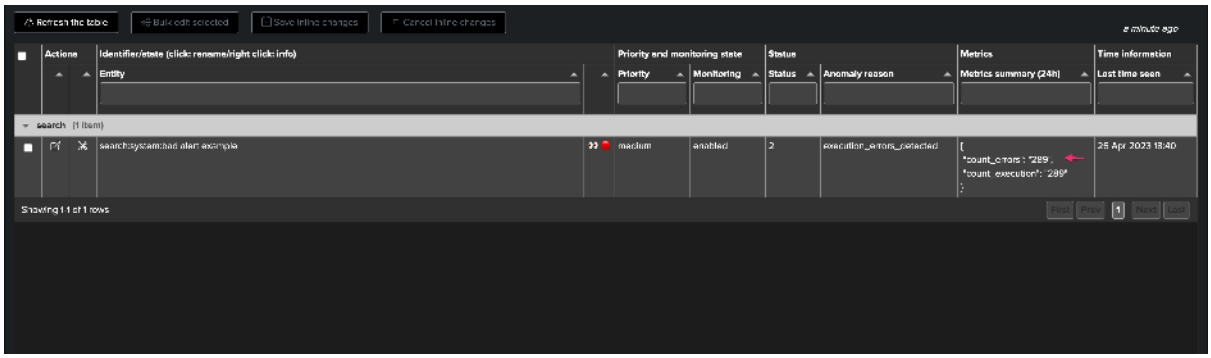


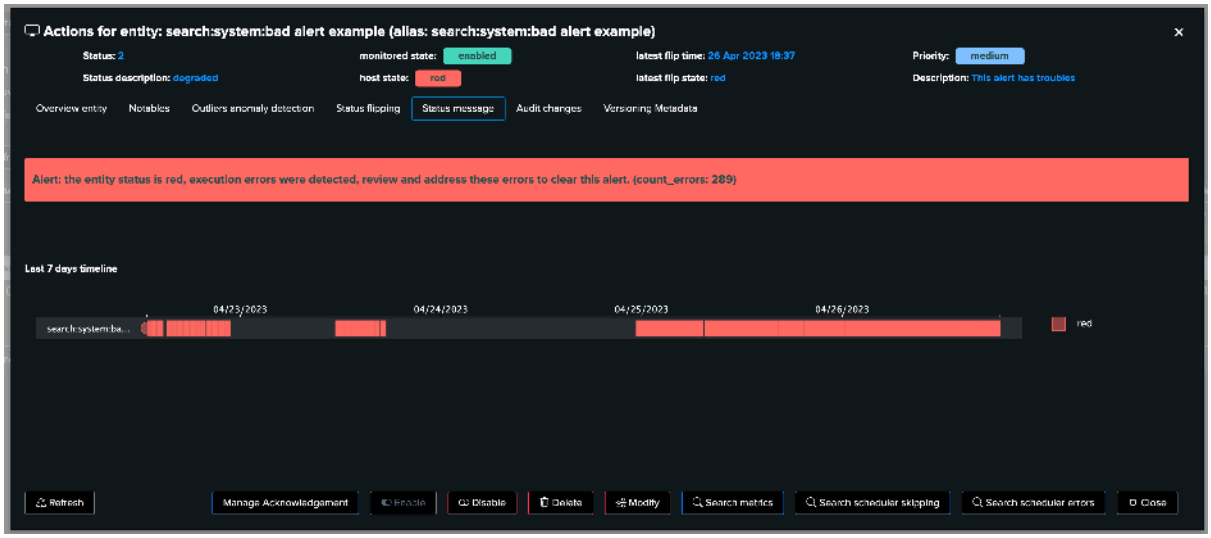


9. Error executions detection

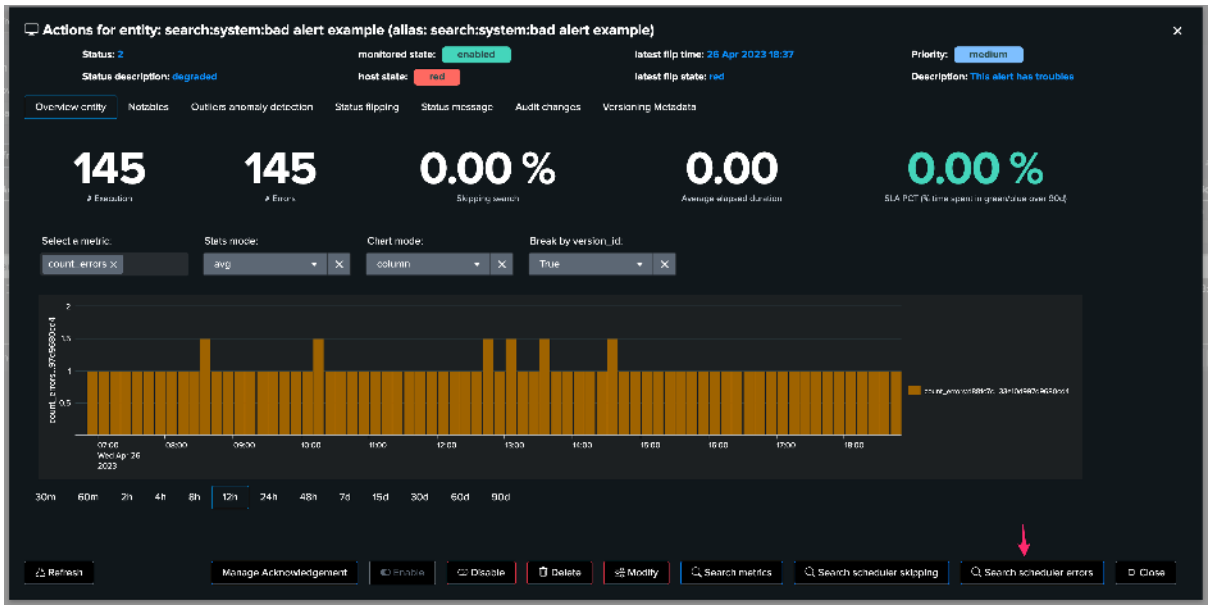
Detecting at scale and automatically execution errors is another challenge TrackMe tackles in the Workload component:

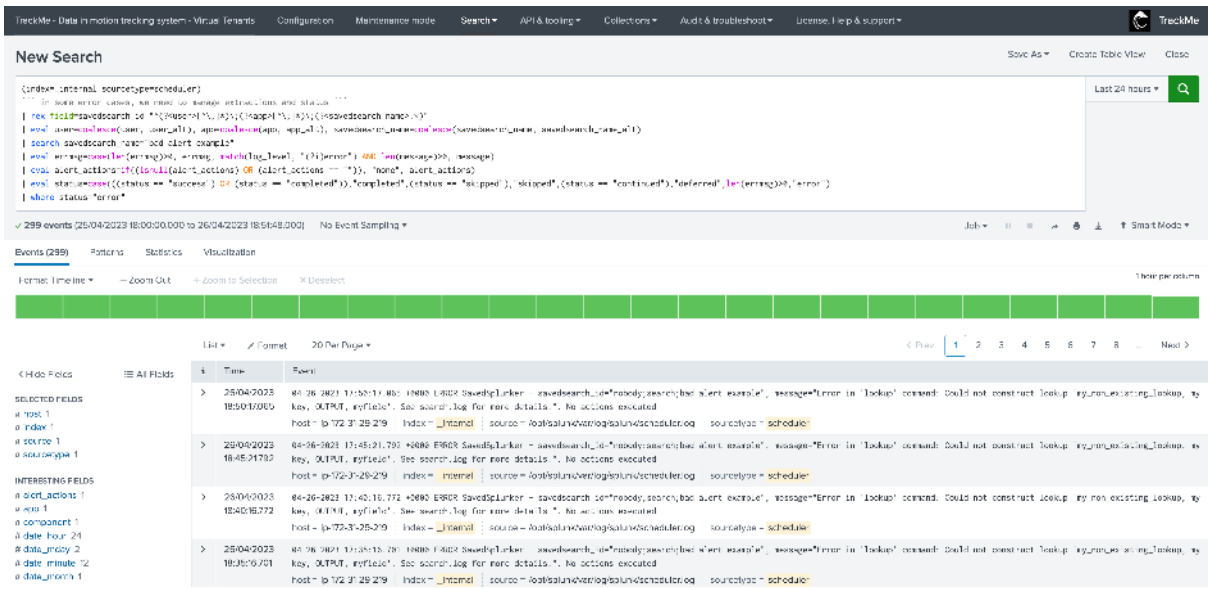
- Execution errors can happen for all sorts of reasons, for instance a related knowledge object (macro, lookup etc.) which is not available to the search logic
- Errors in the application development, lack of qualification, unexpected deployment side effect, etc. many combinations can lead to a scheduled search to be failing pretty much silently
- TrackMe handles the challenge by continuously looking at the scheduler activity, and extracting the executions errors turning these into a metric which we can take into account





From the overview (currently looking at the metrics), you can as well directly access to the scheduler errors:

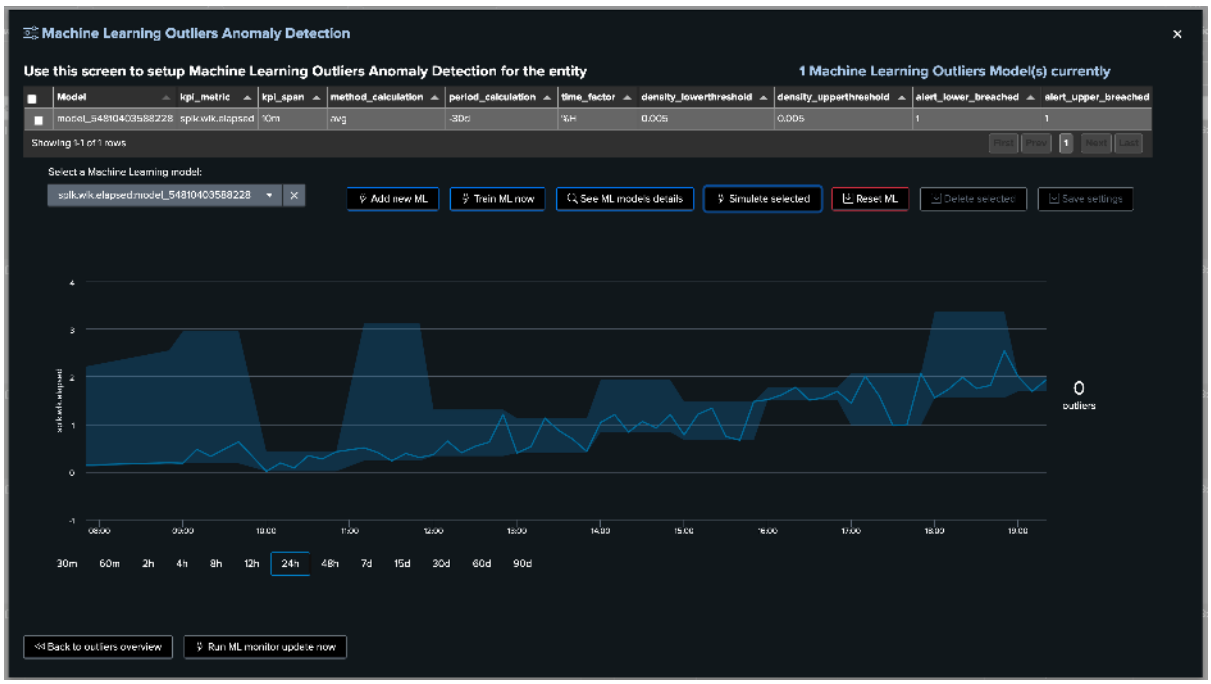




10. Machine Learning Outliers detection

Machine Learning Outliers detection can be used to detect abnormal trends for the scheduled entities, based on any of the available KPIs:

Machine Learning models created and trained by default depend on the Virtual Tenant configuration, additional ML models can be created on demand:



8.3.12 Hybrid trackers

A **hybrid tracker** is a scheduled tracker, created and lifecycle-managed by TrackMe, that runs alongside a component's default tracker. It can discover and manage entities and/or run a custom SPL check that contributes an extra signal — built from your own SPL, run locally or against a remote Splunk. Hybrid trackers are available for every component (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK).

Note

This is one of the two advanced tracker types. To mirror entities from *another* TrackMe instance rather than build a signal from SPL, see *Replica trackers*.

When to use one

- The default tracker **cannot reach the data** — run the check against a **remote Splunk** via a configured remote account (see *Integrations & Remote Deployments*).
- You have **high-cardinality** or **custom break-by** entity sets that do not fit a single dynamic threshold.
- You want to **combine** the standard component logic with an extra per-entity signal (for example a CMDB lookup, or a remote row count).

Contribution modes

What a hybrid does with its result is the **contribution mode**:

Mode	Effect
score	Add a fixed score when the result breaches a threshold (composes cleanly with TrackMe scoring). The most common mode.
state	Force the entity's state directly, overriding the default evaluator.
anomaly_reason	Append to the entity's anomaly reason without changing state or score.
enrichment	Decorate the entity record with extra fields for the UI and downstream consumers.

Each hybrid runs on its own schedule; the UI shows its cron, last run, and last result. Manage them through the wizards or REST — **do not edit the generated saved searches directly.**

Note

- Keep a hybrid's query runtime well **under** its schedule interval, or runs will overlap themselves.
- Hybrid-tracker availability depends on edition: **Foundation** does not support them, **Enterprise** caps the number per tenant, and **Unlimited** is uncapped.
- A remote account's own RBAC must permit the caller — that is separate from the edition limits.

See also

- *Hybrid trackers — in depth* — the full creation wizard, search-mode tradeoffs, break-by/time mechanics, and the REST delete endpoint.
- *Replica trackers* — the other advanced tracker type: mirror entities from a remote TrackMe instance.
- *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — the remote accounts hybrid trackers rely on.
- *Monitoring Components* — hybrid trackers are available per component.
- *Impact scoring & thresholds* — how the *score* contribution mode composes.

8.3.13 Hybrid trackers — in depth

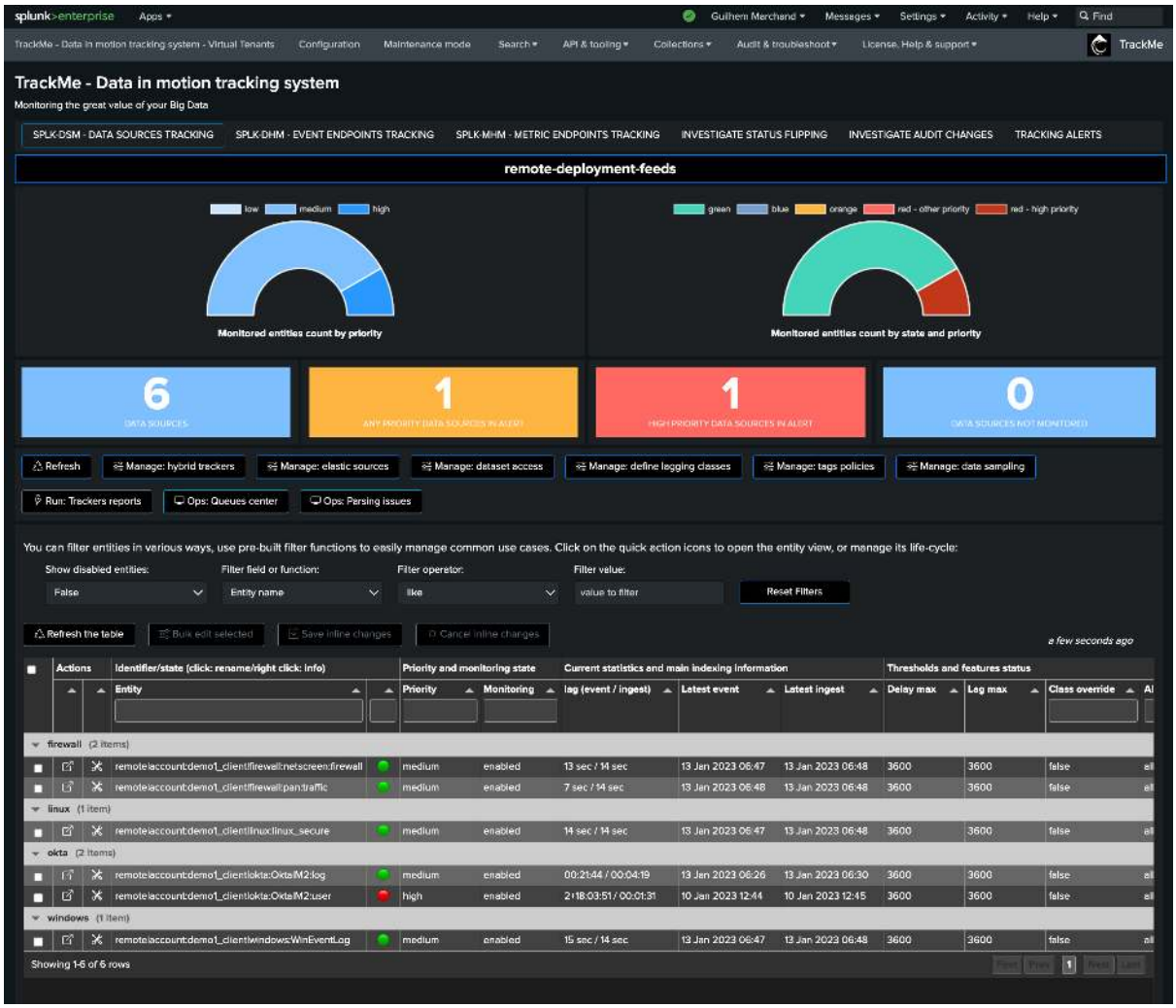
Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for hybrid trackers. For the readable overview, start with *Hybrid trackers*. This page gives the full creation wizard, the search-mode tradeoffs (`tstats` / `raw` / `lookups`), the break-by and time-quantifier mechanics, deletion semantics, and the REST delete endpoint.

Introduction to Hybrid Trackers

Hybrid Trackers are created and managed through TrackMe. These are scheduled backend jobs that orchestrate entity discovery and management for TrackMe splk-feeds components:

- Hybrid Trackers are scheduled reports that involve various TrackMe backend tools depending on the TrackMe component
- A single Hybrid Tracker can discover and manage a few or many entities according to the needs
- Hybrid Trackers integrate into a main application workflow, which involves concepts such as registering their execution statuses and run time performance
- Hybrid Trackers can be created at any time through guided user interfaces or TrackMe REST endpoints
- In the context of Splunk feeds tracking, Hybrid Trackers can also be created during the initial creation of the Virtual Tenant
- When creating trackers, the related knowledge objects will be owned by the owner defined at the Virtual Tenant level
- TrackMe keeps records of the knowledge objects related to the Hybrid Trackers; therefore, you need to manage their lifecycle through TrackMe



How a hybrid tracker executes: the composite chain

A hybrid tracker is a **composite chain**, not a single search. Understanding it explains both what you see in the Splunk scheduler and where the knobs live:

- The scheduled tracker calls the `trackmetrackerexecutor` command, which runs a **wrapper** report.
- The wrapper calls an **abstract** report via `| savedsearch`.
- The abstract report holds the root `| tstats` search inline (its constraint comes from a per-tracker root-constraint macro), and finishes with the shared post-processing macro — `trackme_dsm_tracker_abstract(<tenant>, tstats)` for DSM (the DHM equivalent for hosts).

To validate any tracker's mode, open its …`_abstract`… / …`_wrapper`… report definition, or the Job Inspector's `normalizedSearch` — you will see the `| tstats` root and the index-time bounds.

The default window is narrow — wide windows are custom

By default, TrackMe creates DSM / DHM hybrid trackers with `earliest = -4h`, `latest = +4h`, and matching `_index_earliest = -4h` / `_index_latest = +4h`. The index-time bounds mean each run reads only roughly the last four hours of *indexed* data, regardless of the configured event-time window.

Trackers with wider ranges (say `-48h`) are therefore **deliberately created customs**, not the default. Creating them is legitimate and supported — for example to catch feeds with a permanent high-latency pattern the default 4-hour window would miss — they just need to be designed with intent, balancing the monitoring value against the extra scan cost.

Also remember TrackMe already maintains state for entities that fall outside the main window, automatically, through the **delayed-entities inspector** — it re-checks late / high-latency feeds over progressively wider windows (24h, 7d, then longer), so they do not require a permanently wide main tracker (see *DSM — Data Source Monitoring*). On long-lived deployments it is worth reviewing whether legacy wide-window custom trackers are still needed at all.

The span is the main cost dial — and it does not affect delay

The generated `tstats` search buckets data by a time **span**. A larger span means fewer buckets — a faster, cheaper search; a smaller span gives finer resolution. What matters is *what* the span affects:

- span changes the accuracy of the **latency** metric only (latency = `_indextime - _time`, measured per bucket);
- span has **no effect on delay detection** (delay = `now() - _time`), which depends only on the latest event time.

Early TrackMe versions generated a very granular span (`1s`); the current defaults are **DSM 30s**, and **DHM 5m** via the UI wizard (`1m` via the REST API). Reviewing the `span=` in your trackers is worthwhile: increasing it improves performance at only a small cost to latency resolution — you still catch the meaningful latency peaks.

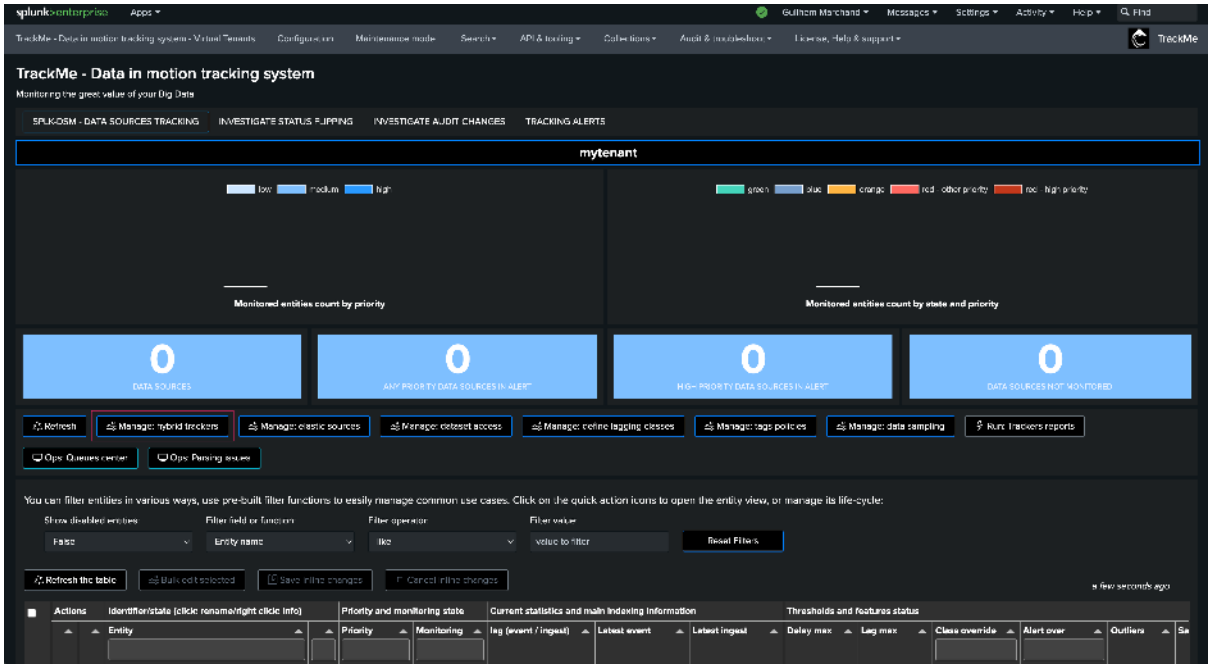
The UI also supports `span = none` when creating a tracker. This produces a tracker that does not bucket by `_time` at all (one snapshot per run): a substantial performance and cost win, with no effect on delay, but only a coarse, high-level latency figure. That trade is often ideal for **host / endpoint (DHM)** tracking, where delay is usually the priority — precise latency generally matters more for **data-source (DSM)** feeds than for endpoints.

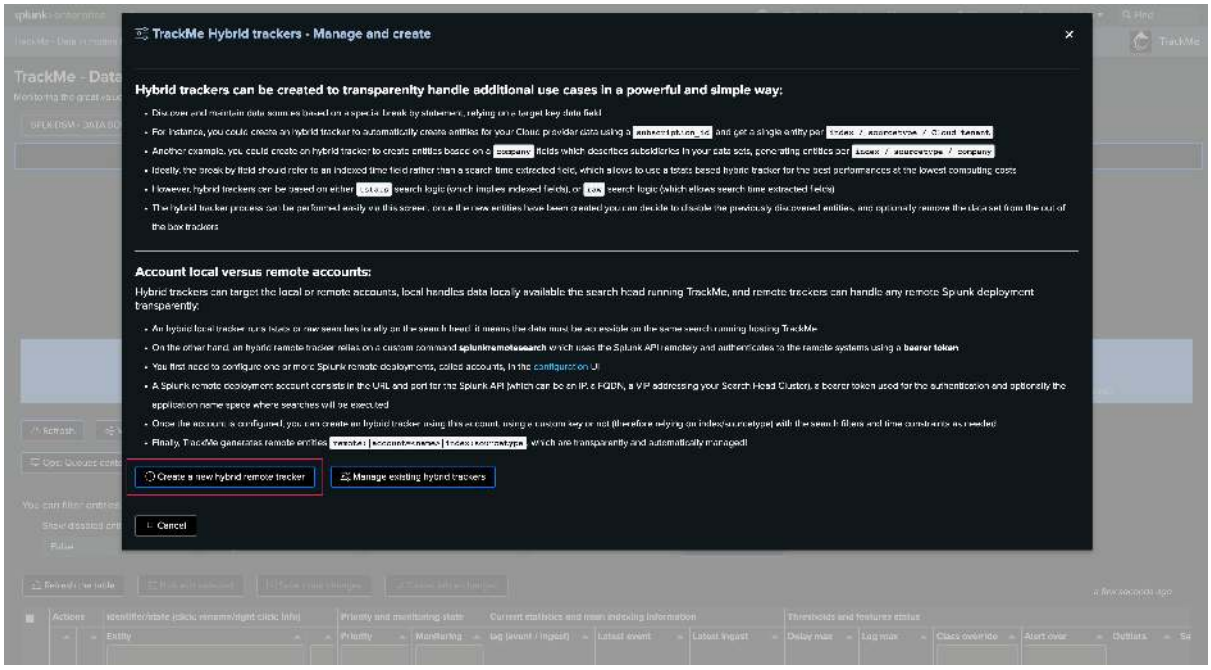
See *Delay vs latency* for the two KPIs themselves, and *Large-scale environments* for the broader scaling guidance.

Creating an Hybrid Tracker for splk-feeds

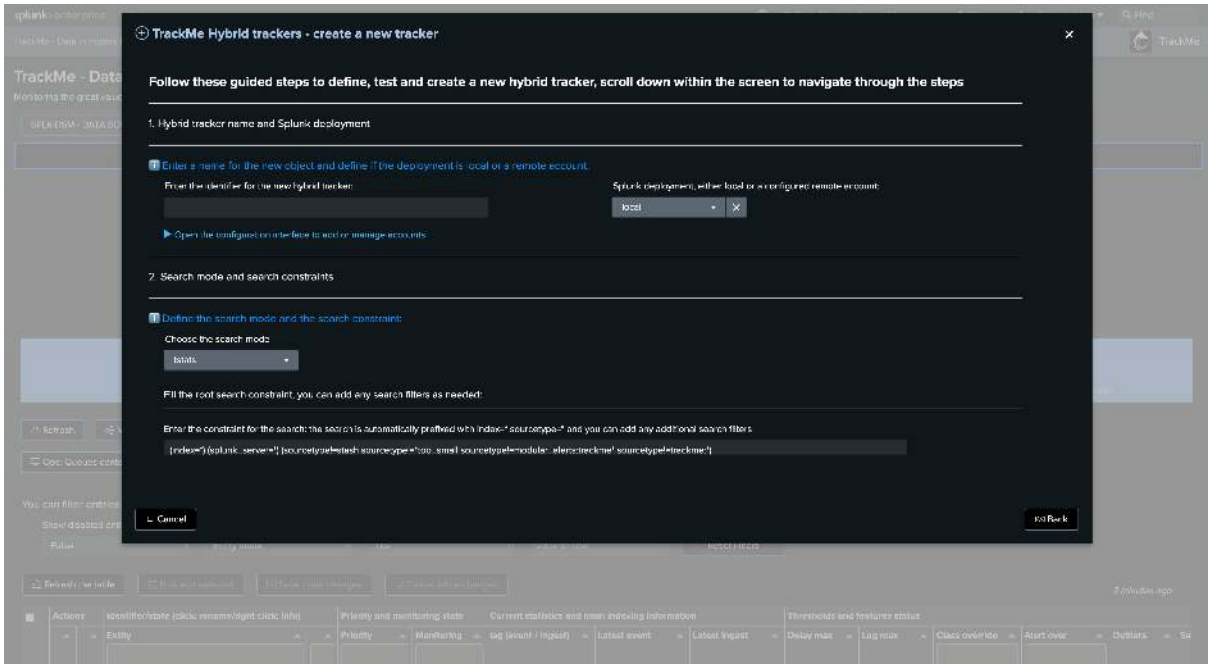
These instructions are related to the splk-dsm component. Options for splk-dhm/splk-mhm may differ, but the underlying logic is similar.

To create a new Hybrid Tracker, access the tenant and click on "Manage: Hybrid Trackers":





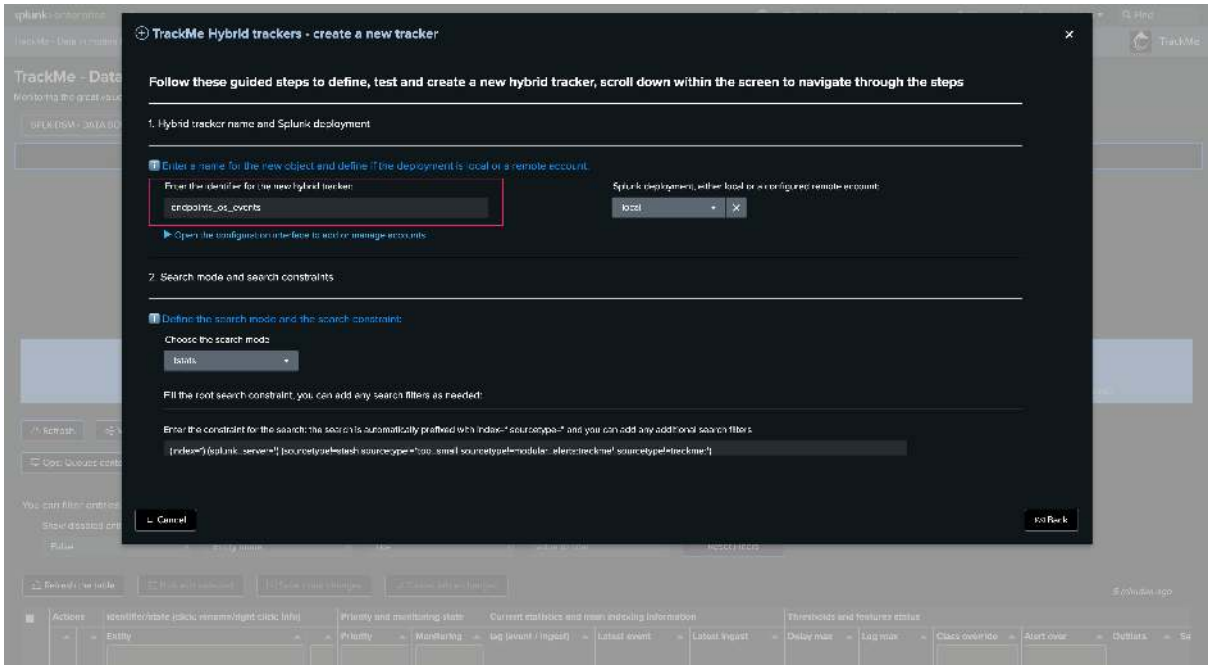
splk-dsm Hybrid Tracker creation wizard:



Once in the creation wizard, follow the guided steps:

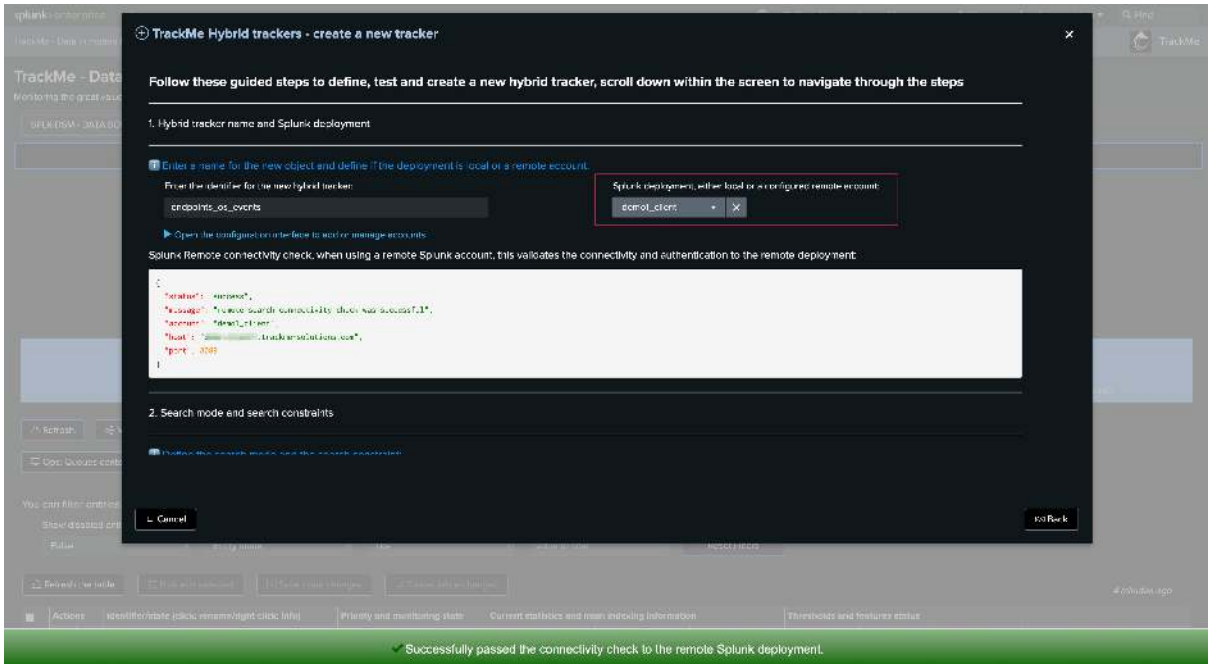
Hybrid Tracker identifier:

- Provide a name for the Hybrid Tracker. This will be included in the name of the Splunk Knowledge Objects related to this tracker
- In the example below, we will name our tracker "endpoints_os_data" as it deals with events originating from Operating Systems



Target Splunk deployment:

- Specify whether the data is searchable locally on the Splunk deployment or if the trackers deal with a remote Splunk deployment
- If a remote Splunk deployment is selected, TrackMe performs a connectivity check to that environment first



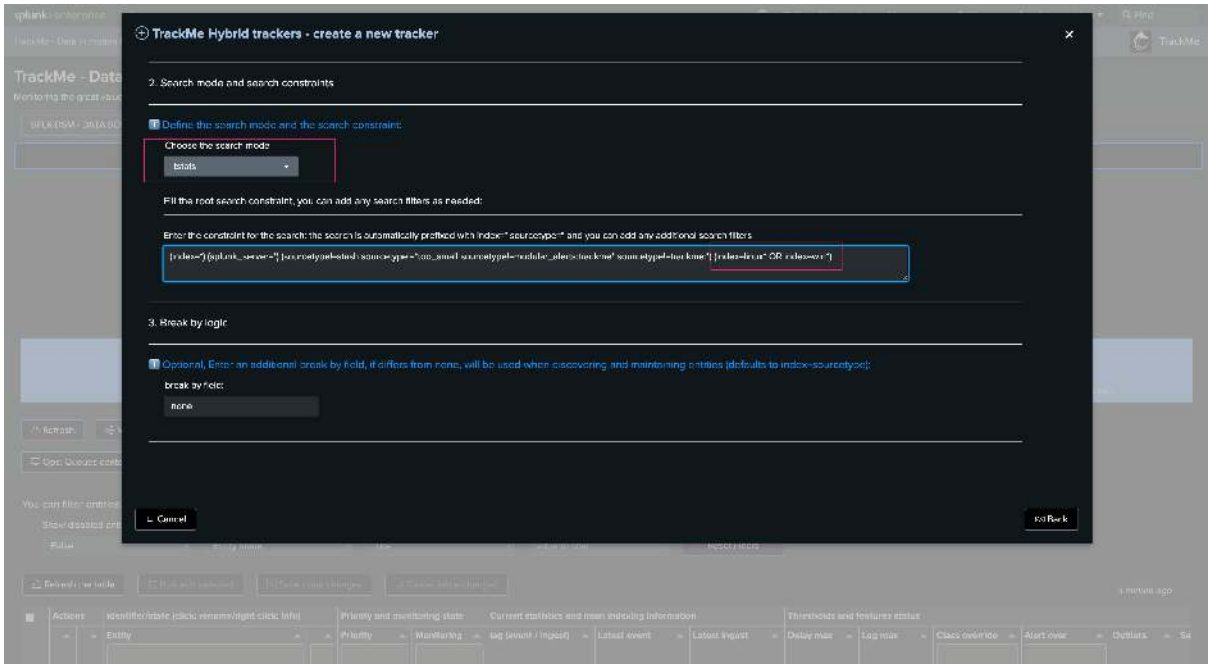
Search mode and search root constraint:

tstats versus raw versus lookups

- Then, define the search mode. You can choose between `tstats`, `raw` and (for splk-dsm only) `lookups`
- `tstats` is generally recommended as it provides much faster and more efficient searches relying on Splunk tsidx files
- However, tstats requires all fields to be indexed fields, while a raw search can deal with search-time extracted fields
- Therefore, raw search provides much more flexibility, but the cost is also much higher
- Depending on your context, raw searches may be fully valid, but if a tstats search can be used equally, use tstats
- `lookups` is a dedicated search mode for monitoring CSV files and KVstore collections as DSM entities — see the dedicated guide: *Lookup monitoring*. The wizard hides the SPL constraint editor when this mode is selected and replaces Steps 3/4 with lookups-specific inputs (app namespace glob, lookup name regex, lookup type, KVstore time fields, delay threshold).

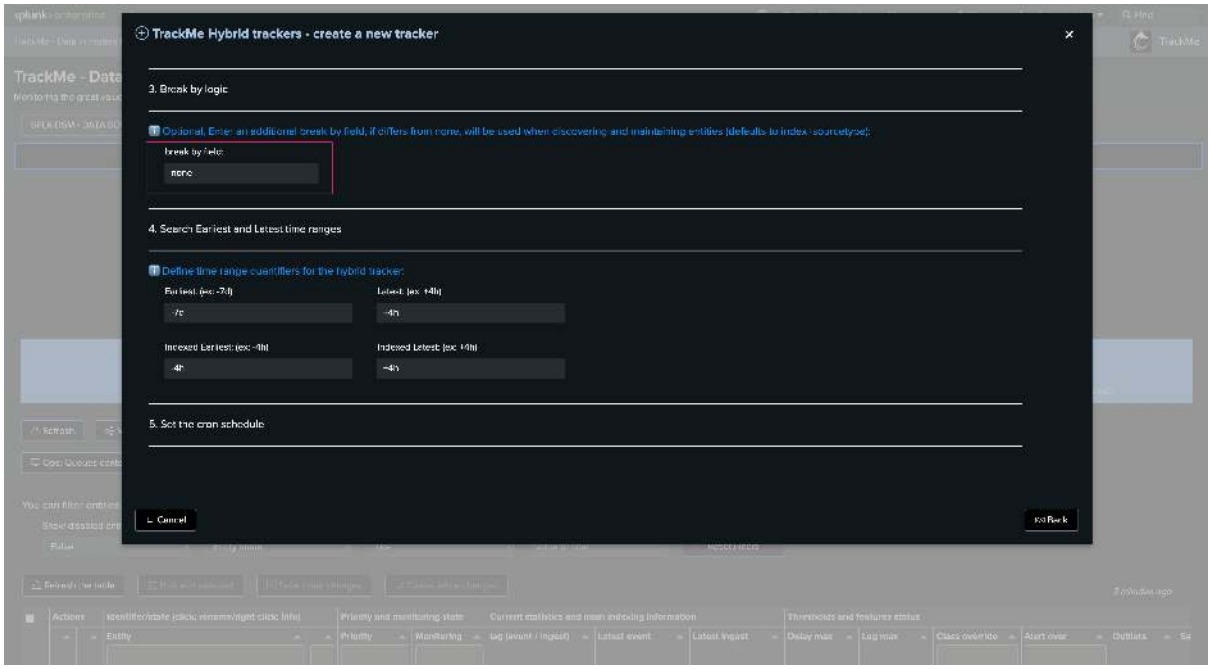
root search constraint:

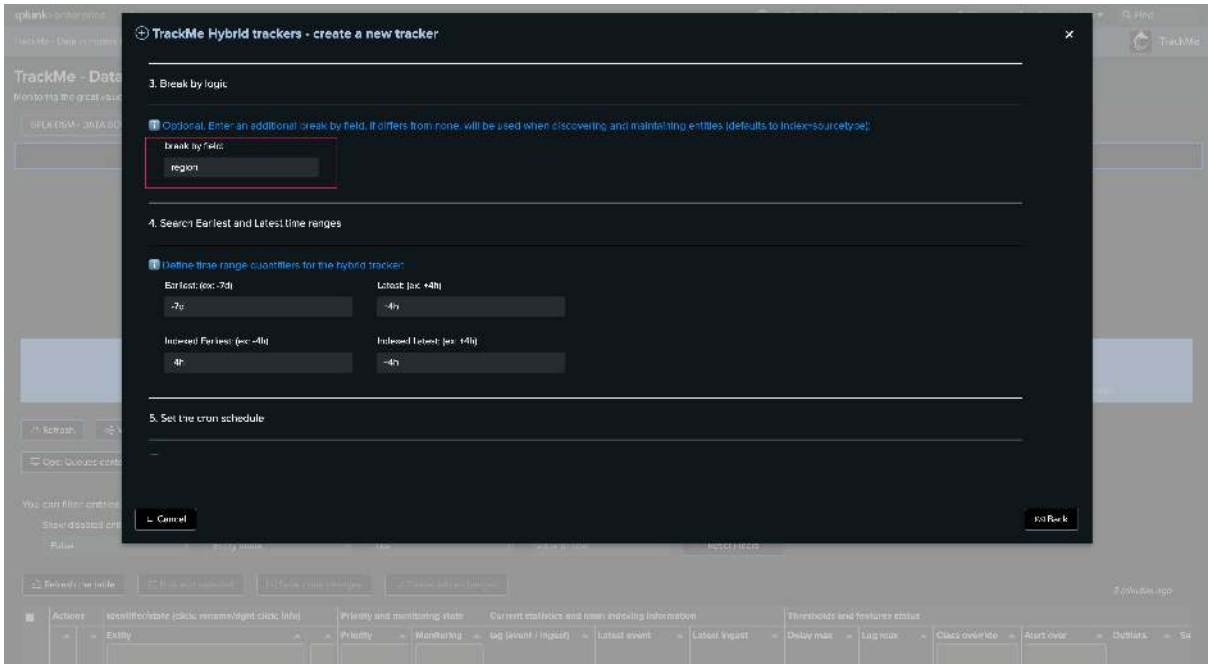
- Define the Splunk root search constraint. The constraint comes pre-filled with normally expected constraints which require valid data, exclude TrackMe related items, etc.
- Add your own search filters according to your needs. In our example, we add an index filter "(index=linux* OR index=win*)"



break by logic:

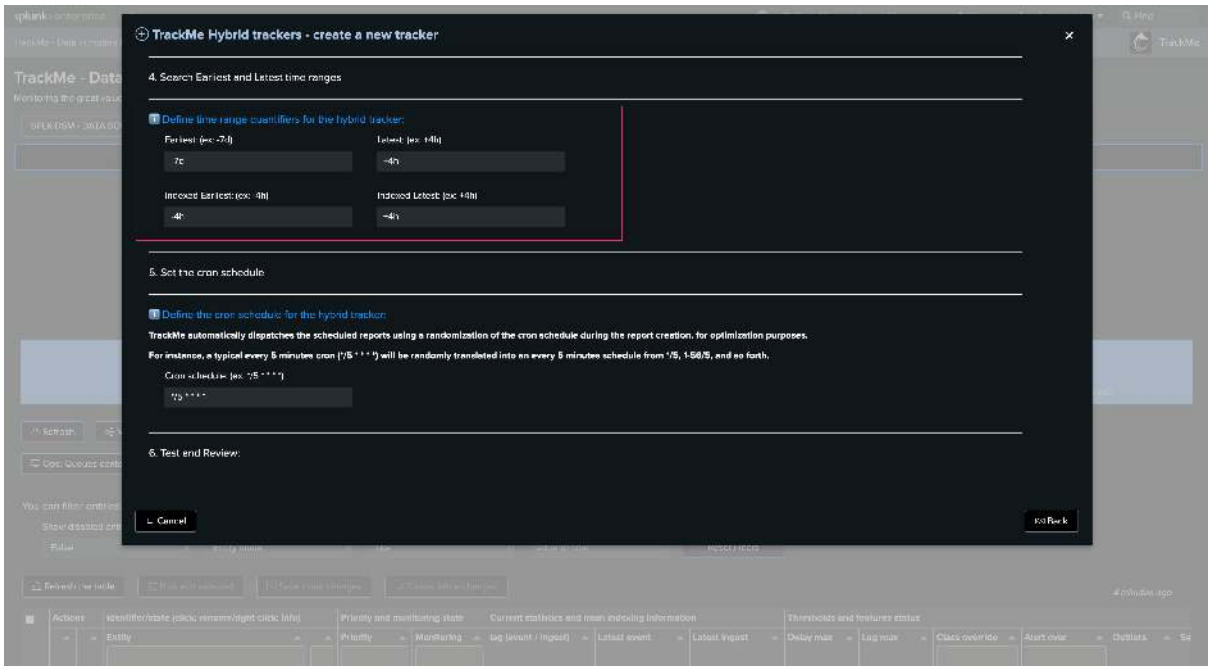
- You can optionally add an additional break by logic field
- This defaults to "none," which means entities are going to match the combo `index + ":" + sourcetype`
- For instance, if we have an indexed field `region`, we can leverage it here to distinguish entities per region. Our entity creation logic becomes `index + ":" + sourcetype + ":" + region`





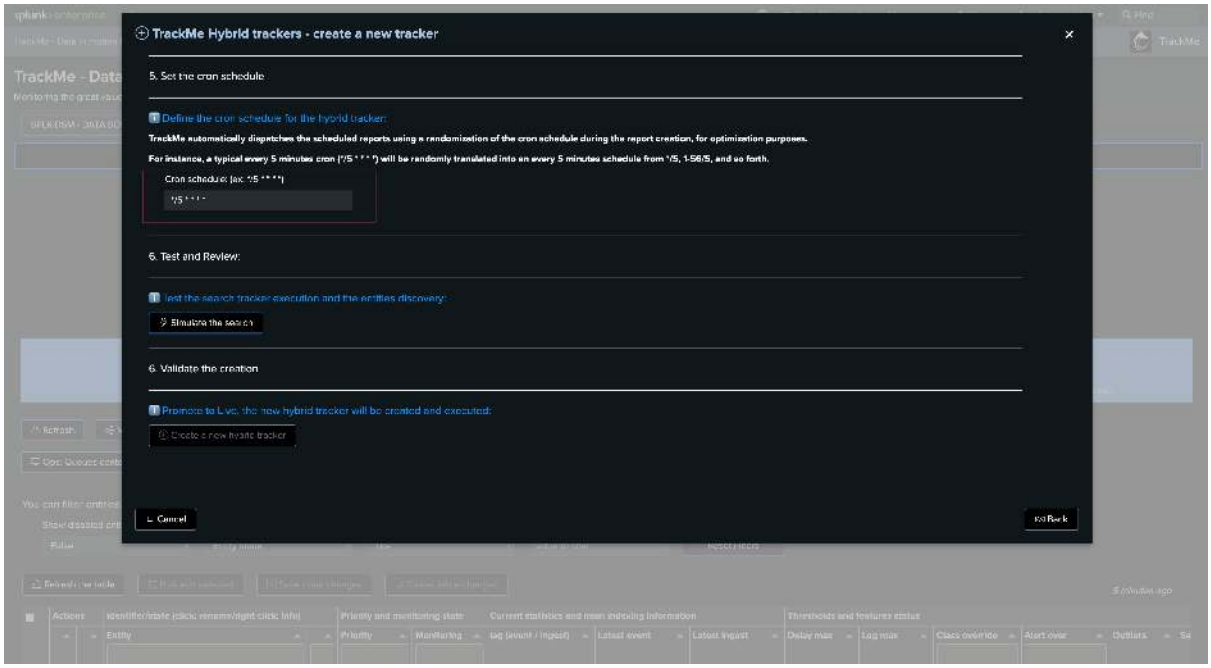
Time quantifiers:

- Review and update if necessary the indexed time earliest and latest, as well as time range earliest and latest
- These time quantifiers drive the period of data that the tracker is going to cover
- Generally, you will want to have a large event time range period to cover data with high latency, while the period for indexed time range can be more restricted for performance optimization purposes
- What will work best and be the most efficient depends a lot on your context and environment. Start with these values, review and adapt if necessary



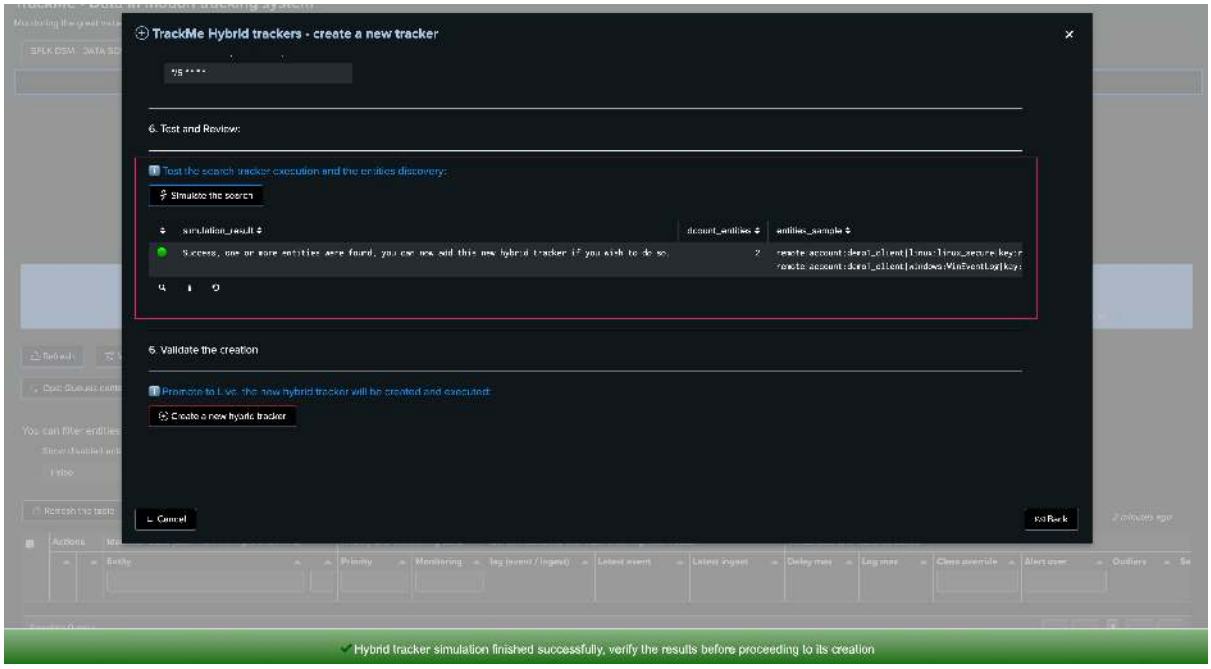
Cron schedule:

- Define the cron schedule for the Hybrid Tracker
- It defaults to every 5 minutes. Note that TrackMe will automatically dispatch cron schedules for optimization purposes

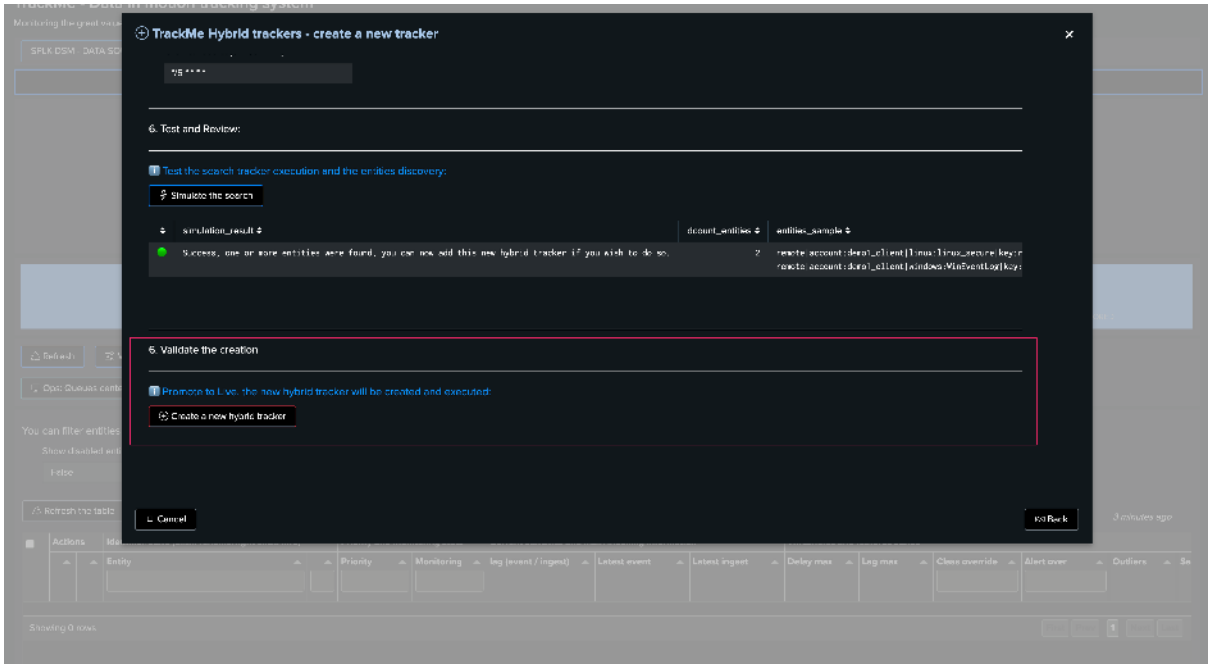


Test and review:

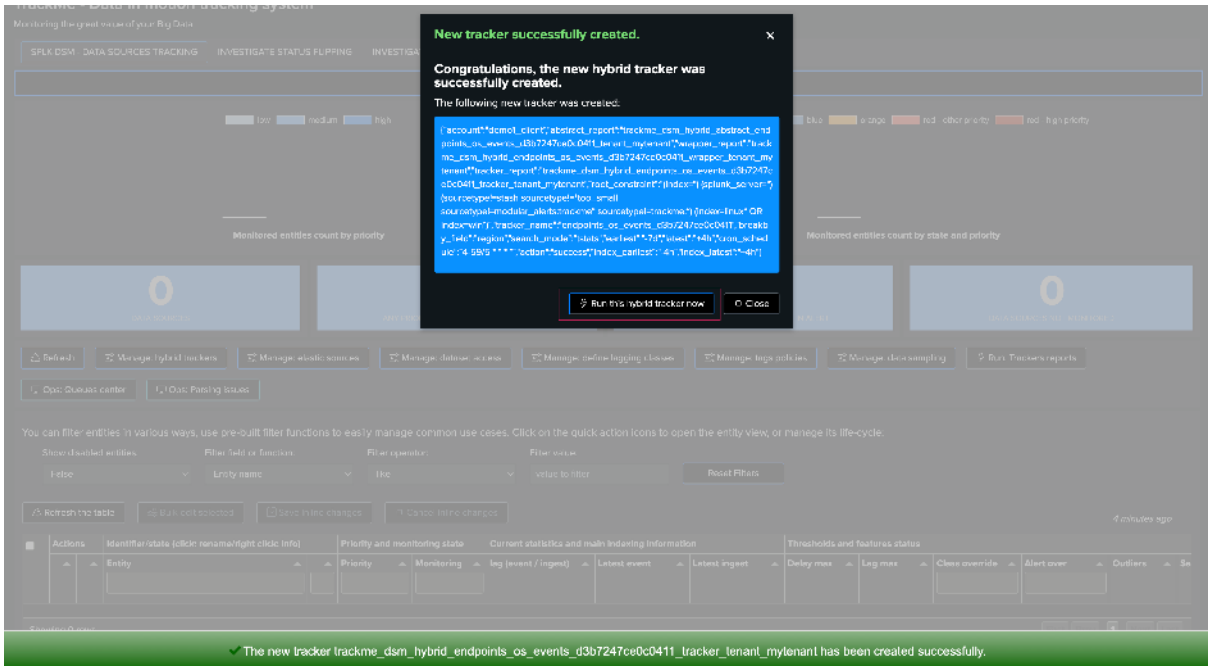
- Click on the button to execute the Hybrid Tracker in preview



Finally, validate the Hybrid Tracker creation:



Once created, you can choose to run the Tracker immediately to discover and create entities in the Virtual Tenant:



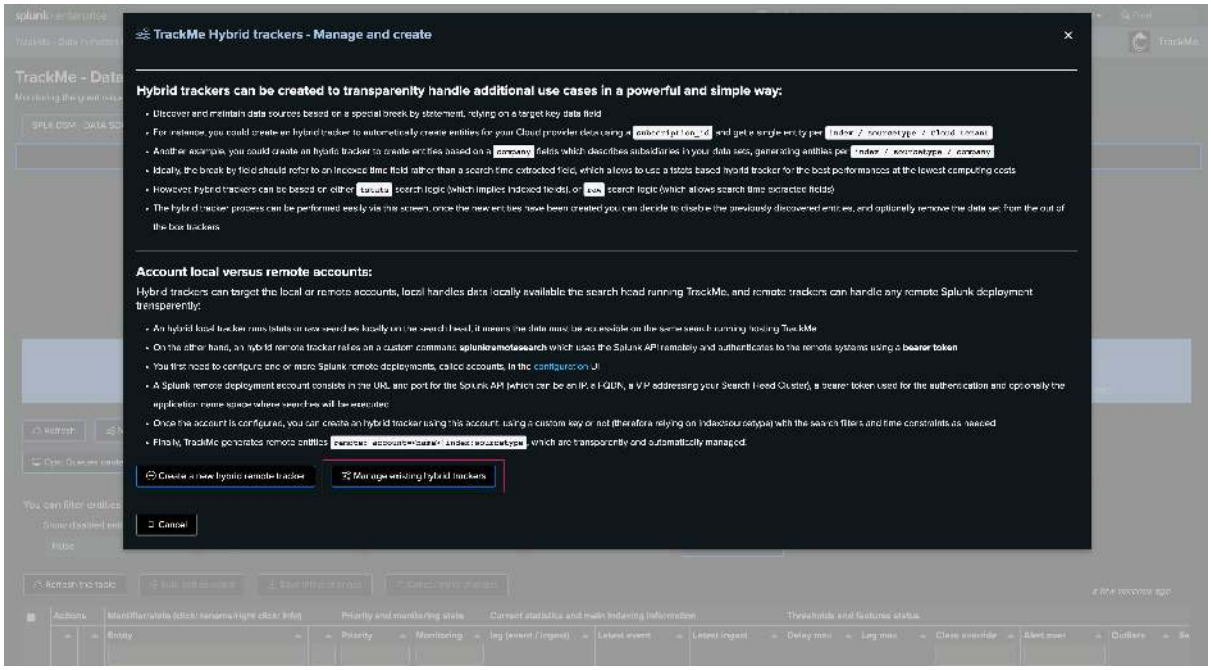
Managing Hybrid Trackers for splk-feeds

Deleting an Hybrid Tracker through the UI

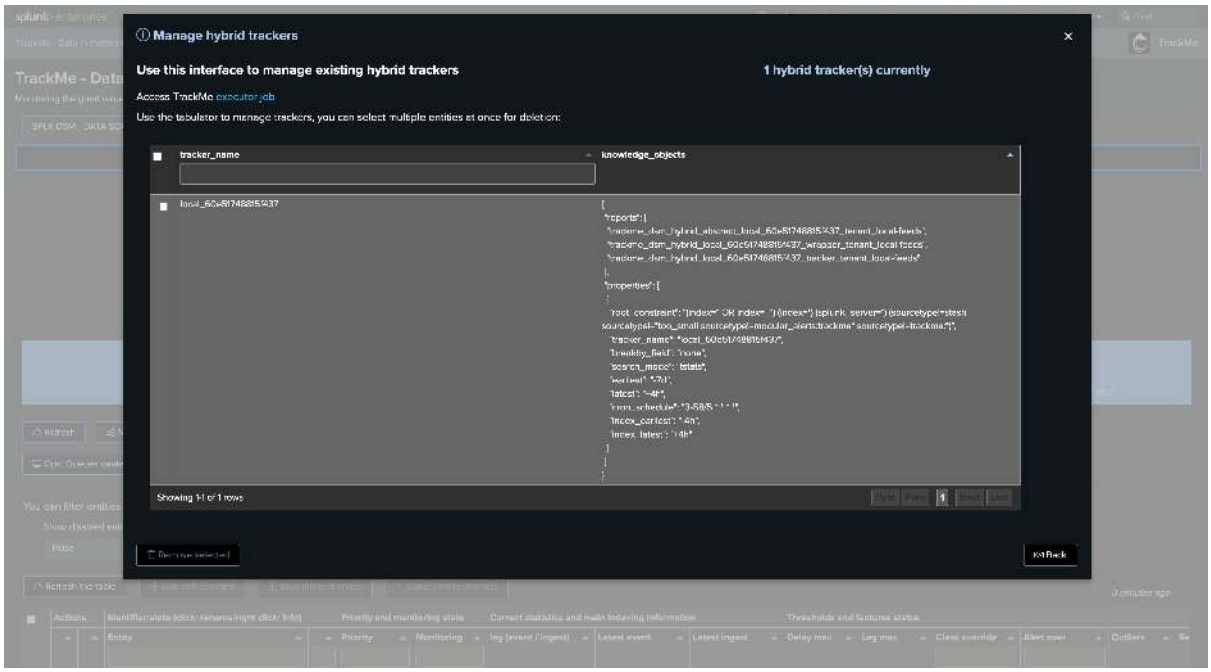
If you want to delete an existing Hybrid Tracker, this operation must be done via TrackMe.

The reason is that the application keeps track of all knowledge objects that were created for a given tenant to honor various features such as managing the lifecycle of the tenant (enabling/disabling, etc.) or the lifecycle of the tracker itself.

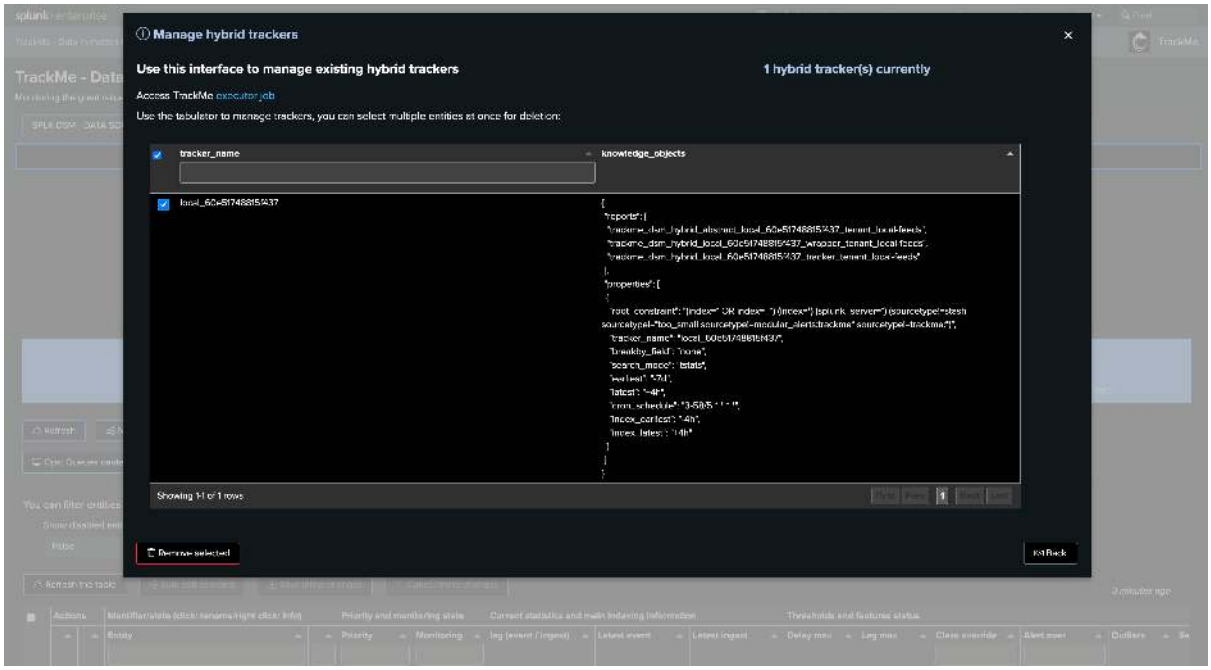
To manage Hybrid Trackers, click on:



The user interface shows available trackers and their related objects:



Select one or more trackers to be deleted:



The related knowledge objects will be deleted, and the Virtual Tenant record will be cleaned up automatically.

For splk-feeds, the entities that were created through these Hybrid Trackers will **not** be deleted. (However, unless another Tracker is created, these will not be maintained anymore)

Deleting an Hybrid Tracker through REST

You can delete a Tracker through the following REST endpoint, example in SPL:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/splk_hybrid_trackers/admin/hybrid_tracker_delete" body="{
'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'component': 'dsm', 'hybrid_trackers_list':
'test:001,test:002'}"
```

8.3.14 Replica trackers

A **replica tracker** mirrors an entity set from a **remote TrackMe instance** into the local tenant — the pattern for a single central search head reporting across many environments that each run their own TrackMe.

> **Note**
>
> This is one of the two advanced tracker types. To build a tracker from your own SPL (local or remote) rather than mirror another TrackMe, see *Hybrid trackers*.

What is replicated

Per-entity **runtime** data only — state, score, priority, SLA, tags, timestamps — **not** configuration. Thresholds and policies stay on the source, and replication is **one-way**.

How it behaves

Replicated entities carry the same state, score, and anomaly reason as on the source; the local decision maker does **not** re-evaluate them, and the UI marks them as replicated. A global executor refreshes them every few minutes, so they are as fresh as the last run.

Setup

A wizard drives it — pick the source remote account, the source tenant and component, and a target prefix, preview the entity count, and create.

Note

- Replicated entities count against the **target** tenant's license entity count.
- Avoid cascading replication (A → B → C) — prefer a flat spokes-to-hub model — and keep source and target TrackMe versions aligned.

See also

- *Hybrid trackers* — the other advanced tracker type: build a signal from your own SPL.
- *Integrations & Remote Deployments* — the remote accounts replica trackers rely on.
- *Monitoring Components* — replicated entities land in the same components as native ones.

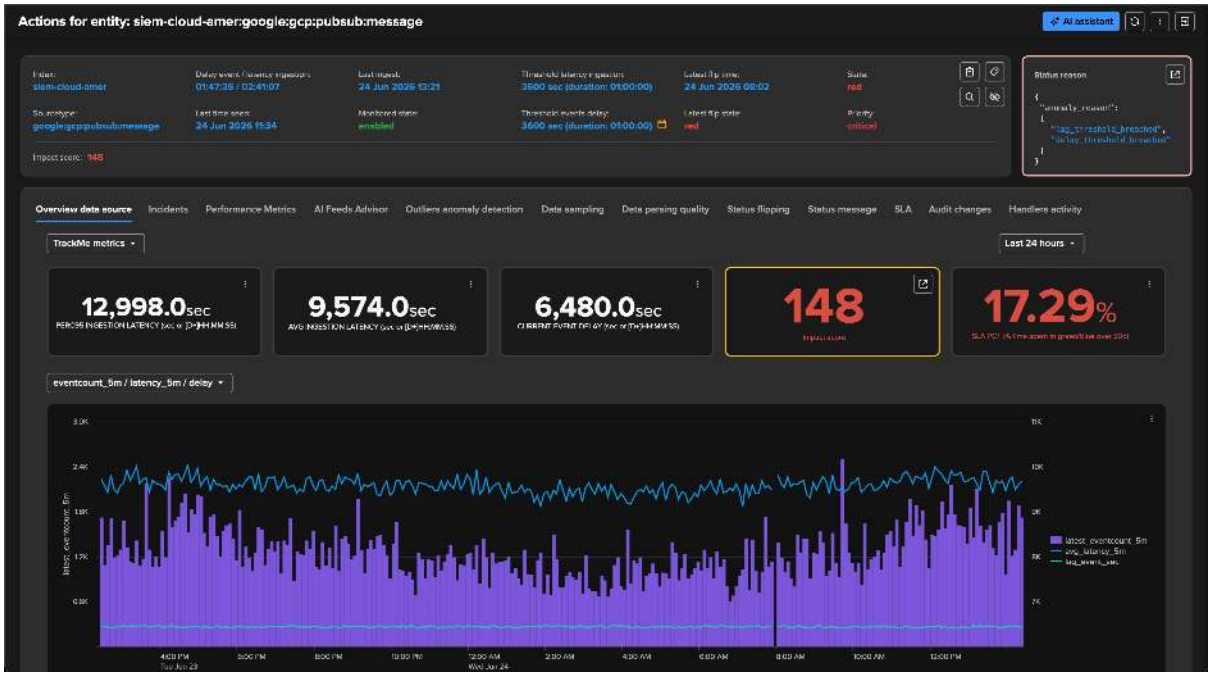
8.4 Entity State & Scoring

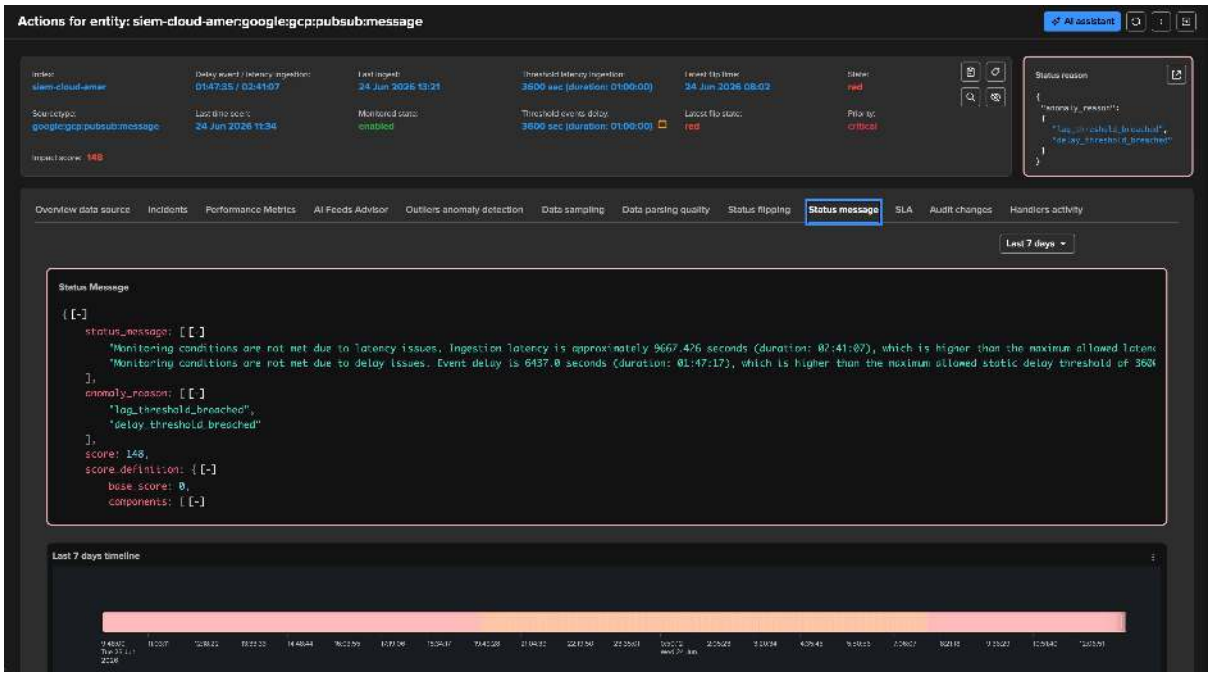
This part explains how TrackMe decides whether an entity is healthy. It is the engine room of the product: the four-colour state machine, the impact score that drives it, the delay and latency KPIs and dynamic thresholds that feed that score, and how to read an entity that keeps flipping between states.

- **The entity state machine** — green, orange, red, blue, the status message, and the enabled/disabled monitored state.
- **Impact scoring & thresholds** — how the score is built, tuned, and what delay, latency, and dynamic thresholds contribute.
- **Status flapping** — detecting and taming entities that flip between states.

8.4.1 The entity state machine

Every entity carries a single **state** — a colour that tells you, at a glance, whether it is healthy. The state is recomputed from scratch on every monitoring cycle, so it always reflects the latest data. This page explains the four states, what moves an entity between them, and the two fields that explain *why* an entity is where it is.





The four states

State	Score	Meaning
⬜ **green**	`0`	Healthy. No active anomaly, no override.
⬜ **orange**	`0 < score < 100`	Warning — a non-critical anomaly is active. *Also* used as a muted state when an entity is outside its expected monitoring window.
⬜ **red**	`score ≥ 100`	Critical — the entity has crossed the critical threshold.
⬜ **blue**	(any)	**Suppressed.** Not an alarm. An anomaly may be present, but the entity is deliberately muted. Blue always wins over red and orange.

The numeric thresholds (`0` / `< 100` / `≥ 100`) come from the impact score, covered in *Impact scoring & thresholds*.

What drives a transition

Each cycle is **idempotent** — the same inputs always produce the same state — and runs in three tiers:

1. **Raw state from anomalies and thresholds.** No anomalies and all thresholds met → green. Otherwise the impact score decides orange or red.
2. **Logical-group protection.** If an entity would be red but belongs to a logical group whose green percentage is still above the group's minimum, it is demoted to **blue** — the healthy group carries its struggling member (see *Classification & Protection*).
3. **Monitoring window and disruption grace.** Outside its expected monitoring window the entity is muted to **orange**; inside a disruption grace period it is held **blue** so a brand-new anomaly does not alert before it has persisted (see *Classification & Protection*).

Why an entity is blue

Blue is never a failure — it means TrackMe is intentionally holding back. Four mechanisms cause it:

- **Logical-group protection** — the group is mostly healthy.
- **Disruption grace** — the anomaly is too new; TrackMe waits to see if it persists.
- **Maintenance** — the entity, tenant, or instance is in a maintenance window (see *Operations & Administration*).
- **Acknowledgment** — someone already accepted the problem (see *Alerting*).

> **Note**
>
> **Orange has two meanings.** It is both a genuine warning (a non-critical score) and a muted "out of expected window" state. The status message text always tells you which.

Monitored vs unmonitored

Independently of its colour, every entity has a **monitored state**:

- **enabled** — actively monitored and eligible to alert.
- **disabled** — retained but not monitored, and it never alerts.

The main views show enabled entities by default; disabled ones are hidden but still counted — use the table header filter on `monitored_state` to reveal them. Toggle it per entity, in bulk, or via the API — e.g. `| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_monitoring" mode="post" body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'action': 'disable', 'object_list': '<entity1>, <entity2>'}"` (`monitored_state` is the persistent KV Store field this sets). It is the right tool when a hybrid tracker discovers entities you do not care about, or when you want to park a noisy entity without deleting it.

> **Note**
>
> Keep three terms distinct: the **state** (the colour), the **monitored state** (enabled / disabled), and the **score** (the number behind the colour).

Status message and anomaly reason

Two fields explain an entity's state:

- **Status message** — a human-readable, colour-matched sentence explaining *why* the entity has its state. It is the fastest way for an analyst to understand what is wrong, and it appears in the entity's *Status message* tab, inside notable events, and in alert results.
- **Anomaly reason** — a short machine code for why the entity is not green, such as `delay_threshold_breached`, `variable_delay_threshold_breached`, `latency_threshold_breach`, `outliers_breach`, `flx_dynamic_threshold_breach:<metric>`,

`wlk_skipped_pct_threshold_breach`, or `inactivity_threshold_breach`. Stateful alerting watches this code and re-opens an alert when the reason changes.

Both are arrays — an entity can be unhealthy for more than one reason at once. Which reasons are possible depends on the component (delay / latency for the feeds family; dynamic thresholds for FLX / FQM / WLK; orphan, version drift, and app-disabled for WLK).

Status message examples

A few real `status_message` / `anomaly_reason` payloads, as TrackMe stores and surfaces them.

Green — every condition met (here a feed with healthy delay and latency, carried in a logical group):

```
{
  "status_message": [
    "monitoring conditions for event delay are met. Event delay is 49.565 seconds␣
↪(duration: 00:00:49), which is lower than the maximum allowed delay of 3600␣
↪seconds (duration: 01:00:00), latest event available (_time): 15 Aug 2025 10:55",
    "monitoring conditions for ingest latency are met. Ingestion latency is␣
↪approximately 21.828 seconds (duration: 00:00:21), which is lower than the␣
↪maximum allowed latency of 3600 seconds (duration: 01:00:00), latest event␣
↪indexed (_indextime): 15 Aug 2025 10:55",
    "Logical Group cribl ... is in normal state. The current green percentage of␣
↪the group is 33.33% which is higher or equal to the minimal green percentage of␣
↪5.0%, object_group_members_count=3"
  ],
  "anomaly_reason": ["none"]
}
```

Red — latency breach (`lag_threshold_breached`):

```
{
  "status_message": [
    "Monitoring conditions are not met due to latency issues. Ingestion latency is␣
↪approximately 353.0 seconds (duration: 00:05:53), which is higher than the␣
↪maximum allowed latency of 300 seconds (duration: 00:05:00) ... this indicates␣
↪that the source is receiving delayed events only"
  ],
  "anomaly_reason": ["lag_threshold_breached"]
}
```

Red — delay breach, static policy (`delay_threshold_breached`):

```
{
  "status_message": [
    "Monitoring conditions are not met due to delay issues. Event delay is␣
↪17880.563 seconds (duration: 04:58:00), which is higher than the maximum allowed␣
↪delay of 3600 seconds (duration: 01:00:00) ... the source is receiving events␣
↪with timestamps older than the threshold defined for this entity."
  ],
  "anomaly_reason": ["delay_threshold_breached"]
}
```

Red — delay breach, variable policy (`variable_delay_threshold_breached`) — the message names the **active slot** and its threshold:

```
{
  "status_message": [
    "Monitoring conditions are not met due to variable delay threshold breach␣
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
↪(active slot: 'business_hours'). Event delay is 7200.0 seconds (duration:␣
↪02:00:00), which is higher than the maximum allowed delay of 3600 seconds␣
↪(duration: 01:00:00) for the active slot ..."
  ],
  "anomaly_reason": ["variable_delay_threshold_breached"]
}
```

See also

- *Impact scoring & thresholds* — how the score produces the state.
- *Status flapping* — when an entity flips between states.
- *Classification & Protection* — logical groups, disruption grace, priority.

8.4.2 Impact scoring & thresholds

Behind every state colour is a number: the **impact score**. It is the most powerful — and the most misunderstood — dial in TrackMe. This page builds the model up step by step: how the score is composed, the crucial difference between problems that score *immediately* and problems that *accumulate* over time, and how you can clear or push an entity's score by hand.

Tip

This page is the conceptual guide. For the exhaustive reference — every weight, every field, the SPL behind it — see the *Impact Scoring white paper*.

The score in one line

Each cycle, TrackMe sums everything contributing to an entity into a single `total_score`:

```
total_score = base_score            # rolling 24h history (the running total of␣
↪events)
            + impact_score_delay     # while the delay threshold is breached
            + impact_score_latency   # while the latency threshold is breached
            + impact_score_outliers  # the accumulated ML-outlier sub-score
            + threshold_scores       # breached dynamic thresholds (FLX/FQM/WLK)
            + impact_score_<…>       # inactivity, future data, host-count drift, …
```

…and maps that number to a colour:

- `total_score == 0` → ⍰ **green**
- `0 < total_score < 100` → ⍰ **orange**
- `total_score ≥ 100` → ⍰ **red**

By convention **100 is the critical line**. A weight of 100 means a single breach is enough to turn an entity red; smaller weights mean several problems must add up first. (A separate guard can still override the colour to **blue** when an entity is suppressed — see *The entity state machine*.)

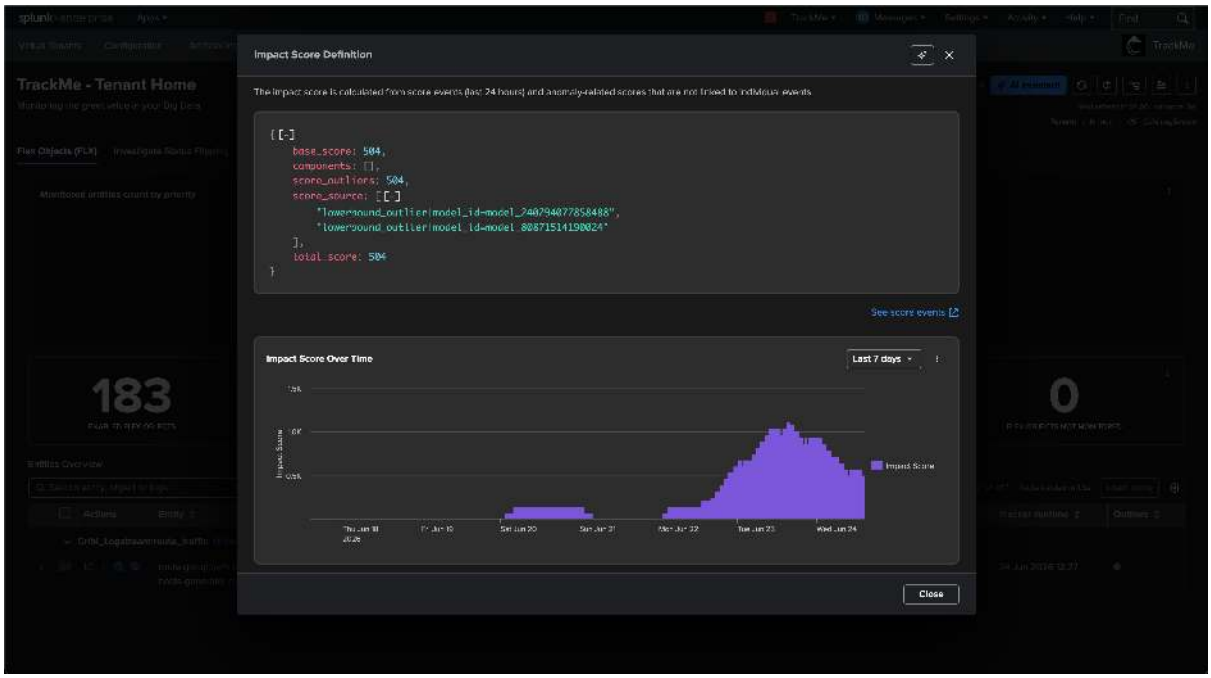
The three kinds of contribution

This is the part worth slowing down on, because almost every "why is the score doing that?" question comes back to it. Everything that adds to the score is **one of three kinds**, and they behave very differently.

```
                              total_score
                                   |
      ┌────────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────┐
      ▼                            ▼                            ▼
① LIVE breaches            ② SCORE EVENTS               ③ HISTORY
delay · latency ·          outliers · manual ·          base_score
dynamic thresholds ·       false-positive
inactivity · future
      |                            |                            |
re-checked every cycle      discrete events written       running 24-hour
from the current state      to a rolling 24-hour ledger   sum of all events
      |                            |                            |
present only WHILE the      pile up while problems        carries residual
condition is true; gone     recur; each is small;         score between
the instant it clears       they age out after 24h        breaches; fades 24h
```

1. **Live breaches** answer *"is it broken right now?"*. A delay, latency, dynamic-threshold, inactivity, or future-data breach is re-evaluated every cycle. While the condition holds, its weight is added; the moment it clears, the contribution is simply not added on the next cycle — it disappears instantly, with no lag.
2. **Score events** answer *"how many anomalies lately?"*. Some signals — above all **ML outliers**, plus your own manual and false-positive adjustments — are written as individual **events** into a rolling **24-hour** ledger. Each event adds a little, they accumulate while problems recur, and they fall off the back of the window after 24 hours.
3. **History** (`base_score`) is the running sum of all those events over the last 24 hours. It is why a long-troubled entity carries weight even between individual breaches, and why it takes a little while to settle fully back to green.

The entity's **Impact Score Definition** view shows this directly — the `base_score`, the `score_outliers` sub-score, the contributing event sources, and the score over time:



Why outliers don't behave like a delay breach

The classic surprise. A single **delay breach** (weight 100) turns an entity red at once, and green again the moment data flows. A single **ML outlier** is deliberately worth only about **36** — *below* the red line — so one anomaly leaves the entity **orange, not red**. Repeated outliers within the 24-hour window add up:

```
1 outlier   →  ~36   orange   (a nudge, not an alarm)
2 outliers  →  ~72   orange
3 outliers  → ~108   red      (now it's a sustained pattern)
… time passes, events older than 24h drop off → the score eases back down
```

This is TrackMe's core **false-positive defence**: a one-off blip cannot page you; only a recurring pattern escalates. (An undertrained model contributes nothing at all — see *Machine Learning*.)

> **Important**
>
> **It is normal for a fixed problem to stay orange for a while.** The *live* breach clears instantly, but the *accumulated* outlier events and the `base_score` history linger until they age out of the 24-hour window. The entity is remembering, not malfunctioning.

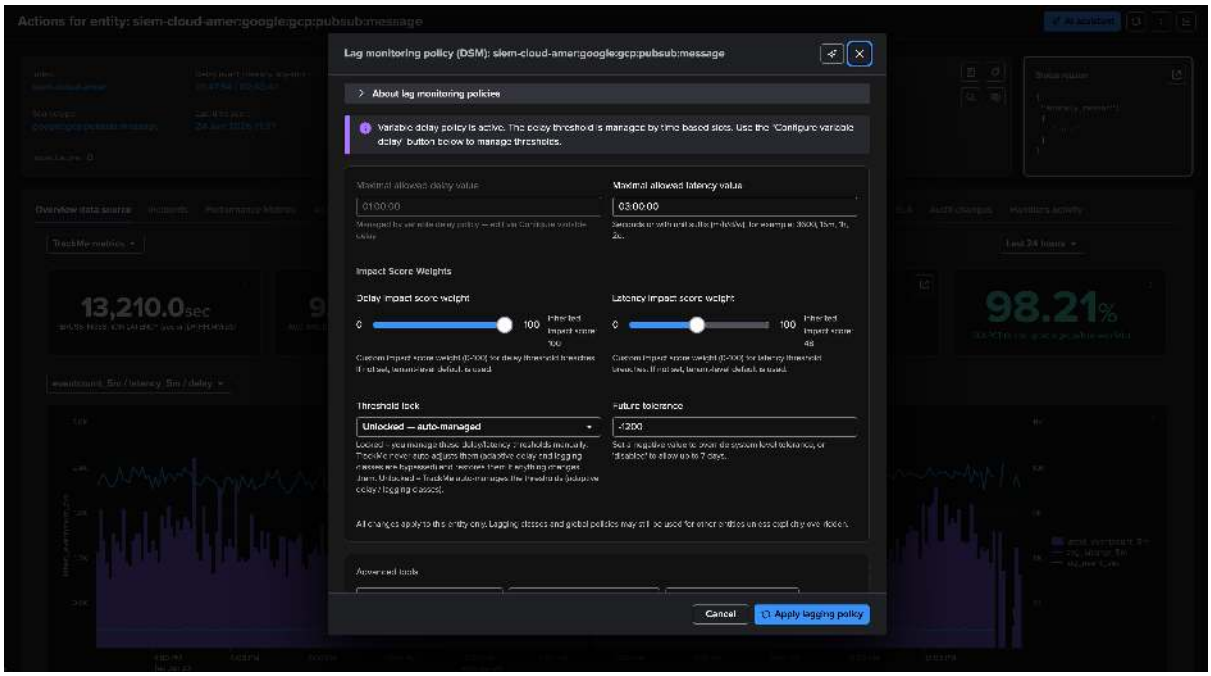
Delay and latency

For the feeds family (DSM, DHM, MHM), two live KPIs do most of the work:

KPI	Definition	A breach usually means
Delay	`now() - last_event_time` — how late the newest data is.	A broken or stalled data flow (process, config, or network failure).
Latency	`_indextime - _time` — the lag between an event happening and being indexed.	Network pressure, time-zone misconfiguration, or bad timestamp parsing.

The effective **delay threshold** for an entity is resolved in order — the first that applies wins: a **per-entity override** (optionally **locked** so nothing rewrites it); a **variable-delay** rule that changes by time slot; a **lagging class** (a named, reusable threshold profile); then the **tenant default**. **Adaptive delay** can compute these from history. The full delay configuration lives with the *DSM component*.

The per-entity lag-monitoring policy is where you see the delay and latency weights, the threshold lock, and the future-tolerance setting together:

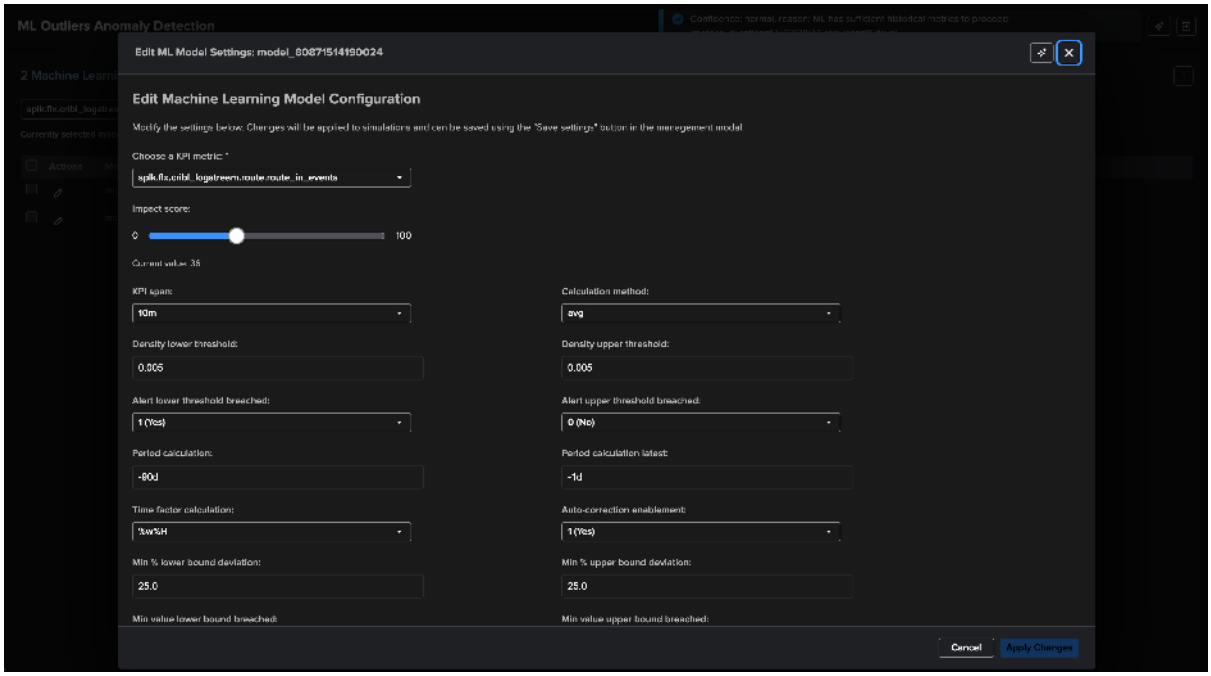


Dynamic thresholds (FLX, FQM, WLK)

FLX, FQM, and WLK do not use delay/latency; they evaluate **dynamic thresholds** on the metrics they emit. A rule is a metric name, an operator (`lt`/`le`/`gt`/`ge`/`eq`/ `ne`), a target value, and its own **score**. A breach adds that score on top of the component's threshold-breach weight — these are **live** contributions, present only while the rule is breached. FLX thresholds can also be time-sliced; WLK supports a tenant-wide default threshold.

Outliers as score events

Each ML model carries its own **impact score** for a detected outlier (the default is about 36). When the model flags a value, it writes one score event — that is what accumulates into the `score_outliers` sub-score described above. The model's impact score, KPI, seasonality and thresholds are all set in its configuration:

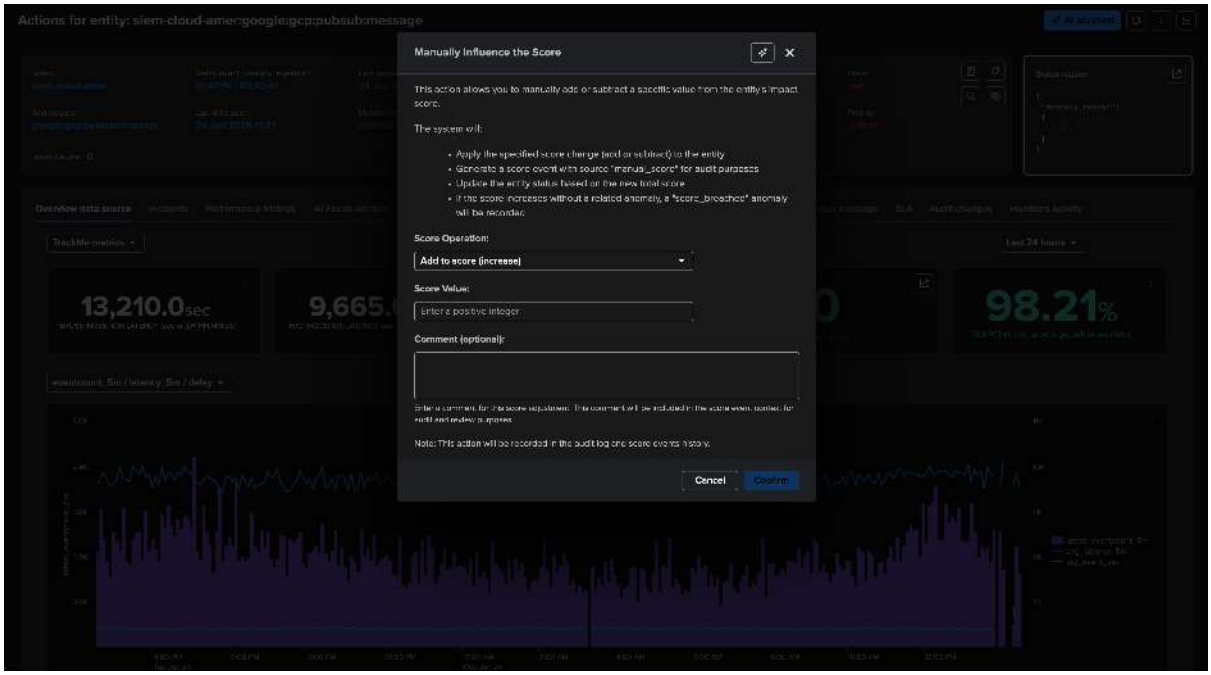


Outlier detection, training, confidence, and seasonality are covered in *Machine Learning*.

Clearing or pushing the score by hand

Because the score is partly a **ledger of events**, you can write your own events to it — to **clear a false alarm immediately**, or to **force attention**. There are three actions, and the right mental model is *"I am adding a negative (or positive) score event"*, never *"I am changing a weight"*.

Action	What it does
Set as false positive (entity)	Writes a negative event equal to the entity's current score, so the **total drops to zero** on the next cycle and the entity goes green. Clicking again just *replaces* the previous one — you cannot over-correct. It does **not** touch the outlier sub-score.
Set as false positive (Outliers tab)	The same idea, but clears **only** the accumulated outlier score, leaving the rest of the total intact.
Manually influence the score (add / subtract)	Nudge the score up or down by a value you choose. Manual adjustments **accumulate**. Pushing the score *up* without a real anomaly records a `score_breached` anomaly so the change is visible and audited.



Important

These adjustments take effect on the **next cycle** (an immediate cache means you do not wait for indexing) and they **fade after 24 hours**. They *suppress for the window* — they do not permanently change the entity. To stop outlier alerts for good, **fix or retrain the model**, do not keep marking false positives.

Warning

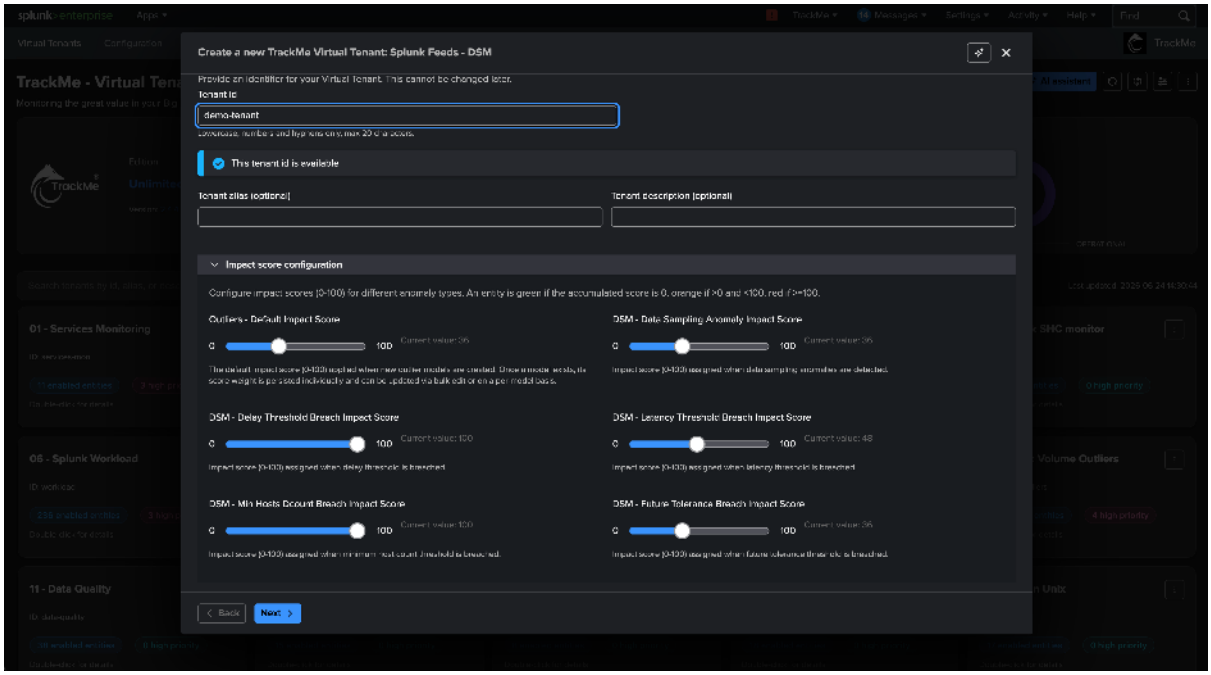
Never try to cancel a condition with a **negative weight**. To reduce score, lower the relevant weight, or use the false-positive / manual-decrease actions above.

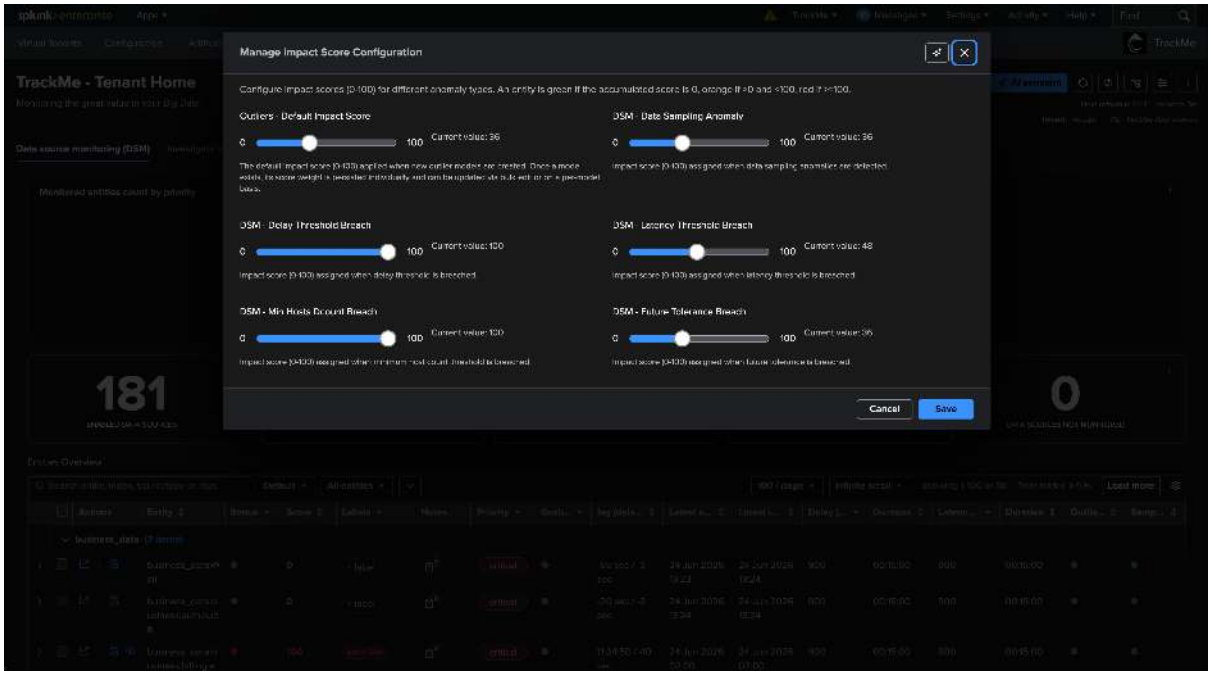
Tuning the weights

Every contribution above has a **weight** you can change. Weights cascade — **later wins**:

1. a built-in **fallback**;
2. the **system default** (affects *new* tenants only);
3. **per tenant** (affects every entity in that tenant);
4. **per entity** (overrides the tenant value for one entity).

Setting a weight to **0 disables** that contribution for the chosen scope. The weights are set at tenant creation and from the per-tenant **Impact Score Configuration**:





Note

The defaults are deliberately not all 100. Typically a delay breach and a host-count breach weigh **100** (red on their own), while latency weighs around **48** and outliers, data-sampling, and future-tolerance weigh around **36** — so a latency breach *alone*, or a *single* outlier, lands at **orange**, not red. That is the false-positive tuning at work, not a bug. The exact values live in your tenant settings; tune from there.

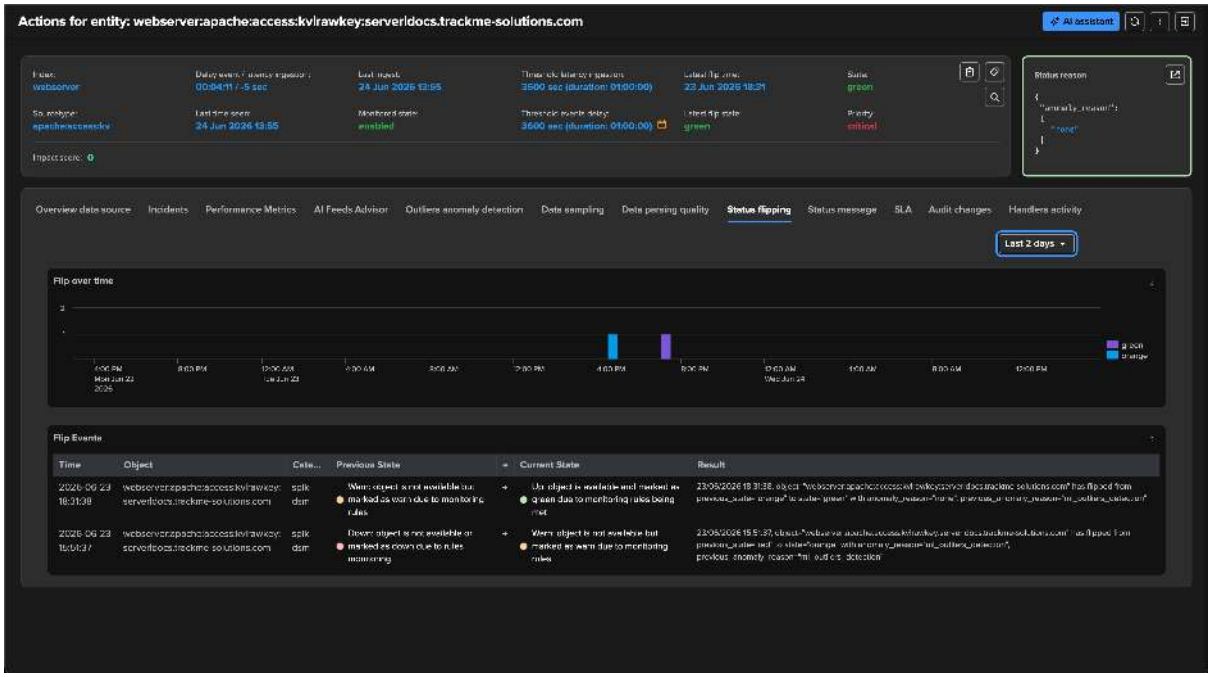
See also

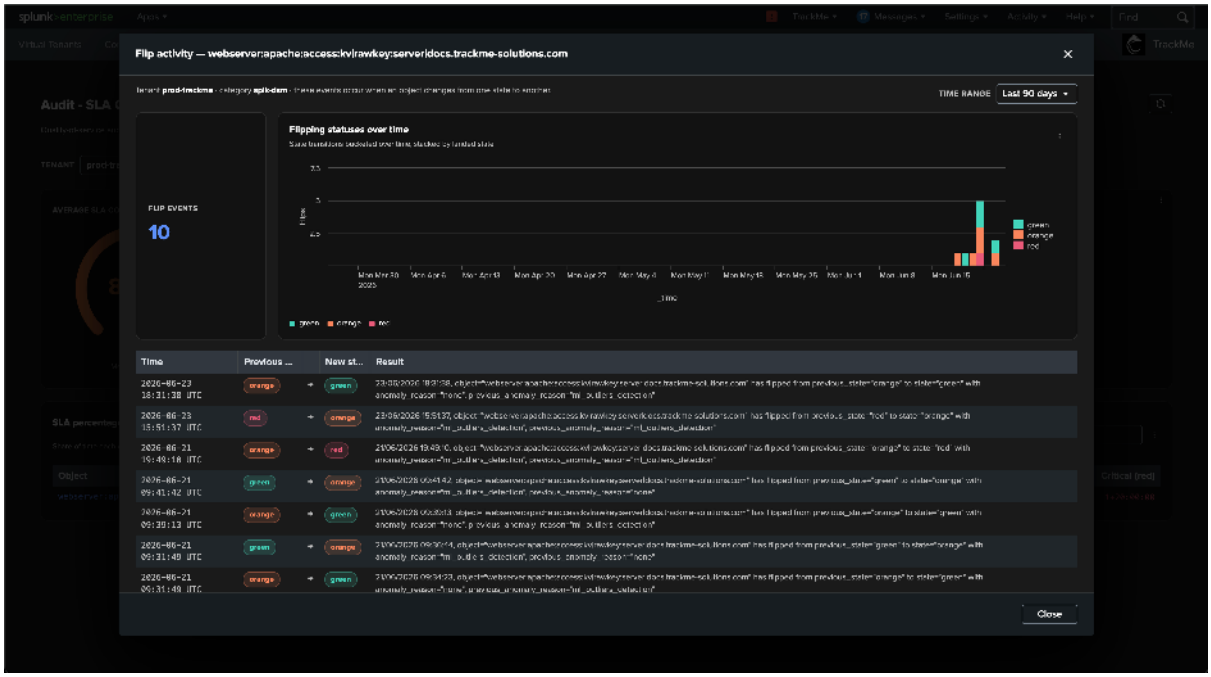
- *Impact Scoring white paper* — the full reference.
- *The entity state machine* — how the score becomes a colour.

- *Machine Learning* — outlier detection, training, and false-positive handling.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — delay and latency configuration in depth.

8.4.3 Status flapping

An entity that rapidly flips between healthy and unhealthy — *flapping* — is telling you something different from one that is steadily broken. TrackMe records every state transition so you can spot, and tame, unstable entities.





What flapping is

Every time an entity changes state, TrackMe writes a **flipping event** recording the previous state, the new state, the anomaly reason, and the time. The first event for any entity is its discovery — a flip from the synthetic `discovered` status to its first computed state. For example:

```
object=… flipped from previous_state=discovered to state=green  anomaly_reason=none
object=… flipped from previous_state=green      to state=red   ␣
↪anomaly_reason=delay_threshold_breached
object=… flipped from previous_state=green      to state=red   ␣
↪anomaly_reason=variable_delay_threshold_breached
object=… flipped from previous_state=red        to state=green  anomaly_reason=none
```

Flapping is tracked for the `splk-dsm`, `splk-dhm`, `splk-mhm`, `splk-cim` and `splk-flx` components.

Why it matters

The **frequency** of flips is itself a signal. A steadily-red entity is a known problem; an entity bouncing red ↔ green every few minutes usually means a **threshold set too tight for a bursty feed**, not a real outage. The repeated `anomaly_reason` on each flip tells you *which* condition is responsible — a red → green → red pattern with the same reason is the classic "threshold too tight" signature.

Where to review it

- Open the entity's **Status Flipping** tab — an over-time chart of flip frequency plus a table ordered by the most recent transitions.
- Or search directly in Splunk, for example:

```
`trackme_idx(mytenant)` sourcetype=trackme:state tenant_id="mytenant"␣
↪object="myobject"
```

Flipping data also feeds TrackMe's **SmartStatus** assessment of an entity.

Taming flapping

Flapping is a *symptom*, not a separate alarm — the fix is to absorb the transient blips:

- **Widen the disruption grace window** so a brand-new anomaly is held **blue** until it has persisted, instead of immediately flipping to red (see *Classification & Protection*).
- **Tune the threshold** that keeps tripping — for a bursty feed, a variable-delay rule or a more appropriate lagging class is usually the answer (see *Impact scoring & thresholds*).
- Remember that **logical-group protection** already dampens flapping: a member of a healthy group shows as a stable blue rather than flipping.

See also

- *The entity state machine* — the states and the blue suppression that reduces flapping.
- *Impact scoring & thresholds* — thresholds and grace settings to tune.
- *Classification & Protection* — the disruption queue, your main lever against flapping.

8.5 Classification & Protection

The decision maker tells you *what state* an entity is in. The features in this part tell you *how to treat* that state: how important the entity is, what service target it carries, how it is grouped, and which entities are protected from noisy alerting.

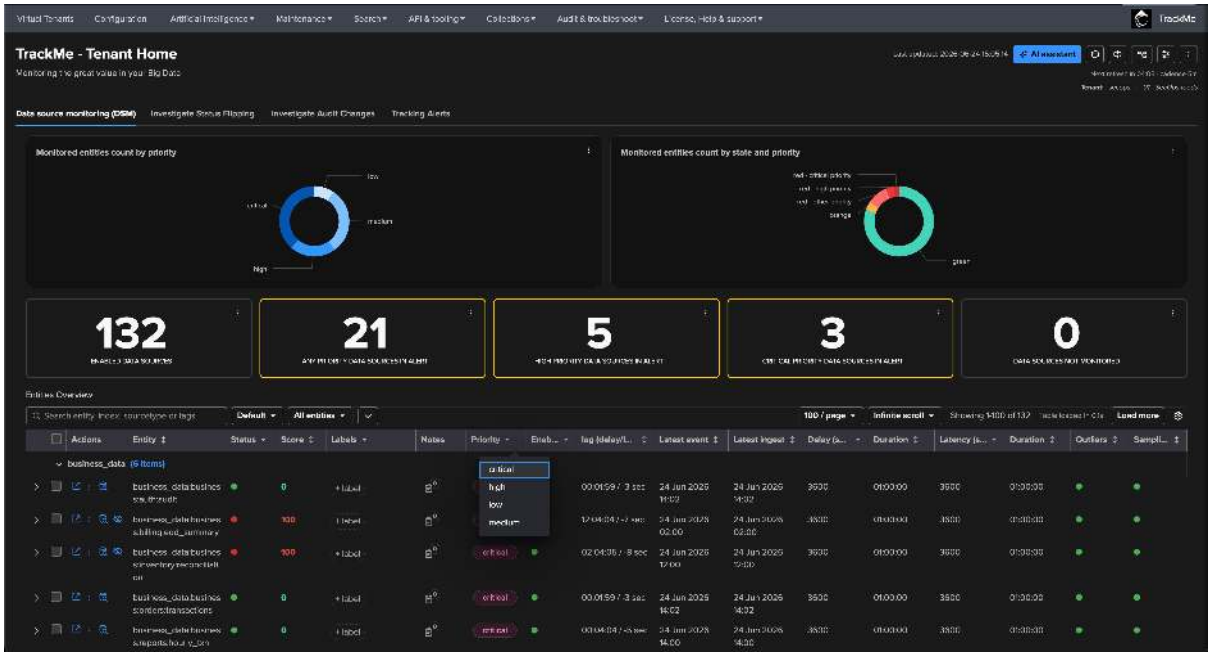
- **Priority** — rank entities by importance.
- **Tags** — free-form metadata for filtering and routing.
- **Labels** — a curated, colour-coded catalogue (and rule-driven auto-labels).
- **SLA** — service-level classes, targets, and attainment.

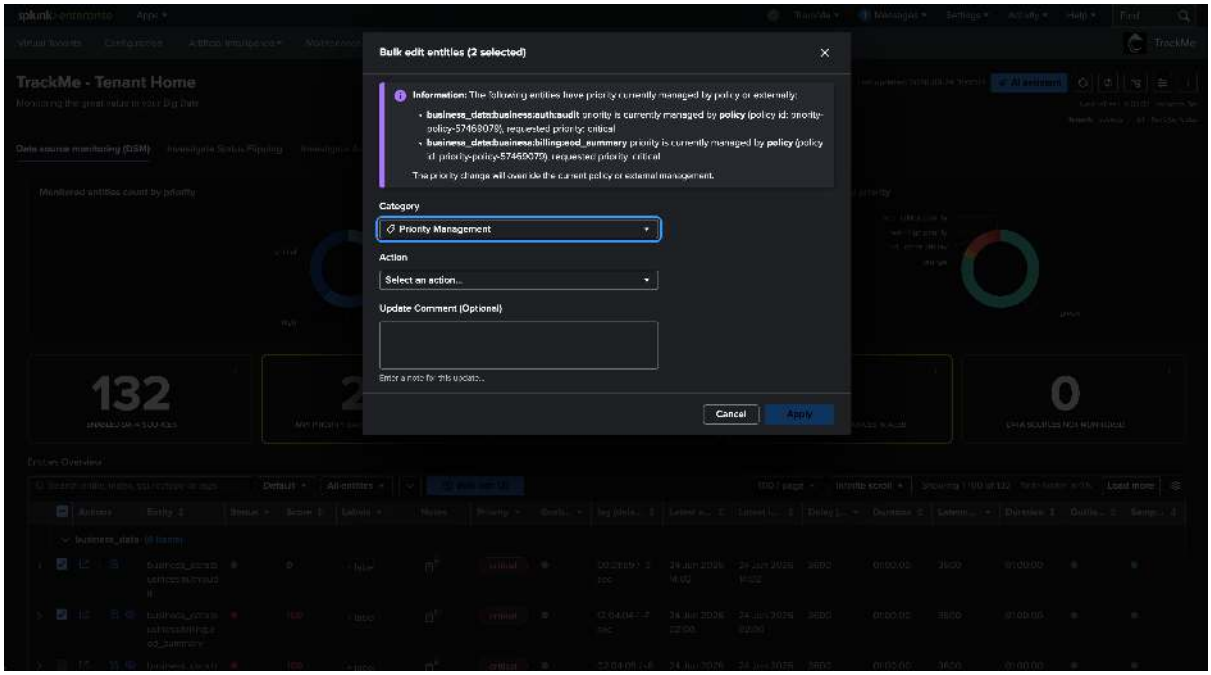
- **Logical groups** — collective health and group protection.
- **Disruption queue** — grace periods that absorb transient anomalies.
- **Notes** — free-form context attached to an entity.

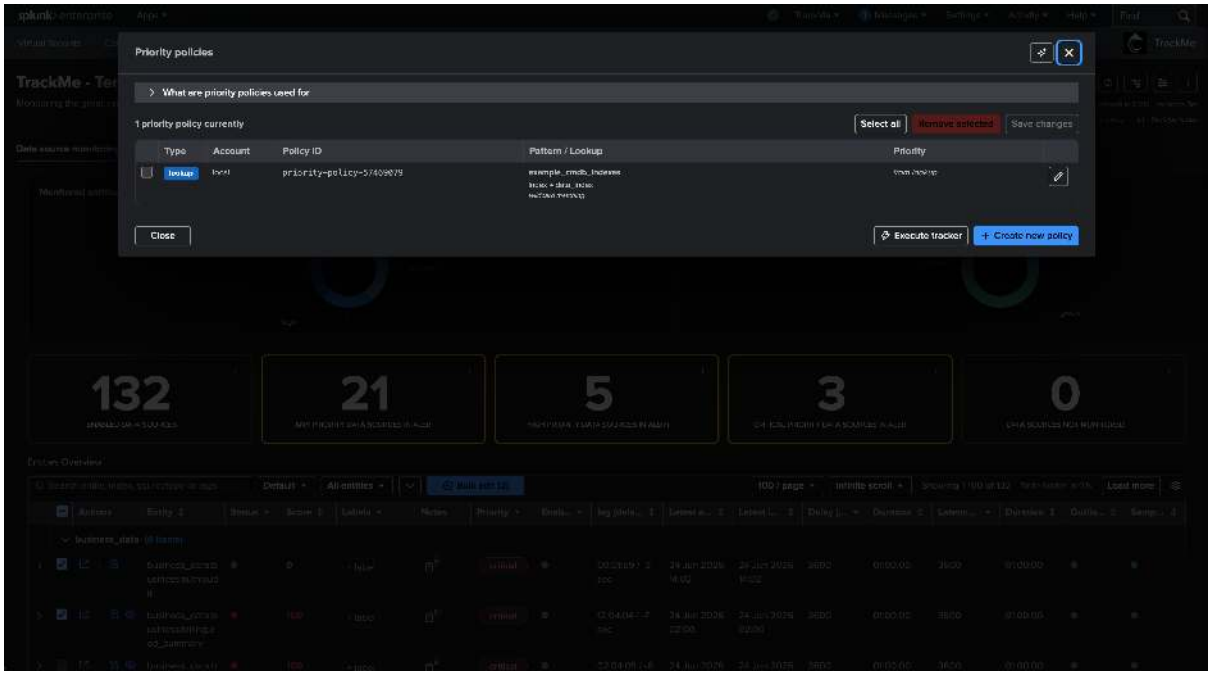
> **Note**
>
> **Priority, tags, and SLA share one mechanism — policies.** A policy assigns metadata automatically using a rule (regex, a Splunk lookup, or an SPL search), per component. Policies *suggest*; a manual override always wins; and removing a policy auto-cleans the assignments it made.

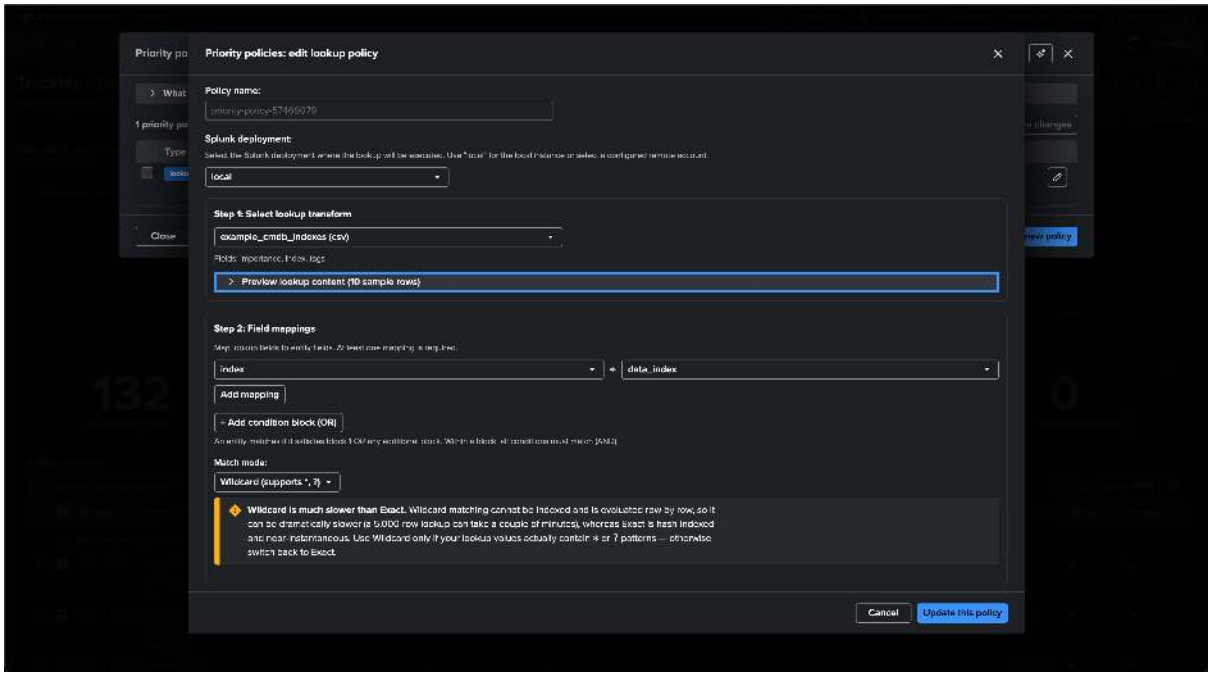
8.5.1 Priority

Priority ranks entities by business importance. It is one of the most widely *leveraged* classifications in TrackMe — alerting, virtual groups, automation, and the UI all use it to decide which entities to act on or surface first. You can set it by hand or assign it automatically with priority policies.




Bulk edit entities (2 selected)
Information: The following entities have priority currently managed by policy or externally:
business_data:business:auth:audit priority is currently managed by policy (policy id: priority-policy-57469079), requested priority: critical
business_data:business:billing:esd_summary priority is currently managed by policy (policy id: priority-policy-57469079), requested priority: critical
The priority change will override the current policy or external management.
Category
Priority Management
Action
Select an action...
Update Comment (Optional)
Enter a note for this update...
Cancel
Apply
TrackMe - Tenant Home
132
0


Priority policies
What are priority policies used for
1 priority policy currently
Select all
Remove selected
Save changes
Type
Account
Policy ID
Pattern / Lookup
Priority
lookup
local
priority-policy-57409079
Close
Execute tracker
Create new policy
132
21
5
3
0



The priority levels

Level	Meaning
critical	The highest business importance.
high	
medium	
low	The lowest business importance.
pending	A "not yet triaged" / discovery bucket — **not** the highest priority despite sorting last.

Newly discovered entities take the tenant's **default priority** (`medium` unless you change it).

Where priority is used

Priority is **classification, not scoring** — it never changes an entity's score or state (see *Impact scoring & thresholds*). Instead, it is the lever many features use to decide *which* entities to notify on, surface, or act on:

Alerting & notification routing
: Stateful alerting can **route by priority**. The alert action's `priority_levels_emails` and `priority_levels_commands` settings choose which entities actually send emails and run commands — so you can, for example, email only **critical** and **high** entities while everything is still tracked and recorded. An entity off the list still alerts internally; only its email/command notifications are suppressed. (The ingest channel is not priority-gated.) The entity's current priority is read at alert time and shown in the email and on the incident record. See *Stateful alerting*.

Notable events
: Every TrackMe *notable event* carries the entity's priority as a field, so your Enterprise Security or correlation logic can prioritise and route on it.

Virtual Groups
: A *virtual group* can be **scoped to chosen priority levels** (for example only high and critical), and its card shows a priority breakdown across the tenants it aggregates.

Finding and focusing in the UI
: Priority is a **filter and search axis** on every entity table. Tenant cards show a **red-by-priority** breakdown, and a **High-priority overview** highlights entities that are red at high or critical priority — the fastest "what should I look at first?" view.

Automation scoping
Several features can be **limited to chosen priority levels**: *auto-label rules*, *ML outlier detection* (train and score only where it matters), and **AI Advisor automated actions** (so autonomous tuning only touches the entities you trust it with). AI investigations and chat also include the entity's priority in the context they send to the model.

Setting priority

- **Manually**, per entity — a manual priority is flagged as such and is **never** overwritten by a policy. Clear the manual flag to return the entity to policy control.
- **By policy** — a priority policy assigns a level automatically, using one of three resolution methods (see below).

When several priority policies match one entity, the **highest level wins**.

Priority policies

Priority is one of the three policy-driven classifications (with tags and SLA). A policy matches entities using one of three methods, which you can mix in a single policy set:

Method	How it matches
regex	A regular expression against a field such as `object_id`, `index`, `sourcetype`, or `host`. Matching uses `re.search` — an unanchored pattern matches anywhere.
lookup	A Splunk lookup (CSV or KV Store); the priority value can be pulled from a lookup column.
SPL search	The results of a saved search.

Policies are **per component** (DSM / DHM / MHM / FLX / FQM / WLK). Removing a policy auto-cleans the assignments it made on the next cycle. The add/edit modal can **preview matches** so you can test a regex or search before saving.

Every priority change is **audited** — review an entity's history in the **Audit** tab of its main screen. You can also set priority in bulk from SPL, e.g. `| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_update_priority" mode="post" body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'priority': 'high', 'object_list': '<entity1>,<entity2>'}"`. In high-scale environments, roll out priority progressively and pair it with tiered alerting to reduce alert fatigue.

Note

`pending` is a discovery state, not an escalation — do not assume it ranks above `critical`. And because conflicts resolve by *level*, not by policy order, adjust the levels (or narrow the policies) if the "wrong" policy wins. Prefer lookups over SPL for static data — SPL policies add a little search load each cycle.

See also

- *Priority — in depth* — the regex/lookup policy procedures, the numeric hierarchy, the policy tracker, and external management SPL.
- *Tags* and *SLA policies* — the sibling policy types.
- *Virtual Groups* — virtual groups can filter on priority.

8.5.2 Priority — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for priority management. For the readable overview, start with *Priority*. This page covers the regex and lookup-based policy procedures, the numeric priority hierarchy, the policy tracker, and external priority management with SPL.

About priority levels in TrackMe

Hint

Priority levels are an important concept in TrackMe which can easily be leveraged to categorize the importance of your different Splunk feeds, and for instance redirect notifications depending on an entity's priority level.

- **TrackMe supports the following priority levels:**
  - **critical**
  - **high**
  - **medium**
  - **low**
  - **pending**
- The priority level of an entity is defined by default when **discovered**, and can be updated **per entity**, defined by **policy**, or managed **externally**.
- Entities are usually filtered when forwarding alerts to a third party, such as email or a ticketing system, based on their priority level.
- Priority is a valuable concept that can be leveraged to reduce noise and alert fatigue. A frequent and recommended practice is to focus on high and critical priorities, while other priorities can be considered over time.

About the pending priority level

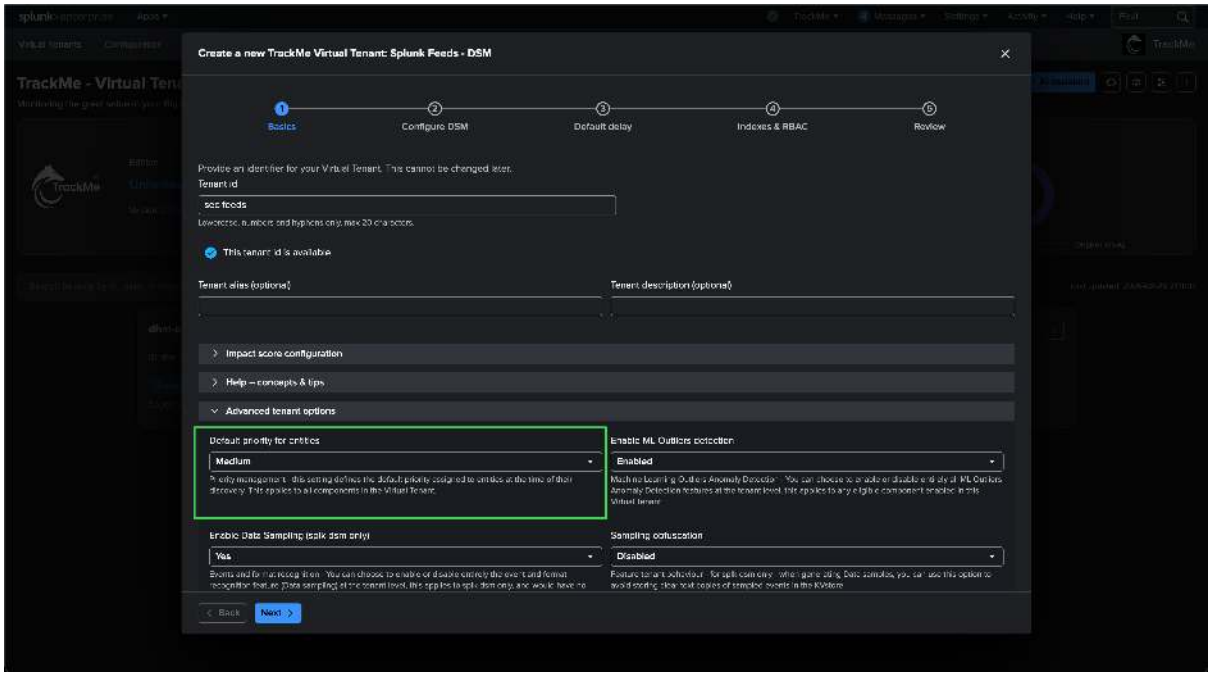
- The **pending** priority is a special priority level added which can be used to qualify newly discovered entities before allowing them to be parts of the alerting framework.
- Especially, when creating alerts, TrackMe calls the following macro: `trackme_apply_maintenance_mode_v2` which contains the following exclusion:

```
``` exclude entities with priority pending ```
| where NOT (priority="pending")
```

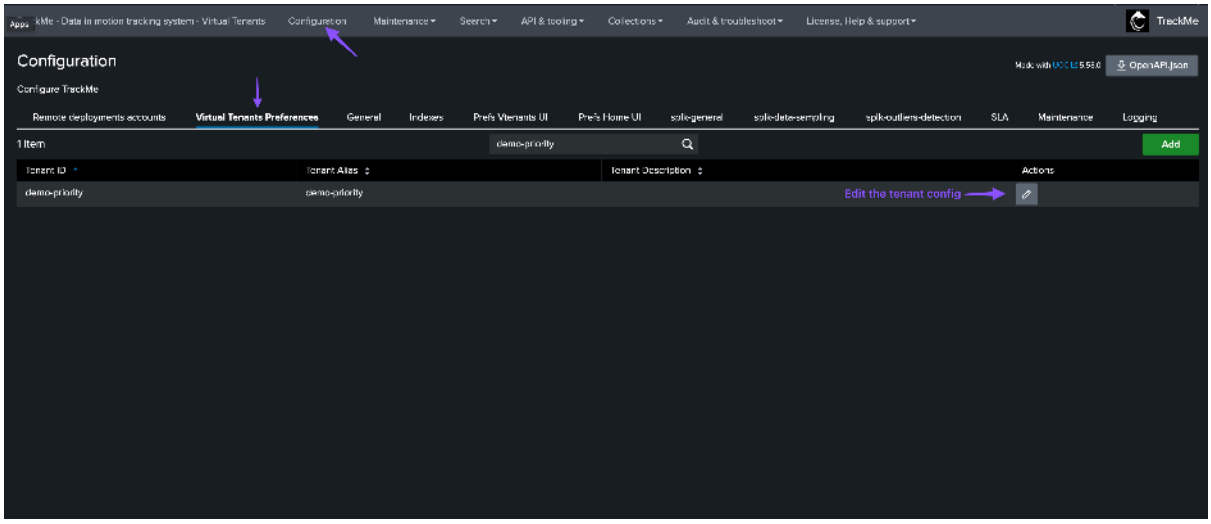
Priority at discovery time

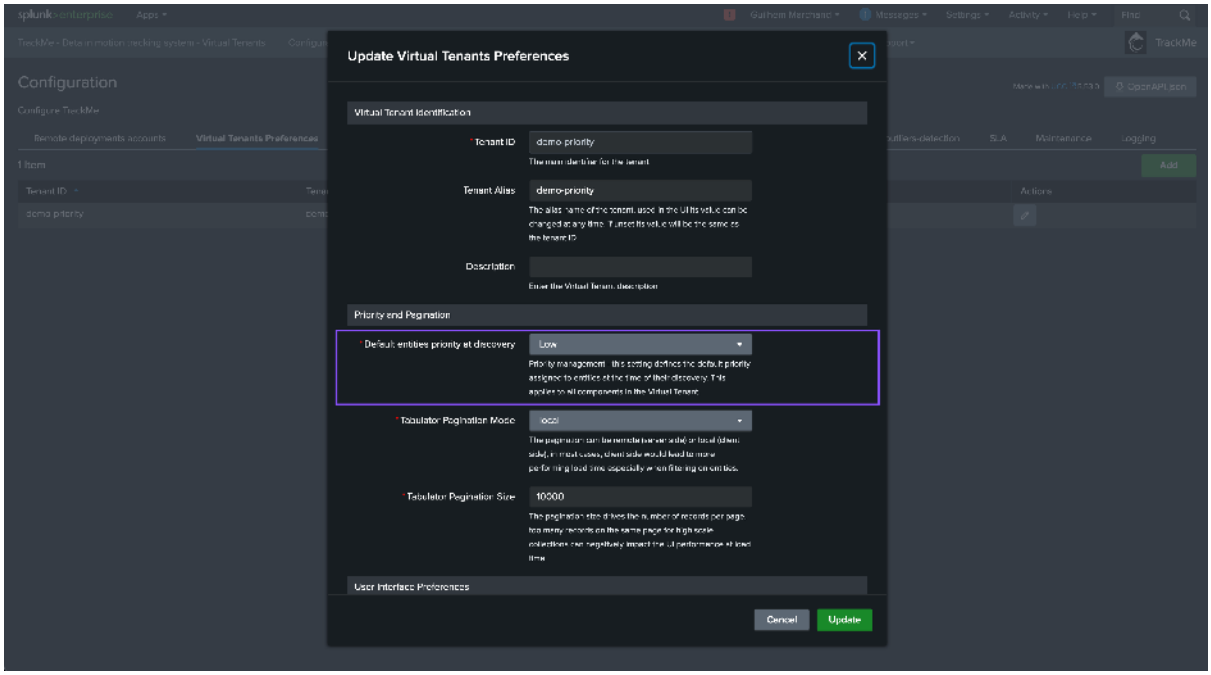
TrackMe applies the priority level at discovery time, which is configurable per Virtual Tenant:

When a Virtual Tenant is created, you can define the default priority that will be applied to entities as they are discovered:
```



Once the Virtual Tenant is created, you can update the default priority level in the Virtual Tenant's settings:

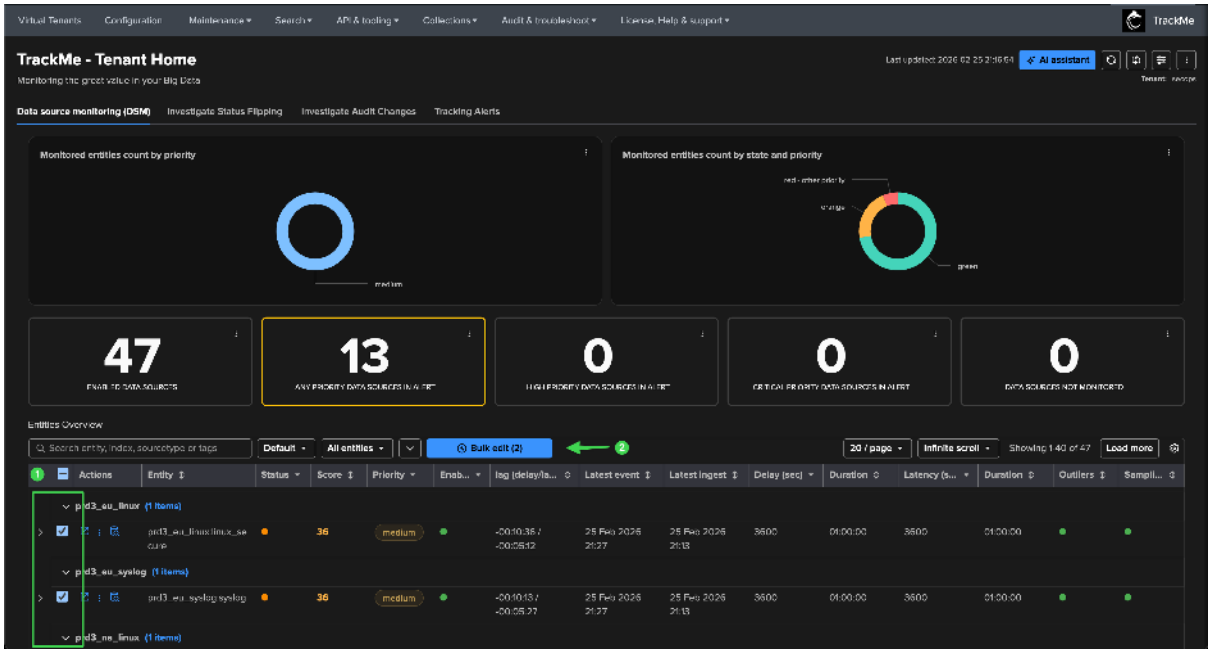


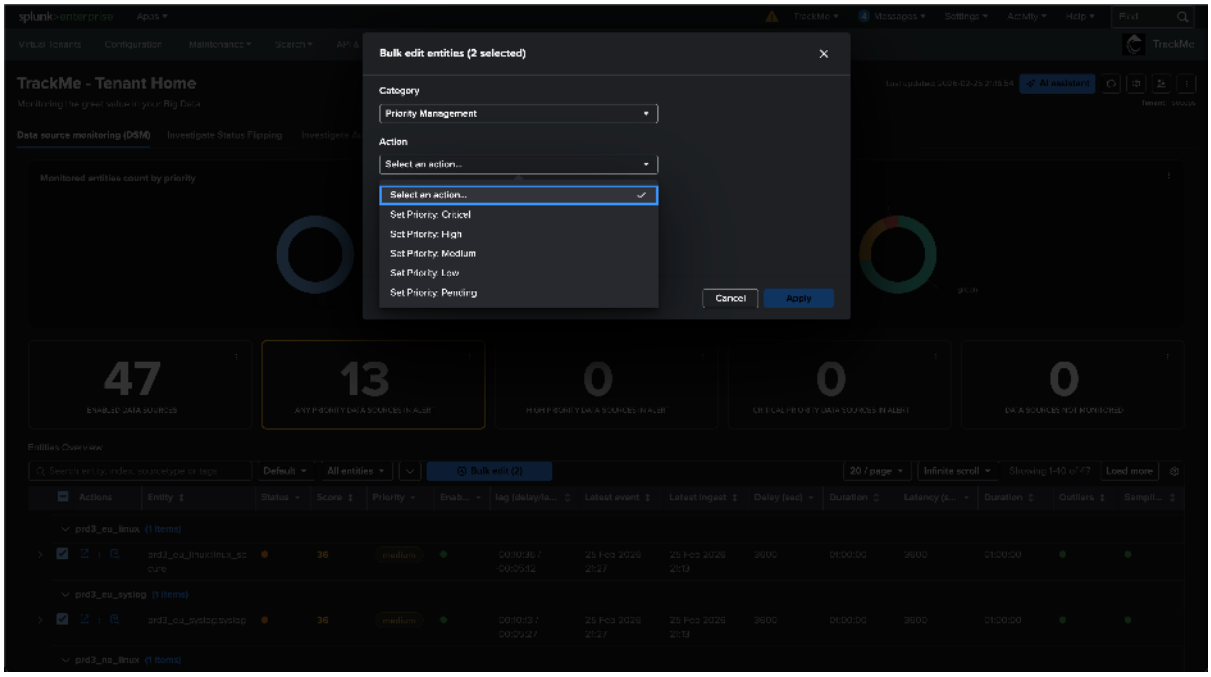


Managing priority at the entity level

You can update the priority level of an entity in different ways:

- Click on the 3-dot menu on the entity row and select *Priority Management*
- Open the entity view, click on the 3-dot menu and select *Priority Management*

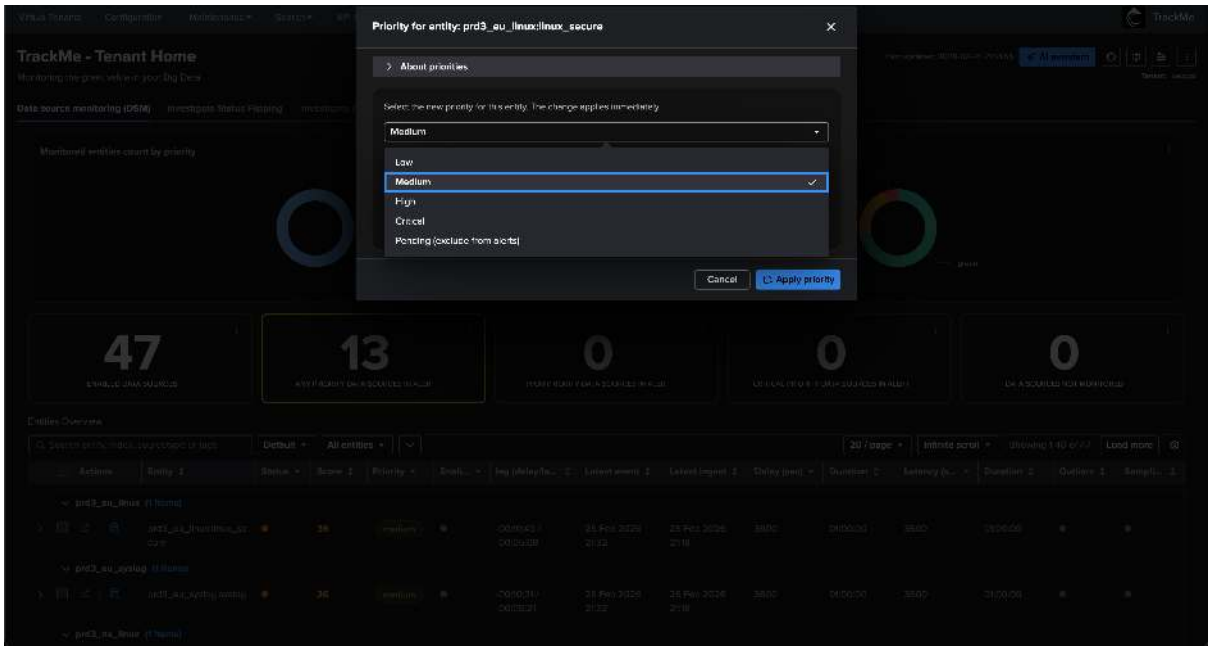


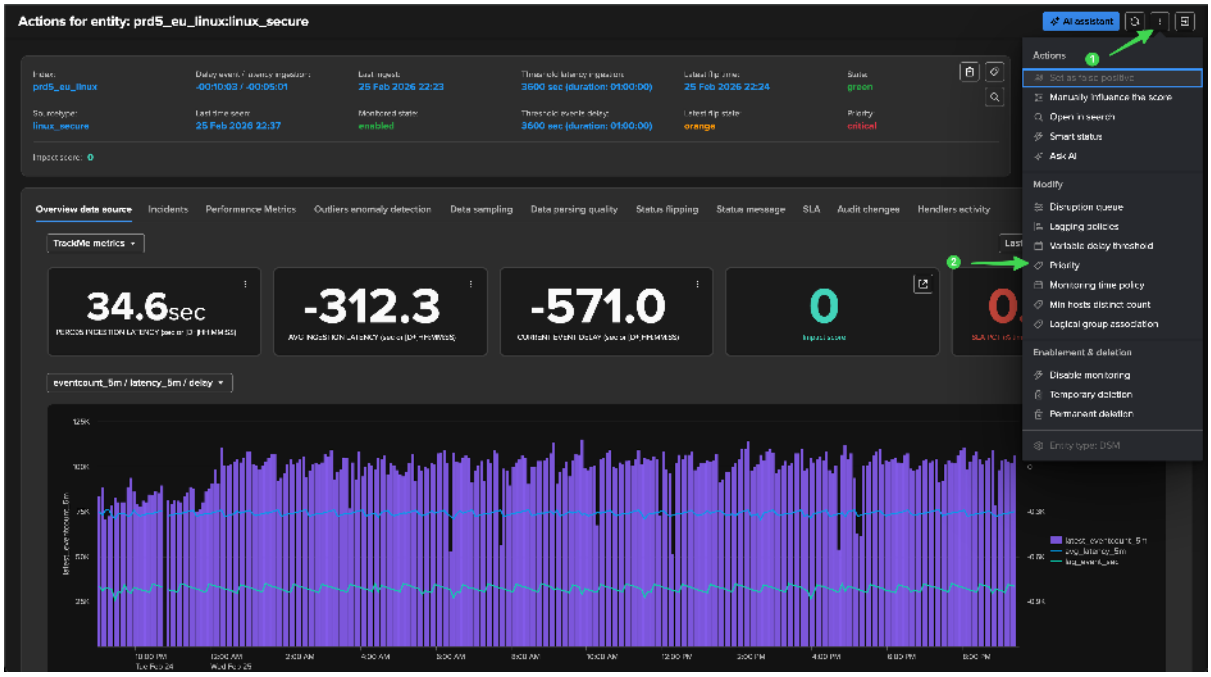


Updating entities in bulk

To update entities in bulk:

- Check the boxes of entities to be updated, or search for a pattern in the search bar and check the top header checkbox to select all matching entities
- The bulk edit buttons appears
- Select *Priority Management* and the wanted priority level





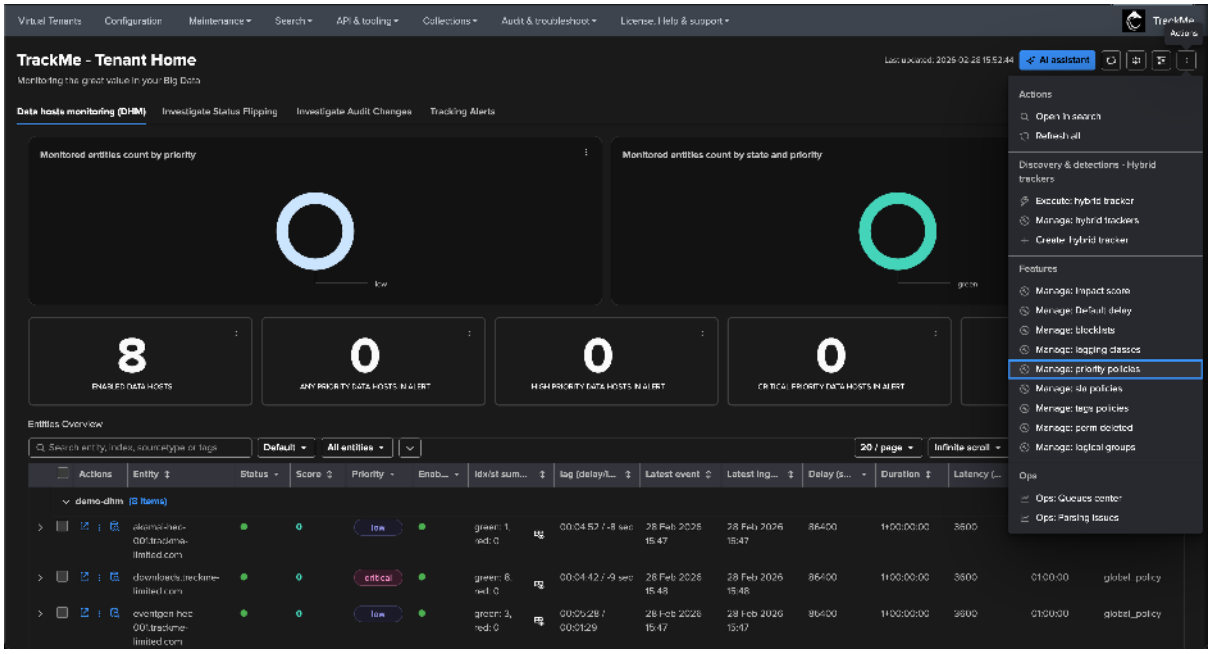
Managing priority via policy

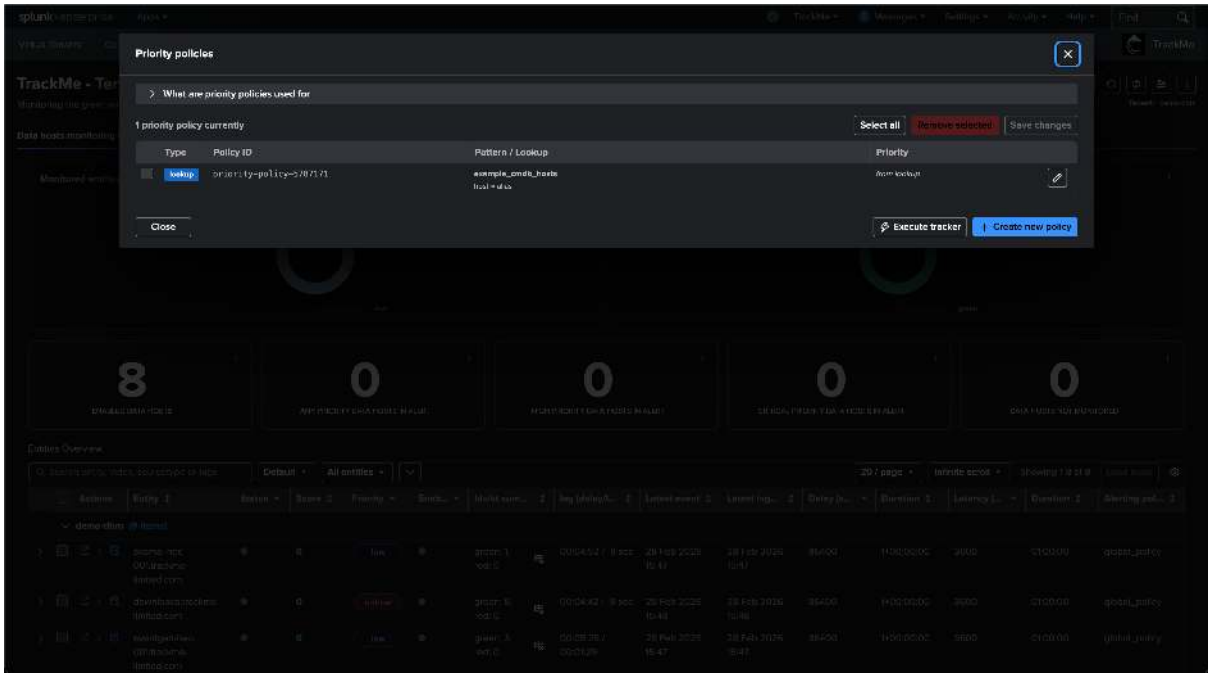
TrackMe supports the management of priority levels via policy, which can be defined per Virtual Tenant:

- Priority policies allow you to automate priority assignment across entities using **regex-based**, **lookup-based**, or **search-based (SPL)** rules.
- **Regex-based policies** match regular expressions against a configurable entity field (default: the entity name).
- **Lookup-based policies** leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) to assign priorities based on field mappings, making it easy to integrate with a CMDB or asset inventory.
- **Search-based (SPL) policies** match against the live results of a Splunk search, mapped exactly like a lookup.
- Matching entities are automatically updated with the priority level defined in the policy.
- If multiple policies match a given entity, the **highest priority level takes precedence** across all policy types.
- An entity managed by policies can still be updated manually, and the policy will not override the manual update.
- TrackMe will show an informational message in the entity screen, displaying the policy managing the entity, the requested priority level, and the effective priority level.

Accessing the policy management screen:

- From any Tenant Home page, click the **priority icon** in the left-hand panel, then select **Manage priority policies**





Lookup-based policies

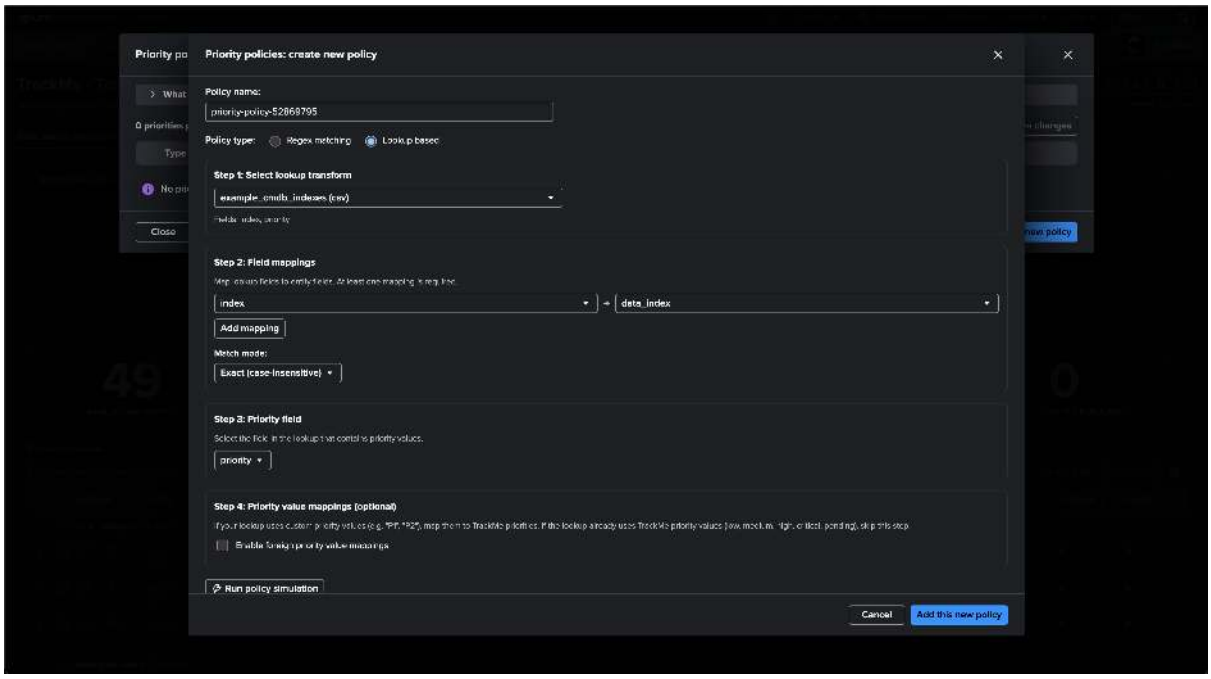
Lookup-based policies leverage existing Splunk lookup transforms (CSV files or KVstore collections) to assign priorities to entities based on field mappings. This is the recommended approach when integrating with an external CMDB, asset inventory, or any structured data source.

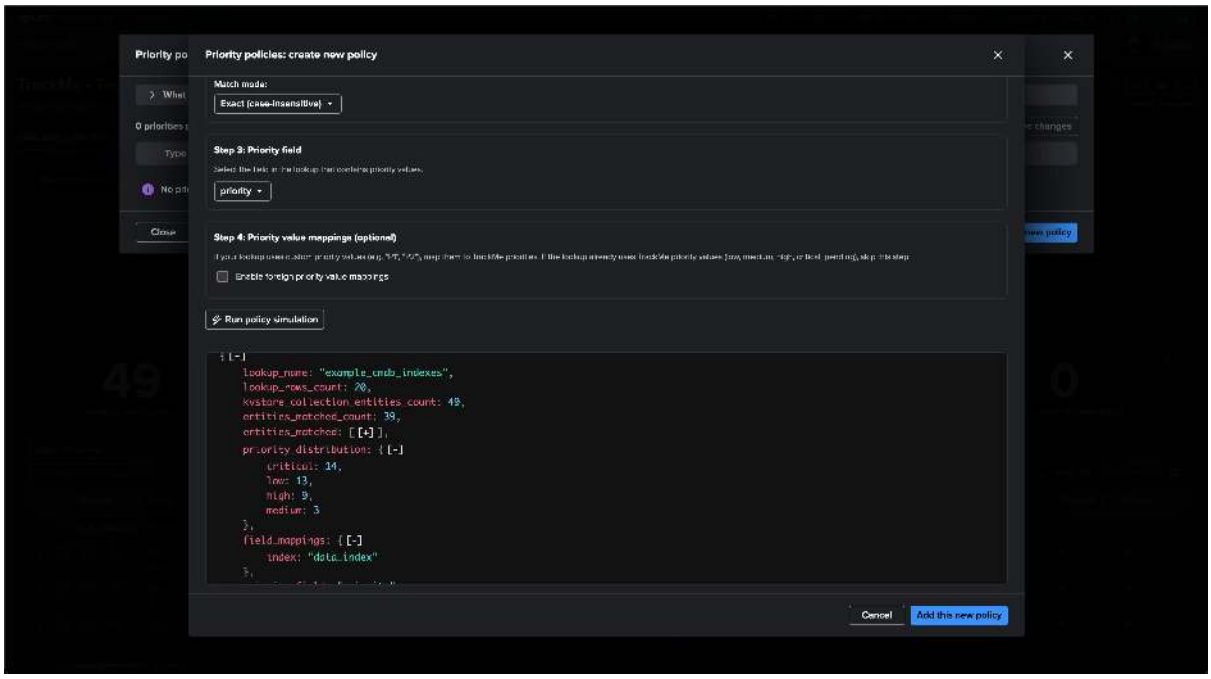
Creating a lookup-based policy:

- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Lookup** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)
- Select a **Splunk lookup transform** from the dropdown — TrackMe lists all available lookup transforms in your Splunk environment
- Configure **field mappings** to map lookup fields to entity fields — for example, map the lookup field `index` to the entity field `data_index`, and the lookup field `host` to the entity field `object`

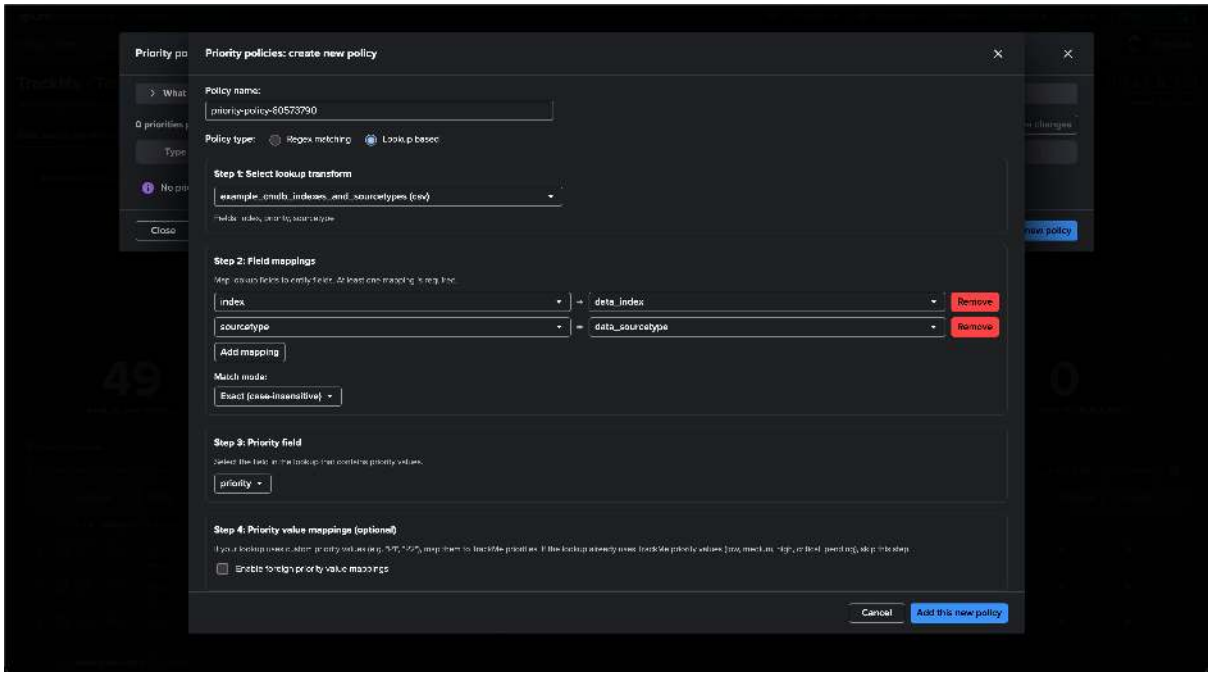
- Select the **priority field** — the field in the lookup that contains the priority value
- Optionally configure **priority value mappings** to translate foreign priority values to TrackMe's format (e.g., `P1` → `critical`, `P2` → `high`)
- Select the **match mode**: **Exact** (case-insensitive string matching) or **Wildcard** (supports `*` and `?` patterns)
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched and what priorities would be assigned

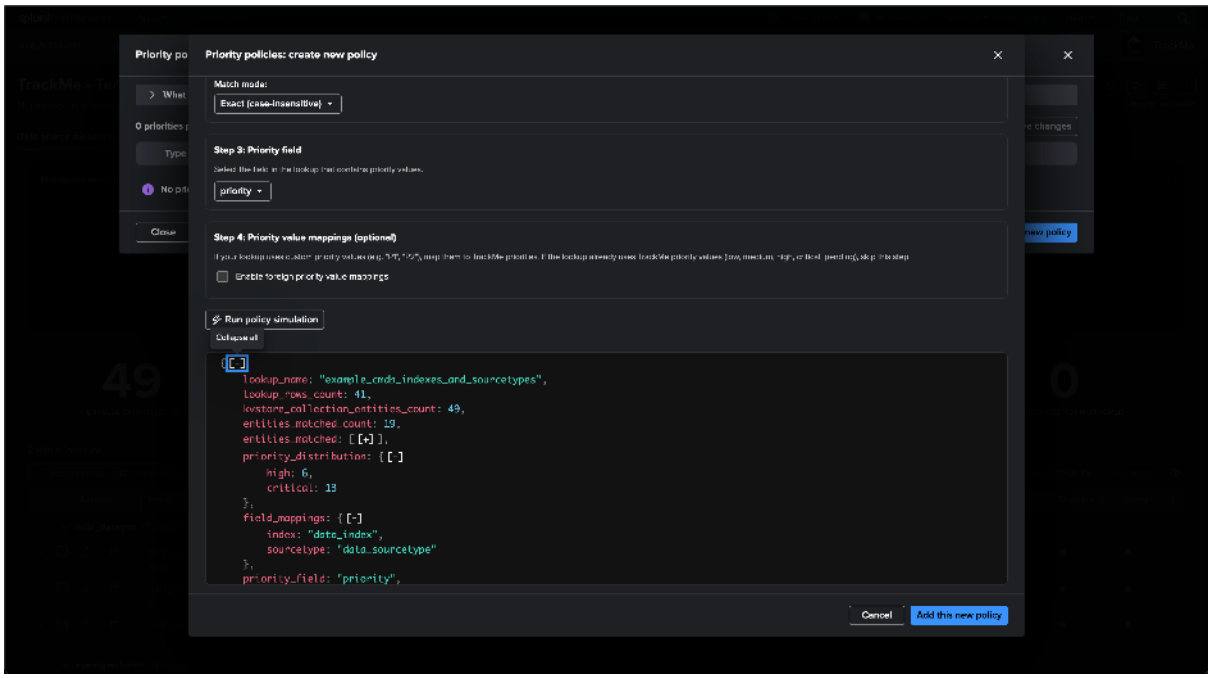
Data source (dsm) example, with a lookup file containing indexes and their priority:



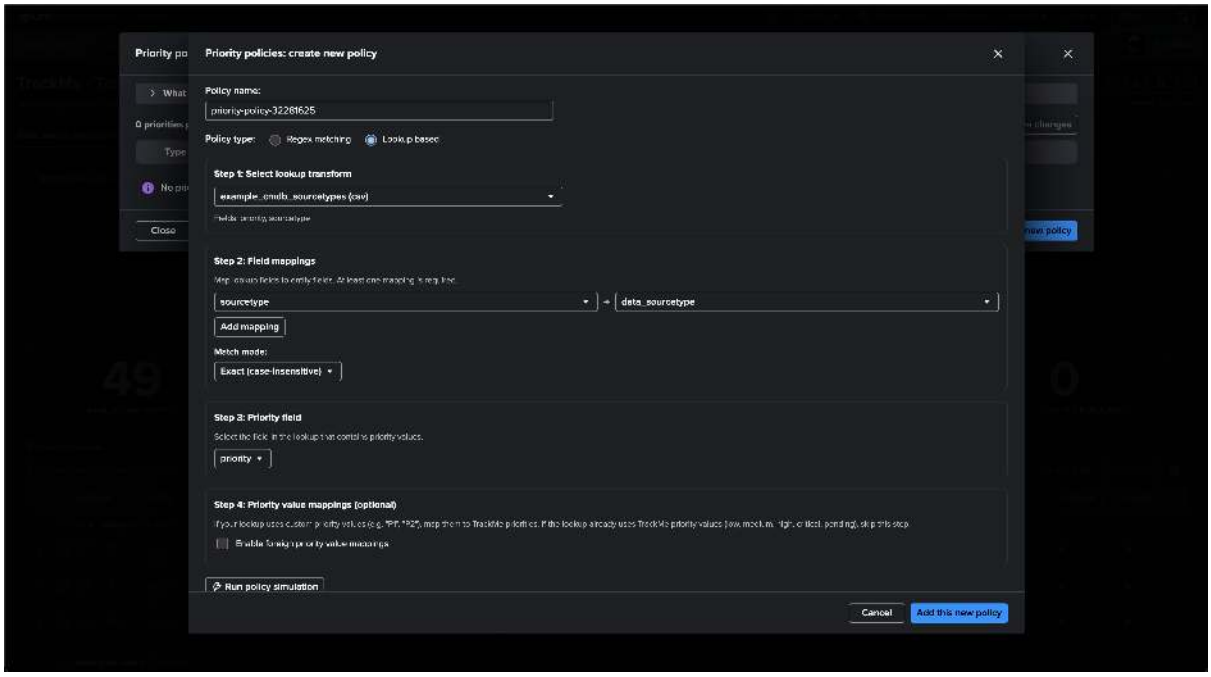


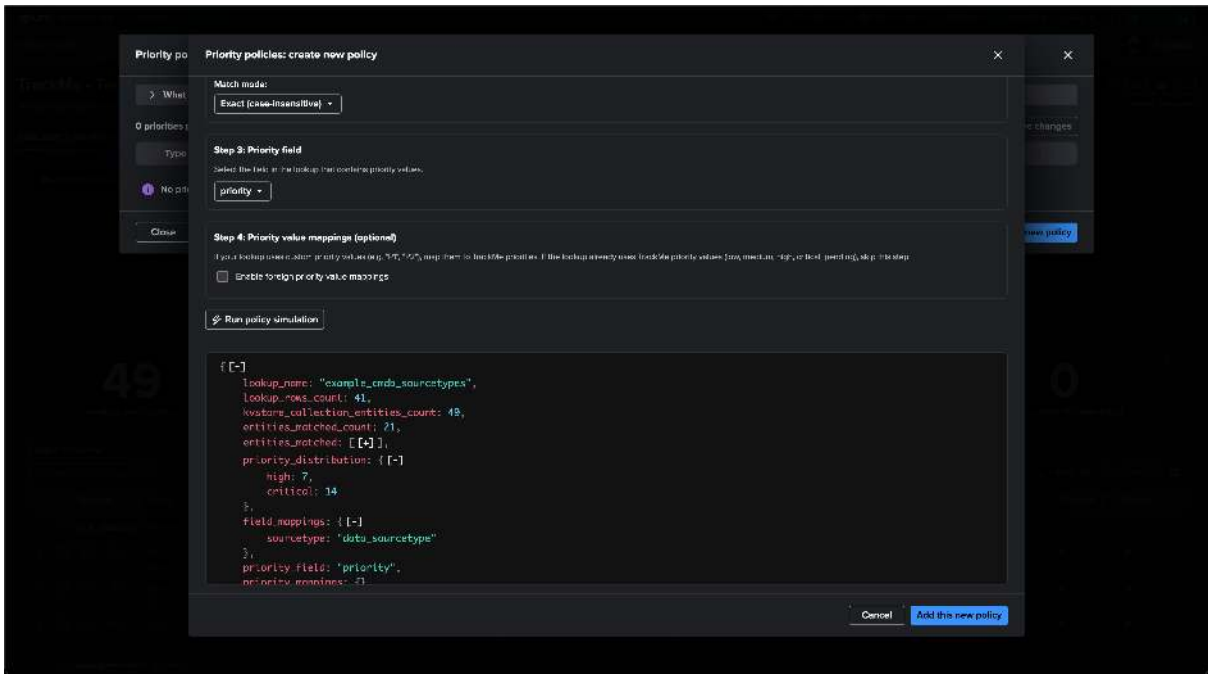
Data source (dsm) example, with a lookup file containing indexes, sourcetypes and their priority:



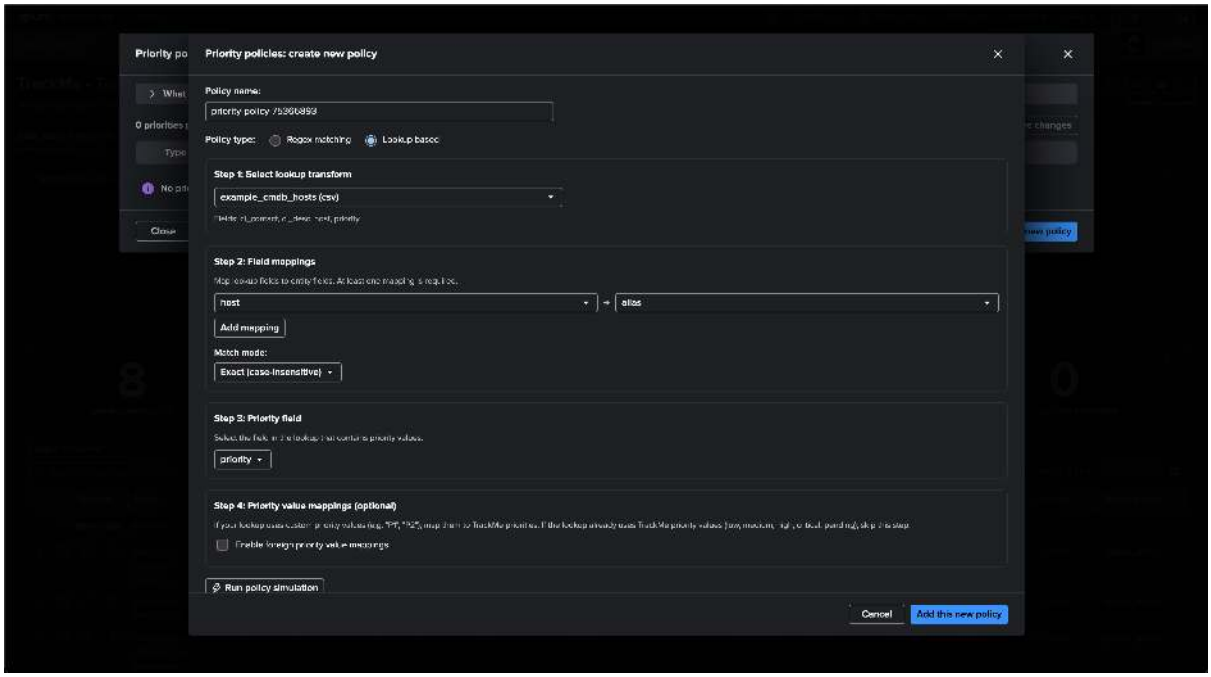


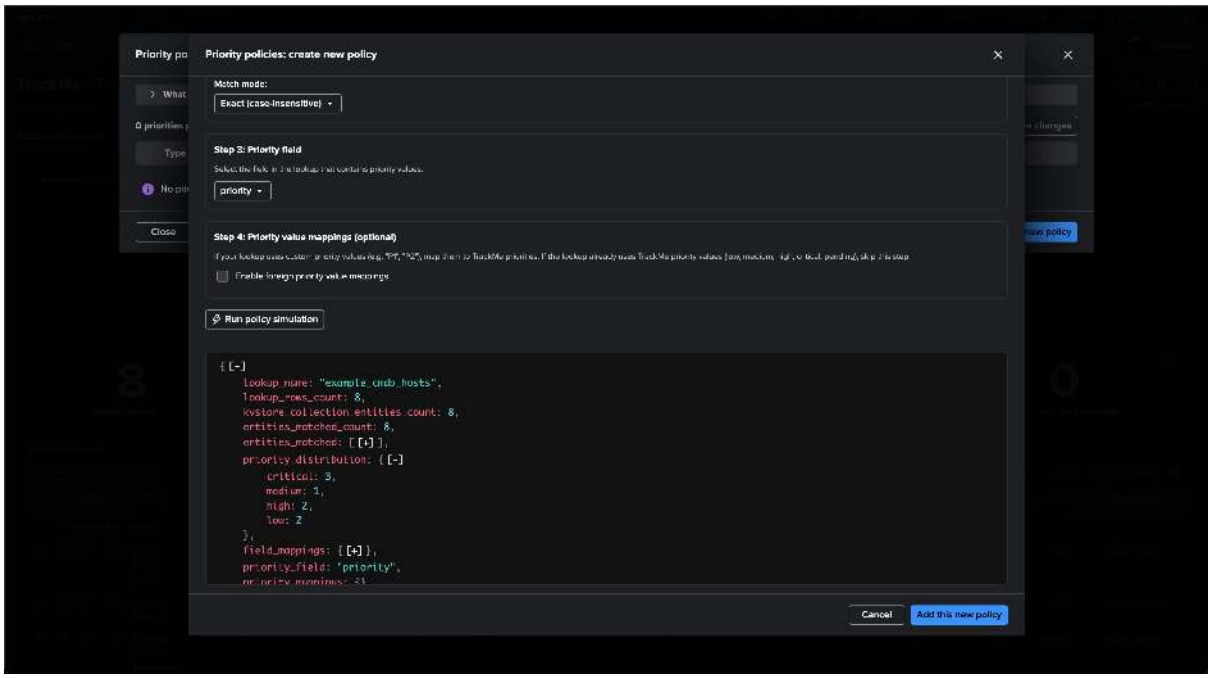
Data source (dsm) example, with a lookup file containing sourcetypes and their priority:





Hosts tracking (dhm) example, with a lookup file containing host names and their priority:





Lookup policy configuration details

- **Field mappings**: Define how lookup fields map to entity fields. All mapped fields must match for an entity to be selected. For example, if you map `index` → `data_index` and `host` → `object`, both conditions must be satisfied.
- **Priority field**: The column in the lookup containing the priority value (e.g., a `severity` or `priority` column).
- **Priority value mappings** (optional): If your lookup uses custom values like `P1`, `P2`, `P3`, you can map them to TrackMe priority levels (`critical`, `high`, `medium`, `low`, `pending`). If no mappings are configured, the lookup values must already match TrackMe's priority names.
- **Match modes**: `Exact` performs case-insensitive string comparison. `Wildcard` supports `*` (matches any characters) and `?` (matches a single character) for flexible pattern matching.

Advanced matching (lookup & search policies)

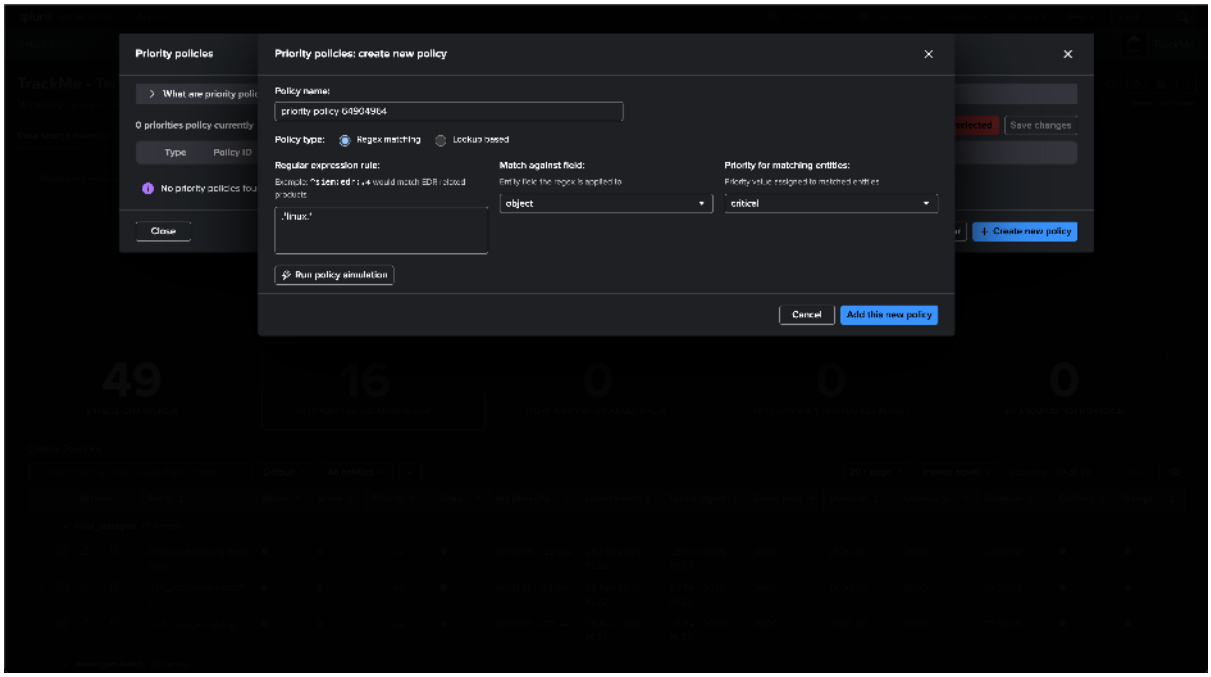
- **Multiple match blocks (OR/AND).** A single set of field mappings is AND-ed (all must match). You can instead define several match blocks that are **OR-combined** — an entity matches if it satisfies *any* block — useful when the same identifier lives in different lookup columns.
- **DHM `asset` multivalue.** For DHM, match against the `asset` multivalue field to recognise a host by *any* of its known identifiers against a hostname-keyed CMDB.
- **Wildcard foreign values.** In wildcard match mode, the lookup / search column values are treated as `*` / `?` patterns matched against the entity values.

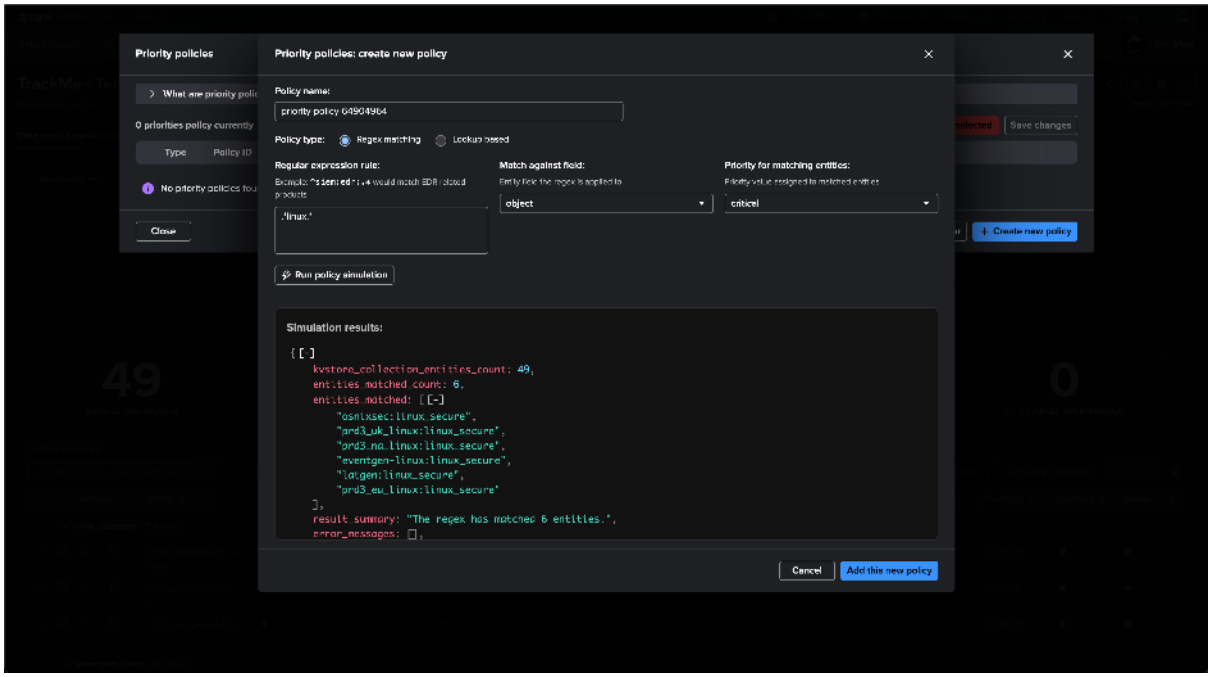
Regex-based policies

Regex-based policies match a regular expression pattern against an entity field. When the pattern matches, the configured priority value is assigned to the entity.

Creating a regex-based policy:

- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Regex** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)
- Enter the **regex pattern** to match against entities
- Select the **match against field** — by default, the regex matches against the `object` field (entity name), but you can choose any available field such as `alias`, `data_index`, `data_sourcetype`, or enter a custom field name
- Select the **priority level** to assign to matched entities
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched before saving





About the Match against field option

- By default, regex policies match against the `object` field, which is the entity name.
- You can target any entity field available for the component, such as `alias`, `data_index`, `data_sourcetype`, or even a custom field name.
- This is particularly useful when you want to assign priorities based on entity attributes rather than their names. For example, matching all entities from a specific index using `data_index`.

Search-based (SPL) policies

A third method matches entities against the **results of an SPL search** rather than a static lookup — useful when the mapping is computed (a join, an enrichment, a derived field) rather than stored in a CSV / KV Store. Create one with **Create new policy → Search** mode and provide:

- the **search query** (raw SPL) and, optionally, its **earliest / latest** time range (default `-5m` / `now`);
- the same **field mappings** as a lookup policy — the search's result columns are matched against entity fields exactly as a lookup table would be;
- the **priority field** in the results that carries the value to assign, with the same optional value mappings and match modes.

In short, a search policy is a lookup policy whose "table" is produced live by SPL on each run, so it supports the same field-mapping, value-translation, wildcard, OR/AND-block, and simulate options.

Priority hierarchy and conflict resolution

When multiple policies (regex, lookup, or search) match the same entity, TrackMe applies the **highest priority level** across all matching policies:

Table 2: Priority hierarchy (highest to lowest)

Priority Level	Numerical Value
pending	5 (special)
critical	4
high	3
medium	2
low	1

For example, if a regex policy assigns `medium` and a lookup policy assigns `critical` to the same entity, the entity will receive the `critical` priority.

Once a priority is assigned by a policy, TrackMe sets the `priority_updated` flag on the entity, which prevents the default priority logic from overriding the policy-assigned value during regular evaluation cycles.

Running the policy tracker

After creating one or more policies, you can execute the policy tracker to apply all configured policies to your entities:

- Click the **Run policy tracker** button in the policy management screen
- TrackMe will evaluate all regex, lookup and search policies against all entities in the selected component
- A summary of the results is displayed, including the number of entities updated, matched, and any errors encountered

Entities managed by policies

When an entity is managed by a policy, TrackMe displays an informational message in the priority management screen, showing the policy identifier and the requested priority level:

You can still override the priority level manually at the entity level — the policy will not overwrite manual changes.

Accessing entities managed by policies using trackmegetcoll:

Entities managed by policies can be identified using the `priority_reason` field:

Notes:

- Update the `tenant_id` and `component` to match your environment
- The following SPL can be accessed via the "Search table" button in TrackMe's UI; it leverages the real-time decision maker and TrackMe REST API

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=feeds-secops component=dsm

| where isnotnull(priority_reason) AND match(priority_reason, "^priority_policy_id:
↪")
| table object, priority, priority_reason
```

Managing priority externally

TrackMe supports the management of priority levels externally:

- External management allows you to update the priority level of entities using Splunk and any logic of your own.

- Priority policies take precedence over external management.
- If an entity is managed externally, the priority level can still be updated manually, and external management will not override the manual update.
- TrackMe will show an informational message in the entity screen, displaying the external management managing the entity, the requested priority level, and the effective priority level.

Hint

Consider using lookup-based priority policies instead

With the introduction of **lookup-based priority policies** (see *Managing priority via policy*), the same use cases previously handled through external priority management can now be achieved directly within TrackMe's built-in policy framework. Lookup-based policies offer several advantages:

- **Easier configuration** — no custom SPL searches or scheduled searches to maintain
- **Full built-in control** — policies are managed, simulated, and applied through the TrackMe UI
- **Continuous enforcement** — the built-in priority tracker automatically applies policies, ensuring newly discovered entities are handled without delay
- **Audit and visibility** — policy-managed entities are clearly identified in the UI with their associated policy

External priority management remains available for advanced use cases requiring custom logic beyond what policies can express.

Example of SPL:

- Update the tenant_id
- Update the search to match your needs, lookup files and logic

In this example, the lookup field contains the index names which we use as the lookup key to define the priority_external field.

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_feeds-secops | eval keyid=_key

``` In this example, we leverage a Splunk lookup file referencing indexes and used␣
↪to define the field priority_external ```
| lookup feeds_priorities.csv index as data_index OUTPUT priority as␣
↪priority_external
| where isnotnull(priority_external)

``` The field priority_reason will be used by TrackMe to display an informational␣
↪message ```
| eval priority_reason="lookup: feeds_priorities.csv"

``` Finally, the KVstore records will be updated; schedule this search so that any␣
↪newly discovered entity will retrieve the expected externally managed priority␣
↪```
| outputlookup append=t key_field=keyid trackme_dsm_tenant_feeds-secops
```

In this example, the lookup field contains both index and sourcetypenames which we use as the lookup key to define the priority_external field.

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_feeds-secops | eval keyid=_key

``` In this example, we leverage a Splunk lookup file referencing indexes and used␣
↪to define the field priority_external ```
```

(continues on next page)

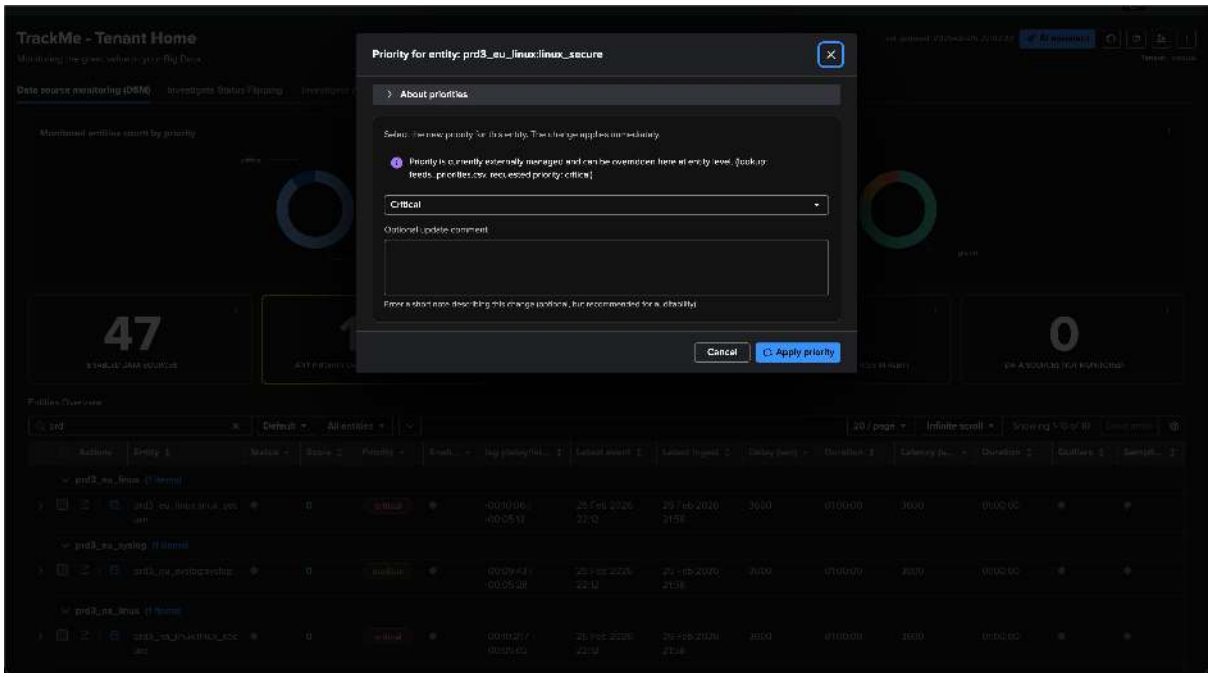
(continued from previous page)

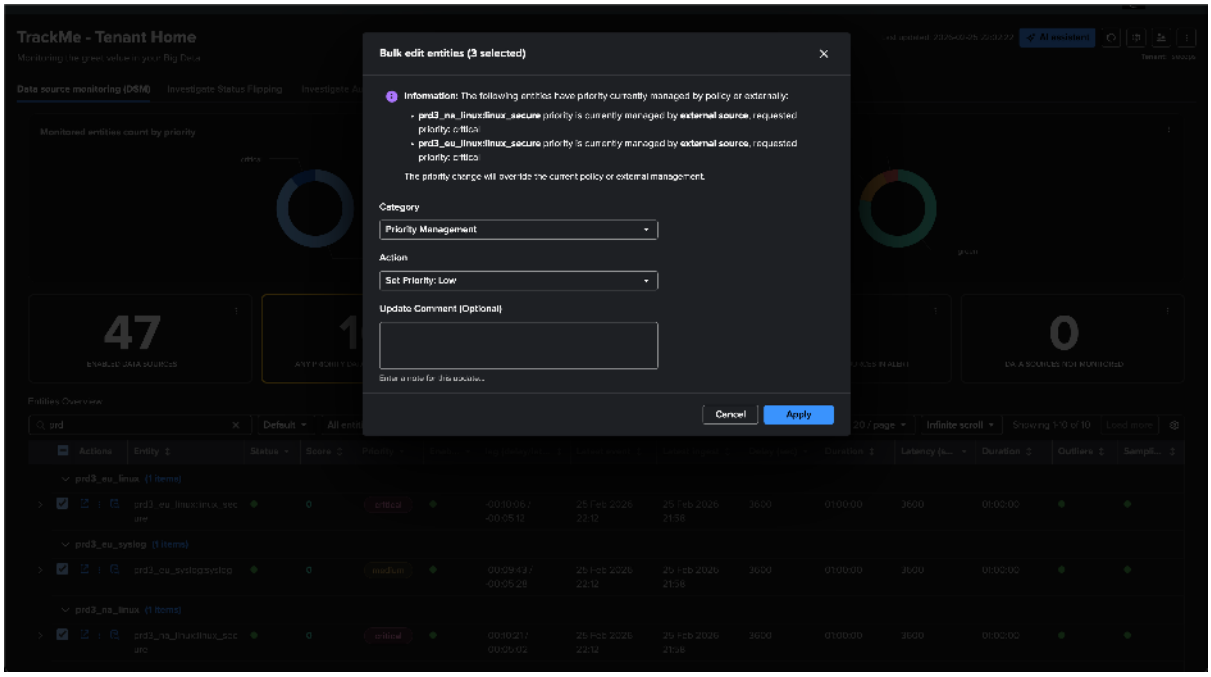
```
| lookup feeds_priorities.csv index as data_index, sourcetype as data_sourcetype␣
↪OUTPUT priority as priority_external
| where isnotnull(priority_external)

``` The field priority_reason will be used by TrackMe to display an informational␣
↪message ```
| eval priority_reason="lookup: feeds_priorities.csv"

``` Finally, the KVstore records will be updated; schedule this search so that any␣
↪newly discovered entity will retrieve the expected externally managed priority␣
↪```
| outputlookup append=t key_field=keyid trackme_dsm_tenant_feeds-secops
```

TrackMe automatically detects that the priority is externally managed, and will show an informational message when accessing the priority management screen, either on a per entity basis or via bulk edit:





Entities managed by policies can be identified using the *priority_policy_id* field:

Notes:

- Update the tenant_id
- The following SPL can be accessed via the "Search table" button in TrackMe's UI; it leverages the real-time decision maker and TrackMe REST API

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=feeds-secops component=dsm

| where isnotnull(priority_external)
| table object, priority*
```

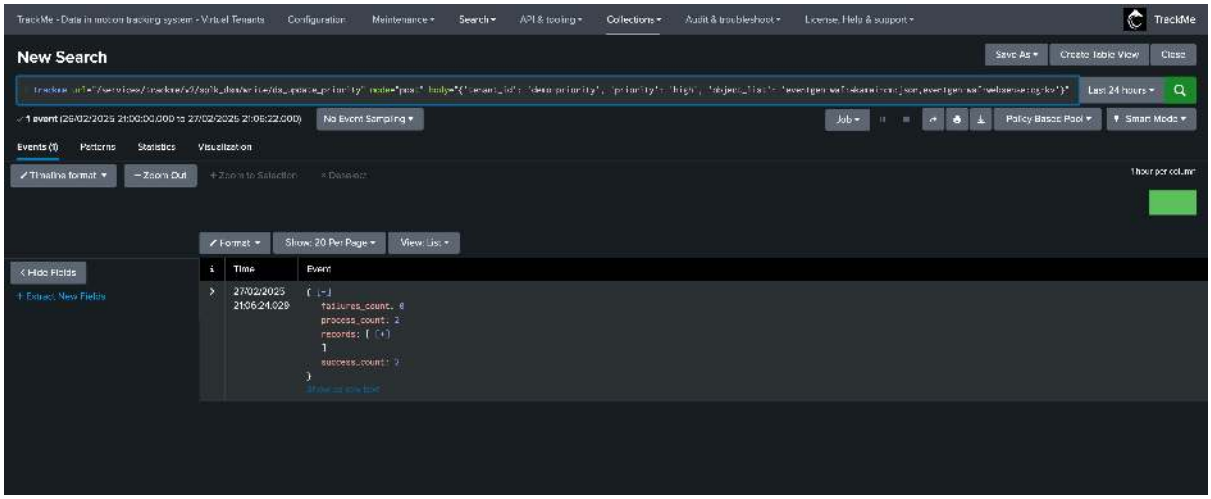
Additional priority related resources

Updating entities in SPL and REST API

You can also update the priority level of entities using SPL and the REST API, or by any other means that can interact with the REST API:

Example of SPL:

```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_update_priority" mode="post"␣
↪body="{'tenant_id': 'demo-priority', 'priority': 'high', 'object_list':
↪'eventgen-waf:akamai:cm:json,eventgen-waf:websense:cg:kv'}"
```



8.5.3 Tags

Tags are free-form string metadata you attach to entities. They are the workhorse of **triage, filtering, grouping, and automation** in TrackMe — a lightweight way to say "this entity belongs to *that* team / environment / domain / regulation" and then act on it everywhere. You can set them by hand or assign them automatically with tag policies.

What tags are

- **Free-form, flat strings** — no hierarchy and no enforced namespace. Adopt a naming convention (`team:auth`, `env:prod`, `owner:alice`, `domain:network`) to give them structure.
- An entity can carry **many** tags. Its effective tags are the **union** of policy-assigned tags and manually-set tags.

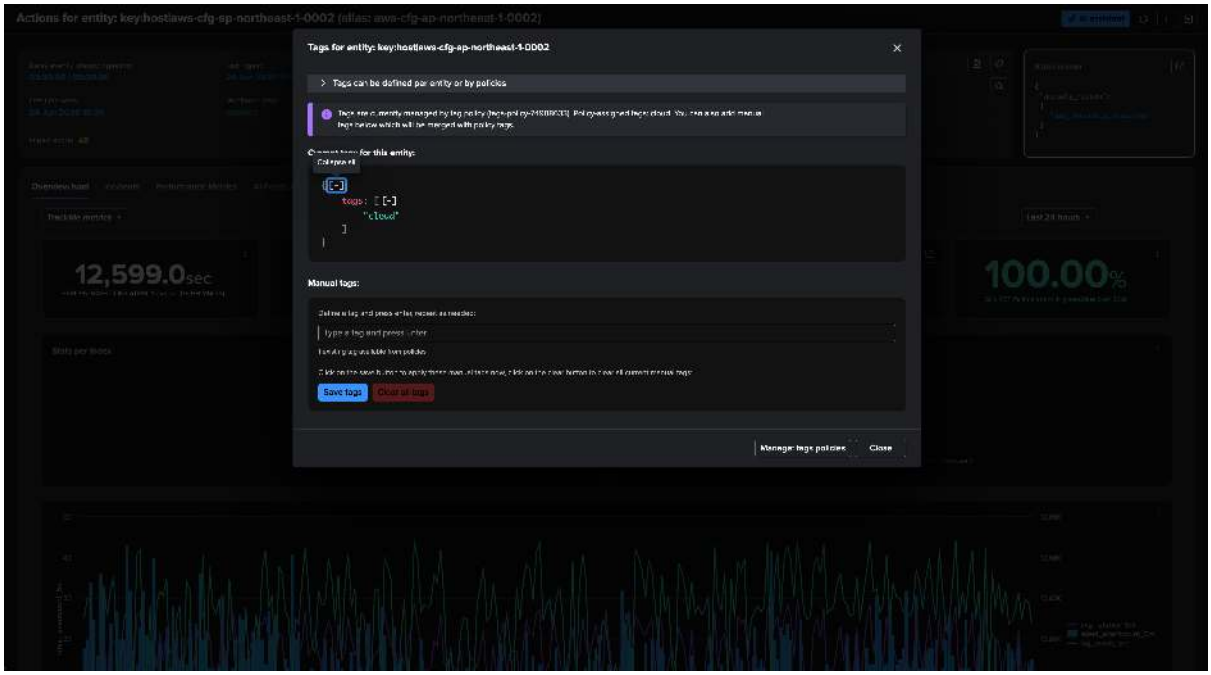
Common uses: team and ownership attribution (`team:payments`, `owner:alice`), environment segmentation (`env:prod` / `env:staging`), domain grouping (`domain:network`), and regulatory scope (`pci`, `gdpr`).

> **Note**
>
> Tags are resolved in **lowercase** and matched **case-insensitively**, so `team:Auth` and `team:auth` are the same tag — but still pick one convention, or tag sprawl will erode their value.

Setting tags

- **Manually**, per entity — manual tags are flagged and are **not** removed by policies.
- **By policy** — tag policies use the **same three methods** as priority (regex, lookup, SPL) and are **per component** (see *Tag policies*).

When both apply, manual and policy tags are **merged**. And when several tag policies match, their tags **merge** too (a union) — unlike priority, a second matching policy *adds* its tags rather than overriding. Removing a policy cleans only the tags *that* policy contributed; other policies' tags and your manual tags remain.



Important

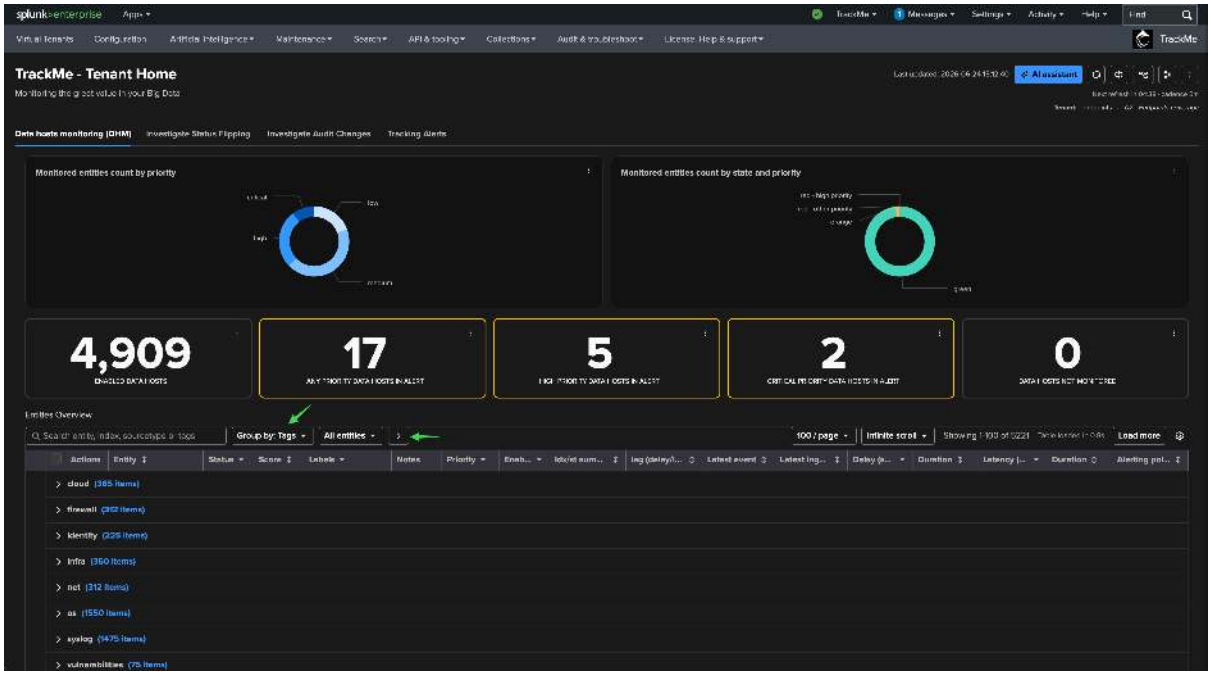
Tags are not labels. Tags are free-form, per-component, filterable strings. *Labels* are curated, colour-coded chips drawn from a per-tenant catalogue. Rule of thumb: a free-form filterable string is a *tag*; a curated coloured chip is a *label*.

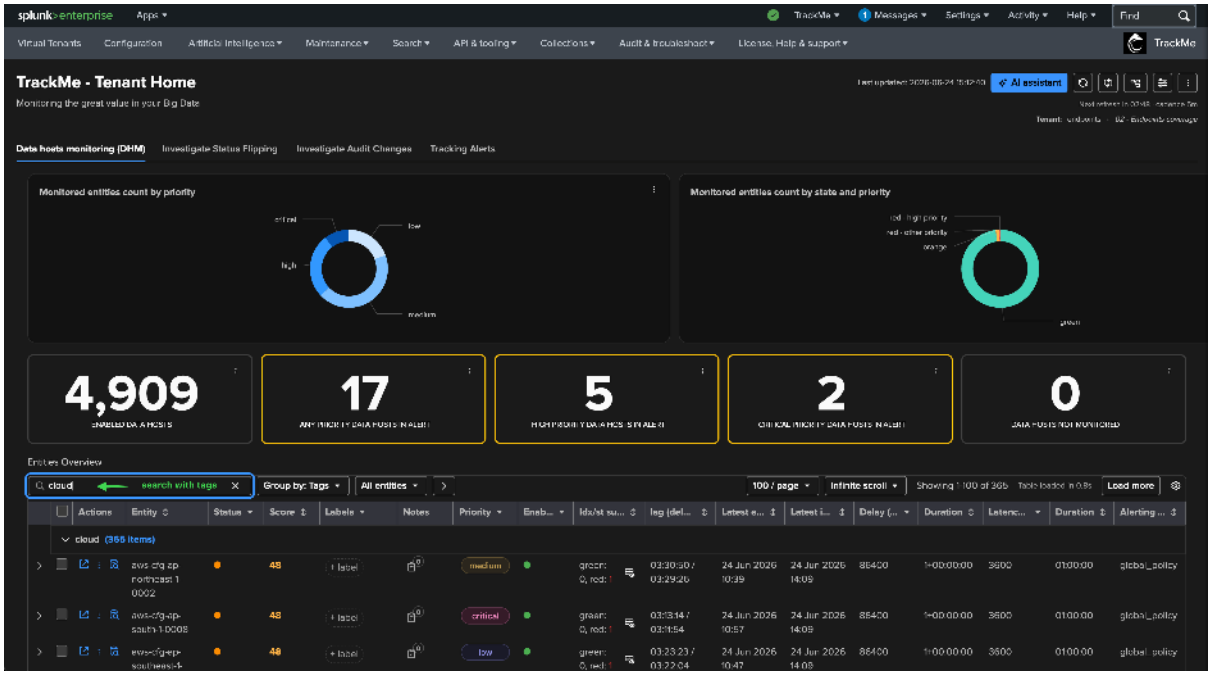
Where tags are used

Like priority, tags are **classification, not scoring** — they never change an entity's score or state. Their value is everything you can do *with* them:

Triage & filtering in the UI

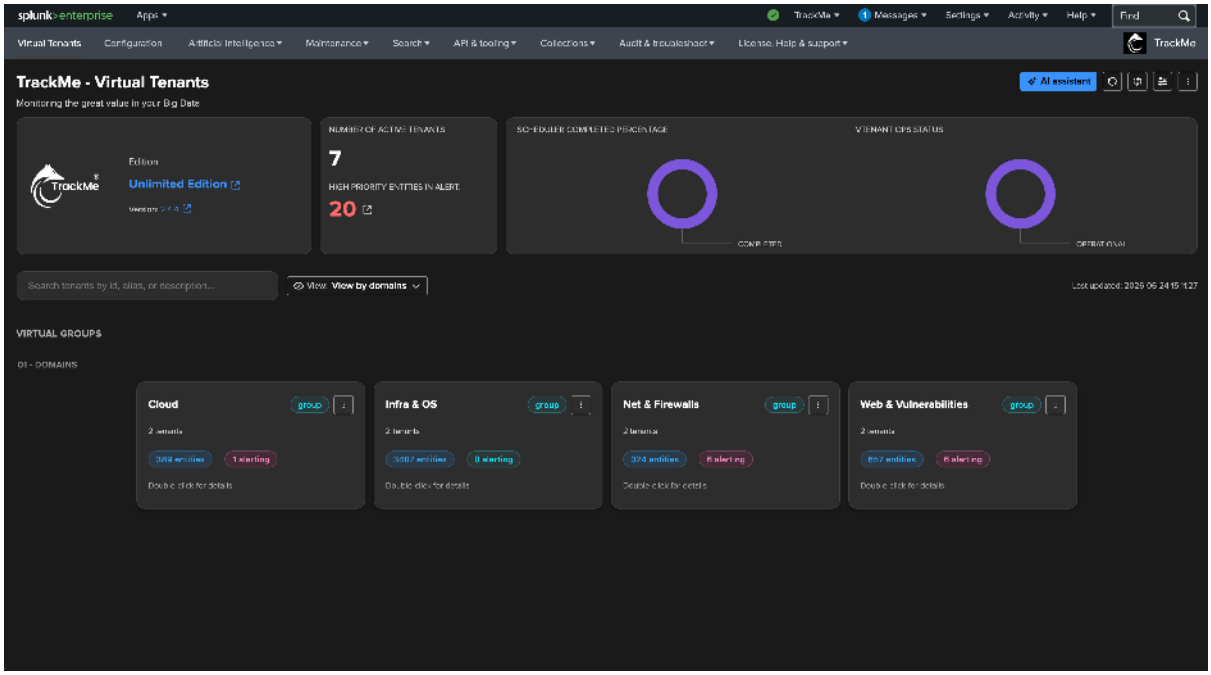
`tags` is a first-class **filter and search axis** on every entity table — type `tags=cloud` or `tags IN(env:prod, env:staging)` to narrow the view — and you can **group the entity list by tag**, turning a flat list into team- or domain-shaped sections. This is the fastest way to triage "show me everything for the network team".

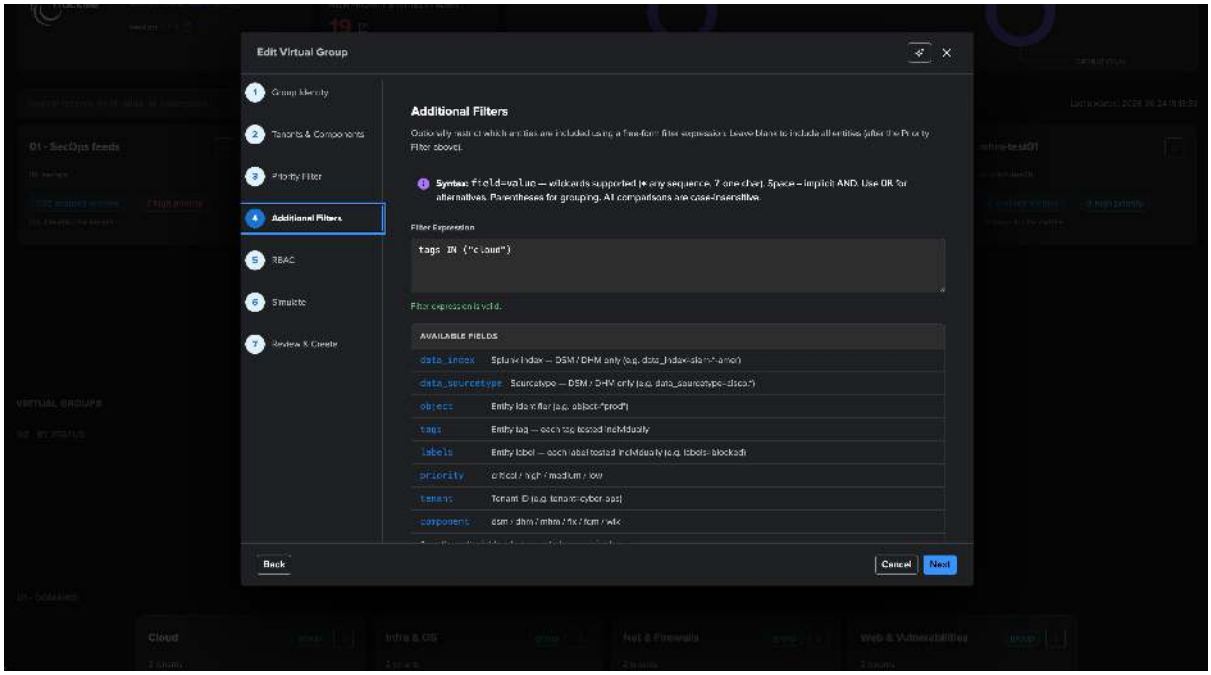




Grouping & Virtual Groups

A *virtual group* can scope its members with a filter expression that uses tags (for example `tags IN("cloud")`), so you can build a cross-tenant NOC view per domain or team — "all of the network estate", "everything tagged `pci`" — without any new monitoring.





Automation

Tags are a field in TrackMe's shared **filter language** (operators = and `IN(...)` with `*` / `?` wildcards, combined with `AND` / `OR` / `NOT` and parentheses, case-insensitive). That one language lets tags scope *auto-label rules*, *ML outlier detection*, and **AI Advisor automated actions** — so, for example, autonomous tuning only runs on `tags=team:payments`.

Bulk operations

Filter the entity table by tag, select the matches, and **bulk add, remove, or replace manual tags** across the whole selection — the practical way to retag at scale.

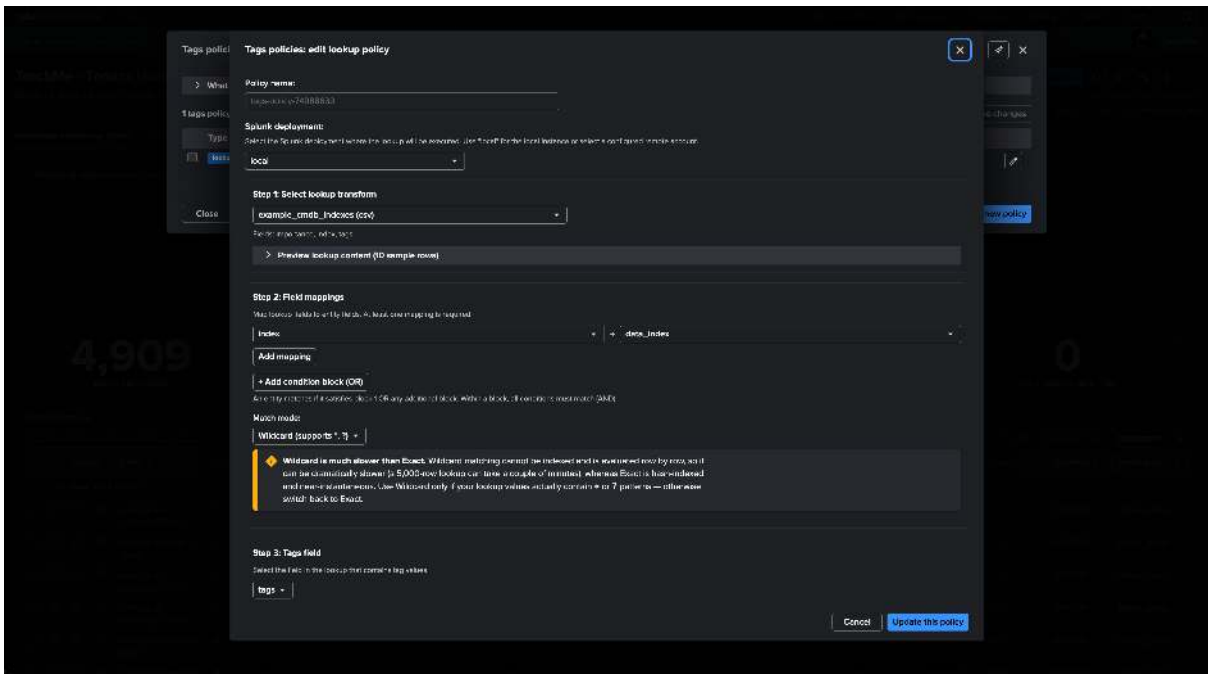
Alerting & notable events

An entity's tags are **carried onto** its *stateful alerts* and *notable events* as context, so your Enterprise Security or correlation searches can route, group, and prioritise on them.

> **Note**
>
> TrackMe has **no built-in "tag → email recipient" routing** — recipients are set on the alert action. Tags enable routing *downstream*: they ride along on the alert and notable so your own ES correlation searches or automation can act on them. Tags also live on the entity record (they are **not** a metric dimension), so "report by tag" means filtering entities, not an `mstats … by tags` split.

Tag policies

A tag policy assigns tags automatically, matching entities by **regex**, a **Splunk lookup**, or an **SPL search**, per component. Policies *suggest*; manual tags always survive; and removing a policy auto-cleans only the tags it added.



> **See also**
>
> - *Tags — in depth* — the regex/lookup tag-policy procedures, the REST apply endpoint, KV Store internals, and troubleshooting.
> - *Labels & auto-labels* — the curated chip feature, and how it differs from tags.
> - *Priority* and *SLA policies* — the sibling policy types.
> - *Virtual Groups* — virtual groups can filter on tags.

8.5.4 Tags — in depth

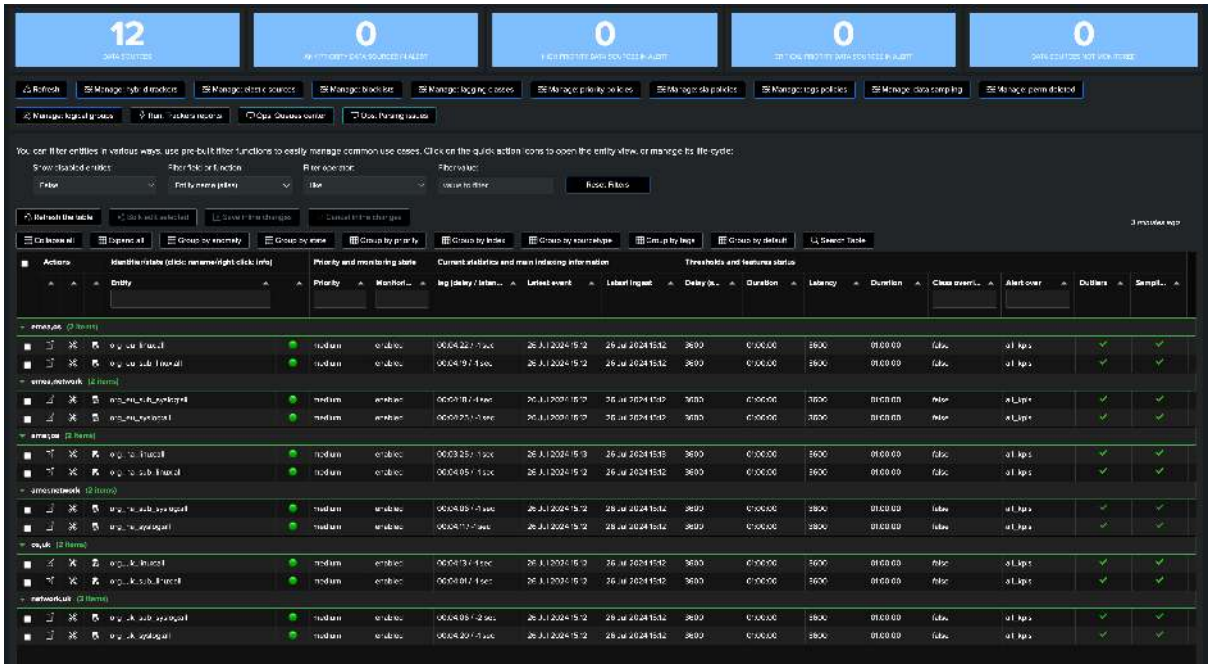
> **Tip**
>
> This is the **in-depth reference** for tags. For the readable overview, start with *Tags*. This page covers the regex and lookup-based tag-policy procedures, a worked example, the REST apply endpoint, the tracker job, KV Store internals, and troubleshooting.

Introduction to tags enrichments

Hint

About Tags in TrackMe

- Tags are used to provide additional context to the entities
- Tags can be used for filtering purposes in the user interface
- Tags can be used for alerting purposes
- Tags can be used for additional context in the user interface



Implementing tags enrichments in TrackMe (all components)

Extension of Tags features for all components in TrackMe 2.0.98

- Since TrackMe version 2.0.98, tags enrichments are available for all components in TrackMe with the exact same level of features, and user experience.

Tags enrichments in TrackMe can be defined by:

- **Tags policies:** Automated rules that assign tags to matching entities. Tags policies support three modes:
  - **Regex-based policies** match regular expressions against entity names to assign tags.
  - **Lookup-based policies** leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) to assign tags based on field mappings, making it easy to integrate with a CMDB or asset inventory.
  - **Search-based (SPL) policies** match against the live results of a Splunk search, mapped like a lookup.
- **Manual Tags:** In addition, you can manually add tags to the entities from the user interface.

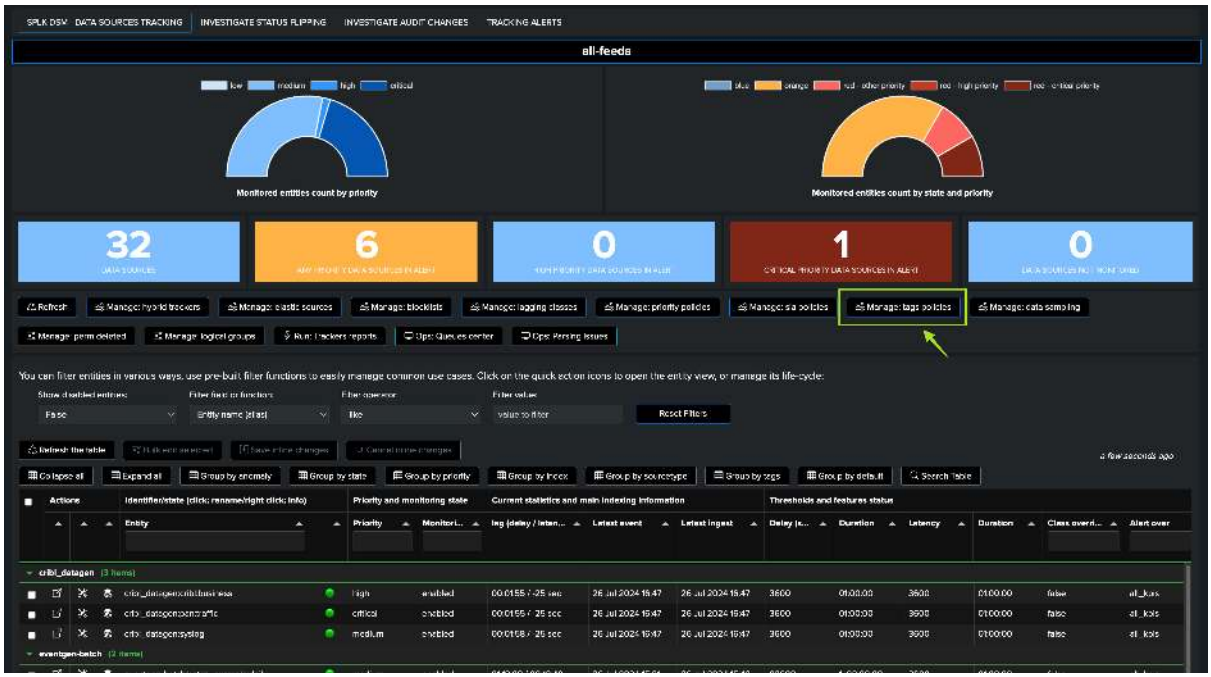
Accessing, defining and managing tags policies

TrackMe supports the management of tags via policy, which can be defined per Virtual Tenant:

- Tags policies allow you to automate tag assignment across entities using **regex-based**, **lookup-based**, or **search-based (SPL)** rules.
- **Regex-based policies** match regular expressions against the entity name (`object` field) and assign a defined set of tags.
- **Lookup-based policies** leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) to assign tags based on field mappings, making it easy to integrate with a CMDB or asset inventory.
- **Search-based (SPL) policies** match against the live results of a Splunk search, mapped exactly like a lookup (same field mappings, time range, and match modes) — see *Priority — in depth* for the shared mechanics.
- **Advanced matching:** lookup and search policies also support **OR-combined match blocks**, matching the DHM `asset` multivalue field, and **wildcard** foreign-value matching (as for priority policies).
- **Multiple matching policies:** Multiple policies can match a given entity. Tags from all matching policies (regex, lookup, and search) are **merged together** (union-based).
- **Lower case:** Tags are automatically stored in lower case format.
- **Tags submission:** These policies are monitored by a scheduled job named `trackme_<component_suffix>_tags_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>`.
- **Removing tags policies:** When tags policies are removed, the tags associated with entities from the removed policies are removed from the entities automatically.
- **Tags in the KVstore records:** Tags are stored in the entities KVstore records, and can be used for alerting filtering purposes.
- **Tags in the user interface:** Tags are displayed in the user interface for the entities.

Accessing the policy management screen:

- From any Tenant Home page, click the **Manage: tags policies** button



Lookup-based policies

Lookup-based policies leverage existing Splunk lookup transforms (CSV files or KVstore collections) to assign tags to entities based on field mappings. This is the recommended approach when integrating with an external CMDB, asset inventory, or any structured data source.

Creating a lookup-based policy:

- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Lookup** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)
- Select a **Splunk lookup transform** from the dropdown — TrackMe lists all available lookup transforms in your Splunk environment
- Configure **field mappings** to map lookup fields to entity fields — for example, map the lookup field `index` to the entity field `data_index`, and the lookup field `host` to the entity field `object`
- Select the **tags field** — the field in the lookup that contains the tag values
- Optionally configure the **tags separator** — the character used to split multiple tags from a single lookup field value (default: `,`)
- Select the **match mode**: **Exact** (case-insensitive string matching) or **Wildcard** (supports `*` and `?` patterns)
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched and what tags would be assigned

Lookup policy configuration details

- **Field mappings**: Define how lookup fields map to entity fields. All mapped fields must match for an entity to be selected. For example, if you map `index` → `data_index` and `host` → `object`, both conditions must be satisfied.
- **Tags field**: The column in the lookup containing the tag value(s) (e.g., a `tags` or `category` column).
- **Tags separator**: The character used to split multiple tags within a single lookup cell. For example, if a lookup cell contains `network,critical`, the default separator `,` will produce two tags: `network` and `critical`.
- **Match modes**: `Exact` performs case-insensitive string comparison. `Wildcard` supports `*` (matches any characters) and `?` (matches a single character) for flexible pattern matching.

Regex-based policies

Regex-based policies match a regular expression pattern against the entity name (`object` field). When the pattern matches, the configured tags are assigned to the entity.

Creating a regex-based policy:

- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Regex** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)
- Enter the **regex pattern** to match against entities
- Enter the **tags** to assign to matched entities (comma-separated)
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched before saving

Tags policies usage example (regex)

In the following example, we have a number of entities which have incoming some patterns we can leverage for tags policies purposes:

- geo-locations: the entities naming convention includes the source location of these feeds

- technology information: we can also leverage some of these information to associate these entities with technology related context tags

Example of tags policies definition:

In this example, we are going to rely on the index naming convention to define tags, so we can automatically classify TrackMe entities.

In short, we are going to apply the simple following logic:

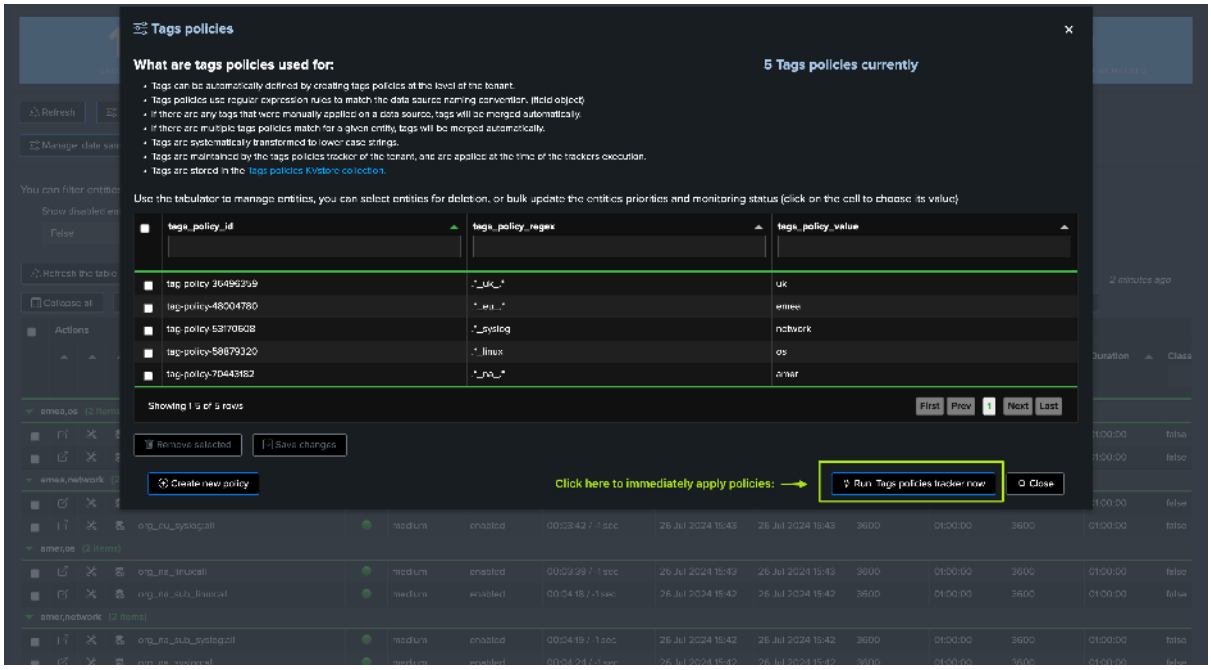
geographical location:

regular expression	tags
`.*_na_.*`	`north_america`
`.*_eu_.*`	`europe`
`.*_uk_.*`	`united_kingdom`

technology information:

regular expression	tags
`.*_syslog:.*`	`network`
`.*_linux:.*`	`os`

Once configured in TrackMe's UI:



Tag merging and conflict resolution

When multiple policies (regex, lookup, or a mix of both) match the same entity, TrackMe applies **union-based tag merging**: all tags from all matching policies are combined into the entity's tag list.

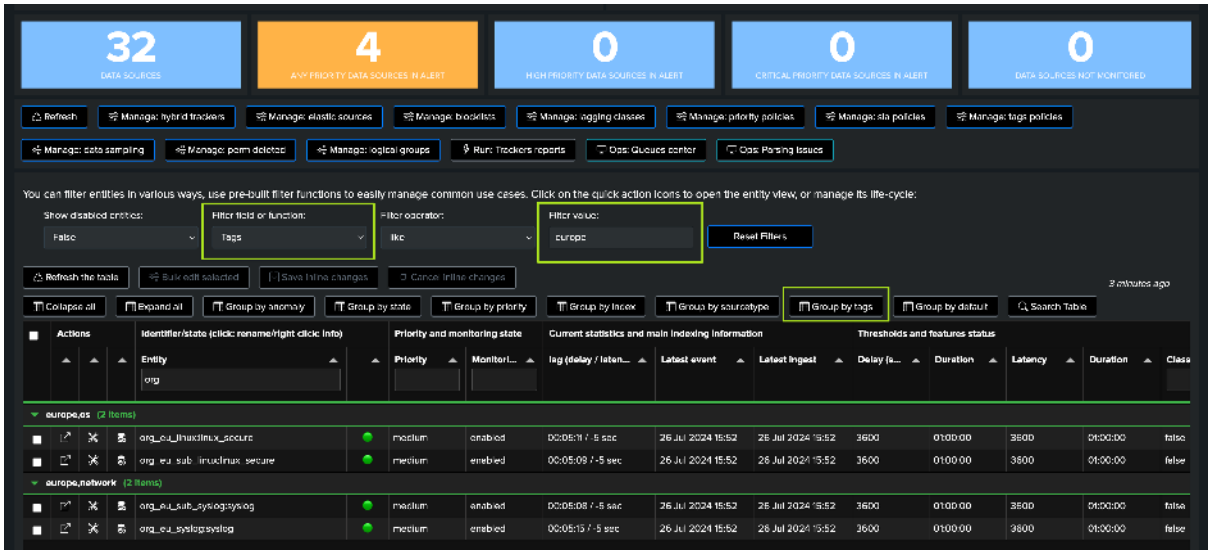
- Tags are always stored in lower case and deduplicated.
- There is no conflict resolution needed — tags from all matching policies are merged together.
- For example, if a regex policy assigns `network` and a lookup policy assigns `critical,production` to the same entity, the entity will receive all three tags: `critical`, `network`, `production`.

Running the policy tracker

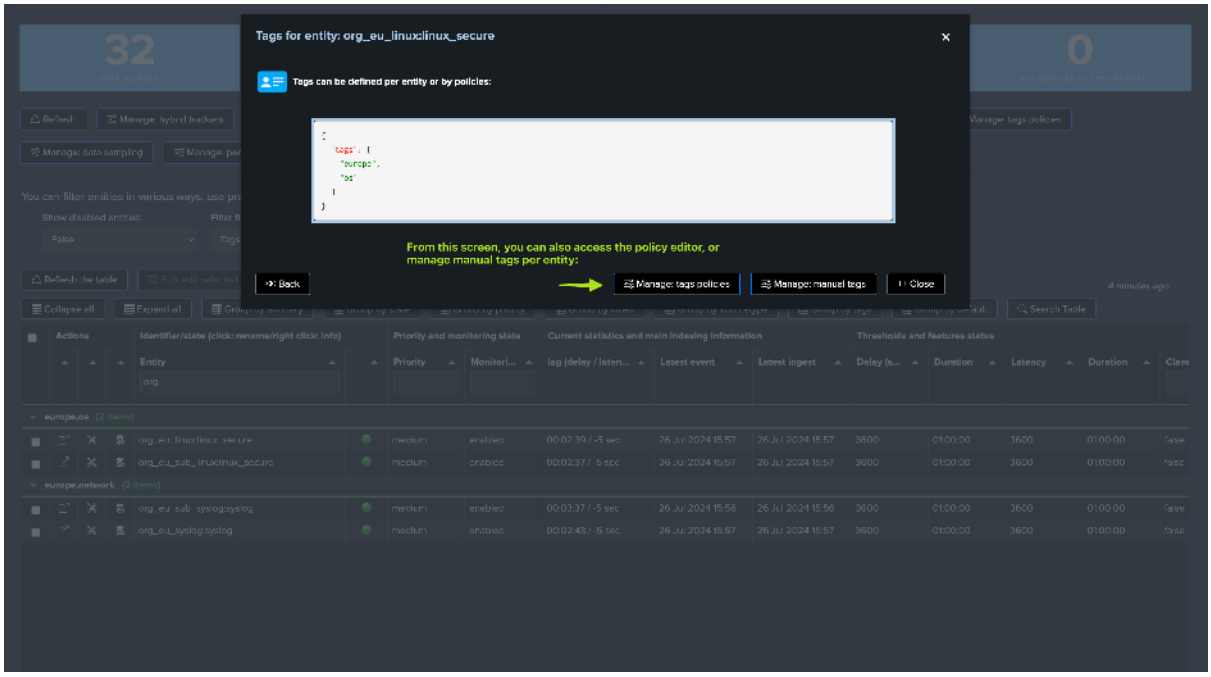
After creating one or more policies, you can execute the policy tracker to apply all configured policies to your entities:

- Click the **Run policy tracker** button in the policy management screen
- TrackMe will evaluate all regex and lookup policies against all entities in the selected component
- A summary of the results is displayed, including the number of entities updated, matched, and any errors encountered

Tags can be used for filtering purposes in the user interface:

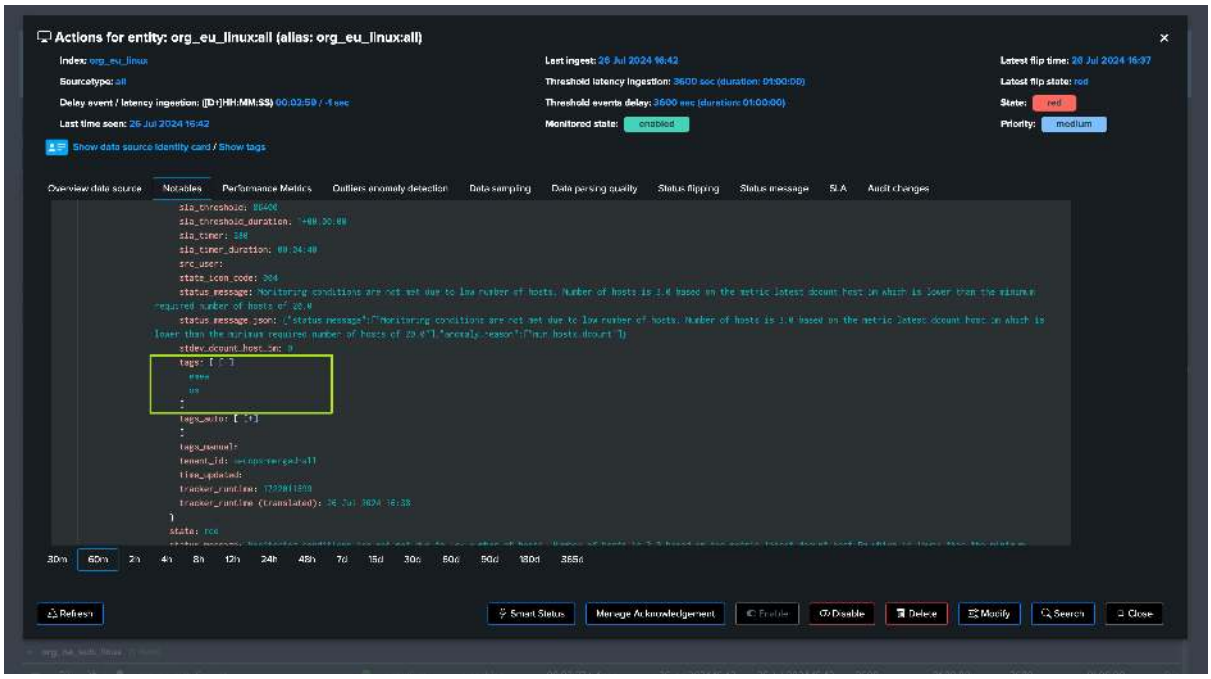


Tags can also be accessed per entity, and modified from here too:



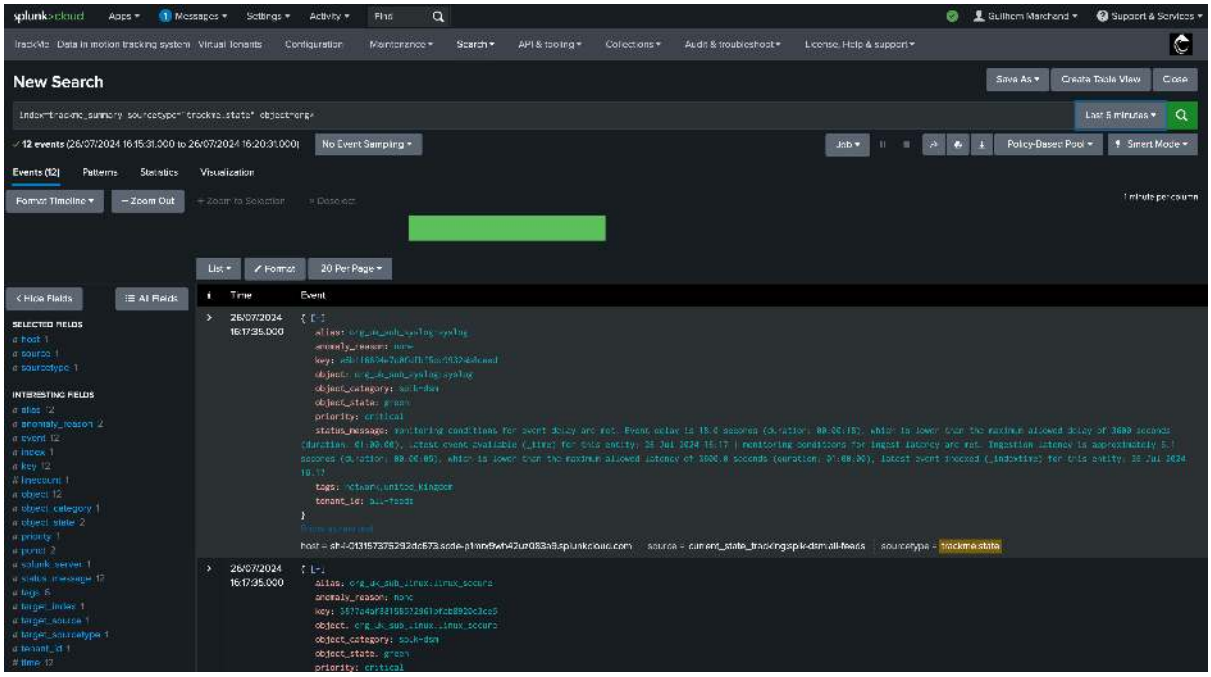
Tags are parts of TrackMe notable events, so you can use these for filtering, enrichment, decision making and so forth:

```
index=trackme_notable tenant_id=<replace with tenant_id>
```



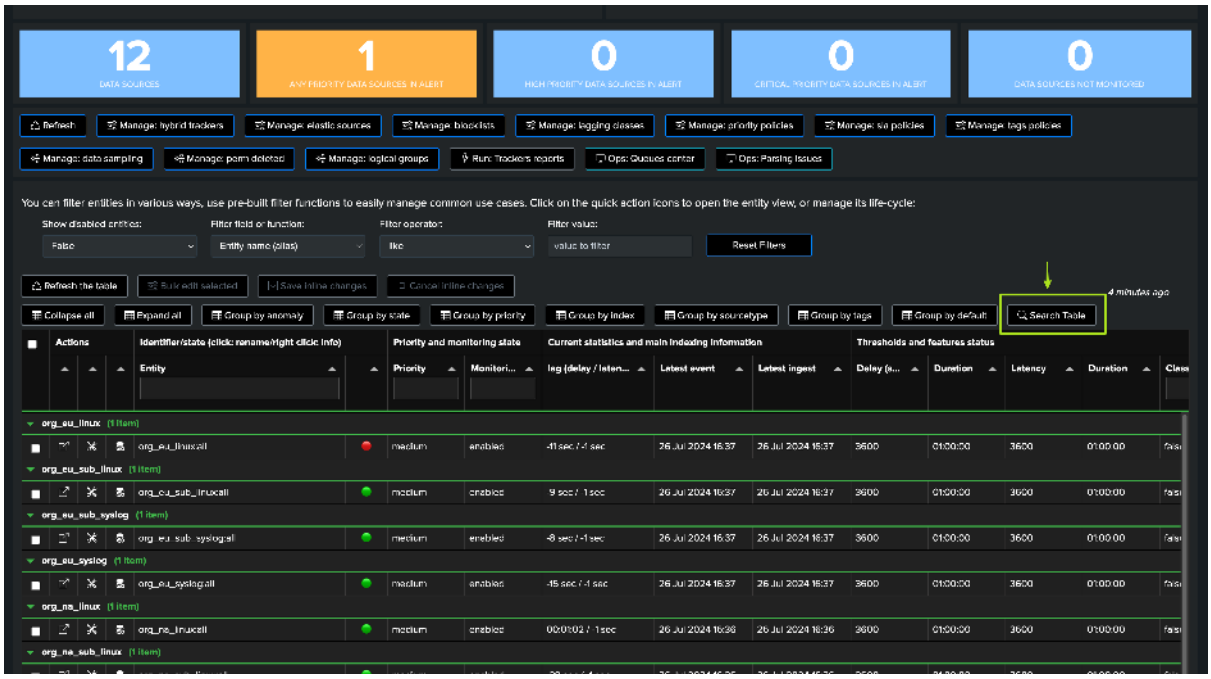
Tags are included in the trackme:state events:

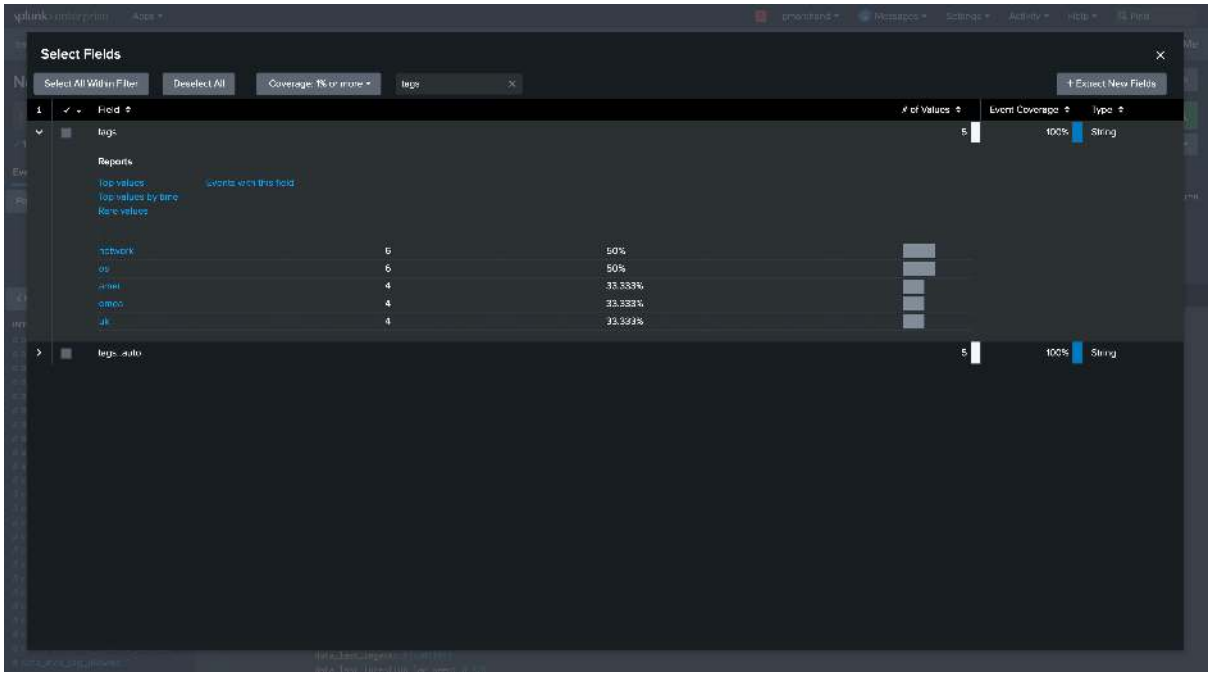
```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:state" tenant_id=<replace with tenant_id>
```



Tags can be accessed through the TrackMe get collection command, which renders entities from Decision Maker (same as the UI view):

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=<tenant_id> component=<component_suffix>
```



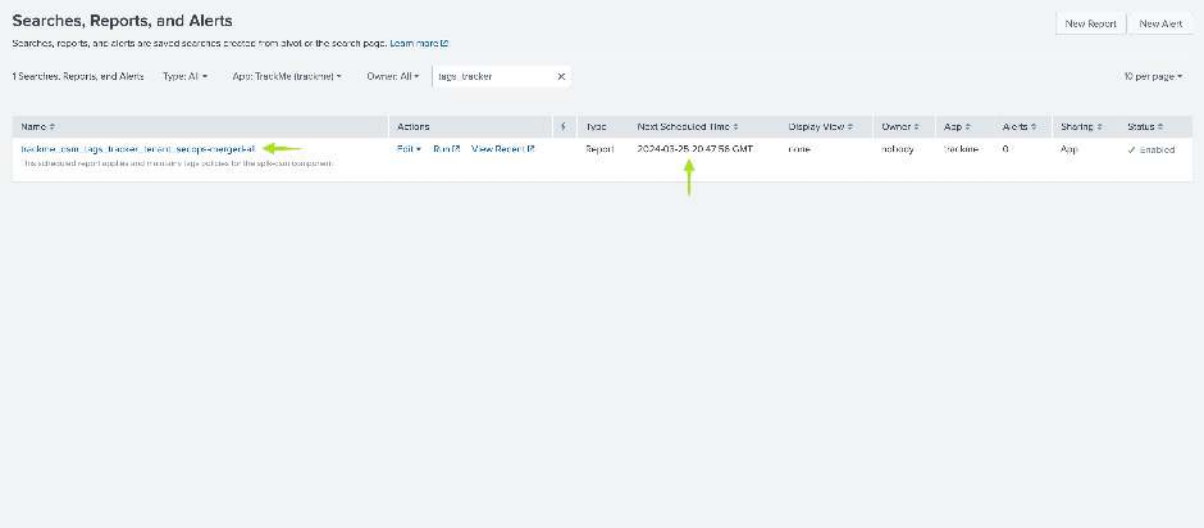


Troubleshoot tags policies

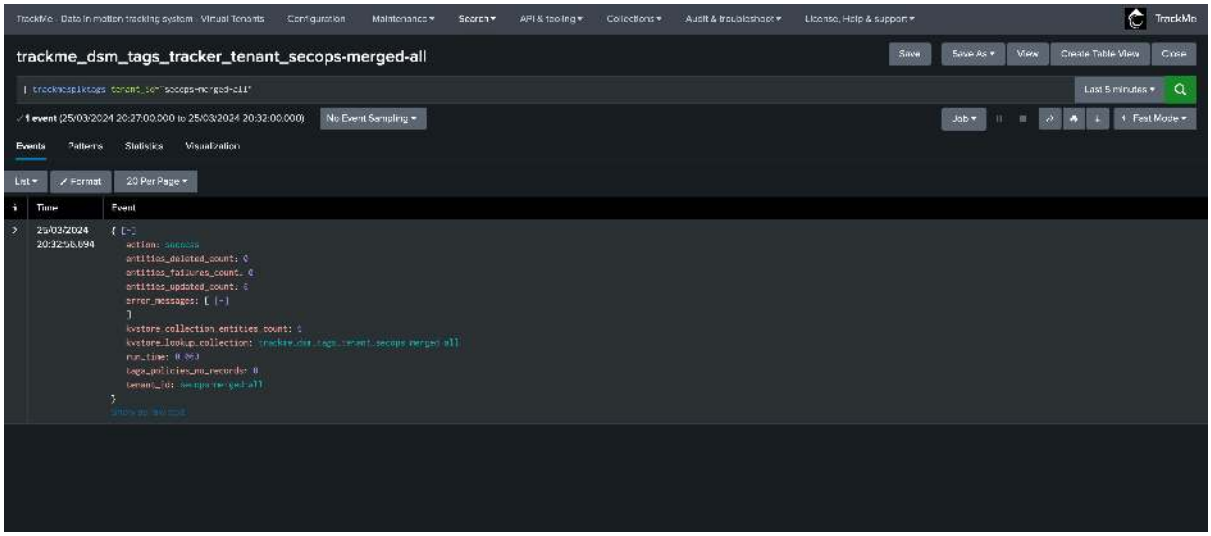
Tags policies tracker

The first component is the scheduled job which applies the tags policies to the entities, this job is called as follows:

- trackme_<component_suffix>_tags_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>



This jobs should be scheduled, and properly executed:



You can find its logs as follows:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplktags
```

When you have multiple tenants, you may want to filter on the tenant identifier:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplktags tenant_id=
↪<replace with tenant_id>
```

In case of any issues with the tags policies, ensure that the job exists, is scheduled and executes properly and continue with the following steps.

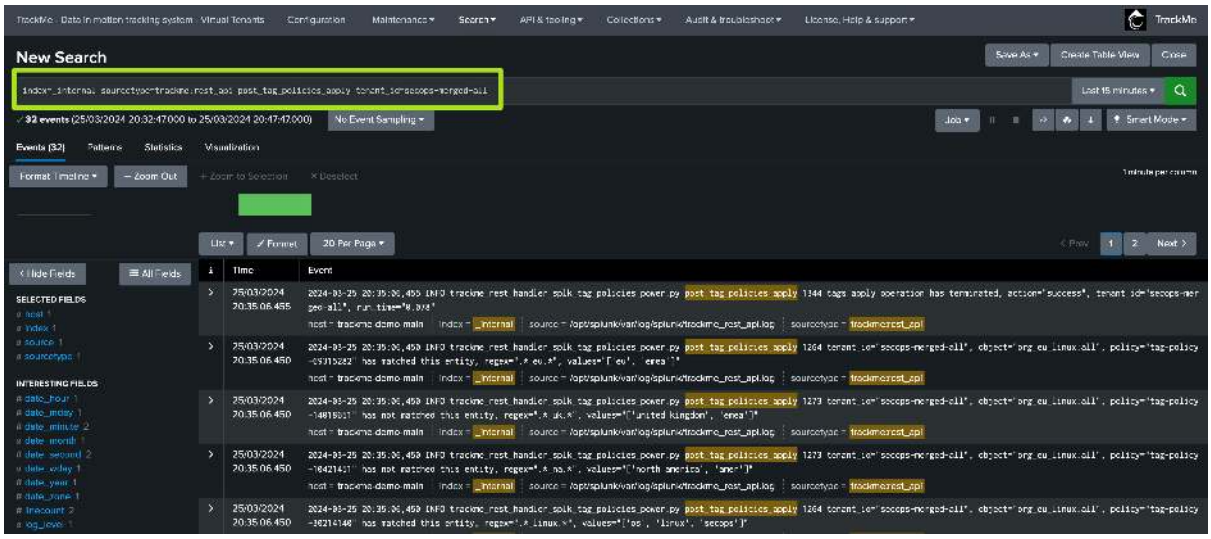
Tags policies REST API endpoint

The scheduled job calls the REST API endpoint to apply the tags policies, you can review the logs for this endpoint as follows:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api post_tag_policies_apply
```

With multiple tenants, filter on the tenant identifier:

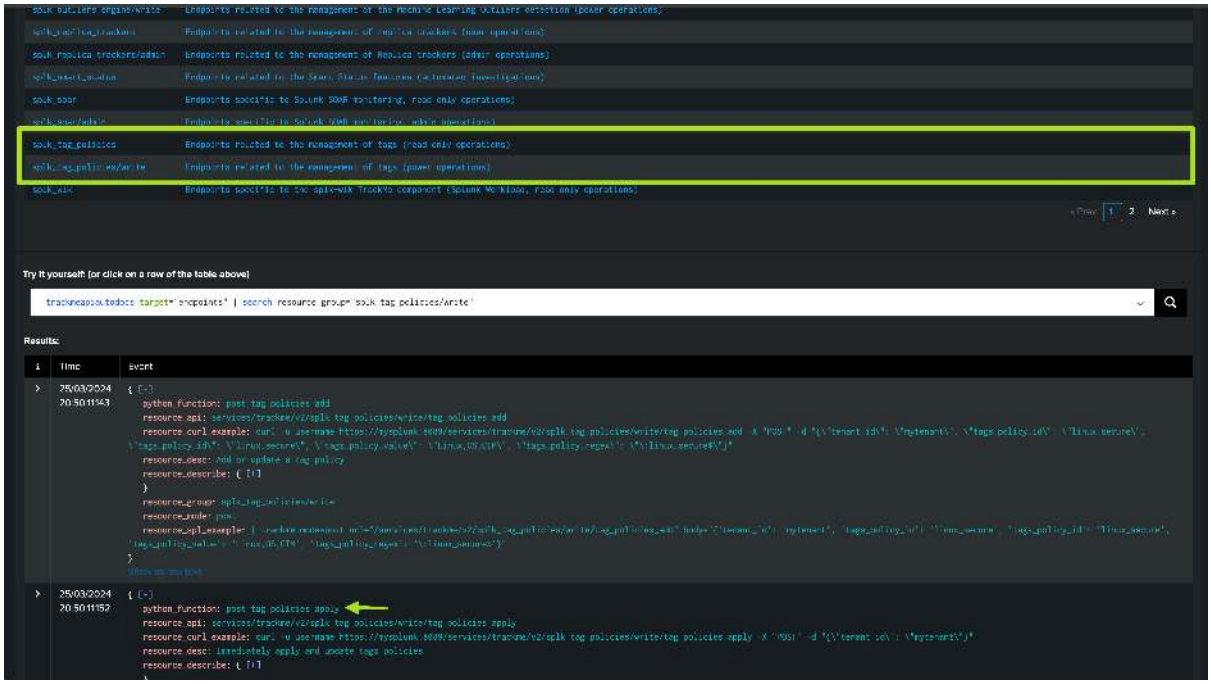
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api post_tag_policies_apply tenant_id=
↪<replace with tenant_id>
```



In case of issues, carefully review the logs and verify if there are exceptions or issues with the tags policies:

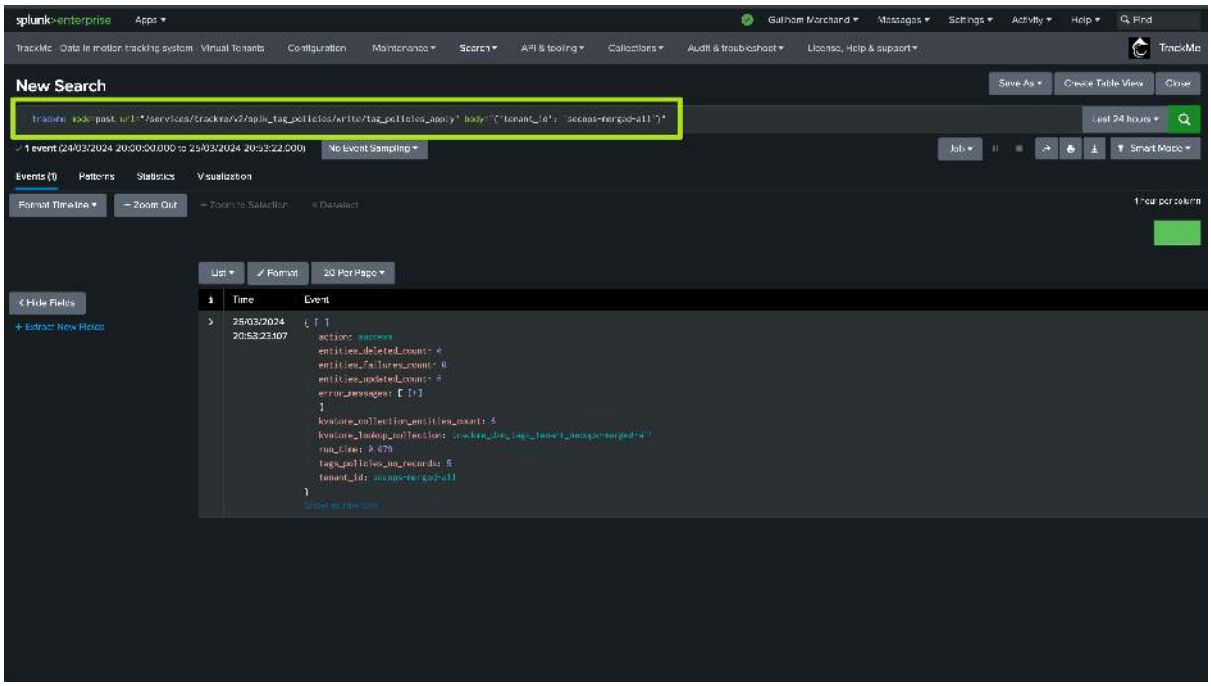
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api post_tag_policies_apply log_level=error
```

The REST API endpoint can be applied manually as well, you can easily get the list of endpoints and their usage, review the REST API reference dashboard:



In fact, you can apply the tags policies manually:

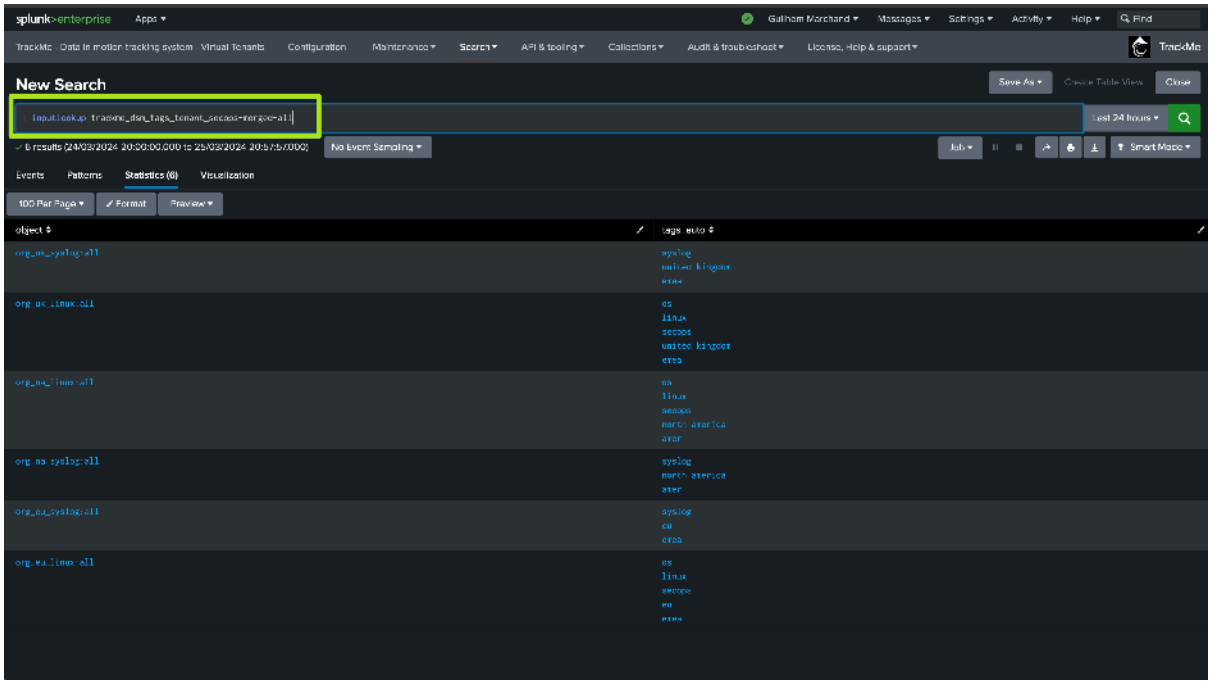
```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/splk_tag_policies/write/tag_policies_apply" body="{'tenant_id
': '<replace with the tenant id>'}"
```



Tags policies KVstore collection

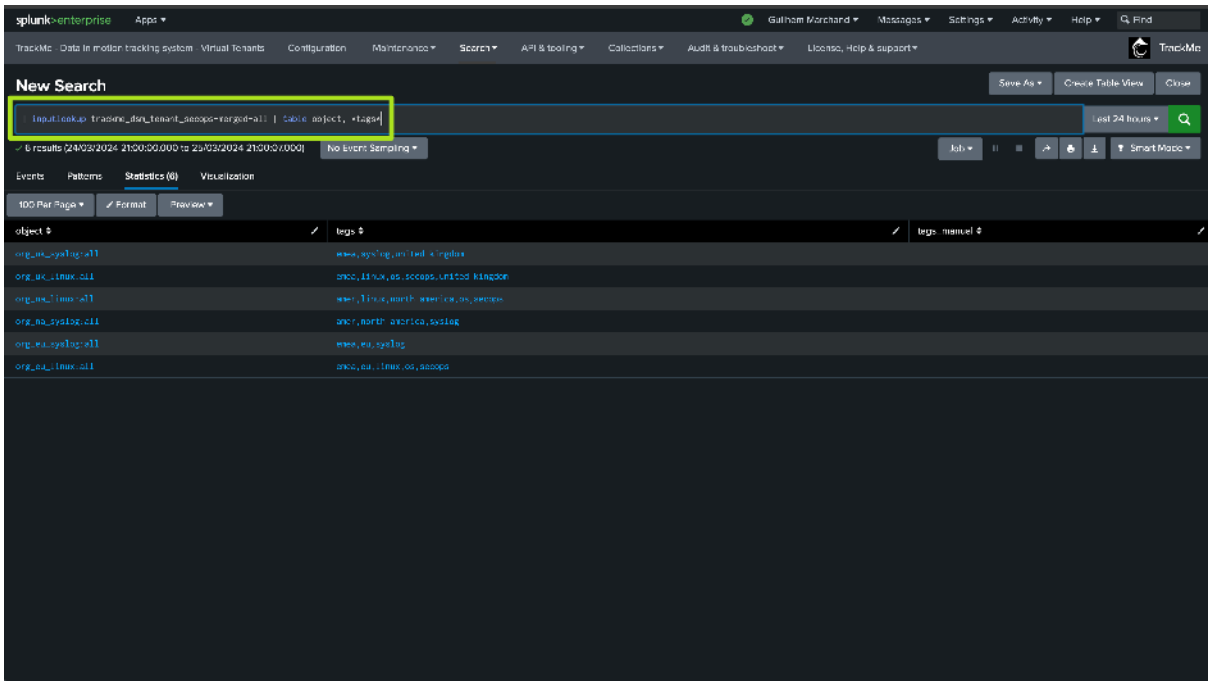
When tags policies are applied, TrackMe entities get a record with the list of associated tags, if any:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tags_tenant_<replace with tenant id>
```



When TrackMe trackers are executed, tags records are automatically crossed enriched with the entities records to form the final entities records tags fields:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_<replace with tenant id> | table object, *tags*
```



8.5.5 Labels & auto-labels

Labels are curated, colour-coded chips drawn from a per-tenant catalogue — a lightweight **triage and workflow layer** over your entities. Where tags are free-form strings, labels are a small, deliberate vocabulary (`blocked`, `under-review`, `in-progress`, `resolved` ...) that you and your automation use to track *what is being done* about an entity at a glance. You assign them by hand, or have TrackMe apply them automatically with auto-label rules.

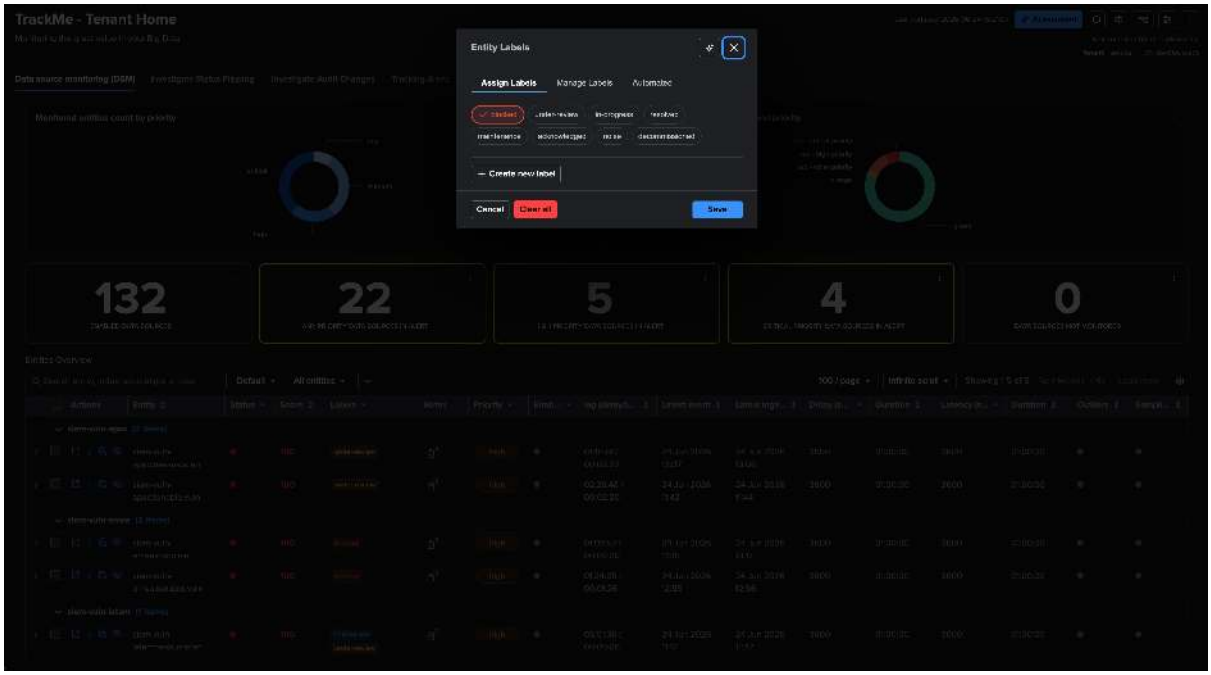
> **Important**
>
> **Labels are not tags.** Labels come from a curated, colour-coded **catalogue**, are **cross-component**, and can be applied by rules. *Tags* are free-form strings, scoped per component. This is the single most common point of confusion in this part — if you asked for "a label" and got a tag, this is why.

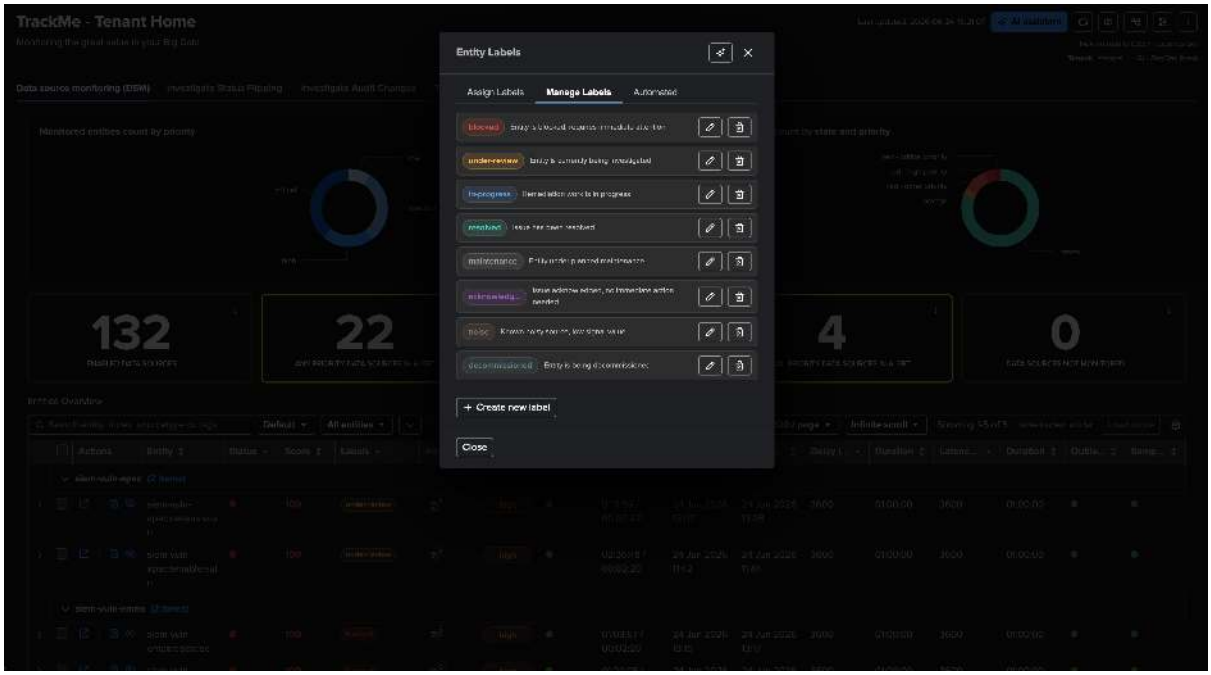
The catalogue, assignments, and rules

A tenant's labels have three pieces:

Piece	What it is
Catalogue	The curated set of label definitions for a tenant — each with a name, colour, description, and display order. You can only assign labels that exist in the catalogue.
Assignment	Attaching one or more catalogue labels to an entity. Labels are **per tenant but cross-component** — one catalogue, assignable to entities of any component. Every assignment records who changed it and when.
Rules (auto-labels)	Rules that assign labels automatically, evaluated by the scheduled decision maker (see below).

All three live in the **Manage Labels** modal — an *Assign* tab to label the entities you have selected, a *Manage* tab to curate the catalogue, and an *Automated* tab for the rules.





A tenant is seeded with **eight default labels** — `blocked`, `under-review`, `in-progress`, `resolved`, `maintenance`, `acknowledged`, `noise`, `decommissioned` — which already form a ready-made triage workflow. All are fully editable and deletable.

> **Warning**
>
> **Deleting a catalogue label is destructive** — it removes that label from *every* entity assignment, across all components, with no soft-delete. Audit before bulk deletions.

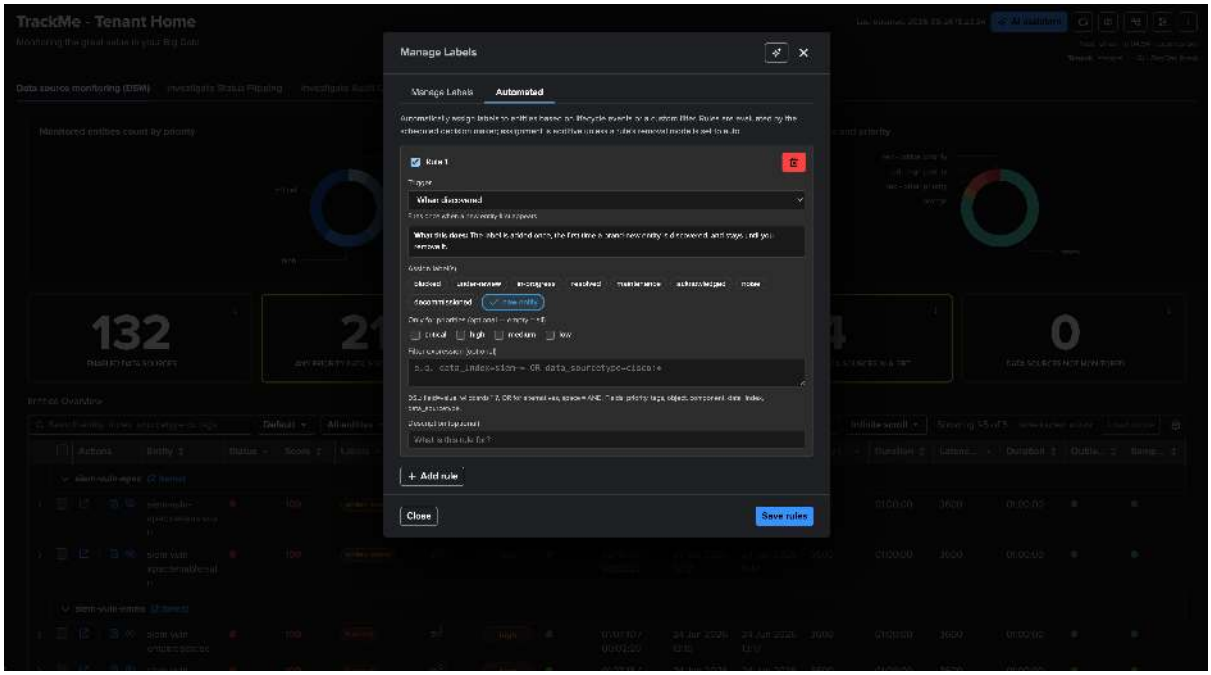
Automatic label assignment

Auto-label rules (the **Automated** tab) apply labels for you, evaluated by the scheduled decision maker. Each rule fires on one of four triggers:

Trigger	Fires when…
discovered	The entity first appears (once per entity).
enters_alert	The entity transitions green → red/orange.
recovers	The entity transitions red/orange → green.
custom_filter	The entity matches a filter expression (once per entity).

A rule can be further gated by a priority filter and/or a filter expression. Each rule has a **removal mode**:

- **manual** — additive: the label is added and then left alone. Non-edge triggers fire **once per entity**, so a label you manually remove is not resurrected next cycle.
- **auto** — reconcile: the label is present while its condition holds and removed when it clears. Auto rules only ever touch the labels *they* own — never your manual labels or another rule's labels.



Note

`recovers` + `auto` is a useful pattern: it latches a "recovered" badge on the recovery edge, holds it while the entity stays green, and retracts it when the entity re-enters alert. An always-green entity never gets the badge.

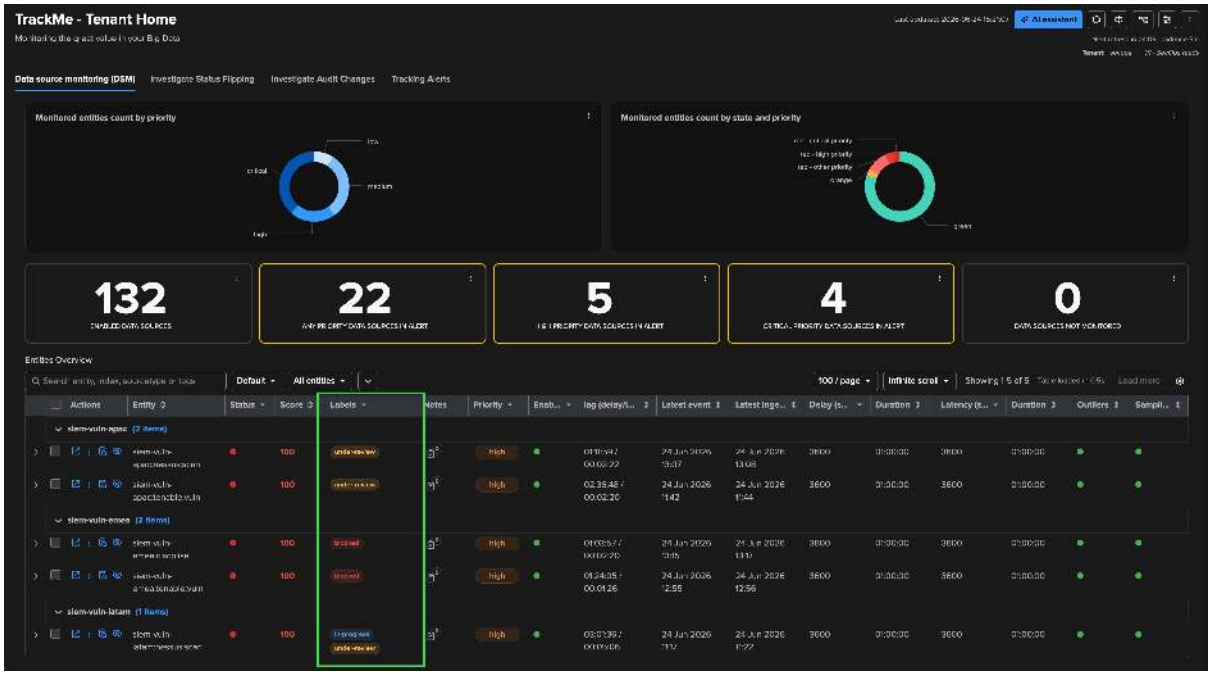
Auto-labels run only on the scheduled (write) path — loading the UI never changes assignments. The Automated tab is power/admin only.

Where labels are used

Like priority and tags, labels are **classification, not scoring** — they never change an entity's score or state. Their value is what you do *with* them:

Triage & filtering

`labels` is a **column** on the entity table, a **Group by: Labels** pivot, and a first-class **filter axis** (`labels=blocked`, `labels IN(under-review, in-progress)`) — so an analyst can instantly pull up "everything blocked" or "everything someone is already working on".



A workflow vocabulary

The default labels describe *what is being done* about an entity — `under-review` → `in-progress` → `resolved` for an investigation, `blocked` for something needing attention, `noise` for a known low-value source, `decommissioned` for one being retired. Apply them by hand, or let auto-labels apply them on the right transition.

> **Important**
>
> **Labels are signals, not triggers.** They are purely descriptive — no label has a functional side effect. In particular the `acknowledged` and `maintenance` labels do **not** perform acknowledgment or maintenance, and `noise` does **not** suppress alerting; those are separate systems (*Alerting*, *Operations & Administration*, and the blocklist). A label records a decision; it does not take an action.

Grouping & Virtual Groups

A *virtual group* can scope its members with a filter expression that uses labels — for example a single card of everything currently `blocked` across tenants.

Automation scoping

Labels are a field in the shared filter language, so you can scope **AI Advisor automated actions** and **ML outlier detection** by label — for instance, let autonomous tuning run only on entities that are *not* `under-review`. (Labels are used for *scoping* here; they are not an ML feature input.)

Bulk operations

Select many entities and **bulk add or remove** labels across the whole selection — the fast way to move a batch of entities through a workflow step.

Alerting & notable events

An entity's labels are **carried onto its** *notable events* as context, so your Enterprise Security or correlation searches can act on them. (Labels are *not* carried on stateful-alert records.)

> **See also**
>
> - *Tags* — the free-form chip feature, and how it differs.
> - *The entity state machine* — the state transitions that drive auto-label triggers.
> - *Notes* — free-form per-entity context.

8.5.6 SLA policies

An SLA policy assigns each entity an **SLA class**. A class sets the **maximum continuous time an entity may stay red** before it counts as an SLA breach — a second-level signal that a problem has gone unresolved for too long. SLA is the third policy-driven classification, alongside priority and tags.

SLA classes

An SLA class is a **duration threshold**, not an uptime percentage. The shipped classes are:

Class	Max continuous red	Notes
platinum	4 hours	The strictest — breaches soonest.
gold	1 day	
silver	2 days	The default class, the most lenient.

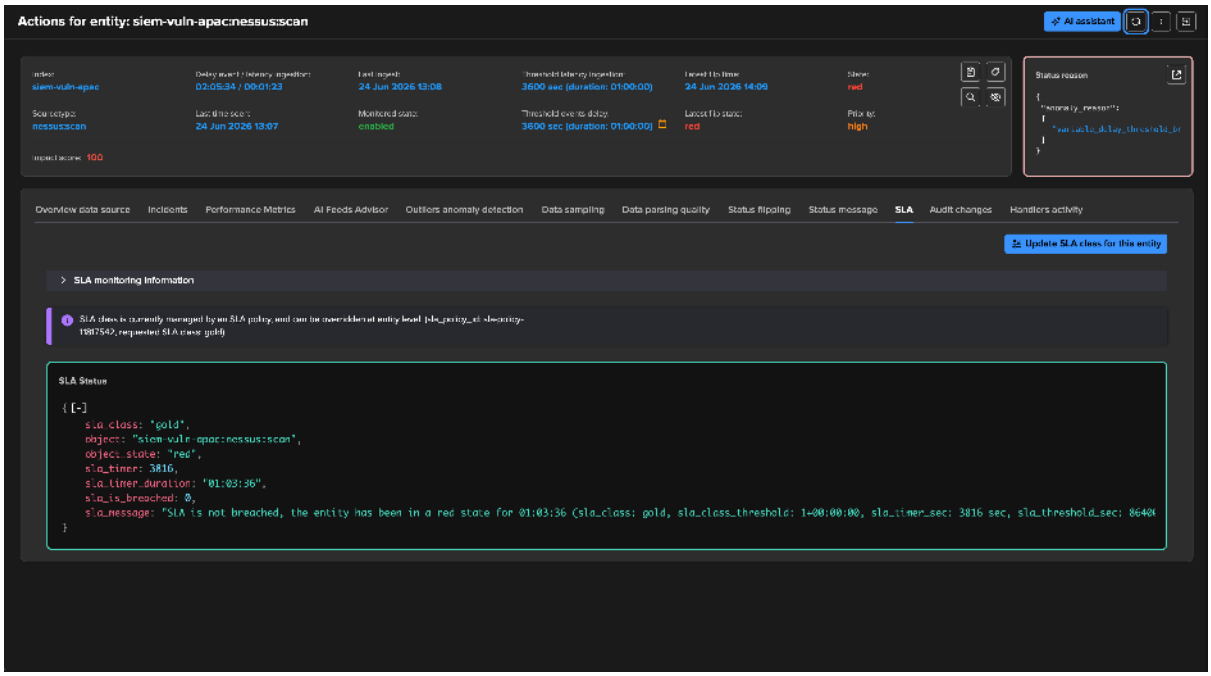
> **Important**
>
> A *more premium* class is **stricter**, not more forgiving — platinum tolerates only four hours of continuous red, while silver tolerates two days. Classes are configured (added, edited, removed) on the **Configuration** page, under the SLA tab; the thresholds above are the shipped defaults.

How the SLA timer and breach work

Each entity carries an **SLA timer** — the number of seconds it has been **continuously** red. The timer starts when the entity flips to red and **resets** the moment it recovers (or is otherwise no longer red). When the timer exceeds the entity's class threshold, `sla_is_breached` becomes true:

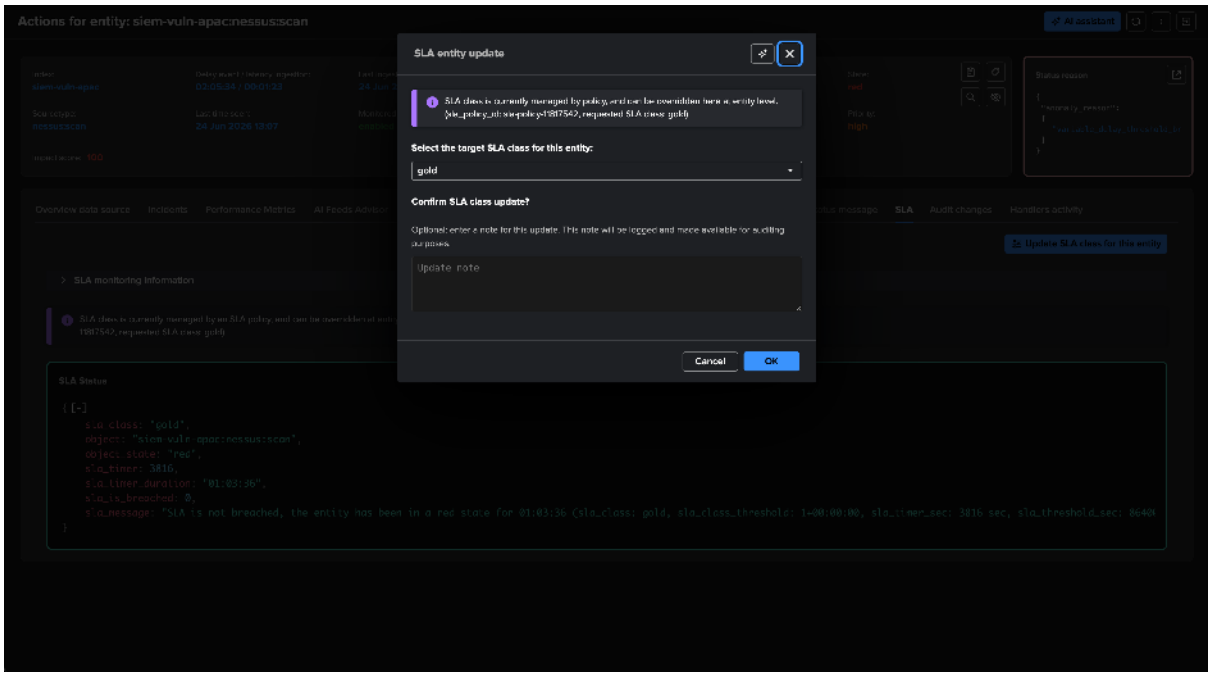
- `platinum` breaches after 4 hours continuously red;
- `gold` after 1 day; `silver` after 2 days.

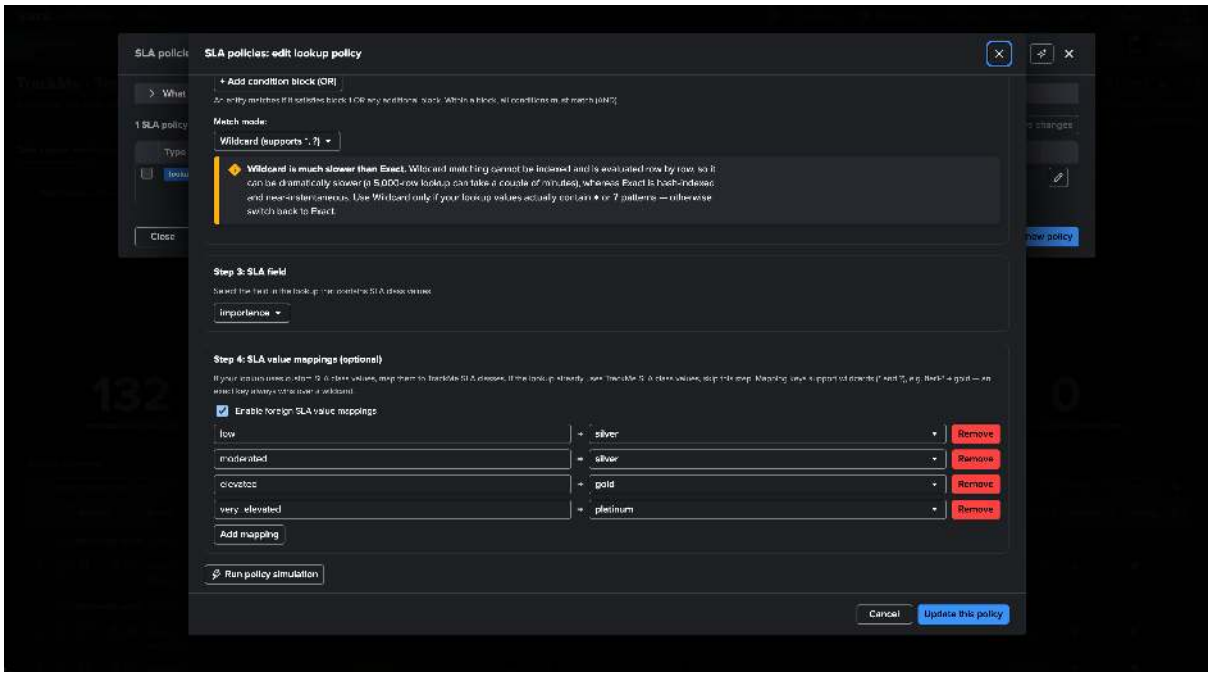
An entity that is green, blue, or suppressed is **not red**, so its timer is `0` and it is never in breach. You can see all of this on the entity's **SLA** tab:



Assigning an SLA class

- **Manually**, per entity — a manual class is flagged and not overridden by policies.
- **By policy** — SLA policies use the **same three methods** as priority and tags (regex, lookup, SPL), per component. A lookup or SPL policy can **map foreign values to TrackMe classes** — for example a CMDB column of `low` / `moderated` / `elevated` / `very_elevated` mapped to `silver` / `gold` / `platinum` (wildcards supported).

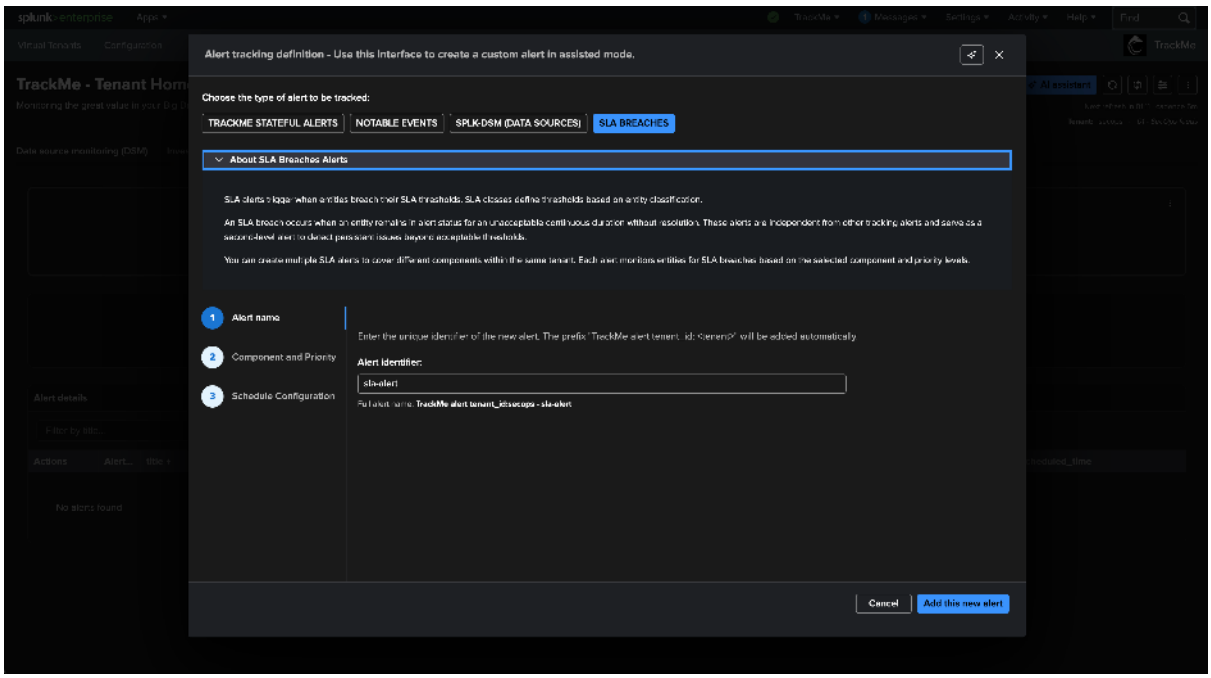




> **Note**
>
> Unlike priority, **SLA policies have no ranking** — when several match, the **last applied wins**. Keep SLA policies narrow and non-overlapping to avoid non-deterministic results.

SLA breach alerts

An SLA breach is a **second-level alert**. The entity's first-level *stateful alert* fires when it goes red; the SLA breach fires *separately* only once it has stayed red **beyond its class threshold** — catching the persistent problems that drift past an acceptable time to resolve. You enable it as its own **SLA breaches** alert type, and breach events are throttled per entity (weekly by default) so a long outage does not spam you.



SLA attainment reporting

Separately from the breach threshold, TrackMe reports each entity's **SLA attainment** — the **percentage of time it spent green** over a window. The window defaults to the **last 90 days** and is **configurable** (a global setting under **Configuration → SLA**), which is useful where a workload rule or RBAC restriction prevents searches from running over the full default window. A default SLA overview dashboard ships in the Tenant Home, and the figures are emitted as metrics so you can build your own attainment reports. (This percentage is the historical "how healthy has it been" view; the class threshold is the live "is it red for too long *right now*" view — two different things.)

Exclusions

Because the timer only runs while an entity is **red**, anything that takes it out of the red state stops it accruing SLA breach time:

- **Maintenance windows** and other suppression hold the entity in **blue**, so the timer is `0` (and, since recovering resets the timer, the continuous-red count restarts after maintenance).
- **Bank holidays**, when enabled, keep the entity out of alert during the excluded periods (see *Operations & Administration*).
- **Blue** (suppressed) entities are treated as **not in breach**.

Warning

If you remove an SLA class from configuration but entities are still assigned to it, those entities fall back to the **default** class (`silver`) — re-assign them explicitly if that is not what you want.

See also

- *Priority* and *Tags* — the sibling policy types.
- *Operations & Administration* — maintenance and bank-holiday exclusions.
- *SLA alerting use cases* — worked examples.

8.5.7 Logical groups

A **logical group** associates several related entities into an ensemble and judges them *collectively*. As long as enough of the group stays healthy, a member that would normally go **red** is instead shown **blue** — the anomaly is acknowledged but suppressed from alerting. It is the right tool for active/passive pairs, load-balanced pools, and anywhere a single failing member is expected rather than alarming.

Logical groups are available on every monitoring component except CIM — DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, and WLK.

How logical groups work

A group defines a set of member entities and a **minimum green percentage** (`object_group_min_green_percent`). On every cycle TrackMe computes the group's green percentage (healthy members ÷ total members):

- if the green percentage is **at or above** the minimum, a member that would be **red** is demoted to **blue** — the healthy group carries it, and no alert fires;
- if the green percentage falls **below** the minimum, protection is lifted and red members alert normally.

```
                    LOGICAL GROUP
              +---------------------------+
              |  "firewalls"              |
              |  min_green_percent: 50%   |
              +------------+-------------+
                           |
                  +-------+-------+
                  |               |
               +---+---+     +-----+---+
               | fw-01 |     |  fw-02  |
               | GREEN |     |  RED    |
               +-------+     +---------+

GREEN: 1/2 = 50%  >=  threshold (50%)   →  fw-02 shown BLUE (protected), no alert

____________________________________________________________________________

Now fw-01 also goes RED:   GREEN 0/2 = 0%  <  threshold (50%)
                           →  protection lifted, both RED, alerts fire
```

This prevents alert storms for *expected* partial failures — active/passive failovers, rolling restarts, single-node maintenance in a pool.

> **Note**
>
> - Protection only applies to **red** members, and only when the group has **more than one member**.
> - **If every member is red, there is no protection** (green % = 0) — by design.
> - For **small groups** the threshold matters: a two-member group needs a threshold of 50% (one of two healthy) to protect; at a higher threshold neither is protected once one fails.

Logical-group protection is one of the **two sources of the blue state**; the other is the *disruption queue*. When a member is protected, its anomaly reason includes `in_logical_group` and its status message names the group and its health.

Group record

Each group is stored in a per-tenant collection (`kv_trackme_common_logical_group_tenant_<tenant_id>`) and carries:

Field	Meaning
`object_group_name`	The group's name.
`object_group_members`	Its member entities (multi-value).
`object_group_min_green_percent`	The minimum green percentage for the group to protect its members.
`object_group_members_green` / `object_group_members_red`	The current healthy / unhealthy member counts, maintained each cycle.
`object_group_mtime`	When the group was last modified.

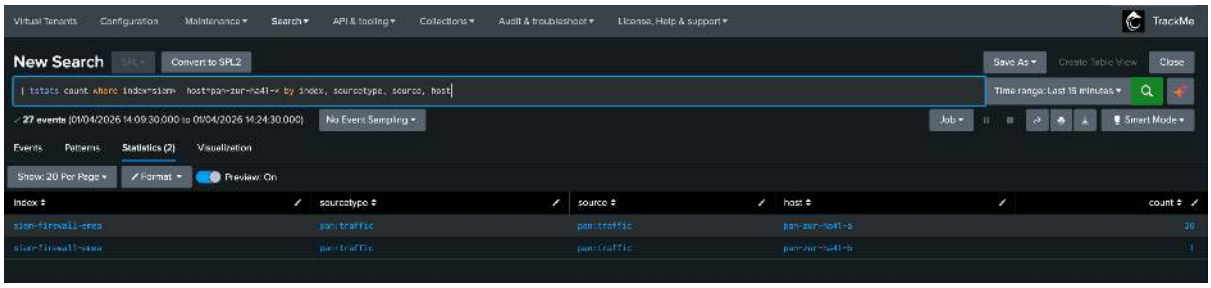
Use cases

- **Active/passive pairs** — firewalls, load balancers, or databases in HA pairs where only one member sends data at a time.
- **Rolling maintenance** — server pools where one member at a time is taken offline for patching.
- **Redundant data pipelines** — several entities carrying the same feed, tracked individually but assessed as a group.
- **Geographically distributed systems** — entities across regions where partial failure is expected and tolerable.

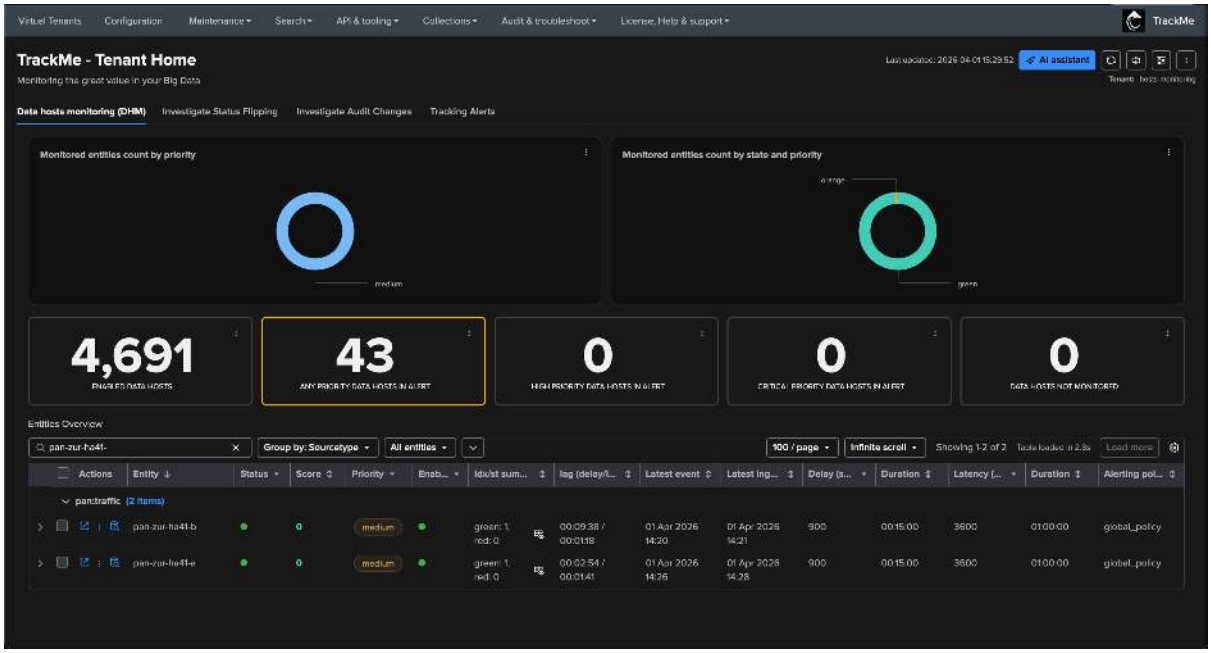
Walkthrough: pairing two firewalls

A concrete lifecycle, with a pair of firewalls (`pan-zur-ha41-a` / `pan-zur-ha41-b`) in active/passive mode.

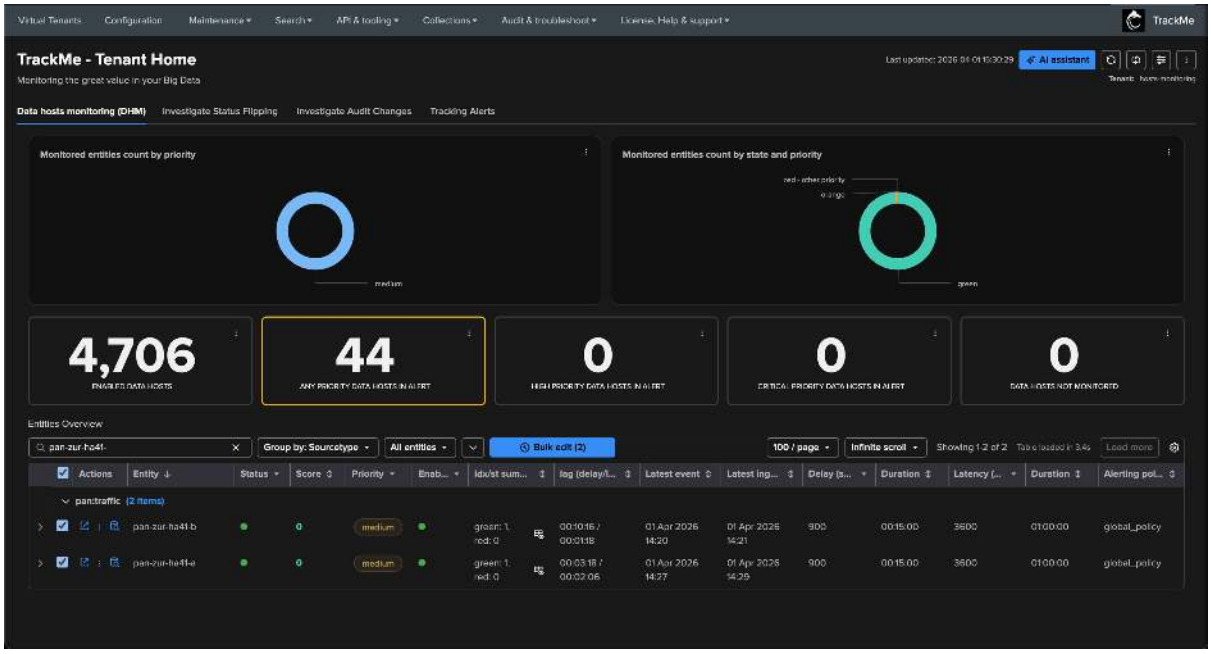
1. Identify the pair. In Splunk, find the hosts that form the pair — here they share an index, sourcetype, and naming convention.

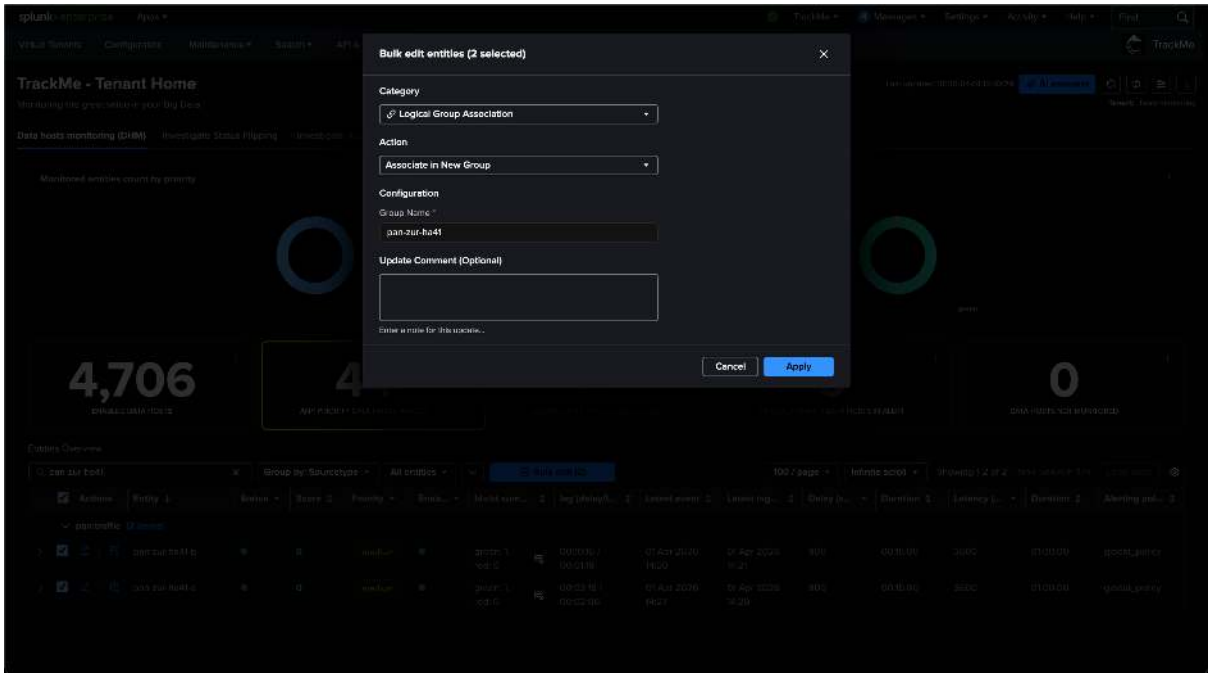


2. Review them in TrackMe. In the DHM Tenant Home, both hosts are green and healthy.

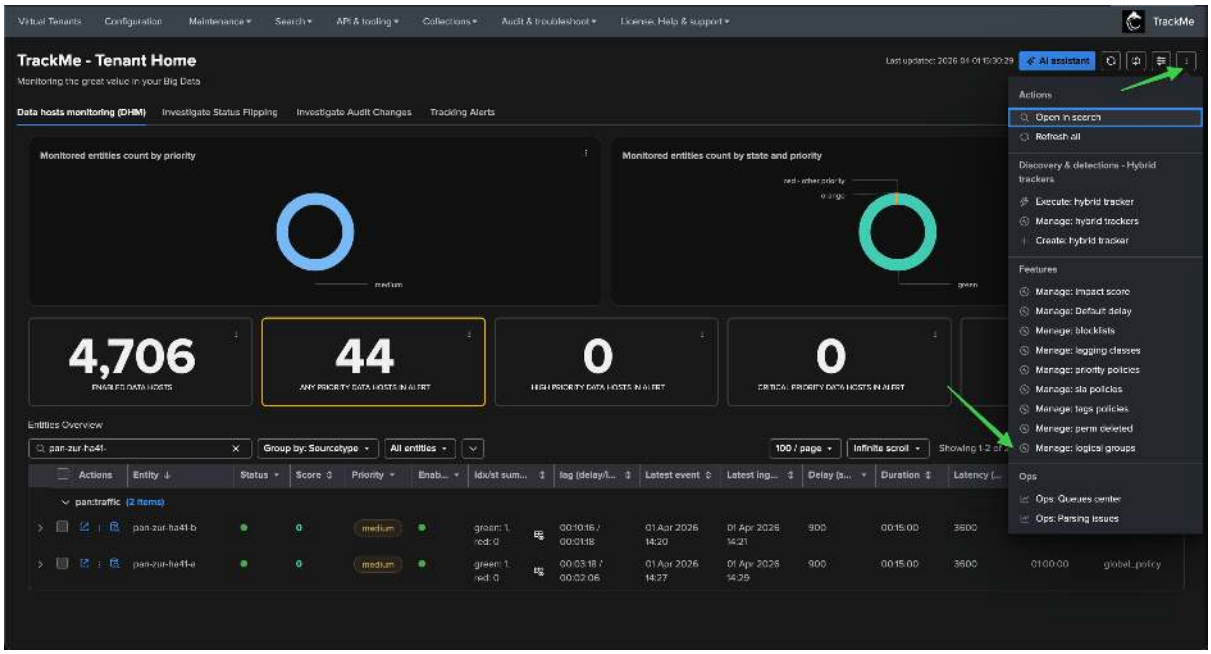


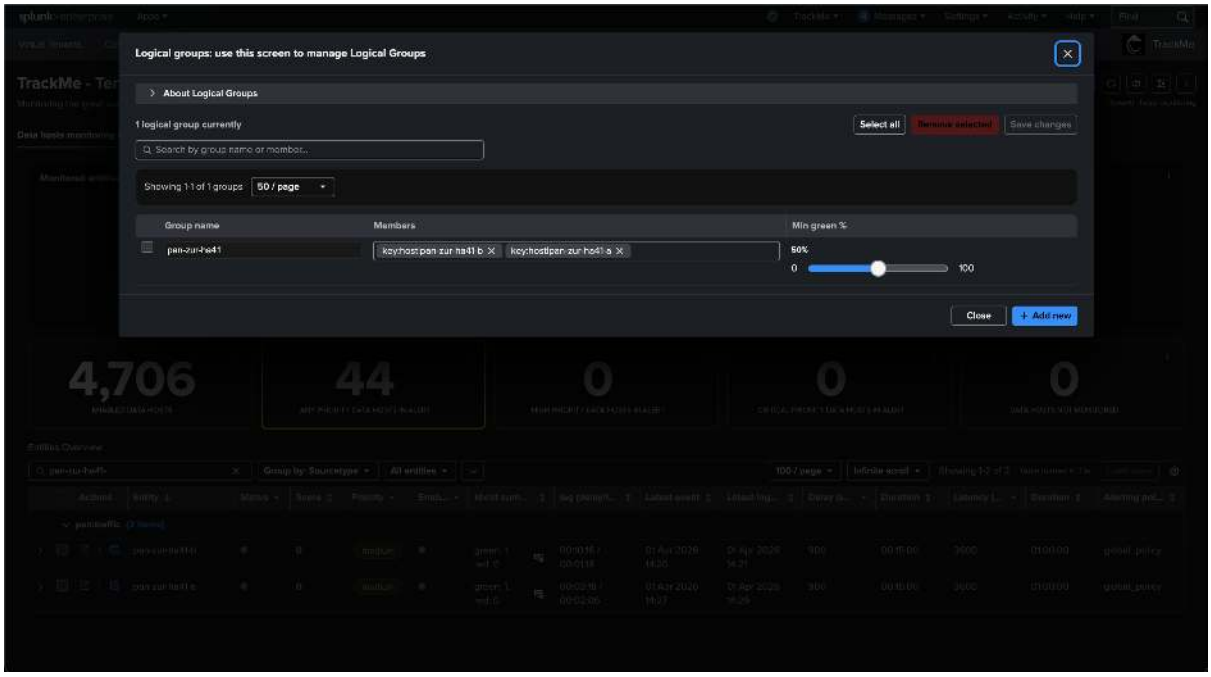
3. Associate them into a group. Select both entities, click **Bulk edit**, choose **Logical Group Association → Associate in New Group**, and name the group. TrackMe sets the `min_green_percent` automatically from the member count (50% for a pair).



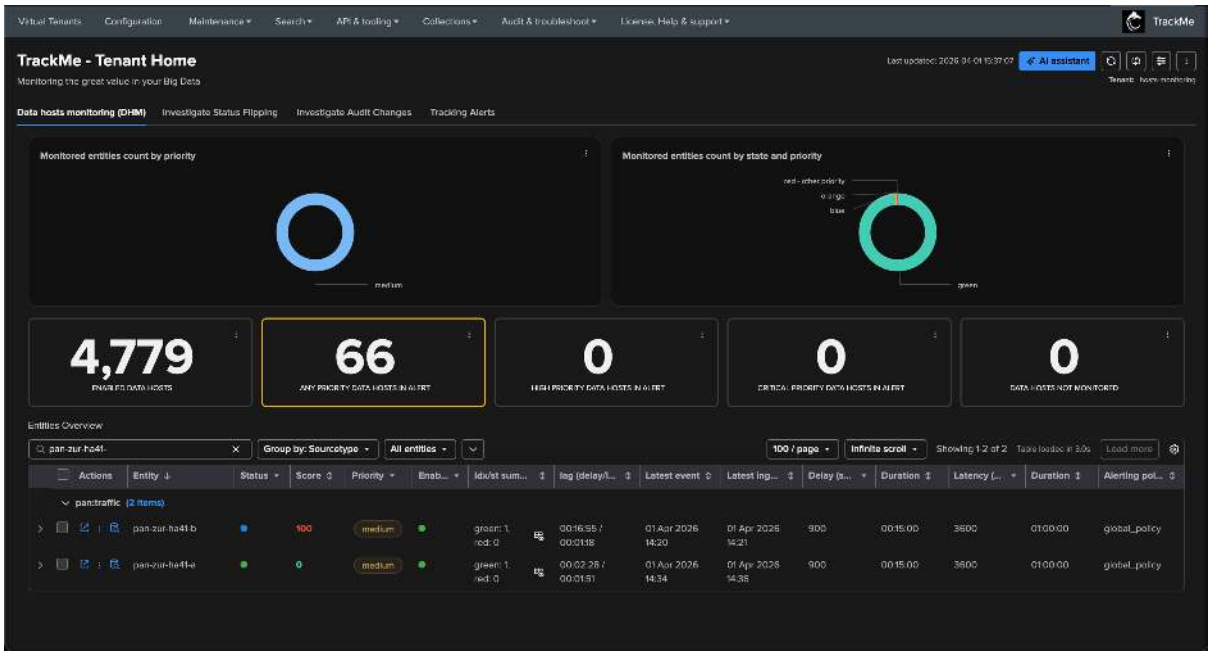


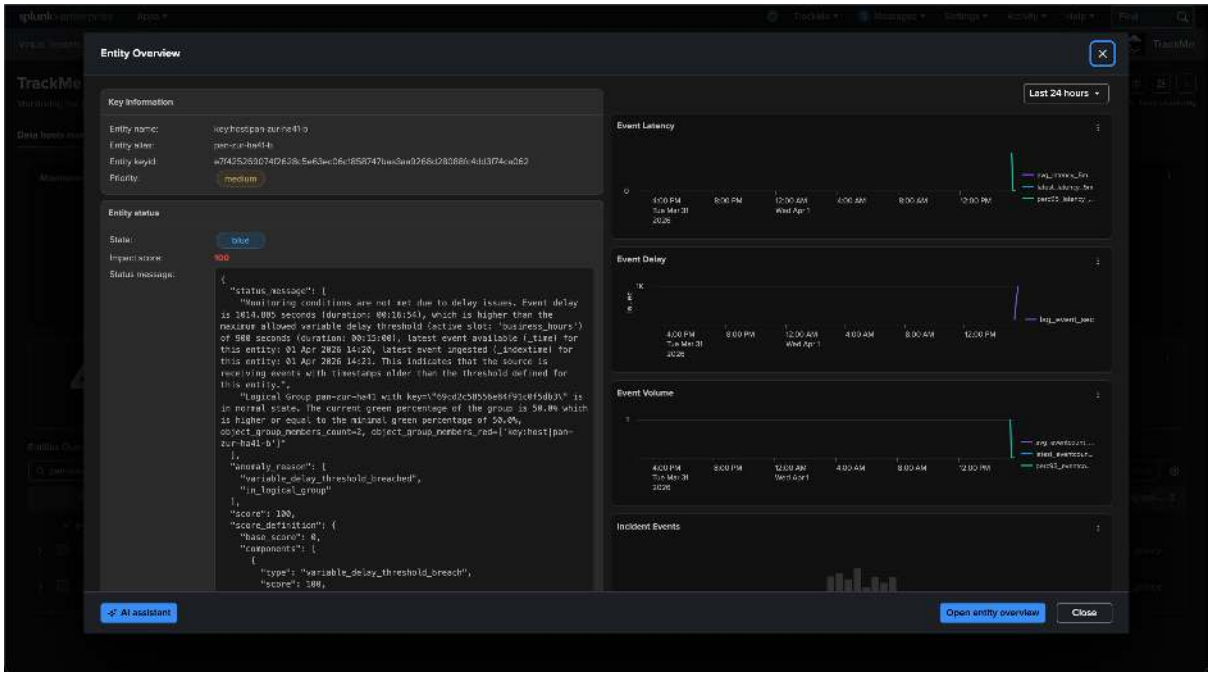
4. Verify in the Logical Groups manager. From the **Actions** menu choose **Manage: logical groups**. The manager lists the group, its members, and the minimum green percentage, which you can adjust with the slider.

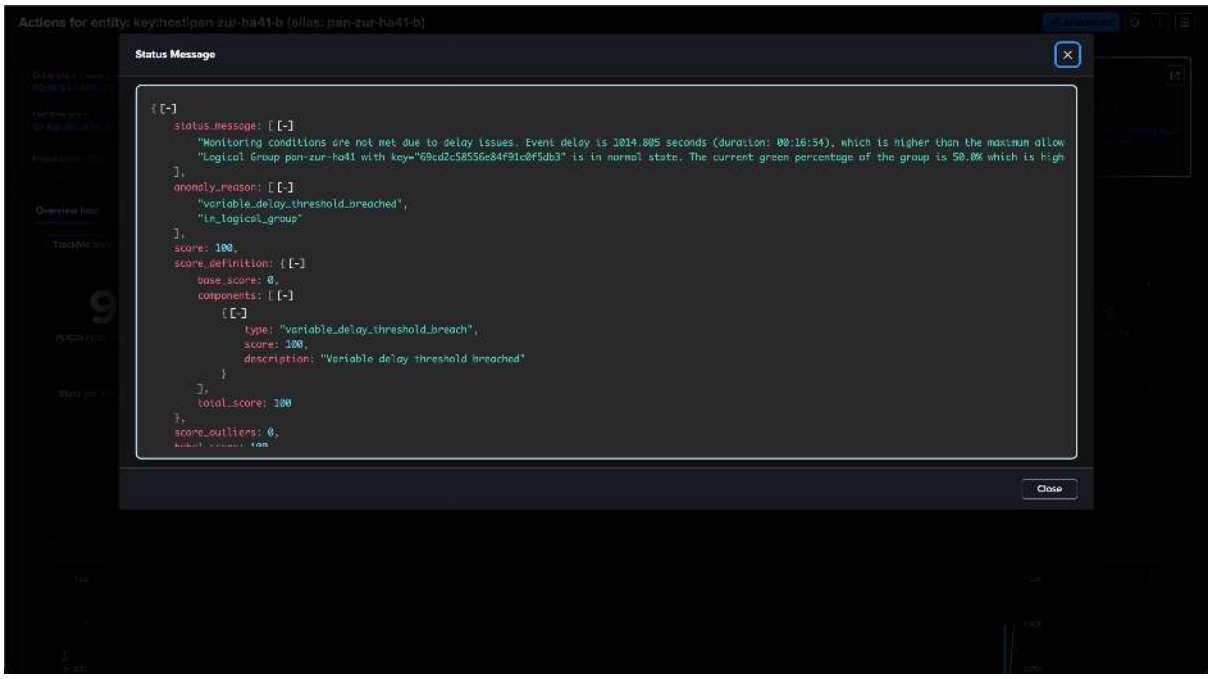




5. See the protection in action. When one firewall stops sending (an active/passive failover) it would normally go red — but because its partner is healthy and the group is above threshold, TrackMe shows it **blue**. The entity overview and status message confirm it is protected by its logical group (anomaly reason `in_logical_group`).



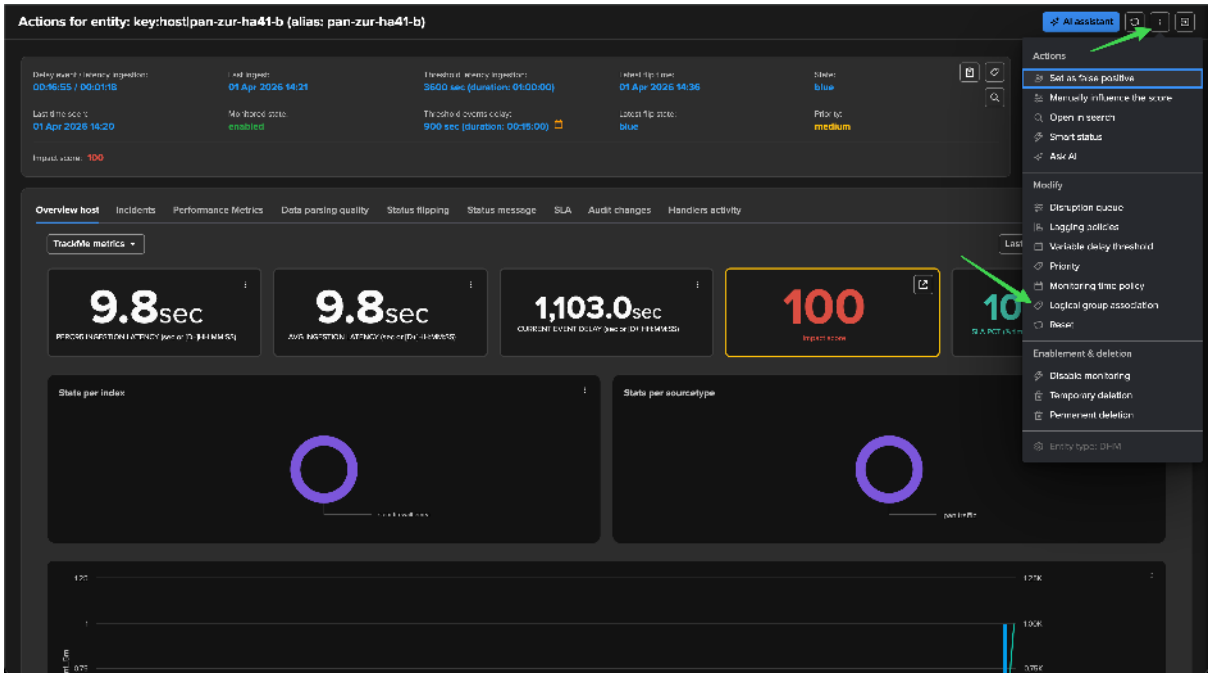




Managing groups

There are three interactive ways to manage logical groups, plus the REST API and the auto-group command below.

- **The Logical Groups manager** (Actions → *Manage: logical groups*) — the central screen to view, search, add, and remove groups and adjust each group's minimum green percentage.
- **Bulk edit** — select entities and *associate into a new group*, *associate into an existing group*, or *remove* their current association.
- **Per entity** — from an entity's actions, view, set, change, or clear its group membership.



Automating with the REST API

Every action is available through the REST API (resource groups `splk_logical_groups` for reads and `splk_logical_groups/write` for writes); all endpoints are called with `mode=post`. The common ones:

```
# List all groups in a tenant
| trackme mode=post␣
↪url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_logical_groups/logical_groups_collection"
    body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant'}"

# Get one group
| trackme mode=post␣
↪url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_logical_groups/logical_groups_get_grp"
    body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'object_group_name': 'group-emea'}"

# Create or update a group and its members
| trackme mode=post␣
↪url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_logical_groups/write/logical_groups_add_grp"
    body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'object_group_name': 'group-amer',
           'object_group_members': 'entity1,entity2',
↪'object_group_min_green_percent': '50'}"

# Delete a group and clear its members' associations
| trackme mode=post␣
↪url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_logical_groups/write/logical_groups_del_grp"
    body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'object_group_name': 'group-amer'}"
```

Further endpoints exist for bulk and per-entity association — see the *REST API reference*.

Automating at scale with `trackmeautogroup`

In a large estate you do not want to build groups by hand. The custom command ``**trackmeautogroup**`` creates, updates, and prunes logical groups automatically from an SPL search you write — the practical way to keep groups in sync with reality.

It is a **streaming** command: it consumes the entities your upstream SPL produces, and each input row must carry two fields:

- `object_group_name` — the name of the group the entity belongs to;
- `object_group_members` — the group's members, as a multi-value field.

From those rows it:

- **creates** the group if it does not exist;
- **updates** the membership if it has changed, and sets `object_group_min_green_percent` automatically from the member count (`round(100 / members, 2)` — 50% for two, 33.33% for three, …);
- **prunes** a group down to nothing once only **one** active member remains — controlled by `purge_single_member_grp` (`True` by default; set `False` to keep single-member groups).

It requires `tenant_id`.

Identifying members at scale

The real work is deciding *which entities belong together*. Common approaches:

- **Naming convention** — extract a shared pair/zone identifier from the entity name with a regular expression.
- **CMDB enrichment** — join a Splunk lookup (your CMDB) to derive the grouping key.
- **Custom logic** — any SPL that emits `object_group_name` and `object_group_members`.

Example — by naming convention:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dhm_tenant_hosts-monitoring where monitored_state="enabled"
| fields object, alias
``` extract the pair identifier from the alias ```
| rex field=alias "(?<grp_prefix>.*)-(?<grp_suffix>ha\d{1,})-"
| eval object_group_name = grp_prefix . ":" . grp_suffix
| where isnotnull(object_group_name) AND object_group_name!=""
``` group members and keep only real groups (>1 member) ```
| stats values(object) as object_group_members by object_group_name
| eventstats dc(object_group_members) as dcount_members by object_group_name
| where dcount_members>1
``` create / update / prune the groups ```
| trackmeautogroup tenant_id="hosts-monitoring" purge_single_member_grp=True
```

Example — by CMDB lookup:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dhm_tenant_mytenant where monitored_state="enabled"
| fields object
| lookup my_cmdb_lookup host AS object OUTPUT pair_id
| eval object_group_name = "pair:" . pair_id
| where isnotnull(object_group_name) AND object_group_name!=""
| stats values(object) as object_group_members by object_group_name
| eventstats dc(object_group_members) as dcount_members by object_group_name
| where dcount_members>1
| trackmeautogroup tenant_id="mytenant" purge_single_member_grp=True
```

Scheduling it

Once the SPL is right, **save it as a scheduled report** to keep groups current as your estate changes (daily is usually enough). The command logs its actions to `index=_internal sourcetype="trackme:custom_commands:trackmeautogroup"`.

Important
```

This scheduled report is **yours**, not orchestrated by TrackMe — so if you later delete the tenant, remember to delete the report too.

See also

- *Disruption queue* — the other source of the blue state.
- *The entity state machine* — where group protection fits in the state machine.
- *REST API reference* — the REST API reference.
- *Virtual Groups* — *virtual* groups (cross-tenant views) are a different feature.

8.5.8 Disruption queue

Some entities dip into red for **short-lived, self-correcting reasons** — a two-minute indexing hiccup, a momentary source outage, a brief drop in host count. Paging on every such blip is pure noise. The disruption queue is the **safeguard against those false positives**: when an entity first goes red, TrackMe holds it in **blue** for a grace period and only lets it turn **red** (and alert) if it stays red *continuously* beyond that grace. A problem that clears within the window never alerts.

How it works

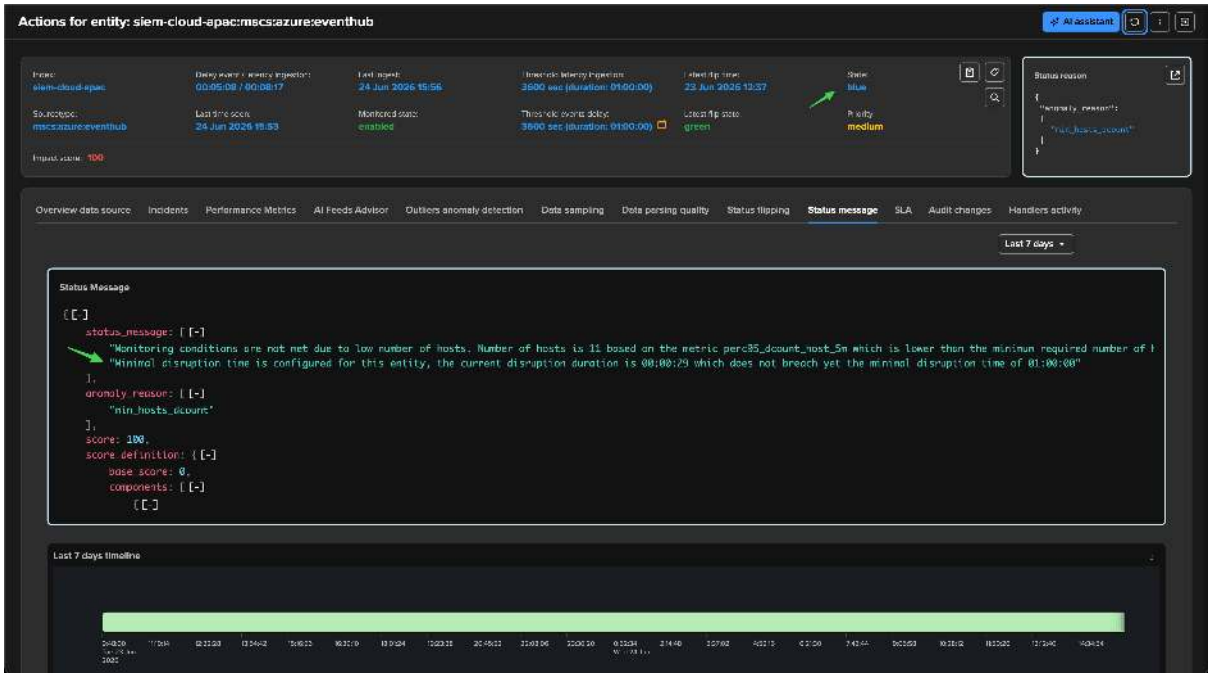
Each entity has a grace duration. When it first goes red, a timer starts and the entity is shown **blue** (suppressed). From there:

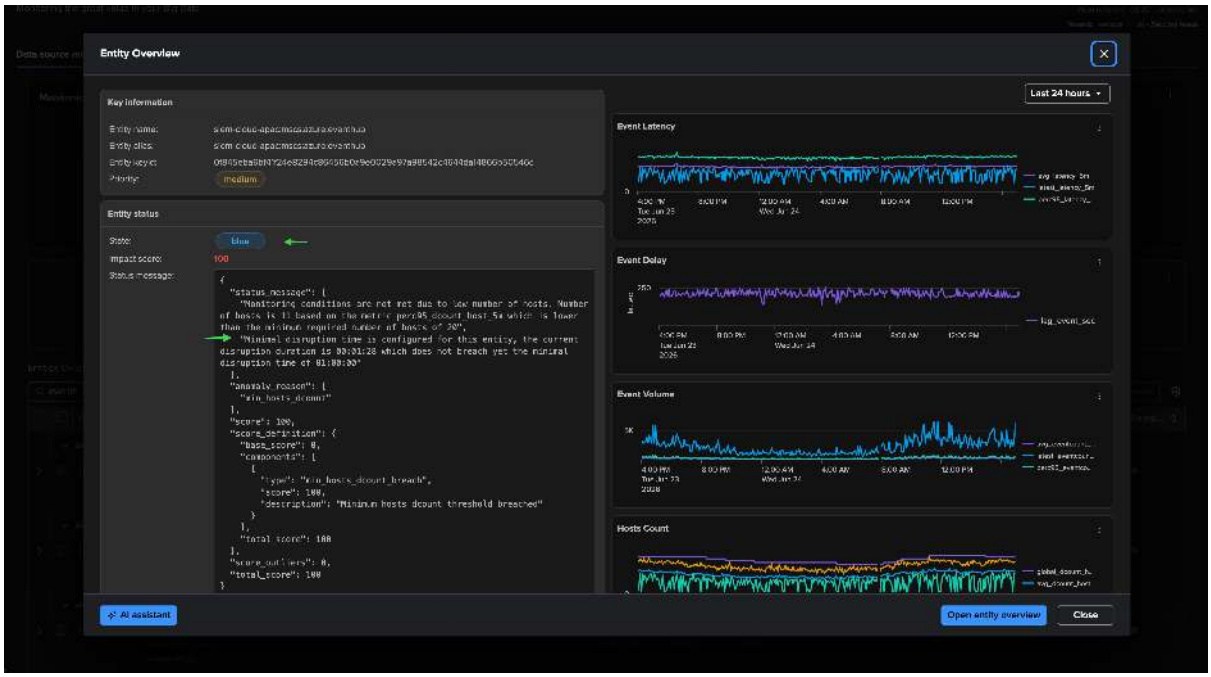
- if it is **still red** after the grace duration, it becomes **red** and can alert;
- if it **recovers** at any point, the timer resets — the grace measures *uninterrupted* disruption only, so the next red run starts the clock again.

```
A sustained problem (grace = 5 min):
  actual:  green ──► RED ──────────────────────────────► RED (still red)
                     |◄──────── 5 min grace ──────►|
  shown:   green     |◄──────── BLUE ──────────────►| RED  → alert fires

A short blip (clears inside the grace):
  actual:  green ──► RED ──► green
  shown:   green     BLUE    green                       → no alert, ever
```

While an entity is in the grace window its status message says exactly that — it has an active anomaly, but the disruption duration has not yet reached the minimal time:





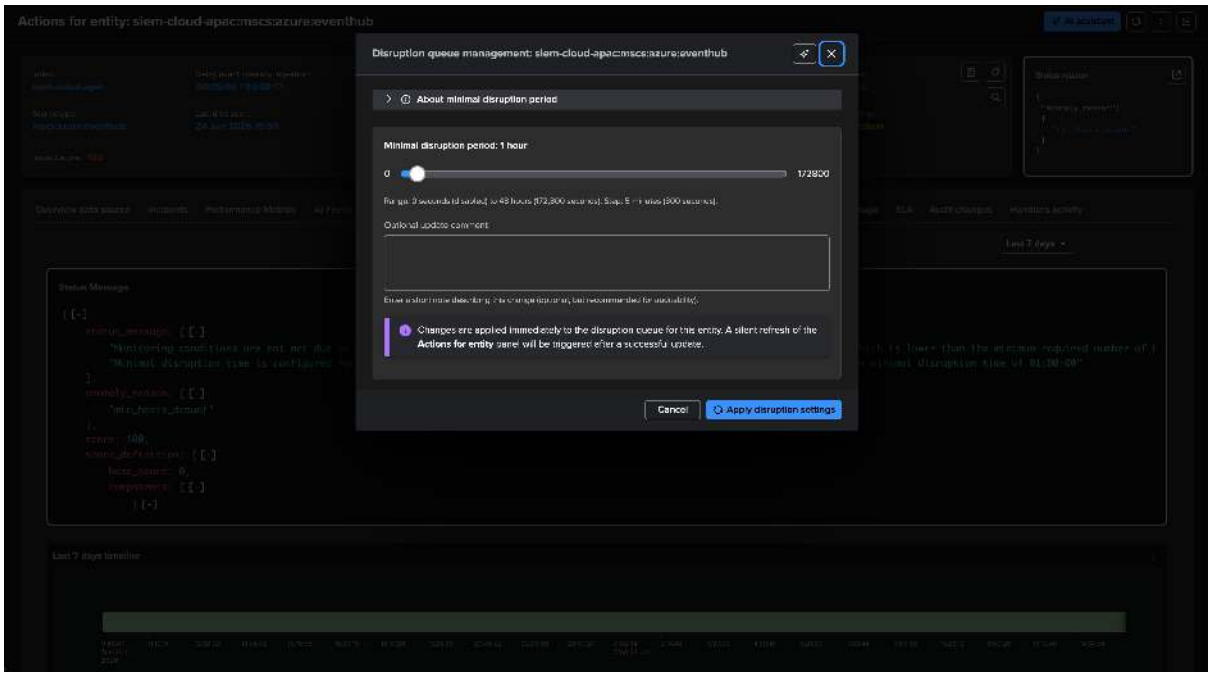
Configuring the grace period

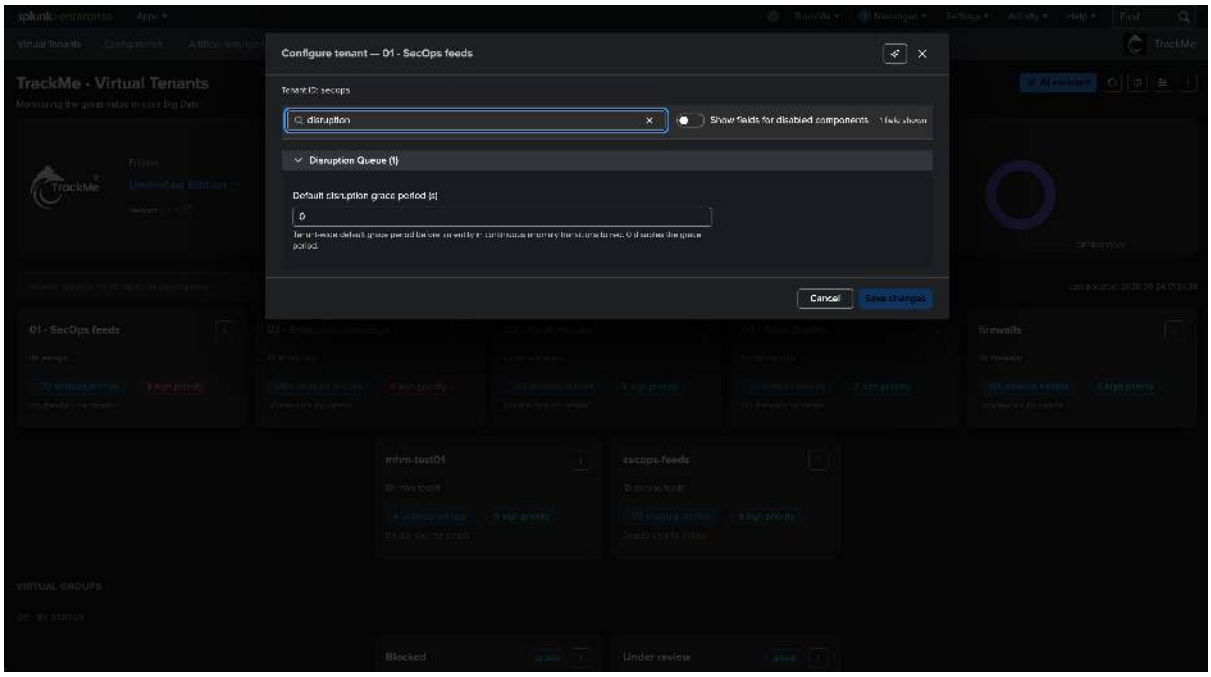
The grace duration cascades — the most specific wins:

1. a **system default** (typically 5 minutes);
2. a **tenant default** — set under **Configure tenant → Disruption Queue → Default disruption grace period**, applied to every entity in the tenant;
3. a **per-entity override** — set from the entity's *Disruption queue* action (0 seconds up to 48 hours).

For the **Flex Object (splk-flx)** component there is an additional level: a default disruption grace can be set at the *Flex Object tracker* level, applied to the entities that tracker discovers. Setting the grace to **0 disables it** — red is immediate, no grace.

> **Note**
>
> The disruption queue applies to all components and was introduced in TrackMe 2.1.18.

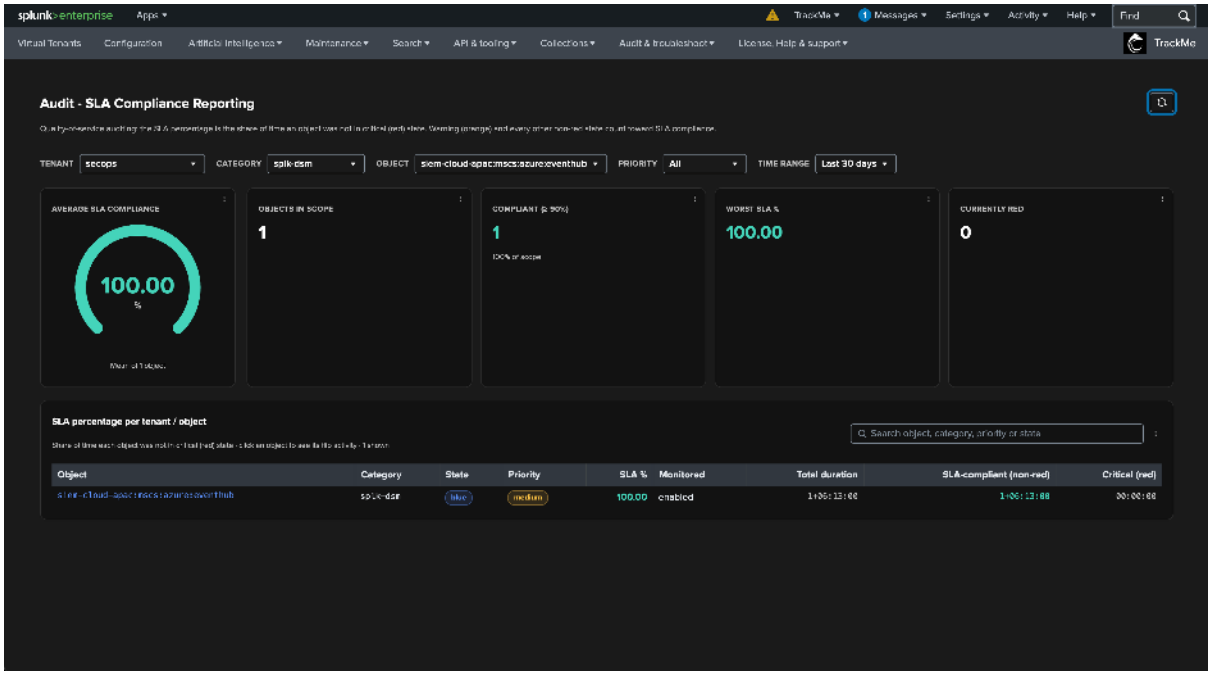


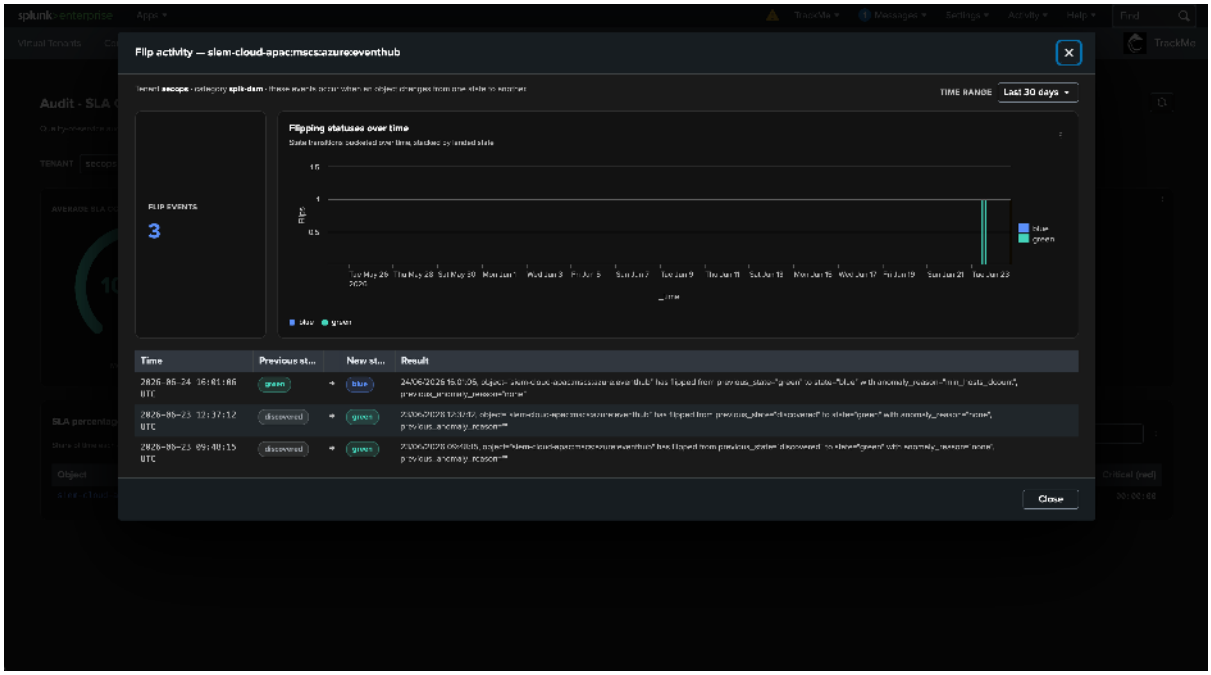


What blue buys you

While the entity is protected, it is **blue** — and blue is genuinely quiet, not just visually different:

- **No alert** opens, updates, or closes for it.
- It does **not** count as red against *SLA* — a protected entity keeps its compliance and accrues no critical-red time.
- It does **not** flap red ↔ green; the grace absorbs the churn (see *Status flapping*).





Note

- The disruption queue is one of the **two sources of the blue state**; the other is *logical-group protection*. If both apply, the group is named in the status message.
- It **defers** the red state — it is not an "I know about this, stop telling me" switch. For that, use *acknowledgment* (which is independent — an entity can be both acked and in the grace window).

Warning

Tune it to your environment. **Too long**, and an entity that is genuinely broken can sit in blue and never reach red. **Too short**, and entities flap blue/red. Match the grace to how long your real, transient blips actually last.

See also

- *The entity state machine* — where the grace fits in the state machine.
- *Status flapping* — using the grace window to tame flapping.
- *Logical groups* — the other source of the blue state.
- *Acknowledgments* — acknowledgment, the deliberate "silence me" tool.

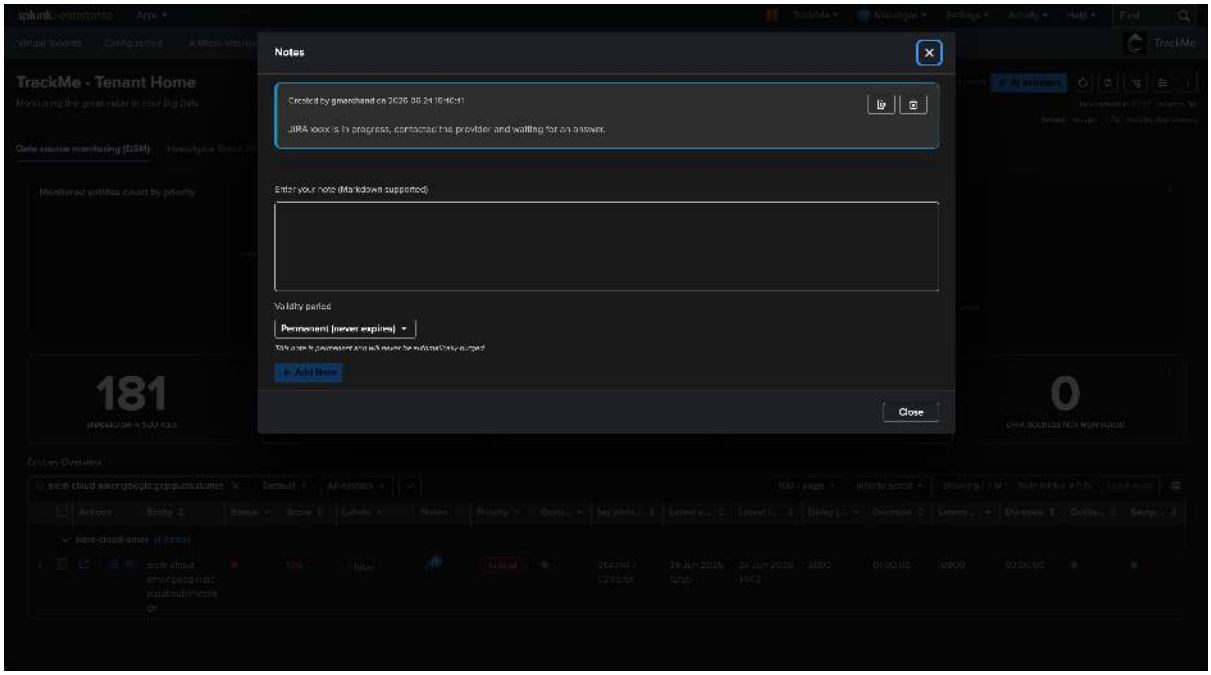
8.5.9 Notes

Notes are free-form, Markdown annotations you attach to an entity — the running log of *what is going on with this thing and what we did about it*. They are perfect for investigation context, runbook and ticket links, workarounds, and hand-offs between shifts, without cluttering the entity's structured fields. Notes are available on **all six components**.

What a note is

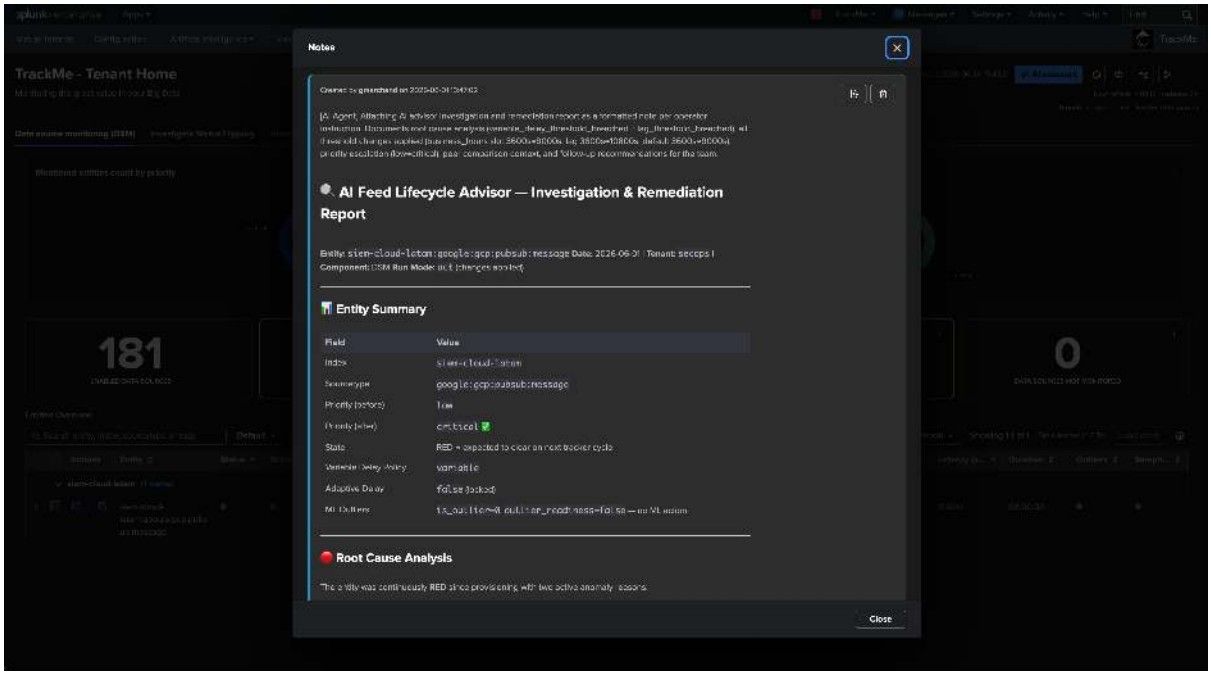
- **Free-form Markdown** — links, lists, tables, code fences, and inline formatting all render in the entity's Notes panel.
- **Per entity, multi-note** — an entity can carry **any number** of notes, shown newest first; they are never merged or deduplicated.
- **Authored** — every note records **who** created it and **when**.
- **Immutable** — there is no edit action. To change a note you delete it and create a new one; the audit trail records both. Each note card offers only **clone** and **delete**.

Anyone can **read** notes; **creating, cloning, and deleting** them requires the power role.



Markdown, links, and reports

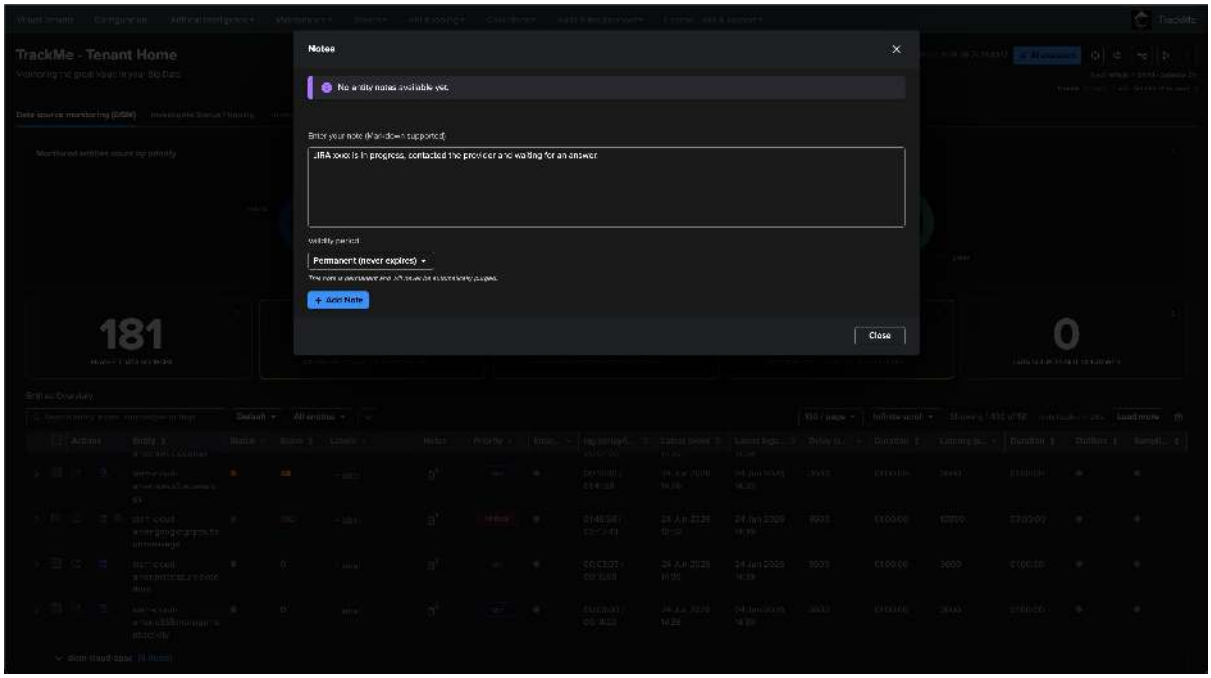
Because notes are rendered as Markdown, they are far more than a comment box. Drop in a runbook or ticket link (`[INC-1234](https://...)`), a checklist, a table, or a fenced command. It is even a natural home for an *AI Advisor* investigation — save its report as a note and the whole team has the context:



> **Note**
>
> TrackMe renders your Markdown as-is and does not sanitise it — write Markdown, and do not paste untrusted HTML.

Creating, expiring, and cloning notes

When you add a note you choose a **validity period — Permanent**, or an expiry of up to 365 days. An expiring note shows an *"Expires on …"* badge and is **automatically purged** once it lapses, so time-boxed context ("waiting on the vendor until Friday") cleans itself up. Permanent notes are never purged.



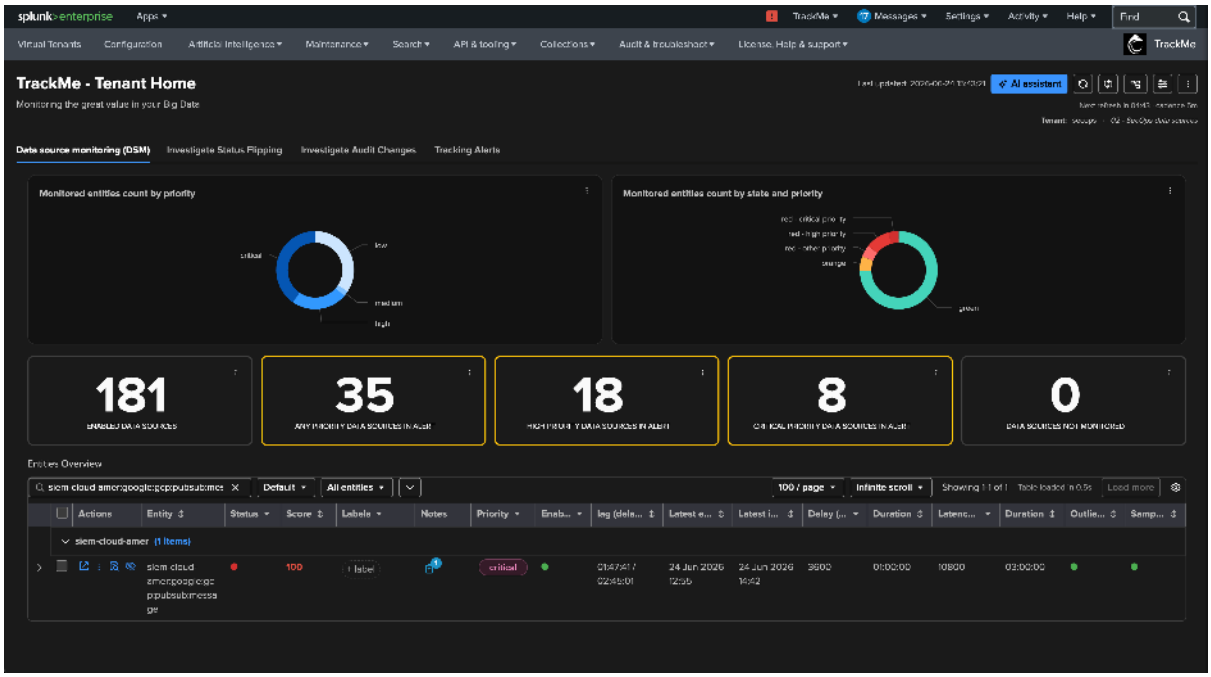
A note can also be **cloned to many entities at once** — the picker copies the note's *text* to every entity you select, and each target gets its own independent note (so editing or deleting one never affects the others). This is the quick way to spread the same context across a set of related entities; cloned notes are created **permanent**.

The Global Note & documentation link

Above the note list, each entity also has a single **Global Note** and a **documentation link** — the home for the *one* canonical description and the *one* runbook or wiki URL for that entity. Unlike the timestamped notes below it, the Global Note is a single editable field, and the documentation link renders as a clickable link. (This is the evolution of the old "Documentation Notes & Links" / identity-card feature; an entity-specific value overrides the tenant-wide default.) Programmatically it is served by the `splk_identity_cards` resource group — reads require the `trackmeuseroperations` capability and `splk_identity_cards/write` requires `trackmepoweroperations`.

Where notes appear — and where they don't

- Notes live **on the entity**: open them from the entity, or from the **Notes** action in the entities table, which also shows a **note count** per entity.



- Notes are **searchable by substring** inside the panel, but — unlike *labels* and *tags* — they are **not** a filter axis or a group-by. Use notes for *context a human reads*; use labels and tags for *structured filtering*.
- Notes are **not** included in alerts or notable events, and they **never affect an entity's score or state**. (An acknowledgment carries its own separate comment — that is not a note.)

> **Tip**
>
> **Notes vs the entity description.** A note is a timestamped, authored, append-only log entry. If you instead want a *single, editable-in-place* description of the entity, edit its `object_description` field (or the Global Note above) rather than adding a note.

See also

- *Labels & auto-labels* and *Tags* — the structured annotation features.
- *Operations & Administration* — the REST API, including the notes endpoints.

8.6 Alerting

The decision maker computes an entity's *current* state. Alerting turns that into notifications, investigations, and traceable incident records — without drowning you in spam. This part covers the two alerting paths and the acknowledgment system that keeps them quiet.

- **Stateful alerting** — the modern path: one incident record per problem that opens, updates, and closes, driving email, ingest, and command channels.
- **Notable events** — the traditional path: normalised TrackMe notable events for correlation, third-party integration, and custom workflows.
- **Acknowledgments** — silence a known problem without hiding it.

A companion *in-depth reference* collects the full alerting detail — the stateful-alert wizard, active commands, incident-event anatomy, worked examples, and the third-party integration architectures.

Note

The two paths are **independent and composable** — a single alert can raise a stateful email incident *and* a notable event at the same time.

8.6.1 Stateful alerting

Stateful alerting is TrackMe's modern alert path. Instead of re-firing every cycle an entity is in trouble, it keeps **one incident record** per problem: it opens when the entity first goes into alert, updates while the problem persists, and closes when the entity recovers. The result is rich, context-aware notifications without the spam.

Note

This page is the **overview**. For the full reference — the stateful-alert wizard step by step, embedded charts, the AI status report, active commands, the anatomy of stateful incident events, worked examples per component, and the third-party integration architectures — see *Alerting & third-party integration — in depth*.

As an entity moves from a non-alerting state into alert and back, TrackMe maintains a single persistent **incident record** in KV-store, emits lifecycle events to its sourcetypes (`trackme:state`, `trackme:flip`, `trackme:notable`, `trackme:sla_breaches`), and drives the opened / updated / closed notifications and active commands from it.

Here is what a pair of those notifications looks like — the **opened** email when the entity first goes red, and the threaded **closed** email when it recovers, each carrying the entity's status, anomaly reason, and the embedded 24-hour incident, flipping and performance charts:

TrackMe Notification

Environment: https://prd5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Thu Jun 26 17:13:35 2025 UTC
Alert Status: opened
Tenant: secops
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Priority: critical
Drilldown Link

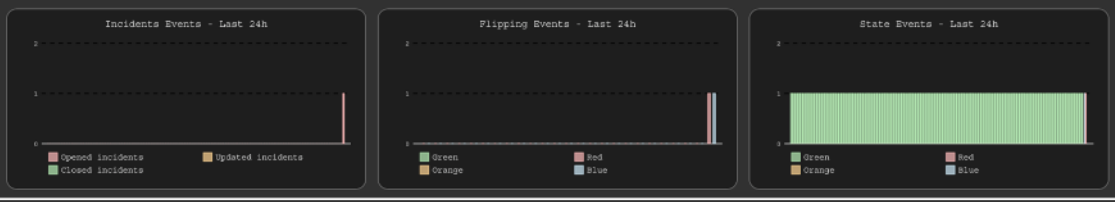
Status: red
Incident ID: 998bcb4f8cf2b9a1

Detailed Information:

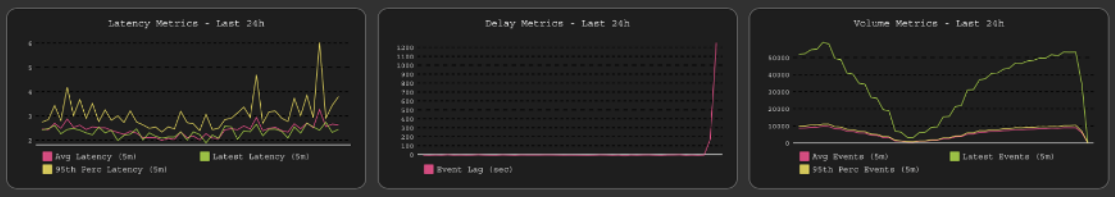
The entity has transitioned to an alerting state:

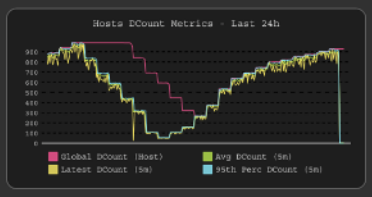
- **Alias:** eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
- **Object:** eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
- **Object ID:** 822f63337de7e8a4ebd82d477d64c3053c4042d6d08a6ebb32c24e333d3fe3f2
- **Category:** splk-dsm
- **Anomaly Reason(s):**
  - delay_threshold_breached
- **Message(s):**
  - Monitoring conditions are not met due to delay issues. Event delay is 1551.0 seconds (duration: 00:25:51), which is higher than the maximum allowed delay of 900 seconds (duration: 00:15:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 26 Jun 2025 16:47, latest event ingested (_indextime) for this entity: 26 Jun 2025 16:47. This incidates that the source is receiving events with timestamps older than the threshold defined for this entity.
- **Message source:** trackme:state
- **Message source ID:** 1575326d50723a5a5832ee3b0179e5c5d88e6e598c120dc7d76b205817bccee5

Incidents, Flipping & State Charts (24h)



Performance Charts (24h)





This is an automated email, please do not reply directly to this email.

✅ TrackMe Notification

Environment: https://prd5-cl.trackme-limited.com
Detection Time: Thu Jun 26 18:43:19 2025 UTC
Alert Status: closed
Tenant: secops
Alias: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Object: eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
Priority: critical
Drilldown Link

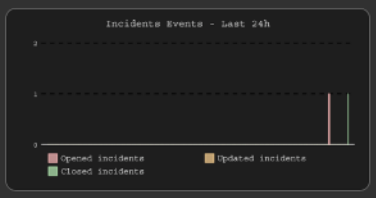
Status: green
Incident ID: 998bcb4f8cf2b9a1

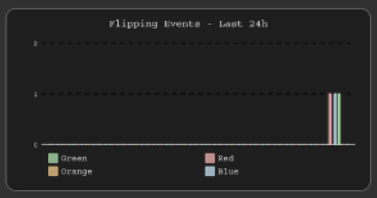
📋 **Detailed Information:**

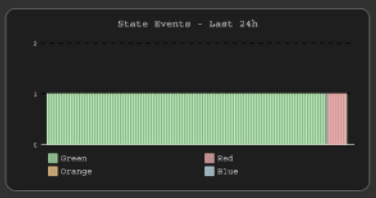
✅ The entity has received an incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state:

- **Alias:** eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
- **Object:** eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall
- **Object ID:** 822f63337de7e8a4ebd82d477d64c3053c4042d6d08a6ebb32c24e333d3fe3f2
- **Category:** splk-dsm
- **Anomaly Reason(s):**
  - delay_threshold_breached
- **Message(s):**
  - 26/06/2025 18:43:19, object="eventgen-firewall:netscreen:firewall" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none", previous_anomaly_reason="ml_outliers_detection", disruption_time="5705.75"
  - monitoring conditions for event delay are met. Event delay is -8.0 seconds (duration: -00:00:08), which is lower than the maximum allowed delay of 900 seconds (duration: 00:15:00), latest event available (_time) for this entity: 26 Jun 2025 18:43
  - monitoring conditions for ingest latency are met. Ingestion latency is approximately 2.439 seconds (duration: 00:00:02), which is lower than the maximum allowed latency of 900 seconds (duration: 00:15:00), latest event indexed (_indextime) for this entity: 26 Jun 2025 18:43
- **Message source:** trackme:flip
- **Message source ID:** b002a5a25c76ad3f26600f25ea83770b84072c3c6491c2c5aadd9967182f3d98

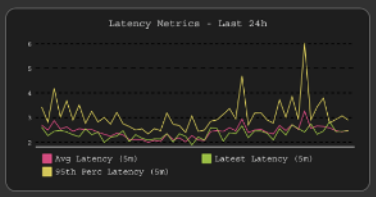
📈 Incidents, Flipping & State Charts (24h)

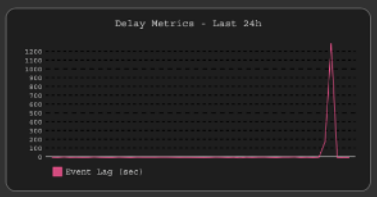


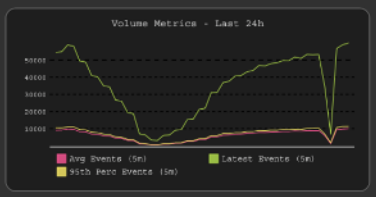


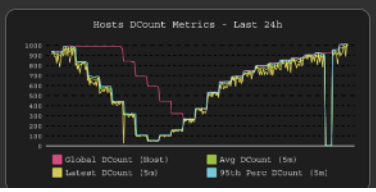


📈 Performance Charts (24h)









The incident lifecycle

Transition	What happens
Opened	The entity enters an alerting state (red — or orange, if you opt in). An *Alert Opened* notification is sent.
Ongoing	The entity is still in alert on a later cycle. The **same** record is updated and an optional *Update* notification is sent — no new incident is created.
Closed	The entity returns to a non-alerting state. An *Alert Closed* notification is sent.

Because the same rule on the same entity always updates the same record, email notifications **thread** into a single conversation in your mail client.

> **Note**
>
> Alerting *consumes* state — it does not compute it. The lifecycle is driven entirely by the entity's state and score (see *The entity state machine*). Acknowledgment suppresses notifications but never changes the underlying state.

Delivery channels

One alert can drive any combination of:

- **Email** — themed HTML notifications, threaded, with embedded 24-hour charts and an optional AI status report (see below).
- **Ingest** — a JSON event written to the TrackMe summary index, for ES correlation, historical analysis, or forwarding to a SIEM.
- **Commands** — a saved search dispatched on open / update / close, with the alert context injected as tokens — ideal for ticketing, paging, and custom automation.

The AI status report

When enabled, TrackMe builds the entity's full context — state, anomaly reason, priority, tags, SLA, recent ack and disruption history, and any visible Guardian alerts — and asks your configured AI provider for a short, 2–3 paragraph investigation summary, embedded in the email.

> **Important**
>
> The AI status report is **fail-open**: if no provider is configured, or it errors or times out, the email still sends without the AI section. Alerting is never blocked by AI. See the *Artificial Intelligence* section to configure a provider.

Settings you will reach for

Setting	Effect
orange_as_alerting_state	When on, orange states also open incidents (off by default). Any non-alerting state still closes the incident.
email_send_update_if_ack_active	When off (the default), acknowledged entities receive no update emails — the record still updates internally.
generate_charts / theme_charts	Embed the 24-hour charts, and choose dark or light.
ai_status_report / ai_provider_name	Enable the AI summary and optionally override the provider.
auto-ack on open	Automatically acknowledge an entity when an incident opens (see *Acknowledgments*).

Note

Embedded email charts require Python 3.9+ and are **not available on Splunk 9.1 / 9.2**. If charts cannot render, the email still sends (fail-open) with a placeholder. With `orange_as_alerting_state` on, an entity that oscillates green ↔ orange creates many short incidents — keep it off, or widen the *disruption grace*.

See also

- *Alerting & third-party integration — in depth* — the full reference: the stateful-alert wizard step by step, active commands, the anatomy of stateful incident events, worked examples per component, and the third-party integration architectures.
- *Notable events* — the notable-events / correlation path.
- *Acknowledgments* — quietening known problems.
- *The entity state machine* — the states that drive the lifecycle.

8.6.2 Notable events

The notable-events path generates TrackMe **notable events** from an entity's state — normalised JSON events written to a dedicated index whenever an alert fires. A *notable* here is TrackMe's own concept: a consistent, machine-readable record of *what fired and why*, ready for correlation searches, third-party integration, or any custom incident workflow. (Being ordinary Splunk events, they can be consumed by anything that reads the index — but they are not tied to any particular app.)

Notables are also the backbone of the **legacy third-party integration** design. Two architectures are possible: **scenario 1** — TrackMe alerts emit notable events into a notable index, and a single centralised alert watches that index and dispatches to Jira, ServiceNow, Slack, email, and so on; or **scenario 2** — each TrackMe alert runs the third-party action directly. Scenario 1 is preferred — one place to decide what becomes an incident, normalised events, and acknowledgment handled consistently.

How it works

A notable is generated **only when an alert fires** for an entity — **one event per fire**. There is no open/update/close lifecycle: each notable is an instant snapshot of the entity at the moment it fired, written as a JSON event to the tenant's **notable index** (default `trackme_notable`).

Each notable carries at least: a rule name, a severity / urgency (`low` / `medium` / `high` / `critical`), the entity identity (`object_id`, `tenant_id`, `component`), its `object_state`, `total_score`, and `anomaly_reason`, its priority / tags / SLA, timestamps, and a **drilldown URL** back to the entity. You can review them in the entity's **Notables** tab, or query them with the tenant notable macro, for example:

```
`trackme_notable_idx(mytenant)` tenant_id="mytenant" object="myobject"
```

Notables are generated by the `trackme_notable` **alert action**, which writes the JSON event to the tenant's notable index (default `trackme_notable`).

Tip

You can also generate notables directly from an ad-hoc search with the `trackmegennotable` command — useful for one-off correlation work outside the standard alert actions.

Notables vs stateful alerting

	Notable events	*Stateful alerting*
Lifecycle	One event per fire (no state machine)	Open / update / close, deduplicated
Channels	Index ingest only	Email, ingest, commands
Consumer	Correlation searches, third-party integration, custom workflows	Email-first teams, automation
Acknowledgment	Ignored	Honoured
Threading	No	Yes

Both can run on the **same** alert, so you can emit notables for correlation or integration *and* email a small team at once.

Note

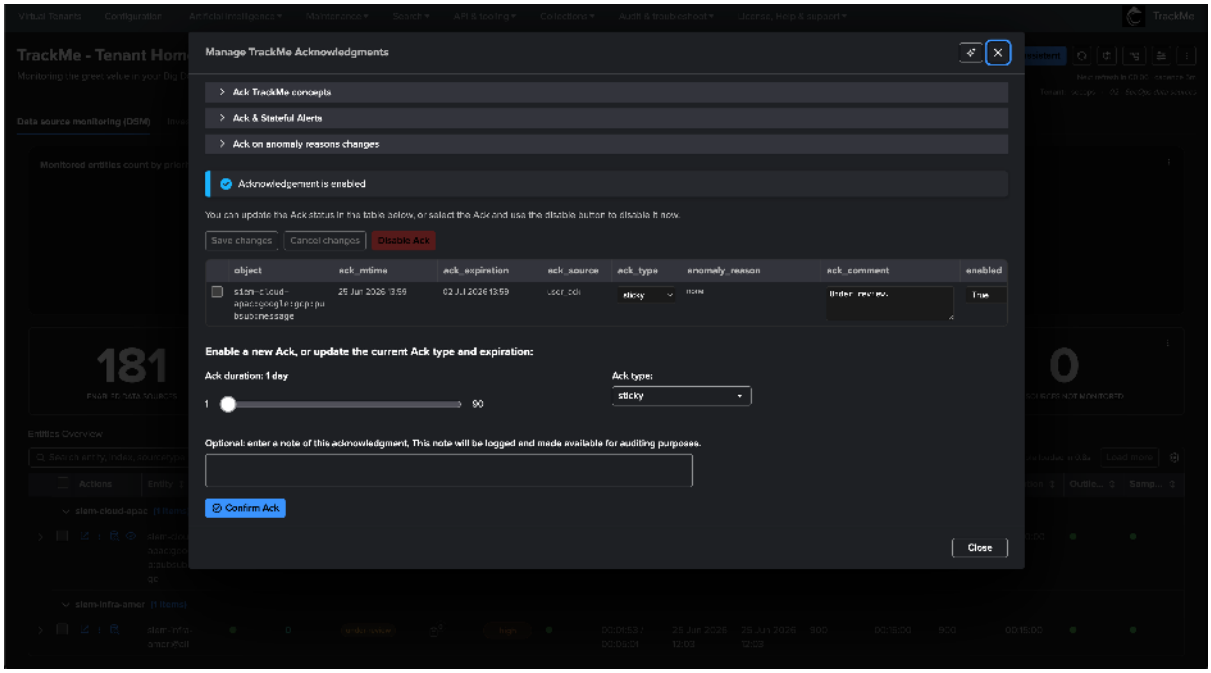
- Notables are written to the tenant's **notable index** (default `trackme_notable`); the target index is set on the alert action.
- There is no de-duplication at the TrackMe layer: a flapping entity firing every cycle floods the index. Use a less frequent schedule or stateful alerting.
- **Notables ignore acknowledgment** — acking an entity does not suppress its notables.
- If you have **no** notable consumer, prefer stateful alerting; unread notables just pile up.

See also

- *Stateful alerting* — the modern, ack-aware path.
- *Acknowledgments* — why ack does not affect notables.
- *Operations & Administration* — index configuration and the REST API.

8.6.3 Acknowledgments

An **acknowledgment** lets you silence a problem you already know about — without hiding it. An acknowledged entity keeps its true state and score and is still monitored; stateful alerting simply stops re-notifying you. The key idea: **ack suppresses notifications, not state.**



The **Manage TrackMe Acknowledgments** dialog is the central place to review and set acks: the table lists each acknowledged entity with its type, expiration, source, captured anomaly reason and comment, and the lower panel creates or updates an ack — pick a **duration**, a **type** (sticky / unsticky), and add an optional **note** that is logged for auditing.

Sticky vs unsticky

Kind	Behaviour
sticky	Never auto-expires — it stays until you clear it (or it is revoked by a reason change). Means "known and accepted; don't tell me again."
unsticky	Auto-expires after `ack_period` seconds (default 24 hours). Means "I see it; give me time to investigate."

An ack records who set it, a comment, the kind, and its expiration. Re-acking an already acknowledged entity **extends** it.

Creating an ack

- **In the UI** — the entity's *Ack* action; set (and later extend) the expiration, add a comment, and remove it at any time. Acknowledged entities show an "eyes" icon next to their status.
- **Automatically** — the auto-ack alert action can acknowledge an entity whenever an incident opens, with a configurable period and kind (see *Stateful alerting*).
- **Programmatically** — through the acknowledgment REST endpoints.

A background sweep (every ~5 minutes) clears expired **unsticky** acks; sticky acks are never swept.

Reason-change revocation

By default, TrackMe revokes an ack automatically if the entity's **anomaly reason changes**. Each cycle it compares the current reason against the reason captured when you acknowledged; if they differ, the ack is revoked and a fresh alert can be raised. This prevents *silent escalation* — an ack for a delay problem will not quietly mute a new, unrelated latency problem on the same entity. This behaviour was introduced in TrackMe 2.0.97 and is tunable under **Configure → General** with three options: *Expire Ack on anomaly reason change behavior*, *…min time since*, and *…only for auto ack*. Ack activity is **audited** and reviewable in the entity's **Audit** tab.

What ack does and doesn't do

Ack suppresses	Ack does **not** change
Stateful-alert update emails	The entity's true state and score
(the record still updates internally)	Monitoring and visibility in the UI
	The disruption queue / grace behaviour
	Notable events — notables ignore ack entirely

Note

If acknowledged entities are still emailing you, set `email_send_update_if_ack_active` to off. If an ack expired sooner than expected, it was probably **unsticky** (24-hour default). To silence *everything* for an entity regardless of reason changes, disable reason-change revocation at the tenant level — but that is unusual.

See also

- *Stateful alerting* — where ack gates update emails.
- *Disruption queue* — ack is independent of the disruption grace.
- *Notable events* — why notables are not suppressed by ack.

8.6.4 Alerting & third-party integration — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for alerting. For a quick, readable introduction, start with *Stateful alerting*, *Notable events*, and *Acknowledgments*. This page collects the full detail: the stateful-alert wizard step by step, embedded charts, the AI status report, active commands, the anatomy of stateful incident events, worked examples per component, and the legacy notable-based and per-alert third-party integration architectures.

Introduction to Stateful Alerting in TrackMe

Hint

TrackMe Stateful alerting is TrackMe's core alerting model: **state-aware alerts** that follow the full life cycle of an incident, with advanced **email thread notifications** and **active command** execution.

- TrackMe automatically maintains cycles of incidents in a persistent, state-aware manner.
- It delivers rich **HTML email notifications** with automated, embedded metrics charts, and can include an **AI-generated entity status report** so recipients get immediate insight into an entity's health without opening the Splunk UI.
- It generates **stateful events** to trigger advanced third-party integrations — on incident creation, on updates, and on closure when the entity returns to a normal state.
- It can **execute active commands** (generating or streaming) depending on whether the incident is opened, updated or closed — for example, to create, update and close incidents in an ITSM.
- It can automatically **acknowledge** entities when an incident opens, and lets you select which **priority levels** generate emails and commands, at the handler level.
- The charts **time range window** is configurable per alert (default 24 hours).
- Together, these provide a complete, powerful and flexible state-aware alerting architecture.

- **Email charts are not available in Splunk 9.1 / 9.2 environments** (they require Python 3.8 or later).

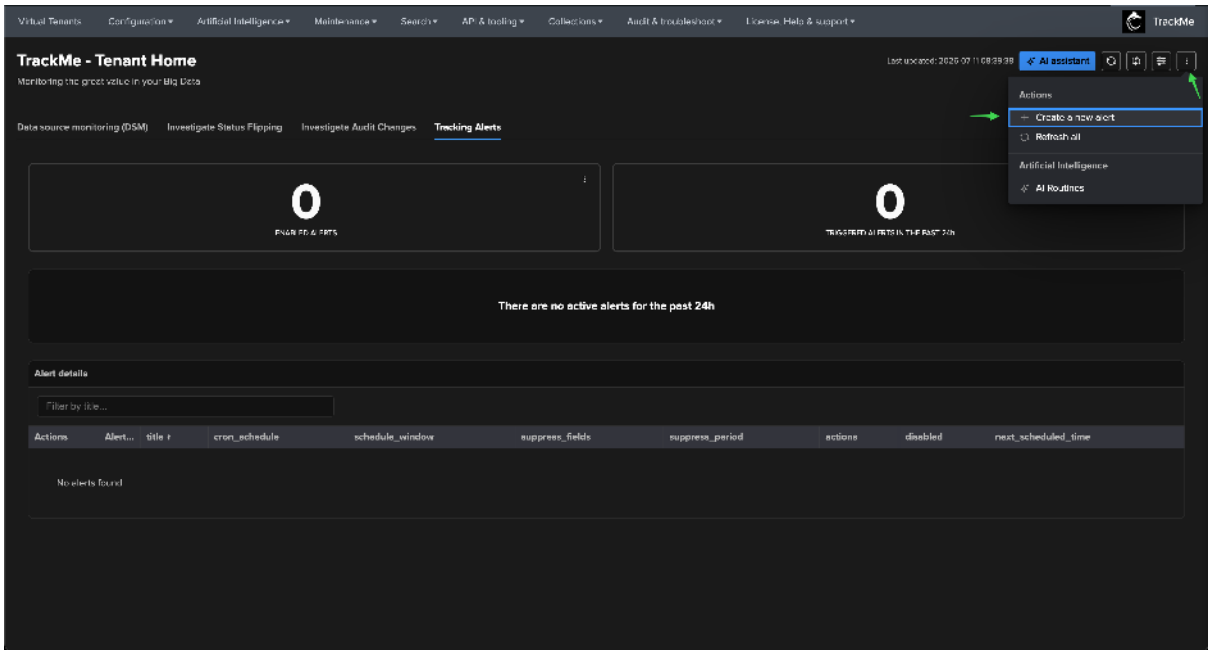
Sophisticated Alerting Made Easy - TrackMe Alerting in a Nutshell

In short:

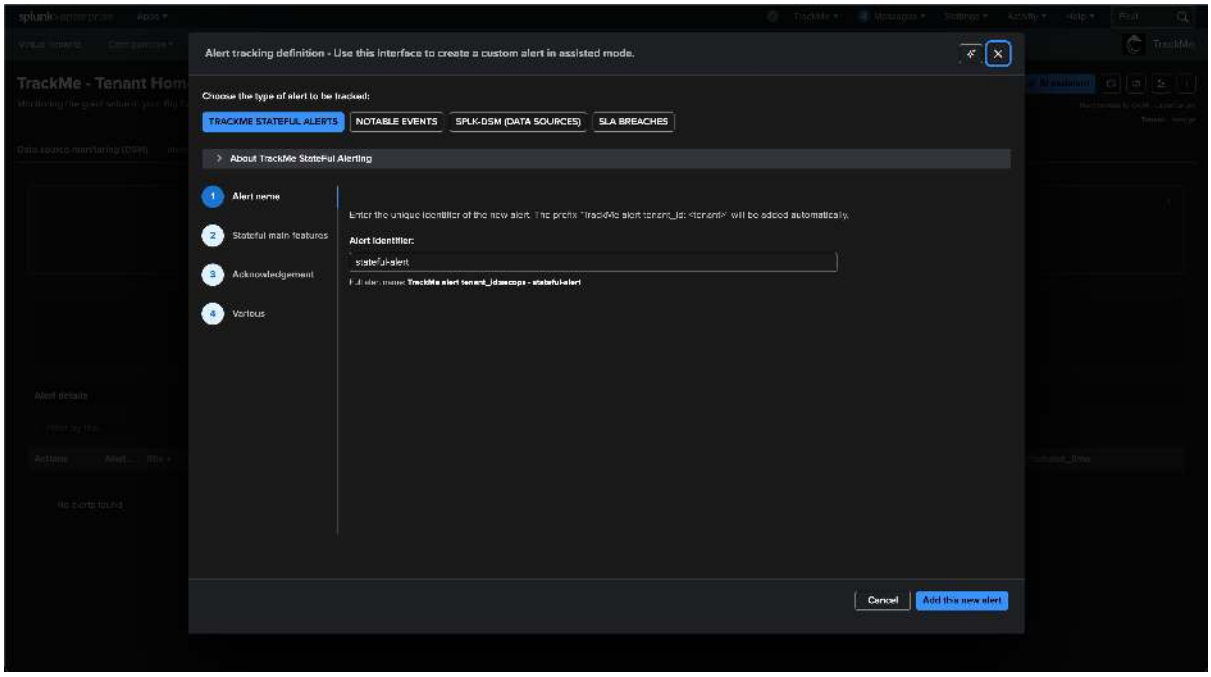
- Once enabled, when a given entity turns into an alerting state, a new incident is created.
- When new events are detected, such as Notable events or SLA breaches, the incident is updated.
- Eventually the entity returns to non alerting state, the incident is closed.
- Rich HTML emails notifications can be delivered by TrackMe, including automated and embedded metrics charts.
- When AI providers are configured, an **AI-generated status report** can be included in email notifications, providing contextual analysis adapted to the incident lifecycle (opened, updated, or closed).
- Events are also generated, in the `sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts`.
- Therefore, TrackMe can generate **Opening / Updating / Closing events**, and/or **rich Emails notifications**.
- **Active commands (generating or streaming commands)** can also be executed, depending on the incident status.

Creating a Stateful Alert in a Few Easy Steps

In the TrackMe Virtual Tenant, open the "Tracking Alerts" tab. From the Actions menu (the button, top right), click "Create a new alert":



The "Alert tracking definition" wizard opens in assisted mode. Choose the type of alert to track — here `TRACKME STATEFUL ALERTS` (the other types are Notable events, splk-DSM data sources, and SLA breaches) — then work through the guided steps:



Step 1: Select the Stateful Alert Mode

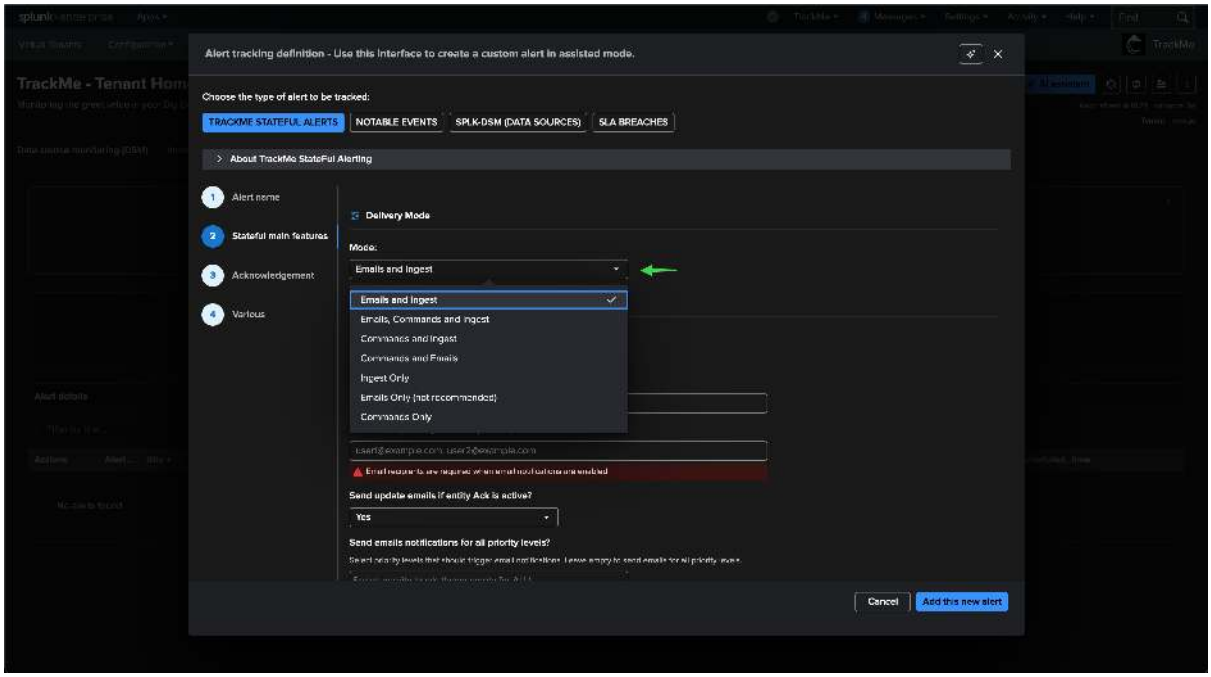
The first step is to select the alert mode, available options are:

- `Emails and Ingest`: generate both emails deliveries and ingest events
- `Emails, Commands and Ingest`: generate emails deliveries, active commands and ingest events
- `Commands and Ingest`: generate active commands and ingest events
- `Commands and Emails`: generate active commands and emails deliveries
- `Ingest Only`: generate ingest events only
- `Emails Only` (not recommended): generate emails deliveries only
- `Commands Only`: generate active commands only

Ingest actions

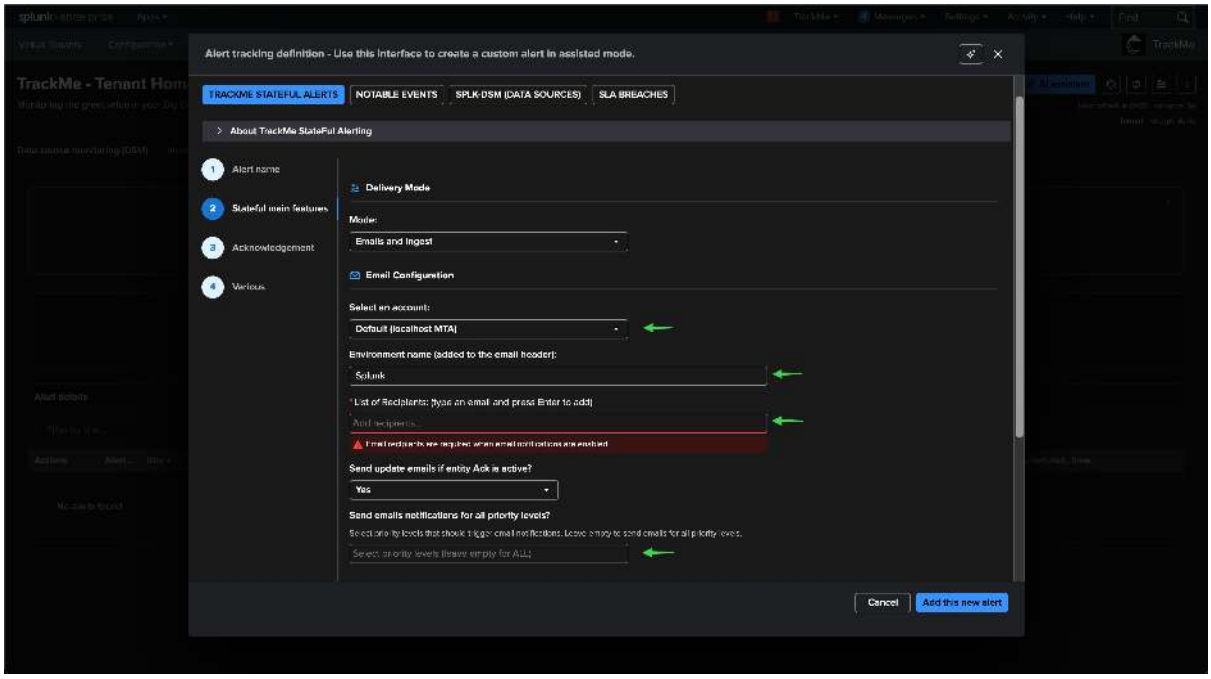
- We recommend to always have the ingest actions enabled, unless you have a specific use case with multiple alerts.

Select the delivery mode from the `Mode` dropdown (in the wizard's "Stateful main features" step):



Step 2: Configure emails delivery, if wanted

When the selected mode includes emails, configure the delivery under `Email Configuration` — choose the delivery account (the default localhost MTA, or an SMTP account you configured), an optional environment name added to the email header, the list of recipients (type an email and press Enter to add each one), whether to keep sending update emails while an entity is acknowledged, and optionally the priority levels that trigger emails (leave empty for all):



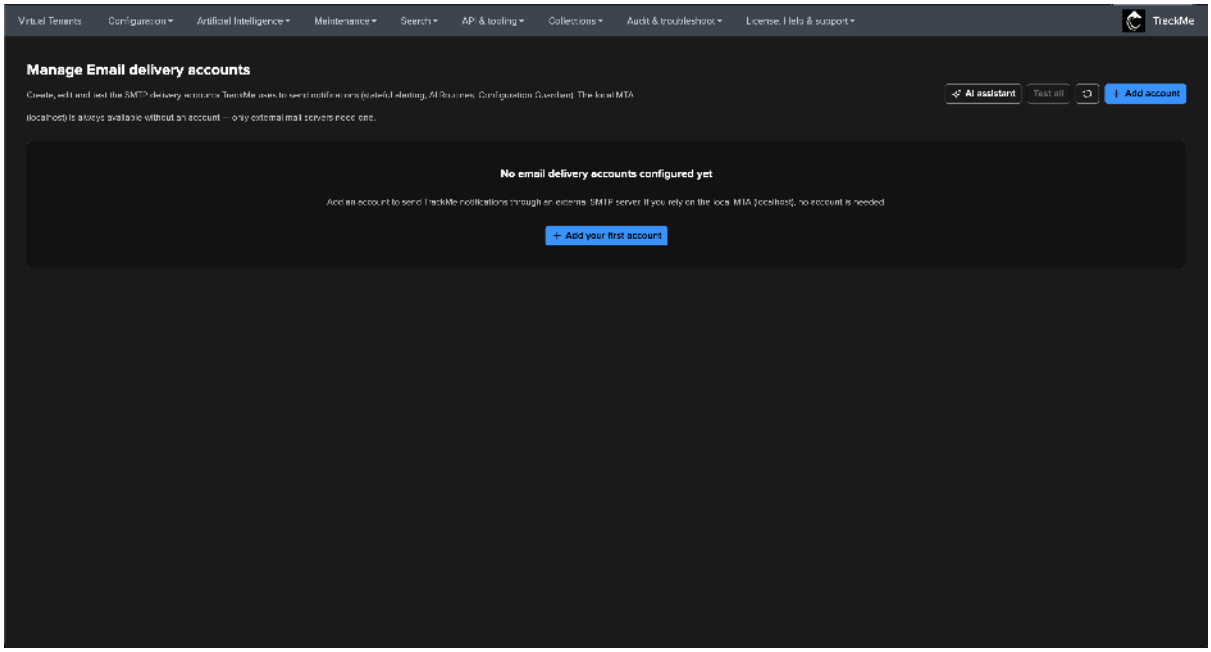
For Splunk Cloud environments:

- You cannot configure an external SMTP destination in Splunk Cloud; the local MTA is mandatory.
- Therefore, for Splunk Cloud, you do not need any further configuration; TrackMe uses the local MTA as a default.

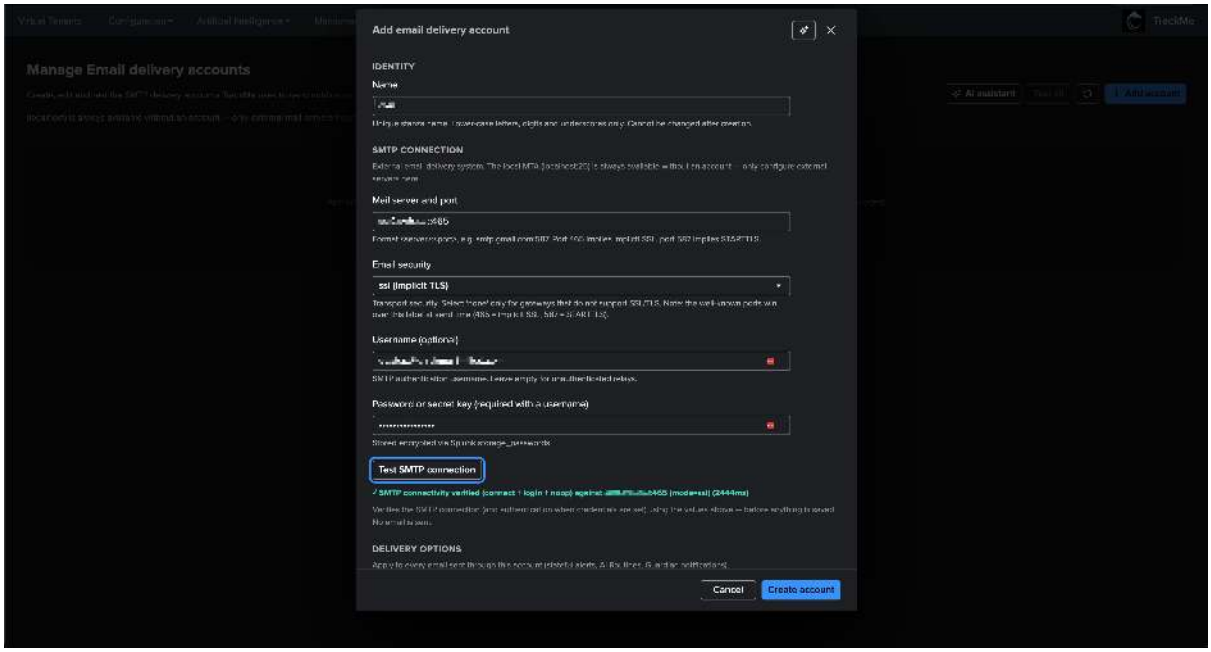
For Splunk Enterprise environments:

- You can choose to use the local MTA or configure an external SMTP destination.
- You can configure an external SMTP destination in Splunk Enterprise, and TrackMe will use it to deliver emails.

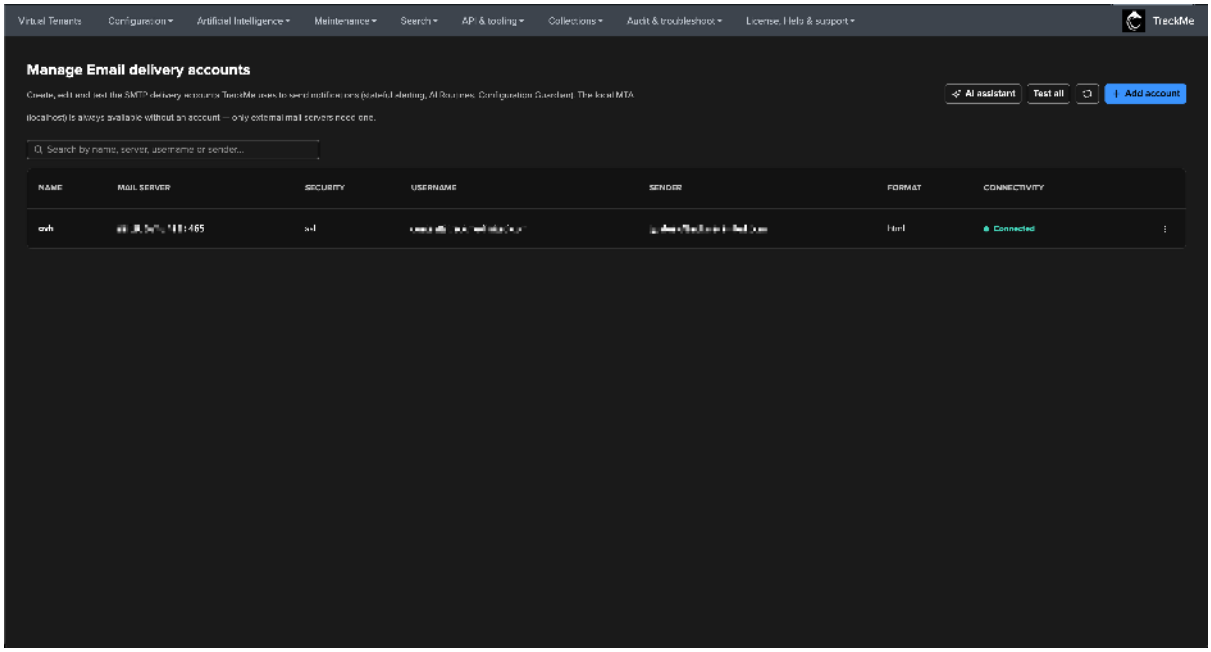
External SMTP destinations are managed from **Configuration → Manage Email delivery accounts.** The page lists every account with its SMTP server, security mode and last connectivity status, and offers per-row **Edit / Clone / Test connectivity / Delete** actions plus **Test all** and **Add account**. When no account exists yet, the page shows a short getting-started guide:



Click Add account, fill in the SMTP connection details and use Test SMTP connection to validate before saving. SSL or TLS is recommended, but not mandatory — an external SMTP server with no security is also supported:



Once saved, the account appears in the list with its live connectivity status, and can be selected in the stateful-alert email configuration:

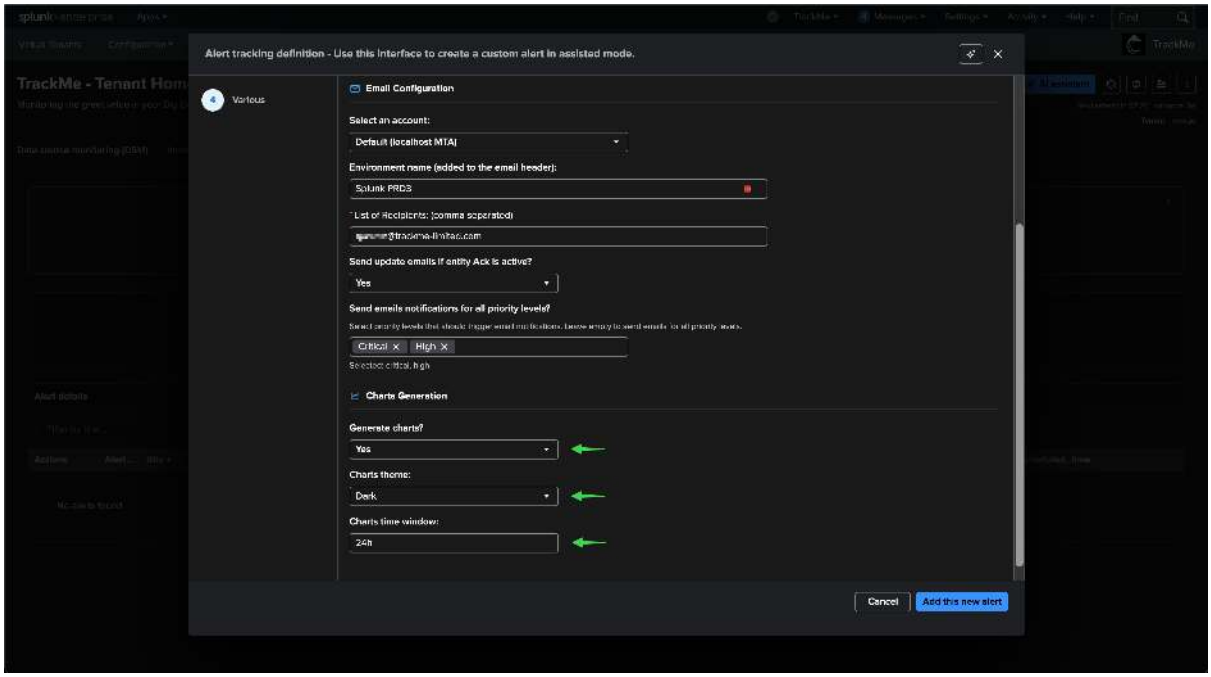


Step 3: Charts generation

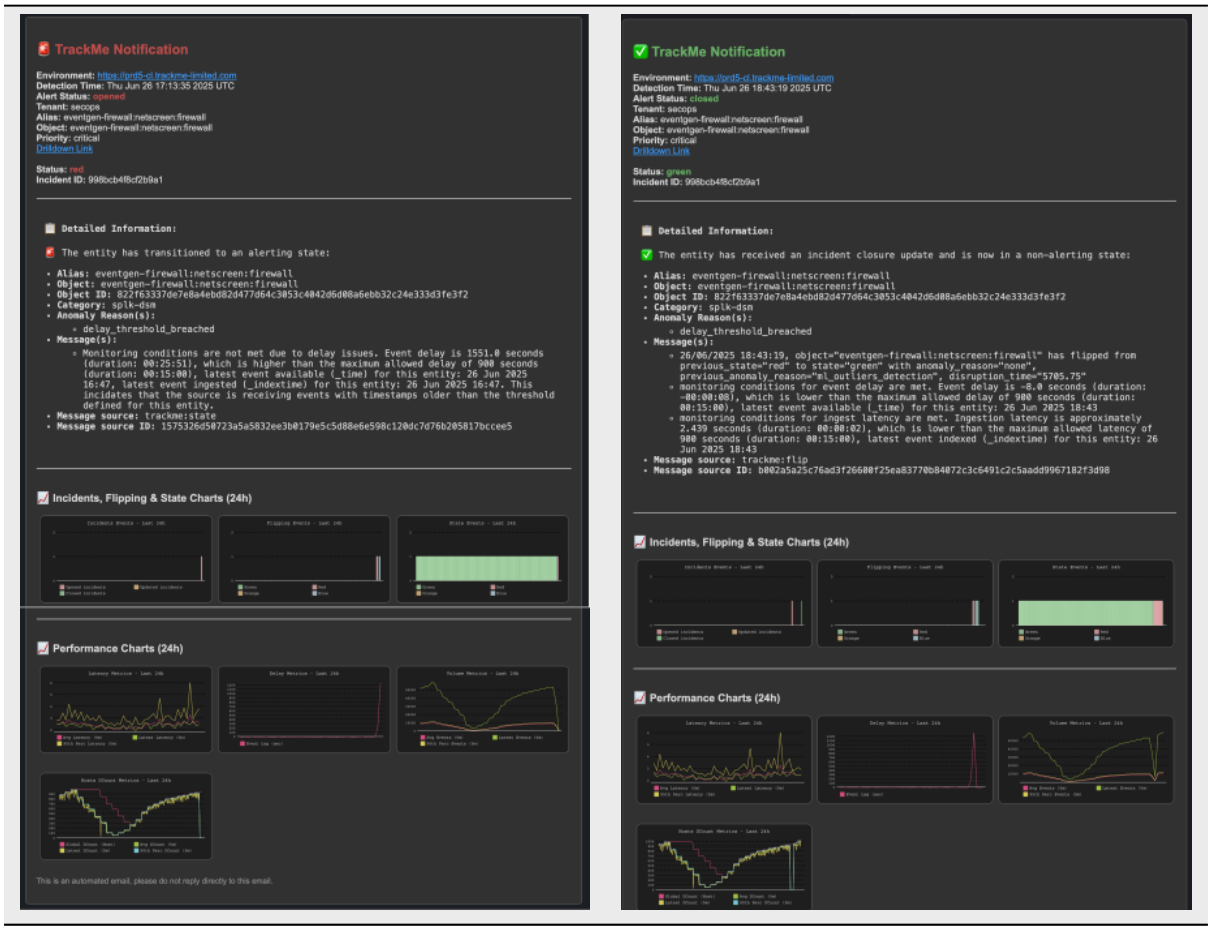
About Emails clients compatibility

- Emails charts use SVG images format, some limited email clients such as Web Gmail do not support this format and charts are not displayed.

In the `Charts Generation` section, choose whether to generate charts, the charts theme (light or dark) and the charts time window. By default, TrackMe generates dynamic charts using super fast TrackMe metrics queries and indexes, and embeds them in the emails notifications:



What does this look like? Very cool!:



TrackMe also stores the charts in base64 format in the persistent KVstore collection, so you can access them later on if needed notably for third party integrations.

Replace mytenant with the name of your Virtual Tenant:

```
| inputlookup trackme_stateful_alerting_charts_tenant_mytenant | eval key=_key, _
↪time=mtime
```

You could link stateful alerts events to the charts in the KVstore collection, in a Splunk search:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id=mytenant
| lookup trackme_stateful_alerting_charts_tenant_mytenant incident_id OUTPUT␣
↪chart_svg_base64
```

Step 4: AI Status Report in emails

About the AI Status Report

- The AI Status Report feature requires at least one AI provider to be configured in TrackMe. If no AI provider is available, this section will not appear in the wizard.
- For more information about configuring AI providers, consult the AI Assistant documentation.

When AI providers are configured in TrackMe, the stateful alert wizard offers the option to include an AI-generated entity status report in email notifications.

The AI Status Report is a concise, actionable summary generated by the configured AI provider (such as OpenAI,

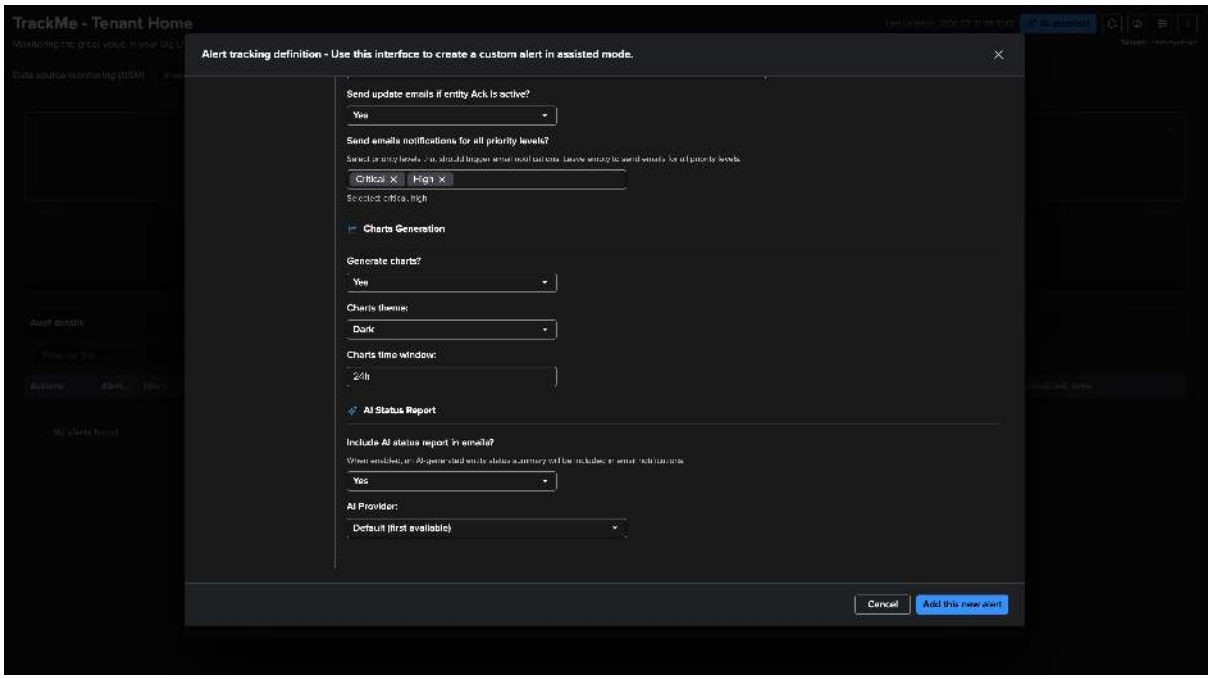
Azure OpenAI, or Claude) that analyses the entity context and health status. It is embedded directly in the HTML email notification, between the detailed information section and the charts section.

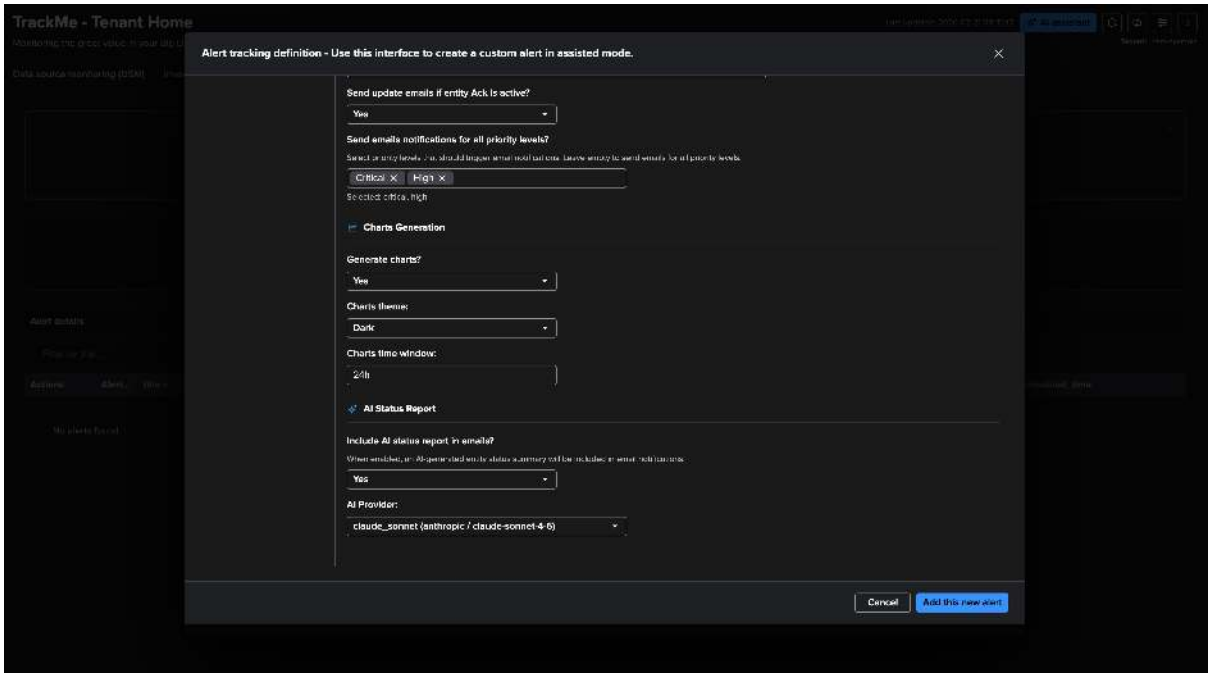
Key features:

- **Context-aware analysis**: The AI prompt adapts to the incident lifecycle stage — it provides different insights depending on whether the incident is being **opened** (what went wrong and where to investigate), **updated** (whether the situation has changed), or **closed** (confirmation of recovery and what was previously wrong).
- **Automatic formatting**: The AI response is automatically converted to email-safe HTML, ensuring clean rendering in all email clients.
- **Fail-open behaviour**: If the AI provider is unavailable or returns an error, the email notification is delivered normally without the AI section — no email is ever blocked by an AI failure.
- **Cost-aware**: The AI report is only generated when email delivery is actually required. If the entity's priority level is filtered out from email notifications, no AI call is made.

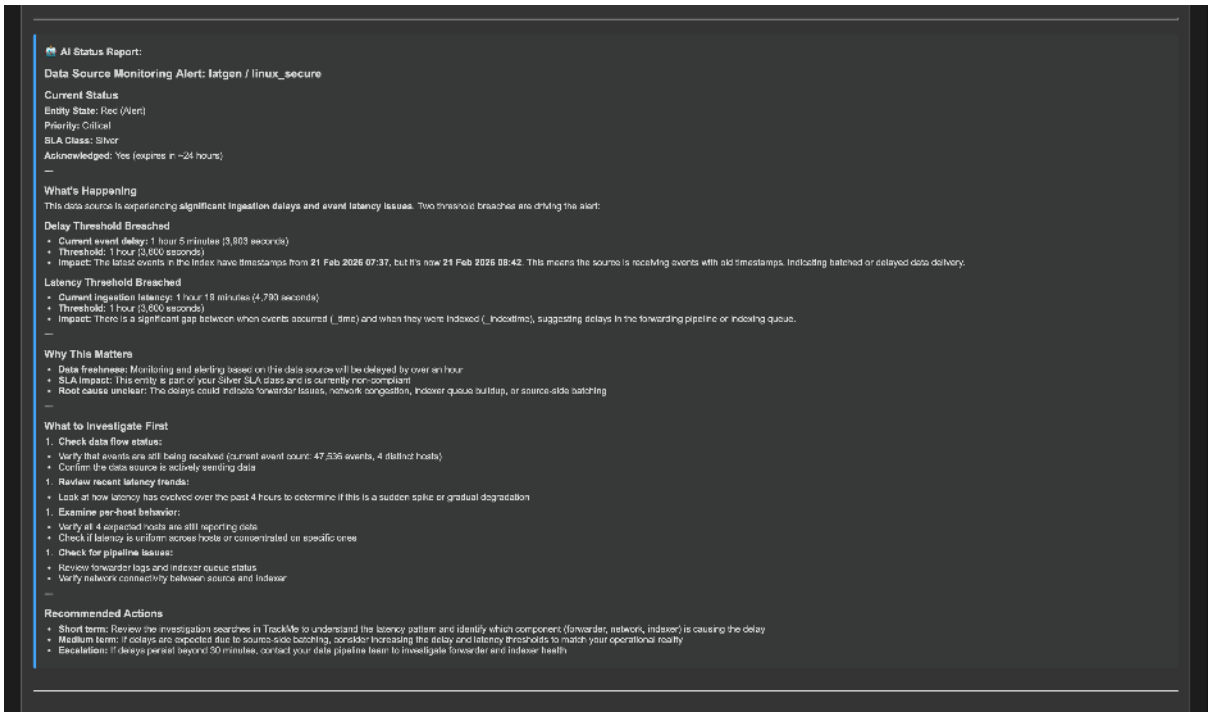
Configuration options:

- `AI Status Report`: Enable or disable the AI status report in email notifications. When at least one AI provider is configured, this defaults to **enabled**.
- `AI Provider`: When multiple AI providers are configured, you can select which provider to use. If only one provider is configured or no specific selection is made, the first available provider is used automatically.





Example of an email notification with the AI Status Report:



AI Status Report:

Data Source Monitoring Alert: latgen / linux_secure

Current Status

Entity State: Red (Alert)
Priority: Critical
SLA Class: Silver
Acknowledged: Yes (expires in ~24 hours)

—

What's Happening

This data source is experiencing significant ingestion delays and event latency issues. Two threshold breaches are driving the alert:

Delay Threshold Breached

- Current event delay: 1 hour 5 minutes (3,903 seconds)
- Threshold: 1 hour (3,600 seconds)
- Impact: The latest events in the index have timestamps from 21 Feb 2026 07:37, but it's now 21 Feb 2026 08:42. This means the source is receiving events with old timestamps, indicating batched or delayed data delivery.

Latency Threshold Breached

- Current ingestion latency: 1 hour 18 minutes (4,790 seconds)
- Threshold: 1 hour (3,600 seconds)
- Impact: There is a significant gap between when events occurred (_time) and when they were indexed (_indextime), suggesting delays in the forwarding pipeline or indexing queue.

—

Why This Matters

- Data freshness: Monitoring and alerting based on this data source will be delayed by over an hour
- SLA impact: This entity is part of your Silver SLA class and is currently non-compliant
- Root cause unclear: The delays could indicate forwarder issues, network congestion, indexer queue buildup, or source-side batching

—

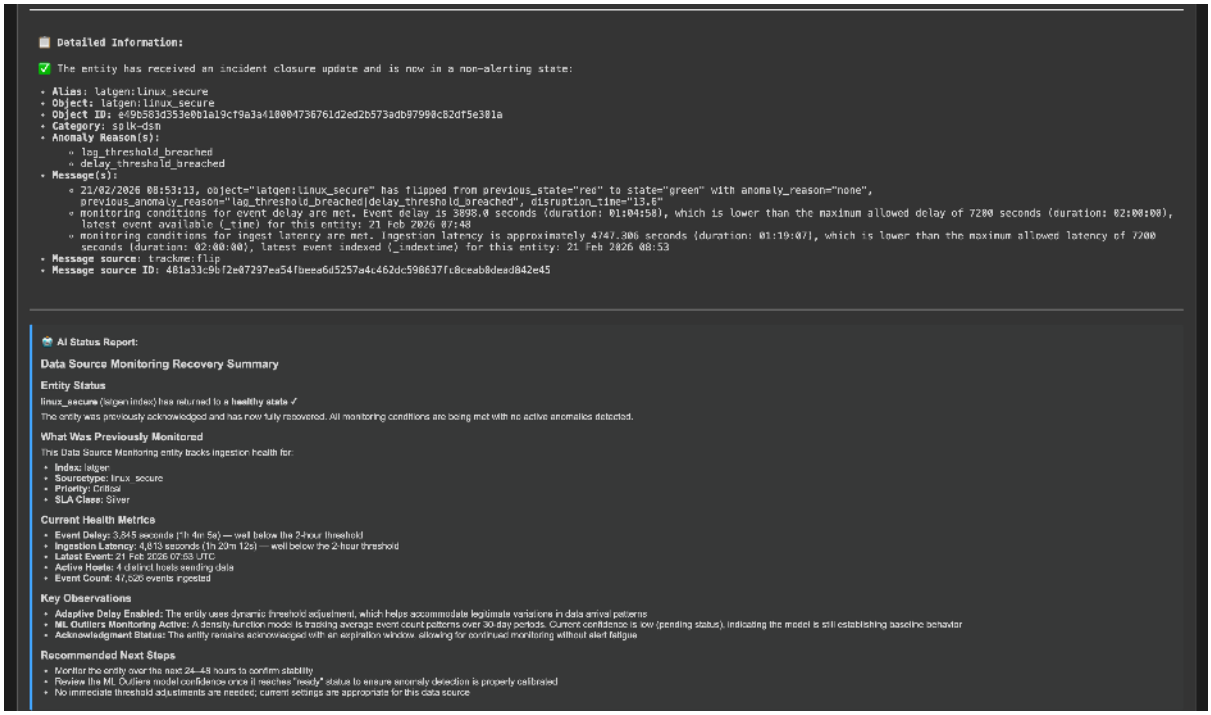
What to Investigate First

1. Check data flow status:
   - Verify that events are still being received (current event count: 47,536 events, 4 distinct hosts)
   - Confirm the data source is actively sending data
1. Review recent latency trends:
   - Look at how latency has evolved over the past 4 hours to determine if this is a sudden spike or gradual degradation
1. Examine per-host behavior:
   - Verify all 4 expected hosts are still reporting data
   - Check if latency is uniform across hosts or concentrated on specific ones
1. Check for pipeline issues:
   - Review forwarder logs and indexer queue status
   - Verify network connectivity between source and indexer

—

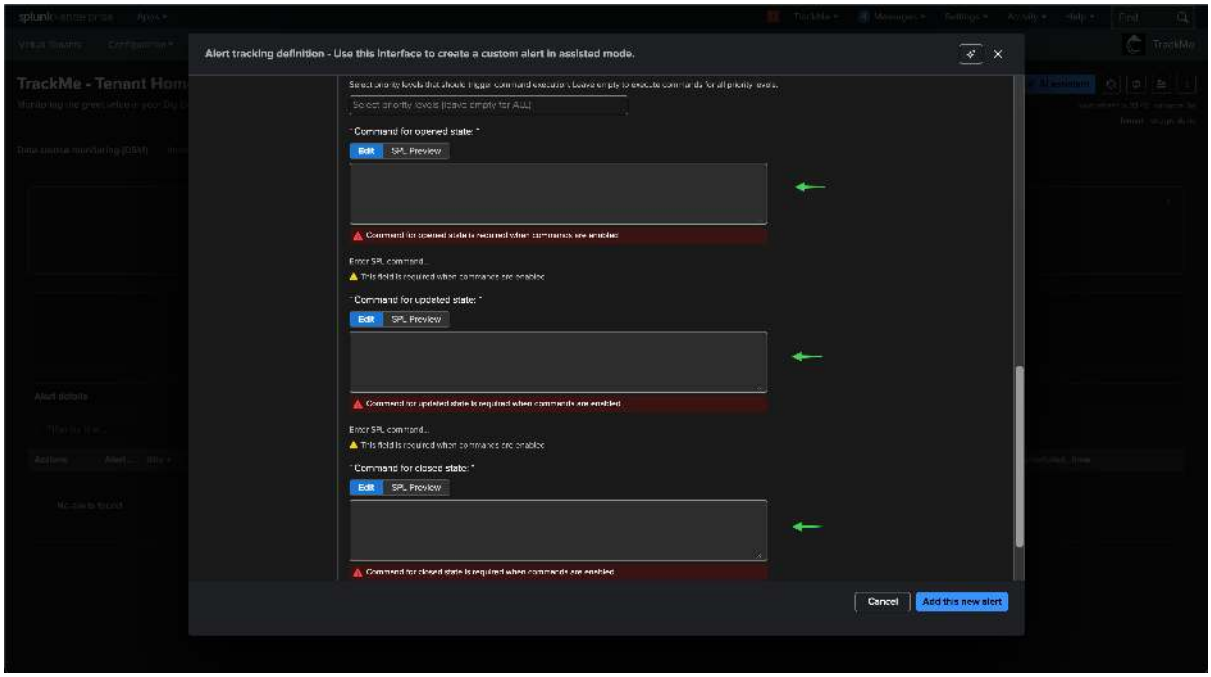
Recommended Actions

- Short term: Review the investigation searches in TrackMe to understand the latency pattern and identify which component (forwarder, network, indexer) is causing the delay
- Medium term: If delays are expected due to source-side batching, consider increasing the delay and latency thresholds to match your operational reality
- Escalation: If delays persist beyond 30 minutes, contact your data pipeline team to investigate forwarder and indexer health



Step 5: Active commands

In TrackMe, active commands run a custom SPL command depending on the incident status. Choose the `Commands mode` (Streaming or Generating), optionally restrict execution to specific priority levels, and provide the SPL command for each state — opened, updated and closed (each with an `Edit` / `SPL Preview` toggle):



Streaming commands example: Creating / Updating / Closing incidents in ServiceNow

This implementation example uses the Splunk TA for ServiceNow application and its built-in command to create, update, and close incidents.

For more details about the command usage, consult the ServiceNow TA documentation.

When creating the TrackMe alert, set up the active commands for each state of the alert (opened, updated, closed).

These are examples of commands that need to be adapted to your ServiceNow context:

commands_created:

```
| eval account="snow_account_name" | eval contact_type="email" | eval␣
↪ci_identifier=object | eval priority="1" | eval category="Software" | eval␣
↪subcategory="TrackMe" | eval custom_fields=
↪"u_affected_user=nobody||u_caller_id=12345" | eval short_description="The␣
↪TrackMe entity " . alias . " has transitioned to an alerting state: " .␣
↪object_state . ", detection_time: " . detection_time . ", messages: " .␣
↪mvjoin(messages, "|") | snowincidentstream
```

commands_updated:

```
| eval account="snow_account_name" | eval contact_type="email" | eval␣
↪ci_identifier=object | eval state="2" | eval category="Software" | eval␣
↪subcategory="TrackMe" | eval custom_fields=
↪"u_affected_user=nobody||u_caller_id=12345" | eval short_description="The␣
↪TrackMe entity " . alias . " The entity has received an update: " . object_state␣
↪. ", detection_time: " . detection_time . ", messages: " . mvjoin(messages, "|")␣
↪| snowincidentstream
```

commands_closed:

```
| eval account="snow_account_name" | eval contact_type="email" | eval␣
↪ci_identifier=object | eval state="7" | eval category="Software" | eval␣
↪subcategory="TrackMe" | eval custom_fields=
↪"u_affected_user=nobody||u_caller_id=12345" | eval short_description="The␣
↪TrackMe entity " . alias . " has received an incident closure update and is now␣
↪in a non-alerting state: " . object_state . ", detection_time: " .␣
↪detection_time . ", messages: " . mvjoin(messages, "|") | snowincidentstream
```

You can call tokens at any stage of the command, using the format:

- `field_name="$result.field_name$"`

Or:

- `field_name="$field_name$"`

Tokens are applicable against any field resulting from the alert, as well as fields added by TrackMe, you can consult an example of an incident event in the `Incidents` tab, see the anatomy of StateFul Incidents Events section for more details.

Generating commands example

TrackMe can also call a generating command instead, which you can leverage to tackle your specific use case.

The following example shows a simple usage for demonstration purposes using the Splunk `makeresults` command, where we would add a subset of the content to a lookup file, which could then be consumed by a third-party logic.

commands_created:

```
| makeresults | eval request_type="new", ci="$object$", ci_id="$object_id$",␣
↪alert_status="$alert_status$", event_id="$event_id$",description="The TrackMe␣
↪entity $alias$ has transitioned to an alerting state: $object_state$,␣
↪detection_time: $detection_time$" | outputlookup append=t trackme_incidents.csv
```

commands_updated:

```
| makeresults | eval request_type="update", ci="$object$", ci_id="$object_id$",␣
↪alert_status="$alert_status$", event_id="$event_id$", description="The TrackMe␣
↪entity $alias$ has received an update: $object_state$, detection_time:
↪$detection_time$" | outputlookup append=t trackme_incidents.csv
```

commands_closed:

```
| makeresults | eval request_type="close", ci="$object$", ci_id="$object_id$",␣
↪alert_status="$alert_status$", event_id="$event_id$", description="The TrackMe␣
↪entity $alias$ has received an incident closure update and is now in a␣
↪non-alerting state: $object_state$, detection_time: $detection_time$" |␣
↪outputlookup append=t trackme_incidents.csv
```

Troubleshooting active commands execution

Hint

About the user context

- It is important to remember that the command is executed in the context of the owner of the alert.
- When it comes to TrackMe, the owner of the alert is handled automatically by TrackMe to correspond to the owner of the Virtual Tenant.
- By default, the owner when creating Virtual Tenants in TrackMe is nobody. (splunk-system-user)
- Therefore, keep this in mind while troubleshooting the command execution, as a third party command might potentially require specific permissions and capabilities to be available for the user context.

Consult the logs of the Stateful alert action to review the execution of the active commands:

```
index=cim_modactions sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_stateful_alert "Command"
```

Especially, the command execution will be logged as:

```
index=cim_modactions sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_stateful_alert "Executing␣
↪command"
```

If the active command is executed, but does not return any results, the logs will show an error message, otherwise an informational message will be shown.

TrackMe processes active commands by converting the upstream results in a base64 encoded string, then executing the trackMe command trackmeyieldjson followed by the requested search logic.

This is a very powerful and flexible approach, you can easily re-execute the command at anytime with 100% of the original context and easily troubleshoot any issue:

```
| trackmeyieldjson json_value_b64="<encoded_base64_string"
```

Step 6: Various options

Hint

About the cron schedule: the cron schedule is not exposed as a configurable option, on purpose, because stateful alerts are meant to run on a frequent basis, ideally every 5 minutes:

- The stateful handlers tracks changes in the entities from different angles, and then decides if the notification means the beginning of an incident, an update or a closure.

- For this to work as expected, the alert must be execute as soon as possible and it then handles the incident life cycle.
- Therefore, it is **not recommeded to change the default cron schedule which should be set to every 5 minutes.**

Finally, there are various options that you can configure for the alert, such as:

- `Consider orange as an alerting state`: In TrackMe, orange is typically used to indicate a warning state; you can configure TrackMe to consider this as an alerting state.
- `Drilldown URI`: The drilldown URI is used to build the drilldown link in the email notifications.
- `Priority`: The priority of entities for triggering the alert; you may, for instance, want to trigger the alert only on high or critical priority entities.

In the current interface these options appear within the relevant blocks of the wizard rather than in a single "common options" screen — the priority filters sit inside the email and active-command blocks, and the remaining options under the wizard's *Various* step.

Additional information

TrackMe implements various dynamic actions, depending on the circumstances or the type of entities it is dealing with, to adapt automatically the behavior of Stateful alerts.

- **Time detection, deduping and backfilling:** TrackMe automatically identifies if events should be skipped according to the entity cycle, this means that it will skip events if necessary and will never send duplicated alerts, whatever the triggers of the alerts are. (so you can have an overlapped search approach safely and TrackMe does the hard work!)
- **Dynamic charting:** TrackMe automatically chooses which metrics should be charted, and how, based on the entity type and metrics available.
- For instance, for the splk-dsm component, it will automatically add component specific charts such as data sampling charts. (quality issues)
- For components like splk-flx and splk-wlk, TrackMe will automatically verify metrics availability for the entity, and will generate charts accordingly.
- **Status flexibility:** TrackMe has different statuses, you can influence for instance if orange should be considered as an alerting state or not. On the other hand, "blue" which is a special status (notably for logical grouping) is automatically considered as a non alerting state, eligible for incident closures.

Anatomy of Stateful Incidents Events

In addition with rich email notifications, TrackMe also generates incident events, which can easily be used to trigger third party integrations.

- alert_status: `opened` - This is the start of the incident
- alert_status: `updated` - This is an update of the incident
- alert_status: `closed` - This is the closure of the incident

Example of an opening incident event:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:stateful_alerts" alert_status=opened␣
↪tenant_id=* object_category=* object=*
```

```
i   Time                Event
>   31/03/2025          { [-]
    10:53:14.000          alert_status: opened
                          chart_ids: [ [+]
                          ]
                          ctime: 1743418162
                          delivery_type: [ [+]
                          ]
                          detection_time: Mon Mar 31 10:49:22 2025 UTC
                          drilldown_link: https://prd2-standalone.trackme-limited.com/splunk/app/trackme/trackMe_home?tenant_id=secops&component=dsm&object=cribl_datagen%3Acribl%3Abusiness
                          event_id: 5afa11df0f0f42b574ec248c6641aa7b5717e739459bf975d3545658651 4f4d1
                          incident_id: ec65899831445f4e
                          message_id: 20db7a736455ee57
                          messages: [ [-]
                            31/03/2025 10:49:22, object="cribl_datagen:cribl:business" has flipped from previous_state="green" to state="red" with anomaly_reason="min_hosts_dcount",
                        previous_anomaly_reason="none", disruption_time="0"
                          ]
                          mtime: 1743418162
                          object: cribl_datagen:cribl:business
                          object_category: splk-dsm
                          object_id: a23302f92eac2435ad33dba5237bb9e5feed3d6be819cfeb7b88f2c55bc35edd
                          object_state: red
                          reference_chain: [ [+]
                          ]
                          tenant_id: secops
                        }
```


Example of an updating incident event:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:stateful_alerts" alert_status=updated␣
↪tenant_id=* object_category=* object=*
```

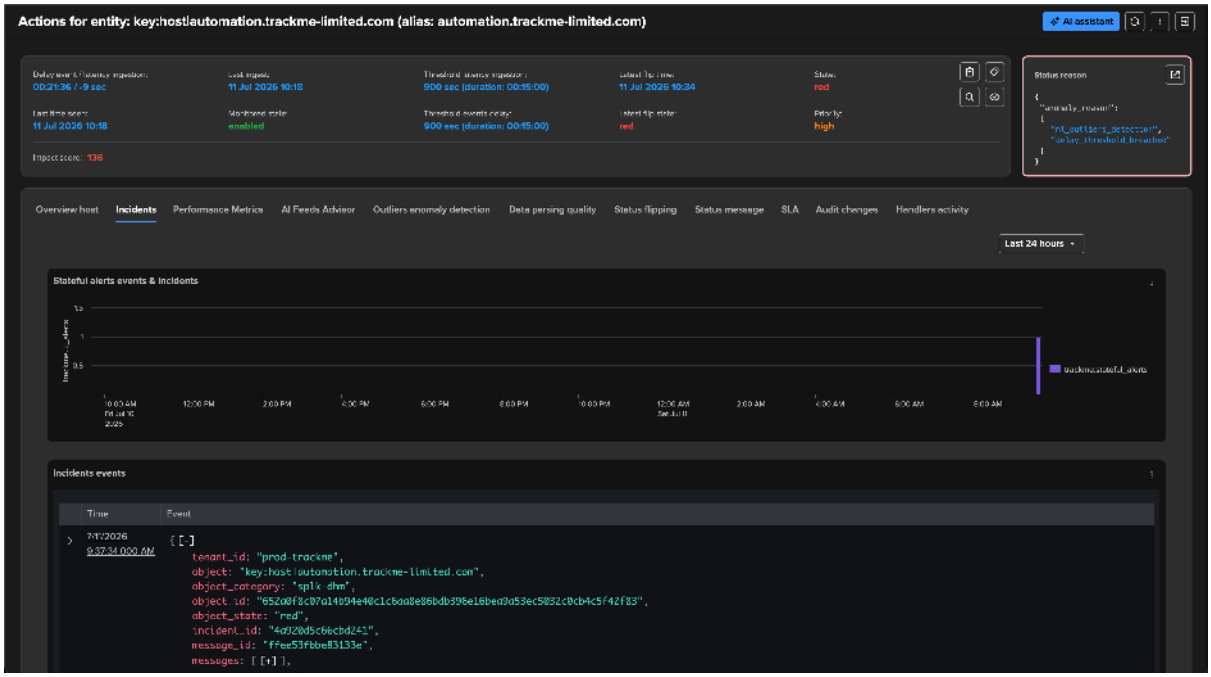

```
{ [-]
  alert_status: updated
  chart_ids: [ [+]
  ]
  ctime: 1743418162
  delivery_type: [ [+]
  ]
  detection_time: Mon Mar 31 10:53:06 2025 UTC
  drilldown_link: https://prd2-standalone.trackme-limited.com/splunk/app/trackme/trackMe_home?tenant_id=secops&component=dsm&object=cribl_datagen%3Acribl%3Abusiness
  event_id: 03c28ce1863bd7880fe98a6eecc00321cc84276de2b2d2c67f522023bb74c8f2
  incident_id: ec65899831445f4e
  message_id: e953bd4ffbc96b6c
  messages: [ [-]
    31/03/2025 10:49:22, object="cribl_datagen:cribl:business" has flipped from previous_state="green" to state="red" with anomaly_reason="min_hosts_dcount",
previous_anomaly_reason="none", disruption_time="0"
    Monitoring conditions are not met due to low number of hosts. Number of hosts is 1 based on the metric latest_dcount_host_5m which is lower than the minimum required number of
hosts of 200
  ]
  mtime: 1743418386.154732
  object: cribl_datagen:cribl:business
  object_category: splk-dsm
  object_id: a23302f92eac2435ad33dba5237bb9e5feed3d6be819cfeb7b88f2c55bc35edd
  object_state: red
  reference_chain: [ [+]
  ]
  tenant_id: secops
}
```


Example of a closing incident event:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:stateful_alerts" alert_status=closed␣
↪tenant_id=* object_category=* object=*
```


```
{ [-]
  alert_status: closed
  chart_ids: [ [+]
  ]
  ctime: 1743418162
  delivery_type: [ [+]
  ]
  detection_time: Mon Mar 31 10:58:07 2025 UTC
  drilldown_link: https://prd2-standalone.trackme-limited.com/splunk/app/trackme/trackMe_home?tenant_id=secops&component=dsm&object=cribl_datagen%3Acribl%3Abusiness
  event_id: d9b5e5ce06d6f2d4cd6ee45eac2b010382083fb0f713be6e199263a69b1d1741
  incident_id: ec65899831445f4e
  message_id: f4b698e5bf5a6c8b
  messages: [ [-]
    31/03/2025 10:49:22, object="cribl_datagen:cribl:business" has flipped from previous_state="green" to state="red" with anomaly_reason="min_hosts_dcount",
previous_anomaly_reason="none", disruption_time="0"
    Monitoring conditions are not met due to low number of hosts. Number of hosts is 1 based on the metric latest_dcount_host_5m which is lower than the minimum required number of
hosts of 200
    31/03/2025 10:58:07, object="cribl_datagen:cribl:business" has flipped from previous_state="red" to state="green" with anomaly_reason="none",
previous_anomaly_reason="min_hosts_dcount", disruption_time="531.99"
  ]
  mtime: 1743418687
  object: cribl_datagen:cribl:business
  object_category: splk-dsm
  object_id: a23302f92eac2435ad33dba5237bb9e5feed3d6be819cfeb7b88f2c55bc35edd
  object_state: green
  reference_chain: [ [+]
  ]
  tenant_id: secops
}
```

In TrackMe, incidents events can be accessed through the UI and the Incidents tab:



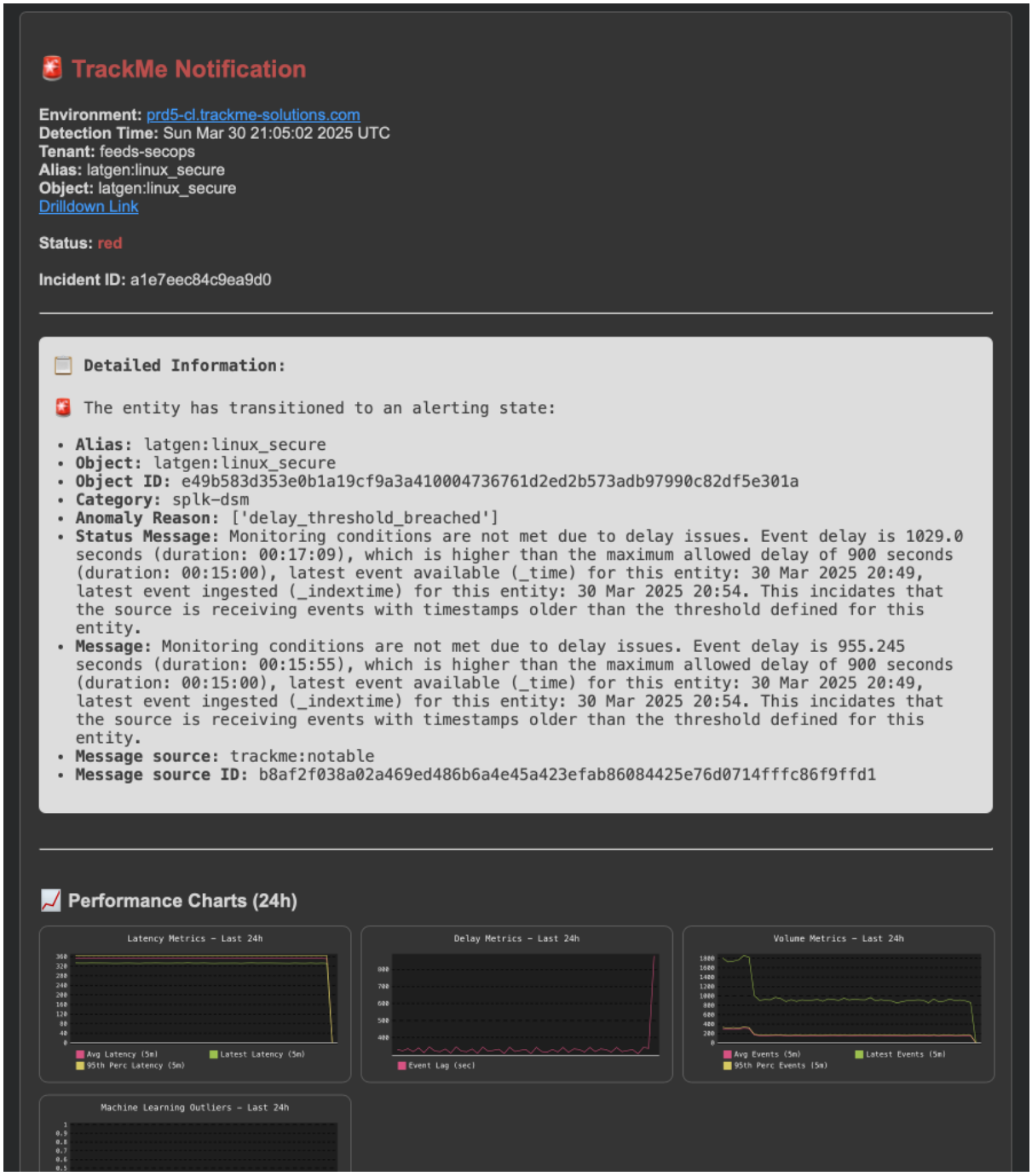
TrackMe Stateful alerts events are `JSON` formatted events, these contain the following key information:

Field	Description
alert_status	The status of the incident, one of `opened`, `updated` or `closed`.
alias	The entity alias, if defined.
cmdb	The matched CMDB record(s) for the entity — a single object, or a list of objects — from the tenant's configured CMDB lookup. Present only for ingest delivery and when a CMDB match is found.
ctime	The creation time of the incident (epoch)
delivery_type	The delivery mode(s) called for this incident, such as `email`, `ingest` and/or `commands`.
detection_time	The time of the detection of the alert in human readable format (strftime %c %Z)
drilldown_link	A link to the TrackMe Home user interface which filters on the tenant, component and entity, and automatically opens the entity overview screen.
event_id	The unique identifier for this event, the sha-256 hash of the event content.
incident_id	The unique identifier for this incident — a stable, shorter identifier common to every event and object related to the same incident (from `opened` through `updated` to `closed`).
labels	The entity's labels, as a list (present only when the entity has labels).
message_id	A unique identifier for this message, principally used for emails.
message_source	The sourcetype at the origin of the incident, such as `trackme:state` or `trackme:flip`.
message_source_i	The unique identifier (`event_id`) of the original event that triggered the incident (also used for de-duplication).
messages	The list of messages from TrackMe that occur during the incident life cycle, this related to the TrackMe status_message field
mtime	The last modification time of the incident (epoch)
object	The object name for this entity, this basically is the name of entities in TrackMe
object_category	The TrackMe component this incident relates to (splk-dsm, splk-dhm, splk-mhm, splk-flx, splk-wlk, splk-cim).
object_id	The unique identifier for this object in the tenant / component central KVstore collection.
object_state	The current state of the object (blue / green / orange / red).
opened_anom	The anomaly reason captured when the incident was opened.
priority	The priority of the object (low / medium / high / critical).
reference_chain	The list of `message_id` values that relate to the same incident, used for email threading.
score	The entity's impact score (present when scoring applies to the entity).
score_definiti	The human-readable definition of the impact score (present alongside `score`).
tags	The entity's tags, as a list (present only when the entity has tags).
tenant_id	The tenant this incident is related to.
updated_anomal	The anomaly reason at the time of an update or closure (present on `updated` and `closed` events).

Example: Feed tracking entity (splk-dsm)

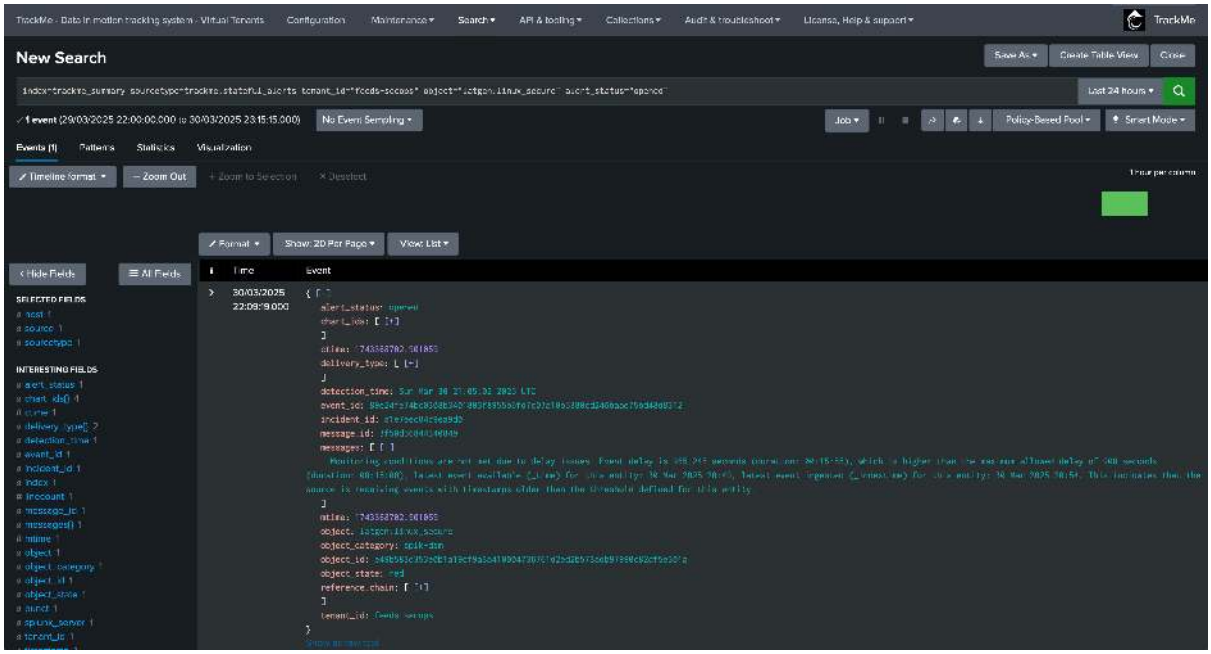
In this example, a sourcetype is affected by high latency and/or delay, a first notification is generated:

A first notification is generated, either through a notable event of a flip event:

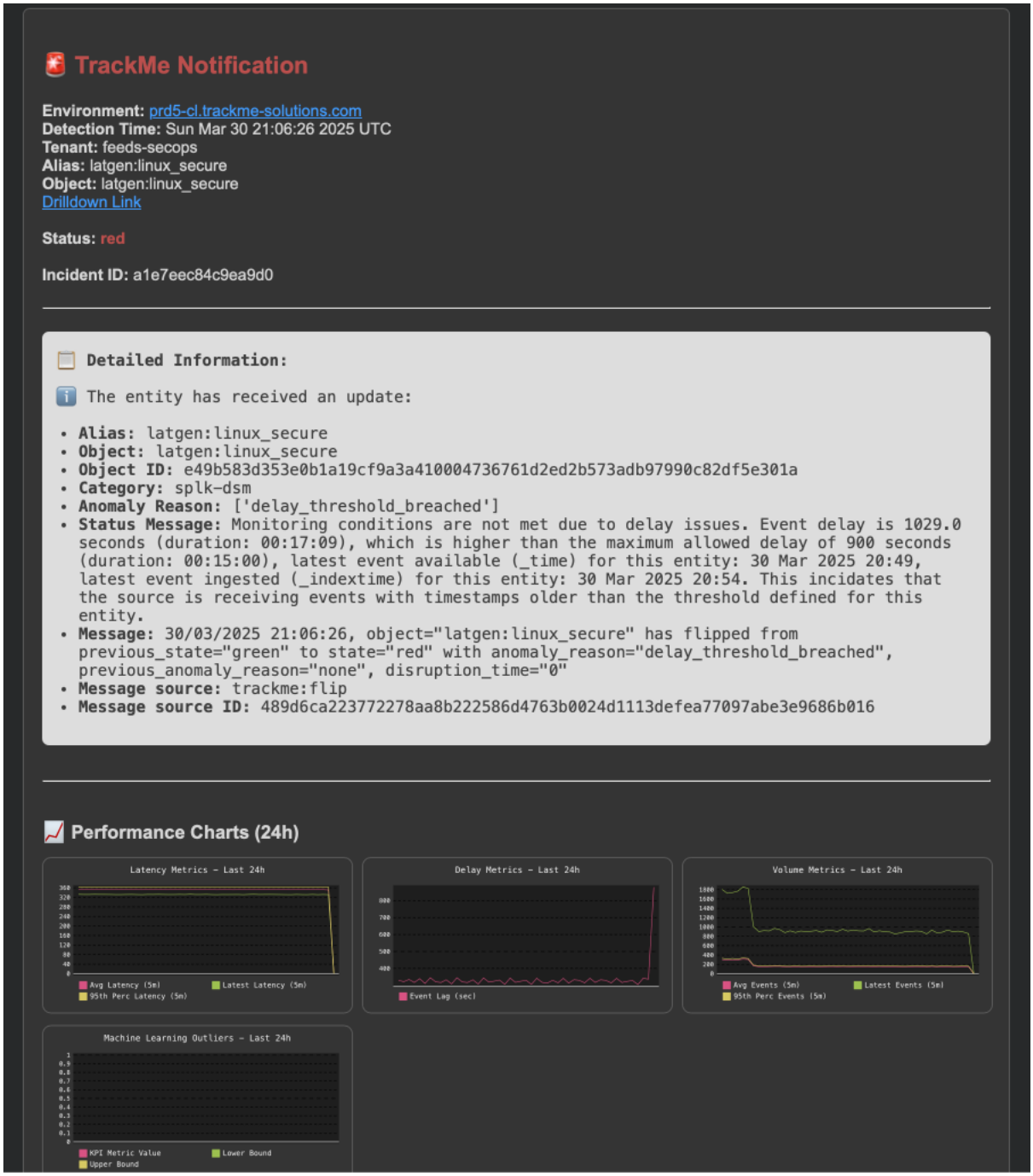


An opening incident event is created:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id="mytenant"␣
↪object="myobject" alert_status="opened"
```

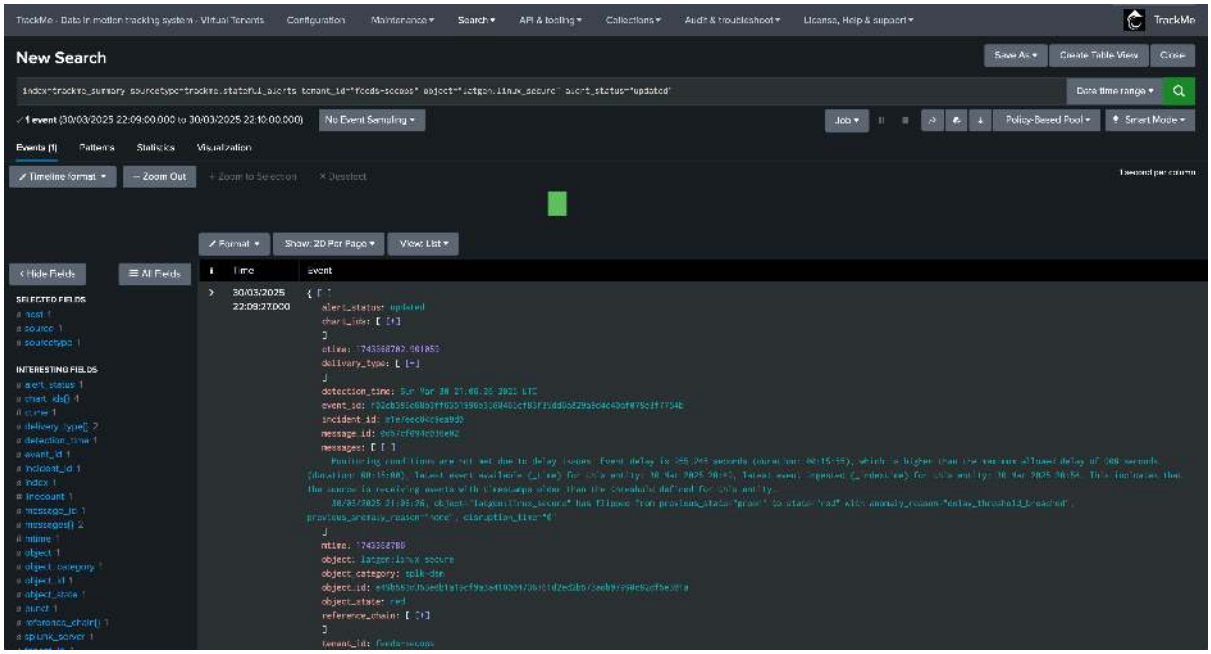


Eventually, an update will be issued if a new event is generated:

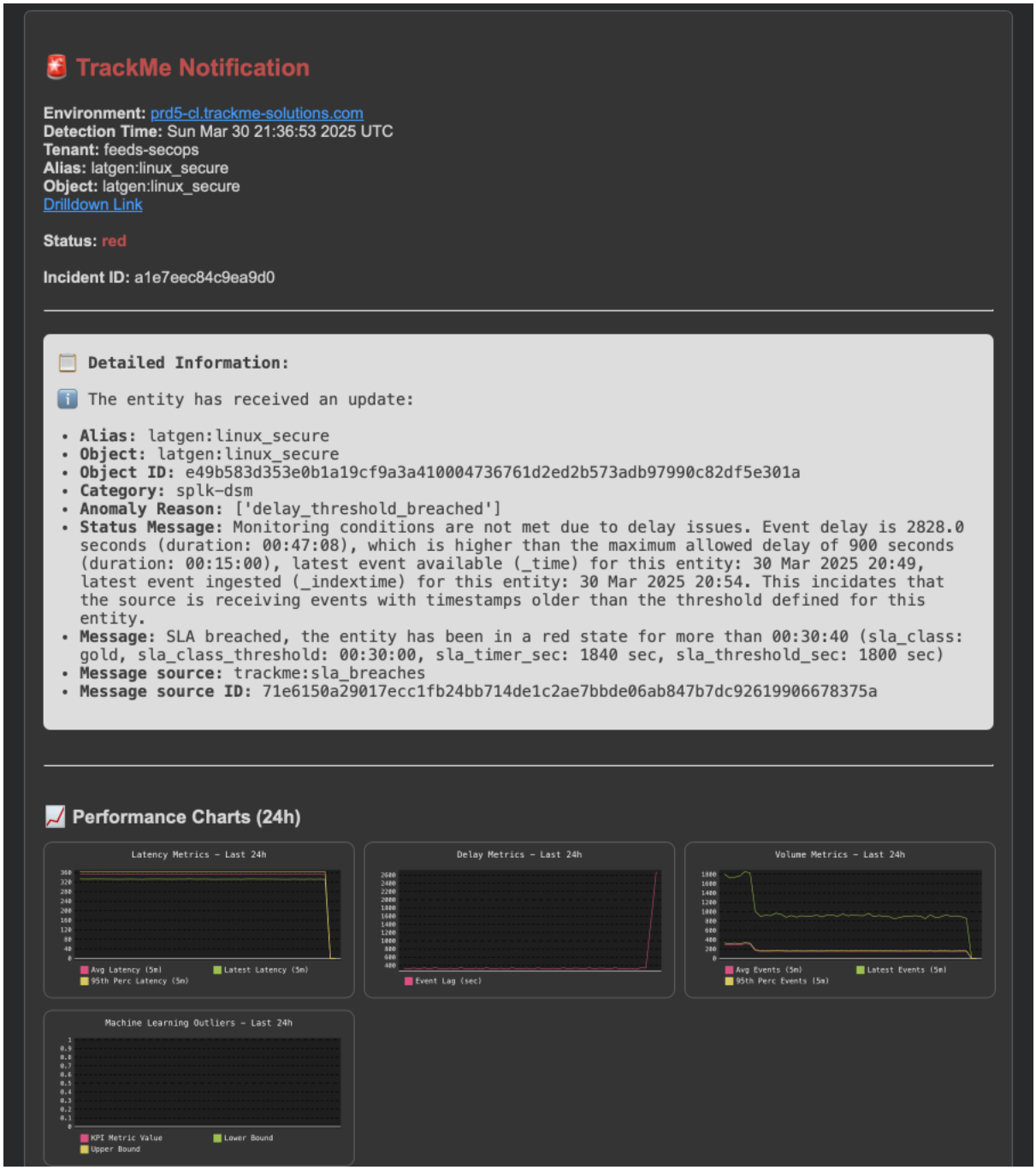


An update incident event is created:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id="mytenant"␣
↪object="myobject" alert_status="updated"
```

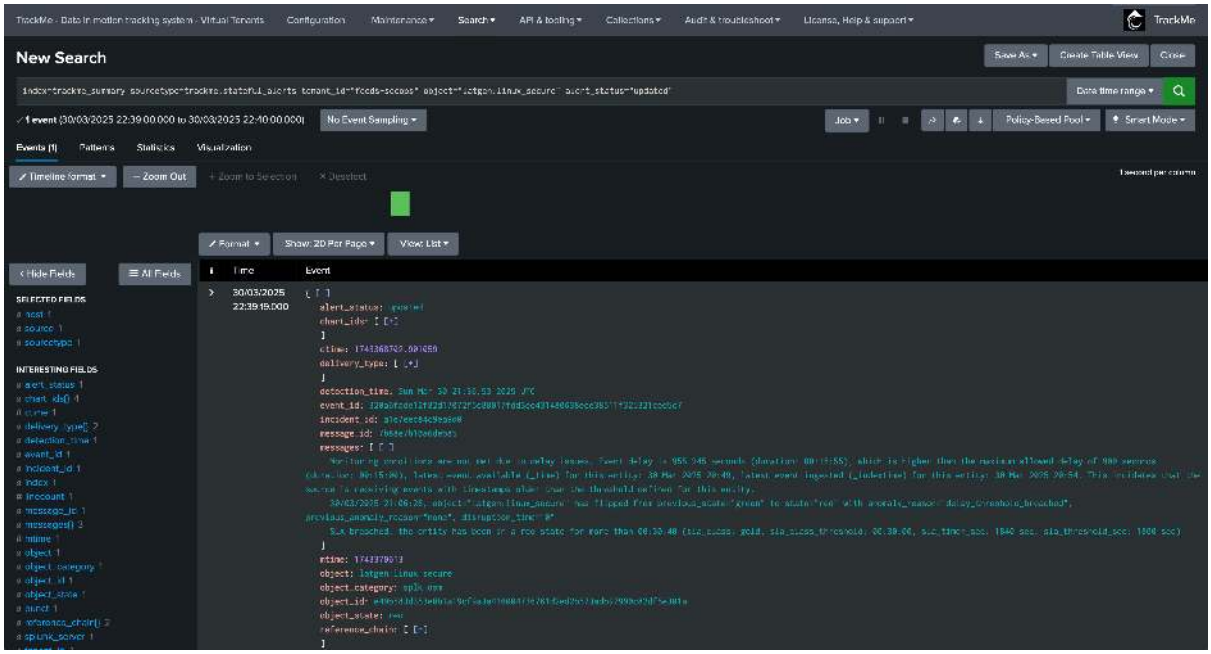


Later on, the SLA is breached, a new notification is generated:

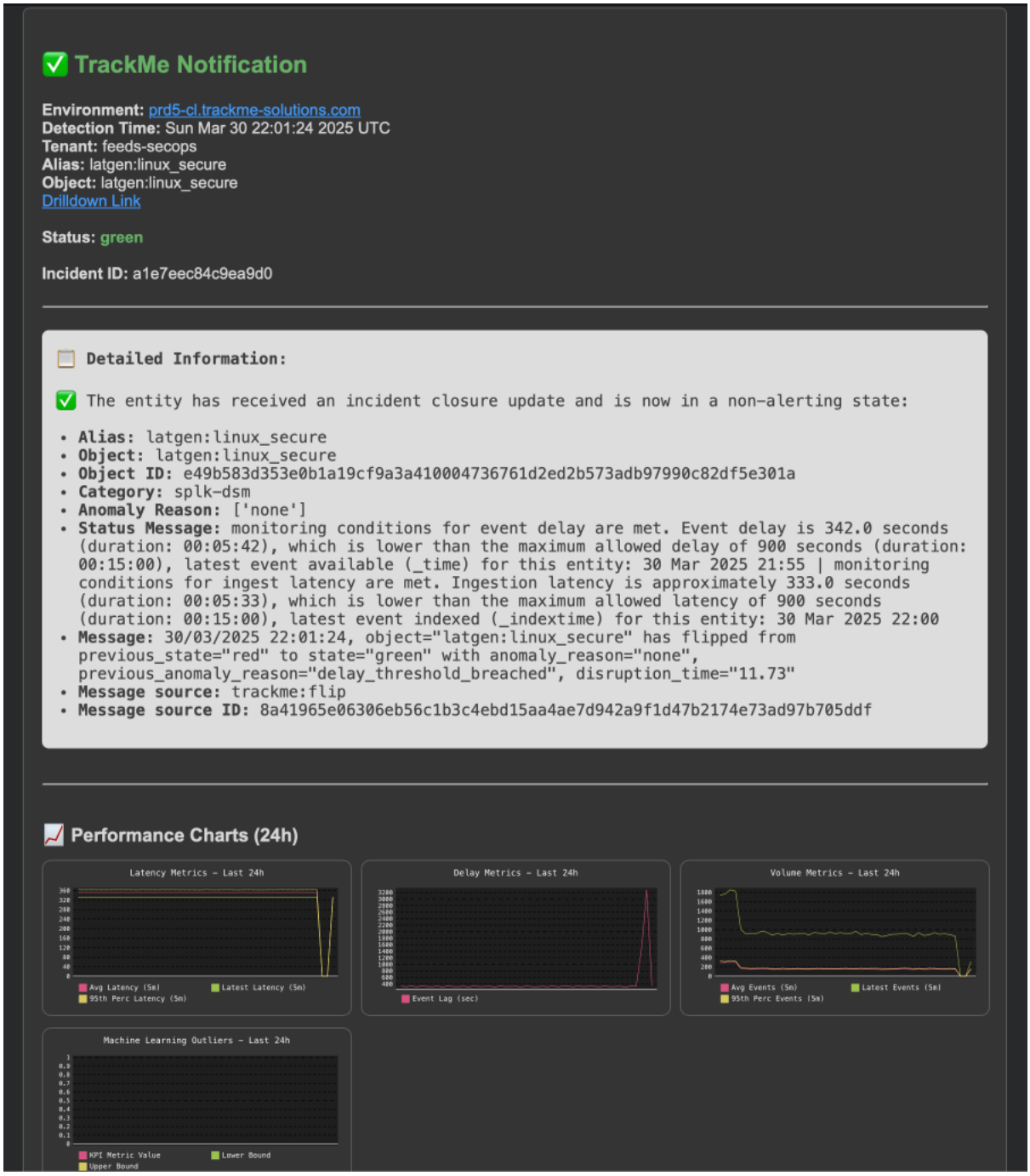


Another update incident event is created:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id="mytenant"␣
↪object="myobject" alert_status="updated"
```

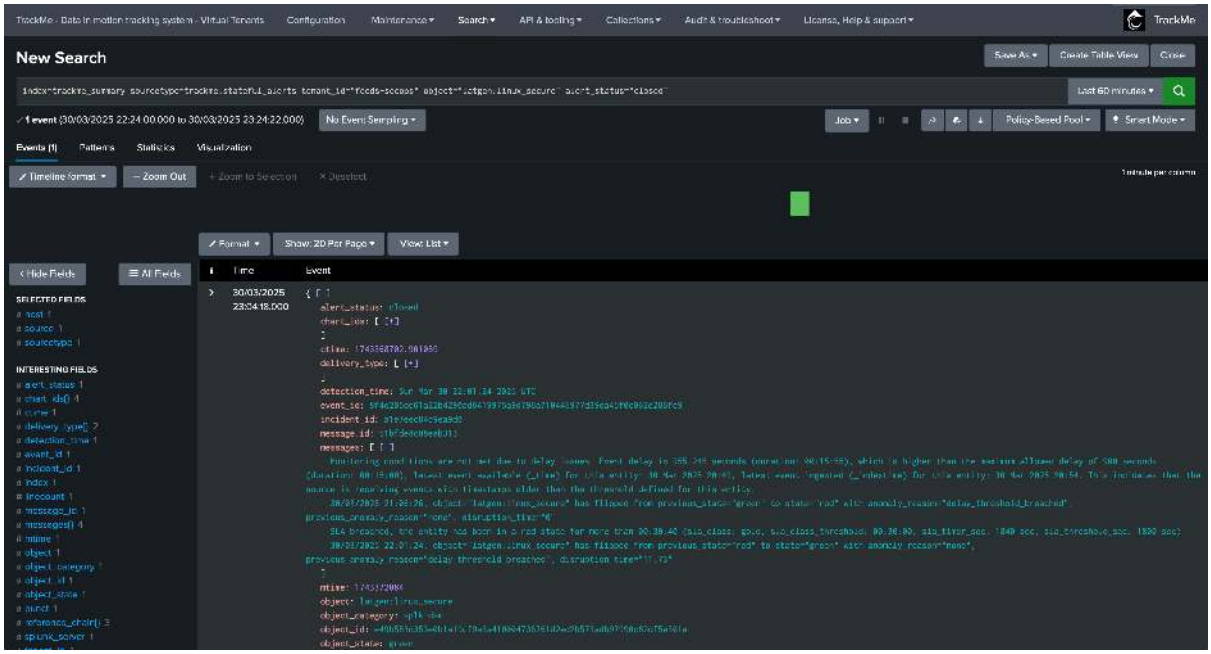


Finally, the issue is resolved, an incident closure notification is generated:



An incident closure event is created:

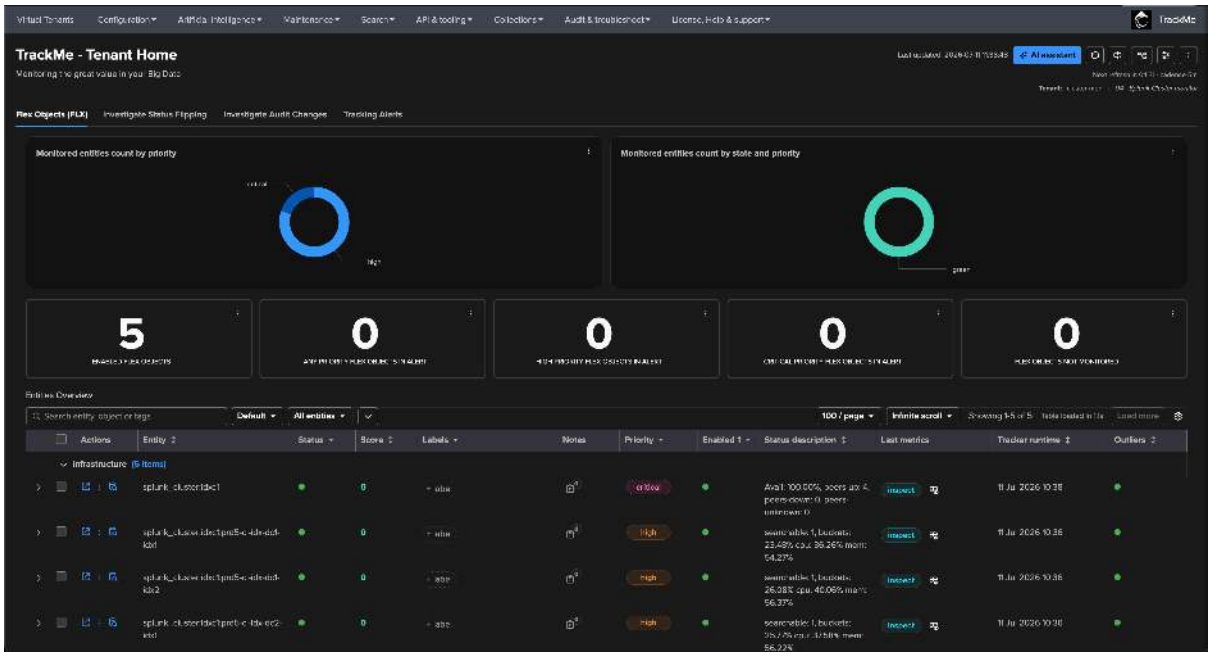
```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id="mytenant"␣
↪object="myobject" alert_status="closed"
```

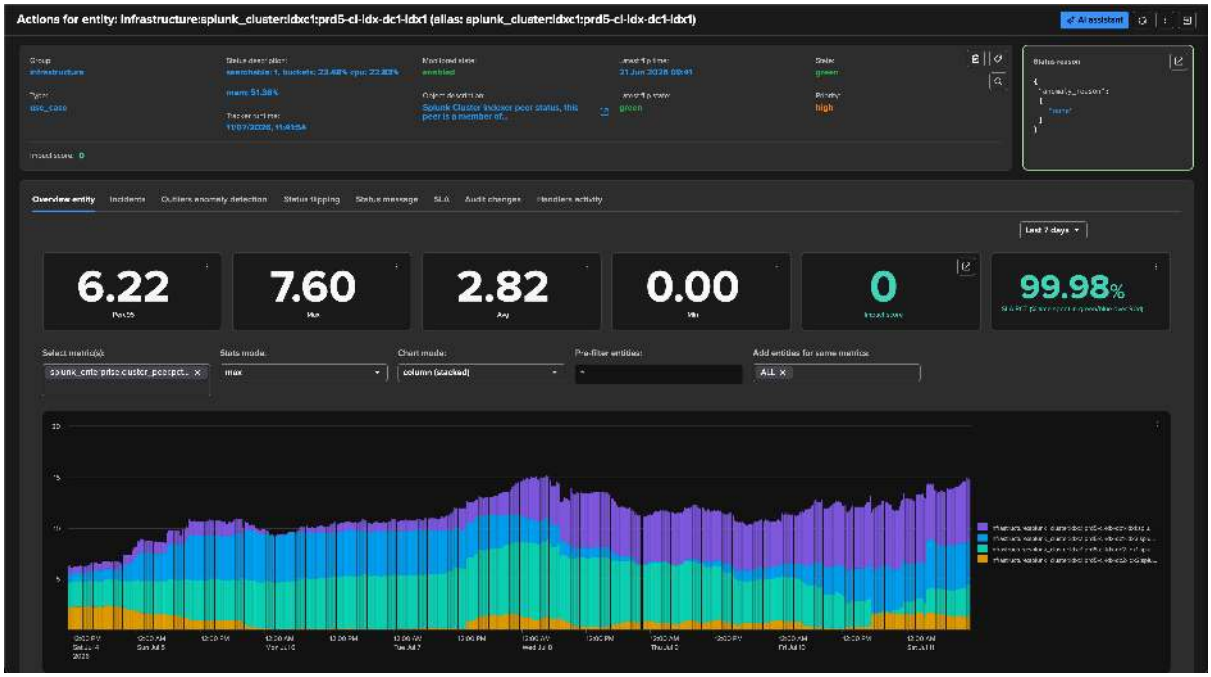


Example: Splunk Cluster Monitoring with splk-flx

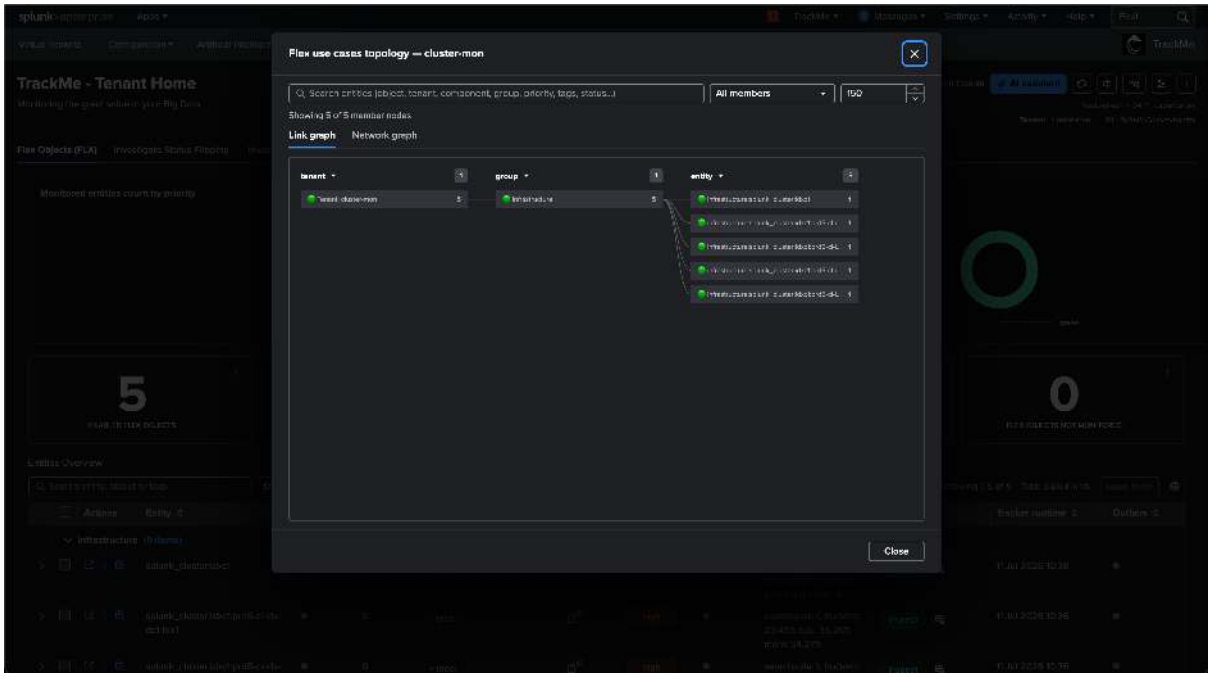
In this example, we monitor a Splunk cluster and Splunk indexers through the Flex object component.

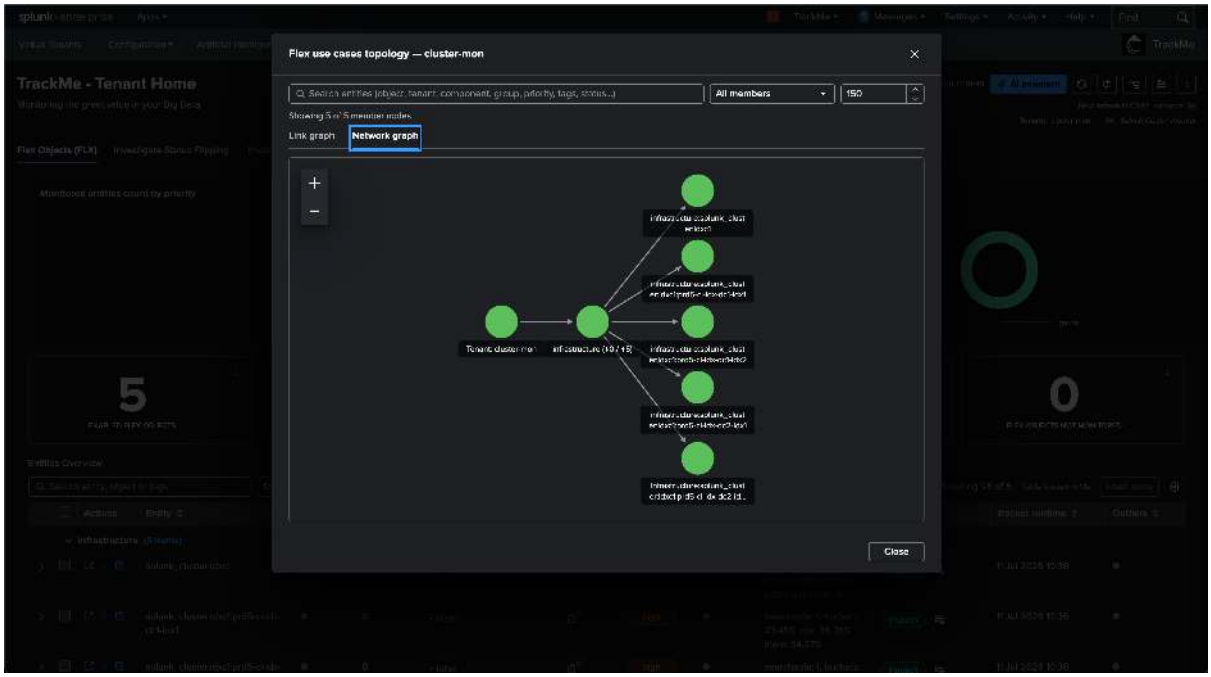
Initial status: The cluster global status is healthy, all peers are up and running:



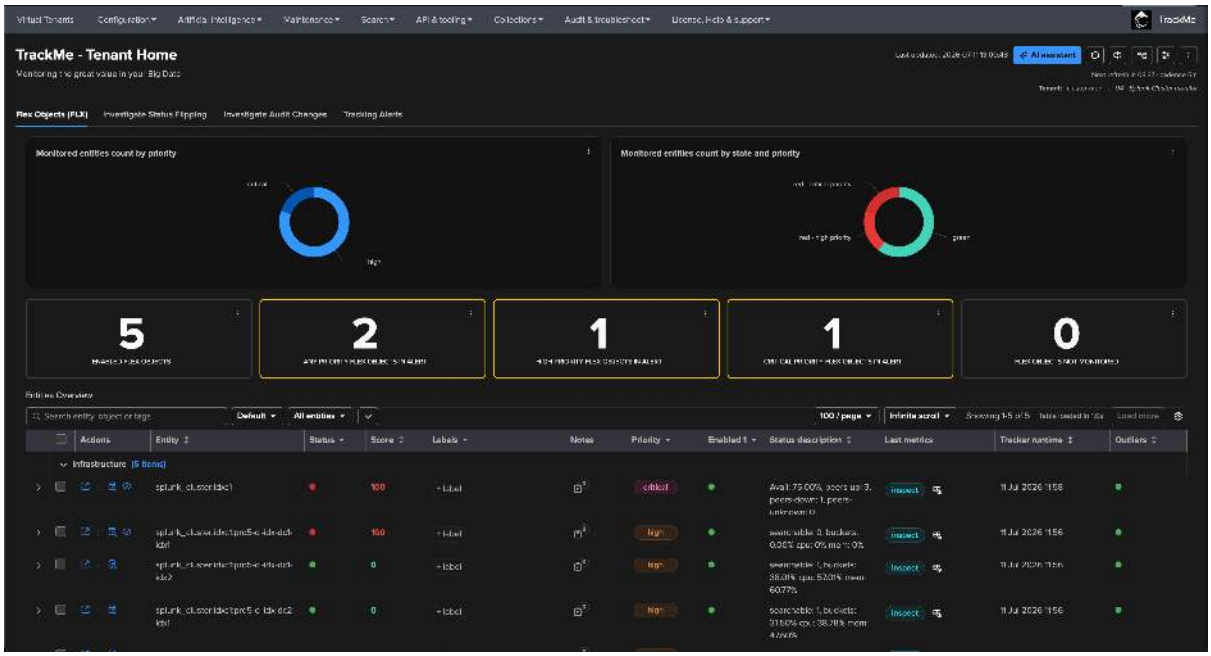


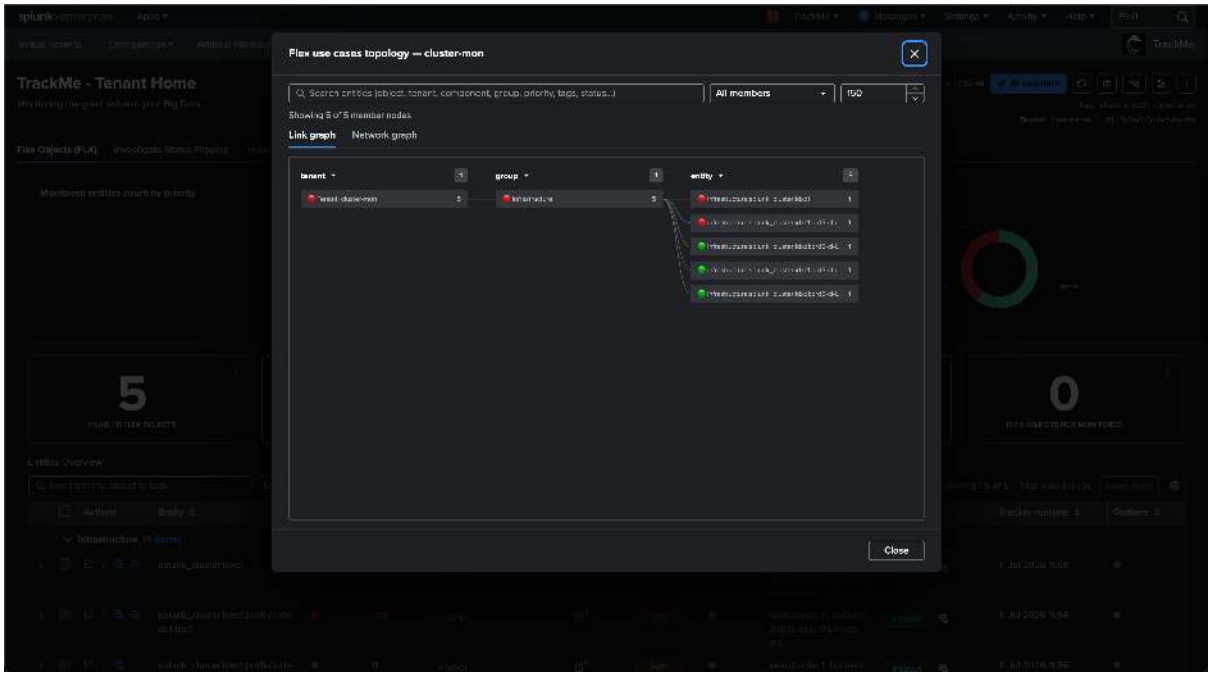
The cluster and its members can also be visualised as a topology — either as a hierarchical link graph or as a node-link network graph:



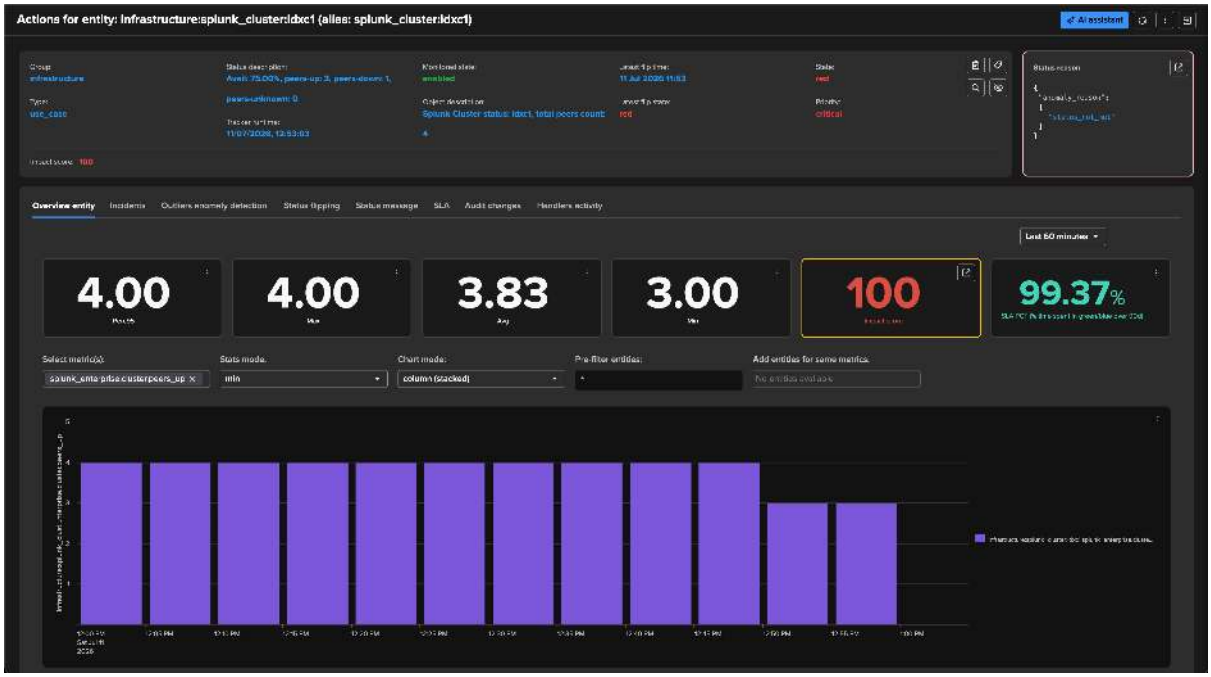


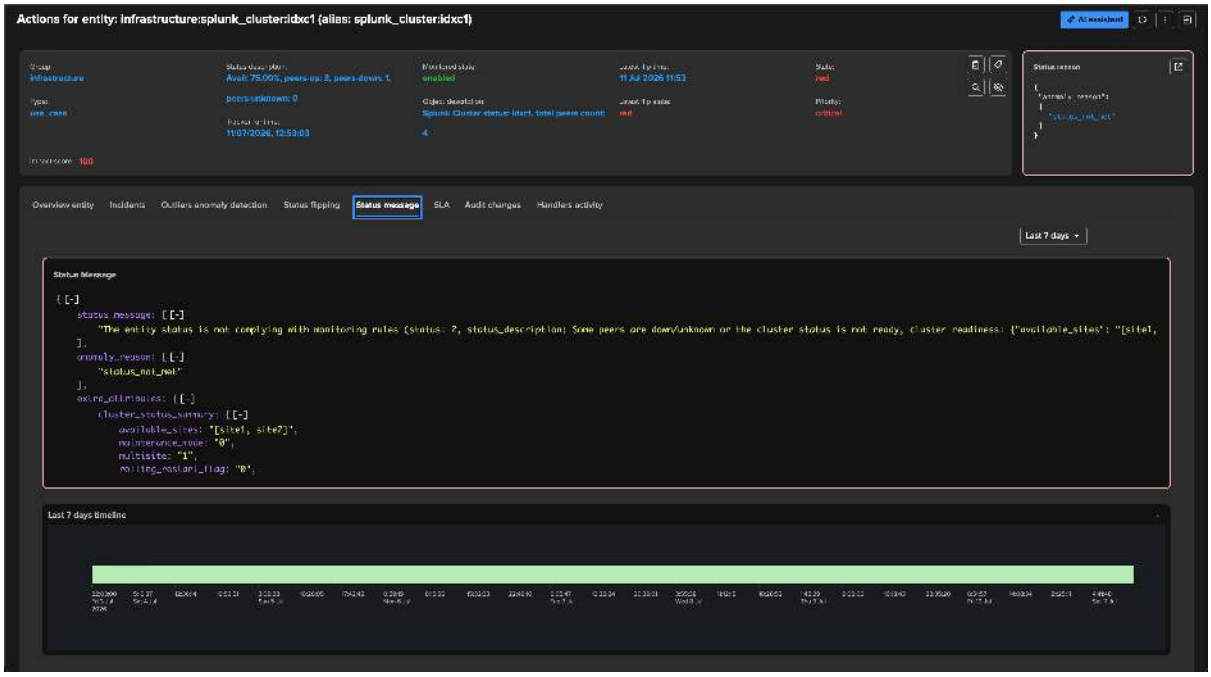
An incident affects an indexer, the global cluster status as well as the indexer turn into alerting state:



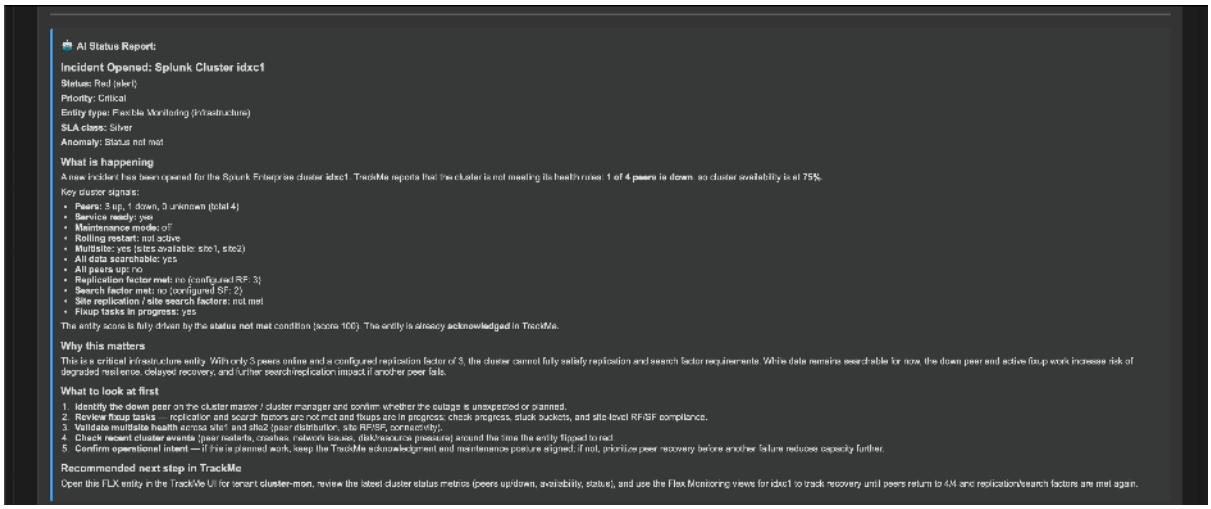


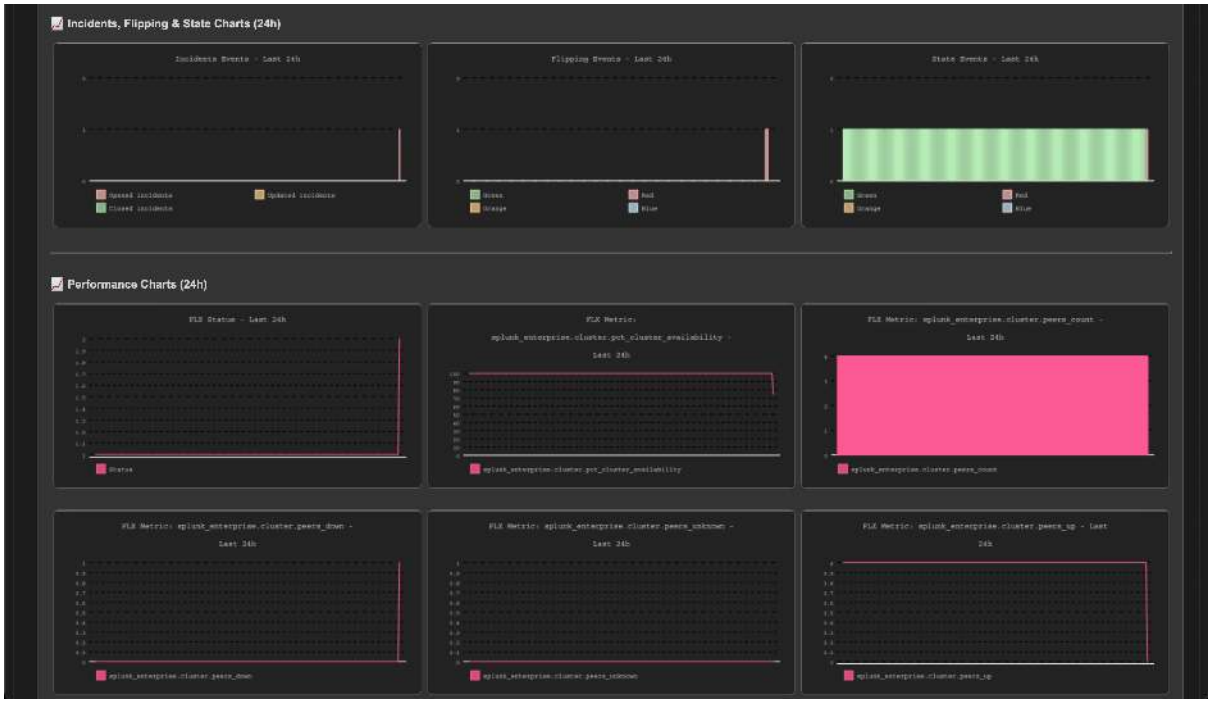
Drilling into the affected cluster entity shows the peer drop and the detailed cluster status message:



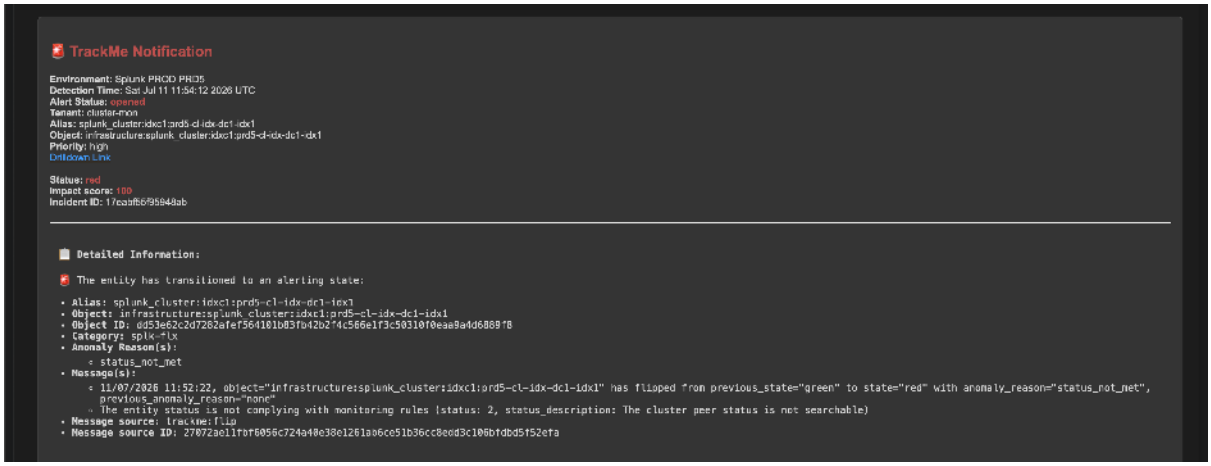


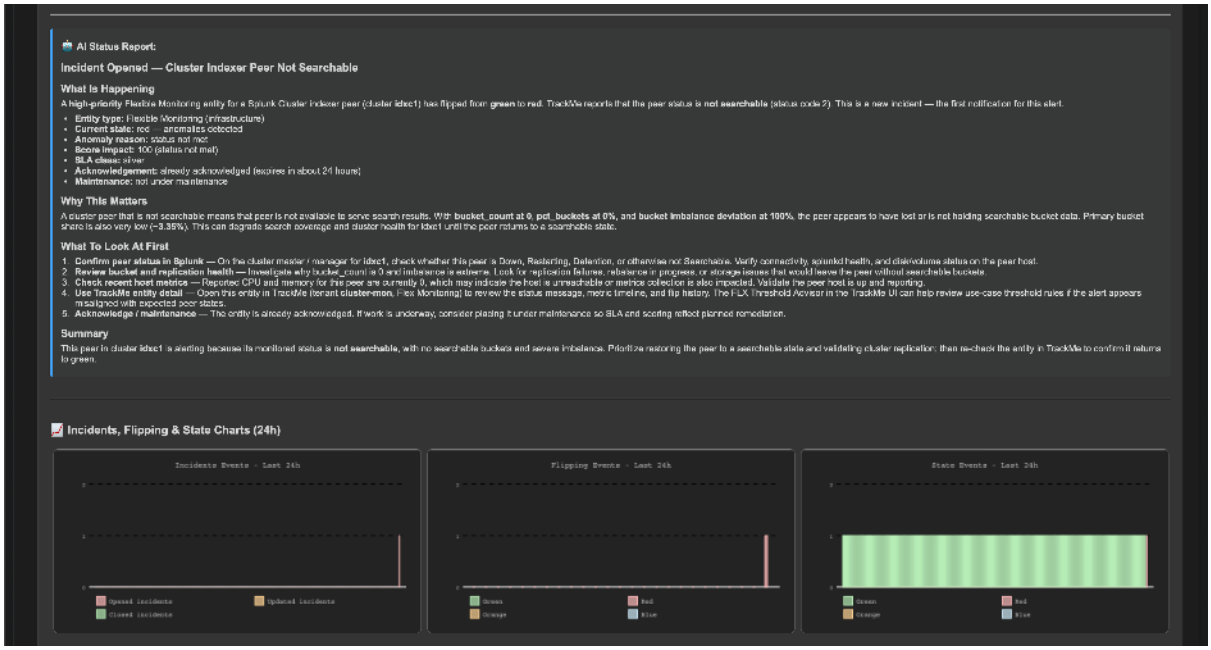
A first notification is generated for the cluster status. The rich HTML email, top to bottom: the incident header and detail, the AI status report with the 24-hour event charts, and the embedded performance charts:

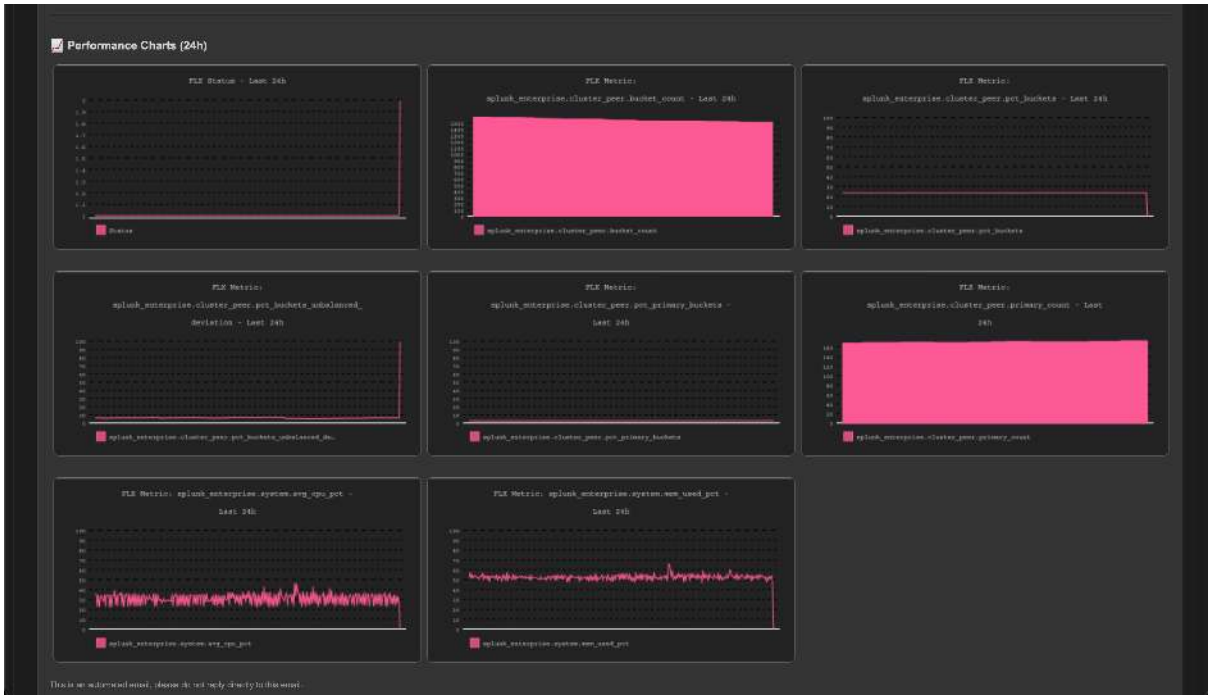




The affected indexer peer raises its own notification too — the same rich format, scoped to that peer:

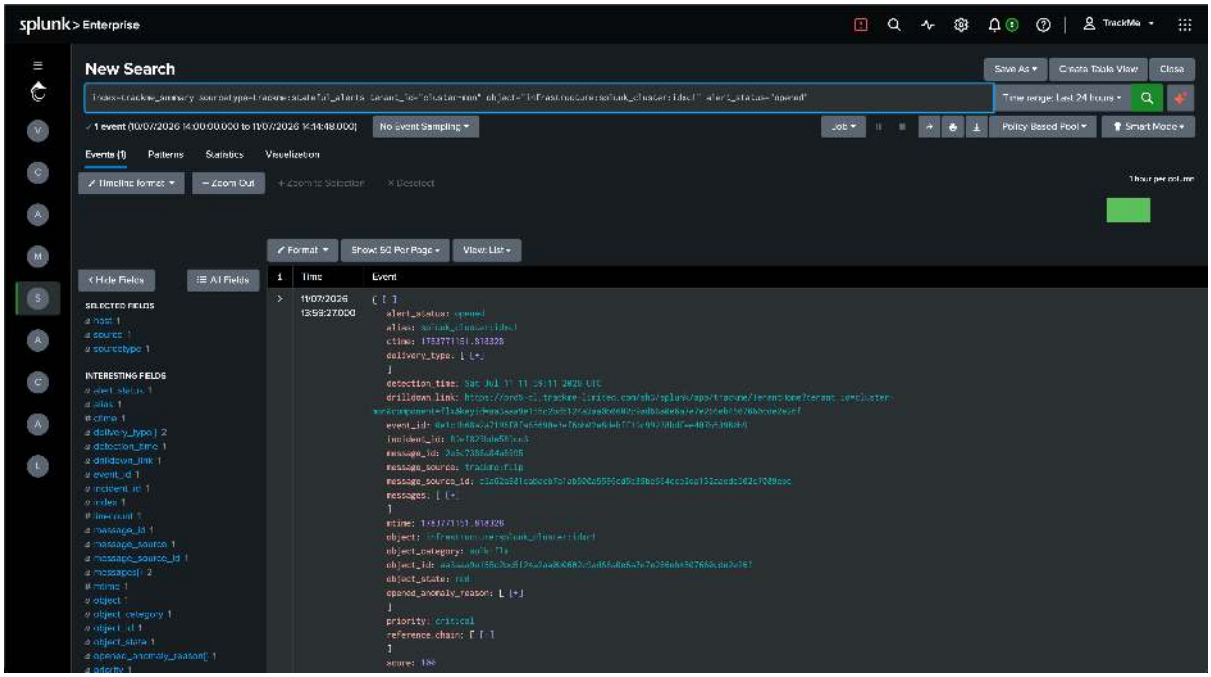






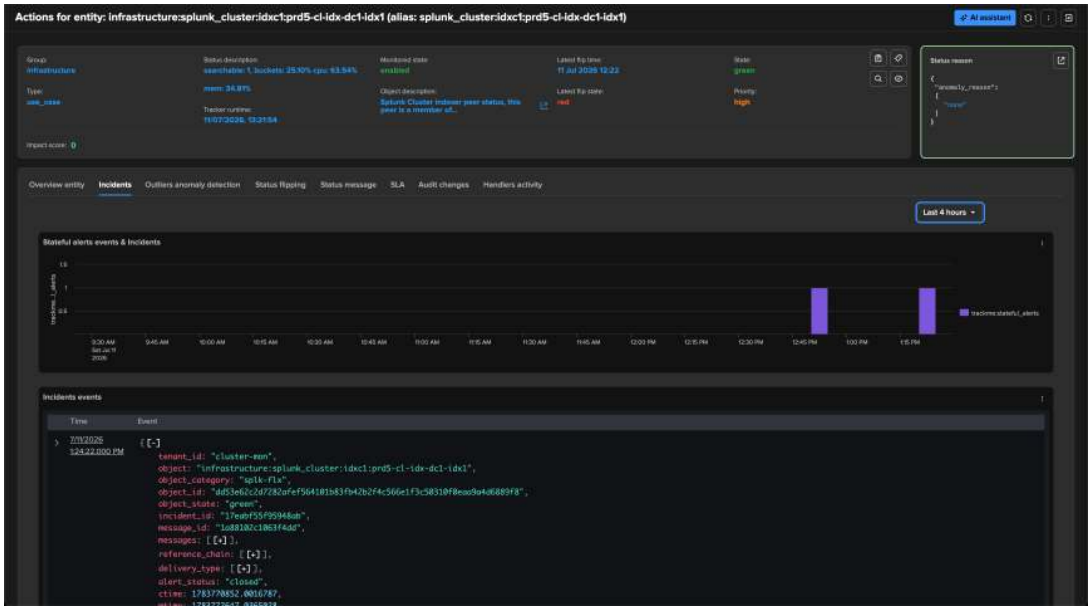
An opening incident event is created:

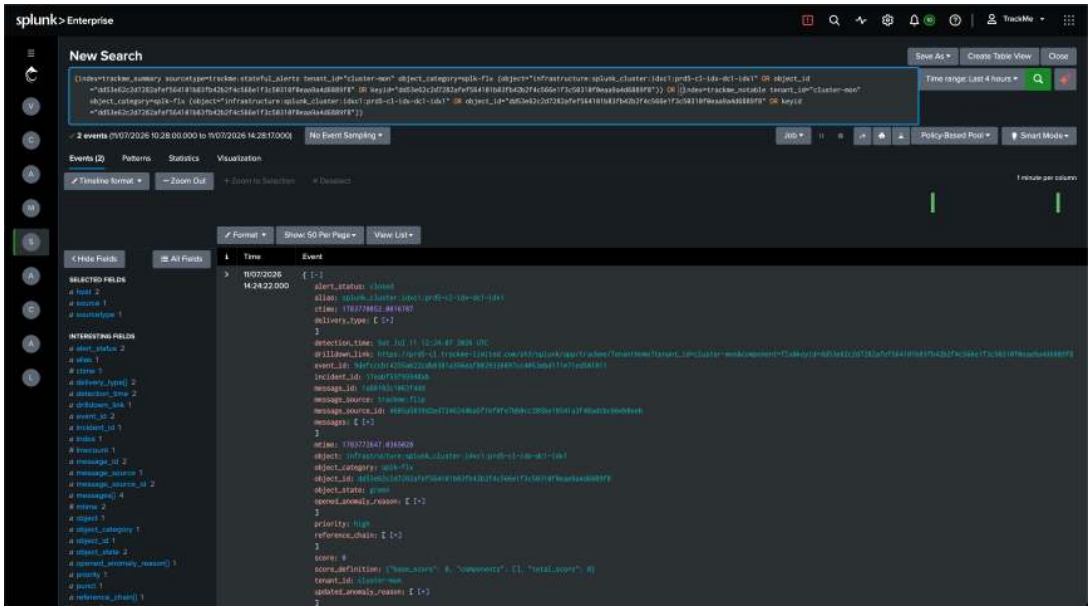
```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=trackme:stateful_alerts tenant_id="cluster-mon"␣
↪object="infrastructure:splunk_cluster:idxc1" alert_status="opened"
```



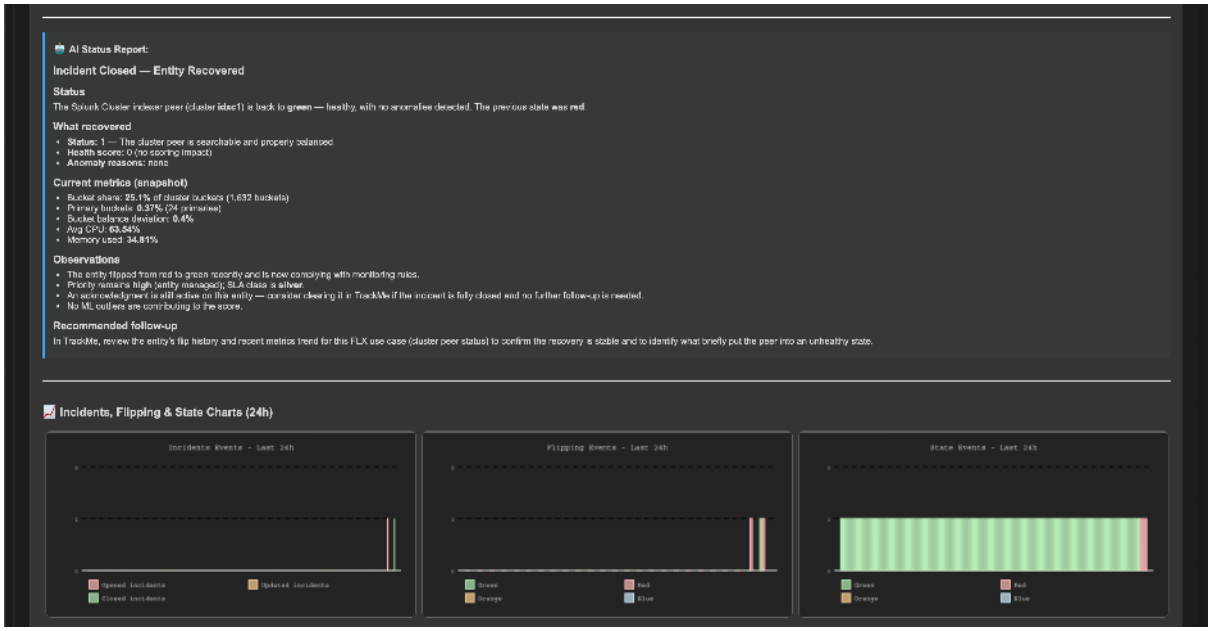
Once the underlying issue is fixed and the peers rejoin the cluster, both entities return to a healthy (green) state and TrackMe closes their incidents — each recovery raises a closure notification and writes a closure event.

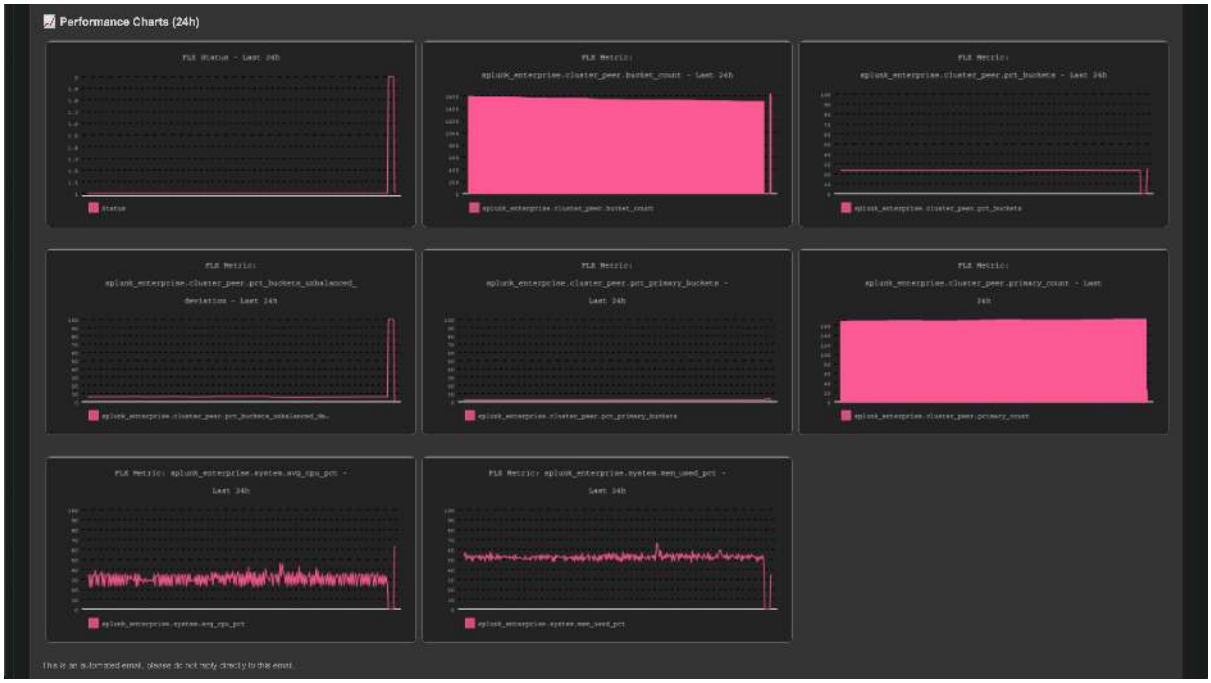
The affected indexer peer recovers first: it is back to green, and its incident is closed. The closure event appears both in the entity's Incidents tab and in the summary index:



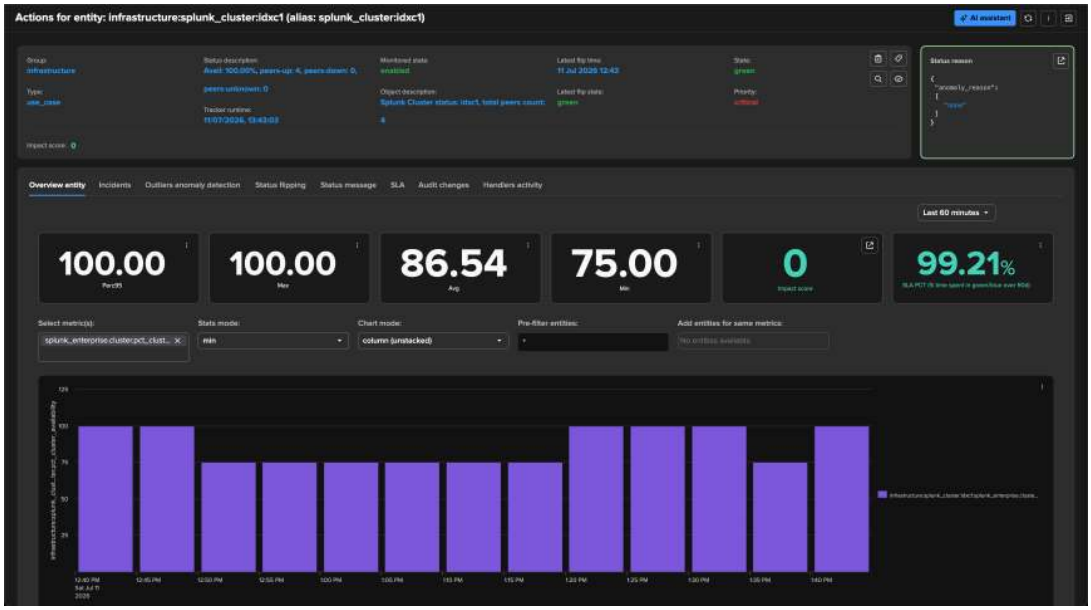


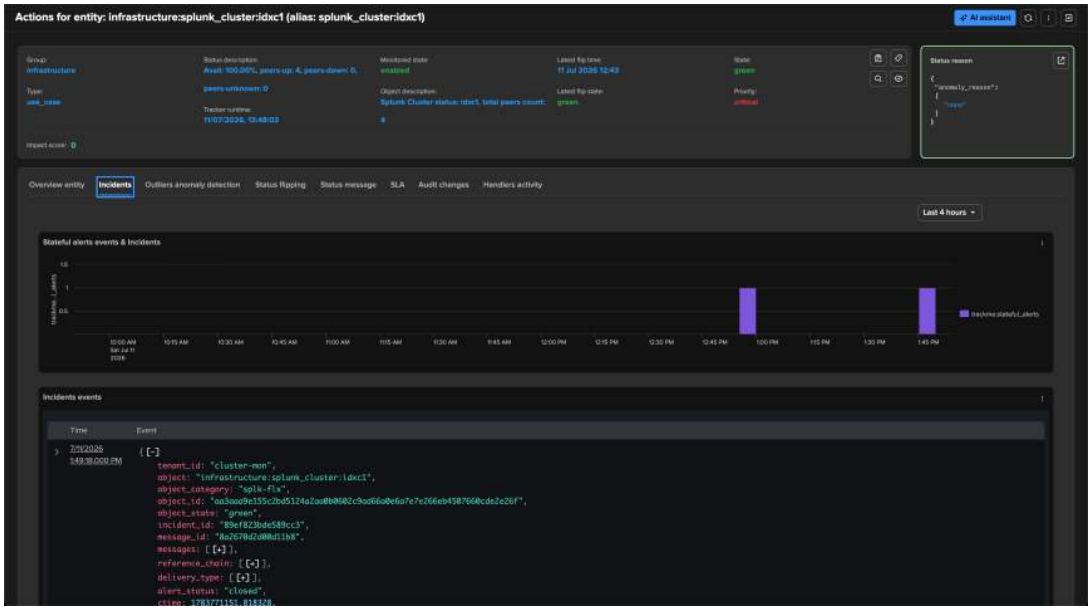
The peer's closure notification — the same rich, threaded email, now delivering the all-clear:



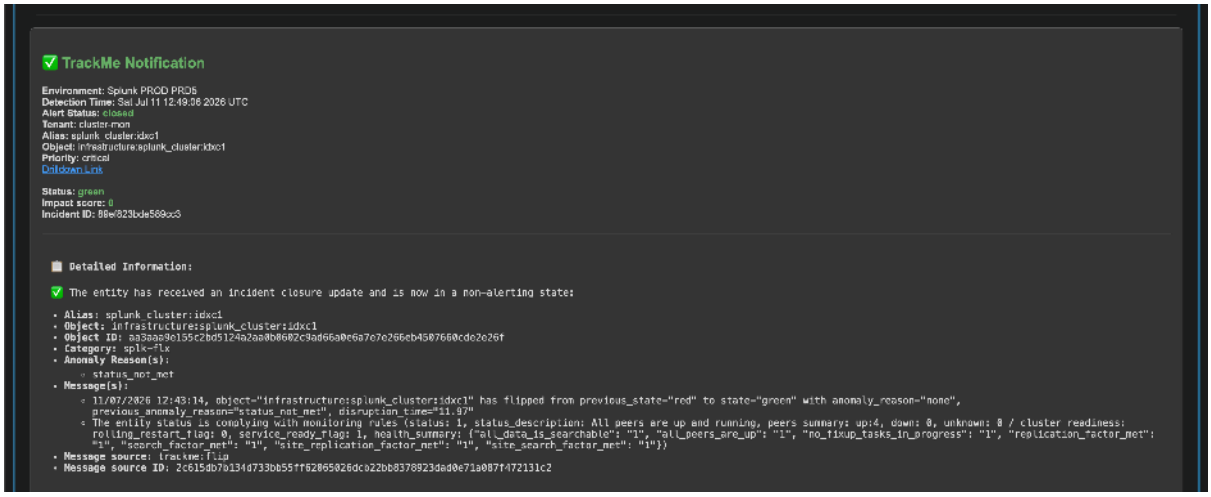


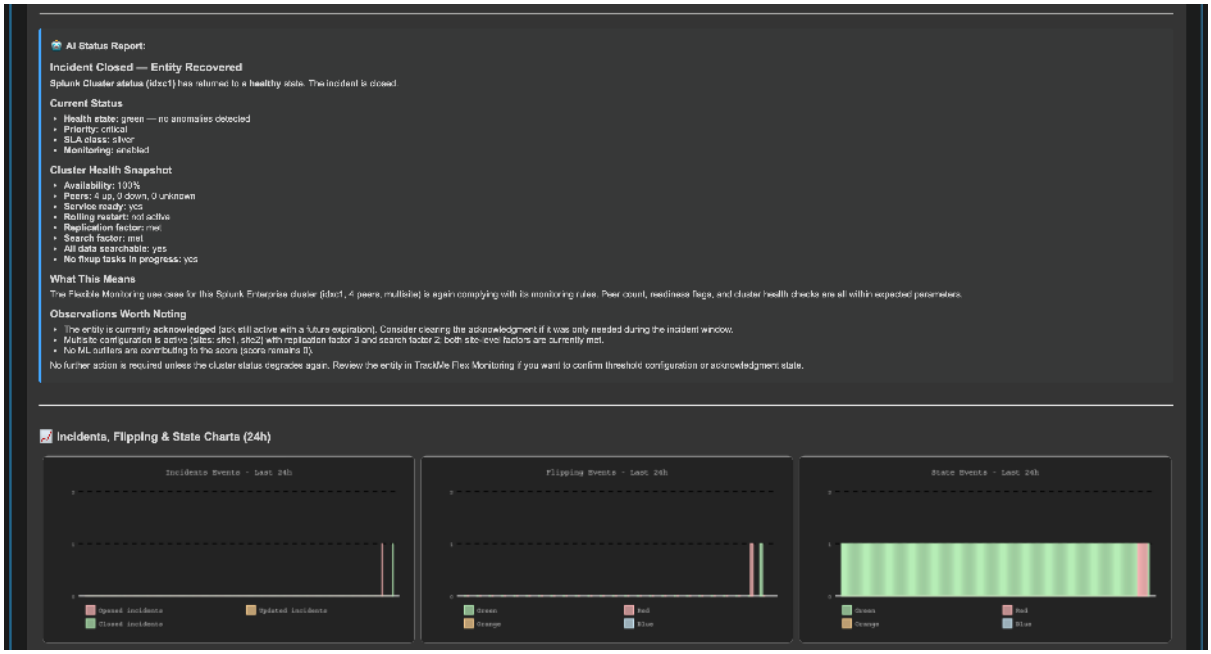
With the peers back in service, the cluster status returns to green too, and its own incident is closed:





And the cluster status raises its own closure notification:

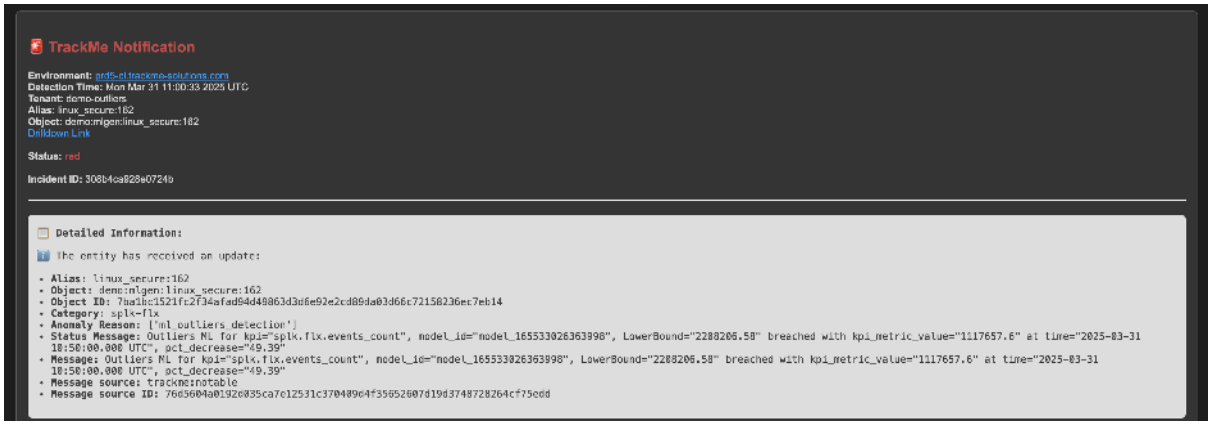


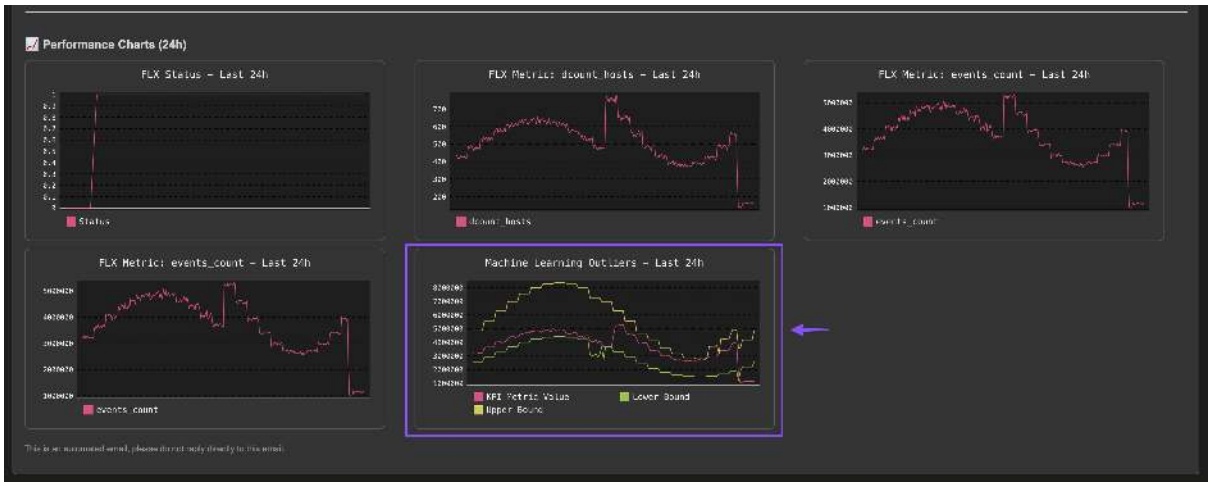


Example of a notification due to Machine Learning Outliers detection:

Below is an example of a notification due to Machine Learning Outliers detection:

Note: TrackMe will automatically add a data sampling related chart in the notification, to help you visualise the issue.

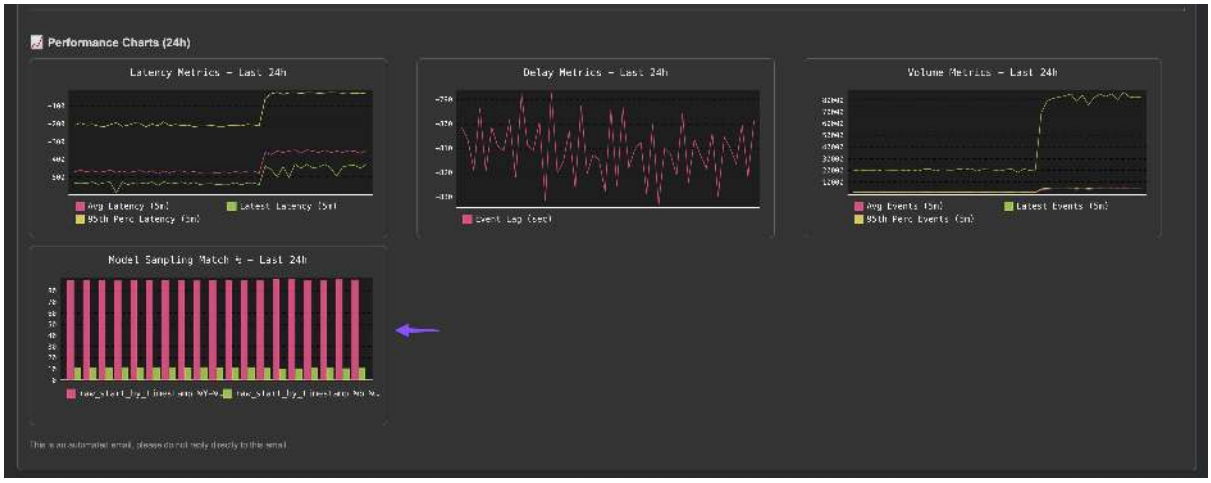




Example of a notification due to a feed data quality issue (data sampling):

Below is an example of a notification due to a feed data quality issue (data sampling):

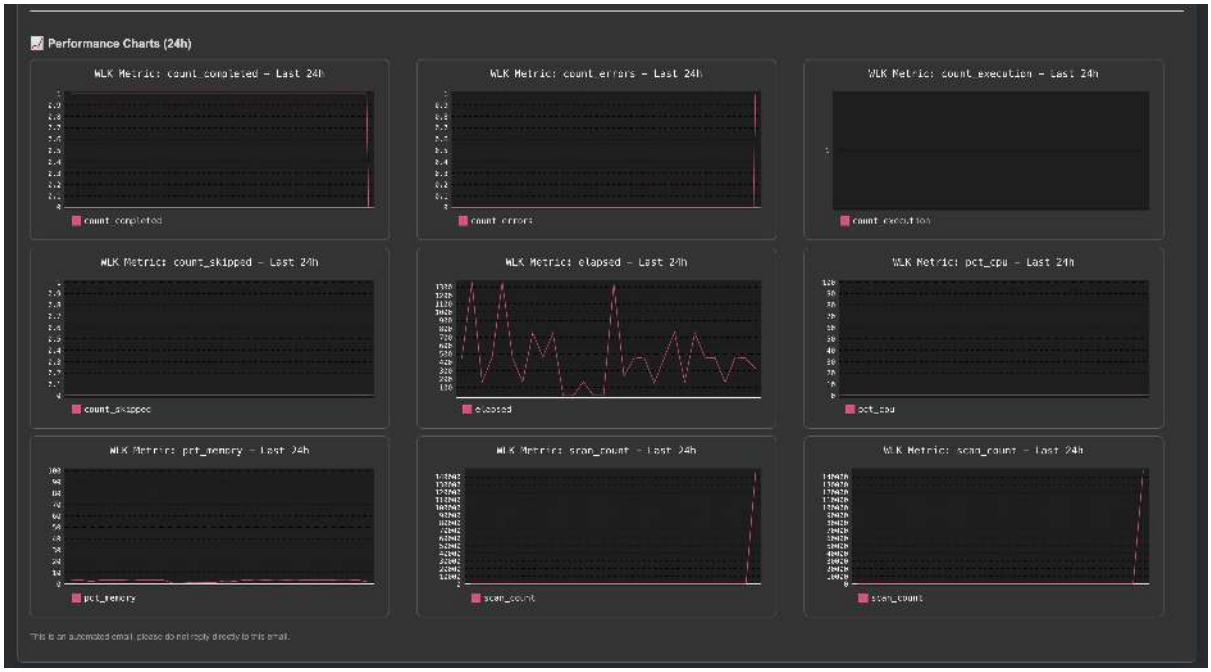
Note: TrackMe will automatically add a data sampling related chart in the notification, to help you visualise the issue.



Example of a notification for the Workload component (Splunk scheduled searches and alerts monitoring):

Below is an example of a notification for the Workload component (splk-wlk):

Note: For this component, TrackMe will automatically generate charts per metrics, depending on metrics available in the entity.

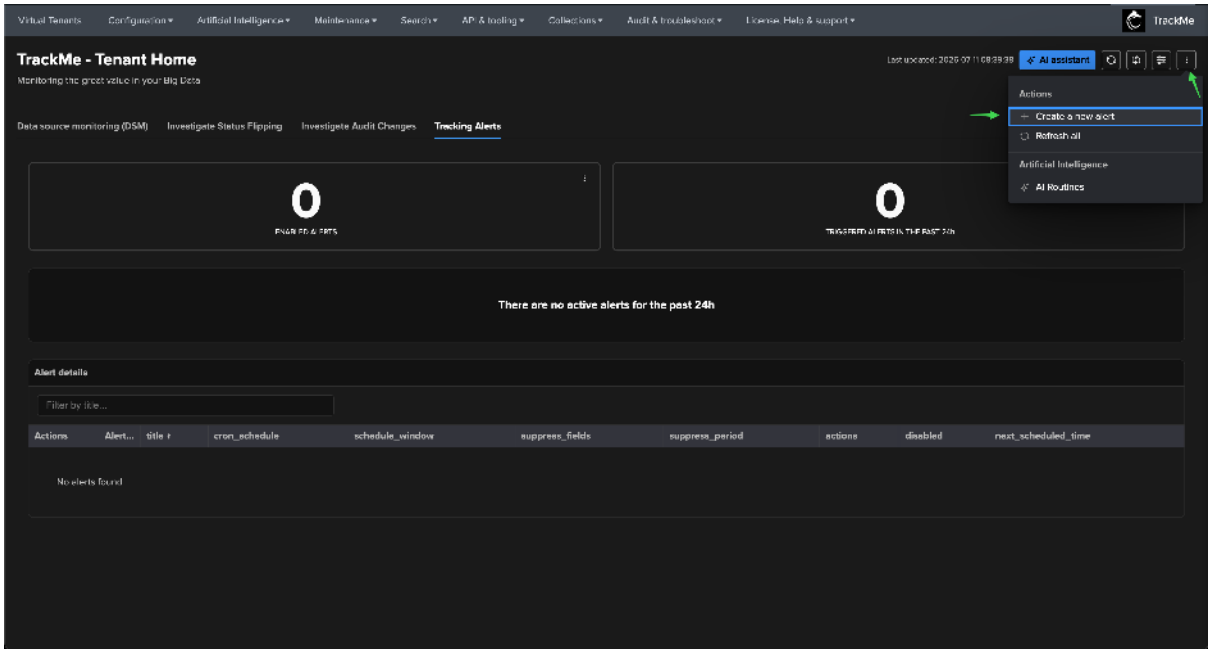


Legacy Alerting with Notables or direct alerts

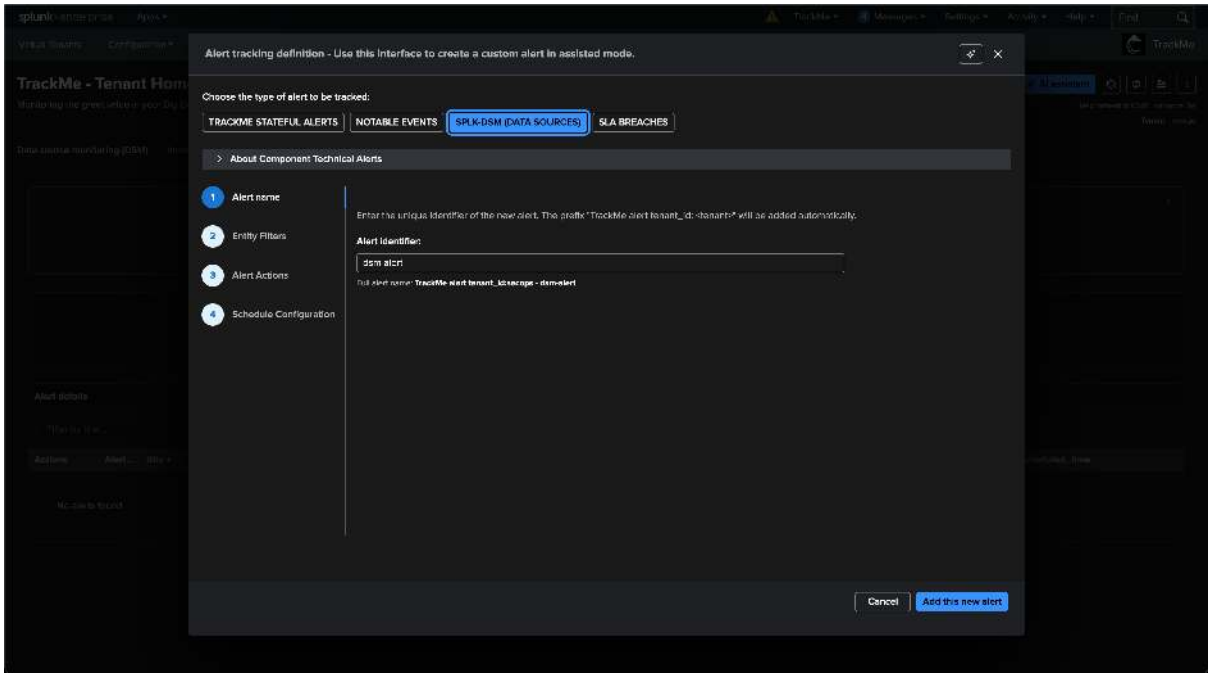
Legacy Alerting is based on Notables or direct alerts:

Creating an alert in TrackMe

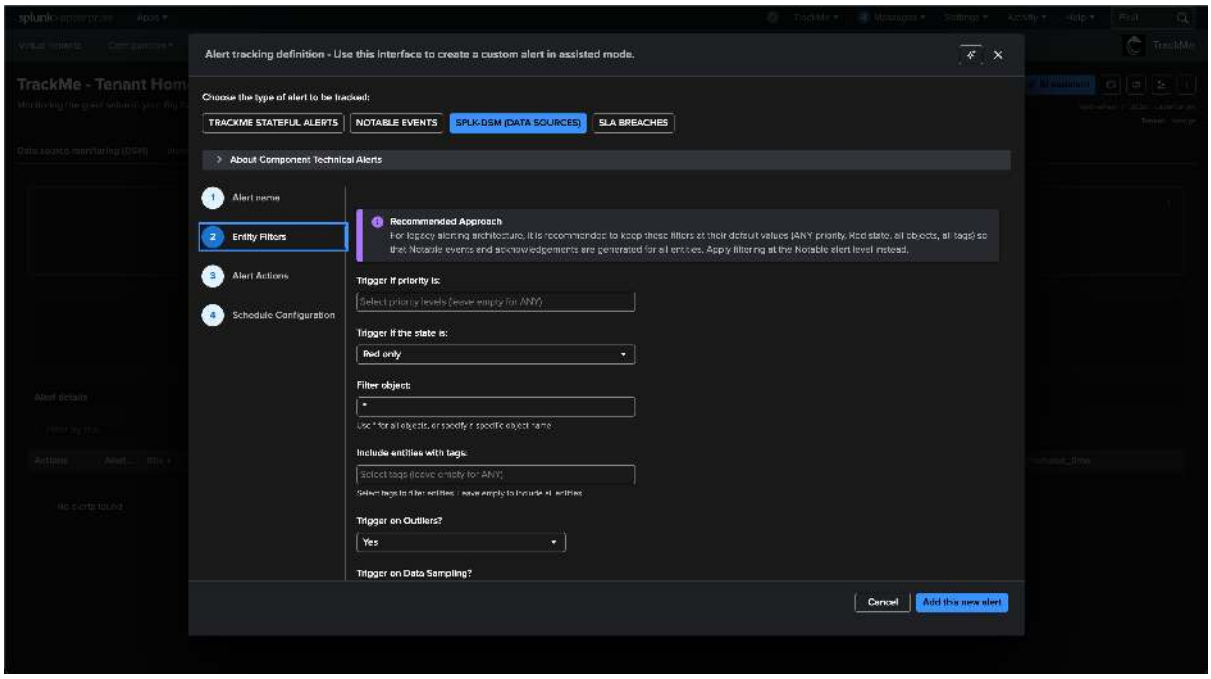
You can create a new alert in the scope of any Virtual Tenant:



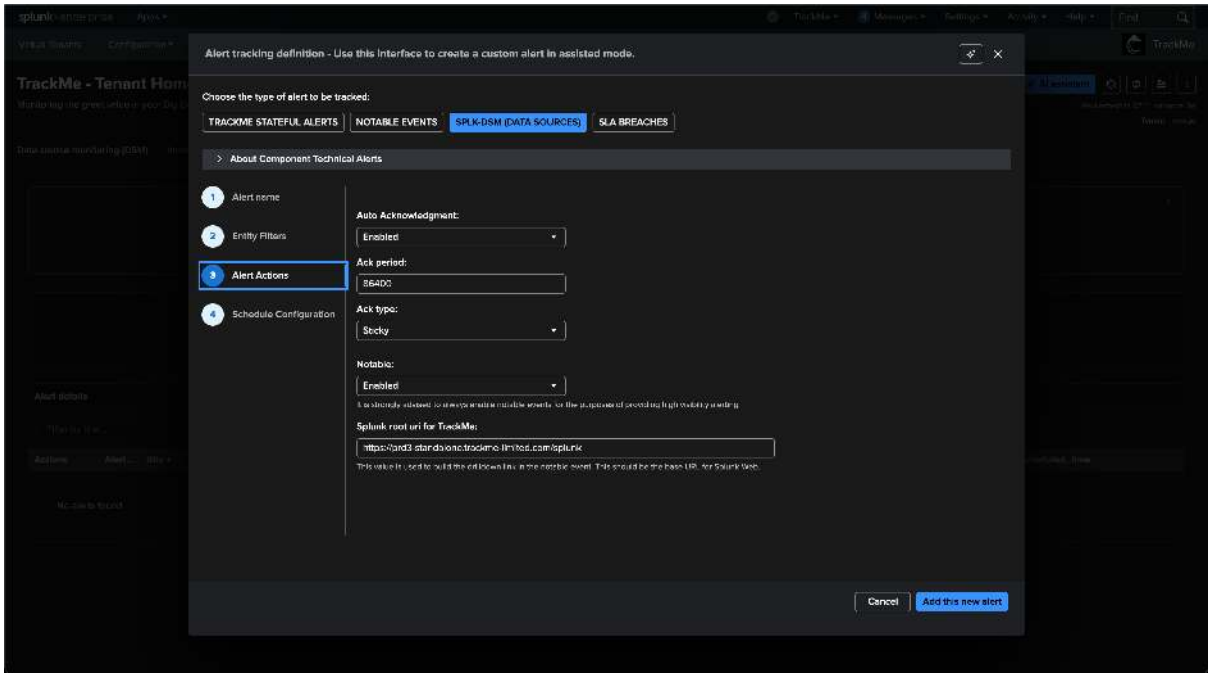
Available options differ per TrackMe component. Creating a `splk-dsm` (data source) alert opens the wizard on the component-specific steps — start by naming the alert:



Step 2 is the entity filters. For legacy alerting architecture, it is recommended to keep these filters at their default values (ANY priority, Red state, all objects, all tags) so that Notable events and acknowledgements are generated for all entities. Apply filtering at the Notable alert level instead:



Step 3 is where the component alert earns its keep: its `Alert Actions` trigger the TrackMe Auto Acknowledgment and the TrackMe Notable event. Keeping `Notable` enabled (strongly advised) means every triggering entity produces a Notable event:



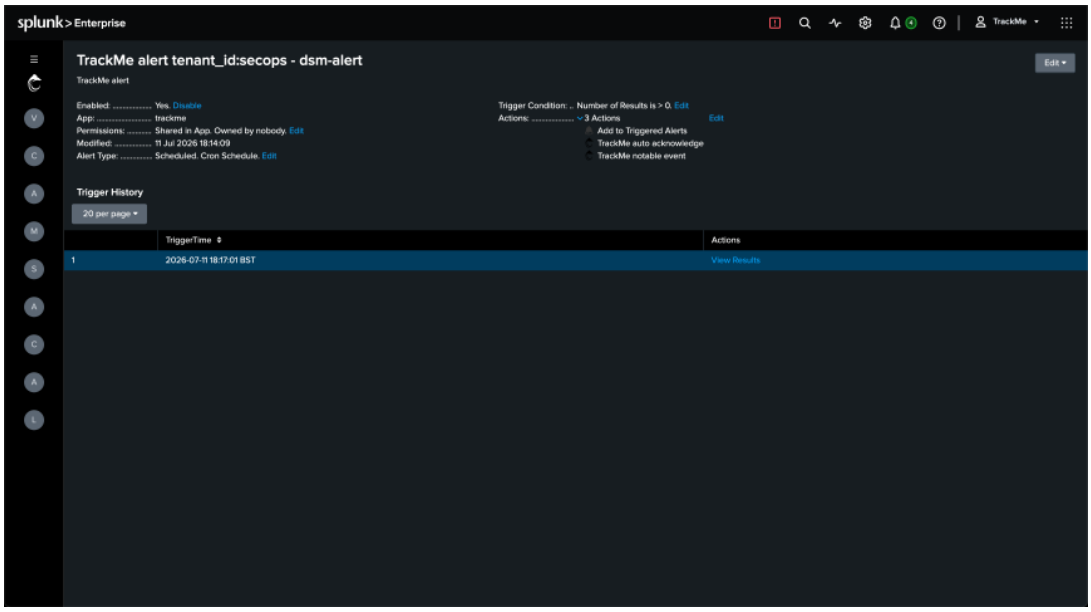
Generating the Notable events is the whole point of the component alert: once written to the tenant's notable index, they can be consumed in several ways — by creating a **Notable alert** (see the next section) that filters and forwards them to third parties, by any home-made Splunk search (including cross-tenant searches over several notable indexes), or by an external system reading the index directly. This decoupling between *generating* the notables and *acting* on them is what makes the pattern so flexible.

TrackMe modular alert actions

TrackMe has several alert actions that are leveraged when creating alerts:

- **TrackMe Notable event:** This alert action generates a JSON event in the Virtual Tenant notable index summarizing the status of an entity when the alert triggers
- **TrackMe Auto Acknowledgment:** This alert action automatically acknowledges the entity in TrackMe's workflow for a given period of time

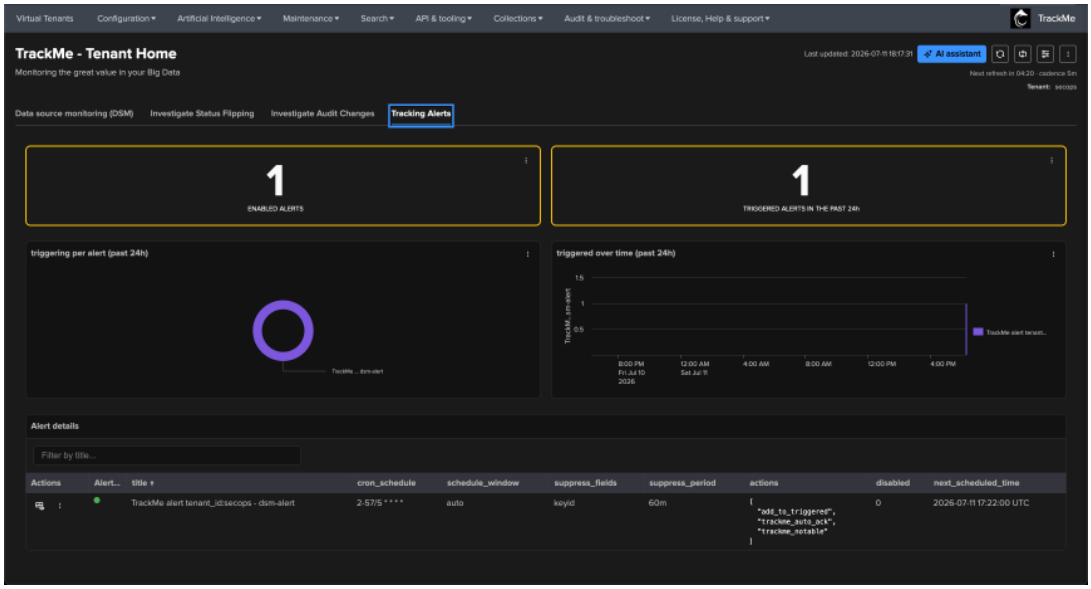
These actions are attached to the underlying Splunk scheduled search — in the native alert view you can see them listed alongside the trigger condition and the trigger history:



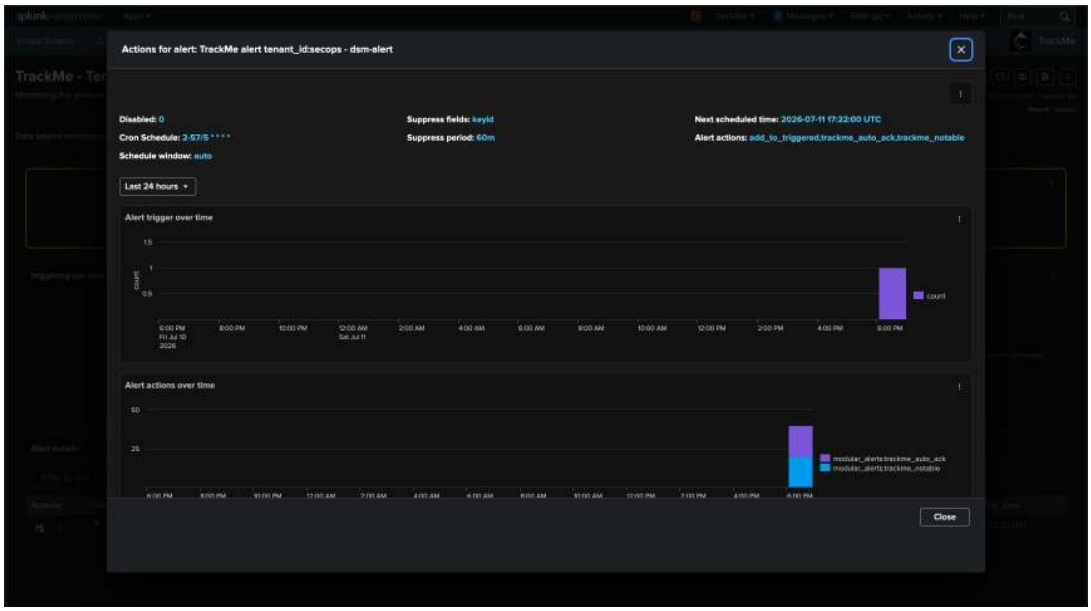
The TrackMe Notable event is a mandatory alert action, others can be disabled during the creation of the alert if you wish to do so.

Alerts Triggering

When the alert fires, the Tracking Alerts tab summarises the enabled and recently-triggered alerts — with per-alert triggering charts and, in the Alert details table, the exact modular actions each alert runs (here `add_to_triggered`, `trackme_auto_ack` and `trackme_notable`):



Opening an alert's `Actions` view drills into its trigger history and the alert actions executed over time — one series per action, confirming the auto-acknowledge and notable-event actions ran on each trigger:



Third Parties Alert Integration

Introduction to Third Parties Alerting Notification

Any TrackMe alert can be extended to send notifications to a third party, typically:

- Sending emails to a recipient, such as the owner of the entities/service, or TrackMe administrators and analysts
- Opening an incident to your ITSM such as **ServiceNow** or **Atlassian Jira**

- Creating a message in a **Slack** or **Microsoft Teams channel**

> **Note**
>
> **Two main alerting architecture design can be implemented:**
>
> - **Architecture scenario 1: Notable based design** TrackMe alerts generate notable events, a centralised Splunk alert monitors for TrackMe notables and run alert actions for the third party
> - **Architecture scenario 2: Per alert design** TrackMe alerts are configured to run the third party alert action and perform the associated action directly

While the two options are possible, the Architecture scenario 1 based on Notables has multiple advantages:

- Each TrackMe alert handles all entities, ensuring the creation of TrackMe notable events and other features such as the acknowledgment
- Allows centralising the definition of what should lead to the creation of an incident, sending an email or sharing channel message
- Notable events are normalised and provide all necessary information in a consistent fashion
- For instance, you can have a single "TrackMe forward notable" alert which restricts to `high` priority entities and any additional logic of your own, easily in SPL
- This logic can easily be maintained over time, without having to modify multiple alerts and provides a deeper and more consistent control

This documentation covers both approaches in the next sections.

Architecture scenario 1: TrackMe Notable Events

Introduction: Anatomy of TrackMe Notable Events

> **Hint**
>
> **Bringing TrackMe Notable Events into Splunk SOAR**
>
> - If you are looking to bring TrackMe Notable Events into Splunk SOAR, the recommended approach is the built-in ingestion of the TrackMe App on SOAR — see *Ingesting TrackMe alert events into SOAR*.

TrackMe Notable Events creation

TrackMe notable events are generated when a TrackMe alert triggers against one or more entities, relying on the built-in `TrackMe Notable` modular alert action (see *the TrackMe modular alert actions* covered earlier — the `TrackMe Notable event` action is what writes these events).

> **Note**
>
> **Notable events are ONLY created when a TrackMe alert is configured and triggers; in this scenario, all eligible entities should therefore be covered by an alert per tenant and component.**

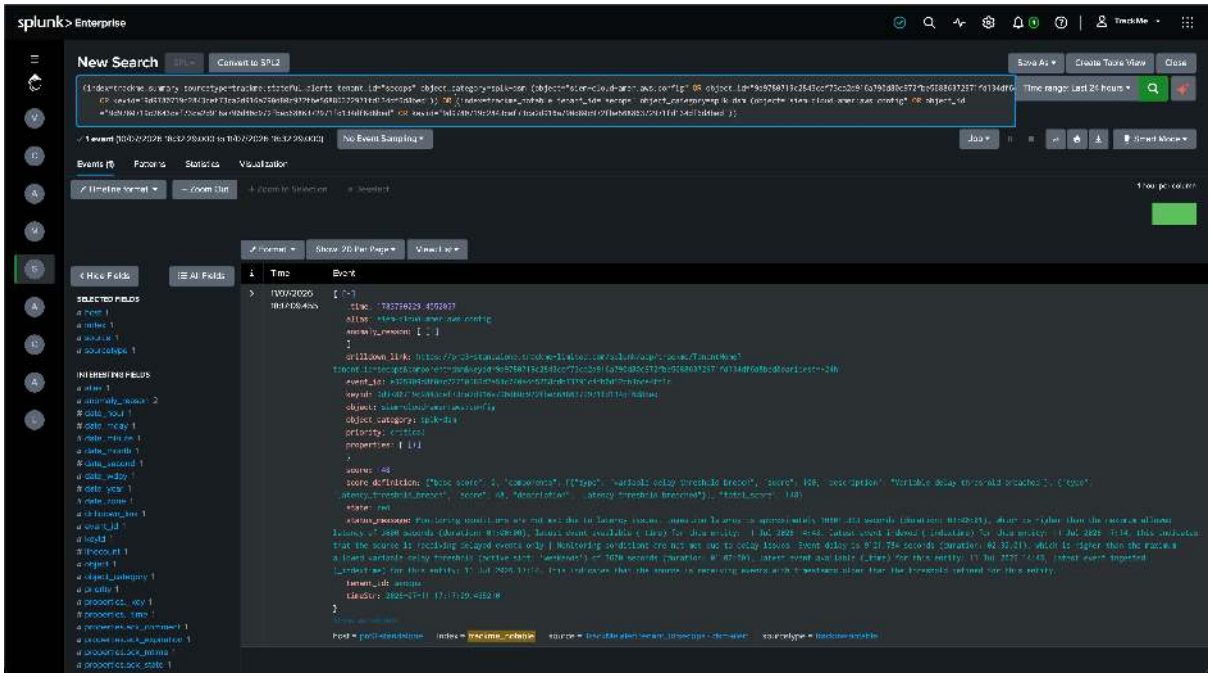
TrackMe Notable Events structure

TrackMe Notable events are `JSON` formatted events, these contain the following key information:

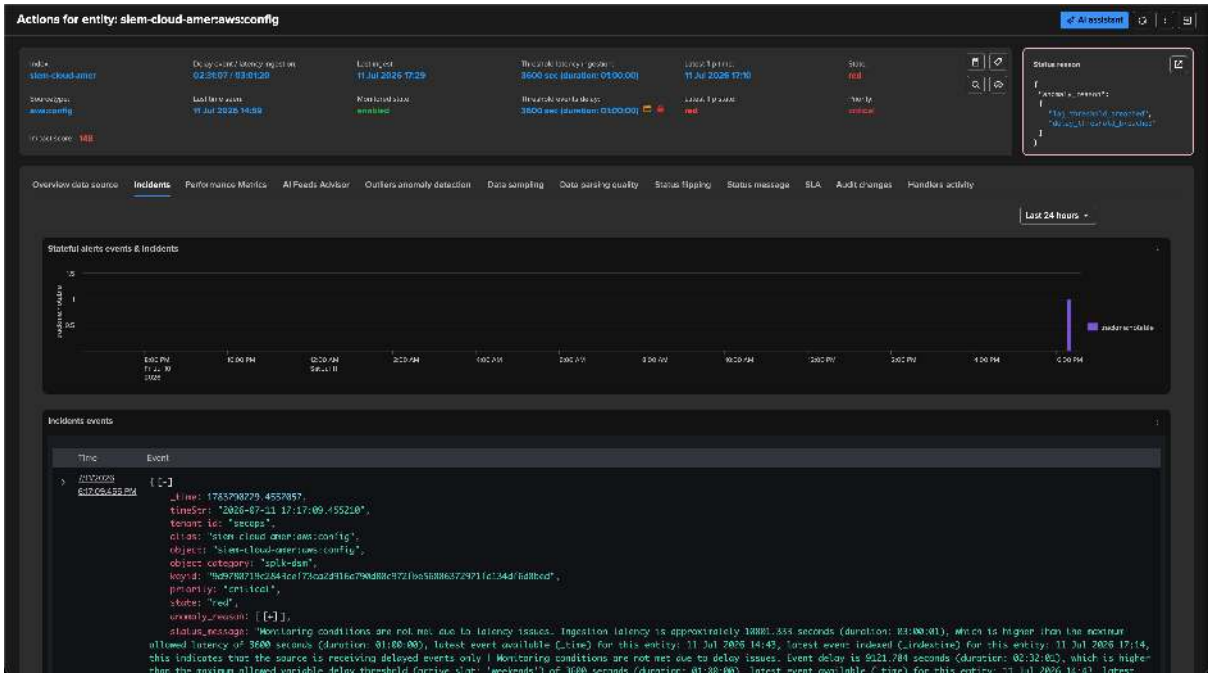
Field	Description
alias	The entity alias (friendly name), when defined.
anomaly_r	A normalised list of the reason(s) behind the entity's status.
cmdb	The matched CMDB record(s) for the entity — from the tenant's configured CMDB lookup. Present only when a CMDB match is found.
drill-down_link	A link to the TrackMe Home user interface which filters on the tenant, component and entity, and automatically opens the entity overview screen.
event_id	The unique identifier for this notable event — the sha-256 hash of the notable event content.
keyid	The unique identifier for this object in the tenant / component central KVstore collection.
labels	The entity's labels, as a list (present only when the entity has labels).
object	The object name for this entity, this basically is the name of entities in TrackMe.
object_categ	The TrackMe component this notable relates to (splk-dsm, splk-dhm, splk-mhm, splk-flx, splk-wlk, splk-cim).
priority	The priority of the object (low / medium / high / critical).
properties	The complete TrackMe entity record as nested JSON, as it was when the alert triggered. It is also field-extracted automatically, so you can address `properties.*` fields directly.
score	The entity's impact score (present when scoring applies to the entity).
score_defi	The human-readable definition of the impact score (present alongside `score`).
state	The status of the object (blue / green / orange / red).
status_messa	A human readable detailed description of the reason why TrackMe generated an alert for this entity.
tags	The entity's tags, as a list (present only when the entity has tags).
tenant_id	The tenant this Notable event is related to.
timeStr	The time of the event in human readable format.

Therefore, TrackMe Notable events contain all necessary information in a consistent and normalized manner, to interact with any third party.

Example of a TrackMe Notable event in Splunk search — the JSON payload with its extracted fields, including the nested `properties` *record (which carries the whole entity record, so you can address* `properties.*` *fields directly):*



The same Notable events are also surfaced in TrackMe's user interface, from an entity's Incidents view:



Step 1: Create TrackMe alerts for tenants and components in used

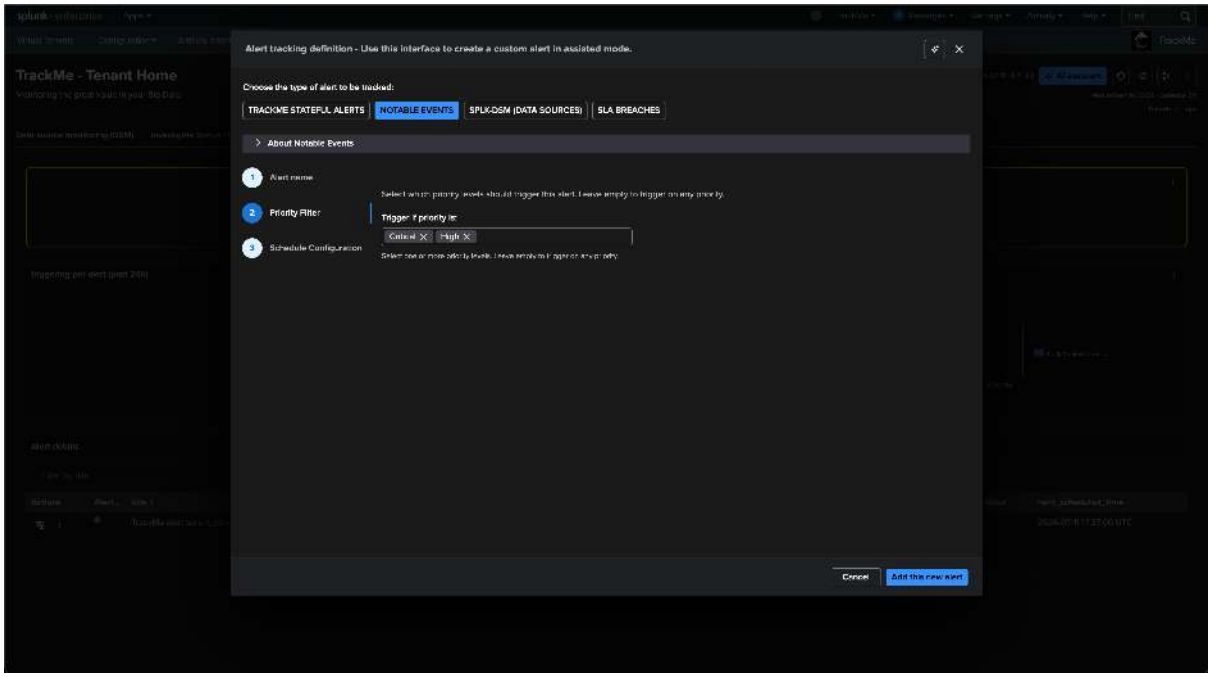
The first step is to create a TrackMe alert for every tenant and component that is in use.

From each tenant's **TRACKING ALERTS** tab, use the wizard to create an alert per component, leaving the entity filters at their defaults — the exact flow is covered in *Creating an alert in TrackMe*. At this stage there is no need to filter on priority: filtering is applied later, when monitoring the Notable events. Keep the `TrackMe Notable event` action enabled so every triggering entity produces a Notable.

Step 2: Create the alert monitoring TrackMe notables

The second step is to create the alert that consumes the Notable events and drives the third-party interactions.

TrackMe ships a built-in `Notable events` alert type for exactly this. From the **TRACKING ALERTS** tab create a new alert, choose **Notable events**, and (optionally) restrict it to the priority levels that matter — leave the filter empty to trigger on any priority:



For advanced cases — cross-tenant searches, custom normalisation or enrichment — you can also drive this from a plain Splunk alert over the notable index. As a basis:

```
index=trackme_notable tenant_id=* priority=*
| table tenant_id, keyid, event_id, object, object_category, state, priority,␣
↪anomaly_reason, status_message, drilldown_link
```

For instance, a typical use case would be to create incidents only for high priority entities in alert:

```
index=trackme_notable tenant_id=* priority="high"
| table tenant_id, keyid, event_id, object, object_category, state, priority,␣
↪anomaly_reason, status_message, drilldown_link
```

Note

In TrackMe, you can define different notable indexes per tenant, if you did so you will want to adapt your search.

When building such a custom Splunk alert, a good baseline is:

- Cron every 5 minutes: */5 * * * *
- Earliest time: -15m
- Trigger for each result
- Throttle against the keyid for 60m

Either way, you then enable the third party alert action on that alert. For example, to create an incident in JIRA, the following shows example content that uses token replacements:

```
TrackMe alert for a Splunk high priority entity:

- tenant: $result.tenant_id$
- object: $result.object$
- object_category: $result.object_category$
- state: $result.state$
- priority: $result.priority$
```

(continues on next page)

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```
- anomaly_reason: $result.anomaly_reason$
- status_message: $result.status_message$
- drilldown_link: $result.drilldown_link$
```

Hint

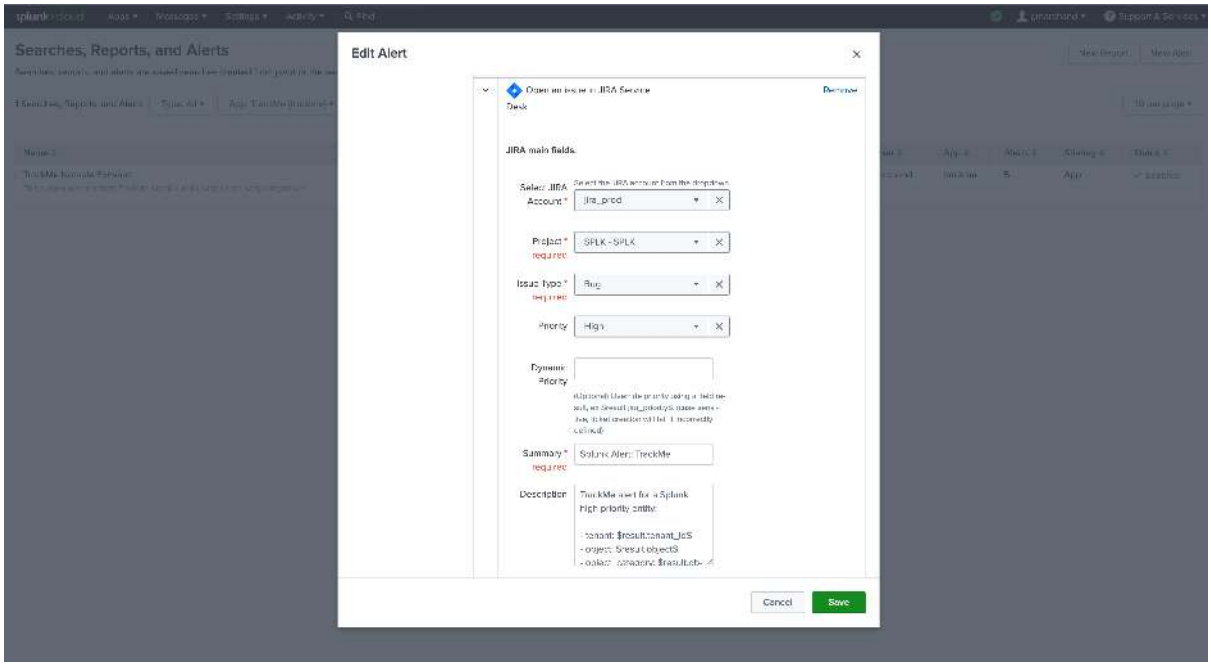
Re-assigning to a service account

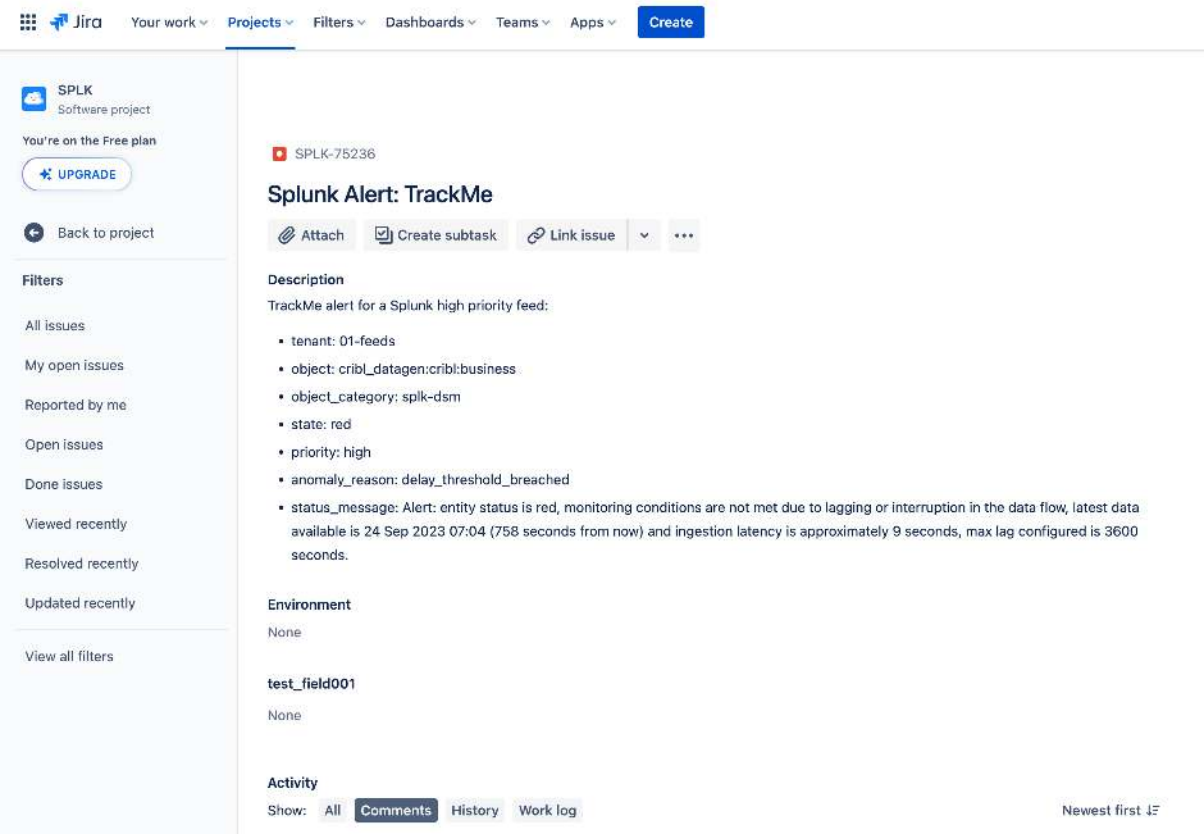
- As a good practice, you should re-assign the created Splunk alert to the TrackMe service account user, or nobody
- You should avoid running alerts on behalf of normal users

Adding third parties actions:

Atlasian Jira example:

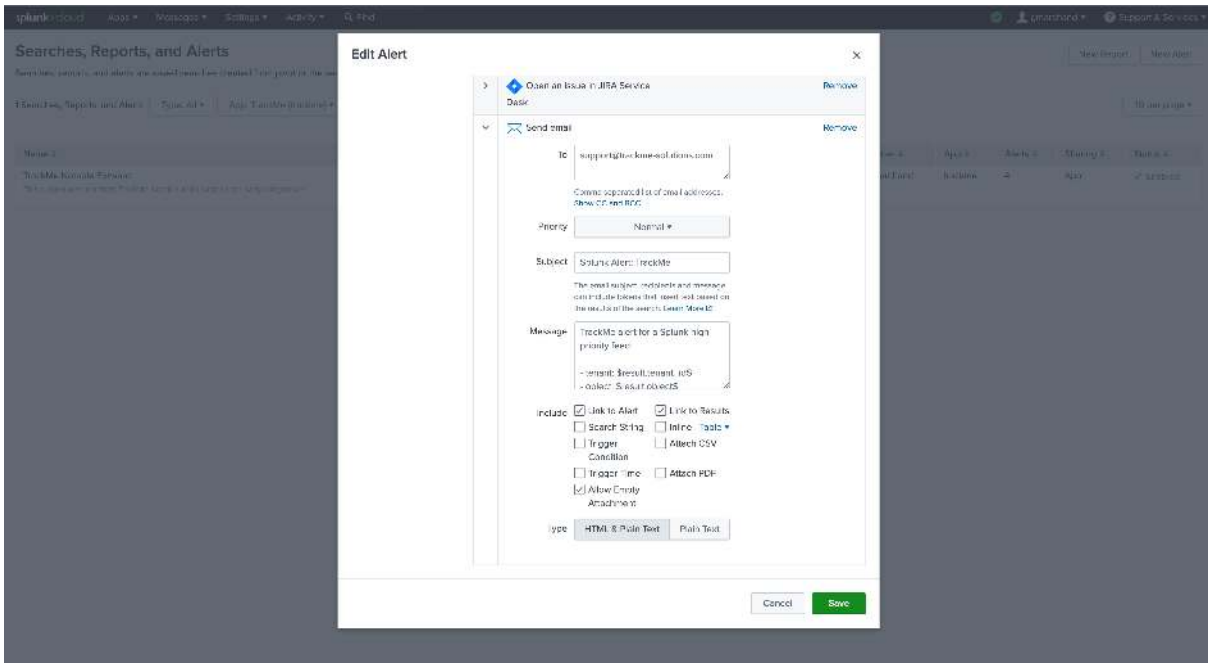
Note: this integration relies on the following Add-on for Jira: https://splunkbase.splunk.com/app/4958

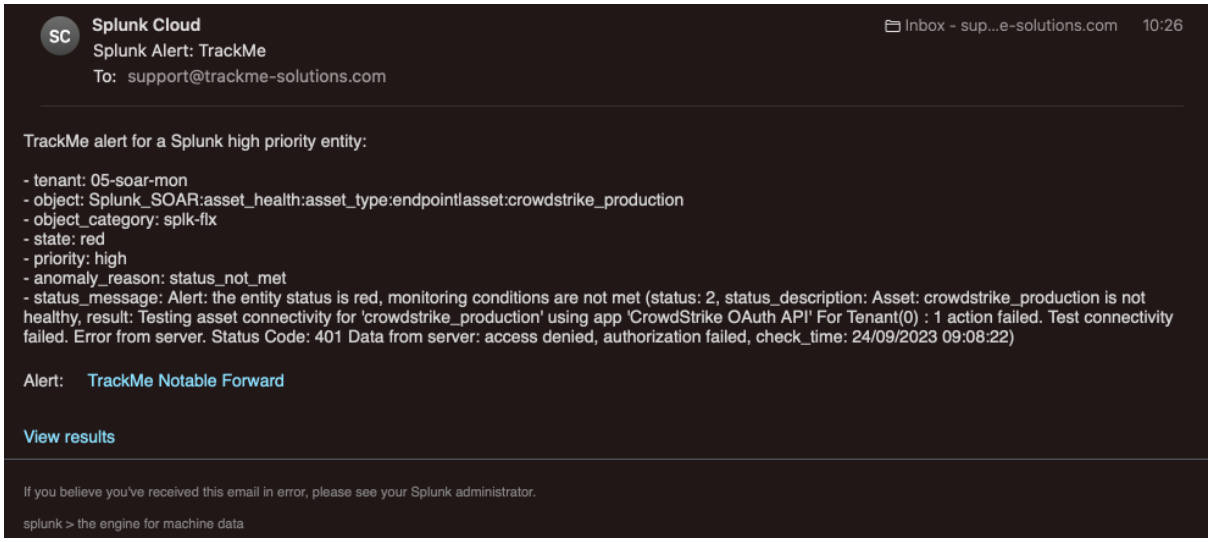




Email example:

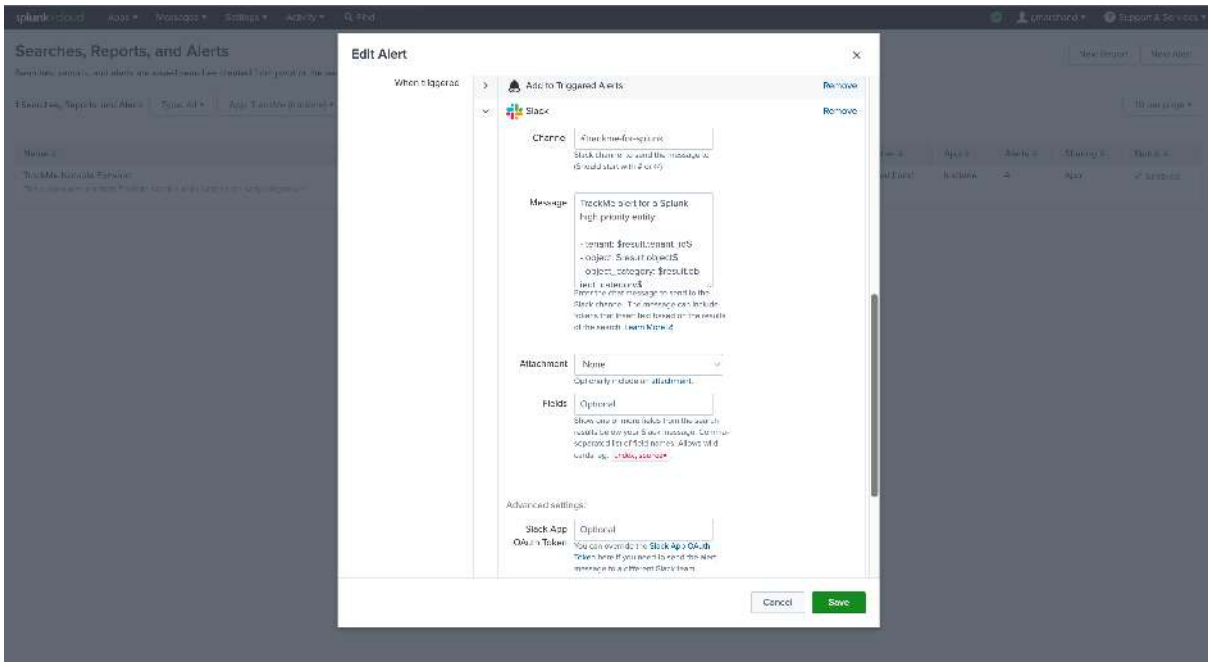
Note: Sending emails is a builtin alert action in Splunk





Slack example:

Note: this integration relies on the following Add-on for Slack: https://apps.splunk.com/app/2878



Optional: Notable events enrichment

When using Notable events as the central means for third party alerting, further logic can easily be implemented such as custom normalisation and enrichment.

With enrichment for instance, you may want to leverage your CMDB knowledge to add context information such as the owner or contact address email for the notification, there are plenty of options and designs possible.

TrackMe allows to lookup easily in your CMDB to provide context information handy in the user interface, you can leverage the same content from the central Notable alert, for more information about the CMDB Lookup integrator

see: *CMDB integration*

For instance, we could enrich our Notable event alert by joining a CMDB lookup on the entity's index and sourcetype — taken from the `properties.*` *fields:*

```
index=trackme_notable tenant_id=* priority="high"
| lookup my_cmdb index as properties.data_index, sourcetype as properties.
↪data_sourcetype OUTPUT
| table tenant_id, keyid, event_id, object, object_category, state, priority,␣
↪anomaly_reason, status_message, drilldown_link
```

The enrichment fields are then available alongside the notable fields, and can be used as tokens in the alert action. For example, to set a recipient email address with a fallback for unknown entities:

```
index=trackme_notable tenant_id=* priority="high"
| lookup my_cmdb index as properties.data_index, sourcetype as properties.
↪data_sourcetype OUTPUT
| eval contact=if(isnull(contact), "support@trackme-solutions.com", contact)
| table tenant_id, keyid, event_id, object, object_category, state, priority,␣
↪anomaly_reason, status_message, drilldown_link, contact
```

Architecture scenario 2: Per TrackMe Alert Design

Another design choice is to configure third party alert actions on a per TrackMe alert instead of relying on the Notable events.

Note

This integration can also be considered as a valid choice, eventually easier and more logical, however it does not present some of the advantages in comparison with a TrackMe Notable based design:

- Each alert needs to be configured individually, which can be more challenging to maintain over time
- Entities that are not covered by any TrackMe alert will not lead to TrackMe alert actions being executed (Notable, Ack), for instance if you restrict alerts using entities priority or tags and some entities are out of the scope
- Normalisation, enrichment or the introduction of custom SPL logic is decentralised opposed to the central alert based on Notables
- Finally, you may need more alerts to be created (for instance to cover entities by priority and have alert actions executed for all entities)

For the purposes of this documentation, the following scenario will be implemented:

- A first alert is created which targets `high` priority entities, when triggering a notification is sent using a Splunk alert action to open an incident in our ITSM tool (we will use Jira but this is applicable to any Splunk supported third party)
- A second alert is created which targets `medium` priority entities, this time an email will be sent when the alert triggers
- Entities set as `low` are not subject to a third party integration, however an alert should also be active for notable events and other TrackMe alert actions to be triggered

Step 1: Create a TrackMe alert for high priority entities

We start by creating an alert in TrackMe for high priority entities — using the splk-dsm (or relevant component) alert type and setting the priority filter to `high`, exactly as shown in *Creating an alert in TrackMe*. Repeat for the other priority levels so that all entities are covered by alerts — in this example, three alerts in total.

Step 2: Enable alert actions per alert

Next, update each TrackMe alert to add the third-party alert action. From the alert's actions menu, open the Splunk alert-edit screen and add the action you need — for example the Jira alert action — mapping the TrackMe fields to the action's parameters using token replacements. These steps are identical to architecture scenario 1 (Notable based); consult that section for the details.

Context body example:

```
TrackMe alert for a Splunk high priority entity:

- tenant: $result.tenant_id$
- object: $result.object$
- object_category: $result.object_category$
- state: $result.state$
- priority: $result.priority$
- anomaly_reason: $result.anomaly_reason$
- status_message: $result.status_message$
- drilldown_link: $result.drilldown_link$
```

The same process needs to be achieved for every alert that should monitor TrackMe entities, per tenant and component.

When alerts trigger, Splunk automatically configured the alert actions according to your settings.

Deleting TrackMe alerts

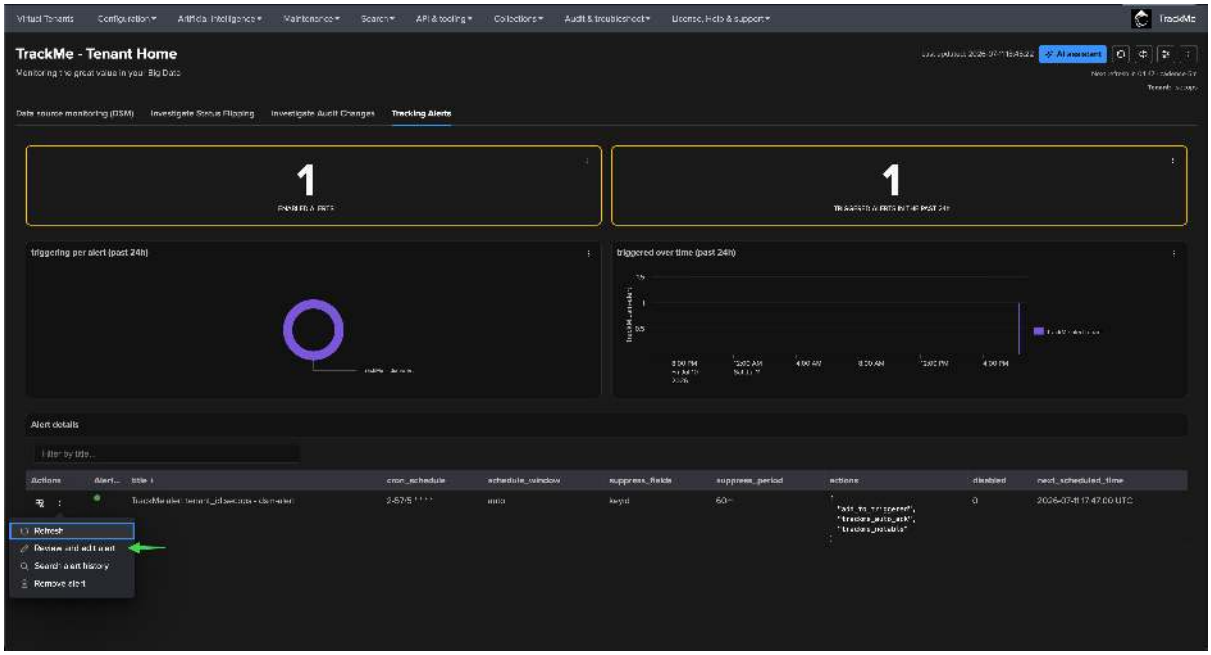
Hint

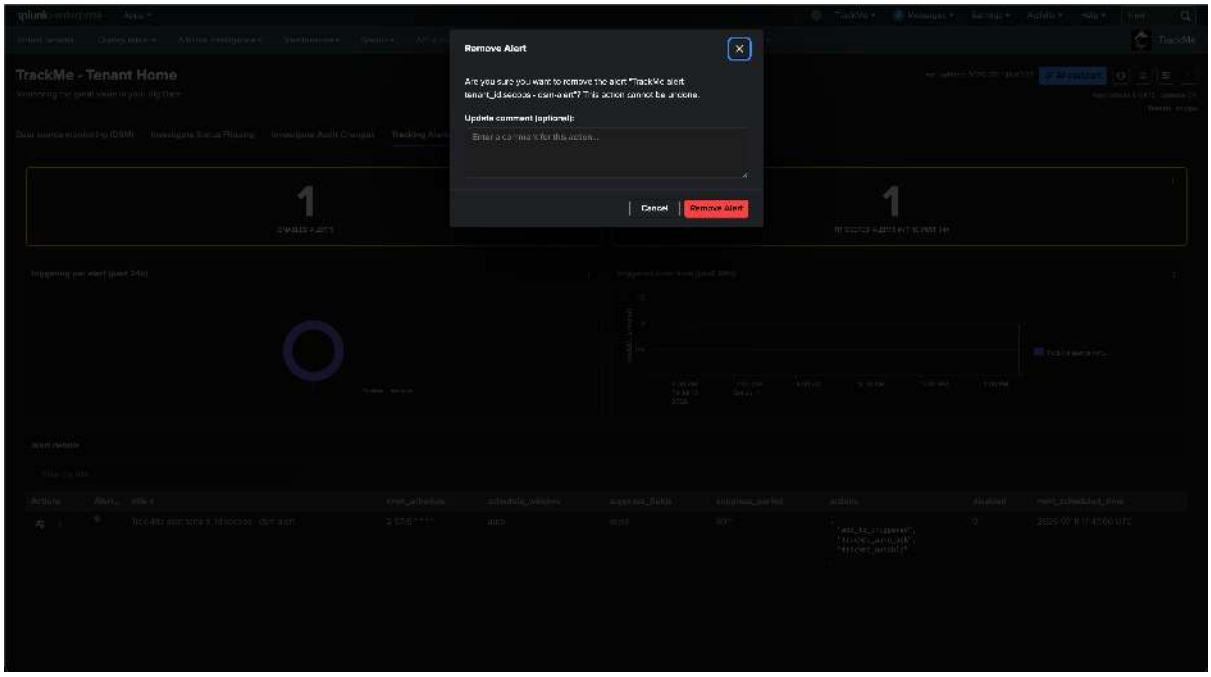
We recommend deleting TrackMe alerts through TrackMe

- When creating a TrackMe alert, TrackMe preserves knowledge of it, which lets it automatically manage assignment and Role Based Access Control settings according to the Virtual Tenant setup.
- Deleting through TrackMe keeps that knowledge in sync. If an alert is removed directly in Splunk, TrackMe still verifies the existence of the alerts it created and updates its own knowledge accordingly.

Deleting an alert from the user interface

You can delete TrackMe alerts from the user interface — from the **TRACKING ALERTS** tab, open the alert's actions menu and choose **Remove alert**, then confirm. Because TrackMe maintains the knowledge of objects associated with a given Virtual Tenant, alerts should always be deleted through the user interface or the REST API.





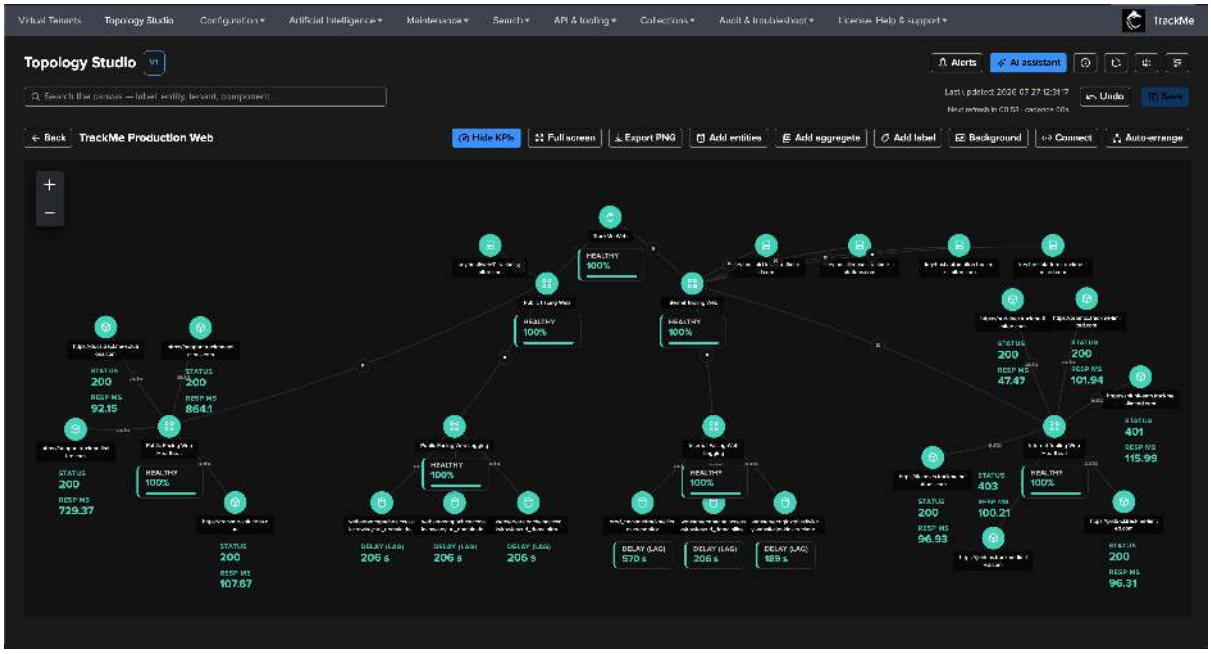
Deleting an alert from the REST API

You can as well delete an alert using the REST API and the following endpoint:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/alerting/admin/del_alert" body="{
↪'tenant_id':'mytenant', 'alert_name': 'TrackMe alert tenant_id:mytenant - Alert␣
↪custom on splk-dsm'}"
```

8.7 Topology Studio

Topology Studio is TrackMe's canvas for **your** view of the environment: build live topology maps from real TrackMe entities — place them, connect them, share them with your teams, and watch their status update in real time. And because a map you cannot act on is just a picture, any topology can also **alert**: a state-aware engine correlates the health of everything the map covers and notifies you the moment the picture degrades.



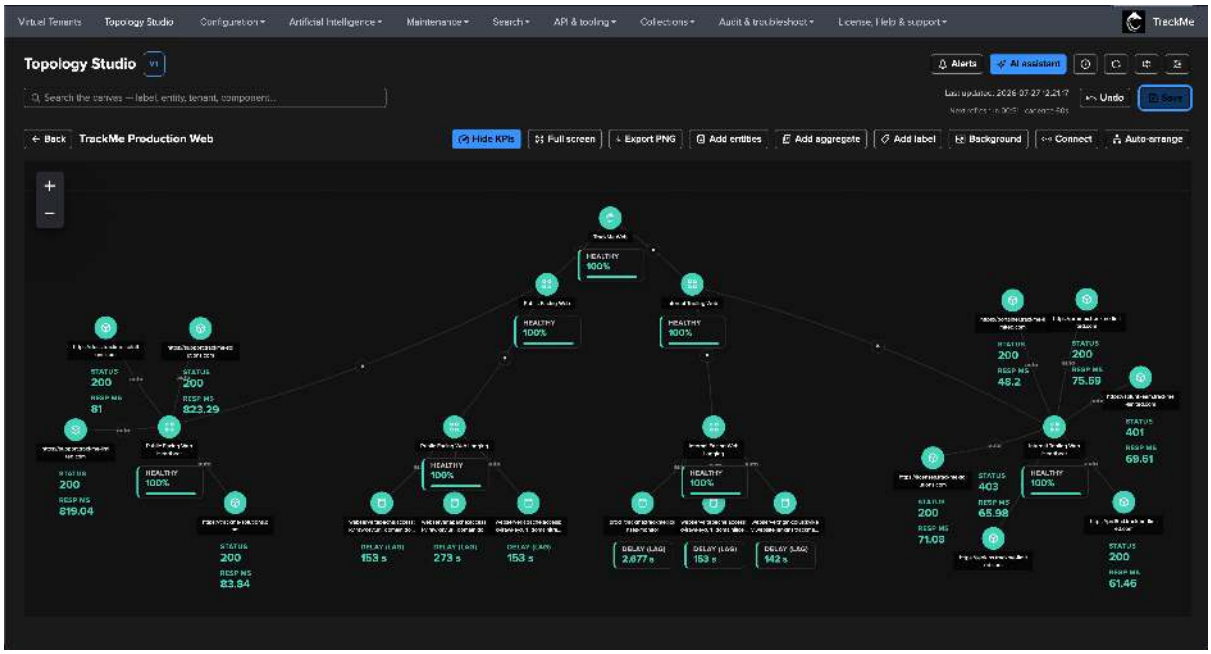
- **Overview** — what Topology Studio is, its core concepts, and how it compares to the built-in topology views and Virtual Groups.
- **End-to-end example** — a complete worked example, screen by screen: a production Web platform monitored across its public-facing and internal-tooling sides, from the first aggregate to a real incident alerting and resolving.
- **Authoring topologies** — creating views, the canvas editor, node types, edges, visuals, and sharing.
- **Topology Alerts** — smart, state-aware alerting and correlation on your maps.
- **AI integration** — the AI Assistant understands your topologies, and can even build them for you.
- **Administration** — permissions, tenant isolation, licensing, export/import, and operational internals.

> **Note**
>
> Topology Studio was introduced in **TrackMe 2.4.9** as a major new product feature. Authoring requires the **Enterprise** or **Unlimited** edition; consuming shared views is available to every licensed user.

8.7.1 Overview

What Topology Studio is

TrackMe knows a great deal about your environment: every monitored entity, its health, its priority, its metrics. **Topology Studio** lets you arrange that knowledge the way *you* think about your environment — as a dependency map. A payment flow, a datacenter, an ingestion pipeline, a business service: you decide what belongs on the map and how it connects, and TrackMe keeps the map alive.



A **topology view** is:

- **Built from real entities.** Every node on the canvas is a monitored TrackMe entity (from any tenant, any component) or a live aggregate of many entities — never a static drawing. When an entity turns red, so does its node.
- **Authored, not generated.** You place the nodes, you draw the edges, you choose the icons and the layout. The map reflects your understanding of dependencies — which is exactly what makes it valuable during an incident.
- **Shared.** Views are stored centrally and shared under role-based access control, with separate read and write permissions — author once, consume everywhere, including full-screen on a wall of screens.
- **Alerting-capable.** Any view can carry *Topology Alerts* — a state-aware engine that correlates the health of the map and notifies on transitions, with the rendered topology image embedded in the notification email.
- **AI-integrated.** The *AI Assistant* understands your views and alerts in context — and can create or modify topologies for you through consented, audited actions.

Core concepts

Views

A view is one topology map: an identifier (`view_id`, lowercase, up to 40 characters), a display alias, an optional description and category (views sharing a category are grouped together in the list), the canvas content itself, and the role-based access lists. Views are global objects — they are not owned by a tenant, they *reference* entities across tenants.

Node types

Three kinds of nodes live on the canvas:

- **Entity nodes** — a single monitored entity, referenced by tenant, component and identity. The node carries the entity's live state color, and optionally one **KPI** displayed as an on-canvas card (delay, latency, volume, skip rate… — or, for Flex Objects, FQM and WorkLoad, any of the entity's own metrics).
- **Aggregate nodes** — a live roll-up of *many* entities: one or more tenant/component scopes plus an optional filter (the same filter grammar as Virtual Groups). The node folds to the **worst state** of everything it matches and shows per-state counts — or, by opt-in, classifies by a **healthy-percentage policy** with your own thresholds. Aggregates can also **auto-populate**: their current members appear as linked satellite nodes around them, following membership dynamically.
- **Label nodes** — free-text annotations with color control, for naming zones, tiers or flows on the map.

Live status

Open a view and it polls live status on a fixed cadence (with an honest countdown, a manual refresh, and a pause/resume toggle). Entity nodes colorize by `object_state`; aggregates fold their scopes server-side. Nodes whose underlying entity was deleted are flagged as **missing** (with a one-click cleanup); nodes referencing tenants outside your permissions render neutrally as **restricted** — see *tenant isolation*.

How it compares

Feature	Purpose
Topology Studio	*Your* topology: user-authored maps across tenants and components, persistent, shared under RBAC, live, and alerting-capable.
Built-in topology views	*TrackMe's* topology: auto-derived, per-component relationship graphs (tenant → groups → entities) opened from Tenant Home. Read-only, not persistent, no authoring.
Virtual Groups	Read-only aggregation *cards* in the Virtual Tenants grid — counts across tenants, no canvas, no edges, no alerting.

Hint

The three are complementary: use the built-in topology to *discover* structure, a Virtual Group for a quick cross-tenant counter, and Topology Studio when you want a curated, persistent, alerting map of what matters.

Where to find it

Click **Topology Studio** in the TrackMe navigation bar.

The landing page lists every view your roles can see, grouped by category, with search; from there you create, open, duplicate, export or import views. On a fresh install there is nothing to list yet, so the page invites you to create your first view — or to **Import** one exported from another instance. See *Authoring topologies* to build the first one.

8.7.2 End-to-end example — monitoring a production Web platform

This chapter builds a complete, production-grade topology from scratch — the exact workflow, screen by screen. The scenario is the monitoring of TrackMe's own Web platform, articulated around **two sides**:

- **Public Facing** — the websites customers reach: the main site, documentation, support portals, license services.
- **Internal Tooling** — the engineering-facing services behind them: CI, container management, virtualization, internal Splunk services.

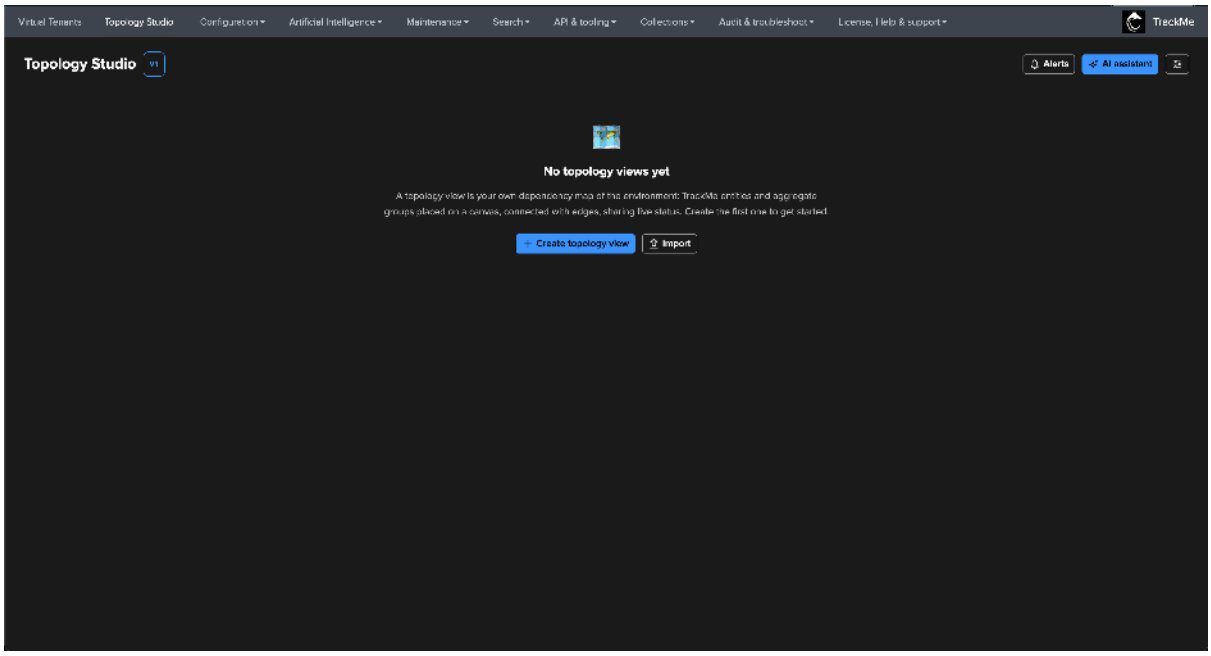
Each side is observed from **two angles**, correlated on one canvas:

- **Active monitoring** — synthetic Web heartbeats (FLX entities) probing every URL: HTTP status, response time.
- **Trace logging** — the webserver access logs (DSM entities) and the hosts shipping them (DHM entities): event delay, lag, host activity.

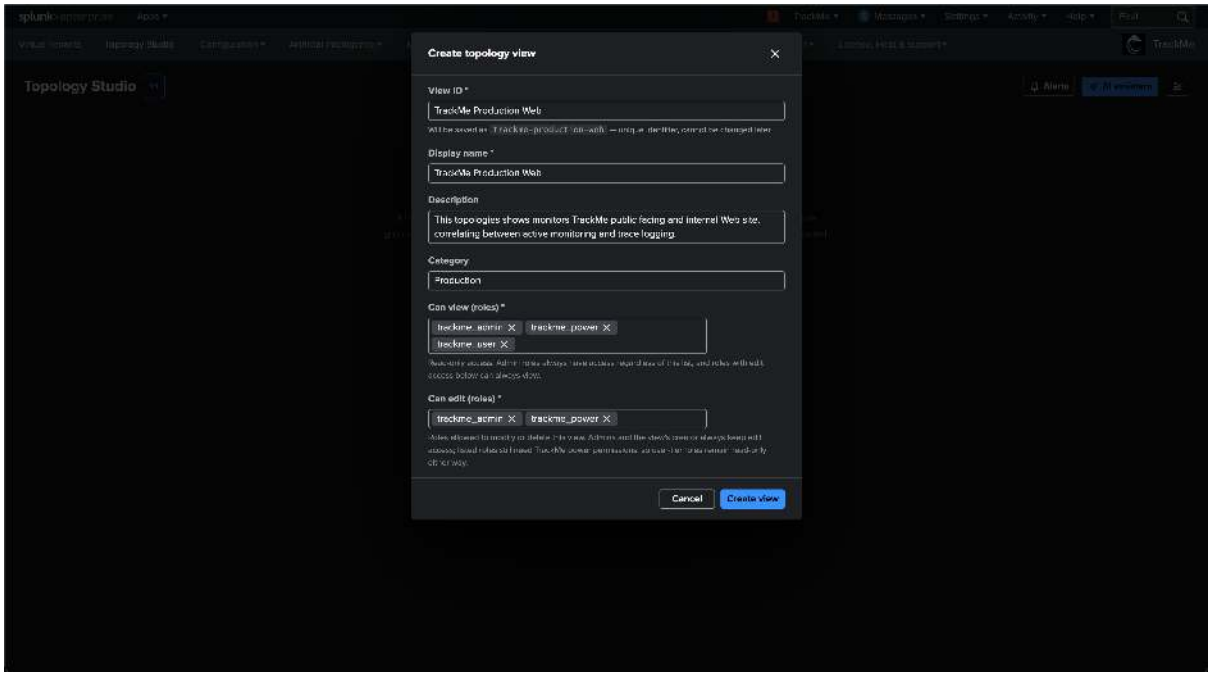
By the end of the chapter the topology detects a real incident, opens an alert, sends lifecycle emails with the rendered map embedded, and resolves itself when the platform recovers. Every capability used here is described in depth in *Authoring topologies* and *Topology Alerts* — this page is the story of using them together.

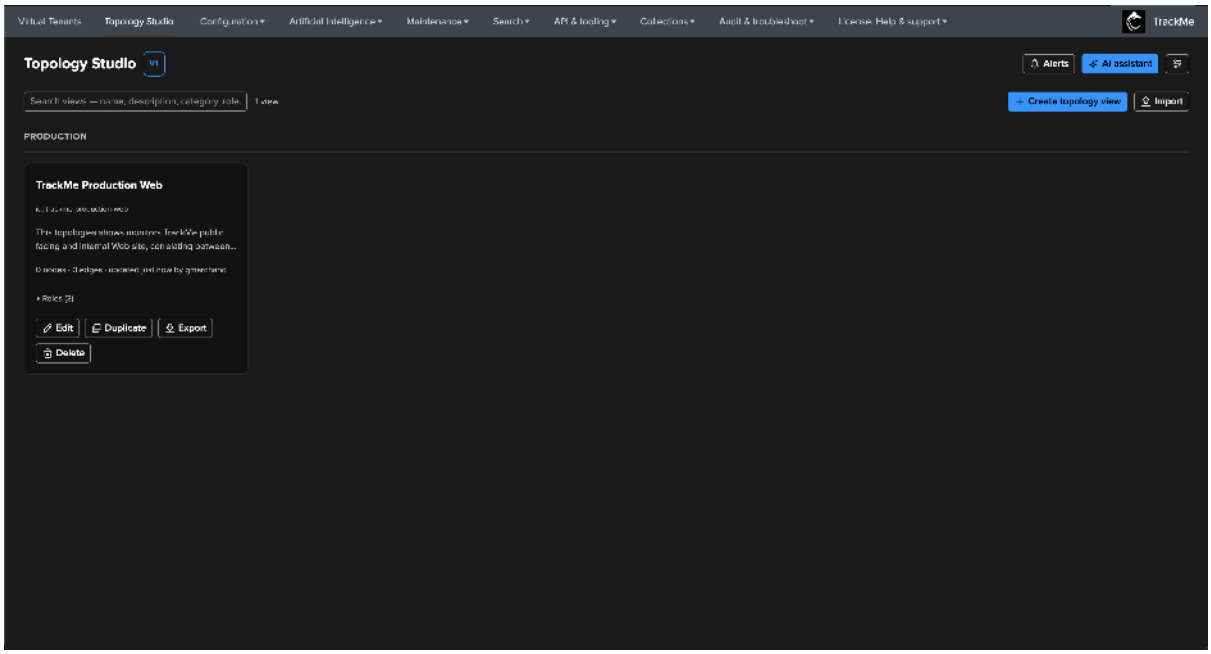
Step 1 — Create the view

Open **Topology Studio** from the main navigation. On a fresh installation the landing page offers to create the first view (or import one):

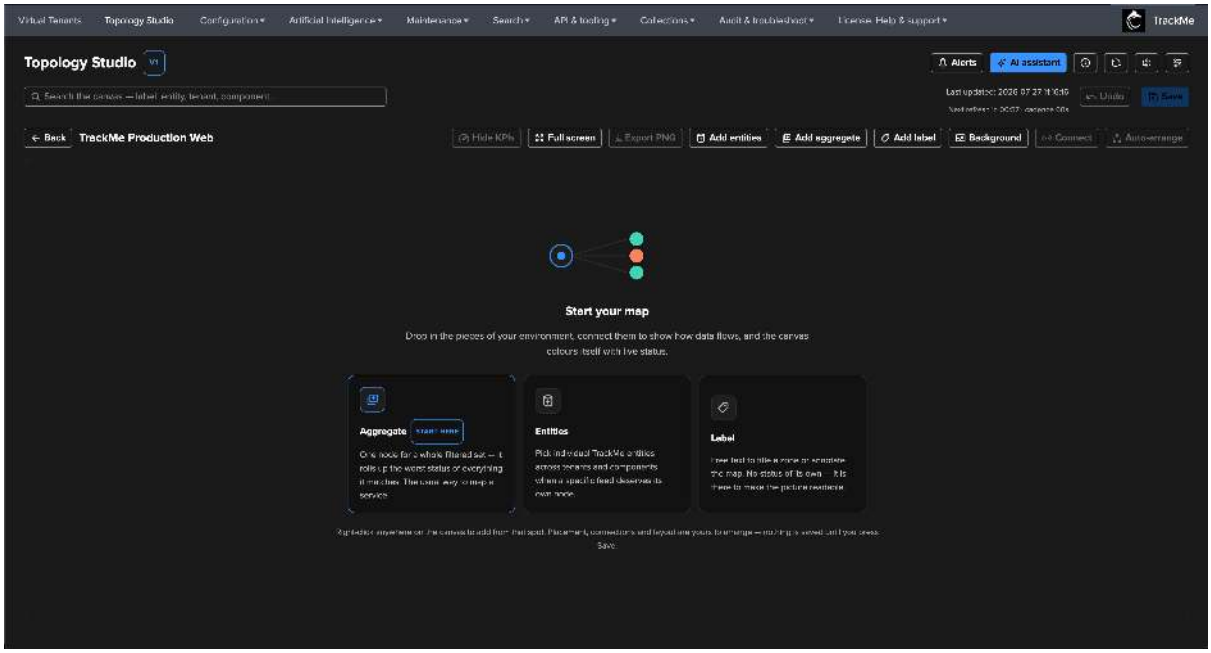


Click **Create topology view** and describe the view: a display name (the immutable `view_id` is derived from it), a description, a category — views sharing a category are grouped on the landing page — and the RBAC contract: which roles **can view** and which roles **can edit**.





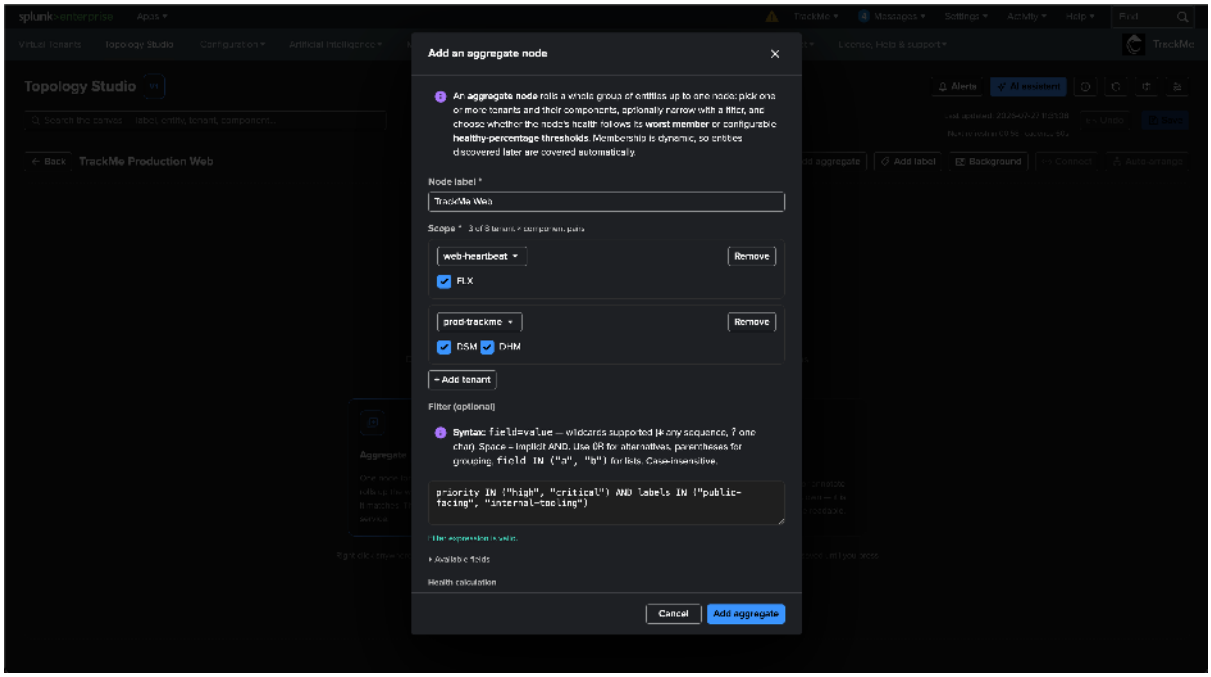
The new view opens on an empty canvas. The **Start your map** helper summarises the three node types — for a service map like this one, aggregates are the natural starting point:

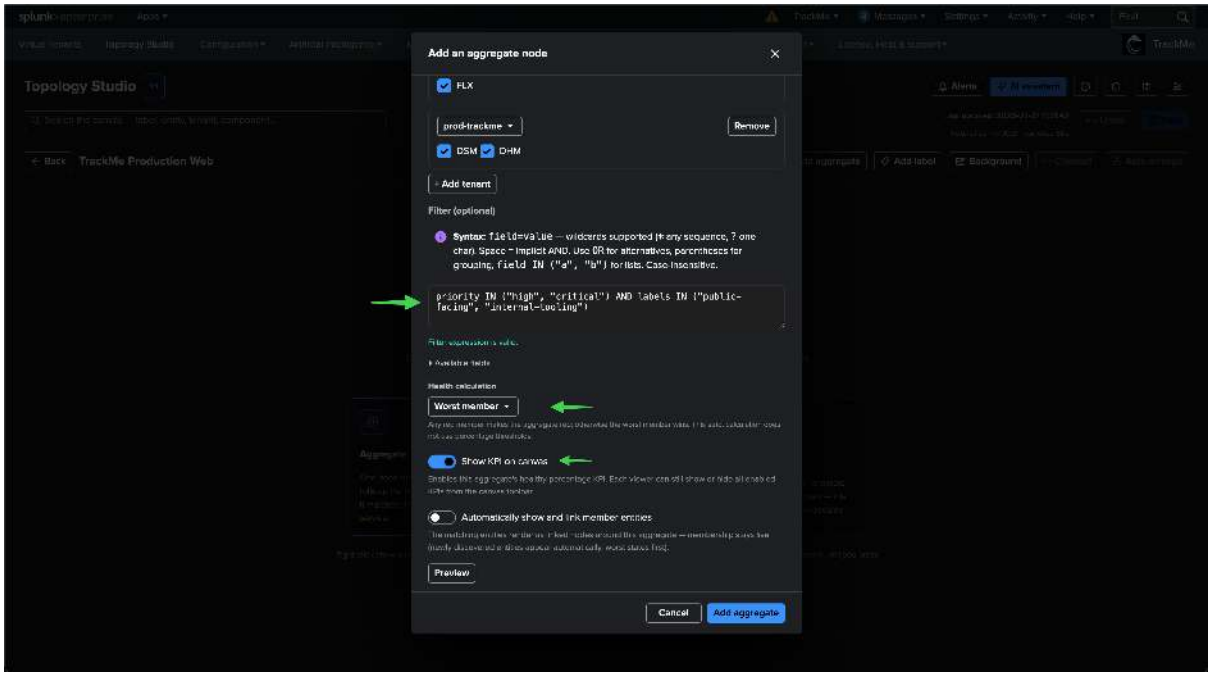


Step 2 — The root aggregate

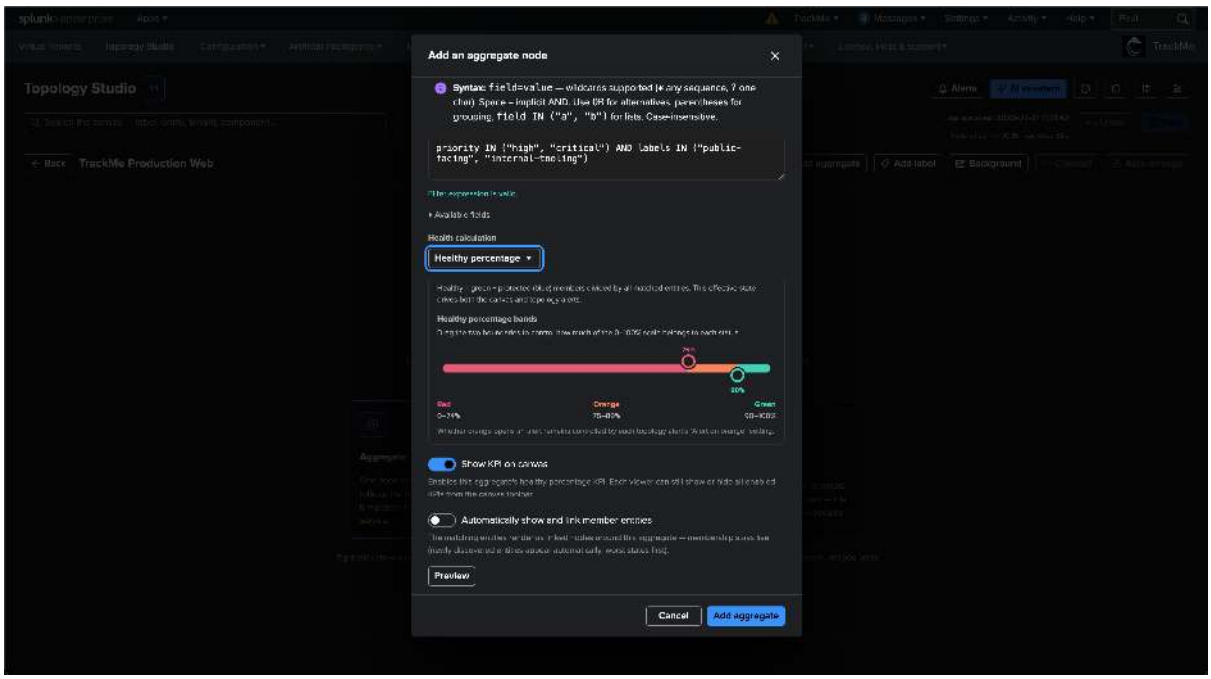
The first node is the root of the map: one aggregate called **TrackMe Web** covering *everything* the platform depends on. Its scope spans two tenants — the Web-heartbeat tenant (FLX synthetic checks) and the production tenant (DSM data sources and DHM hosts) — and a **filter** narrows the membership to what matters here, combining the priority and the labels that classify the two sides:

```
priority IN ("high", "critical") AND labels IN ("public-facing",
↪"internal-tooling")
```

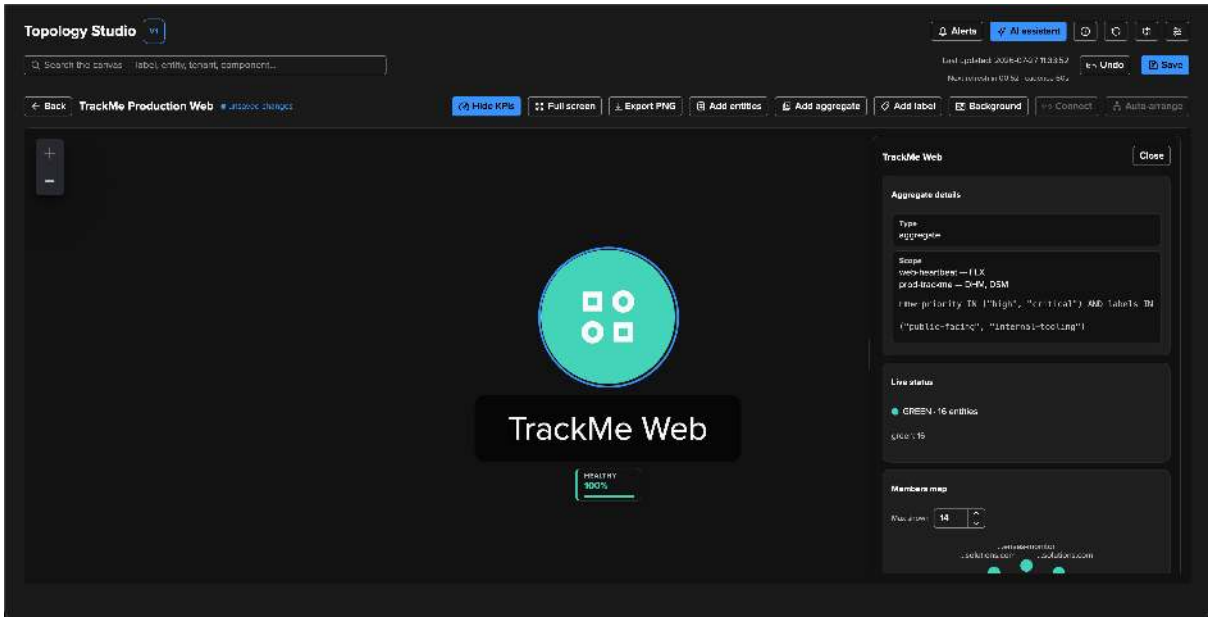




Two health calculations are available. **Worst member** is strict — any red member makes the aggregate red. **Healthy percentage** classifies the healthy ratio through configurable bands — drag the two boundaries to decide how much of the 0–100% scale is red, orange, or green. The root node uses healthy percentage, so a single degraded URL does not paint the whole platform red:

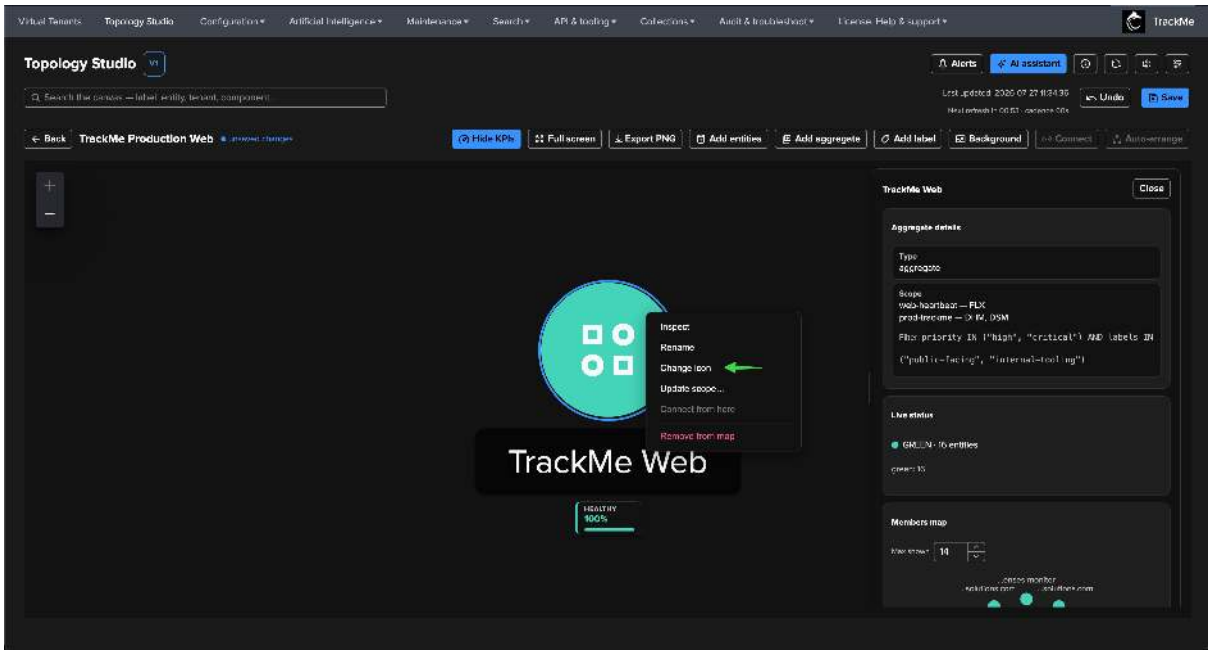


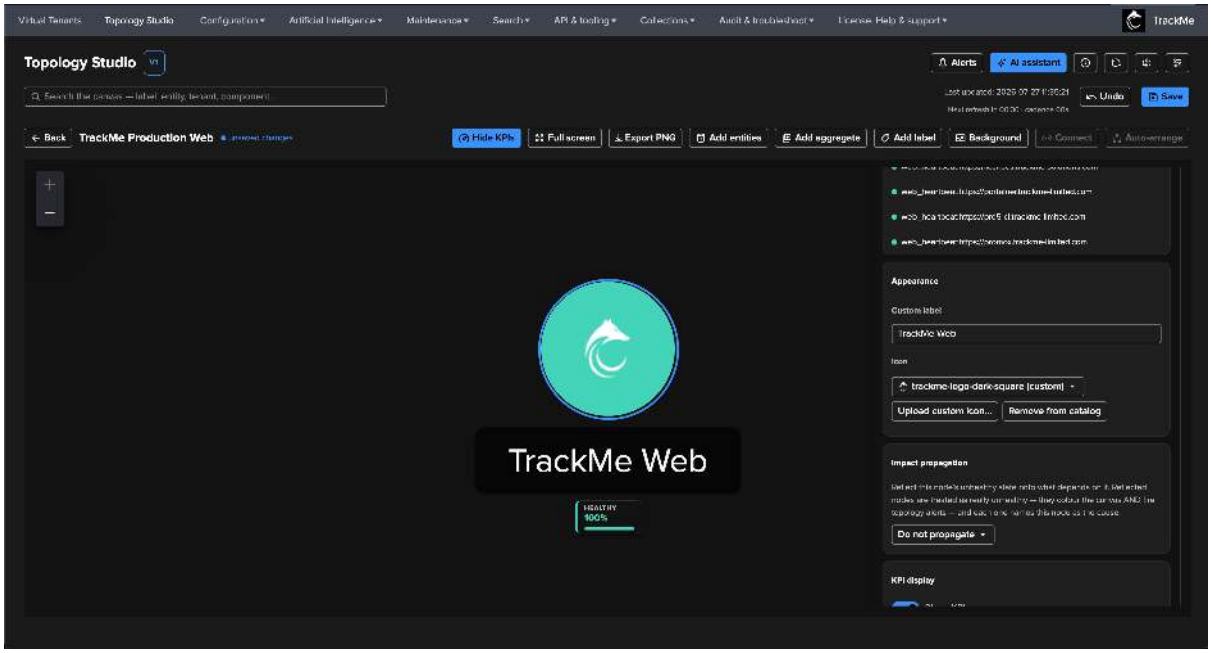
Add the aggregate: the node lands on the canvas, already live — the inspector shows the resolved scope, the filter, the live status (16 entities, all green) and a members map:



Step 3 — Branding the node with a custom icon

Right-click any node for its context menu — inspect, rename, change icon, update the scope in place, connect from here, or remove. **Change icon** scrolls the inspector to the appearance section, where the icon catalog is available and **custom icons** can be uploaded (they are normalised client-side and stored with the deployment, so every viewer sees them):

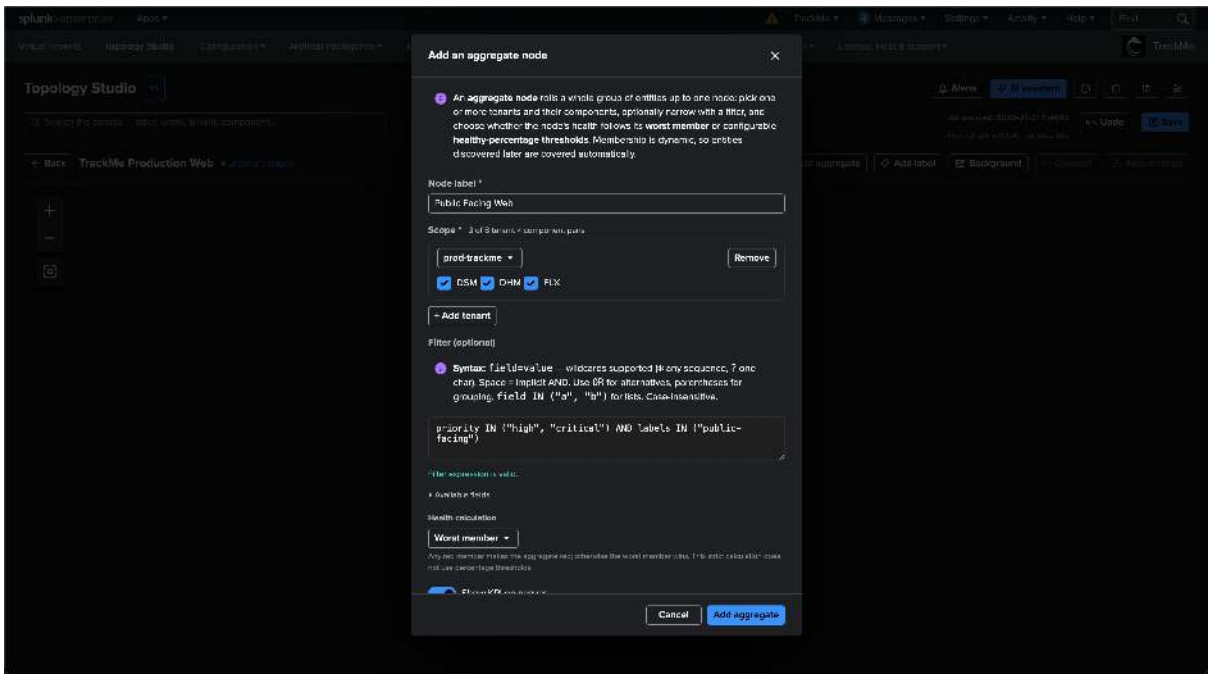




Step 4 — The two sides: Public Facing and Internal Tooling

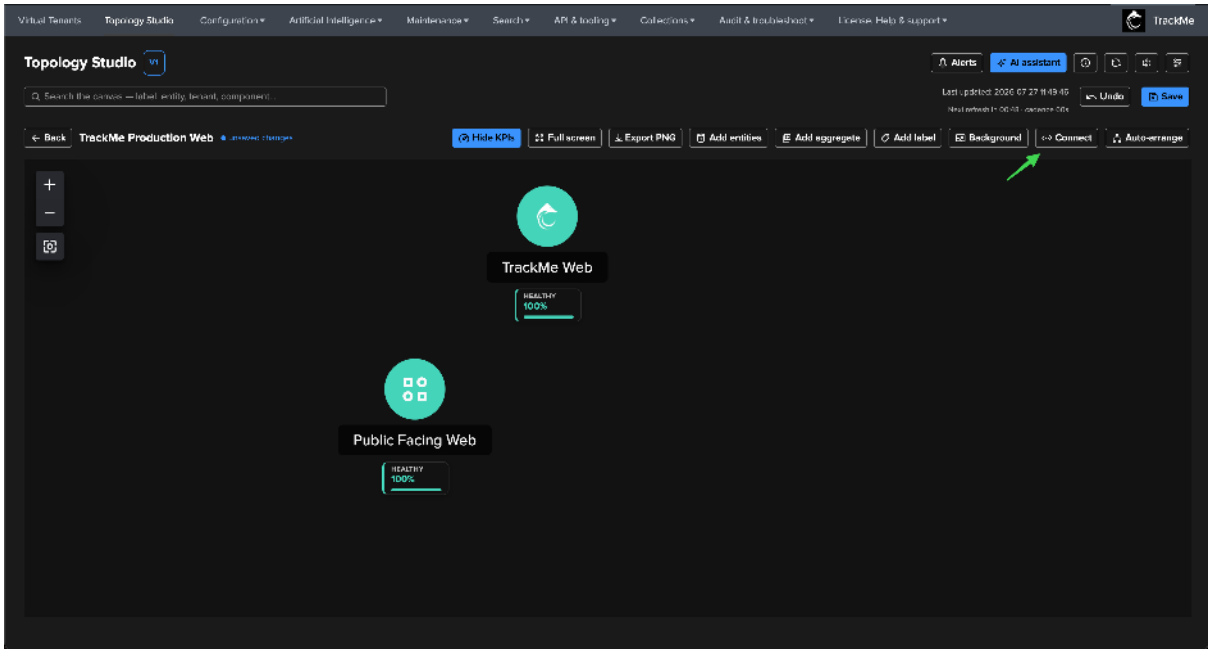
The second layer splits the platform into its two sides. Each side is an aggregate scoped to the production tenant (DSM, DHM and FLX) whose filter selects one label — first **Public Facing Web**:

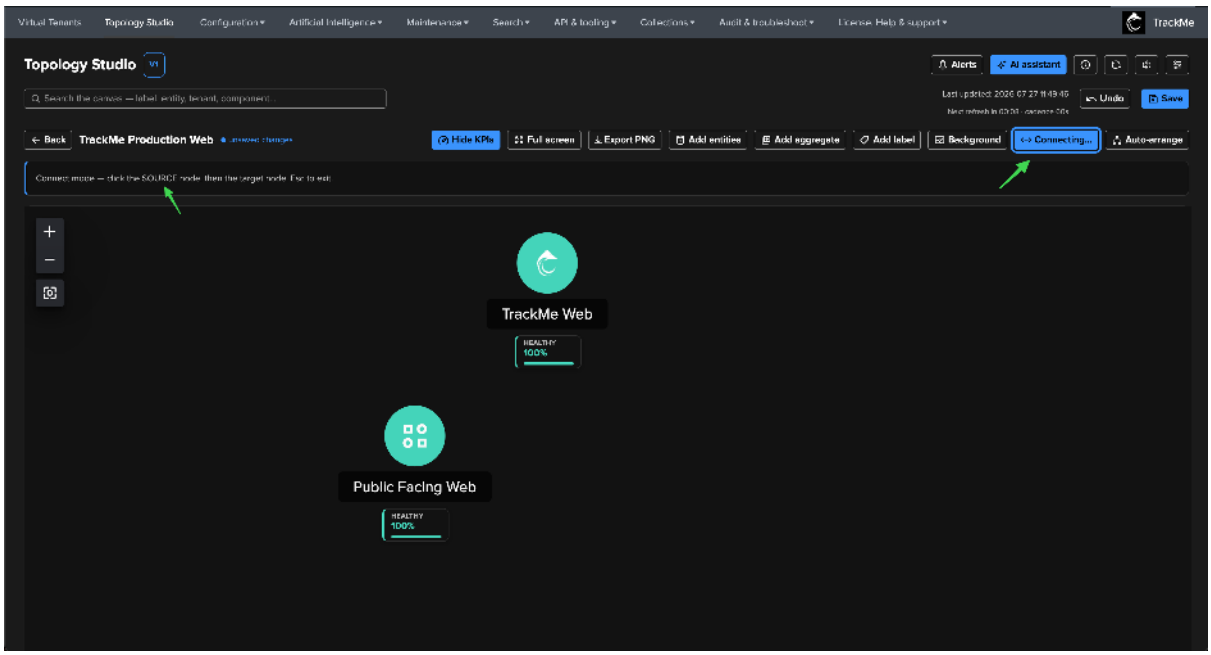
```
priority IN ("high", "critical") AND labels IN ("public-facing")
```

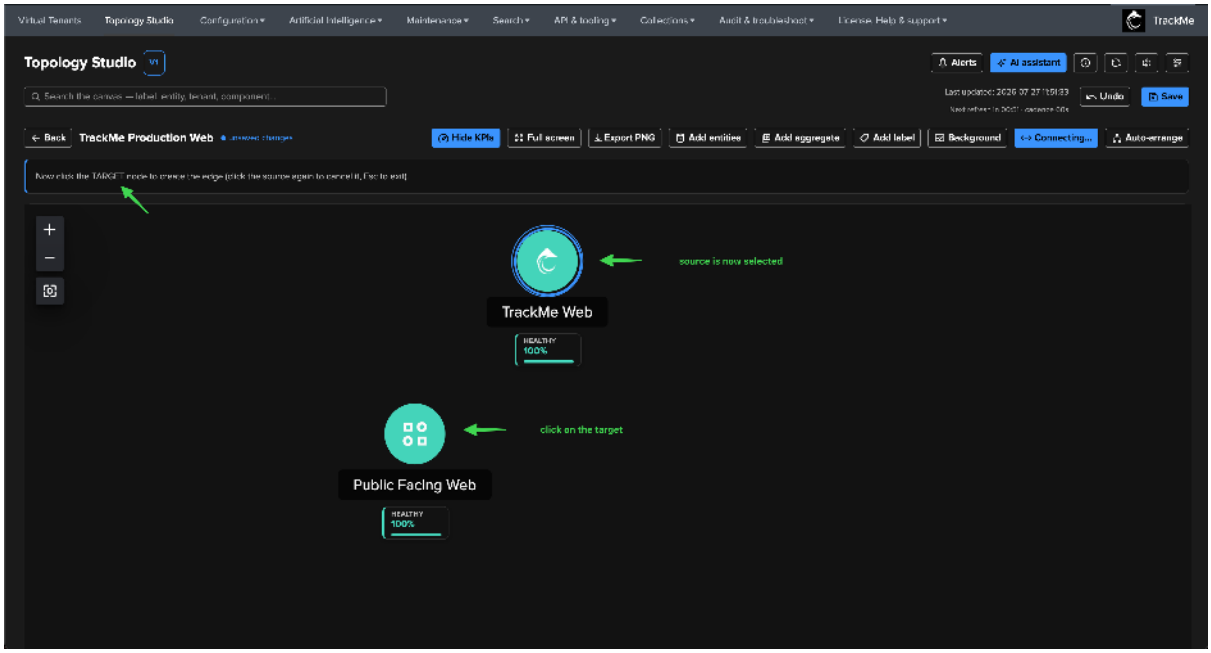


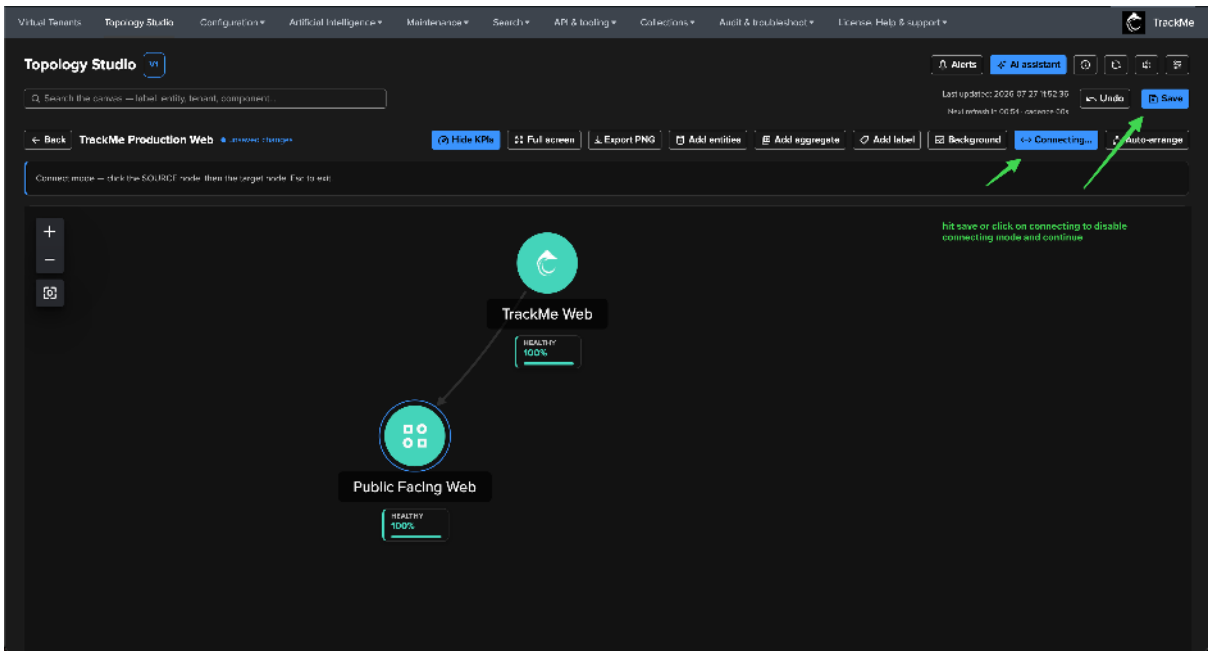
Step 5 — Connecting the map

With two nodes on the canvas, enable **Connect** mode: click the **source** node, then the **target** node — the directed edge materialises immediately. Press Esc, click **Connecting…**, or simply save to leave the mode:

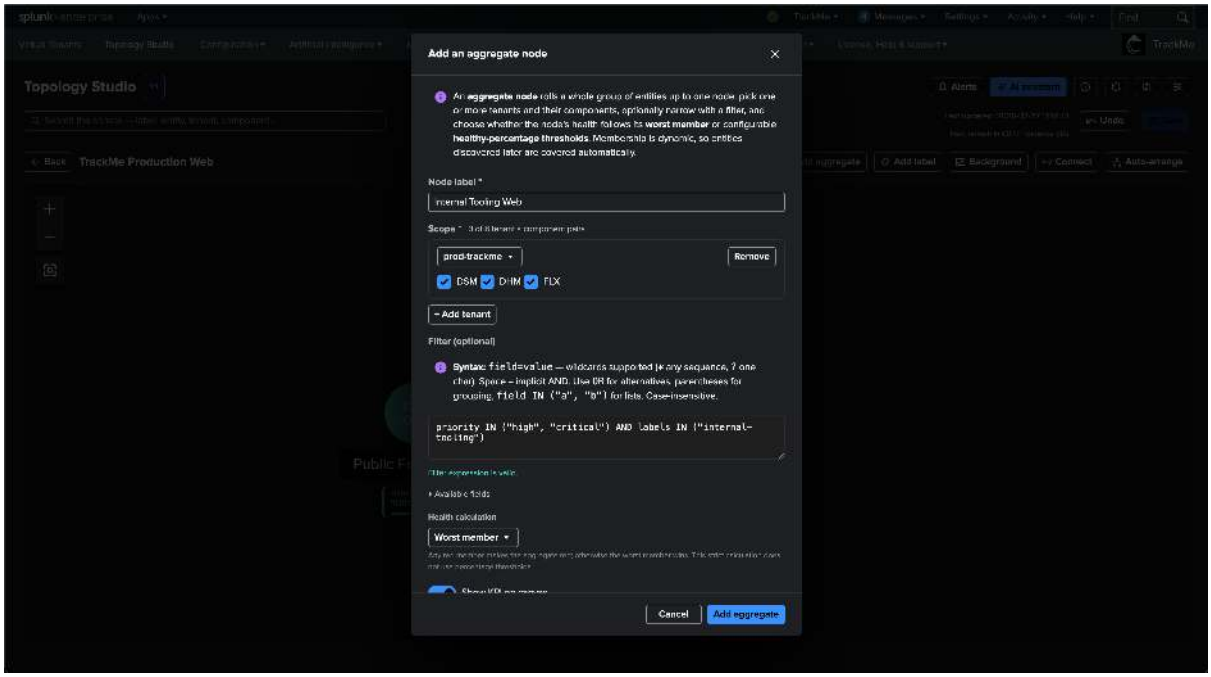

Virtual Tenants
Topology Studio
Configuration
Artificial Intelligence
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
Topology Studio
V1
Alerts
AI assistant
Undo
Save
Back
TrackMe Production Web
Hide KPIs
Full screen
Export PNG
Add entities
Add aggregate
Add label
Background
Connect
Auto-arrange
TrackMe Web
HEALTHY
100%
Public Facing Web
HEALTHY
100%

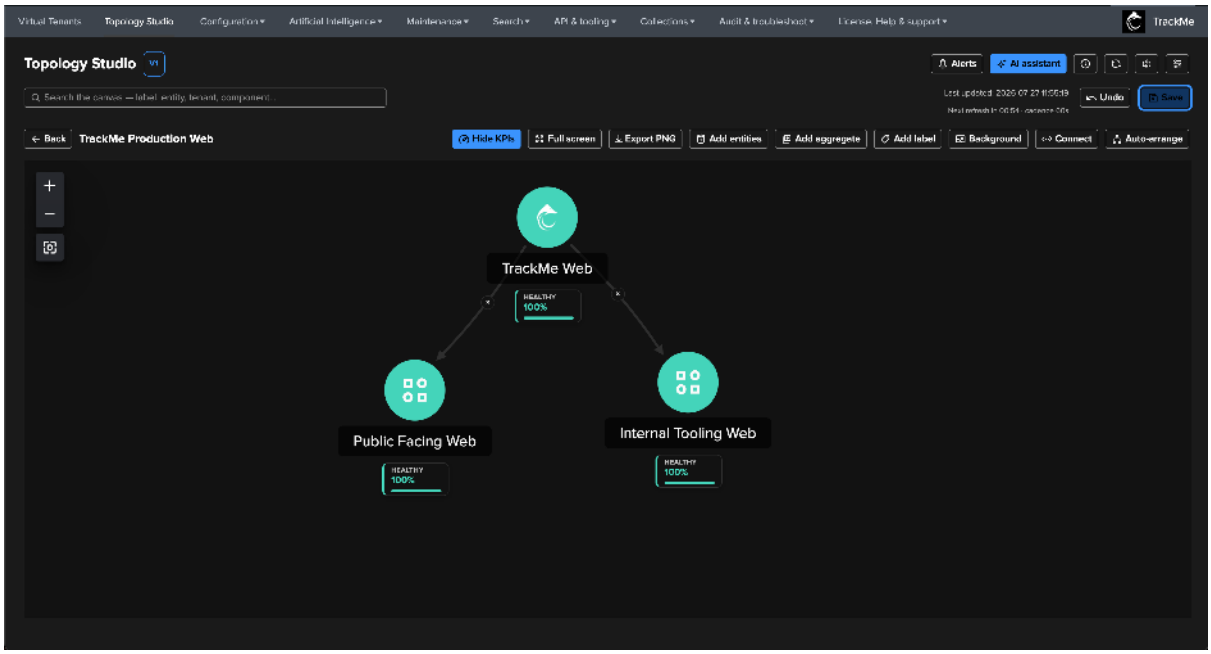

Virtual Tenants
Topology Studio
Configuration
Artificial Intelligence
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
Topology Studio
V1
Alerts
AI assistant
Undo
Save
Back
TrackMe Production Web
Hide KPIs
Full screen
Export PNG
Add entities
Add aggregate
Add label
Background
Connecting...
Auto-arrange
TrackMe Web
HEALTHY
100%
Public Facing Web
HEALTHY
100%





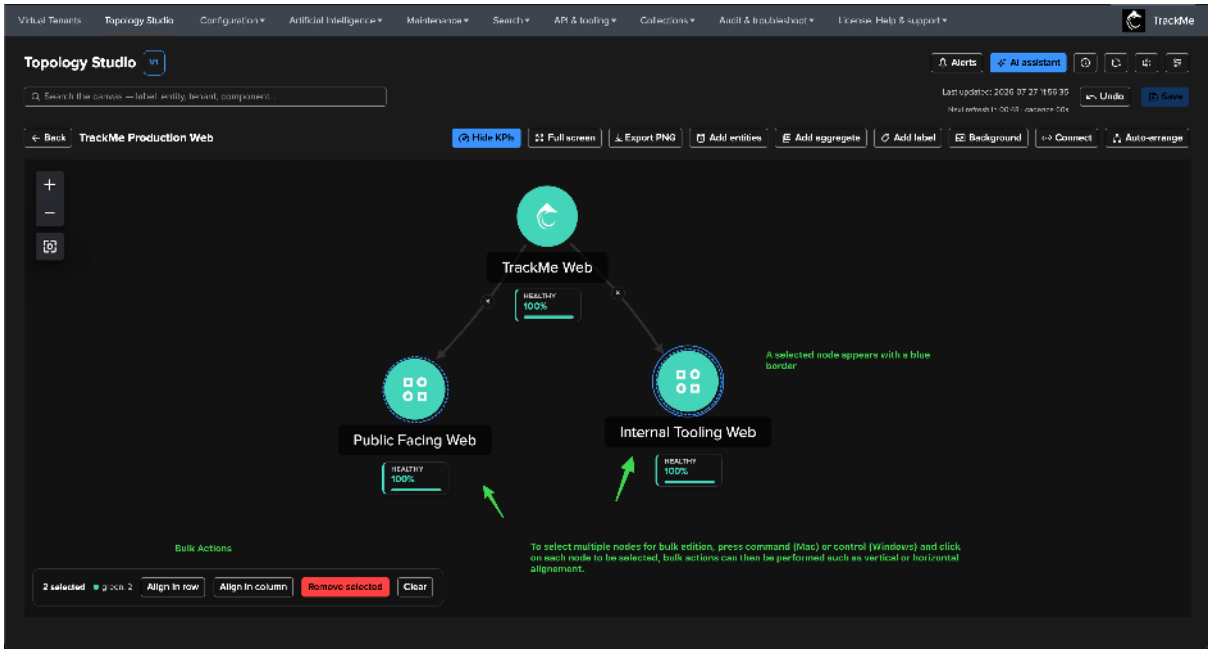
Repeat for the second side — **Internal Tooling Web**, same scope, filter on the `internal-tooling` label — and connect it under the root. The hierarchy takes shape:

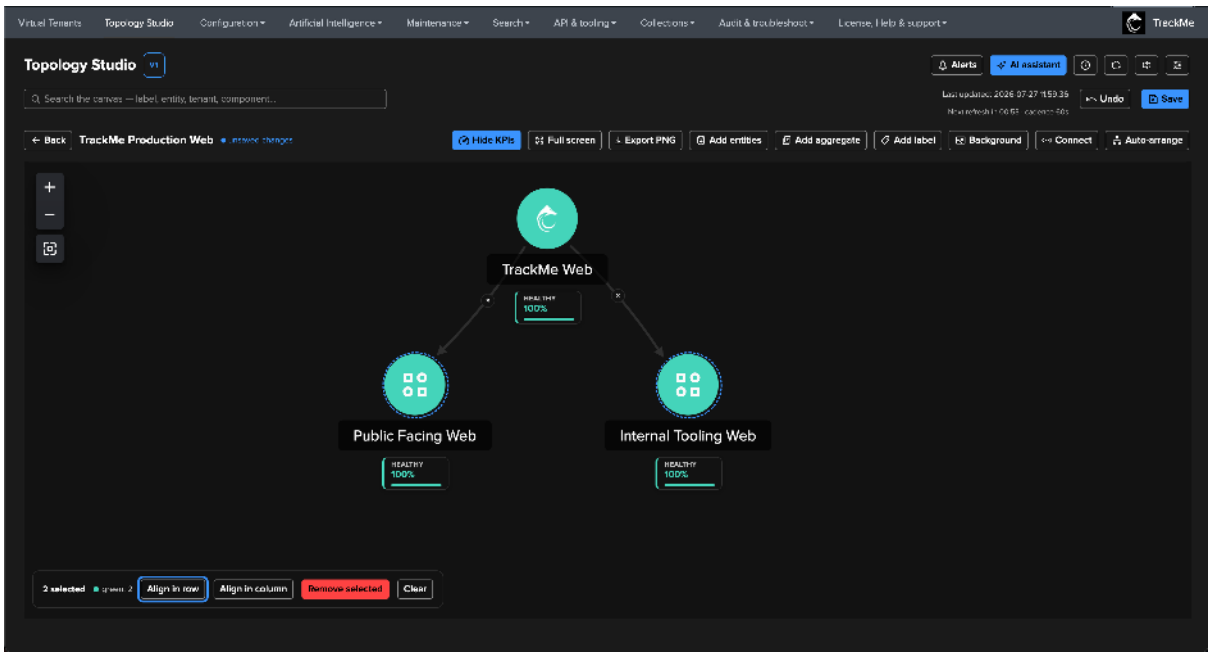




Step 6 — Bulk selection and alignment

Hold **Command** (macOS) or **Control** (Windows/Linux) and click nodes to build a multi-selection — selected nodes carry a dashed blue ring, and the **bulk actions** bar appears: align in row, align in column, remove, clear. Aligning the two sides on one row keeps the layers visually clean:





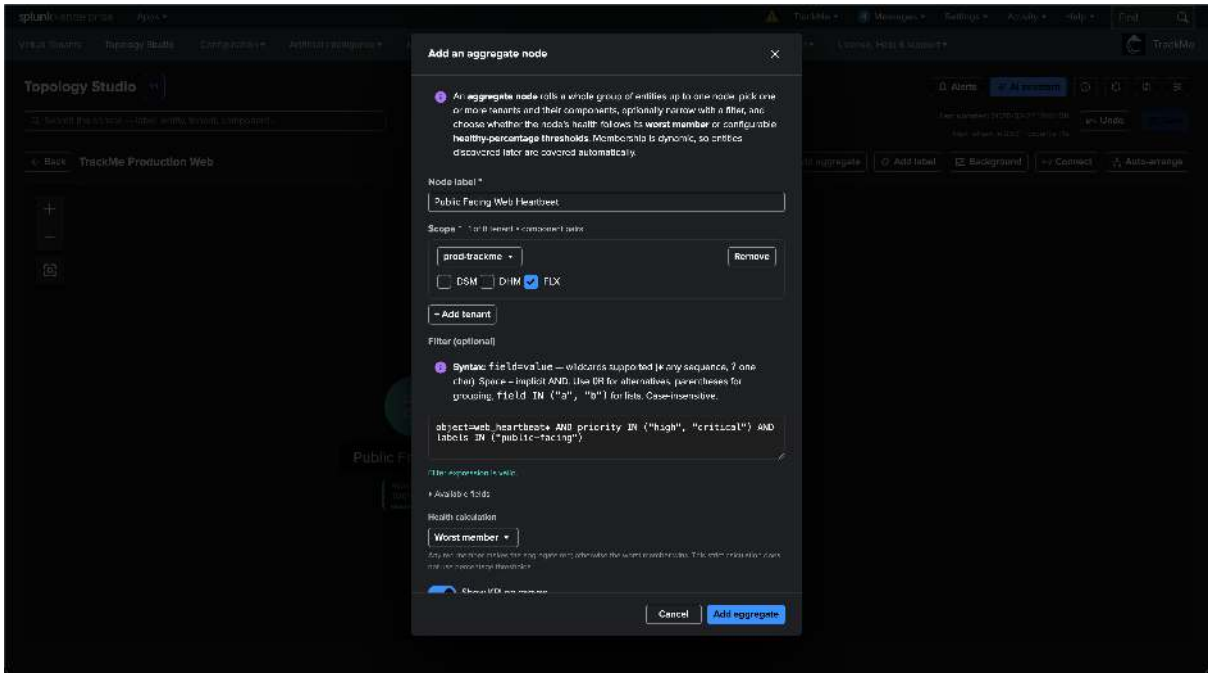
Tip

Bulk selection covers auto-generated member entities too (see the next step) — group-drag, alignment and the shared actions apply to them exactly as to regular nodes.

Step 7 — Auto-generated member entities

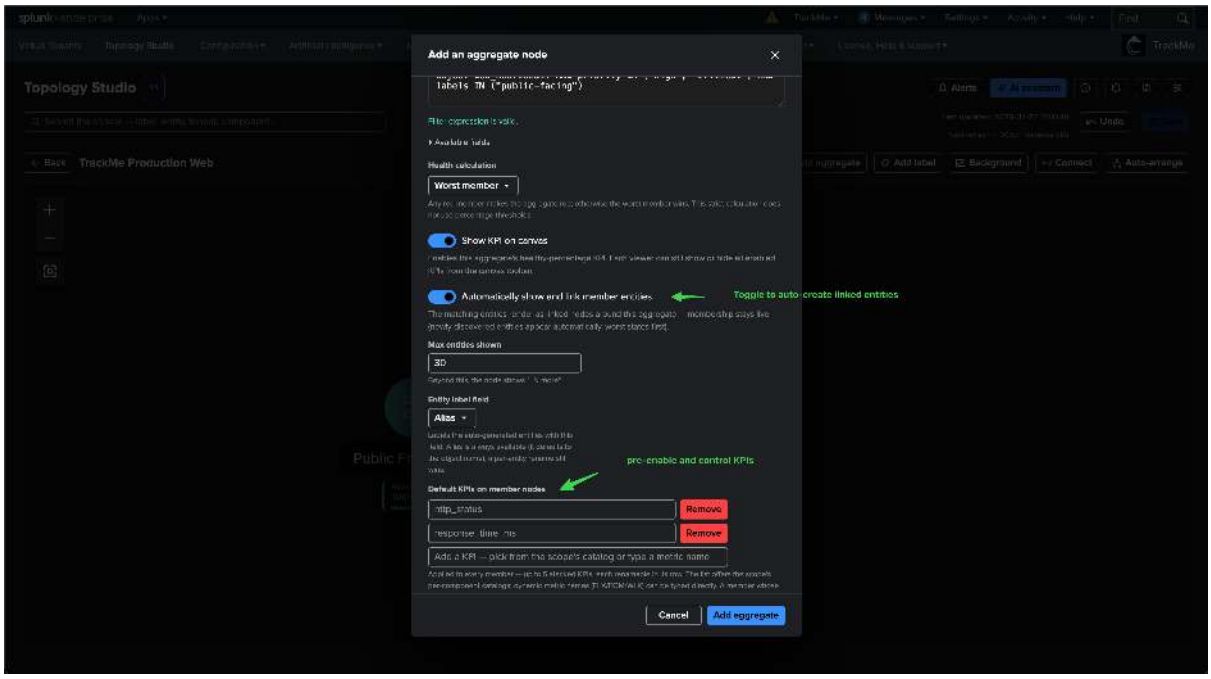
So far every node is an aggregate. The next layer shows the *individual* URLs being probed — without placing them one by one. The **Public Facing Web Heartbeat** aggregate scopes the FLX component only and filters on the heartbeat entities of the public side:

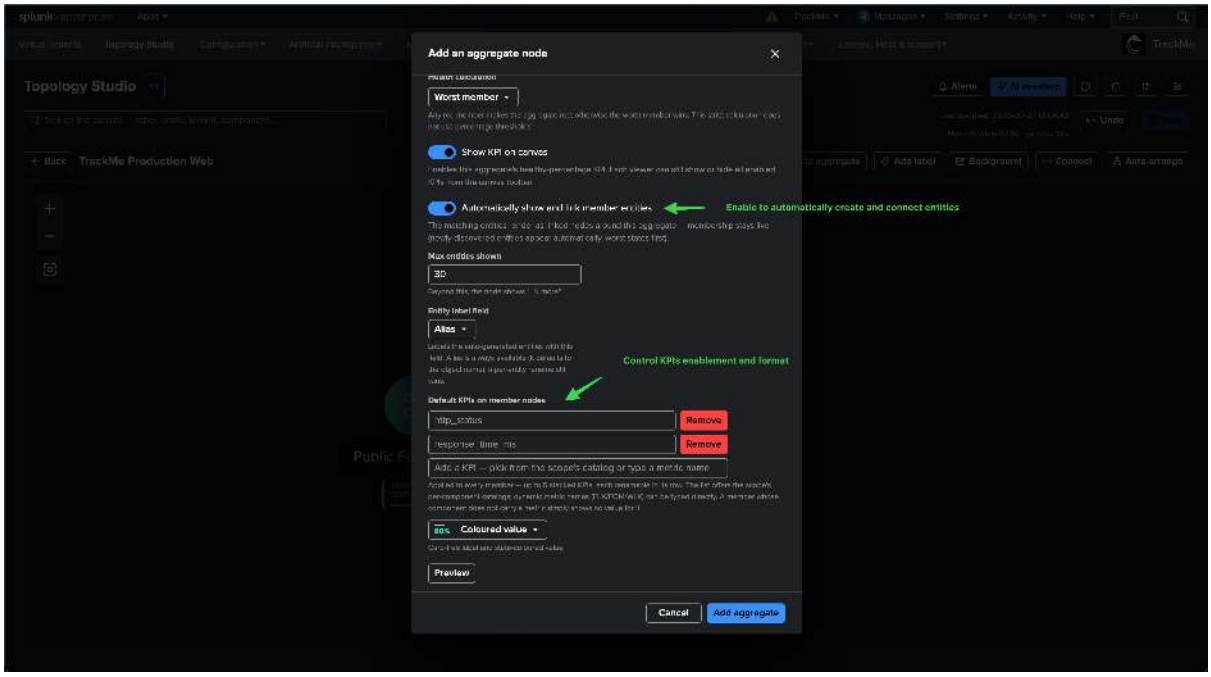
```
object=web_heartbeat* AND priority IN ("high", "critical") AND labels IN␣
↪("public-facing")
```



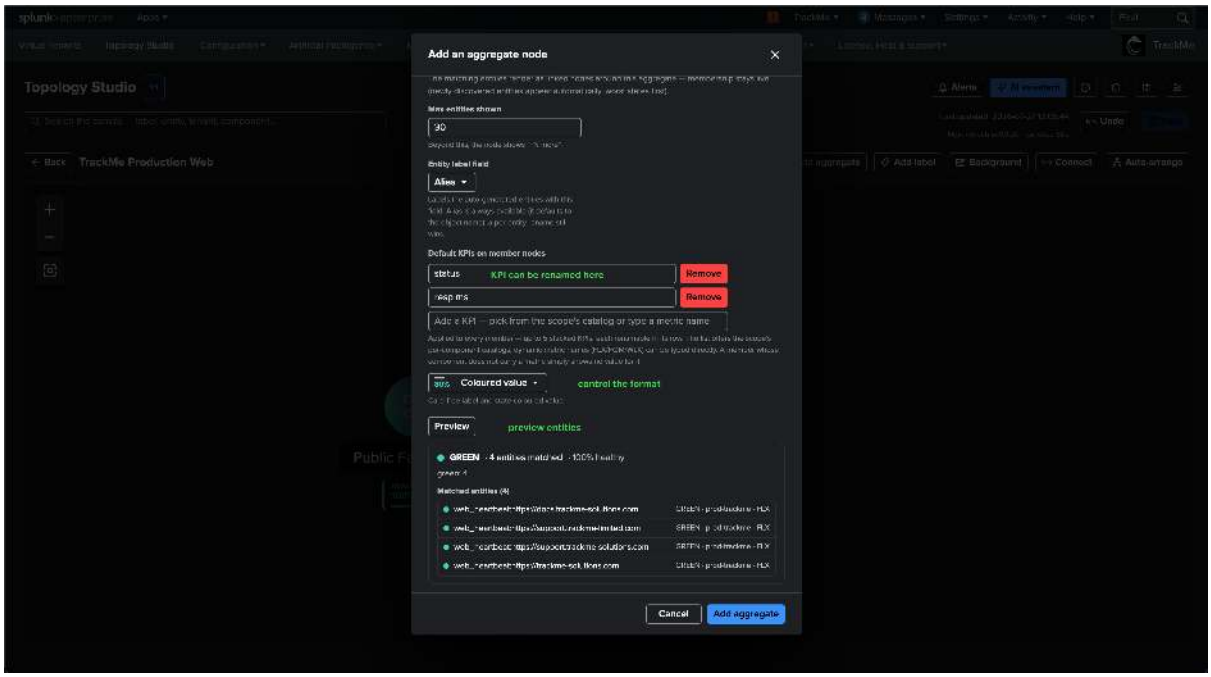
Then enable **Automatically show and link member entities**: every entity matched by the aggregate renders as a linked node around it — membership stays live, so URLs added to the monitoring later appear on the map automatically, worst states first. The expansion is configurable:

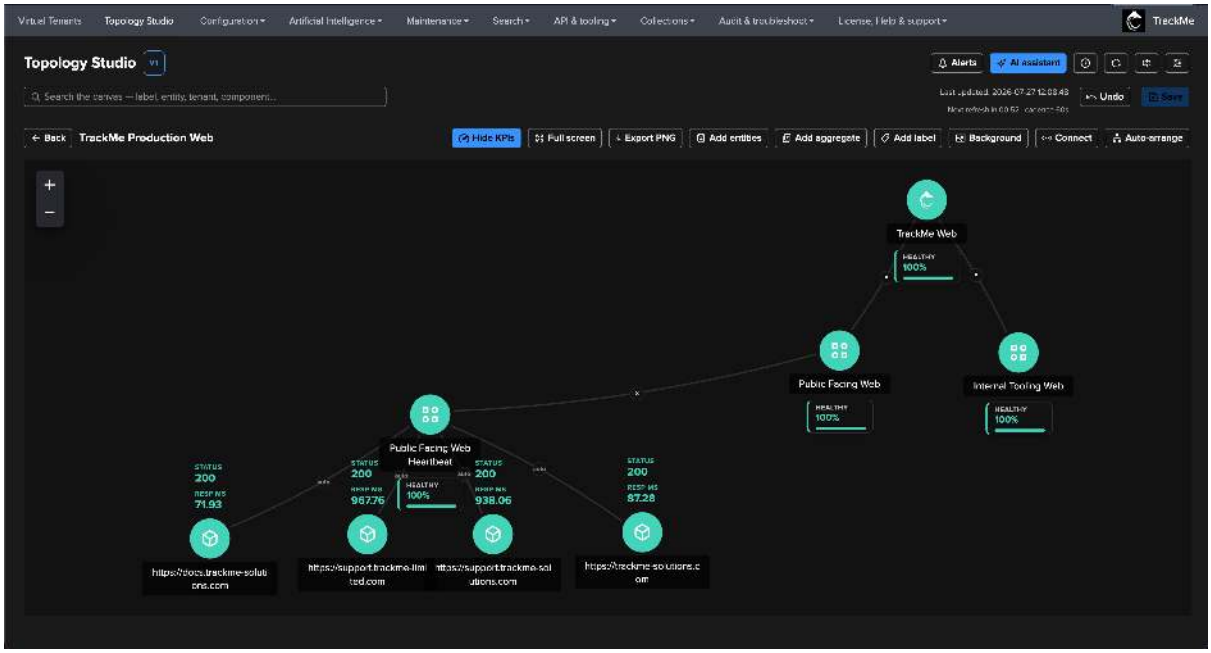
- **Max entities shown** — beyond the cap the aggregate shows *+N more*.
- **Entity label field** — label the auto-generated entities with the **alias** (default, always available) or the raw **object** name; a per-entity rename always wins.
- **Default KPIs on member nodes** — up to five stacked KPIs applied to every member, picked from the scope's catalog or typed as dynamic metric names, each renamable inline (`http_status` becomes *status*, `response_time_ms` becomes *resp ms*), with a shared display format (stat card, coloured value, badge).



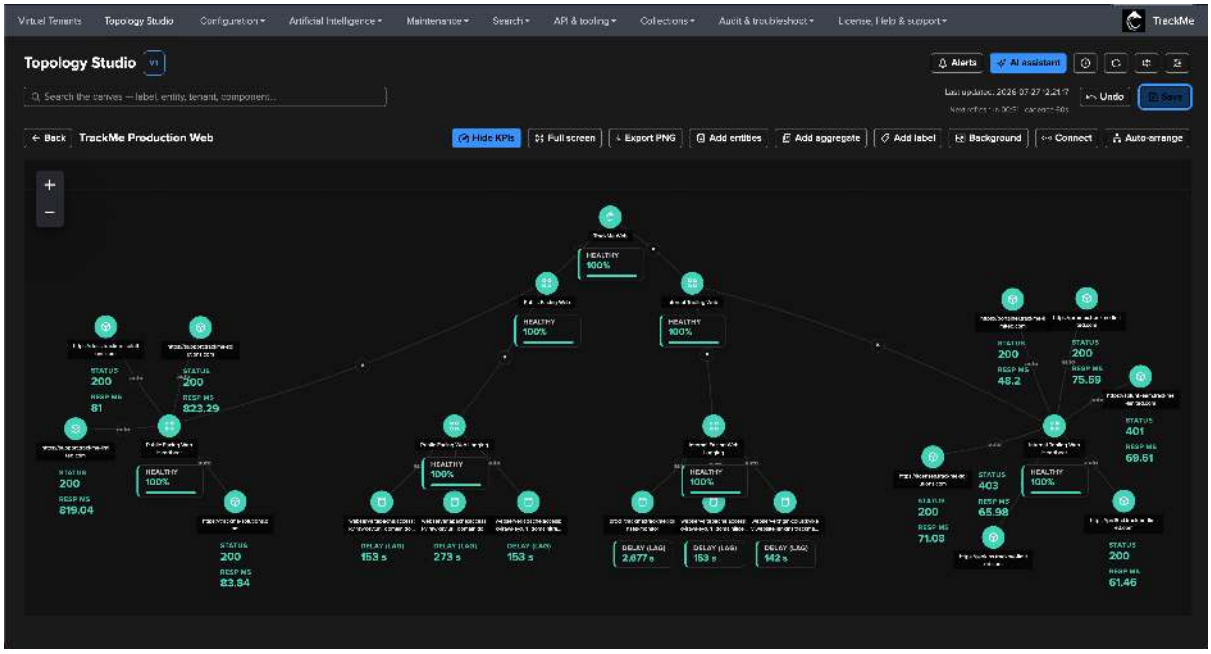


Preview resolves the scope and filter live before anything is added — here the four public URLs, all green:





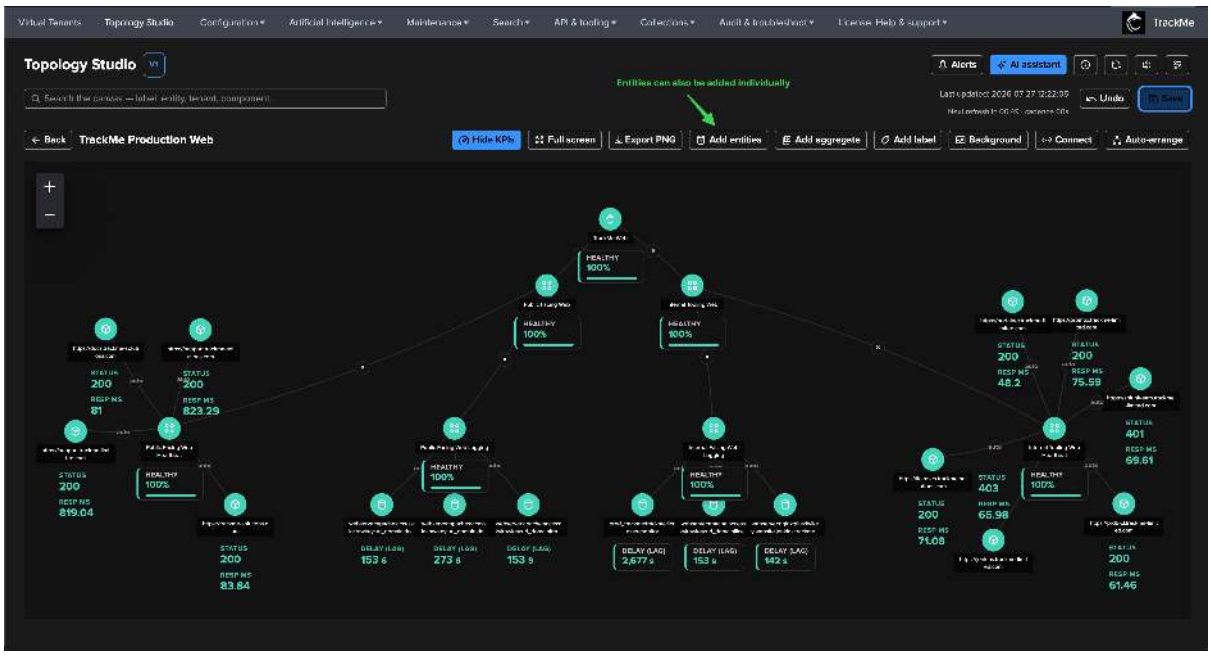
Repeat the pattern for the remaining branches — **Public Facing Web Logging** (DSM webserver access sources, delay/lag KPI), **Internal Facing Web Logging**, and **Internal Tooling Web Heartbeat**. Each branch correlates one side's active monitoring with its trace logging, and the map builds itself:

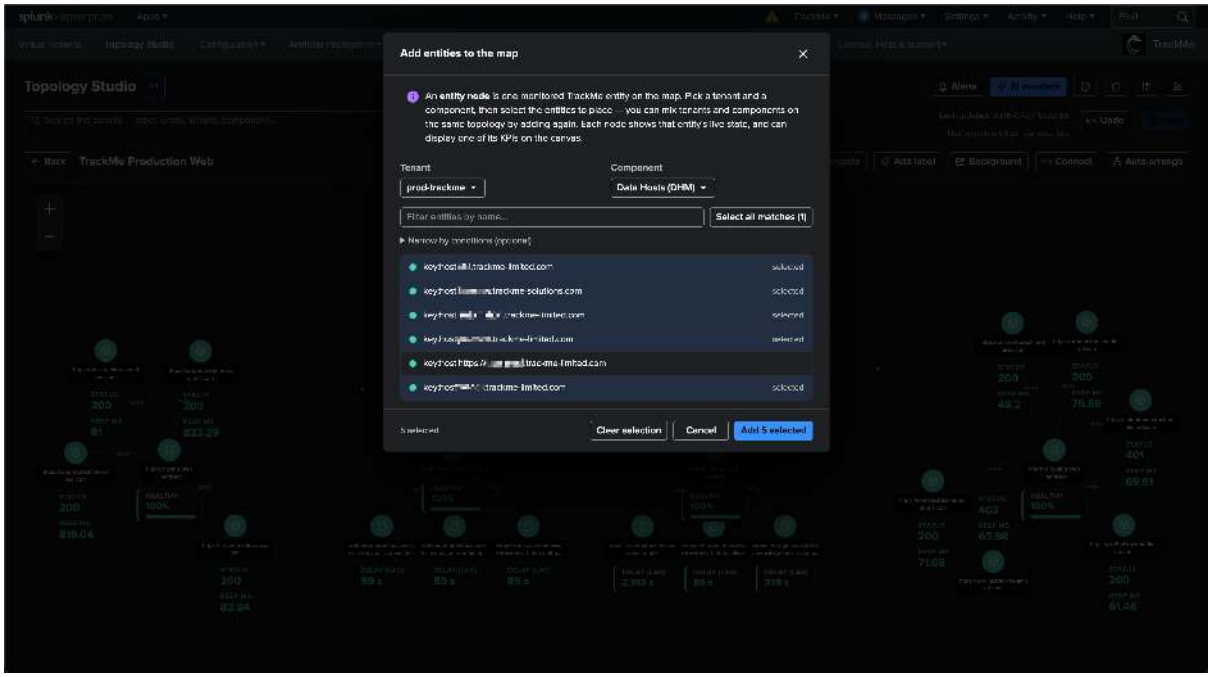


> **Note**
>
> Notice the `401` and `403` status values on some internal URLs — for authenticated services an unauthenticated probe legitimately answers 401/403, and the FLX use case treats those as the expected status. The topology shows the *value*; the entity's own thresholds decide what is healthy.

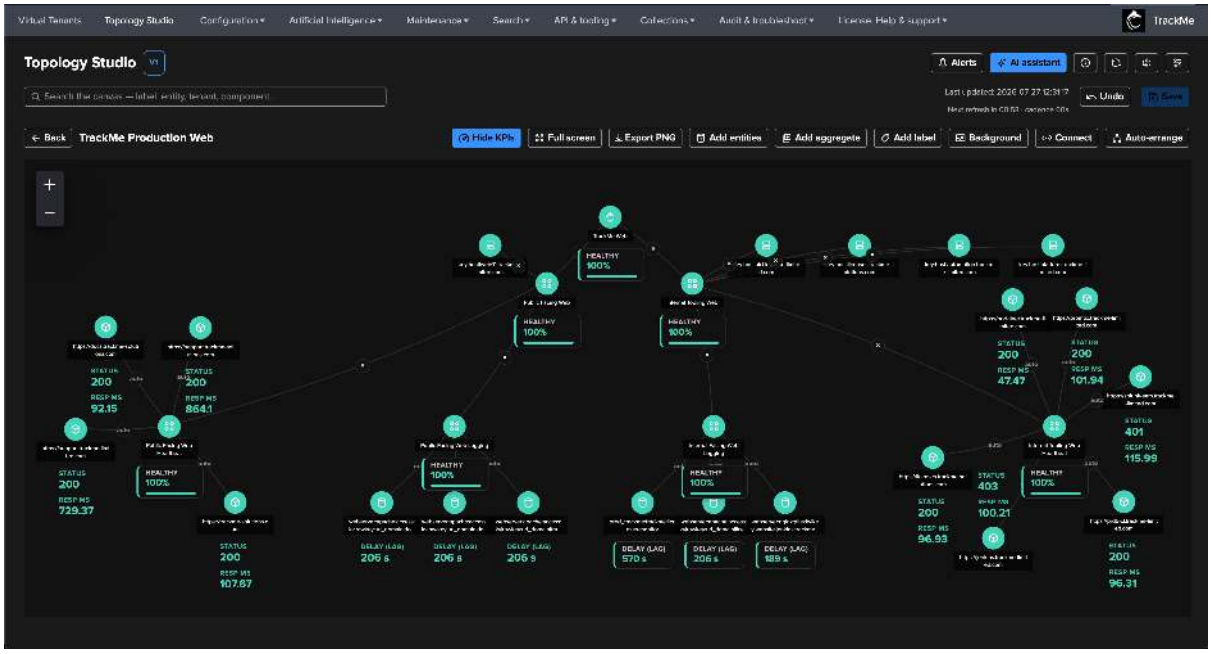
Step 8 — Adding individual entities

Specific entities can also be placed individually — here the DHM **hosts** shipping the webserver logs, so host-level activity is visible at the very top of the map. **Add entities** opens the cross-tenant picker: choose a tenant and a component, filter, select, and add:



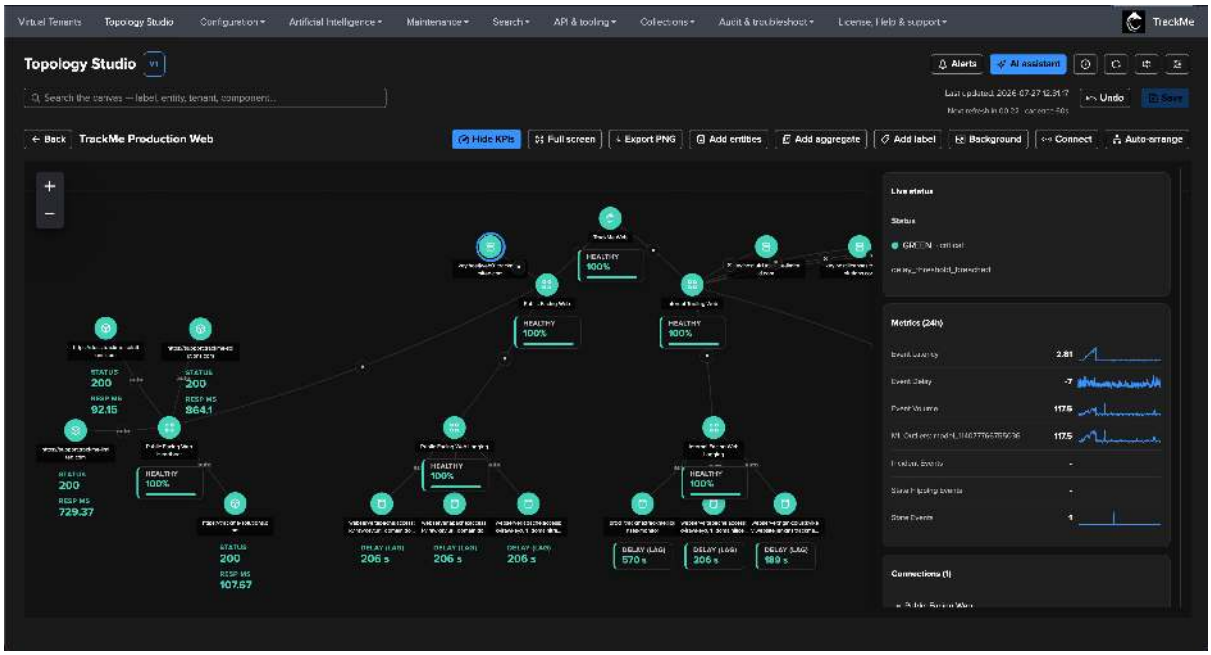


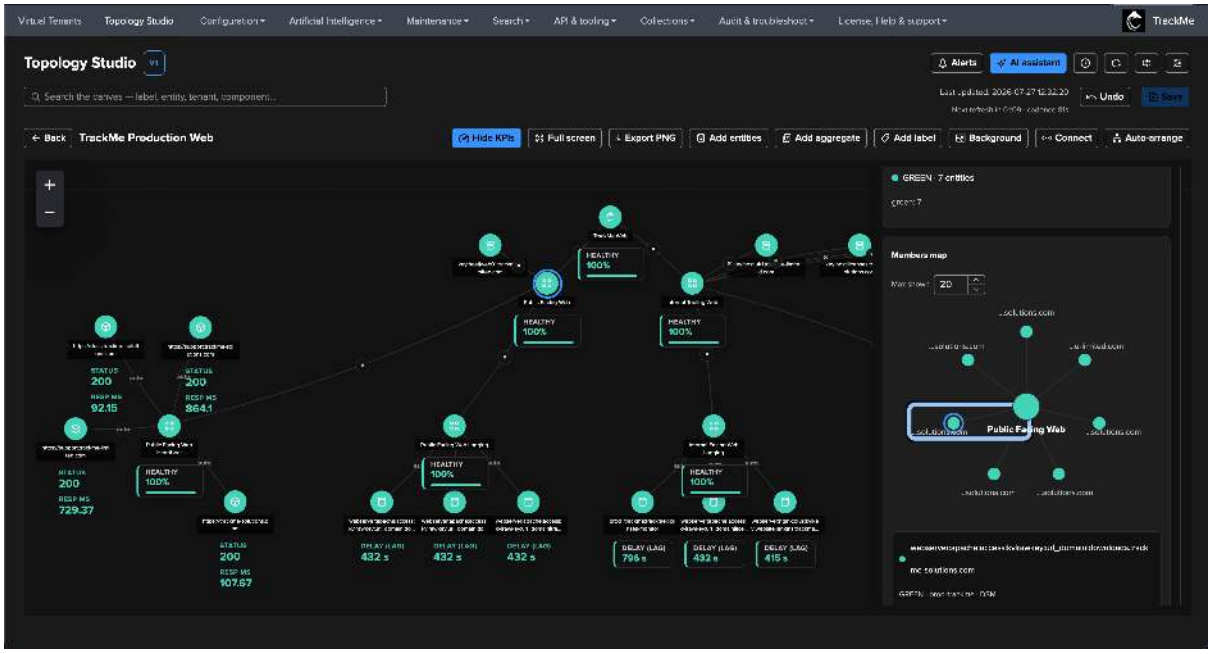
Connect the hosts to the side they serve, and the design is complete:



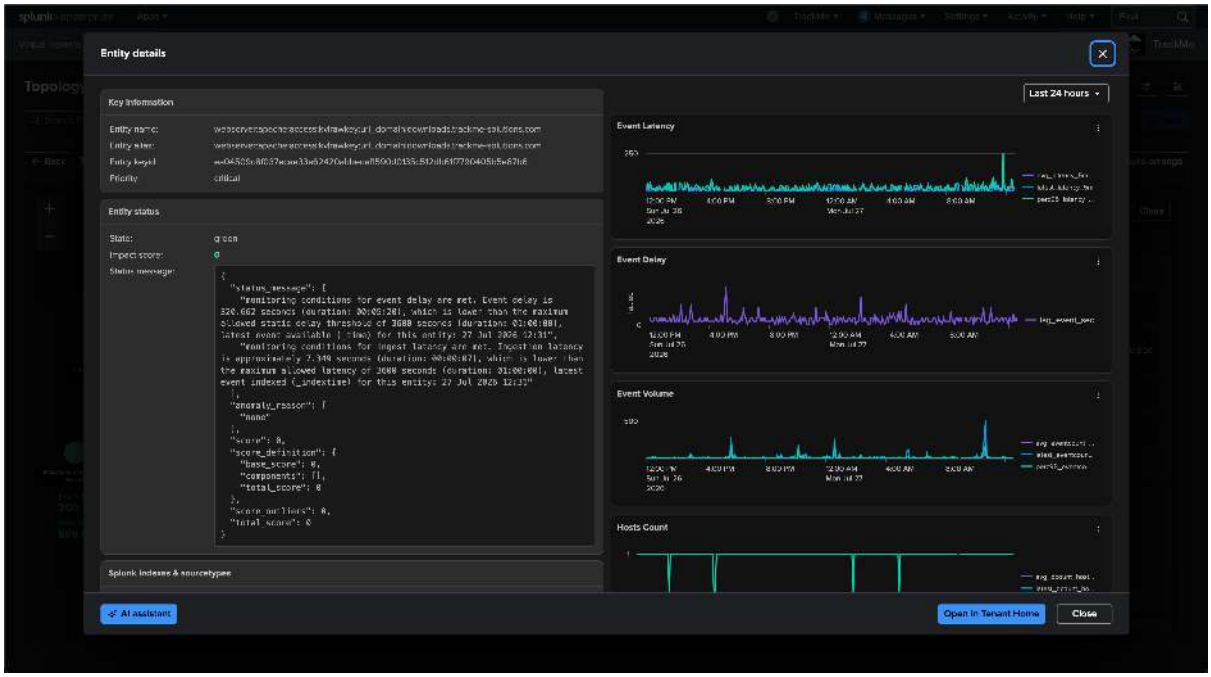
Step 9 — Reading the map

Everything on the canvas is inspectable. Selecting an **entity** shows its live status, anomaly reason, and 24-hour metric sparklines (event latency, delay, volume, ML outliers, state events). Selecting an **aggregate** shows the state distribution and an interactive members map — click a member dot to preview it, then jump to its node or open it:

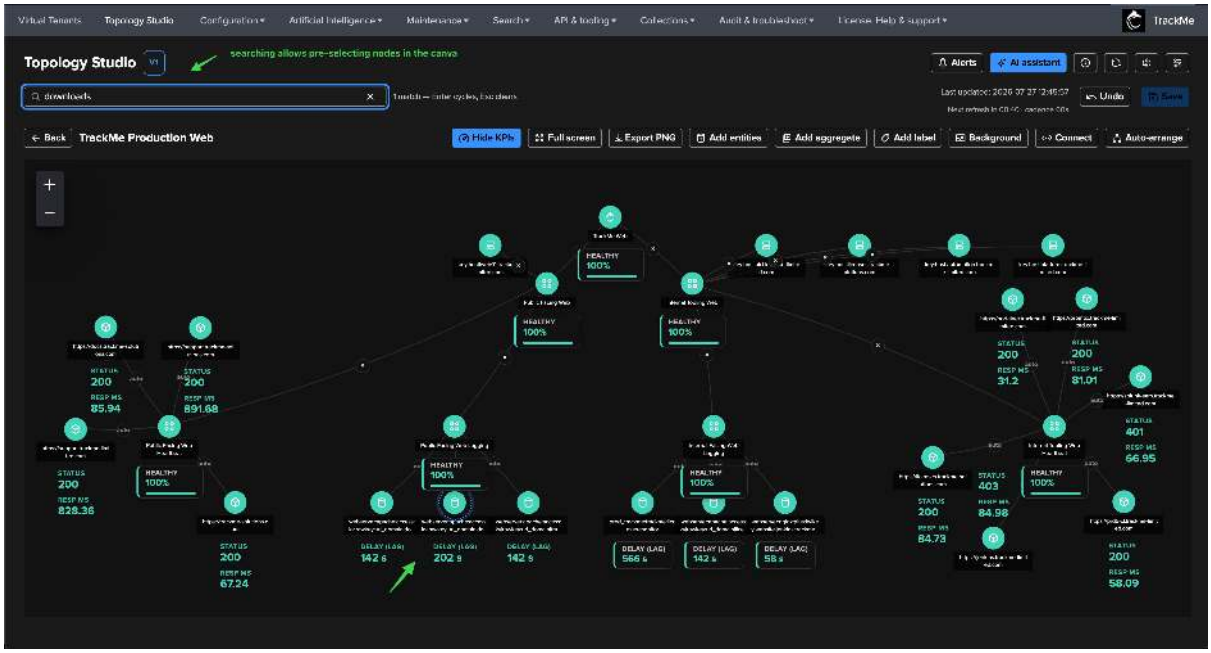




Entity details opens the same rich modal used across TrackMe — full status message, charts, and a jump to the entity's Tenant Home:

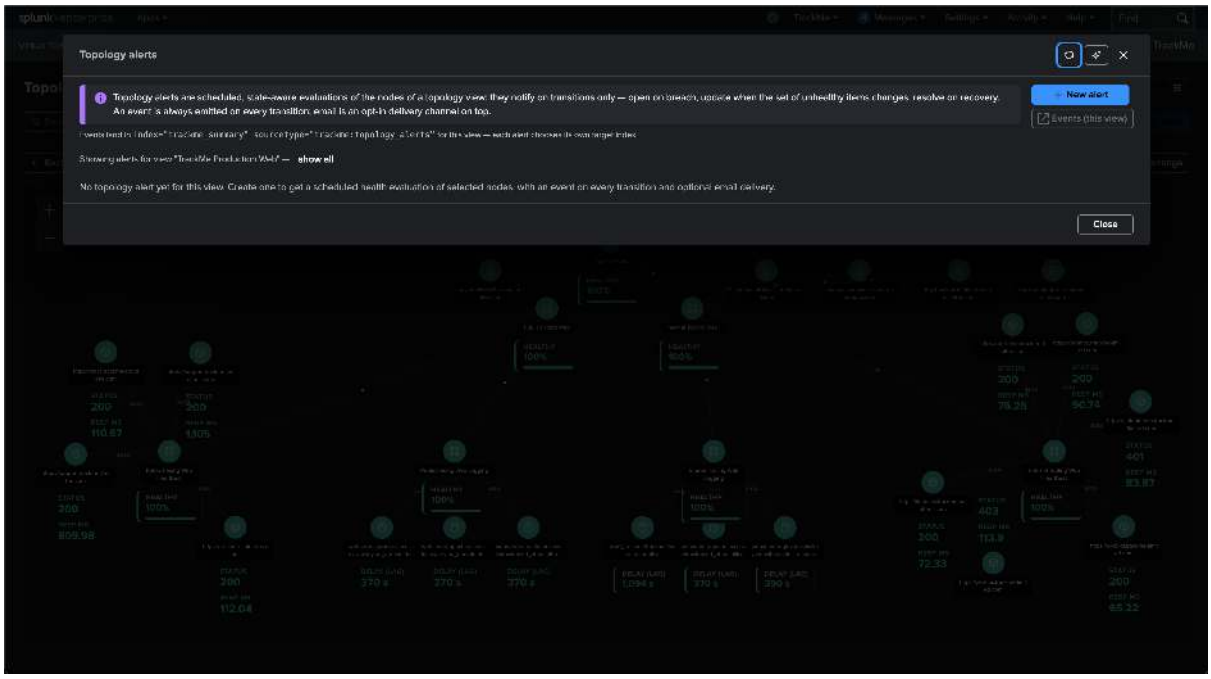


The canvas **search** matches labels, entities, tenants and components — matches are ring-highlighted and pre-selected, Enter cycles through them, Esc clears:

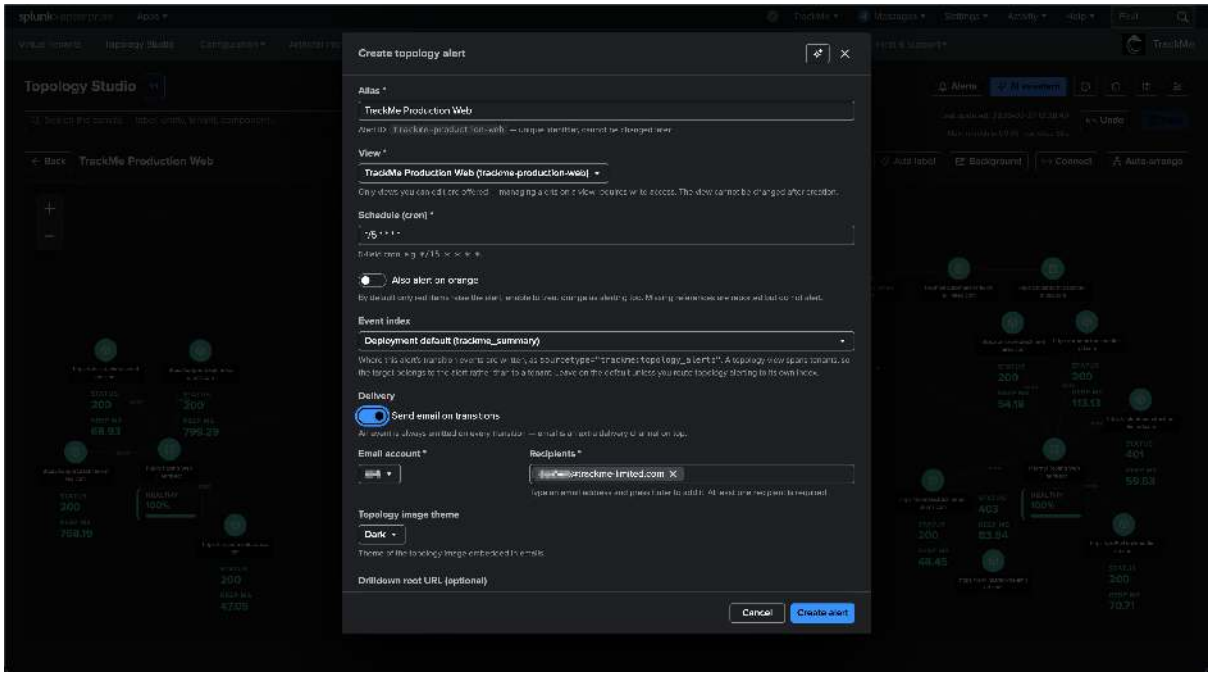


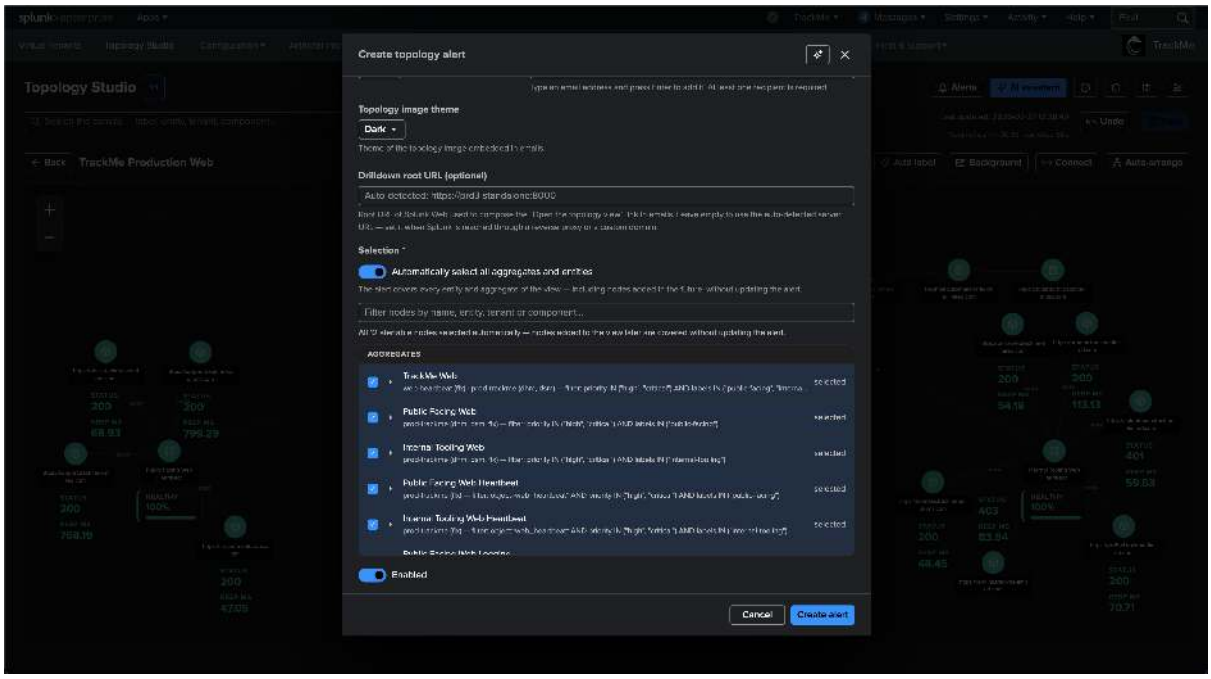
Step 10 — Alerting on the topology

A map you cannot act on is just a picture. **Alerts** (top right) opens the topology alerts manager — state-aware, scheduled evaluations of the view that notify on **transitions only**: open on breach, update when the set of unhealthy items changes, resolve on recovery. An event is emitted on every transition; email is an opt-in delivery channel on top:

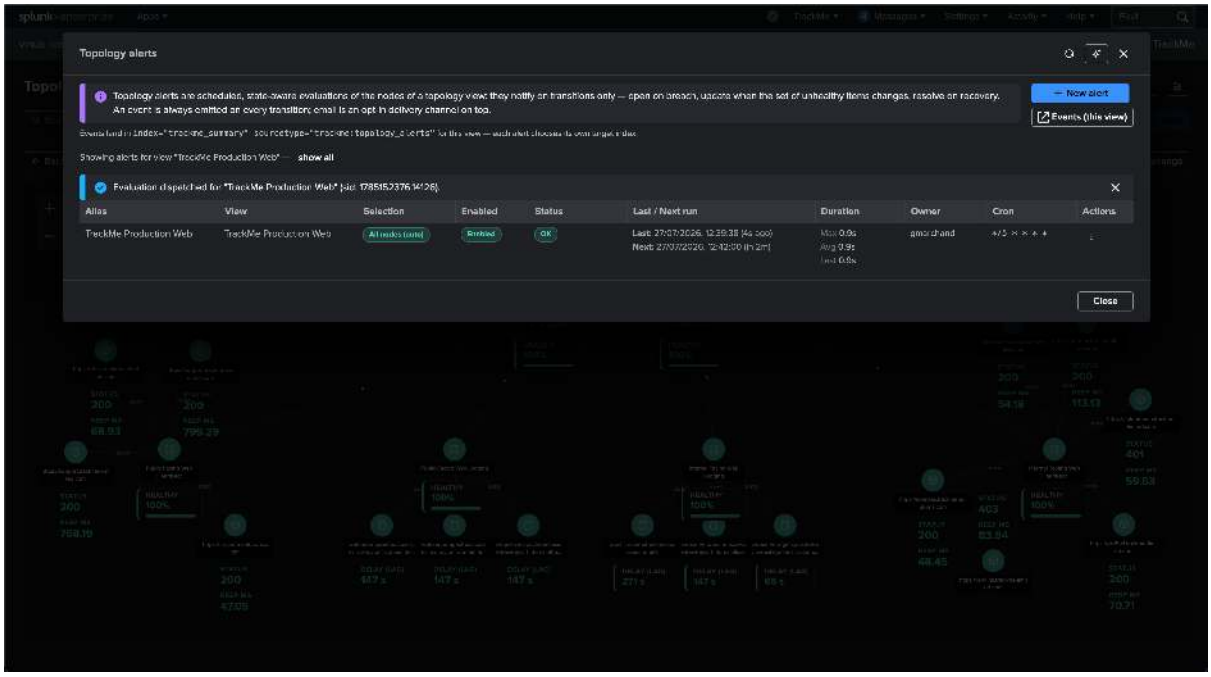


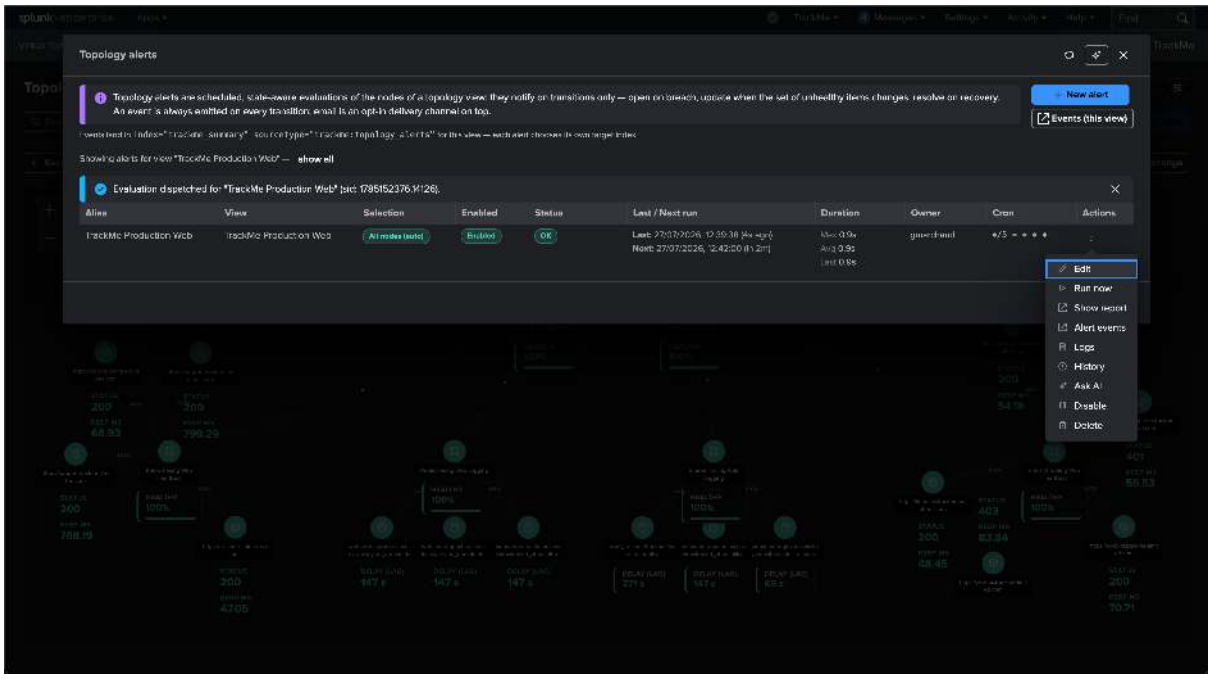
New alert configures everything in one dialog: the alias, the view, the cron schedule (every 5 minutes here), whether orange also alerts, the target event index, and the delivery — enable **Send email on transitions**, pick the email account and recipients, choose the topology image theme for the embedded rendering, and optionally override the drilldown root URL (for reverse proxies or custom domains):



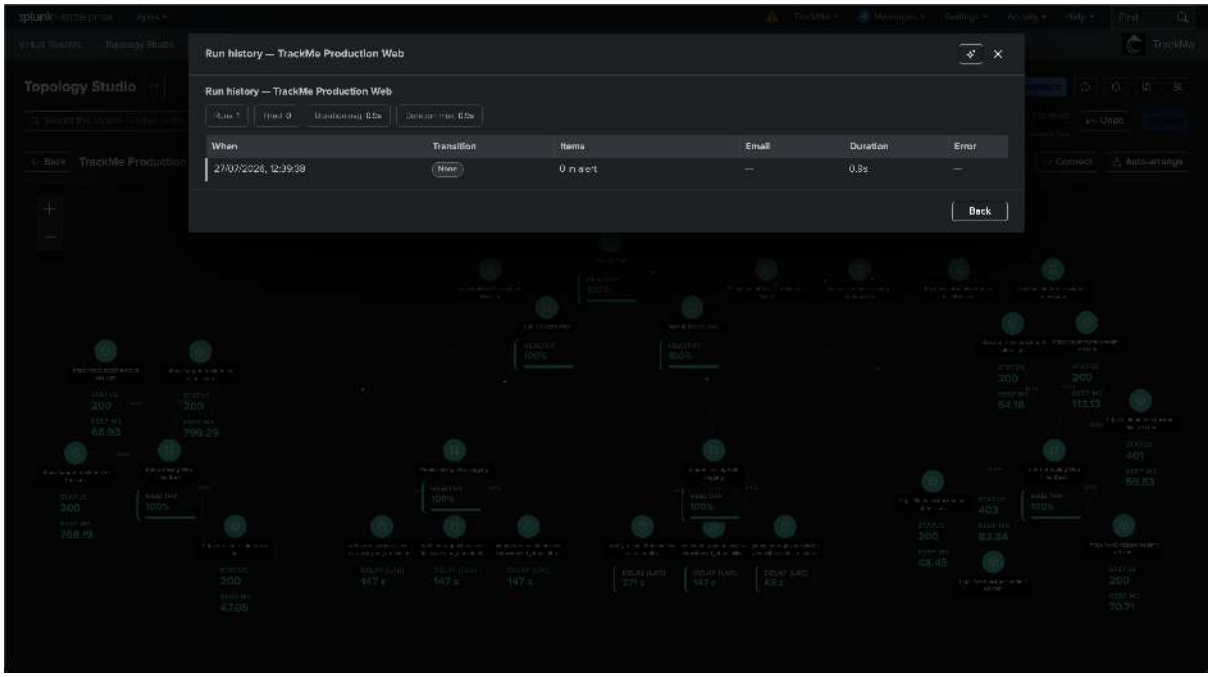


The **selection** decides what the alert covers. *Automatically select all aggregates and entities* covers every alertable node — including nodes added to the view later, without touching the alert. The alert list shows the live scheduling state, and each row's action menu gives the full lifecycle — edit, run now, report, events, logs, history, Ask AI, disable, delete:



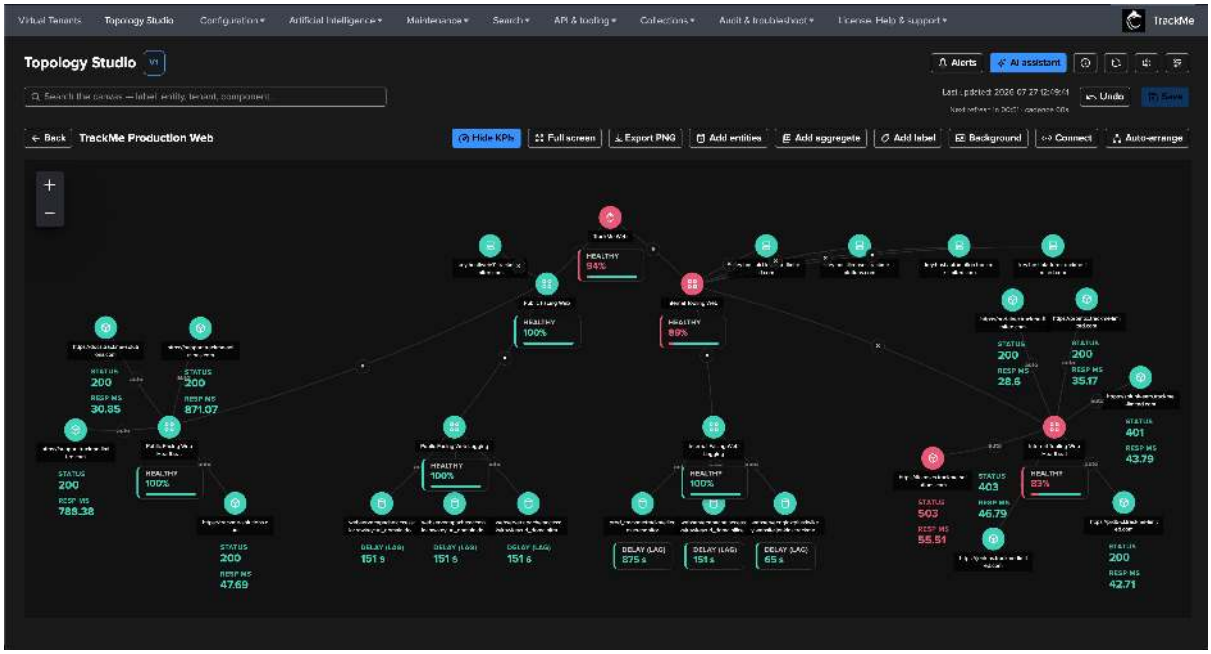


Run history keeps every evaluation with its transition, item count, email delivery and duration — right after creation, runs settle at *None / 0 in alert*:

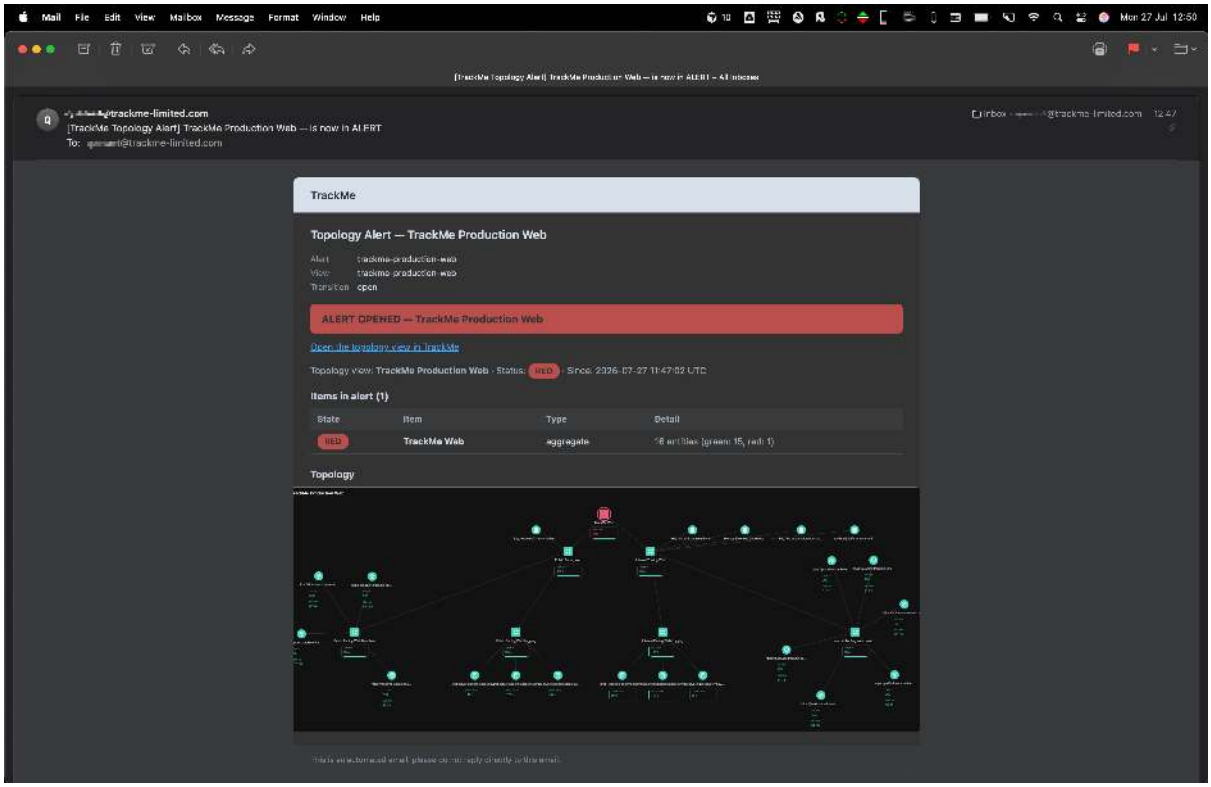


Step 11 — An incident, end to end

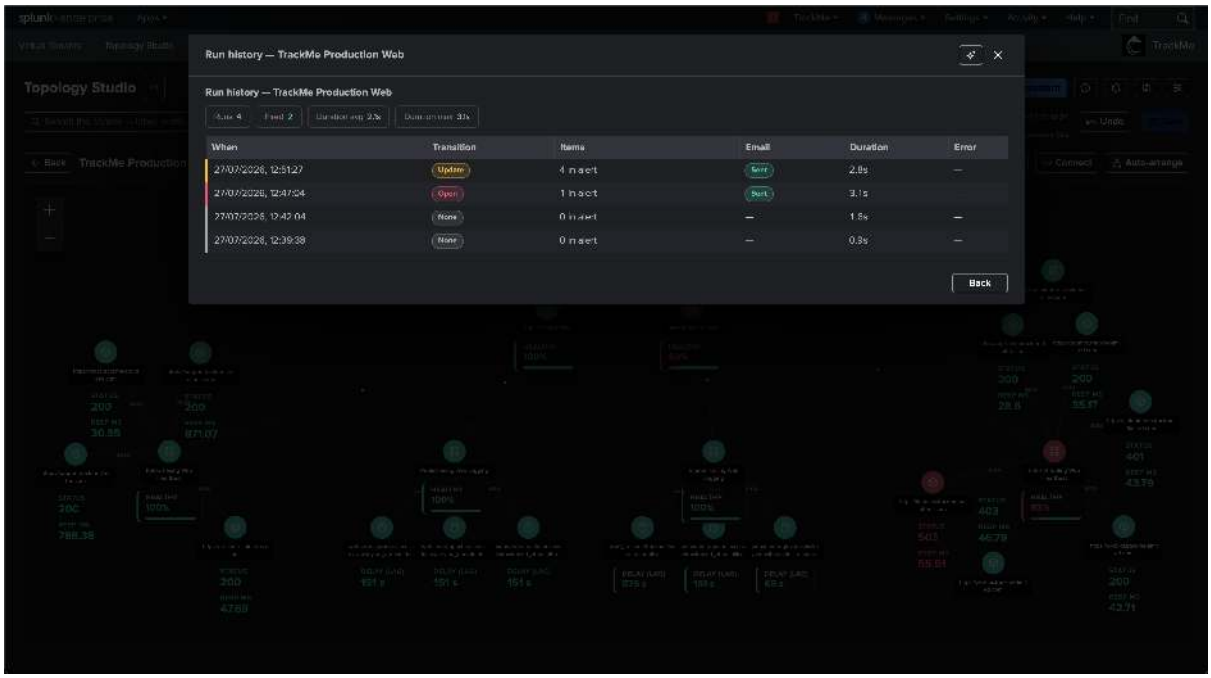
A real incident: the **license services website starts answering HTTP 503**, and the license-monitor data feed goes quiet. The canvas tells the story at a glance — the red states bubble up the branch: the failing URL and its feed go red, the side-aggregates degrade (67%, 83%), Internal Tooling drops to 78%, and the root re-classifies to 94%:

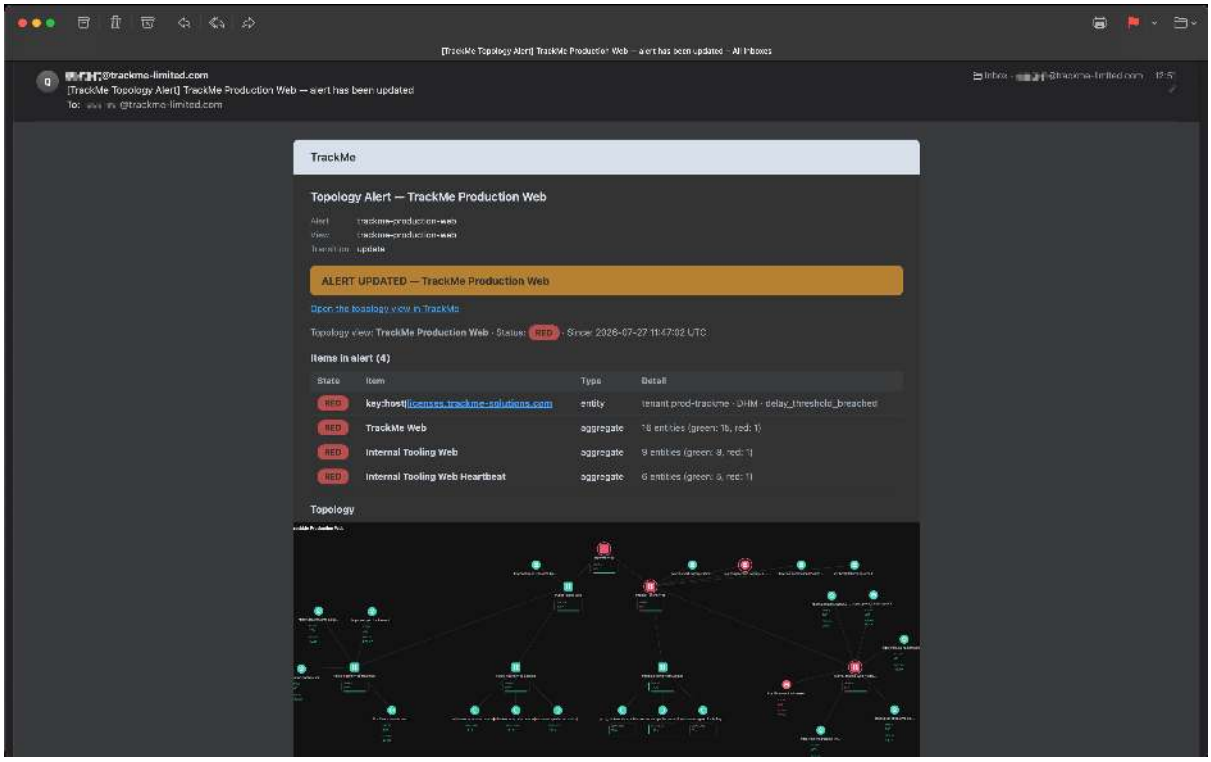


On the next scheduled evaluation the alert **opens** — the email carries the transition, the items in alert, and the rendered topology image:



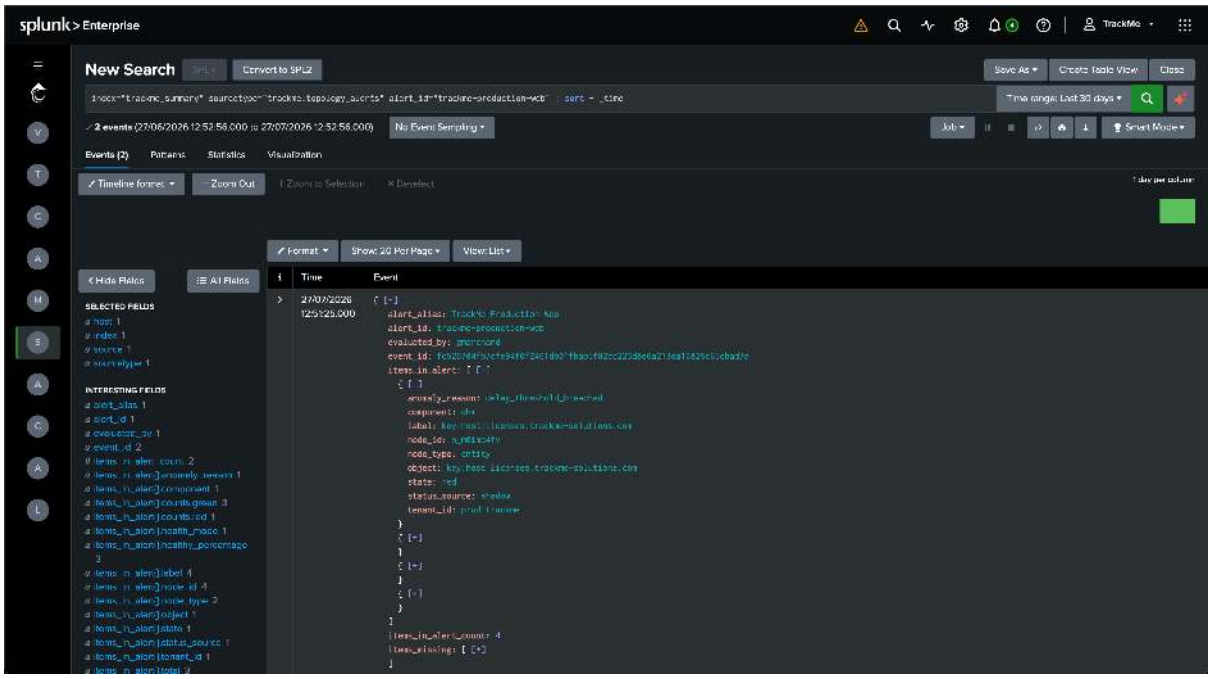
As the incident propagates (the stale feed breaches its delay threshold, more aggregates classify red), the set of unhealthy items changes and the alert sends an **update** — never a duplicate:



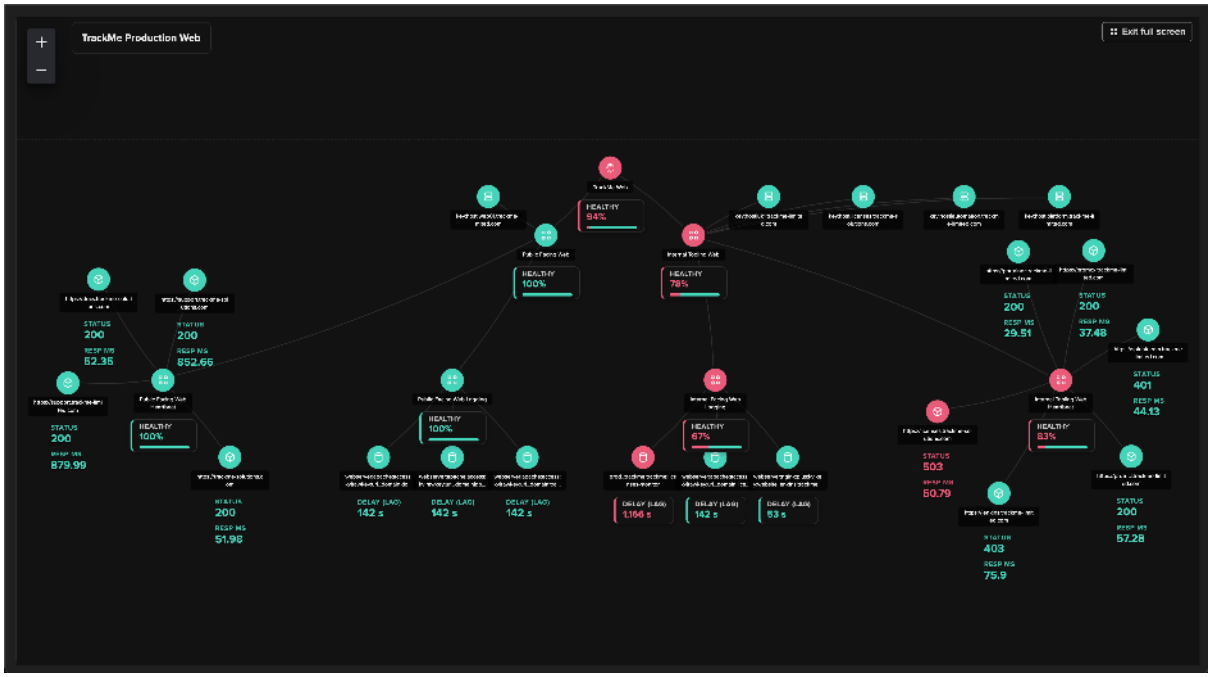


Every transition is also an **event** — queryable, correlatable, and ready for downstream integrations:

```
index="trackme_summary" sourcetype="trackme:topology_alerts"␣
↪alert_id="trackme-production-web"
```

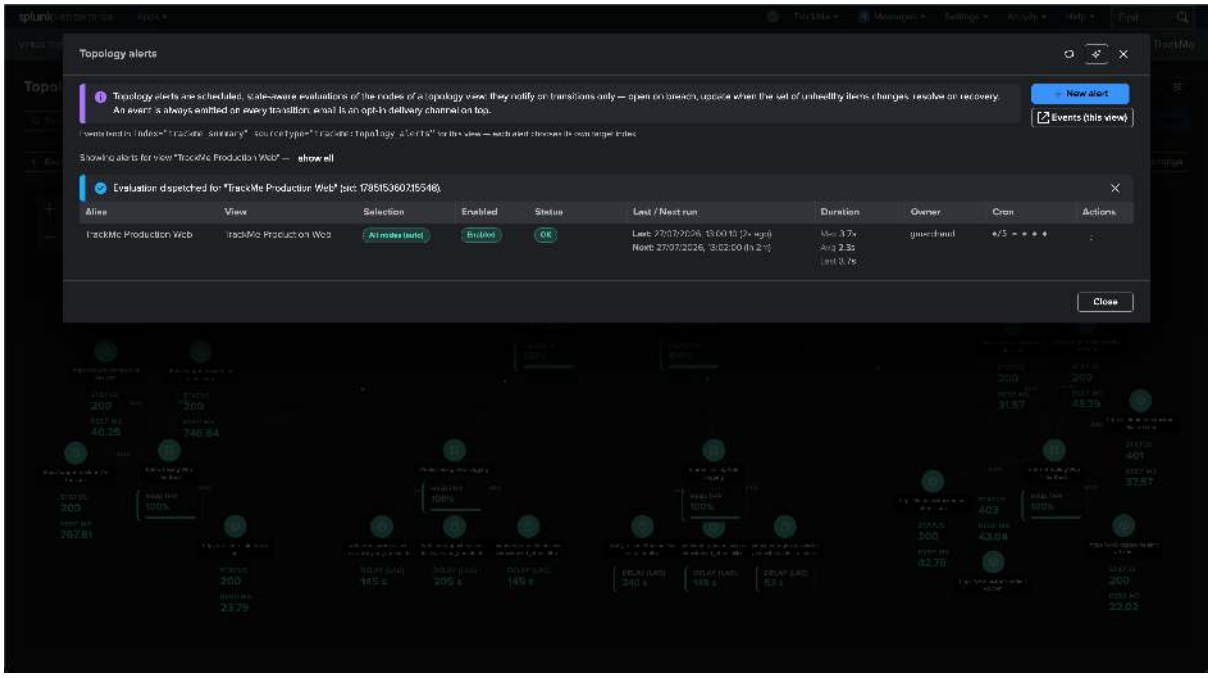


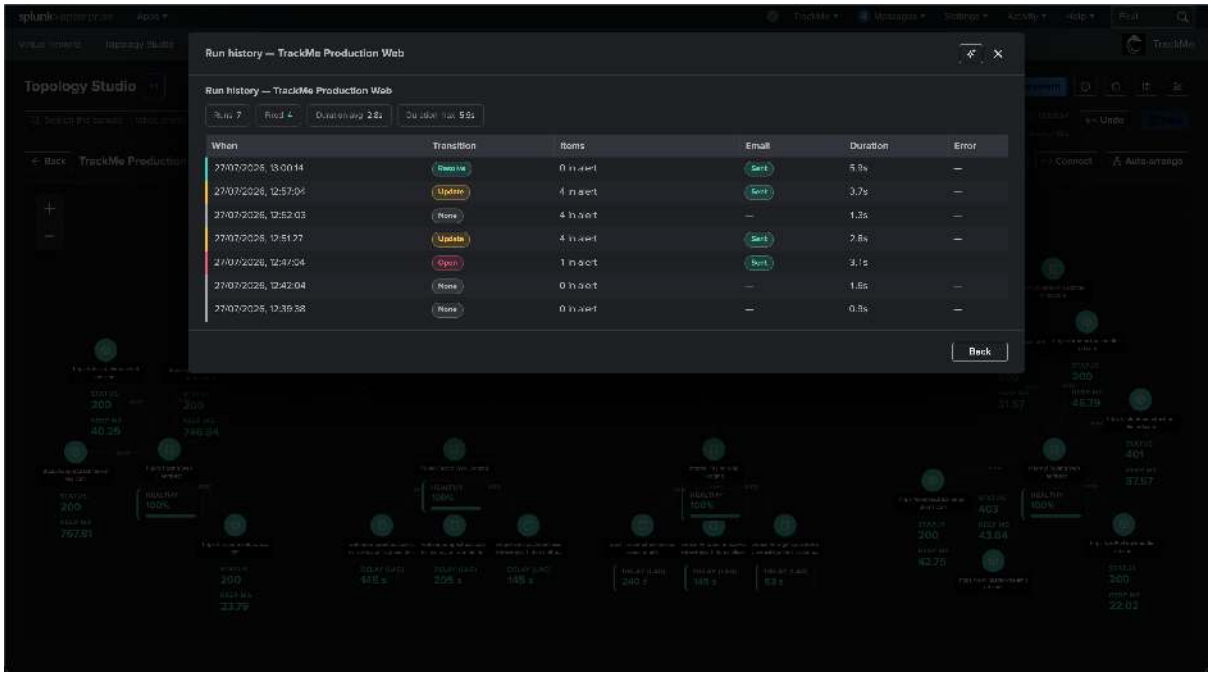
Full-screen mode turns the same live map into a wall display — the incident is readable across the room:

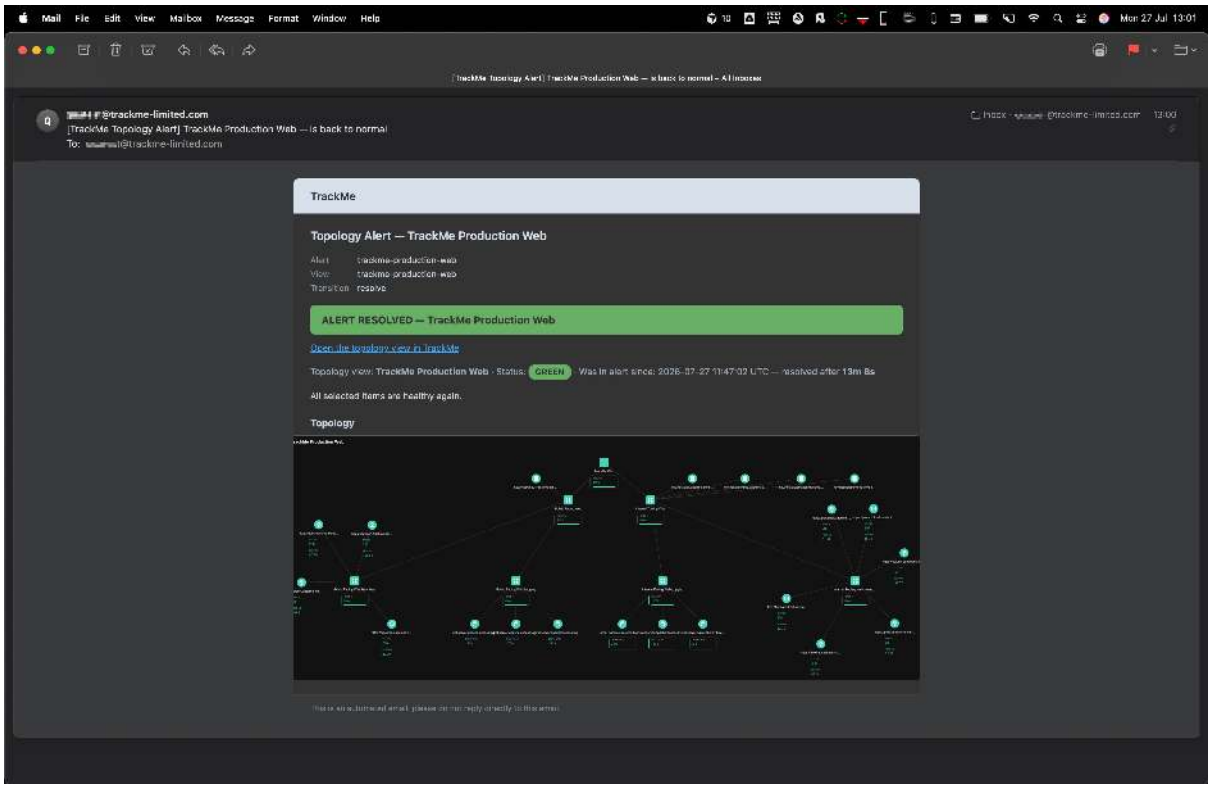


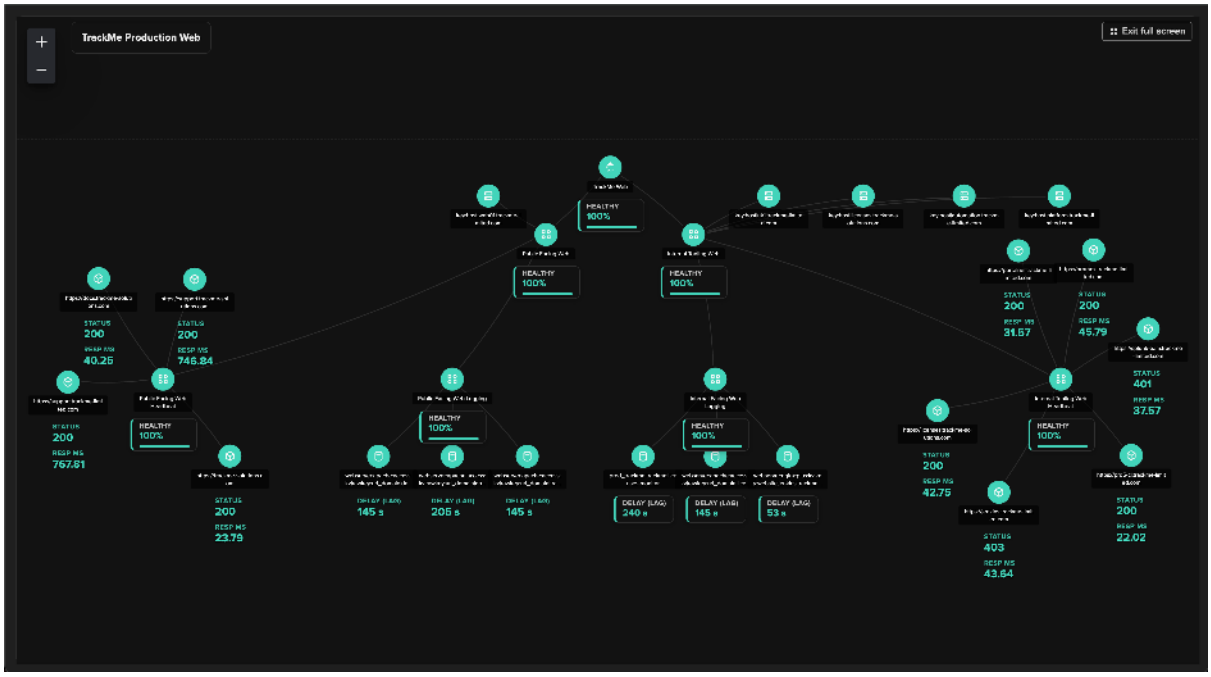
Step 12 — Recovery

When the license services recover, the map heals bottom-up, and the next evaluation **resolves** the alert — the run history closes the loop (open → update → resolve), and the resolution email reports how long the view stayed in alert:



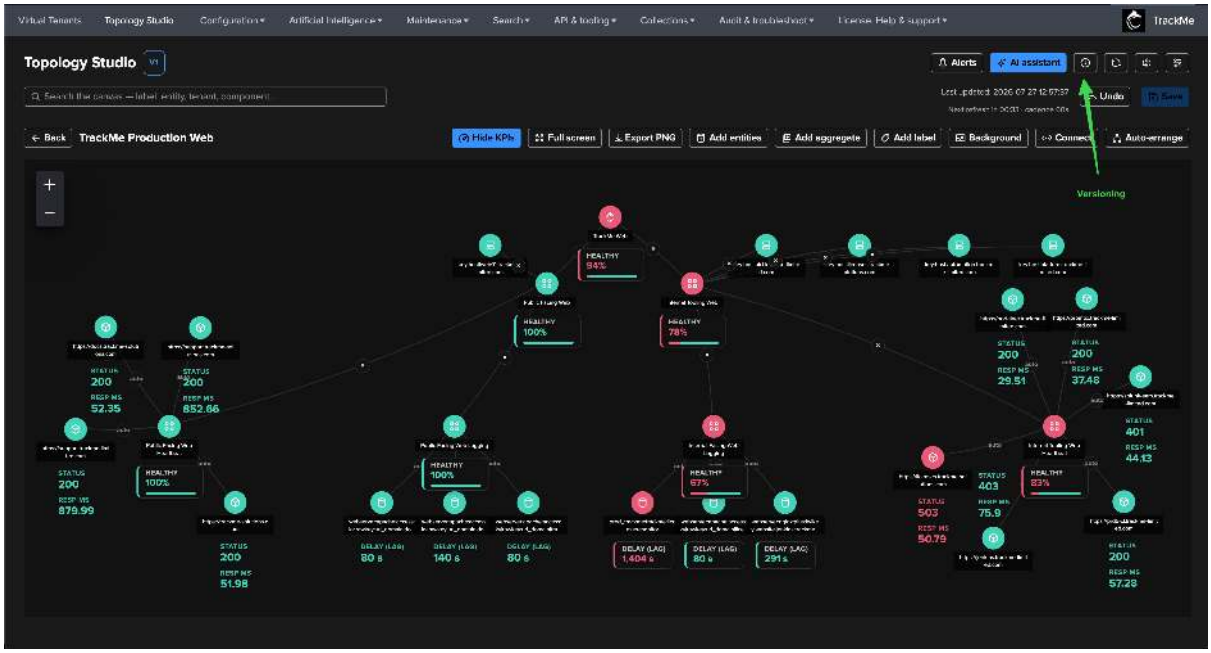

Run history — TrackMe Production Web
Topology Studio
When
Transition
Items
Email
Duration
Error
Back

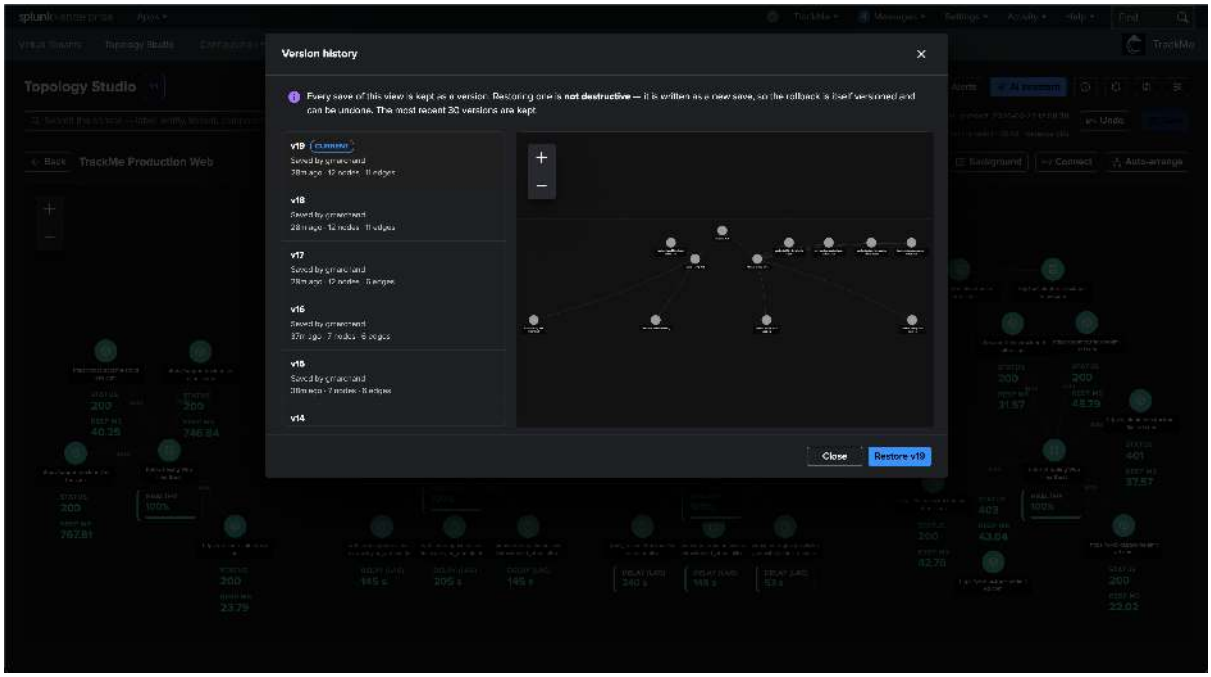

Mail File Edit View Mailbox Message Format Window Help
[TrackMe Topology Alert] TrackMe Production Web — is back to normal
TrackMe
Topology Alert — TrackMe Production Web
ALERT RESOLVED — TrackMe Production Web
All selected items are healthy again.
Topology



Step 13 — Version history

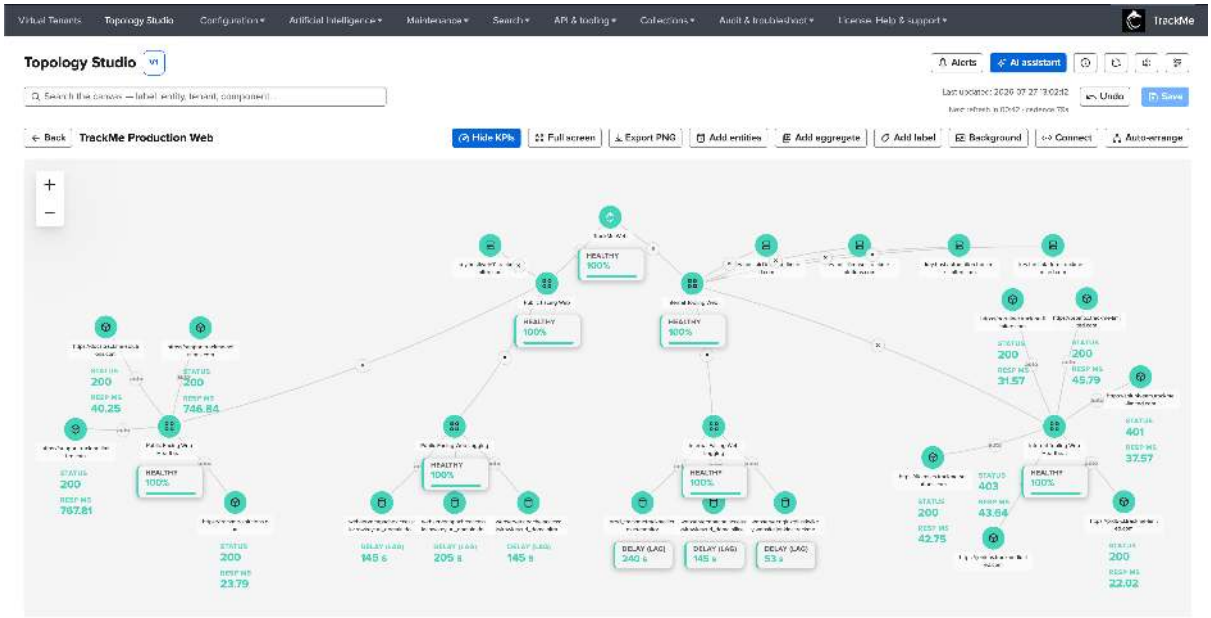
Every save of the view was kept as a **version**. The history (clock icon in the header) previews each version's graph and restores any of them — restoring is **not destructive**: the rollback is written as a new save, so it is itself versioned and can be undone. The most recent 30 versions are kept:

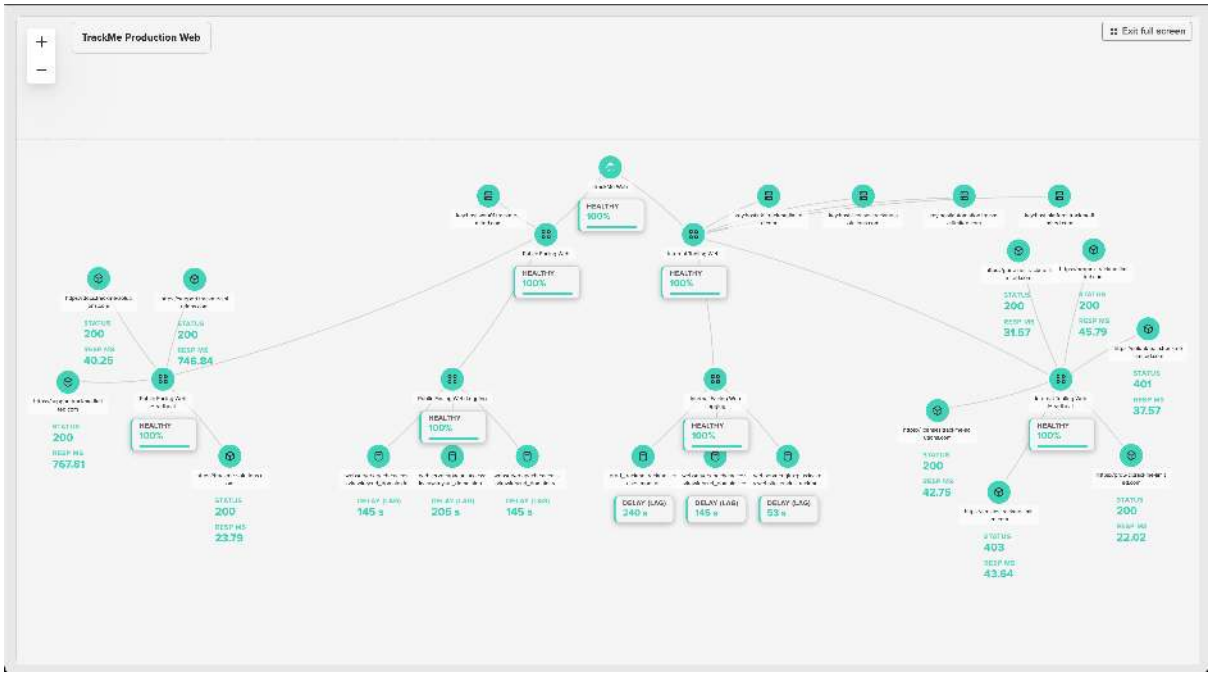




Step 14 — Themes

The canvas follows the TrackMe theme — the same view in light mode, in the editor and as a full-screen wall display:





Where to go next

- *Authoring topologies* — every editor capability in depth: node types, edges, visuals, custom icons, backgrounds, import/export.
- *Topology Alerts* — the alerting engine: transitions, selection, delivery, events, escalation.
- *AI integration* — the AI Assistant understands your views, and can build topologies for you.
- *Administration* — permissions, tenant isolation, licensing, operational internals.

8.7.3 Authoring topologies

Creating a view

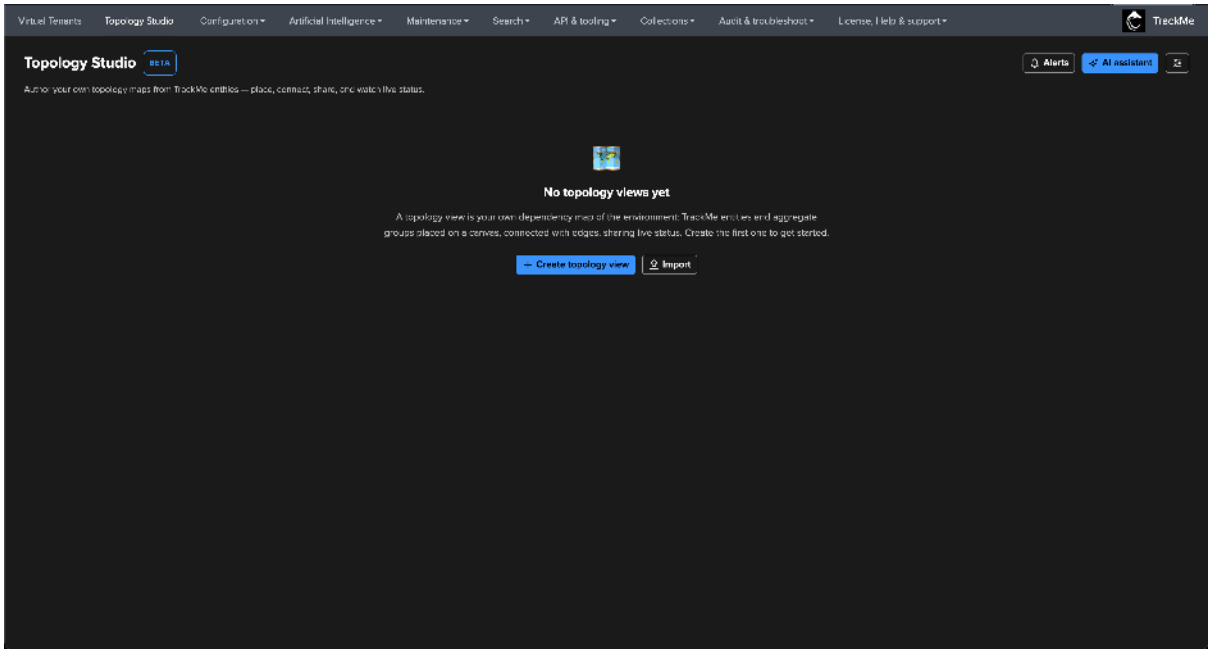
From the Topology Studio landing page, click **Create topology view**:

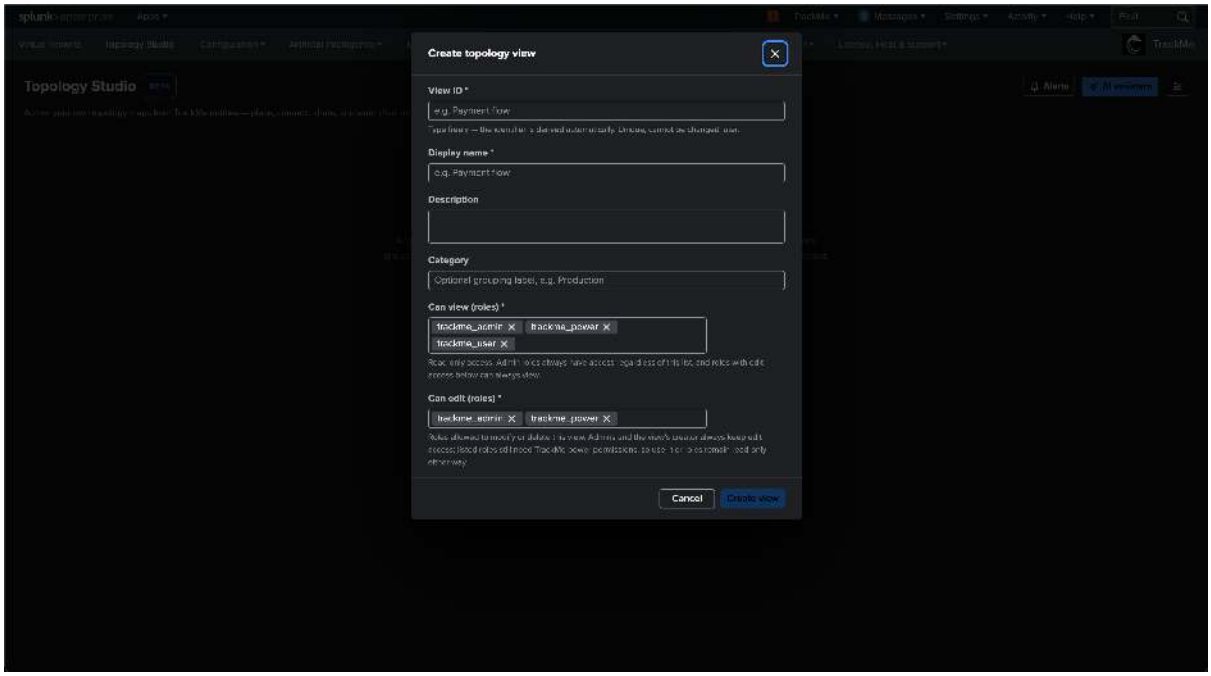
- **View ID** — type freely; the identifier is derived automatically from what you enter. It is unique and **cannot be changed later**, so it is worth a moment's thought — it is what deep links and exports refer to.
- **Display name** — the label shown on the card, the canvas and in alert emails.
- **Description** — optional, free text.
- **Category** — optional grouping label (for example `Production`). Views sharing a category are grouped under one heading on the landing page.
- **Can view (roles)** — read-only access.
- **Can edit (roles)** — roles allowed to modify or delete the view.

Two guarantees are built into the role lists, so you cannot lock yourself out: administrators always have access regardless of what is listed, and the view's **creator always keeps edit access**. Roles with edit access can always view, so they need not be repeated in the view list.

> **Important**
>
> A role listed under **Can edit** still needs TrackMe *power* permissions to author. Granting edit to a user-tier role does not promote it — such a role remains read-only either way. See *Administration*.

The new view opens directly on the canvas editor.





The canvas editor

The editor is a direct-manipulation canvas: drag nodes to place them, click to inspect, right-click for context menus. The essential mechanics:

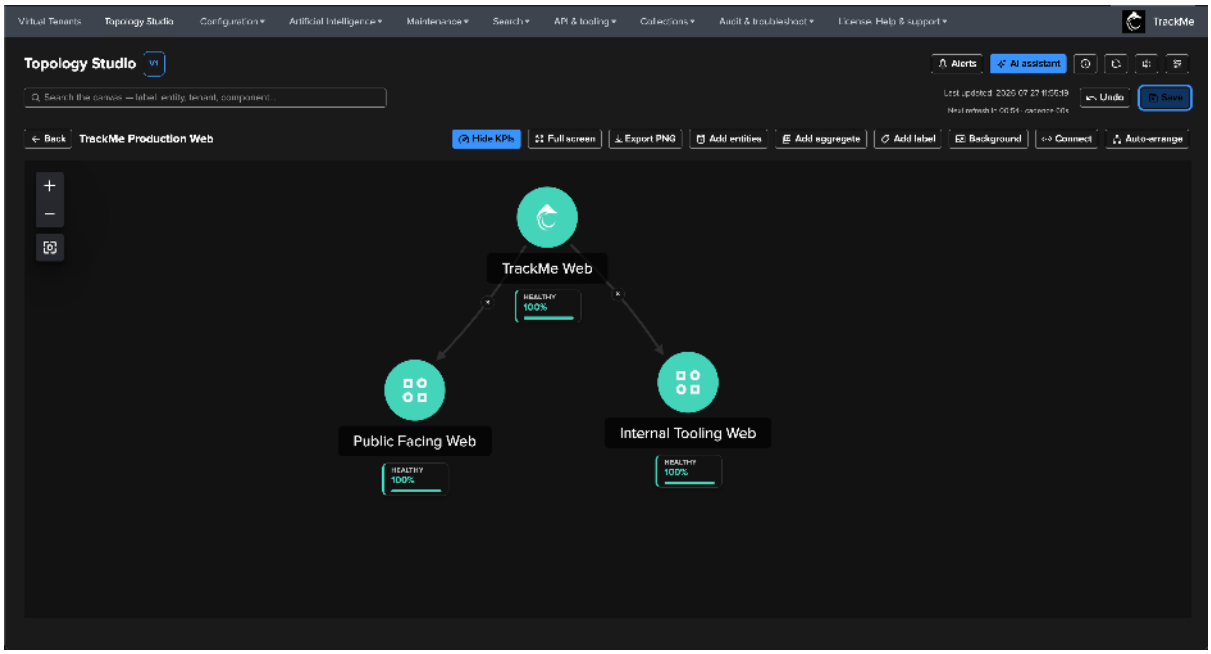
- **Explicit Save.** Nothing is persisted until you click **Save** — you can experiment freely. The editor warns before you navigate away with unsaved changes, and **Undo** (the button, or the universal **Ctrl/Cmd+Z**) reverts the last 25 structural operations.
- **Conflict detection.** If someone else saved the view while you were editing, Save is refused and you choose between reloading their version or overwriting it — no silent lost updates.
- **Multi-select and group moves.** Modifier-click (or select-all) selects several nodes at once — drag any one of them and the **whole group moves together**, with a live preview of where every companion will land. Bulk deletion works on the same selection.
- **Escape releases.** Grabbed a node (or a group) and changed your mind? **Escape** releases it back where it

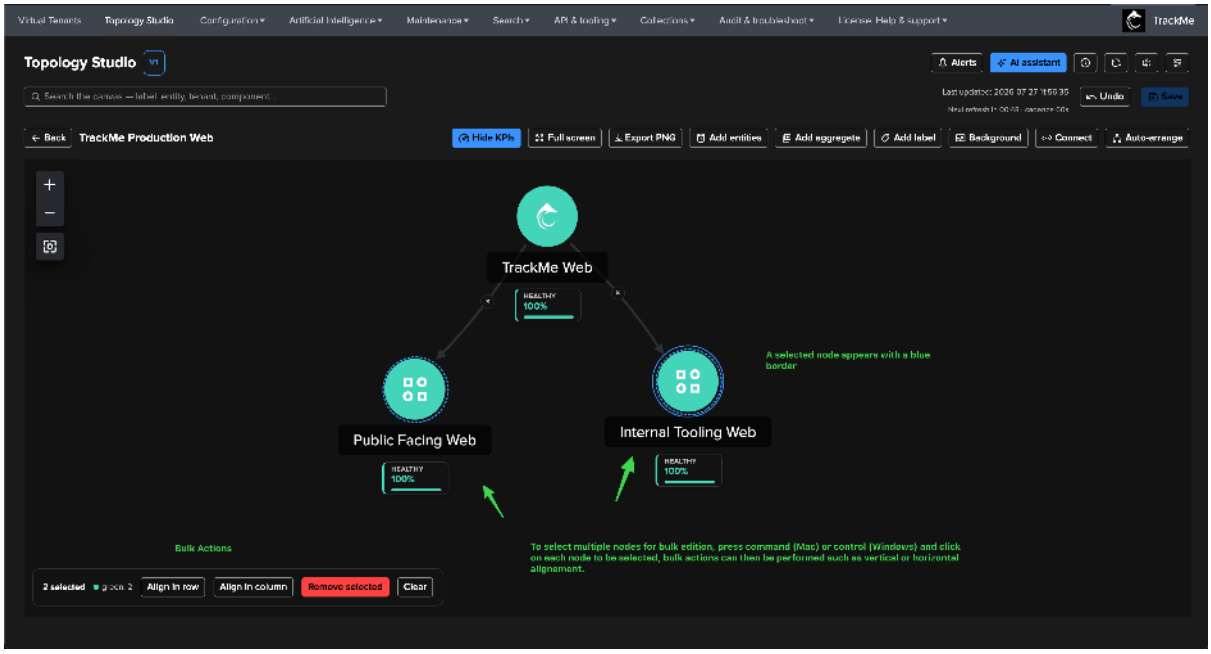
was — the drop never happens and no undo step is consumed. Undo remains the tool for a move that already landed.

- **Auto-arrange.** One click computes a hierarchical **top-down layout** from your edges: roots on top, children in collision-aware rows beneath their parents, the canvas growing as needed for readable spacing. Use it as a starting point, then refine by hand — like everything else it only persists when you Save.
- **No practical size limits.** Author maps as large as your environment demands — there is **no cap on the number of entities, aggregates or labels** in a view. The only guard is a generous storage-size backstop that no hand-authored map approaches.

Version history and rollback

Every Save automatically snapshots the previous state of the view, so each view carries its own **version history**: open it from the canvas toolbar to list the versions (who saved, when, and from which action), preview any version's graph, and **restore** one. Restore is **non-destructive** — the state you are replacing is snapshotted too, so a rollback is itself reversible. Broke the map at 5 pm? Go back to how it was at noon in two clicks.

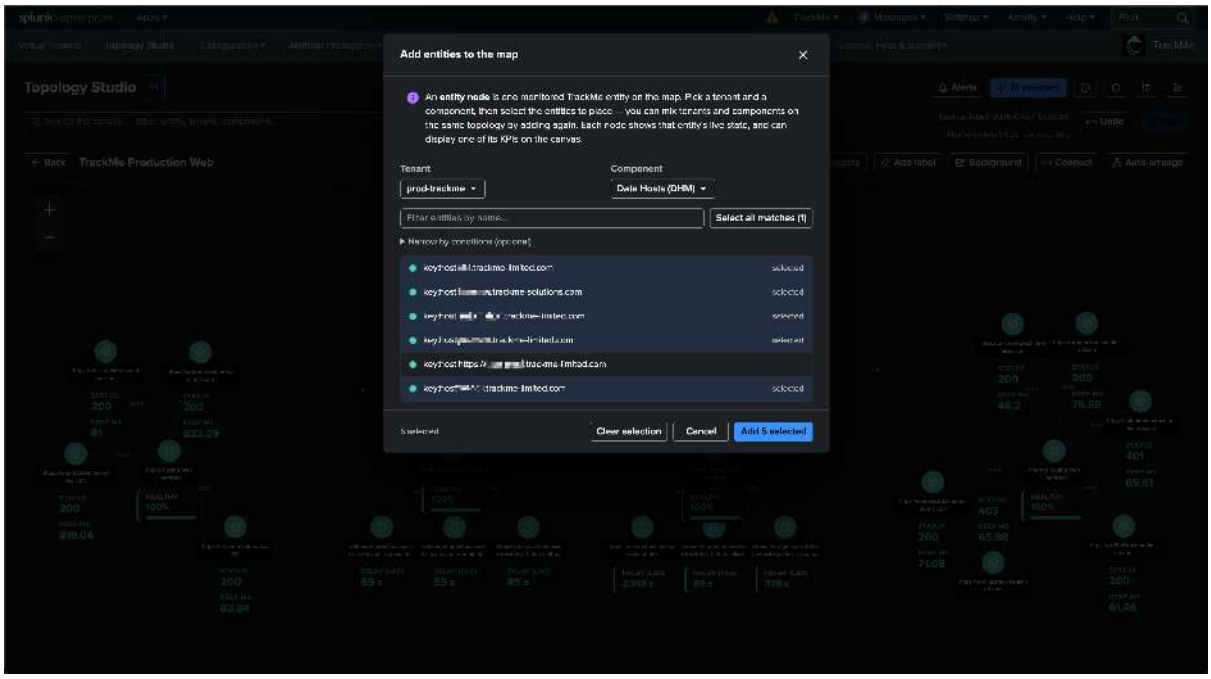




Adding entity nodes

Add entity opens a cross-tenant picker: choose a tenant and a component, search, and multi-select the entities to place. Any entity from any tenant and any of the six components (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK) can join the same map — this is where cross-domain dependency maps come from (the data source *and* the host *and* the workload that produce a service, side by side).

New nodes land collision-aware near the canvas center, ready to be dragged into place.

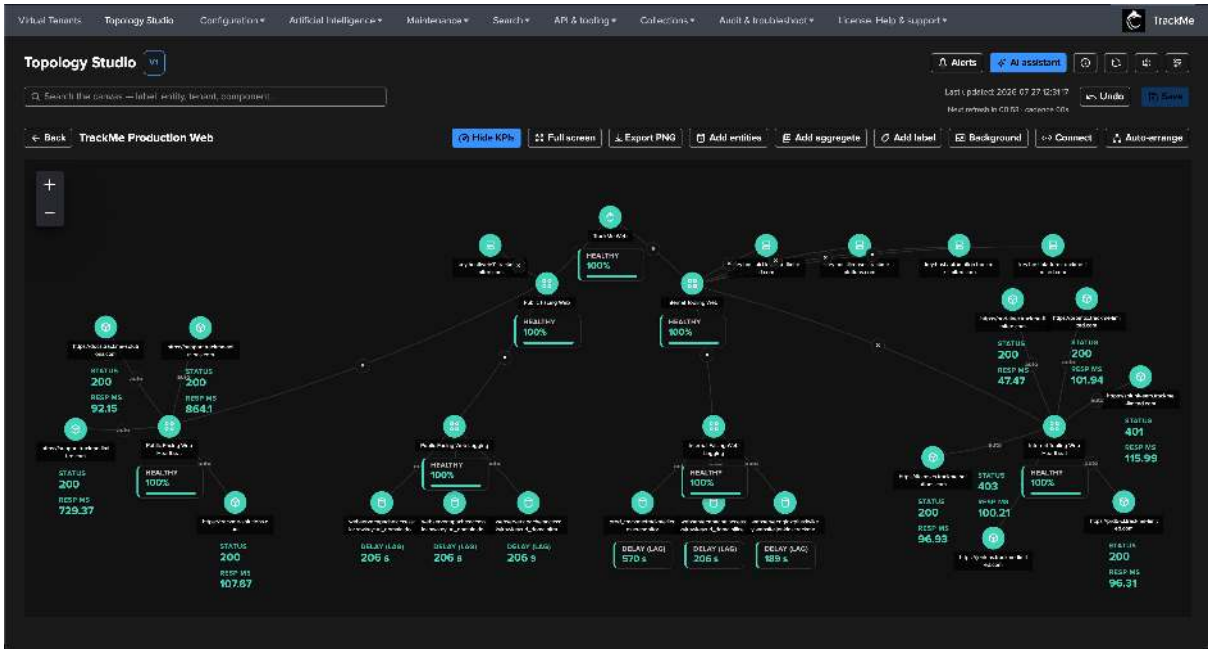


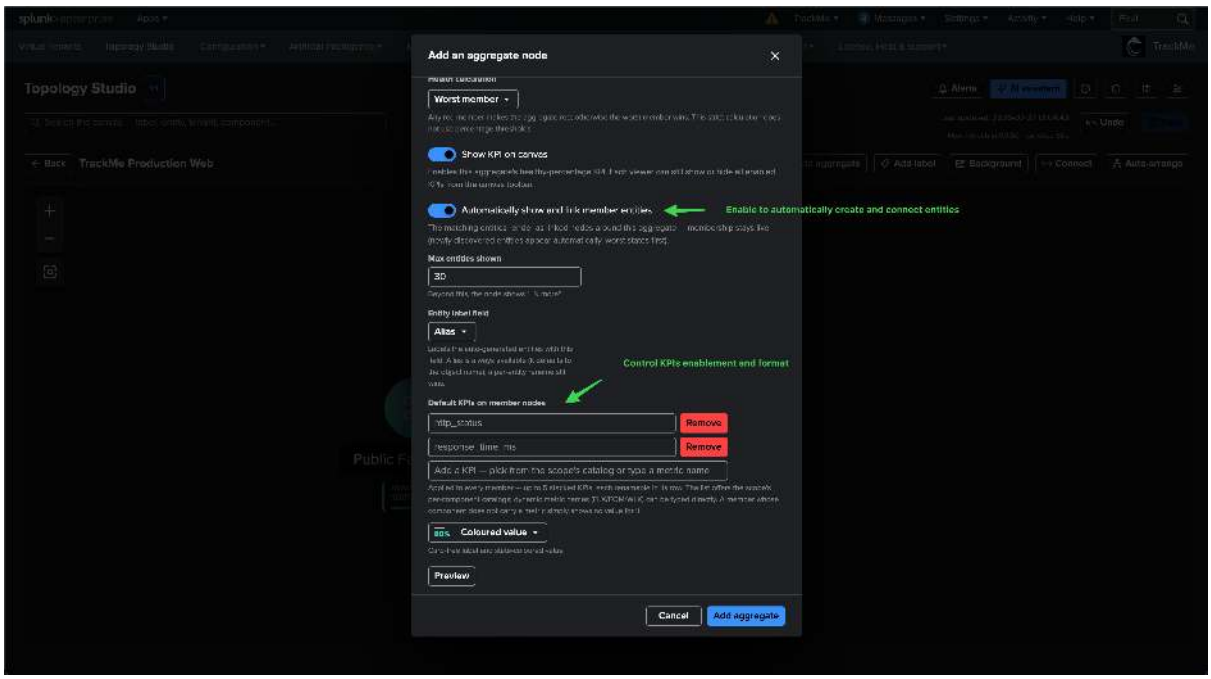
Entity KPIs

Each entity node can display up to **five KPIs**, stacked as on-canvas displays next to the node — the numbers you want visible at a glance:

- **DSM / DHM / MHM / WLK** offer a fixed, typed KPI catalog (lag, latency, event volume, host counts, skip percentage, execution errors…).
- **FLX, FQM and WLK** additionally expose the entity's **own metrics**: whatever the entity reports in its `metrics` payload becomes selectable as a KPI — for Flex Objects this means your custom KPIs land on the map (WLK is hybrid: catalog first, metrics on top).

The node chooses one **display style** applied to its whole KPI stack: a themed stat **card**, a card-free colored **value**, or a compact status **badge**; aggregate nodes additionally offer a health **donut** (their member-state distribution — a display only an aggregate can have). Every KPI in the stack can carry its own short **label** replacing the technical metric name — rename each one independently.



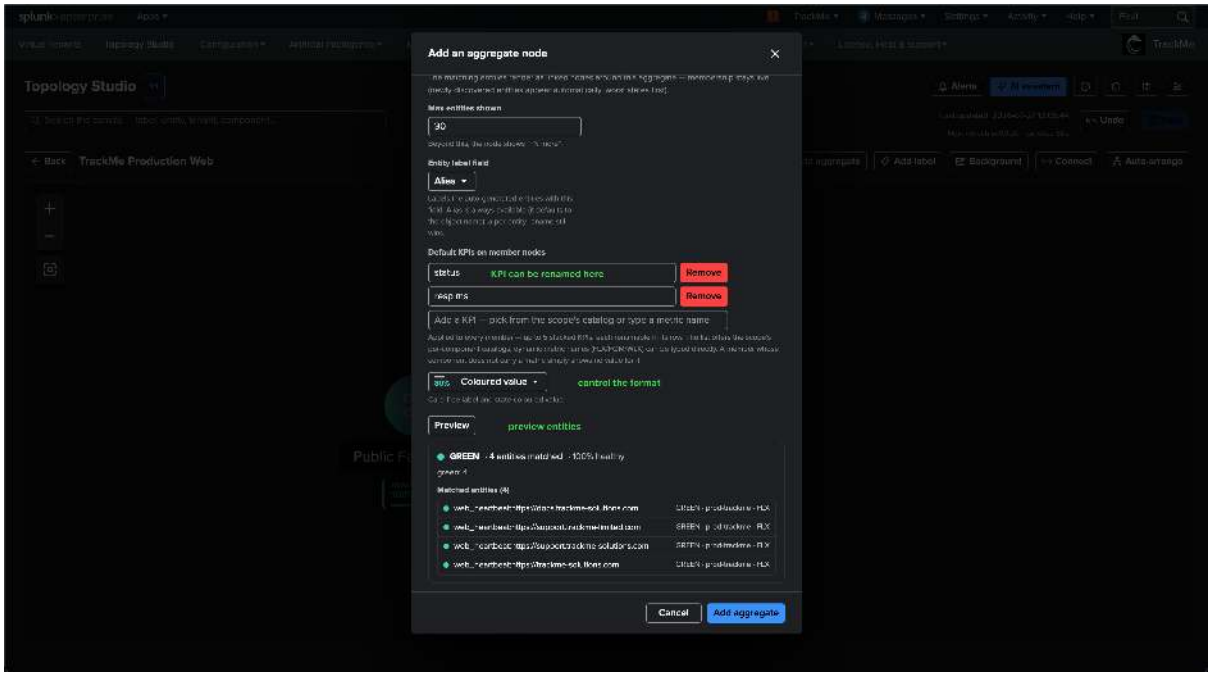


Adding aggregate nodes

An **aggregate node** rolls up many entities into one node: pick one or more tenant/component scopes (up to 8 pairs) and optionally a **filter expression** — the same filter grammar used by Virtual Groups (`field=value` with wildcards, `OR` / `AND`, parentheses). By default the node folds to the **worst state** of everything it matches and shows per-state counts; alternatively, an aggregate can opt into a **healthy-percentage policy** — you set the orange and green thresholds, and the node classifies by the percentage of healthy members instead of the single worst one (the right semantics for large fleets where one red host should not paint a 500-strong aggregate red).

The modal's **preview** shows the roll-up *and lists the matching entities themselves*, so you verify the filter selected the *right* entities — not just the right number — before you commit. Add as many aggregates as your map needs: there is no per-view limit.

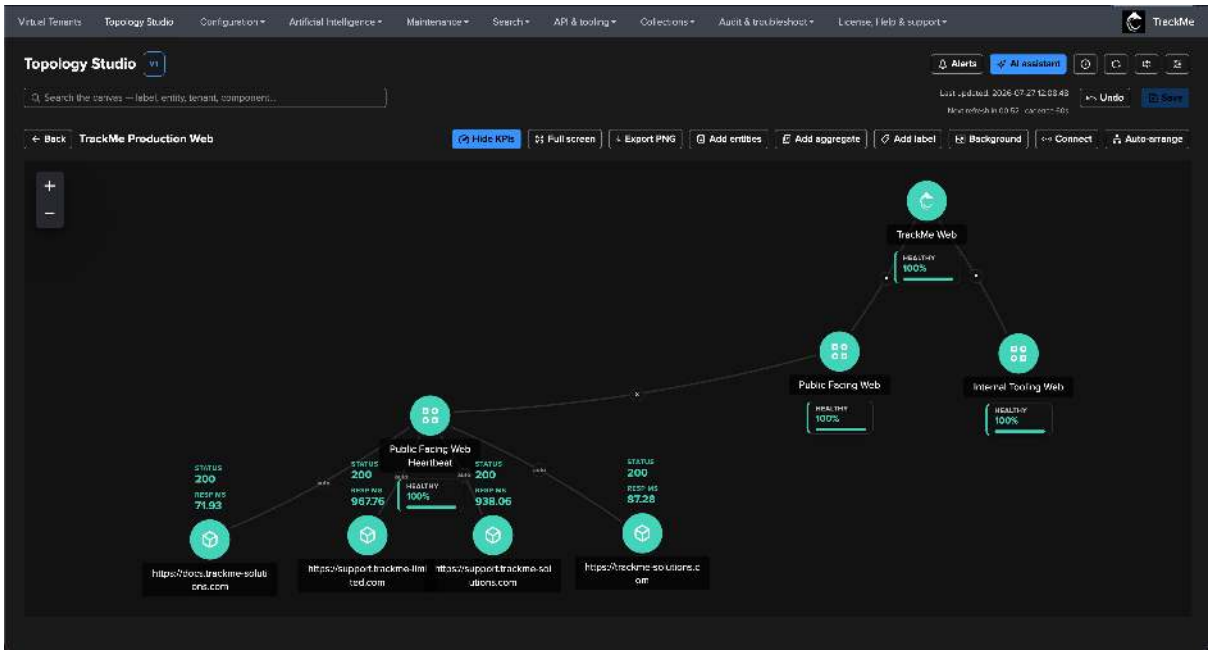
An existing aggregate's scope and filter can be **edited in place** at any time (right-click → *Update scope*): the node keeps its identity, position, edges, KPIs and member layout — only the membership definition changes.



Auto-populated aggregates

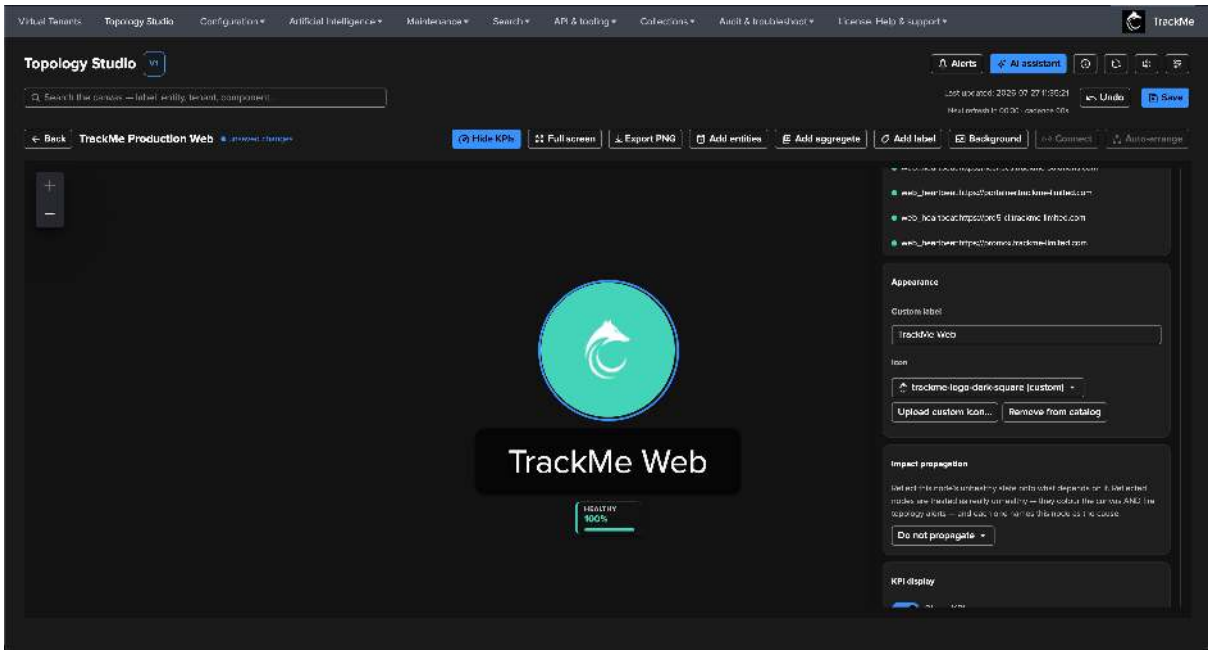
An aggregate can also **expand**: its current members (up to 50, a limit you control per aggregate) appear as satellite nodes linked around it. Membership is dynamic — entities that newly match the scope join the map on their own, entities that stop matching leave it — and the positions you give individual members are remembered. Individual members can carry a **custom label and icon**, and the aggregate can set **default KPIs** (up to five, each renamable) displayed on every member node at once — one setting instead of fifty. The picker is pre-populated from the scope's own component catalogs, and the same values appear on the canvas, in the inspector and in the server-rendered alert emails. This is the "self-maintaining" corner of a map: author the aggregate once, and the topology follows reality.

Auto-generated members can also join your dependency map directly: **connecting an edge to one pins it** — the member becomes a permanent entity node (keeping its name, icon and position, still linked to its aggregate), so membership changes no longer remove it and your edges stay valid. Search finds them, KPIs follow them, and the alert email renders them exactly once.



Labels, icons and background

- **Label nodes** are free-text annotations with color control — name your zones, tiers and flows.
- **Node icons**: pick from a catalog of 74 icons with keyword search (databases, networks, clouds, applications, pipelines…). The same icons appear in the server-rendered alert emails.
- **Custom icons**: upload your own images — vendor logos, team emblems, product marks. TrackMe normalizes any picked image into a crisp square icon and stores it in a **deployment-wide catalog**: upload once, and every author sees it in the picker (a *Custom* section with live thumbnails) across every view. Uploads are validated server-side (PNG/JPEG, size and pixel-dimension caps), and a deleted custom icon degrades gracefully — nodes fall back to their default glyph, nothing breaks.
- **Background image**: upload a PNG or JPEG (up to 2 MB) as the canvas backdrop — a regional map, an architecture diagram, a site plan — with fit (cover/contain) and dim controls so node colors stay readable.



Connecting nodes — edges

Toggle **Connect** mode, click a source node, click a target: the edge is drawn. Each edge carries:

- a **direction** — one-way (arrow), bidirectional, or undirected;
- a **style** — straight or curved variants;
- an optional **label**.

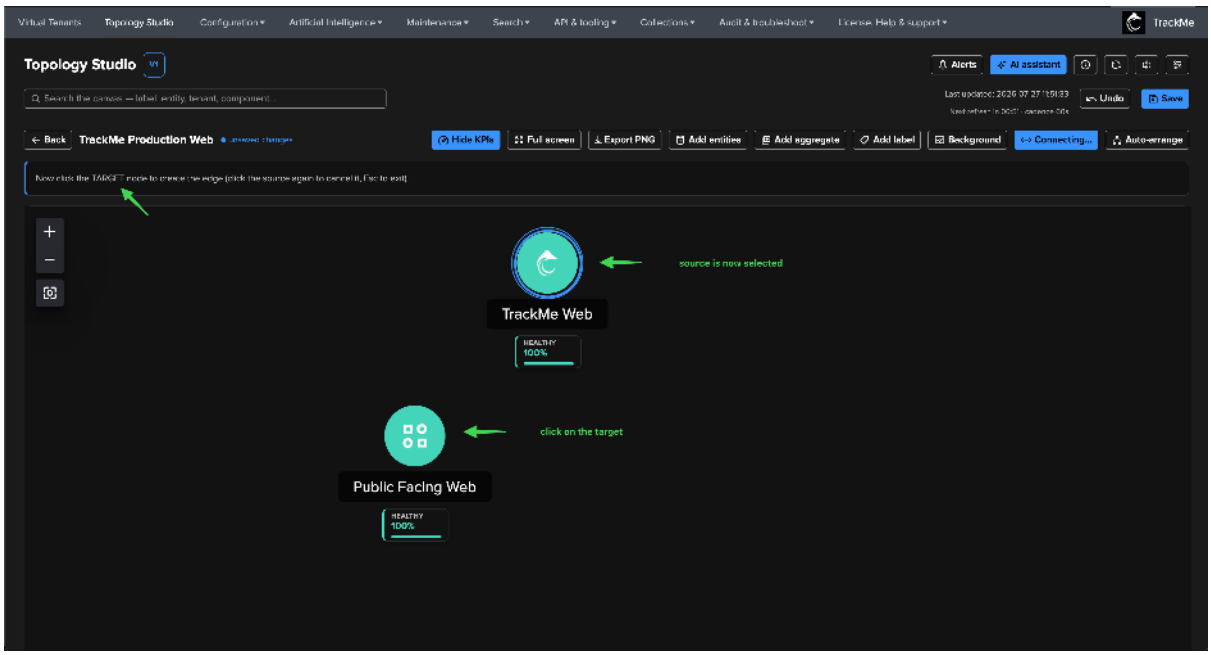
Edges are what turn a set of nodes into a *dependency map* — and they are also what the top-down auto-arrange and the alert email rendering follow.

Impact propagation

A dependency map can do more than show colors side by side — it can **propagate impact**. Mark a node's edges: an edge flagged as the **primary** dependency path, and the node set to propagate, and when that node degrades (red or orange), the nodes that depend on it are **repainted with the inherited state** — on the canvas *and* in Topology Alerts. Two modes:

- **Primary** — the impact follows only the edges you marked as primary, one hop at a time: precise, for maps where you know the critical path.
- **All** — the impact flows to every downstream dependent, transitively: for "if this dies, everything below it is affected" semantics.

Propagation is honest by design: it only ever *worsens* a node (a node's own failure always wins over an inherited one), protected/maintenance states are never repainted, and every repainted node reports **which upstream caused it** — so "why is this node red?" always has an answer.



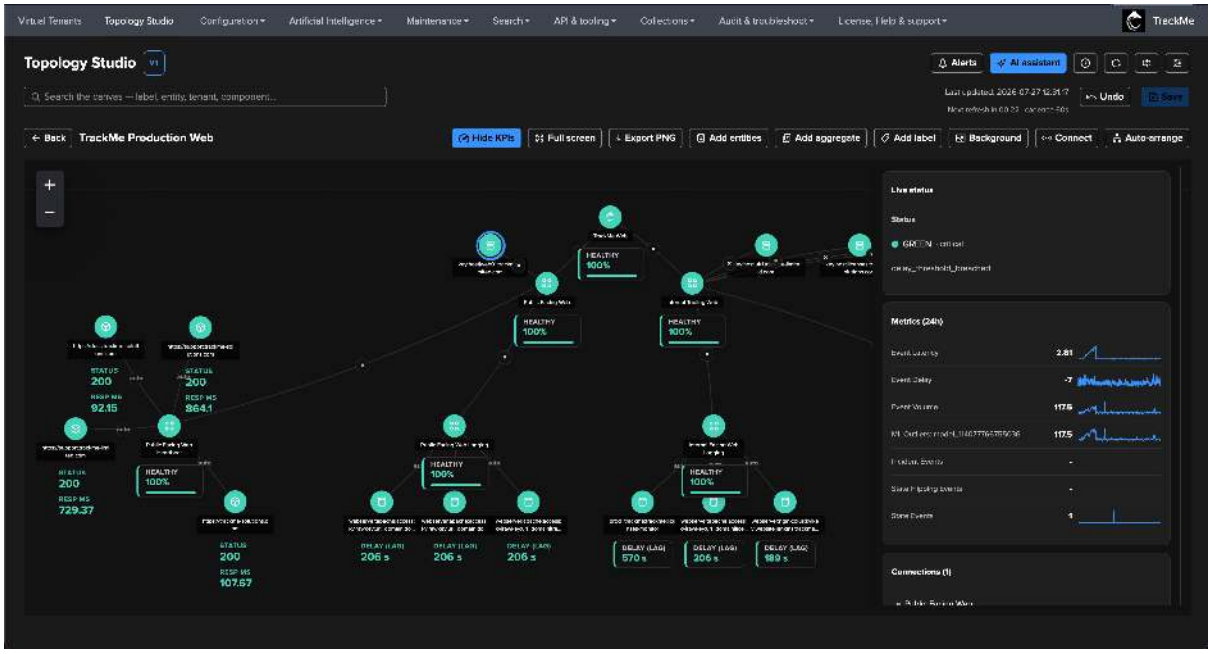
Consuming a view

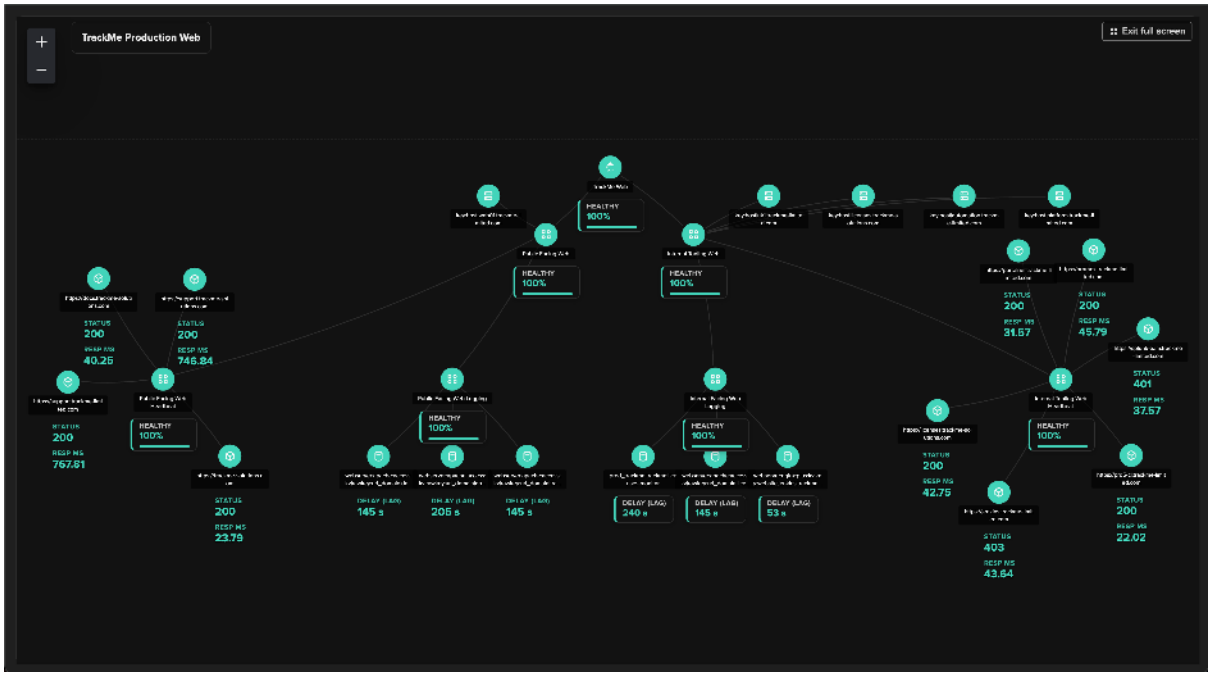
Open a view and it is live: status polls every **60 seconds**, with the last-updated time and an honest countdown to the next refresh displayed under the header controls, plus a manual refresh and a pause toggle. Clicking a node opens the **inspector** — live state, per-metric sparklines for entities, a mini-map of members for aggregates, and a one-click jump to the entity's full Entity Overview in Tenant Home.

The aggregate **mini-map is interactive**: set how many members it shows (1–50), and click any member dot — mouse or keyboard — to preview that member's state, name and tenant inline; on an expanded aggregate, **Open node** jumps straight to the member's own node and inspector.

For consumption at scale:

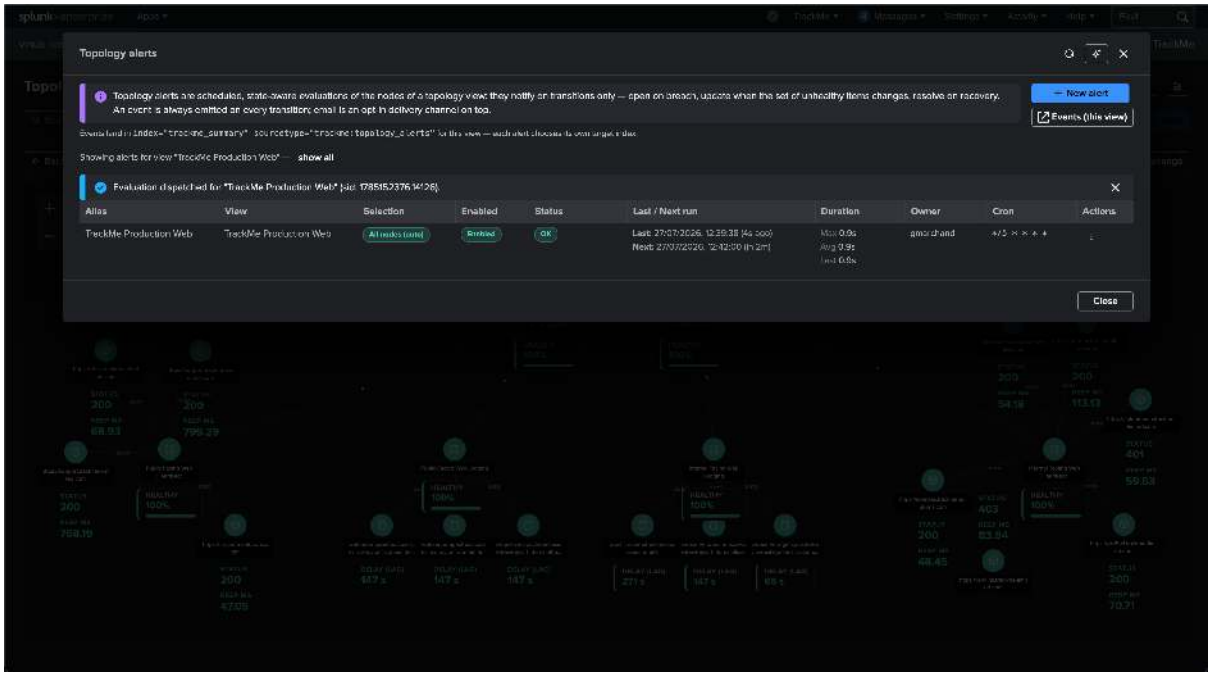
- **Canvas search** — a keyword box in the header finds nodes by label, entity name, tenant, component, or an aggregate's scope and filter — matches light up with halo rings on the canvas, **Enter** cycles through them (selecting each node and panning it into view), **Esc** clears. On a large map, this is how you find the node you just added — or the one that's red.
- **Deep links** — every view has a bookmarkable URL; share the link, land on the map.
- **Full-screen mode** — a chrome-free rendering for a wall of screens, addressable directly by URL parameter so a kiosk browser can boot straight into it.
- **KPI visibility, also by URL** — the toolbar's **Show / Hide KPIs** toggle controls the on-canvas displays, and the choice is URL-addressable too (`&show_kpis=1` or `&show_kpis=0`): decide per screen what a kiosk shows, even though full-screen hides the toolbar. A complete wall-screen URL: `?view=<id>&fullscreen=1&show_kpis=0`.
- **PNG export** — one click captures the current canvas as an image for slides and incident timelines.





8.7.4 Topology Alerts

A topology map answers *"what depends on what"*. **Topology Alerts** answers the next question: *"tell me the moment this picture degrades"*. Any topology view can carry one or more alerts — the topology itself becomes an alerting object, correlating the health of everything the map covers.



Why alert on a topology?

Classic per-entity alerting tells you *an* entity broke. A topology alert tells you *your service* broke — because you already encoded which entities constitute the service when you drew the map. One alert covers the payment flow end to end; the notification embeds the rendered map, so the recipient sees at a glance *which part* of the flow is red.

The state-aware engine

Topology Alerts are **state-aware**, not fire-and-forget. Each evaluation compares the current health of the covered nodes with the alert's stored state and only acts on **transitions**:

- **Open** — the covered scope degrades (red by default; orange optionally counts): a new alert cycle opens and notifies.
- **Update** — the situation *changes* while open (more nodes affected, fewer, different ones): an update is recorded. No change → no re-notification. **No spam by design.**
- **Resolve** — everything covered returns to health: the cycle closes, and the resolve notification reports **how long the incident lasted**.

Two further semantics keep the engine honest:

- **Missing** nodes (the underlying entity was deleted) are reported as such rather than treated as healthy or broken.
- **Unavailable** data (a tenant's collections temporarily unreachable) **freezes** the alert's state instead of transitioning — an evaluation that cannot see clearly never fabricates a resolve or an open.

If your map uses *impact propagation*, the alert engine honors it: a node repainted by an upstream failure **counts as degraded** — the alert fires on the same picture the canvas shows, and the notification names the upstream cause.

What an alert covers

Per alert, you choose:

- **the nodes** — an explicit selection of nodes on the view, or **all nodes** — which dynamically includes nodes added to the view later;
- **the trigger states** — red always alerts; **orange** optionally;
- **the schedule** — each alert runs on its own cron schedule (default: every 15 minutes), visible with next-run and run-now controls.

Notifications

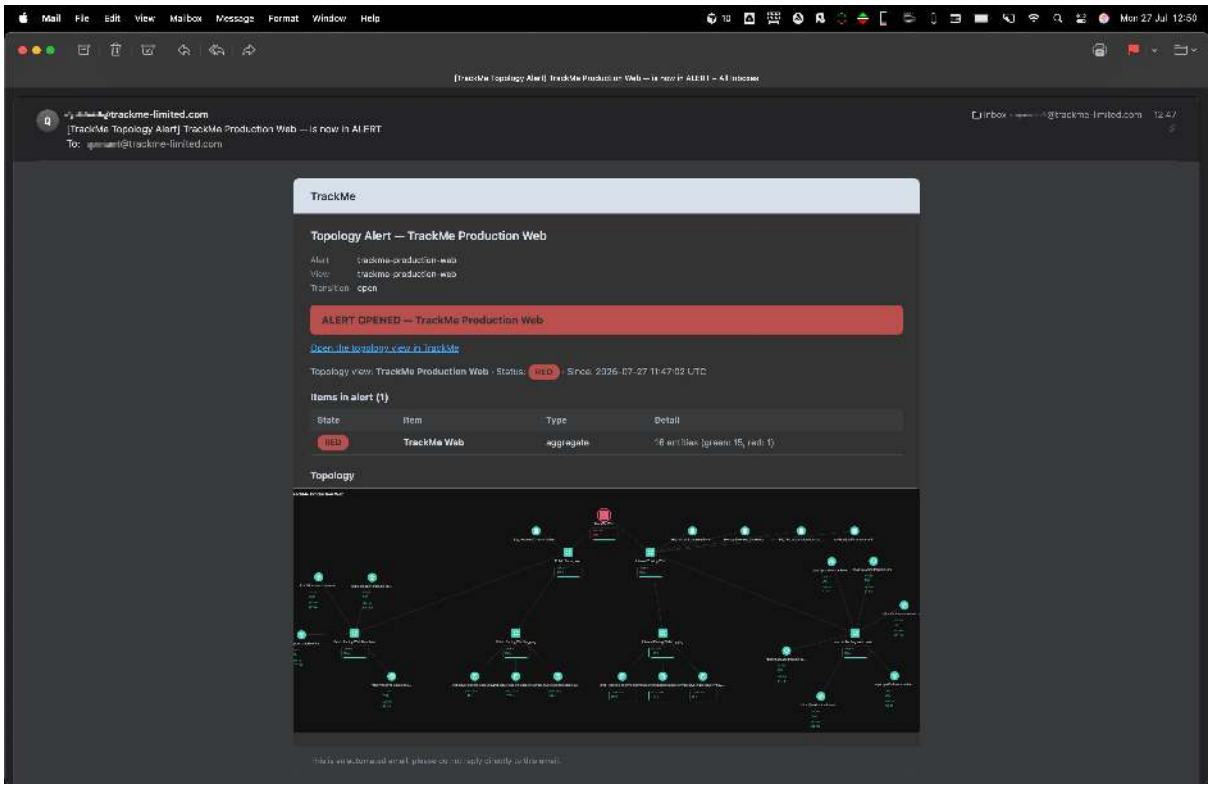
Notable events (always)

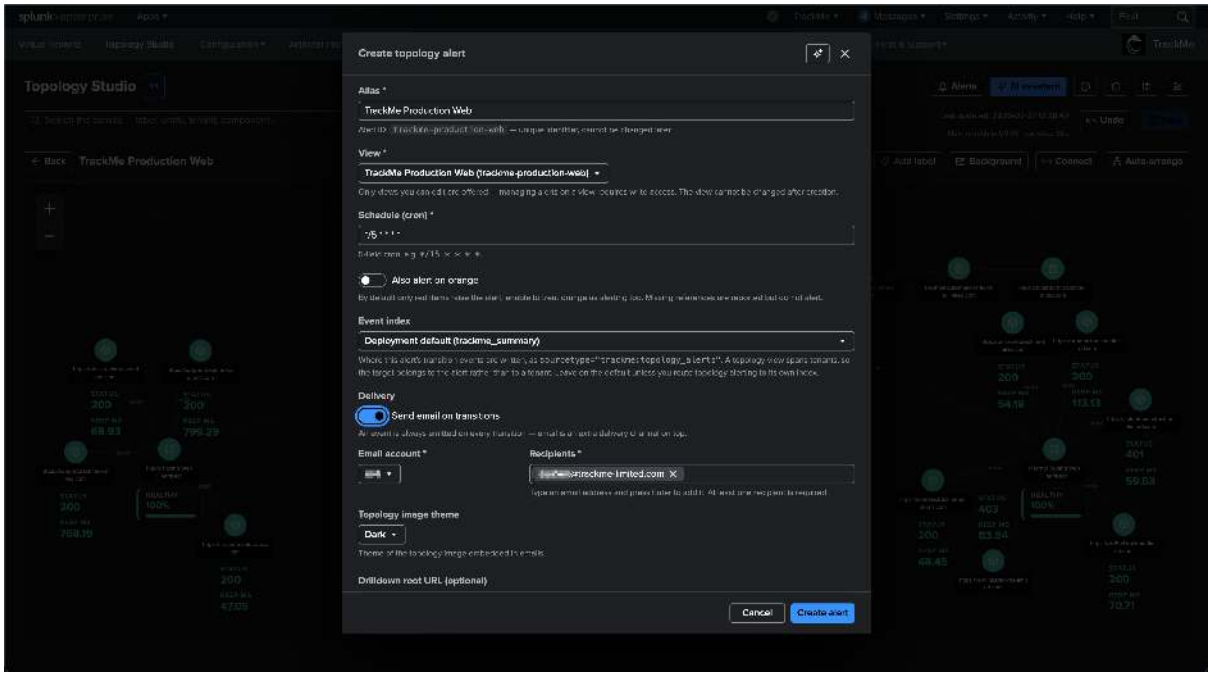
Every transition (open / update / resolve) emits a **notable event** to TrackMe's notable index, `source-type=trackme:topology_alerts` — searchable, dashboard-able, and available to any downstream pipeline you already run on TrackMe notables.

Email (opt-in)

On top of the events, an alert can deliver **email** through any TrackMe email delivery account:

- branded HTML in dark or light theme, up to 50 recipients;
- **the topology itself, rendered server-side as an image** — with the same node icons as the canvas, colored by the state that triggered the notification, and including the **auto-populated members** of expanded aggregates with their KPI displays: the recipient sees the same map the canvas shows, not a table;
- a **deep link** back to the live view. The link root is auto-resolved from your Splunk Web configuration and can be **overridden per alert** — for reverse proxies and custom domains;
- resolve emails report the incident duration.





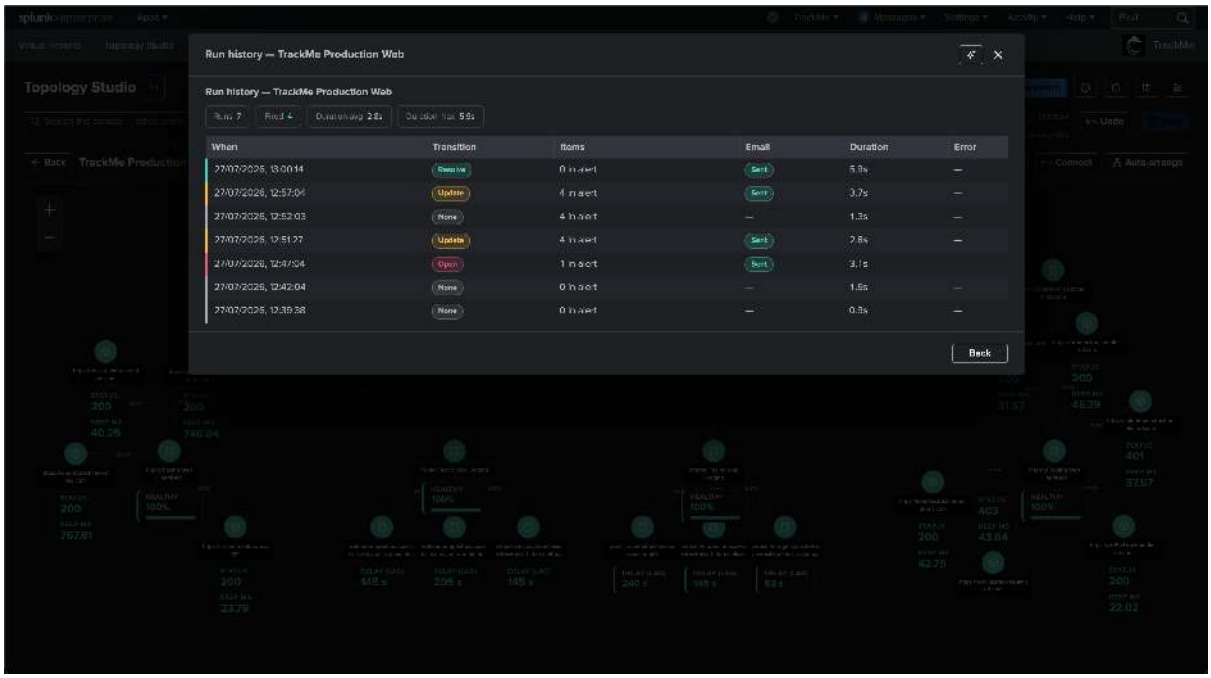
Managing alerts

The Alerts modal on each view is the management surface:

- create, edit, **enable/disable** and delete alerts;
- **run now** for immediate evaluation;
- **run history** — the recent runs with status, duration and outcome, so you can see the engine working (and prove a schedule is firing);
- **Ask AI** per alert — hand the alert and its recent runs to the *AI Assistant* for interpretation.

Hint

Creating and managing alerts on a view requires **write** access to that view (see *Administration*). If a view is deleted, its alerts are deactivated and remain inspectable by administrators and the alert's creator for cleanup.



8.7.5 AI integration

Topology Studio is a first-class citizen of TrackMe's *AI Assistant* — the assistant doesn't just *know about* your topologies, it can reason over them and, with your consent, **build and modify them for you**.

Note

Like every AI capability in TrackMe, this is **opt-in**: it requires the AI Assistant to be enabled and at least one AI provider configured. Without it, Topology Studio is fully functional — the AI entry points simply don't appear.

The topology chat context

The AI Assistant on the Topology Studio page runs in a **dedicated topology context**: it sees your views (names, structure, node inventory, alert definitions) within your permissions, and it understands the topology contracts — what a valid graph looks like, what aggregates and filters can express, how alerts behave.

Ask it things like:

- *"Which of my views cover the firewall data sources?"*
- *"Why is the payment-flow view showing orange?"*
- *"What would be a good alert configuration for this map?"*

AI-generated and AI-modified topologies

The assistant can go beyond answering: describe the map you want, and it **generates the topology** — a brand-new view built from scratch, or changes to the one you have open. It knows your tenants and which components each has enabled (so it can scope aggregates across your whole visible environment), and on an open view it knows the real entities behind it — the identities it uses are always drawn from your actual monitored estate, never invented. The same applies to modifications: *"add the linux hosts tenant's DHM entities as an aggregate under the ingestion tier"* — and to recovery: *"roll this view back to how it was before the last change"* uses the view's version history.

Every write goes through the **consent-card flow**: the assistant presents exactly what it intends to change, and nothing touches your views until you approve it. The proposal is validated by the same server-side validators as any hand-authored save — the AI cannot produce a graph a human couldn't — and your tenant permissions bound what it can see, exactly as they bound the canvas.

Per-alert Ask AI

Each Topology Alert carries an **Ask AI** action: the assistant receives the alert's definition and recent run history and helps you interpret it — why it opened, whether the schedule and scope make sense, what the run-history pattern suggests.

> **Hint**
>
> The assistant's knowledge of the topology contracts is kept in lock-step with the product by continuous integration — when Topology Studio evolves, the assistant's understanding evolves in the same release.

8.7.6 Administration

Permissions

Topology Studio follows TrackMe's standard three-role model:

Role	What it can do
`trackme_user`	Open and consume shared views (live status, inspector, full-screen, deep links).
`trackme_power`	Everything above, plus **author**: create views, edit views they have write access to, and manage Topology Alerts on those views.
`trackme_admin`	Everything, on every view.

Per-view access — read/write split

Each view carries **two role lists**:

- **Read roles** — who sees the view on the landing page and can open it.
- **Write roles** — who can edit the canvas, change the view's settings, and manage its alerts.

The view's **creator always retains access** to their own view, and administrators always see everything. Alert management is tied to **write** access — being able to read a map does not grant the right to change how it alerts.

Tenant isolation

A topology view can reference entities from many tenants — but **viewing a map never extends anyone's tenant permissions**. Live status is enforced server-side, per node, against the caller's tenant visibility:

- Nodes referencing tenants the caller **can** see behave normally.
- Nodes referencing tenants the caller **cannot** see return a `restricted` marker only — **no entity identity, no state, no counts**. The UI renders them as neutral restricted nodes.
- Aggregates spanning visible and non-visible tenants fold **only the visible scopes**, and report how many scopes were withheld.

> **Important**
>
> This makes cross-team maps safe to share broadly: everyone sees the same topology *shape*, while the live data each person receives is exactly what their tenant permissions allow — enforced in the backend, not the browser.

Licensing

- **Authoring** (creating and editing views, managing alerts) requires the **Enterprise** or **Unlimited** edition (or an active trial).
- **Consuming** shared views is not license-gated beyond a valid license.
- On a downgrade to Foundation, existing views remain listed and deletable so you can clean up, but authoring is disabled.

Export, import and portability

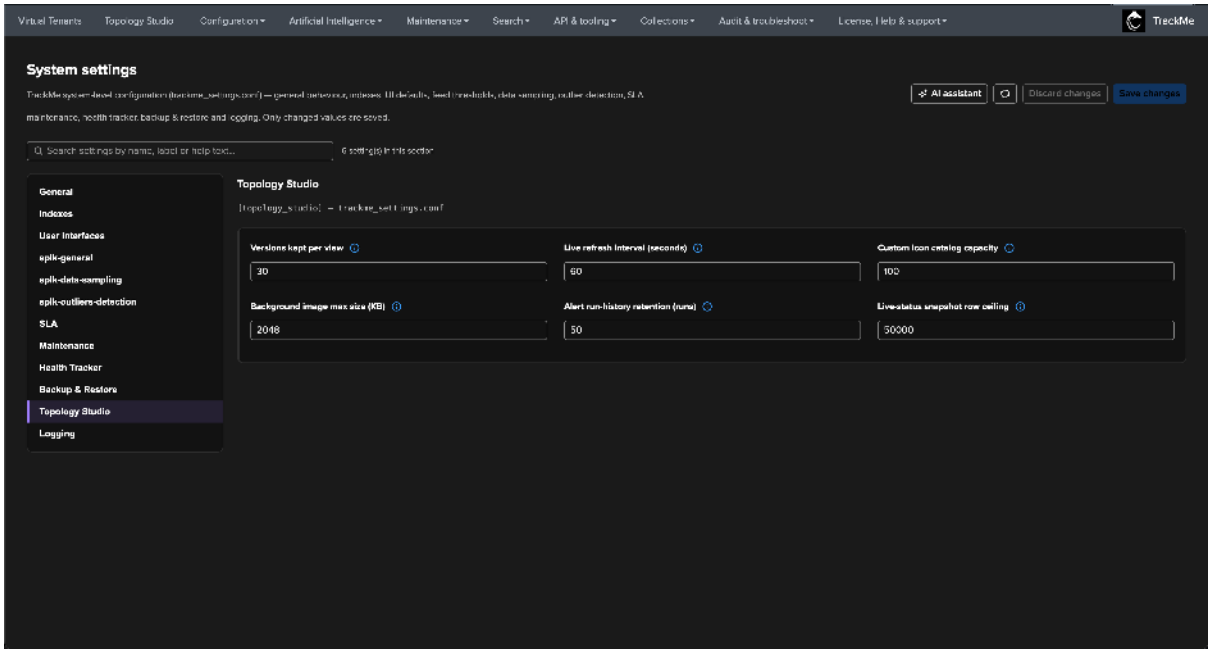
Views are **portable**:

- **Export** produces a single archive containing the graph, the background image and the view's alert definitions — everything travels together.
- **Import** recreates the view on any TrackMe instance (staging → production, instance migrations, sharing between deployments), optionally under a new view id. Imports are size-capped and fully re-validated on arrival — an imported view obeys the same rules as one authored in place.

Topology views are stored in global KV store collections, so they are automatically included in TrackMe's *backup & restore* cycle.

System-wide settings

From TrackMe 2.4.9, six Topology Studio controls are **admin-configurable, deployment-wide** — under **Configuration → System settings → Topology Studio** (the `[topology_studio]` stanza of `trackme_settings.conf`):



Setting	Default	Controls
topology_versions_retention	30	Restorable versions kept per view. Every save is a version; older versions beyond this count are pruned on save.
topology_refresh_interval_seconds	60	Base cadence of the canvas live-status refresh. This is the **floor**, not a fixed rate — the adaptive engine only ever *stretches* the interval on views that are slow to evaluate.
topology_icon_max_count	100	Capacity of the deployment-wide custom icon catalog.
topology_background_max_kb	2048	Maximum size of an uploaded canvas background image, in kilobytes.
topology_alert_runs_retention	50	Evaluations kept per topology alert in the run history, pruned after each run.
topology_snapshot_max_rows	50000	Maximum entity rows read per (tenant, component) snapshot when resolving live status and evaluating alerts. When a source is capped, aggregates report *truncated* rather than pretending the roll-up is exact. Raise only on very large estates with KV store capacity to match.

Every consumer reads these settings **fail-safe**: a missing or invalid value falls back to the shipped default, and values are clamped server-side to a sane range — a broken setting can never take Topology Studio down. Each setting also carries its own *learn more* documentation directly in the System settings page.

Operational internals

For administrators who want to know what's running under the hood:

- **Storage** — views, background assets, version history, alert definitions, alert state and run history live in dedicated global KV store collections (`kv_trackme_topology_*`). Version snapshots are bounded per view and pruned automatically on save; deleting a view cascades its alerts, assets and versions.
- **Alert execution** — each Topology Alert materializes as its own scheduled saved search running the evaluation command on the alert's cron schedule, owned by the alert's creator. Enable/disable in the UI schedules/unschedules it; per-alert run locks prevent overlapping evaluations (a *run now* and a scheduled run coordinate rather than collide).
- **Notable events** — alert transitions are indexed to the TrackMe notable index under `sourcetype=trackme:topology_alerts`.
- **Email rendering** — the emailed topology image is rendered server-side; no browser involved, no external service.

Hint

If an alert's saved search drifts (deleted or altered outside TrackMe), the scheduling layer detects and self-heals it on the next management-surface interaction.

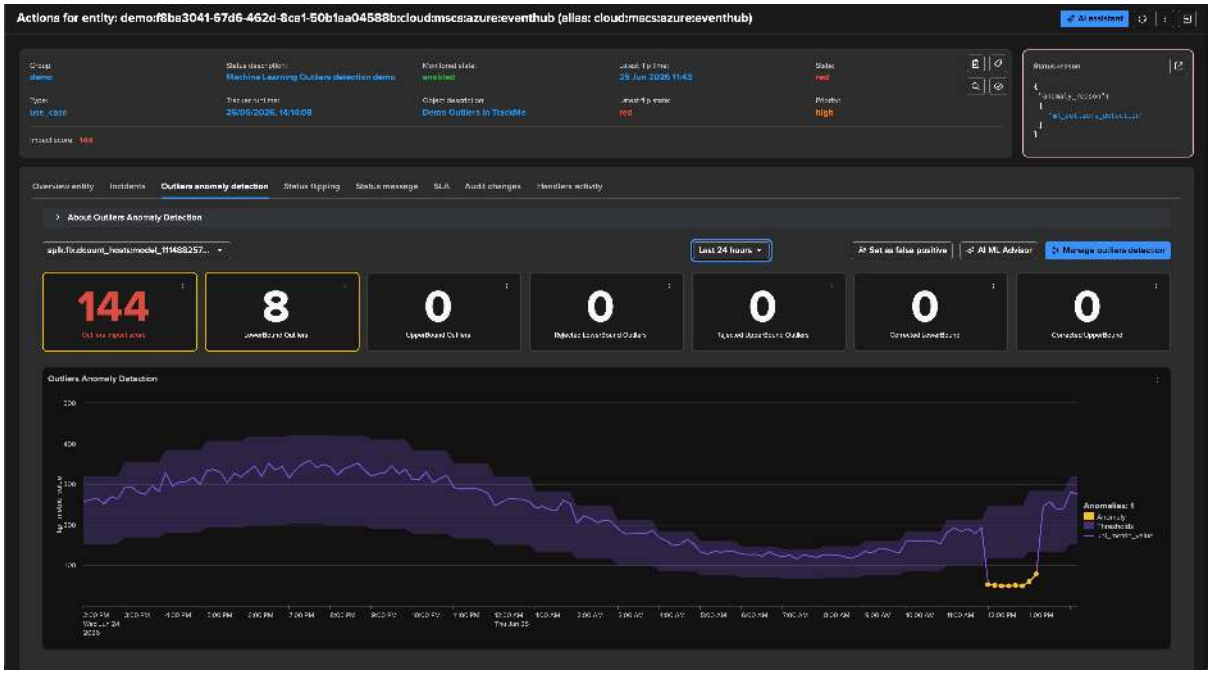
8.8 Machine Learning

TrackMe ships its own native machine-learning engine — per-tenant statistical models that learn each entity's normal numeric behaviour and flag deviations, feeding the impact score rather than raising alerts on their own.

- **Outlier detection** — how the models work, seasonality, confidence, scoring, and which components benefit, with a full in-depth reference.

8.8.1 Outlier detection

TrackMe includes a built-in machine-learning engine that learns each entity's *normal* numeric behaviour from history and flags deviations. It runs natively inside TrackMe — no Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit dependency — with per-tenant models and impact-based scoring, so an anomaly rarely raises a false alert on its own.



The entity's **Outliers anomaly detection** tab is where this surfaces: counters for the outlier impact score and lower/upper-bound (and rejected / corrected) outliers, and a chart of the metric over time against the model's learned thresholds, with anomalies flagged. When an outlier drives the state, the status reason reads `ML_outliers_detection`.

> **Note**
>
> This page is the **overview**. For the full reference — the density-function engine, true-context simulation, managing and tuning models, the backend, system-wide options, and troubleshooting — see *Outlier detection — in depth*.

How it works

Detection runs in two phases:

- **Training** (`trackmefit`) — TrackMe builds and trains a model from the entity's historical metrics and stores it. Models are created automatically when entities are discovered, and retrained on a regular cadence.
- **Monitoring** (`trackmeapply`) — each cycle, the trained model is applied to the current value, producing an *is-outlier* flag, the expected boundaries, and a confidence level.

The native engine auto-selects the best-fit statistical distribution per model (or you can pin one), and models are stored **per tenant** for clean lifecycle management and good search-head-cluster performance.

Seasonality

Models can learn time-based patterns, so "normal" shifts by time of day or day of week. Choose a **time factor**:

- **none** — for steady, time-independent KPIs (a fixed-rate feed, a constant host count).
- **hour of day** — 24 slots.
- **day of week** — 7 slots.
- **day-of-week × hour-of-day** — for strongly weekly patterns.

Tip

Match the seasonality to the metric. Using *hour of day* on a metric that really varies by weekday misses the pattern; applying any seasonality to a non-seasonal KPI just adds noise — set it to *none*.

Confidence and scoring

- **Confidence** is **low** until the model has enough history (by default **30 days**) and **normal** thereafter. A **low-confidence** model still runs, but its score contribution is **suppressed** so an undertrained model cannot raise false alerts. You can opt into scoring low-confidence results per rule for an early signal.
- A detected outlier contributes an **outlier sub-score** to the entity's total score (see *Impact scoring & thresholds*). By default that contribution sits **below** the critical threshold, so an outlier alone will not turn an entity red unless you raise its weight or it combines with other anomalies.

Note

Training data. Allow at least the minimum history (**30 days** by default, governed by `splk_outliers_min_days_history`) for normal confidence — for seasonal models such as day-of-week × hour-of-day this also gives each slot enough samples.

Handling false positives

The **Set as false positive** action on an entity's Outliers tab suppresses an outlier-driven alert without retraining or disabling the model — it cancels the current outlier score, and thanks to the immediate score cache it takes effect on the very next evaluation. It is the manual counterpart to the automatic low-confidence suppression, and works for a single outlier or a whole entity. Per-model threshold guards and deviation checks reject outliers outside sensible value bounds.

You can also **simulate** a model in a true-to-life preview before applying changes, and run train / monitor / enable / disable / reset in **bulk** from the Tenant Home. The **ML Outliers Anomaly Detection** view lists an entity's models with their status and last train / monitor times, shows the model's **confidence** (here *normal* — enough history to proceed), and runs a simulation over a chosen window so you can see exactly where the model would flag anomalies before committing:

Which components benefit

Component	Outlier fit
DSM, **FLX**	Natural fit — continuous, often seasonal metrics. **Enabled by default.**
DHM	Available but selective — per-host volume is noisy. Off by default.
FQM, **WLK**	Available but not recommended — field-quality and scheduler metrics are too slow-moving, discrete, or regime-dependent. Off by default.
MHM	**Not applicable** — outlier detection is not available for the Metric Hosts Monitoring component.

Where it applies, outlier detection is enabled or disabled per tenant and per component.

Choosing where behavioural detection runs

"Host outliers or not" is usually the wrong question. Host-level (DHM) outlier detection ships **off by default** because most environments have limited control over endpoints and are quickly overwhelmed by host count and granularity — but that is a default, not a prohibition, and the value depends entirely on *which* hosts:

- Detecting a suspicious change in volume on an **Active Directory / domain controller** is genuinely valuable.
- Trying to detect volume variation on an ordinary **laptop or workstation** feed has little to no value.

The real question is **scoping outlier detection to the entities where behavioural change is meaningful**. Rather than a blanket on/off, use the **Outliers scope**, entity **labels** and **tags**, and policy management to enable models only for the hosts and feeds that matter — critical servers, sensitive sources — and leave the long tail of low-value endpoints out. That preserves the value while cutting the cost. For broader behavioural detection, run it at the **index level (DSM)**, or in a dedicated tenant built on **Flex Objects over the Splunk licensing logs** (pre-built use cases ship for this):

How it is controlled, tenant-level (applied once):

- **Whole tenant on/off** — *Configuration → Virtual Tenants → edit the tenant →* **Enable Machine Learning**, under *Feature Behavior Settings*.
- **Which components run outliers** — the **Enable Machine Learning allowlist**, in the same editor. Dropping DHM from the allowlist is the surgical option: ML stays on for DSM / FLX.
- **Which entities carry models** — the ML Outliers management **Outliers scope**, plus entity labels and tags.

Note

The ML cost lever is scope, not cadence. Do not reduce the ML-monitor frequency to save cost — that opens scoring gaps and delays detection. Choose which entities carry models instead.

See also

- *Outlier detection — in depth* — the full reference: the density-function engine, true-context simulation, managing models, backend, system-wide options, advanced tuning, and troubleshooting.
- *Impact scoring & thresholds* — how the outlier sub-score feeds the total score.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* and *FLX — Flex Objects* — the primary consumers.

8.8.2 Outlier detection — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for outlier detection. For a quick, readable introduction — how it works, seasonality, confidence, and which components benefit — start with *Outlier detection*. This page collects the full detail: the density-function engine, true-context simulation, managing models, the backend, system-wide options, advanced tuning, and troubleshooting.

Machine Learning Outliers Anomaly Detection in TrackMe

TrackMe implements Machine Learning Outliers Anomaly detection across all components, from feeds tracking to the monitoring of scheduled activity in Splunk.

TrackMe implements its own **native ML density function engine** (`TrackMeNativeDensityFunction`), providing a built-in outlier detection system. Models are stored and managed in **per-tenant KVstore collections**, delivering better performance, easier management, and eliminating replication overhead in Search Head Cluster (SHC) environments. The `DensityFunction` algorithm from the Splunk AI Toolkit is also available and can be selected per model. The workflow operates in two phases:

- **ML training** (`mltrain`): models are generated and trained from historical metrics stored in TrackMe's metric store indexes, and persisted to KVstore (or optionally to file)
- **ML monitoring** (`mlmonitor`): TrackMe evaluates the anomaly detection status for each entity by applying trained models

Models are created automatically when entities are discovered and can be customized per entity to adjust behavior as needed.

Impact-Based Alerting and ML Outliers

TrackMe uses **Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)** to determine how ML Outliers affect entity status. When an outlier is detected, TrackMe generates **outlier score events** with a configurable impact score (default: 36). Only when the cumulative impact score reaches the alerting threshold (score >= 100) does the entity transition to a red alert state. This approach provides high flexibility and significantly reduces false positive risks.

- Outlier impact scores are configurable per tenant and per component
- Outliers alone (at default score 36) will not trigger a red alert unless combined with other anomalies or the score is tuned higher
- One-click false positive suppression is available for individual outliers or entire entities
- See *QUICK START - TrackMe Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)* for full details on Impact-Based Alerting

Key capabilities

- **Confidence levels**: ML models have a confidence level (`low` or `normal`) based on available historical data. Models with `low` confidence do not influence entity status until sufficient data has been collected (configurable, default: 30 days)
- **Seasonality control**: Models can include time-based seasonality factors or set the `time_factor` to `none` to exclude seasonal concepts for KPIs that are not driven by time-of-day or day-of-week patterns
- **Threshold guards**: Per-model minimal and maximal thresholds for LowerBound and UpperBound outliers allow rejecting outliers that do not meet defined value boundaries
- **Auto-correction**: Built-in deviation checks reject outliers where the variation is too small relative to the current KPI value, reducing false positives
- **True context simulation**: Simulation mode trains a dedicated simulation model that fully replicates live model behavior, ensuring accurate previews before applying changes

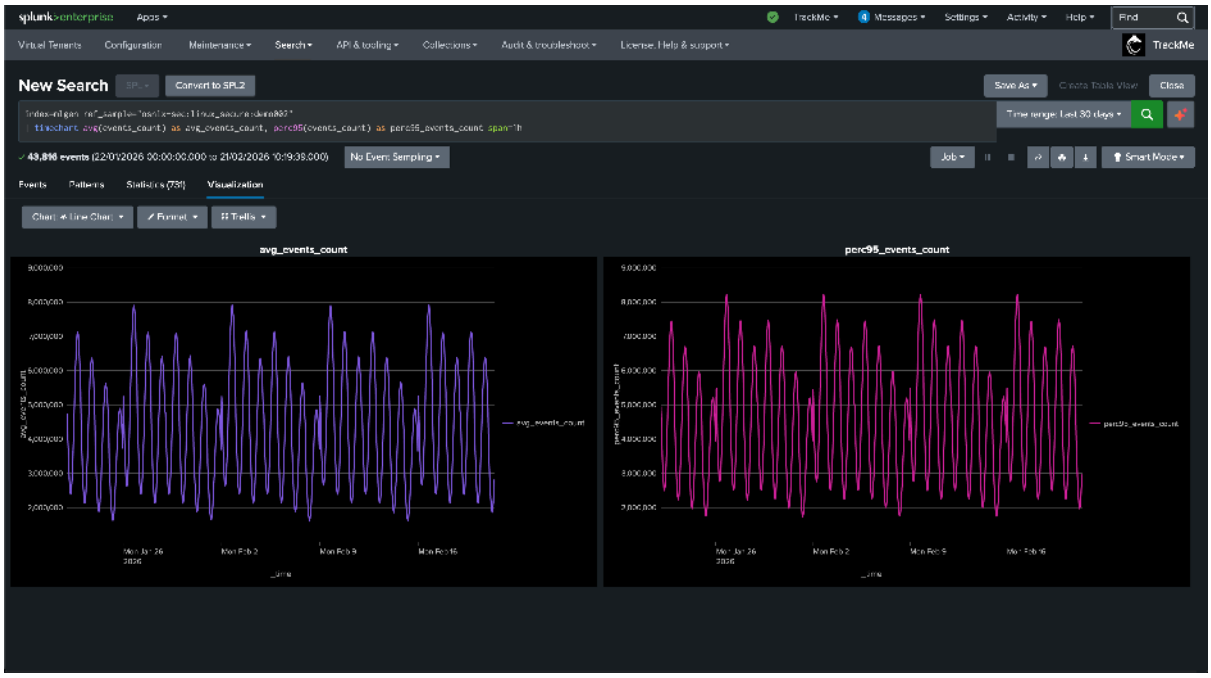
- **Native ML engine**: TrackMe's built-in `TrackMeNativeDensityFunction` engine uses scipy with automatic best-fit distribution selection (normal, exponential, Gaussian KDE, beta), with the MLTK `DensityFunction` also available
- **KVstore model storage**: ML models are stored in per-tenant KVstore collections by default, with file-based storage available as an alternative
- **Custom algorithms and parameters**: Define custom algorithms, extra `fit`/`apply` parameters, and custom boundaries extraction macros for advanced ML requirements
- **Selective enablement**: ML Outliers can be enabled or disabled per tenant and per component using the `mloutliers` and `mloutliers_allowlist` configuration options
- **Bulk operations**: Reset, enable/disable, train, and monitor operations can be performed in bulk via the UI

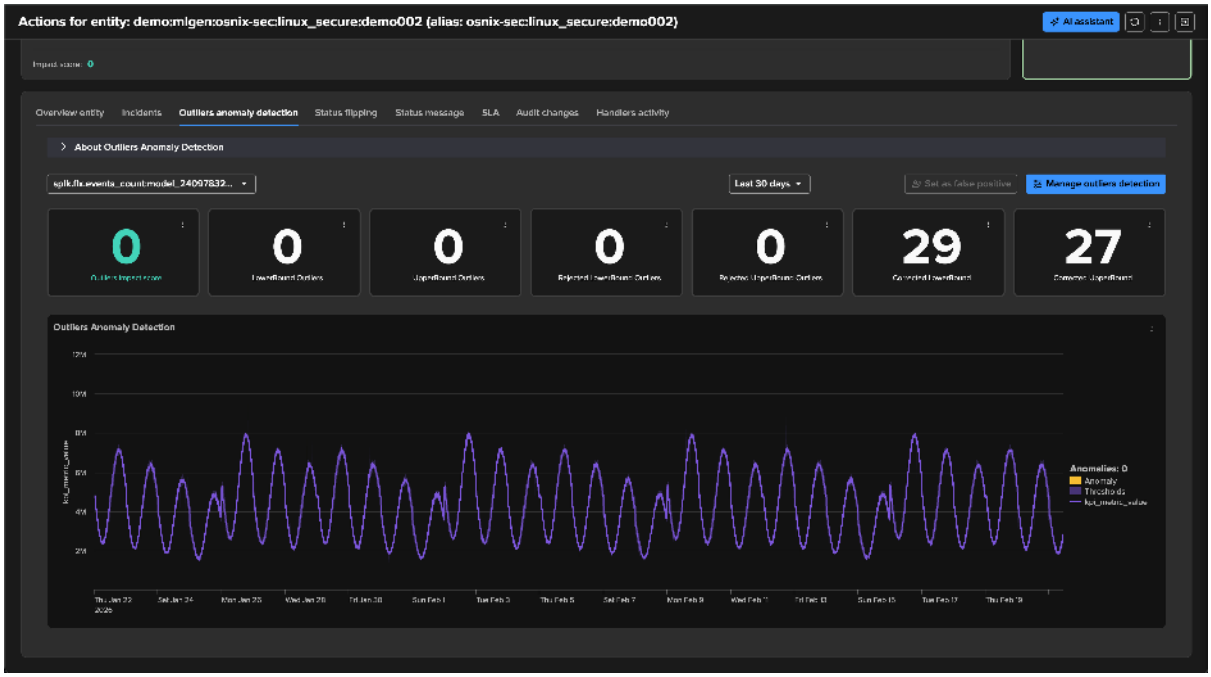
See also: *Use TrackMe to detect abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds* for a practical use case around Machine Learning outlier detection.

Seasonality Concepts

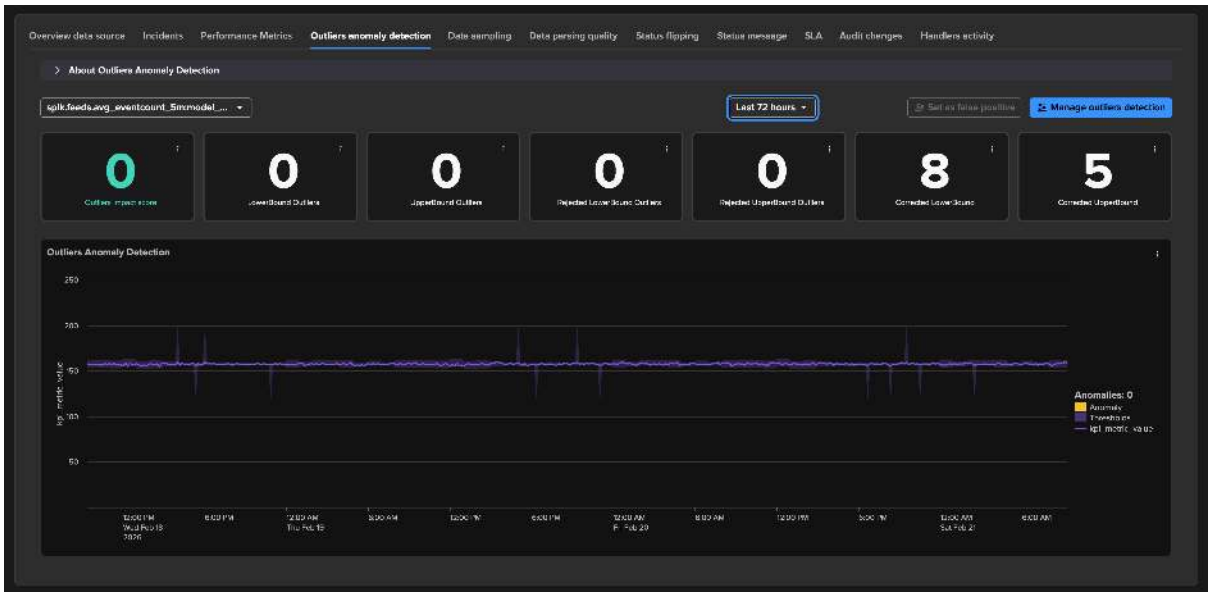
Most data sources exhibit recurring patterns — higher activity during business hours, lower volumes on weekends, periodic batch ingestion cycles. TrackMe's ML Outliers engine leverages these patterns by training models that learn the expected behavior over time and flag deviations as potential anomalies.

Sample pattern over the past 30 days — seasonality by weekday with higher activity during working hours:





However, not all KPIs follow seasonal patterns. For metrics with steady, time-independent behavior (for example, a fixed-rate feed or a constant host count), applying seasonality to the model can introduce unnecessary noise. To handle these cases, ML models can be configured with the `time_factor` set to `none`, which excludes day-of-week and hour-of-day seasonality from the outlier calculations. This can be set on a per-model basis, or chosen as the default for new models via the `splk_outliers_detection_timefactor_default` configuration option.



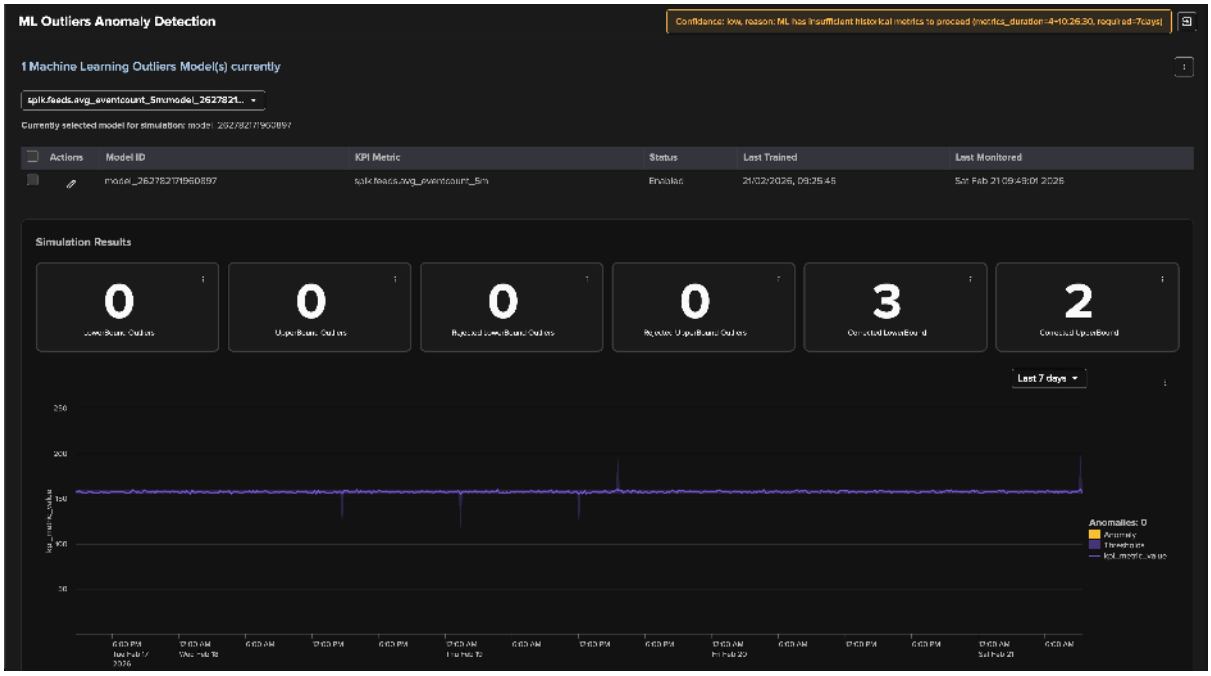
> **Note**
>
> **Generating samples for outliers detection**
>
> You can find, download, and use the following sample generator with no restrictions: https://github.com/trackme-limited/mlgen-python — we use it to generate data with seasonality concepts for development, qualification, and documentation purposes.

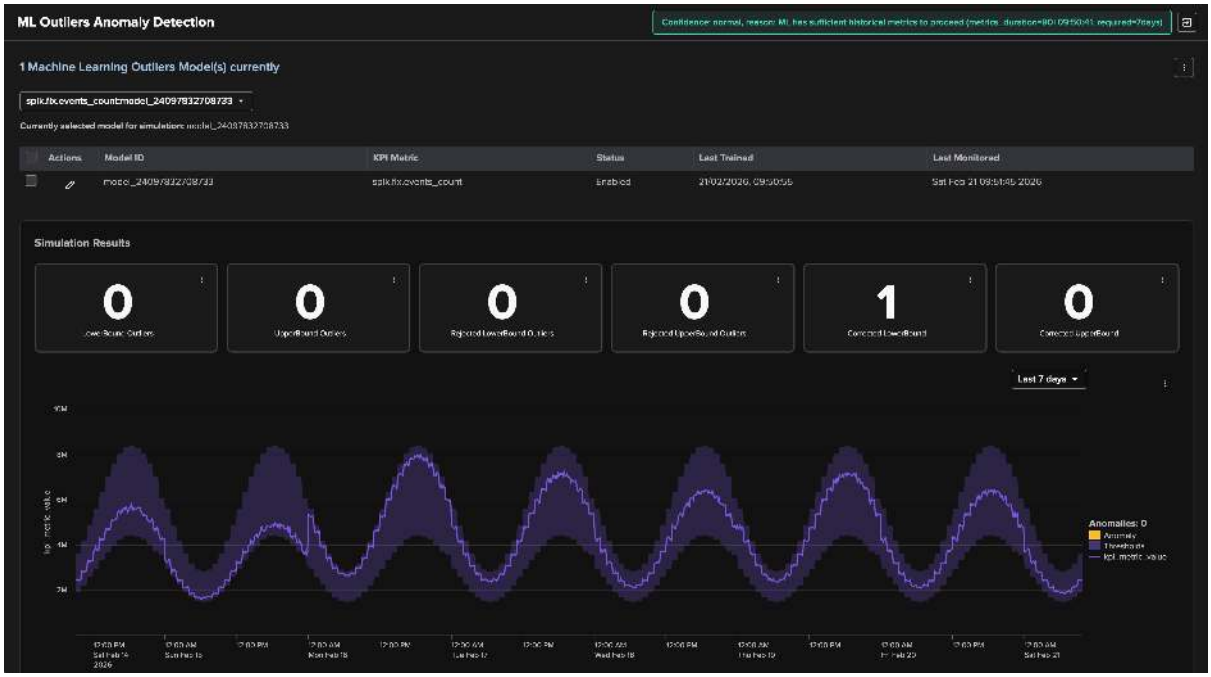
Confidence Level

TrackMe assigns a **confidence level** to each ML model during training, based on the amount of historical data available:

- **low**: The model is trained and rendered, but outlier results **do not influence entity status**. This prevents false positives while the model is still learning from limited data.
- **normal**: The model is fully trusted and outlier results **contribute to the entity's impact score**.

The minimum number of days of historical metrics required to reach `normal` confidence is controlled by the `splk_outliers_min_days_history` configuration option (default: 30 days). The confidence level and reason are visible in the **Manage Outliers screen** and stored in the rules KVstore collection.





Outliers Impact Score & triggering on Upper Bound/Lower Bound breaches

When TrackMe's ML engine detects an outlier, it generates **outlier score events** that feed into the entity's cumulative impact score. Whether an outlier actually influences the entity status depends on several factors:

Upper Bound and Lower Bound breach configuration:

Each ML model defines which breach directions are active:

- `alert_lower_breached`: When enabled, a **LowerBound** outlier (observed value falls below the predicted lower boundary) generates a score event
- `alert_upper_breached`: When enabled, an **UpperBound** outlier (observed value exceeds the predicted upper boundary) generates a score event

These settings are configured per model, giving you full control over which types of volume deviations are meaningful for each metric. For example, you may want to alert only on lower bound breaches for a critical feed (detecting data drops) while ignoring upper bound breaches that represent harmless spikes.

Impact score behavior:

- The default outlier impact score is **36** (configurable per tenant and per component)
- At the default score, a single outlier detection alone will not trigger a red alert (which requires a cumulative score >= 100)
- Multiple concurrent outlier detections, or outliers combined with other anomalies (delay breach, latency breach, etc.), can accumulate to reach the alerting threshold
- Outlier score events are aggregated over a **24-hour rolling window** — older scores automatically expire

Threshold guards:

Per-model minimal and maximal value thresholds provide an additional layer of filtering:

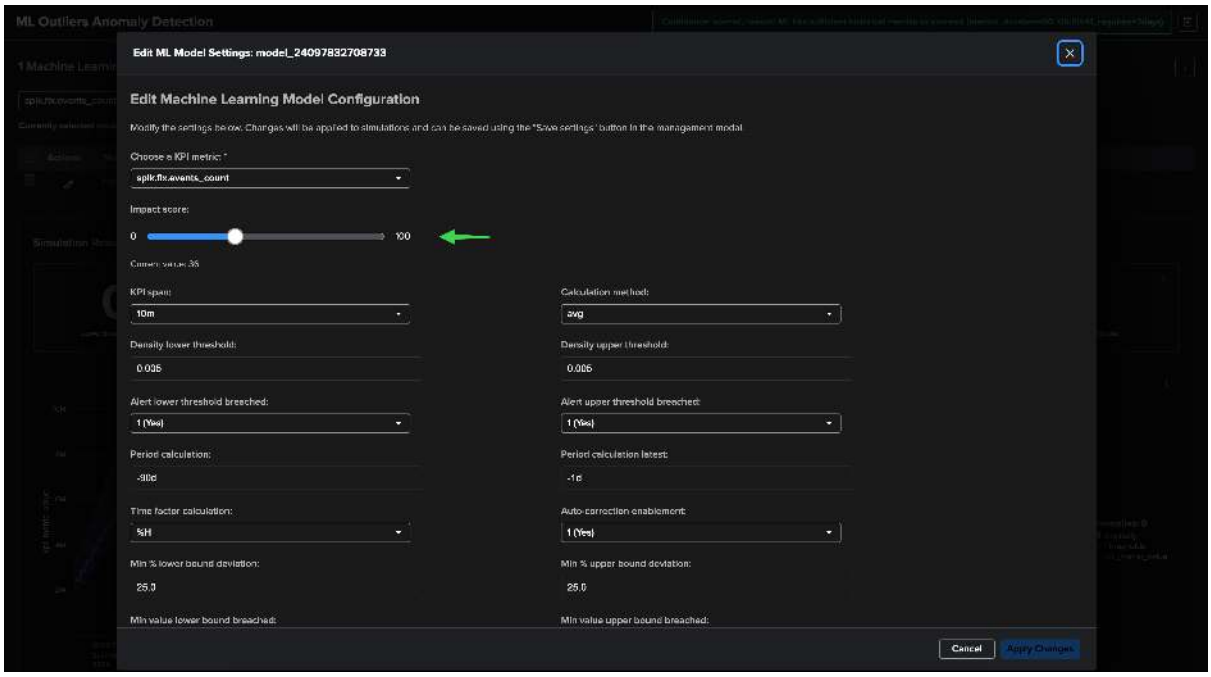
- `min_value_for_lowerbound_breached`: If the observed value remains above this minimum threshold, the LowerBound breach is considered insignificant and rejected
- `min_value_for_upperbound_breached`: If the observed value remains below this minimum threshold, the UpperBound breach is considered insignificant and rejected

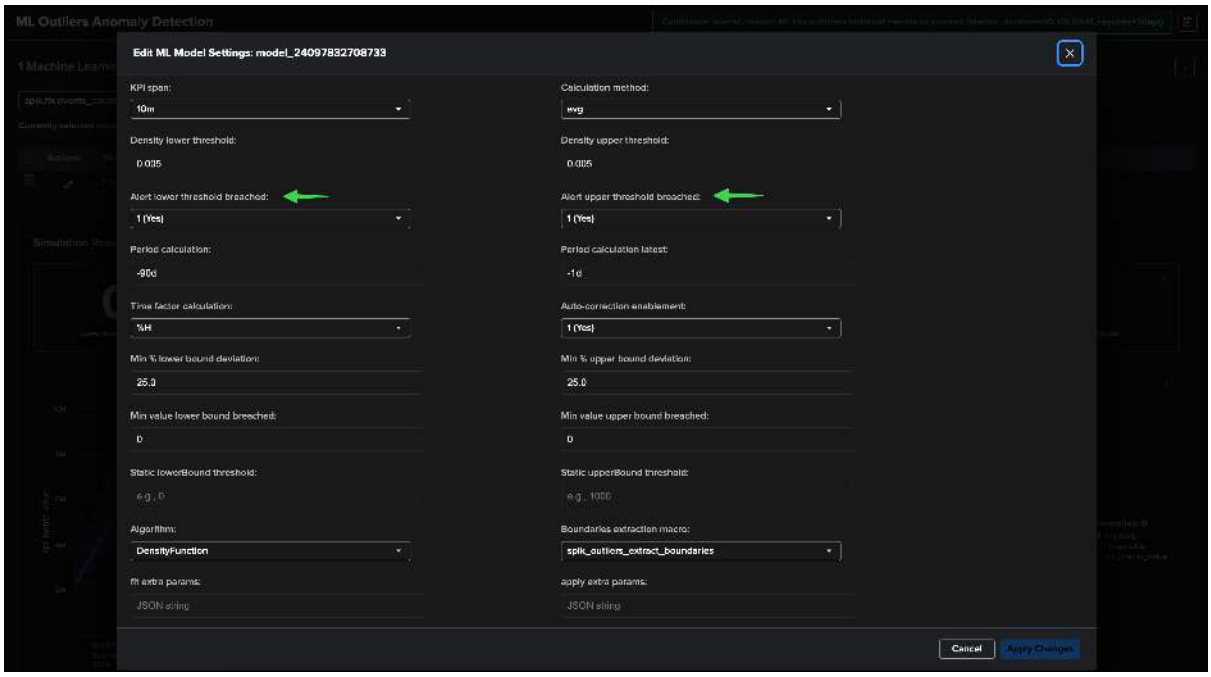
This filters out insignificant deviations — for example, a small dip in event count that technically breaches the lower boundary but represents a negligible variation. Rejected outliers do not generate score events and do not affect the entity's impact score.

False positive suppression:

When an outlier is identified as a false positive, a one-click action generates a **negative score event** that cancels out the outlier's positive score. The anomaly reason is preserved for audit purposes but no longer contributes to the entity status. See *QUICK START - TrackMe Impact-Based Alerting (IBA)* for details on false positive management.

Outliers impact score and breach configuration in the Manage Outliers screen:





Outliers per component

ML Outliers detection is available across TrackMe components, but the value and applicability varies significantly depending on the nature of the data being monitored.

Enabling Outliers at tenant creation

When creating a new Virtual Tenant, the **Advanced Options** section includes the Outliers enablement setting. TrackMe automatically pre-selects the recommended value based on the component type:

- **dsm** and **flx** tenants: Outliers is **enabled** by default
- **dhm**, **wlk**, and **fqm** tenants: Outliers is **disabled** by default
- **mhm** tenants: Outliers is not applicable

This setting can be changed at any time after creation from the **Virtual Tenants account** configuration page, allowing you to enable or disable Outliers detection as your requirements evolve.

Applicability per component

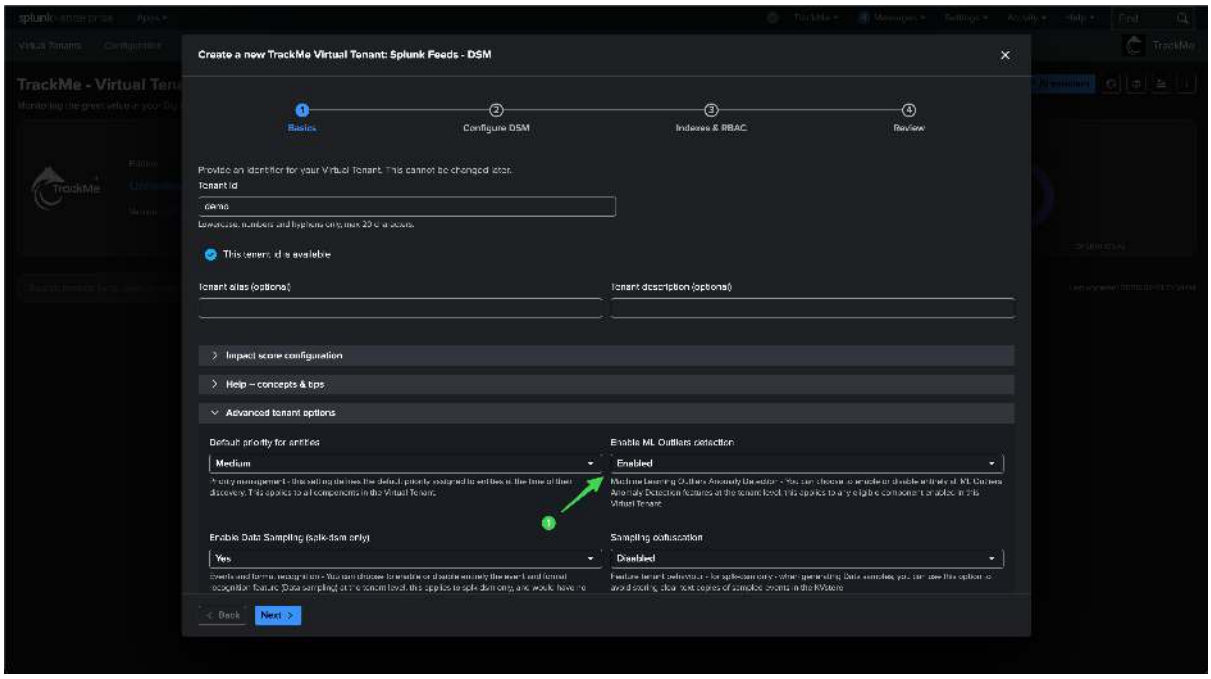
Table 3: ML Outliers applicability per component

Component	Recommendation	Details
dsm (Data Sources)	Recommended	High value for volume-based anomaly detection on data feeds. Particularly valuable for **Foundation Edition** customers who cannot leverage Flex Objects for a more segmented approach to outliers detection.
dhm (Data Hosts)	Not recommended	Host-level metrics tend to have low predictability and stability due to the dynamic nature of endpoints. Outliers detection on hosts typically generates excessive false positives.
mhm (Metric Hosts)	Not applicable	Outliers detection is not applicable to metric hosts.
wlk (Workload)	Not recommended	Workload monitoring generally has low predictability and limited value from outliers detection. TrackMe automatically disables Outliers by default when creating a Workload tenant.
flx (Flex Objects)	Key feature	Outliers is a core capability of Flex Objects, enabling precise anomaly detection on custom metrics with full control over model configuration. Can be disabled at the tenant level for use cases where outliers detection is not applicable (no metrics, or simply not wanted).
fqm (Fields Quality)	Not recommended	Fields quality metrics are generally not suitable for outliers detection due to their inherent variability.

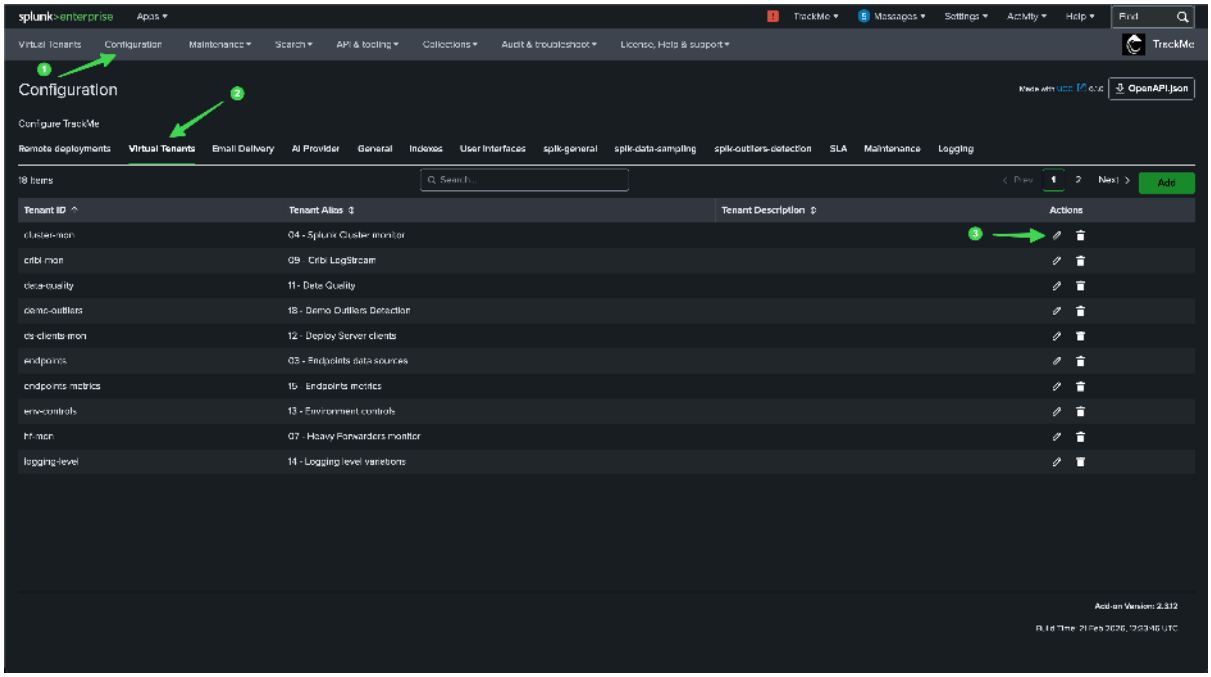
Hint

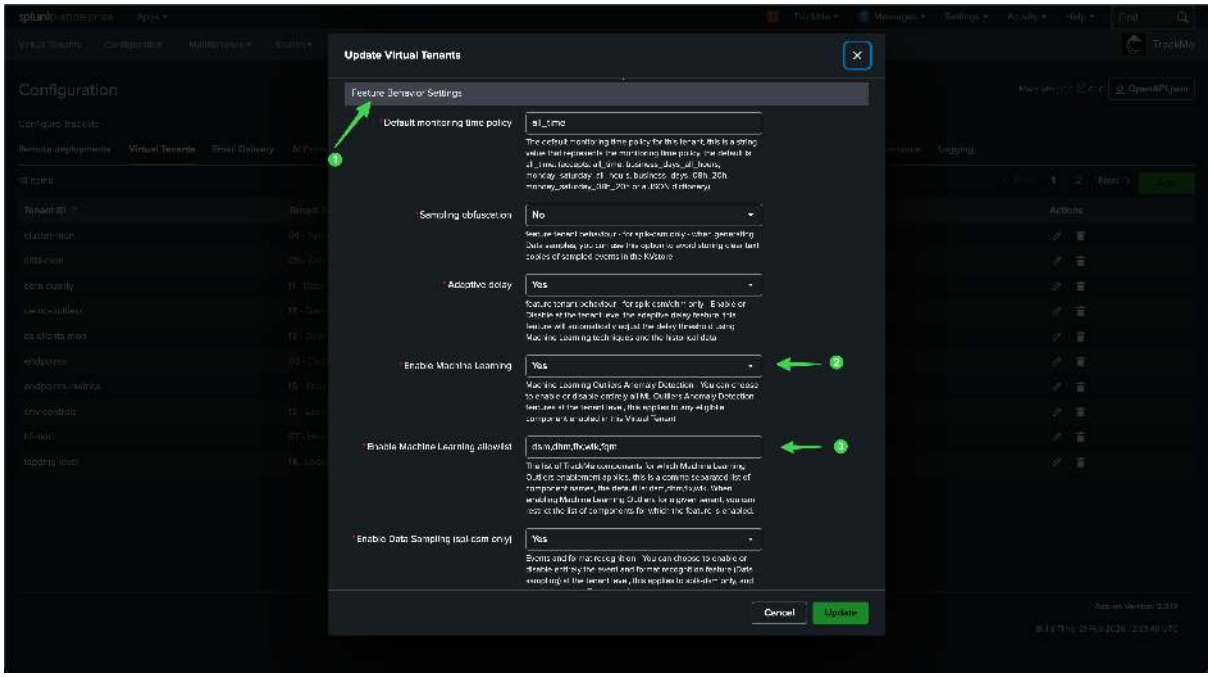
The `mloutliers_allowlist` configuration option controls which components have ML Outliers enabled per tenant. By default, all applicable components are included (`dsm,dhm,flx,wlk,fqm`). Adjust this list to match your environment — for example, set it to `dsm,flx` to focus on the highest-value components.

Enabling/disabling Anomaly Outliers at the tenant level during tenant creation:



Enabling/disabling Anomaly Outliers at the tenant level from the Virtual Tenants account configuration page:





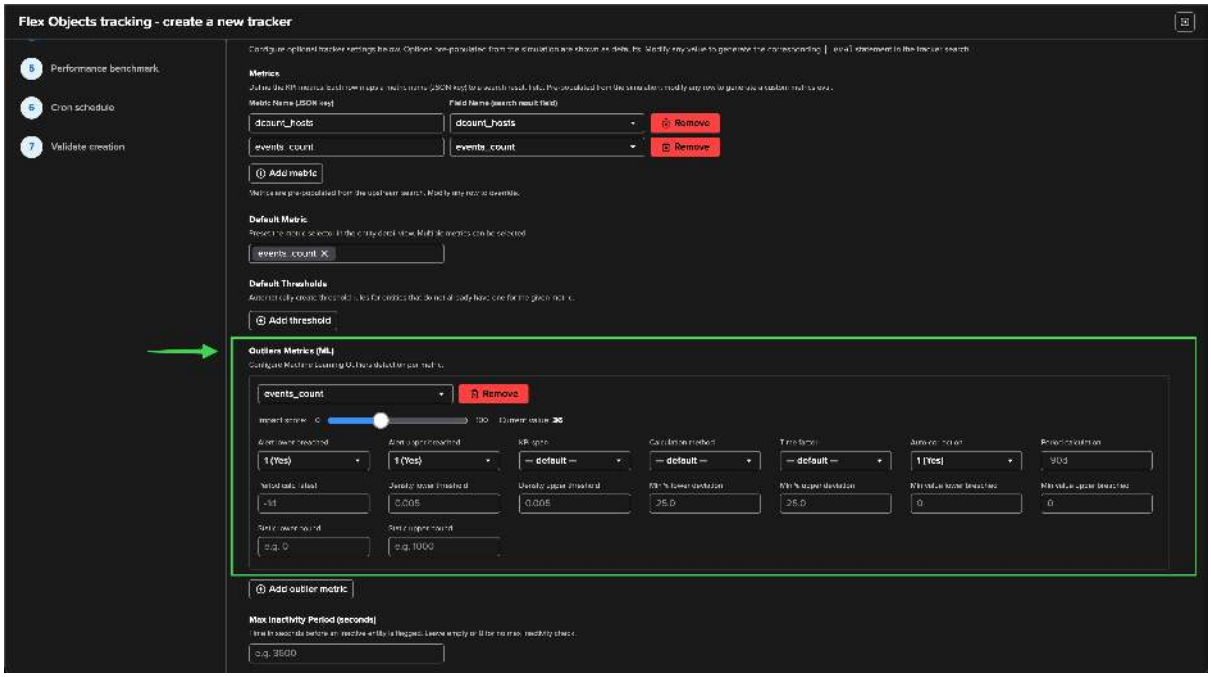
Flex Objects and Outliers

For **Flex Objects (flx)**, ML Outliers models are primarily driven by the tracker configuration. When creating or editing a Flex tracker through the UI, the **Outliers Metrics (ML)** section allows you to define outliers models directly as part of the tracker setup:

- Select which metrics should have outliers detection enabled
- Configure per-metric parameters at creation time: impact score, breach directions, density thresholds, time factor, auto-correction, period calculation, and static bounds
- These settings are applied automatically when entities are discovered by the tracker, creating pre-configured ML models without manual intervention

This approach is a key advantage of Flex Objects — the outliers configuration is part of the tracker definition itself, ensuring consistent model parameters across all entities discovered by that tracker.

For other components (`dsm`, `dhm`, etc.), ML models are created with system-wide defaults at entity discovery and must be tuned individually or via bulk actions afterward.



Hint

When a Flex tracker defines `outliers_metrics` in its search results, the ML models are automatically created with the specified parameters. This can also be set programmatically via the `outliers_metrics` field in the tracker search output — see *FLX — Flex Objects* for details.

Demonstrating Machine Learning Outliers Detection in TrackMe

How ML Outliers Detection Works in TrackMe

In short:

- Outliers rely on TrackMe-generated metrics only
- This allows running fast and efficient training and rendering searches, with minimal cost in terms of resources

For the purpose of this demonstration, we create a Flex Object TrackMe tenant that uses our ML generator:

- For more information about the Flex Objects component: *FLX — Flex Objects*

Our Flex tracker:

- Tracker name: "demo"
- Runs every 5 minutes (earliest: -5m, latest: now)

```
index=mlgen ref=* instance_id=*
| stats avg(dcount_hosts) as dcount_hosts, avg(events_count) as events_count,␣
↪values(instance_id) as instance_id by ref

| eval group = "demo"
| eval object = instance_id . ":" . ref, alias = ref
| eval object_description = "Demo Outliers in TrackMe"
| eval metrics = "{'dcount_hosts': " . dcount_hosts . ", 'events_count': " .␣
↪events_count . "}"
| eval outliers_metrics="{'dcount_hosts': {'alert_lower_breached': 1,
↪'alert_upper_breached': 1, 'time_factor': '%H', 'period_calculation': '-90d'},
↪'events_count': {'alert_lower_breached': 1, 'alert_upper_breached': 1,
```

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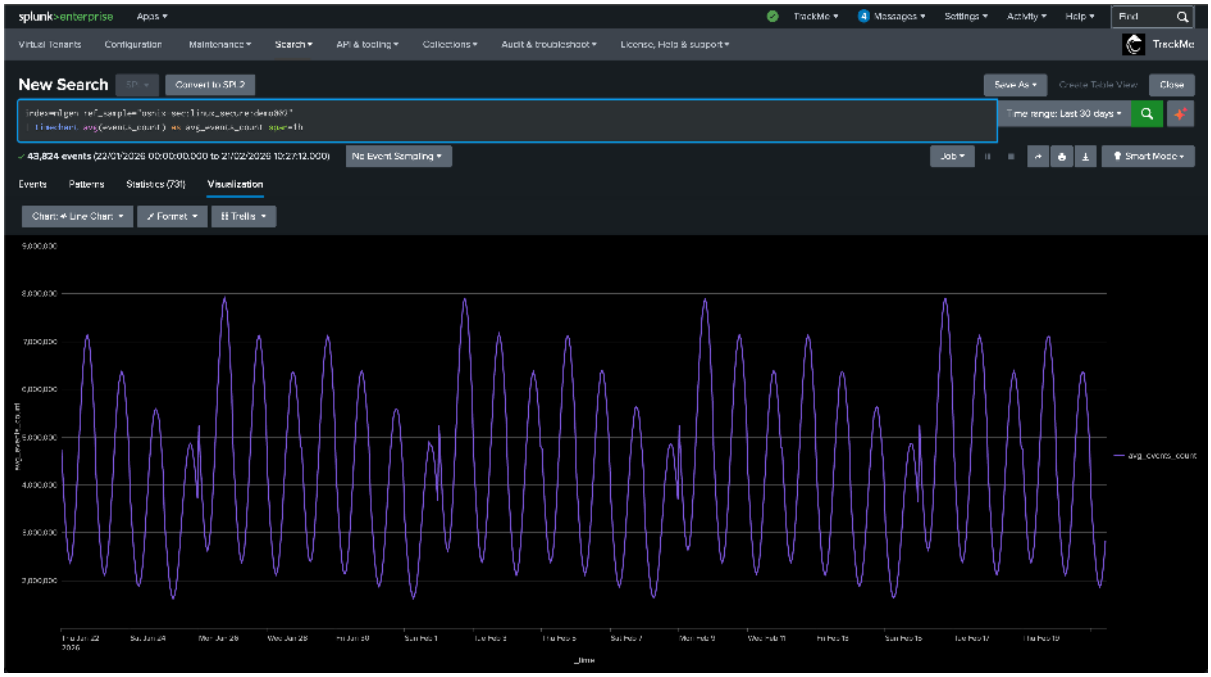
```
↪'time_factor': '%H', 'period_calculation': '-90d'}}"
| eval status=1
| eval status_description="Machine Learning Outliers detection demo"
| table group, object, alias, object_description, metrics, outliers_metrics,␣
↪status, status_description
``` default metric for the TrackMe UI to pick when opening the entity screen ```
| eval default_metric="events_count"
``` alert if inactive for more than 3600 sec```
| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```

This Flex Tracker creates entities by monitoring the availability of data in our ML index; it also generates metrics and automates the definition of models which alert on both lower bound and upper bound outliers.

We have our ML generator running and having backfilled the past 90 days of data; it currently does not generate any outliers:

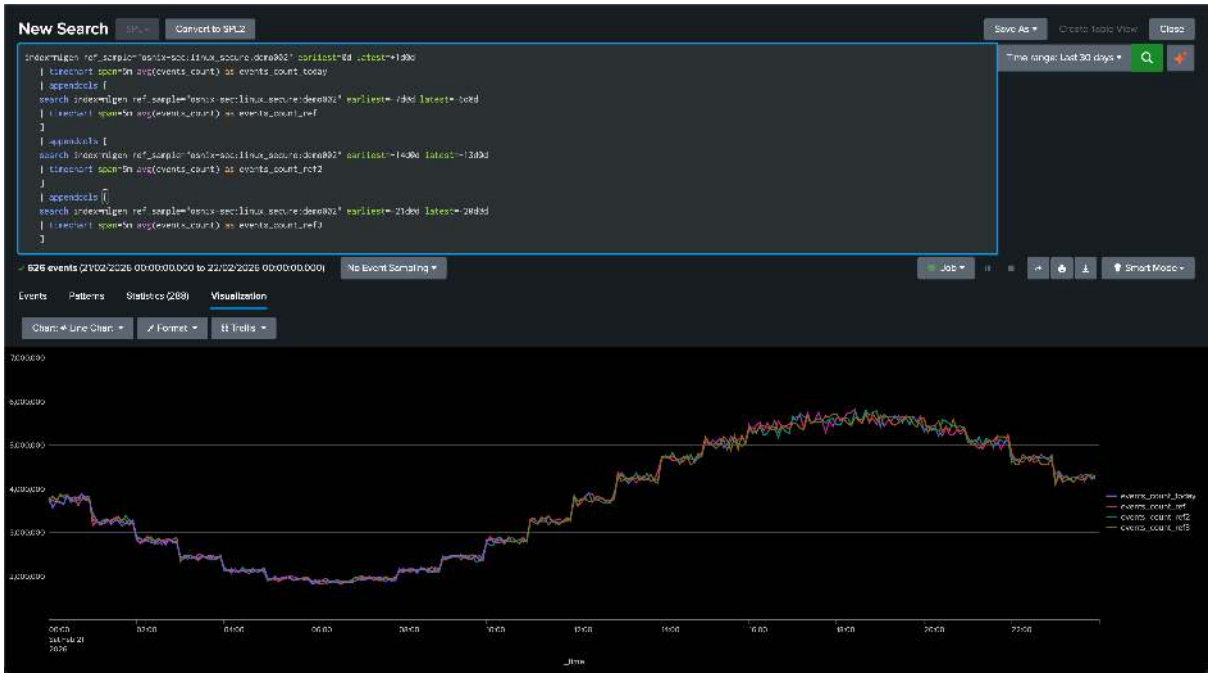
```
index=mlgen ref="security:linux_secure" earliest=-90d
| timechart avg(events_count) as avg_events_count span=1h
```



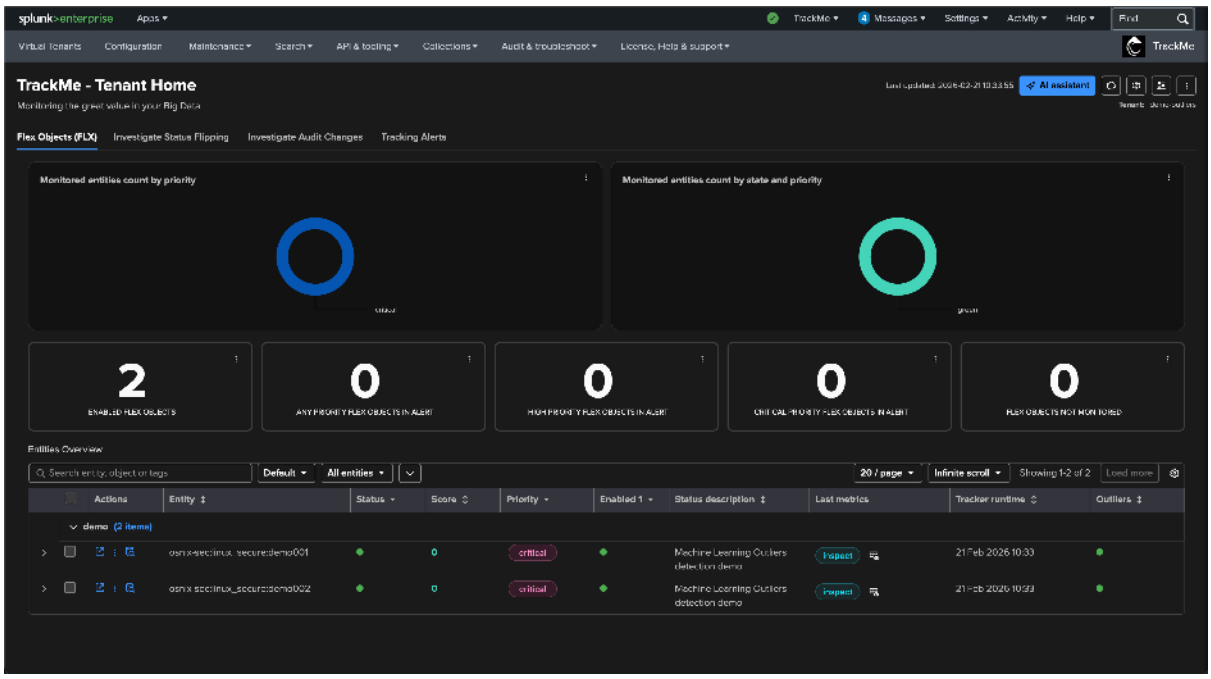
Our ML generator takes into account the weekdays; we can use the following search to compare the relative activity of the current weekdays against the past 4 previous same weekdays:

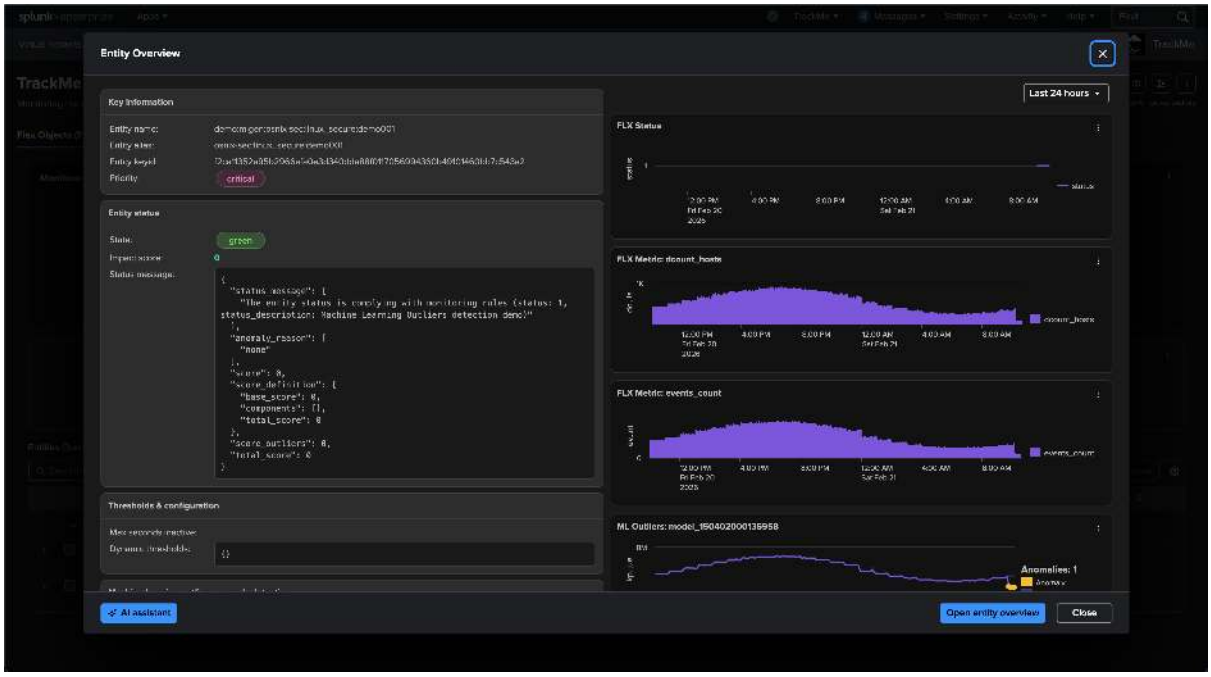
```
index=mlgen ref="security:linux_secure" earliest=@d latest=+1d@d
| timechart span=5m avg(events_count) as events_count_today
| appendcols [
search index=mlgen ref="security:linux_secure" earliest=-7d@d latest=-6d@d
| timechart span=5m avg(events_count) as events_count_ref
]
| appendcols [
search index=mlgen ref="security:linux_secure" earliest=-14d@d latest=-13d@d
| timechart span=5m avg(events_count) as events_count_ref2
]
| appendcols [
search index=mlgen ref="security:linux_secure" earliest=-21d@d latest=-20d@d
| timechart span=5m avg(events_count) as events_count_ref3
]
```

Results:



TrackMe automatically discovered the entity, let's take note of its internal identifier which we will use to manually backfill TrackMe metrics, as if we had been monitoring this entity since the beginning:





We use mcollect to force backfilling metrics, pay attention to replace with the valid tenant_id value:

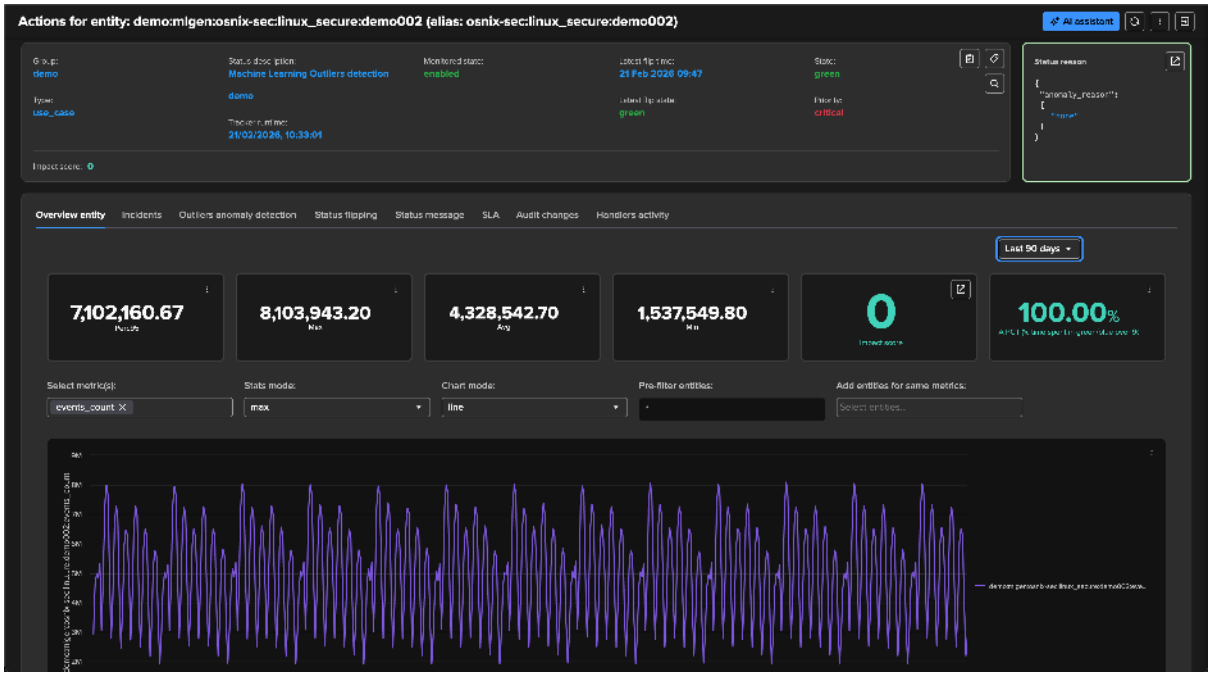
```
index=mlgen ref=* instance_id=* earliest=-90d latest=now
| bucket _time span=5m
| stats avg(dcount_hosts) as trackme.splk.flx.dcount_hosts, avg(events_count) as␣
↪trackme.splk.flx.events_count by _time, instance_id, ref

``` form the object ```
| eval object = "demo" . ":" . instance_id . ":" . ref

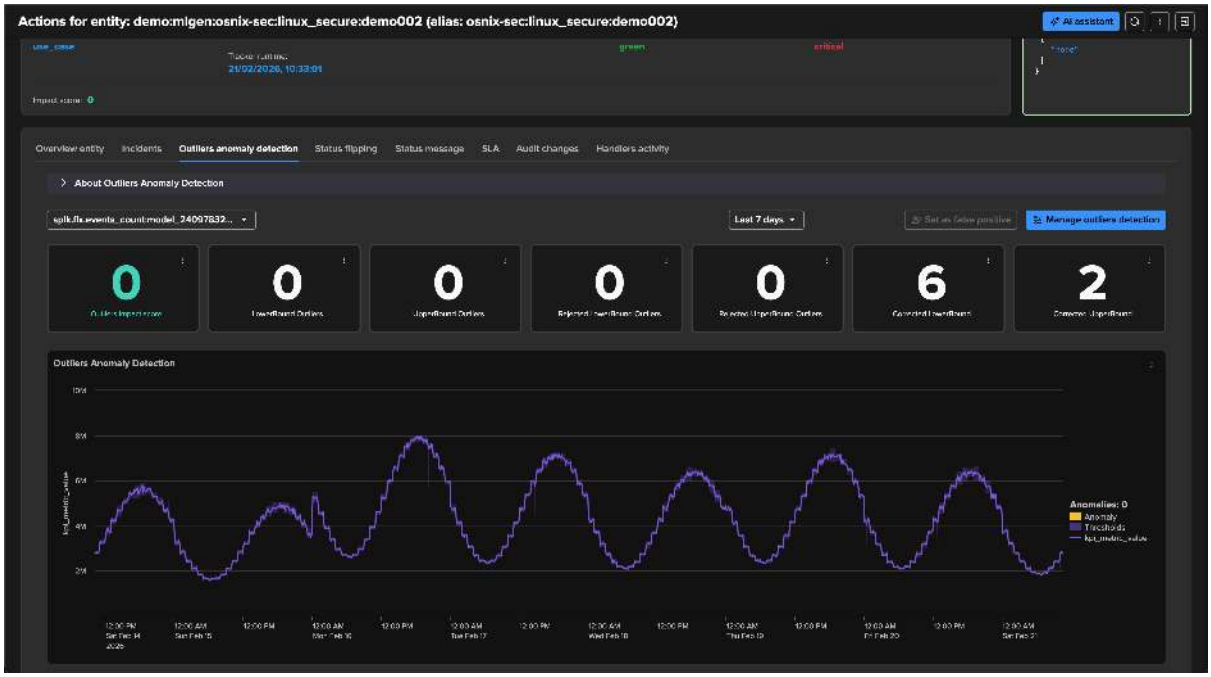
``` lookup the tenant/component ```
| lookup trackme_flx_tenant_demo-outliers object OUTPUT tenant_id, _key as␣
↪object_id, object_category
| where isnotnull(object_id)

``` collect ```
| mcollect index=trackme_metrics split=t object, object_category, object_id,␣
↪tenant_id
```

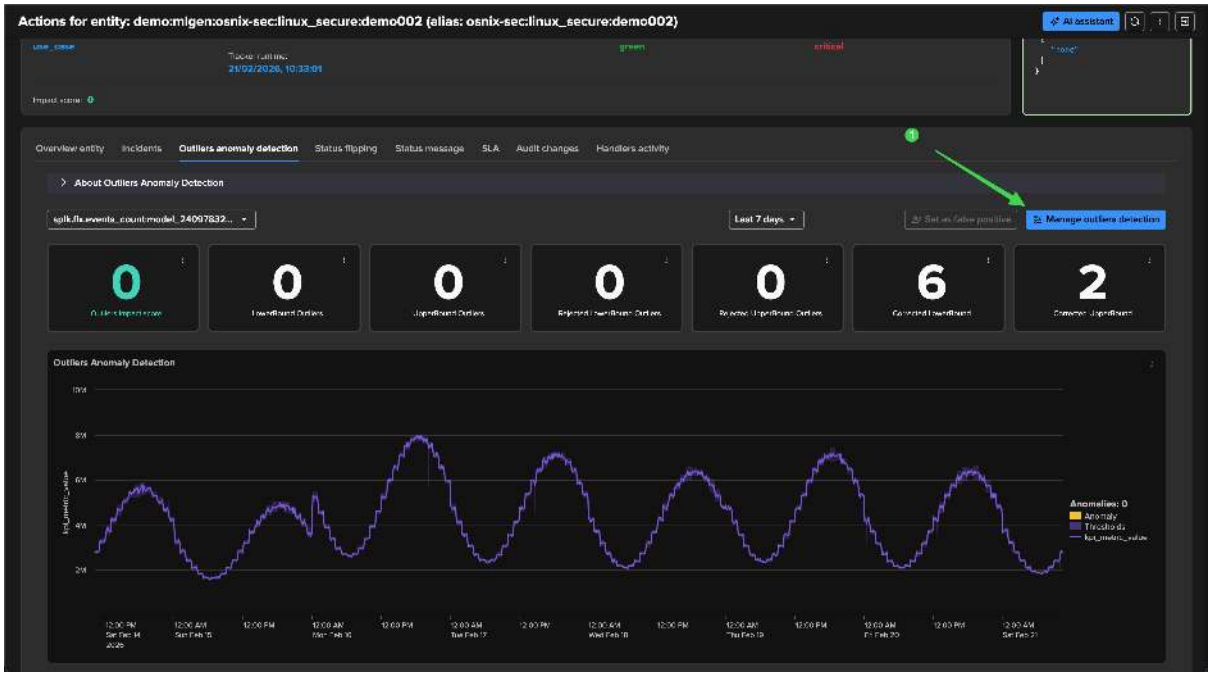
Opening the entity shows we have backfilled metrics now:
```

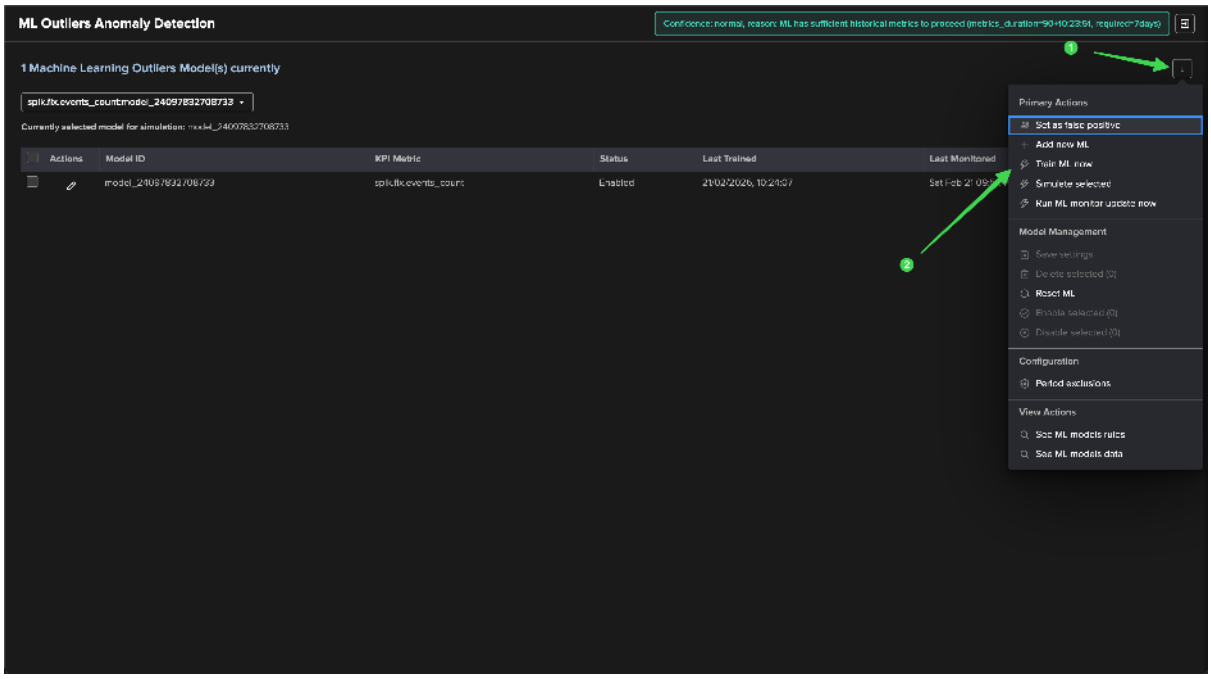


Depending on if TrackMe already ran or not the ML training job for the tenant, ML Outliers may not be ready yet:

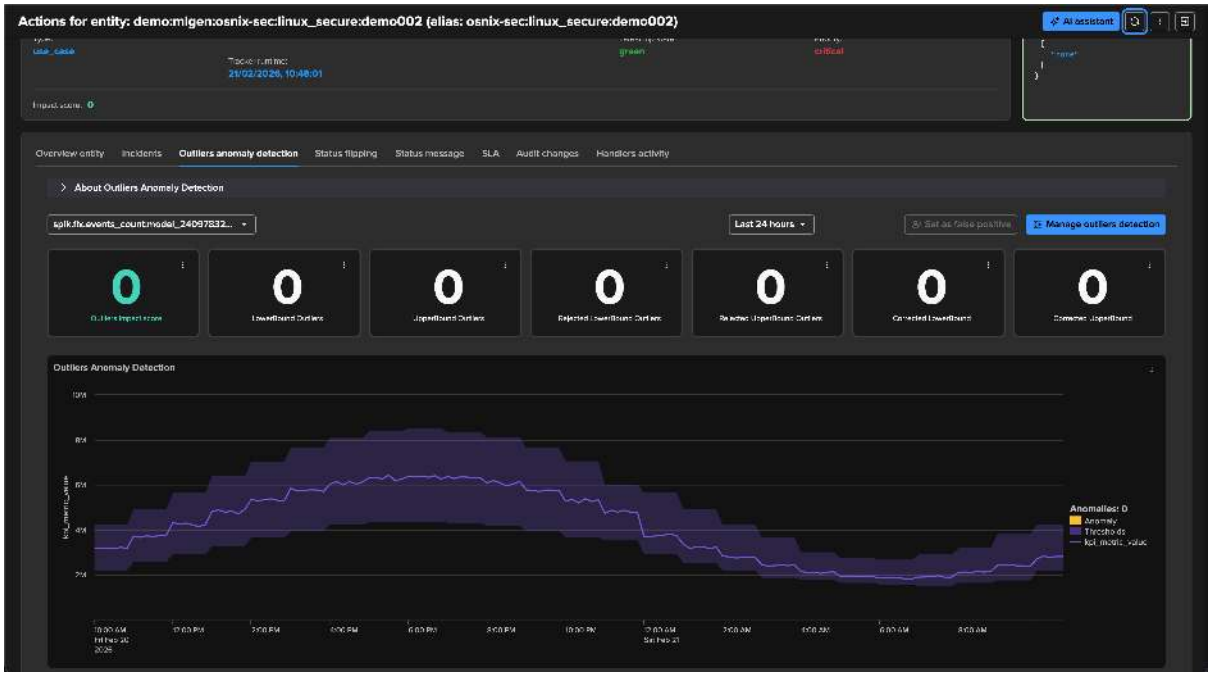


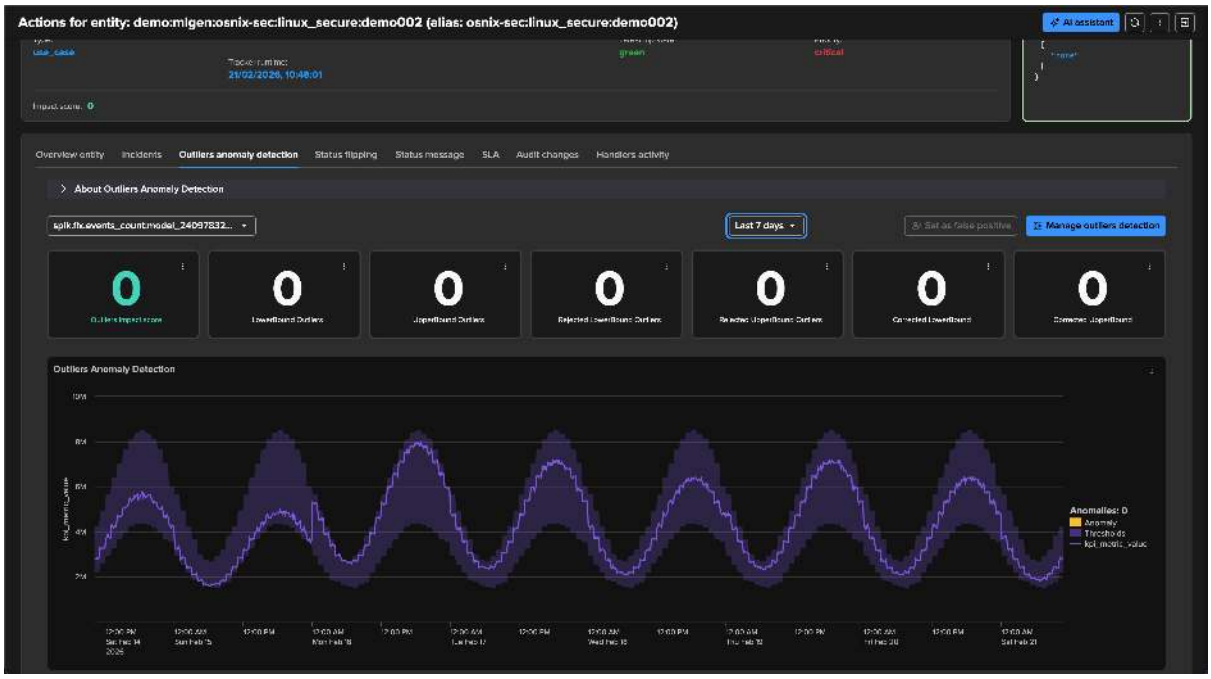
We can either run the mltrain job manually, or train the models via the UI:





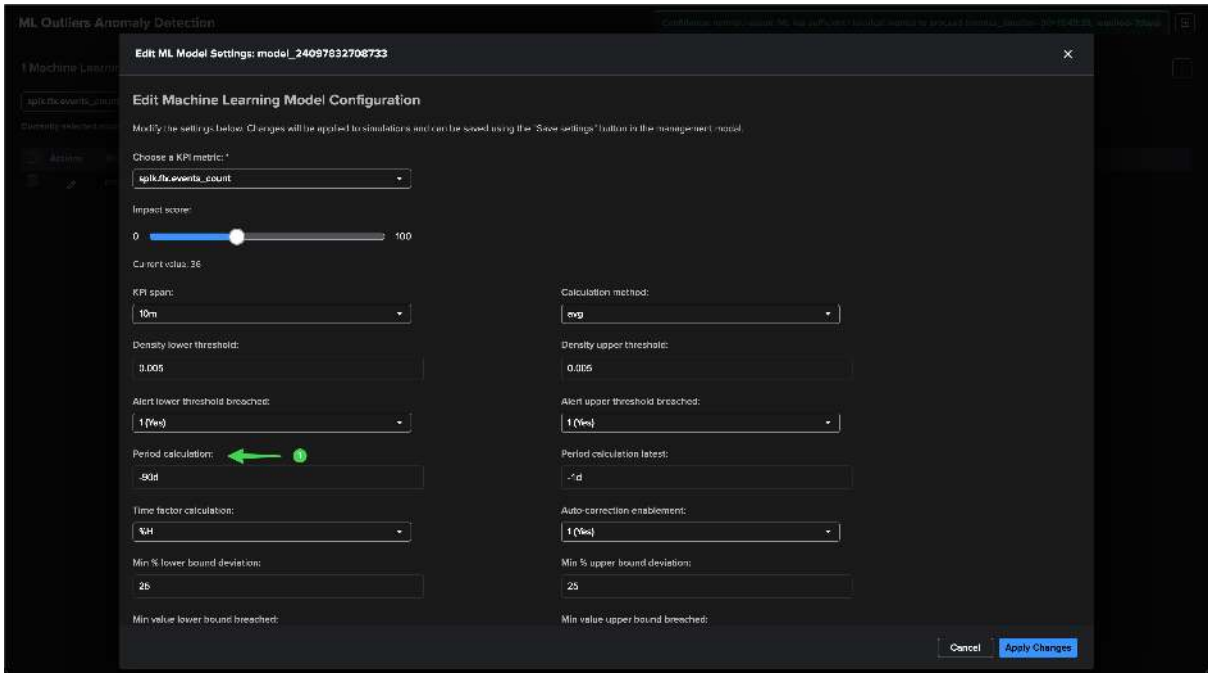
Machine Learning Outliers is ready: (we have no outliers yet)

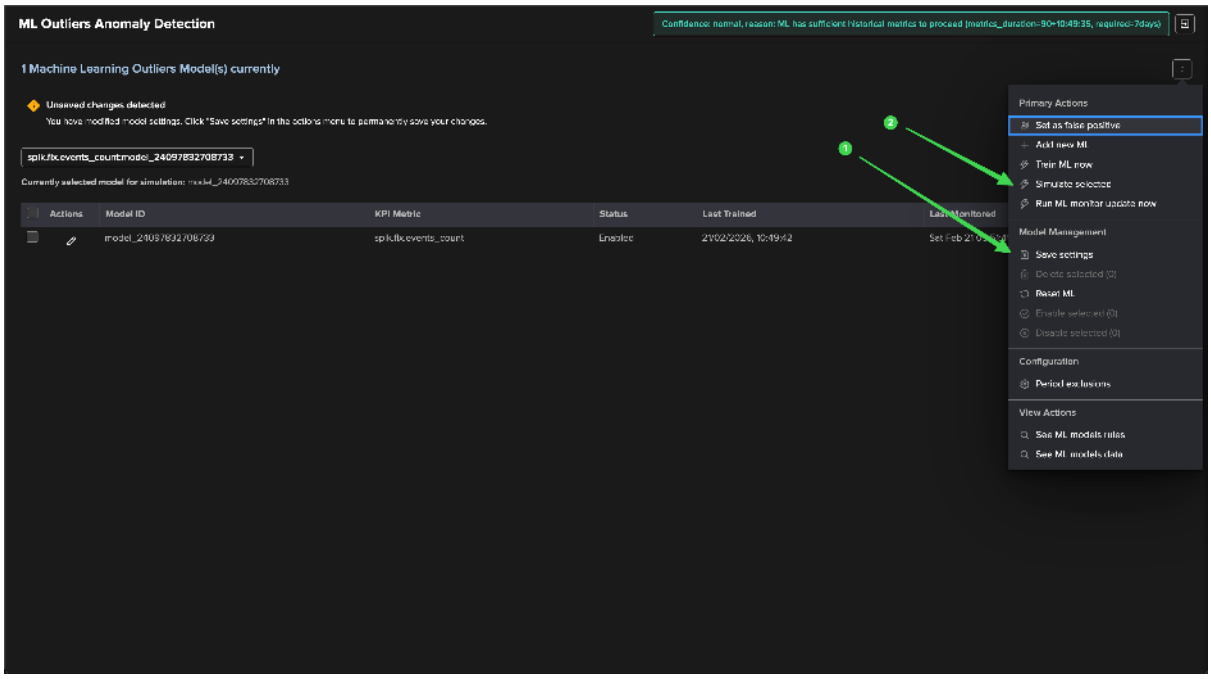


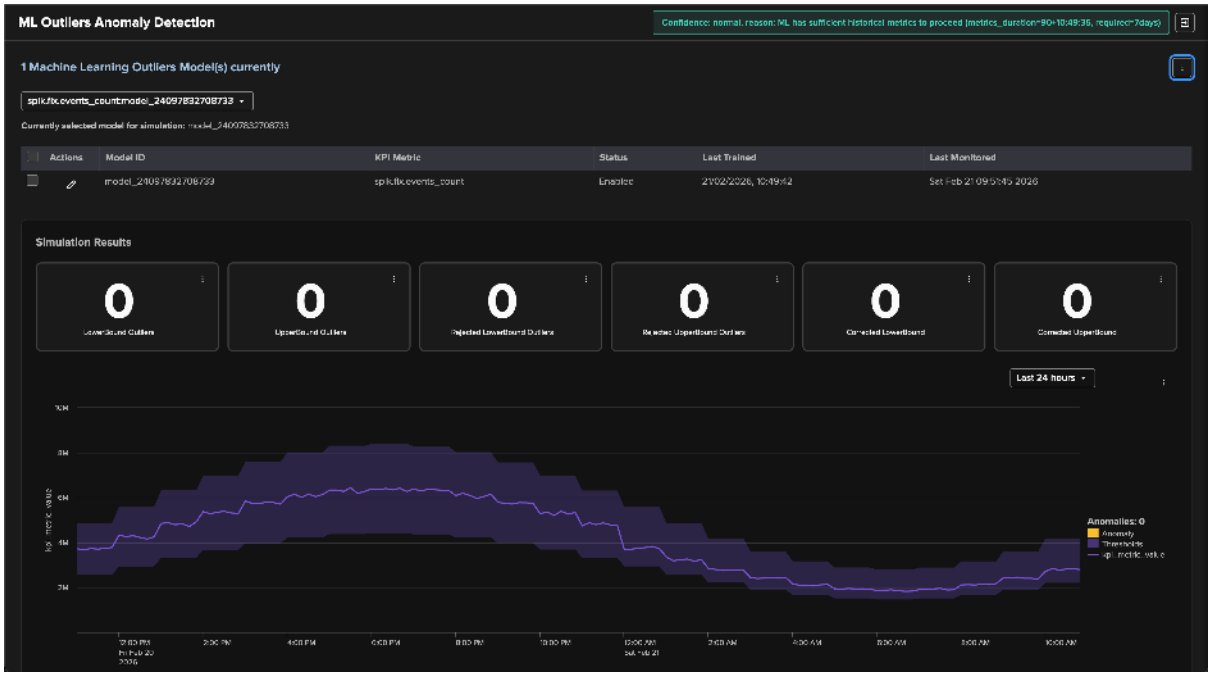


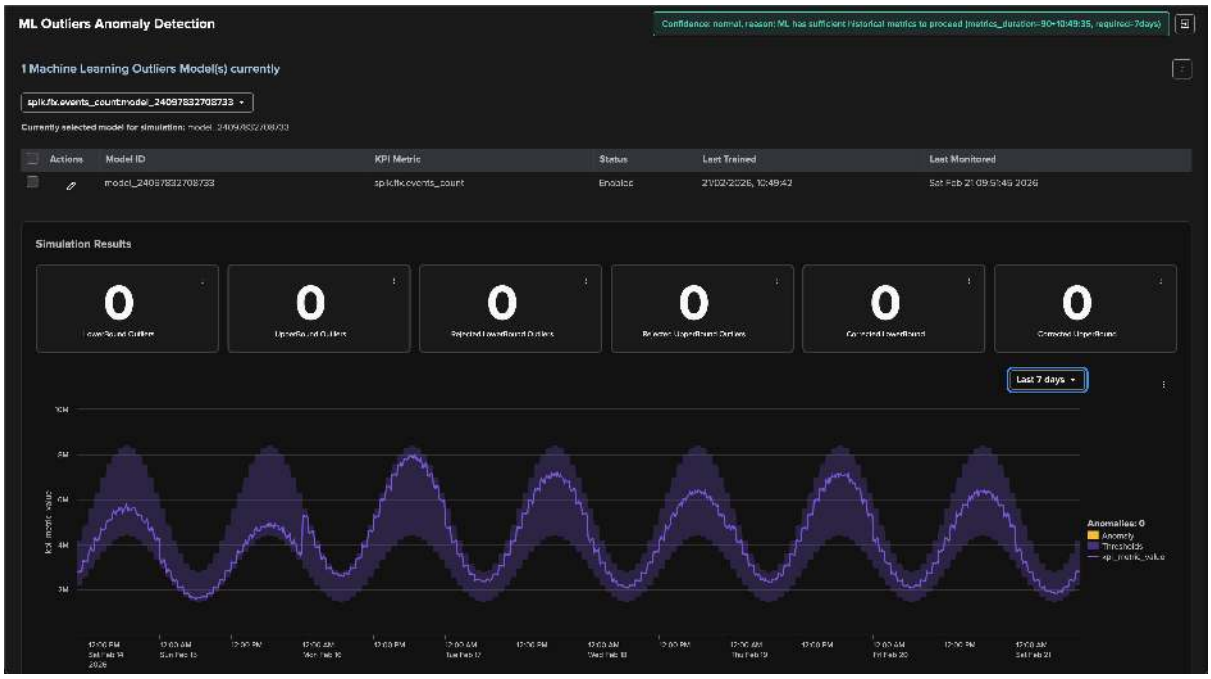
Let's access and review the models definition, for now we will only increase the training period to the past 90 days:

- Click on "Manage Outliers detection"
- Update the models to increase the time range for the calculation
- Manually run a training for each model
- Click on Simulate Selected to review the results (we have selected the event count model), this is looking great for now


ML Outliers Anomaly Detection
Edit ML Model Settings: model_24097832708733
Edit Machine Learning Model Configuration
Choose a KPI metric:
spk.fix.events_count
Impact score:
0
100
Current value: 36
KPI span:
10m
Calculation method:
avg
Density lower threshold:
0.005
Density upper threshold:
0.005
Alert lower threshold breached:
1 (Yes)
Alert upper threshold breached:
1 (Yes)
Period calculation:
-90d
Period calculation latest:
-1d
Time factor calculation:
%H
Auto-correction enablement:
1 (Yes)
Min % lower bound deviation:
25
Min % upper bound deviation:
25
Min value lower bound breached:
Min value upper bound breached:
Cancel
Apply Changes


ML Outliers Anomaly Detection
1 Machine Learning Outliers Model(s) currently
Unsaved changes detected
You have modified model settings. Click "Save settings" in the actions menu to permanently save your changes.
spk.fix.events_count:model_24097832708733
Actions
Model ID
KPI Metric
Status
Last Trained
Primary Actions
Set as false positive
Add new ML
Train ML now
Simulate selection
Run ML monitor update now
Model Management
Save settings
Delete selected (0)
Reset ML
Enable selected (0)
Disable selected (0)
Configuration
Period exclusions
View Actions
See ML models rules
See ML models data





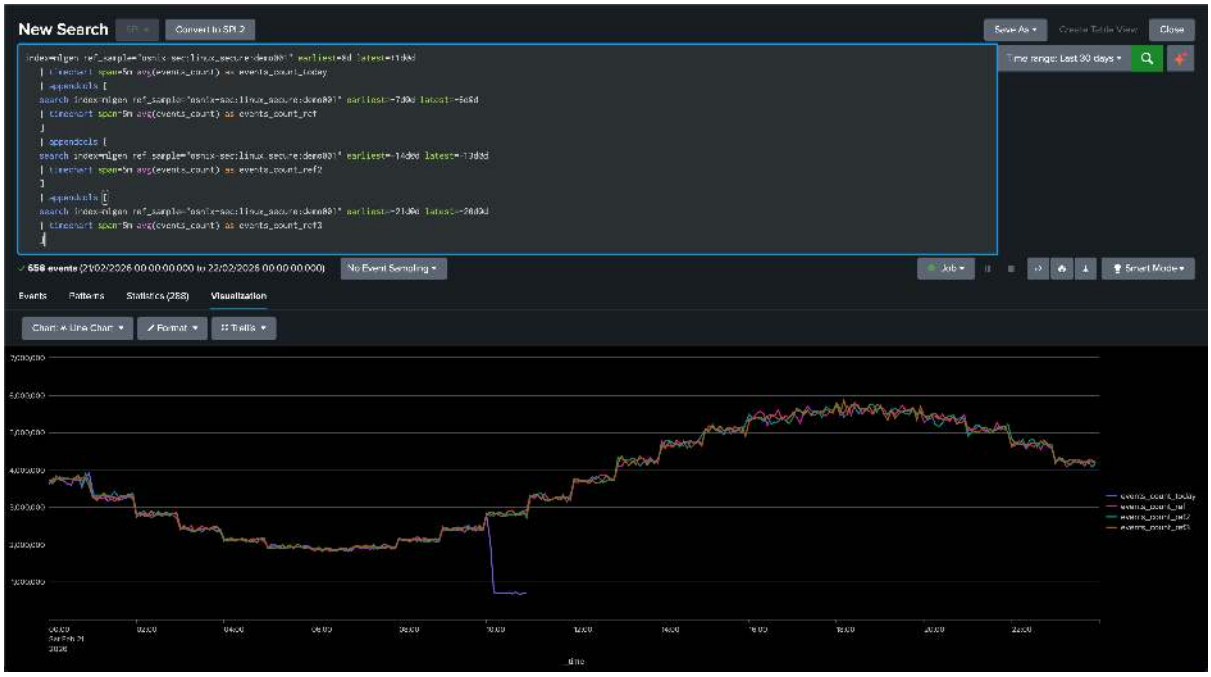
Scenario: Detecting a lower bound outlier

Although we know there is a weekday behavior in the data, for now we will stick with the default settings and we will start generating a lower bound outlier.

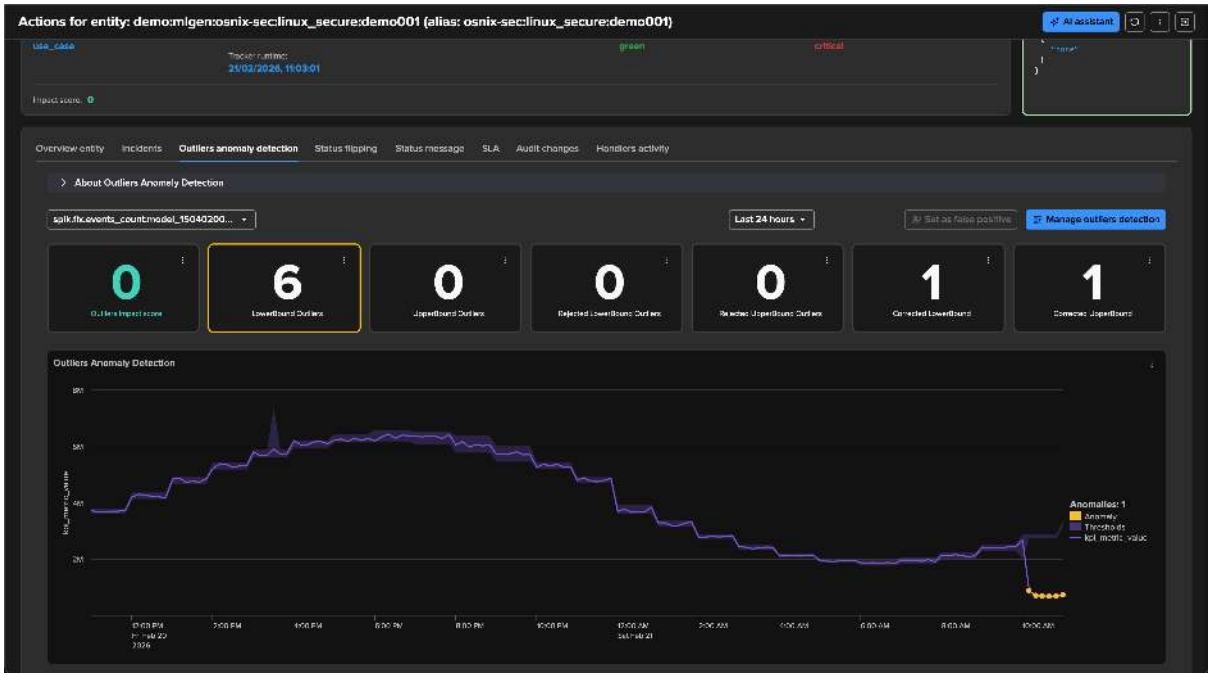
To achieve this, we stop the `run_backfill.sh` and we start `run_gen_lowerbound_outlier.sh`, this basically:

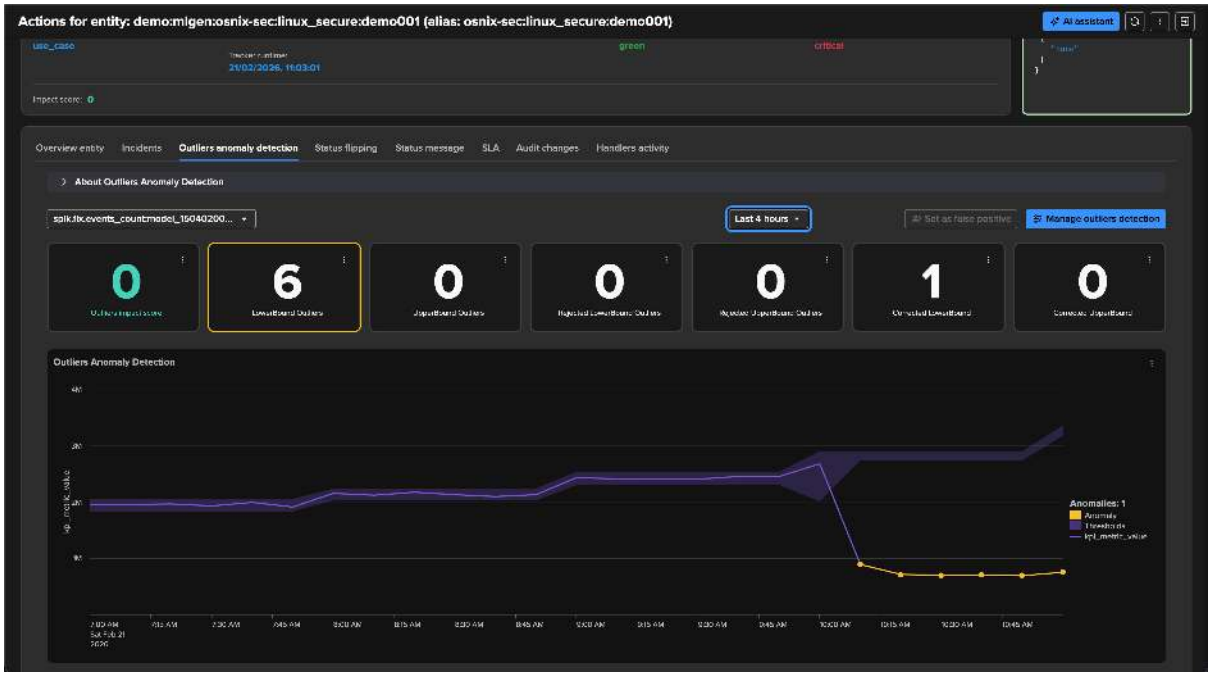
- Influences metrics with a large decrease of approximately 75%, according to the magnitude of the weekday/hour range

After a few minutes, we start to see a clear outlier using the previous days' comparison timechart search:



The outliers condition will also be reflected in TrackMe. It can take 5 to 10 minutes to be detected as an effective outlier:

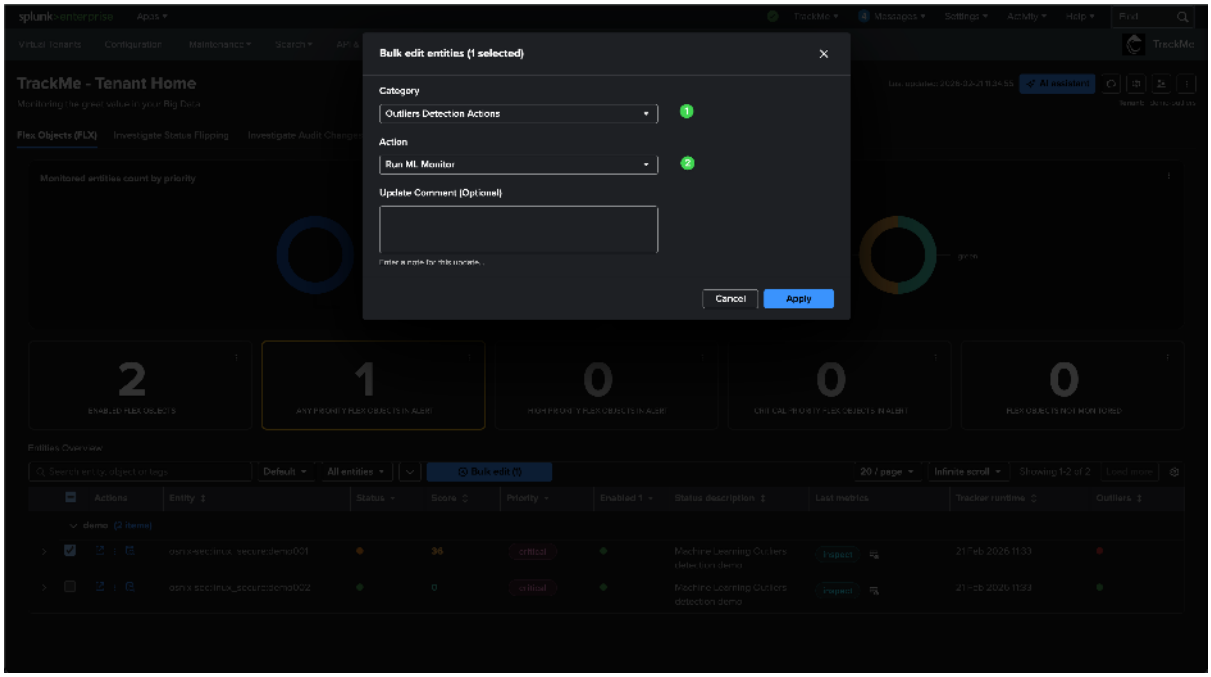


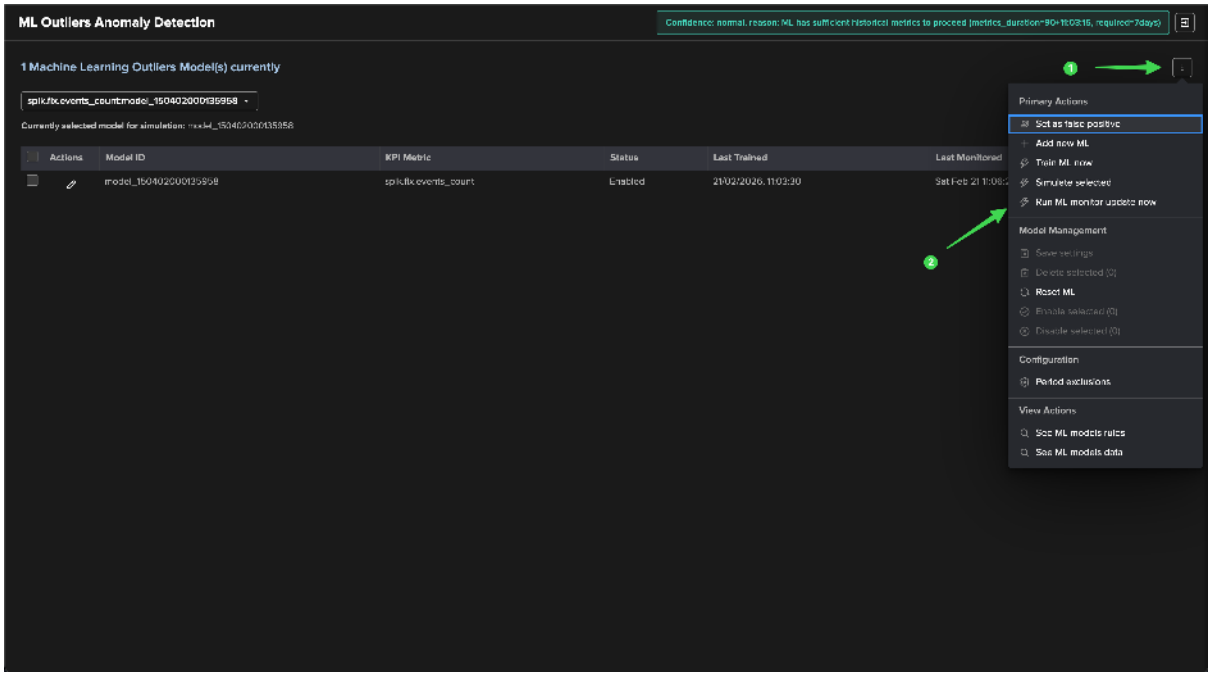


Excellent—the sudden decrease in activity has been detected successfully!

The next action is to run the ML rendering process, which can be achieved in different ways:

- Through the bulk actions for Outliers Detection
- Through the Outliers management screen

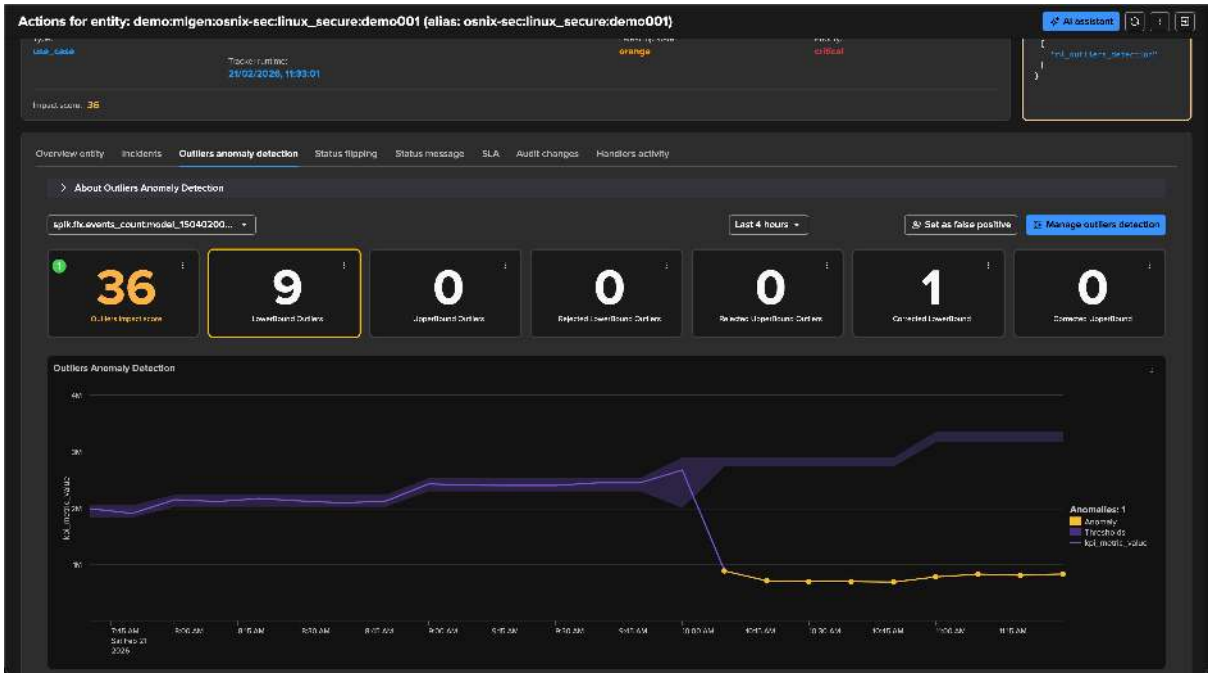


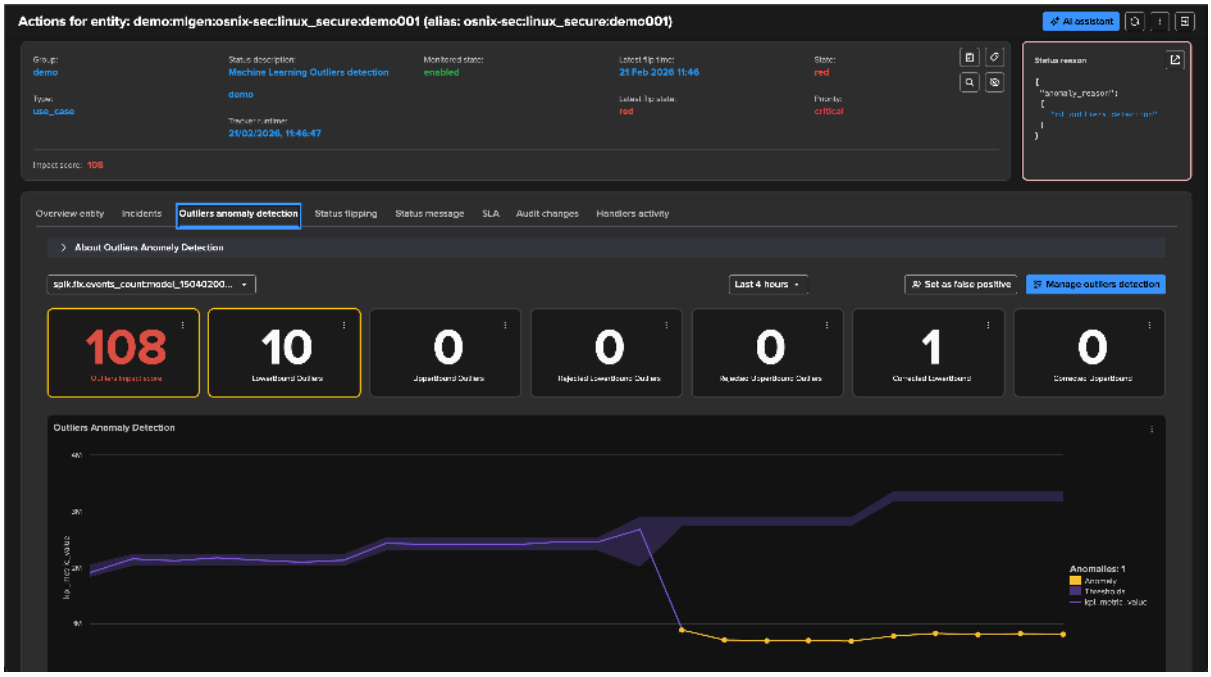


Note

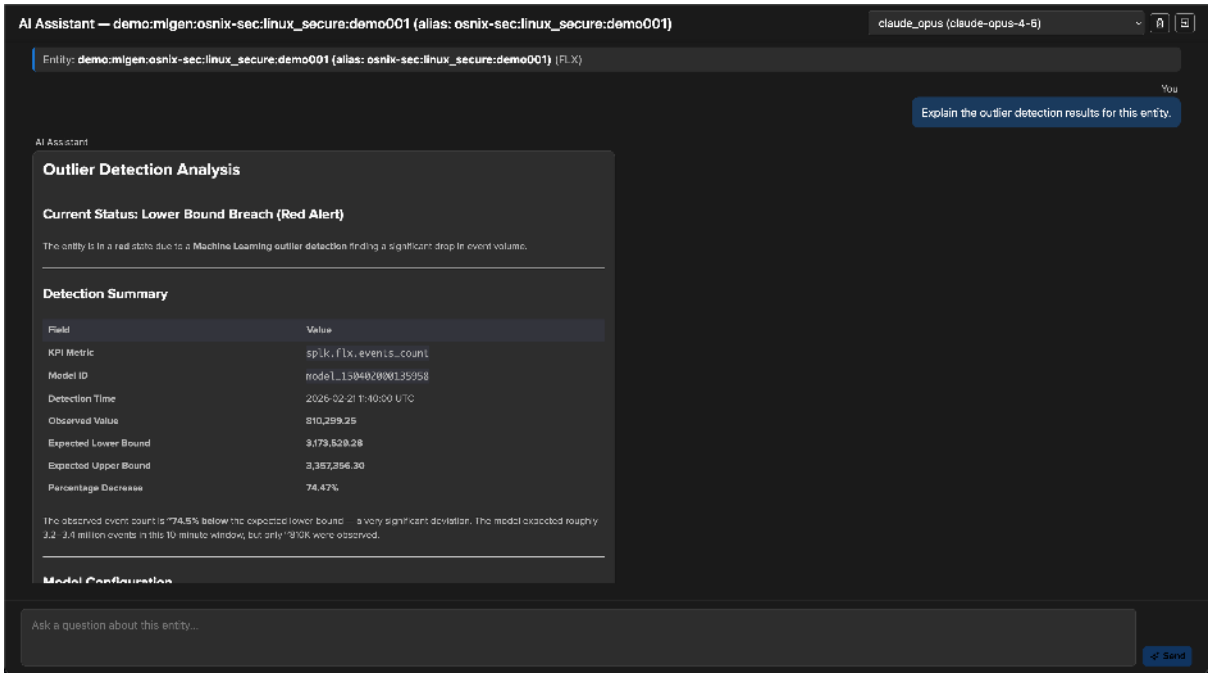
TrackMe monitors every entity's models by default once per hour at the earliest, which is configurable through the system-wide options: *System-wide configuration options*

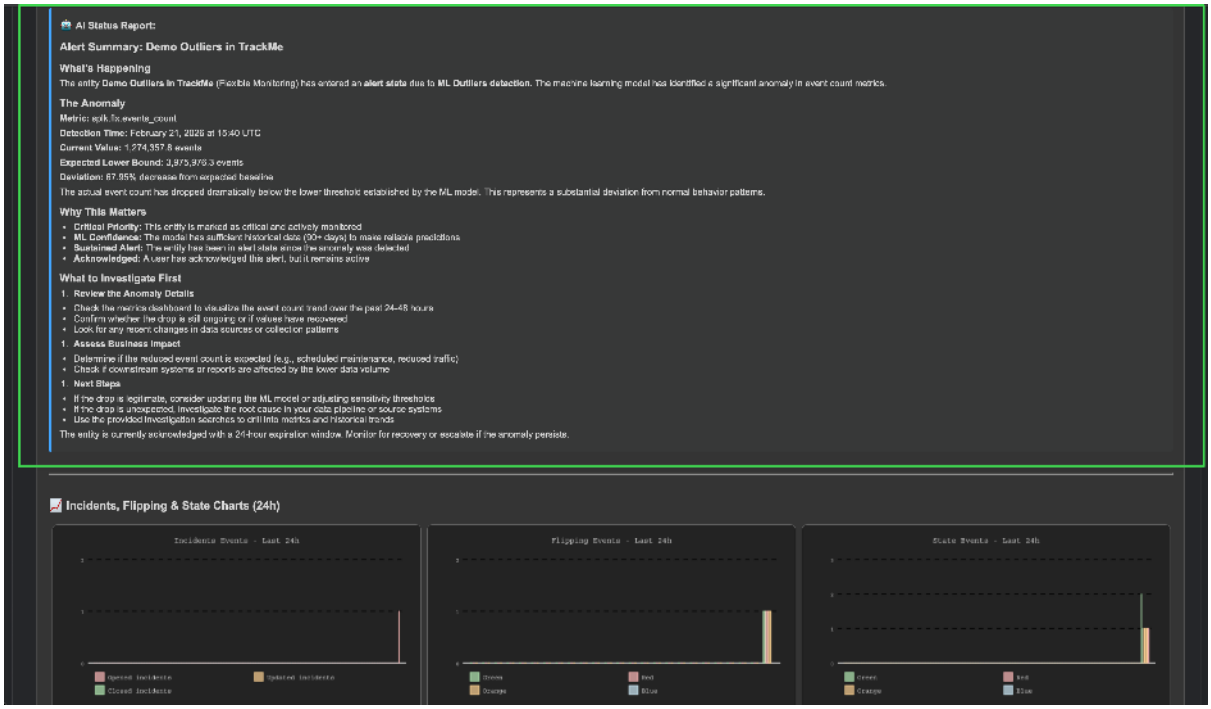
At some point, the Outliers condition is pertinent enough to generate a sufficient impact score to trigger a red alert:





If an AI provider is configured, the AI Assistant can be leveraged to investigate the Outliers condition and generate an AI status report in stateful email notifications:



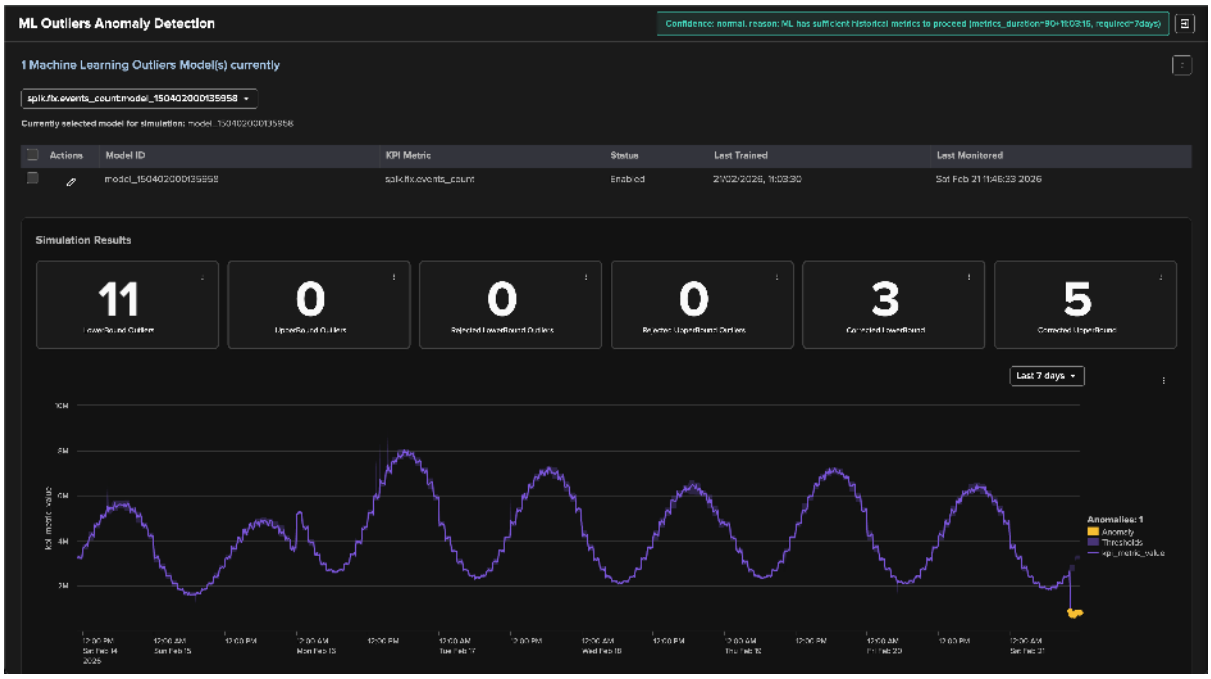


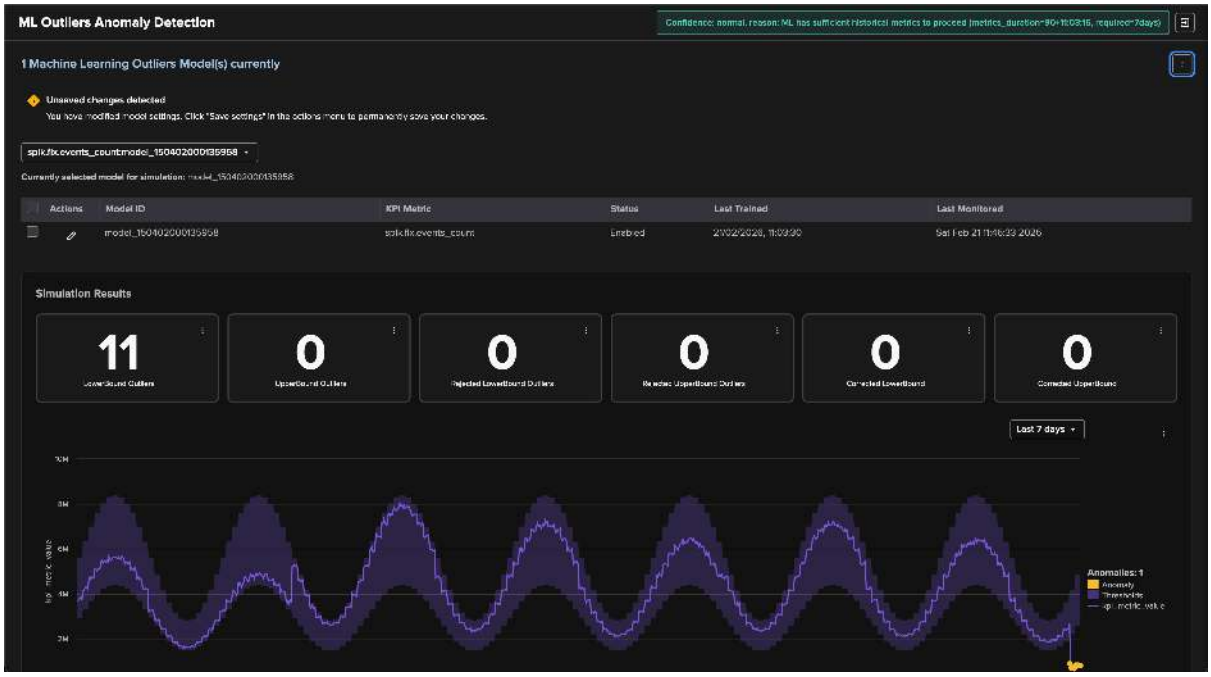
Fine tuning the ML models

True context simulation

TrackMe performs true context simulations — when a simulation is executed, TrackMe trains a dedicated model specifically for that simulation, allowing the outlier detection to fully reflect live behavior:

- All parameters, whether saved or not yet saved, are taken into account on the fly during the simulation
- You can add specific conditions such as periods of exclusion



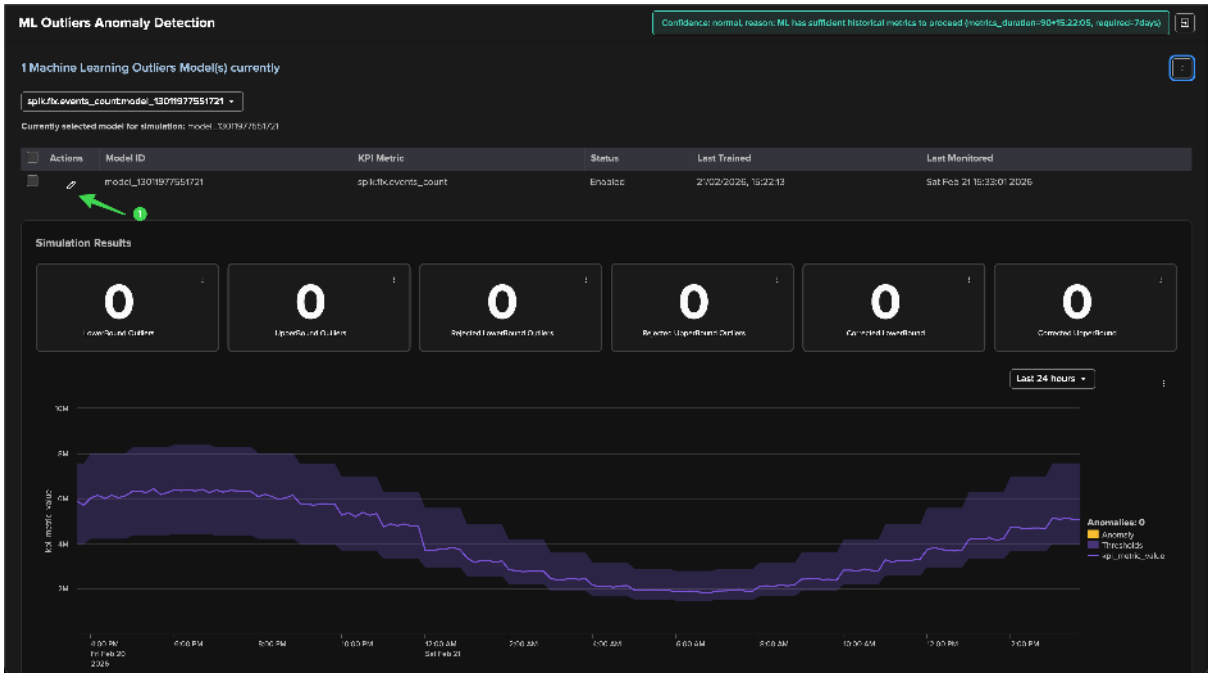


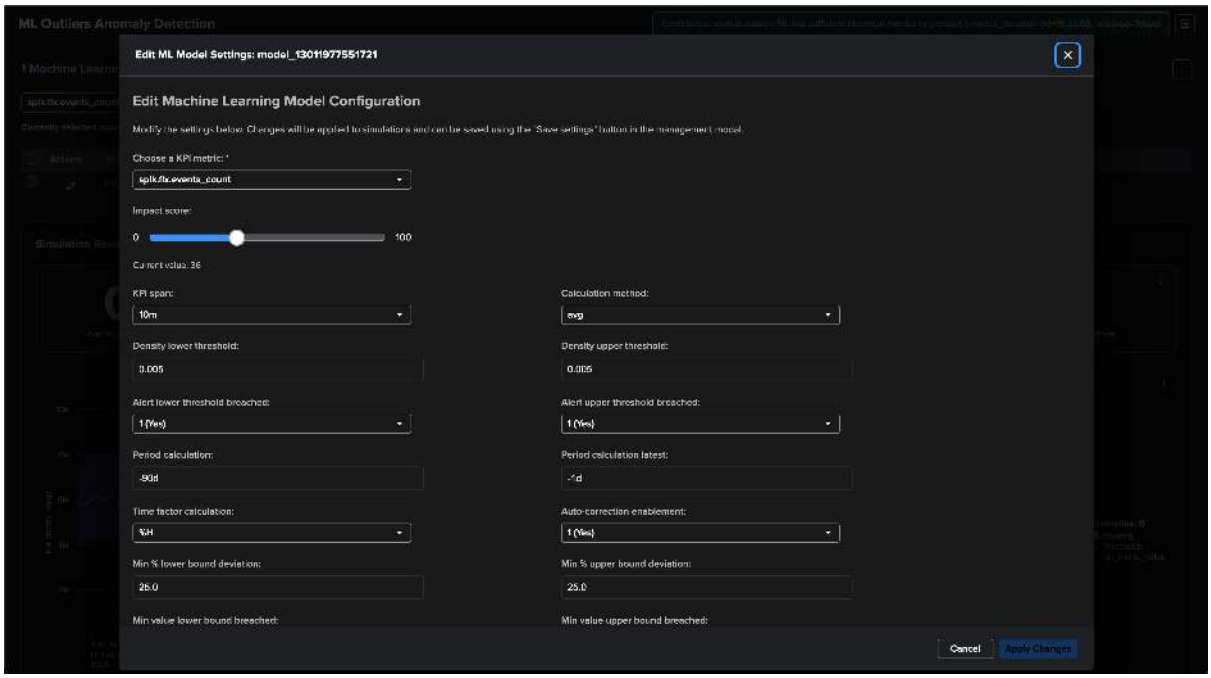
Adjusting model parameters

From the **Manage Outliers detection** screen, each model can be individually tuned to match the behavior of the underlying data. The key parameters are:

- **Outlier impact score** (`outlier_impact_score`): The score value generated when an outlier is detected. Default: 36. A single outlier at the default score will not trigger a red alert on its own (cumulative score >= 100 is required). Increase the value to make outlier detections more impactful, or decrease it to reduce their weight.
- **Training period** (`period_calculation`): Controls how far back in time the model looks during training. Longer periods capture more historical patterns but may dilute recent trends. Shorter periods react faster to changes.
- **Time factor** (`time_factor`): Determines the seasonality granularity. Common values include `%w%H` (weekday + hour), `%H` (hour only), `%w` (weekday only), or `none` to disable seasonality entirely.
- **Density thresholds** (`density_lowerthreshold` / `density_upperthreshold`): Control the sensitivity of the density function algorithm (both `TrackMeNativeDensityFunction` and `DensityFunction`). Lower values produce tighter boundaries (more sensitive), higher values produce wider boundaries (more tolerant).
- **Auto-correction** (`auto_correct`): When enabled, outliers where the deviation is below a configurable percentage of the current KPI value are automatically rejected as insignificant. The deviation thresholds are controlled by `perc_min_lowerbound_deviation` and `perc_min_upperbound_deviation`.

All changes can be previewed using the **Simulate** function before saving — see *True context simulation* above.





Excluding periods from training

When an incident or planned maintenance causes abnormal data patterns, the affected time period can be excluded from ML model training to prevent the model from learning incorrect baselines.

How to use:

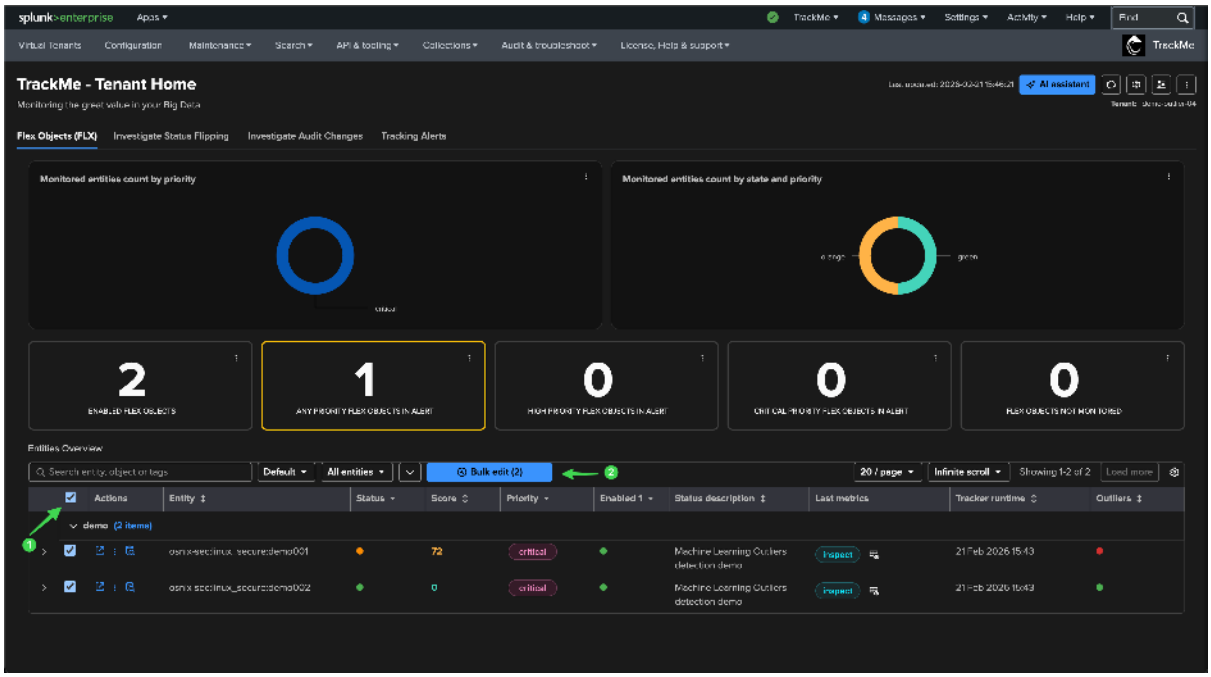
- Open the **Manage Outliers detection** screen for the entity
- Click **Period Exclusions** on the target model
- Define the start and end time for the exclusion window

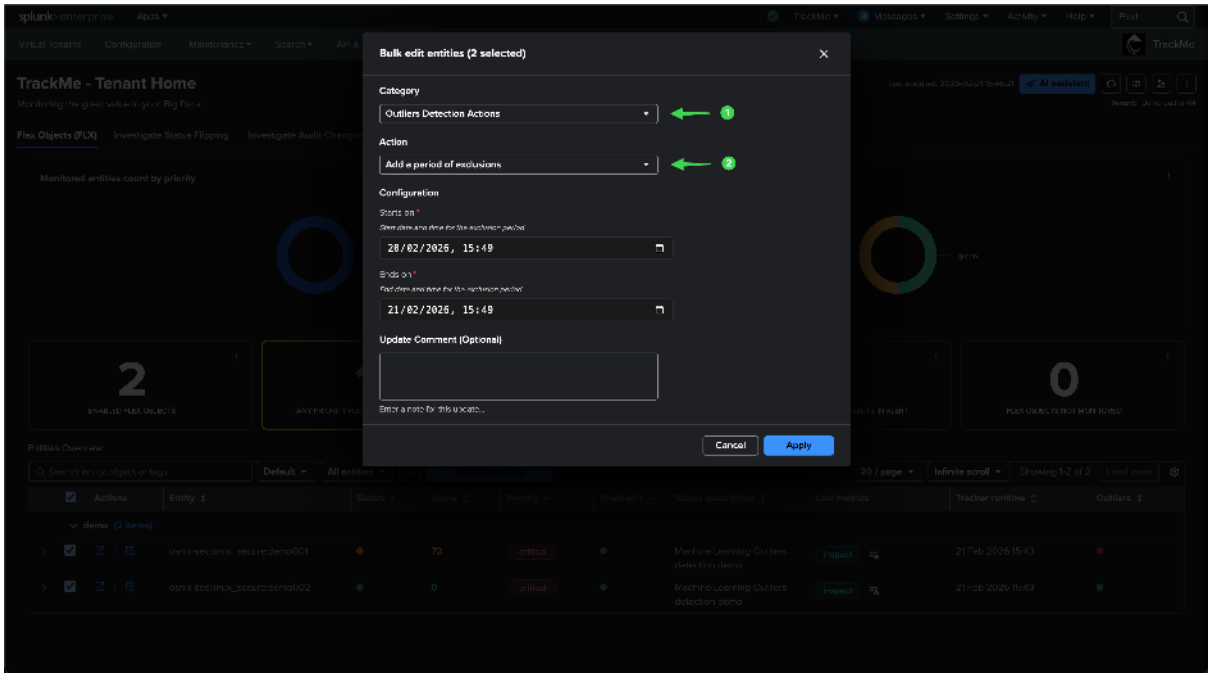
Behavior:

- Excluded periods are removed from the training dataset during the next `mltrain` cycle

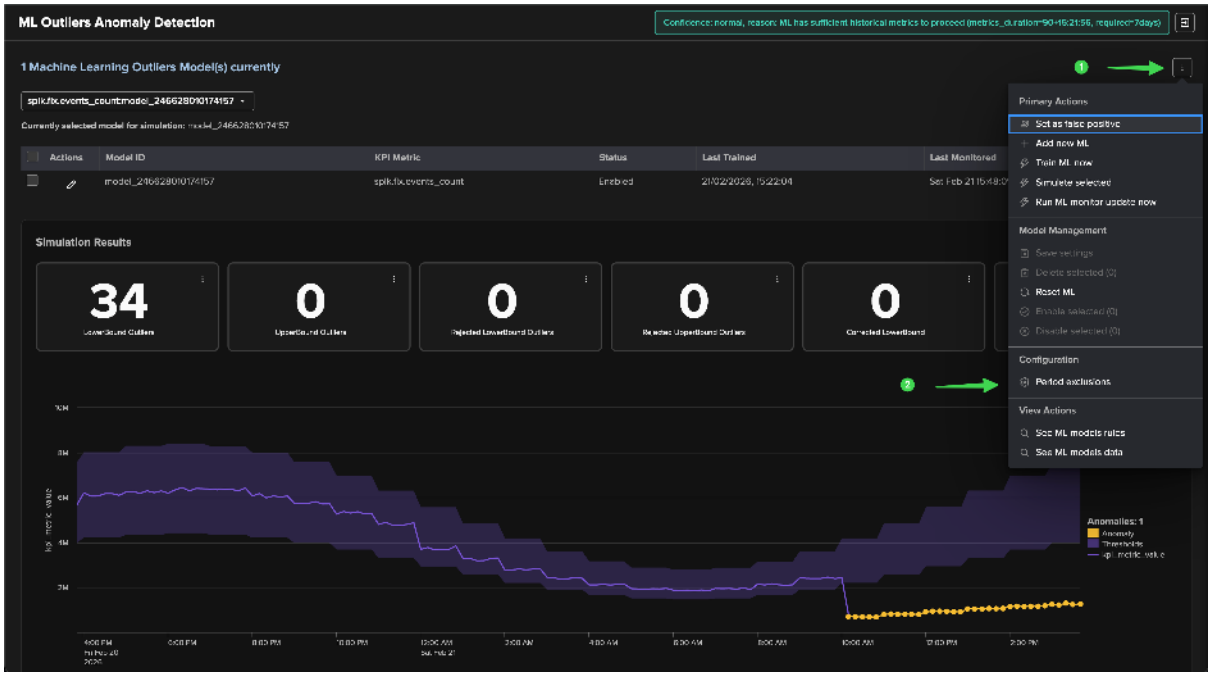
- When the exclusion window falls entirely outside the model's training period (e.g., the exclusion is older than the 30-day training window), TrackMe automatically removes the exclusion entry during training
- Exclusion events are logged in `index=_internal` with sourcetype `trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkoutlierstrain` and the keyword `period exclusion`

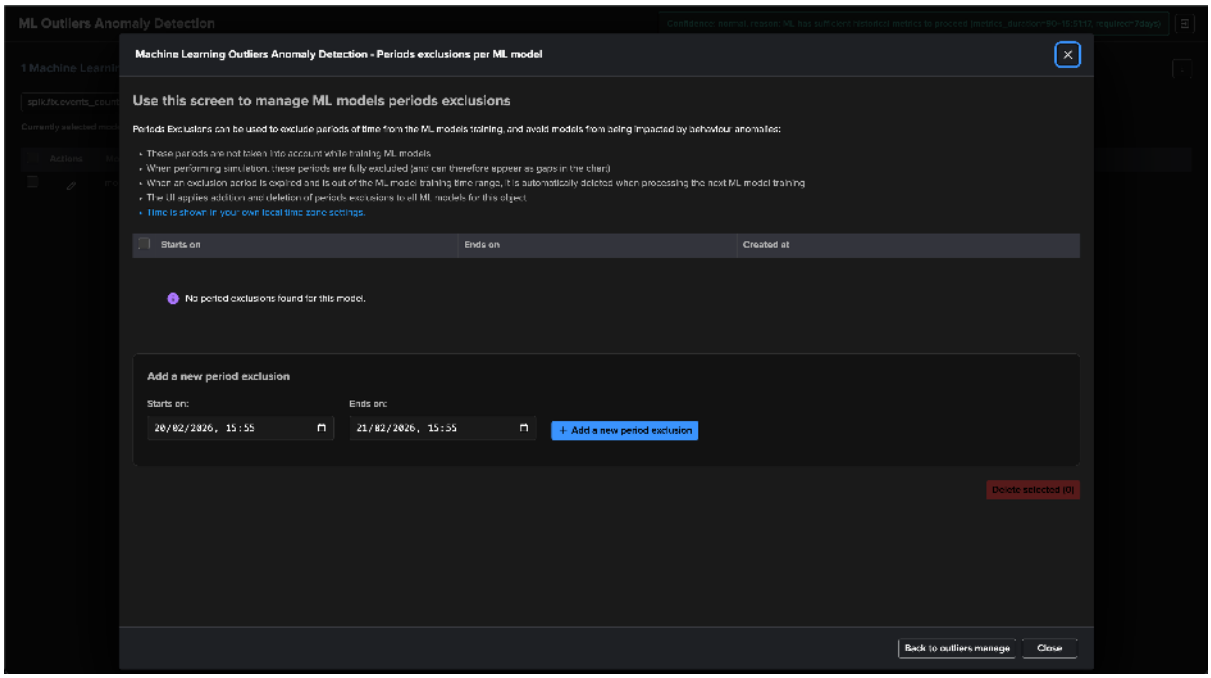
Periods of exclusion can be added through bulk actions:





Or added and managed through the Outliers management screen:





Managing Outliers

Manage Outliers screen

The **Manage Outliers detection** screen is the central interface for reviewing and configuring ML models for a given entity. It is accessible from the entity's detail view by clicking **Manage Outliers detection**.

The screen provides:

- An overview of all ML models defined for the entity, with their current status, confidence level, and last training/monitoring timestamps
- Per-model configuration: training period, time factor, density thresholds, breach direction settings, auto-correction, and threshold guards
- **Simulate Selected**: Runs a true context simulation for the selected model, training a dedicated simulation model to preview results before applying changes

- **Train Selected**: Triggers an immediate training cycle for the selected model
- **Save**: Persists configuration changes to the rules KVstore collection

Bulk actions

TrackMe provides bulk action capabilities for ML Outliers from the entity detail view. Two categories of bulk actions are available:

Outliers actions:

- **Train All Models**: Triggers an immediate training cycle for all models of the entity
- **Monitor All Models**: Triggers an immediate monitoring (rendering) cycle for all models of the entity
- **Reset All Models**: Resets all models to their default configuration and retrains them

Outliers rules:

- **Enable All Models**: Enables outlier detection for all models of the entity
- **Disable All Models**: Disables outlier detection for all models of the entity

These bulk actions are available directly from the entity screen, allowing efficient management without opening individual model configurations.

Enabling and disabling Outliers detection

ML Outliers detection can be controlled at multiple levels:

Per-tenant:

In the **Configuration** UI, the `mloutliers` setting controls whether ML Outliers is enabled for the entire tenant. When set to `0` (disabled), no ML training or monitoring jobs run for that tenant.

Per-component:

The `mloutliers_allowlist` setting defines which components have ML Outliers enabled. By default, all components are included (`dsm,dhm,flx,wlk,fqm`). Remove a component from the list to disable ML Outliers for that component type across the tenant.

Per-entity:

Individual models can be disabled using the `is_disabled` flag in the Manage Outliers detection screen, or via the bulk **Disable All Models** action.

At discovery:

The `splk_outliers_detection_disable_default` system-wide option controls whether outlier detection is enabled or disabled by default when new entities are discovered.

Backend & Scheduling

ML training scheduled jobs

The `ml_train` scheduled job orchestrates the training of ML models across all enabled tenants and components.

- **Schedule**: Runs every hour
- **Max runtime**: 3600 seconds minus a 120-second safety margin
- **Behavior**: The orchestrator iterates through eligible entities sequentially, training models that have exceeded the `splk_outliers_time_train_mlmodels_default` interval since their last training
- **Orchestrator command**: `trackmesplkoutlierstrainhelper`
- **Per-entity command**: `trackmesplkoutlierstrain`

The training frequency per entity is governed by the `splk_outliers_time_train_mlmodels_default` system-wide option (default: 7 days). When the `ml_train` job runs, it selects entities whose models are due for retraining based on this interval — **an individual model is only retrained once every 7 days by default**, so most runs touch few models and exit quickly.

What one training run does:

Training schedules: current defaults vs long-lived tenants

- Since **release 2.3.0**, newly-created tenants schedule ML training **once per hour during the overnight window** (cron `0 22-23,0-6 * * *`) rather than around the clock, and TrackMe deliberately **randomises the exact schedule minute** so trackers stagger across tenants instead of co-firing.
- **TrackMe never rewrites an existing saved-search schedule on upgrade** — a deliberate policy, in case it was customised on purpose. A tenant created before 2.3.0 therefore keeps its original all-day pattern until you re-align its `mltrain` crons manually — a quick, worthwhile piece of scheduling hygiene (the cost is already negligible, since models only retrain every 7 days).

ML monitoring scheduled jobs

The `mlmonitor` scheduled job evaluates trained models against current data to detect outliers.

- **Schedule**: Runs every 20 minutes
- **Max runtime**: 900 seconds minus a 120-second safety margin
- **Behavior**: The orchestrator iterates through eligible entities sequentially, rendering models that have exceeded the `splk_outliers_time_monitor_mlmodels_default` interval since their last monitoring
- **Orchestrator command**: `trackmesplkoutlierstrackerhelper`
- **Per-entity command**: `trackmesplkoutliersrender`

The monitoring frequency per entity is governed by the `splk_outliers_time_monitor_mlmodels_default` system-wide option (default: 1 hour) — the tracker fires every 20 minutes, and each run re-scores the batch of entities whose last evaluation is more than an hour old.

Detection is where an entity is actually scored for anomalies. The compute engine is the **render** step — the same engine that powers the outlier charts in the UI. For each entity and its current seasonality slot:

Note

Both training and monitoring jobs process entities sequentially within their allocated runtime window. If the job reaches its max runtime before processing all entities, remaining entities are picked up in the next cycle — see *batches under a runtime budget*.

Important

Do not reduce the ML-monitor frequency to save cost — that opens scoring gaps and delays detection. The correct cost lever for ML is model *scope* (which entities carry models), not monitor cadence.

System-wide configuration options

The following options are available in **Configuration > System Options** and control the default behavior of ML Outliers across all tenants and components. These options are applied when new entities are discovered and new ML models are created.

Table 4: ML Outliers system-wide options

Option	Default	Description
splk_outliers_min_da	30	Minimal number of days of historical metrics required to reach `normal` confidence level for outlier detection.
splk_outliers_time_t	604800	Interval in seconds between model training cycles per entity. Default: 7 days.
splk_outliers_time_m	3600	Interval in seconds between model monitoring (rendering) cycles per entity. Default: 1 hour.
splk_outliers_max_ru	900	Maximum duration in seconds for the ML training job. Should align with the job's cron schedule. Default: 15 minutes.
splk_outliers_max_da	15	If a model has not been trained within this many days, it is automatically retrained before rendering. Default: 15 days.
splk_outliers_detect	0	When set to `1`, outlier detection is disabled by default for newly discovered entities. Can still be enabled per entity.
splk_outliers_calcul	stdev	Default calculation mode for anomaly detection. Can be updated per entity.
splk_outliers_densit	0.005	Default lower threshold for the density function algorithm. Lower values = tighter boundaries.
splk_outliers_densit	0.005	Default upper threshold for the density function algorithm. Lower values = tighter boundaries.
splk_outliers_alert_	1	Alert on lower bound breaches for volume-based KPIs. `1` = enabled, `0` = disabled.
splk_outliers_alert_	0	Alert on upper bound breaches for volume-based KPIs. `1` = enabled, `0` = disabled.
splk_outliers_alert_	0	Alert on lower bound breaches for latency-based KPIs. `1` = enabled, `0` = disabled.
splk_outliers_alert_	1	Alert on upper bound breaches for latency-based KPIs. `1` = enabled, `0` = disabled.
splk_outliers_detect	-30d	Default relative time period used for outlier calculations. Applied at discovery, can be updated per entity.
splk_outliers_detect	-1d	Default latest time quantifier for outlier calculations. Accepts Splunk relative time quantifiers (e.g., `-1h@h`).
splk_outliers_detect	%w%H	Default time factor for seasonality. Values: `%H` (hour), `%H%M` (hour/min), `%w%H` (weekday/hour), `%w%H%M` (weekday/hour/min), `%w` (weekday), `none` (no seasonality).
splk_outliers_detect	None	Default KPI metric for latency outlier detection. `None` disables latency outliers by default. Options: `splk.feeds.avg_latency_5m`, `splk.feeds.latest_latency_5m`, `splk.feeds.perc95_latency_5m`, `splk.feeds.stdev_latency_5m`.
splk_outliers_detect	splk.feeds	Default KPI metric for volume outlier detection.
splk_outliers_auto_c	1	Enable auto-correction by default. When enabled, outliers with insignificant deviations are rejected based on min deviation percentages.
splk_outliers_perc_m	5.0	Minimum percentage deviation required for a LowerBound outlier to be considered valid. Below this threshold, the outlier is auto-corrected.
splk_outliers_perc_m	5.0	Minimum percentage deviation required for an UpperBound outlier to be considered valid. Below this threshold, the outlier is auto-corrected.
splk_outliers_mltk_a	TrackMeNativeDensityFunction,Densi	Comma-separated list of selectable algorithms. `TrackMeNativeDensityFunction` is the built-in native engine; `DensityFunction` is the MLTK algorithm from the Splunk AI Toolkit. Custom algorithms added here become available in all Outliers configuration screens.

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

Option	Default	Description
splk_outliers_mltk_a	TrackMeNativeDensityFunction	Default algorithm used when ML model rules are created (at entity discovery or model reset). Set to DensityFunction to use the MLTK algorithm instead.
splk_outliers_native	kvstore	Storage backend for native TrackMeNativeDensityFunction models. kvstore stores models in per-tenant KVstore collections (kv_trackme_native_ml_models_tenant_<tenant_id>); file stores models as JSON files in the Splunk lookups directory. KVstore is recommended for SHC environments.
splk_outliers_fit_ex	*(empty)*	Extra parameters appended to the fit command during training. For the native engine, example: exclude_dist="beta" to exclude Beta distributions from auto-selection. For MLTK, parameters are passed to the MLTK fit command.
splk_outliers_apply_	*(empty)*	Extra parameters appended to the apply command during rendering. For MLTK, example: sample="True".
splk_outliers_bounda	*(empty)*	Default Splunk macro used for boundaries extraction when defining ML model rules. Leave empty for standard behavior.
splk_outliers_bounda	*(empty)*	Comma-separated list of custom boundaries extraction macros. These become selectable in the Outliers management screens.
splk_outliers_static	*(empty)*	Static override for the calculated lowerBound. When set, replaces the dynamically computed lower boundary.
splk_outliers_static	*(empty)*	Static override for the calculated upperBound. When set, replaces the dynamically computed upper boundary.

Per-model options

Each ML model stores the following options in the rules KVstore collection. These are set from system-wide defaults at discovery and can be customized per model through the Manage Outliers detection screen.

Table 5: ML Outliers per-model options

Option	Description
kpi_metric	The KPI metric used for outlier detection (e.g., splk.feeds.avg_eventcount_5m).
kpi_span	The time span used for metric aggregation during training and rendering.
method_calculation	The algorithm used for this model. TrackMeNativeDensityFunction (native engine, default) or DensityFunction (MLTK).
model_storage	Storage backend for this model's trained data. kvstore (default for native engine) stores models in per-tenant KVstore collections; file stores models as files on disk.
period_calculation	The relative time period used for training data (e.g., -30d).
time_factor	The seasonality factor applied to the model (e.g., %w%H, none).
density_lowerthreshold	The lower threshold for the density function algorithm.
density_upperthreshold	The upper threshold for the density function algorithm.
auto_correct	When enabled (1), outliers with insignificant deviations are auto-rejected.
perc_min_lowerbound_	Minimum deviation percentage for LowerBound outliers to be considered valid.
perc_min_upperbound_	Minimum deviation percentage for UpperBound outliers to be considered valid.
alert_lower_breached	When enabled (1), LowerBound breaches generate outlier score events.
alert_upper_breached	When enabled (1), UpperBound breaches generate outlier score events.
min_value_for_lowerb	Threshold guard for LowerBound outliers. If the observed value remains above this threshold, the breach is considered insignificant and rejected.
min_value_for_upperb	Threshold guard for UpperBound outliers. If the observed value remains below this threshold, the breach is considered insignificant and rejected.
outlier_impact_score	The impact score value generated when an outlier is detected. Default: 36. Higher values increase the weight of outlier detections in the entity's cumulative impact score.
is_disabled	When set to 1, outlier detection is disabled for this model.

Advanced Topics

Accessing ML model rules and results

Model rules (configuration) can be retrieved using the dedicated command or directly from the KVstore:

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetrules tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"␣
↪object="<entity_name>"
```

Or via the underlying KVstore lookup:

```
| inputlookup trackme_<component>_outliers_entity_rules_tenant_<tenant_id>
```

Model results (current outlier detection state) can be retrieved similarly:

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetdata tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"␣
↪object="<entity_name>"
```

Or via the underlying KVstore lookup:

```
| inputlookup trackme_<component>_outliers_entity_data_tenant_<tenant_id>
```

Algorithms and model storage

TrackMe provides two density function algorithms for outlier detection:

TrackMeNativeDensityFunction (default):

The native engine is TrackMe's built-in density function, powered by scipy. It automatically selects the best-fit distribution from four types — normal, exponential, Gaussian KDE, and beta — using Wasserstein distance. Models

are stored in **per-tenant KVstore collections** (`kv_trackme_native_ml_models_tenant_<tenant_id>`) by default, with file-based storage available as an alternative via the `splk_outliers_native_model_storage` configuration option.

- Training uses the `trackmefit` streaming command
- Rendering uses the `trackmeapply` streaming command
- Distribution exclusion is supported via the `exclude_dist` parameter (e.g., `exclude_dist="beta"`)

DensityFunction (MLTK):

The `DensityFunction` algorithm from the Splunk AI Toolkit is also available and can be selected per model. This algorithm uses the Splunk AI Toolkit's `fit` and `apply` commands. Models are stored as `.mlmodel` files on disk.

Selecting the algorithm:

Add algorithms to the `splk_outliers_mltk_algorithms_list` system-wide option as a comma-separated list. These algorithms become selectable in all Outliers configuration screens. Set the default algorithm for new models via `splk_outliers_mltk_algorithms_default`.

Extra fit/apply parameters:

- `splk_outliers_fit_extra_parameters`: Additional parameters passed to the `fit` command during training (e.g., `exclude_dist="beta"` to exclude Beta distributions)
- `splk_outliers_apply_extra_parameters`: Additional parameters passed to the `apply` command during rendering (e.g., `sample="True"` for the MLTK `DensityFunction`)

These parameters are applied when ML model rules are defined (typically at entity discovery or model reset).

Custom boundaries extraction macros:

For algorithms that require custom boundary calculations, define Splunk macros and register them in `splk_outliers_boundaries_extraction_macros_list`. The default macro used for new models is set via `splk_outliers_boundaries_extraction_macro_default`.

KVstore model lifecycle management:

When using the native engine with KVstore storage, TrackMe automatically manages the model lifecycle:

- Models are stored in per-tenant KVstore collections, providing tenant isolation
- The general health manager periodically detects and removes orphan models — models whose associated entity or outlier rule no longer exists
- After upgrading from file-based to KVstore storage, the render command detects missing KVstore models and triggers automatic training on first access, ensuring zero downtime for ML outlier results

Expanding ML model data

The `trackmesplkoutliersexpand` streaming command expands the complex JSON dictionaries stored in the ML model KVstore collections into individual fields, making them easier to analyze and filter.

Expanding model results:

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetdata tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"␣
↪object="<entity_name>"
| trackmesplkoutliersexpand
```

Expanding model rules (definitions):

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetrules tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"␣
↪object="<entity_name>"
| rename entities_outliers as models_summary
| trackmesplkoutliersexpand
```

Extracting specific fields from outlier reasons:

After expanding results, use `rex` to extract details from the `isOutlierReason` field:

```
| rex field=isOutlierReason "time=(?<outlier_time>[^,]+)"
| rex field=isOutlierReason "pct_decrease=(?<pct_decrease>[^,\}]+)"
```

REST API endpoints

TrackMe exposes REST API endpoints for programmatic control of ML Outliers operations. These endpoints are used internally by the UI and can be called directly for automation.

Train models:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/splk_outliers_engine/write/outliers_train_models" body="{
'tenant_id': '<tenant_id>', 'component': '<component>', 'object': '<entity_name>
'}"
```

Reset models (restore to defaults and retrain):

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/splk_outliers_engine/write/outliers_reset_models" body="{
'tenant_id': '<tenant_id>', 'component': '<component>', 'object': '<entity_name>
'}"
```

Delete models:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/splk_outliers_engine/write/outliers_delete_models" body="{
'tenant_id': '<tenant_id>', 'component': '<component>', 'object': '<entity_name>
'}"
```

Mass operations via REST API

For bulk operations across multiple entities, combine the `trackmesplkoutliersexpand` command with Splunk's `map` command to iterate over filtered results:

Example — mass delete models matching a specific KPI metric:

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetrules tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"
| rename entities_outliers as models_summary
| trackmesplkoutliersexpand
| search kpi_metric="<target_metric>"
| map search="| trackme mode=post url=\"/
services/trackme/v2/splk_outliers_engine/write/outliers_delete_models\" body=\"{
'tenant_id': '$tenant_id$', 'component': '$component$', 'object': '$object$'}\""
```

> **Warning**
>
> Mass delete operations are irreversible. Always verify the filter criteria by running the search without the `| map` portion first to confirm the targeted entities.

Troubleshooting

Understanding ML rendering decisions

To inspect the detailed decision-making process of the ML rendering engine, use the `trackmeprettyjson` command on the raw rendering results. This shows per-time-frame density function output, boundary calculations, and

auto-correction decisions:

```
| trackmesplkoutliersgetdata tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="<component>"␣
↪object="<entity_name>"
| fields _time, _raw
| trackmeprettyjson fields=_raw
```

The JSON output includes the rendering results for each time bucket, the calculated boundaries (lowerBound / upperBound), whether the value was flagged as an outlier, and whether auto-correction rejected the outlier.

Training logs

ML training activity is logged in `index=_internal` under two sourcetypes:

Orchestrator logs (job-level activity, entity selection, timing):

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkoutlierstrainhelper
```

Per-entity training logs (model training details, period exclusions, errors):

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkoutlierstrain
```

Monitoring logs

ML monitoring (rendering) activity is logged in `index=_internal` under two sourcetypes:

Orchestrator logs (job-level activity, entity selection, timing):

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkoutlierstrackerhelper
```

Per-entity rendering logs (outlier detection results, score events, errors):

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkoutliersrender
```

8.9 Integrations & Remote Deployments

TrackMe can monitor remote Splunk deployments and exchange data with external systems. This part covers every connection TrackMe makes beyond the local search head.

- **Remote Splunk deployments** — monitor Enterprise or Cloud over an authenticated, token-rotated, failover-capable connection. This is the foundation several other integrations build on.
- **CMDB integration** — enrich entities with external ownership and asset metadata.
- **Lookup monitoring** — track the freshness of Splunk lookups as entities.
- **Splunk SOAR** — monitor SOAR's own health, and push TrackMe events into SOAR.
- **TrackMe App on SOAR** — drive TrackMe from SOAR playbooks.
- **Cribl** — monitor Cribl Stream pipelines.
- **Elastic sources** — turn arbitrary SPL into tracked DSM entities.

8.9.1 Remote Splunk deployments

A tenant can monitor a **remote Splunk deployment** — Enterprise or Cloud — instead of (or as well as) the local search head. One TrackMe instance then becomes a single pane of glass across many Splunk estates. Remote access is configured once as a **remote account** and referenced by tenants and trackers.

Remote accounts

A remote account stores everything TrackMe needs to reach a remote search head:

- a **name** — the identifier tenants and trackers reference;
- one or more **Splunk REST URLs**;
- a **bearer token** (HTTPS only, stored encrypted in Splunk's credential store);
- the remote **app namespace** (defaults to `search`);
- the **allowed Splunk roles** (account-level RBAC).

The implicit account `local` represents on-box data.

High availability and resilience

- **Failover** — the URL field accepts a comma-separated list of REST endpoints. TrackMe tests them and picks a reachable one at random, so a search-head cluster with no load balancer still gets transparent failover.
- **Retry with backoff** — transient connection and `5xx` errors are retried with exponential backoff (configurable attempts, initial delay, and multiplier per account).
- **Connectivity test** — building or editing an account runs a connectivity and authentication check, and refuses to save on failure.

All remote searches flow through the `splunkremotesearch` command, which TrackMe uses transparently: it splits an SPL search into a remote part (run on the remote SH) and a local part, so trackers work against remote data without any special handling.

Automatic token rotation

TrackMe rotates each account's bearer token automatically — by default every **7 days**. Once a day, for each account, it creates a new token on the remote, verifies it, stores it locally, and revokes the old one. The remote service account therefore needs the token capabilities (`list_tokens_own` and `edit_tokens_own`) in addition to read access to its indexes (including `_internal`).

> **Note**
>
> The **initial** token you create by hand is never revoked by TrackMe — disable it yourself once the first rotation has succeeded, per your token policy. A failed rotation is non-destructive: it is logged and the existing token stays in use.

You can also **force a rotation on demand** — for all accounts or a single one — from the Remote Accounts Overview. And for **Splunk Cloud** accounts, TrackMe can **auto-heal the target URL list** as the search-head-cluster members are recreated. Both are covered in *Remote deployments — in depth*.

Access control

Each account lists the local Splunk roles permitted to use it (`rbac_roles`) — by both membership and inheritance. A user not in a listed role is refused by `splunkremotesearch`. This prevents a tenant from being pointed at an unrelated Splunk to exfiltrate data. See *Roles & access control*.

A tenant selects its remote account at creation time (and trackers and Flex objects can each target a remote account too); the same connectivity check runs automatically.

> **See also**
>
> - *Remote deployments — in depth* — cross-app RBAC, the REST endpoints, token-rotation internals, troubleshooting, and an SPL cookbook.
> - *Creating a tenant* — choosing a deployment target when creating a tenant.

- *Roles & access control* — account-level access control.
- *Lookup monitoring*, *Hybrid trackers* and *Replica trackers* — features that also run against remotes.

8.9.2 Remote deployments — in depth

Tip

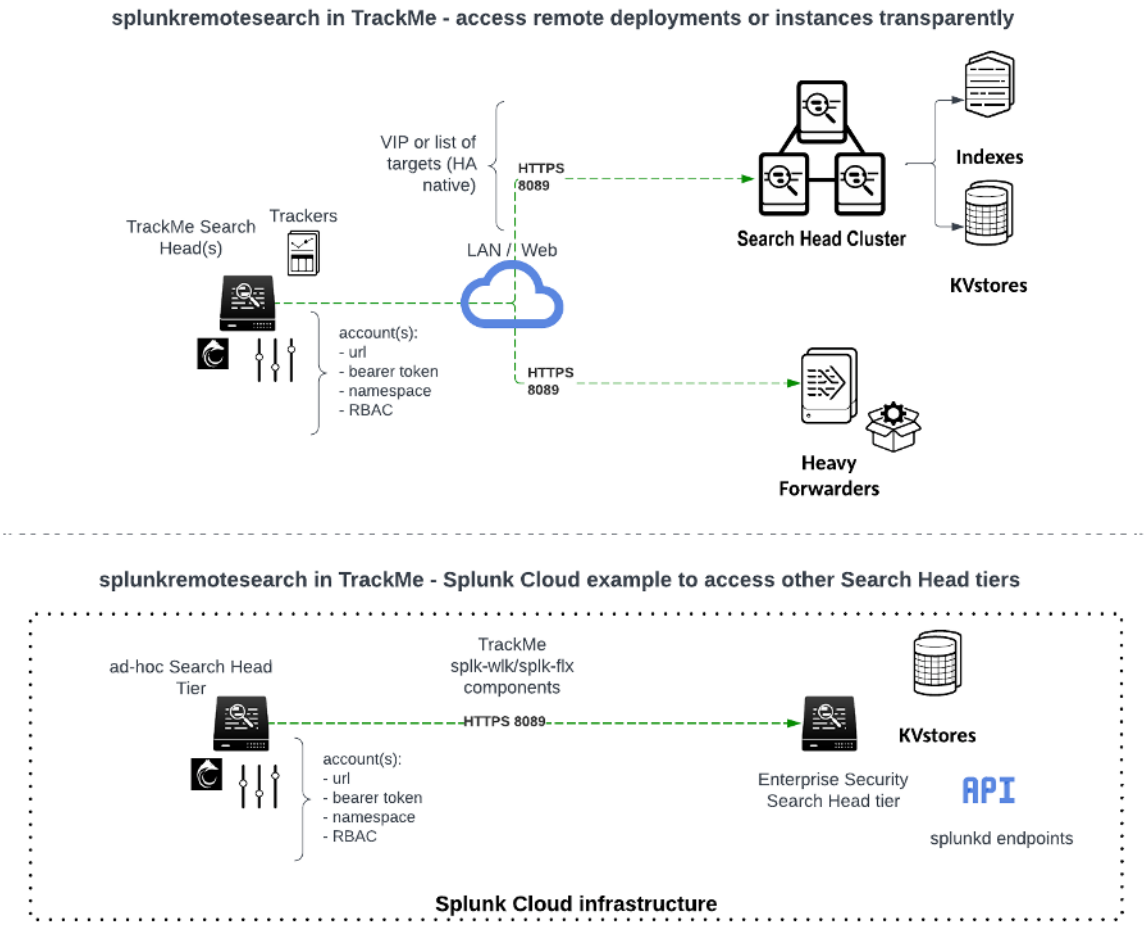
This is the **in-depth reference** for monitoring remote Splunk deployments with `splunkremotesearch`. For the readable overview, start with *Remote deployments*. This page covers the cross-app RBAC setup, the REST endpoints, token-rotation internals, troubleshooting recipes, and a ready-to-run SPL cookbook.

Overview of Splunk Remote Search Capabilities in TrackMe

TrackMe can manage locally available data, as well as data from remote Splunk deployments (Splunk Enterprise, Splunk Cloud) and remote independent instances such as utility nodes (Deployment Servers, Cluster Managers, License Manager, etc.) or Heavy Forwarders.

This is a key capability provided by TrackMe, which is used transparently when you configure trackers, allowing you to target either the local environment where TrackMe is hosted, or any other Splunk remote deployment.

There are plenty of use cases where this capability of TrackMe is game-changing, enabling TrackMe to become the single pane of glass for your monitoring and operations.



The Splunk remote search feature in TrackMe relies on multiple aspects:

- The `splunkremotesearch` TrackMe generating custom command, which relies on the Splunk Python SDK to perform searches remotely at scale
- The concept of **accounts** which allows TrackMe to store and access pre-configured configuration defining the Splunk remote environment
- Various backend-level features in TrackMe designed to identify and handle the remote entities accordingly
- The Remote deployment concept can be used for various purposes, from feeds tracking on remote deployments, to Flex objects, CIM compliance tracking, or Workload between different Search Head tiers

Note

Local service account user or SAML service account

- On the remote Search Heads tier counterpart, you can use a local user or a SAML user associated with the bearer token
- However, to use SAML, your SAML setup needs to support AQR and it needs to be configured
- Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Security/Setupauthenticationwithtokens
- Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/latest/Security/SAMLConfigJWT

Hint

TrackMe supports multiple REST endpoints per account, with High Availability and Disaster Recovery capabilities: (from version 2.0.22)

- For each account, you can specify a comma-separated list of REST endpoints per account
- TrackMe will automatically verify the connectivity and randomly choose a REST endpoint target among any reachable endpoints
- Therefore, you can specify multiple endpoints to support high availability and distribution of the searches against multiple endpoints automatically
- This capability can be useful, for example, if you deal with a Search Head Cluster and cannot use a load balancer or VIP to access the cluster

Hint

TrackMe supports and requires Role-Based Access Control per Remote account defined: (from version 2.0.34)

- For each account, you need to specify a comma-separated list of Splunk roles that are allowed to use this Remote account
- For retro-compatibility purposes, if the roles for an existing account have not been set up yet, TrackMe will use built-in roles in addition to typical admin roles (admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- If the user calling the `splunkremotesearch` command is not a member of the account-specified roles, access will be refused
- From version 2.0.61, both **direct membership and inheritance** are supported; users need to be a member of any of the provided roles, or a role which inherits from any of these roles

Hint

TrackMe automatically performs the rotation of Bearer tokens: (from version 2.1.8)

- Since TrackMe 2.1.8, we support automated rotation of the Splunk bearer tokens for remote accounts
- For every Splunk remote account, TrackMe will automatically try to rotate the bearer token based on the remote account's configured retention (every 7 days by default)
- This requires the Splunk service account on the remote side to own the capabilities `list_tokens_all` and `edit_tokens_own`, so the token can be created and the previous token revoked
- The token renewal and revocation process is orchestrated by the general health tracker, which is executed once per day
- Note that the initial token you have manually created will not be revoked by TrackMe, and would be disabled automatically depending on your settings

Hint

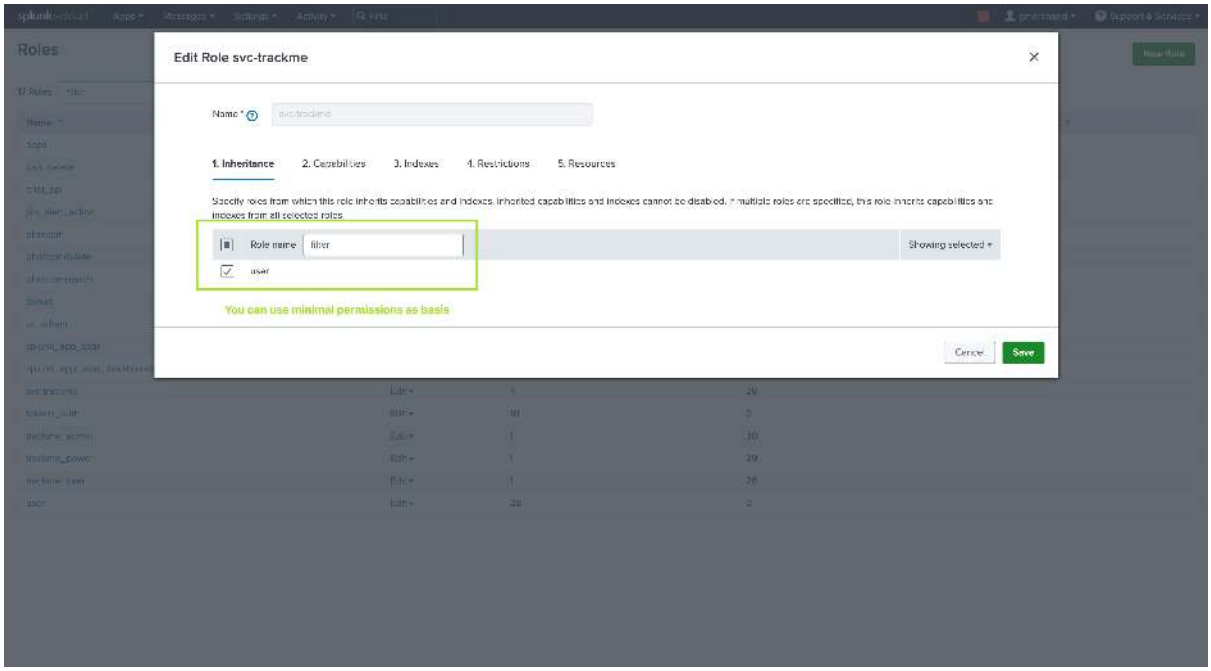
TrackMe Audit dashboard: Splunk Remote Account Overview (from version 2.1.16)

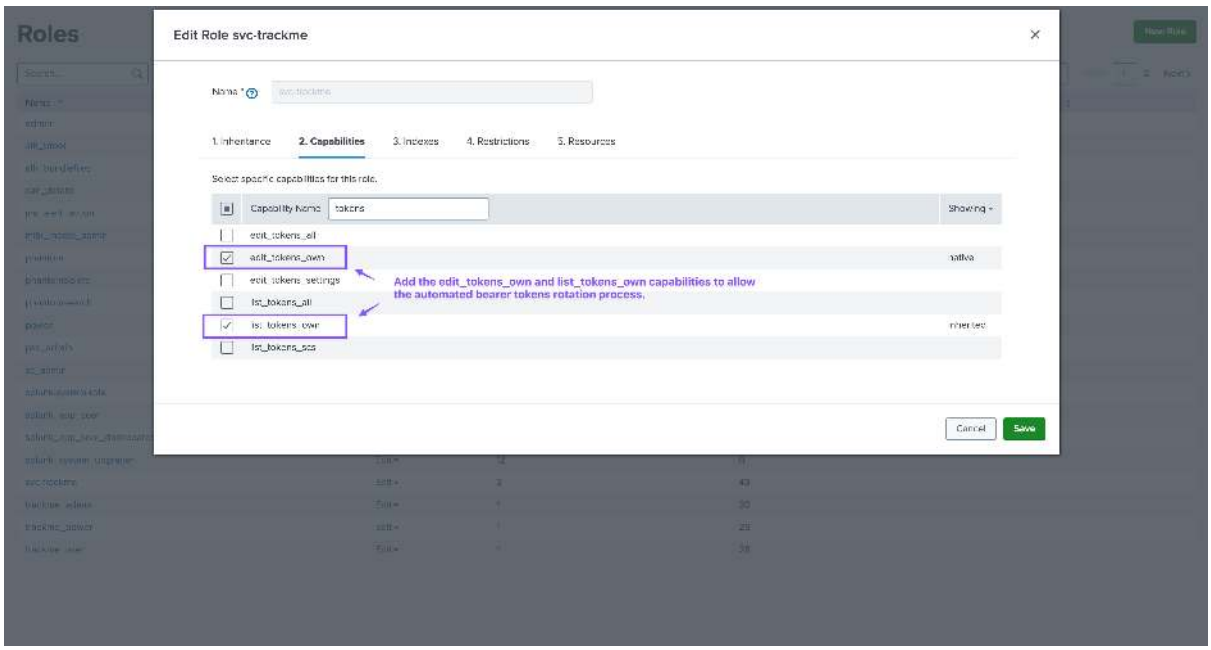
- TrackMe now includes an Audit dashboard to monitor the Splunk remote accounts
- This dashboard is available from the menu `Audit & Troubleshooting` -> `Audit - Splunk Remote Accounts Overview`
- This dashboard provides a comprehensive overview of the Splunk remote accounts, including the bearer token rotation process

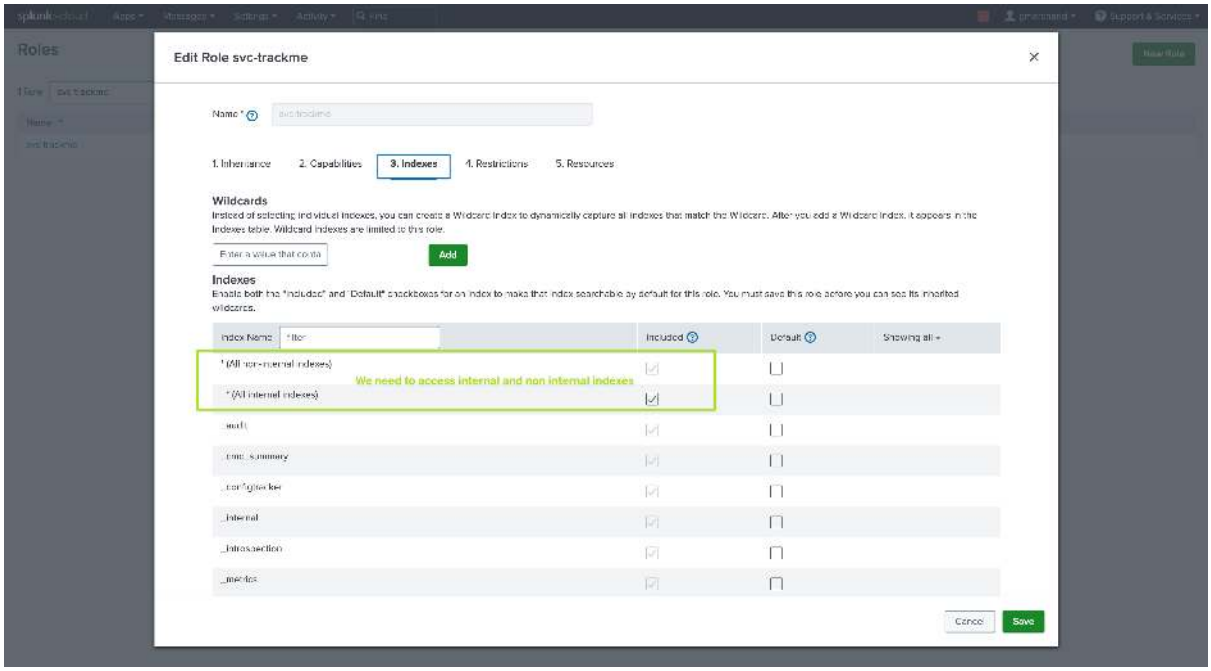
Minimal RBAC Requirements for the Remote User Account

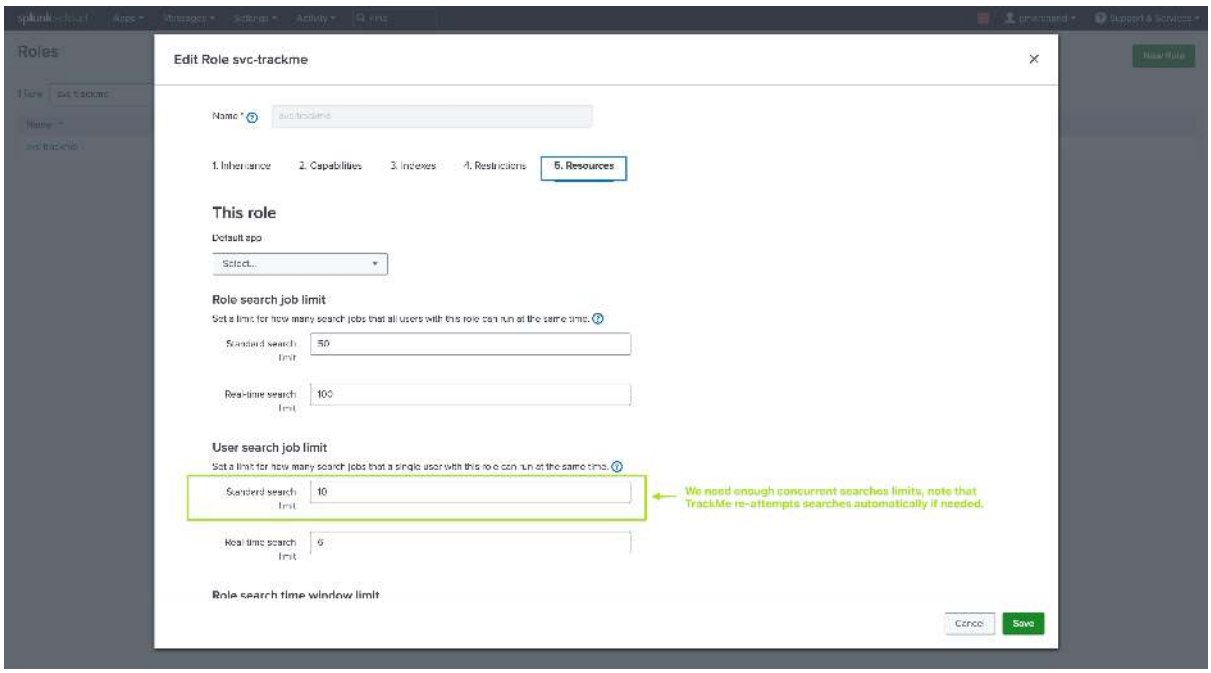
TrackMe remote capabilities rely on a Splunk bearer token authentication; this token is associated with a Splunk user on the remote side which itself is associated with specific roles, capabilities, permissions, and resource restrictions:

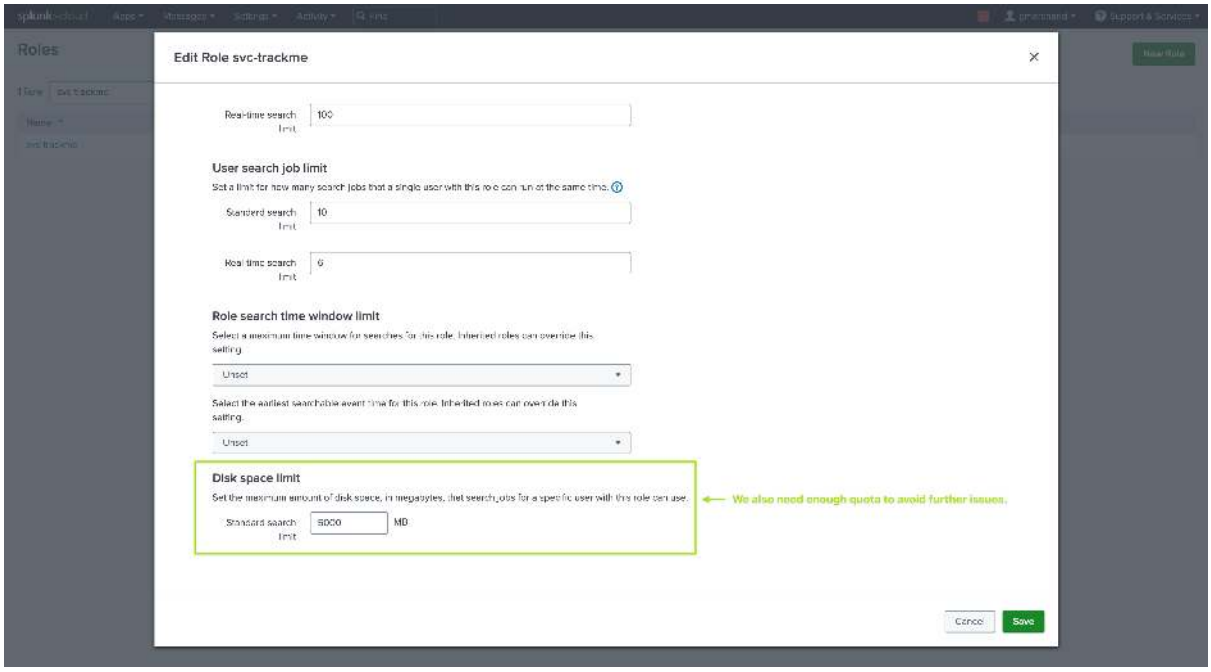
- **Roles and capabilities:** The user can be created with minimal permissions using the Splunk `user` role out of the box (You can inherit from user or a role providing the same capabilities as power)
- **Additional capabilities for tokens rotation:** To allow the automated bearer tokens rotation, the user needs to have the capability `list_tokens_own` and `edit_tokens_own`
- **Indexes:** Make sure the user can access both normal and `internal` indexes
- **Restrictions:** The user for TrackMe should not have any time limits restrictions, as there are use cases which require long-term searches
- **Resources:** It is recommended to give this user **enough concurrent searches** (unlike a very basic or minimal user) as well as a **sufficient quota** (5GB or 10GB for instance)


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Role name
filter
Showing selected
user
You can use minimal permissions as basis
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Select specific capabilities for this role.
Capability Name
tokens
Showing
edit_tokens_all
edit_tokens_own
edit_tokens_settings
list_tokens_all
list_tokens_own
list_tokens_sos
Add the edit_tokens_own and list_tokens_own capabilities to allow the automated bearer tokens rotation process.
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Wildcards
Indexes
Index Name
Included
Default
We need to access internal and non internal indexes
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
This role
Default app
Select...
Role search job limit
Standard search limit
50
Real-time search limit
100
User search job limit
Standard search limit
10
We need enough concurrent searches limits, note that TrackMe re-attempts searches automatically if needed.
Real-time search limit
0
Role search time window limit
Cancel
Save

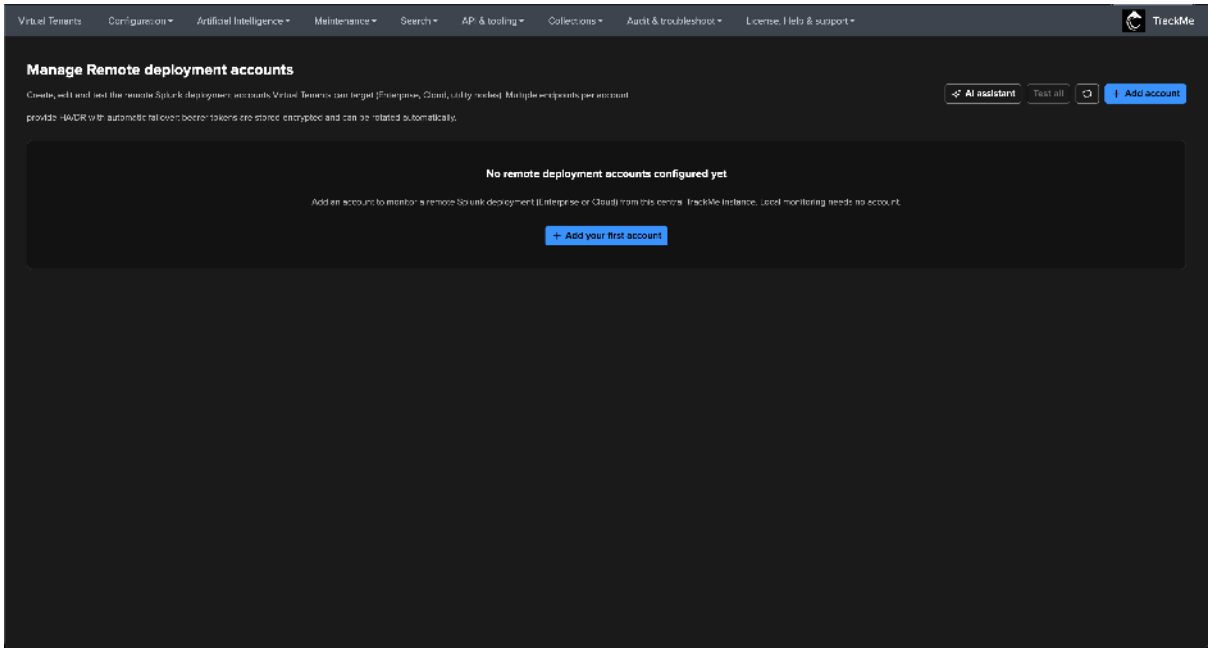


Configuring a New Remote Account

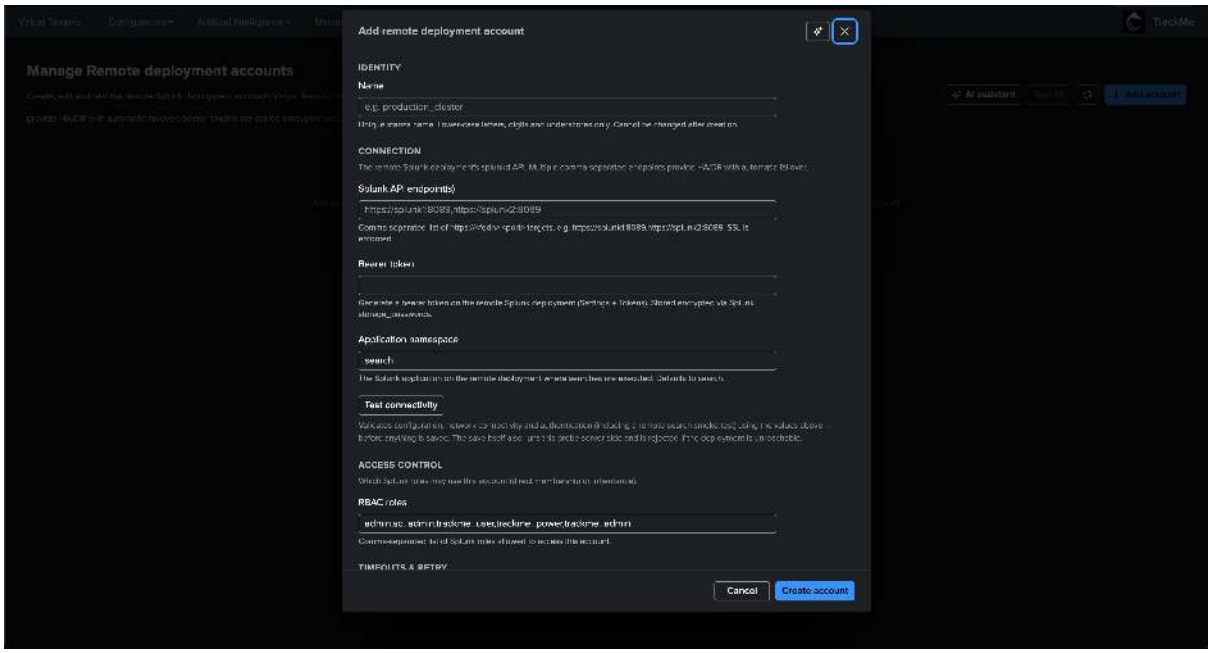
When configuring a Splunk Remote deployment, you will provide:

- A name which uniquely identifies the account (the account ID)
- The URL of the Splunk Search Head REST API, this can be a Fully Qualified Domain Name, a hostname, or an IP address (which itself can be a load balancer)
- Multiple REST endpoints can be submitted as a comma-separated list of targets
- The bearer token value, which is the secured credential to access the environment, is securely stored in the Splunk credential store
- The application namespace where remote searches are to be executed, defaults to the Search application on the remote target
- A comma-separated list of Splunk roles allowed to use this account (membership or inheritance)
- At the time of creation or later on if you edit the account, a connectivity check is automatically performed which validates the network connectivity and authentication. If the check fails, the interface will refuse the requested action

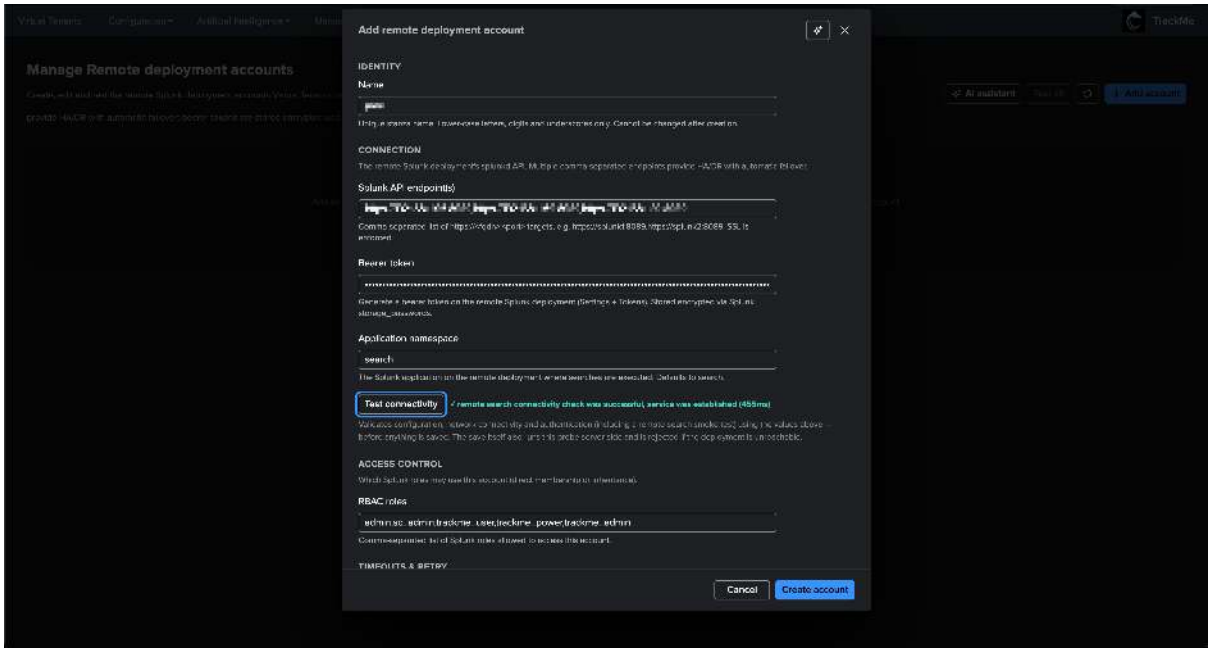
Remote accounts are managed from a dedicated page reachable from the top navigation: Configuration → Manage Remote deployment accounts. The page lists every account with its endpoints, token-rotation cadence and last connectivity status, and offers per-row **Edit / Clone / Test connectivity / Delete** actions plus **Test all** and **Add account**. When no account exists yet, the page shows a short getting-started guide:



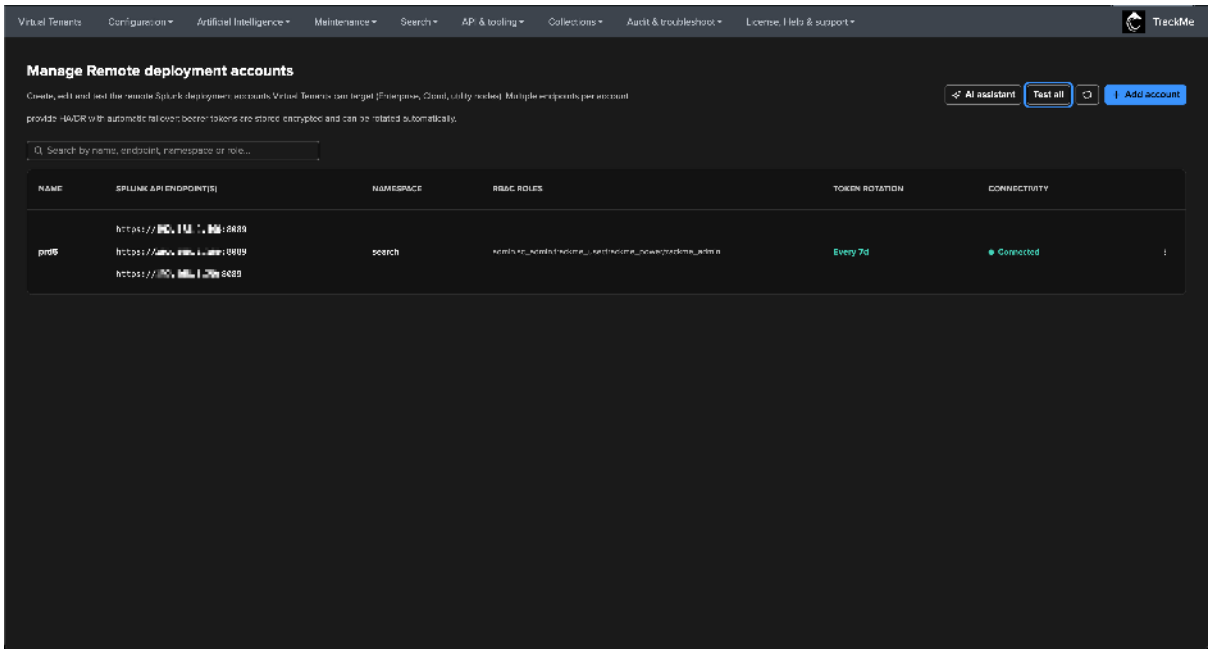
Click Add account and fill in the identity, connection, bearer token, namespace and RBAC fields:



Use Test connectivity in the modal to validate the account before saving — TrackMe runs a real remote-search smoke test and reports the round-trip time. The account cannot be saved until the check passes, so a broken account never reaches the list:

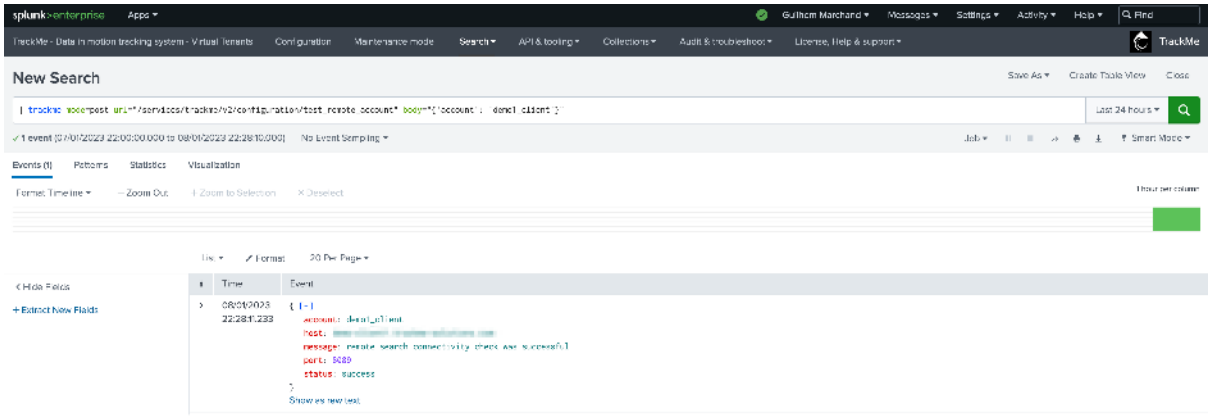


Once saved, the account appears in the list with its live connectivity status:



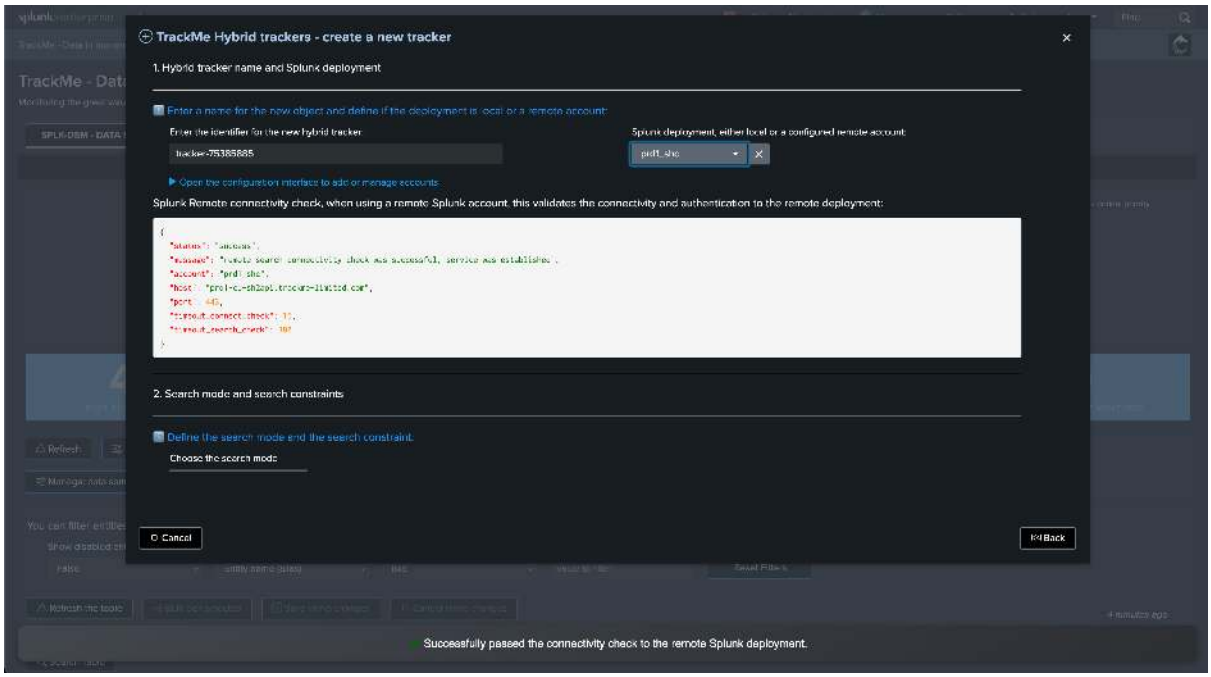
You can also test the connectivity at any time using the following TrackMe REST endpoint in SPL:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/configuration/test_remote_account"␣
↪body="{'account': '<name of the account>'}"
```



The endpoint verifies that TrackMe can connect and authenticate successfully to the Splunk remote deployment.

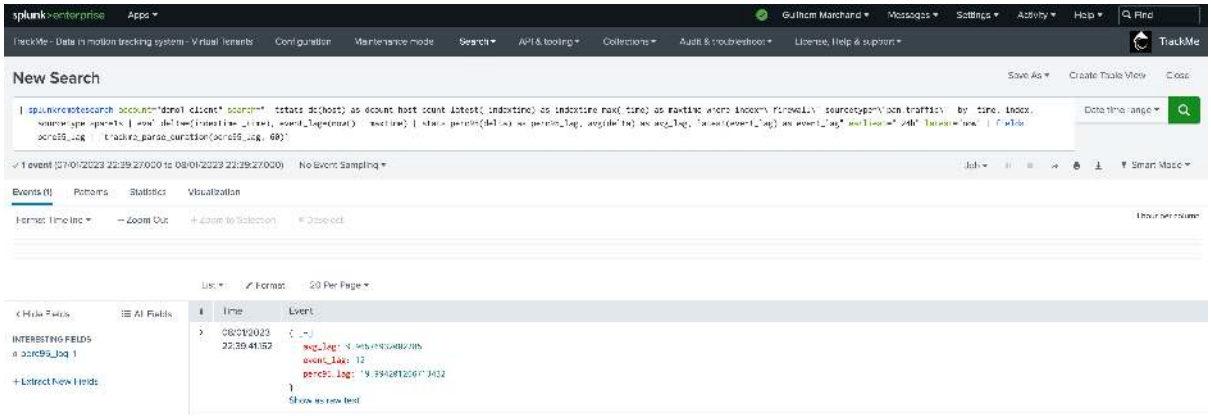
When creating a new Virtual Tenant or a new Hybrid object, TrackMe will perform the same connectivity verification automatically:



Example of a Splunk Remote Search Performed by TrackMe

When performing Remote Splunk searches, TrackMe automatically defines an optimized search to split the search logic between the part executed remotely, and the search logic handled locally.

Example:

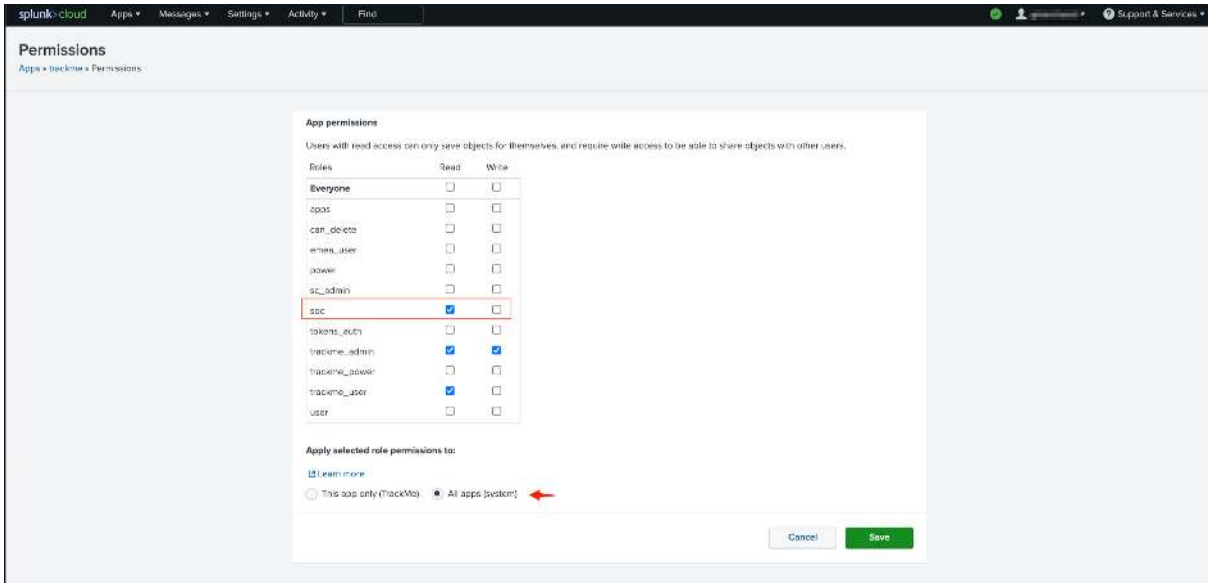


Using splunkremotesearch in a Different Application Namespace

To use the command `splunkremotesearch` from a different application than TrackMe, such as Search & Reporting, you need to perform a few steps as follows.

Share TrackMe at System Level

TrackMe by default is shared at the application level. You need to share at the **system** level as well as provide read access at least for your user roles ("soc" in our example):



Manage Capabilities

TrackMe requires capabilities to be able to access the command `splunkremotesearch`; the user roles need to have the capability:

- trackmeuseroperations

You can choose to inherit from the `trackme_user` role, or you can add the capability to your user roles as needed.

Note: Access is granted by any of the 3 built-in trackme_* user roles

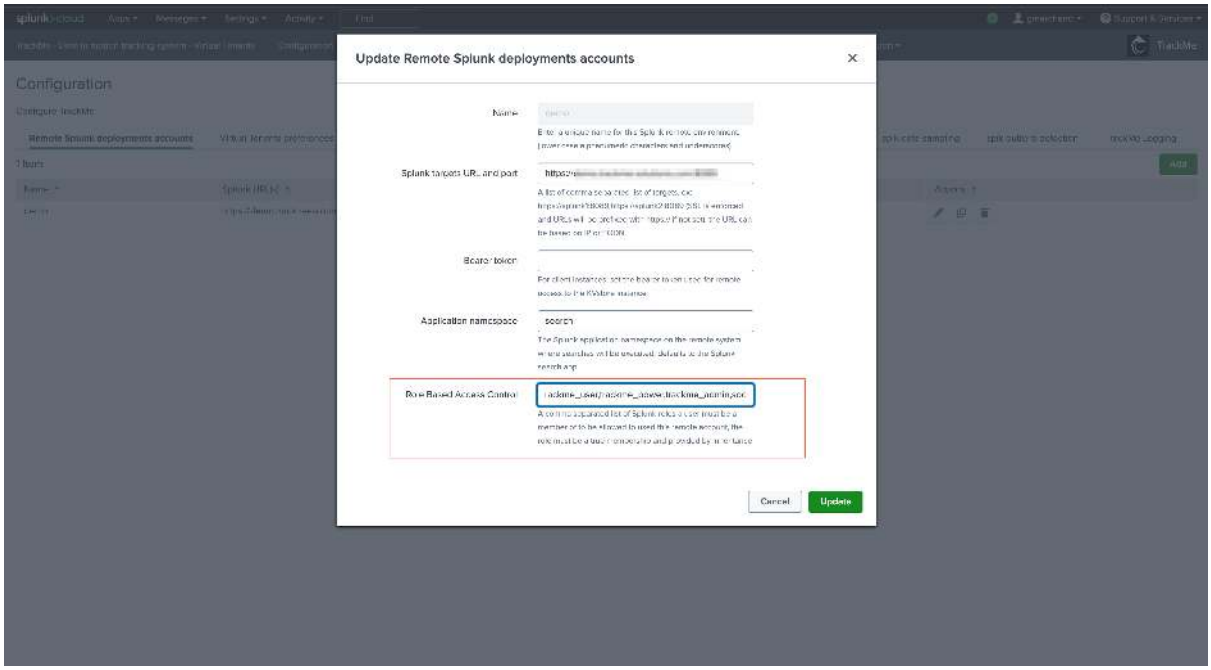
See: *Roles & access control* for more information about capabilities in TrackMe.

Manage Role-Based Access Control on the Account

User roles need to be listed in the account; by default when creating an account, the following roles are listed:

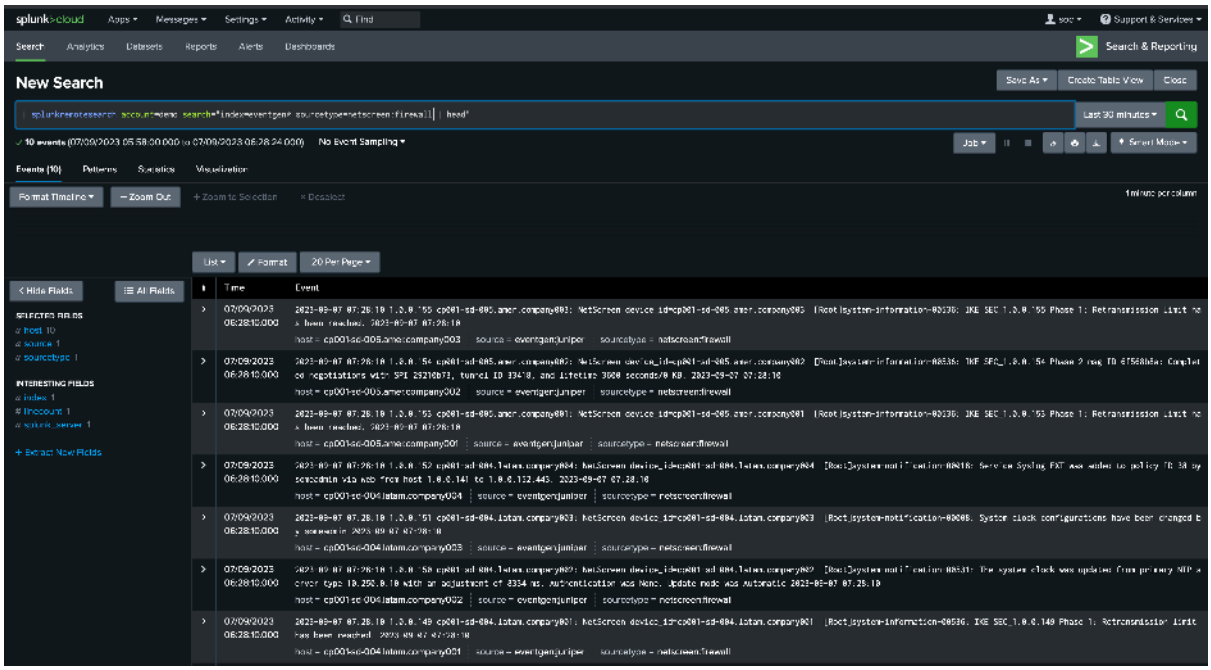
- admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin

This is an explicit membership requirement; in our example, we grant the user role "soc" to allow a member of this role to use the `splunkremotesearch` command against this account:



Use the Command

In our example, the "soc" user is a member of a role with the same name, and can now use the `splunkremotesearch` command as needed to perform searches against the remote deployment, from any other application namespace:



Accesses on the remote deployment rely on the service account which is associated with the bearer token configured in the account in TrackMe.

Troubleshooting Failure to Create or Update a Remote Account

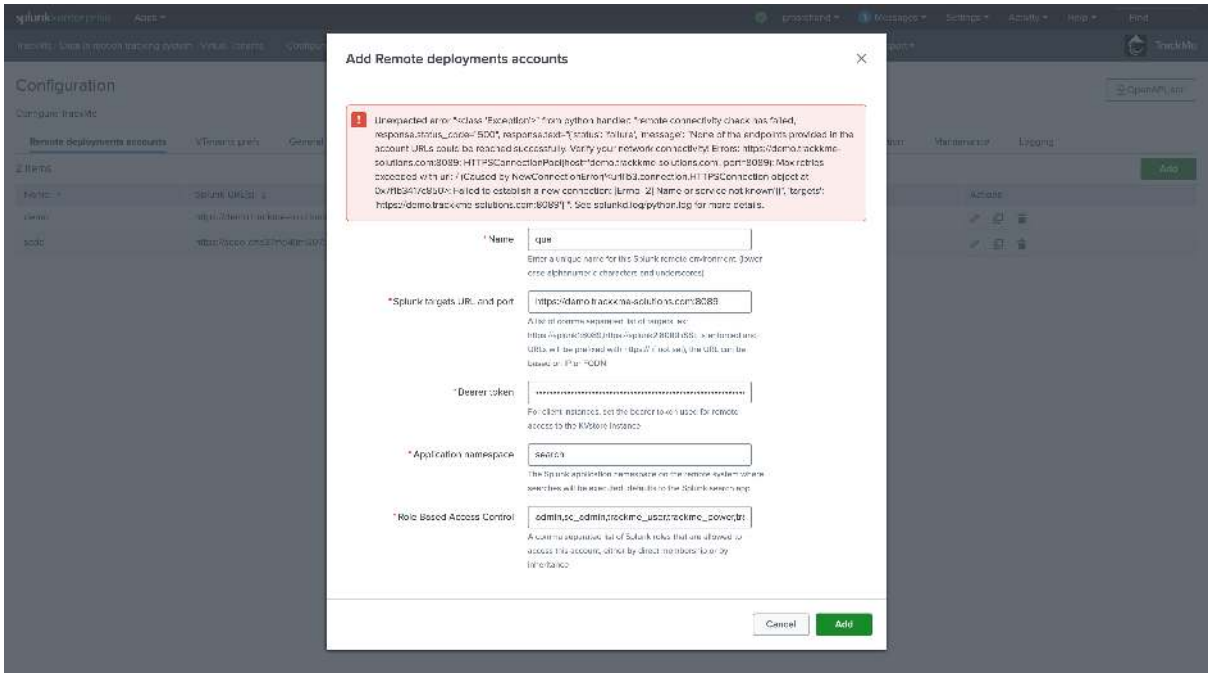
TrackMe Remote Search capabilities are an API-based integration with Splunk API relying on Bearer token authentication; you can refer to:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Security/TroubleshootTokenAuth

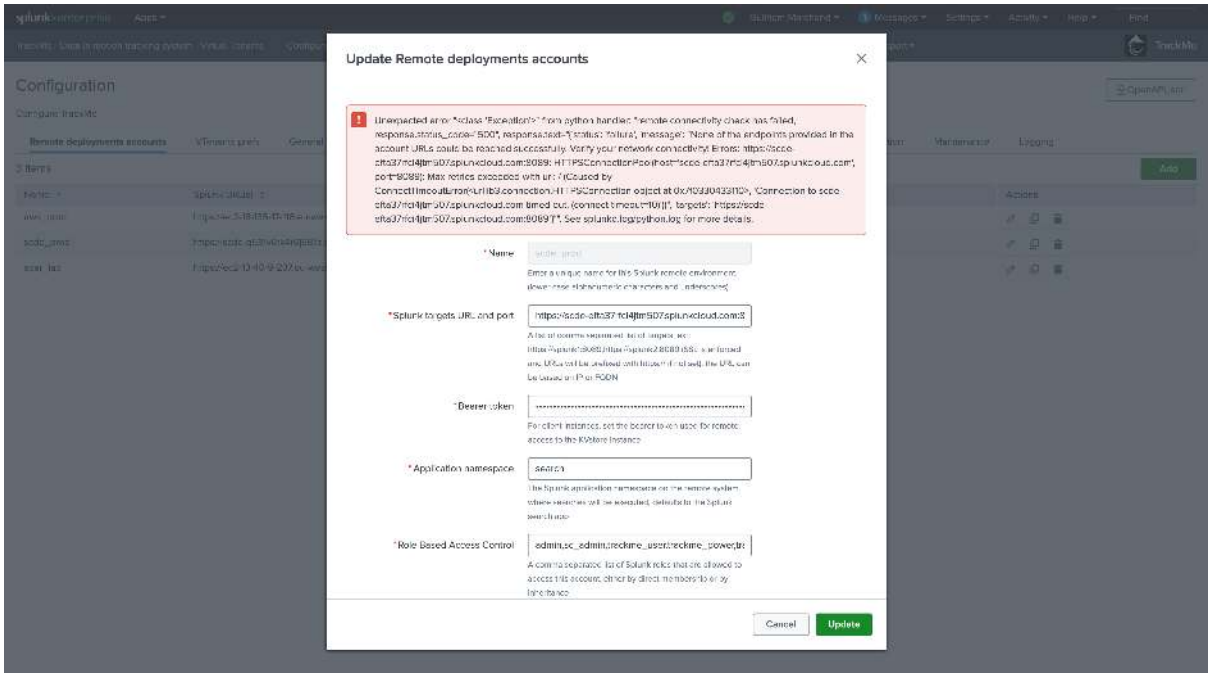
When attempting to configure a new remote account, or update an existing account, TrackMe will attempt to validate the connectivity, both from a network and authentication perspective.

If this step fails, the UI will clearly raise and show the exception encountered, for instance:

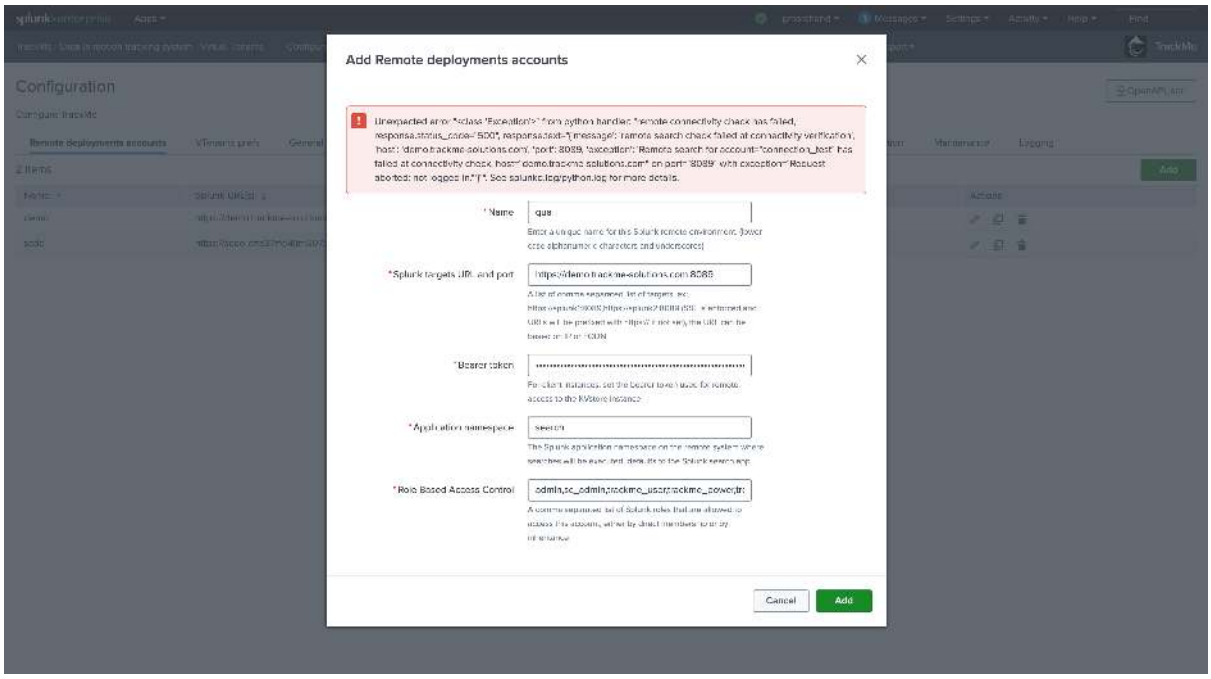
Example of a network connectivity failure: (wrong host)



Example of a network connectivity failure: (timeout)



Example of a refused authentication by the remote counterpart:



Note: You can also test the connectivity in pure SPL via the following TrackMe REST API endpoint:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
↪services/trackme/v2/configuration/test_remote_connectivity" body="{
↪'target_endpoints': 'https://mysplunk.mydomain.com:8089', 'bearer_token': 'xxxx',
↪ 'app_namespace': 'search'}"
```

Inspect splunkd.log logs on the remote counterpart:

If the connectivity fails for authentication related reasons, such as a wrong token or lack of capabilities, verify the splunkd.log on the remote counterpart, you can use the following Splunk search:

```
index=_internal source=*/splunkd.log JsonWebToken
```

Messages will be logged by Splunk, eventually indicating the root cause of the failure.

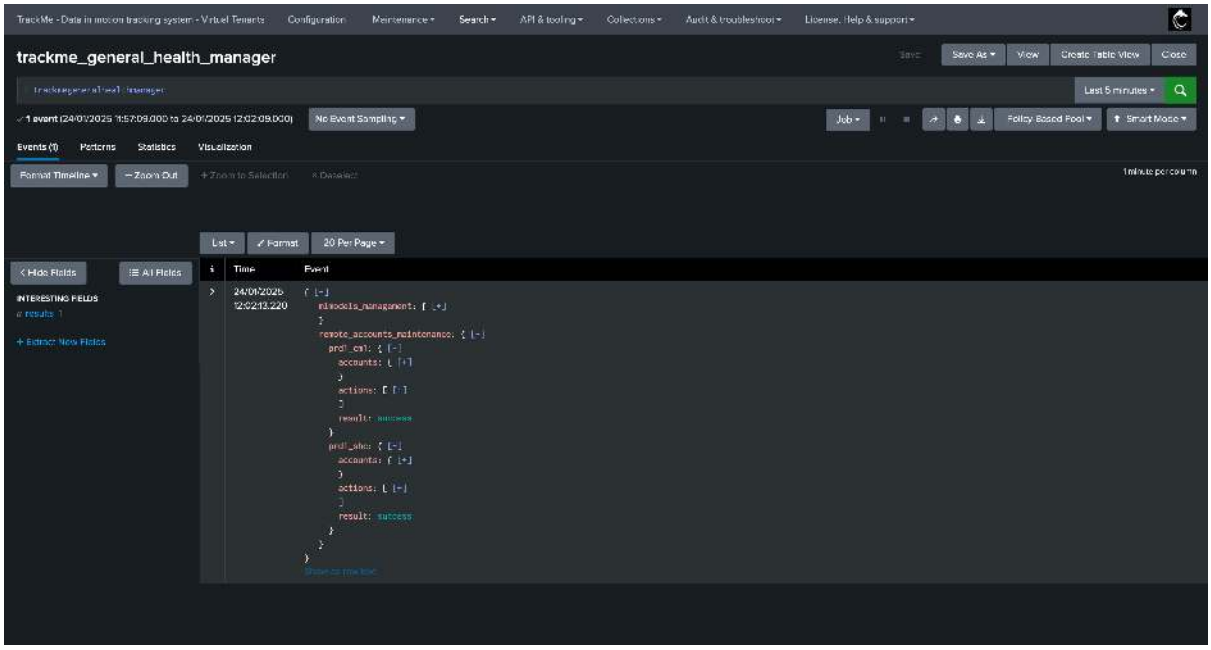
Example of a refused token:

```
02-05-2024 17:30:44.226 +0000 ERROR JsonWebToken [2843158 TcpChannelThread] -␣
↪JsonWebToken validation failed because: Token xxxx-xxxx has an invalid signature.
```

Bearer tokens automated rotation and revoking

Since TrackMe 2.1.8, we support automated rotation of the Splunk bearer tokens for remote accounts, the process works as follows:

- Once per day, a scheduled job called `trackme_general_health_manager` (General Health Manager tracker) is executed.
- **This job calls the endpoint `/services/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/maintain_remote_account` for each existing remote account, which does the following actions:**
  - Verify that the Remote account is up to date regarding available options, and update if necessary.
  - Verify if the Remote account has metadata available, and create/update if necessary. (stored in the KVstore `trackme_remote_account_token_expiration`)
  - If the Remote account bearer token has reached the rotation frequency, attempt to create a new bearer token, update the account and counters and finally revoke the previously generated token.



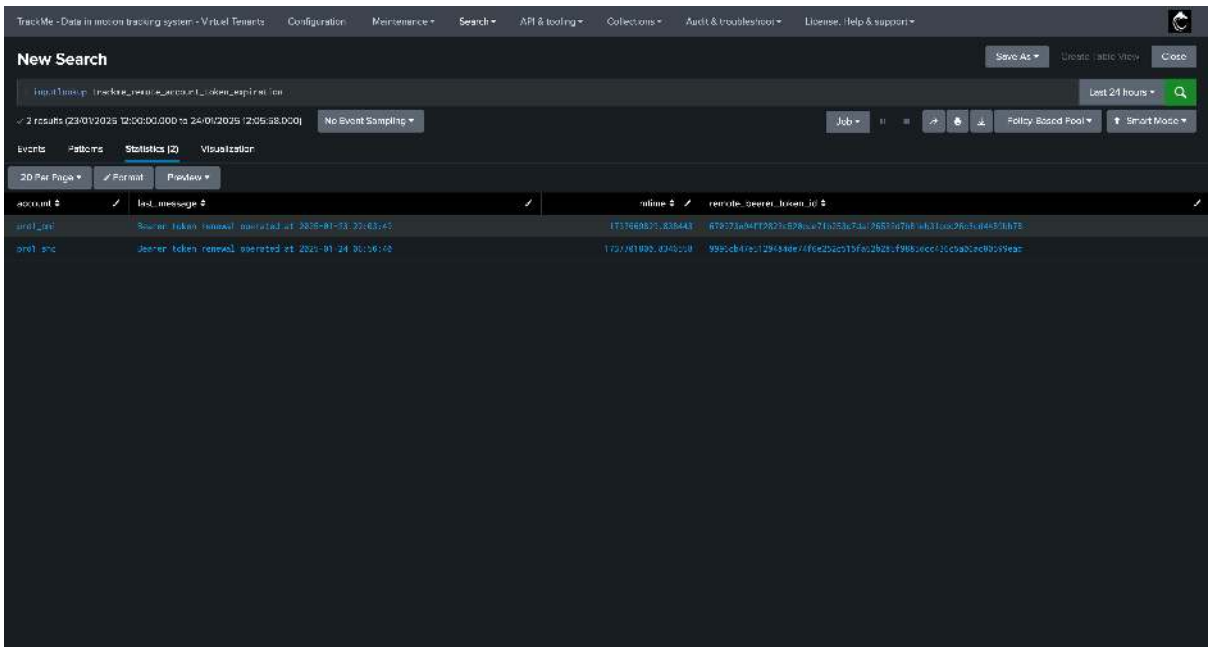
Notes about the initial token and rotation process:

- The initial token you have manually created will NOT be revoked by TrackMe, and would be disabled automatically depending on your settings.
- Once at least one rotation has been performed, and if it was successful, the initial token is not used anymore.
- From the stage of the first rotation, the previously generated and used token is automatically deleted by TrackMe, and the new token is automatically configured in the Splunk remote account.

Where to find bearer tokens rotation metadata?

TrackMe stores the metadata related to the bearer tokens rotation in the KVstore collection `trackme_remote_account_token_expiration`, you can access this collection using the following SPL search:

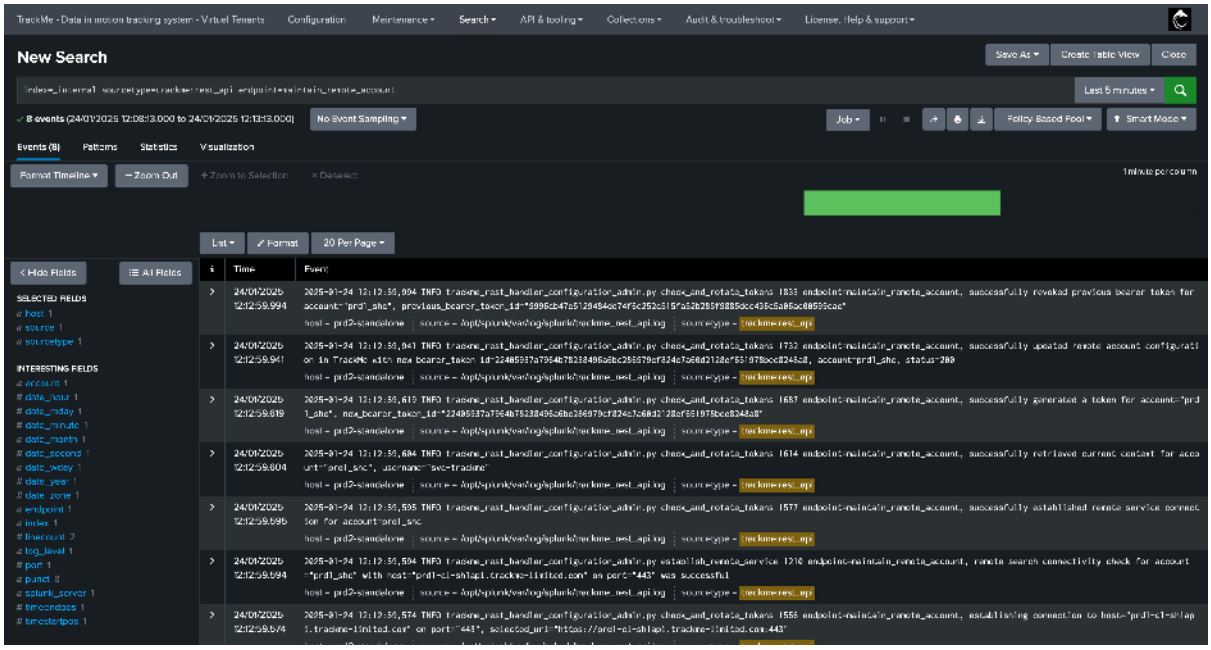
```
| inputlookup trackme_remote_account_token_expiration
```



How to access detailed logs about the tokens rotation process?

Logs are part of the TrackMe REST API logs:

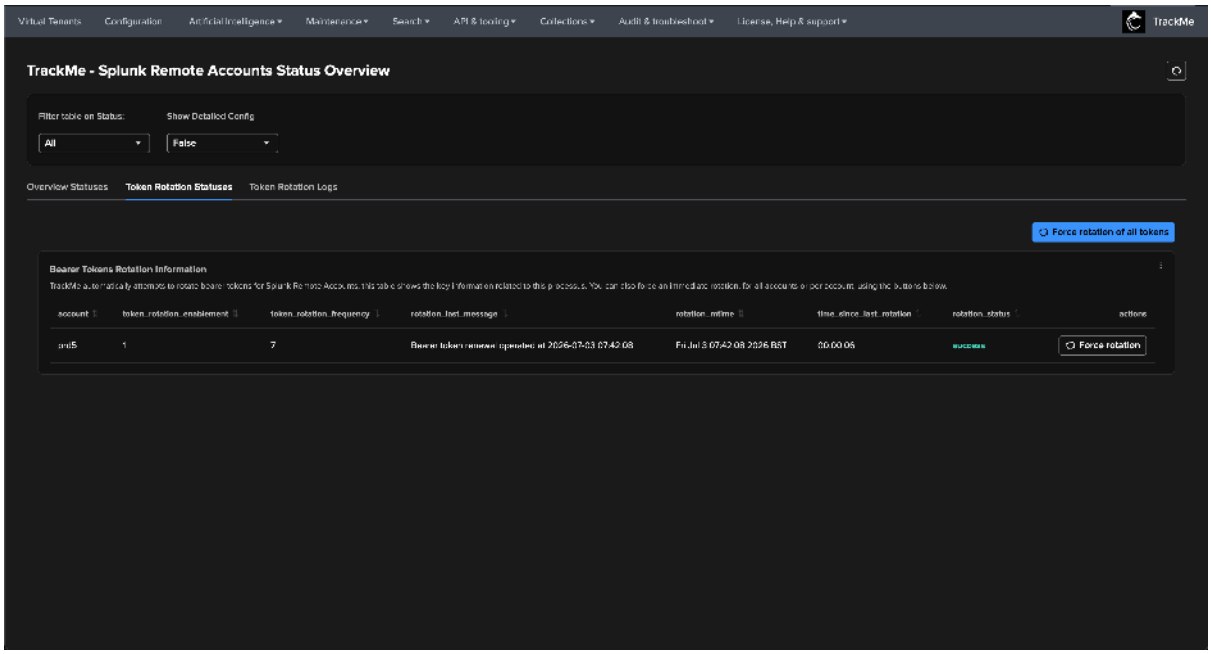
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api endpoint=maintain_remote_account
```



How can I force the rotation of a bearer token?

From the user interface (since TrackMe 2.4.6):

You can force a rotation directly from the **Remote Accounts Overview** dashboard, in the **Token Rotation Statuses** tab — click **Force rotation of all tokens** to rotate every configured account at once, or use the per-account **Force rotation** action on a single row. A confirmation is requested; TrackMe then generates and validates a new token on the remote deployment, updates the account, revokes the previous token, refreshes the table, and reports the outcome (success, warning or failure). Forcing from the UI is equivalent to the REST call below with `force_tokens_rotation` set to `true` — it rotates regardless of the configured frequency.

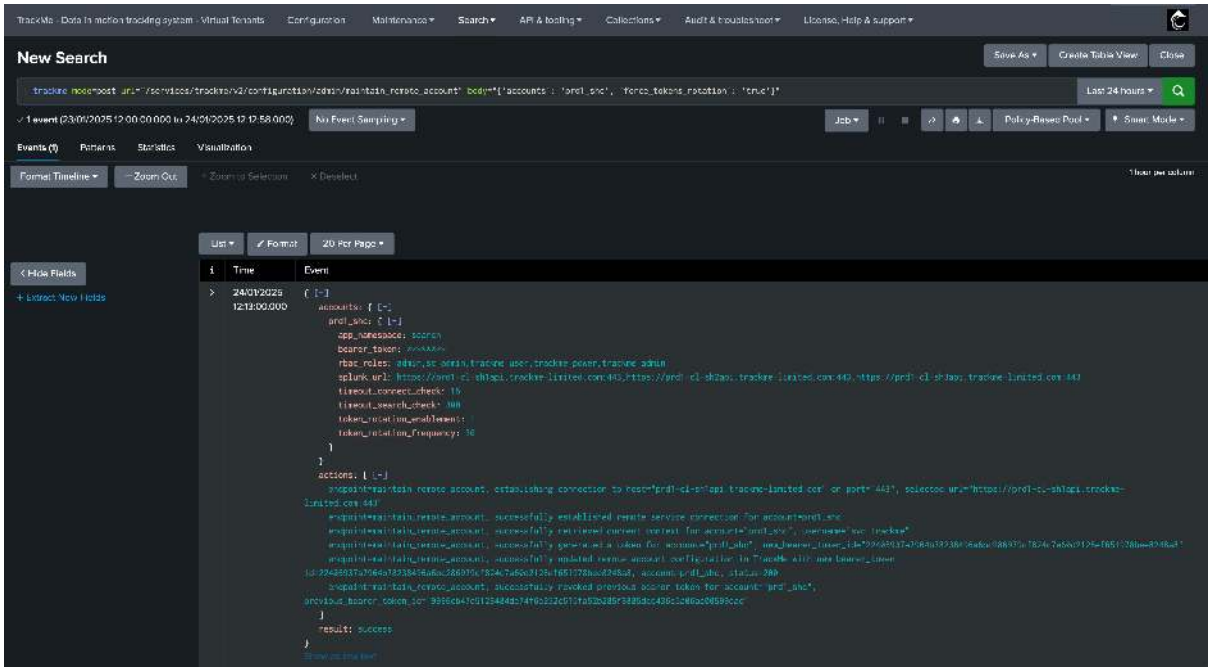


From the REST API (SPL):

The rotation of the bearer token can also be manually requested and performed by calling the TrackMe REST API endpoint, you can use the following SPL search:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
services/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/maintain_remote_account" body="{'accounts
': '<account name>', 'force_tokens_rotation': 'true'}"
```

*Note: replace <account_name> with the actual name of the account, or use * to rotate all accounts.*



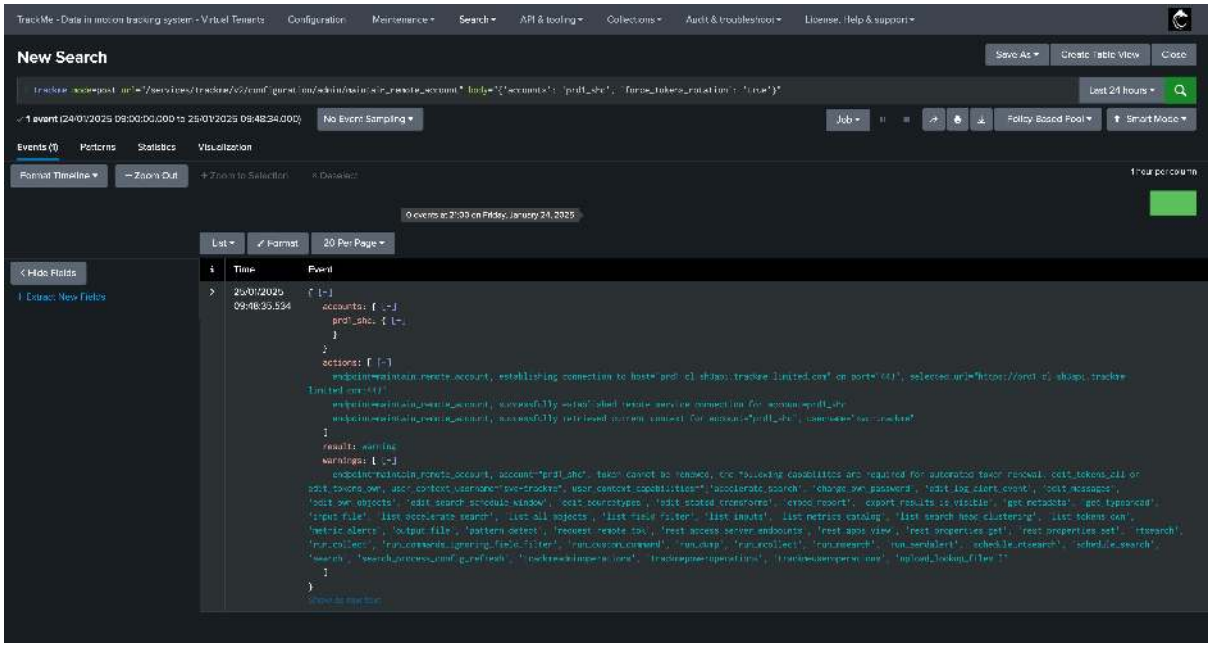
What if the token cannot be renewed?

If for some reasons, the token cannot be renewed, the process will be logged in the TrackMe REST API logs, and the token will not be revoked, the previous token will still be used:

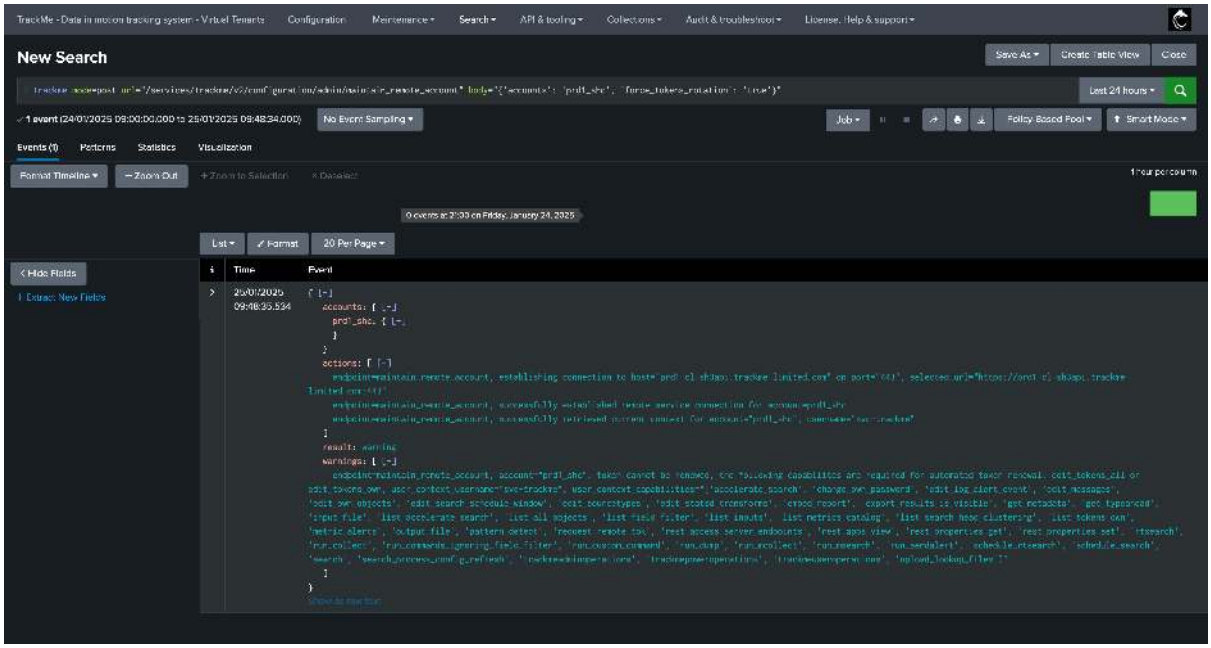
The following search will show errors or warnings related to the tokens rotation process:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api endpoint=maintain_remote_account
(log_level=ERROR OR log_level=WARN)
```

forced rotation is requested but failed:



In this example, the remote user account lacks the capability to create a new token, the rotation process is aborted.



Splunk Cloud remote members auto-healing

Since **TrackMe 2.4.6**, TrackMe can automatically keep the target URL list of a **Splunk Cloud** remote deployment account in sync with the live members of its search head cluster. Splunk Cloud periodically destroys and recreates search-head-cluster (or Enterprise Security) members, changing their hostnames — so the URLs configured on a remote account start pointing at hosts that no longer exist and the searches that rely on the account begin to fail. This capability detects that drift and, when enabled, repairs the account for you.

This feature is specific to Splunk Cloud

An account is eligible only if at least one of its members is a Splunk Cloud host — a hostname ending in `splunkcloud.com`. Accounts targeting Splunk Enterprise or any non-Cloud endpoint are ignored.

How it works

Once per day the **General Health Manager** (`trackme_general_health_manager`) evaluates every eligible remote account:

- **Local discovery.** It discovers the stack's current live members **locally** by searching the `_cmc_summary` index (Cloud Monitoring Console) — no remote call, which matters because the remote connection is precisely what breaks when members are recreated. The ad-hoc search head can see every search-head group of the same Cloud stack locally.
- **Group association.** It identifies which search head group the account belongs to (the `search_head_names` value from `_cmc_summary`) and persists the association in the KV Store collection `trackme_remote_account_member_monitoring`.
- **Reconciliation.** It compares the account's configured members with the live group: a live member missing from the account is **added**; a configured member that is no longer in the live group **and** is unreachable is **removed**; a member missing from the live group but still reachable is **kept** (to ride out a transient outage).
- **Auto-heal.** If auto-healing is enabled and a difference is found, TrackMe updates the account's target URL list — connectivity-tested before saving, so an account is never updated to an unreachable set of members.

Note

If TrackMe runs on **Splunk Enterprise** rather than inside a Cloud stack, `_cmc_summary` is not available locally, so the check simply skips the account and logs an informational message.

Enabling it (per account)

Auto-healing is controlled per account by **Splunk Cloud member auto-heal**, in the *Splunk Cloud self-healing* section of the account configuration (**Configuration → Remote deployments → edit the account**):

- **Enabled (default)** — TrackMe detects the drift and updates the target URL list automatically.
- **Disabled** — TrackMe still detects and reports the drift, but never modifies the account; you apply the change manually.

How drift and healing are surfaced

The outcome is surfaced through the *Configuration Guardian*:

- When an account is **auto-healed**, an **informational** (blue) notice summarises the members added and removed, and stays until you dismiss it.
- When drift is **detected but not healed** (auto-heal disabled, or the group could not be determined), a **warning** alert is raised — including the recommended target URL list to apply manually — and clears automatically once the account is back in sync.

Verifying and running the check

Review the live members of each search head group yourself with the same search TrackMe uses (evaluated over the last 24 hours):

```
search index=_cmc_summary search_head_names=* usage_source=* search_head_names!=
↪"idx"
| stats values(usage_source) as search_heads by search_head_names
```

Inspect the persisted account-to-group associations:

```
| inputlookup trackme_remote_account_member_monitoring
```

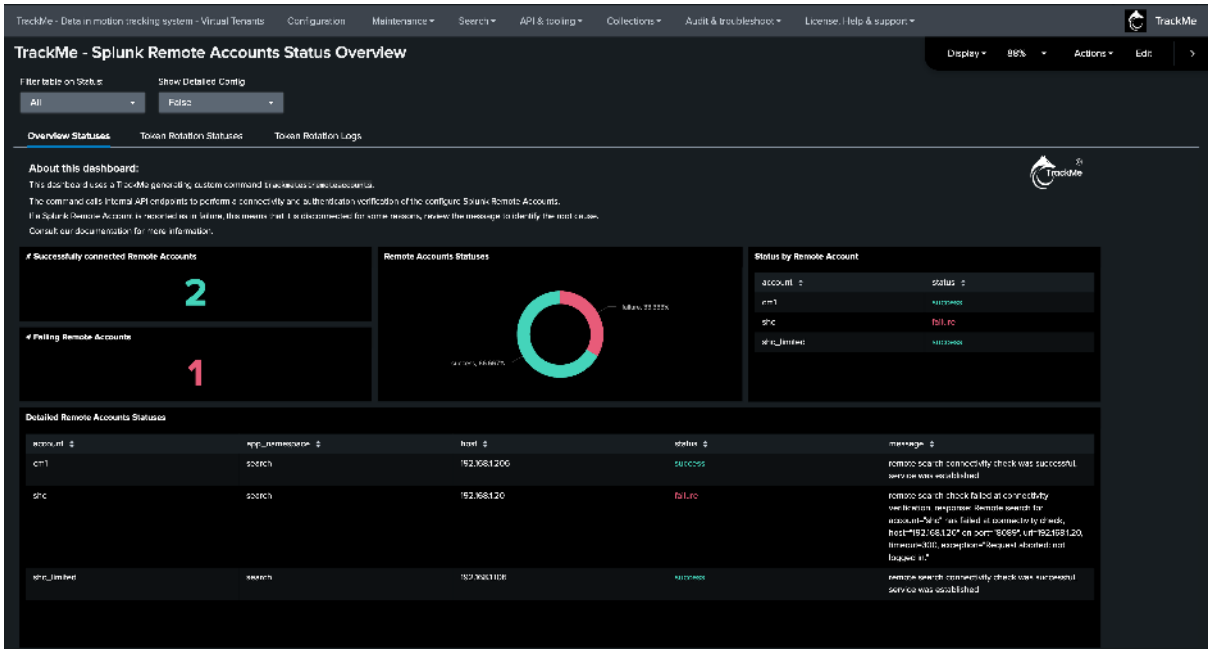
And trigger the check on demand (it otherwise runs once per day):

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
↪services/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/run_guardian_checks" body="{'check_type
↪': 'remote_account_member_drift'}"
```

> **Note**
>
> The exact `_cmc_summary` field names depend on your Splunk Cloud stack's schema; the search above reflects TrackMe's default — review `index=_cmc_summary` and adjust if your environment differs.

Audit Dashboard: Splunk Remote Accounts Overview

Access the Audit dashboard from the menu `Audit & Troubleshooting` -> `Audit - Splunk Remote Accounts Overview`.



Remote Accounts Commands Examples and References

Get the list of all configured remote accounts

This provides a list of all configured remote accounts, excluding the local account:

```
| trackme mode=get url="/services/trackme/v2/configuration/list_accounts"
| spath
| rename "accounts{}" as accounts
| table accounts
| mvexpand accounts
| where accounts!="local"
```

Test the Connectivity of all configured remote accounts

This command will test the connectivity of all configured remote accounts:

```
| trackme mode=get url="/services/trackme/v2/configuration/list_accounts" | spath
| rename "accounts{}" as accounts
| table accounts
| mvexpand accounts
| where accounts!="local"

| map maxsearches=100 search="| trackme mode=post␣
↪url=/services/trackme/v2/configuration/test_remote_account body=\"{'account': '
↪$accounts$'}\""
| trackmeprettyjson fields=_raw
| spath
```

Get the detailed including the bearer token for all configured remote accounts

This command will provide the detailed information about all configured remote accounts, including the bearer token:

```
| trackme mode=get url="/services/trackme/v2/configuration/list_accounts" | spath
| rename "accounts{}" as accounts
| table accounts
| mvexpand accounts
| where accounts!="local"

| map maxsearches=100 search="| trackme mode=post␣
↪url=/services/trackme/v2/configuration/get_remote_account body=\"{'account': '
↪$accounts$'}\""
| trackmeprettyjson fields=_raw
| spath
```

Force the rotation of the bearer token for all configured remote accounts

This command will force the rotation of the bearer token for all configured remote accounts in a single command:

```
| trackme mode=get url="/services/trackme/v2/configuration/list_accounts" | spath
| rename "accounts{}" as accounts
| table accounts | mvexpand accounts
| where accounts!="local"

| map maxsearches=100 search="| trackme mode=post␣
↪url=/services/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/maintain_remote_account body=\"{
↪'accounts': '$accounts$', 'force_tokens_rotation': 'true'}\""
| trackmeprettyjson fields=_raw
```

Get the token expiration metadata for all configured remote accounts and the time since the last rotation

This command will provide the token expiration metadata for all configured remote accounts and the time since the last rotation:

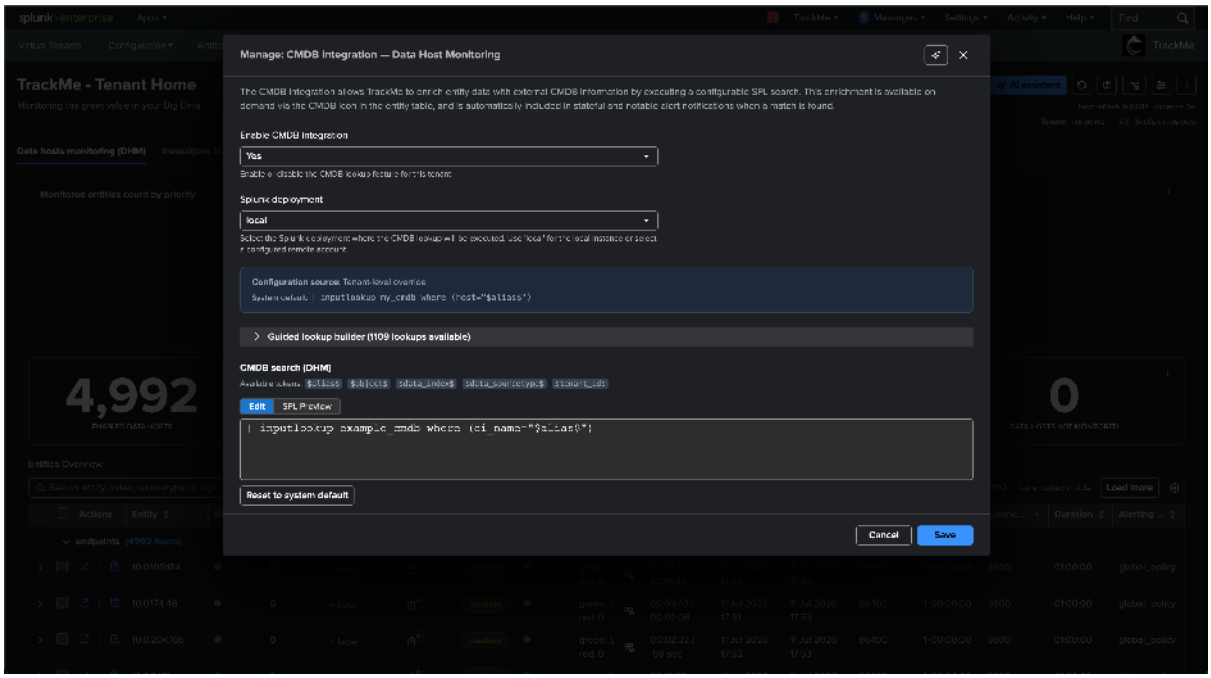
```
| inputlookup trackme_remote_account_token_expiration | eval keyid=_key
| eval _time=mtime
| eval time_since=tostring(round(now()-mtime), "duration")
```

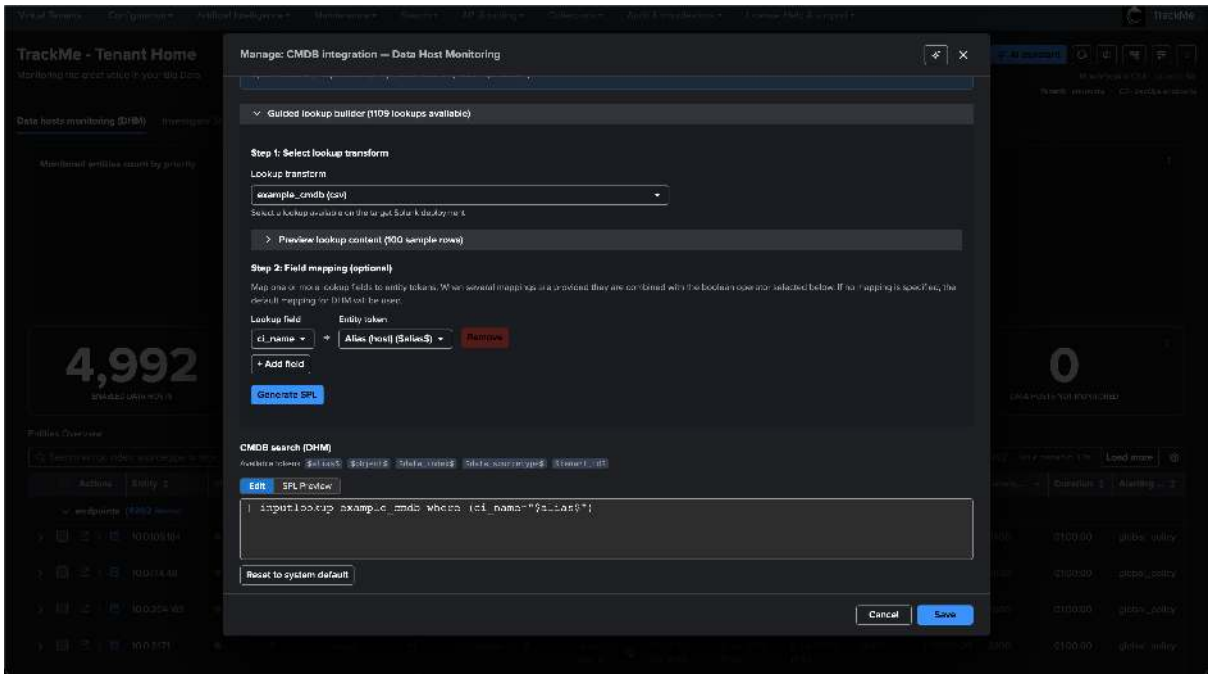
8.9.3 CMDB integration

The CMDB integration enriches any entity with external context — owner, contacts, asset metadata — pulled from a search you define. It surfaces **on demand** behind a CMDB icon on the entity, and is embedded **automatically** in stateful and notable alert notifications when a match is found. It is read-only: it never changes an entity's state or score.

How it works

The integration is configured **per component**. TrackMe ships a system-wide default template (under **Configure → splk-general → CMDB integration searches**), and each tenant can review or override it from the **Manage: CMDB integration** screen. From there you enable or disable the integration for the tenant, choose the **Splunk deployment** the lookup runs on (`local`, or a configured remote account for a remote CMDB), and edit the CMDB search template:





The search template is **any** SPL, with entity tokens that are auto-filled at run time — `$alias$`, `$object$`,

`$data_index$`, `$data_sourcetype$` and `$tenant_id$`. For example, the Data Host Monitoring default looks up a CMDB lookup keyed on the host alias:

```
| inputlookup my_cmdb where (host="$alias$")
```

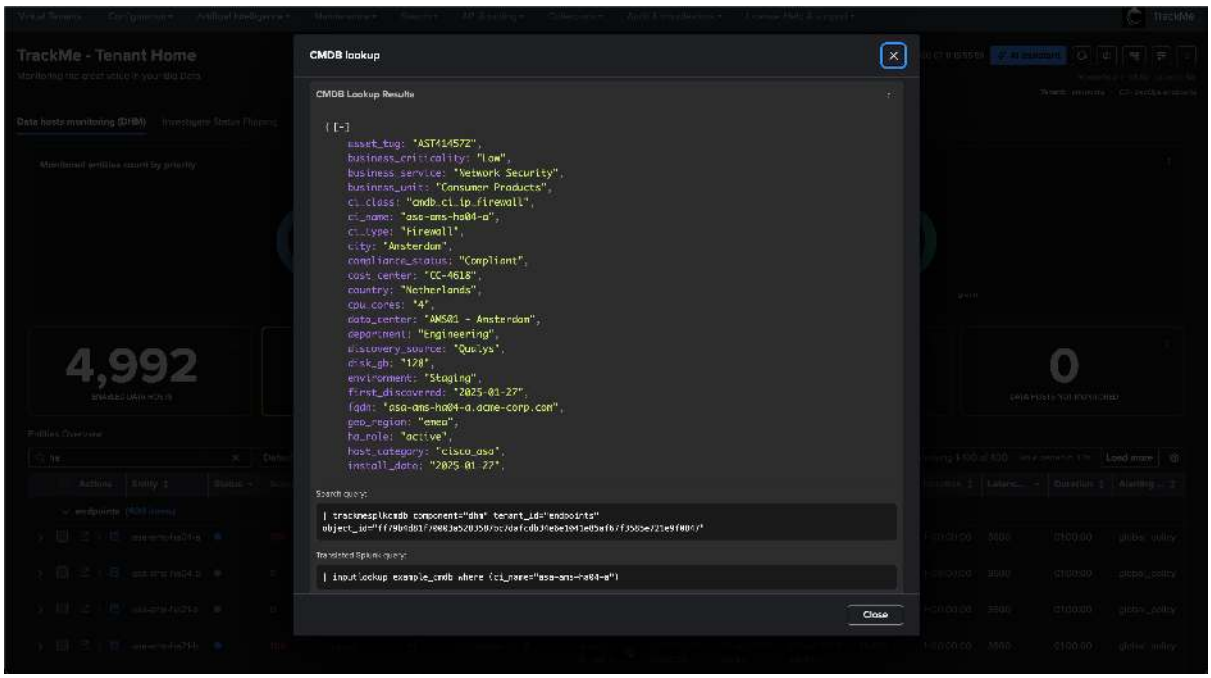
You do not have to write the SPL by hand: the **guided lookup builder** lets you pick a lookup transform, preview its content, and map one or more lookup fields to entity tokens — TrackMe generates the SPL for you (shown above). Because the template is arbitrary SPL, it can query a CSV or KV Store lookup, call a custom command, or reach an external ITSM such as ServiceNow or Jira.

> **Note**
>
> The lookup or transform the template uses must be visible in the TrackMe app context (or on the selected remote account). Enrichment is read-only — it does not affect monitoring.

Under the hood, enrichment is performed by the `trackmesplkcmdb` command, which takes `tenant_id`, `component` (matching `^(?:dsm|dhm|mhm|cim|flx|wlk)$`) and either `object` or `object_id` — the latter being the KV Store key; pass one, not both. To troubleshoot a template, run it manually and inspect `index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesplkcmdb`.

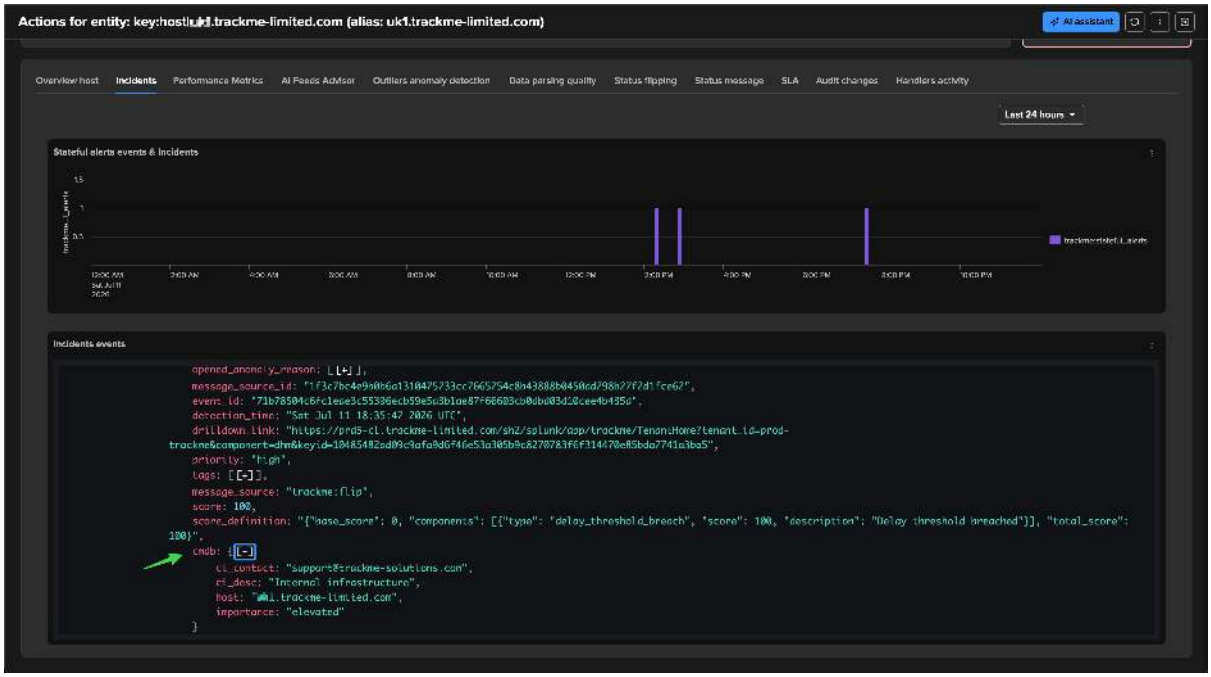
On demand, from the entity

Clicking an entity's **CMDB icon** runs the template and renders the result inline — the full CMDB record, together with the exact `trackmesplkcmdb` command and the translated Splunk query it resolved to, which makes troubleshooting straightforward. An empty result shows a clear "no results" message:



Enrichment at alert time

The same per-component templates also enrich alerts **automatically when they fire**: the *stateful* and *notable* alert actions run the entity's CMDB search at firing time and embed the result under the event's `cmdb` field, so downstream consumers (email, ES, a SOAR playbook, a ticket) receive the owner and asset context inline — no separate enrichment step:



It is controlled per tenant, from the same **Manage: CMDB integration** screen: the *Enable CMDB integration* toggle (on by default) turns it on, and the *Splunk deployment* setting selects whether the template runs locally or against a remote account. Enrichment is best-effort — if the lookup fails the alert still fires, just without the `cmdb` field.

See also

- *Monitoring Components* — the components that supply the entity tokens.
- *Lookup monitoring* — monitor the freshness of the CMDB source lookup itself.

8.9.4 Lookup monitoring

Lookup monitoring turns Splunk **lookups** — CSV files and KV Store collections — into first-class *DSM* entities, so a lookup that silently stops being updated (a stale threat-intel feed, an abandoned asset list) becomes visible as a problem. It is a dedicated DSM search mode.

How it works

- Choose **lookups (CSV file & KV Store monitoring)** in the Hybrid Trackers wizard. Instead of an SPL editor you set the **lookup type** (`csv`, `kvstore` or both), the **app namespace(s)** (a name, a glob like `TA-*`, or a comma list) and a **lookup name pattern** (regex) — or let the built-in **Populate** pickers discover the namespaces and lookups available on the deployment and fill those in for you.
- Each matching lookup becomes one entity, under the special `lookups` index.
- **Freshness** is determined differently per type:
  - **CSV** — from the file's real filesystem modification time (not the unreliable knowledge-object timestamp), with a streaming, gzip-aware row count.
  - **KV Store** — splunkd only tracks the key and user, so you provide a **preference-ordered list of candidate time fields** (`_time`, `mtime`, `updated_at`, …); the first one that parses wins. If none match, freshness cannot be determined (volume is still trackable).
- **Alerting on staleness and record count** — a lookup has no index time, so latency is neutralised. TrackMe alerts on **staleness** ("not updated in the past N seconds", default 24 hours, set in the wizard and editable later) and on the **record count**: by default an **empty lookup (0 records) flips red**, and you can require a minimum of *N* records per entity (2.4.8).

Standard DSM machinery still applies — outlier detection on the row count works out of the box (a 50,000-row lookup dropping to 200 is flagged automatically), and the full set of entity tabs is available. Lookup entities also get a **lookup-native presentation**: a *last-known records* KPI tile, with status messages, charts and alert emails framed as *records and update frequency* rather than feed latency.

Note

- Lookup monitoring is powered by the `trackmelookupsmonitor` command, shipped in a small companion add-on, **TA-trackme-lookupmonitor**. For lookups on a **remote** search head, install that add-on on the remote SH (the full app is not required there) and choose the remote account — TrackMe wraps the command in `splunkremotesearch` automatically (see *Remote Splunk deployments*).
- Discovery runs as the tenant owner — lookups that user cannot see are not found.
- This supersedes the older elastic-source `from lookup:` approach.

See also

- *Lookups monitoring — in depth* — the dedicated TA, the KV Store mtime REST probe, the emitted fields, and the limitations.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — the DSM entity model these lookups use.
- *Remote Splunk deployments* — monitoring lookups on a remote search head.

8.9.5 Lookups monitoring — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for monitoring Splunk lookups (CSV and KV Store) as DSM entities. For the readable overview, start with *Lookups monitoring*. This page covers the dedicated TA, the KV Store mtime REST probe, the emitted entity fields, and the limitations and edge cases.

Introduction

Lookups monitoring is a dedicated search mode of the Hybrid Trackers wizard that turns Splunk lookups — CSV files and KVstore collections — into first-class TrackMe DSM entities.

Lookups are everywhere in a mature Splunk deployment: threat-intel feeds, asset databases, enrichment tables, pre-calculated aggregations, exclusion lists. When a lookup silently stops being updated, anything that relies on it degrades quietly — detections miss new IOCs, dashboards show stale enrichment, downstream alerts misfire. Detecting that early is exactly the same problem TrackMe solves for indexed data, and the **lookups** search mode applies the same DSM machinery to lookup objects.

What the tracker does on every run:

- Enumerates the lookups visible to the dispatching user (CSV, `.csv.gz`, KVstore collections) and filters them by app namespace and a name regex.
- For each CSV file: reads the **filesystem modification time** (`os.stat`) and streams the file to count rows — not the unreliable `updated` mtime returned by `/services/data/lookup-table-files` (which reflects the knowledge-object mtime and changes whenever permissions or props are touched, not when the file actually changed).
- For each KVstore collection: reads the document count (cursor-paginated, uncapped by default) and probes an operator-supplied, preference-ordered list of candidate timestamp fields to derive the modification time.
- Emits one DSM entity per lookup, with `data_index = "lookups"`, `data_sourcetype = "<app>:<name>"` and `object = "lookups:<app>:<name>"`.

- Alerts when a lookup has not been updated within the configured **delay threshold** (`data_max_delay_allowed`) — for example `86400` seconds for "must be updated at least once every 24 hours".

> **Note**
>
> The previous approach using an Elastic Source with `| from lookup:<name> | eval _time=...` (see *Elastic sources*, *Elastic source example 2*) is **superseded** by this search mode. The lookups search mode is significantly faster on large lookups, does not require the lookup itself to maintain a `_time` field, and reads the **actual filesystem mtime** for CSV files rather than a per-row event time.

Why a dedicated Splunk add-on?

Lookups monitoring is powered by the `trackmelookupsmonitor` generative custom search command, shipped as a small dedicated Splunk Technology Add-on: TA-trackme-lookupmonitor.

The TA is split out from the main TrackMe app for three reasons:

1. **AppInspect / Splunk Cloud certification** — filesystem read access stays narrowly declared in a single-purpose TA. TrackMe itself does not gain any new sensitive permissions.
2. **Lightweight remote search-head footprint** — when monitoring lookups that live on a remote SH (separately-managed cluster, governance restrictions, etc.), only this small TA needs to be installed there. TrackMe itself is **not** required on the remote SH.
3. **Standalone usability** — the `| trackmelookupsmonitor` command can be invoked directly for ad-hoc lookup inventory, debugging or one-off audits.

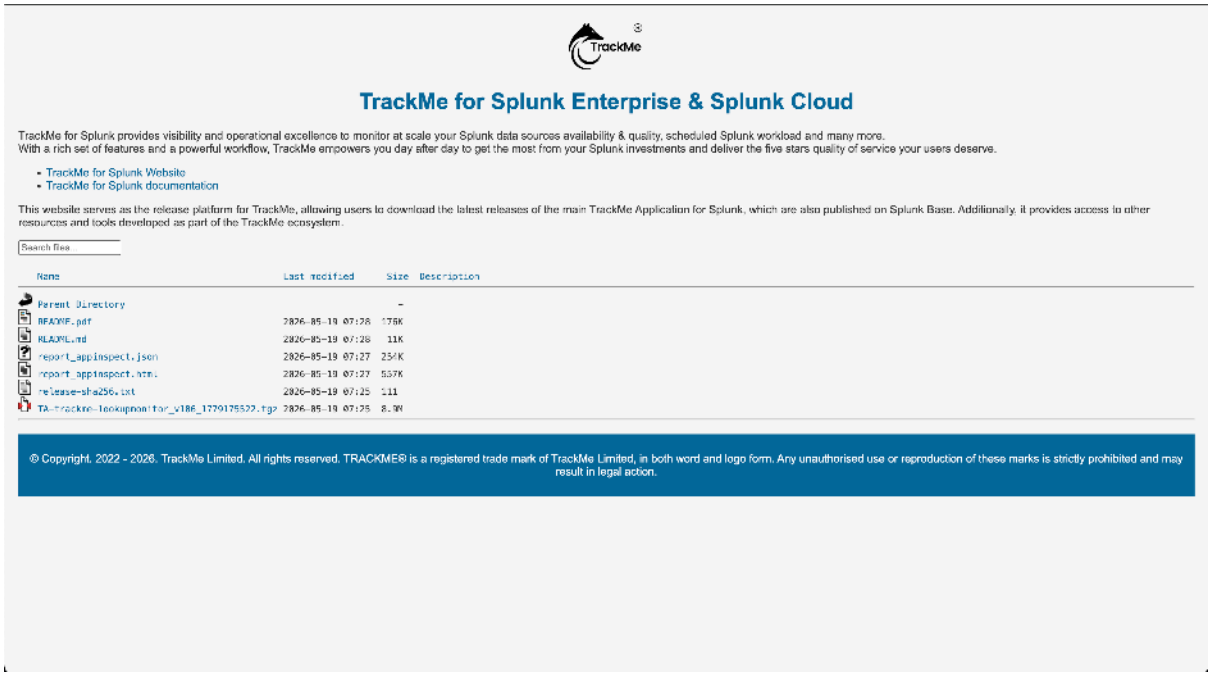
Prerequisites

Install the `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` add-on on every search head that will run a lookups tracker:

- The **local** search head where TrackMe is installed (mandatory — the tracker dispatches from there).
- **Every remote** search head referenced by a Splunk Remote Deployment account that you want to monitor lookups on (see *Remote Splunk deployments*). The command is wrapped by `splunkremotesearch` so it executes on the remote SH; the TA is what makes that wrapped call resolvable.

Download the TA from the TrackMe distribution site:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-lookupmonitor/



The TA is built with the Splunk UCC framework and bundles `splunklib` — no Splunk SDK install is required. It exposes a single configuration page with logging-level controls; logs land in `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/log/splunk/trackmelookupsmonitor.log`.

> **Tip**
>
> The TA can be tested in isolation. Once installed, run a standalone search like this on the target search head — no TrackMe required:
>
> ```
> | trackmelookupsmonitor app_namespace="search" lookup_type="csv"
> ```

Creating a lookups Hybrid Tracker — CSV example

The lookups search mode is selected from the standard Hybrid Trackers wizard. The first few steps (tracker name, target Splunk deployment) are identical to the other search modes — see *Hybrid trackers* for the wizard entry points and shared fields.

On Step 2 (Search mode and constraints), choose `lookups (CSV file & KVstore monitoring)` from the dropdown. A banner reminds you that the mode requires the `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` add-on on the dispatching search head (and on the remote search head when a remote account is selected).

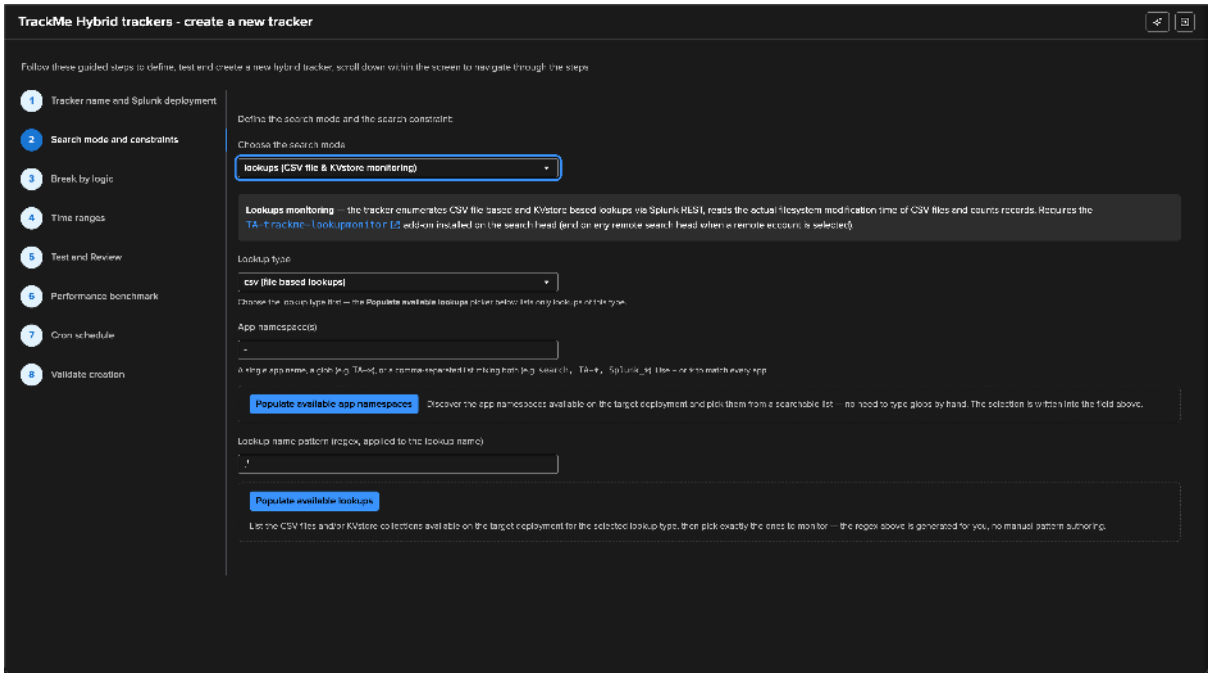
The wizard then hides the SPL constraint editor and replaces it with the lookups filter inputs:

- **Lookup type** — chosen **first**: `csv (file based lookups)`, `kvstore (collections)` or `both`. It comes first because the *Populate available lookups* picker below only lists lookups of the selected type.
- **App namespace(s)** — a single app name, a glob (e.g. `TA-*`), or a **comma-separated list mixing both** (e.g. `search, TA-*, Splunk_*`). The dash `-` or asterisk `*` means "every app the dispatching user can see". Whitespace around list items is ignored.
- **Lookup name pattern** — a regular expression applied (`re.search`) to the lookup name. Backslash escapes such as `\d`, `\w`, `\.` are preserved.

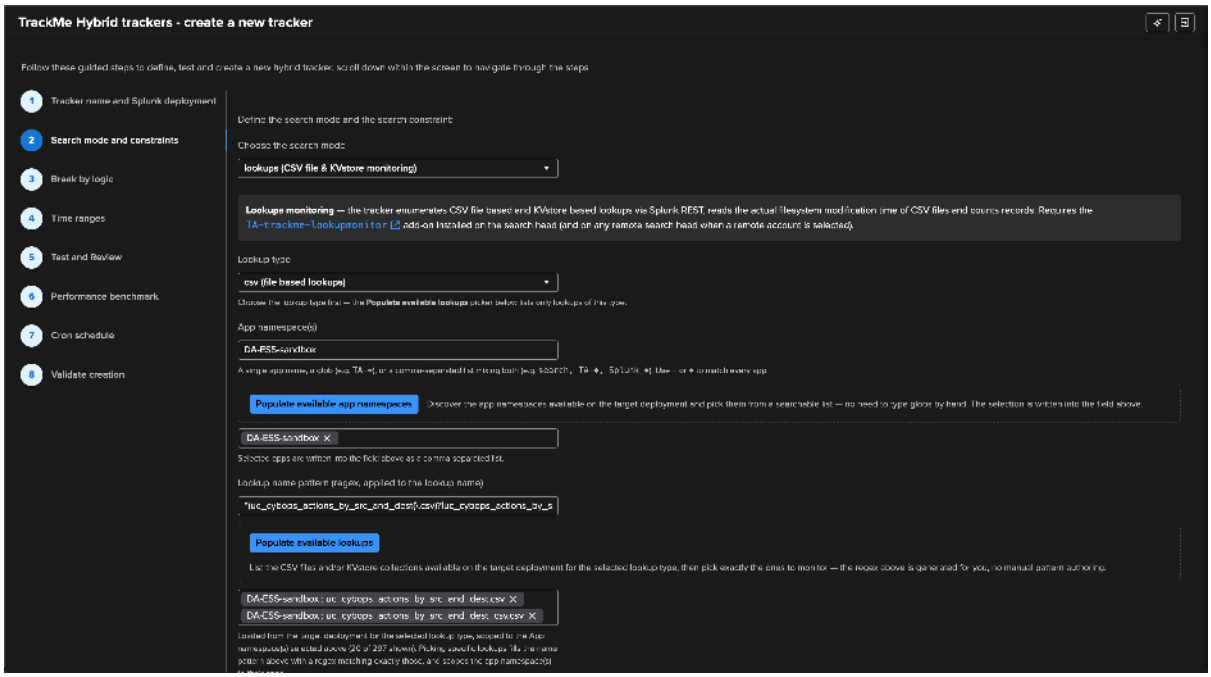
Dynamic pickers *(2.4.8)*

You no longer have to hand-write the namespace globs or the name regex. Two buttons discover what is actually available on the target deployment — local or remote — and translate your selection back into the fields above:

- **Populate available app namespaces** — lists the app namespaces present on the deployment; pick them from a searchable list and the selection is written into *App namespace(s)*, so there is no need to type globs by hand.
- **Populate available lookups** — lists the CSV files and/or KVstore collections of the selected lookup type; pick exactly the ones to monitor and TrackMe generates the matching *Lookup name pattern* for you — no manual pattern authoring.



Once you pick from the two lists, the chosen apps appear as chips and are written into *App namespace(s)* as a comma-separated list, and the selected lookups fill *Lookup name pattern* with an **anchored regex matching exactly those lookups** (the picker also narrows the app namespaces to just the apps of your selection). The list shows a capped preview — e.g. *20 of 297 shown* — but the selection itself is exact:



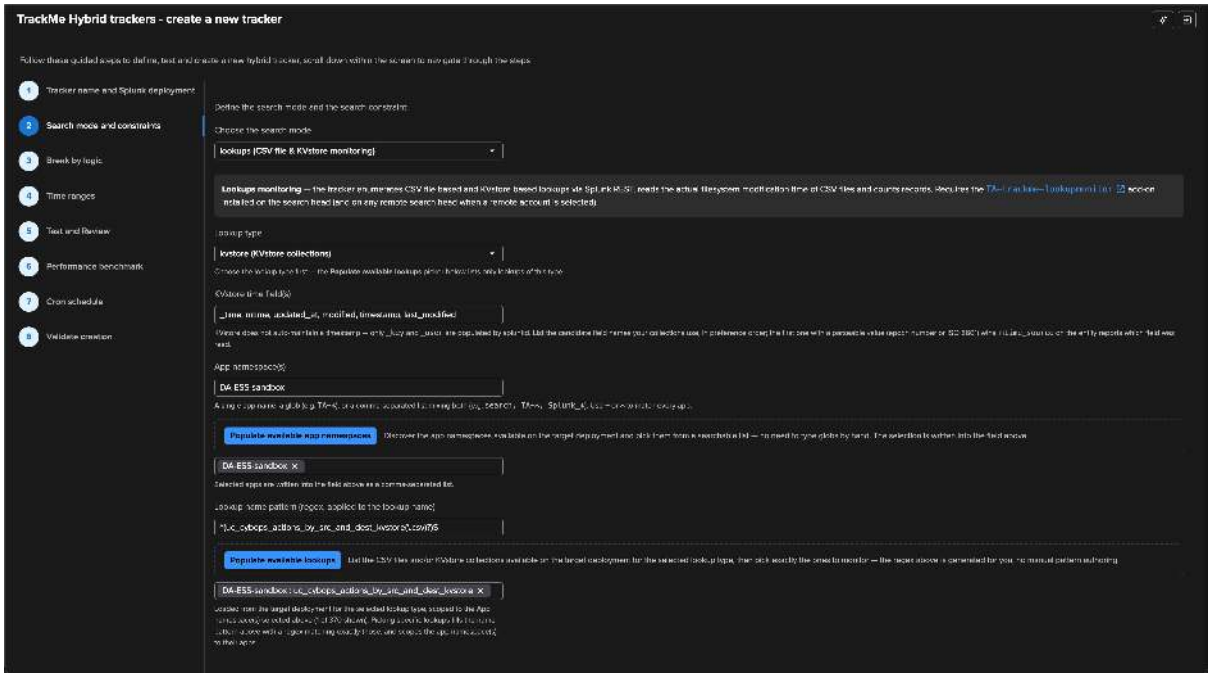
Steps 3 (Break by logic) and 4 (Time ranges) are repurposed in lookups mode:

- **Break by logic** is disabled with an explanatory banner — there is no break-by in lookups mode, the tracker creates one entity per discovered lookup.
- **Time ranges** are replaced with a single numeric field, *"Alert if the lookup has not been updated in the past (seconds)"*. The default is `86400` (24 hours). This value is stored on the entity as `data_max_delay_allowed` and is the primary alerting knob. Latency-based alerting does not apply to lookups (the tracker reads the actual filesystem mtime, not an ingestion timestamp) so the Splunk earliest/latest pickers are deliberately hidden.

Creating a lookups Hybrid Tracker — KVstore example

The KVstore flow is identical to the CSV one — including the two **Populate** pickers — with one extra input: `KVstore time field(s)`. Set **Lookup type** to `kvstore (KVstore collections)` and the *Populate available lookups* picker lists collections instead of files.

Why does KVstore need an extra input? `splunkd` only maintains `_key` and `_user` automatically on KVstore documents. There is no automatic `_time` field — it is only present if the storing application explicitly sets it. Conventions vary widely (`_time`, `mtime`, `updated_at`, `modified`, `timestamp`, `last_modified`…), so the tracker needs to know which field(s) carry the per-record modification time of your collections.



The default candidate list — `_time, mtime, updated_at, modified, timestamp, last_modified` — covers the most common conventions. The probe is **preference-ordered**: the tracker tries each candidate in order, runs

```
GET /servicesNS/-/<app>/storage/collections/data/<collection>
    ?fields=<field>&sort=<field>:-1&limit=1
```

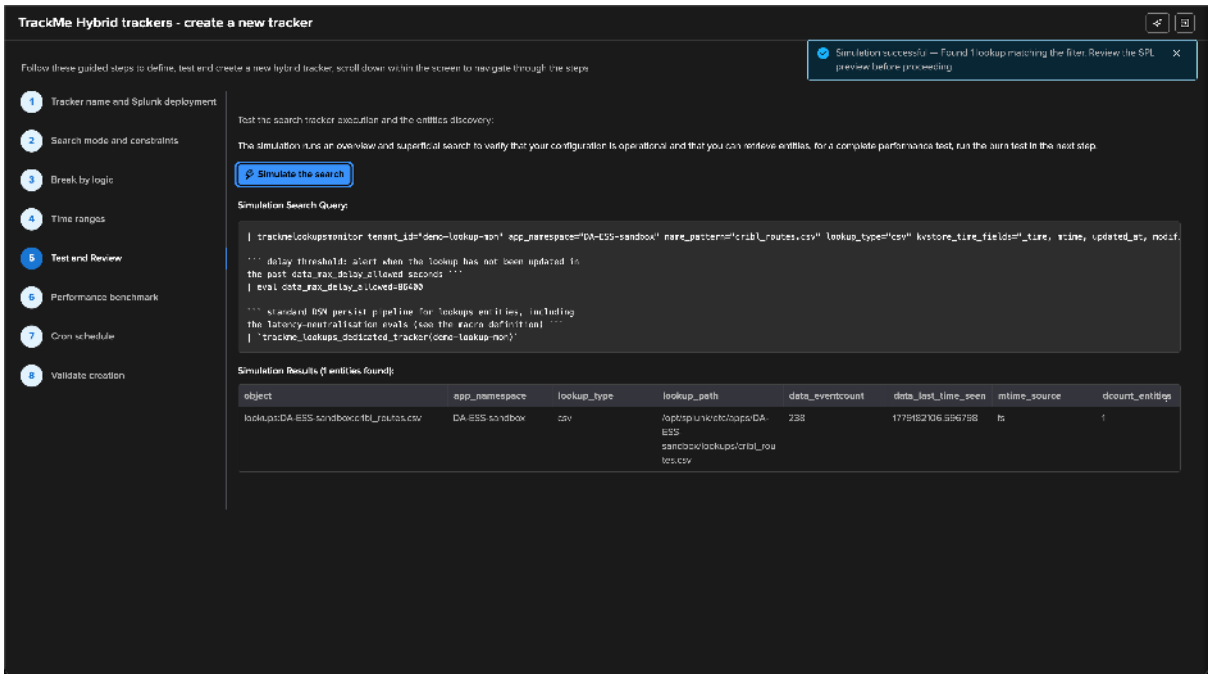
and stops at the first candidate that returns a parseable value (epoch number, numeric string, or ISO 8601 timestamp). The chosen field is recorded as `mtime_source = "kvstore:<field>"` on the emitted entity, so operators can confirm which field was read.

When none of the candidates work — i.e. the collection has no time-bearing field that the tracker can parse — `mtime_source` is set to `"unavailable"` and `data_last_time_seen` is null. The entity is still created (so its volume can be tracked) but the delay-state evaluation cannot trigger.

Step 5 (Test and Review) — simulating the discovery

The simulation step runs the discovery pipeline in preview mode and renders a results table with up to 100 entities so you can verify the filter scope and the resolved attributes before committing. The total in the success notification reflects the **true** number of matched lookups, even when more than 100 are present (the table itself is capped to keep the wizard responsive).

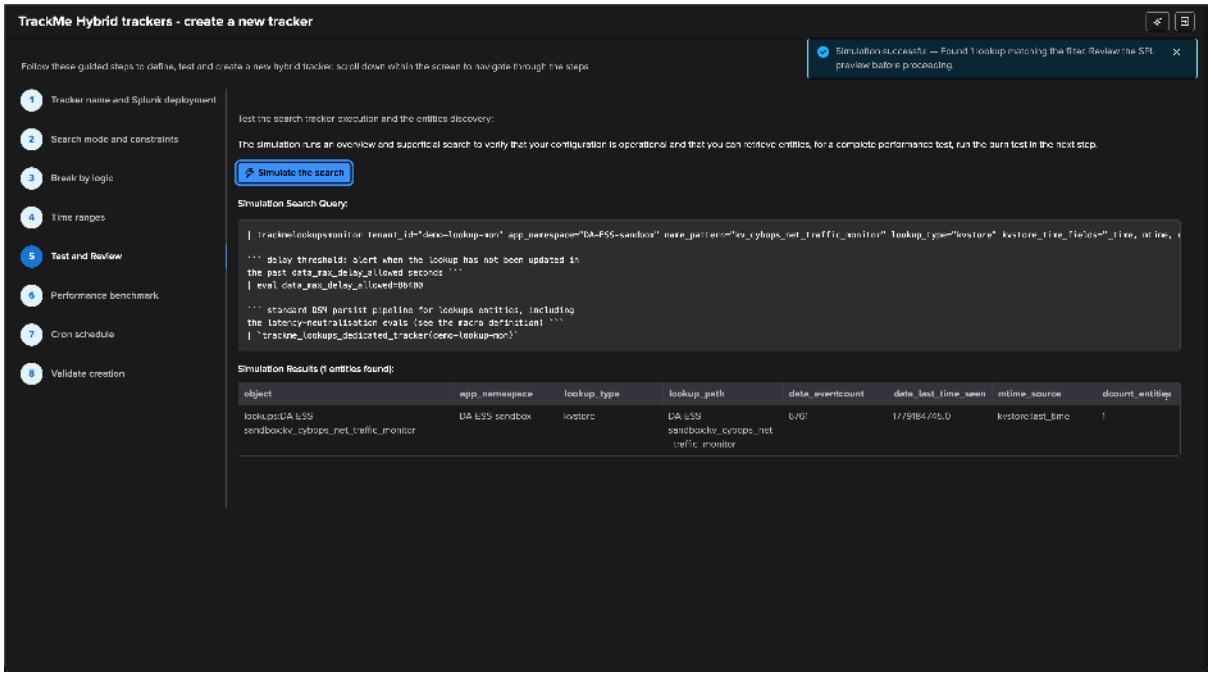
CSV example — a single lookup matching the filter:



What to look at on the simulation row:

- `object` — the entity identifier (`lookups:<app>:<name>`). This is what will appear in the DSM entity inventory.
- `app_namespace` — the Splunk app the lookup lives in.
- `lookup_type` — `csv`, `csv_gz`, `kvstore`, or `other` for non-CSV file payloads (`.kmz`, `.geo`).
- `lookup_path` — the absolute filesystem path for CSV; `<app>:<collection>` for KVstore.
- `data_eventcount` — the record count (rows for CSV, documents for KVstore).
- `lookup_size_bytes` — the on-disk size of the CSV file (`os.stat` size); not applicable to KVstore collections.
- `data_last_time_seen` — the resolved modification time (epoch seconds).
- `mtime_source` — `fs` for CSV (filesystem `os.stat` mtime), `kvstore:<field>` for KVstore (the candidate field that resolved), or `unavailable`.

KVstore example — single collection, mtime resolved from a candidate field:



In the KVstore example, `mtime_source = "kvstore:last_time"` — the tracker probed the candidate list and `last_time` was the first candidate to yield a parseable value.

> **Tip**
>
> If your simulation returns zero rows, the most common causes are an over-restrictive `app_namespace` glob, a `name_pattern` that does not match any visible lookup, or — for KVstore — a candidate list that does not include the field your collections actually use. The simulation SPL is printed in the wizard so you can run it directly in the search bar and adjust.

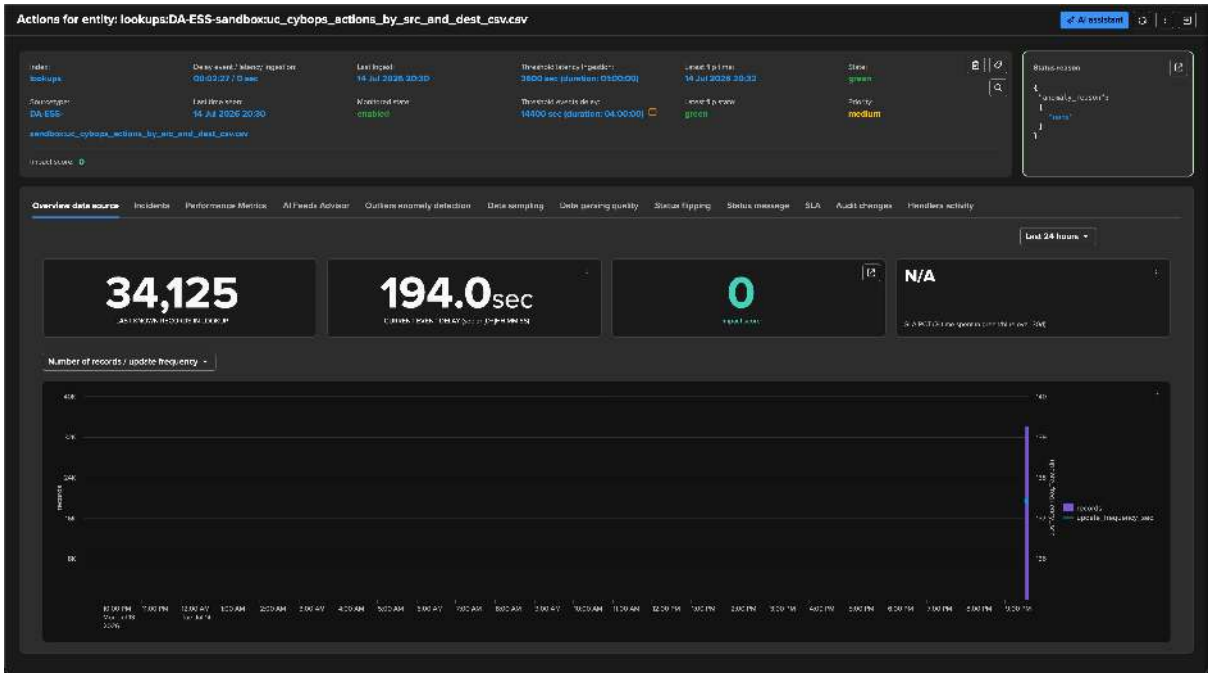
The resulting DSM entities

Each discovered lookup becomes a standard DSM entity, with `data_index = "lookups"` (a pseudo-index that classifies these entities in the inventory) and `data_sourcetype = "<app>:<name>"` (unique per lookup).

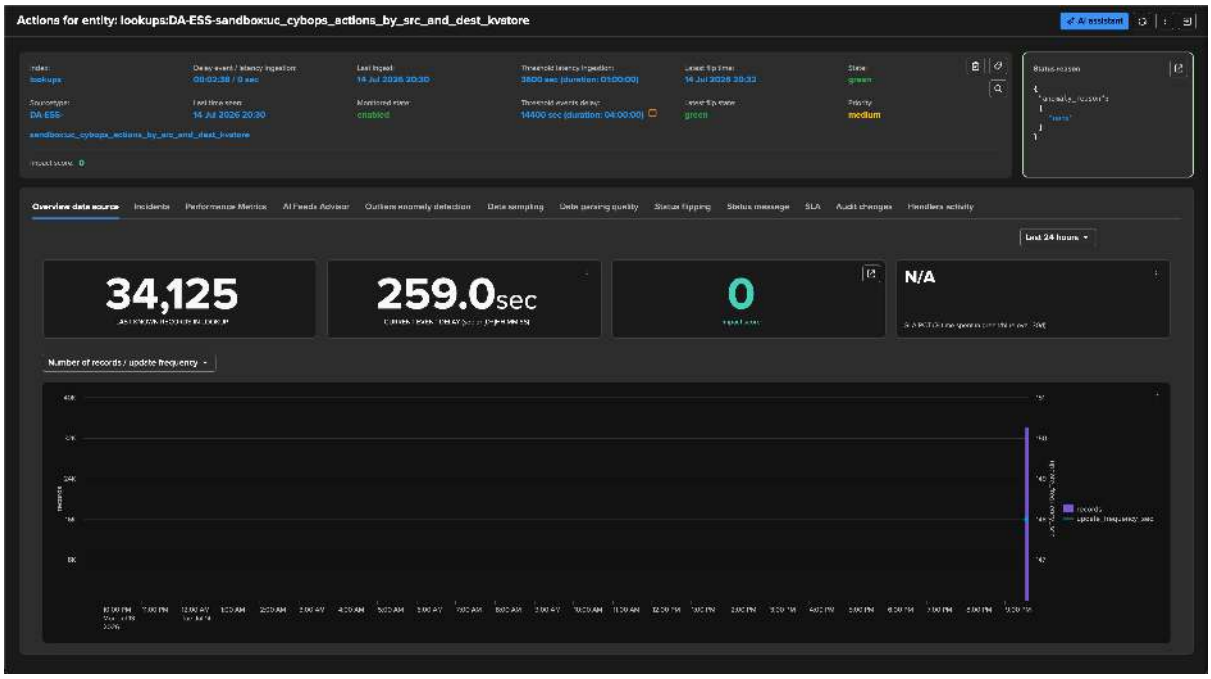
Because lookups have no `_indextime` concept, the **ingestion latency** sub-system of DSM is neutralised on lookup entities — there is no meaningful latency to measure between "the file was modified" and "Splunk indexed it". Lookup entities therefore get a **normalised, lookup-native presentation** *(2.4.8)*: the Overview leads with a **LAST KNOWN RECORDS IN LOOKUP** count tile, the latency tiles are hidden, and the data-source chart plots *number of records / update frequency* rather than volume/latency. The same normalisation carries through the status messages, the entity charts and the stateful-alert emails, which all speak *records and update frequency* instead of feed metrics.

The primary alerting signal is the **delay** since the last modification, gated by the `data_max_delay_allowed` threshold configured at tracker creation time (or edited later from the entity's *Update frequency policy* panel).

CSV-based lookup entity — note the "LAST KNOWN RECORDS IN LOOKUP" tile:



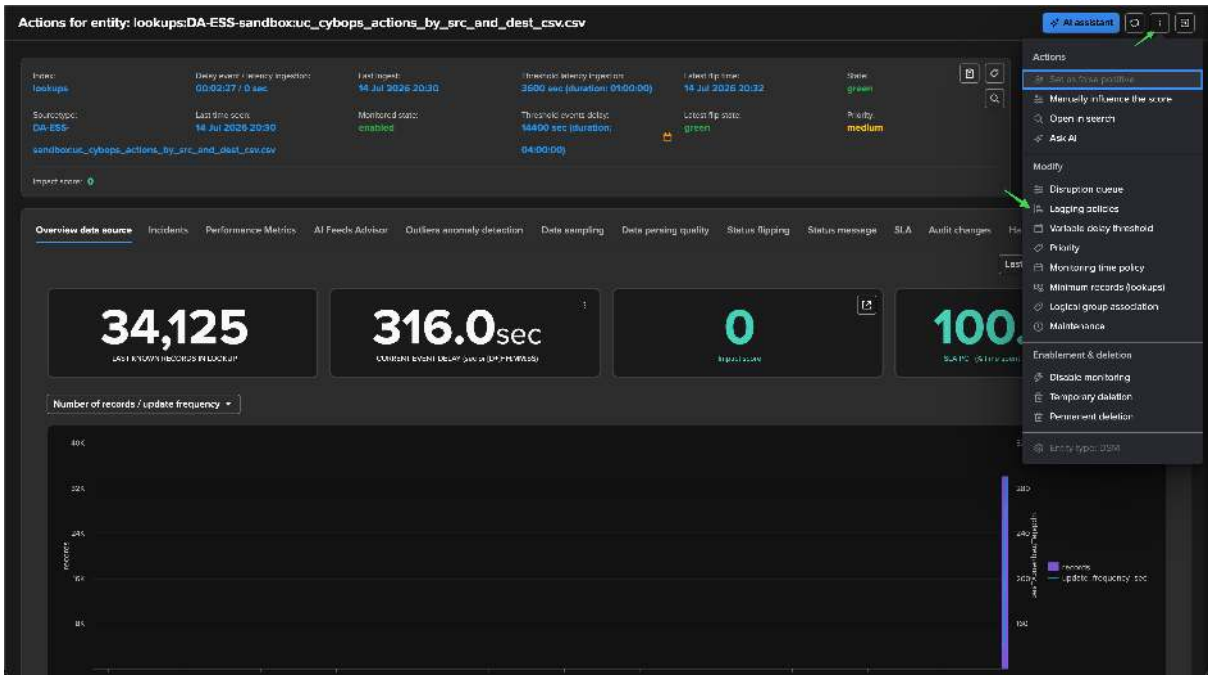
KVstore-based lookup entity:



Both entity views expose the standard DSM tabs: Overview, Incidents, Performance Metrics, Outliers Anomaly Detection, Data Sampling, Status Flipping, Status Message, SLA, Audit Changes, Handlers Activity. The Outliers detection on `data_eventcount` works out of the box — if a lookup that normally has ~50,000 rows drops to 200 (or balloons to 5,000,000) the standard outliers engine flags it without any extra configuration.

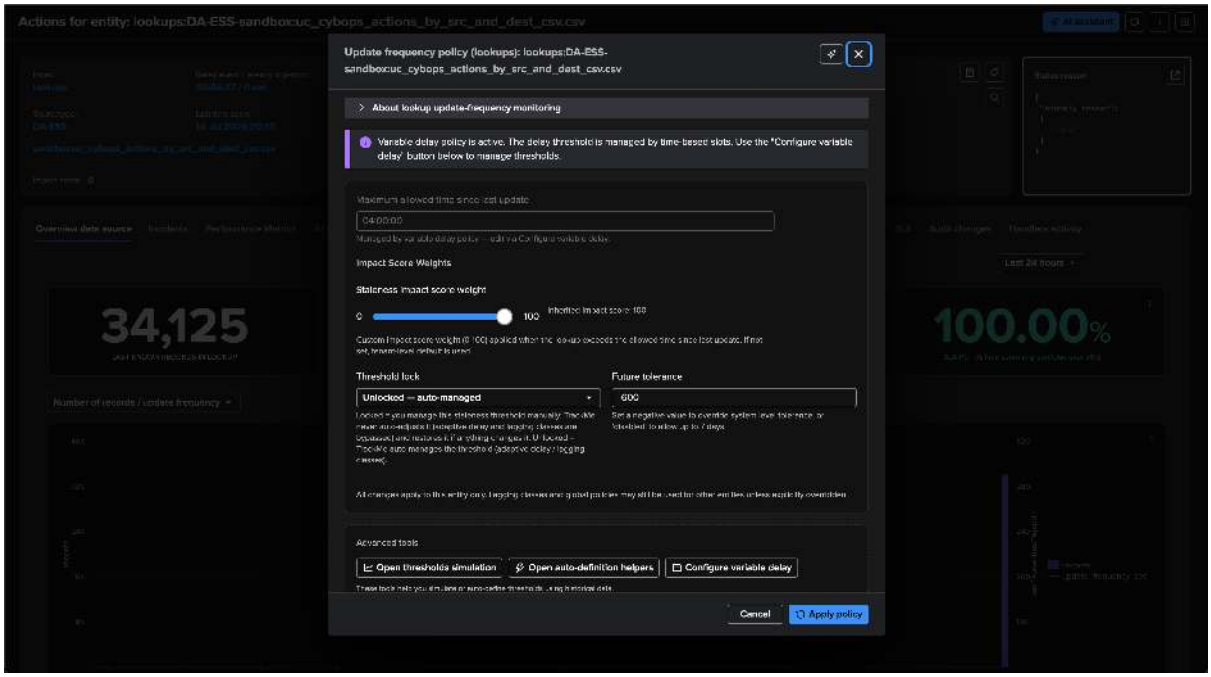
Configuring staleness alerting — the Update frequency policy

The staleness threshold and its impact-score weight are edited from the entity's **Actions** menu → **Lagging policies**:

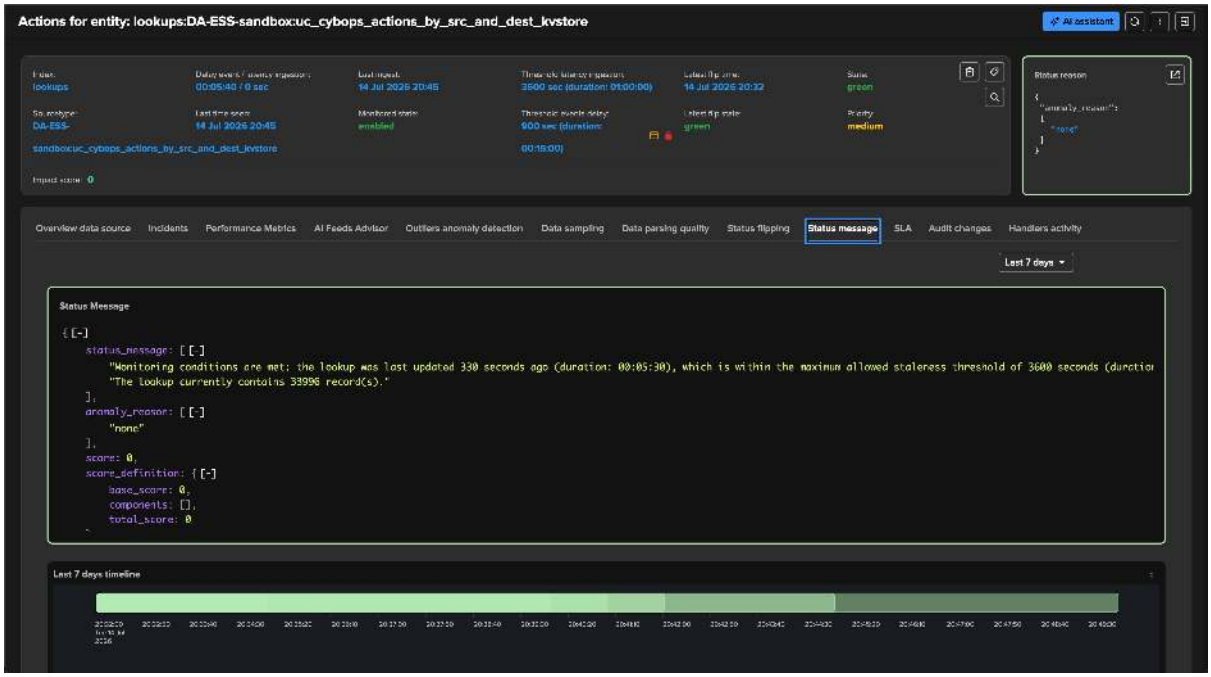


For lookup entities the screen is normalised to lookup semantics and titled **Update frequency policy (lookups)** — the latency inputs that only apply to indexed feeds are removed, and the delay controls are reframed as *update frequency / staleness*:

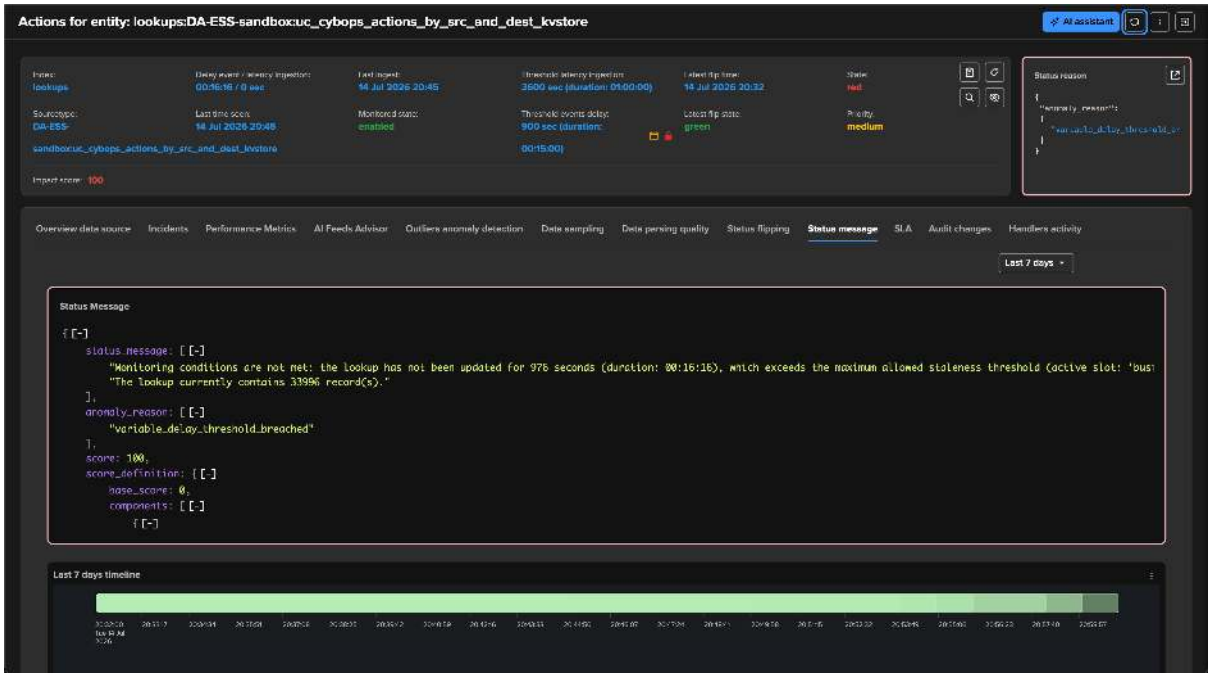
- **Maximum allowed time since last update** — the staleness threshold (the same value as `data_max_delay_allowed`). When a variable-delay policy is active it is managed by time-based slots; use *Configure variable delay* to edit those.
- **Staleness impact score weight** — a custom impact-score weight (0–100) applied when the lookup exceeds the allowed time since last update. This is the direct equivalent of the *delay* weight on feed entities; if left unset the tenant-level default is used (here it inherits `100`).
- **Threshold lock** — *Unlocked* lets TrackMe auto-manage the threshold (adaptive delay / lagging classes); *Locked* means you manage it manually and TrackMe never auto-adjusts it.
- **Future tolerance** and the **Advanced tools** (thresholds simulation, auto-definition helpers, configure variable delay) behave exactly as they do for feed entities.



When a lookup is refreshed within its allowed window the entity stays **green**: the Status message confirms the lookup was updated within the maximum allowed staleness threshold and reports the current record count, and the impact score stays at `0` with an empty score-components list:



When the lookup goes past its allowed window, the entity flips **red** and the staleness impact-score weight is applied. The Status message states how long it has been since the last update and by how much it exceeds the threshold. Here the anomaly reason is `variable_delay_threshold_breached` because a variable-delay policy with time-based slots is active; with a fixed threshold it reports `delay_threshold_breached`:

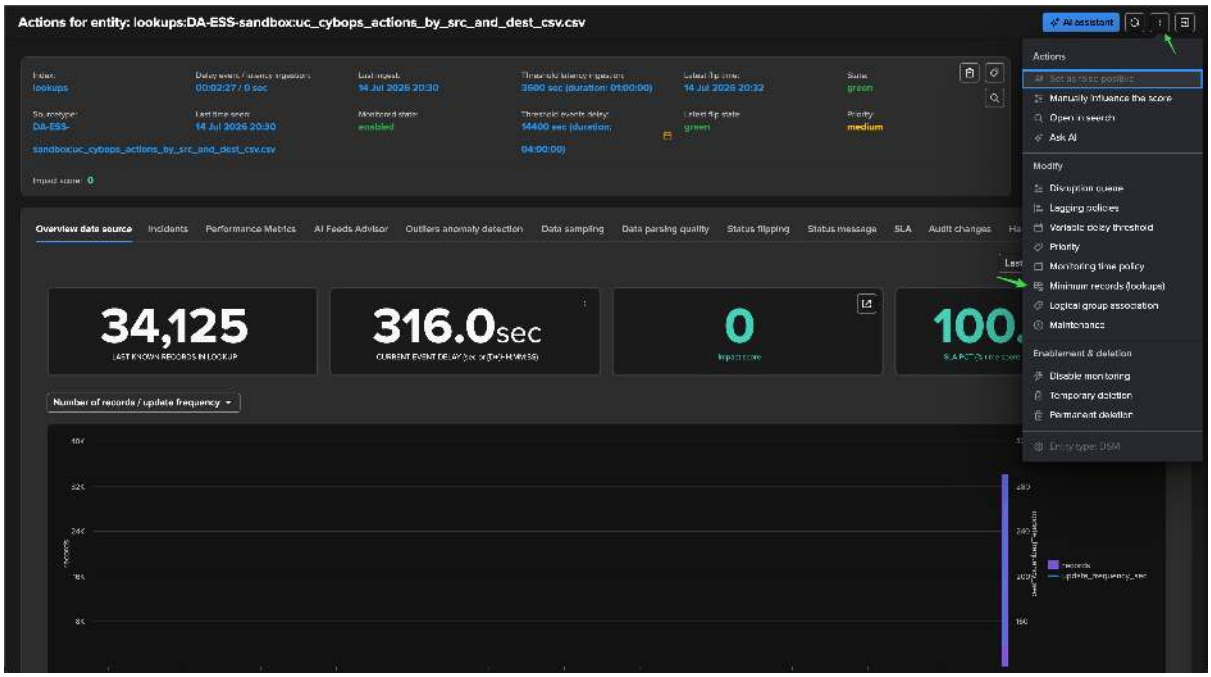


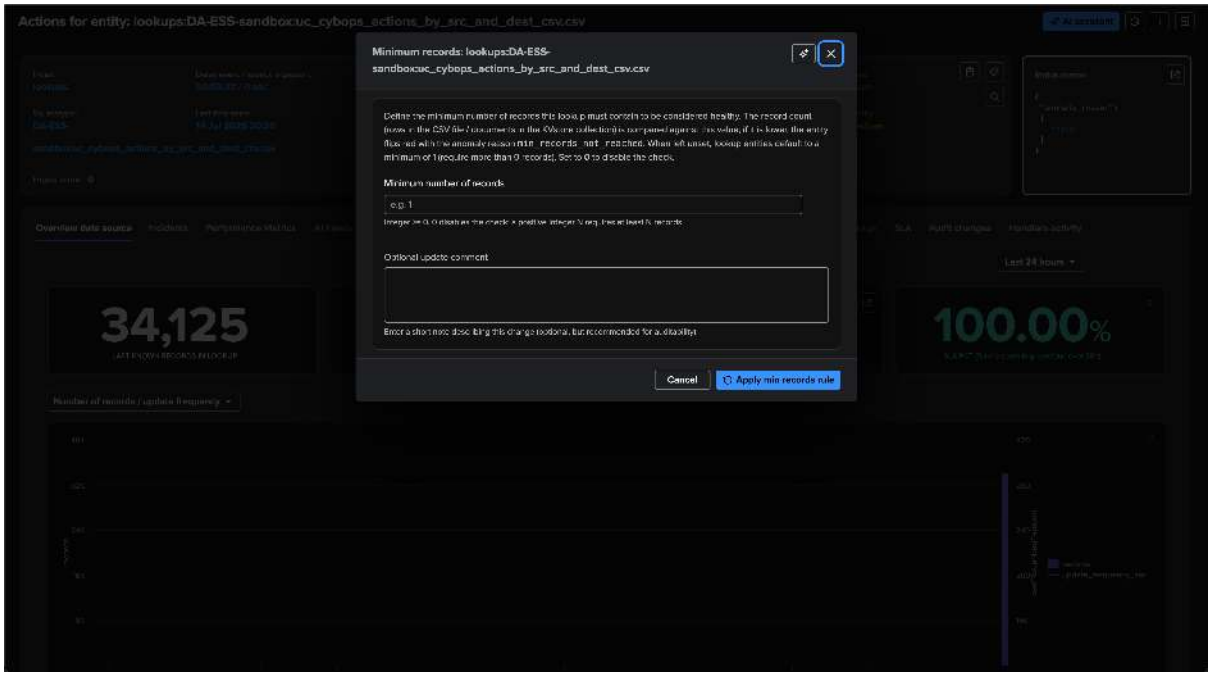
Minimum records — alerting on empty or under-filled lookups

(2.4.8) Beyond staleness, TrackMe can alert when a lookup **runs empty, or drops below a minimum record count** — catching the case where a lookup is still updated on schedule but has silently lost its content (a rebuild that produced no rows, a truncated export, a broken upstream job).

> **Note**
>
> **This is on by default: lookup entities require at least one record.** When the minimum is left unset it defaults to `1`, so an **empty lookup (0 records) flips red out of the box** — no configuration needed. The record count (rows for CSV, documents for KVstore) is compared against the threshold on every run; when it is lower, the entity turns red with the anomaly reason `min_records_not_reached`.

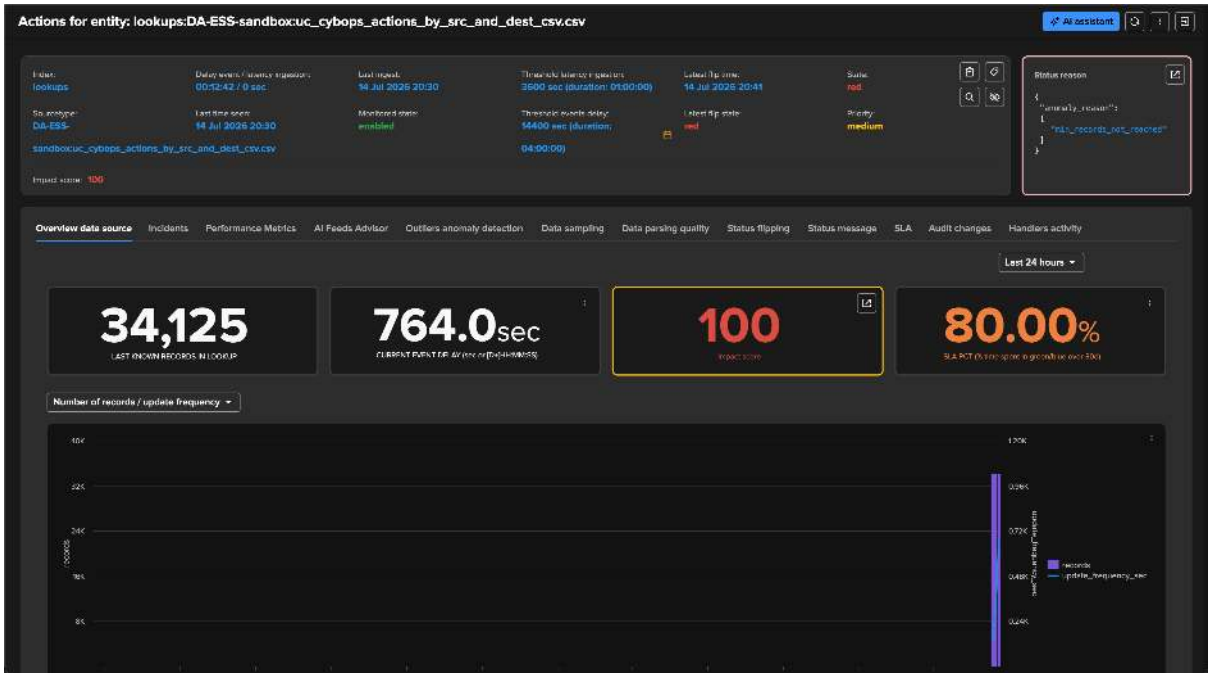
Set the threshold per entity from the **Actions** menu → **Minimum records (lookups)**:



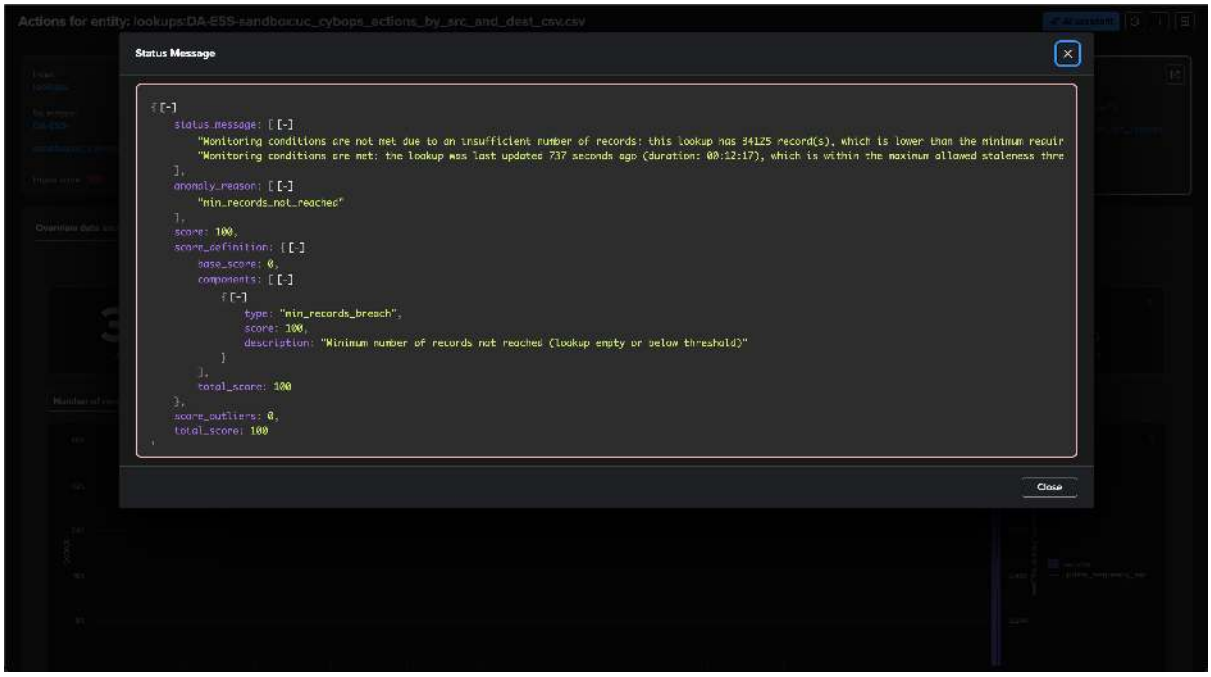


- **A positive integer N** requires at least `N` records.
- **``0``** disables the check entirely (for lookups that are legitimately allowed to be empty).
- **Unset** falls back to the default of `1` — i.e. alert on zero records.

When the condition is not met, the entity flips red, `min_records_not_reached` is added to `anomaly_reason`, and a `min_records_breach` component is added to the impact score (weight `100` by default, tunable per tenant via `impact_score_dsm_min_records_breach`):



The minimum-records and staleness checks are **independent** — the Status message spells out both, and the impact-score breakdown shows the `min_records_breach` component:



How modification times are resolved

CSV lookups

The tracker calls `/services/data/lookup-table-files` to enumerate visible lookups and resolve each one's on-disk path (`content.eai:data`), then calls `os.stat(path)` to read the filesystem mtime. That is **deliberately not** the `updated` mtime that the REST endpoint exposes — that one reflects the *knowledge-object* mtime (touched whenever permissions, ACLs, or `transforms.conf` properties change) and is not a reliable proxy for "when did the file last change?".

`mtime_source = "fs"` on the emitted entity signals this resolution path.

For `.csv.gz` files the same path is used; the row counter handles the gzip wrapper natively.

KVstore collections

For each KVstore collection that matches the filter, the tracker takes the comma-separated, preference-ordered `KVstore time field(s)` list and probes each candidate in order. The first candidate that returns a parseable value (epoch number, numeric string, or ISO 8601 — with `Z`, `+HH:MM`, `+HHMM` suffixes; naive timestamps treated as UTC) wins.

The emitted entity carries `mtime_source = "kvstore:<field>"` so the resolution is fully traceable. When no candidate works, `mtime_source = "unavailable"` and `data_last_time_seen` is null.

Document counts are obtained by cursor-walking the collection with `fields=_key` and summing the page lengths. By default the walk is **uncapped** — the `kvstore_count_cap` option defaults to `0` (no limit), so the full collection is counted. An operator can set a positive cap to bound the count on pathologically large collections; only then, when the cap is reached, is `kvstore_count_truncated = 1` set on the emitted row. The cursor page size is tunable via `kvstore_page_size` (default `10000`).

Remote search heads

The `| trackmelookupsmonitor` command is forced-local (`local = true` in `commands.conf`) so it always executes on the search head that dispatches it. To monitor lookups that live on a **remote** search head:

1. Install `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` on the remote SH (TrackMe itself is *not* required there — that is the entire point of the TA split).
2. Configure a Splunk Remote Deployment account for that SH in TrackMe (see *Remote Splunk deployments*).

3. Select that account in Step 1 of the wizard. TrackMe will automatically wrap the lookups command with `splunkremotesearch` so the discovery runs on the remote SH and the resulting rows are streamed back for persistence.

The wrapping is transparent — you do not need to write SPL yourself. The wizard's Test and Review step renders the final SPL (with the `splunkremotesearch` wrapper applied when relevant) so you can review it before saving.

Notes and limitations

- **Permissions** — the saved search runs as the tenant owner (the user configured on the Virtual Tenant). Lookups that are not visible to that user under the configured app namespace will not be discovered.
- **Definition-only lookups** — a lookup defined in `transforms.conf` with no on-disk CSV file yet (`content.eai:data = None`) is skipped with a warn-level audit message. This is rare but not impossible (test fixtures, broken installs).
- **KVstore mtime requires an operator-maintained field** — splunkd does not auto-maintain a timestamp on KVstore documents. If your collections have no time-bearing field, the entity will still be created (so its volume can be tracked via outliers / threshold rules on `data_eventcount`) but the delay-state evaluation cannot fire — `mtime_source` will be `unavailable`. This is documented in the tracker output so it is never silent.
- **Large CSV row count cost** — the row counter is an O(filesize) streaming scan. A 10 GB lookup on local NVMe completes in 10-20 seconds; this is acceptable on minute-scale schedules but worth keeping in mind on multi-GB `.csv.gz` lookups (decompression cost dominates). Lookups are inspected **in parallel** to keep discovery fast over many objects — the concurrency is controlled by `max_workers` (default `min(cpu*2, 8)`), which you can lower to cap the load on a busy search head.
- **Stat / count race** — modification time is read first, row count second. Under a concurrent write, the worst-case result is "new mtime + previous-cycle count" for a single tick. This is acceptable and self-corrects on the next run.

See also

- *Hybrid trackers* — Hybrid Trackers wizard entry points and shared fields.
- *Remote Splunk deployments* — configuring remote Splunk accounts (required for remote-SH lookups monitoring).
- *Elastic sources* — the *Elastic source example 2: tracking lookups update and number of records* section is now superseded by the lookups search mode documented here.
- TA-trackme-lookupmonitor download page — dedicated add-on distribution site.

8.9.6 Splunk SOAR

TrackMe integrates with Splunk SOAR in two directions. This page covers **monitoring SOAR's own health** and **pushing TrackMe events into SOAR**. Driving TrackMe *from* SOAR is covered separately in *TrackMe App on SOAR*.

Monitoring SOAR health

You can monitor a Splunk SOAR deployment the same way you monitor anything else — with *Flex Objects*. A library of ready-made SOAR use cases covers asset health, automation-broker high availability, and infrastructure load (CPU, memory, services). Load a use case in a Flex-enabled tenant, adapt the SPL if needed, simulate, and create — TrackMe then tracks SOAR as tracked entities with the full state, scoring, and alerting model.

Pushing TrackMe events to SOAR

To drive SOAR playbooks from TrackMe, push TrackMe's signals into SOAR:

- **Forward notable events** (the recommended path) — TrackMe writes *notable events* to its notable index; the *Splunk App for SOAR* forwards them into SOAR as containers, where a playbook can act on them.

- **Push directly** — the `trackmesplksoar` command builds a SOAR container from an entity's context and posts it; it can be driven automatically from a *stateful alert* via the alert's *command* delivery channel.
- **Enrich back** — the `trackmesplksoarlookup` command pulls live SOAR object metadata (container, case, playbook, broker…) into a search, to decorate TrackMe entities with SOAR context.

Note

The push direction is **one-way and on-demand** — TrackMe does not poll SOAR on a schedule. Automate the enrichment lookup with a saved search if a dashboard must stay current, and spread large pushes (for example with `| head`) to avoid SOAR rate limits.

See also

- *SOAR monitoring — in depth* — the full use-case catalogue, the Automation Broker HA design, and the SOAR command references.
- *TrackMe App on SOAR* — the reverse direction: control TrackMe from SOAR.
- *FLX — Flex Objects* — the Flex use cases that monitor SOAR.
- *Notable events* — the notable events forwarded to SOAR.

8.9.7 SOAR monitoring — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for monitoring Splunk SOAR with TrackMe. For the readable overview, start with *SOAR monitoring*. This page covers the full use-case catalogue and entity grouping, the Automation Broker HA design, and the `trackmesplksoar` / `trackmesplksoarlookup` command references.

Hint

Version 2.0.46 and later

- The SOAR integration requires TrackMe version 2.0.46 and later
- SOAR High Availability management for Automation Brokers is available from TrackMe version 2.0.50 and later

Hint

New since TrackMe 2.1.10: REST lookup capabilities and review of the adhoc/playbook failure detections use cases

- In TrackMe 2.1.10, we have introduced a new REST lookup capability with the command `trackmesplksoarlookup` and fully refactored the adhoc and playbook failure detections use cases to leverage this new capability.
- With this command, TrackMe performs REST based live lookups to SOAR, allowing to retrieve the metadata associated with the SOAR objects such as the playbooks, assets, applications and brokers associated with the detection.
- These metadata information are then added to the extra_attributes field of the resulting entities, allowing to have a full context of the detection and to be able to review the details of the detection directly from the TrackMe UI.

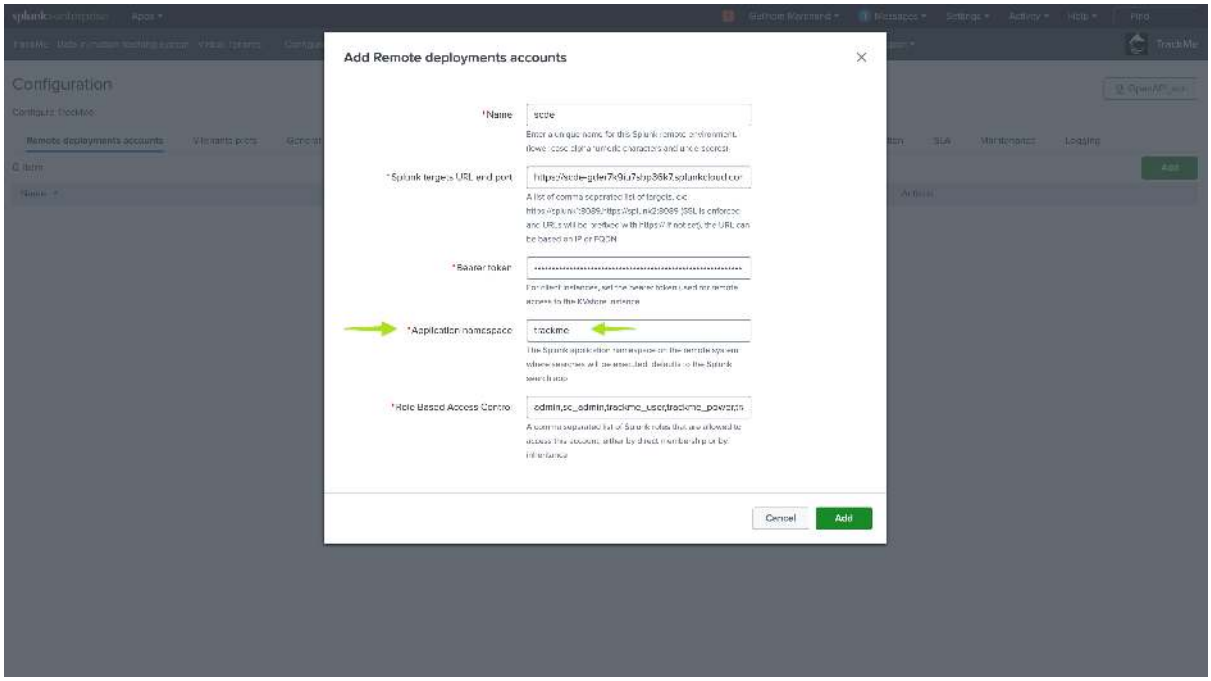
Hint

New since TrackMe 2.1.11: REST based SOAR monitoring of playbooks run concurrency and statuses

- In TrackMe 2.1.11, we have introduced a new REST based SOAR monitoring of playbooks run concurrency and statuses, leveraging the REST lookup capabilities.
- This allows to monitor the concurrency of playbooks run and their statuses, and to be alerted in case of issues.
- This is available out of the box with the use case `splk_soar_concurrent_playbooks`.

Splunk Remote Account: You must use the trackme namespace

- If you use a remote account to run the SOAR active monitoring (Automation Brokers High Availability), you must use the TrackMe namespace when configuring the Splunk remote account.
- This is required because TrackMe by default is shared at the application level, so unless you share TrackMe at the system level, your remote account would not be able to access to TrackMe custom commands on the remote partner.



Minimal permissions for TrackMe SOAR monitoring

- On the Splunk side, when setting up a dedicated Splunk user account for the purposes of SOAR monitoring, notably active monitoring such as the Automation Broker high availability management, you must honor some minimal permissions.
- This is applicable to both local monitoring, and **remote** account via TrackMe.
- The user account must be a member of the `trackme_admin` role (or have the `trackmeadminoperations` capability), the user should also be a member of the Splunk builtin `user` account, or have equivalent capabilities.
- Regarding access to Splunk indexes, you must grant access to the service account to all `phantom_*` indexes, and eventually to the `_internal` indexes depending on any custom Flex Object tracker you would create in addition with TrackMe builtin use cases.

- Finally, resources should also be sufficient to avoid hitting a max concurrent search quota, and storage quota, for instance up to 5 concurrent search and 1GB file storage quota.

1. Introduction to SOAR monitoring

TrackMe provides builtin use cases to actively and efficiently monitor at scale one or more Splunk SOAR environments.

SOAR Cloud & on-premise monitoring is performed via the TrackMe Flex Object component (splk-flx) which is a restricted component not available with the Foundation Edition trial.

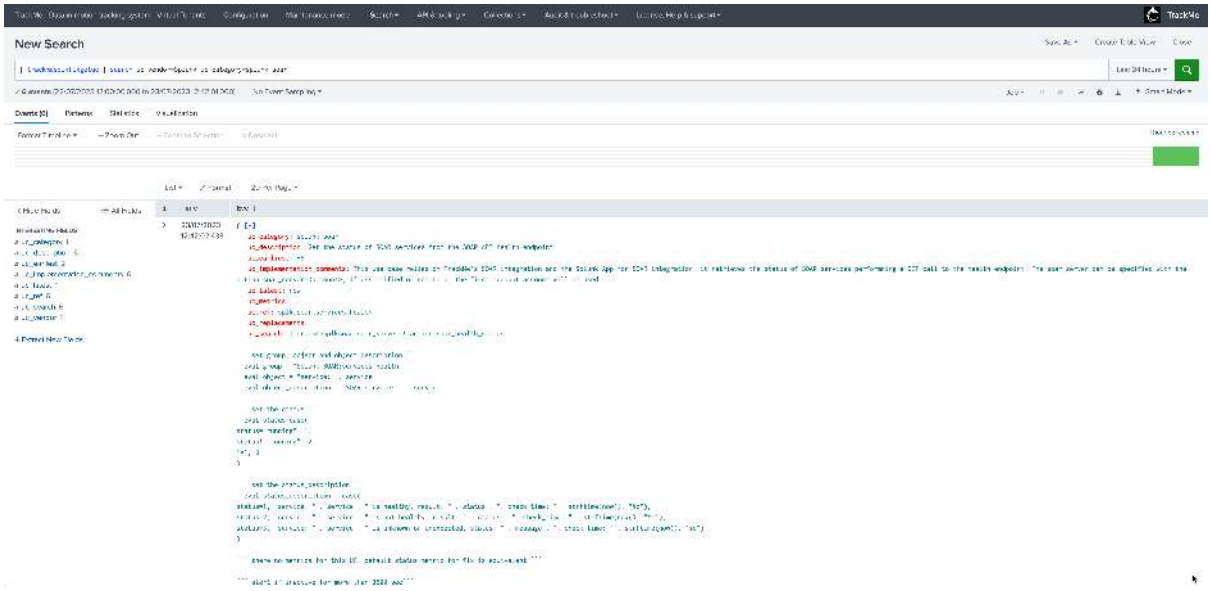
The monitoring relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk Application for SOAR integration, associated with TrackMe's Flex Object concepts, and provides the following use cases:

uc_ref	uc_description	uc_implementation_comments
splk_	Monitor the concurrency of playbooks run	This use case relies on SOAR events indexed in Splunk through the Splunk Application for SOAR integration. It monitors for playbooks run concurrency and triggers an alert if the concurrency limit is exceeded. This use case also leverages a live REST API lookup capability to retrieve the SOAR object context metadata.
splk_	Monitor for SOAR adhoc actions failures	This use case relies on SOAR events indexed in Splunk through the Splunk Application for SOAR integration. It monitors for app run action failures and triggers shall there be any failures, the alert will clear itself once failures cannot be found in the time range. You may want to adapt the search time range according to your preferences to keep the alert active for a certain amount of time after detection happened. This use case also leverages a live REST API lookup capability to retrieve the SOAR object context metadata.
splk_	Monitor for SOAR playbook actions failures	This use case relies on SOAR events indexed in Splunk through the Splunk Application for SOAR integration. It monitors for playbook action failures and triggers shall there be any failures, the alert will clear itself once failures cannot be found in the time range. You may want to adapt the search time range according to your preferences to keep the alert active for a certain amount of time after detection happened. This use case also leverages a live REST API lookup capability to retrieve the SOAR object context metadata.
splk_	Runs an active assets health check, parse and render results	This use case relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk App for SOAR integration, if active_check is set to True, it performs an active asset health check (connectivity test) by discovering assets, running a POST call to request the connectivity test, then parses and renders results for each asset. If active_check is set to False, it simply parses assets and checks the latest connectivity test achieved by SOAR and renders results. Running the active check requires the automation user in SOAR to have the edit asset permissions, if you do not want this or cannot set it, you can disable the active check and rely on SOAR doing it automatically once per day, therefore a failure detection can take up to 24 hours, enable active check is recommended. The soar_server can be specified with the option soar_server=<account>, if unspecified or set to *, the first account will be used. You can restrict the list of assets to be taken into account using the assets_allow_list option, and/or avoid some assets to be taken into account using assets_block_list option. The SOAR automation used for the SOAR server account configuration needs to be able to update assets if active check is enabled as it performs an active test request against the SOAR REST API.
splk_	Monitor SOAR CPU load from the SOAR API health endpoint	This use case relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk App for SOAR integration, it retrieves the 1/5/15 minutes CPU load performing a GET call to the health endpoint. The soar_server can be specified with the option soar_server=<account>, if unspecified or set to *, the first account will be used.
splk_	Monitor SOAR CPU load from the SOAR API health endpoint	This use case relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk App for SOAR integration, it retrieves and calculates the percentage of memory usage of the SOAR instance performing a GET call to the health endpoint. The soar_server can be specified with the option soar_server=<account>, if unspecified or set to *, the first account will be used.
splk_	Get the status of SOAR services from the SOAR API health endpoint	This use case relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk App for SOAR integration, retrieving the status of SOAR services performing a GET call to the health endpoint. The soar_server can be specified with the option soar_server=<account>, if unspecified or set to *, the first account will be used.
splk_	Monitor the status of SOAR Automation Brokers and optionally update SOAR Assets for High Availability and Failover man-	This use case relies on TrackMe's SOAR integration and the Splunk App for SOAR integration, it monitors the status of Automation Brokers and can automatically update SOAR Assets as needed when Automation Brokers are detected as inactive, this provides automated High Availability and failover capabilities for SOAR Automation Brokers via TrackMe's integration.

These use cases are provided via the Flex Object use cases library, but not that you can also manually implement new use cases, or customise builtin use cases as needed.

You can review the use case details ahead of their creation in TrackMe with the following command:

```
| trackmesplkflxgetuc | search uc_vendor=Splunk uc_category=splunk_soar
```



2. Requirements for SOAR monitoring

SOAR Cloud & SOAR on-premise

TrackMe's SOAR integration is compatible with both SOAR Cloud and SOAR on-premise deployments.

Splunk Application for SOAR integration

TrackMe's integration for SOAR relies on the Splunk SOAR integration for Splunk provided by the Splunk App for SOAR:

- https://splunkbase.splunk.com/app/6361

Hint

Splunk App for SOAR

- TrackMe performs active and bi-directional interactions with the SOAR API
- TrackMe relies on the Splunk App for SOAR integration and connectivity definition to achieve this job
- You do not need to have any additional configuration in TrackMe as long as the Splunk App for SOAR is installed and configured
- Some of the SOAR use cases rely on the SOAR events indexed in Splunk (index-phantom_*) which is also part of the Splunk App for SOAR integration
- TrackMe leverages the Splunk App for SOAR and extends its capabilities even further

TrackMe tenant with the Flex Object component for SOAR

You need a TrackMe tenant with the Flex Object component enabled, you can decide to create a dedicated tenant for the monitoring of SOAR, and use any existing tenant of your choice.

Once the Flex trackers have been created, TrackMe automatically groups the resulting entities for SOAR into the following groups:

uc_ref	grouping
splk_soar_actions_apprun_failures, splk_soar_actions_playbooks_failu	Splunk_SOAR:actions_health
splk_soar_assets_health	Splunk_SOAR:asset_health
splk_soar_infra_load, splk_soar_services_health	Splunk_SOAR:infrastructure
splk_soar_services_health	Splunk_SOAR:services_health
splk_soar_automation_brokers_manage	Splunk_SOAR:automation_broker_manage

TrackMe deployment target

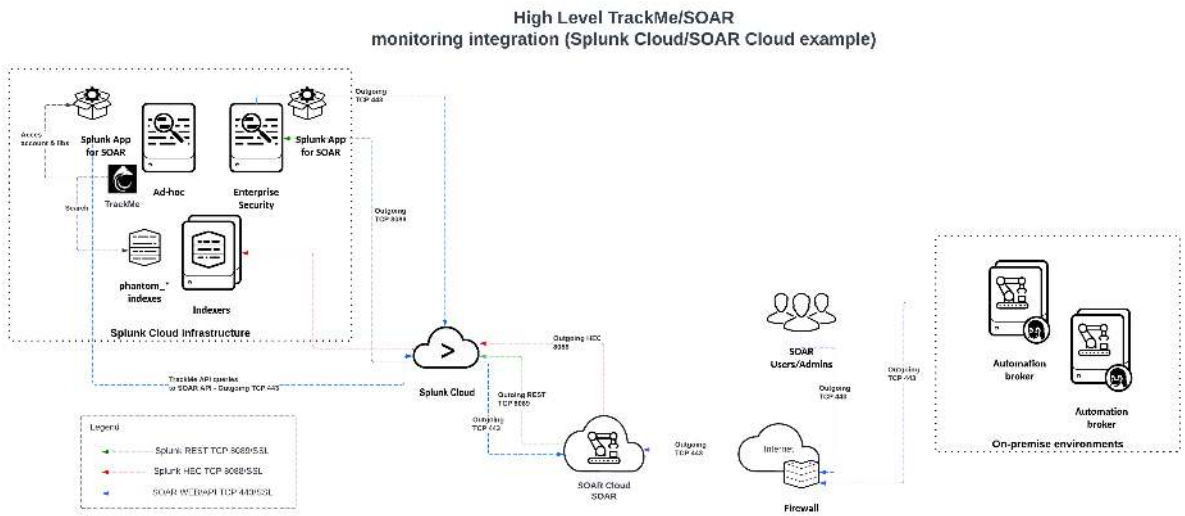
In TrackMe, you can choose where the SOAR monitoring Flex Objects use cases are executed, this can be either "local" or a remote deployment.

Note that some of the use cases would require TrackMe to be deployed on the remote target, as well as the Splunk App for SOAR configured on the remote target.

3. Implementation of SOAR monitoring

3.1 Integration architecture overview

The following diagram represents the integration from an high level perspective:



As a brief summary:

- REST API related use cases in TrackMe imply an active interaction with SOAR API
- TrackMe retrieves and loads the SOAR account configuration from the Splunk App for SOAR, you do not need to define anything in TrackMe
- TrackMe implements its own REST queries against the SOAR API as needed, in some cases such as the Assets connectivity check, this interaction may imply a bi-directional integration with POST and GET calls performed by TrackMe
- Some other use cases only deal with the SOAR data indexed in Splunk, and do not imply an API interaction

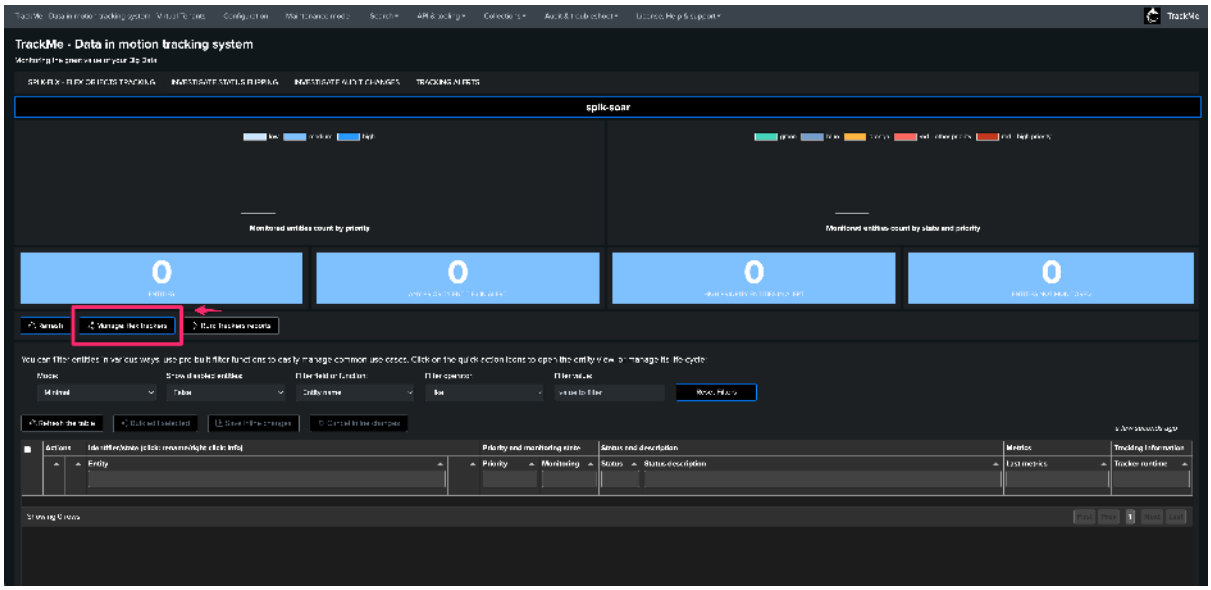
3.2 Creating SOAR Flex Object trackers

Hint

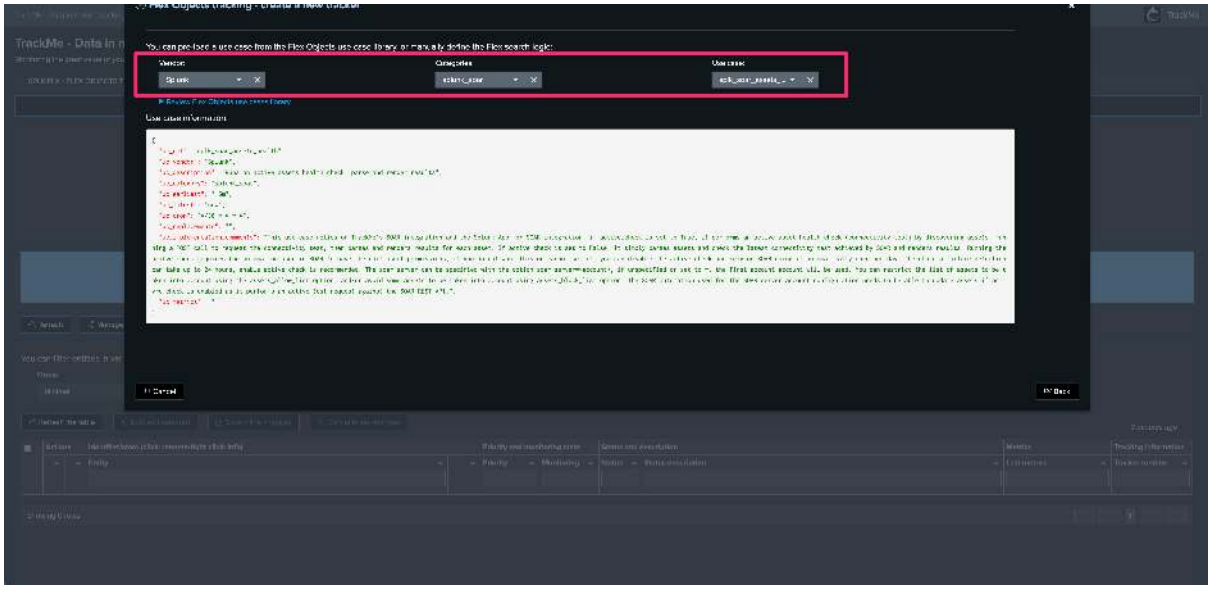
Running actions on a remote Splunk Search Head tier

- You can leverage TrackMe's splunkremotesearch to run these actions transparently on a remote Splunk Search Head tier
- In this case, the Splunk App for SOAR would be installed and configured on the target (not on TrackMe's Search Head)
- However, TrackMe needs to be be installed on the target Splunk Search Head tier, although it is unconfigured and not actively running anything (if you run in Splunk Cloud Victoria, TrackMe is installed on all Search Heads automatically)
- You need to create a TrackMe remote account which uses a token related a Splunk user on the remote Search Head
- TrackMe leverages a minimalist least privileges approach, the user on the remote Search Head tier only needs to be a member of the power role and trackme_admin role (or have equivalent capabilities)
- This requires TrackMe version 2.0.48 and later as we have addressed some issues to allow minimal permissions to be used

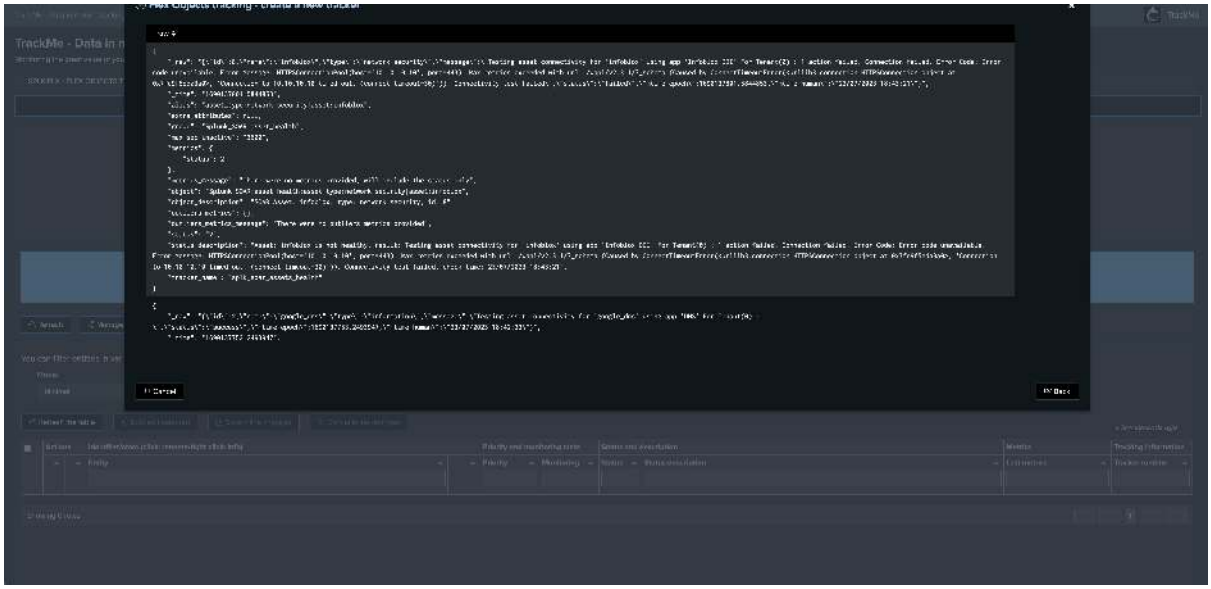
Once a TrackMe Virtual Tenant with the Flex Object (splk-flx) has been created, the setup is really straightforward and done via the UI:



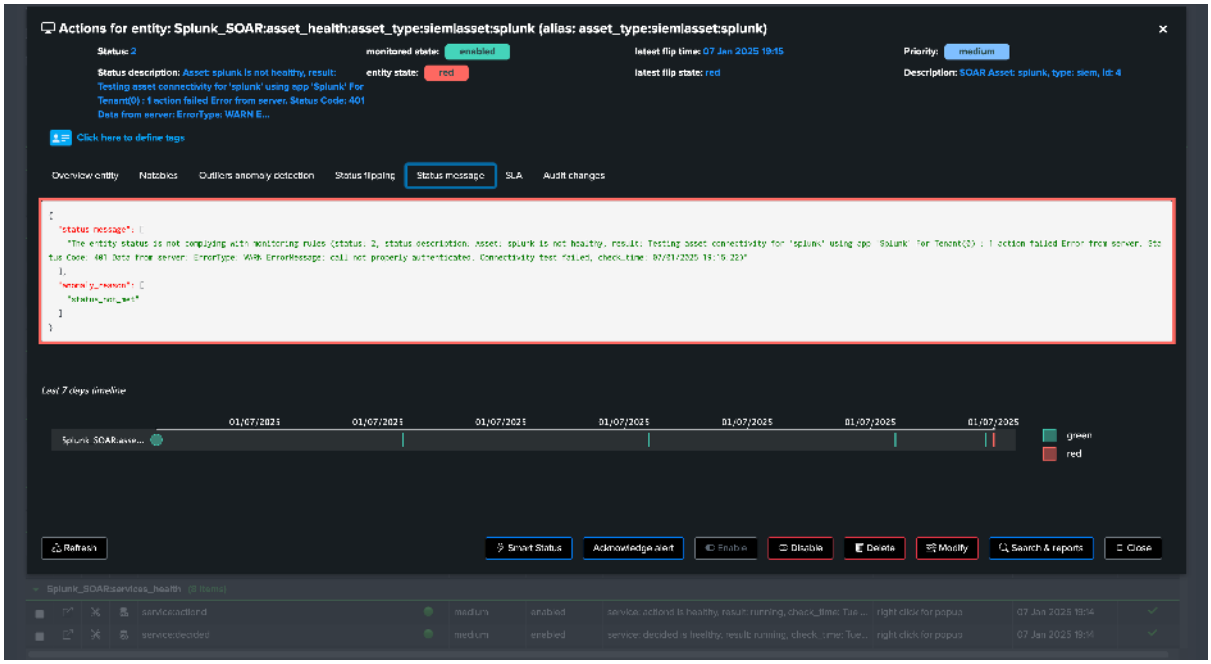
Then click on Create a new Flex Tracker, select Splunk as the vendor and splunk_soar as the category, the next step is to review and validate the results, this is all:



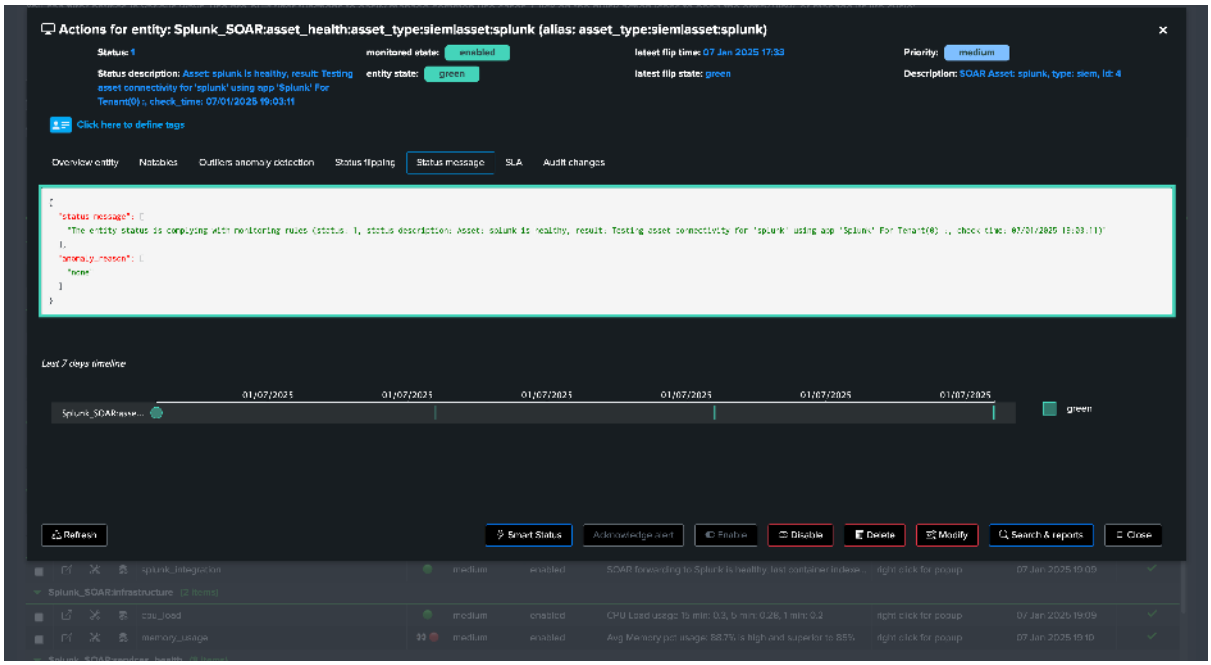
Example of results with the Assets active health check:



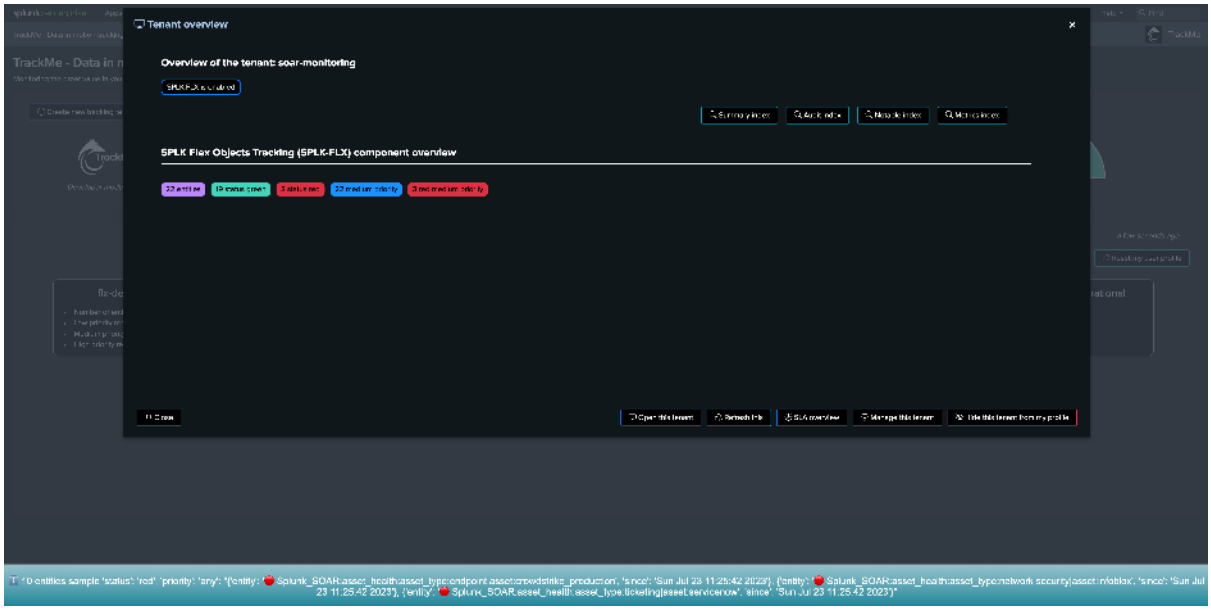
This asset is failing the connectivity check:

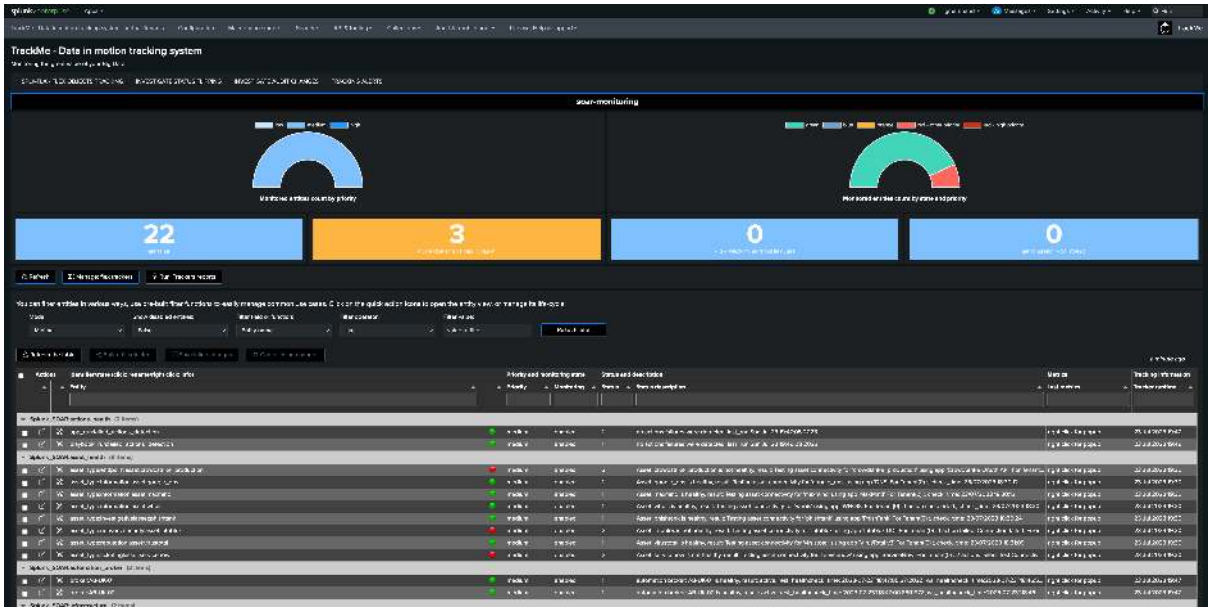


This asset passes successfully:



Setup is completed, the number of resulting entities depends on your environment:





4. SOAR Connectors Assets status active health check

A key monitoring capability for SOAR is to be able to detect as soon as possible when an application and its corresponding asset is experiencing an issue.

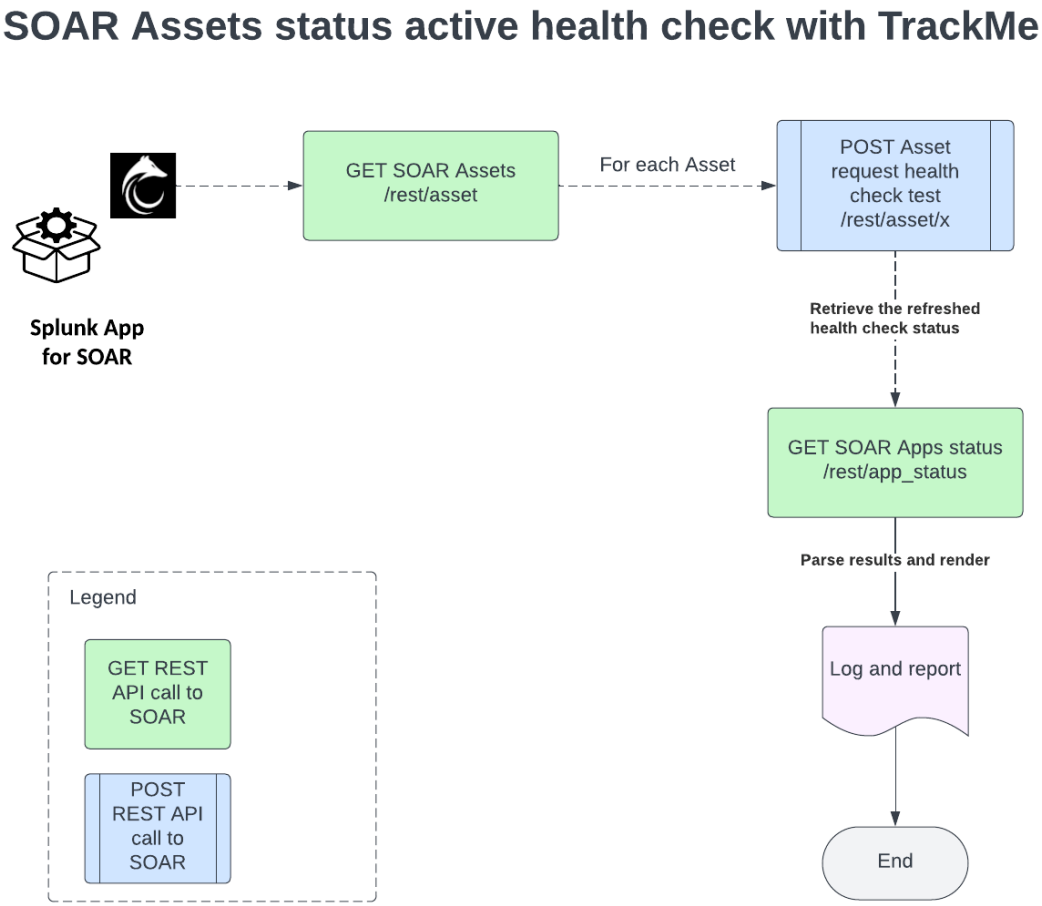
An asset that fails the status health check means that actions cannot be performed anymore, either ad-hocs actions requested by analysts or automated actions in the context of SOAR Playbooks.

Failures can happen for a variety of reasons, such as service accounts credential expiration, firewall rules changes or loss, API changes, SOAR Application upgrades, and many more.

This is an highly critical aspect of SOAR monitoring, especially true as Playbooks will only execute an action when needed, so the Application integration failure could remain undetected before it's too late.

SOAR has a builtin and mandatory connectivity feature per application, and per asset, however this health check is not continuously performed by SOAR, so only monitoring the `/rest/app_status` endpoint would result in monitoring outdated information.

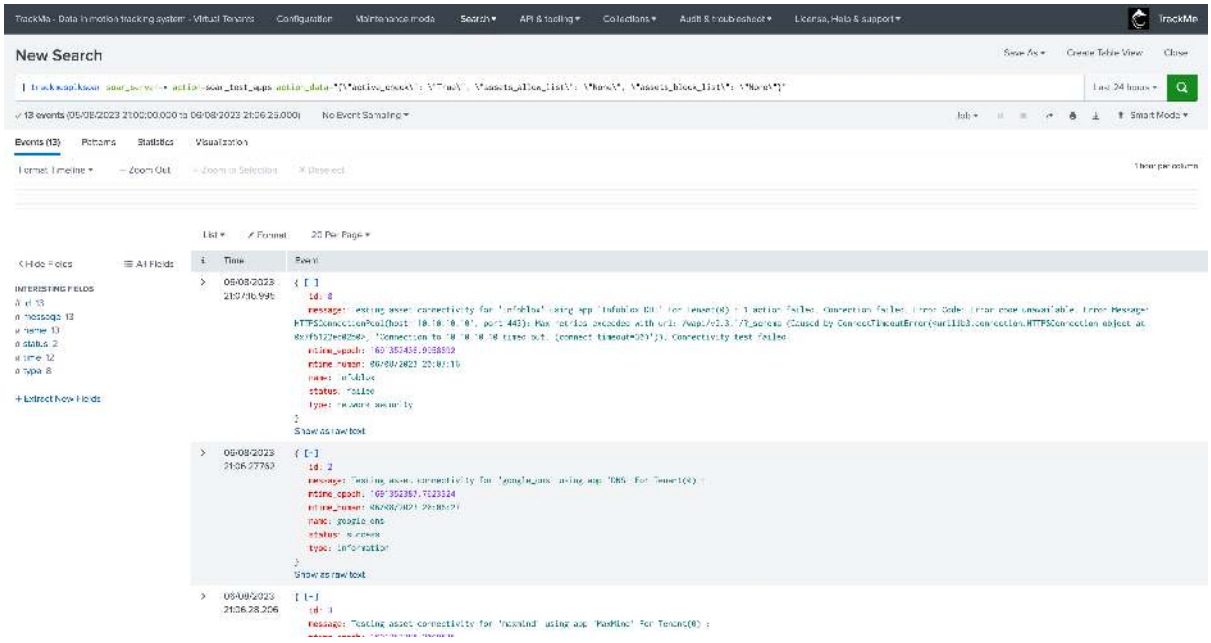
TrackMe handles this task by performing a multi-steps bi-directional integration with the SOAR REST API, summarised in the following diagram:



Advanced pre-built bi-directional interactions with Assets active check

The SOAR Assets active check in TrackMe relies on some multi-steps and bi-directional actions performed by TrackMe, the default usage of the command is the following:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_test_apps action_data="{\"active_check\
↪": \"True\", \"assets_allow_list\": \"None\", \"assets_block_list\": \"None\"}"
```



In summary, the command does the following:

- Retrieve the list of assets eligible for a connection test
- For each asset, perform a POST call against the Asset API endpoint which requests an immediate application health check
- Record the response and store for later usage in the process
- Retrieve the Asset app_status endpoint result, parse and render the final results

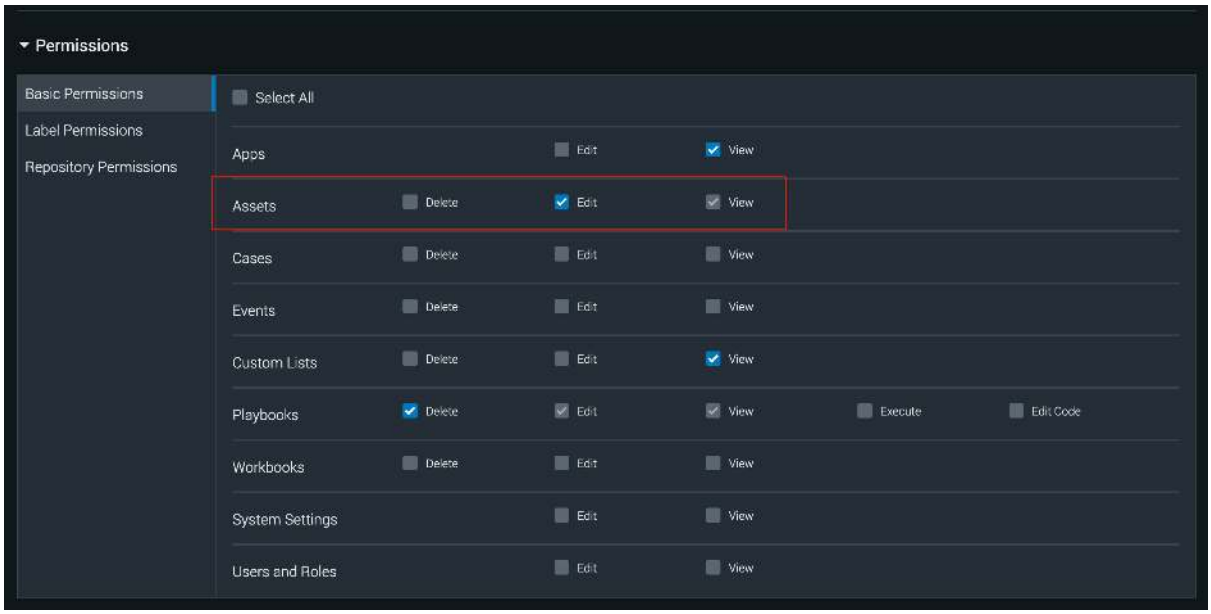
The command can accept several options:

Active checks

The default behaviour with `active_check: True` means TrackMe will actively perform the check bu running the POST call as described above:

If disabled with `active_check: False`, TrackMe does not perform the POST call and instead relies on SOAR doing it once per day, therefore it can take up to 24 hours before a failing application could be detected.

Note that `active_check: True` requires the SOAR automation user to have the edit Assets permissions:



Allow list and Block list:

You can mix the usage of asset_allow_list and asset_block_list to restrict and/or avoid some assets from being taken into account, for instance to avoid including the SMTP asset "internal_smtp":

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_test_apps action_data="{\"active_check\
↪": \"True\", \"assets_allow_list\": \"None\", \"assets_block_list\": \
↪"internal_smtp\"}"
```

5. SOAR Automation Brokers Monitoring, High Availability and Failover with TrackMe

Hint

Automation Broker Pools: Latest updates since TrackMe 2.1.8

- This feature was first introduced in TrackMe Version 2.0.50.
- Since TrackMe 2.1.8, these capabilities were enhanced so we can support independent pools of brokers that can be defined and managed in TrackMe.
- This allows you to have full flexibility, and configure multiple groups of brokers where Assets can be moved transparently depending on the brokers availability.

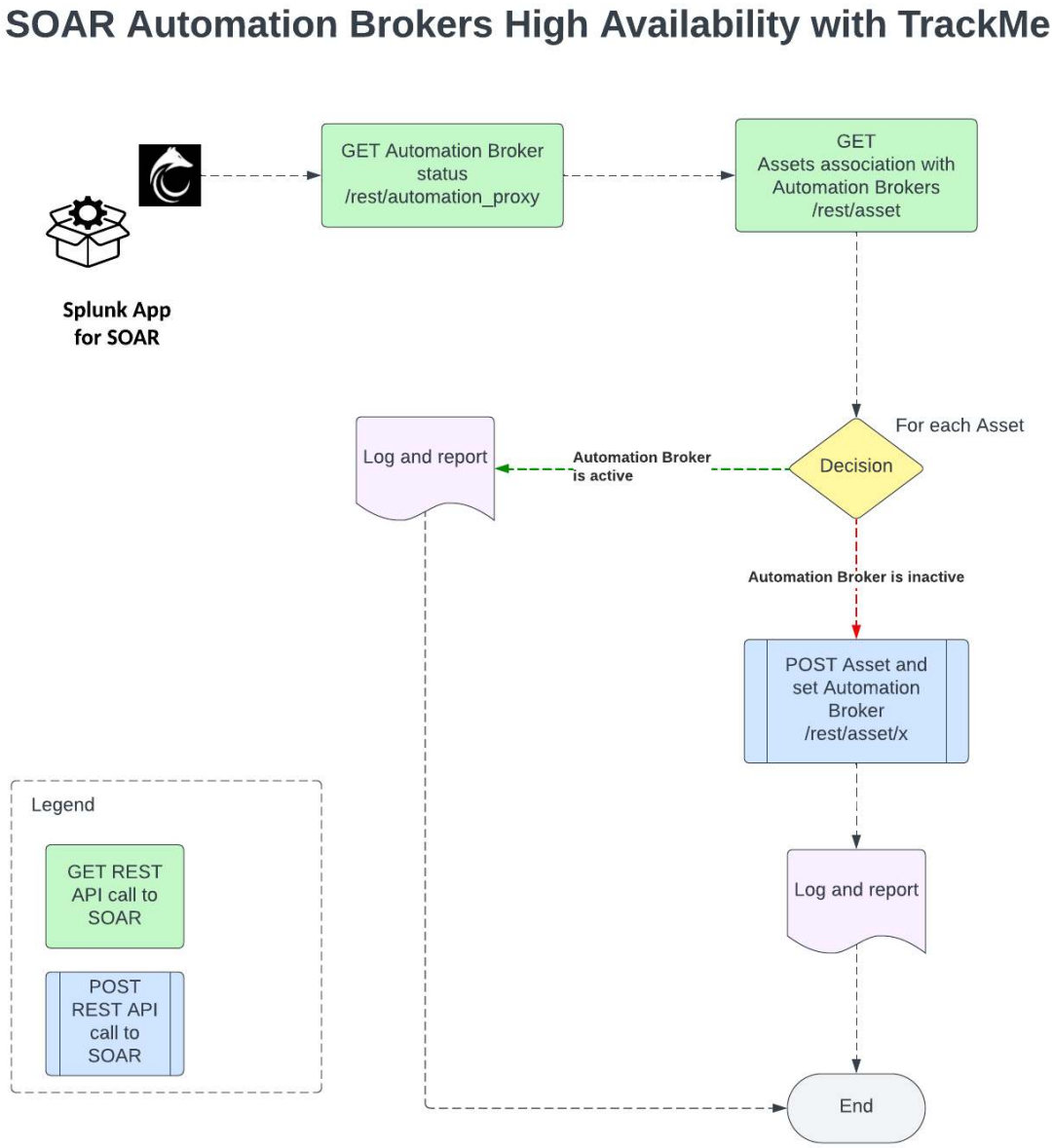
The builtin use case `splk_soar_manage_automation_brokers` allows managing SOAR Automation Brokers **High Availability** using TrackMe, based on the following workflow:

- Retrieve the list of Automation Brokers and their status from the SOAR API
- Retrieve the list of SOAR Assets and the association with Automation Brokers
- For each Automation Broker, if the broker status is inactive, perform an update of associated Assets to the next available and online Automation Broker

Automation broker status: the status is provided by the SOAR API and is based on the health check performed automatically by the SOAR Automation Broker.

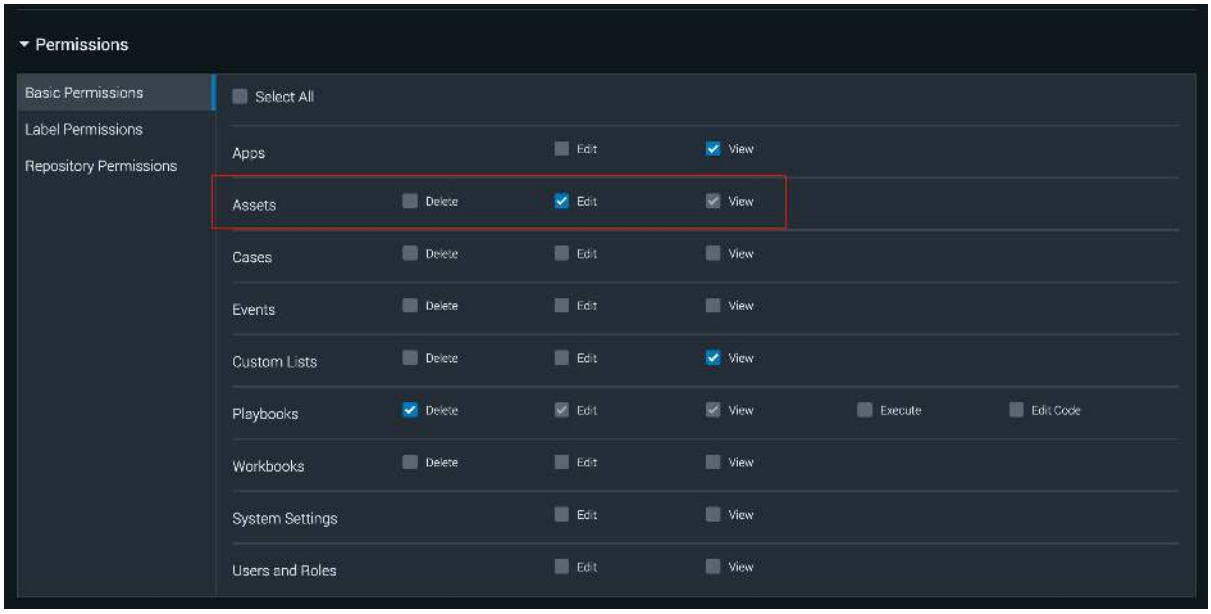
Additional options can be used to control and restrict the High Availability features, consult the examples below.

High level workflow diagram:



5.1 Requirements

The SOAR Automation User requires Assets management permissions:



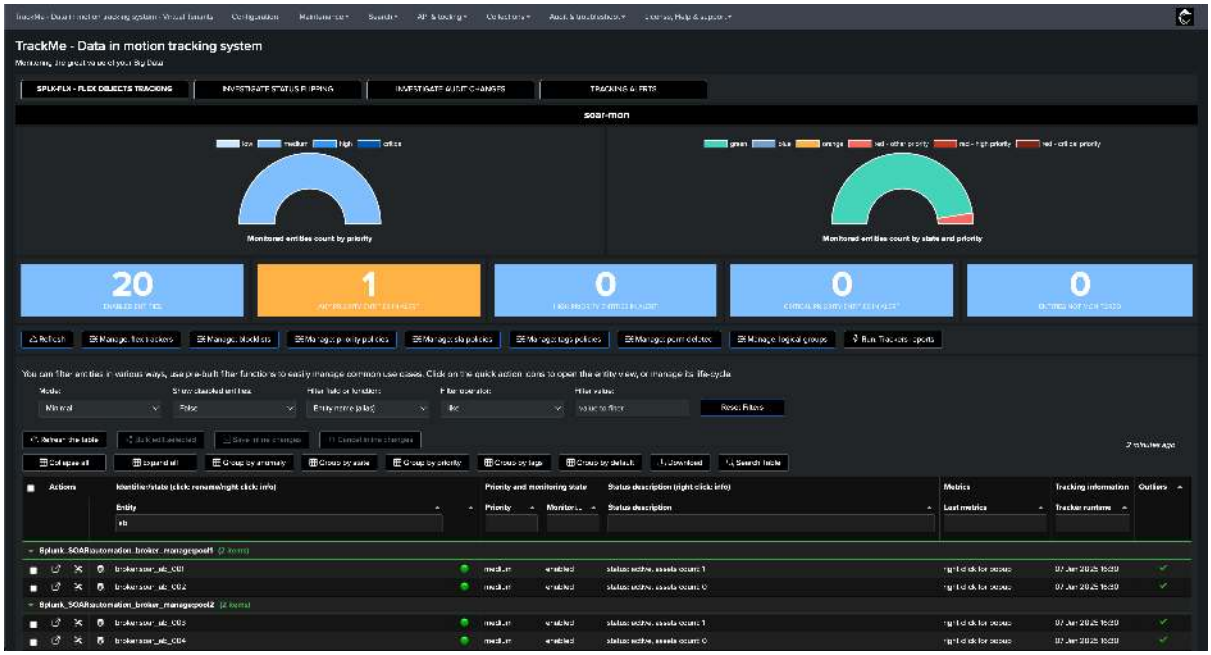
5.2 SOAR Automation Broker High Availability - failure detection and Assets updates

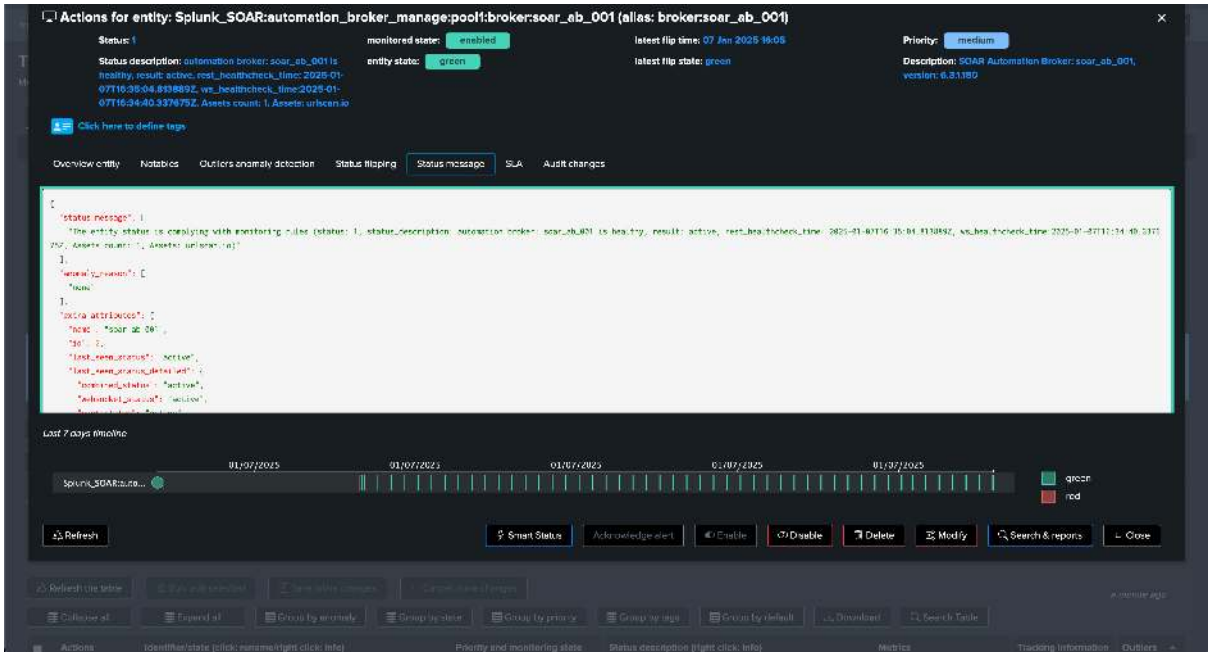
The tracking and management of SOAR Automation Brokers is achieved by running the following command through the builtin use case splk_soar_manage_automation_brokers:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_automation_broker_manage
```

The command calls the TrackMe REST API endpoint `/services/trackme/v2/splk_soar/admin/soar_automation_broker_manage`, the following options are available:

argument	description
`soar_se`	The SOAR server account as defined in the Splunk App for SOAR, if unspecified or set to *, the first server in the Splunk application for SOAR configuration will be used
`mode`	Optional, the run mode, valid options are readonly | live. In read only mode, the Asset is not updated and only the message of the action to be performed is registered. In Live mode, assets are updated if the associated broker is not healthy, and if at least one active broker is available in the pool, defaults to live
`automation_br`	The comma separated list of Automation Brokers for the pool, if unspecified TrackMe will consider all registered SOAR Automation Brokers. When specified, the Flex Object tracker instance is tight to a certain list of Automation Brokers, and only these will be considered for the High Availability management. When creating multiple Trackers to manage different pools, you can update the group definition to clearly separate the resulting TrackMe entities, for easier management in the TrackMe UI.





Configuration example: Two pools of Automation Brokers

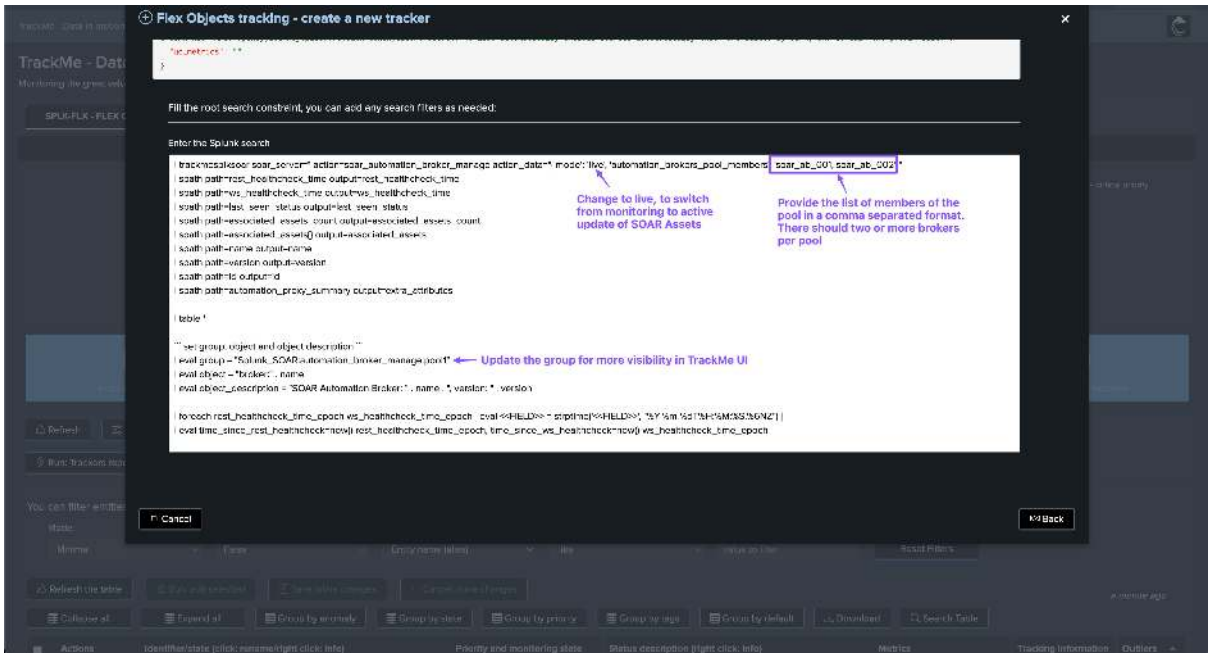
Consider the following Architecture scenario:

- Our SOAR environment has 4 Automation Brokers in total.
- Due to Network or any other technical constraints, certain assets can only use specific Automation Brokers.
- Therefore, we have 2 groups of Automation Brokers, in each of these groups, Assets cab be configured to use either broker from that pool.

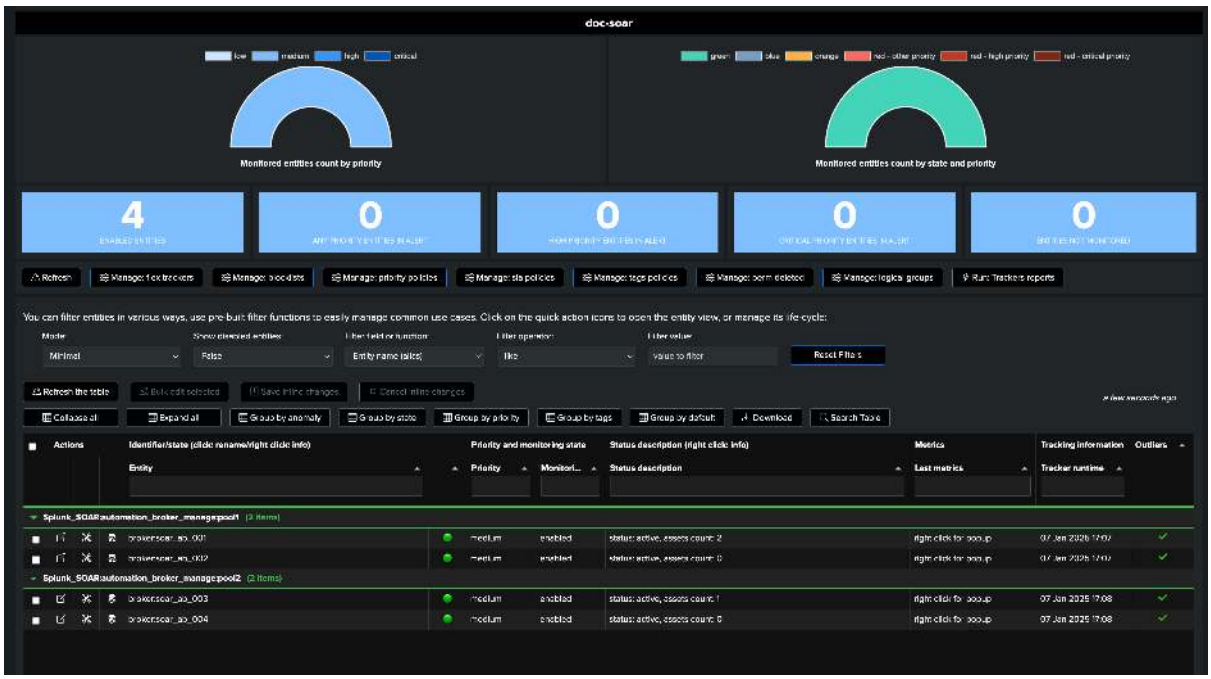
Automation Broker	Pool
soar_ab_001	Pool1
soar_ab_002	Pool1
soar_ab_003	Pool2
soar_ab_004	Pool2

Create two Flex Object trackers to manage each pool:

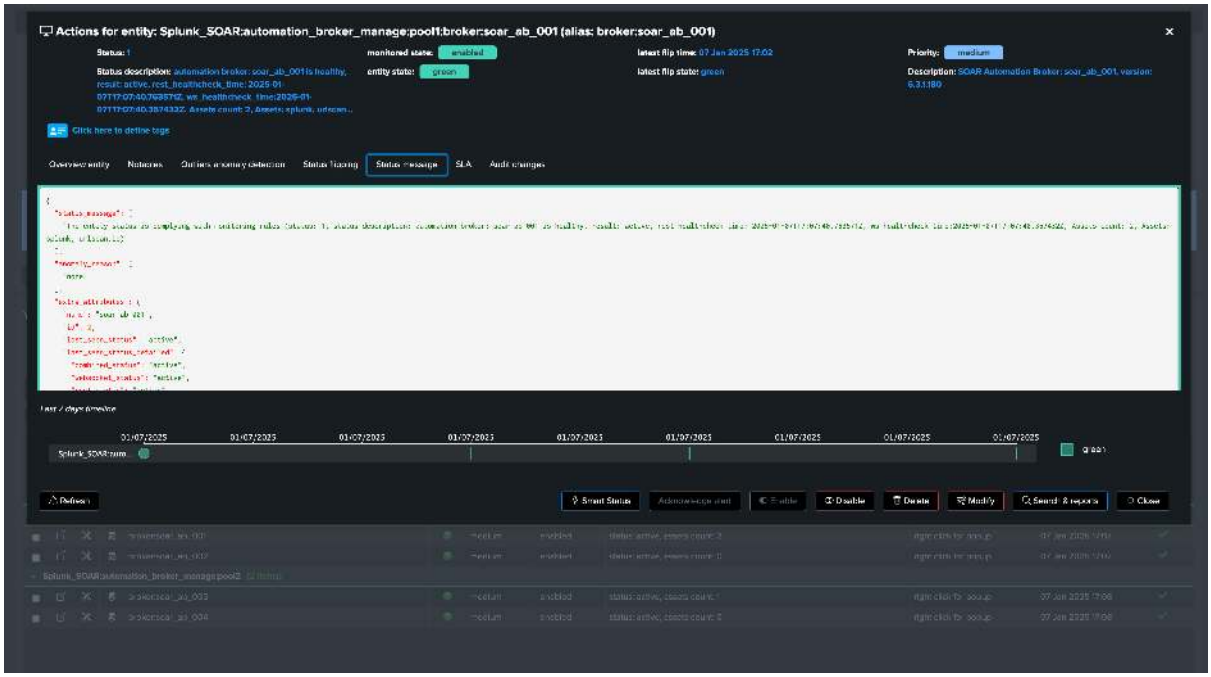
Create the first Tracker as following, and repeat for the second pool:

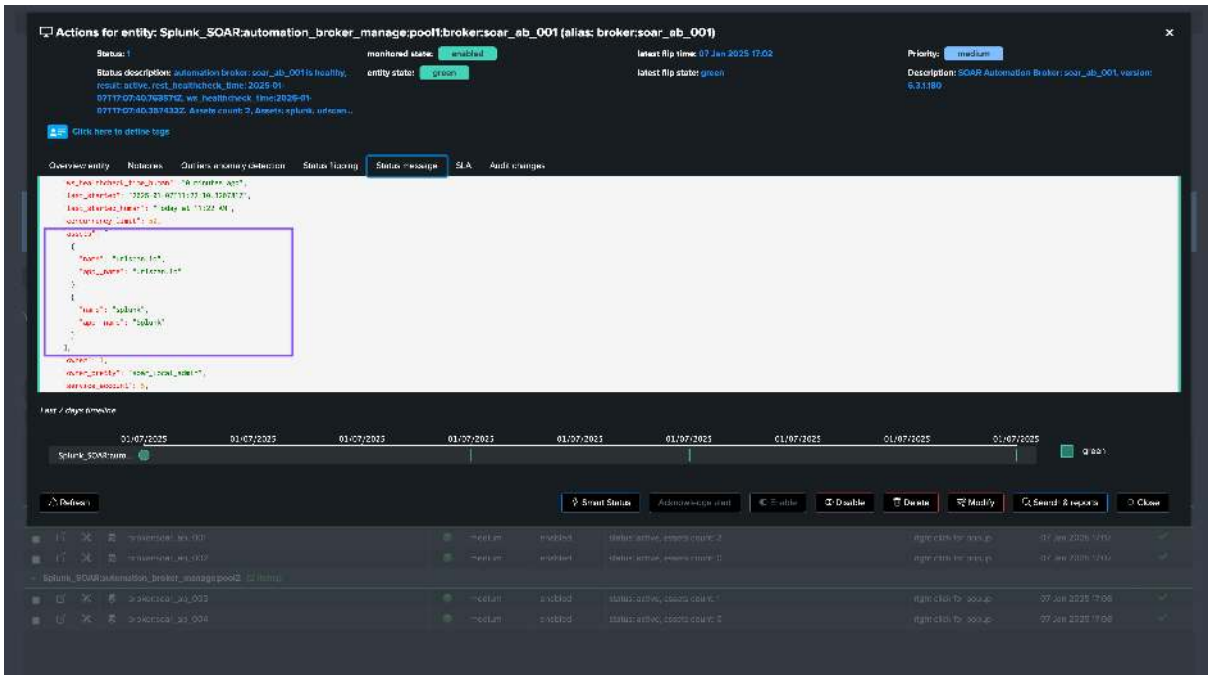


Once the trackers have been executed at least once, our setup is ready and we have 4 entities representing the 2 pools of brokers:



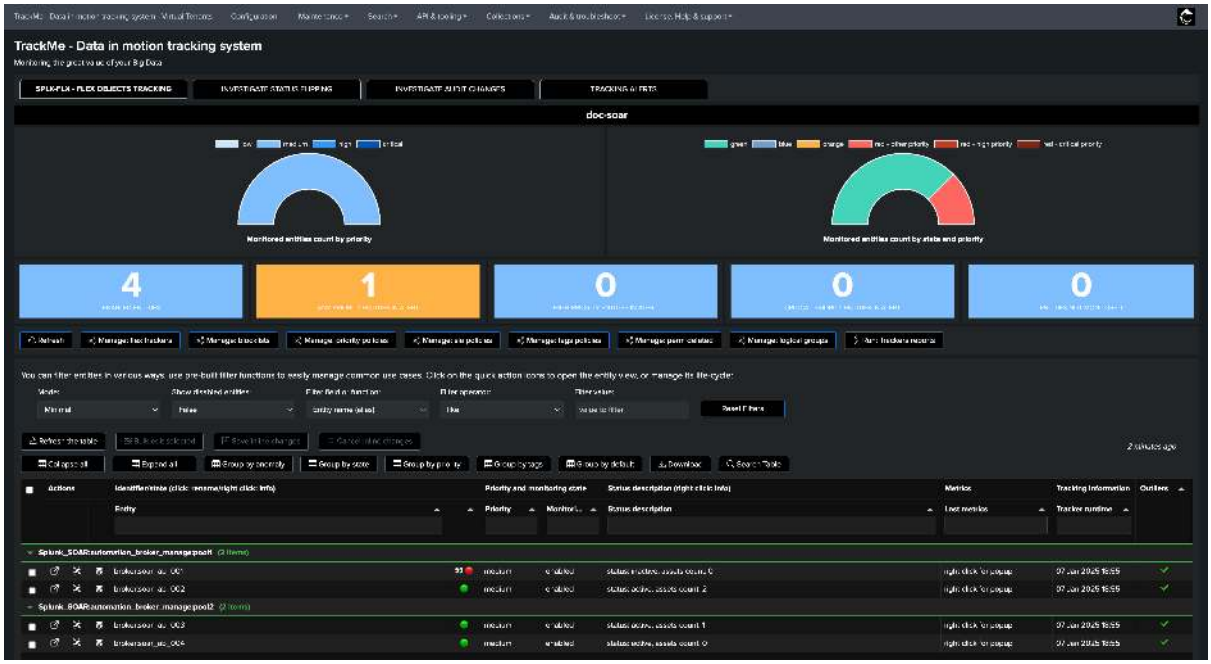
The status message shows the extended attributes, which contains all Metadata from the brokers, and various information such as the list of assets currently linked to this asset:

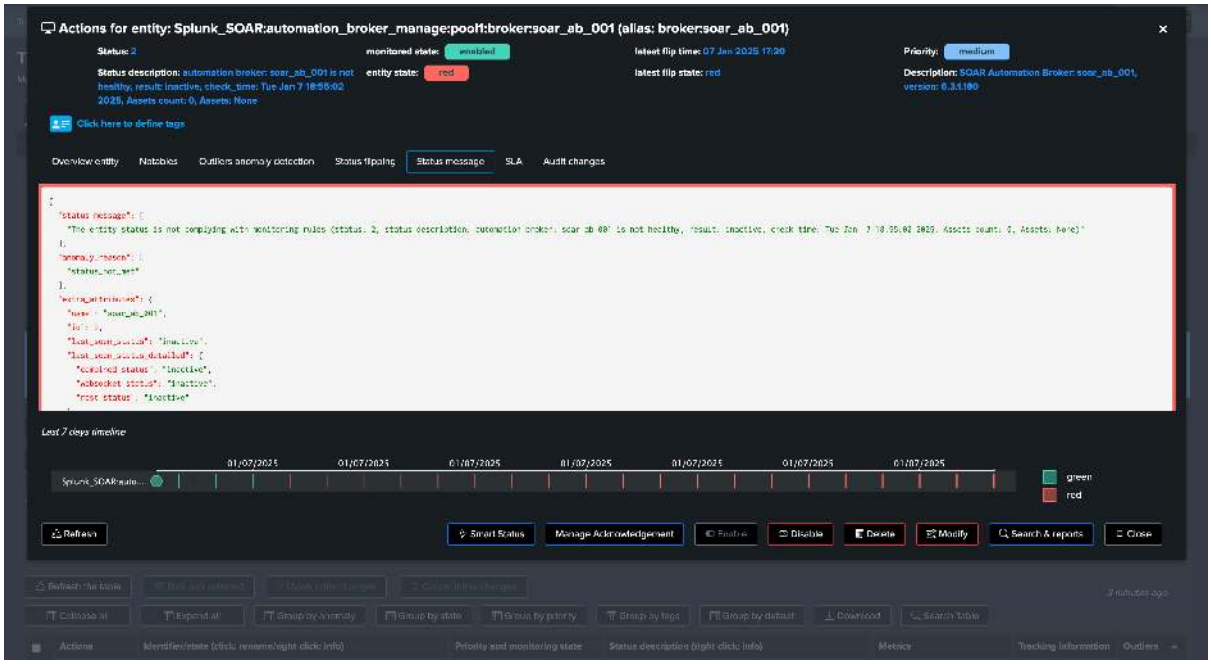




What happens when an Automation Broker is detected as inactive?

If an issue affects an Automation Broker, TrackMe turns the entity in red state, and will automatically update Assets so these are associated with any randomly chosen active broker from the same pool:



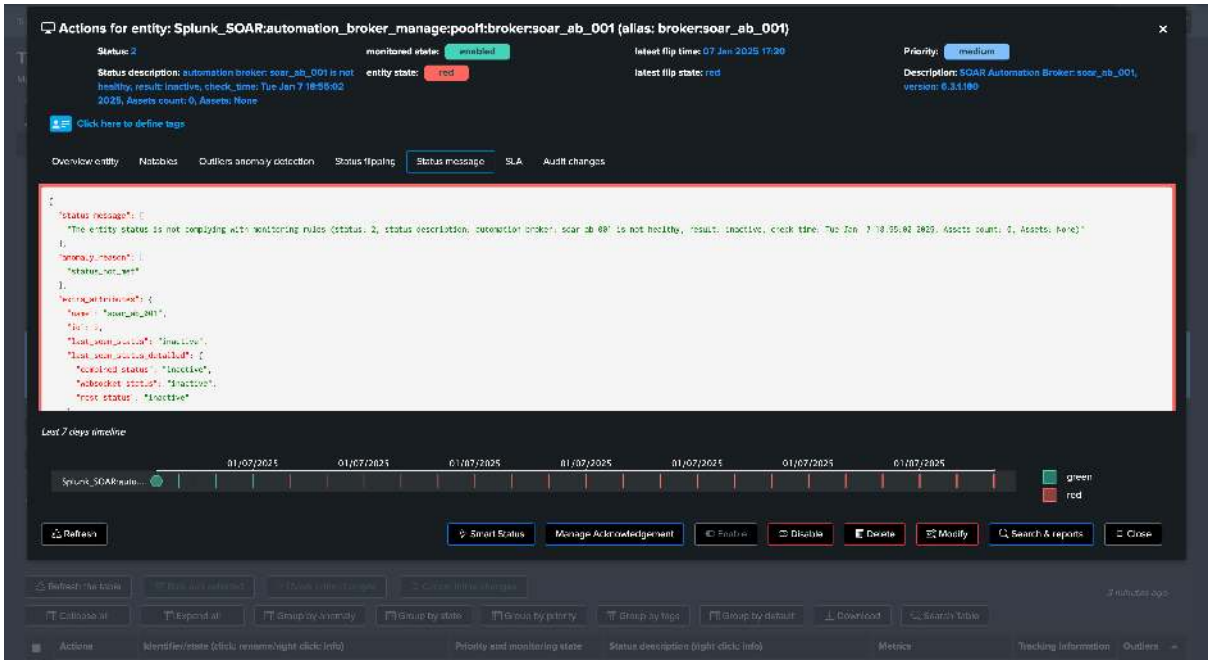


Logs can be found at:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api post_soar_automation_broker_manage
```

When updates of SOAR Assets are performed, the following search can be used to review the logs and executed actions:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api post_soar_automation_broker_manage␣
↪updated
```



A typical trace for an Asset update will look the following example:

A first warning message shows that the Automation Broker associated with the Asset is currently offline, followed by the update result message from the action performed by TrackMe.

```
2025-01-07 17:20:06,002 WARNING trackme_rest_handler_splk_soar_admin.py␣
↪post_soar_automation_broker_manage 1081 asset=urlscan.io, id=3 is associated␣
↪with automation_broker=soar_ab_001, id=2, status=inactive, asset will be updated␣
↪now!
2025-01-07 17:20:06,104 INFO trackme_rest_handler_splk_soar_admin.py␣
↪post_soar_automation_broker_manage 1138 asset=urlscan.io, id=3, asset automation␣
↪broker configuration was successfully updated from␣
↪automation_broker=soar_ab_001, id=2, status=inactive to␣
↪automation_broker=soar_ab_002, id=3, status=active, response="{'success': True,
↪'id': 3}"
```

What happens when the Automation Broker is back online?

When the Automation Broker is back online, the entity will turn back to green. However, note that the Asset definition will not be updated back to the original Automation Broker, this is a design choice to avoid a ping-pong effect, and to ensure that the Asset is always associated with an active Automation Broker.

6. Interacting with the SOAR API with GET and POST calls in pure SPL

The following sections show the root searches and technical details of each TrackMe's SOAR use cases.

Refer to the SOAR API reference documentation as needed:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SOAR/current/PlatformAPI/Using

6.1 Running GET calls to SOAR API

trackmesplksoar:

TrackMe comes with a custom command (generating custom command) called `trackmesplksoar`, this SPL command does the interface with the Splunk App for SOAR and the SOAR API itself, usage:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=<soar_server> action=<action> action_data=<json␣
↪action data>
```

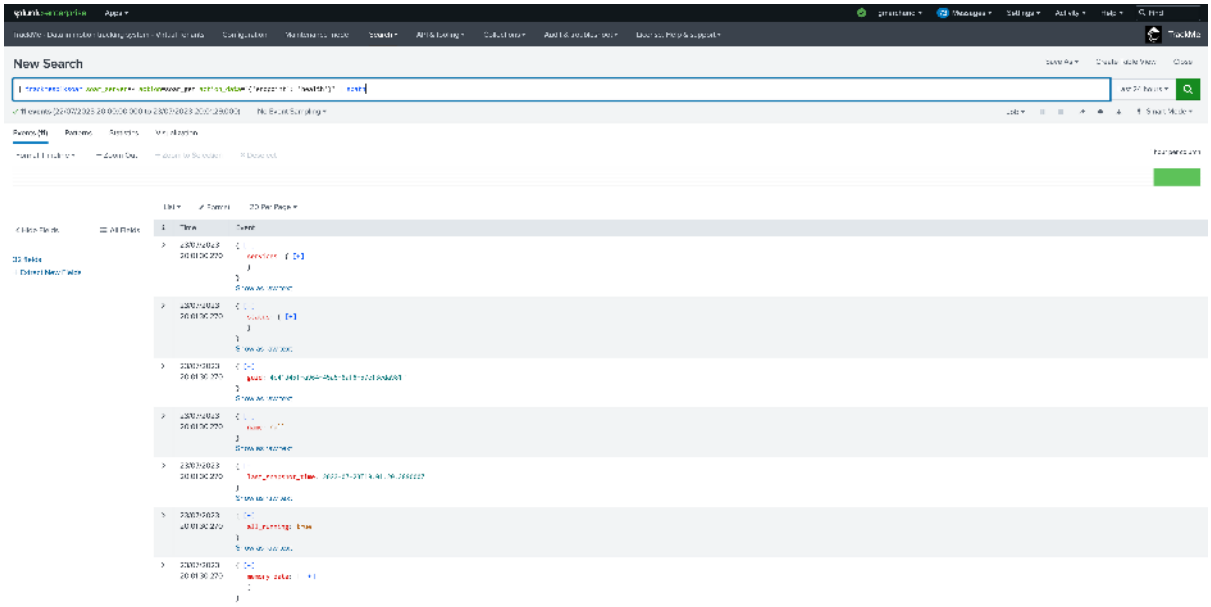
The command handles different options:

Syntax:

- soar_server: the name of the SOAR server as configured in the Splunk App for SOAR
- action: an action in the following support list: `soar_get|soar_post|soar_test_apps|soar_health_status|soar_hea`
- action_data: a JSON formatted object, either used by specific actions or used to perform a POST query to a SOAR endpoint

Example: the following command allows retrieving the health information from the SOAR API, it targets the endpoint rest/health_status:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_get action_data="{'endpoint': 'health'}
↪" | spath
```



This action allows calling any SOAR API endpoint performing a GET call only.

Another example, to retrieve the configuration of all SOAR Assets, you would:

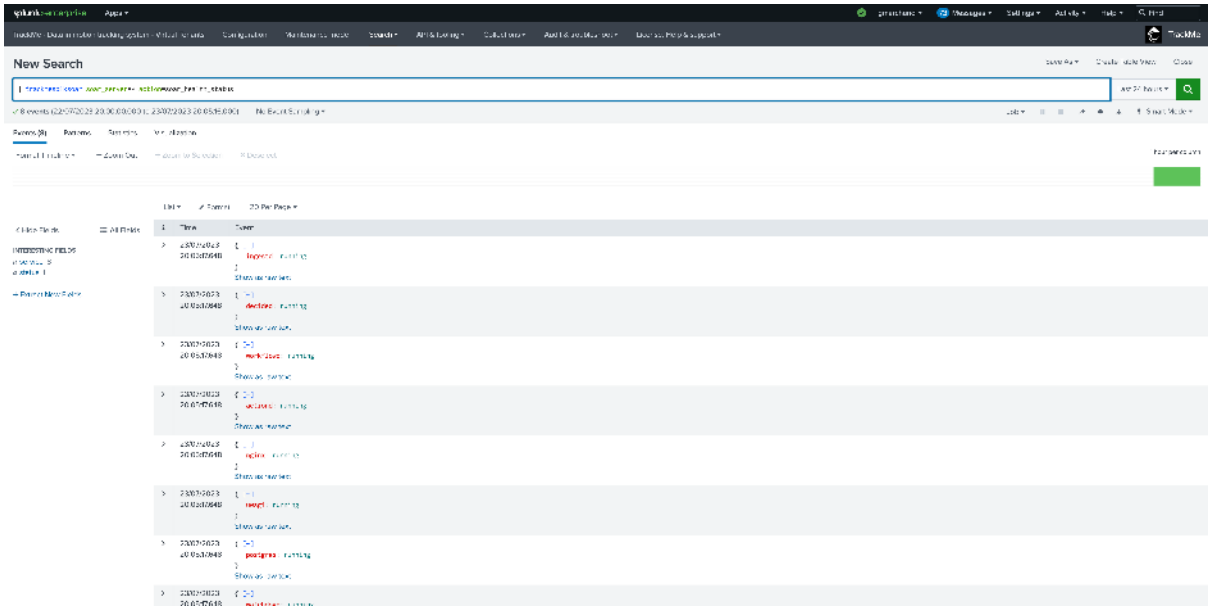
```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_get action_data="{'endpoint': 'asset'}
↪" | spath
```

6.2 Pre-built actions and advanced parsing

In some cases, such as the one above, it may not be very straightforward to parse and use the API endpoints results, for instance when there are nested JSON structures as part of the response.

For instance, for the ease of the integration, the custom command provides builtin use cases which will parse the JSON results as needed and render the results properly, for instance the following relies on the health endpoint and extracts the status of SOAR services:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action="soar_health_status"
```



6.3 Performing a POST call to a SOAR API endpoint via TrackMe

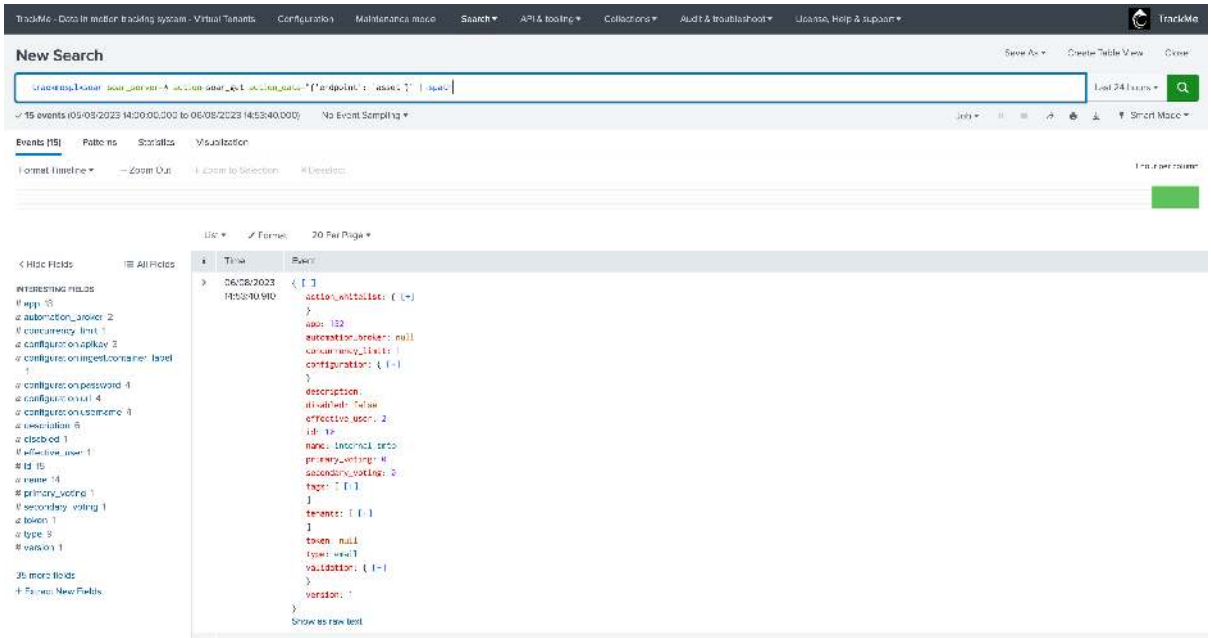
In fact, you can perform a POST to a SOAR API endpoint using TrackMe's integration, which the Splunk App for SOAR does not provide.

For instance, to run a POST against an Asset and request an immediate health check, you would first retrieve the list of assets to identify the ID of the Asset:

See:

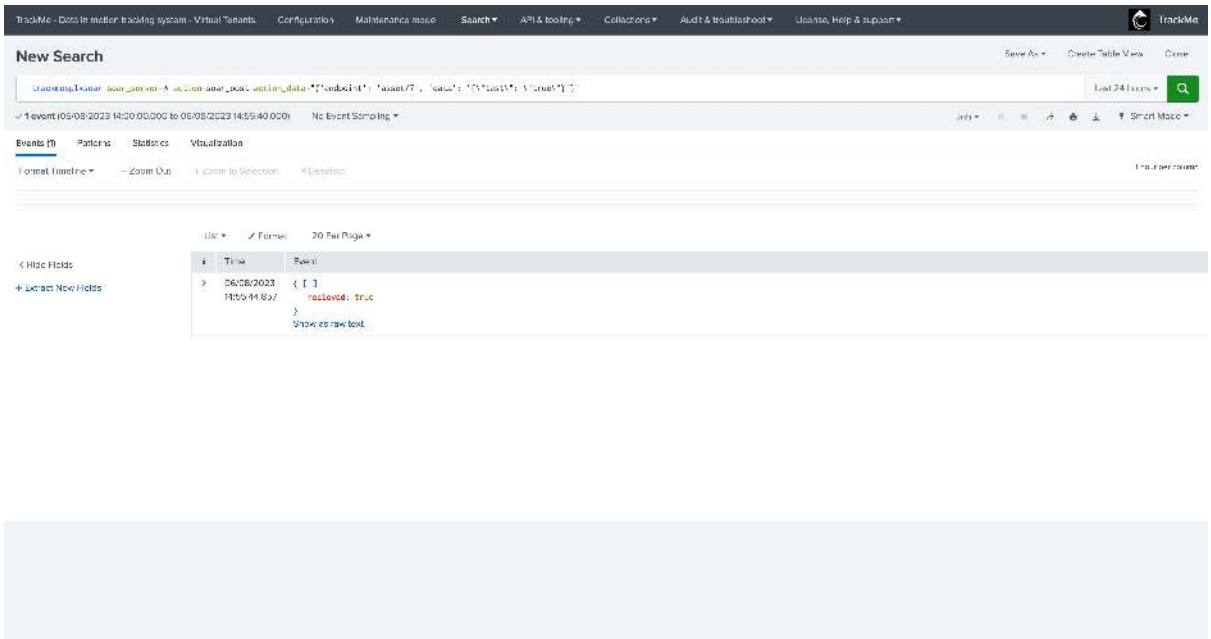
- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SOAR/current/PlatformAPI/RESTInfo
- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SOAR/current/PlatformAPI/RESTAssets

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_get action_data="{'endpoint': 'asset'}
↪" | spath
```



Then, you would:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_post action_data="{'endpoint': 'asset/7
↪', 'data': '{\"test\": \"true\"}'}"
```



Note: "received: true" is the actual response from SOAR, this is not a typo from TrackMe but a typo in the SOAR API currently for this endpoint!

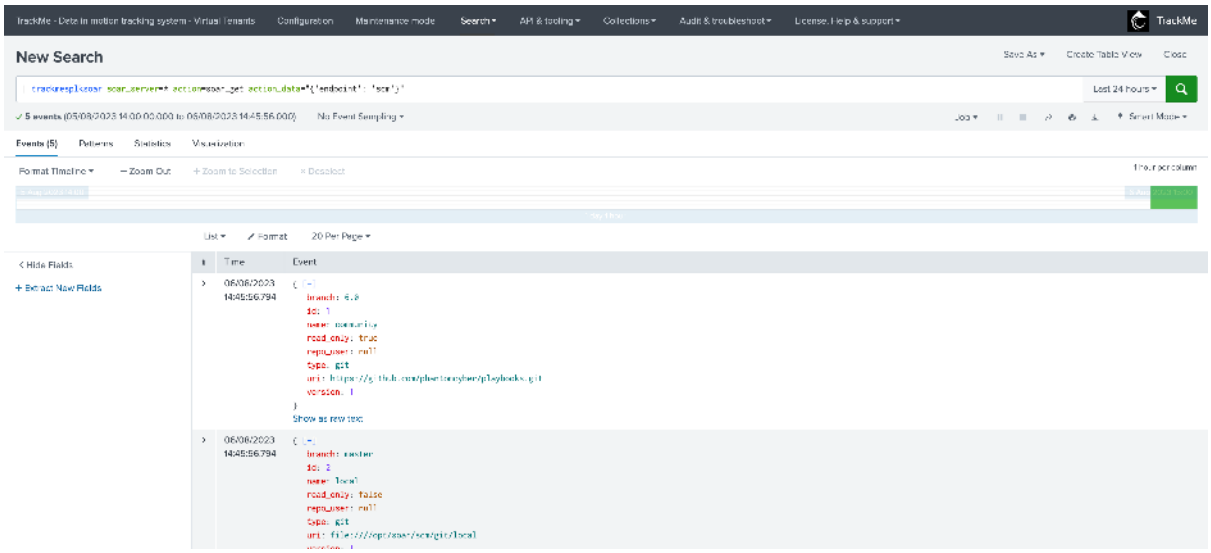
Another example, let's request the sync refresh of a Git Repository via the SCM endpoint:

See:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SOAR/current/PlatformAPI/RESTScm

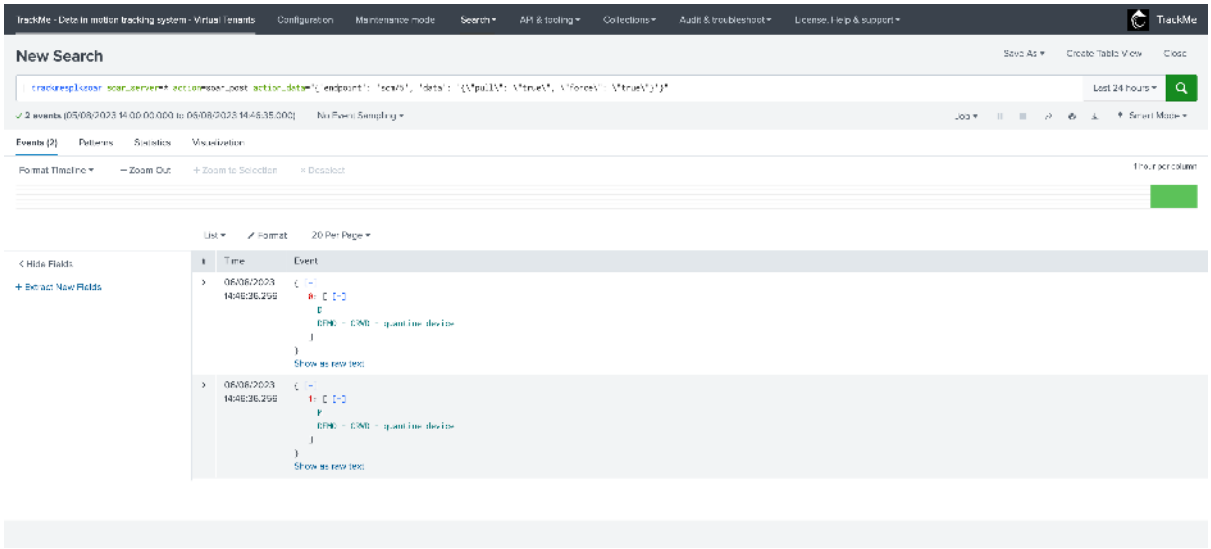
First, we run a GET call to get the ID of the SCM Git repository configuration:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_get action_data="{'endpoint': 'scm'}"
```

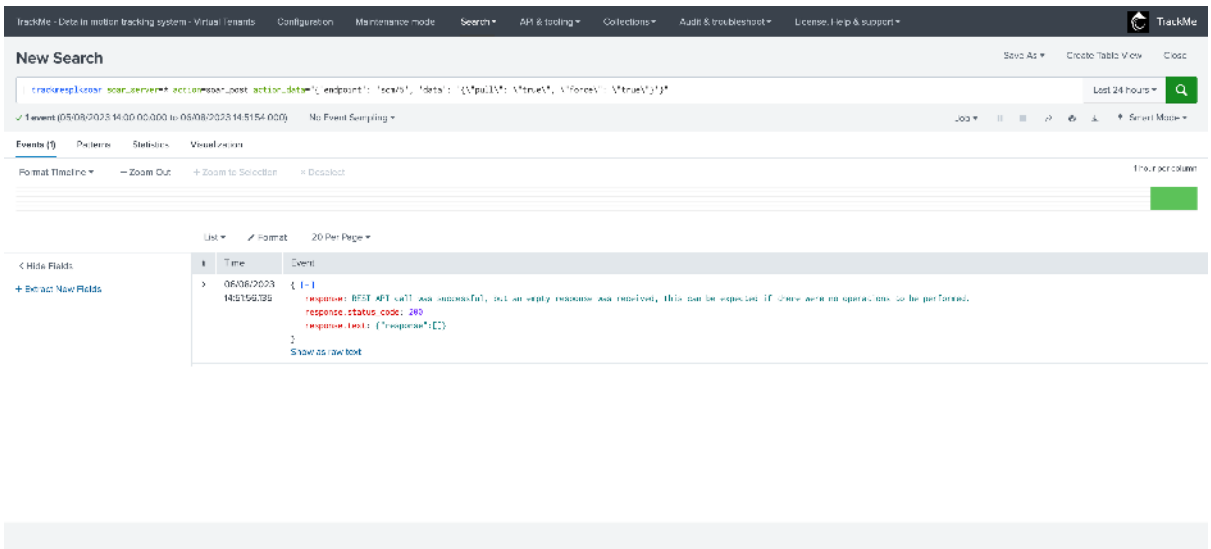


We run a POST call again to request the SCM update, we have a few changes that were actually merged to the branch:

```
| trackmesplksoar soar_server=* action=soar_post action_data="{'endpoint': 'scm/5',
↪ 'data': '{\"pull\": \"true\", \"force\": \"true\"}'}"
```



If we had no operations pending, we would have got the following message returned:



6.4 Performing live REST SOAR lookups in TrackMe using the command trackmesplksoarlookup

TrackMe provides a new command called `trackmesplksoarlookup` which allows to perform live REST lookups to the SOAR API, and to retrieve the metadata associated with the SOAR objects such as the playbooks, assets, applications and brokers associated with the detection.

Usage of the command:

```
[trackmesplksoarlookup-command]
syntax = | trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=<soar_server>␣
↪endpoint_target=<endpoint_target> source_field=<source_field>␣
↪dest_field_name=<dest_field_name> dest_field_definition=<dest_field_definition>␣
↪definition_filter_fields=<A comma separated list of fields to retrieve from the␣
↪definition>
description = \
   This streaming command can be used to interact with the SOAR API in a lookup␣
↪way, so that from an id of an object, its definition can be retrieved easily in␣
↪native SPL \
   Syntax: \
   - soar_server: the name of the SOAR server as configured in the Splunk App for␣
↪SOAR, \
```

(continues on next page)

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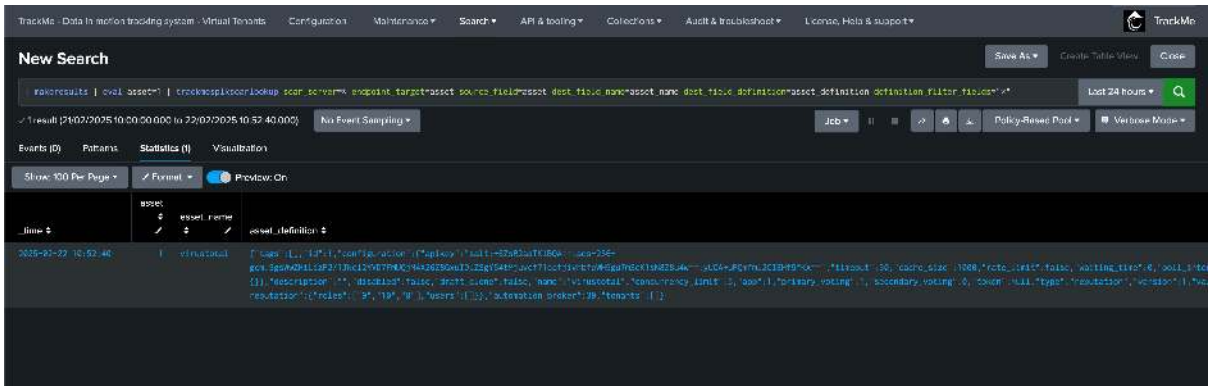
```
   - endpoint_target: the endpoint target for the object to lookup\
   - source_field: the name of the field containing the object id, \
   - dest_field_name: the name of the field to store the logical name of the␣
↪corresponding object retrieved from this id (if any!), \
   - dest_field_definition: the name of the field to store the definition of the␣
↪corresponding object retrieved from this id (if any!) \
   - definition_filter_fields: a comma separated list of fields to retrieve from␣
↪the definition \
   | trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=<soar_server>␣
↪endpoint_target=<endpoint_target> source_field=<source_field>␣
↪dest_field_name=<dest_field_name> dest_field_definition=<dest_field_definition>␣
↪definition_filter_fields=<A comma separated list of fields to retrieve from the␣
↪definition>
comment1 = \
   Lookup the definition of a SOAR object from its id in a streaming manner
example1 = \
   | makeresults | eval asset=1 | trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=*␣
↪endpoint_target=asset source_field=asset dest_field_name=asset_name␣
↪dest_field_definition=asset_definition␣
↪definition_filter_fields="name,description"
shortdesc = Streaming command for TrackMe's Splunk SOAR integration
```

Example:

You can for instance use the lookup command to retrieve the definition any SOAR object in pure SPL:

```
| makeresults | eval asset=1 | trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=*␣
↪endpoint_target=asset source_field=asset dest_field_name=asset_name␣
↪dest_field_definition=asset_definition definition_filter_fields="*"
```



A full usage example can be to track SOAR actions and call the command to lookup associated objects metadata using their IDs:

```
index=phantom_action_run

``` extract target from the json ```
| rex field=_raw "targets\":\s(?<target_json>\[.*\])\,\s\"tenant_id\":\s"

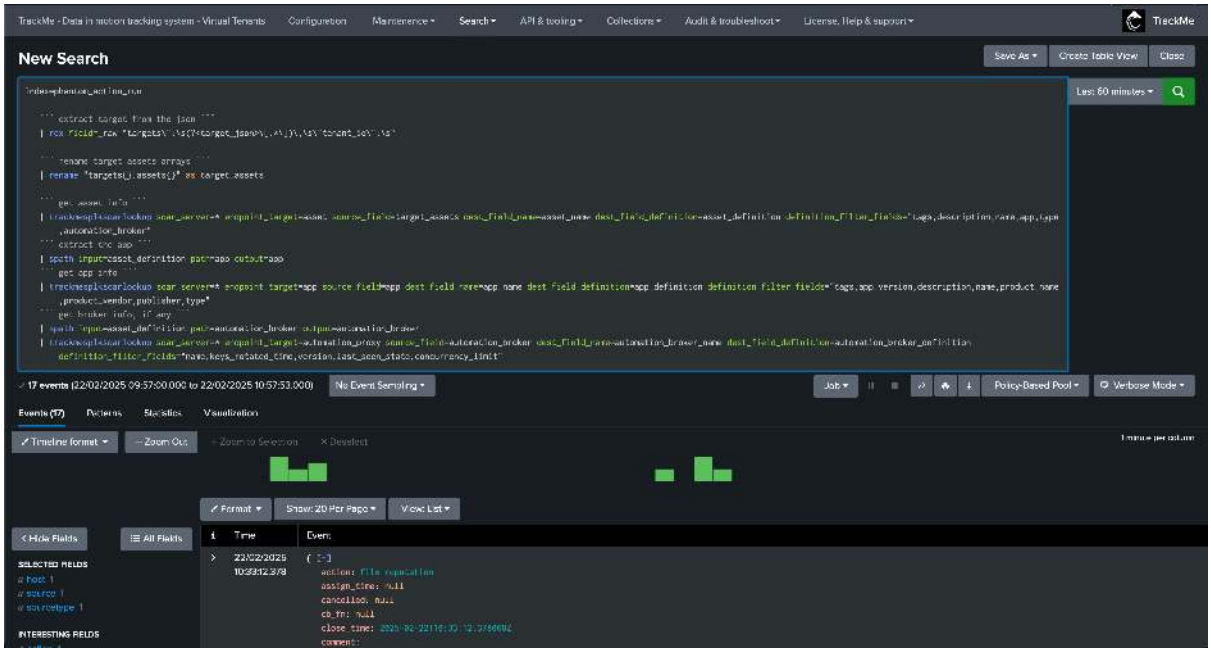
``` rename target assets arrays ```
| rename "targets{}.assets{}" as target_assets

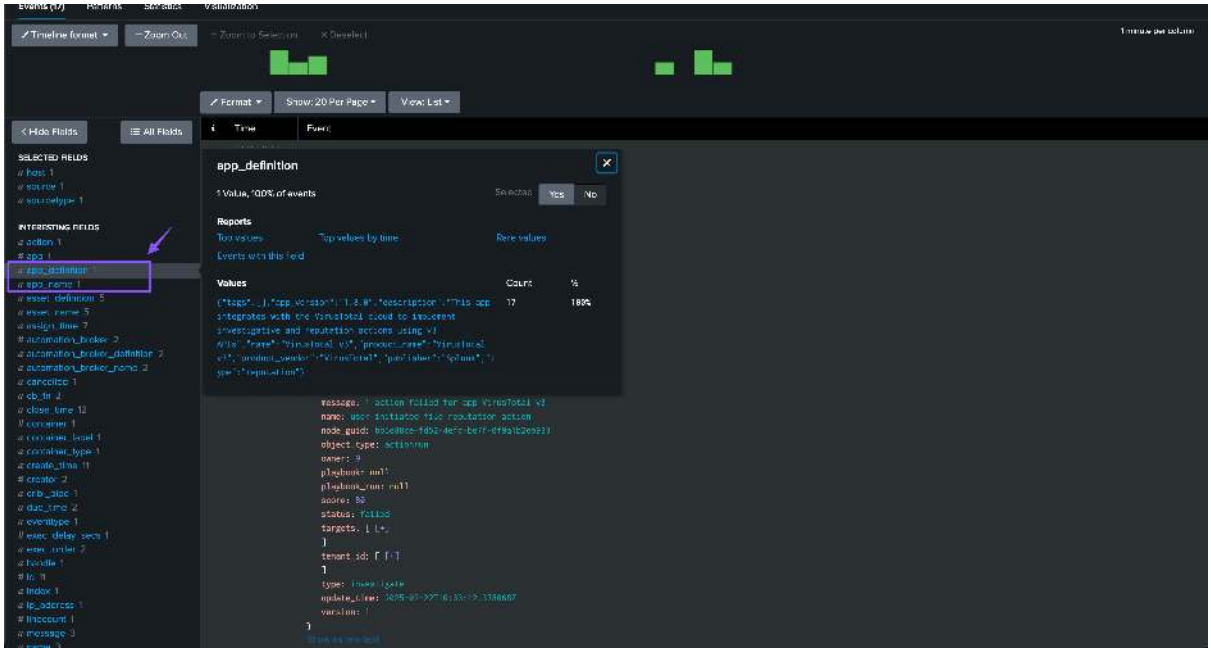
``` get playbook info ```
| trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=* endpoint_target=playbook␣
↪source_field=playbook dest_field_name=playbook_name␣
↪dest_field_definition=playbook_definition␣
```

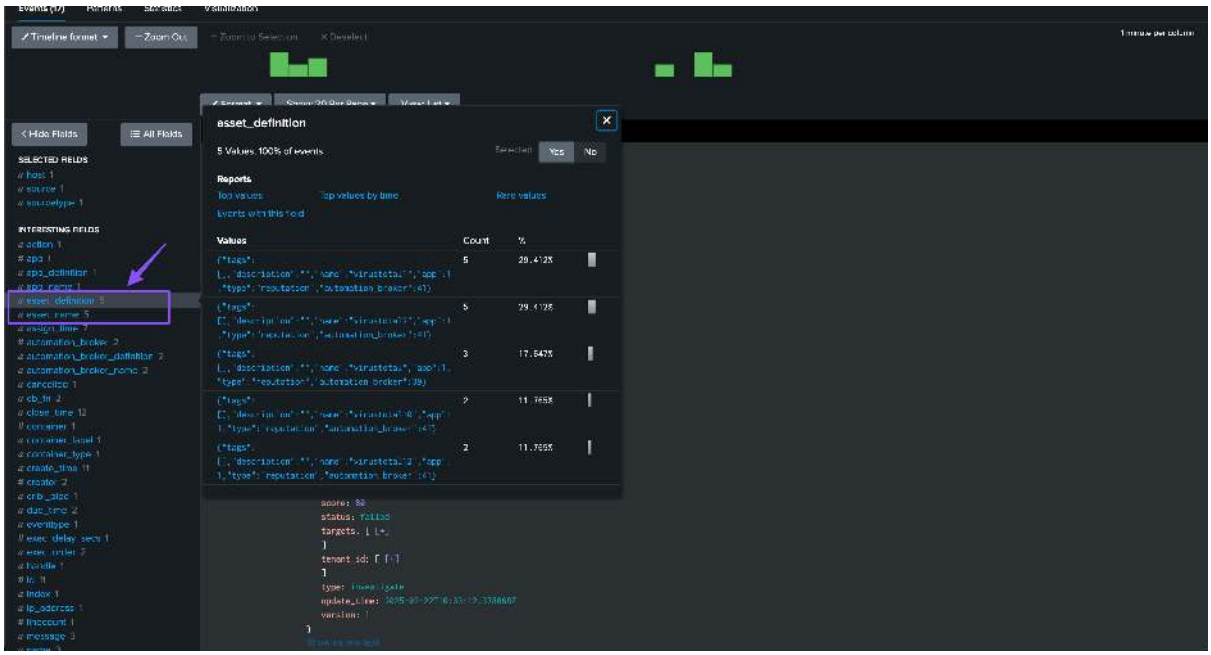
(continues on next page)
```

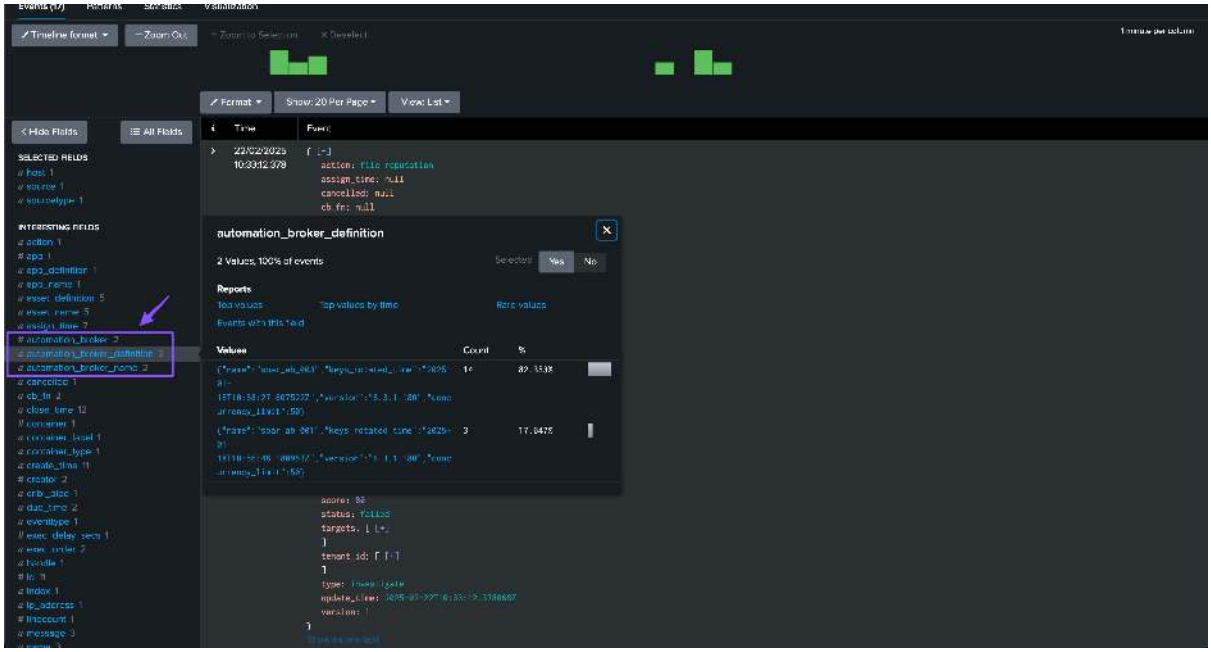
(continued from previous page)

```
↪definition_filter_fields="tags,active,category,comment,labels,name,metadata,playbook_type"
``` get asset info ```
| trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=* endpoint_target=asset␣
↪source_field=target_assets dest_field_name=asset_name␣
↪dest_field_definition=asset_definition␣
↪definition_filter_fields="tags,description,name,app,type,automation_broker"
``` extract the app ```
| spath input=asset_definition path=app output=app
``` get app info ```
| trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=* endpoint_target=app source_field=app␣
↪dest_field_name=app_name dest_field_definition=app_definition␣
↪definition_filter_fields="tags,app_version,description,name,product_name,product_vendor,publishe
``` get broker info, if any ```
| spath input=asset_definition path=automation_broker output=automation_broker
| trackmesplksoarlookup soar_server=* endpoint_target=automation_proxy␣
↪source_field=automation_broker dest_field_name=automation_broker_name␣
↪dest_field_definition=automation_broker_definition␣
↪definition_filter_fields="name,keys_rotated_time,version,last_seen_state,concurrency_limit"
```



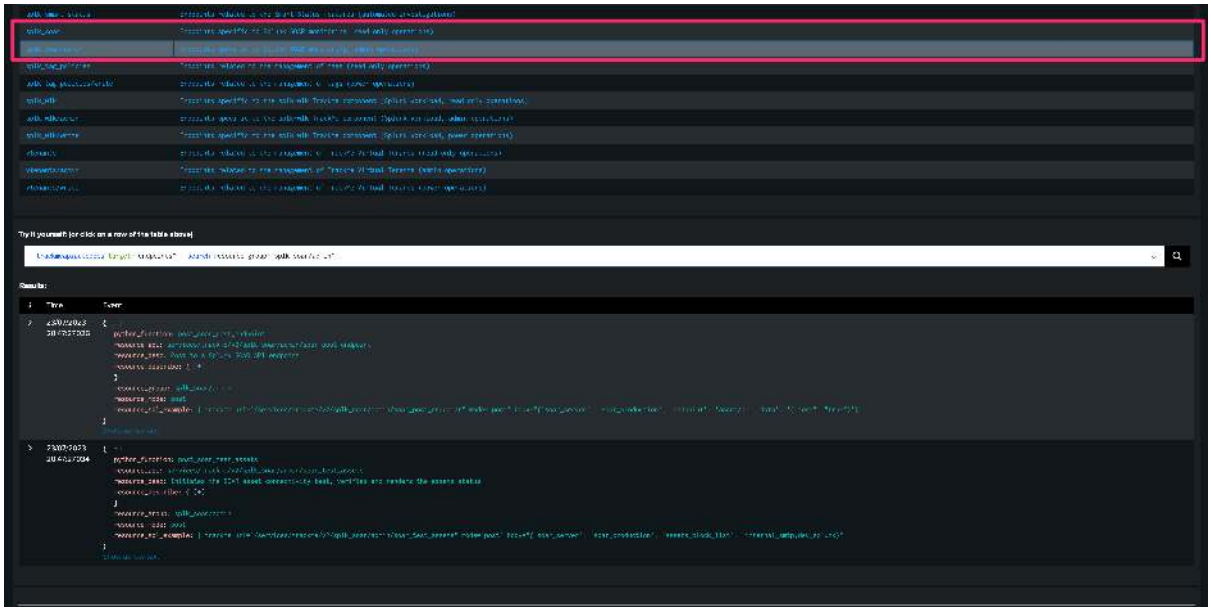

Timeline format
Zoom Out
Format
Show: 20 Per Page
View: List
Hide Fields
All Fields
SELECTED FIELDS
INTERESTING FIELDS
app_definition
1 Value, 100% of events
Reports
Top values
Top values by time
Rare values
Events with this field
Values
Count
%


Timeline format
Zoom Out
Hide Fields
All Fields
SELECTED FIELDS
INTERESTING FIELDS
asset_definition
5 Values, 100% of events
Reports
Top values
Top values by time
Rare values
Events with this field
Values
Count
%



6.5 TrackMe's REST API splk-soar endpoints

Underneath, the `trackmesplksoar` command interacts with the TrackMe API endpoints for SOAR, you can find the endpoints references and their documentation in the API reference dashboard: (Menu API & Tooling)



8.9.8 TrackMe App on SOAR

The **TrackMe App on SOAR** is a dedicated Splunk SOAR app that lets SOAR playbooks and analysts call *into* TrackMe — reading entity statuses and driving TrackMe features — so TrackMe becomes an actor inside your SOAR automation. It is the reverse direction of *Splunk SOAR*.

What it does

Each app action maps to a TrackMe REST API endpoint. Typical uses include:

- retrieve the **real-time status** of TrackMe entities;
- update an entity's key **behaviour parameters**;

- update **acknowledgment** status (for example, auto-acknowledge an entity from a remediation playbook);
- interact with other TrackMe features, including the machine-learning capabilities and the AI advisors.

The app also **ingests TrackMe alert events into SOAR** natively: it polls TrackMe on a schedule and creates a container per notable or stateful alert event, de-duplicated on the event's own identifier. This is the recommended way to bring TrackMe alerts into SOAR — it needs no forwarding rule, no report and no field mapping.

You configure a **TrackMe asset** in SOAR with credentials to the TrackMe API, and the app's actions then become available to playbooks. With ingestion enabled, a single workflow can react to a TrackMe alert in SOAR and call back into TrackMe to act on it.

The app requires **Splunk SOAR 7.0.0 or later** and **Python 3.13**.

Note

The app ships with its own built-in documentation, and the exact action catalogue evolves with the app version — consult the in-SOAR documentation and the app's README for the authoritative, current list of actions.

See also

- *TrackMe App on SOAR — in depth* — compatibility, installation, the asset configuration, the action catalogue, and event ingestion.
- *Splunk SOAR* — monitoring the health of a Splunk SOAR deployment with TrackMe.
- *Operations & Administration* — the TrackMe REST API the app calls.
- *Roles & access control* — the access the SOAR asset authenticates with.

8.9.9 TrackMe App on SOAR — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for the TrackMe App on Splunk SOAR. For the readable overview, start with *TrackMe App on SOAR*. This page covers compatibility, installation, the asset configuration, the action catalogue, and **event ingestion** — the recommended way to bring TrackMe alerts into SOAR.

About TrackMe App on SOAR

- **TrackMe App on SOAR** is an application for **Splunk SOAR** that allows you to automate tasks and interact with TrackMe transparently from your SOAR environments.
- With the TrackMe App on SOAR, you can automate various actions in TrackMe, such as retrieving TrackMe entities' realtime statuses, updating their key behavior parameters, or interacting with TrackMe features such as the Machine Learning capabilities and the AI advisors.
- The app also **ingests TrackMe alert events into SOAR** natively, so a playbook can react to a TrackMe alert and call straight back into TrackMe to act on it.
- Working in collaboration with TrackMe, SOAR users can leverage the TrackMe App on SOAR to extend and enrich the workflow and fulfill any kind of sophisticated requirements.

Compatibility and requirements

Requirement	Details
Splunk SOAR	**7.0.0 or later** (the minimum product version declared by the app)
Python	**3.13** (the app also declares 3.14 compatibility)
TrackMe	A TrackMe deployment reachable over the Splunkd management API, normally on port **8089**
Authentication	A **Splunk bearer token** for a TrackMe service account — see *The service account and its RBAC*
Ingestion (optional)	The service account must additionally be allowed to **run searches** and to read the indexes holding TrackMe's alert events

Warning

Splunk SOAR releases from early 2026 require apps to be **Python 3.13** compatible; apps that have not been updated fail to execute. Version **2.0.0** of the TrackMe App on SOAR is the Python 3.13 release and therefore requires **SOAR 7.0.0+**. If you are running an older SOAR release, remain on the 1.x app until you can upgrade the platform.

Installation

Download the application package from:

- our release website: https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/trackme-app-on-soar
- our GitHub repository: https://github.com/trackme-limited/trackme-app-on-soar
- Splunkbase, where the app is published as **TrackMe for Splunk SOAR**

Important

Availability of version 2.0.0 on Splunkbase

Version **2.0.0** is submitted to Splunk for publication on Splunkbase. Updates to the Splunk SOAR connectors are reviewed and published by Splunk, and that process can take a while — so the version offered on Splunkbase may still be **1.x** for some time.

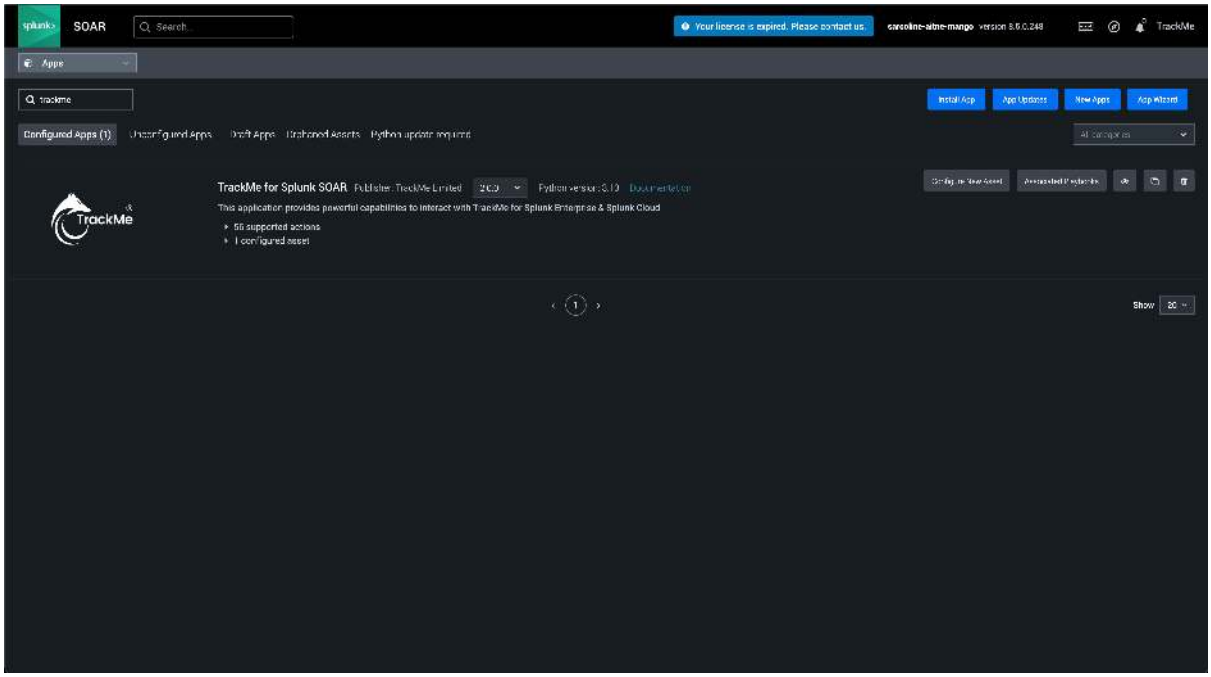
In the meantime, download version 2.0.0 directly from our release website:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/trackme-app-on-soar/trackme_200/

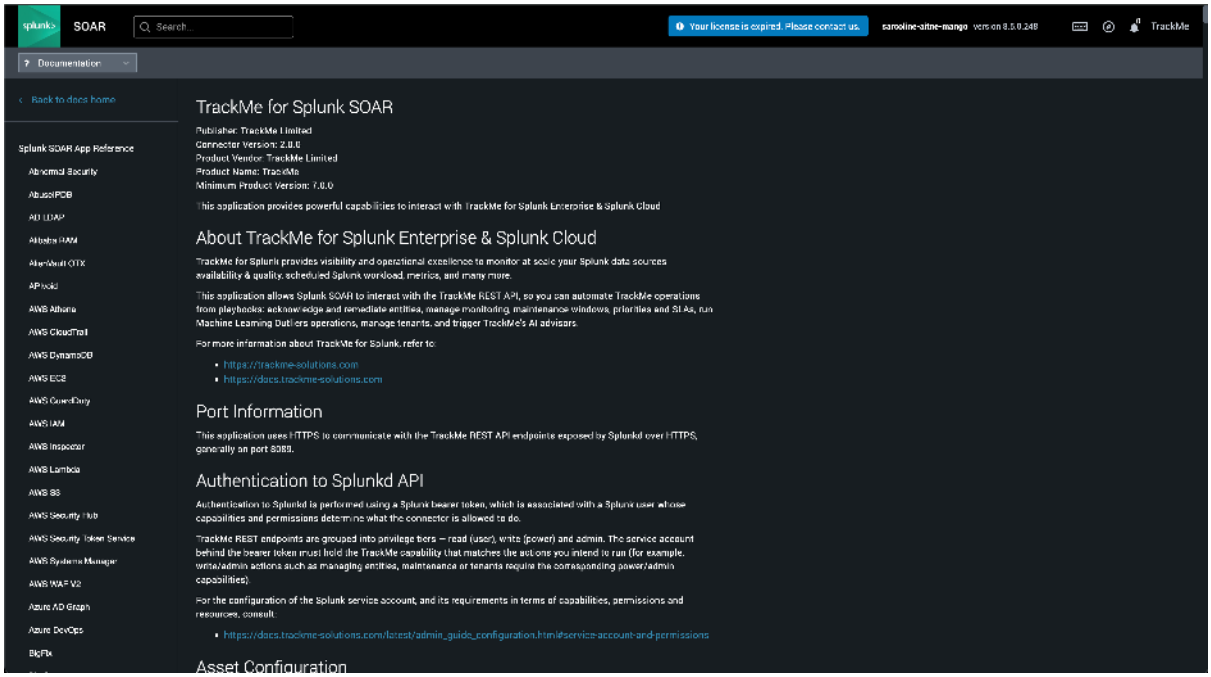
The package (`trackme_200.tgz`) is the same one submitted to Splunk, and installs exactly the same way. The directory also publishes the release notes and a `release-sha256.txt` you can use to verify the download:

```
shasum -a 256 trackme_200.tgz
```

Install it from the SOAR UI with **Apps > Install App**, then confirm the app reports the expected version and Python runtime:



The application ships with its own built-in documentation, which is available directly in SOAR once installed and is the authoritative reference for the current action catalogue:



> **Note**
>
> The action catalogue evolves with the app version. The in-SOAR documentation and the README always describe the version you actually have installed.

The service account and its RBAC

The asset authenticates to TrackMe with a **Splunk bearer token**, which belongs to a Splunk user — the *service account*. Everything the app can do is bounded by what that account is allowed to do: **what the service account can do in TrackMe is what your playbooks can do.**

There are two ways to entitle it.

Option 1 — a Splunk admin account

A member of the Splunk `admin` role holds every capability, including all TrackMe capabilities, and has access to every application namespace and index. Every action works immediately, and there is nothing to configure.

> **Warning**
>
> This is **not recommended**. It grants the SOAR asset far more than it needs — well beyond TrackMe — and it conflicts with TrackMe's own least-privilege model. It is acceptable for a quick evaluation on a lab instance; use a scoped service account for anything that matters.

Option 2 — a dedicated service account (recommended)

Create a dedicated Splunk user for the SOAR asset and grant it a **custom role** carrying exactly what the app needs. Four things must line up — miss any one of them and actions fail with `403`, or ingestion silently returns nothing:

1. The TrackMe capability

Grant the capability matching the tier of the actions your playbooks run. The tiers are cumulative, and a higher role inherits the lower ones:

Capability	Built-in role	Needed for
`trackmeuseroperations`	`trackme_user`	Read-only actions: entity status and realtime data, get acknowledgements, list maintenance, tenant and scheduler status, get outliers models
`trackmepoweroperations`	`trackme_power`	Managing entities: acknowledge, toggle monitoring, priority and SLA, reset, delete, maintenance windows, notes and labels, outliers operations
`trackmeadminoperations`	`trackme_admin`	Administration: enable / disable tenants, run trackers, and other tenant-level operations

Most SOAR use cases are remediation-oriented, so `trackmepoweroperations` is the usual answer. Grant the admin tier only if your playbooks genuinely drive tenant-level operations.

2. The tenant's RBAC lists

The capability alone is not enough. TrackMe additionally filters by **tenant scope**: a request only sees the tenants whose configured role lists intersect the caller's Splunk roles. Your custom role must therefore be listed in the **admin / power / user role lists of each tenant** the SOAR asset is expected to reach.

> **Important**
>
> This is the step most often missed. If **Test Connectivity** succeeds but actions return nothing — or a tenant appears not to exist — the capability is present but the custom role is not listed in that tenant's RBAC configuration.

3. Access to the TrackMe application namespace

The app calls the TrackMe REST endpoints, which are served from the TrackMe application namespace. The service account's role must be able to reach the `trackme` app.

4. Access to the indexes (ingestion only)

Ingestion reads TrackMe's alert events from Splunk, so the service account additionally needs to be **allowed to run searches** and to **read the indexes** holding those events:

Event type	Default index	Sourcetype
`notable`	`trackme_notable`	`trackme:notable`
`stateful`	`trackme_summary`	`trackme:stateful_alerts`

Add these to the role's **allowed indexes**, and include them in the role's *default* indexes searched if you want the searches to work without an explicit index scope.

Note

The app's ingestion searches the **default** index names shown above. If a tenant writes its notable events to a custom index, those events are not ingested — align the tenant on the default notable index if you intend to ingest it. This applies to ingestion only; the action catalogue goes through the REST API and is unaffected.

Warning

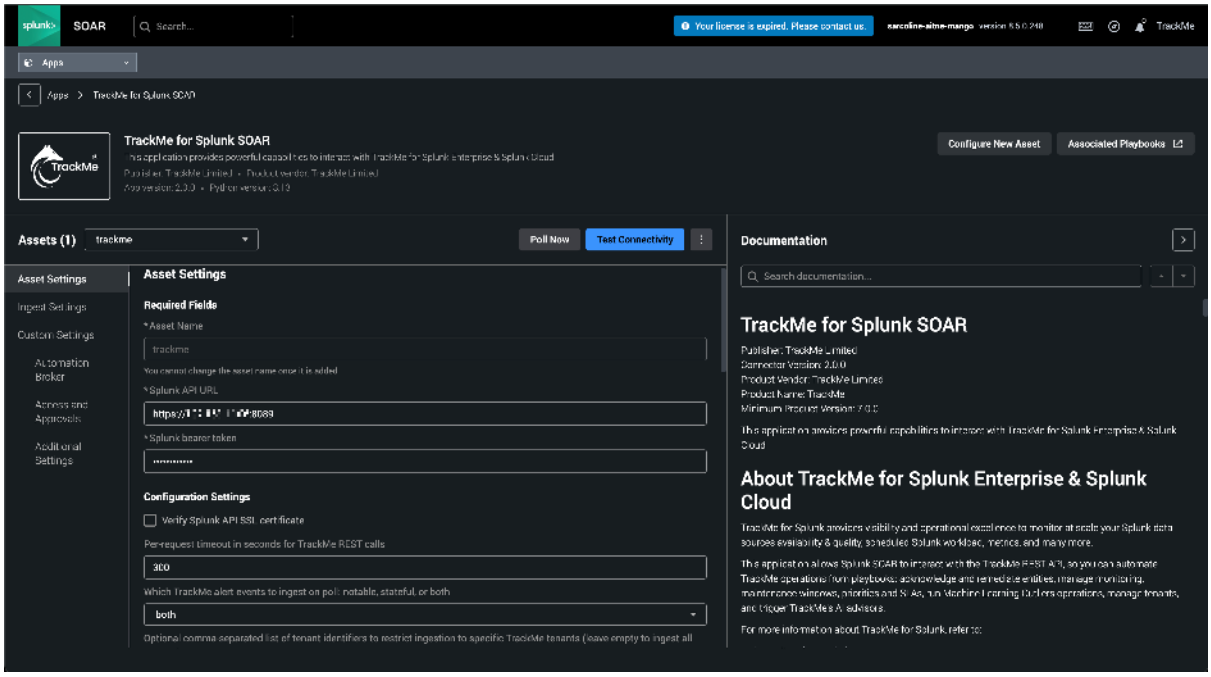
The inheritance pitfall. If your custom role *inherits* a built-in TrackMe role rather than holding the capability natively, and that built-in role is still listed in a tenant's RBAC, the service account gains access to **every tenant left at default** — the opposite of what a scoped service account is for. Either make the TrackMe capability **native** to the custom role, or remove the built-in roles from each tenant's RBAC. See *Roles & access control*.

See also

- *Roles & access control* — the roles, capabilities and tenant-scope model.
- *Roles & access control — in depth* — the full capability matrix and a worked per-team example.
- Service account and permissions — the configuration details.

Configuring a TrackMe asset

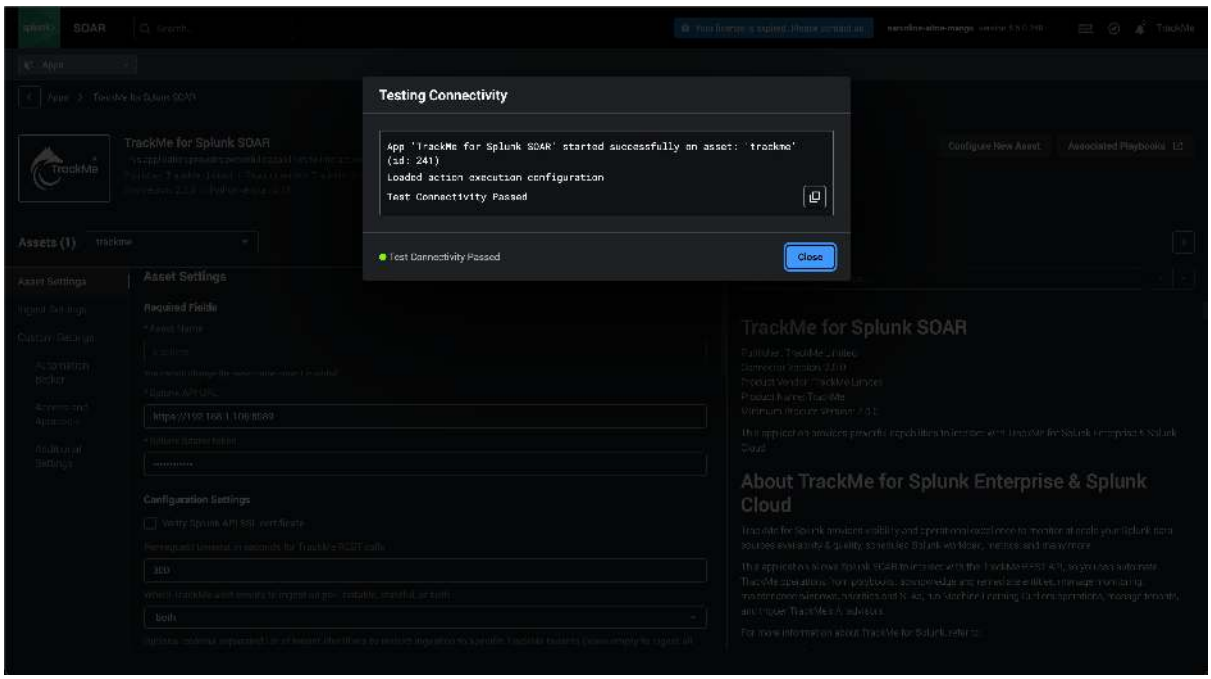
Create the asset with **Configure New Asset**, then complete the **Asset Settings**:



Setting	Description
`Splunk API URL`	The Splunkd management URL of your TrackMe deployment, for example `https://mysplunk.mydomain.com:8089`
`Splunk bearer token`	The bearer token of the TrackMe service account (stored as a sensitive value)
`Verify Splunk API SSL certificate`	Whether to verify the Splunkd SSL certificate. Disabled by default; enable it when Splunkd presents a certificate trusted by SOAR
`Per-request timeout`	Timeout in seconds applied to each TrackMe REST call (default `300`)

Validating connectivity

Use **Test Connectivity** to validate the URL, the token and the network path before running any other action:



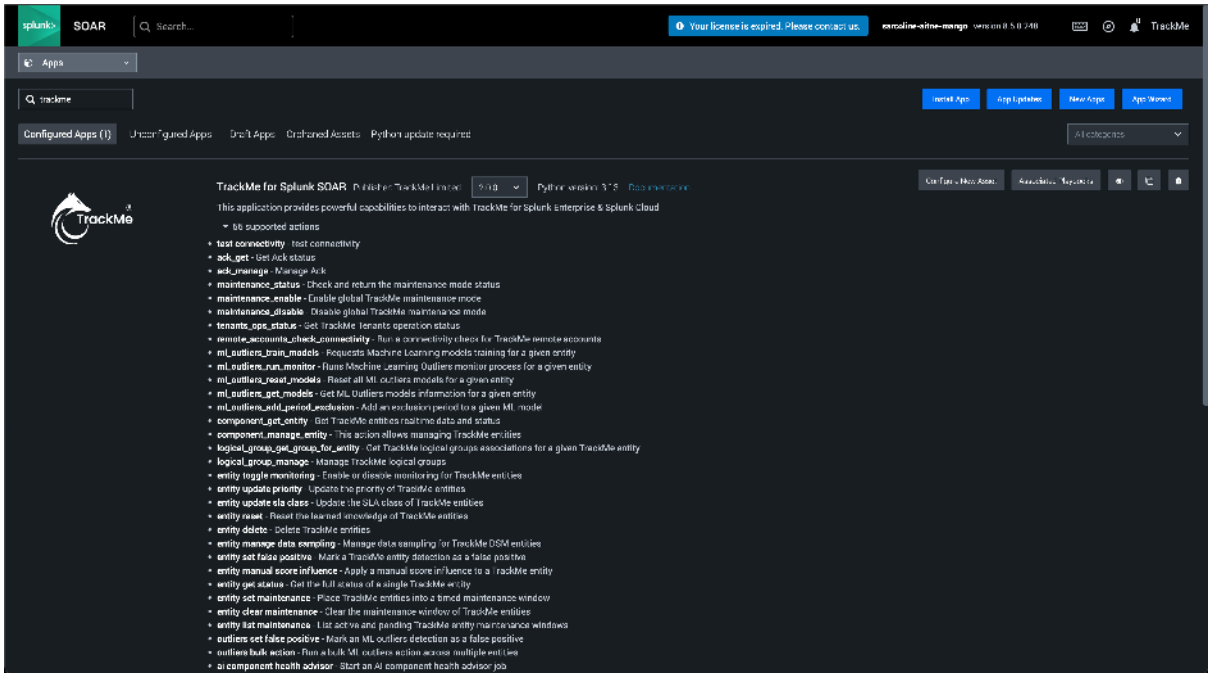
Hint

If **Test Connectivity** fails, the message distinguishes the two common causes: an authentication or capability problem (the token is invalid, or the service account lacks the TrackMe capability — see *The service account and its RBAC*) versus a transport problem (the URL, the port, or the certificate).

Actions overview

Each action maps to a TrackMe REST API endpoint. The app exposes actions across the following areas:

- **Acknowledgements** — get and manage acknowledgements.
- **Maintenance** — global maintenance mode, and per-entity maintenance windows (set, clear, list).
- **Entities** — realtime data and full status, toggle monitoring, update priority and SLA class, reset, delete, manage data sampling, set false positive, manual score influence, notes and labels.
- **Machine Learning Outliers** — get, train, monitor and reset models, exclusion periods, false positives, and bulk actions.
- **Logical groups** — get associations, manage groups, update members.
- **Tenants and operations** — enable and disable tenants, run trackers, components and scheduler status, alerts, blocklist, disruption tuning.
- **AI advisors and routines** — asynchronous AI component-health advisors and on-demand AI routines.



Note

Several action names use the original `snake_case` form (`ack_get`, `component_manage_entity`, and so on). These are the names the app has always shipped, and they are preserved deliberately so that existing playbooks keep working across upgrades — Splunk SOAR resolves `phantom.act()` on the action name.

Ingesting TrackMe alert events into SOAR

The recommended way to bring TrackMe alerts into SOAR is the app's built-in ingestion. The app polls TrackMe on a schedule and creates a SOAR container per alert event — no forwarding rule, no report, and no field mapping to maintain.

Why ingestion replaces the previous forwarding approach

Earlier versions of this documentation described pushing TrackMe Notable Events into SOAR with the *Splunk App for SOAR Export*: a globally shared report, an Event Forwarding Rule, a manually maintained field mapping, and a subsearch to avoid duplicates. **That approach is superseded.** Native ingestion is:

- **Built into the app** — one asset to configure, nothing to deploy or maintain on the Splunk side, and no dependency on the Splunk App for SOAR Export.
- **Complete** — every field of the TrackMe event reaches the artifact, so there is no field mapping to curate and no fields silently missing when TrackMe adds them.
- **Safe by design** — de-duplication is guaranteed on the event's own `event_id`, rather than relying on a subsearch against previously forwarded artifacts.
- **Broader** — both **notable** and **stateful** alert events are supported, where the forwarding recipe only covered notables.

If you already run the forwarding rule, see *Migrating from the SOAR Export forwarding rule* below.

What gets ingested

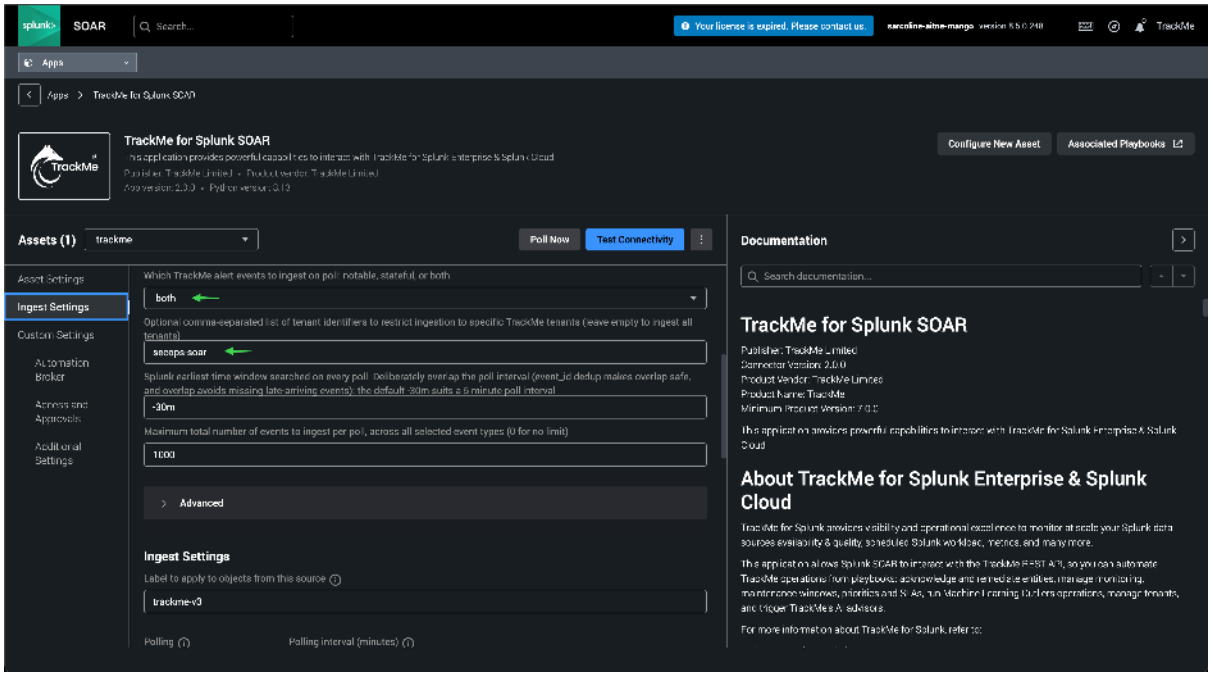
TrackMe produces two families of alert events, and the app can ingest either or both:

Event type	Description
`notable`	*TrackMe Notable Events* — the notable-style alert surface.
`stateful`	*TrackMe Stateful Alerts* — the `opened` / `ongoing` / `closed` alerting path.

Every event carries a unique `event_id`. The app maps it to the container's `source_data_identifier`, so **SOAR de-duplicates natively**: a repeated event never creates a duplicate container, which is what makes overlapping poll windows safe.

Ingest settings

Configure ingestion in the asset's **Ingest Settings**:



Setting	Description
`ingest_event_type`	Which events to ingest: `notable`, `stateful`, or `both` (default)
`ingest_tenant`	Optional **comma-separated list** of tenant identifiers, to restrict ingestion to specific TrackMe tenants. Leave empty to ingest all tenants
`ingest_lookback`	The Splunk earliest-time window searched on **every** poll (default `-30m`)
`ingest_max_events`	Maximum total number of events ingested per poll, across all selected event types (`0` for no limit, default `1000`)

In the standard SOAR **Ingest Settings**, set the **label** that ingested containers receive, and enable **Polling** with a **Polling interval** in minutes.

Recommended polling configuration

> **Important**
>
> Poll **every 5 minutes** and leave `ingest_lookback` at the default **-30m**.

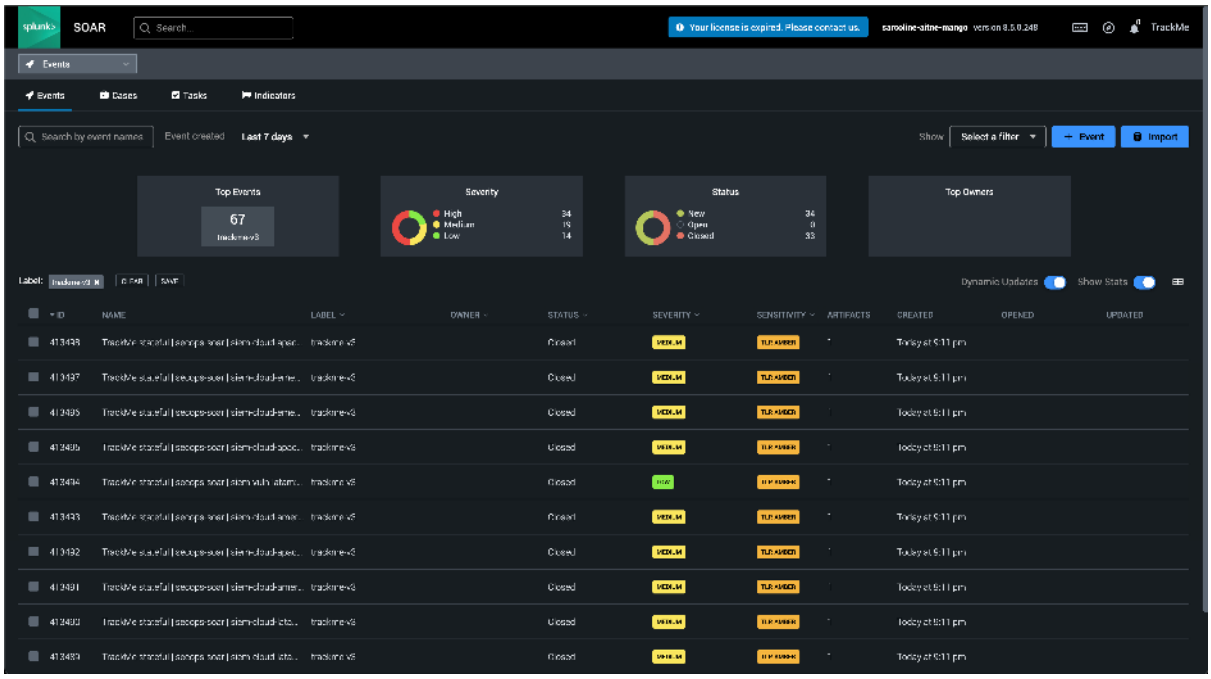
Every poll searches the full `ingest_lookback` window rather than a narrow since-last-poll window. This is a deliberate trade of load for reliability: because `event_id` de-duplication is guaranteed, a repeated event never creates a duplicate container, so overlapping the window makes it far less likely that a late-arriving or briefly missed event is dropped. A 30-minute window polled every 5 minutes gives each event several opportunities to be picked up.

It is not free — each poll re-runs the whole lookback search and the connector re-processes rows it has already seen, so a wider window or a shorter interval costs more Splunk search and connector work. Size it for your environment:

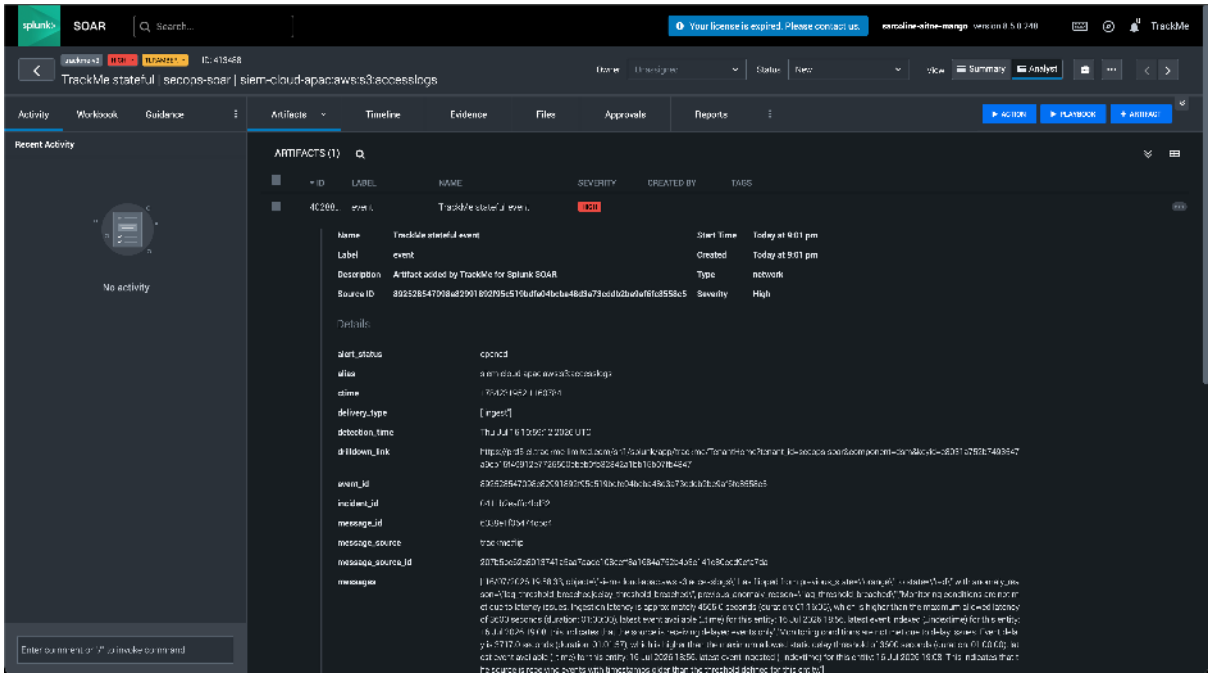
- if your events arrive late, **widen** `ingest_lookback` rather than lengthening the poll interval;
- `ingest_max_events` caps how many events a single poll ingests, so a poll that reaches the cap will not reach every event in the window — raise it (or set it to `0`) in high-volume environments, and size it for the volume a wider window returns.

Results in SOAR

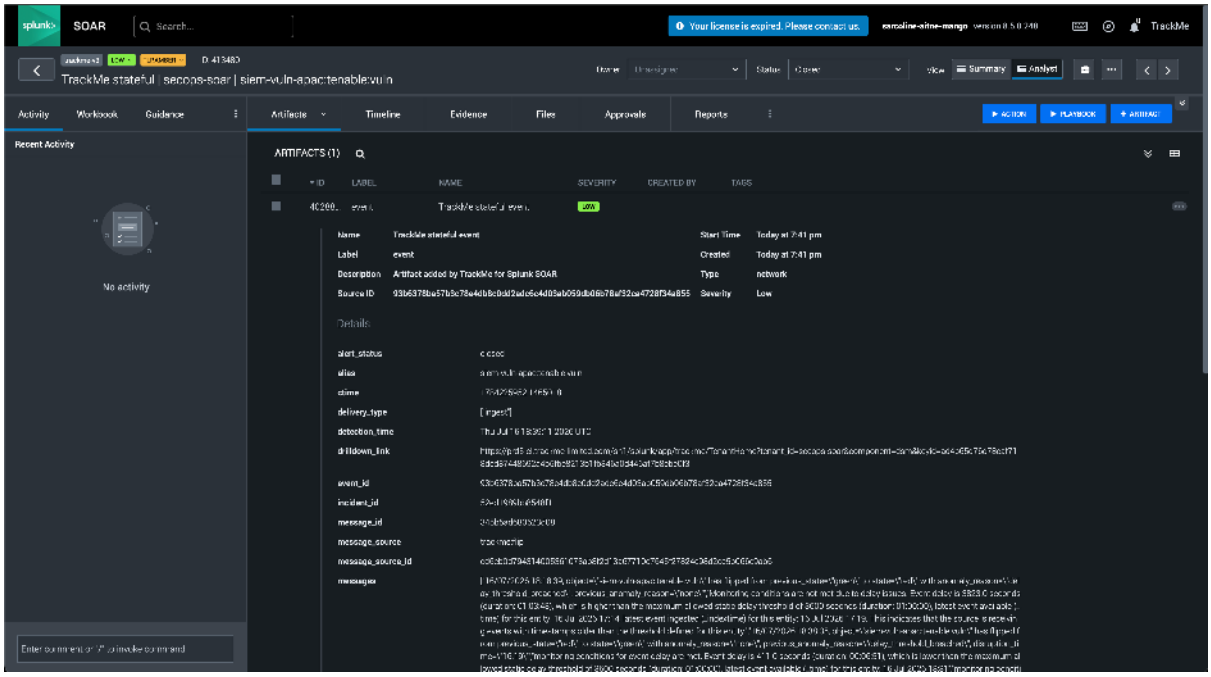
Ingested events appear as containers under the label you configured:



Each container carries one artifact holding the **complete TrackMe event**, so playbooks can read any field without a mapping step — including `tenant_id`, `object`, `object_state`, `priority`, `anomaly_reason`, `status_message`, `drilldown_link` and the TrackMe identifiers:



Stateful alerts carry an `alert_status`. When TrackMe closes the alert, the corresponding container is created with a **closed** status, so the SOAR view reflects the TrackMe lifecycle:



Container severity is derived from the event: the entity **state** drives it where present (`red` maps to *high*, `orange` to *medium*, `green` and `yellow` to *low*), falling back to the event **priority** otherwise.

> **Hint**
>
> Use **Poll Now** on the asset to validate ingestion immediately, without waiting for the scheduled poll. If no container appears, check that the asset's ingest label exists, and that the service account may run searches and read the alert indexes — see *The service account and its RBAC*.

Migrating from the SOAR Export forwarding rule

If you currently forward TrackMe Notable Events with the *Splunk App for SOAR Export*:

1. Configure **Ingest Settings** on the TrackMe asset and enable polling, as described above.
2. Use a **different label** from the forwarding rule, so the two paths remain distinguishable while you compare them.
3. Once you are satisfied that the ingested containers carry everything your playbooks need, **disable the Event Forwarding Rule** and repoint your playbooks at the new label.
4. The Splunk report and the field mapping that fed the rule can then be retired.

> **Note**
>
> The two paths de-duplicate independently: the forwarding rule and the app's ingestion do not share state, so running both at once creates one container per path for the same TrackMe event. Run them in parallel only for as long as you need to compare them.

Usage example

Beyond ingestion, the app's actions let a playbook act back on TrackMe. A common pattern is to react to an ingested TrackMe alert and update the entity's acknowledgement status, place it under a maintenance window, or trigger an AI component-health advisor — all from the container the ingestion created.

See also

- *TrackMe App on SOAR* — the readable overview.
- *Splunk SOAR* — monitoring the health of a Splunk SOAR deployment with TrackMe.
- *Notable events* — the TrackMe Notable Events ingested by the app.
- *Stateful alerting* — the TrackMe Stateful Alerts ingested by the app.
- *Operations & Administration* — the TrackMe REST API the app calls.
- *Roles & access control* — the access the SOAR asset authenticates with.

8.9.10 Cribl monitoring

TrackMe can monitor one or more **Cribl Stream** (Logstream) environments at scale, using the *Flex Objects* component and a ready-made library of Cribl use cases built on Cribl's internal metrics in Splunk.

Note

Cribl monitoring uses the Flex component (`splk-flx`), which is a restricted, Enterprise / Unlimited capability (not available with the Foundation Edition trial).

What it tracks

The built-in library provides the following Cribl Stream use cases. A single tracker covers **all worker groups** — the searches break by Cribl's `group` dimension, which also names the resulting entities.

Use case (`uc_ref`)	Monitors	Metrics
`cribl_logstream_health_input`	Cribl Logstream health inputs status	`cribl_logstream.health. health_inputs`
`cribl_logstream_health_outpu`	Cribl Logstream health outputs status	`cribl_logstream.health. health_outputs`
`cribl_logstream_hosts_cpu_us`	Hosts CPU usage; triggers on high-usage thresholds	`cribl_logstream. avg_cpu_usage`
`cribl_logstream_output_dest`	Destination outputs blocked / under backpressure	`cribl_logstream. output.blocked_outputs, cribl_logstream.output. backpressure_outputs`
`cribl_logstream_pipeline`	Pipelines	`cribl_logstream.pipeline. in_events, .out_events, .dropped_events, . pct_sent_events, . pct_dropped_events`
`cribl_logstream_route_traff`	Route traffic	`cribl_logstream.route. route_in_bytes / . route_out_bytes / . route_in_mbytes / . route_out_mbytes / . route_in_events / . route_out_events`
`cribl_logstream_total_traff`	Total input traffic	`cribl_logstream.total. total_in_bytes, . total_in_events, . total_in_mbytes`
`cribl_logstream_total_traff`	Total output traffic	`cribl_logstream.total. total_out_bytes, . total_out_events, . total_out_mbytes`

These use cases ship in the Flex Object use-case library; you can also customise a built-in use case or add your own. Review the use-case details before creating them with:

```
| trackmesplkflxgetuc | search uc_vendor=Cribl uc_category=cribl_logstream
```

Requirements

Cribl internal metrics

TrackMe's Cribl monitoring relies on **Cribl internal metrics** indexed in Splunk. The pre-built searches search all metric indexes by default (`where index=*`); for performance you can pin your real Cribl metrics index when creating the Flex trackers, for example:

```
| mstats sum(cribl.logstream.route.in_bytes) as route_in_bytes, sum(cribl.
↪logstream.route.in_events) as route_in_events, sum(cribl.logstream.route.
↪out_bytes) as route_out_bytes, sum(cribl.logstream.route.out_events) as␣
↪route_out_events where index=* host=* by group, name
```

For more on Cribl Logstream metrics in Splunk, see https://docs.cribl.io/stream/internal-metrics.

Hint

Multiple worker groups

If your Cribl deployment has multiple worker groups, there is nothing extra to do — a single tracker manages all worker groups individually. All searches break against the Cribl `group` dimension, which is also used to create and maintain the entities.

A Flex-enabled tenant

You need a TrackMe tenant with the **Flex Object component** enabled — either a dedicated tenant for Cribl monitoring or any existing tenant. Once the Flex trackers are created, TrackMe automatically groups the resulting Cribl entities:

Use case (`uc_ref`)	Entity group
`cribl_logstream_health_inputs`	`Cribl_Logstream:health`
`cribl_logstream_health_outputs`	`Cribl_Logstream:health`
`cribl_logstream_hosts_cpu_usage`	`Cribl_Logstream:infrastructure`
`cribl_logstream_output_destination_pressure`	`Cribl_Logstream:Destination`
`cribl_logstream_pipeline`	`Cribl_Logstream:pipeline_traffic`
`cribl_logstream_route_traffic`	`Cribl_Logstream:route_traffic`
`cribl_logstream_total_traffic_inputs`	`Cribl_Logstream:traffic_in_total`
`cribl_logstream_total_traffic_outputs`	`Cribl_Logstream:traffic_out_total`

Setting it up

In your Flex-enabled tenant, open Flex tracker management and load one or more Cribl use cases:

- Enter a meaningful name for the tracker.
- Select **Cribl** as the vendor.
- Select the use-case reference identifier (`uc_ref`).
- Review the high-level info TrackMe shows for the use case (generated metrics, requirements, recommendations).
- Review the generated SPL — in particular set your real Cribl metrics index explicitly for performance.
- Click **Simulate**, review the results, then create the tracker (earliest/latest times are set automatically).

Once created, TrackMe maintains the entities and detects issues automatically from Cribl's internal metrics — for example, a Splunk S2S destination outage surfaces as a state change on the corresponding `Cribl_Logstream:Destination` entities.

See also

- *FLX — Flex Objects* — the Flex component and its template library.
- *Remote Splunk deployments* — monitoring Cribl metrics that live on a remote search head.

8.9.11 Elastic sources

Elastic sources turn an arbitrary SPL search into a tracked DSM entity. Instead of discovering entities from straightforward `index` / `sourcetype` pairs, you write the search that *defines* what to monitor — `tstats`, `raw`, `mstats`, or `from` a data model or lookup — and TrackMe tracks its delay, latency and volume like any other feed. One search defines one entity.

They are the right tool when the thing you want to watch is not a plain feed: a syslog collector keyed by a search-time field, a data-model- or lookup-derived source, or any case that relies on fields only resolved at search time.

Two flavours

Kind	Behaviour
Shared	Many elastic entities are evaluated by a single, pooled, concurrency-capped tracker — efficient when you have many lightweight virtual entities.
Dedicated	Each entity is backed by its own independent scheduled report — use when an entity needs its own cadence or a heavier search.

Both can run against a local or a **remote** Splunk deployment (see *Remote Splunk deployments*).

Note

For high-cardinality discovery, *Hybrid trackers* have largely superseded elastic sources — and for monitoring **lookups** specifically, the dedicated *Lookups monitoring* add-on replaces the old elastic-source lookup example. Elastic sources remain the right tool for `from` / `raw` single-entity edge cases that depend on search-time fields.

See also

- *Elastic sources — in depth* — the Shared and Dedicated tracker internals, engine commands, KV Store collections, and worked examples.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — the DSM component elastic sources extend.
- *Lookup monitoring* — the modern way to monitor lookups.
- *Hybrid trackers* and *Replica trackers* — advanced tracker types.

8.9.12 Elastic sources — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for Elastic sources. For the readable overview, start with *Elastic sources*. This page covers the Shared and Dedicated Elastic tracker internals (engine commands, KV Store collections, concurrency, retry logic) and worked examples. For monitoring **lookups** specifically, the dedicated *Lookups monitoring* add-on now supersedes the old elastic-source approach.

Introduction to Elastic sources

Elastic sources feature versus Hybrid Trackers in TrackMe V2

- **In TrackMe V2 and in a large number of use cases, the concept of Elastic Sources is superseded by Hybrid Trackers**
- Indeed, an Elastic Source creates and maintains a single TrackMe entity, where Hybrid Trackers can manage from a few to tens of thousands of entities
- However, there are also use cases where Elastic Sources can be required and can be very valuable to meet your requirements or to address specific use cases such as tracking lookups and more

What does the Elastic sources feature do?

- The Elastic sources feature provides a built-in workflow to create virtual data sources based on any constraints and any Splunk language

- In TrackMe V2, the target can be the **local Search Head tier**, as well as any **remote Splunk deployment or instance** using TrackMe's built-in remote search capabilities
- Elastic Sources allows extending TrackMe feeds tracking capability in a rich and flexible way
- Elastic Sources can be based on `tstats`, `raw`, `from (datamodel and lookup)` and `mstats` searches

Some examples of use cases for Elastic Sources:

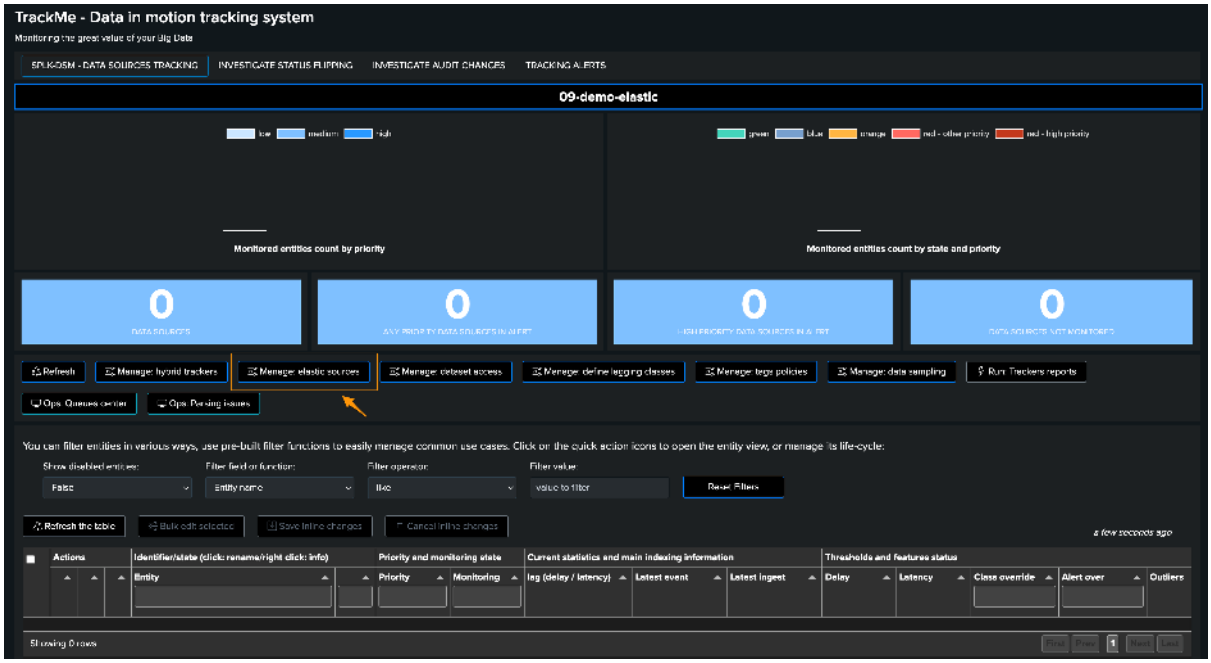
- Creating a Virtual entity which is the combination of different indexes, sourcetypes, sources and so forth with additional search filters, using indexed or search time extracted fields
- Creating a Virtual entity based on a Splunk search language not supported by Hybrid Trackers (`from` which allows calling lookups or datamodels)
- Create a Virtual entity based on a `raw` search, as opposed to `tstats` used typically on Hybrid Trackers for performance purposes, and where the use case requires using search time extracted only fields
- Tracking specific Splunk objects such as lookup content over time (CSV based lookup or KVstore), to detect if the lookup is being updated and also apply Machine Learning based outliers detection on the number of records

Shared Elastic versus Dedicated Elastic:

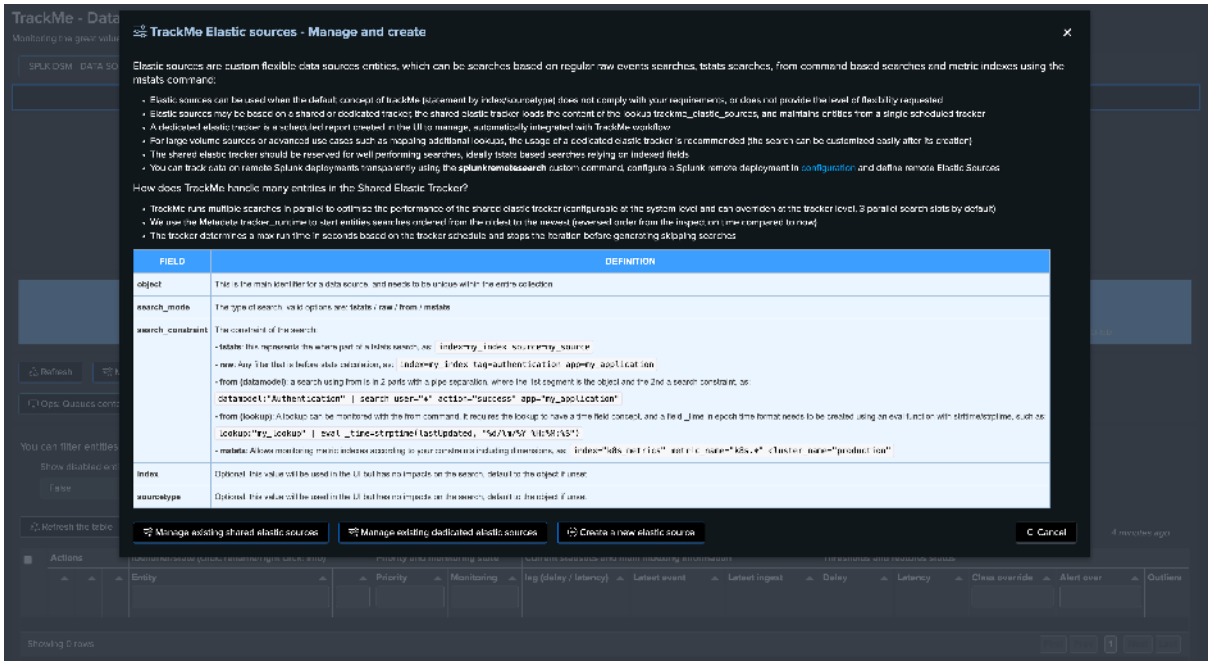
- An Elastic Source can be added to the **Shared tracker**, or created as an independent **Dedicated Tracker**
- Shared Elastic Sources are orchestrated by the Elastic Sources shared tracker
- Dedicated Elastic Sources are orchestrated by their own scheduled report
- The Shared Elastic Sources tracker processes searches in a multithreading parallel way (the max number of concurrent searches is configurable at the TrackMe system level and can be overridden on a per tenant basis)
- When the Shared Elastic Sources tracker reaches its maximal run time (which is automatically calculated depending on its cron schedule and time margin configuration), it stops its execution to avoid generating skipping searches
- On the next iteration, the Shared Elastic Sources tracker will resume its execution starting with entities which have not been inspected previously (but the oldest age of the inspection date)
- On the other hand, Dedicated Elastic trackers are fully independent scheduled reports, their life cycle remains orchestrated by TrackMe but these run independently from each other

Accessing the Elastic source creation UI

First, let's expose how to access the Elastic sources interface, from the data sources tab in the main UI, click on the `Elastic Sources` button:



The following screen appears:



Elastic source example 1: raw search with search time only extracted fields

> **Hint**
>
> **tstats versus raw**
>
> - These steps are in fact the same whenever you use a raw search, or a tstats based search
> - In the first case and in the example below, we use a raw search to benefit from search time extracted fields
> - A tstats based search is how highly recommendable when possible, performances are infinitely better than raw searches, and computing costs much lower

In this example, requirements are:

- To monitor the Web data coming from a specific Website (trackme-solutions.com)
- Fields that can be used are only available at search time, creating indexed time fields for this use case would be challenging and possibly overkill for this edge use case (assuming we use tstats Hybrid Trackers globally)
- The volume of data is relatively low, allowing efficient searches to be performed

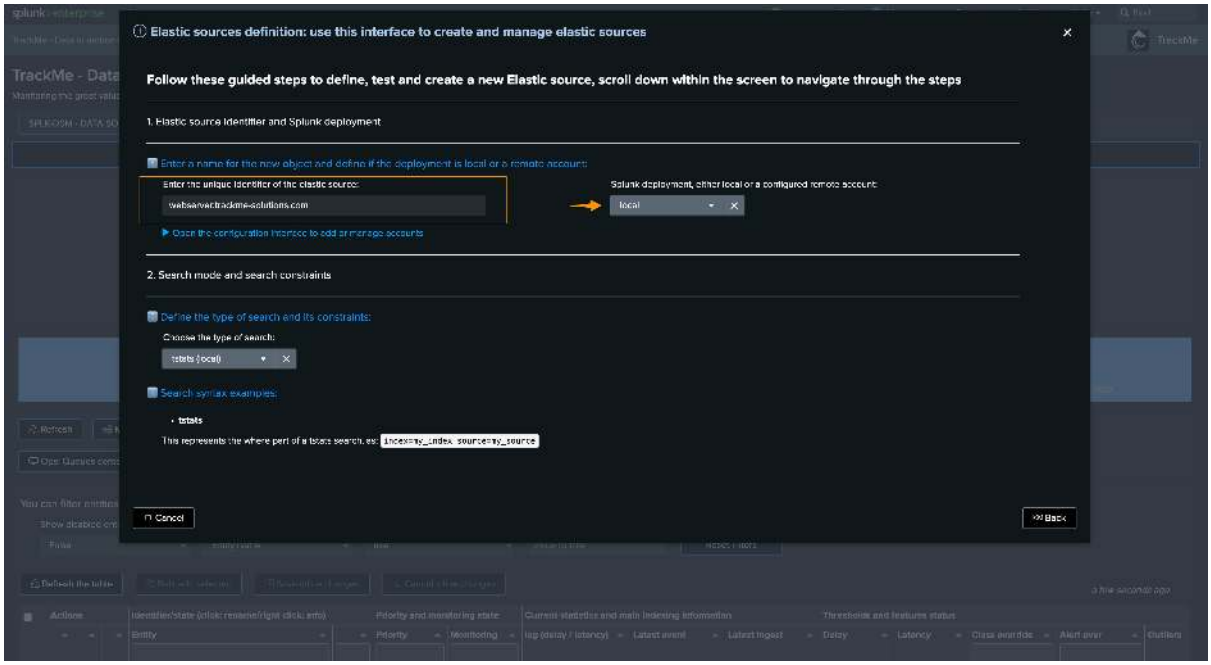
The following search constraints provides access to the data we need:

```
(index=webserver site="trackme-solutions.com")
```

We will create a new Shared Elastic source in a just a couple of easy steps:

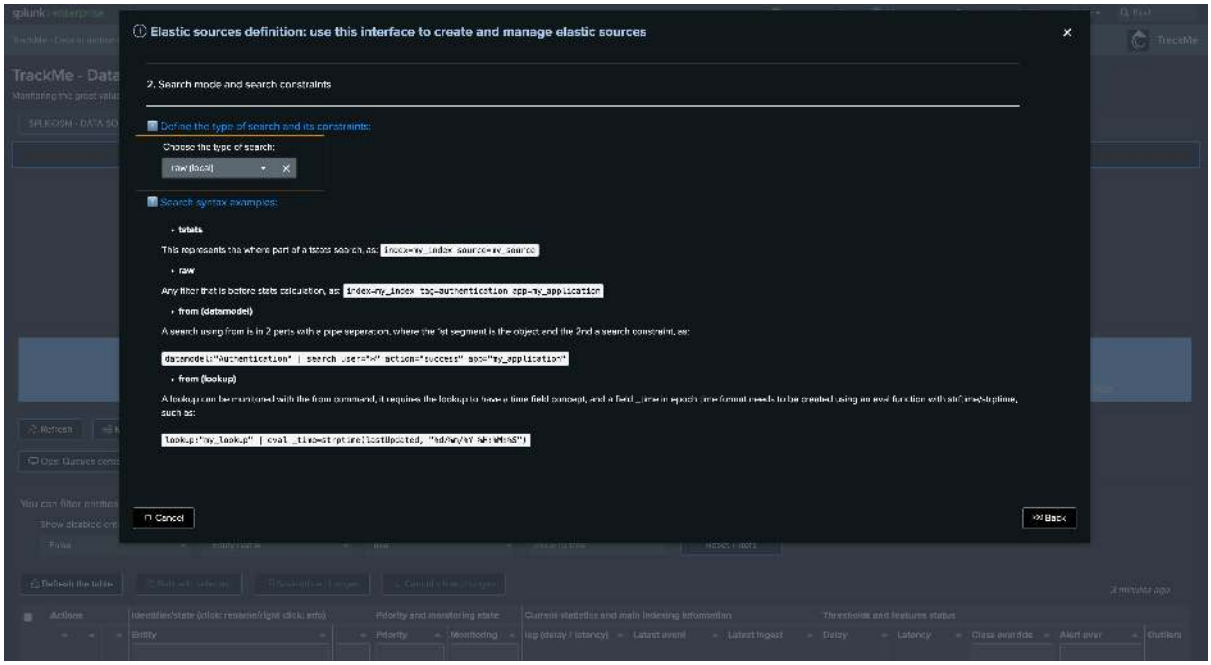
Step 1: define name of the entity

- This defines the name of the entity, stored as the value for `object` and `alias` in TrackMe's collections (you probably want something meaningful)
- Also define the target, `local` means that we looking at data searchable from the local Search head tier, `remote` would target a remote account previously configured



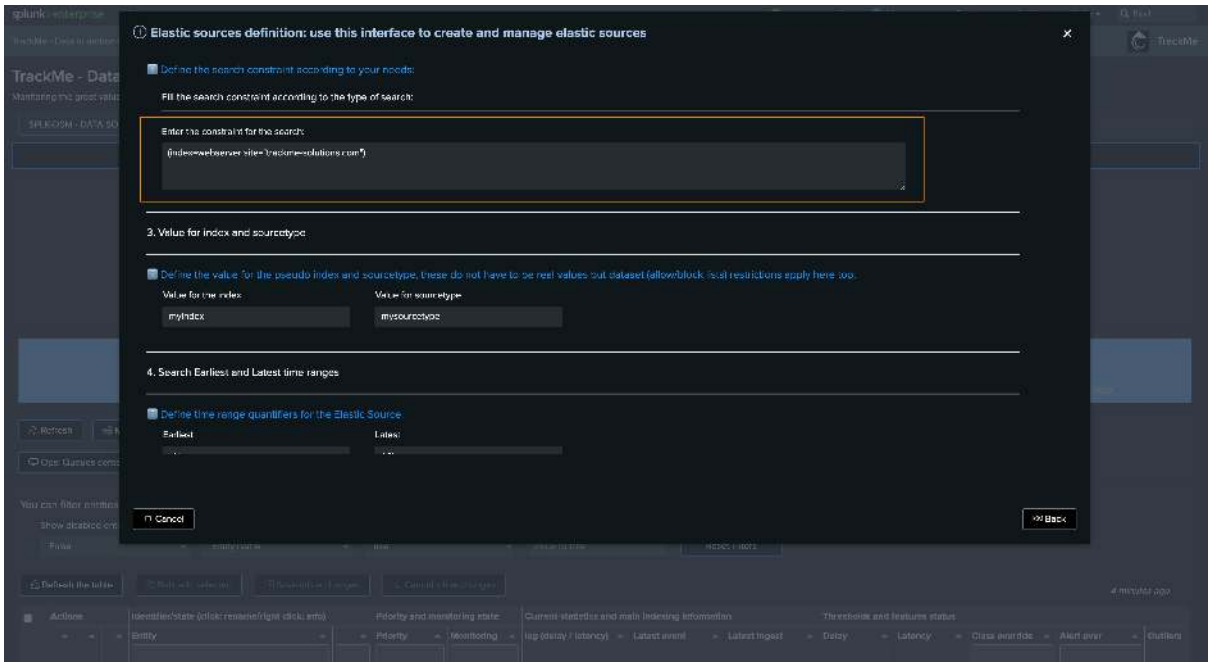
Step 2: choose the language

- You can choose between different options, in our case we will use `raw` because we want to use search time extracted fields



Then we define the search constraint:

- The search constraint should target valid filters, allowing the search to be as efficient as possible and targeting the data we want to monitor



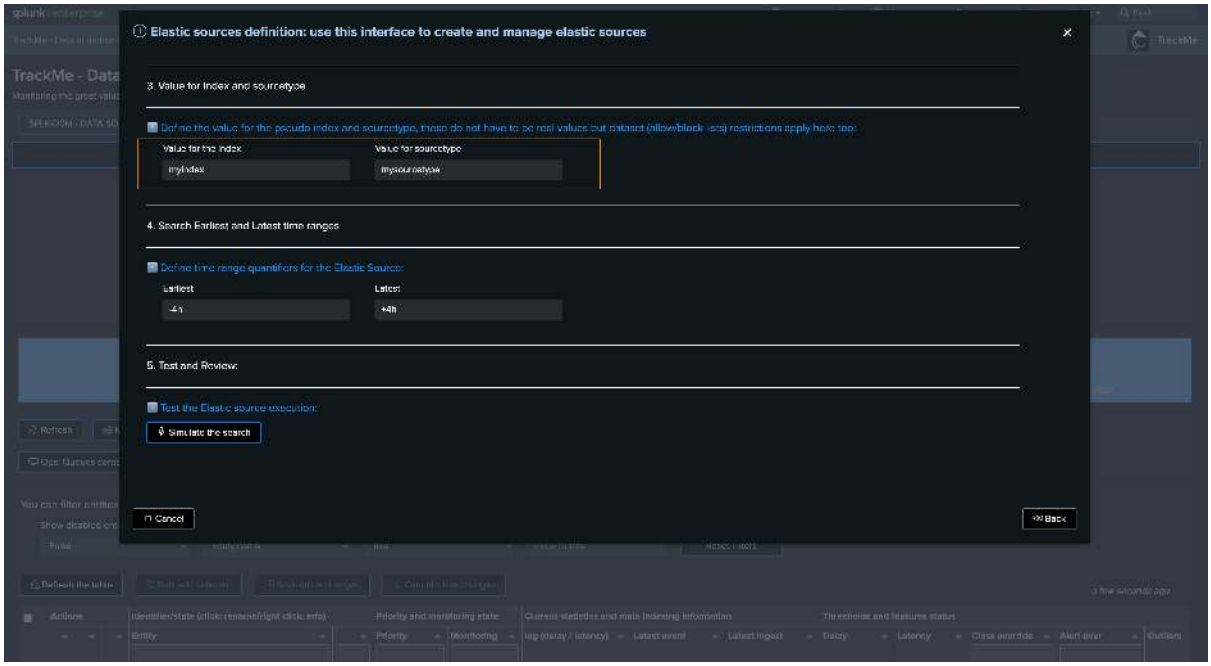
Hint

Defining the search constraint

- The search constraint is meant to be the list of filters providing access to the data you want to monitor
- This can be a simple constraint, or a complex one using OR and AND operators, different levels of parentheses, etc
- However, it is not meant to be the place where you would perform complex regular expression extractions for this instance, this should happen at the props and transforms level instead

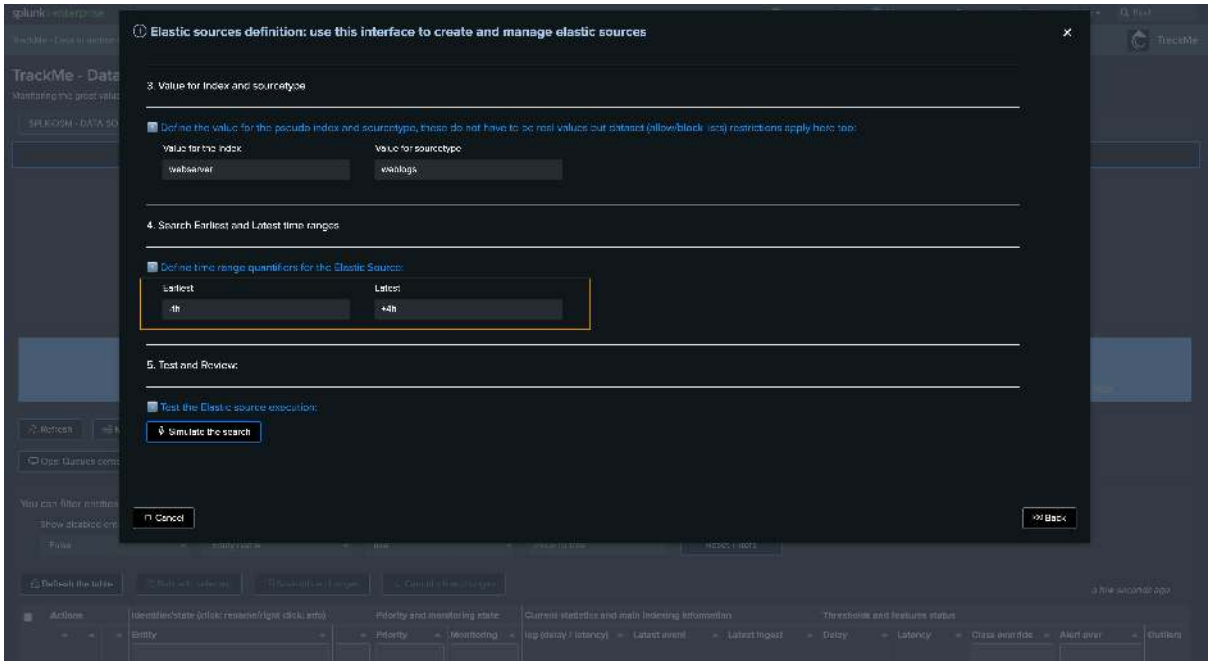
In step 3, you should define proper values for index and sourcetypes:

- These are virtual values, they do not impact the search itself but are used to classify the entity in the UI
- You can choose anything you want, but it is recommended to use values that are meaningful to you

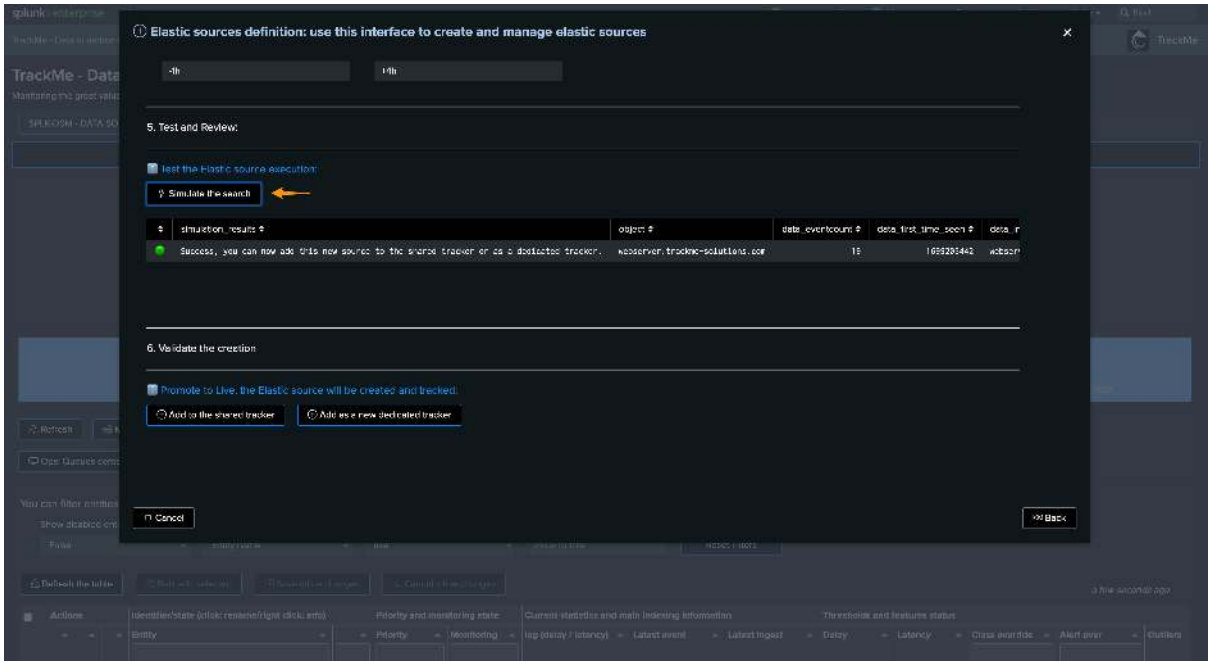


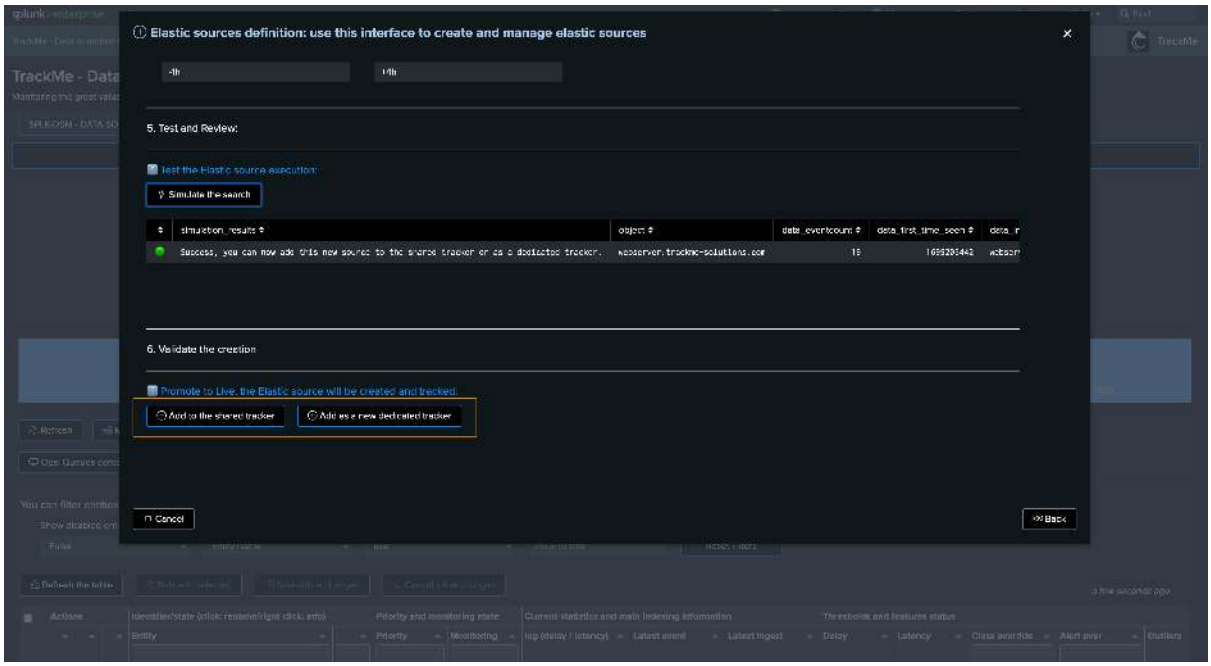
Finally in Step 4, define the earliest and latest time ranges:

- These are relevant for both Shared and Dedicated Sources
- The values influence how performing this search will be, especially with raw searches
- In this example, we reduce the earliest to -1h, latest should be in the future to be able to detect events abnormally defined in the future



Finally, after the simulation, we validate the creation as Shared or Dedicated:


Elastic sources definition: use this interface to create and manage elastic sources
5. Test and Review:
Test the Elastic source execution:
Simulate the search
simulation_results
object
data_eventcount
data_first_time_seen
Success, you can now add this new source to the shared tracker or as a dedicated tracker.
webserver.trackme-solutions.com
6. Validate the creation
Promote to Live, the Elastic source will be created and tracked:
Add to the shared tracker
Add as a new dedicated tracker
Cancel
Back


Elastic sources definition: use this interface to create and manage elastic sources
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Test the Elastic source execution:
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data_first_time_seen
Success, you can now add this new source to the shared tracker or as a dedicated tracker.
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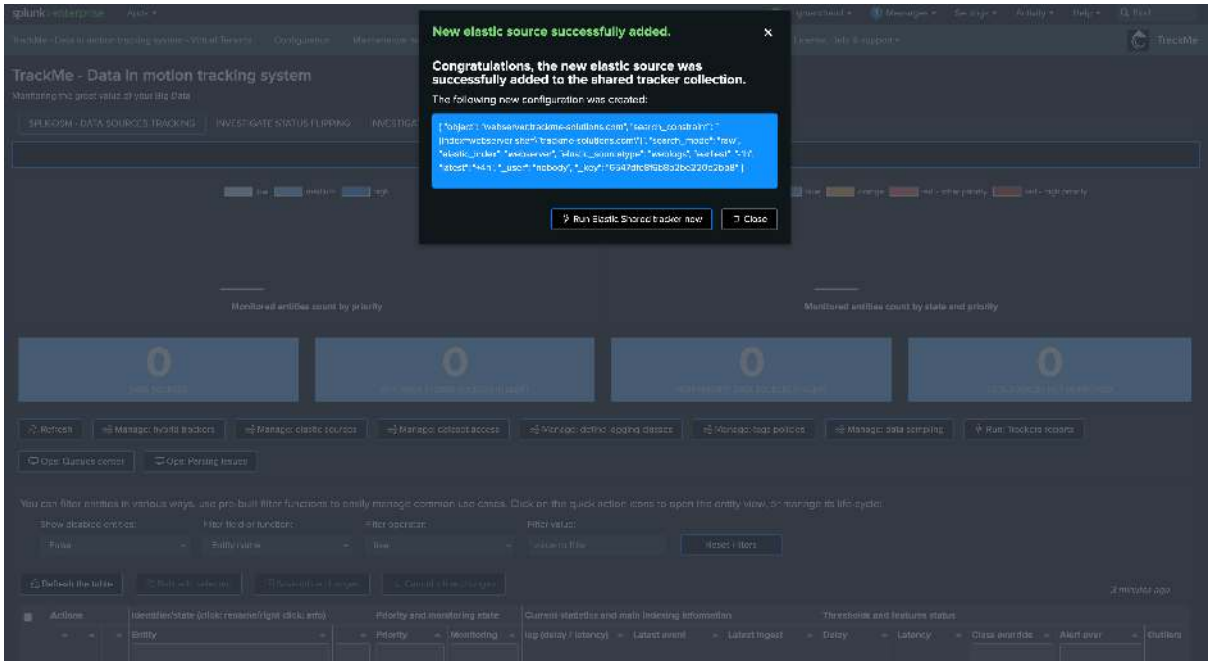
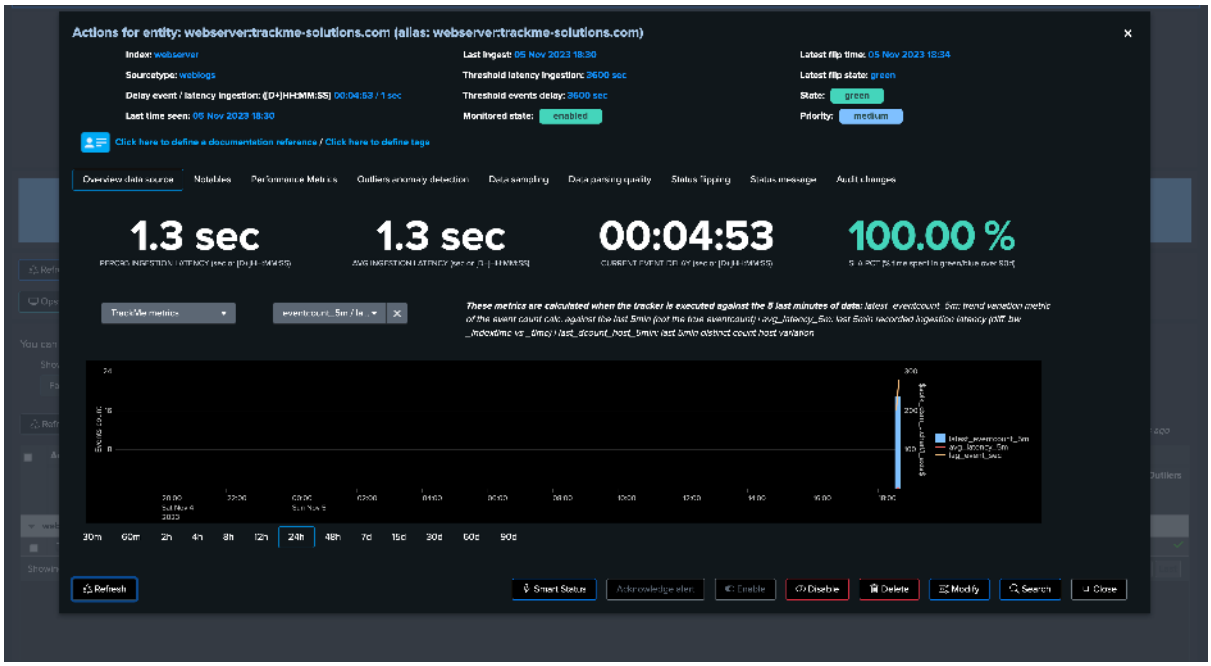
6. Validate the creation
Promote to Live, the Elastic source will be created and tracked:
Add to the shared tracker
Add as a new dedicated tracker
Cancel
Back





Elastic source example 2: tracking lookups update and number of records

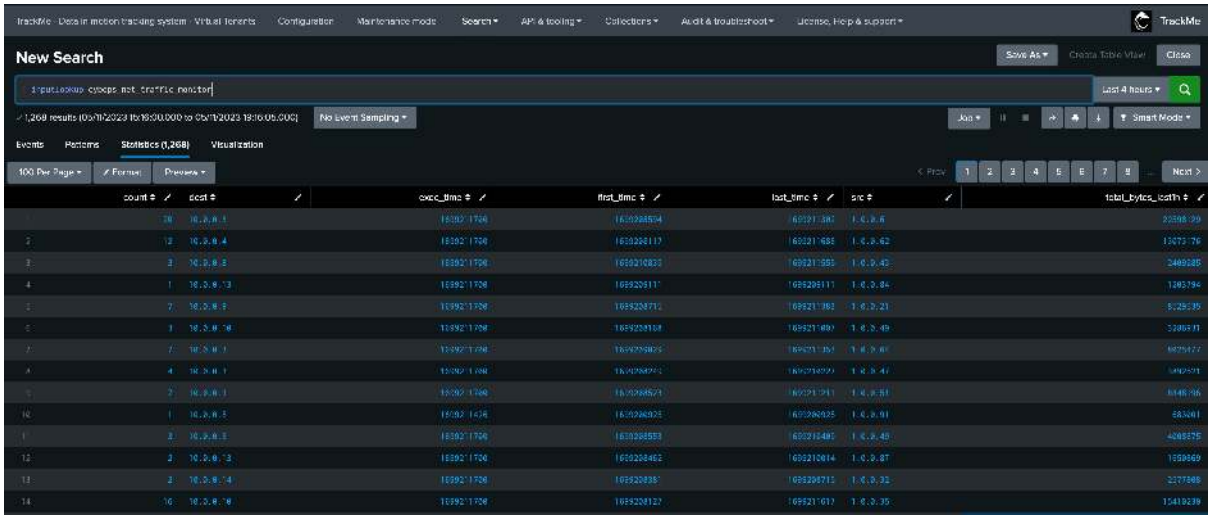
> **Note**
>
> **Superseded by the lookups search mode of the Hybrid Trackers wizard** — see *Lookup monitoring*.
>
> The dedicated lookups search mode is significantly faster on large lookups, reads the **filesystem mtime** of CSV files directly (rather than a per-row event time that the lookup may or may not maintain), and probes an operator-supplied list of candidate timestamp fields for KVstore collections instead of assuming a single `_time` field. The example below is preserved for reference and for deployments that still rely on the Elastic Source approach.

In this example, we will demonstrate how we can monitor the content of a Splunk lookup, KVstore or CSV based lookup, and get alerted if the lookup is not updated as expected.

Lookups are very useful in Splunk, we use these all the time as intermediate storage, for enrichment purposes, etc.

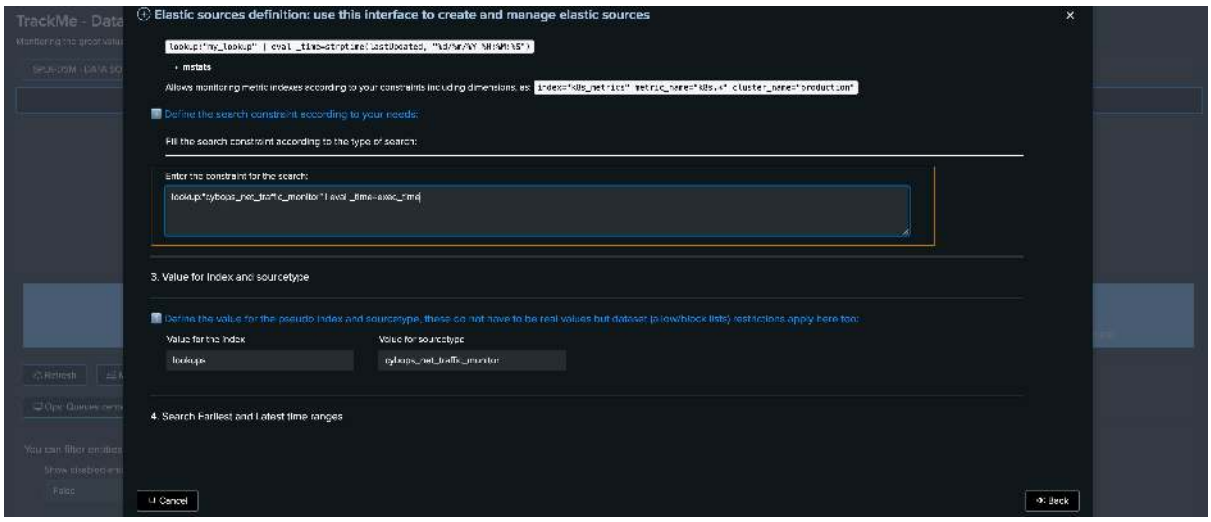
However, and this is especially true for security use cases, being capable of detecting if a lookup used in other use cases has stopped being updated or maintained is a critical requirement.

In our example, we have a KVstore based lookup called `cybops_net_traffic_monitor` which is updated on a regular basis and contains some associations and pre-calculations for network devices:



We will use the following Elastic Source definition to monitor our lookup, and we will leverage the exec_time field to define the _time value:

```
| from lookup:cybops_net_traffic_monitor | eval _time=exec_time
```



Administering Shared Elastic Sources

Shared Elastic sources are orchestrated by the Shared Elastic tracker, this tracker is automatically created along with the Virtual Tenant creation. (if the component splk-dsm is enabled)

The tracker is called:

- trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>

The tracker is a scheduler wrapper which calls a Python engine:

```
| trackmeelasticexecutor tenant_id="<tenant_id>" component="splk-dsm"
```

You can find its execution logs using the following search:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmeelasticexecutor
```

The Shared Elastic tracker loads entities to be processed from a KVstore, the following search shows the content of the KVstore: (update the tenant_id)

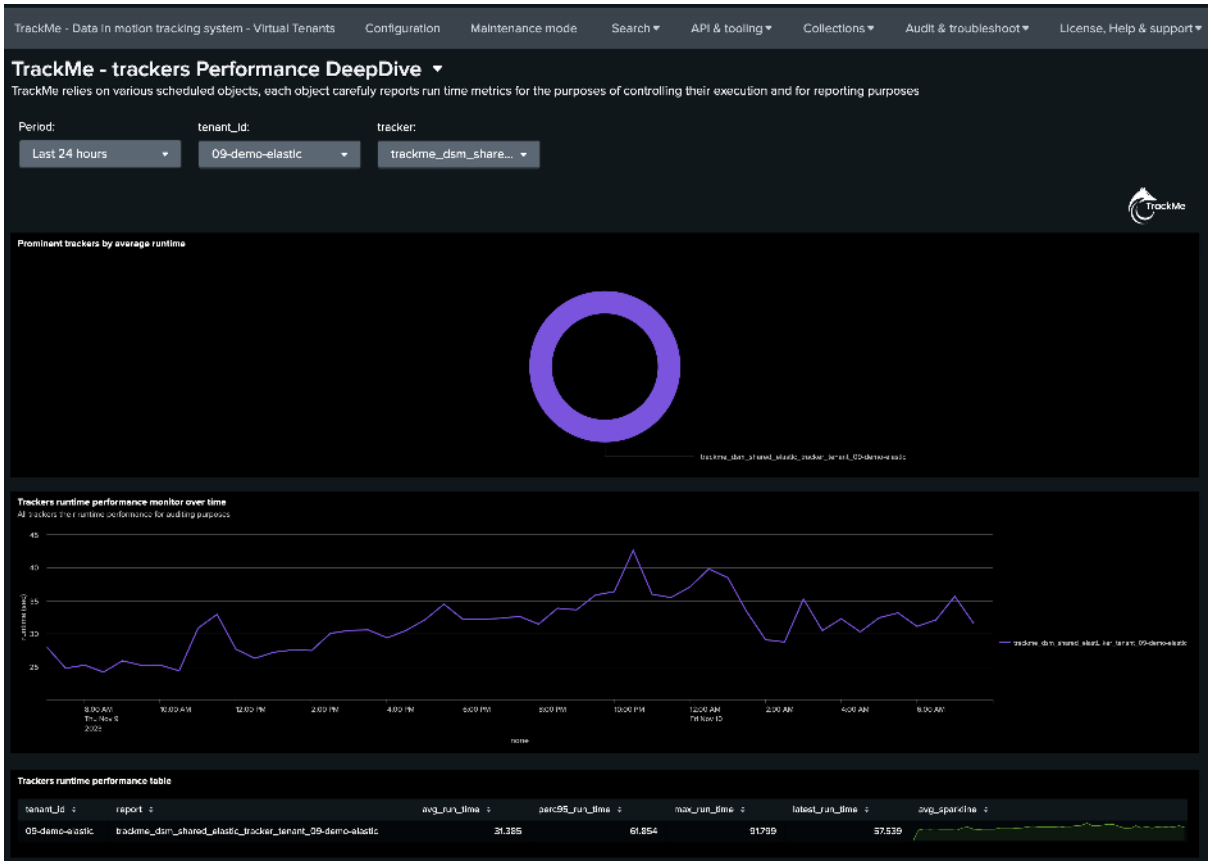
```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_elastic_shared_tenant_<tenant_id>
```

Its execution is influenced by the following configuration item(s), go in Configuration / splk-general:

Table 6: Shared Elastic tracker configuration

Option	Purpose	Default
Concurrent searches Elastic	System level number of parallel concurrent searches for Shared Elastic sources, this can be overridden on a per tenant basis using max_concurrent_searches on the Shared Elastic tracker	3

You can review the performance run time of the Shared Elastic Tracker using the deep dive dashboard:



When the job starts, the following message is shown:

```
2023-11-09 22:21:11,840 INFO trackmeelasticexecutor.py generate 426 tenant_id=
↪"09-demo-elastic", component="splk-dsm", report=
↪"trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_09-demo-elastic", Elastic Sources␣
↪shared job started, max_concurrent_searches=3, margin_sec=60
```

This message indicates the current number of max concurrent searches, as well as the time margin in seconds to calculate the max run time of the full job.

The max concurrent job is first defined at the global level as explained above, but it can also be overridden on a per tenant basis adding the argument in the search definition:

```
**Syntax:** **max_concurrent_searches=****
**Description:** The max number of searches to be executed in parallel, if set to␣
↪a different value than the system default, this value wins.
```

The margin in seconds defines the time in seconds to be deducted from the total cron translation in seconds, for instance if the job is scheduled to run every 5 minutes, the cron sequence is 300, the job will interrupt at 300-<margin_sec>, this value can be overridden on a per tenant basis by adding the argument:

```
**Syntax:** **margin_sec=****
**Description:** The time in seconds used as a margin when calculating the max␣
↪runtime depending on the cron schedule.
If the search is triggered every 5 minutes, the max runtime will be 5 minutes less␣
↪the margin_sec value.
```

When the job inspects an entity to be processed, it will show the following message: (example)

```
2023-11-09 22:32:28,903 INFO trackmeelasticexecutor.py process_elastic_object 176␣
↪tenant_id="09-demo-elastic", component="splk-dsm",␣
↪report="trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_09-demo-elastic", processing␣
↪elastic object, object="elastic:local:lookup:cybops_net_traffic_monitor", last␣
↪inspection with tracker_runtime="2023-11-09 22:26:57",␣
↪elastic_report_root_search="| from lookup:cybops_net_traffic_monitor | eval _
↪time=exec_time
| eventstats max(_time) as indextime | eval _indextime=if(isnum(_indextime), _
↪indextime, indextime) | fields - indextime
| eval host=if(isnull(host), "none", host)
| stats max(_indextime) as data_last_ingest, min(_time) as data_first_time_seen,␣
↪max(_time) as data_last_time_seen, count as data_eventcount, dc(host) as␣
↪dcount_host
| eval latest_eventcount_5m=data_eventcount
| eval object="elastic:local:lookup:cybops_net_traffic_monitor",␣
↪data_index="lookups", data_sourcetype="cybops_net_traffic_monitor" |␣
↪`trackme_elastic_dedicated_tracker("09-demo-elastic")`
| eval tenant_id="09-demo-elastic"
| stats count as report_entities_count by tenant_id
| `register_tenant_component_summary(09-demo-elastic, dsm)`"
```

Once the search has been executed, TrackMe shows is summary result and its run time information:

```
2023-11-09 22:32:57,742 INFO trackmeelasticexecutor.py process_elastic_object 245␣
↪tenant_id="09-demo-elastic", component="splk-dsm", object=
↪"elastic:local:lookup:cybops_net_traffic_monitor", report=
↪"trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_09-demo-elastic", Entity search␣
↪successfully executed, status="success", run_time="28.839"
```

If the system reaches the max number of concurrent searches (Splunk wise), TrackMe will re-attempt automatically for a certain number of times, which is visible with a warning message:

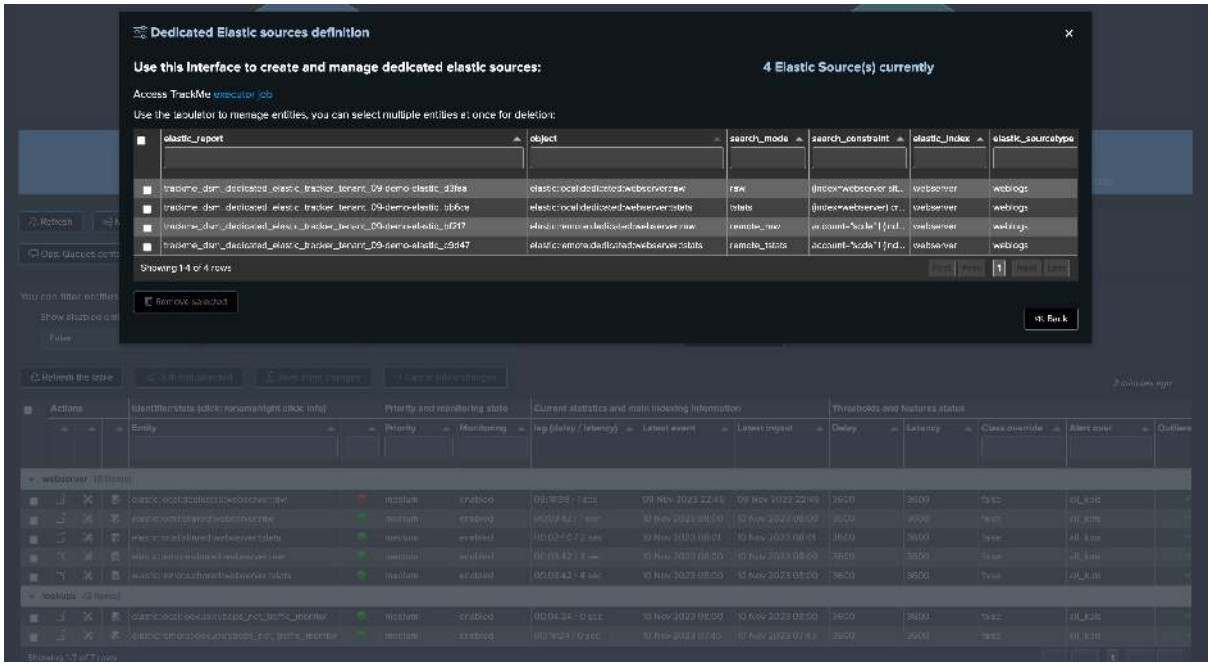
```
2023-11-09 22:46:54,302 WARNING trackmeelasticexecutor.py process_elastic_object␣
↪265 tenant_id="09-demo-elastic", component="splk-dsm", report=
↪"trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_09-demo-elastic", temporary search␣
↪failure, current_failures_count=4, max_failures_count=24, exception="HTTP 503␣
↪Service Unavailable -- b'{"messages":[{"type":"WARN","text":"Search not␣
↪executed: The maximum number of concurrent historical searches on this instance␣
↪has been reached., concurrency_category=\\"historical\\", concurrency_context=\\
↪"instance-wide\\", current_concurrency=30, concurrency_limit=30","help":""}]}'"
```

Once all entities to be processed have been processed effectively, the job will show the following final message which includes the total run time: (which runtime is shown in the deep dive dashboard)

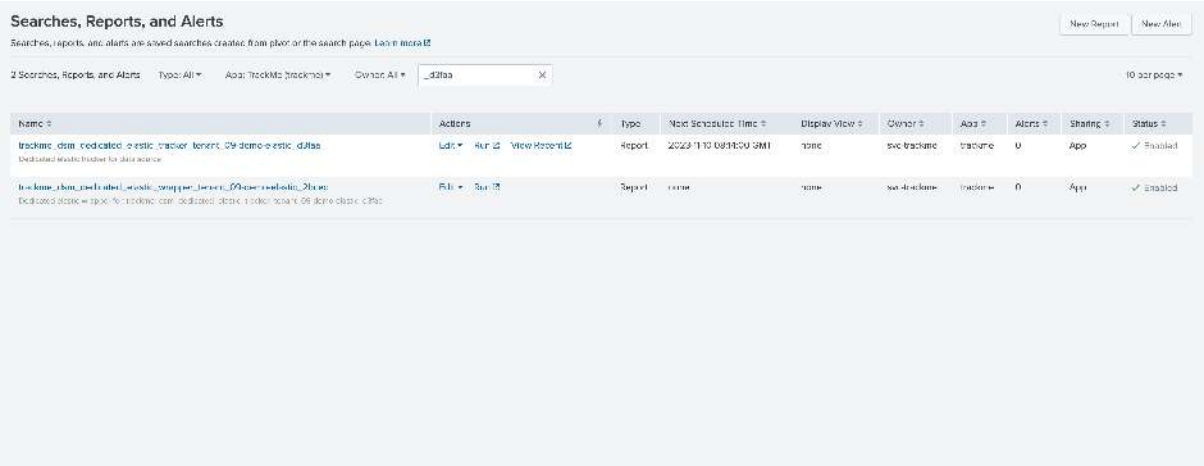
```
2023-11-09 22:53:18,138 INFO trackmeelasticexecutor.py generate 535 tenant_id=
↪"09-demo-elastic", component="splk-dsm", report=
↪"trackme_dsm_shared_elastic_tracker_tenant_09-demo-elastic", Elastic Sources␣
↪shared job successfully executed, status="success", run_time="82.069",␣
↪entities_count="6"
```

Administrating Dedicated Elastic Sources

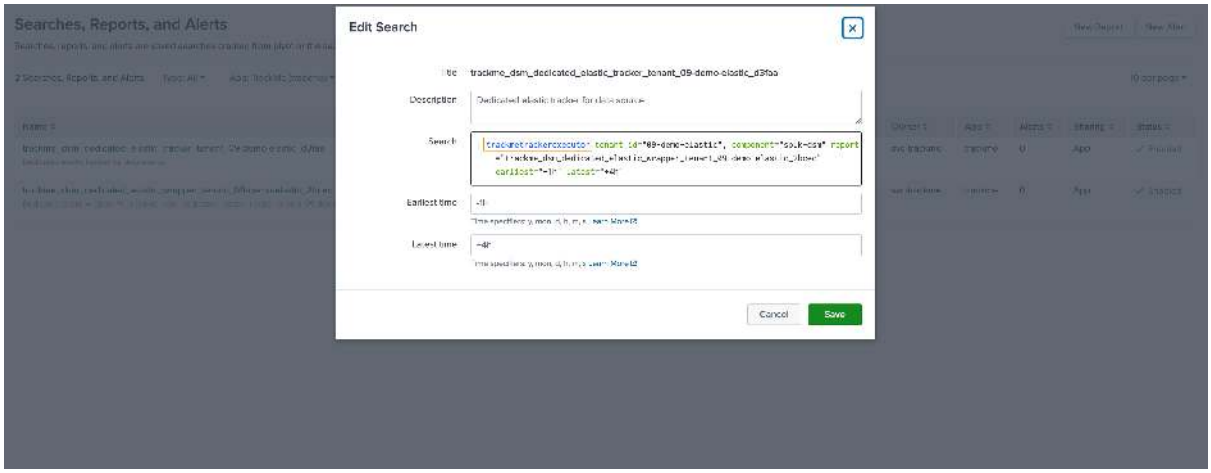
Dedicated Elastic trackers are independent scheduled reports, their life cycle is orchestrated by TrackMe but they run independently from each other.



Each tracker is composed by two reports, the tracker which is scheduled and the wrapper which is called by the tracker:



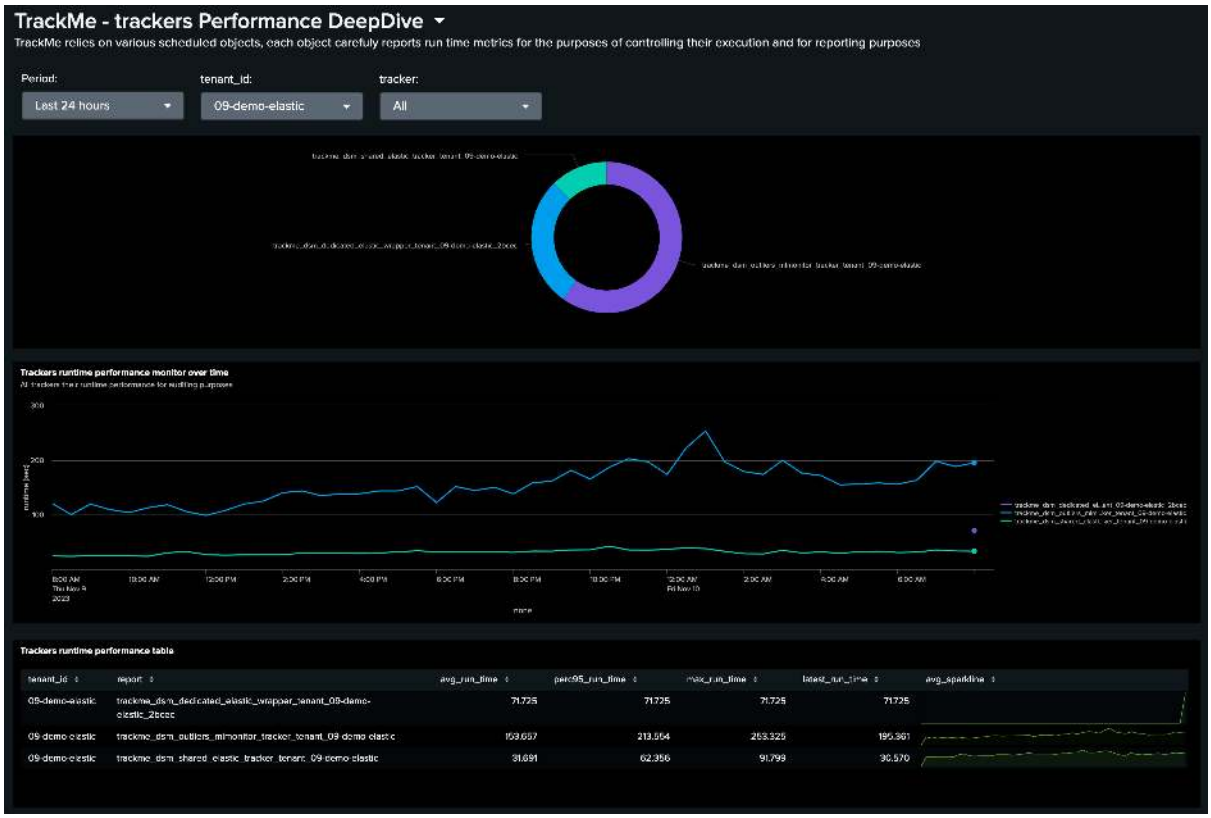
The tracker calls the trackmetrackerexecutor command:



Execution logs can be found with the following search:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerexecutor
```

Similarly, use the deepdive performance dashboard to review the tracker performance over time:



TrackMe stores dedicated Elastic trackers main Metadata in the following KVstore:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_elastic_dedicated_tenant_<tenant_id>
```

8.10 Operations & Administration

The day-to-day mechanics of running TrackMe at scale: global configuration, scaling, maintenance, backups, the Configuration Guardian, config-as-code, the REST API, and the data TrackMe itself produces.

- **Configuration** — the service account, capabilities, and system-wide settings.
- **Large-scale environments** — designing and operating TrackMe at scale.

- **Maintenance mode** — suppress alerting and SLA accounting during planned work.
- **Bank holidays** — calendar-aware SLA exclusion.
- **Data sampling** — DSM event-format recognition for data quality.
- **Backup & restore** — protect and recover TrackMe's state.
- **Configuration Guardian** — automatic misconfiguration detection.
- **Configuration Manager** — config-as-code / CI-CD.
- **Support diagnostics** — generate a diagnostic archive for a support case.
- **REST API** — automate everything TrackMe does.
- **Events & sourcetypes** — the events TrackMe produces.
- **Metrics reference** — the metrics TrackMe writes, by component.

8.10.1 Configuration

The top-navigation **Configuration** menu is where you set TrackMe's service account, its required Splunk capabilities, logging, and the system-wide defaults that govern every tenant. From version **2.4.8** it groups a set of native React interfaces — **System settings** (every system-wide setting), **Manage Remote deployment accounts**, **Manage Email delivery accounts** and **Manage S3 export accounts** — replacing the generic Splunk UCC configuration page as the primary management surface (the legacy page remains as a fallback). AI Provider accounts are managed under the **Artificial Intelligence** menu (see *Configuring AI Provider accounts*).

The service account

A dedicated **service account** is optional but recommended. Without one, TrackMe creates its knowledge objects and runs its scheduled searches as the Splunk system account — which works, but a dedicated account gives you clean cost attribution and lets you apply Splunk Workload Management.

A service account needs, at minimum: the Splunk `power` role (for `search` and `schedule_search`), the three TrackMe capabilities (`trackmeuseroperations`, `trackmepoweroperations`, `trackmeadminoperations`), and the ability to search all non-internal indexes plus `_internal`. See *Roles & access control* for the role model.

Important

Opening any of the **Configuration** interfaces additionally requires the native Splunk capabilities `list_settings`, `list_storage_passwords`, and `admin_all_objects` — so they are reserved for Splunk admins (persistence still flows through the Splunk UCC REST endpoints, which mandate them). A user lacking these capabilities is shown a clear *insufficient permissions* message. They are *not* needed by the service account, nor to manage tenants and trackers day to day. This is deliberate: TrackMe's least-privilege design keeps these sensitive capabilities off everyday users.

System-wide settings

The **System settings** page holds the settings that apply across all tenants, including:

- enabling the **AI Assistant** and the **Configuration Manager** receiver;
- **data-sampling** thresholds and **maintenance / SLA-exclusion** behaviour;
- **logging levels**, honoured by both the REST API and the custom commands;
- the **remote accounts** used to reach remote Splunk deployments (see *Remote Splunk deployments*).

See also

- *Configuration — in depth* — every Configuration tab, the service-account & minimal-permission setup, and logging mechanics.

- *Roles & access control* — the capability and role model.
- *REST API reference* — the API behind the Configuration UI.
- *Large-scale environments* — using a service account at scale.

8.10.2 Configuration — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for TrackMe's Configuration page. For the readable overview, start with *Configuration*. This page walks every Configuration tab, the service-account creation and minimal-permission setup, and the logging mechanics.

Hint

Looking for a Quickstart?

- If you are looking for a quickstart, you can refer to the *QUICK START - Starting with TrackMe: (feed tracking quickstart)*
- The quickstart guide provides a step-by-step guide to get started with TrackMe, focusing on feed tracking, the easy and simple way

Using a service account for TrackMe is not mandatory

- It is not mandatory to use a service account for TrackMe, as described in the next steps, but it can be considered a good practice which provides several advantages in terms of management and monitoring
- However, this is not required as such and not doing so will not prevent TrackMe from operating normally
- By default, TrackMe will create knowledge objects and run searches as the "nobody" user (Splunk system account), which does not require any setup

Hint

Distinguishing permissions requirements between service accounts, TrackMe administrators, Power and read-only users

- A **service account** is a Splunk user (internal or SAML) that is used by TrackMe to perform scheduled activities, such as the creation of knowledge objects, the execution of scheduled searches, the creation of Virtual Tenants, etc.
- TrackMe users can have different levels of permissions. TrackMe comes with 3 built-in concepts for users: **administrators**, **power** users, and **read-only** users
- TrackMe leverages sophisticated techniques to ensure that you can define minimal permissions, for both the service account and the TrackMe users
- This allows for TrackMe users (TrackMe admins, power and read-only users) to avoid having to provide potentially dangerous capabilities such as list_settings, list_storage_passwords, etc.
- TrackMe comes with 3 built-in roles, **trackme_admin**, **trackme_power** and **trackme_user**
- **trackme_user** inherits from Splunk built-in **user** role, **trackme_power** inherits from **trackme_user** and **trackme_admin** inherits from **trackme_power**

- Each TrackMe built-in role enables the associated TrackMe capability, for instance **trackme_admin** enables the **trackmeadminoperations** capability

Summary Requirements for the TrackMe Service Account

The following requirements are the minimal requirements for the TrackMe service account:

Indexes Access

The service account should be able to search all `non-internal indexes` and all `internal indexes` (or at least the indexes containing data to be monitored, as well as the _internal index)

Capabilities

The service account should have the following capabilities at the minimum:

Hint

Inherit from Power role

- At the minimum, the service account should inherit from the Power role, which provides the basic required Splunk capabilities.
- Then add additional capabilities as needed.

Capability	Note
schedule_search	Required for running scheduled searches (provided by the Power role)
search	Required for running searches (provided by the Power role)
trackmeadminoperations	Can be inherited from the trackme_admin role (not provided by the Power role)
trackmepoweroperations	Can be inherited from the trackme_power role (not provided by the Power role)
trackmeuseroperations	Can be inherited from the trackme_user role (not provided by the Power role)

Summary Requirements for TrackMe Administrators

Essentially, TrackMe administrators need to have the following capability:

Capability	Note
trackmeadminoperations	Can be inherited from the trackme_admin role

In addition, and to be able to access and update the configuration menu items (Menu Configuration), administrators need:

- These are required capabilities by the Splunk UCC Framework, which is used by TrackMe for the purposes of the configuration level backend
- This is in fact optional; however, lacking these capabilities will not allow using the configuration UI to create remote service accounts for instance
- These capabilities would be required for users in charge of the highest level of administration of TrackMe; these are not required for the service accounts

- These capabilities are required only for the configuration UI; these are not required for the creation and/or management of TrackMe knowledge objects (virtual tenants, trackers, …)

Capability	Note
list_settings	Allows accessing the configuration UI
list_storage_passwords	Allows accessing the configuration UI
admin_all_objects	Allows updating the configuration items

Service Account and Permissions

To operate, TrackMe allows and recommends defining a Splunk user that has the ownership of any knowledge objects created by TrackMe as part of the Virtual Tenant lifecycle:

- Knowledge Objects (such as reports, alerts…) will be assigned to the user tagged as the owner of the Virtual Tenant
- Scheduled activities will run on behalf of the service account owner

By default, TrackMe assigns the user "admin" as the default owner of the Virtual Tenant; it is best practice to create your own service account owner. The following minimal permissions and capabilities are required:

- The service account needs to be a member of the built-in role `trackme_admin` as this provides the `trackmeadminoperations` capability, or this capability needs to be granted explicitly
- The service account needs to be able to search all `non-internal indexes` and all `internal indexes`
- The service account needs to be able to run scheduled searches; typically you can use the Splunk built-in `power` role

TrackMe implements a strict least privileges approach; consult *Roles & access control*

Note

Local service account user or SAML service account

- You can set up the service account user as a local user or a SAML user on the TrackMe Search Heads tier
- For other Search Head tiers, TrackMe can interact with the Splunk API for various powerful use cases such as TrackMe Flex Object trackers or the Workload component
- This requires a service account on the target Search Heads tier and a bearer token to be created
- If you want to create a SAML service account for TrackMe's remote search capabilities, you need to have the SAML AQR setup, and an Identity Provider (IDP) supported by Splunk
- Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Security/Setupauthenticationwithtokens
- Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkCloud/latest/Security/SAMLConfigJWT

Creating a Service Account for TrackMe with Minimal Permissions

Warning

** permissions requirements for alert actions (stateful, notables…)**

- Make sure to give the following capabilities to the service account:

Capability	Note
list_settings	Allows accessing the configuration UI
list_storage_passwords	Allows accessing the configuration UI
admin_all_objects	Allows updating the configuration items

Note

Version 2.0.48 and later required for minimal permissions

- TrackMe version 2.0.48 and later is required for the following procedure allowing a strict minimalist service account
- Before this version, the service account needs to have extended capabilities such as list_settings and list_storage_passwords capabilities; therefore, the recommendation was for the service account to be a member of admin/sc_admin
- Some advanced use cases such as Flex Object trackers dealing with the Splunk `| rest` command or SOAR-related use cases may need additional capabilities to be granted to the service account user

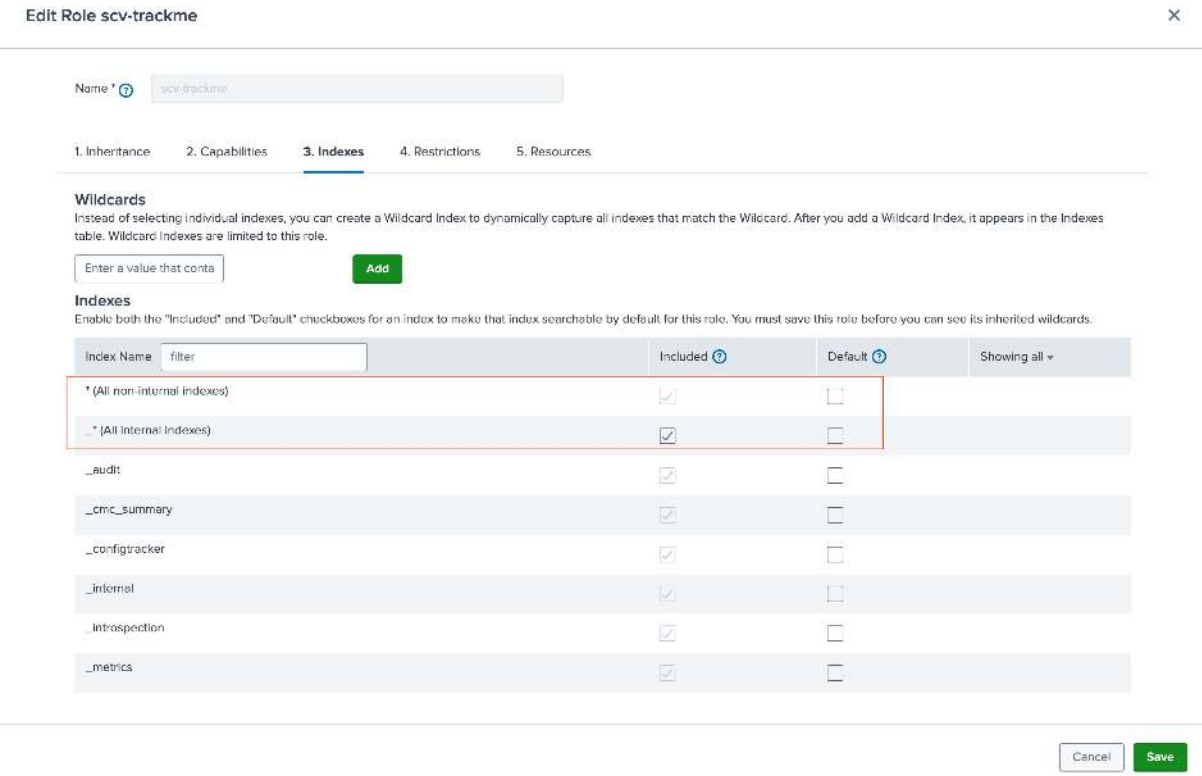
One option is to create a specific role for the TrackMe service account with:

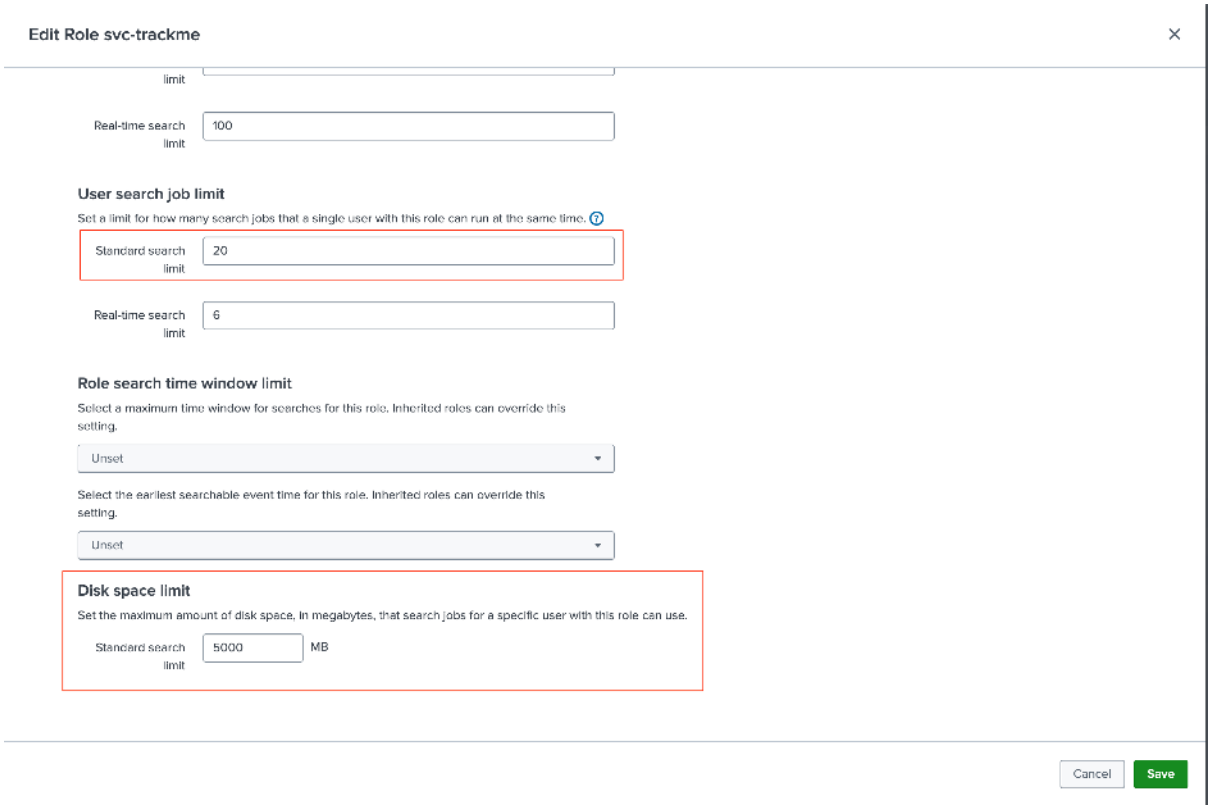
- Inheritance roles: `power`
- Role membership: `trackme_admin`
- Indexes: `all non-internal` and `all internal` indexes
- Resources: While TrackMe is optimized to distribute scheduled searches, it should be capable of running sufficient concurrent searches and it requires a large file quota to avoid issues

Hint

trackme_admin membership for the service account

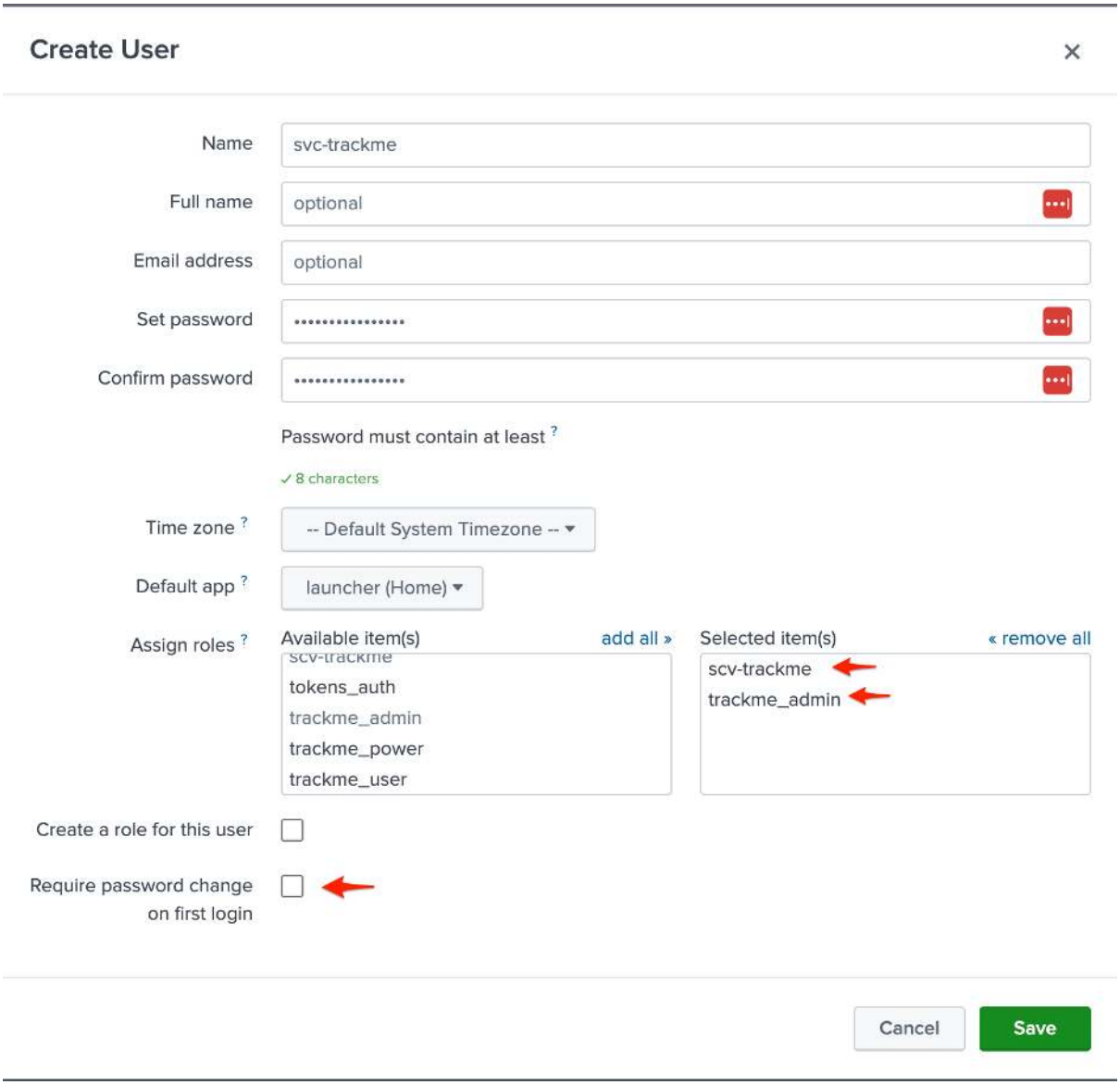
- Before version 2.0.61, the service account needs to be an explicit member of the `trackme_admin` role (or the admin role in the tenants); this is needed because TrackMe requires explicit role membership (opposed to inheritance) to grant access to the Virtual Tenants
- From version 2.0.61, all RBAC dimensions in TrackMe support inheritance transparently



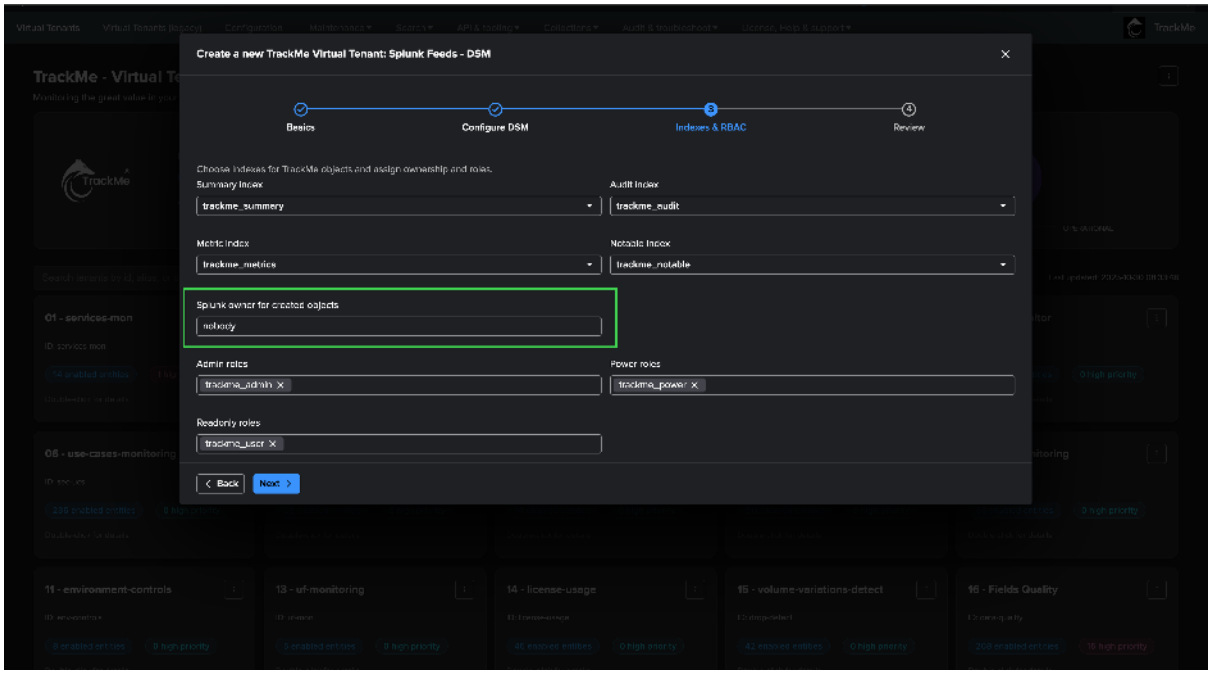


You can can then create the service account itself, example:

- The user is a member of the `svc-trackme` role
- As mentioned above, it is also a member of `trackme_admin` to be granted access to the Virtual Tenants
- Uncheck the box "Require password change on first login"



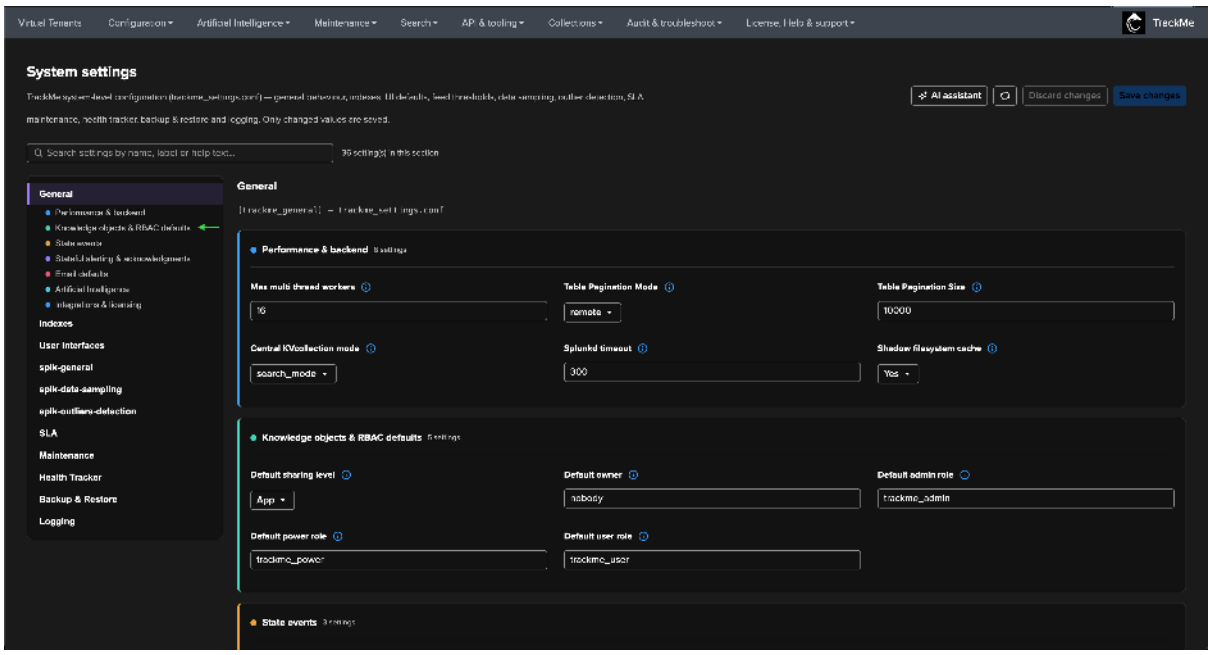
When you create a Virtual Tenant, you will specify the service account as the owner of the Virtual Tenant:



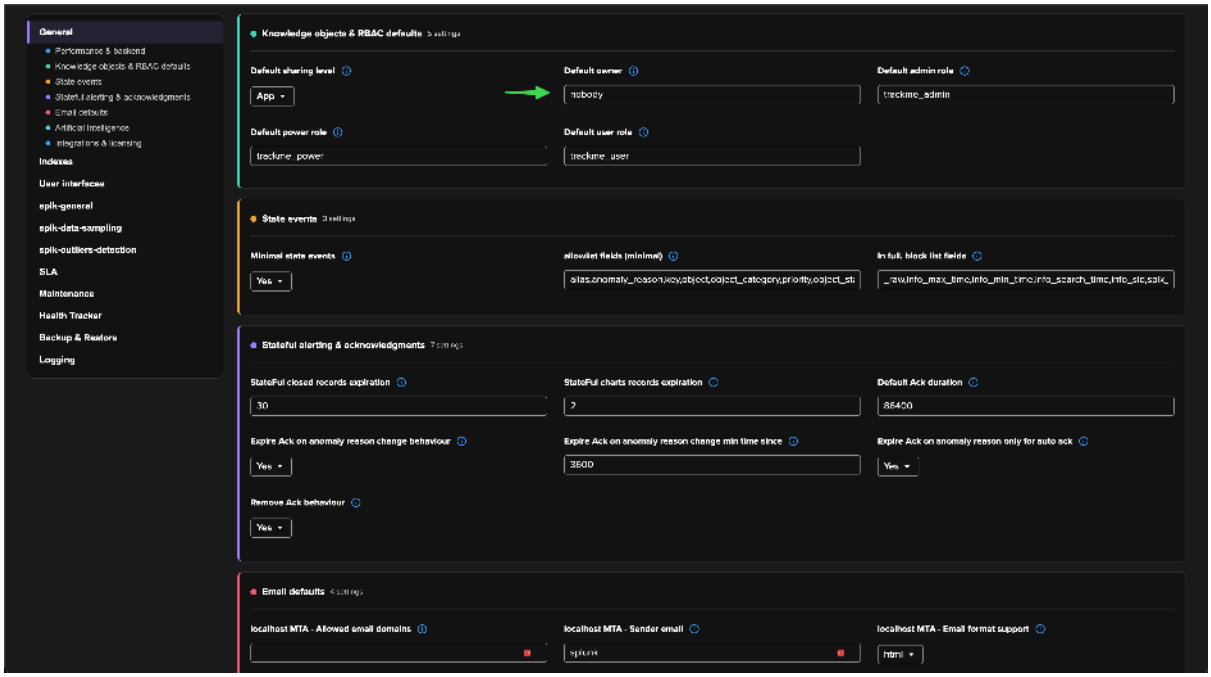
Hint

preset RBAC for the tenant creation UI

- You can preset the owner and roles applied when creating a new Virtual Tenant from the UI
- Go to **Configuration → System settings → General**, in the **Knowledge objects & RBAC defaults** group



The **Default owner**, **Default admin role**, **Default power role** and **Default user role** fields pre-fill the corresponding dropdowns in the Virtual Tenant creation wizard:



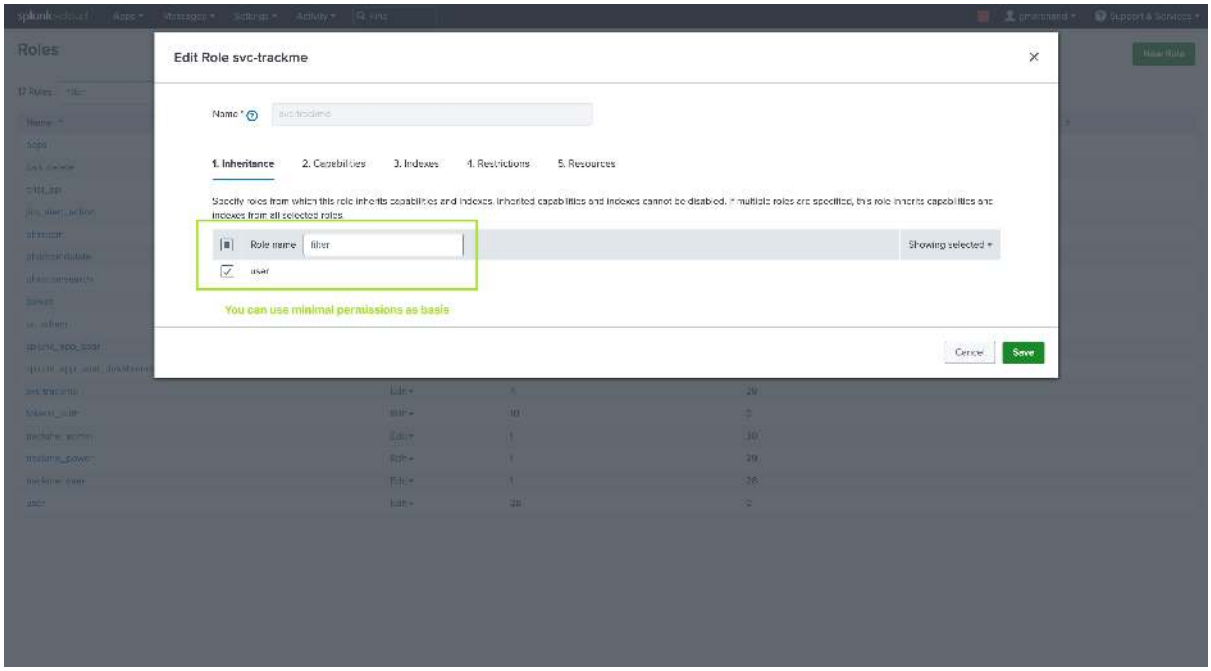
Minimal capabilities and resources for Remote Accounts and the user associated with the bearer token

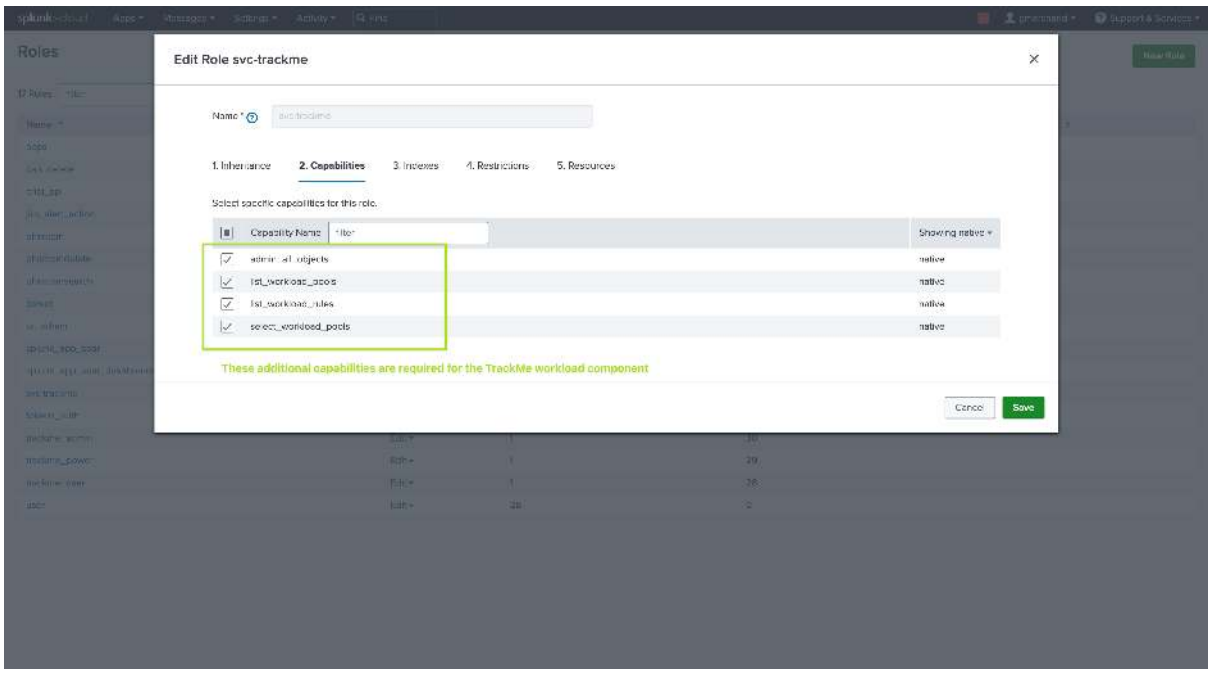
TrackMe remote capabilities rely on a Splunk bearer token authentication, this token is associated with a Splunk user on the remote side which itself is associated with specific roles, capabilities, permissions and resources restrictions:

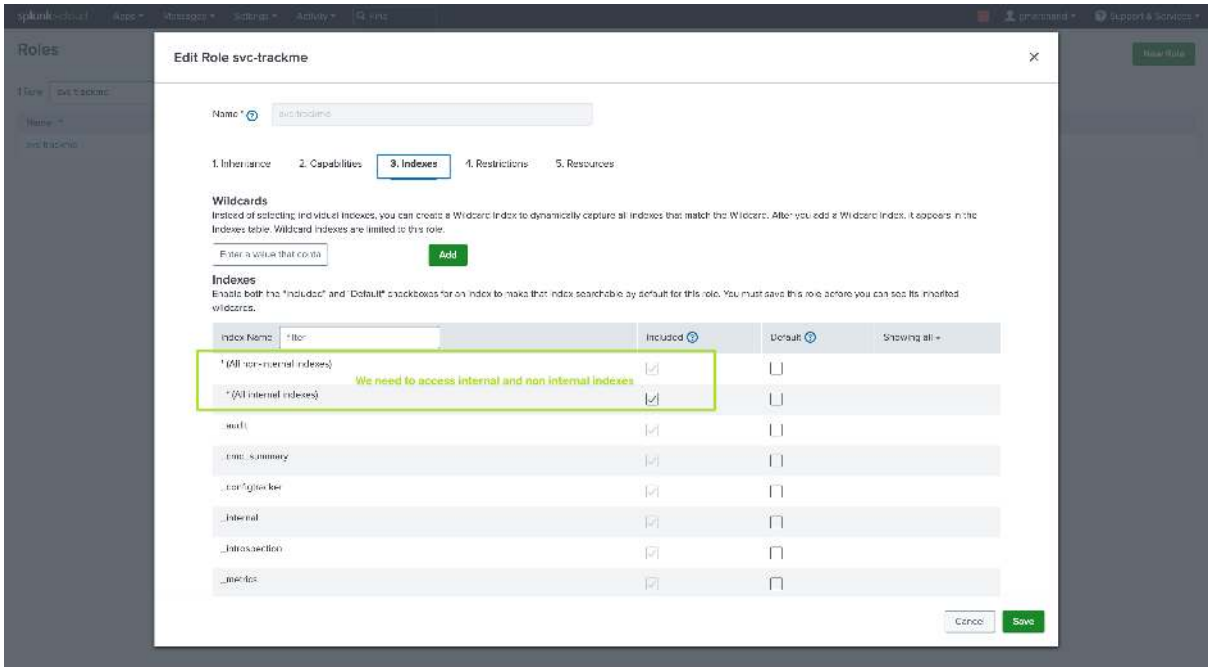
- **Roles and capabilities:** The user can be created with minimal permissions using the Splunk `user` role out of the box role. (you can inherit from user or a role providing the same capabilities than power)
- **Indexes:** Make sure the user can access to both normal and `internal` indexes.
- **Restrictions:** The user for TrackMe should not have any time limits restrictions, there are use cases which require long term searches.
- **Resources:** It is recommended to give to this user `enough concurrent searches` (unlike very basic or minimal user) as well as a `sufficient quota`. (5GB or 10Gb for instance)
- **Additional capability required:** Finally, for the purposes of the Workload, this user also needs to have the following capabilities granted `admin_all_objects`, `select_workload_pool`, `list_workload_pools` and `list_workload_rules` which are required for TrackMe's backend to access to all objects of all applications in a remote manner. (for the Metadata in the Workload component)

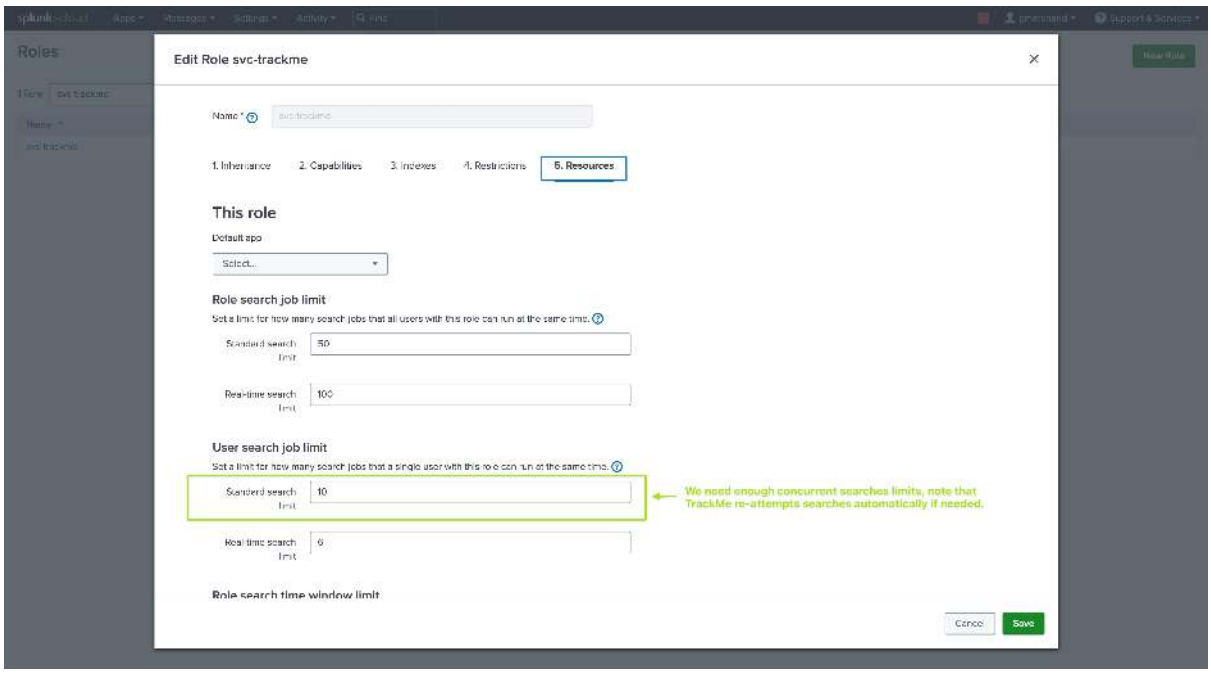
Table 7: In addition with the basic capabilities provided by the user role, these capabilities must be granted

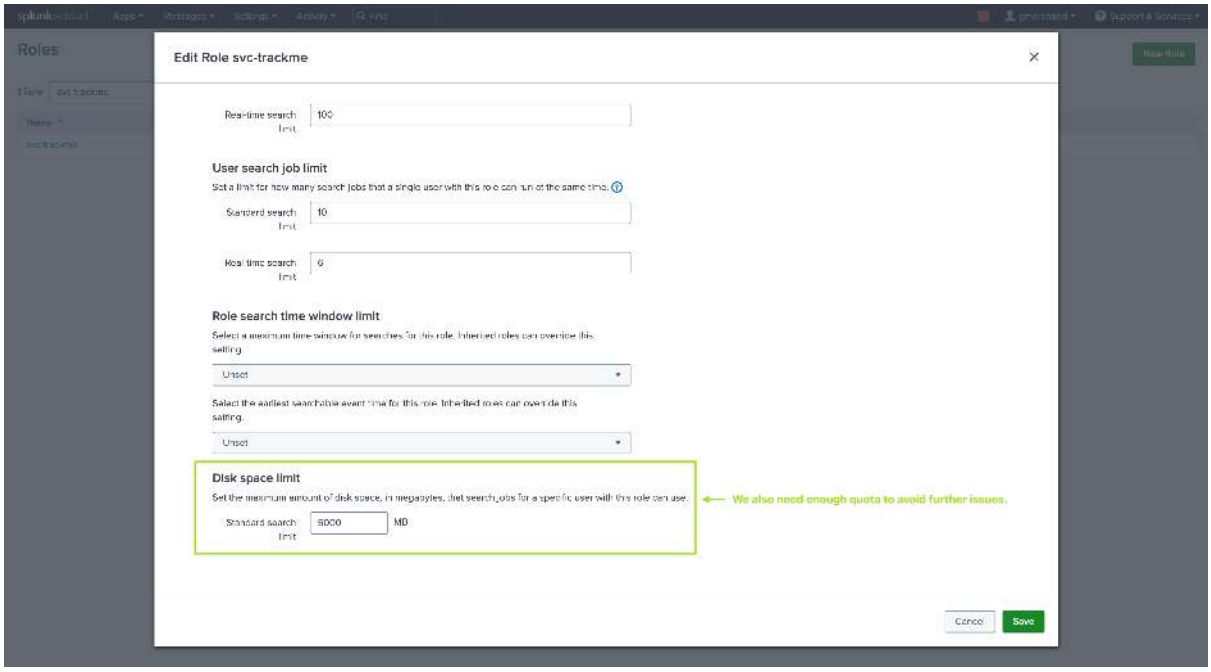
Capability	Comment
admin_all_objects	Required
select_workload_pool	Required
list_workload_pools	Required
list_workload_rules	Required


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Role name
filter
Showing selected
user
You can use minimal permissions as basis
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Select specific capabilities for this role.
Capability Name
filter
Showing native
admin_all_objects
list_workload_pools
list_workload_rules
search_workload_pools
native
native
native
native
These additional capabilities are required for the TrackMe workload component
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
Wildcards
Indexes
Index Name
Included
Default
We need to access internal and non internal indexes
Cancel
Save


Roles
Edit Role svc-trackme
Name *
1. Inheritance
2. Capabilities
3. Indexes
4. Restrictions
5. Resources
This role
Default app
Select...
Role search job limit
Standard search limit
50
Real-time search limit
100
User search job limit
Standard search limit
10
Real-time search limit
6
We need enough concurrent searches limits, note that TrackMe re-attempts searches automatically if needed.
Role search time window limit
Cancel
Save



Users and roles

TrackMe is deeply RBAC capable, consult the following documentation to configure users accesses for TrackMe:

- *Roles & access control*

Web Browsers and system compatibility

TrackMe should work fine with most Web Browsers and systems; however, if you experience icon issues due to the lack of support of ASCII emojis, you can enable the Bootstrap compatibility mode:

- *Web Browser compatibility*

Accessing TrackMe Configuration

From version **2.4.8**, TrackMe's configuration is managed through **native React interfaces** grouped under the top-navigation **Configuration** menu (and, for the AI providers, under the **Artificial Intelligence** menu). These replace the generic Splunk UCC configuration page as the primary management surface:

Table 8: The native configuration interfaces

Interface	Navigation	Replaces / covers
System settings	Configuration → System settings	Every system-level setting (`trackme_settings.conf`): general behaviour, indexes, UI defaults, feed thresholds, data sampling, outlier detection, SLA, maintenance, health tracker, backup & restore, and logging
Manage Remote deployment accounts	Configuration → Manage Remote deployment accounts	Remote Splunk deployment accounts — see *Remote Splunk deployments*
Manage Email delivery accounts	Configuration → Manage Email delivery accounts	External SMTP delivery accounts — see *Alerting & third-party integration — in depth*
Manage S3 export accounts	Configuration → Manage S3 export accounts	Off-site backup S3 / S3-compatible targets — see *Off-site export to S3 (2.4.3)*
Manage AI Provider accounts	Artificial Intelligence → Manage AI Provider accounts	LLM provider accounts — see *Configuring AI Provider accounts*

> **Note**
>
> **The legacy Splunk UCC configuration page remains available as a fallback**
>
> TrackMe still relies on the Splunk UCC Framework (https://splunk.github.io/addonfactory-ucc-generator) as the **persistence backend** — every native interface reads and writes through the same UCC REST endpoints, so credential encryption (`storage_passwords`), save-time validation, and Search Head Cluster replication are unchanged. The legacy UCC page is no longer listed in the navigation but is still reachable directly at `/app/trackme/configuration` if ever needed.

> **Hint**
>
> **Administrator permissions are still required**
>
> Because persistence still flows through the UCC endpoints, opening these interfaces requires the native Splunk capabilities `list_settings`, `list_storage_passwords` and `admin_all_objects` (in addition to `trackmeadminoperations`). A user lacking them is shown a clear *insufficient permissions* message directing them to their Splunk administrators. These capabilities are **not** required by the service account, nor to manage tenants and trackers day to day.

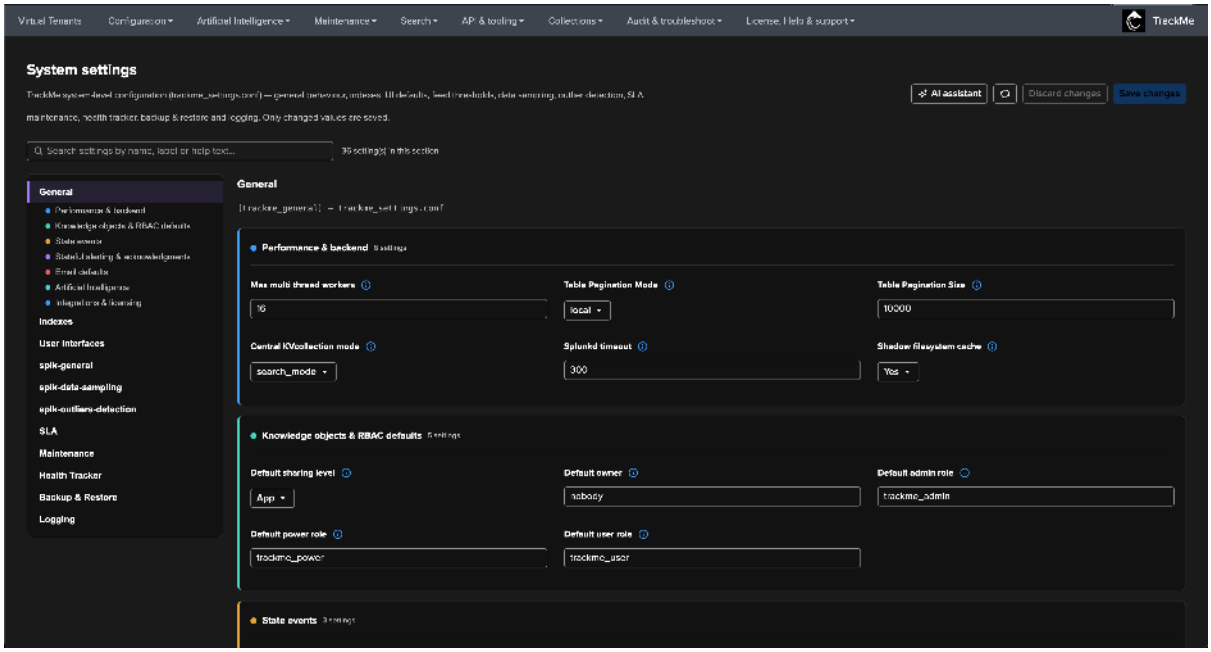
Default configurations are located in the following configuration file:

```
trackme/default/trackme_settings.conf
```

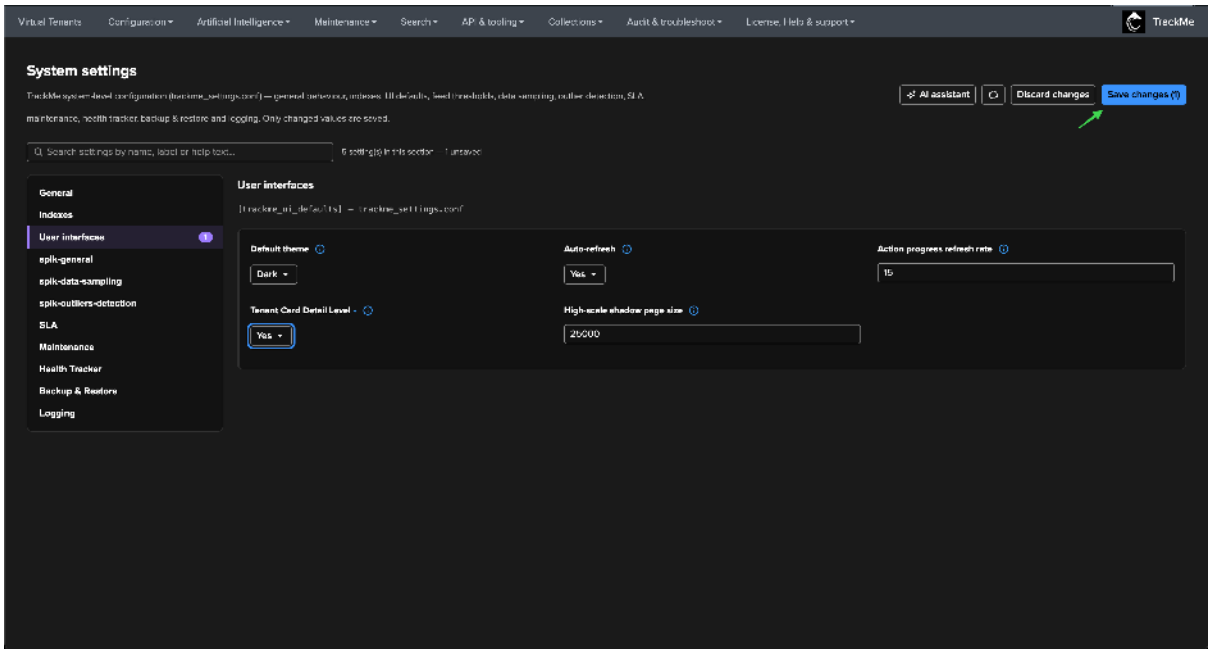
The configuration user interface writes a `local/trackme_settings.conf`, which is automatically replicated across the members when running in a Search Head Cluster. Alternatively, you can deploy a `local/trackme_settings.conf` directly (in a Search Head Cluster, under `shcluster/apps/trackme/local/`). The recommended method as a basis is to configure TrackMe through the intended configuration user interfaces described below.

System settings

Configuration → System settings is a single page covering every system-level setting stored in `trackme_settings.conf`. It replaces the per-tab layout of the legacy UCC page with a docs-style left-hand navigation, colour-coded topic cards, a cross-setting search box, and a per-setting documentation modal (the blue information icon next to each field) that explains what the setting does and when to change it.



Only **changed** values are saved: edit any field, and the **Save changes** button reports how many sections have pending changes; the sidebar and topic cards flag exactly where the unsaved edits are.



The left-hand navigation groups the settings by stanza — each entry corresponds to a stanza of `trackme_settings.conf`:

Table 9: System settings sections

Section	Purpose
General	General behaviour: performance & backend (multi-threading, pagination, KV-collection mode, splunkd timeout, shadow filesystem cache), knowledge-object & RBAC defaults (default owner, admin/power/user roles for the tenant-creation UI), state events, stateful alerting & acknowledgments, email defaults, the Artificial Intelligence feature toggles, and integrations & licensing
Indexes	The default TrackMe indexes for Virtual Tenants (summary, metric, audit, notable) and the base index search filter. If you create tenant-specific indexes, use a strict prefix convention such as `trackme_<context>_<index name>`
User interfaces	UI defaults: default theme (dark/light), auto-refresh, the action-progress refresh rate, the tenant-card detail level and the high-scale shadow page size
splk-general	Splunk-specific defaults: feed thresholds and delays, the delayed inspector and auto-disablement, elastic and workload options, and CMDB integration defaults
splk-data-sampling	Options for the Data Sampling feature (splk-dsm / splk-feeds)
splk-outliers-detection	Options for the Machine Learning outlier-detection features (training & scheduling, detection defaults, thresholds & boundaries, algorithms & storage)
SLA	SLA classes and the SLA calculation / breach-events behaviour
Maintenance	The Maintenance KDB SLA-exclusion behaviour
Health Tracker	The per-tenant health-tracker task frequencies and the maximum cycle duration
Backup & Restore	Backup retention, the archive directory, and the active S3 export account — see *Backup & restore*
Logging	The logging level for TrackMe (see *TrackMe Logging* below)

Tip

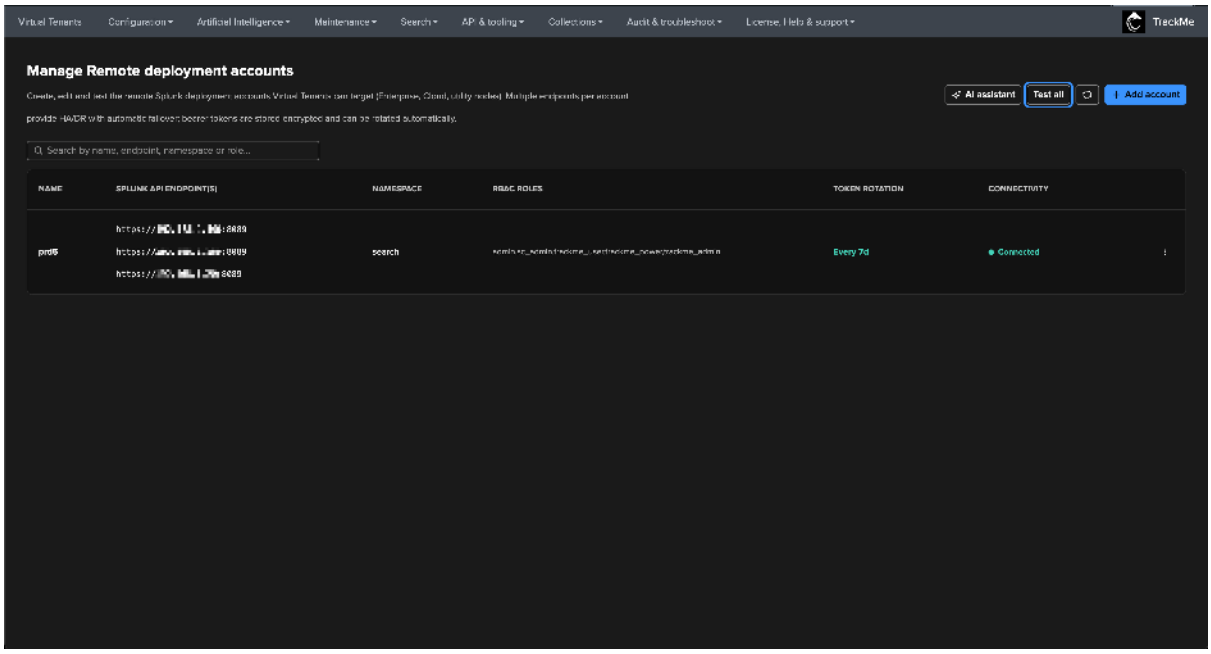
AI Assistant on the configuration pages

When the AI Assistant is enabled, an **AI assistant** button appears on System settings and on each account-

management page (and inside their modals). It has full, context-aware knowledge of the configuration on screen — ask what a setting does, how to configure an account, or how to interpret a failed connectivity test. Configuration values are shared with the assistant with sensitive items redacted; secrets are never exposed.

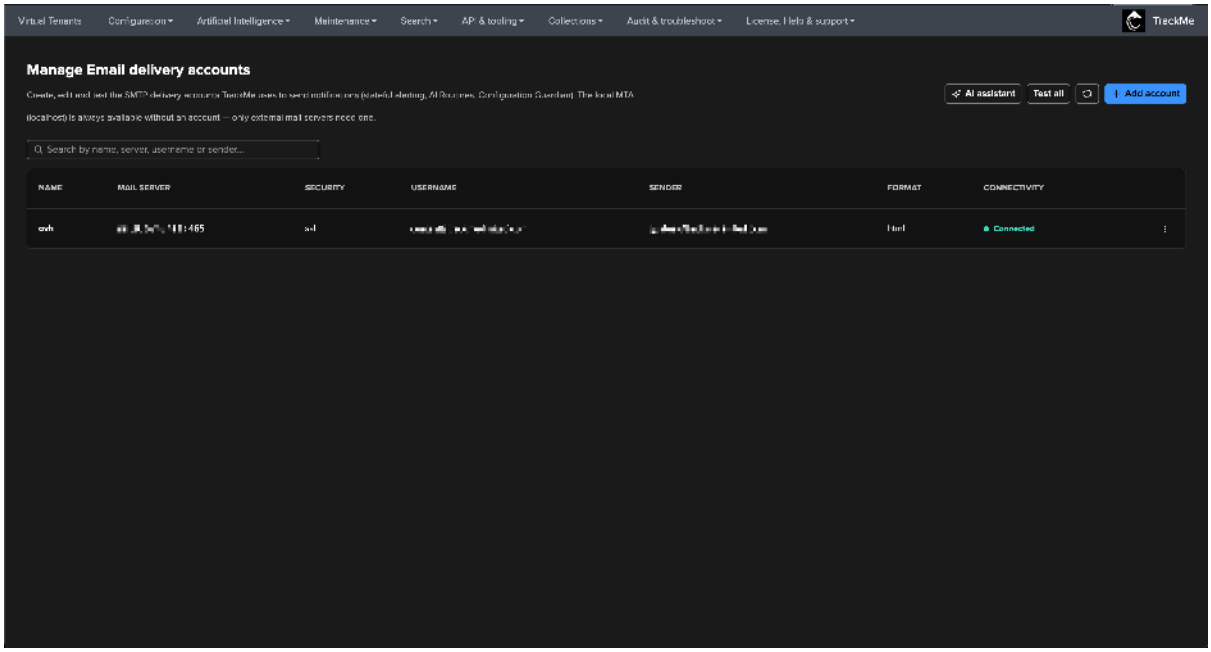
Remote Splunk deployment accounts

Configuration → Manage Remote deployment accounts is where you configure any remote Splunk environment you monitor with TrackMe (Enterprise, Cloud, utility nodes). The full walkthrough — adding an account, the pre-save connectivity test, HA/DR endpoints, RBAC roles and automatic token rotation — is documented here: *Remote Splunk deployments*.



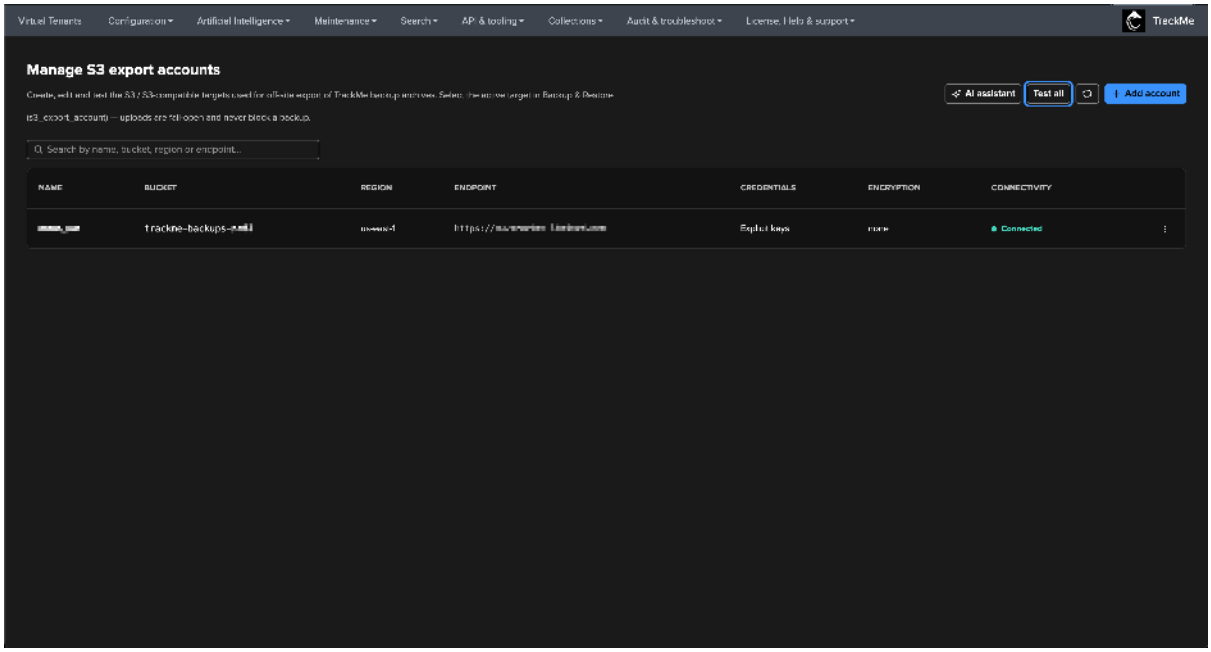
Email delivery accounts

Configuration → Manage Email delivery accounts defines the external SMTP delivery accounts TrackMe uses to send notifications (stateful alerting, AI Routines, Configuration Guardian). The local MTA (`localhost`) is always available without an account — only external mail servers need one. The full walkthrough is documented in *Alerting & third-party integration — in depth*.



S3 export accounts

Configuration → Manage S3 export accounts defines the S3 / S3-compatible targets used for off-site export of TrackMe backup archives. S3 export is optional and fully opt-in; the active target is selected in the **Backup & Restore** settings. The full walkthrough is documented in *Off-site export to S3 (2.4.3)*.



AI Provider accounts

Artificial Intelligence → Manage AI Provider accounts defines the Artificial Intelligence (LLM) provider accounts used by TrackMe's AI features (AI Assistant, AI Advisors, stateful-alert AI status reports). This is documented in detail here: *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.

Virtual Tenants configuration

Virtual Tenant records are created and deleted automatically by TrackMe when managing Virtual Tenants through the Web or REST API. Tenant-level configuration is edited from the **Configure tenant** modal, reachable from the per-tenant 3-dot menu on the Virtual Tenants page — see *Managing tenants*.

TrackMe Logging

The logging level for TrackMe is set from Configuration → System settings → Logging. All custom commands, REST endpoints, and any other TrackMe components rely on this setting to define the level of logging.

It is not recommended in a Production context to set TrackMe in DEBUG mode in normal circumstances as TrackMe will be extremely chatty in debug.

A typical logging message will look like: (INFO mode in this example)

```
2023-01-10 17:22:04,520 INFO trackmesplkflxparse.py stream 366 tenant_id=
↪"flx-demo-dma", context="live", TrackMeSplkFlxParse has terminated successfully,␣
↪turn debug mode on for more details, results_count="2"
```

The logging level is extracted at search time, via props.conf settings, example:

```
# catch all sourcetype
[(?::){0}trackme:custom_commands:*]
EXTRACT-log_level = \d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}\s\d{2}:\d{2}:\d{2}\,\d*\s(?<log_level>\w*)\s
```

Therefore, you can review errors for instance with the following SPL search which would review both REST API endpoints errors and the custom commands:

```
(index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api log_level=ERROR) OR (index=_internal␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:* log_level=ERROR)
```

We strongly believe that the truth stands in the logs; therefore, we take great care at making sure logging in TrackMe is giving you the greatest level of quality and reliability!

See the following documentation for more about logging & troubleshooting in TrackMe:

- *Troubleshooting TrackMe*

8.10.3 Large-scale environments

TrackMe is designed to scale to many tenants and large entity counts. This page collects the practices that keep it efficient as it grows.

Design principles

- **Tenants are the scaling unit.** Design them around perimeters, teams, and permissions. Document your index naming conventions and top-priority perimeters first, then map tenants onto them.
- **Prefer many narrow trackers over a few broad ones.** Several concurrent *hybrid trackers* with non-overlapping scope are more cost-efficient, and easier to reason about, than one sweeping tracker.
- **Onboard progressively.** Start a tenant with DSM only, then add hybrid trackers one at a time, benchmarking each, rather than enabling everything at creation.
- **Lead with DSM.** Data Source Monitoring delivers the most value first; add DHM (heavier, needs maturity) and MHM (IT-Ops-specific) as you grow.
- **Use a service account**, not `admin`, so you can apply Workload Management and attribute cost cleanly (see *Configuration*).

Important

Dedicate a search-head tier to TrackMe at scale. On-premises, give TrackMe its own SH tier; on Splunk Cloud, use the ad-hoc tier. TrackMe must **never** actively track on the same search-head tier as a Splunk premium app such as Enterprise Security or ITSI — that configuration is not supported. Use *remote deployments* to reach data on other tiers.

How the heavy backends run: batches under a runtime budget

When you review TrackMe in the Splunk scheduler, the per-entity backends — adaptive delay, ML training, ML detection, per-entity maintenance — all follow the same execution model, and misreading it is the single most common source of confusion in a workload review:

the dispatch window is a trigger, not a bound. A tracker scheduled every 5 minutes with a `-5m` window is *not* promising to finish in 5 minutes, and a multi-minute run is *not* a runaway search. On each occurrence, the saved search selects a **batch of entities**, does the real work in a per-entity processing loop, **stops when it nears its runtime budget**, and resumes with the next batch on the following cycle.

Two practical consequences:

- **Run time reflects batch size, not the window.** The more entities a backend has to process each cycle, the longer its runs — that is expected behaviour for a large tenant, not a fault.
- **The cost is self-limiting.** These backends only pick up entities that need work (adaptive delay only reviews entities actually in a delay breach; ML training only fits models past their retrain interval). The cleaner and more stable the estate, the smaller the batches — the cost scales with how much of the estate is *unstable*.

See *adaptive delay* and the *ML backend & scheduling* for what one run of each actually does.

Reading the Splunk scheduler: continued vs skipped

When reviewing TrackMe's searches in the scheduler (`index=_internal sourcetype=scheduler`), two statuses matter and they are **not** equivalent:

- `continued` — the scheduler could not dispatch the search at its slot because the **concurrent-search limit** was reached, so it **deferred and re-attempted** it on the next cycle. The run is postponed, not lost. It is a saturation symptom of the stack, not a TrackMe fault — and TrackMe is resilient to it by design, re-attempting its own work rather than failing the run.
- `skipped` — the scheduler **gave up** on that occurrence. This is the status that genuinely drops work and deserves investigation.

Tip

Give TrackMe a bounded slice of concurrency. Run each tenant under a **dedicated service account** as the tenant owner, and place **role-based concurrent-search limits** on that account — restrictive enough that TrackMe cannot crowd out business or premium-app searches, but with enough headroom to operate (on the order of **10 concurrent searches**). TrackMe then consumes a predictable slice of the stack instead of competing on the shared pool. This is good Splunk hygiene independent of any footprint concern.

To measure completion, skipping, run times, and TrackMe's share of compute objectively, see *Measuring TrackMe's scheduler footprint* — current TrackMe releases also bundle these scheduler reports in the **Support - generate diags** tooling.

Reducing the footprint: which levers, in which order

When a workload review asks for reductions, apply the levers in value order:

1. **Upgrade to the current release.** The structural gains live there (native ML engine, caching and cadence improvements) — most later levers work better after it.

2. **Disable optional convenience backends you don't rely on.** Adaptive delay is the classic example: it is valuable but entirely optional, and disabling it at the tenant level automatically un-schedules its backend search — thresholds simply hold their current or policy-defined values (see *Adaptive delay (ML)*).
3. **Scope ML outliers to where behavioural change is meaningful** — rather than a blanket on/off (see *Outlier detection*).
4. **Align cadences to the current defaults.** Long-lived tenants can carry legacy schedules: TrackMe deliberately **never rewrites an existing saved-search schedule on upgrade**, so re-aligning custom crons to today's defaults is a quick manual win.

Note

Do not reduce the ML-monitor frequency to save cost — that opens scoring gaps and delays detection. The correct ML cost lever is model *scope* (which entities carry models), not monitor cadence.

Note

Per-entity maintenance, data sampling, and Guardian checks all add scheduled load — stagger their cadences, and keep an eye on skipped searches (see *Managing tenants*).

See also

- *Large-scale environments — in depth* — the end-to-end hybrid-tracker build, index-distribution SPL, cron budget math, and benchmarking.
- *Virtual Tenants explained* — the tenant model.
- *Hybrid trackers* — hybrid and replica trackers.
- *Remote Splunk deployments* — monitoring remote deployments.

8.10.4 Large-scale environments — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for running TrackMe at scale. For the readable overview, start with *Scaling*. This page gives the end-to-end Hybrid Tracker build procedure, the index-distribution SPL, the cron/skipping-search budget math, and the benchmarking workflow.

Introduction to High Scale in TrackMe

This documentation aims to provide best practice configuration steps for TrackMe, particularly in large-scale environments.

TrackMe is highly configurable, flexible, and designed for performance and efficiency at scale.

It scales from daily ingests in TB to dozens and much more, with limited and optimized computing costs when respecting good design practices.

However, adhering to best practices and considering specific design aspects are crucial for optimal results.

Scaling Concepts with TrackMe

TrackMe scaling concepts depend on various aspects of the solution, with some key points highlighted below.

TrackMe Virtual Tenants

Virtual Tenants are a core concept in TrackMe V2. In summary:

- Virtual Tenants act as virtual instances of TrackMe within the application.
- By using Virtual Tenants, you can define the scope and design of your TrackMe implementation.
- A Virtual Tenant orchestrates the lifecycle of all TrackMe knowledge objects, from KVstore collections to TrackMe trackers.
- Virtual Tenants are created on-demand by TrackMe administrators and can be disabled or deleted later.
- This feature allows scoping of Splunk data and entities created by TrackMe, using technical or functional concepts tailored to your preferences and context.
- Virtual Tenants support Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and cater to a wide range of functional and business requirements.

Virtual Tenants offer capabilities beyond the "MSP" (Managed Service Provider) requirements, making TrackMe a unique Splunk application.

TrackMe Trackers

TrackMe implements a concept of Trackers, these are scheduled backend jobs created:

- There are different types of Trackers, depending on the components
- For Feeds tracking, for instance, you would create multiple Hybrid trackers to address the required data scope, with no overlap between trackers

Dedicated TrackMe Search Head Tiers

At very large scale, it is obviously beneficial to consider a dedicated Search Head tier for TrackMe, either standalone or dedicated:

- Keep in mind that TrackMe can use its remote search capabilities; therefore, it technically can deal with any remote deployment, on-premise or Cloud
- On-Premise Splunk customers at large scale should consider dedicating a Search Head tier for TrackMe
- Cloud customers will leverage the ad-hoc Search Head tier; some customers can also have multiple ad-hoc Search Head tiers and therefore dedicate a specific Search Head tier to TrackMe

In any case, keep in mind that TrackMe should never be actively tracking in the same Search Head tier as a Splunk Premium application, and that we do **not** support this scenario (Enterprise Security, ITSI).

Requirements for High Scale

TrackMe Splunk Service Account

It is a best practice to use a service account; this allows, for instance, to easily identify related search workloads, investigate the costs related to TrackMe, and so forth.

Using a service account rather than the default `admin` user when assigning searches also facilitates the implementation of Splunk Workload Management (WLM).

TrackMe implements a least privileges approach, consult:

- *Configuration*
- *Roles & access control*

TrackMe Remote Accounts

With its unique capabilities, TrackMe allows transparent execution of searches against remote Splunk deployments or standalone instances, from Search Head Clusters to Heavy Forwarders, or utility nodes such as Deployment Servers, License Managers, etc.

Depending on the components and your context, you may need as a prerequisite to get service accounts created on remote systems, a bearer token to be created, and remote accounts to be configured in TrackMe.

Consult:

- *Remote Splunk deployments*

Feeds Tracking (splk-feeds components family)

Feeds tracking is the original core concept of TrackMe, this is covered by 3 components:

- `splk-dsm` which is the main and most valuable component; we recommend focusing on this component first
- `splk-dhm` which tracks data by the event host; this is also a valuable component which can however be more expensive from a compute costs perspective, and requires more maturity
- `splk-mhm` which tracks metrics from the metric endpoint perspective; this component is more specific to IT-Ops related use cases

Hint

Recommendations

- Focus first on the Data Source tracking (splk-dsm)
- Be specific and address in priority the most critical indexes in Splunk
- For large scale environments, we recommend some preparation work to be performed; the indexes naming convention should be known and documented, as well as top priority indexes and perimeters
- Create Tenants according to your needs taking into account perimeters, teams and permissions, etc.
- Create empty tenant and proceed to the Hybrid Trackers configuration manually
- Create concurrent Hybrid Trackers to address specific scope of your environment; it is **more cost efficient** to have multiple concurrent Hybrid Trackers addressing restricted scope of indexes than just a few dealing with a huge amount of data

Create an Empty Tenant

Open the tenant wizard creation, and create the first tenant:

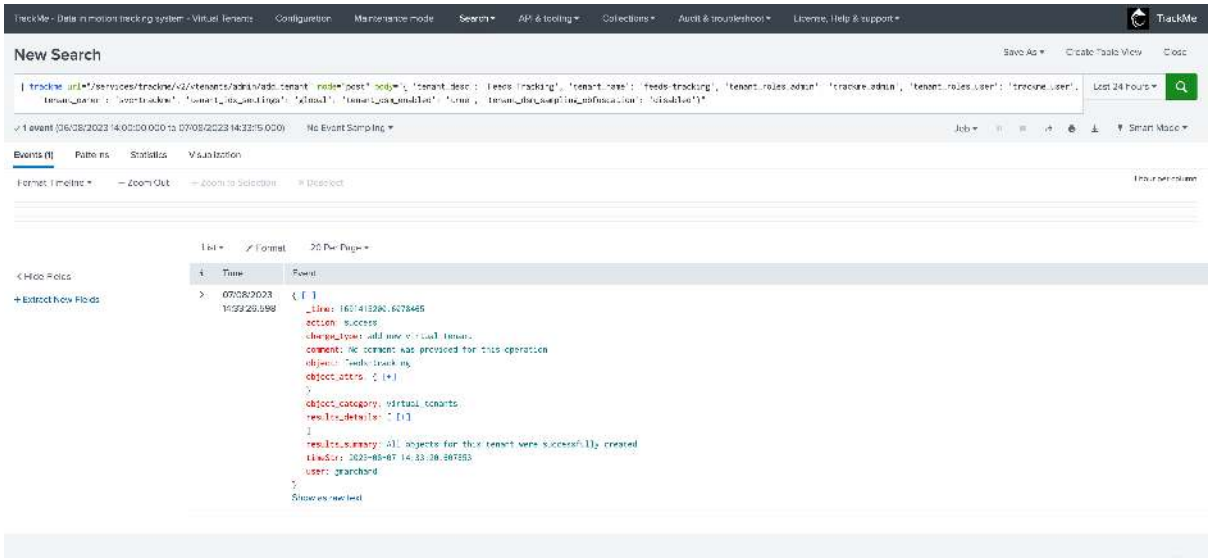
- Only enable the Data Source tracking component (splk-dsm)
- Do not create Hybrid trackers at the phase of the Virtual Tenant creation; instead, create trackers progressively processing benchmarks in the same time

You can create a brand new virgin tenant in a single line of SPL:

Replace the name of the tenant, the service account and roles as needed

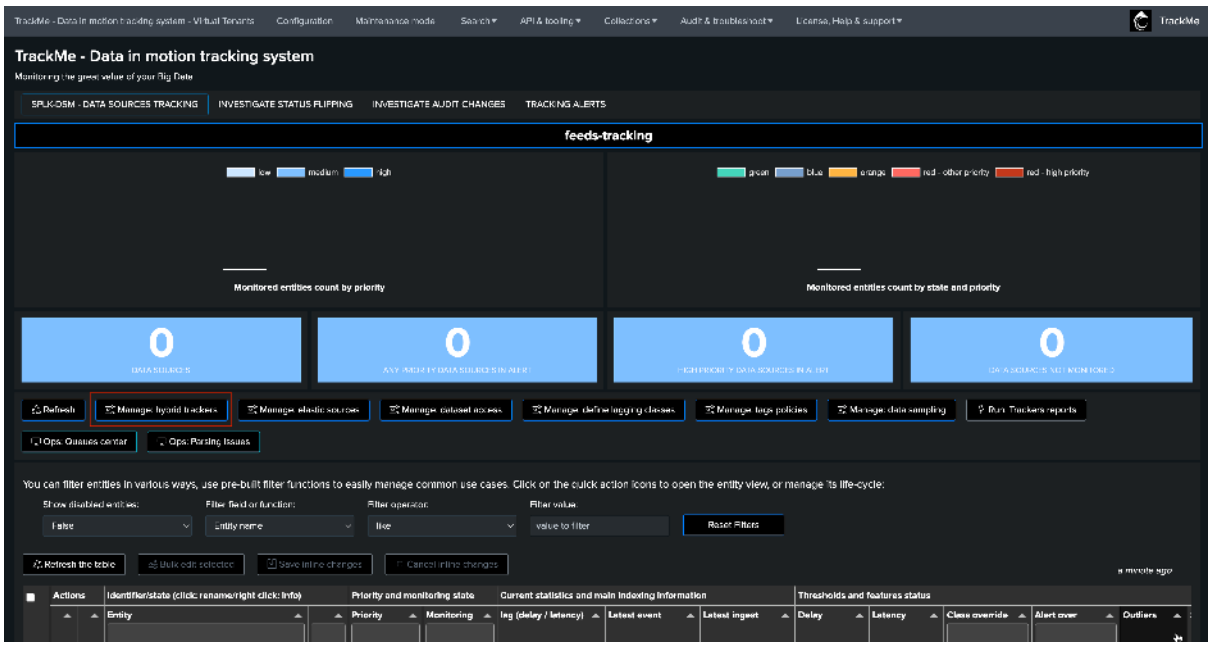
```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant" mode="post" body="{
↪'tenant_desc': 'Feeds Tracking', 'tenant_name': 'feeds-tracking',
↪'tenant_roles_admin': 'trackme_admin', 'tenant_roles_user': 'trackme_user',
↪'tenant_owner': 'svc-trackme', 'tenant_idx_settings': 'global',
↪'tenant_dsm_enabled': 'true', 'tenant_dsm_sampling_obfuscation': 'disabled'}"
```

Notes: this creates a brand new tenant only with the splk-dsm component; components can be later on added and removed from existing tenants without having to delete and re-create the tenant.

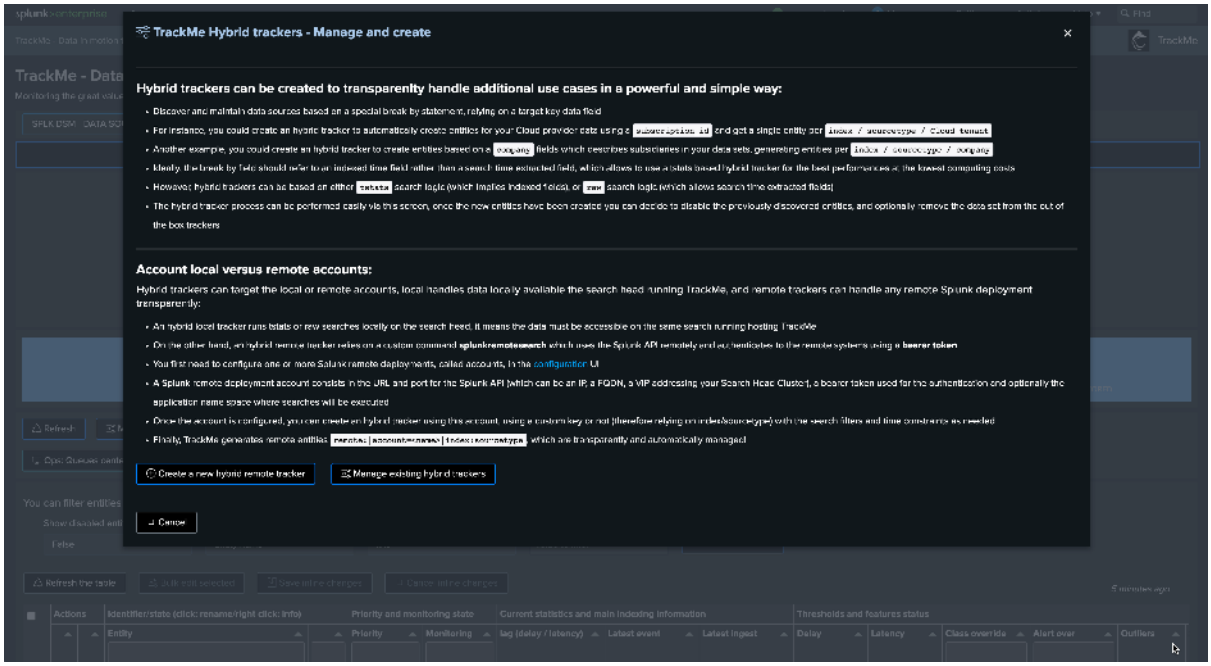


Enter the new tenant

Once the new Virtual Tenant is created, enter the tenant and click on Manage Hybrid Trackers:



Then click on Create new hybrid trackers:



This is where Hybrid Trackers will be defined, tested, benchmarked and finally created.

Open a Search tab in parallel

Have a search tab handy, and let's run the following simple Splunk search:

indexes convention

- In large scale environments, it is a best and right practice to have strong naming conventions
- If for instance, your goal is to track security related data, perhaps all these indexes start by `sec_` or `siem_`
- Then, make sure to include these concepts in the searches thereafter

```
| tstats count where index=* earliest=-7d latest=now by index
| eventstats sum(count) as total_count
| eval percent=round(count/total_count*100, 2)
| fields - total_count
| sort - limit=0 percent
```

The point of this basic search is to identify the volume of events in each Splunk index, then calculate the percentage against the total number of events ingested in the past 7 days.

This in addition with the knowledge of your context and requirements should drive the creation of Hybrid Trackers.

For instance, let's assume that majority of events is represented by

- Firewall related data (Palo Alto, etc)
- System logs related data (Windows eventlogs, etc)
- Cloud security logs (such as AWS, GCP, etc)
- Anything else

In a large scale environment, a likely scenario could be create 4 hybrid trackers, this could for instance results in basically 4 indexes constraints:

Table 10: Hybrid Tracker roles and indexes constraints

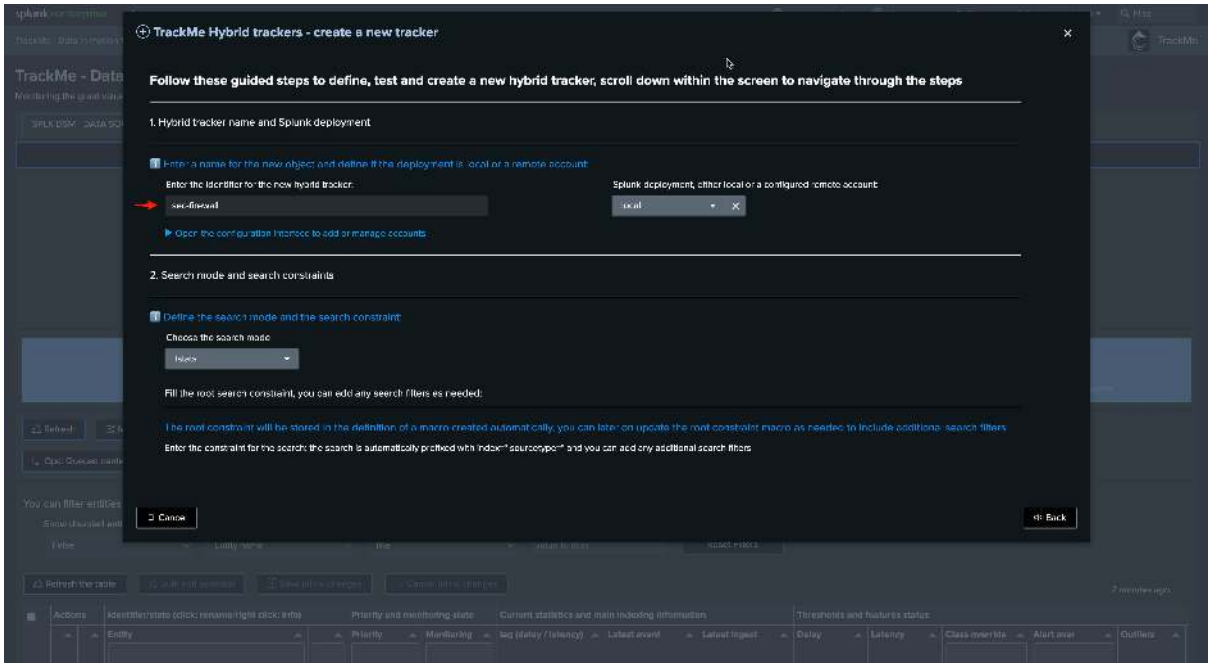
Role	Indexes constraint
Firewall	`(index=sec_firewall_*)`
System logs	`(index=sec_oswin_* OR index=sec_osnix_*)`
Cloud	`(index=sec_cloud_*)`
Other data	`index=sec_* NOT (index=sec_firewall_* OR index=sec_oswin_* OR index=sec_osnix_* OR index=sec_cloud_*)`

This might well be a first shot that you can review and update while you are running into the configuration, this however provides a clear and easy picture of what to do.

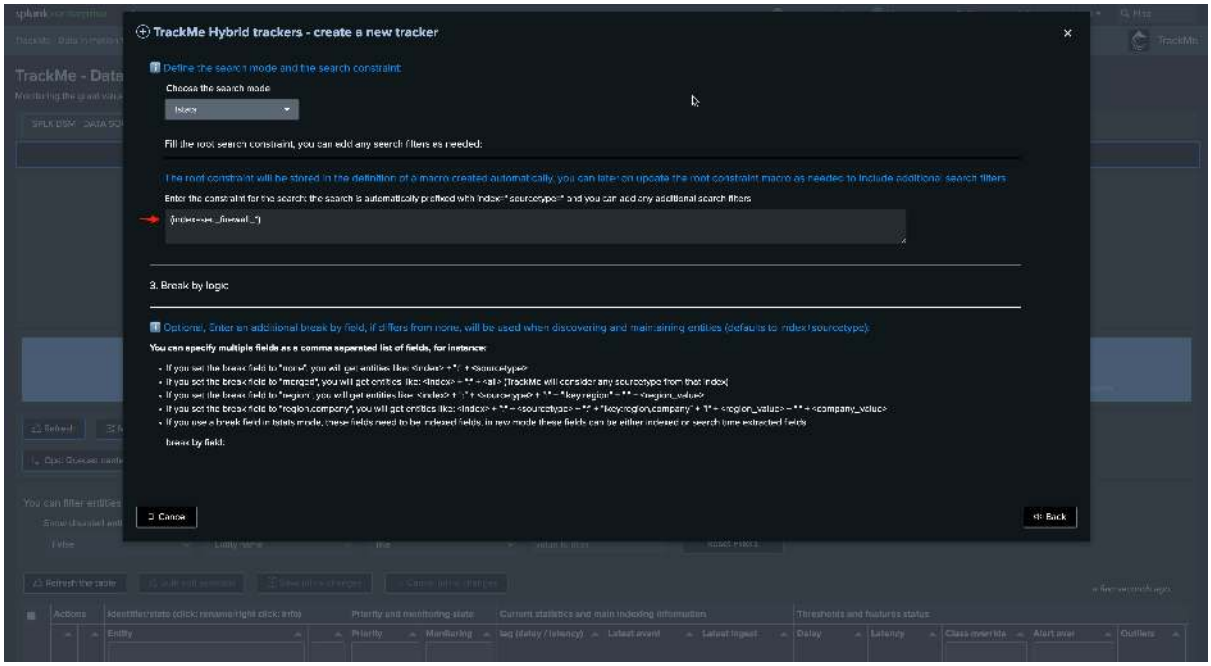
Define, test, benchmark and validate Trackers

Back in the Hybrid Tracker creation user wizard, let's define our first Hybrid Tracker, test and benchmark:

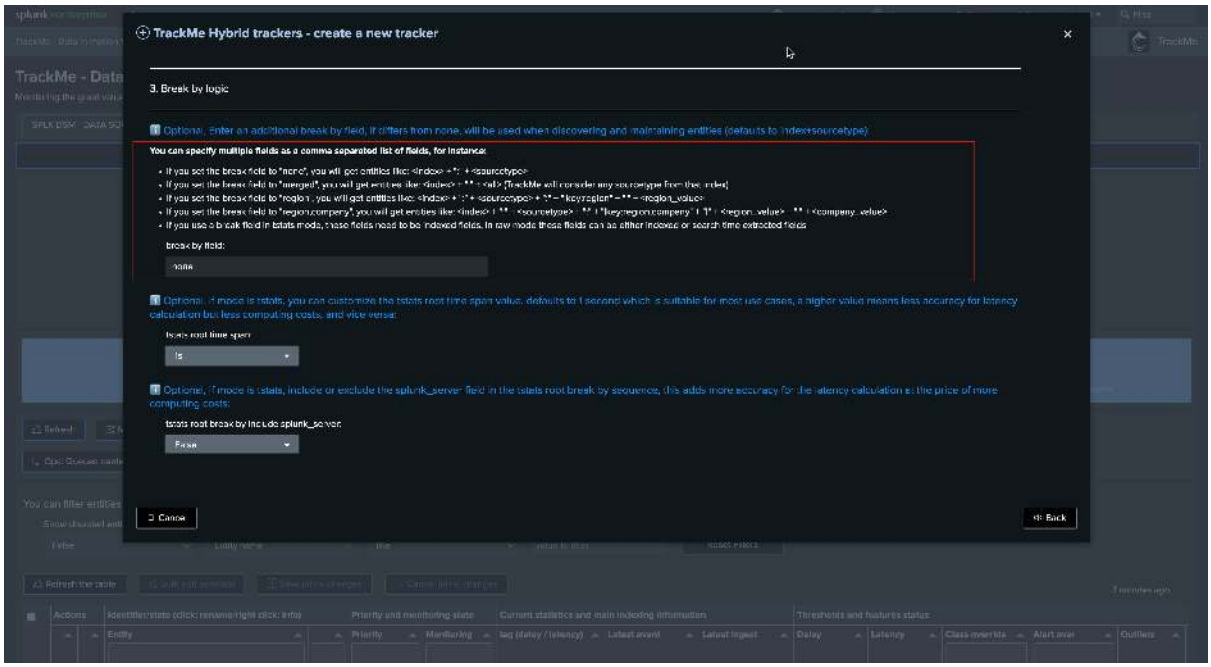
Provide a meaningful name, this will ease the management over time:



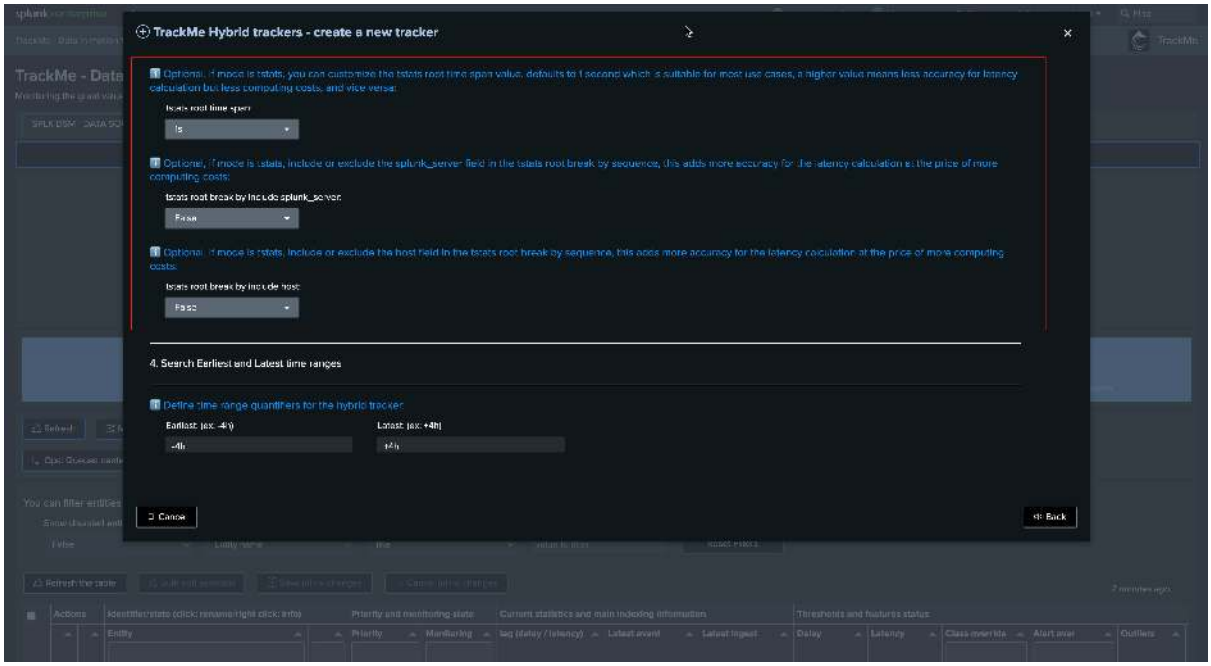
*Replace the entire search constraint, TrackMe will store this into a macro associated with the Hybrid Tracker which can be updated as needed later on:**

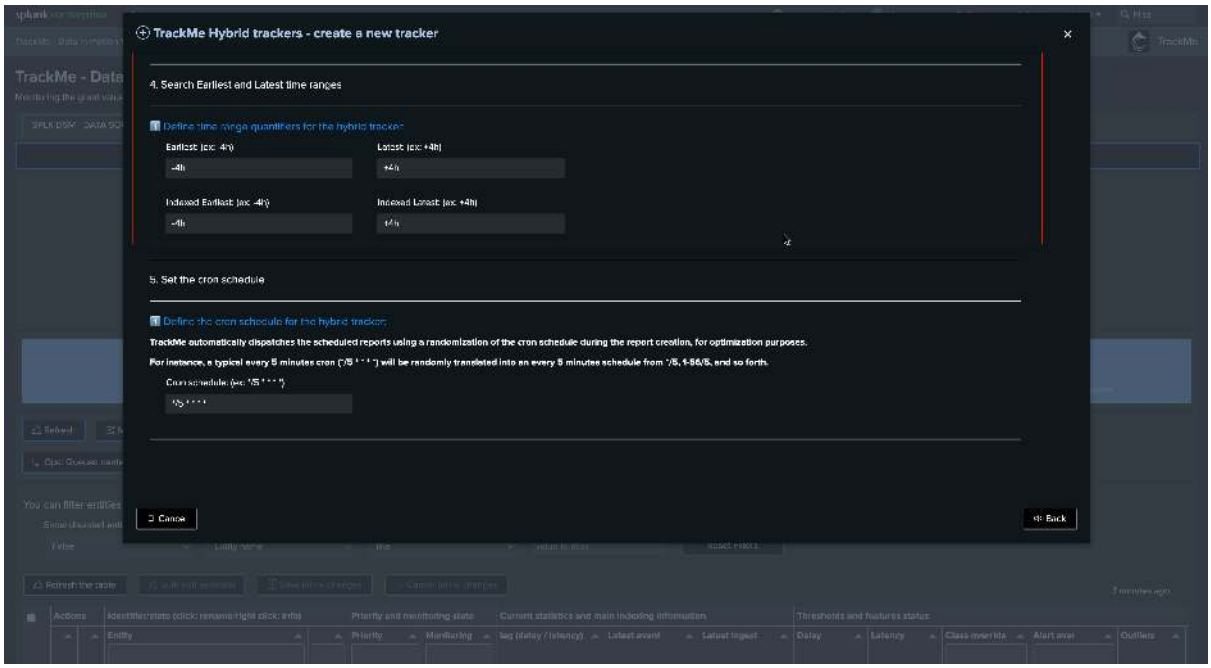


Review the break by statement, this all depends on your requirements, the default means index + ":" + sourcetype:

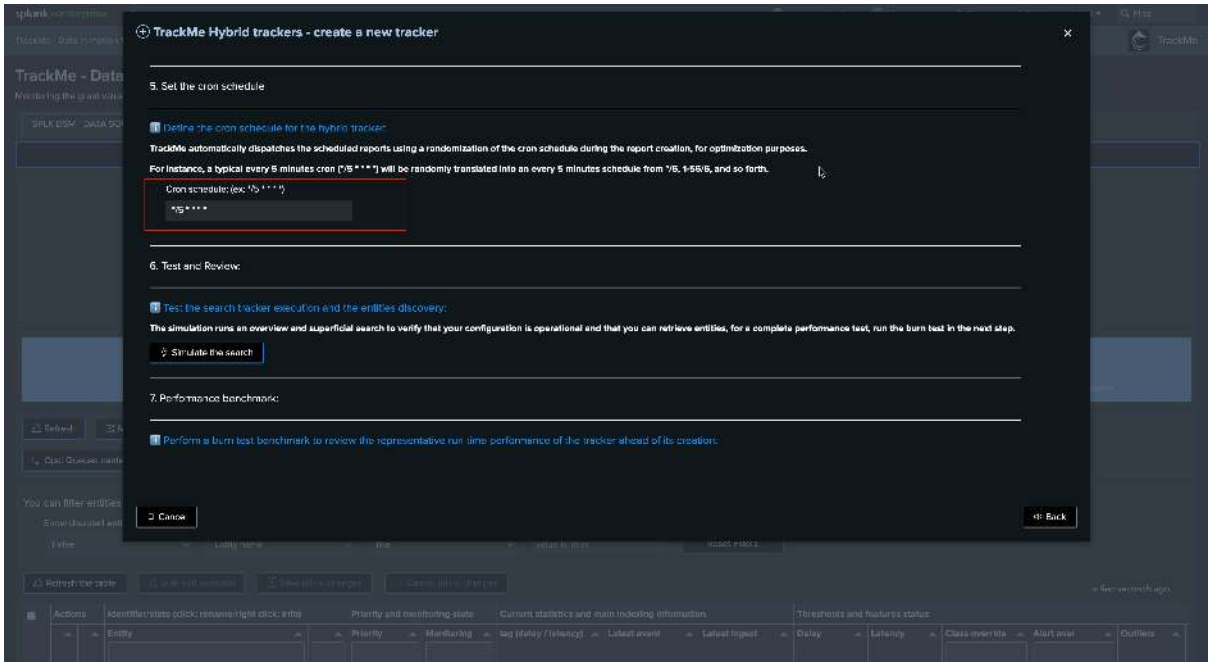


Review additional break by, earliest and latest time quantifiers, for high scale TrackMe licensed customers, these are generally the best cost efficient parameters, users using the Foundation Edition trial are limited to eight Hybrid Trackers in total and can restrict these furthers to reduce the run time of the trackers:





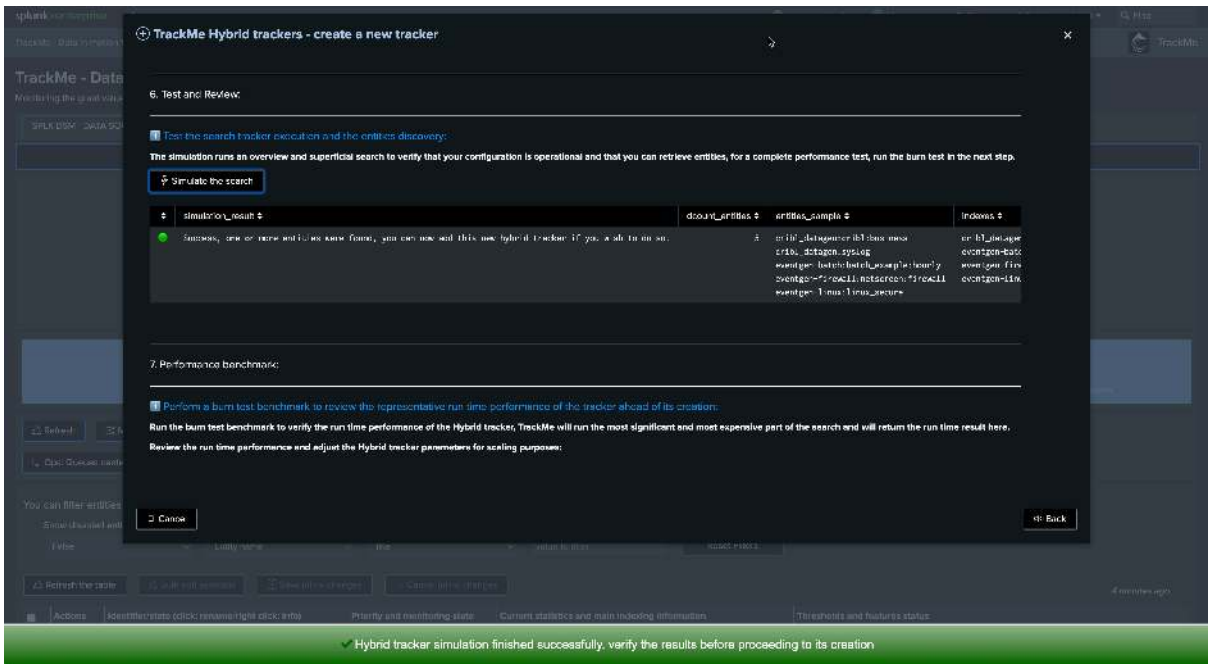
The cron by default is set to every 5 minutes, this is the recommended configuration also for high scale environments as long as the Hybrid Trackers are properly designed:



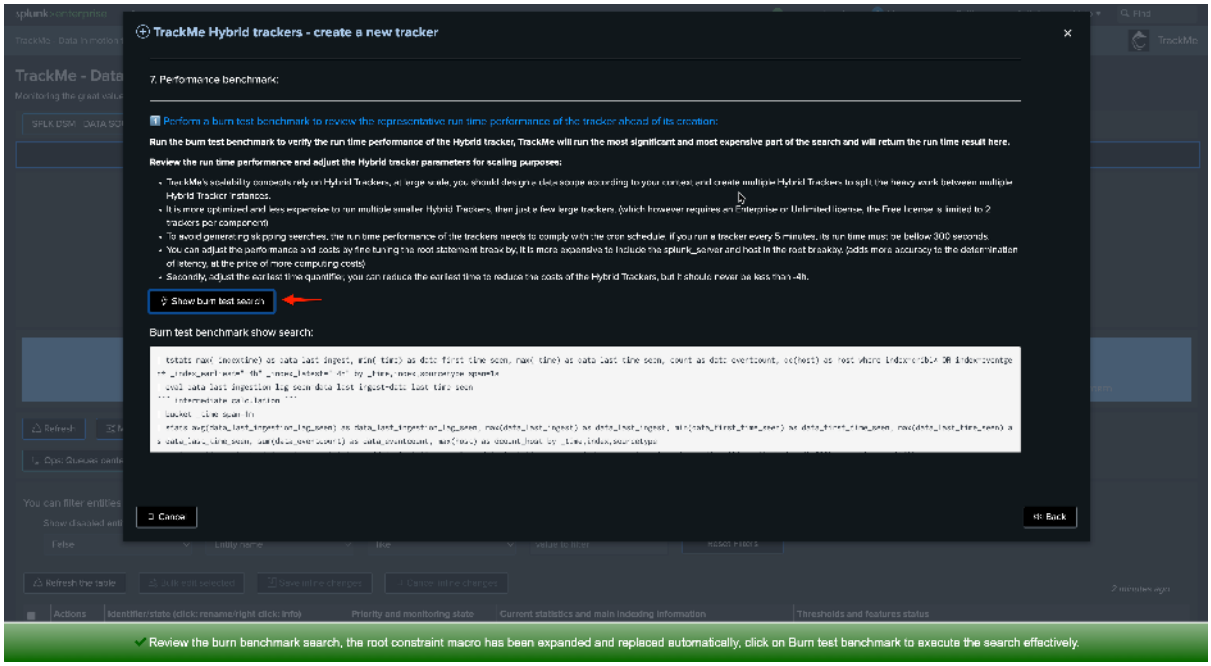
Notes:

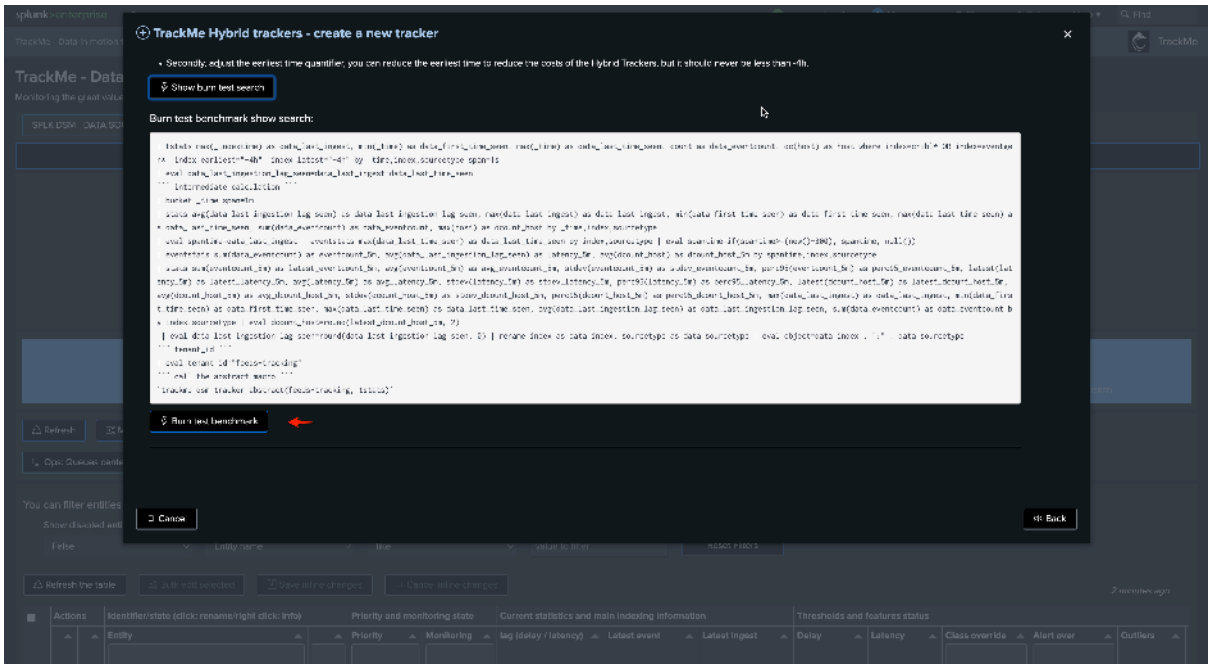
- A crontab of 5 minutes means we have 300 seconds for the tracker to be executed before starting to generate skipping searches
- Skipping searches is the indicator that the configuration is not optimal and that the Hybrid Tracker has too much to be done for a single search instance

Finally, we can test the search, this test only returns a subset of entities found and gives us a first indication of the performance as well as the content that will be retrieved:

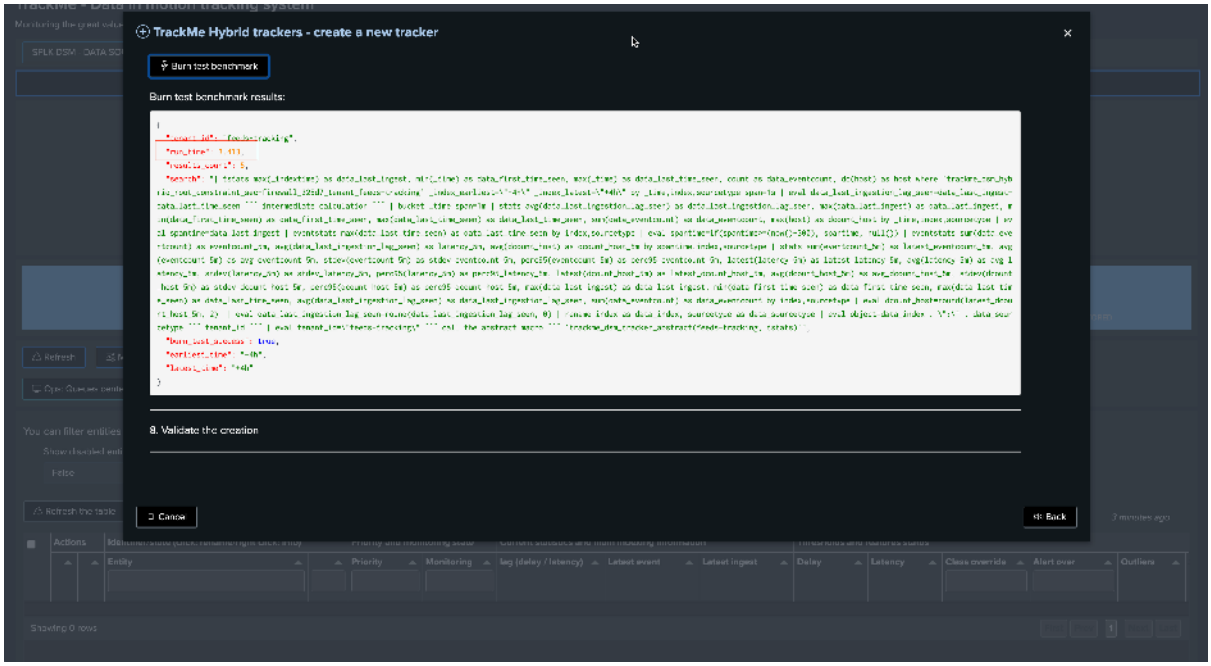


Now, let's return the benchmark search and run the benchmark test, our search needs to complete in well less than 300 seconds according to our cron time, ideally max approximately 200 seconds:





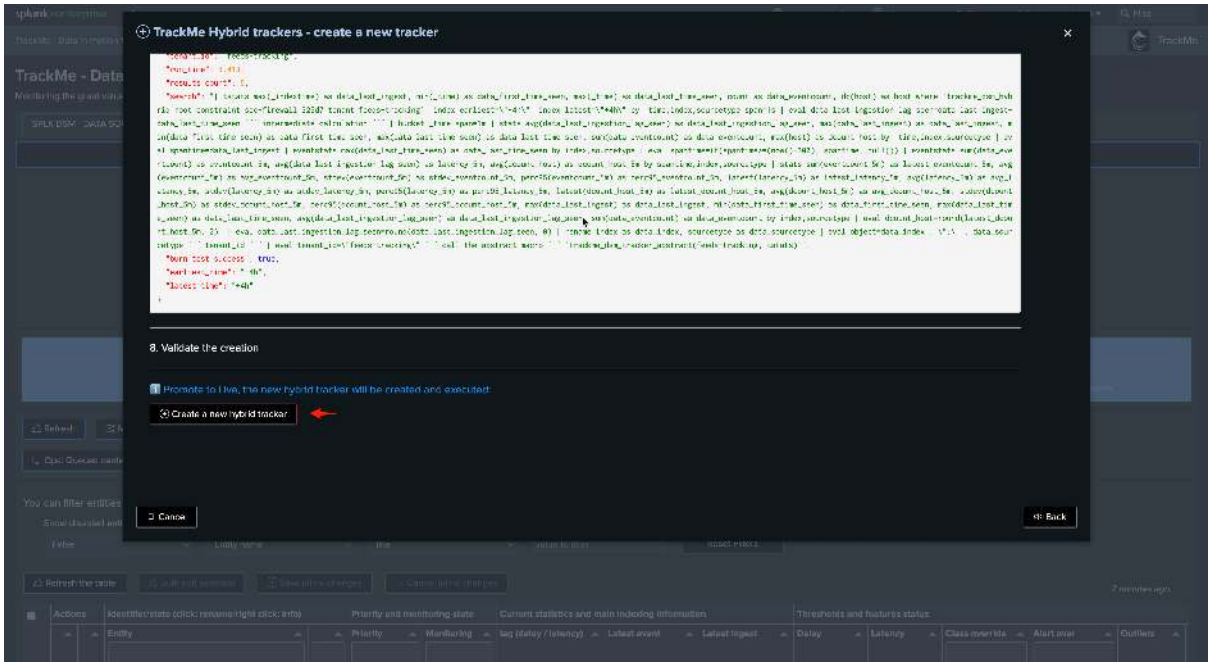
*At this stage, if the search run time super fast, this means that the index scope can safety be increased so you can reduce the total number of Hybrid Trackers, but remember that is much more cost efficient to run concurrent smaller Hybrid trackers than just a few very large:**



Notes:

- In some circumstances and in Splunk Cloud, the benchmark search can reach the Nginx timeout (which is picky picky)
- In that case, you can simply take the benchmark search out and run it in in a search with associated earliest and latest quantifiers
- The Benchmark search represents the most expensive part of the search logic that TrackMe will orchestrate

Once we are happy with the design and performance, we can validate the creation of the Hybrid Tracker:

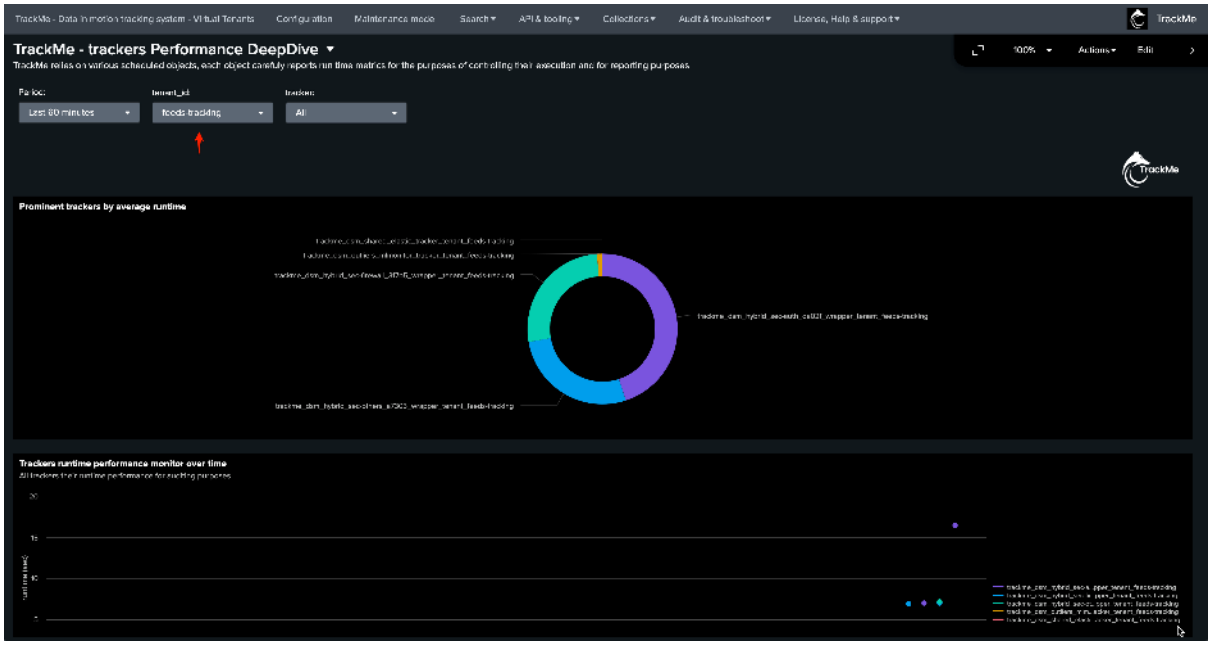


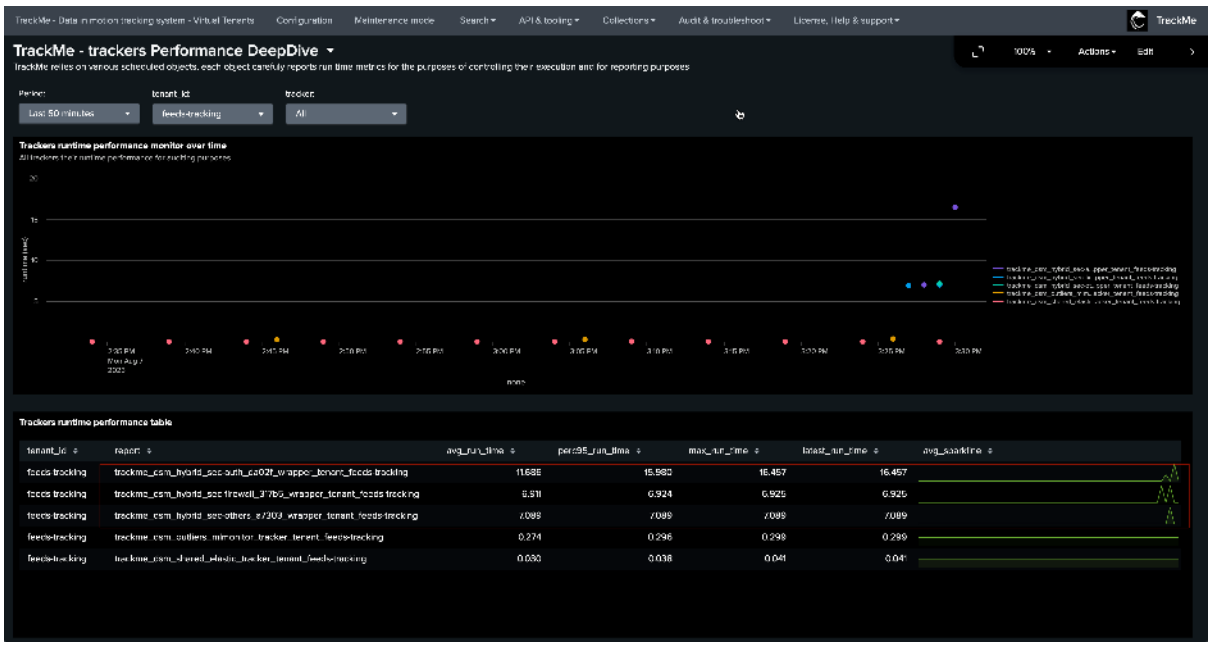
Review Hybrid Trackers Performance

After all Hybrid Trackers were created, and after a few executions, consult the Performance deepdive dashboard: (menu Audit & Troubleshoot)

Types of trackers

- TrackMe has various types of trackers depending on the components and their mission
- Not all share the same type of schedule; some trackers like the ML related trackers are designed to run over long periods of time on a less frequent schedule, dealing with TrackMe own metrics and automatically stopping as needed
- You want to focus on the Hybrid Trackers





Other components and additional considerations

General Tracker Design

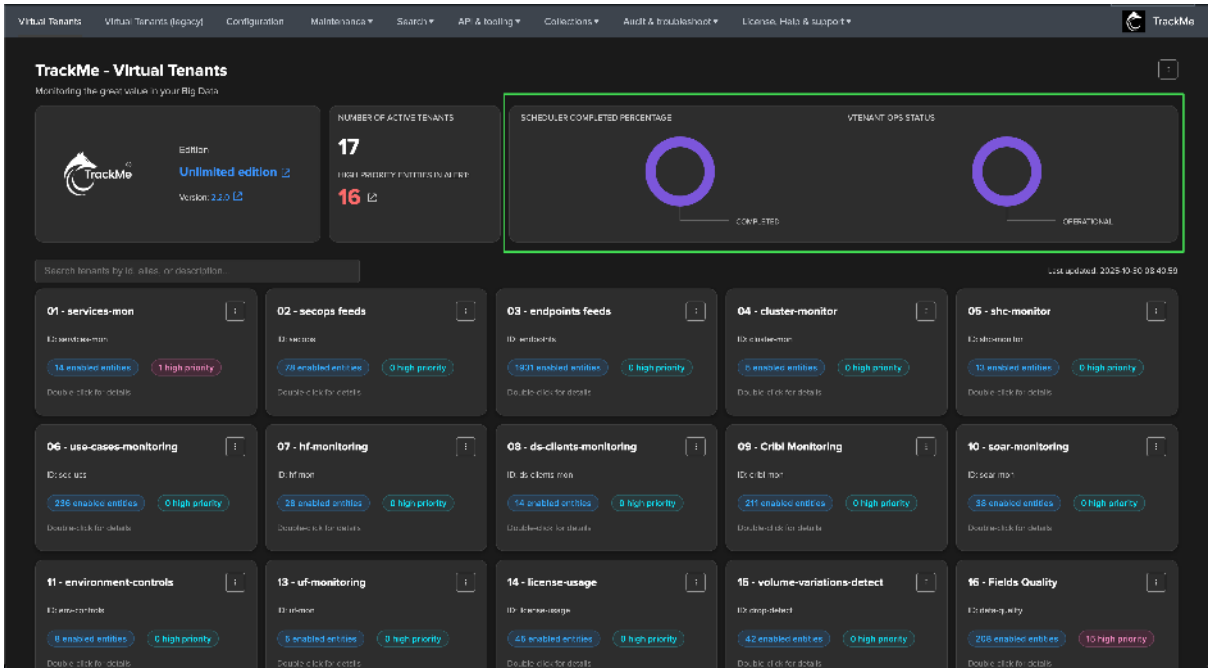
As a general rule, all TrackMe components and underneath associated trackers obey the same design:

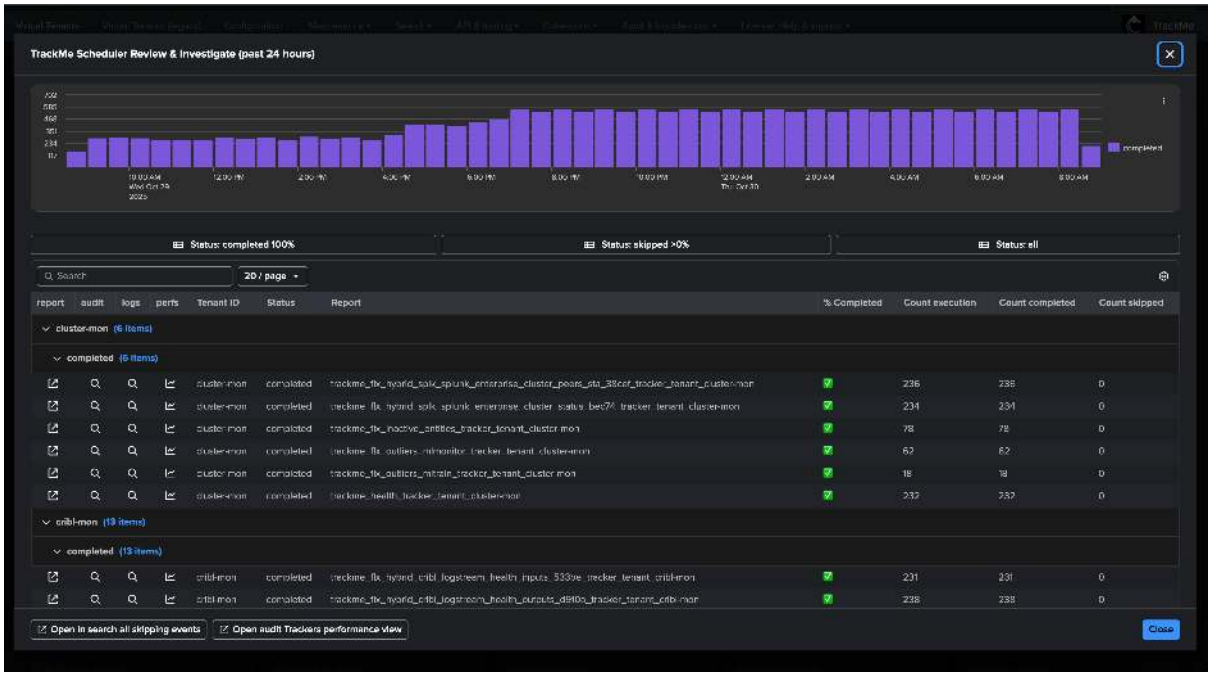
- Trackers should complete in a runtime that is consistent with their cron schedule

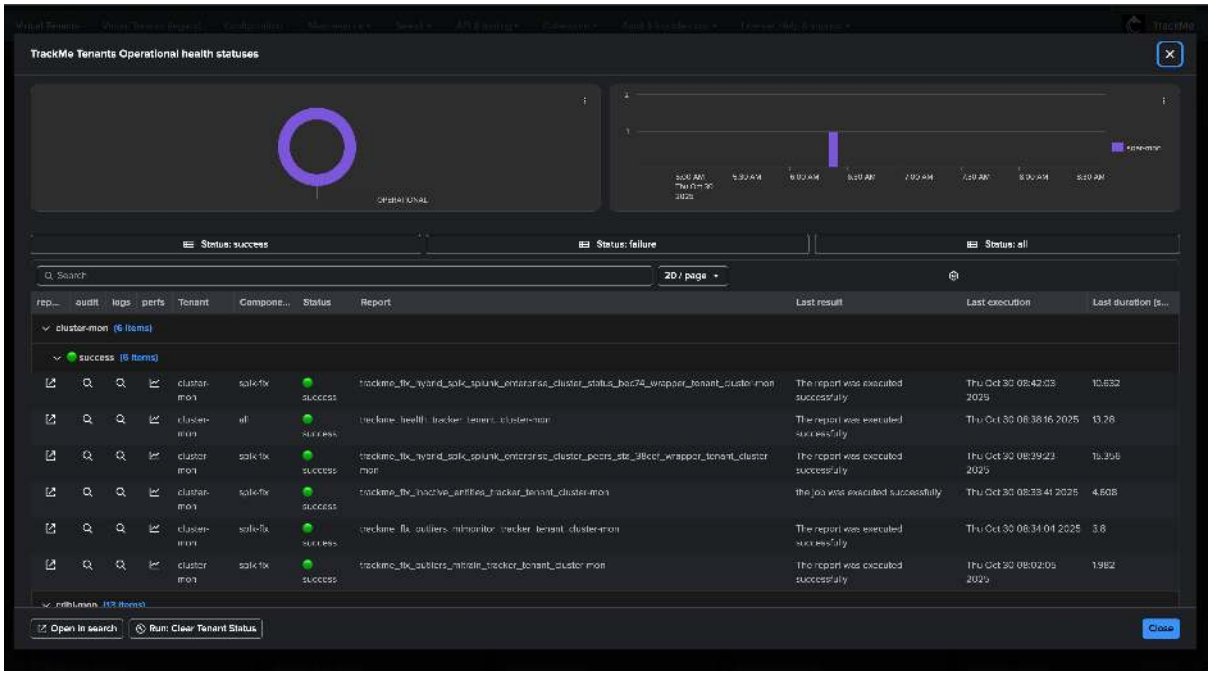
- Trackers should not overlap; this means that for instance with feeds tracking, trackers should look at specific set of indexes but unless using a different break by, there are no reasons why these would share the same indexes
- Trackers systematically report their runtime performance and report failures to the component register
- Trackers are component specific; the activity of feeds tracking is not the same as Workload or Flex Trackers, but the philosophy remains similar

Review and Monitor Virtual Tenants Activity

TrackMe carefully reports any issue affecting the Virtual Tenants and trackers; for instance, concurrent execution being reached on the instance would lead to failures easily visible:







Measuring TrackMe's scheduler footprint

What ultimately matters in a workload review is **whether searches complete, how long they take, and what share of the platform's compute they consume** — all three can be measured directly rather than inferred. Current TrackMe releases bundle these scheduler reports in the **Support - generate diags** tooling; the underlying searches also work standalone on any deployment.

Scheduler skipping report

Per TrackMe saved search, how many runs *completed* versus were *skipped* or *deferred* (`continued`), and the completion percentage — the objective way to separate a tracker being deferred and re-run (harmless) from a run genuinely dropped:

```
search (index=_internal sourcetype=scheduler app="trackme")
| eval status=case(status=="success" OR status=="completed", "completed",
                   status=="skipped", "skipped", status=="continued", "deferred")
| stats count(eval(status=="completed")) as count_completed,
        count(eval(status=="skipped")) as count_skipped, count by savedsearch_name
| eval pct_completed=round(((count_completed / count) * 100),2)
| sort 0 - count_skipped
```

Note that `continued` is reported as *deferred*, not skipped — this immediately confirms whether any TrackMe search is actually being dropped (see *continued vs skipped*).

Scheduler performance report

The average / p95 / max run time per TrackMe search — the performance baseline to work from:

```
search (index=_internal sourcetype=scheduler app="trackme" run_time=*)
| stats avg(run_time) as avg_run_time, max(run_time) as max_run_time,
        perc95(run_time) as perc95, min(run_time) as min_run_time by␣
↪savedsearch_name
| sort 0 - avg_run_time
```

Validating the compute share through the SVC lens (Splunk Cloud)

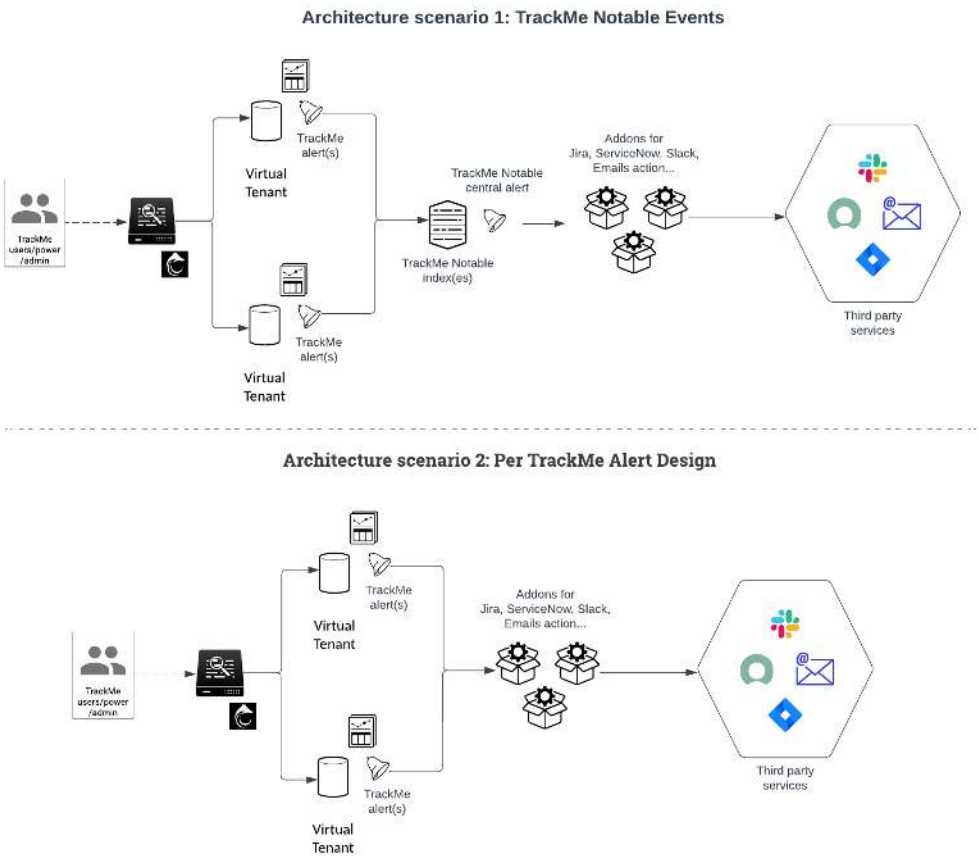
On Splunk Cloud, the meaningful currency is the **SVC** — CPU-hours of `tstats` / `mstats`-dominated searches do not translate linearly into SVC consumption. This search (from TrackMe's own *SVC usage audit* view) charts, hour by hour, the percentage of the stack's total consumed SVC attributable to TrackMe, and works standalone on any Splunk Cloud stack with the CMC summary data:

```
(index=_cmc_summary OR index=summary) source="splunk-svc-search-attribution"␣
↪svc_usage=*
| fields svc_usage svc_consumer svc_consumption_score search_type search_app␣
↪search_label
  search_user search_head_names unified_sid process_type
| fillnull value="" svc_consumer process_type search_provenances search_type␣
↪search_app
  search_label search_user unified_sid search_modes labels search_head_names␣
↪usage_source
| stats max(svc_usage) as utilized_svc by _time svc_consumer search_type search_app
  search_label search_user search_head_names unified_sid process_type
| bucket _time span=1h
| stats sum(utilized_svc) as svc by _time, search_app
| eval search_app=if(isnull(search_app) OR search_app==""", "NA", search_app)
| eventstats sum(svc) as total_svc by _time
| eval pct=svc/total_svc*100
| search search_app="trackme"
| fields _time search_app pct
| timechart span=1h first(pct) as pct by search_app
```

See also the white paper *Tracking Splunk Cloud SVC consumption in TrackMe*.

Alerting Architecture in TrackMe

We recommend defining an Alerting Architecture based on TrackMe Notable events which provides several advantages, especially at large scale:



However, both options are valid design options, which can be implemented in TrackMe in a straightforward and flexible way.

See *Stateful alerting*

8.10.5 Maintenance mode

Maintenance mode suppresses alerting during planned (or unplanned) work, and excludes that time from SLA accounting. TrackMe offers it at three scopes, plus a persistent record that drives the SLA exclusion.

The three mechanisms

Mechanism	What it does
Global / tenant maintenance mode	A runtime on/off switch that silences alerting for the whole instance or one tenant. It suppresses stateful-alert transitions and auto-ack actions — but the decision maker keeps running, so you still *see* red state in the UI. It is alert **silencing, not sleep**.
Per-entity maintenance	Forces one entity (or a bulk selection) into the **blue**, non-alerting state for an explicit window. It has **top precedence** over computed state and every other protection layer, and auto-returns to normal when the window expires.
Maintenance Knowledge Database (KDB)	A persistent log of windows — planned or unplanned, past or future — by scope. SLA accounting reads the KDB (it needs historical intervals), not the live switch.

Enabling then disabling maintenance mode automatically writes a **planned** KDB record, so your SLA stays honest with no extra steps.

How it interacts with SLA

SLA exclusion reads the **KDB**. Only `active` and `expired` windows are excluded — not future `scheduled` ones — and, by default, only **planned** windows (a global setting changes this). A background tracker flips windows `scheduled → active → expired` every few minutes and writes the audit trail.

Note

- **Always set a timeout.** Global maintenance left on without an end time stays on indefinitely.
- Re-enabling does **not** retroactively fire alerts missed during the window; an open stateful record may need manual cleanup.
- "SLA still counting downtime" almost always means the window's scope did not match the entity.
- Managing maintenance requires admin capability; reading the KDB is available to all TrackMe users.

Under the hood, maintenance status is driven by the `trackme_maintenance_mode_tracker` tracker, and the global setting `maintenance_kdb_exclusion_behaviour` controls whether only *planned* maintenance is excluded from SLA. Global maintenance can be toggled from the REST API — `/services/trackme/v2/maintenance/global_maintenance_enable` and `…/global_maintenance_disable` (both `mode=post`), accepting `maintenance_duration`, `update_comment`, and an optional `tenants_scope` to limit the window to specific tenants:

```
curl -u user␣
↪https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/maintenance/global_maintenance_enable \
    -X POST -d "{\"maintenance_duration\": \"3600\", \"tenants_scope\": \"secops\",
                 \"update_comment\": \"1-hour maintenance for the secops tenant\"}"
```

See also

- *SLA policies* — SLA accounting and exclusions.
- *The entity state machine* — the blue state per-entity maintenance forces.
- *Bank holidays* — the calendar-driven counterpart.

8.10.6 Bank holidays

The bank-holidays calendar lets TrackMe treat public holidays like maintenance windows: when a holiday is active, it prevents alerts and excludes that time from SLA accounting — so a quiet feed on a national holiday does not count against your service levels.

What it does

- **Global scope** — holiday periods apply to all tenants. When active, they suppress alerts and feed the SLA / maintenance calculations.
- **Country import** — import holidays for **40+ countries** by year (via the **date-holidays** library), with options to import only non-working holidays (excluding observances) and to include past periods.
- **Recurring holidays** — mark a holiday recurring and TrackMe creates future occurrences automatically (fixed-date, floating "first Monday of…", or a custom date list). Past recurring periods are cleaned up daily.
- **Custom periods** — add company-specific closures with their own name, dates, and comment.
- **Calendar view** — review everything grouped by year, enable or disable individual holidays, and reset to defaults.

Note

- Holidays are day-level: SLA extends a holiday across the full local day in the tenant's time zone, combined with its monitoring-time policy.
- When a holiday and a maintenance window overlap, the exclusion is their **union**, not the sum — time is never double-counted.
- Shipped defaults only update on version upgrades — **re-import or reset** when holiday laws change, and double-check the country in multi-country organisations.

Each holiday period is mirrored into the **maintenance knowledge database** as a record of type `planned` applying to all tenants, so the time is excluded from SLA accounting; past periods are preserved for historical accuracy. Leap day (Feb 29) is handled by the health manager so a fixed-date holiday still resolves on non-leap years.

Permissions

Read-only access requires the TrackMe user capability (`trackmeuseroperations`); creating, updating and deleting periods requires the TrackMe admin capability (`trackmeadminoperations`).

REST API

Everything the UI does is available through the REST API.

Read (`trackmeuseroperations`):

- `GET /services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/list` — list all periods.
- `GET /services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/check_active` — is a holiday active right now?

Admin (`trackmeadminoperations`), all `POST`:

- `/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/create`
- `/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/update`
- `/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/delete`
- `/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/delete_all`

Create / update payload fields: `period_name`, `start_date`, `end_date`, `comment`, `is_recurring` and `time_format` (`epochtime` or `datestring`). `update` and `delete` identify the record by its `_key`; `delete` also accepts `record_keys` for several at once.

Create a period (epoch dates):

```
curl -u username␣
↪https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/create -X POST \
  -d '{"period_name": "Christmas Day", "start_date": 1735084800, "end_date":␣
↪1735171199, "comment": "Christmas Day holiday", "is_recurring": true,
↪"time_format": "epochtime"}'
```

Create the same period with a datestring:

```
curl -u username␣
↪https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/create -X POST \
  -d '{"period_name": "Christmas Day", "start_date": "2025-12-25T00:00",
↪"end_date": "2025-12-25T23:59", "comment": "Christmas Day holiday",
↪"is_recurring": true, "time_format": "datestring"}'
```

List, then delete one or several periods:

```
curl -u username https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/list
curl -u username␣
↪https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/delete -X POST -d '
↪{"_key": "1234567890"}'
curl -u username␣
↪https://mysplunk:8089/services/trackme/v2/bank_holidays/admin/delete -X POST -d '
↪{"record_keys": "1234567890,0987654321"}'
```

See also

- *Maintenance mode* — the maintenance windows holidays complement.
- *SLA policies* — SLA accounting and exclusions.

8.10.7 Data sampling

Data sampling is TrackMe's **event-format recognition** engine. It periodically samples a *DSM* feed's events and matches them against format models, so you catch unknown formats, mixed formats, and format drift — a data-*quality* signal on top of the data-*flow* signals delay and latency give you. It is DSM-only.

How it works

A per-tenant tracker samples selected feeds every ~20 minutes, takes a window of events, and matches each against the configured models. It records the match percentage per model and identifies the **major model**. If the major model's match percentage falls below the acceptable threshold, the feed is flagged with a data-sampling anomaly. It detects:

- **unknown formats** — events that match nothing;
- **multi-format feeds** — events matching more than one model;
- **format drift** — the dominant format changed from the previous run.

Models

- **Out-of-the-box models** ship for common formats — syslog (BSD and RFC 5424), JSON, Splunk HEC JSON, XML, CSV, key-value, and more.
- **Custom models** are per-tenant regular expressions. An **inclusive** model says "a match means this *is* format X"; an **exclusive** model says "a match means this is explicitly *not* X", which is the tool for suppressing false positives.

Acceptance thresholds are set system-wide in the Configuration page.

Note

- **Small samples are noisy** — low-volume feeds may return too few events; widen the window.
- Greedy out-of-the-box regex can match events you wanted flagged — add an exclusive model to suppress, and keep custom patterns from overlapping or you get a "multi-format storm".
- Each sample runs a search — stagger cadences across many feeds.

See also

- *Data sampling — in depth* — the engine SPL, the anomaly status schema, all settings, and custom sampling rules.
- *DSM — Data Source Monitoring* — the DSM component data sampling extends.

- *Impact scoring & thresholds* — how data-quality breaches feed the impact score.

8.10.8 Data sampling — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for TrackMe's data sampling engine. For the readable overview, start with *Data sampling*. This page covers the two-phase engine and its SPL, the anomaly status schema and value tables, the per-entity and system-wide settings, and creating custom sampling rules with `trackmesamplingexecutor`.

Introduction to TrackMe's Events Format Recognition Engine

This documentation applies from TrackMe 2.1.0:

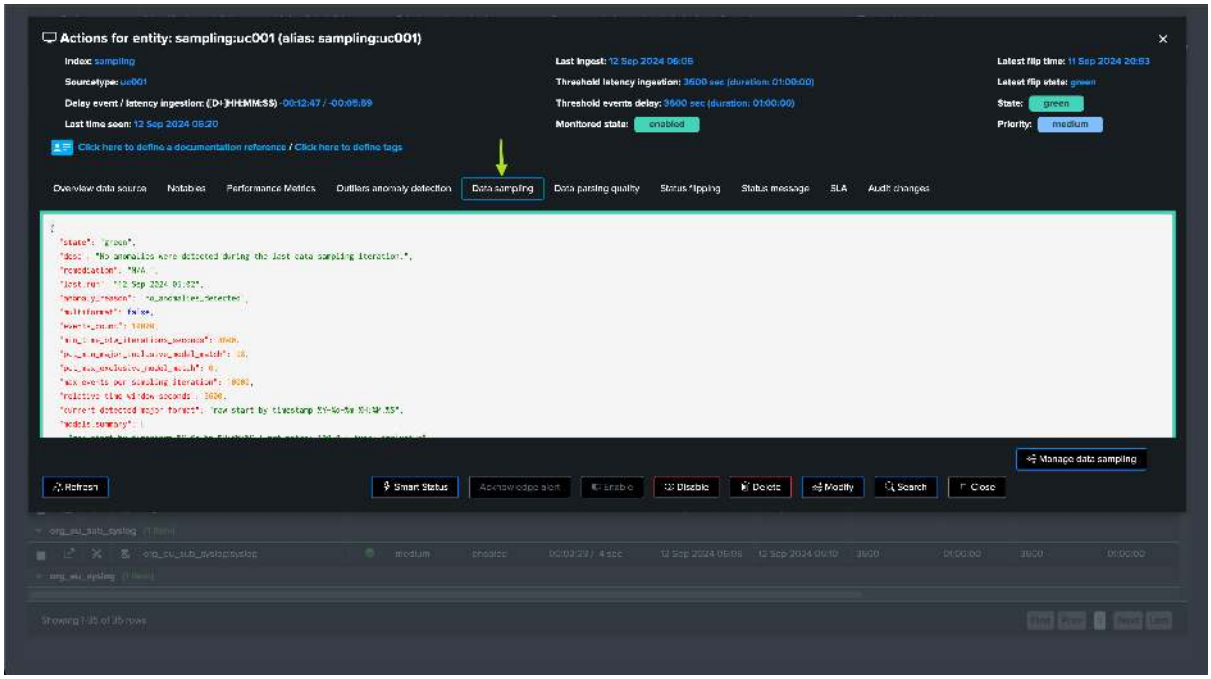
- TrackMe 2.1.0 welcomed the sampling engine v2.0, which is a major rewrite and improvement of the previous version.
- Therefore, this documentation applies to TrackMe 2.1.0 and later versions.

About TrackMe's data sampling features:

- TrackMe's data sampling engine is a component of the splk-dsm module, which is responsible for the recognition of events and formats in the data being ingested by Splunk.
- The data sampling engine feature provides automated quality assessment of the data being ingested by Splunk, at scale.
- It works by regularly sampling events and applying built-in and custom rules to recognize the format of the events, which is called inclusive matching.
- The engine categorizes events by model match, and tracks the percentage of events matched per model, identifying the **major model** of the data.
- The inclusive major model percentage is then compared against the minimum acceptable threshold, and if the percentage is below the threshold, the entity is marked as in data sampling anomaly.

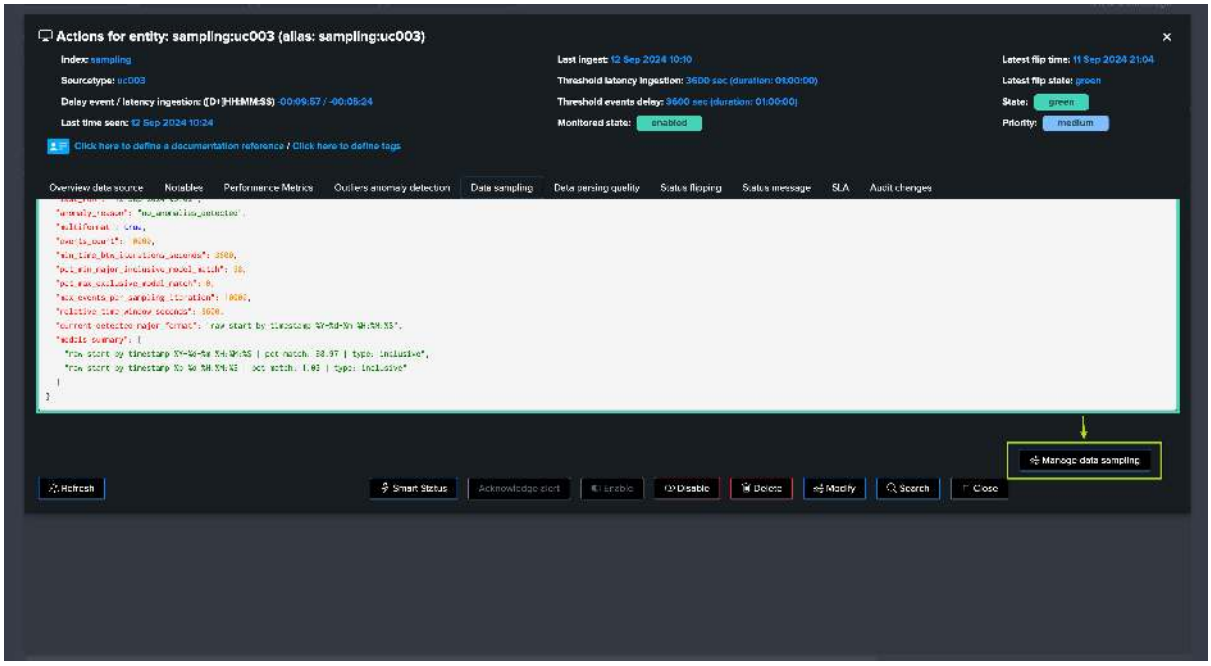
How Does the Data Sampling Stand in TrackMe's Workflow

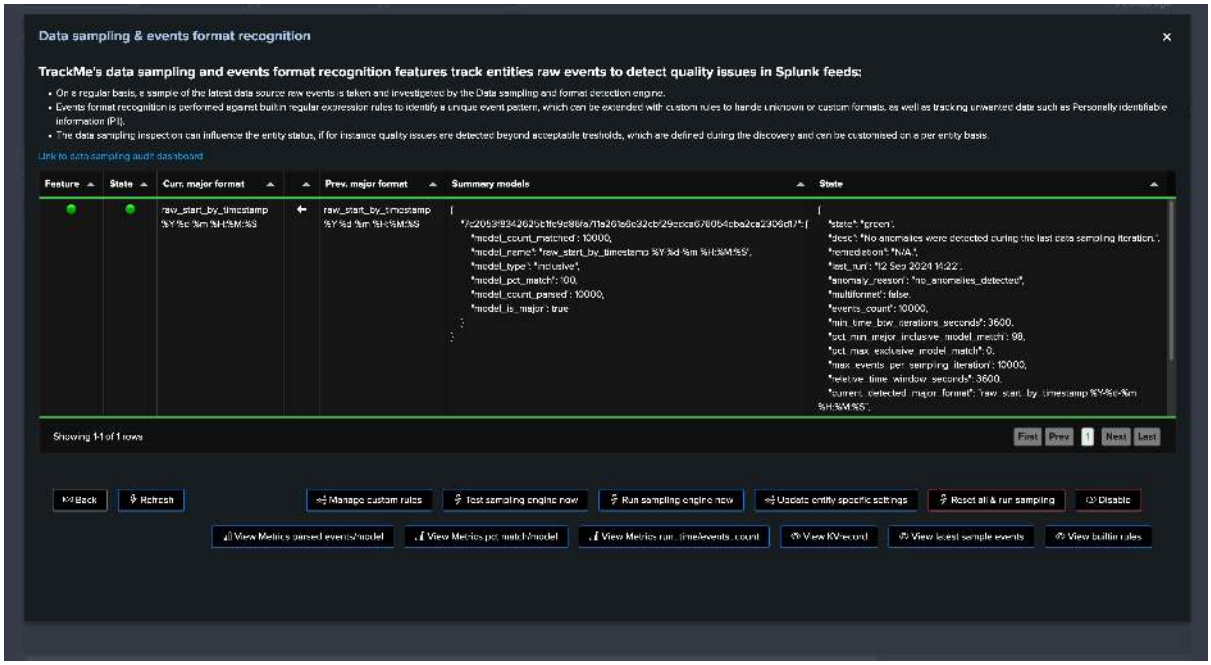
You can find the data sampling status and access to its management in TrackMe's entity view, in the **Data Sampling** tab:



Depending on the status of the data sampling, as well as the global Virtual tenant configuration, the sampling status may or may not influence the entity status.

You access to the full detailed by clicking on “Manage Data sampling” button:





High-Level Overview of the Data Sampling Process

In a very high-level overview, the data sampling process works as follows:

```
Step 1: Data Sampling Tracker Execution and Entities to be Sampled Identification
```

1. The Virtual Tenant's Data sampling tracker, which is a scheduled job called **trackme_dsm_data_sampling_tracker_tenant_<tenant_id>**, is executed every 20 minutes.
2. The scheduled backend starts by extracting the list of TrackMe entities to be sampled, using the following Splunk search:

Example:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant where monitored_state="enabled"
| eval key=_key
| `trackme_exclude_badentities`
| where data_last_time_seen>relative_time(now(), "-24h")
| lookup trackme_dsm_data_sampling_tenant_mytenant object OUTPUT␣
↪data_sample_feature, relative_time_window_seconds,␣
↪data_sample_last_entity_epoch_processed, min_time_btw_iterations_seconds,␣
↪data_sample_mtime
``` only consider entities where the last processed epoch␣
↪(data_sample_last_entity_epoch_processed) is older than data_last_time_seen, or␣
↪null (entities has not been processed yet) ```
| where (isnull(data_sample_last_entity_epoch_processed) OR␣
↪data_sample_last_entity_epoch_processed<data_last_time_seen)
| eval data_sample_feature=if(isnull(data_sample_feature), "enabled",␣
↪data_sample_feature) | where (data_sample_feature!="disabled")
``` only consider entities where the min_time_btw_iterations_seconds is older than␣
↪the current time (bigger or equal to the time spent since last run, or null for␣
↪new entities) ```
| eval time_spent_since_last_run=now()-data_sample_mtime
| where (isnull(min_time_btw_iterations_seconds) OR␣
↪time_spent_since_last_run>=min_time_btw_iterations_seconds)
``` define a priority rank, entities that have been set as disabled_auto should be␣
↪processed last compared to entities in disabled_audo ```
| eval priority_rank=if(data_sample_feature=="enabled", 1, 2)
```

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```

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```
``` order ```
| sort limit=0 priority_rank, data_sample_mtime
| fields object, key, data_last_time_seen, *
| eval earliest_target=if(isnum(relative_time_window_seconds),␣
↪data_last_time_seen-relative_time_window_seconds, data_last_time_seen-3600)
```

Notes:

- Some of these settings are defined at the system wide level, the search without variable values is the following, the example above is a simplified version of the search for a tenant named "mytenant"
- To see what is the actual search executed by TrackMe, look at:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesamplingexecutor
↪"Executing upstream definition search"
```

```
Step 2: Run the Data Sampling Process for Each Entity
```

1. For each entity to be sampled, the data sampling process is executed.
2. This process means that TrackMe identifies the search to be executed, which depends on the context of the entity as well as various settings such as the relative time window (against the last known event for that entity).
3. The search is executed, each event result from the search goes through the rules, customer rules if any, and the built-in rules.
4. The engine extracts a sample of events per model matched and per entity, which will be stored in the data sampling KVstore collection for investigation purposes.
5. Additionally, the engine performs various calculations, notably the percentage of events matched per model, and the major model of the entity.
6. Finally, the engine generates various metrics (KPIs) in the tenant metrics index, and updates the KVstore record defining the data sampling status, messages, and other metadata.

Notes:

- You can review the logs associated with the data sampling operation of a given TrackMe entity as easy as:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesamplingexecutor object="
↪<object value>"
```

Inspecting the anomaly status summary message

In this screen, TrackMe provides a summary of the data sampling status in JSON format, which includes various high level information so you can understand easily the current status, example:

```
{
    "state": "green",
    "desc": "No anomalies were detected during the last data sampling iteration.",
    "remediation": "N/A.",
    "last_run": "12 Sep 2024 05:02",
    "anomaly_reason": "no_anomalies_detected",
    "multiformat": false,
    "events_count": 10000,
    "min_time_btw_iterations_seconds": 3600,
    "pct_min_major_inclusive_model_match": 98,
    "pct_max_exclusive_model_match": 0,
    "max_events_per_sampling_iteration": 10000,
    "relative_time_window_seconds": 3600,
    "current_detected_major_format": "raw_start_by_timestamp %Y-%d-%m %H:%M:%S",
```

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```

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```
    "models_summary": [
        "raw_start_by_timestamp %Y-%d-%m %H:%M:%S | pct_match: 100.0 | type:␣
↪inclusive"
    ]
}
```

Data sampling statuses

field: state

The data sampling state can be reported as:

Value	Description
green	No anomalies were detected during the last data sampling iteration.
red	Anomalies were detected during the last data sampling iteration, if the Virtual Tenant configuration allows it, it will turn the entity red with anomaly_reason containing **data_sampling**.
orange	Since the discovery of the entity, TrackMe has detected quality issues and anomalies, TrackMe will continue performing sampling in case conditions change, but it will not affect the overall entity status.

The state is also reflected as the border colour of the data sampling tab in the entity view.

field: anomaly_reason

The data sampling anomaly reason can be reported as:

Value	Description
no_anomalies_detected	No anomalies were detected during the last data sampling iteration.
exclusive_rule_match	Anomalies detected, one or more exclusive rules have been matched.
inclusive_rule_match	Anomalies detected, quality issues were detected, the min percentage of the major model matched does not meet requirements which indicates that a too large number of events do not share the same format as the majority of events.
format_change	The major event format (the format previously detected for the majority of events) has changed from <model_name> to <model_name>, this might indicate a non expected quality issue or condition change in the ingestion of this feed in Splunk.
anomalies_at_discovery	Anomalies were detected since the entity discovery, multiple formats were detected and the major model is under the acceptable threshold of percentage of events matched by the major model. The data sampling feature was automatically disabled (disabled_auto) to avoid generating false positives for this entity (the feature will not be allowed to influence the entity status), however TrackMe will continue attempting to process in case conditions for this feed change.
anomalies_since_discovery	Anomalies were detected since the entity discovery, multiple formats were detected and the major model is under the acceptable threshold of percentage of events matched by the major model. The data sampling feature was automatically disabled (disabled_auto) to avoid generating false positives for this entity (the feature will not be allowed to influence the entity status), however TrackMe will continue attempting to process in case conditions for this feed change.

field: models_summary

This field is a list of the models detected during the last data sampling iteration, with the following information:

- The model name (model_name)
- The percentage of events matched by this model (pct_match)
- The type of match (inclusive or exclusive)

Example:

```
"models_summary": [
    "raw_start_by_timestamp %Y-%d-%m %H:%M:%S | pct_match: 100.0 | type: inclusive"
]
```

When multiple models are matched, the list will contain multiple entries, example:

```
"models_summary": [
    "raw_start_by_timestamp %Y-%d-%m %H:%M:%S | pct_match: 98.97 | type: inclusive
↪",
    "raw_start_by_timestamp %b %d %H:%M:%S | pct_match: 1.03 | type: inclusive"
]
```

fields: settings for this entity (min_time_btw_iterations_seconds, etc)

The following fields are settings for this entity, defined when the entity was discovered using system wide corresponding settings, and that can be updated on a per entity basis:

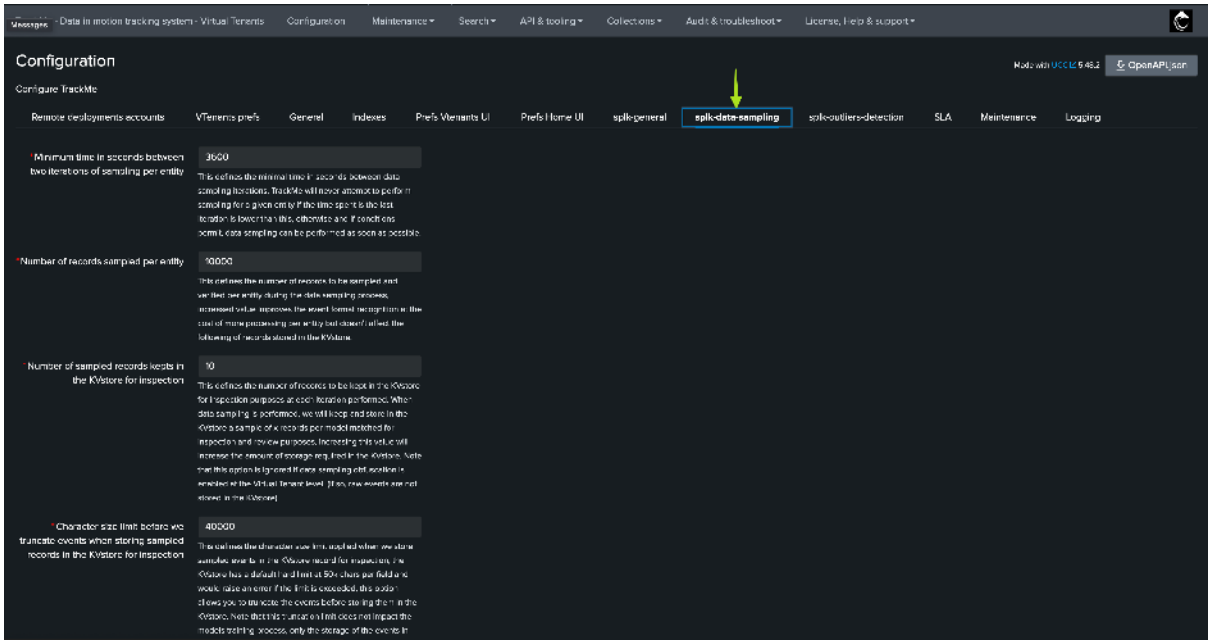
Value	Description	Default Value
min_time_btw_itera	Minimum time in seconds between two iterations of sampling per entity. TrackMe will never attempt to perform sampling for a given entity if the time since the last iteration is lower than this value.	3600
relative_time_window_s	The size in seconds of the time window for the sampling operation, relative to the latest event time known for the entity. This is used to calculate the earliest time for the sampling search.	3600
max_events_per_sa	Defines the number of records to be sampled and verified per entity during the data sampling process. Increasing this value improves event format recognition at the cost of more processing per entity.	10000
pct_min_major_incl	The minimal percentage of events to match the major inclusive model. If the main model matched has less than this percentage of events matching, the entity state will be impacted.	98
pct_max_exclusive_	Defines the maximum percentage of events matching an exclusive model that can be accepted per iteration. By default, no events matching an exclusive model are accepted.	95

Hint

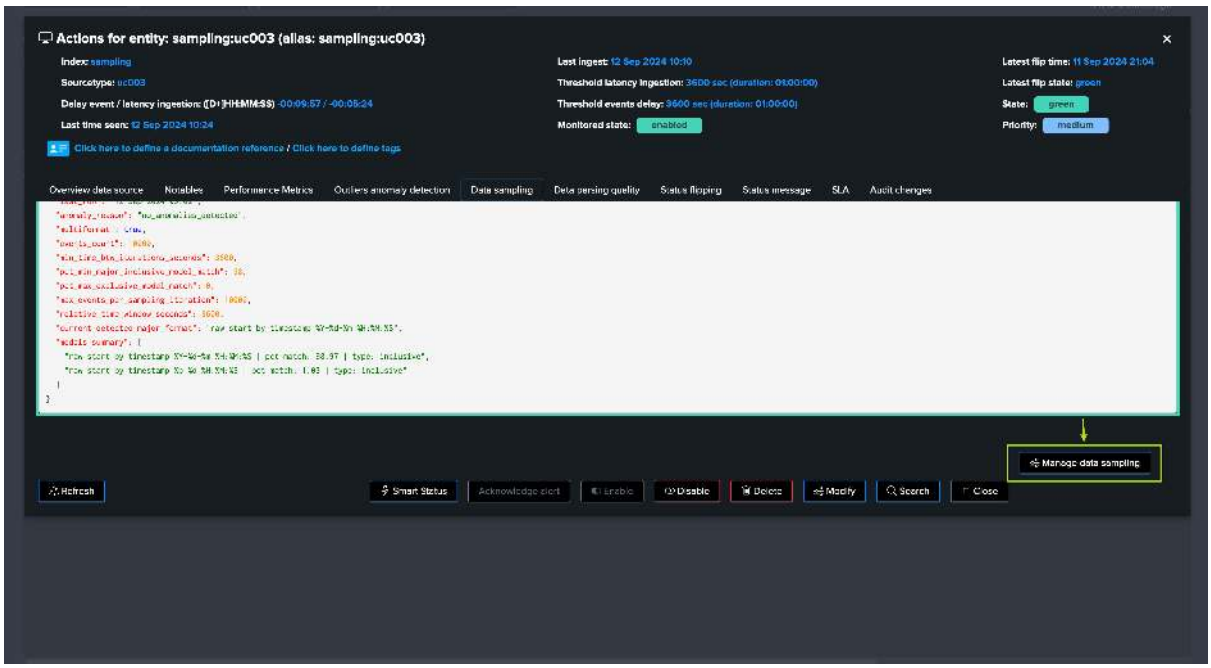
System level settings:

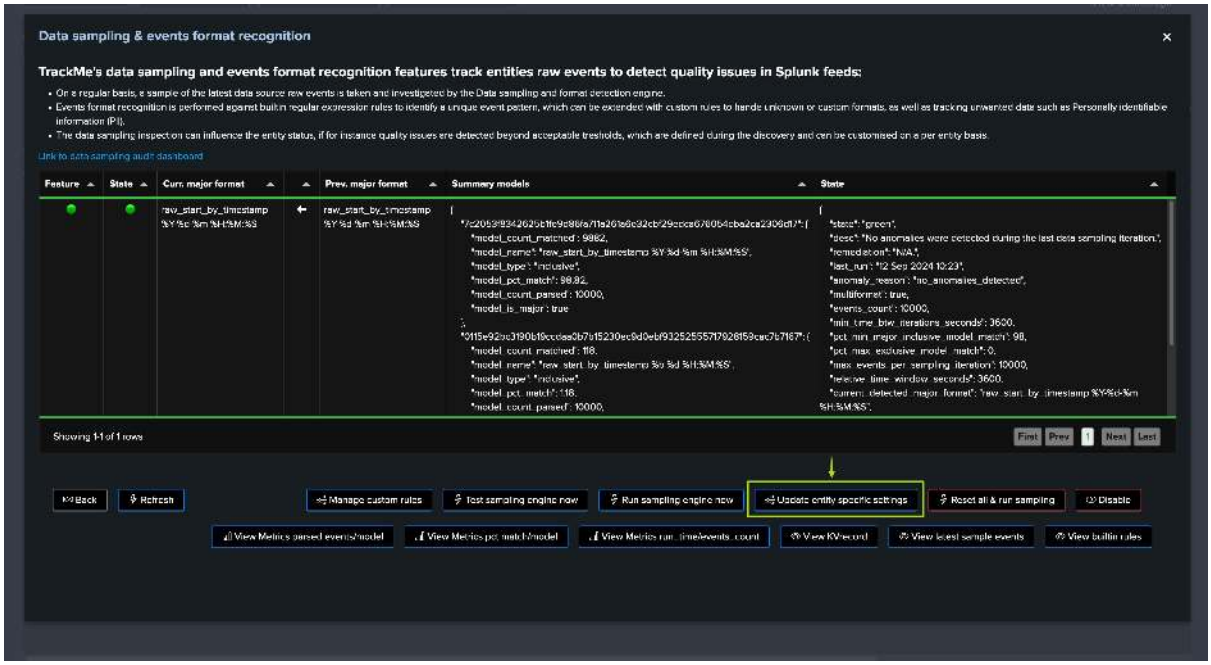
- These settings are applied at the level of TrackMe entities where the data sampling discovers the entity.
- Each of these settings can be updated on a per entity basis, and the entity settings will override the system level settings.

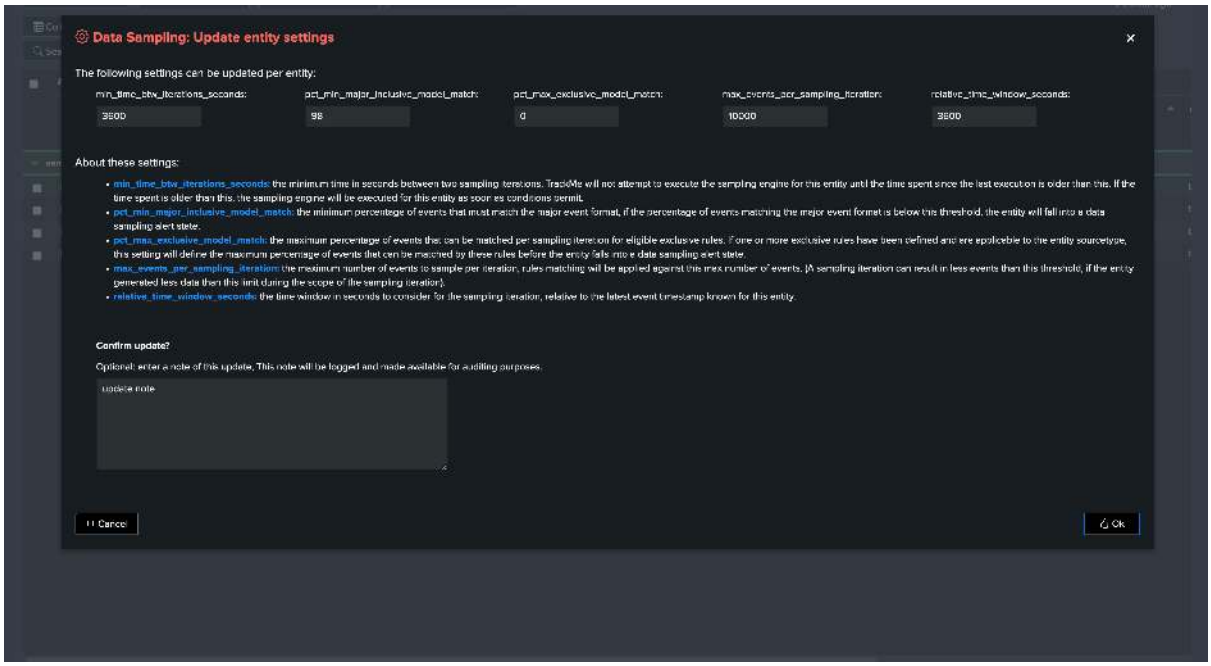
System level settings screen:



Entity level settings management screen:







Inclusive and Exclusive Models Matching, Sourcetype Scope, Major Model and Thresholds

Hint

About these concepts:

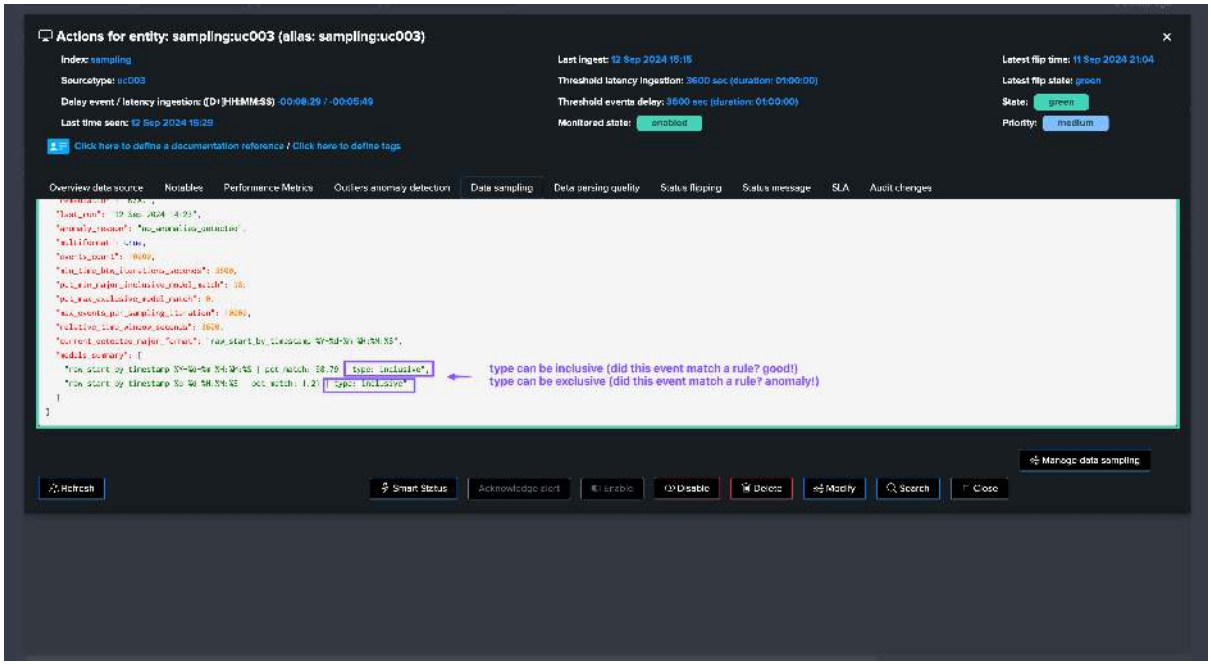
- Built-in rules in TrackMe are always inclusive rules, with sourcetype_scope=*.
- For inclusive rules, when a given event matches a certain rule, the engine stops processing other rules for this event, therefore, an event can only match one rule.
- For exclusive rules, a given event can match multiple rules (as we basically look for "bad things" such as PII data), and the engine will track the percentage of events matching each exclusive rule.
- You can create custom rules which can be inclusive OR exclusive, but not both.

- Each rule is associated with a **sourcetype_scope**, which can be an explicit sourcetype, a list of sourcetypes, and as well any combination of wildcards for each.

Inclusive and exclusive models matching

Data sampling rules in TrackMe can be defined with two types of matching:

- `inclusive`: The rule is applied to the events for format recognition purposes, this means "does the rule regular expression match the event?".
- `exclusive`: The rule is applied to the events, however, if the rule is matched this means that a bad condition is detected "this rule should never match events".



Sourcetype scope

When TrackMe's data sampling engine processes an event, it will only apply the rules that are associated with the sourcetype of the event, relying on the sourcetype_scope:

- All builtin rules are inclusive type rules, with a sourcetype_scope of "*".
- Custom rules can be defined with a specific sourcetype_scope, which can be a single sourcetype, a list of sourcetypes, and wildcards can be used in each value submitted.
- When creating custom rules, the sourcetype_scope predicates which events will be processed by the rule, and which will not.

Major model

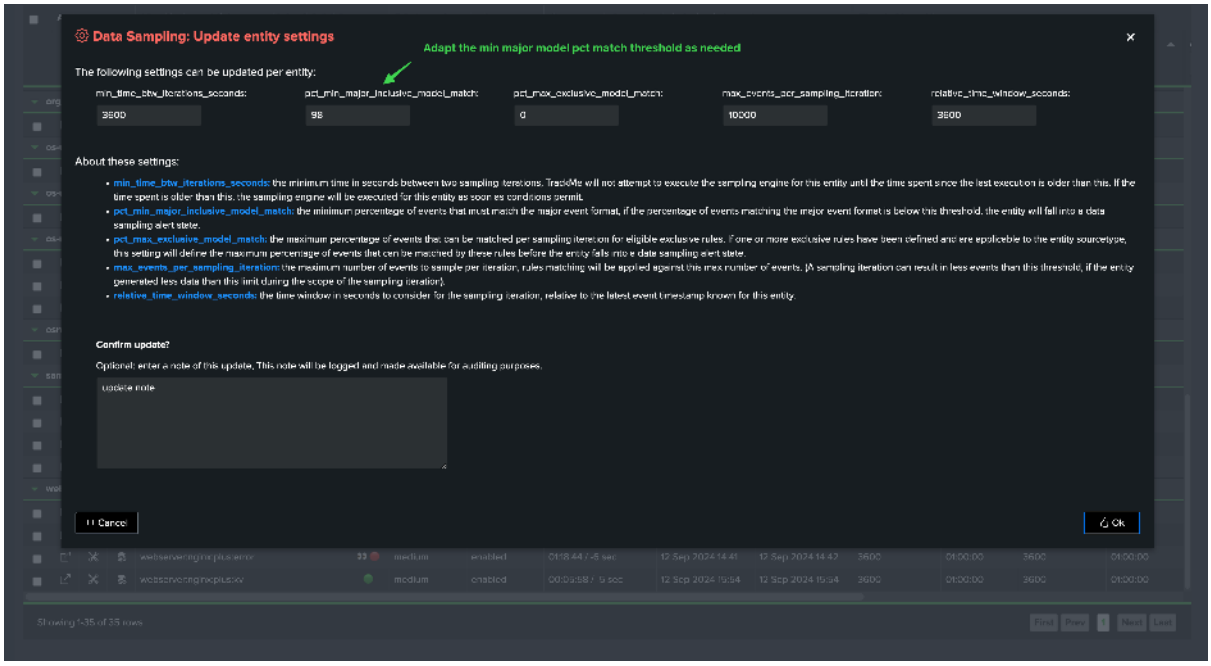
When the data sampling engine performs an iteration for a given entity, it calculates the percentage of events that match each model, and identifies the major model:

- The major model matters for the entity status, as it is the model that the majority of events match.
- This concept applies only to inclusive rules matching.
- During the sampling process, if the percentage of events matching the major model is below the threshold `pct_min_major_inclusive_model_match`, a sampling anomaly status will be raised as `inclusive_rule_match`.

- However, if this happens at the first iteration of the entity, the status will be raised as `anomalies_at_discovery`, and will not be allowed to influence the entity status.
- If from the second iteration, the issue persists, the status will be raised as `anomalies_since_discovery`, TrackMe will continue to attempt to process sampling for this entity in case conditions change, but it will not allow the entity status to be impacted.
- If later on in the life cycle of the Splunk feed, the percentage of events matched for a given model meets the minimal threshold, the status will be updated to `no_anomalies_detected` and it becomes eligible for data sampling.
- Then, if later on a quality issue affects that same entity, the sampling engine would raise an alert for this entity.

In short!

- The concept of major model is used to make the distinction between the models that represent the vast majority of events, so we can exclude minor pollution while focussing on the true events formats.
- We can then detect abnormal variations, such as a format change or a quality issue that is introduced in the feed, while at the same time avoiding false positives.
- Finally, the threshold can be customised per entity, so the engine can adapt to the specificities of all feeds with flexibility.



Max Events count per iteration, relative time period, and minimum interval between iterations

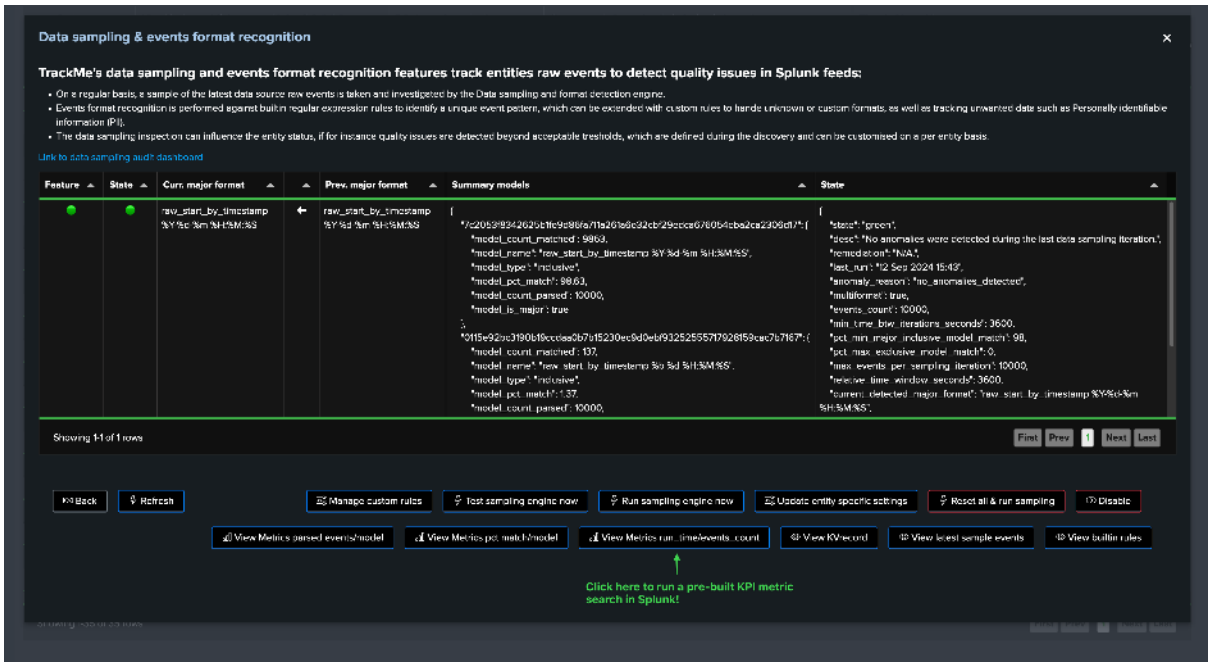
When the engine performs a data sampling iteration, it also takes into account the following concepts and settings:

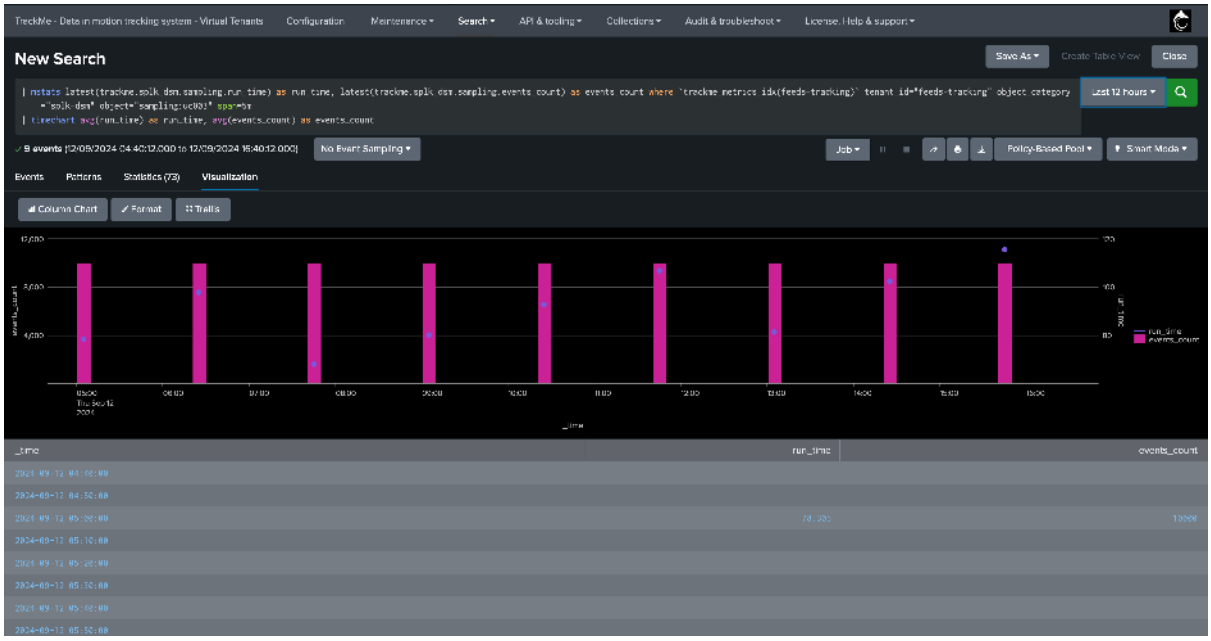
- **max_events_per_sampling_iteration**: This setting defines the maximum number of events that will be sampled per iteration for a given entity. Increasing this value will improve the quality of the data sampling, but will also increase the processing time.
- **relative_time_window_seconds**: This setting defines the time window for the sampling operation, relative to the latest event time known for the entity. This is used to calculate the earliest time for the sampling search. (In short, if the value is 3600 seconds, and the last event time known for the entity is 12:00, the search's earliest time will start at 11:00).
- **min_time_btw_iterations_seconds**: This setting defines the minimum time in seconds between two iterations

of sampling per entity. TrackMe will never attempt to perform sampling for a given entity if the time since the last iteration is lower than this value.

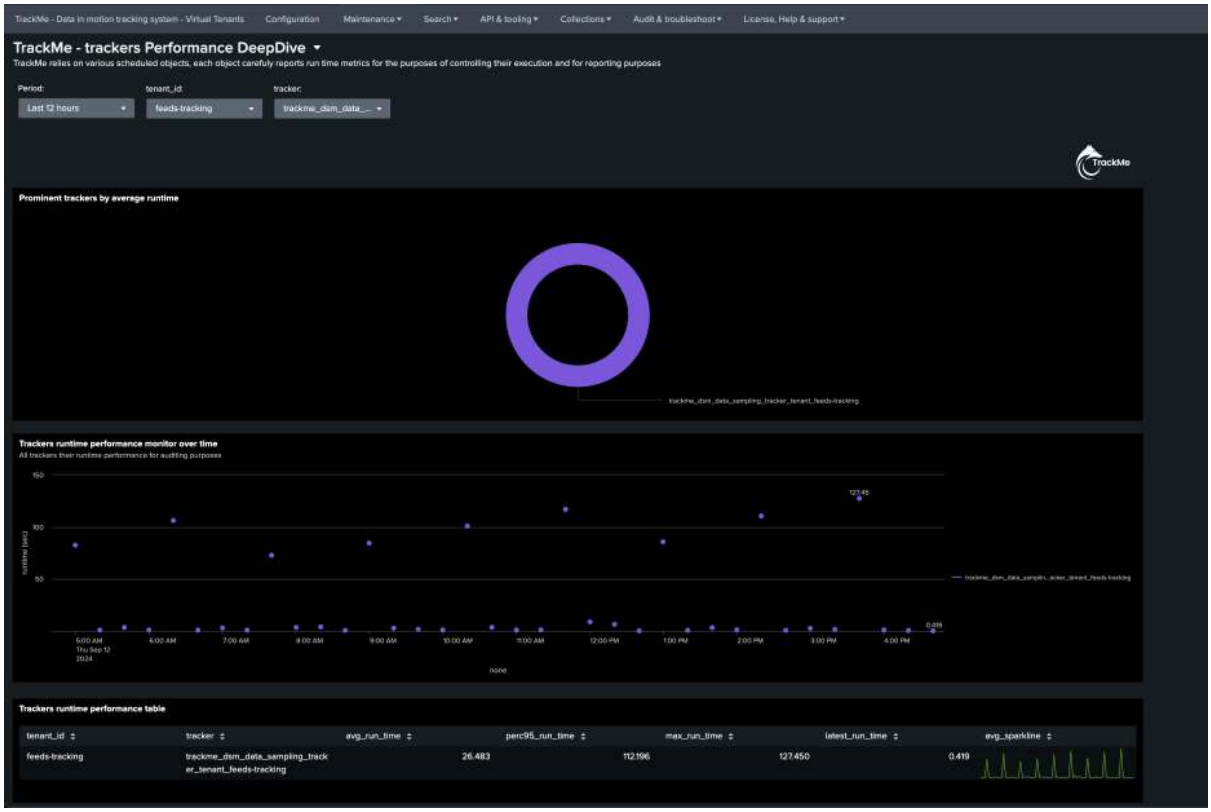
About processing time, truncation and costs:

- **About processing time:** These settings will influence the processing time of each sampling iteration, the more events to be processed and the larger the time window, the more time it will take to process the entity.
- **About truncation:** The sampling engine is not affected by truncation, the regular expression is applied to the full events, truncation is only applied against a subset of the sampled events which we store in the KVstore for investigation purposes.
- **About costs:** The sampling engine generates run_time and processed events count KPIs, so you can easily track and understand the run time costs of the sampling operations.





The total run time costs of the data sampling tracker itself can be tracked using TrackMe's deepdive UI:



About the run time of the data sampling tracker!

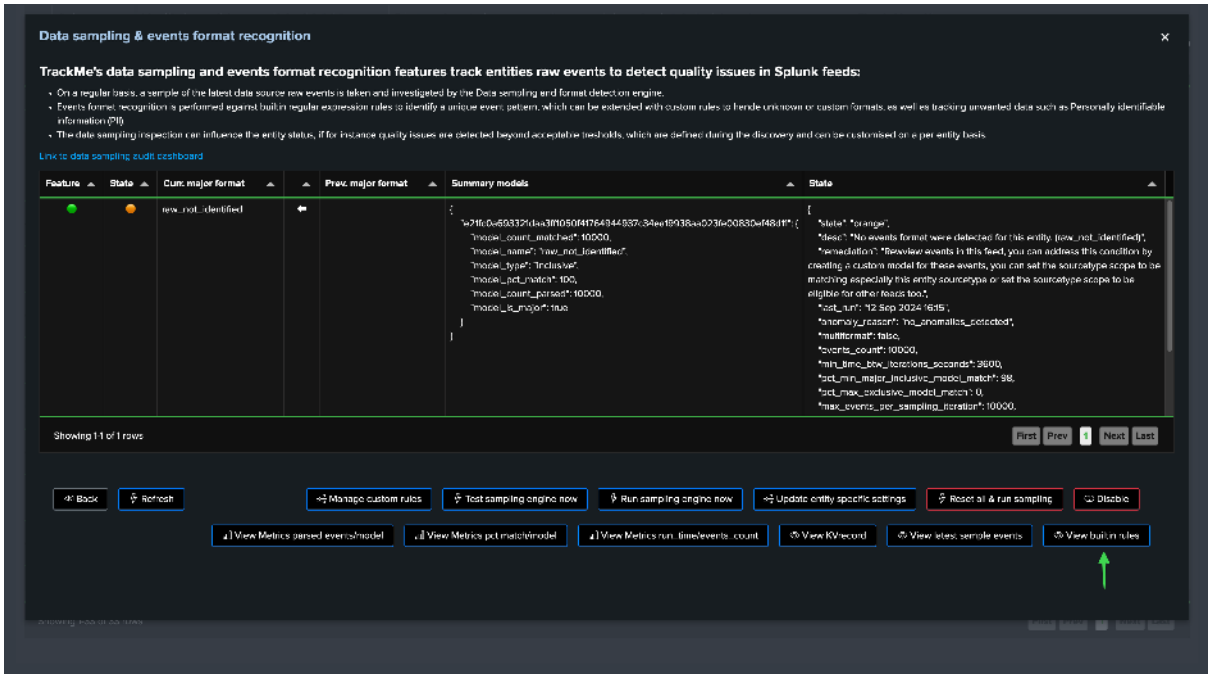
- The data sampling tracker is a scheduled job that runs every 20 minutes, and it will process all entities that are eligible for sampling.
- In fact, it will attempt to process as many entities as possible in its eligible time frame, and will stop automatically before generating skipping searches.
- At the next iteration, it will process the next chunk of entities, which are ordered based on their latest iteration, as well as a priority rank based on if a format was detected or not.

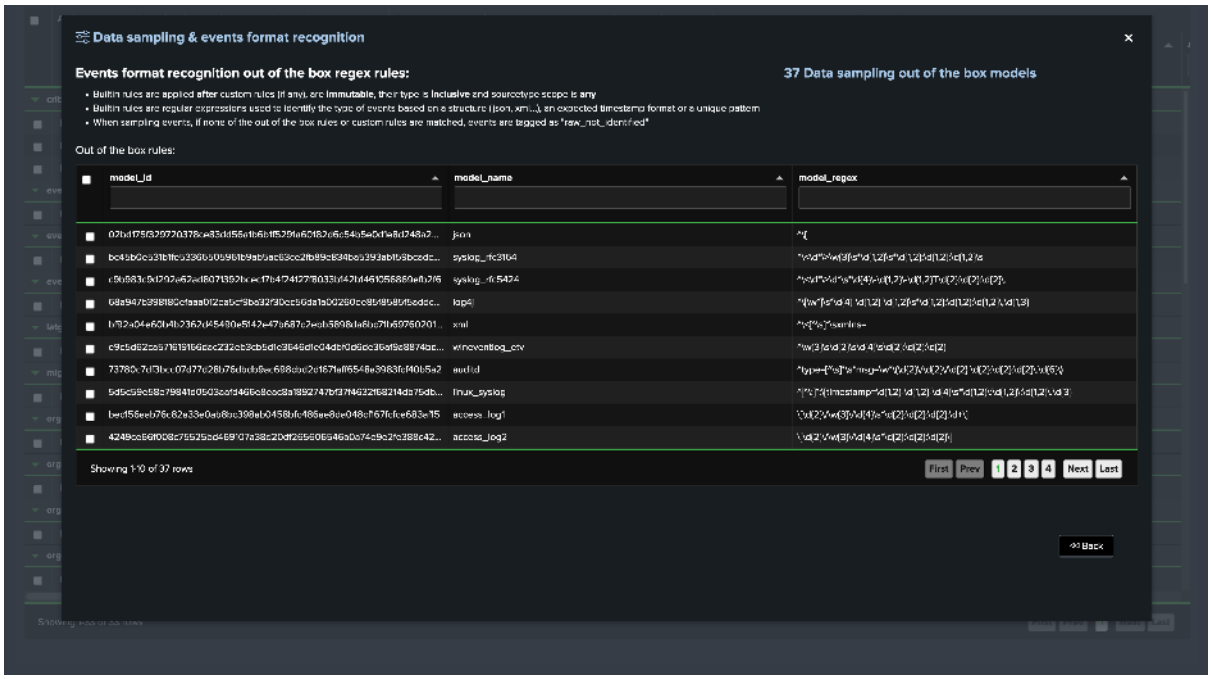
Out-of-the-Box Sampling Rules

TrackMe provides a set of built-in rules that are applied to the events during the data sampling process, you can access these through the sampling management screen:

About out-of-the-box rules:

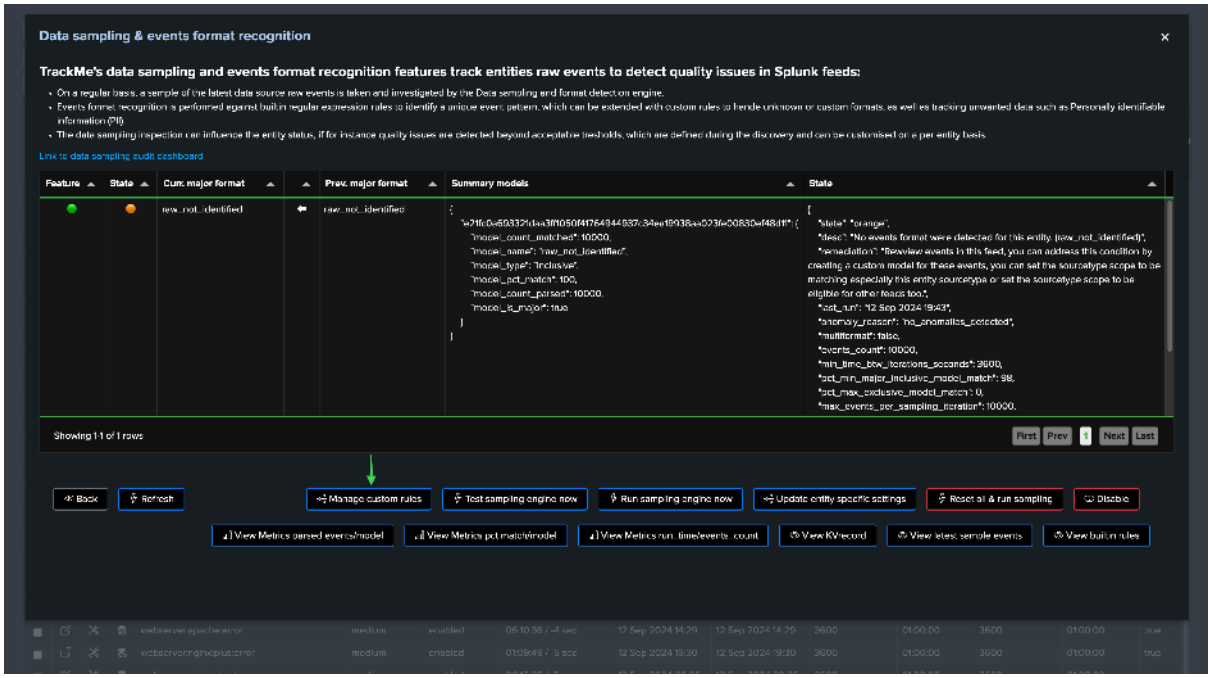
- Out-of-the-box rules are always inclusive rules, with sourcetype_scope=*.
- Out-of-the-box rules are always applied after custom rules, if any.
- For inclusive rules, the engine breaks for a given event at the first rule that matches the event, so an event can only match one rule. (with custom rules applied first)

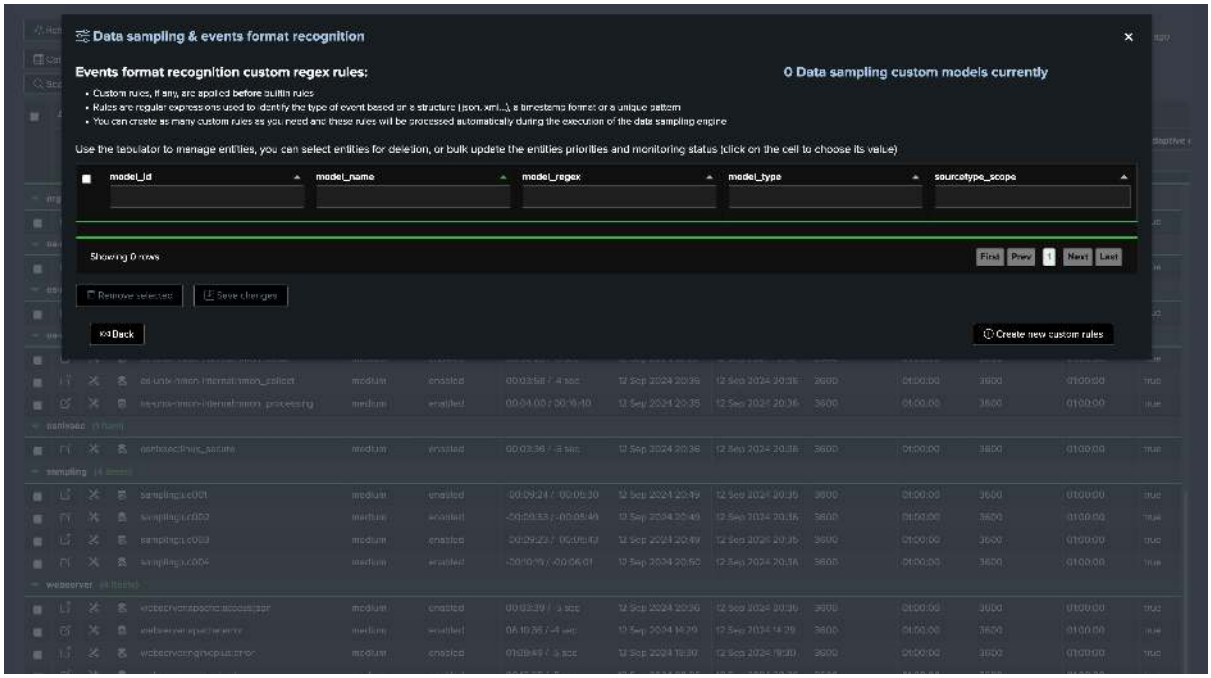




Custom Rules: Creating and Managing Custom Rules

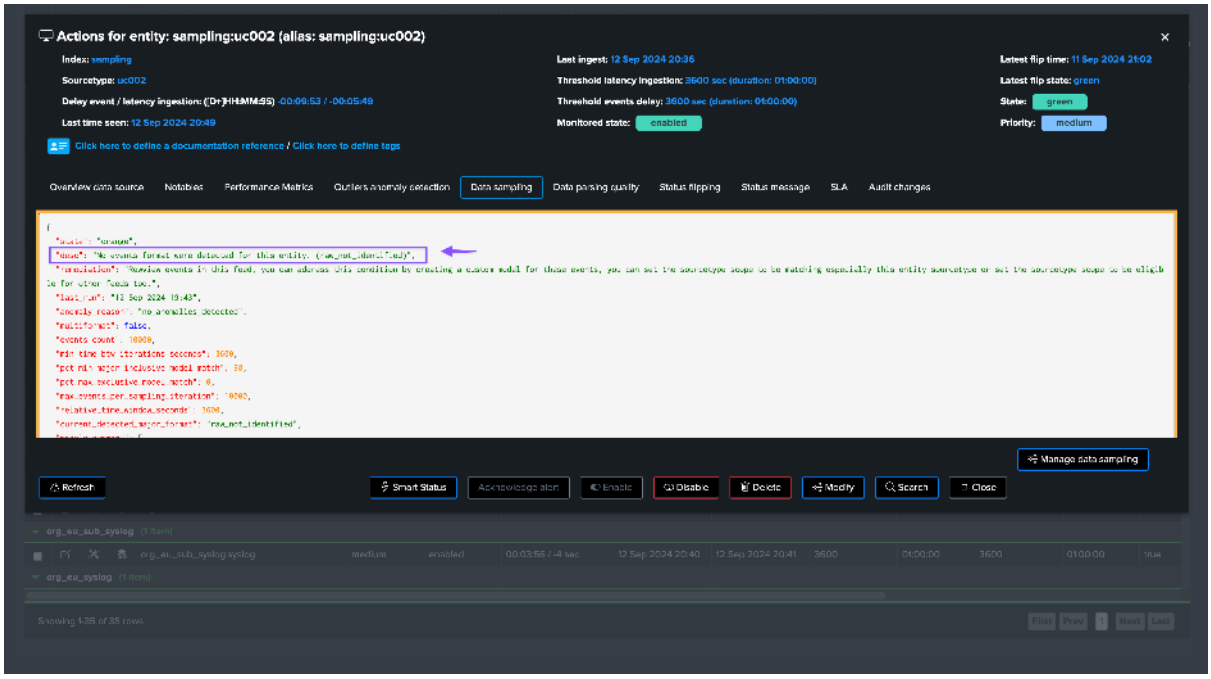
Custom rules can be created to address custom formats, or event formats which are not detected by TrackMe, you can access custom rules management from the entity screen:



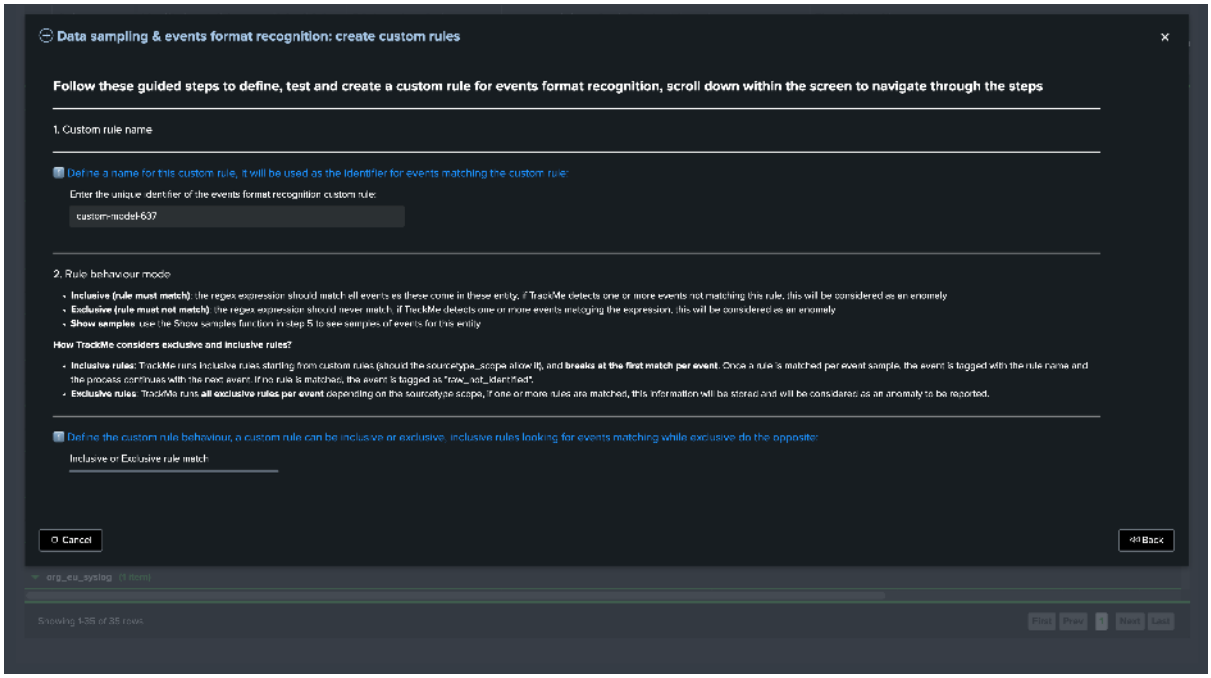


Example of Creating a Custom Rule

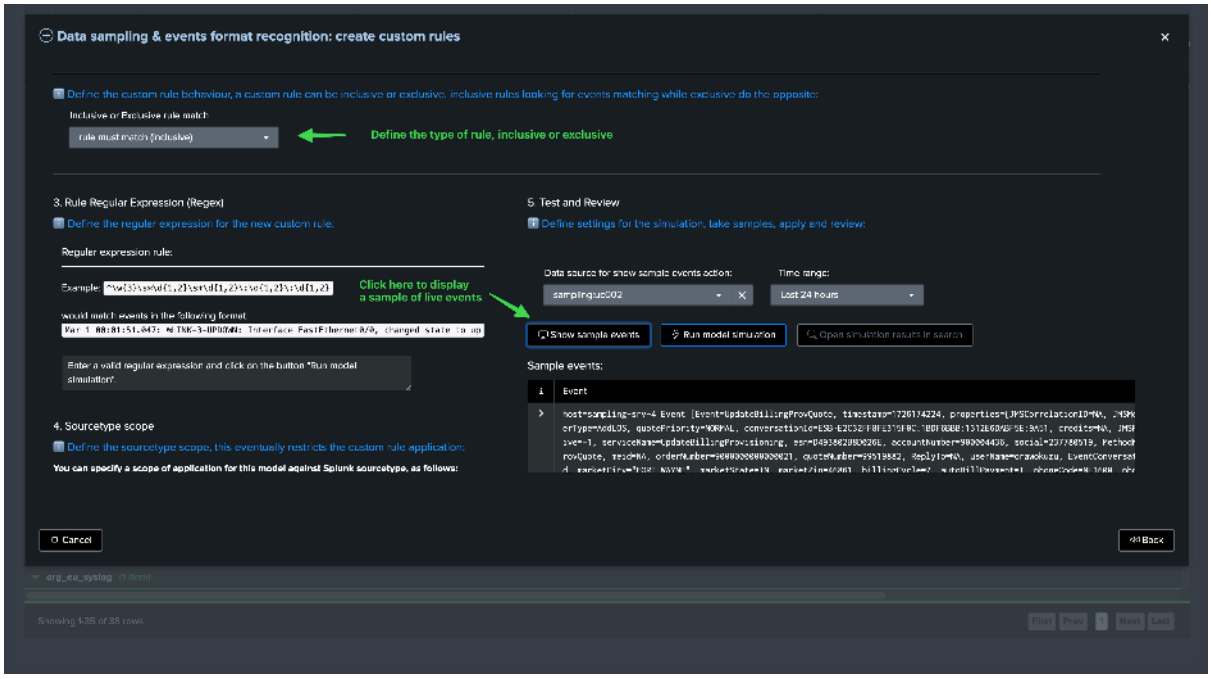
In the following example, we can see that the engine does not recognize the format of the events, and we can create a custom rule to address it, so that the engine can start tracking the format of the events:



The following screen shows the welcome start of the custom rule creation screen:



Scroll down, you can from the UI define the sourcetype scope of the custom rule, as well as displaying a sample of events, defining the regular expression of the rule and testing in real conditions the rule:

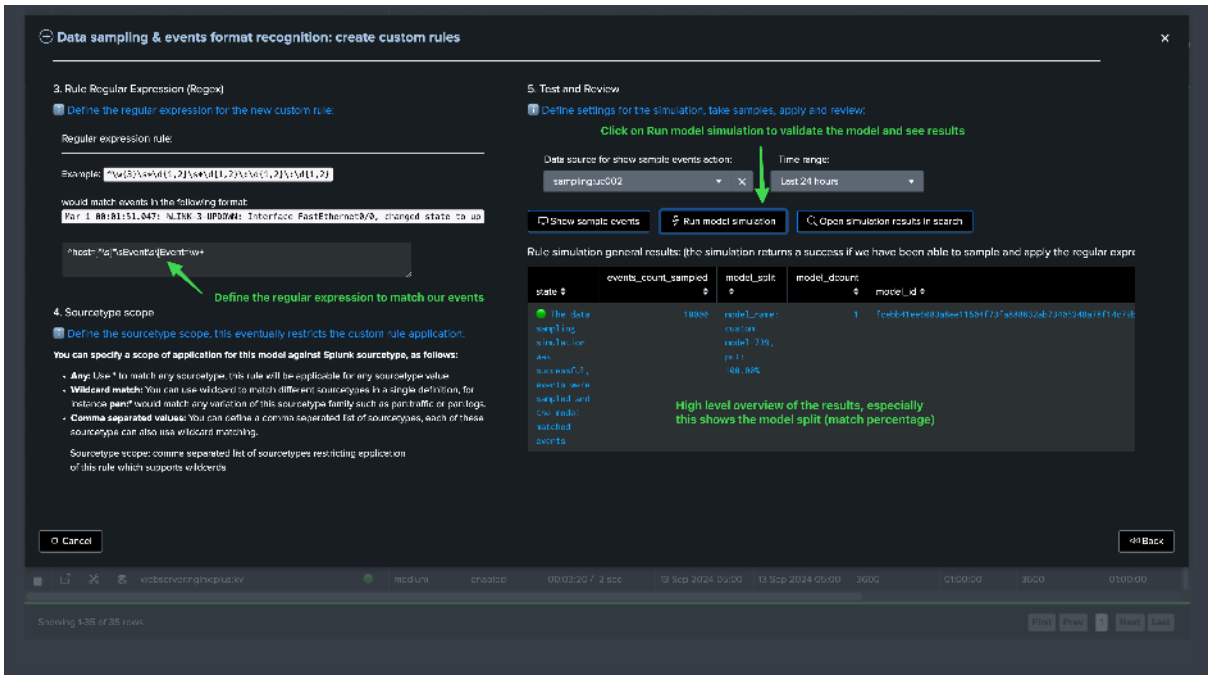


The "Show sample events" button executes underneath the following TrackMe command:

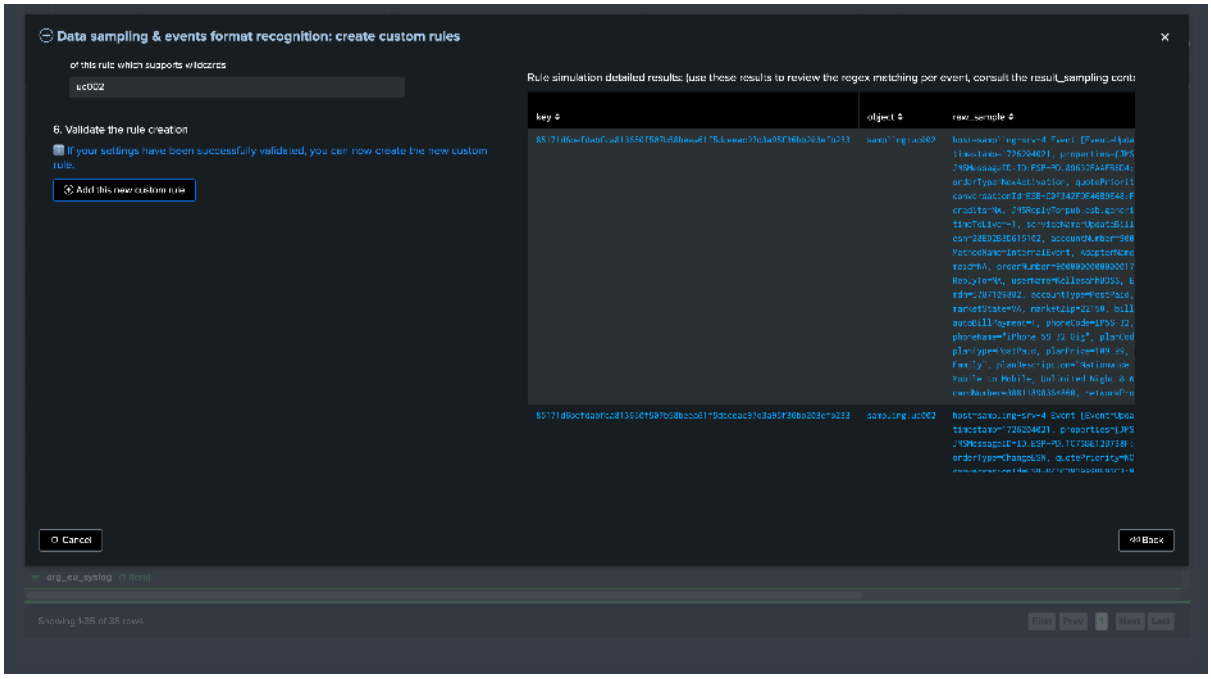
Notes: replace mytenant and myobject with the actual tenant and object values

```
| trackmesamplingexecutor tenant_id="mytenant" object="myobject" mode=
↪"get_live_samples" get_samples_max_count="10000" earliest="-24h" latest="now"
```

Define the regular expression for the model and click on "Run model simulation", the top table shows the high-level overview of the model simulation and notably its matching percentage:



Scroll down to see the detailed result of the sampling exercise per event:



The overview table is powered by the following TrackMe command:

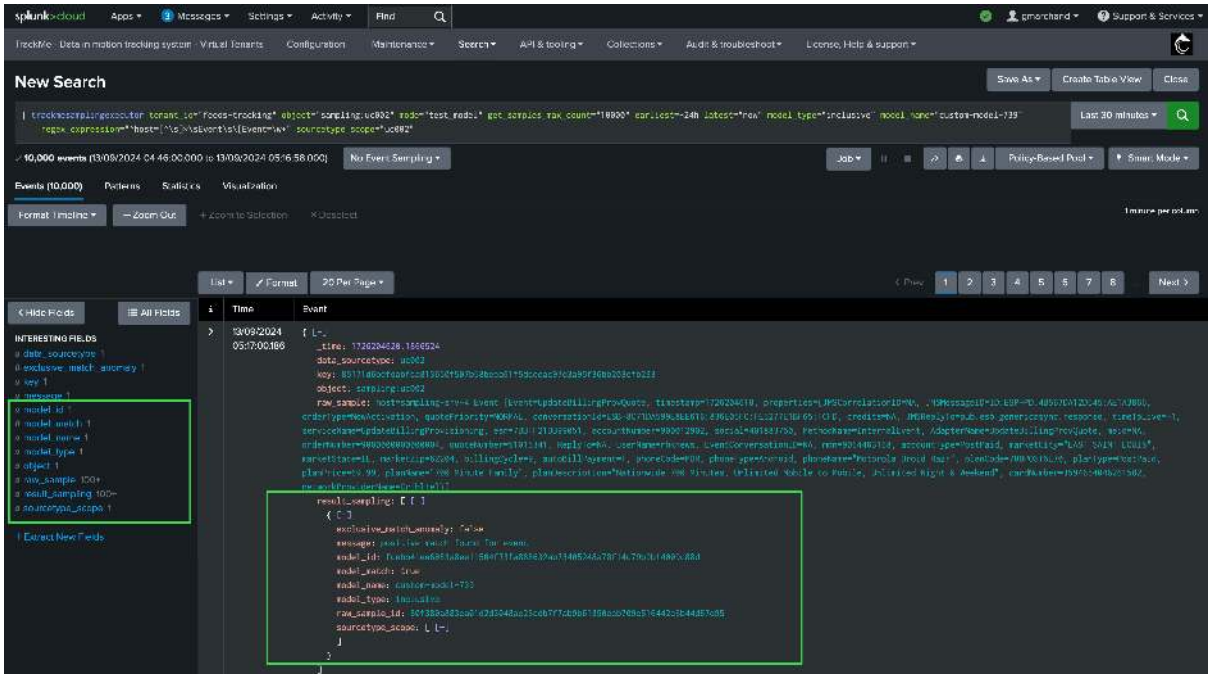
Notes: this command below shows the context for this simulation, tenant_id, object, sourcetype_scope, model_name and model_regex especially are dynamically defined based on your inputs

```
| trackmesamplingexecutor tenant_id="feeds-tracking" object="sampling:uc002"␣
↪mode="test_model" get_samples_max_count="10000" earliest="-24h" latest="now"␣
↪model_type="inclusive" model_name="custom-model-739"␣
↪regex_expression="^host=[^\s]*\sEvent\s\[Event=\w+" sourcetype_scope="uc002" |␣
↪`trackme_data_sampling_format_simulation_results`
```

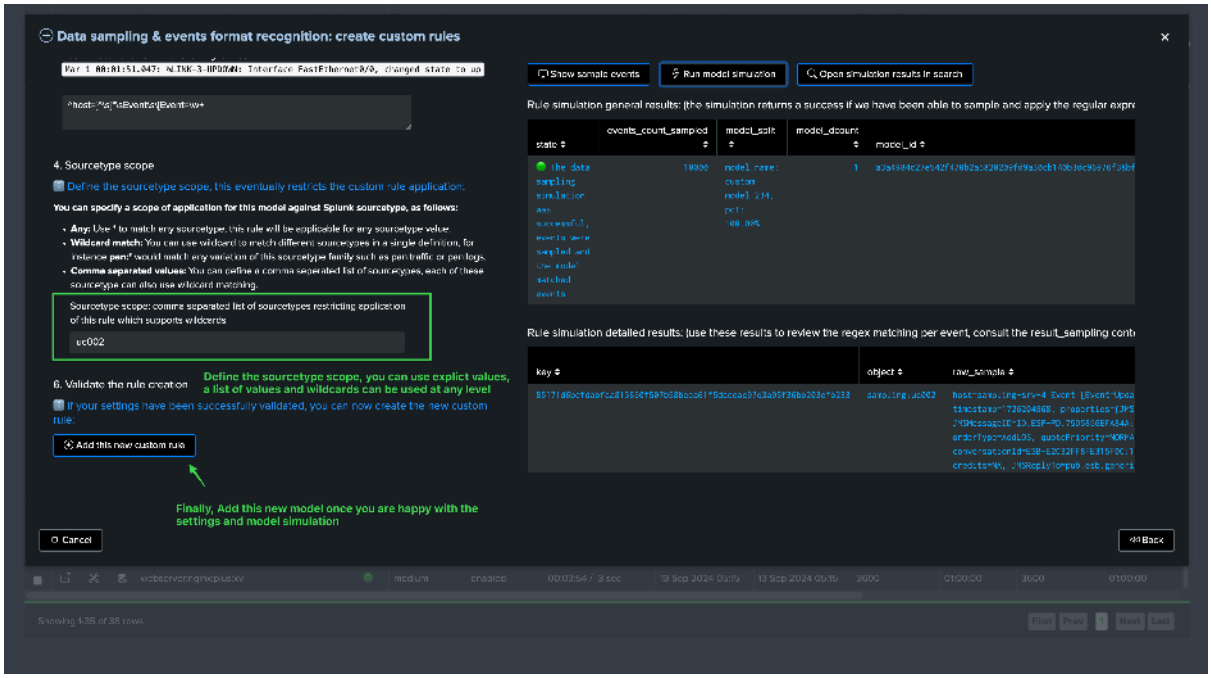
The detailed table is powered by the following TrackMe command:

```
| trackmesamplingexecutor tenant_id="feeds-tracking" object="sampling:uc002" mode=
↪"get_live_samples" get_samples_max_count="10000" earliest="-24h" latest="now"
```

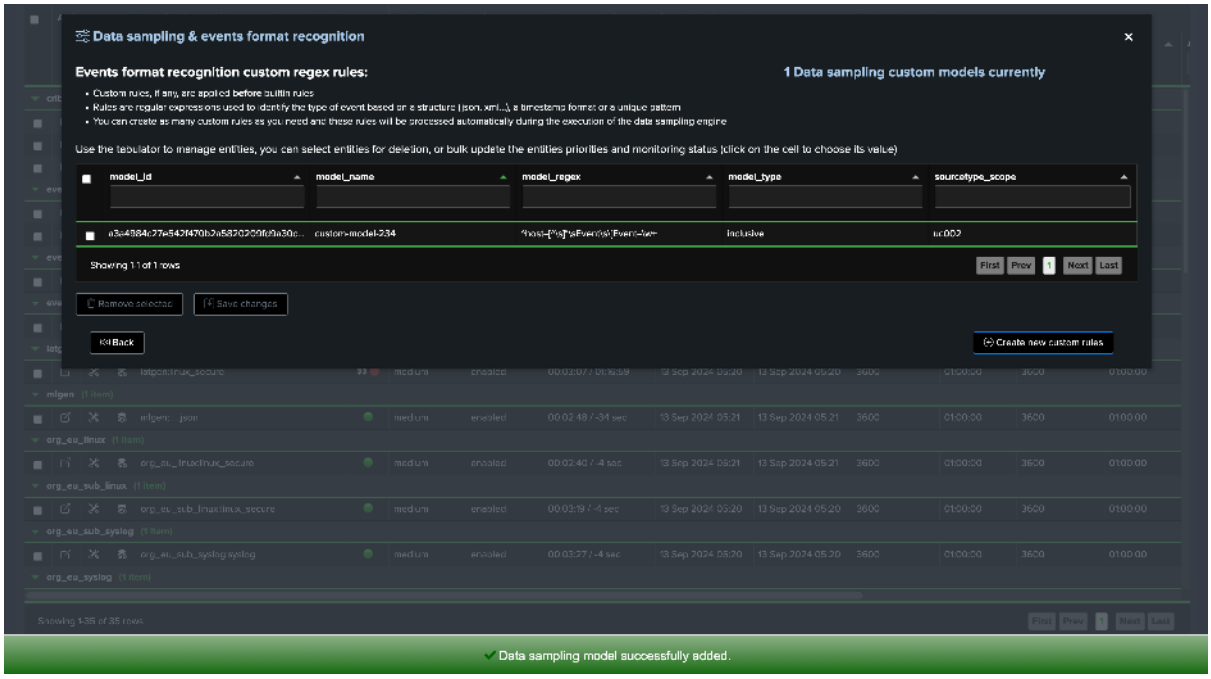
You can click on "Open simulation results in search" to review results in Splunk search UI:

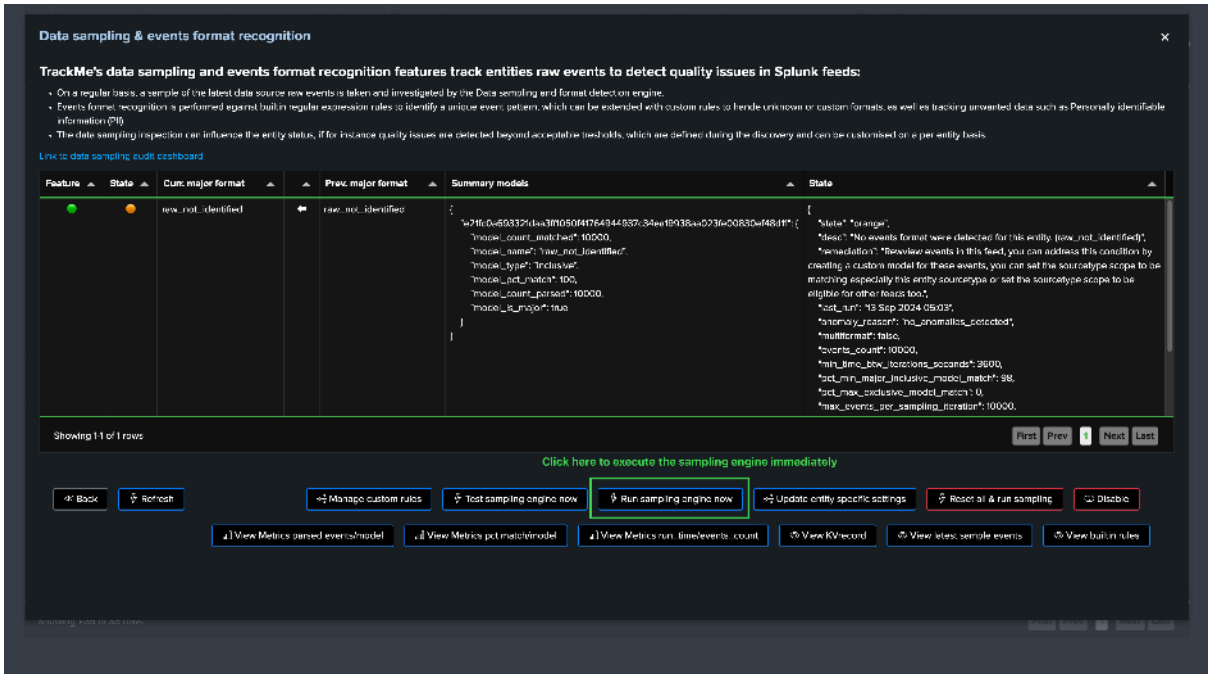


Finally, define the sourcetype scope and add the model:

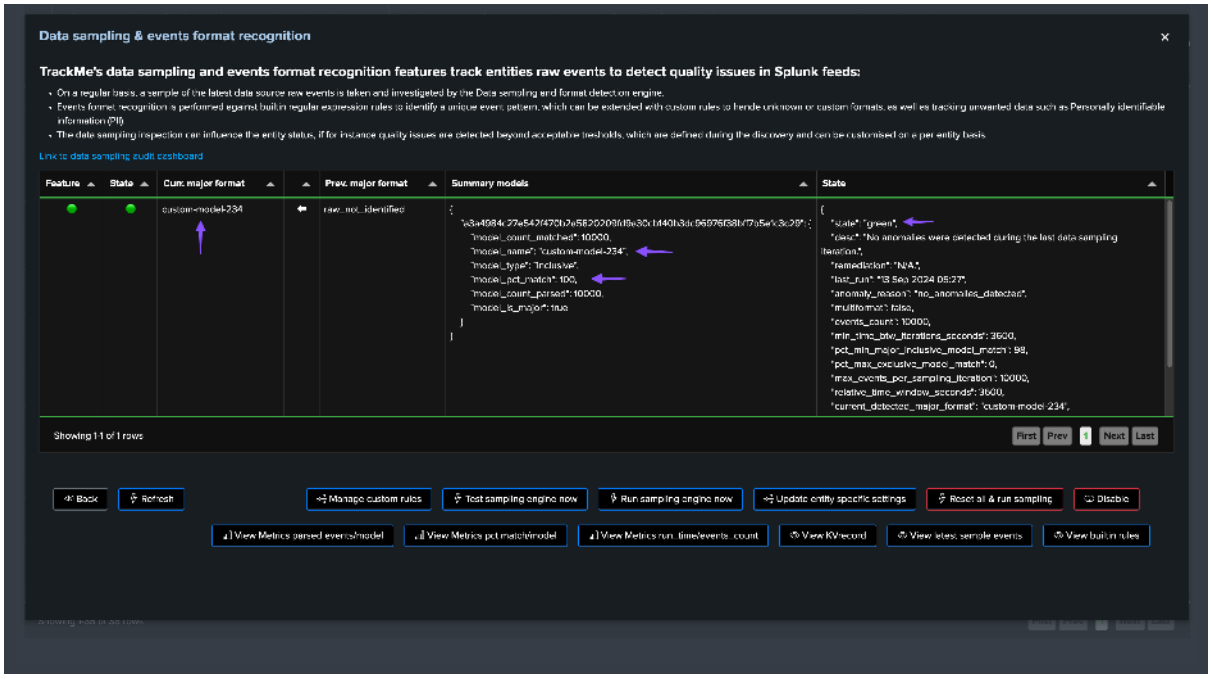


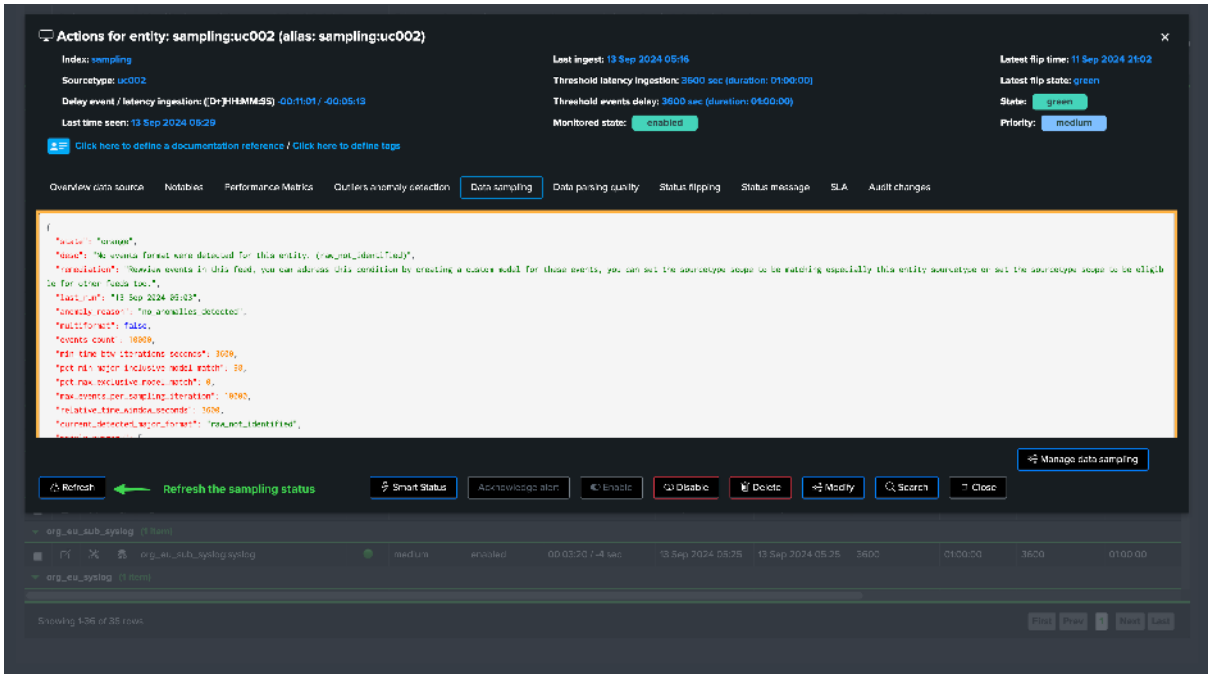
The model has been added, we can request a manual execution so the model is applied immediately:

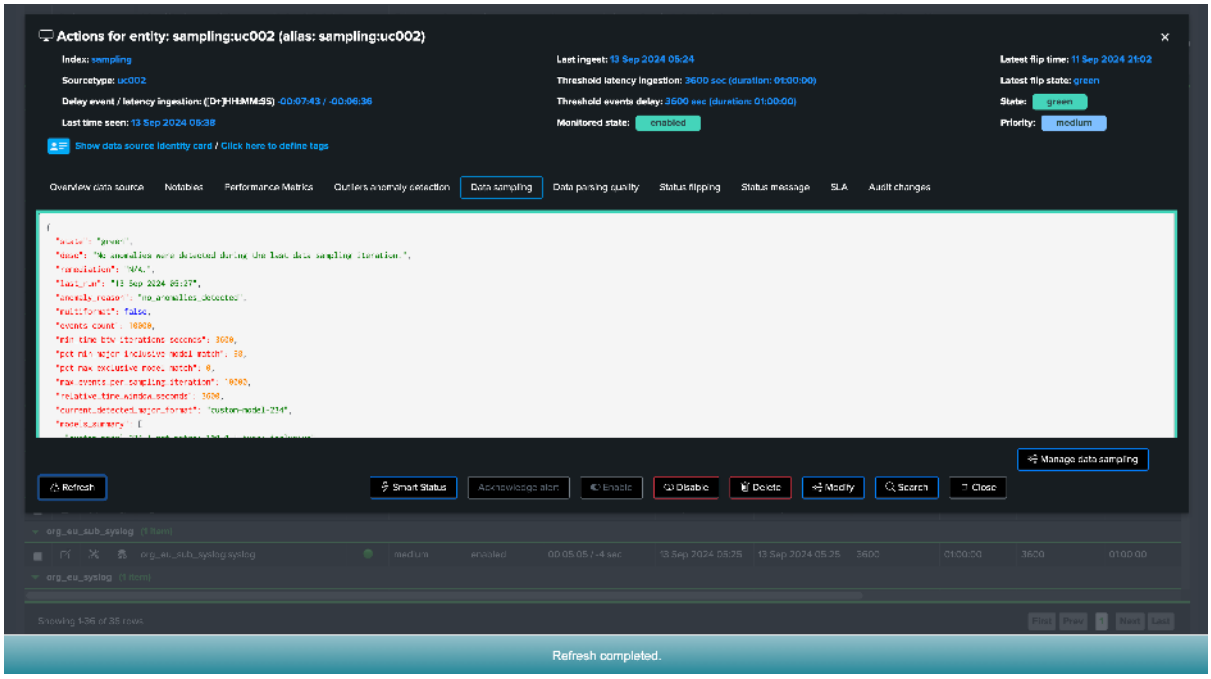




Once executed, the engine took our new model into account, the sampling results updates the status and from this stage, sampling is operational and tracking events for this entity:

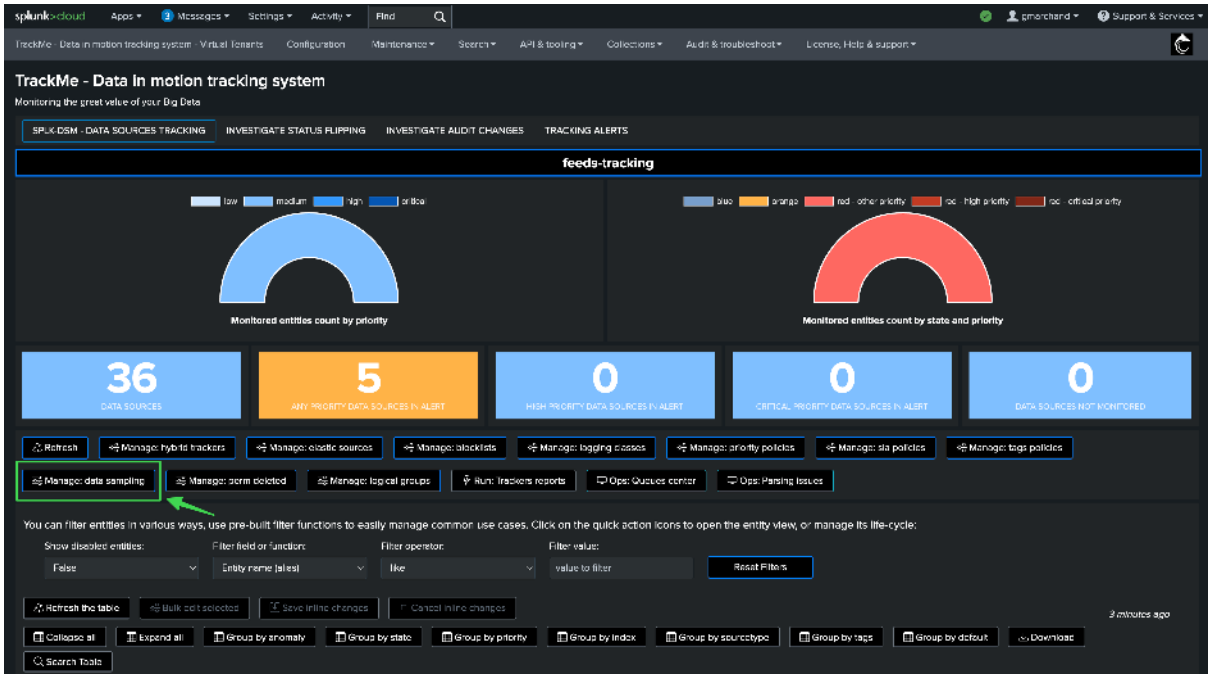

Data sampling & events format recognition
TrackMe's data sampling and events format recognition features track entities raw events to detect quality issues in Splunk feeds:
Feature
State
Curr. major format
Prev. major format
Summary models
State
custom-model-234
Showing 1-1 of 1 rows
First
Prev
Next
Last
Back
Refresh
Manage custom rules
Test sampling engine now
Run sampling engine now
Update entity specific settings
Reset all & run sampling
Disable
View Metrics parsed events/model
View Metrics pct match/model
View Metrics run_time/events_count
View KV record
View latest sample events
View built-in rules

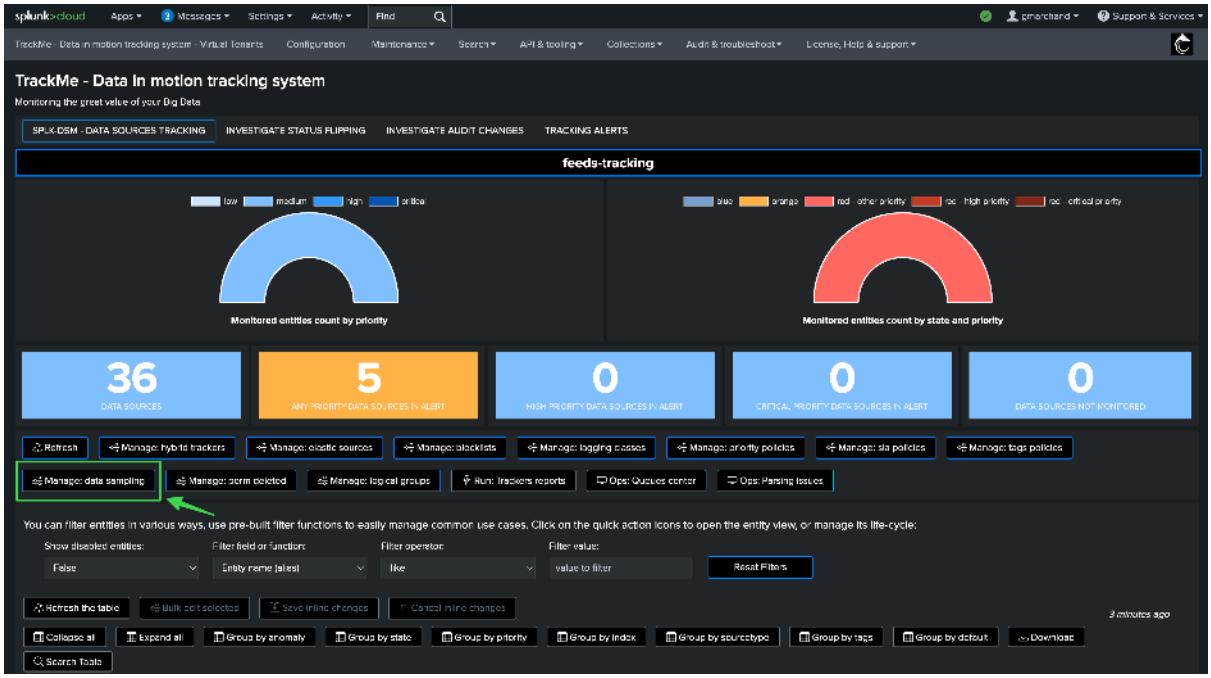

Actions for entity: sampling:uc002 (alias: sampling:uc002)
Index: sampling
Sourcetype: uc002
Delay event / latency ingestion: (D+)HH:MM:SS) -00:11:01 / -00:05:13
Last time seen: 13 Sep 2024 05:29
Click here to define a documentation reference / Click here to define tags
Last ingest: 13 Sep 2024 05:16
Threshold latency ingestion: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Threshold events delay: 3600 sec (duration: 01:00:00)
Monitored state: enabled
Latest flip time: 11 Sep 2024 21:02
Latest flip state: green
State: green
Priority: medium
Overview data source
Notables
Performance Metrics
Outliers anomaly detection
Data sampling
Data parsing quality
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Manage data sampling
Refresh
Refresh the sampling status
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search
Close



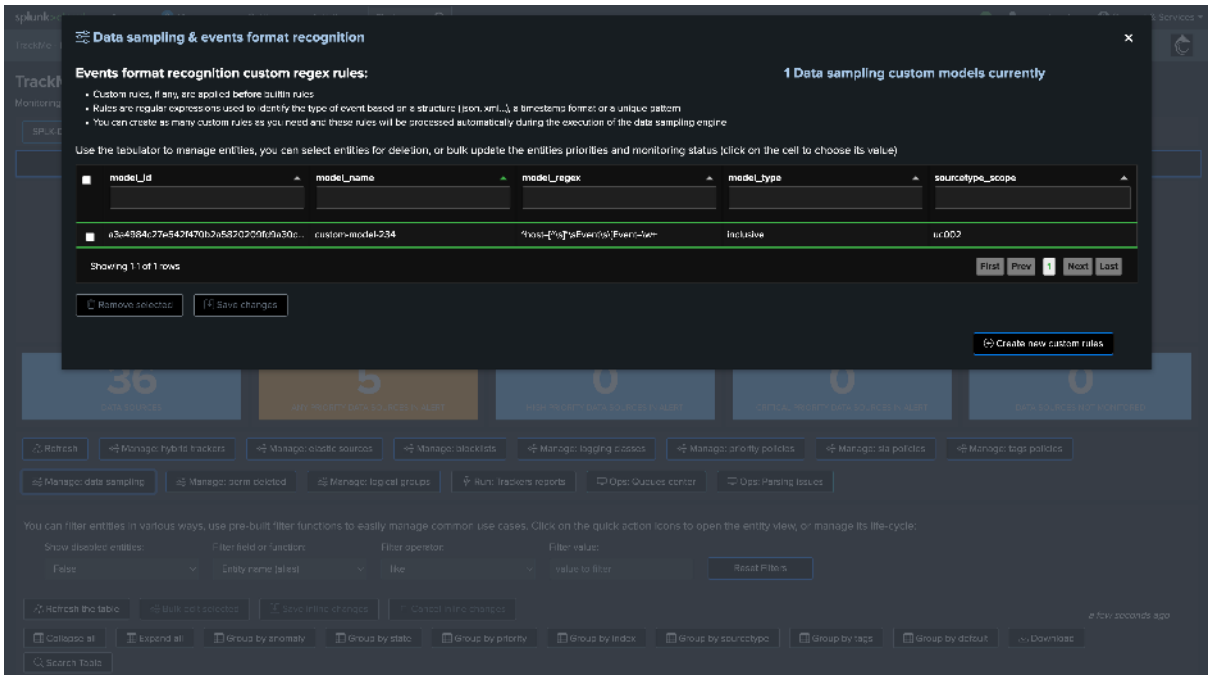
Managing Models

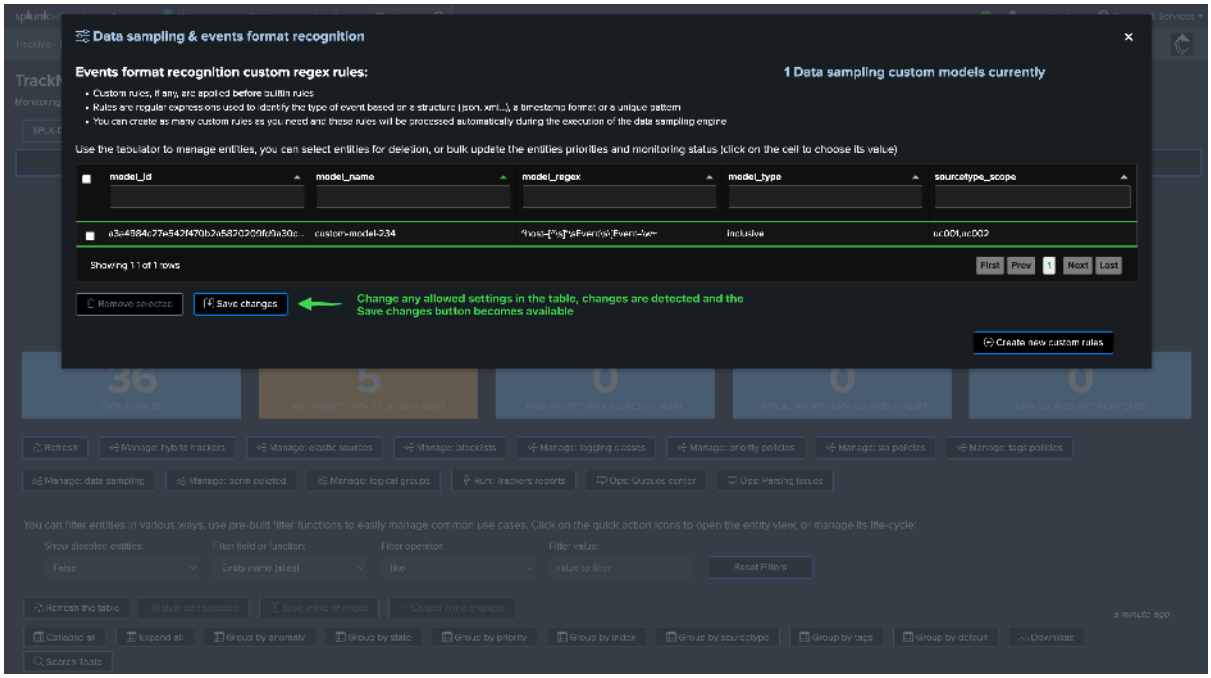
You can manage models at any time, either from the entity screen, or from the data sampling management screen:





From this screen, you can modify the model settings (sourcetype scope, regular expression), or you can delete the model:

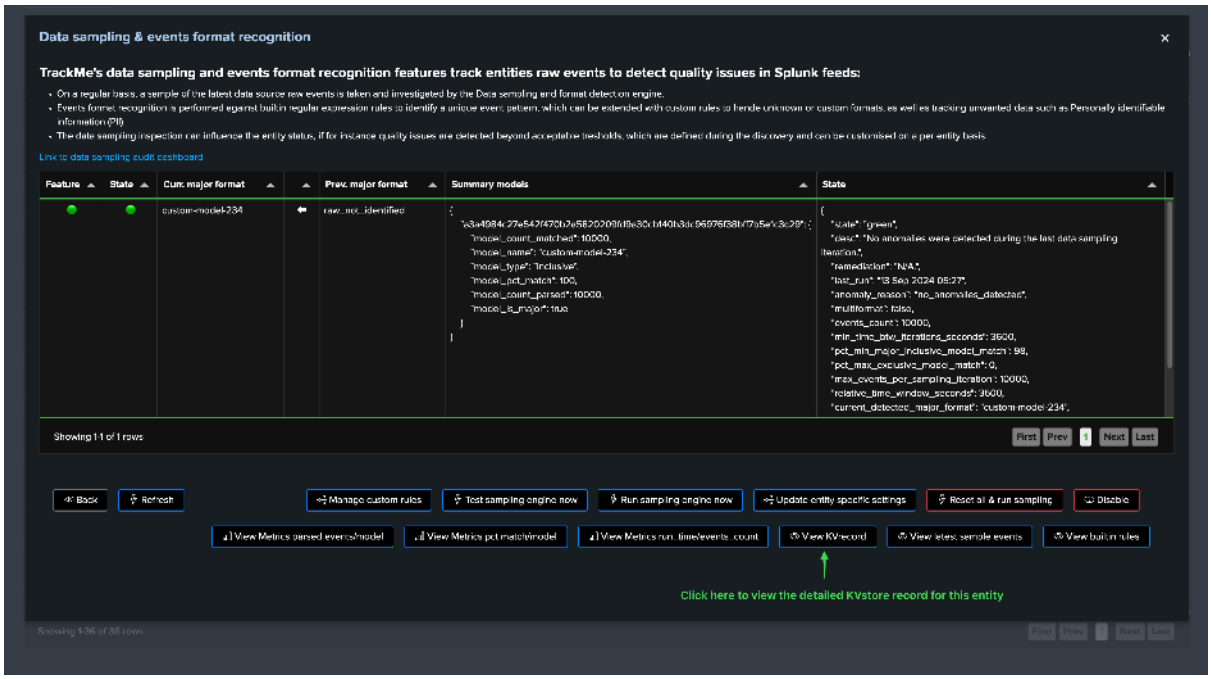


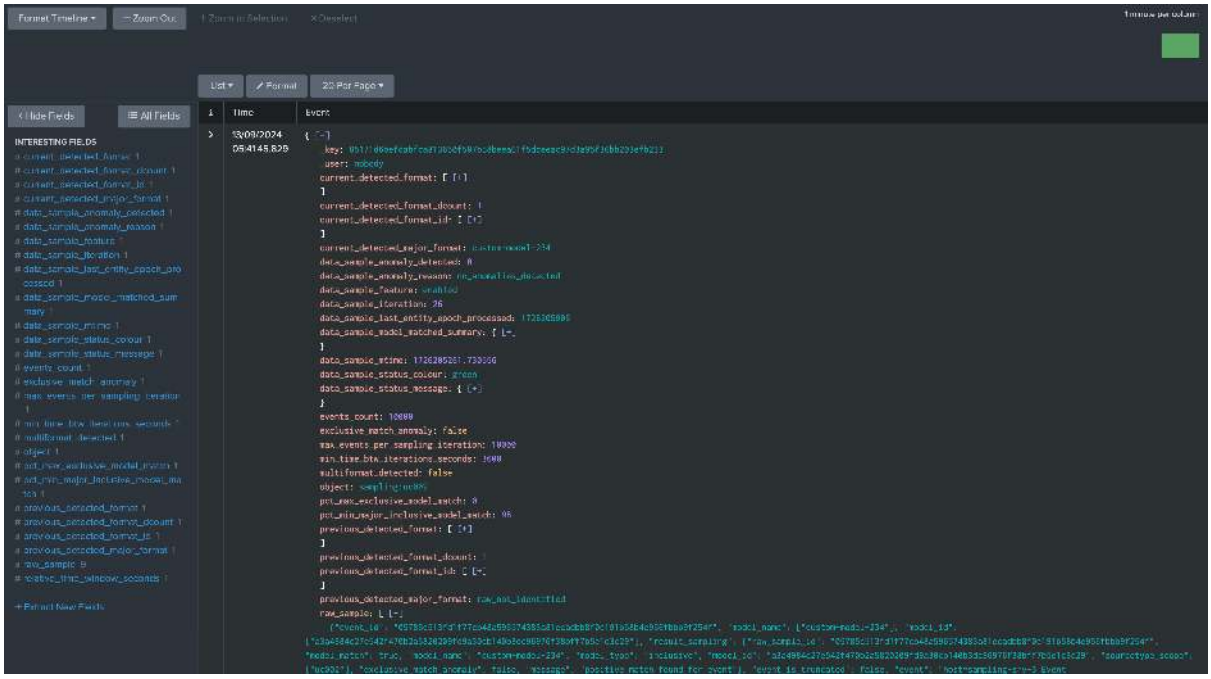


Entity KVstore Record and Data Sampling KVstore Collection

Entity KVrecord and Metadata Fast Access

The sampling engine stores and maintains entity-level Metadata as well as a subset of the sampled events for investigation purposes, you can easily access the KVrecord via the UI:



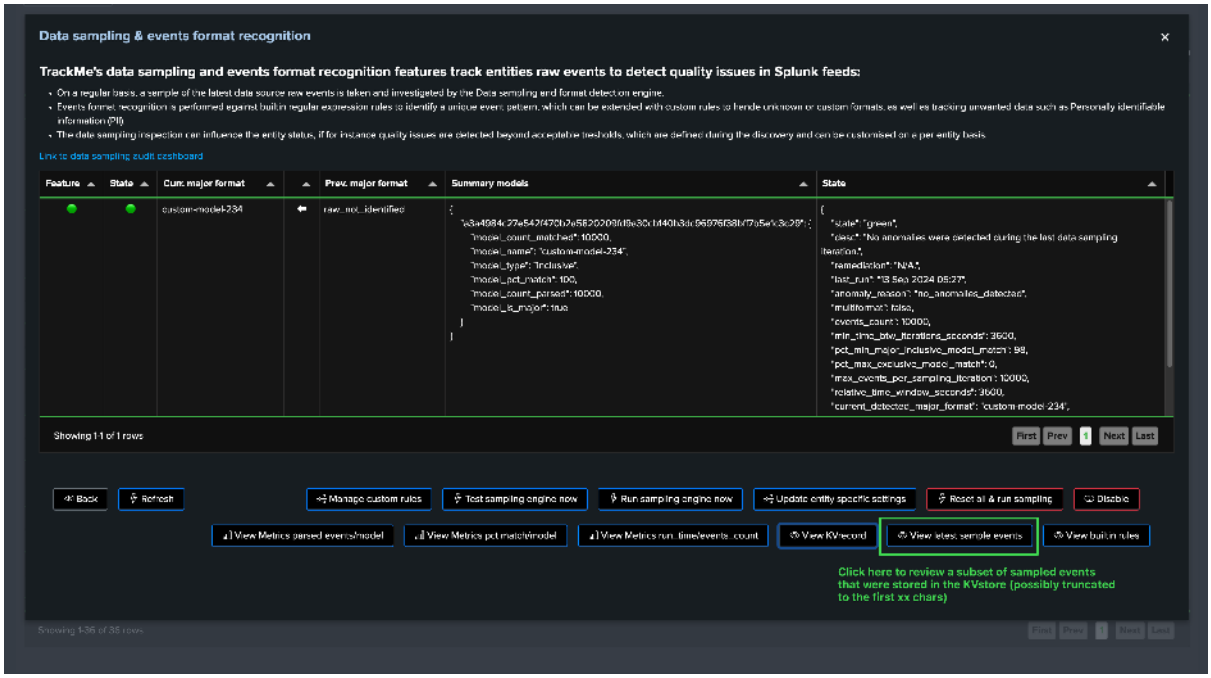


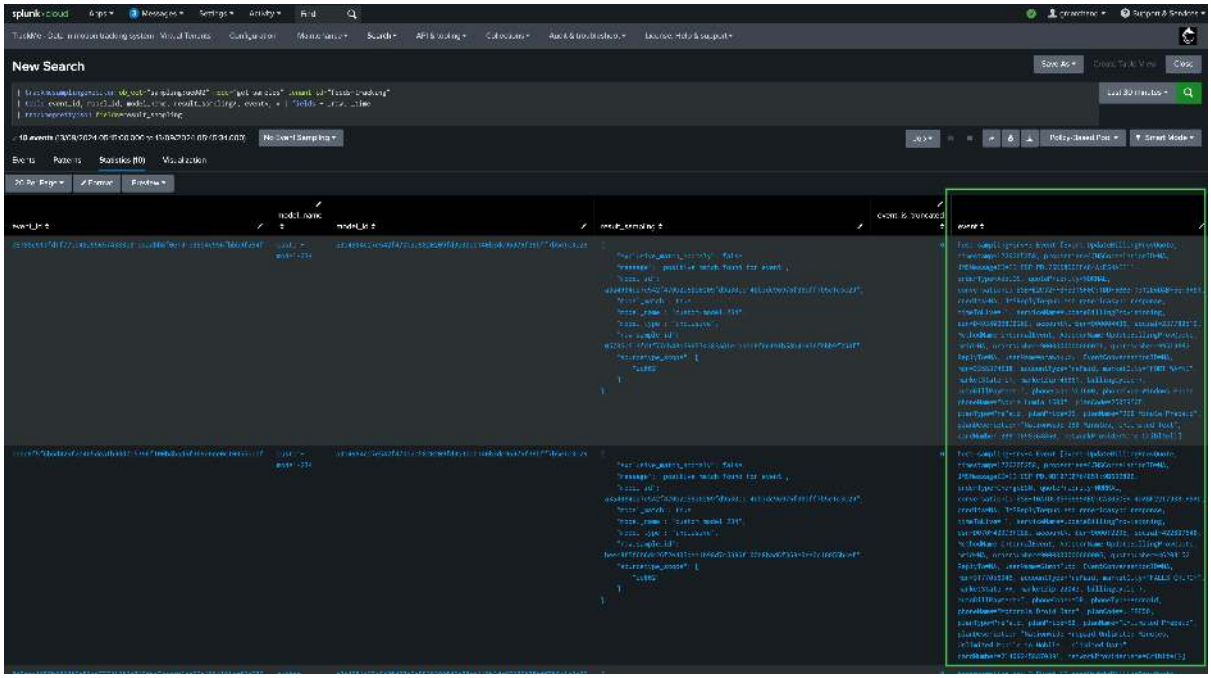
We can see that the engine stores and maintains a subset of sampled events, in fact by default it will take a subset of 10 events per model matched, and it will truncate these events to the first 40k characters, you can also access the stored samples via the button "Show samples"

Hint

About number of events stored in the KVstore collection and truncation:

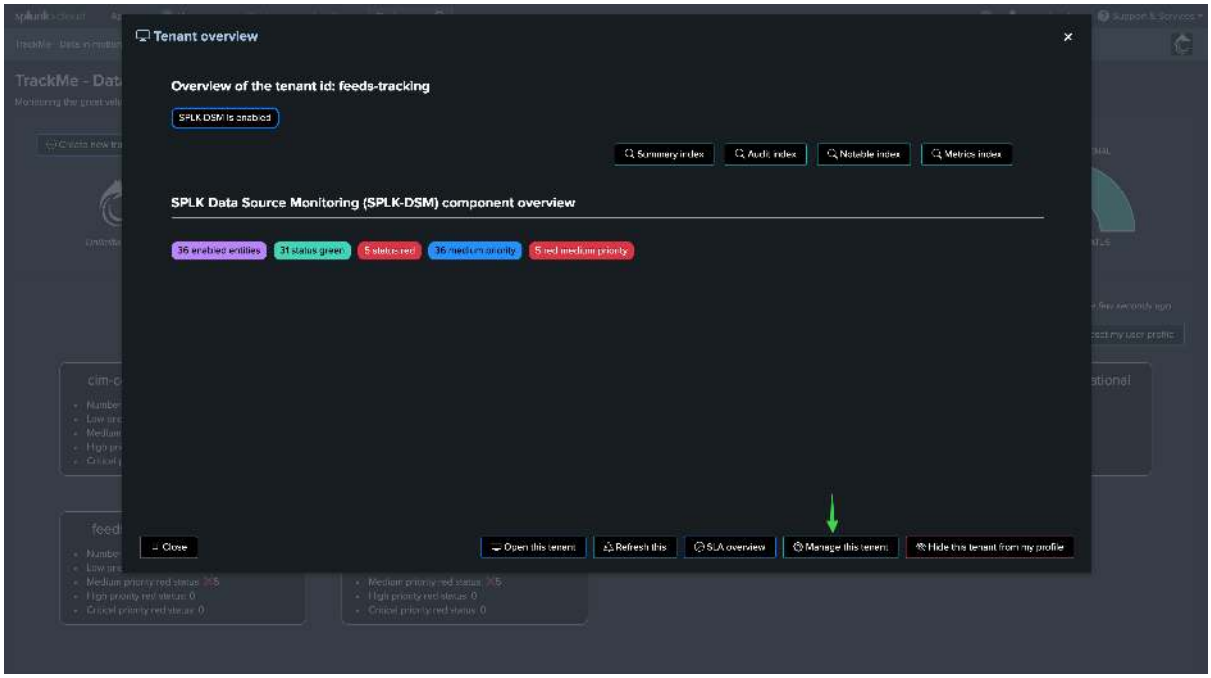
- The number of events stored in the KVstore collection per entity and per model matched is defined by the system-wide setting "splk_data_sampling_no_records_saved_kvrecord".
- The truncation is only applied when the engine stores events in the KVstore for investigation purposes, not when the regular expression is applied to the event.
- The truncation limit is defined by the system-wide setting "splk_data_sampling_records_kvrecord_truncate_size".

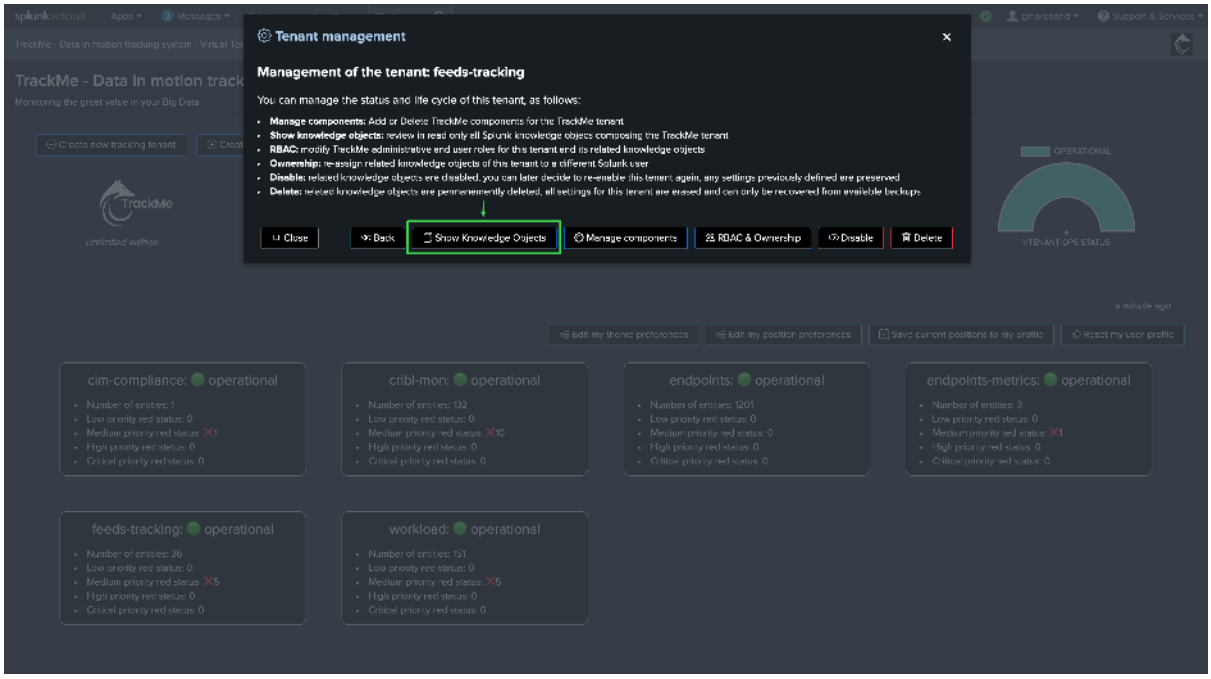


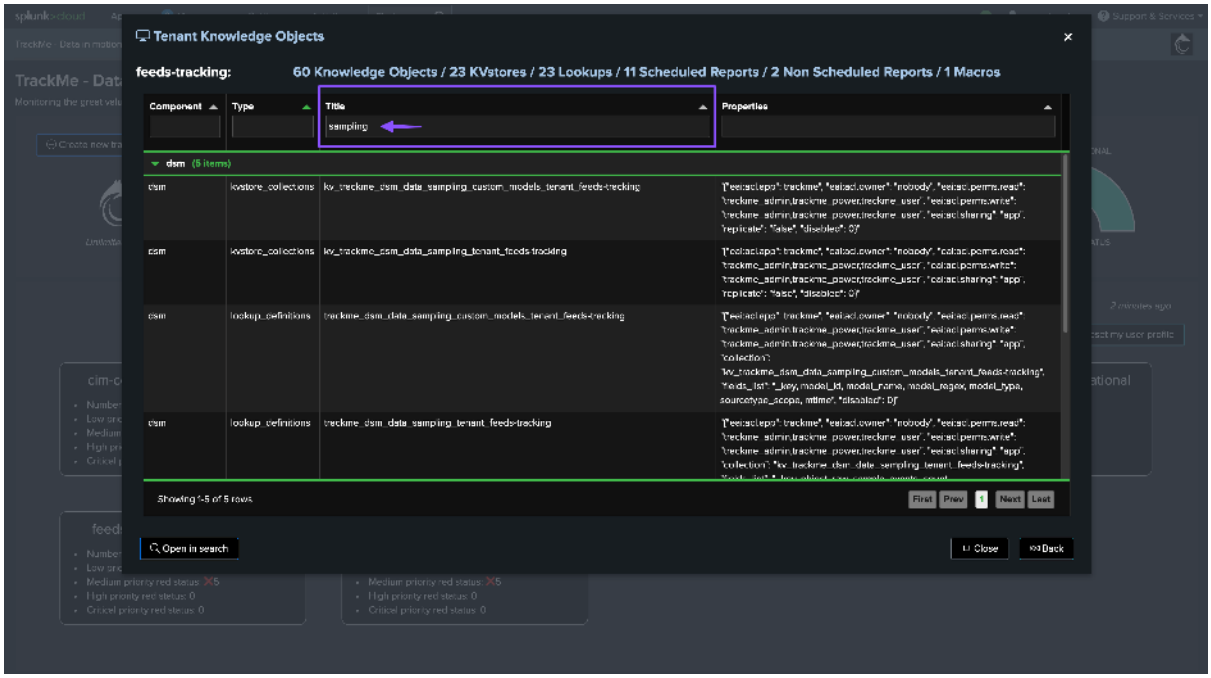


Data Sampling KVstore Collection

The data sampling KVstore collection is created when the Virtual Tenant is created, you can find out the KVstore collection and the transforms name easily from the Virtual Tenant UI:







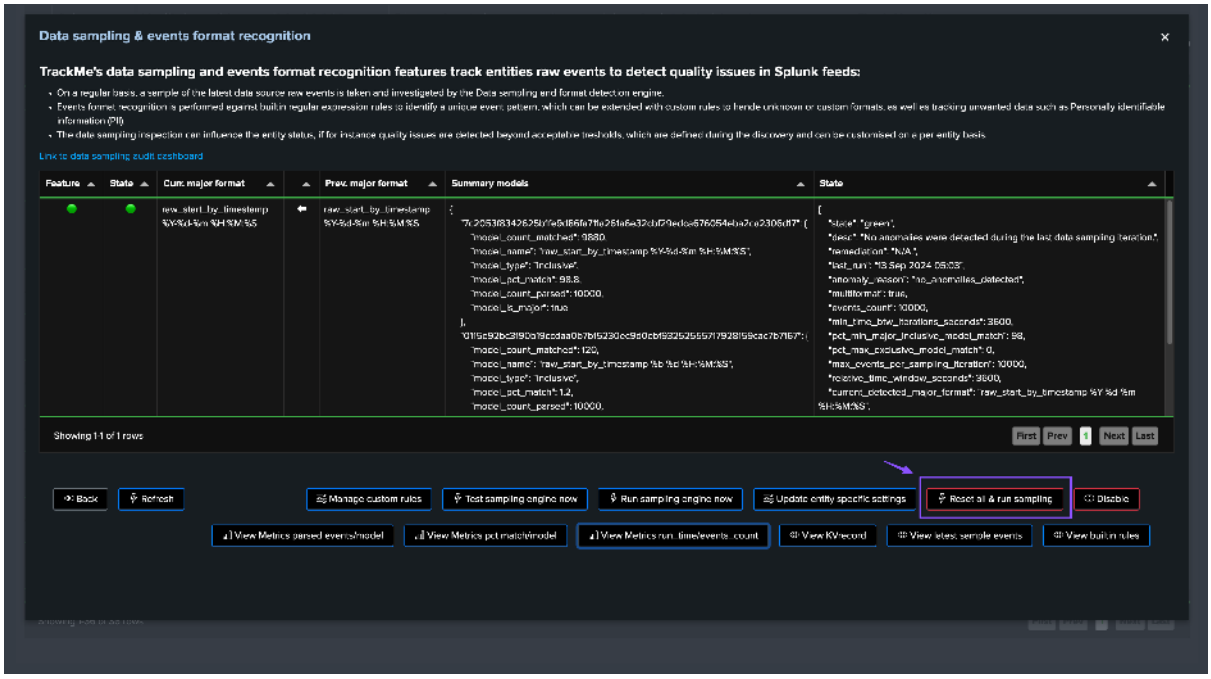
The KVstore collection transforms definition is honoring the following convention:

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_data_sampling_tenant_<tenant_id> | eval key=_key
```

Resetting Data Sampling Status and Settings for a Given Entity

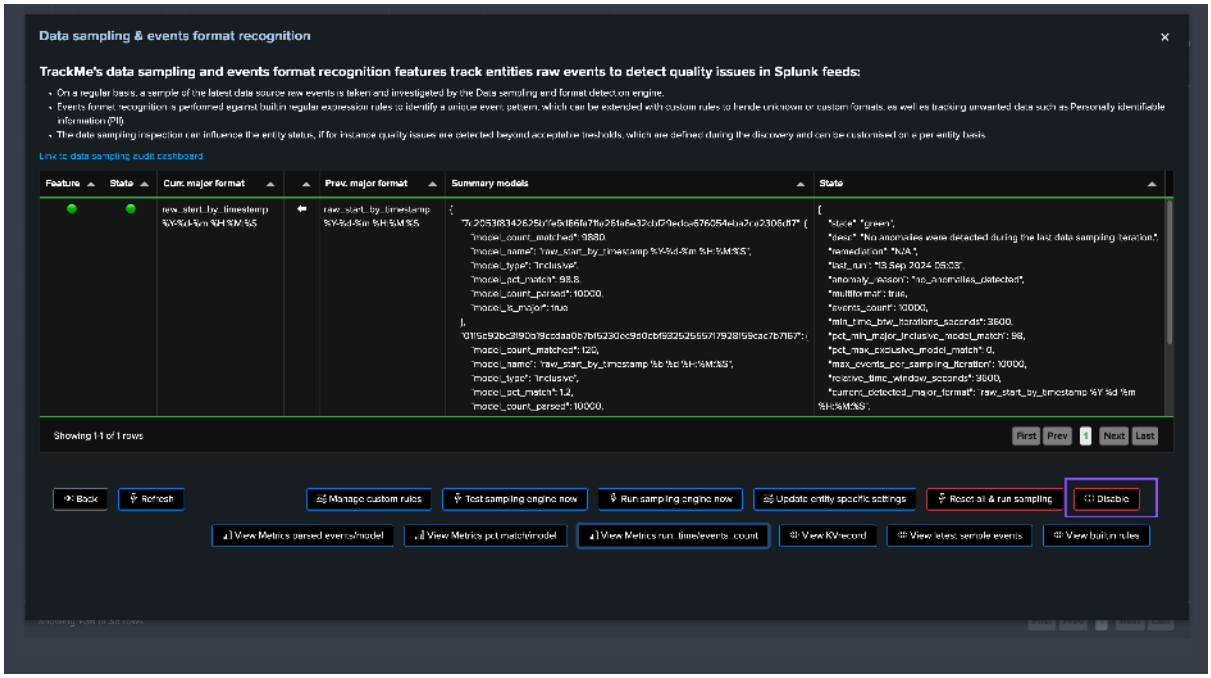
Reset Status & Settings for a Given Entity

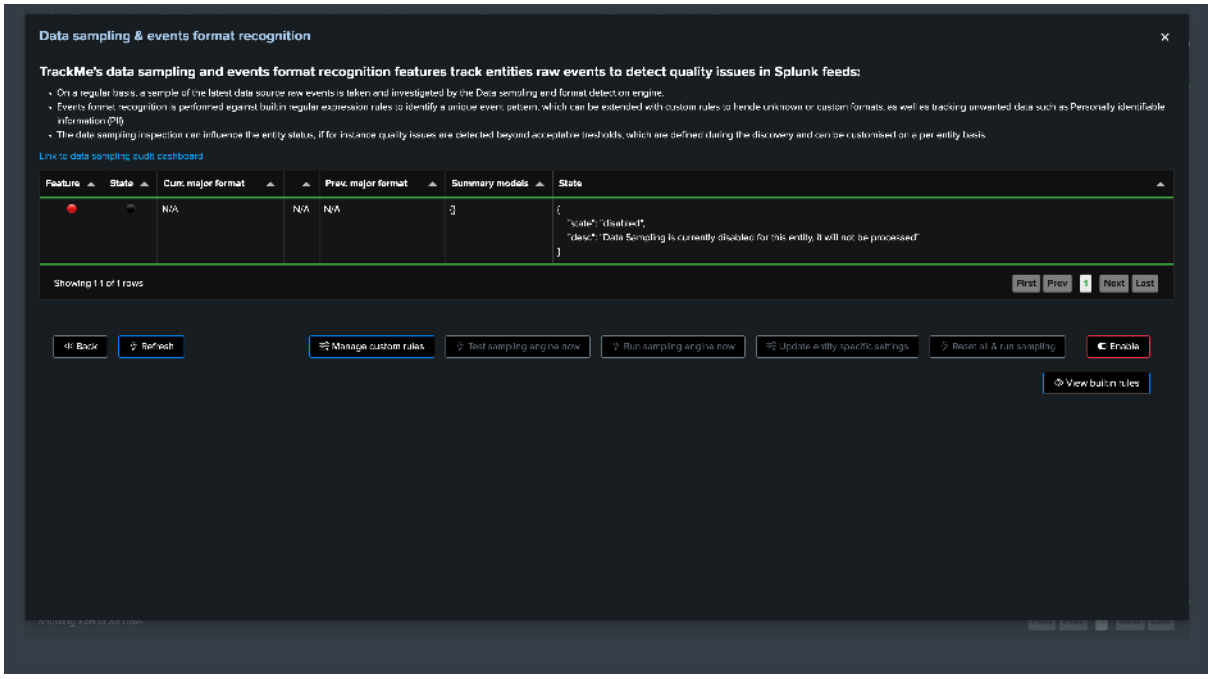
You can reset the data sampling status and settings for a given entity, this will reset the data sampling status, the models, and the settings to the default values, you can access this feature from the entity screen:

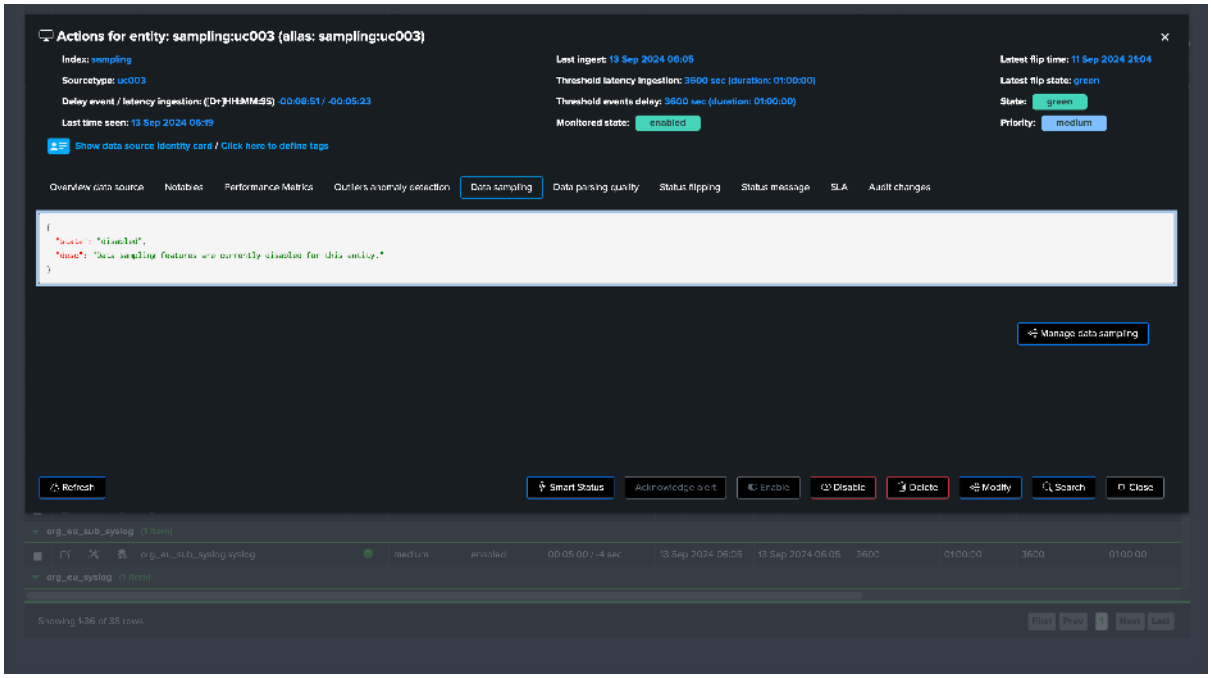


Disable Sampling for a Given Entity

You can disable the data sampling feature for a given entity, the sampling feature will be entirely disabled and the engine will never attempt to process sampling for it:

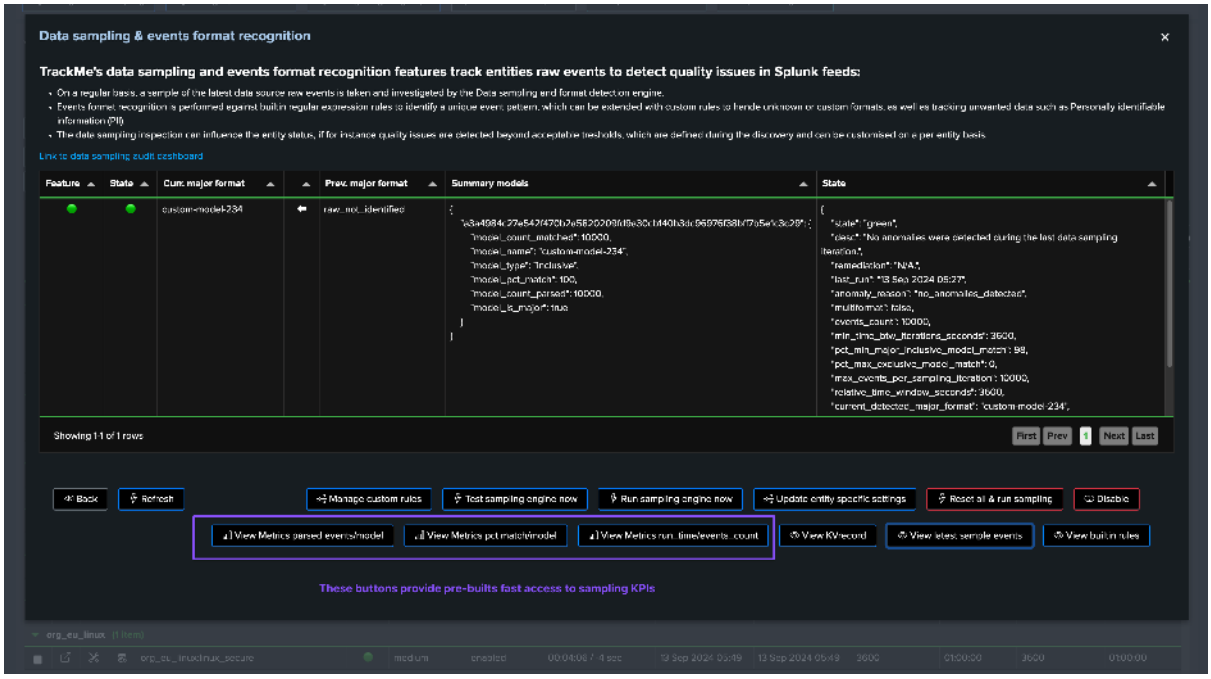




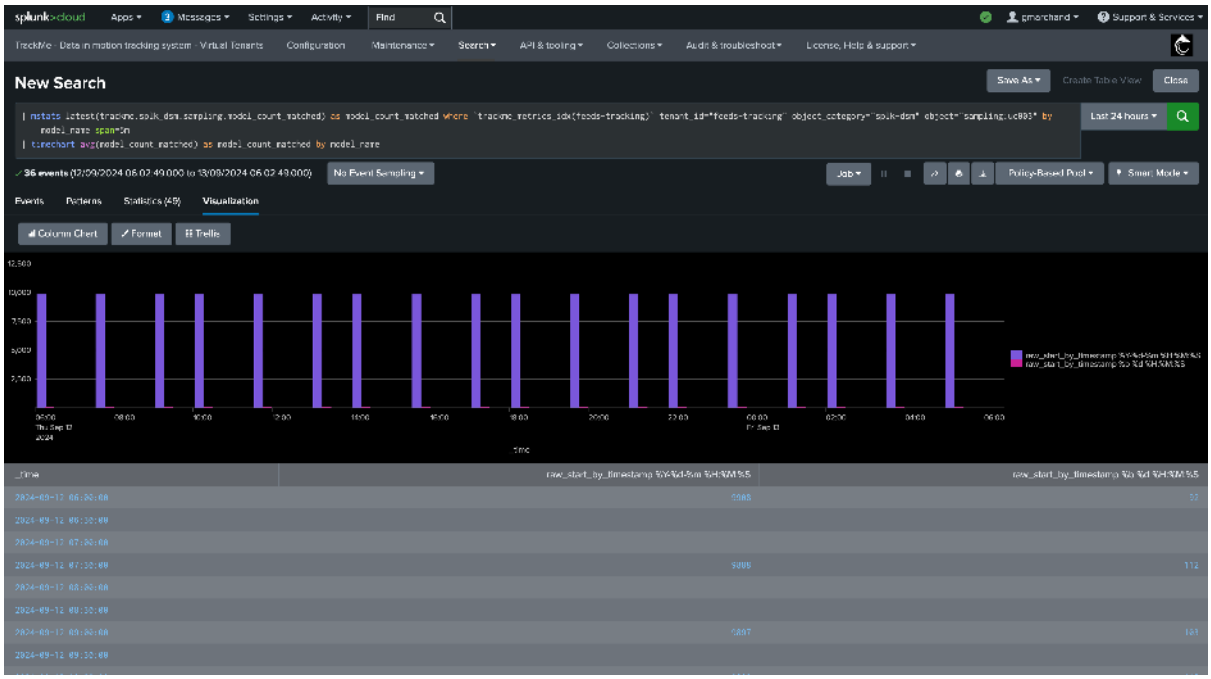


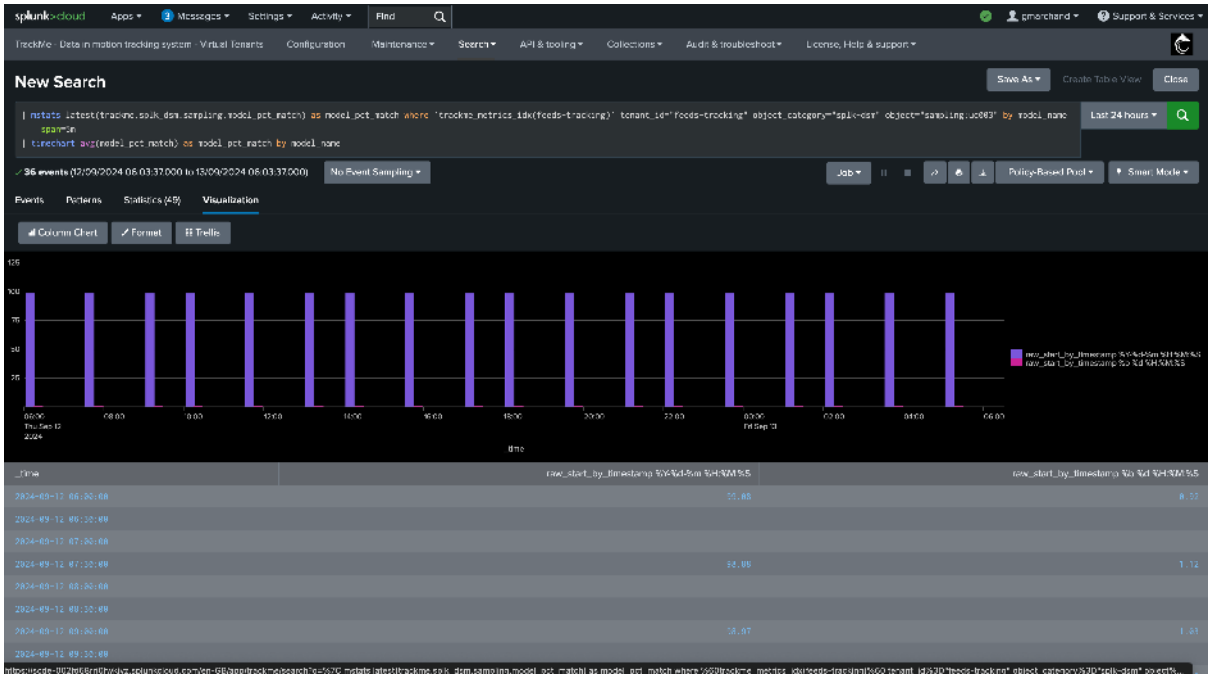
KPIs and Metrics

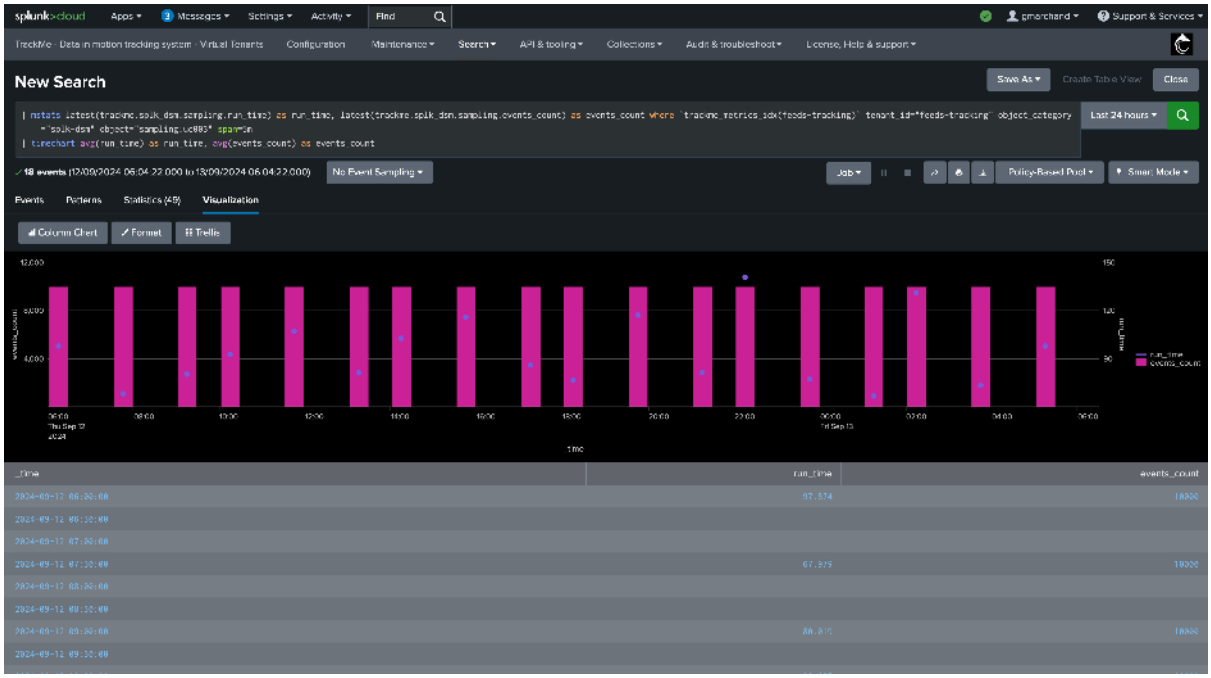
The data sampling engine generates various KPIs and metrics, which are stored in the tenant metrics index, you can access these metrics via the UI:


Data sampling & events format recognition
TrackMe's data sampling and events format recognition features track entities raw events to detect quality issues in Splunk feeds:
Feature
State
Curr. major format
Prev. major format
Summary models
State
Showing 1-1 of 1 rows
First
Prev
Next
Last
Back
Refresh
Manage custom rules
Test sampling engine now
Run sampling engine now
Update entity specific settings
Reset all & run sampling
Disable
View Metrics parsed events/model
View Metrics pct match/model
View Metrics run_time/events_count
View KV record
View latest sample events
View built-in rules
These buttons provide pre-builts fast access to sampling KPIs

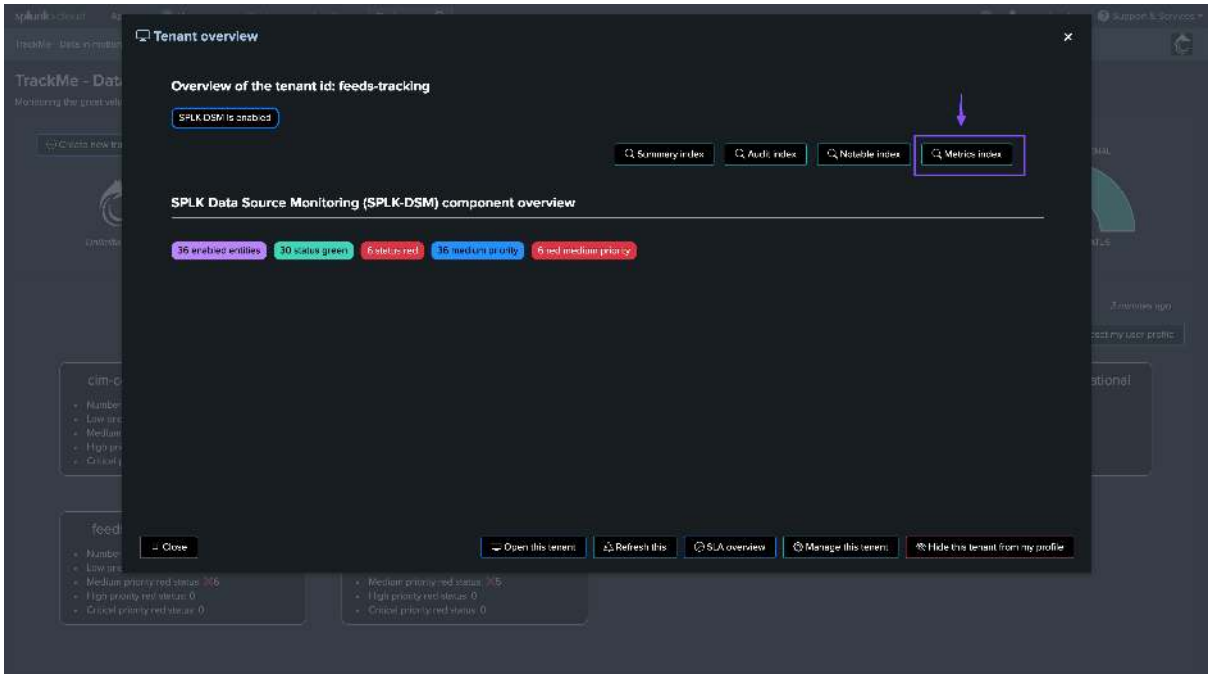
Examples:


splunk>cloud
New Search
Save As
Close
Last 24 hours
No Event Sampling
Job
Policy-Based Pool
Smart Mode
Events
Patterns
Statistics (45)
Visualization
Column Chart
Format
Trellis



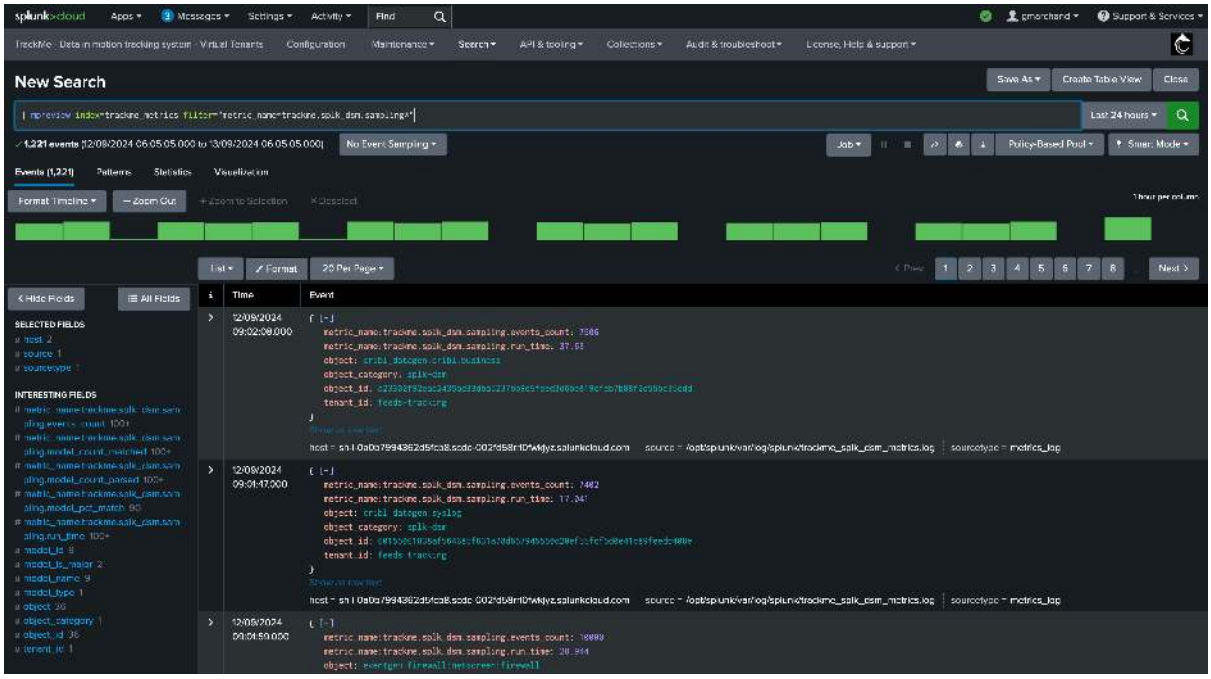


The Virtual Tenants UI provides a quick mpreview access to the tenant-related metrics:



You can also use the following generic mpreview command to access the metrics: (adapt the index name if needed)

```
| mpreview index=trackme_metrics filter="metric_name=trackme.splk_dsm.sampling*"
```



Troubleshooting

Sampling Logging

Data Sampling tracker logs can be inspected through the following search:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesamplingexecutor
```

Any errors, unexpected exceptions can be found easily using the log_level:

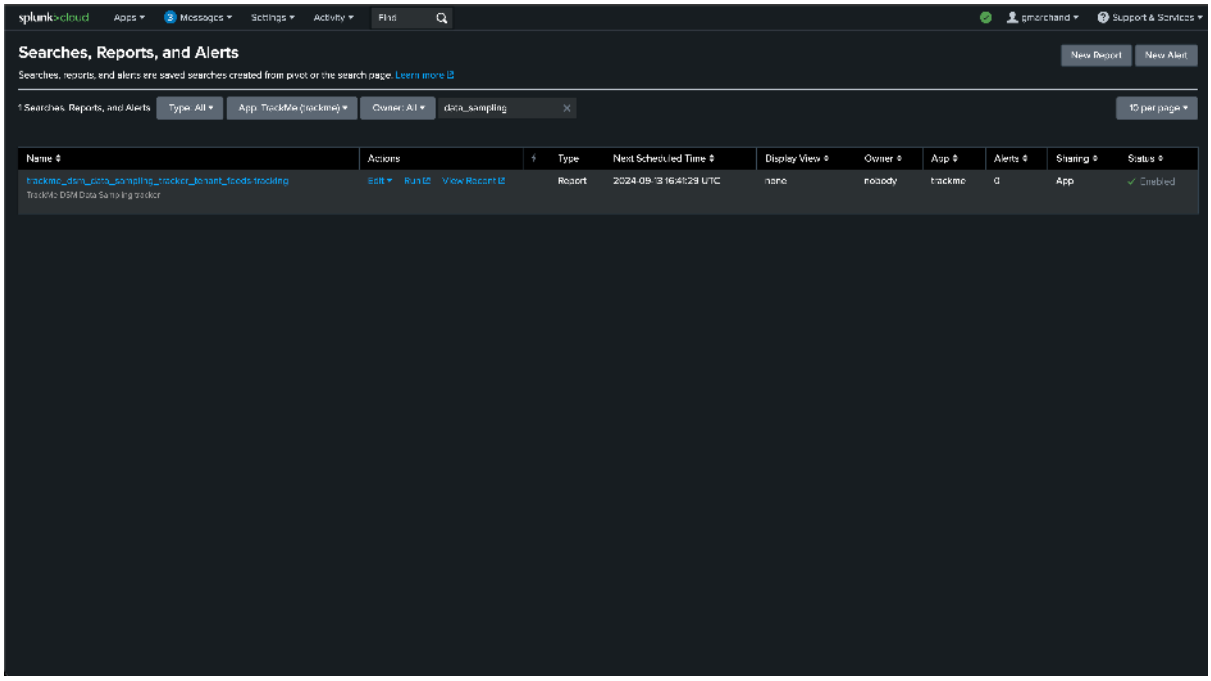
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesamplingexecutor␣
↪log_level=error
```

Activity related to a specific Splunk feed, a TrackMe entity, can easily be inspected by filtering on the object value:

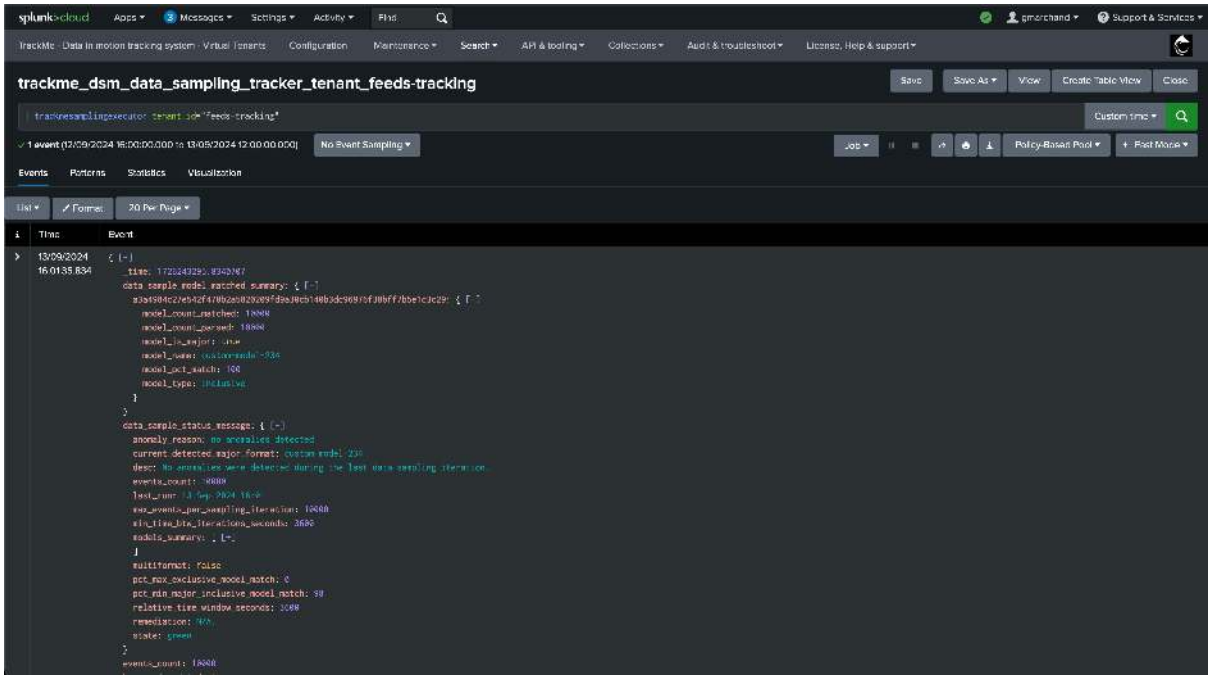
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmesamplingexecutor object="
↪<object value>"
```

Inspecting the Data Sampling Tracker Execution

In Splunk, you can easily review the data sampling scheduled tracker, you can access the previous artifacts, or manually execute the job in case of issues:



Each entity processed results in one JSON event with all the details of the data sampling status:



Annexes

Annexe 1: System-wide Settings

Value	Description	Default Value
splk_data_sampling	This defines the minimal time in seconds between data sampling iterations. TrackMe will never attempt to perform sampling for a given entity if the time since the last iteration is lower than this value.	3600
splk_data_sampling	Defines the number of records to be sampled and verified per entity during the data sampling process. Increasing this value improves event format recognition but requires more processing per entity.	10000
splk_data_sampling	Defines the number of records kept in the KVstore for inspection purposes at each iteration. This sample is stored for inspection and review, and increasing this value requires more KVstore storage.	10
splk_data_sampling	Defines the character size limit before truncating events when storing sampled records in the KVstore for inspection. This truncation only affects storage and does not impact the model training process.	40000
splk_data_sampling	Defines the minimum percentage of events that must match the major inclusive model. If the main model has less than this percentage of matching events, the entity's state will be impacted.	98
splk_data_sampling	Defines the maximum percentage of events matching an exclusive model that can be accepted. By default, no events matching an exclusive model are accepted, but this can be increased per entity.	95
splk_data_sampling	Defines the size of the time window for sampling operations in seconds, relative to the latest event time known for the entity. This time window is used to calculate the earliest time for sampling searches.	3600

8.10.9 Backup & restore

TrackMe backs up its KV-store state and knowledge objects to compressed archives, and restores them per tenant, per whole run, or selectively. This page is an overview — the *Backup & Restore white paper* has the full step-by-step procedure.

How backups are structured

A backup **run** produces **one archive per tenant plus one global archive**, rather than a single monolithic file (which became unrestorable at multi-gigabyte scale). Each run has a `RUN_ID` and a manifest listing every archive and its checksum:

- a **per-tenant** archive holds that tenant's collections, knowledge objects, and account record;
- the **global** archive holds everything else — the tenant registry, maintenance, bank holidays, license, ML models, and Guardian state.

Crucially, the archives are **independent**: a single corrupt archive is marked failed and does not abort the rest of the run, a restore, or a delete.

Restoring

There are three restore modes — a **single archive**, a **whole run**, or a **legacy** flat archive from before the multi-archive format — and you can **selectively** restore just specific collections or knowledge objects.

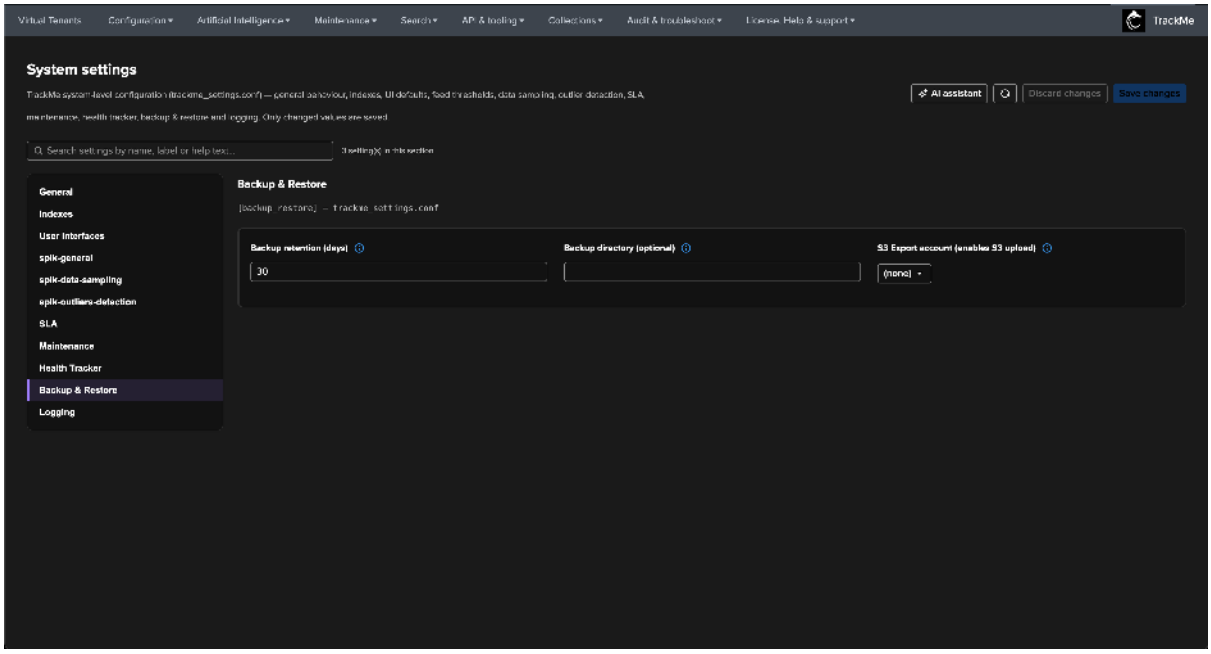
> **Important**
>
> **Always run a restore as a dry run first**, review what it will change, then run it for real. A single-tenant restore overwrites that tenant's live state by design — coordinate with operators, ideally inside a maintenance window.

Scheduling, storage, and integrity

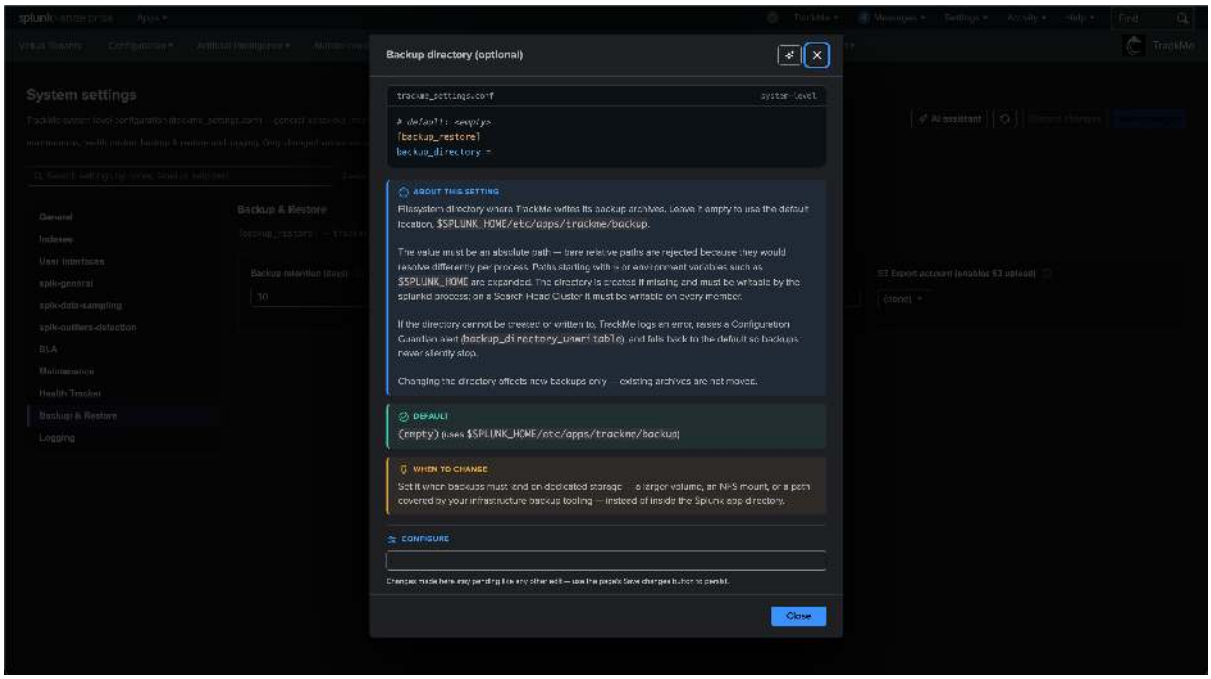
- A **scheduled backup** runs daily and is enabled automatically once you create your first tenant, with a retention sweep.
- Every archive is integrity-checked when produced, and you can validate one before a critical restore.
- The **backup directory** and **retention** (in days) are configurable under **Configuration → System settings → Backup & Restore** (see below), with a fail-safe fallback to the default location (see *Backup storage — retention and location (2.4.3)*).
- Two *Configuration Guardian* checks watch this — one for an archive that has grown too old, and one for a run that is missing tenants.

Where the backup settings live

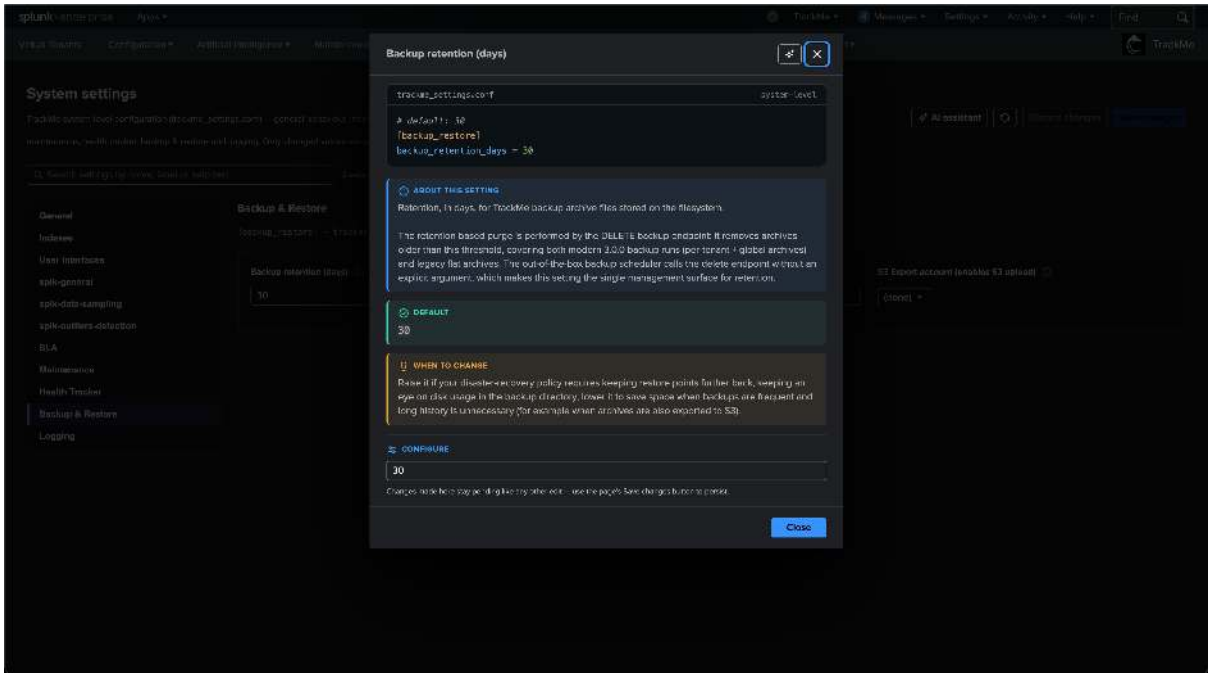
The location, retention and S3 export target are all set from **Configuration → System settings → Backup & Restore**. The section holds three settings — **Backup retention (days)**, **Backup directory (optional)** and **S3 Export account (enables S3 upload)** — and, like every System setting, each carries an info (?) button explaining what it does, its default, and when to change it:



Backup location. By default, archives are written to `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/trackme/backup`. Set **Backup directory (optional)** to an absolute path (env vars and ~ are expanded) to write them elsewhere — a larger volume, an NFS mount, or a path covered by your infrastructure backup tooling. If the directory cannot be created or written to, TrackMe logs an error, raises the `backup_directory_unwritable` Configuration Guardian alert, and **falls back to the default** so backups never silently stop. On a Search Head Cluster the path must be writable on every member, and changing it affects new backups only.



Backup retention. **Backup retention (days)** (default `30`) controls the age-based purge of local archives, covering both modern per-tenant/global runs and legacy flat archives. Raise it if your disaster-recovery policy requires keeping restore points further back; lower it to save disk space (for example when archives are also exported to S3).

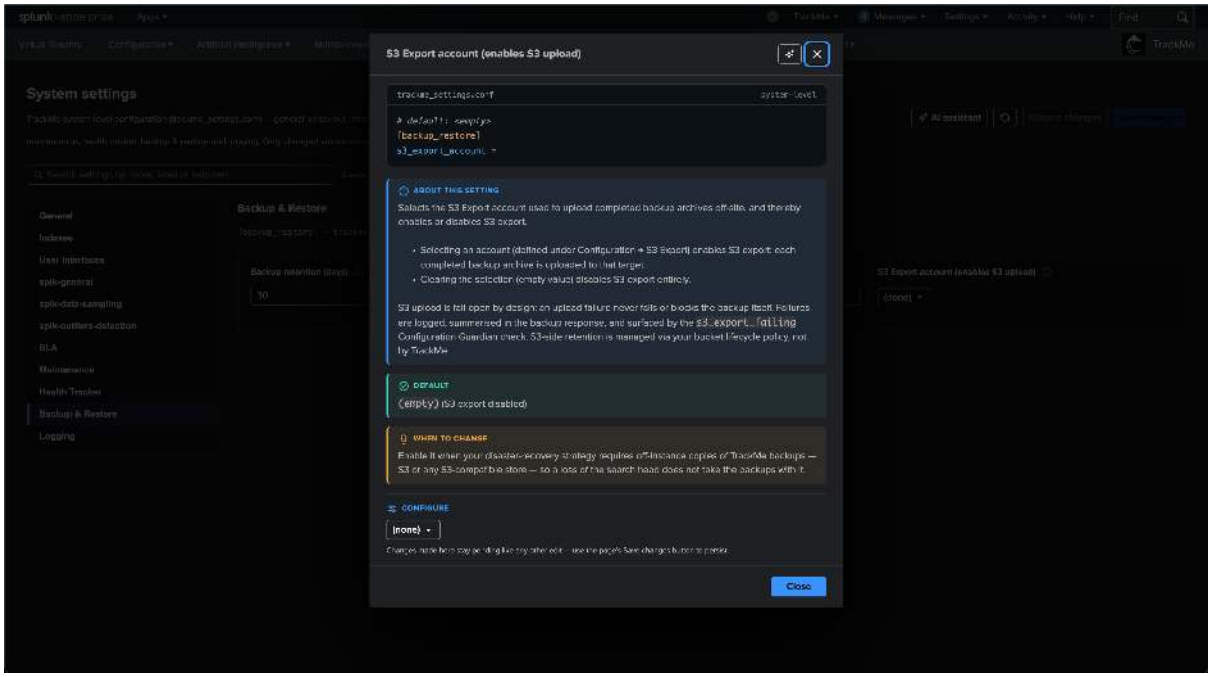


Off-site export to S3

From 2.4.3, completed archives can be **exported off-site to S3** — Amazon S3 or any S3-compatible store (MinIO, Ceph, …) — for a disaster-recovery copy outside the Splunk deployment, with no external scripting. It is:

- **Opt-in** — nothing is uploaded until you create an *S3 Export* account (under **Configuration → Manage S3 export accounts**) and select it in the Backup & Restore settings. Connectivity is verified on save, so a broken target cannot be saved silently.
- **Fail-open** — if S3 is unreachable the backup still completes and the local archives are always intact; the upload failure is recorded per archive, never raised.
- **Additive** — S3 export is an extra copy of the same archives, uploaded after each run.

Once you have created an S3 Export account, enable off-site upload by selecting it in the **S3 Export account (enables S3 upload)** dropdown of **Configuration → System settings → Backup & Restore**. Leaving it on `(none)` keeps S3 export disabled; selecting an account uploads every completed backup archive to that target from the next run onwards:



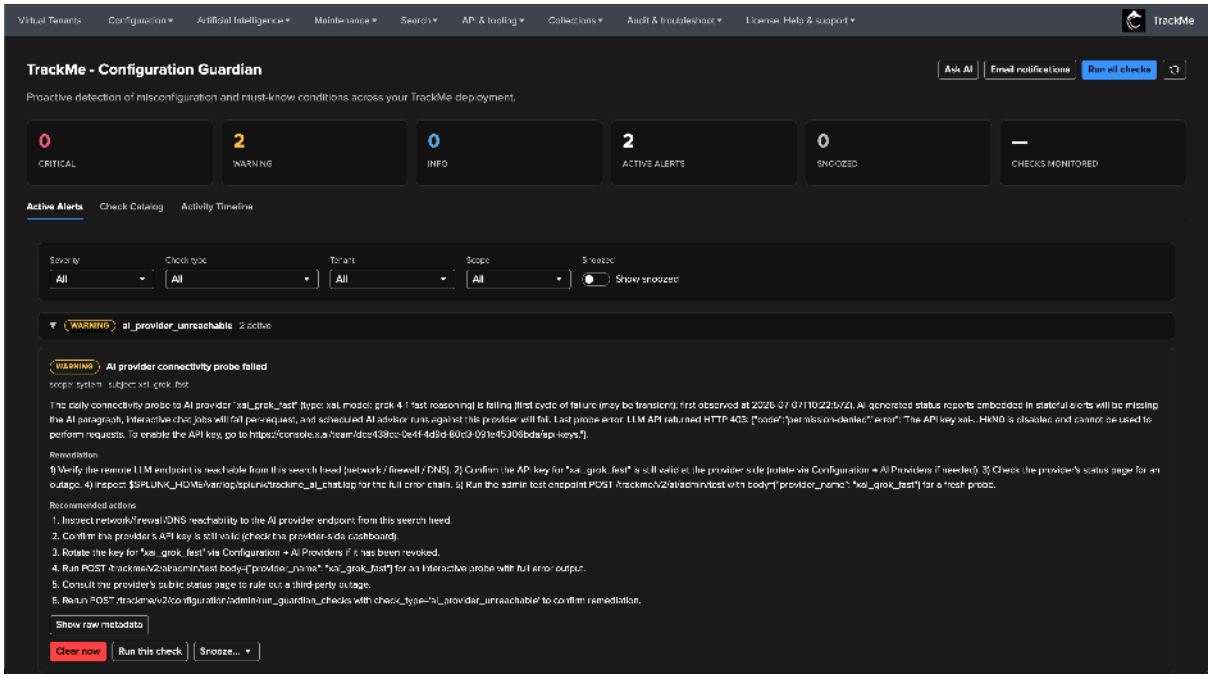
TrackMe does **not** delete objects from the bucket — S3-side retention is left to a bucket lifecycle policy. A third Configuration Guardian check, `s3_export_failing`, surfaces an unreachable target or a run that failed to upload. The full setup is in the *white paper*.

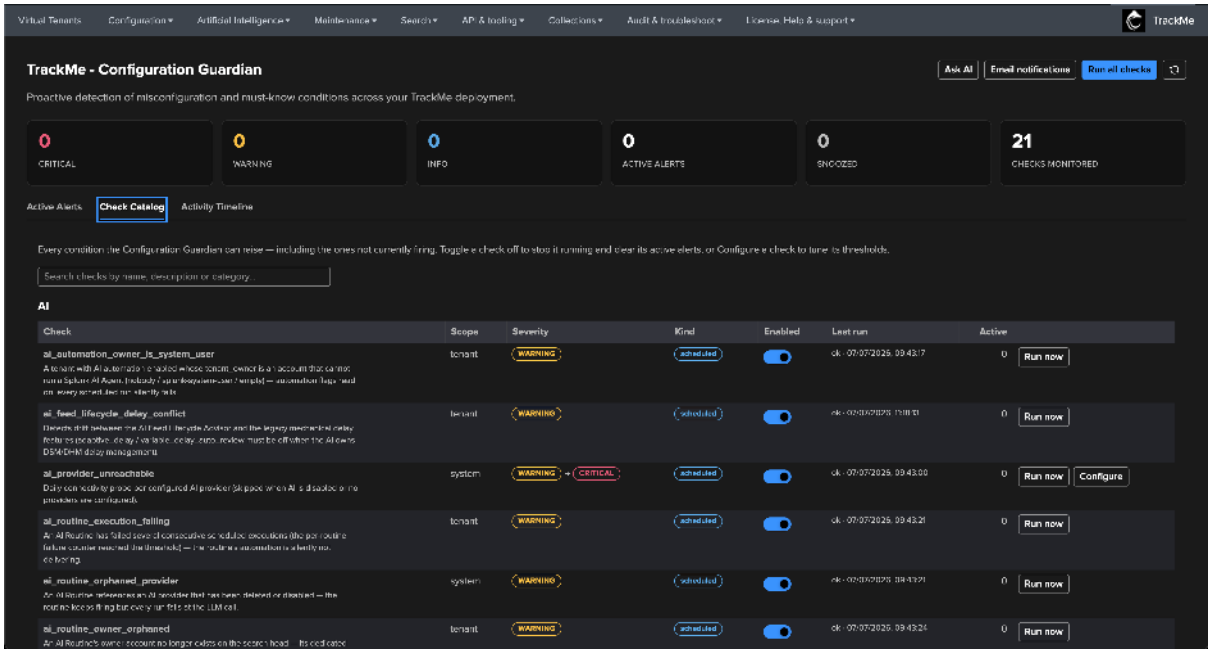
See also

- *Backup & Restore white paper* — the full procedure.
- *Off-site S3 export* — configuring an S3 target.
- *Configuration Guardian* — the checks that watch your backups.
- *Configuration Manager (CI/CD)* — config-as-code, the complement to state backups.

8.10.10 Configuration Guardian

The Configuration Guardian is a built-in framework that continuously checks TrackMe's *own* setup and surfaces problems before they cost you data or missed alerts. Each finding is severity-rated and comes with concrete, ordered remediation steps — which both an admin and the AI Assistant can act on directly.





In short:

- A modular framework of **checks** runs continuously in the background (through TrackMe's scheduled health components), each validating one specific condition — service-account permissions, remote-account connectivity and token expiration, backup freshness, AI-provider reachability, degraded tenants, stale maintenance windows, and more.
- When a condition is detected, the Guardian raises an **alert** carrying a human-readable title, message, remediation guidance and a structured list of **recommended actions** — actionable both for administrators and for the TrackMe AI Assistant.
- Alerts are **self-healing**: as soon as the underlying condition is resolved, the next detection cycle clears the alert automatically. No manual housekeeping required.

Hint

Where to find it

- The Configuration Guardian page is available under **Configuration → Configuration Guardian**.
- Active Guardian alerts also surface as **toast notifications** on the Virtual Tenants page, each with a *View in Configuration Guardian* link that deep-links to the alert.

About the checks themselves

The catalog of checks grows over release cycles and each check is fully described in the product itself: the **Check Catalog** tab documents every check (including the ones that are currently quiet), its severity behaviour, its scheduling host and its tunable parameters. For this reason, this page focuses on the framework and its management features rather than maintaining a per-check list.

Severities, scopes and self-healing

Every Guardian check declares:

- **A scope**: `tenant` (one alert per affected Virtual Tenant) or `system` (deployment-wide conditions, such as a remote account or a backup issue).
- **A severity**:
  - `info` — a sticky informational notice (for example, the record of an automatic self-healing action). Informational notices do not clear automatically — dismiss them once read.
  - `warning` — attention needed, but the platform keeps working (a fallback or degraded state).
  - `critical` — active degradation: data loss, dropped alerts, or a meta-failure such as the health tracker itself not executing.
- **An escalation ladder** (for probe-style checks): transient conditions start at `warning` on first detection and **escalate automatically to critical** once the condition persists beyond a configurable window (24 hours by default for most checks, tunable per check in the Check Catalog). The alert's metadata tracks since when the condition has been failing.

Findings surface in three places: **toasts** in the Virtual Tenants UI (coloured by the highest severity present), the **REST API** (a structured list of active alerts with their recommended actions), and the **audit index** (every raised, updated and cleared alert). And they **self-heal** — an alert auto-clears when you fix the underlying condition. Dismissing one in the UI is only temporary: if the condition persists, the next cycle raises it again.

Examples of what it checks

A few illustrative checks — the full, current list lives in the in-product **Check Catalog**:

Check	Severity	Catches
Tenant owner missing a capability	warning	A service account that cannot do its job.
Assigned index does not exist	warning	A tenant index slot pointing at a missing index (or a non-metric metric index).
Remote-account token expiring soon	warning → critical	A bearer token about to expire (see *Remote Splunk deployments*).
Remote-account connectivity degraded	warning → critical	A remote deployment that has stopped responding.
Backup archive too old / run incomplete	warning → critical	Backups that have gone stale or missed tenants (see *Backup & restore*).
S3 export failing	warning → critical	An off-site S3 export target that is unreachable, or a run that failed to upload (see *Backup & restore*).
Health tracker not executing	critical	The meta-check — a tenant's own health tracker has stopped running.

Detection hosts and cadence

Checks are executed by TrackMe's existing scheduled health components (there is no additional scheduled search to manage):

- **Per-tenant checks** run within each tenant's health tracker cycles.
- **System-wide checks and per-tenant meta-checks** (checks that must not depend on the tenant's own tracker — such as detecting that a health tracker is not executing, or that a tenant is operationally degraded) run within TrackMe's general health manager (daily cadence).
- Every check can also be executed **on demand** at any time (see *Running checks on demand*).

A special case: **inline safeguards** (such as the sourcetype-explosion safeguard) detect their condition in real time within the processing hot path, rather than through periodic scans. They are surfaced **read-only** in the Guardian view — marked with an *INLINE SAFEGUARD* badge — so administrators get a single must-know list; they can be cleared but not snoozed, disabled or tuned.

Permissions

Read-only access to the Configuration Guardian page:

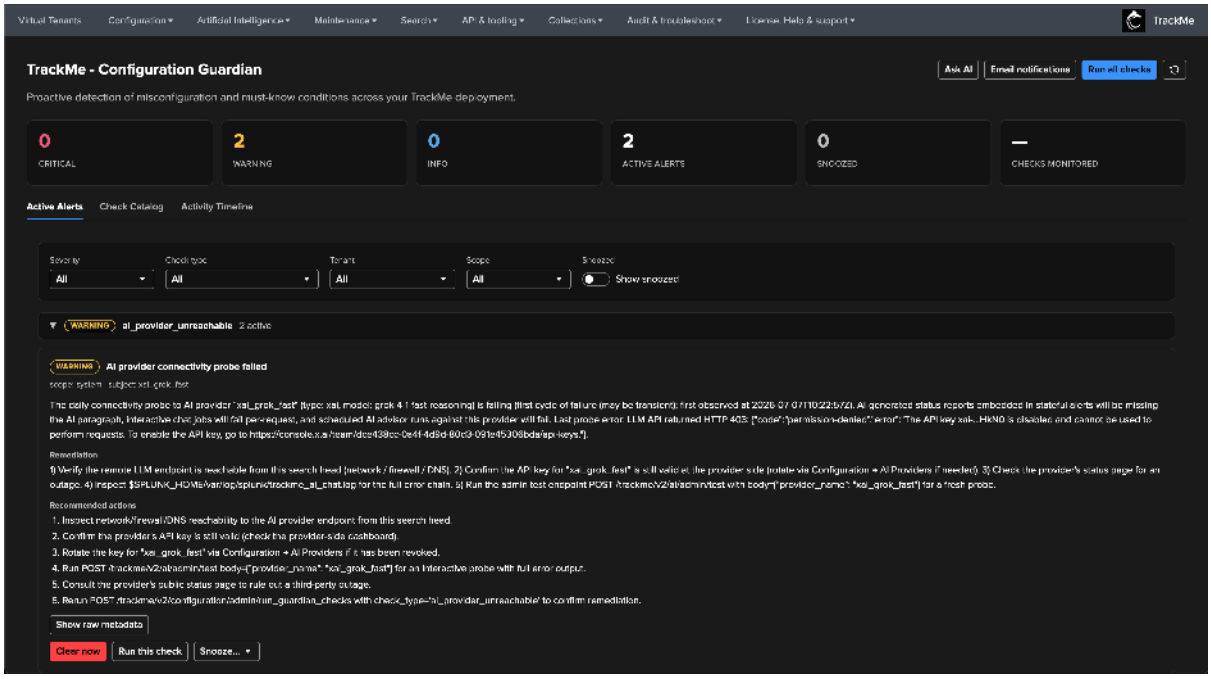
- TrackMe user (capability `trackmeuseroperations`).
- Tenant-scoped alerts are RBAC-filtered: users only see alerts for the Virtual Tenants they are allowed to access; system-scoped alerts are visible to everyone accessing the page.

Management actions (snooze, clear, enable/disable checks, tuning, on-demand runs, email notifications): TrackMe admin (capability `trackmeadminoperations`).

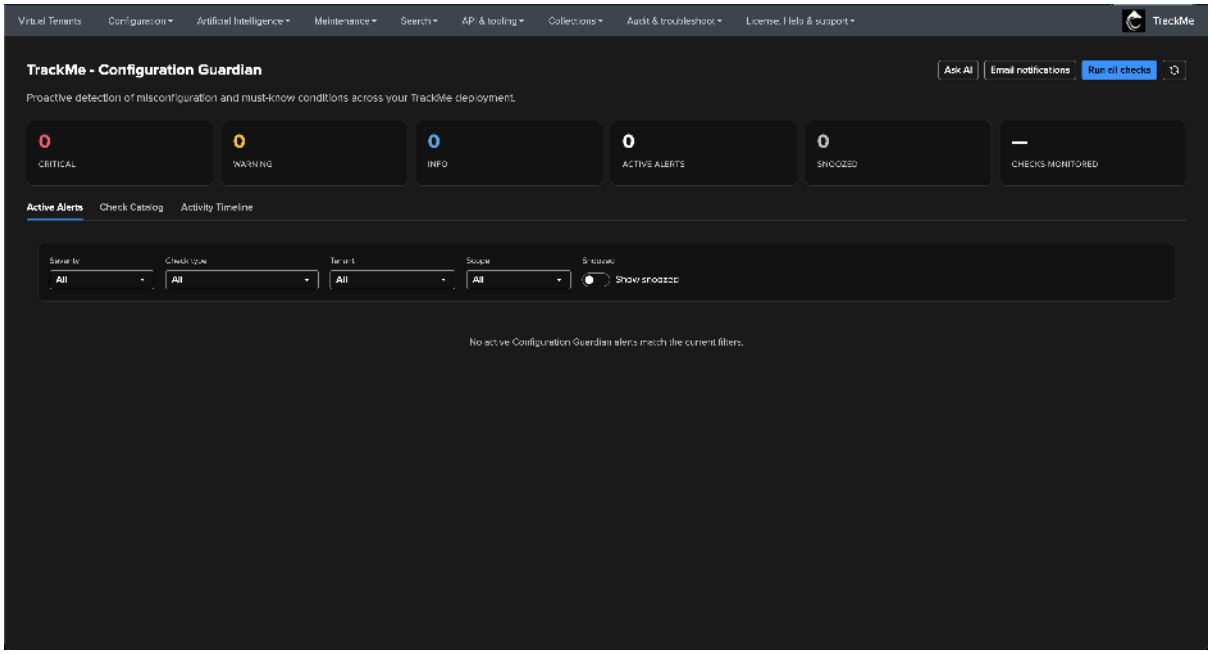
The Configuration Guardian page

The page is organized in three tabs, with a KPI strip on top summarizing critical / warning / info counts, active alerts, snoozed alerts and the number of monitored checks.

Active Alerts



The alert inbox: every active alert, grouped by check type and ordered by severity, with filters on severity, check type, tenant, scope, and a *Show snoozed* toggle. On a healthy deployment, the tab simply reports that no alerts match:

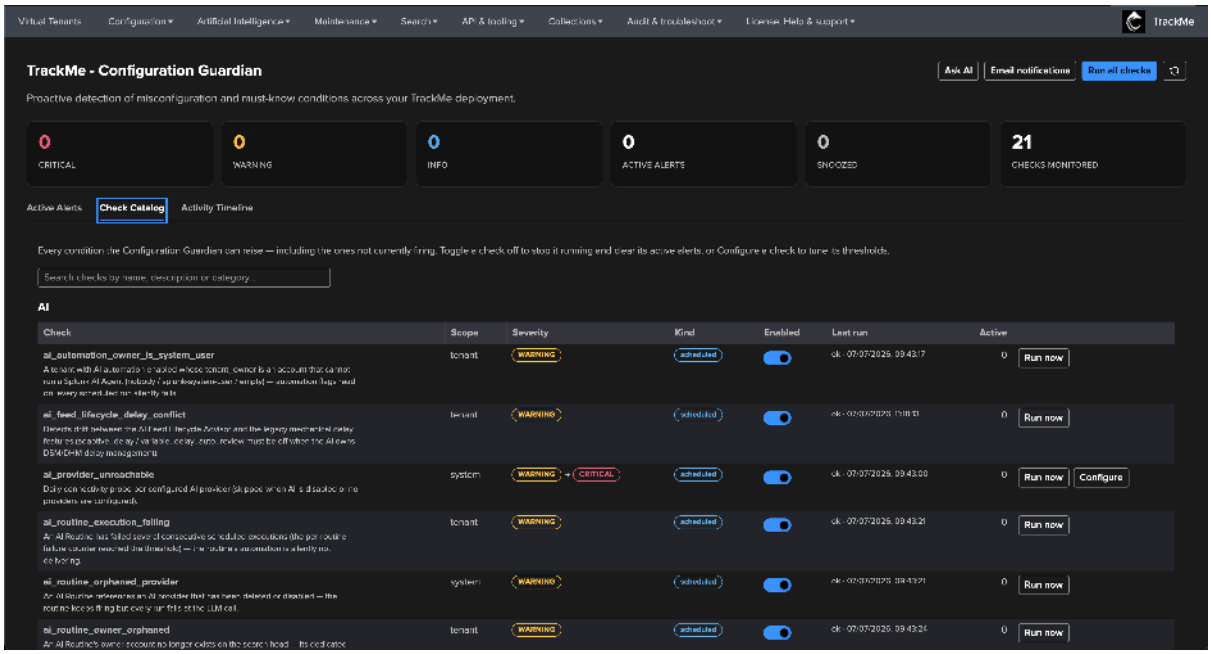


Each alert renders its full context: severity badge, scope and tenant, the detection message, the remediation guidance, the structured recommended actions, and the raw metadata (*Show raw metadata*). Per-alert actions:

- **Clear now** — immediately deletes the alert. This is a *temporary* action by design: if the underlying condition still holds, the alert is re-created on the next detection cycle. Use it to force a re-evaluation, or to acknowledge an informational notice.
- **Snooze…** — silences the alert for a chosen duration (1, 7 or 30 days) with an optional reason (recorded in the audit trail). See *Snooze semantics* below.
- **Run this check** — re-executes the corresponding check on demand.
- **Ask AI** — opens the TrackMe AI Assistant pre-contextualized on the Guardian, so you can ask for explanations

and remediation guidance about the alert (requires the AI Assistant to be configured).

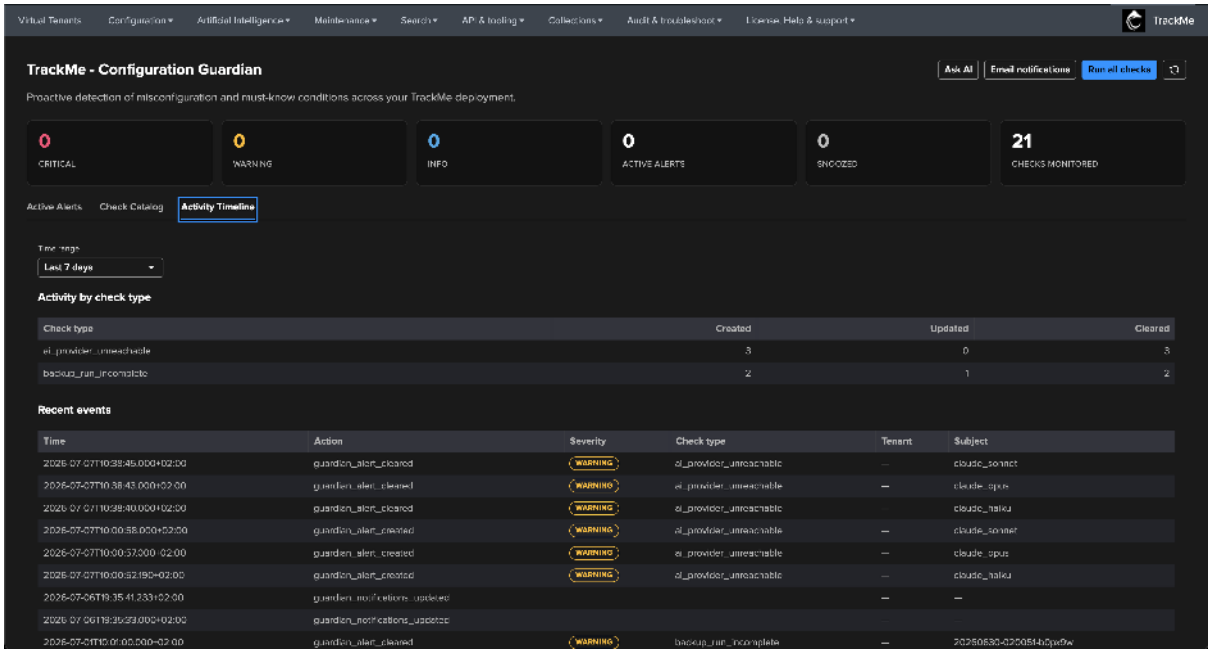
Check Catalog



The catalog lists **every check the Guardian can fire — including the ones that are currently quiet** — so administrators can discover what is monitored without waiting for something to go wrong. For each check:

- Description, scope, category, severity behaviour (including the warning → critical escalation ladder when applicable) and scheduling host.
- **Enable / disable toggle** — disabling a check stops its scheduled executions and clears its currently active alerts; re-enabling resumes scanning automatically on the next cycle.
- **Configure** — per-check threshold tuning through a generated configuration modal (for example: token-expiry warning/critical windows, backup-freshness ceilings, escalation windows). Leaving a value at its default keeps the built-in behaviour — only explicit differences are persisted, so future TrackMe default adjustments keep applying to untouched parameters.
- **Run now** and the check's **last run** status (when it last executed, by which host, and its outcome).
- A search bar to quickly locate a check.

Activity Timeline



The timeline is driven by the Guardian's audit trail (see *Audit trail and generated events*): per-check counts of created / updated / cleared transitions over a selectable time range, plus a feed of the most recent events. Use it to answer questions like "which check is the noisiest?" or "when did this condition first appear?".

Snooze semantics

Snoozing is the Guardian's way of saying *"I know about this condition, stop showing it to me for a while — but don't stop watching it"*:

- **Detection never stops.** A snooze is a read-time suppression: the check keeps running and the alert record keeps being updated, but the alert is hidden from the toasts and from the default Guardian views until the snooze expires. The *Show snoozed* toggle reveals snoozed alerts, flagged with a *SNOOZED* badge, and the KPI strip counts them separately.
- **Critical breaks through.** A snooze remembers the severity it was taken at. If a condition snoozed at `warning` later escalates to `critical`, the alert surfaces anyway — flagged *BROKE THROUGH SNOOZE* — because you silenced a warning, not an active degradation.
- **Expiry is automatic.** When the snooze expires, the alert simply surfaces again if the condition still holds; if it self-healed in the meantime, nothing comes back.
- Snoozes are keyed per check and per subject (for example, per tenant), so snoozing one tenant's alert does not silence the same check on other tenants. An optional free-text reason is recorded with the snooze and lands in the audit trail.

Hint

Clear now vs Snooze vs Disable

Action	Detection	When does it come back?
Clear now	keeps running	immediately on the next cycle if the condition persists
Snooze	keeps running	after the snooze expires (or on critical escalation)
Disable check (Catalog)	stops entirely, alerts cleared	only when the check is re-enabled

Running checks on demand

Administrators can force a scan at any time:

- **Run all checks** (page header) — executes every enabled check across every enabled Virtual Tenant.
- **Run this check** — from an alert or from the Check Catalog, optionally narrowed to the alert's tenant.

On-demand runs from the UI are dispatched as a **Splunk search job** running the `trackmeguardianrunchecks` command. This matters on larger deployments: a fleet-wide run can legitimately take several minutes (some checks probe remote accounts and AI providers with generous per-subject timeouts), and running it as a search job guarantees the action cannot be interrupted by web-proxy or load-balancer timeouts.

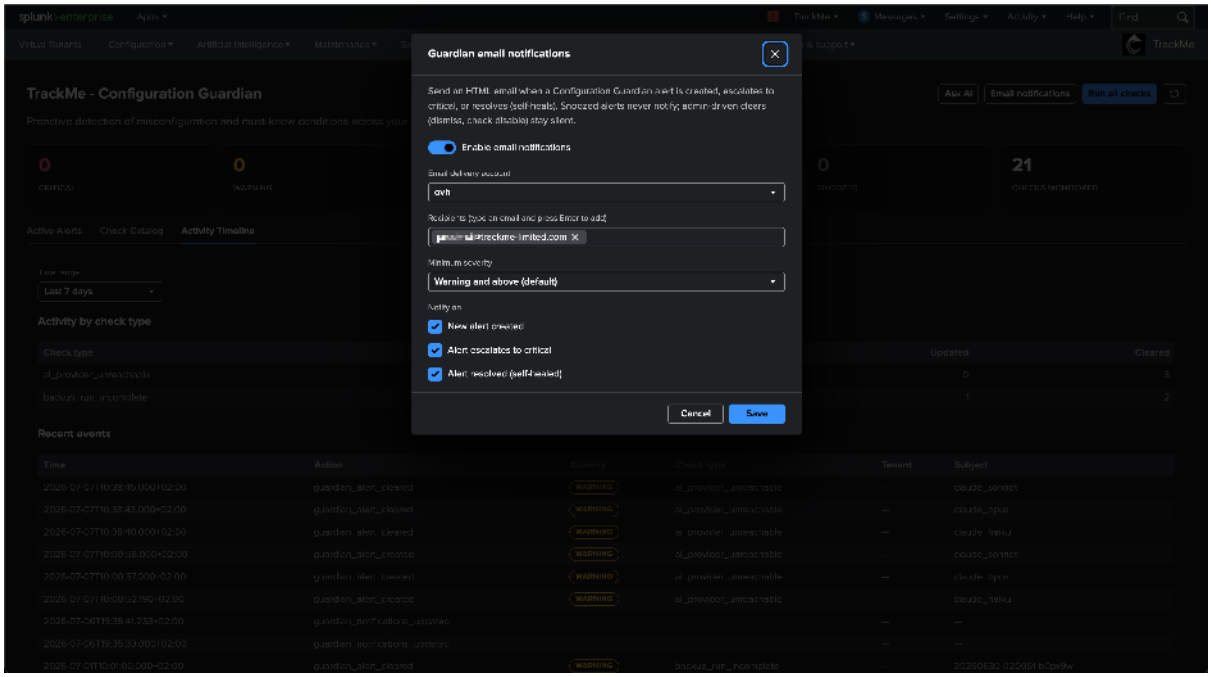
The same command is available directly from the Splunk search bar:

```
| trackmeguardianrunchecks

| trackmeguardianrunchecks tenant_id="mytenant" check_type=
↪"tenant_operations_degraded"
```

The command returns one summary row: `status`, `created`, `cleared`, `unchanged`, `skipped` and `run_time` (a failed run yields `status="failure"` plus a `message` field). Both arguments are optional; with no filters, every registered check runs against every enabled Virtual Tenant. The command requires the `trackmeadminoperations` capability.

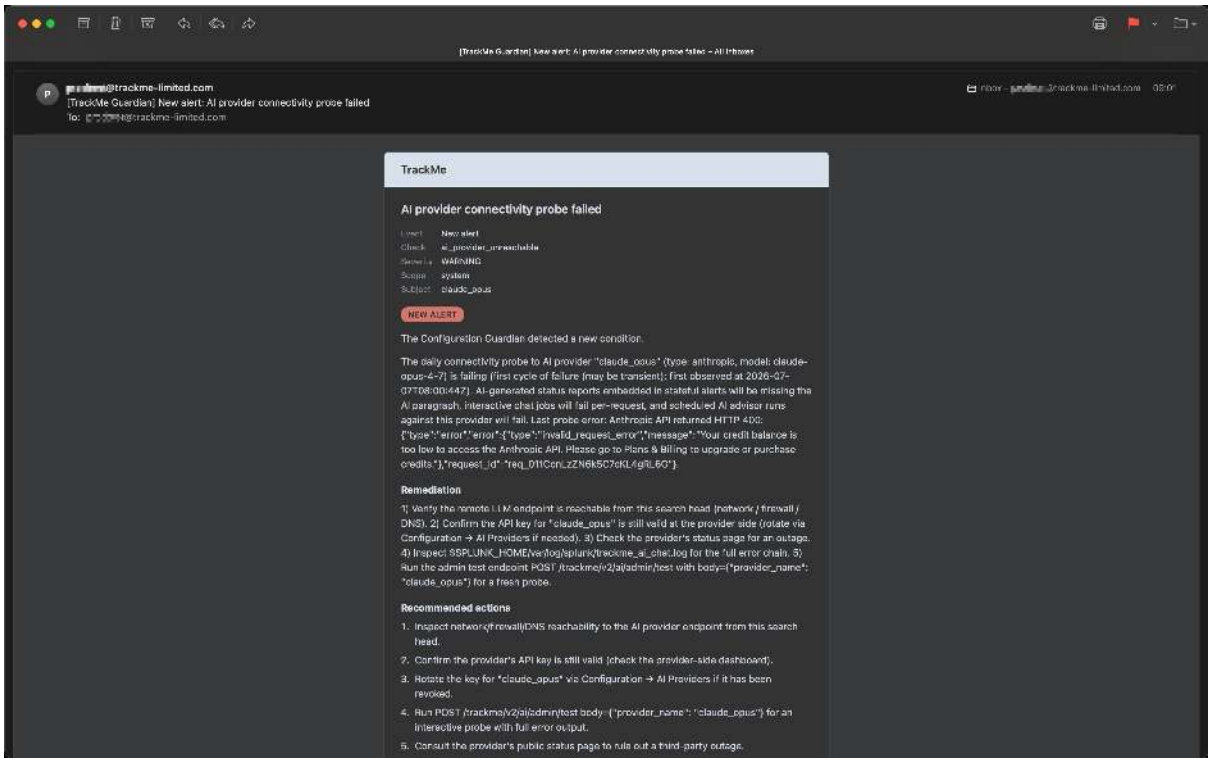
Email notifications

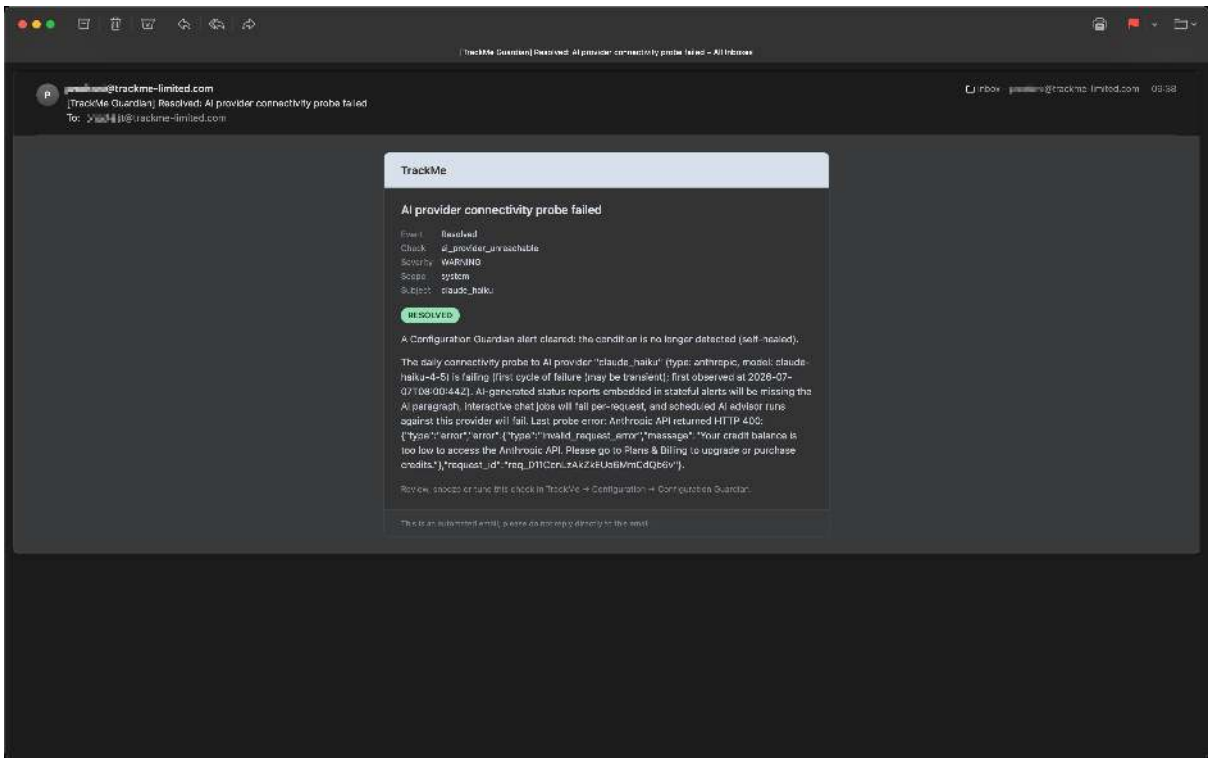


The Guardian can notify administrators by email on alert lifecycle transitions. Click **Email notifications** in the page header to configure:

- **Email delivery account** — any account configured under **Configuration → Emails delivery** (or the default localhost MTA).
- **Recipients** — one or more email addresses (the delivery account's allowed email-domains policy applies).
- **Minimum severity** — `warning` by default, so informational notices never generate emails; set to `critical` to only be notified about active degradations.
- **Events** — three independent toggles: **New alert created**, **Alert escalates to critical**, and **Alert resolved** (the condition self-healed).

Notifications are rendered as TrackMe-branded HTML emails (with a plain-text fallback) carrying the alert's message, remediation guidance and recommended actions; the resolved variant is a compact all-clear.





Notification semantics — designed to stay trustworthy

- Emails fire on **genuine transitions only**: routine re-detections of an unchanged condition never notify.
- **Snoozed alerts never notify** — you muted them. A critical alert breaking through a lower-severity snooze does notify, consistently with the UI behaviour.

- A **resolved** email is only sent when the condition actually went away (self-healed). Administrative actions — clearing an alert manually, disabling a check, deleting a tenant — stay silent.
- Delivery is **fail-open**: an SMTP problem can never affect detection; failures are logged and the next transition tries again.

Alert actions integration (advanced)

For teams routing notifications through their existing alerting pipelines (email templates, Splunk alert actions, third-party integrations), TrackMe additionally ships an **opt-in** saved search: `trackme_guardian_critical_notifier`.

- Disabled by default; enable it and attach any Splunk alert action(s) of your choice.
- It fires when an alert **becomes critical** — either created as critical, or escalated from warning to critical — with per-alert throttling so a persistent condition notifies once, not every cycle.

Audit trail and generated events

Every Guardian state transition is recorded in the TrackMe audit index (`trackme_audit` by default, honouring your `trackme_audit_idx` configuration) under the sourcetype `trackme:audit:guardian`:

Action	Emitted when
`guardian_alert_created`	a new alert is raised for a (check, subject) pair
`guardian_alert_updated`	an existing alert changes severity or meaningful metadata
`guardian_alert_cleared`	an alert is cleared (self-healed, manually, or via tenant deletion — the `reason` field says which)
`guardian_alert_snoozed`	an administrator snoozes an alert
`guardian_alert_unsnoozed`	an administrator removes a snooze before expiry
`guardian_check_enabled`	a check is re-enabled from the Check Catalog
`guardian_check_disabled`	a check is disabled from the Check Catalog
`guardian_check_config_upd`	a check's tunable parameters are updated
`guardian_notifications_up`	the email notification configuration is updated

Each event carries the alert key, check type, scope, tenant, subject, severity (and prior severity on transitions) and title. Routine re-detections of an unchanged condition are deliberately **not** re-emitted, so the audit trail reflects genuine state changes. Example searches:

```
`trackme_audit_idx` sourcetype="trackme:audit:guardian"␣
↪action="guardian_alert_created" severity="critical"

`trackme_audit_idx` sourcetype="trackme:audit:guardian" check_type="<check_type>"␣
↪| sort - _time
```

State storage

The Guardian persists its state in two global KV Store collections, also exposed as lookups:

- `trackme_configuration_guardian_alerts` (collection `kv_trackme_configuration_guardian_alerts`): one record per active alert.
- `trackme_configuration_guardian_settings` (collection `kv_trackme_configuration_guardian_settings`): the management state — per-check enable/disable and tuning overrides, active snoozes, per-check last-run bookkeeping, and the email notification configuration.

```
| inputlookup trackme_configuration_guardian_alerts
```

On-demand run logs

Executions of the `trackmeguardianrunchecks` command log to the sourcetype `trackme:custom_commands:trackmeguardianrunchecks` (index `_internal`).

REST API

The Guardian exposes a complete REST surface under `/services/trackme/v2/configuration` — listing alerts, running checks, clearing, snoozing, enabling/disabling and tuning checks, and managing the email notification configuration. Refer to the built-in **REST API Reference** page (API & tooling menu) for the full, self-documenting endpoint catalog; the on-demand scan endpoint is also the recommended integration point for programmatic callers:

```
| trackme mode=post url="/
↪services/trackme/v2/configuration/admin/run_guardian_checks" body="{}"
```

AI Assistant integration

When the TrackMe AI Assistant is configured:

- The **Ask AI** button (page header and per alert) opens a chat pre-loaded with the Guardian context: the assistant sees the active alerts, their recommended actions and the general knowledge of every check, and can guide you through remediation and verification.
- The Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home assistant contexts also include the Guardian state, so questions like *"why aren't my entities updating?"* can be answered by cross-checking the relevant Guardian alerts.

See also

- *Remote Splunk deployments* — remote accounts the Guardian watches.
- *Backup & restore* — the backup checks.
- *Events & sourcetypes* — the audit sourcetype Guardian writes to.
- *Artificial Intelligence* — the AI Assistant that reads live Guardian state.

8.10.11 Configuration Manager (CI/CD)

The TrackMe Configuration Manager (TCM) brings **config-as-code** to TrackMe. It captures your admin operations as replayable transactions, so configuration flows from a non-production environment, through source control, into production — instead of being hand-applied on the live system.

How it works

TCM runs in two modes:

- **Receiver mode** (non-production) — every admin-level operation you perform (creating a tenant, editing a policy, and so on) is recorded as a transaction in a journal.
- **Producer / replay mode** (production) — the production instance reads the journal and replays the **exact same REST calls**, applying each transaction **exactly once** (it is idempotent, keyed on the transaction).

The workflow is: configure in non-production → your CI/CD pipeline picks up the journal and version-controls it with the TCM release → release to production → TCM replays it.

Note

- TCM is a **separate add-on** (`TA-trackme-conf-manager`), downloaded from the TrackMe downloads site rather than Splunk Base, so Cloud customers can repackage and self-publish it.

- In a non-production **search-head cluster**, the journal is a local file and is not replicated across members — run TCM on a standalone non-production instance, or manage journal synchronisation yourself.

See also

- *CI/CD & config manager — in depth* — the producer/receiver config keys, the receiver endpoint and journal, `trackmeconfmanager`, and Cloud vs Enterprise packaging.
- *REST API reference* — the REST calls TCM records and replays.
- *Backup & restore* — state backups, the complement to config-as-code.

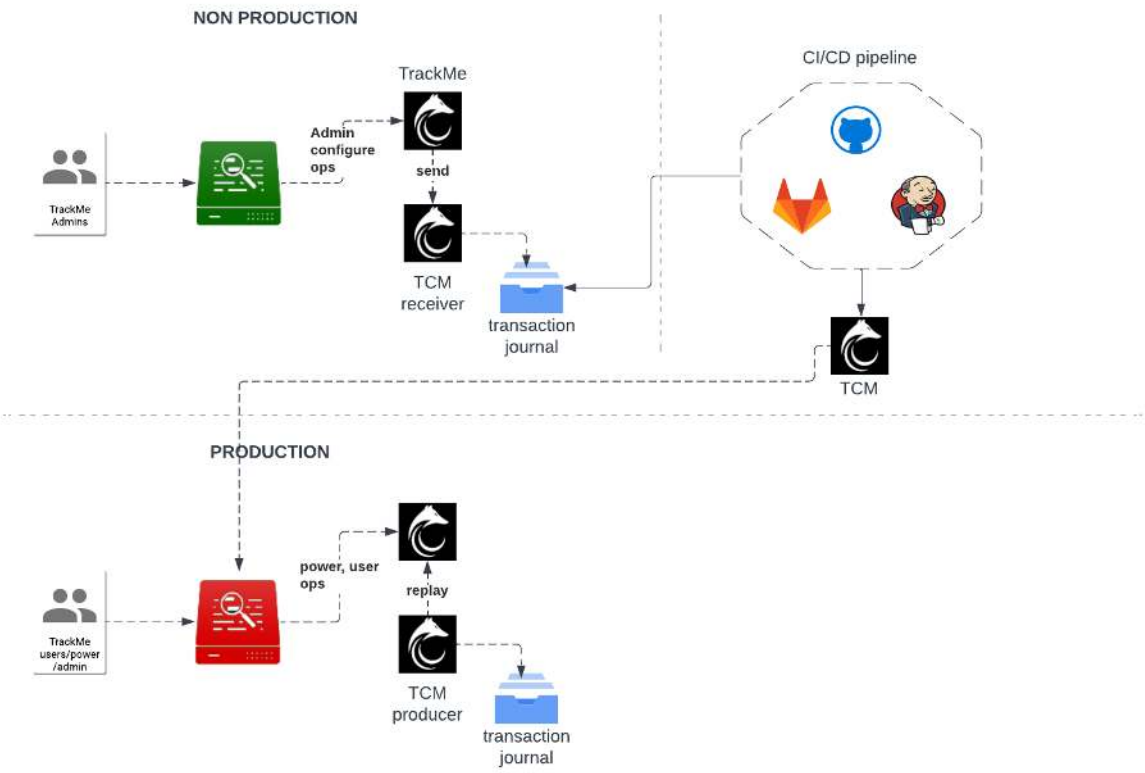
8.10.12 CI/CD & config manager — in depth

Tip

This is the **in-depth reference** for TrackMe CI/CD management (TCM) / the configuration manager. For the readable overview, start with *Configuration manager*. This page covers the producer/receiver config keys and modes, the receiver REST endpoint and transaction journal, the `trackmeconfmanager` command, and Splunk Cloud vs Enterprise packaging.

Minimal version required: 2.0.36

- The following documentation and capabilities require version 2.0.36 and later
- It also requires an additional package called TCM, which stands for the TrackMe Configuration Manager
- This package is provided to all TrackMe users at the following URL: https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-conf-manager



Introduction to the TrackMe Configuration Manager

In some contexts, it is not allowed to perform any kind of configuration in a Production environment context, and all configuration need to be performed first in a non Production environment, published to a versioning source control and finally released in a strict manner to the target environment(s).

TrackMe is a highly flexible and dynamic solution which implies on the fly creation of knowledge objects and associated content, generally stored in KVstores.

Therefore, typical approaches that work for more basic applications cannot be transposed to complex applications such as TrackMe, to achieve these goals we provide a configuration manager tool called TrackMe Configuration Manager. (TCM)

Downloading TCM

The TCM package is not available on Splunk Base, it can be freely downloaded at the following URL on our download Website:

- https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-conf-manager

We do not publish this package in Splunk Base on purpose, notably to allow Splunk Cloud customers to repackage TCM (as described in the next sections) and publish it to Splunk Cloud easily.

Principles

The TCM workflow relies on the following logic:

In non-Production:

- In the non-Production environment, the TCM is deployed and running in **receiver** mode
- TrackMe is configured via a built-in option to enable sending **transactions** to the TCM
- When an admin-level operation is made in non-Production, such as creating a new Virtual Tenant, the relevant transaction is written to the TCM JSON journal file

- The TCM journal is then taken in charge by your CI/CD pipeline, packaged with your TCM release, and published to your versioning control

In Production:

- The TCM is deployed and configured in **producer** mode
- The built-in TCM scheduled backend is enabled
- When the Python backend is executed, **transactions** from the TCM journal are read and verified
- If the transaction has not been processed yet, TCM runs the associated operation by performing the exact same REST API calls to TrackMe that were made in non-Production
- Once the transaction has been performed, a record is written to the TCM resilient KVstore; transactions are uniquely associated with a transaction MD5
- At the next iteration, TCM knows that the transaction is done already and does not need to be processed again

Configuring TrackMe and TCM in non-Production

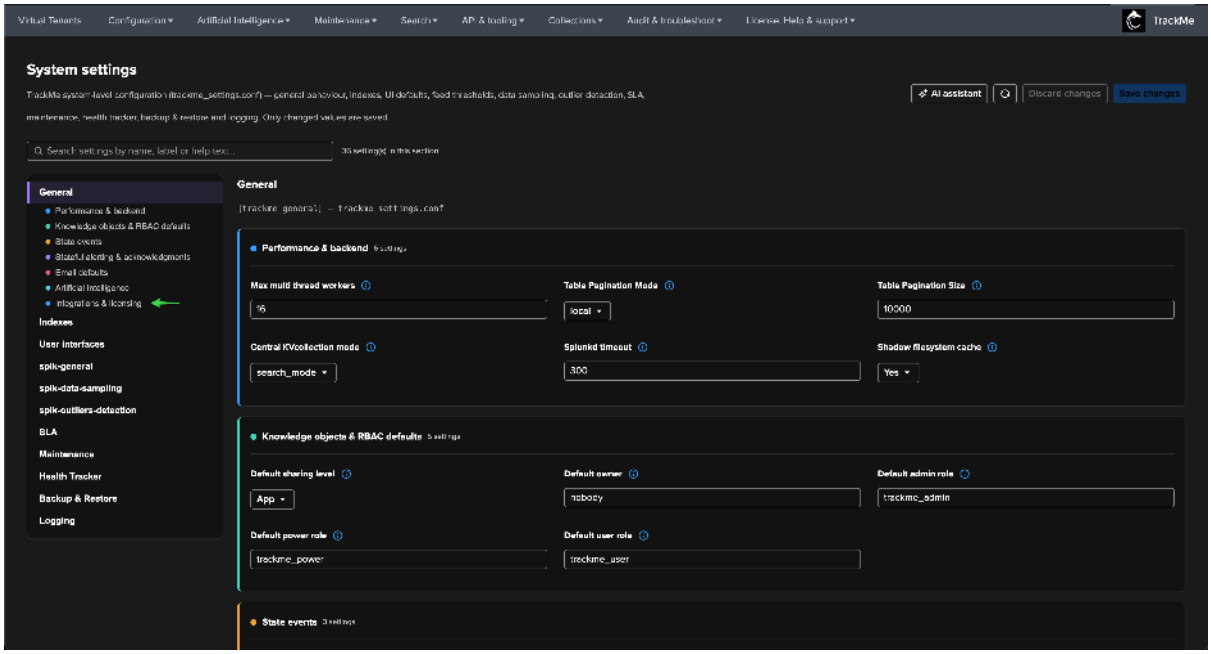
Note about SHC in non-Production

- Transactions are written to a local file in the TCM application, which would not be replicated amongst the members of the SHC
- Therefore, the TCM can be used in non-Production in an SHC cluster; however, you will need to manage the synchronization of the journal file
- Ideally, you should run TCM in a standalone non-Production environment to avoid having to deal with this question

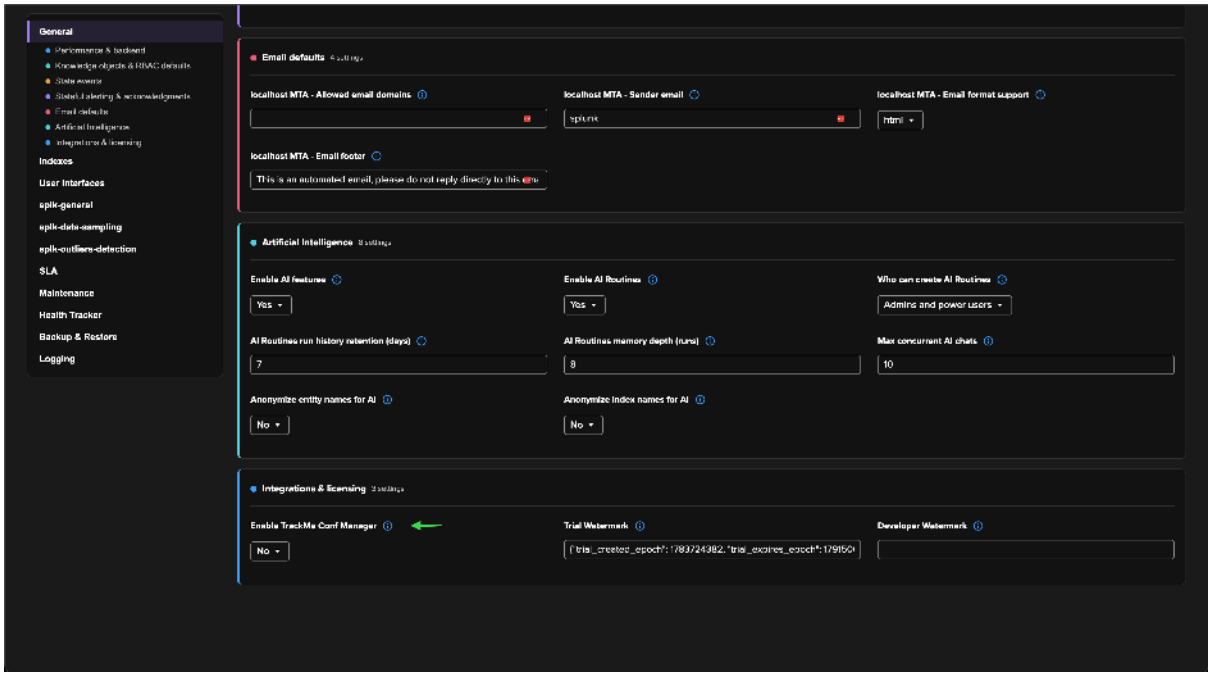
Non-Production workflow

In non-Production, which means where the configuration of TrackMe is made, the TCM is deployed in its default configuration, which acts in **receiver** mode by default.

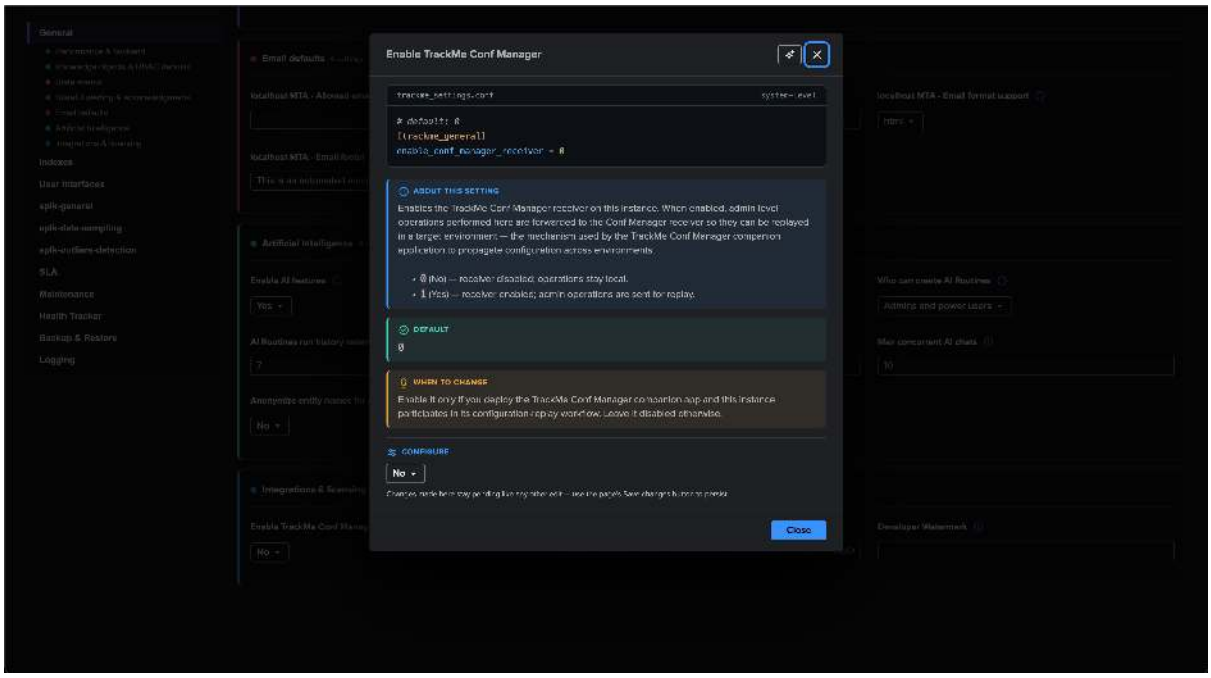
TrackMe needs to be instructed to send the transactions to TCM. The setting lives under **Configuration → System settings → General**, in the **Integrations & licensing** group:



Set Enable TrackMe Conf Manager to Yes to turn the receiver on:



The setting's info (?) button documents exactly what it toggles — when enabled, admin-level operations performed on this instance are forwarded to the Conf Manager receiver so they can be replayed in a target environment:



Which corresponds to the following option in TrackMe configuration file:

```
[trackme_general]
# Enable the TrackMe Config Manager (TCM) and sets the mode, the TCM is used for␣
↪CI/CD purposes, the receiver mode sends the transaction to TCM, the replay mode␣
↪replays transactions from TCM
enable_conf_manager_receiver = 0
```

By enabling this option, when TrackMe performs an admin level operation which creates and manages contents such as Virtual Tenants, TrackMe performs a REST call to the TCM API:

```
https://<local splunkd uri>/services/trackme_conf_manager/v1/conf_manager_receiver
```

The TCM API receives the following information:

- `transaction_request`: The request payload for the TrackMe API call, these are all the instructions underneath a REST call made to TrackMe's API endpoints
- `transaction_http_mode`: The requested HTTP mode for the transaction (GET, POST, DELETE)
- `transaction_http_service`: The TrackMe API service that was requested for this transaction, this is the TrackMe API endpoint that was contacted for this operation

TrackMe REST API logs the TCM forwarding actions:

success:

```
trackme_send_to_tcm was successfully executed
```

Example:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api trackme_send_to_tcm
```

```
2023-06-05 21:55:38,258 INFO trackme_rest_handler_splk_replica_trackers_admin.py␣
↪post_replica_tracker_create 224 trackme_send_to_tcm was successfully executed
```

In case of failures:

```
trackme_send_to_tcm has failed with exception=<exception>
```

On the file-system, the TCM writes transactions to a JSON journal file in local:

```
/opt/splunk/etc/apps/TA-trackme-conf-manager/local/
↪trackme_conf_manager_transactions_journal.json
```

Each transaction is a JSON object which represents the REST call to be performed depending on the actions requested in TrackMe, through the UI and the REST API:

Example:

```
"9c2f7f8264a86913f34a97e161b128e8": {
    "transaction_request": {
        "tenant_desc": "SIEM",
        "tenant_name": "feeds-tracking",
        "tenant_roles_admin": [
            "trackme_admin"
        ],
        "tenant_roles_power": [
            "trackme_power"
        ],
        "tenant_roles_user": [
            "trackme_user"
        ],
        "tenant_owner": "svc-trackme",
        "tenant_idx_settings": "{\"trackme_summary_idx\": \"trackme_summary\", \
↪"trackme_audit_idx\": \"trackme_audit\", \"trackme_notable_idx\": \
↪"trackme_notable\", \"trackme_metric_idx\": \"trackme_metrics\"}",
        "tenant_dsm_enabled": true,
        "tenant_dsm_sampling_obfuscation": "disabled",
        "tenant_dhm_enabled": true,
        "tenant_dhm_alerting_policy": "track_per_host",
        "tenant_mhm_enabled": true
    },
    "transaction_http_mode": "post",
```

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```
    "transaction_http_service": "/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant",
    "ctime": 1686000734.0977793
}
```

A transaction is identified by a unique MD5 hash, this same hash will be used by TCM on the producer side (therefore in Production) to identify transactions which have been processed already, and transactions which are pending.

Configuring TrackMe and TCM in Production

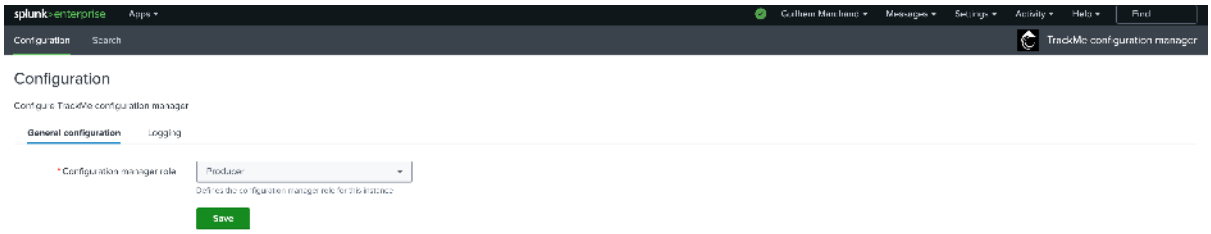
Note about SHC in Production

- SHC is fully supported for all TCM replay transactions

TCM packaging and deployment

In Production, therefore the target environment where transactions will be replayed, the TCM must be deployed in Producer mode:

Through the UI:



Which corresponds to the following configuration:

ta_trackme_conf_manager_settings.conf

```
[trackme_general]
conf_manager_role = producer
```

TCM packaging:

Depending on your context:

- If you are a **Splunk Cloud** customer, you need to include the journal file in the default directory, package the application release and deploy it through Splunk ACS (through the API or UI), once Appinspect is passed, TCM is ready
- If you are a **Splunk Enterprise** customer, you can equally publish the journal in default or local, but local has precedence over the default directory

TrackMe configuration

TrackMe does not require any configuration for TCM.

TCM acts independently once it is deployed and configured, and will interact with TrackMe as needed to replay the transactions and apply your settings accordingly.

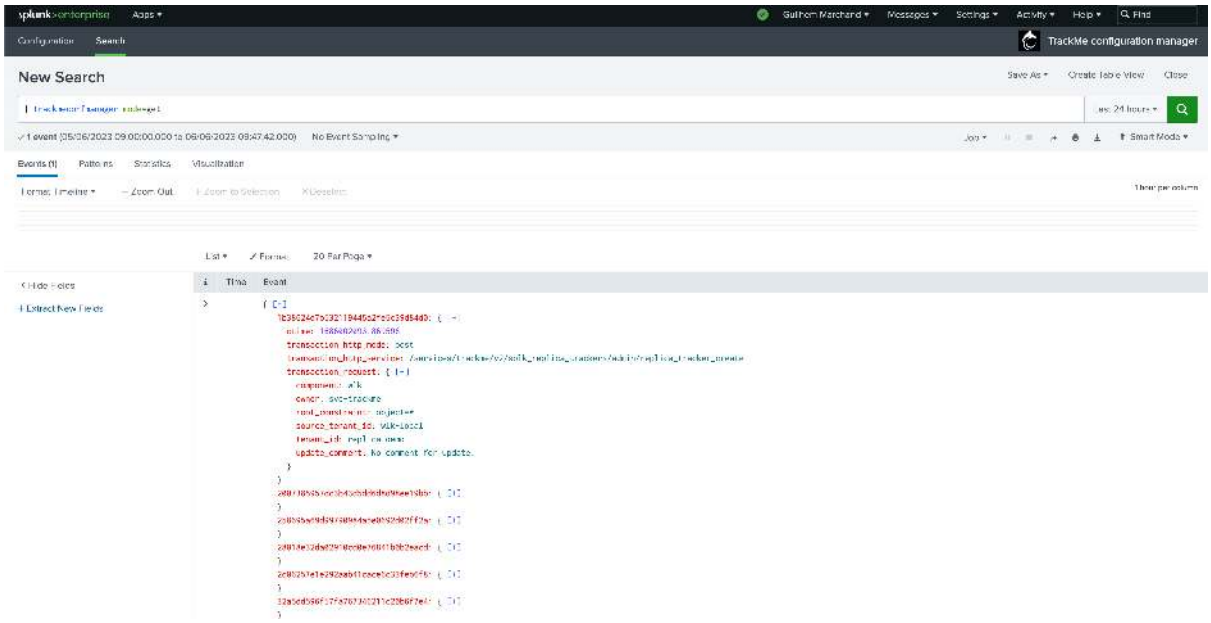
Note that forwarding to TCM must be **disabled** in the Production context, which is the default: `enable_conf_manager_receiver = 0` under **Configuration → System settings → General**, in the **Integrations & licensing** group. The Production instance is the *target* where TCM replays transactions, so it must not itself forward — otherwise a replayed change would be forwarded straight back.

Viewing the transaction journal

You can access the transaction journal via the following command:

```
| trackmeconfmanager mode=get
```

Example:



Checking transactions statuses

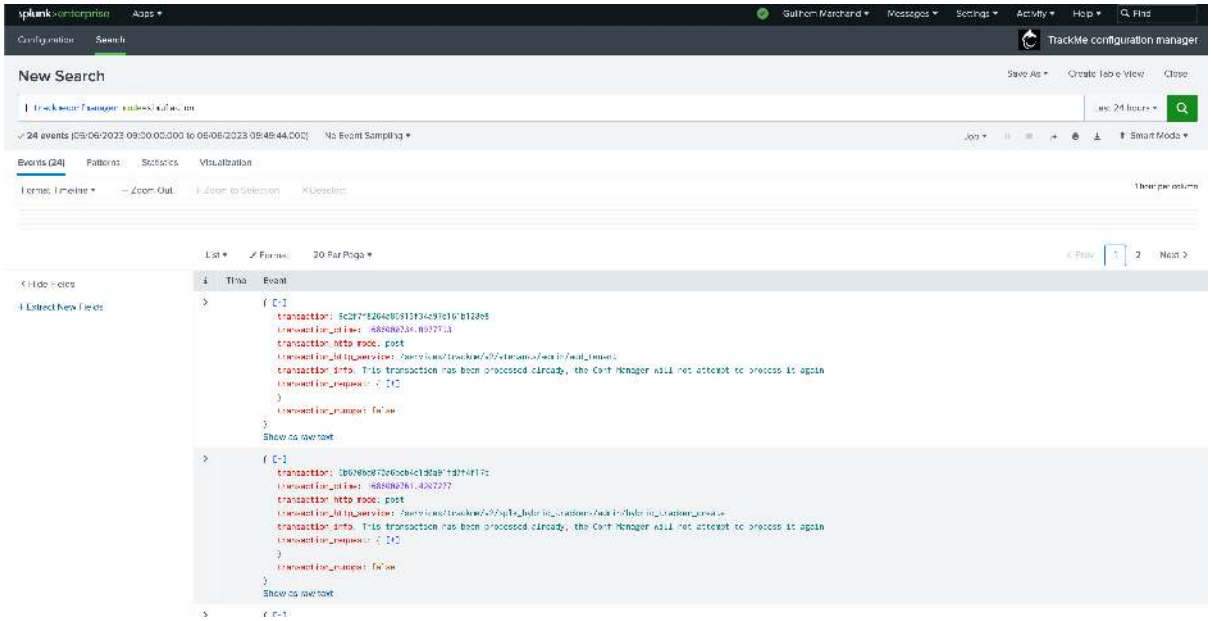
You can check the status of transactions via the following command:

```
| trackmeconfmanager mode=simulation
```

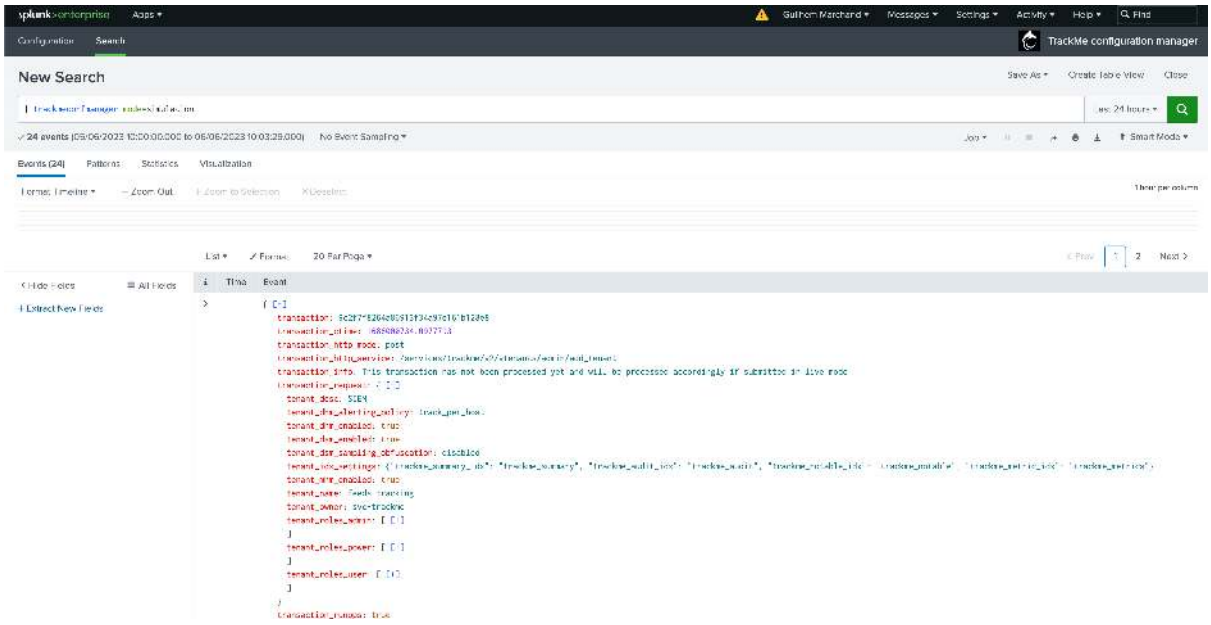
A transaction which has not been completed yet a `transaction_info` message explaining the action which will be taken.

A transaction which has been completed already shows a `transaction_info` message: "This transaction has been processed already, the Conf Manager will not attempt to process it again".

In the following example, all transactions have been proceeded:



In the following example, transactions are pending and would be proceeded:



Enabling the scheduled report trackme_conf_manager_producer

The TCM packages provides a built-in scheduled report which is disabled by default; the report runs the following command:

```
| trackmeconfmanager mode=live
```

This is the process which replays transactions and configures TrackMe according to the transaction journal provided by your CI/CD pipeline.

The process works as follows:

- For each transaction, the Python backend verifies if the transaction can be found in the resilient KVstore `kv_trackme_conf_manager`:

```
| inputlookup trackme_conf_manager | eval key=_key
```

- If the transaction has not been processed, TCM performs the associated call to the TrackMe REST API

- If the transaction has been processed, then there are no actions to be taken

The TCM transaction replay backend logs its activity into the following logs:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme_conf_manager:trackmeconfmanager
```

Troubleshooting TCM

TCM receiver REST API

When a transaction is sent from the non-Production environment to TCM, activity is logged here:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme_conf_manager:rest_api
```

example:

```
2023-06-05 21:54:12,145 INFO trackme_conf_manager_rest_handler.py␣
↪post_conf_manager_receiver 216 conf manager received configuration, resp_dict="{
↪'transaction_request': {'tenant_id': 'replica-demo', 'source_tenant_id':
↪'cim-demo', 'component': 'cim', 'root_constraint': 'object=*', 'update_comment':
↪'No comment for update.', 'owner': 'svc-trackme'}, 'transaction_http_mode': 'post
↪', 'transaction_http_service': '/
↪services/trackme/v2/splk_replica_trackers/admin/replica_tracker_create'}"
2023-06-05 21:54:12,158 INFO trackme_conf_manager_rest_handler.py␣
↪post_conf_manager_receiver 284 {'response': 'transaction received with␣
↪md5=5df36dfae06b237408a0cecd30e87015 and successfully written to the journal',
↪'journal': '/
↪opt/splunk/etc/apps/TA-trackme-conf-manager/local/trackme_conf_manager_transactions_journal.jso
↪'}
```

TCM transaction replay (command trackmeconfmanager)

Activity of the trackmeconfmanager command is logged here:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme_conf_manager:trackmeconfmanager
```

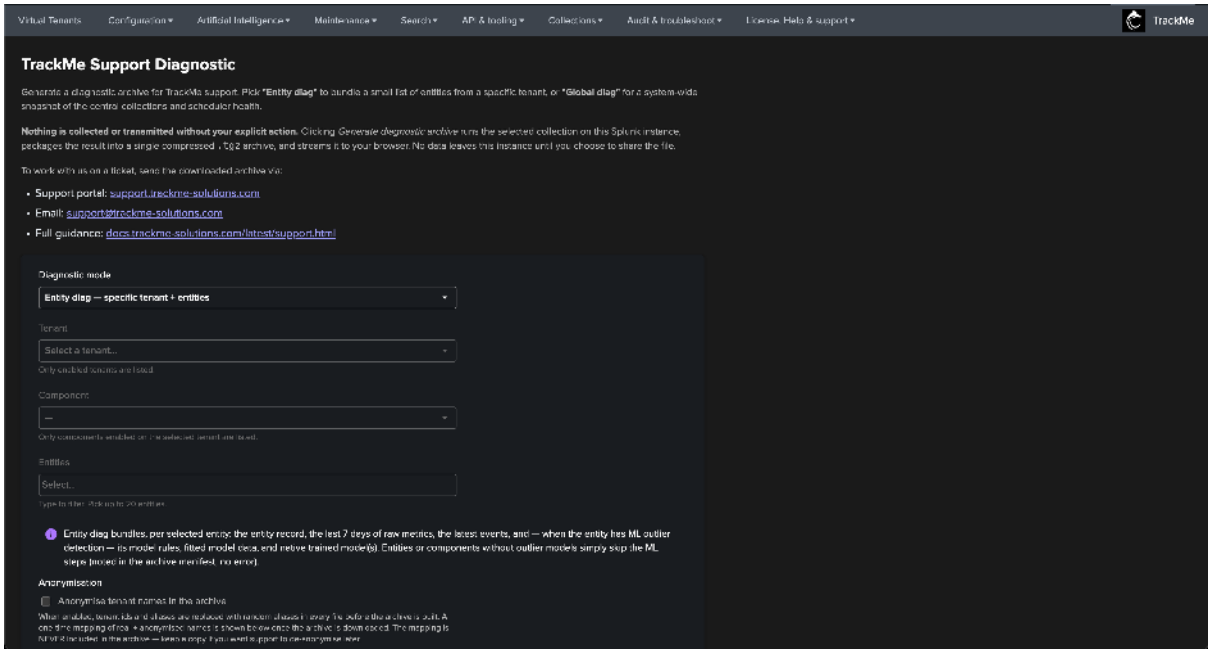
example:

```
2023-06-06 09:16:29,916 INFO trackmeconfmanager.py generate 156 verifying␣
↪transaction status, transaction_md5="ca315b5f58e2766e60bf231e86a5f551"
2023-06-06 09:16:29,916 INFO trackmeconfmanager.py generate 162 transaction was␣
↪not found in the KVstore and will be processed in live mode
2023-06-06 09:16:41,030 INFO trackmeconfmanager.py generate 219 transaction was␣
↪registered successfully to the KVstore with key="ca315b5f58e2766e60bf231e86a5f551
↪"
```

8.10.13 Support diagnostics

When you raise a support case, TrackMe can generate a **diagnostic archive** — a `.tgz` bundle of the configuration and state TrackMe Support needs to investigate — instead of you hand-collecting KV-store records, metrics, and logs. It is available from the TrackMe UI and the REST API, and requires the power capability (`trackmepoweroperations`).

The UI is reached from **API & tooling → Support - generate diags**. You pick the diagnostic mode, scope it (tenant / component / entities for an entity diag), optionally enable anonymisation, then **Generate diagnostic archive** — nothing is collected or transmitted until you click it, and the archive is streamed to your browser so no data leaves the instance until you choose to share the file:



What goes in the bundle

You generate the archive at one of two scopes:

- **Entity-scoped** — a specific tenant and component, plus up to **20 entities**. The bundle collects those entities' KV records, their recent metrics (last 7 days), and their latest summary and notable events — and, since **2.4.3**, their **ML outlier models** (the outlier rules, the fitted data, and the native ML models).
- **Global** — the central (cross-tenant) KV collections, plus the last 24 hours of scheduler and runtime metrics.

Optionally, **anonymise tenants**: real tenant identifiers and aliases are replaced with anonymised tokens in both filenames and content, and the mapping is returned to you so you can still correlate. Use this when the environment is sensitive.

How it runs

Generation is **asynchronous** — you start a job, poll its status, and download the archive once it completes. Through the REST API:

```
# start a job — returns a job_id
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/support_diag/generate" body="{ ... }"

# poll the job (queued / running / complete / error / cancelled)
| trackme mode=get url="/services/trackme/v2/support_diag/status" body="{'job_id':
↪'<id>'}"

# cancel a running job
| trackme mode=delete url="/services/trackme/v2/support_diag/cancel" body="{'job_id
↪': '<id>'}"
```

When the job is **complete**, download the archive with the one-time token returned by the status call. Jobs run a few at a time, time out after about an hour, and their records are cleaned up shortly after completion. The exact request parameters (scope, entity list, anonymisation) are documented in the *REST API Reference* UI.

> **Tip**
>
> Attach the generated `.tgz` to your support case. If your data is sensitive, enable tenant anonymisation when you generate it.

See also

- *REST API reference* — the REST API the diagnostics endpoints belong to.
- *Roles & access control* — the power capability the action requires.

8.10.14 REST API reference

Everything you can do in the TrackMe UI, you can do through its REST API — the UI itself is built entirely on it. The API is versioned under `/trackme/v2/*` and is fully self-documenting.

How the API is organised

Endpoints are grouped into **resource groups** by feature area — tenancy (`vtenants`, `virtual_groups`, `configuration`), the six components (`splk_dsm` … `splk_wlk`), alerting (`alerting`, `ack`), policies, data and ML, operations (`maintenance`, `backup_and_restore`, `audit` …), and integrations (`ai`, `splk_soar`, `licensing`).

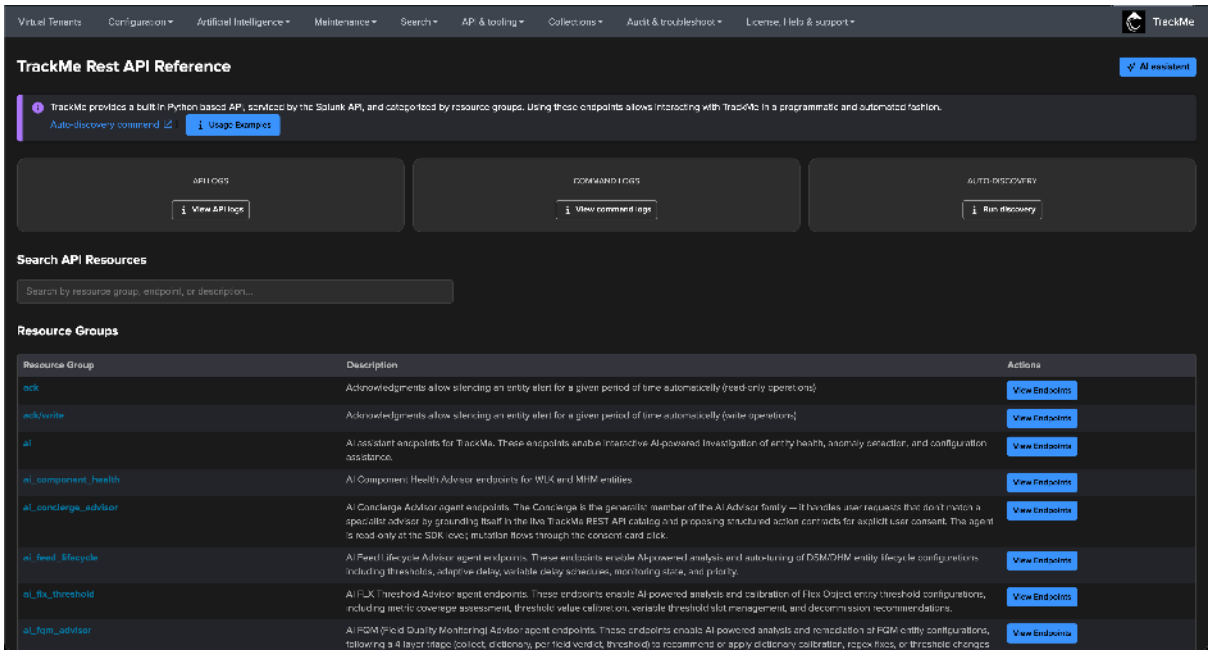
Access follows the same three-tier model as the rest of TrackMe, enforced by Splunk capability (see *Roles & access control*):

Scope	Capability	Reaches
user	`trackmeuseroperations`	Read endpoints (list / get / search).
power	`trackmepoweroperations`	`*/write` — manage entities (ack, set priority…).
admin	`trackmeadminoperations`	`*/admin` — create tenants, policies, trackers; migrations.

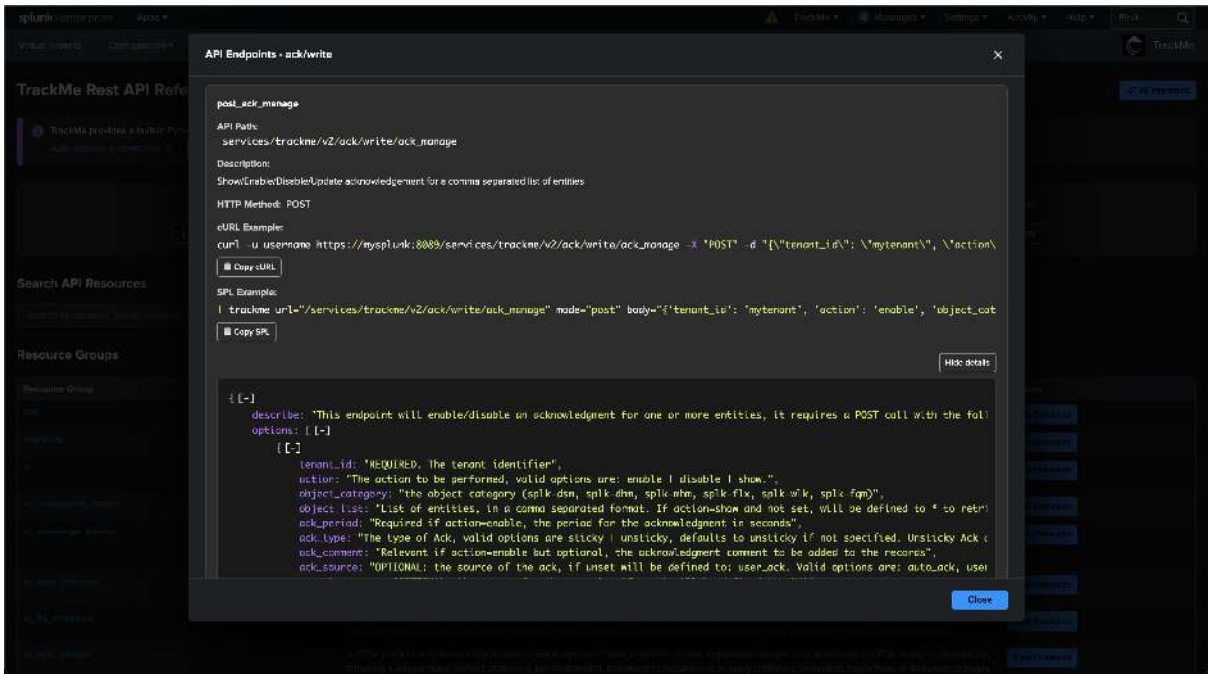
Every endpoint requires authentication; there are no anonymous endpoints. All activity is logged, and any change-making call writes audit events (see *Events & sourcetypes*).

Finding the docs

The API documents itself. In the UI, open **API & Tooling → TrackMe REST API Reference**. The page lists every resource group with its description, a live search box, and quick links to the API and command logs and the auto-discovery command:



Click **View Endpoints** on any resource group to see each endpoint's API path, description, HTTP method, and ready-to-copy **cURL** and **SPL** examples, plus the full `describe` schema of its options (required and optional parameters):



From SPL, `| trackmeapiautodocs target="groups"` lists the resource groups, and `| trackmeapiautodocs target="endpoints"` lists every endpoint with its URI, HTTP mode, options, and an example. You can call the API from inside Splunk with the `| trackme url=… mode=…` command, or externally with `curl` or any HTTP client.

Authenticating from outside Splunk

External callers authenticate to splunkd like any Splunk REST client. The preferred method is a **bearer token** (`-H "Authorization: Bearer <token>"`); **basic auth** (`-u user:password`) also works, as does exchanging credentials at `/services/auth/login` for a session key used as `-H "Authorization: Splunk <token>"`.

See Splunk's documentation:

- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/Security/UseAuthTokens
- https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/RESTUM/RESTusing#Authentication_and_authorization

Important

The `| trackme` SPL command accepts a JSON body with **single or double quotes**, but a REST call from **outside** Splunk must send valid JSON with **double quotes** — a common cause of "bad request" errors when porting an SPL example to `curl`.

See also

- *Roles & access control* — the capability model the API enforces.
- *Configuration Manager (CI/CD)* — replaying API calls as config-as-code.
- *Events & sourcetypes* — the API and audit logs.

8.10.15 Events & sourcetypes

TrackMe produces its own data — events, metrics, and logs — as it runs. Knowing what it writes, and where, is the key to troubleshooting and to building your own reports on top of TrackMe.

Indexes

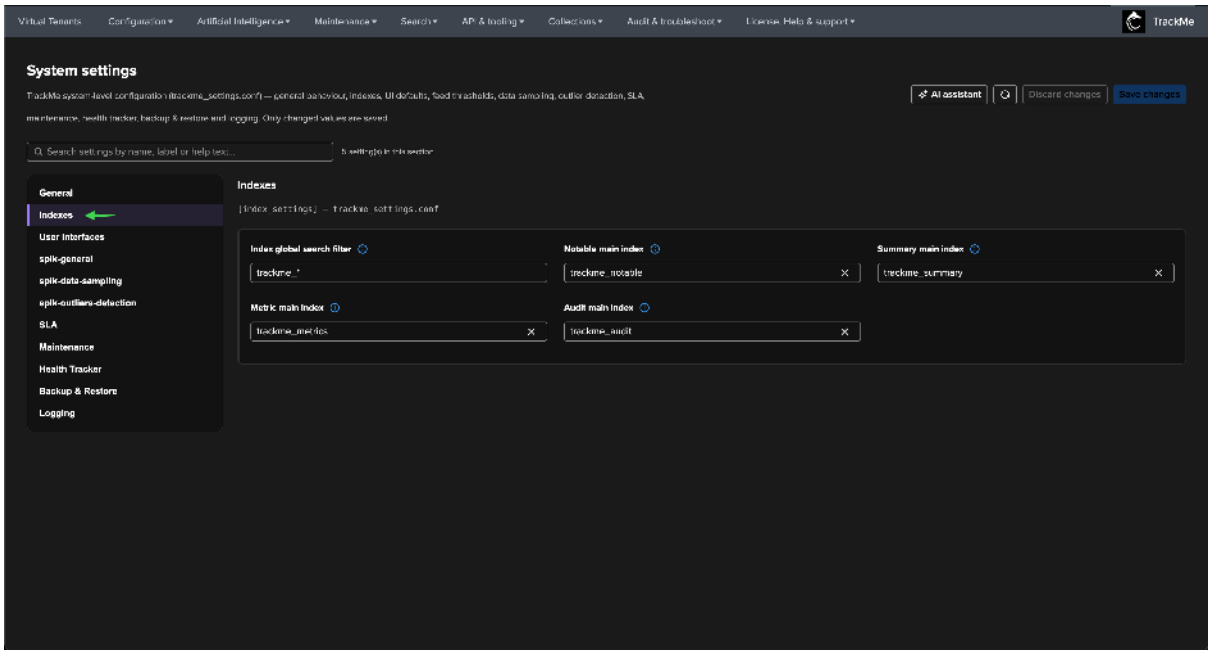
Each tenant writes to four configurable index roles (the defaults are shown):

Role	Default	Holds
Summary	`trackme_summary`	Per-entity summary events.
Audit	`trackme_audit`	Audit events (including Configuration Guardian).
Metrics	`trackme_metrics`	The metric store (**must** be a `metric` index).
Notable	`trackme_notable`	Notable events.

Because indexes are configurable per tenant, do not assume the default names when troubleshooting — check the tenant's index settings.

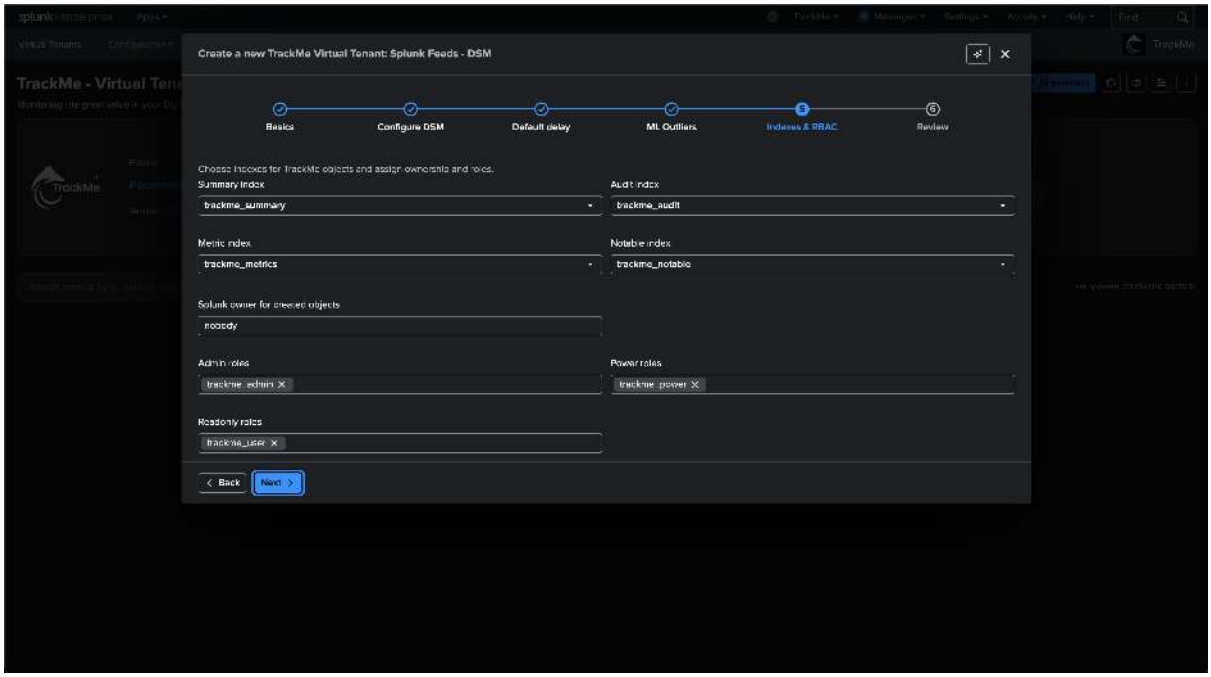
Setting the default indexes

The deployment-wide defaults — the four index roles plus the **index global search filter** (`trackme_*` by default, used to scope every TrackMe search) — are set under **Configuration → System settings → Indexes**. New tenants inherit these values unless you override them at creation:



Custom indexes per tenant

You can point a tenant at its own indexes when you create it — the **Indexes & RBAC** step of the tenant-creation wizard pre-fills the system defaults, and you can change any of the four roles (for example, to isolate a sensitive tenant into a dedicated summary/audit index). The metric role **must** be a `metric` index:



> **Tip**
>
> If you create tenant-specific indexes, use a strict prefix convention such as `trackme_<context>_<index name>` so the `trackme_*` global search filter keeps matching them.

Event sourcetypes

Events are JSON. The main sourcetypes:

Sourcetype	What it records
`trackme:audit`	Changes made to entities and configuration.
`trackme:flip`	Entity state transitions (see *Status flapping*).
`trackme:state`	Entity state snapshots.
`trackme:health`	Component and tracker health.
`trackme:sla_breaches`	SLA breach events.
`trackme:stateful_alerts`	Stateful incidents opened / updated / closed.
`trackme:notable`	Notable events from the notable alert action.
`trackme:smart_status`	SmartStatus automated-investigation results.
`trackme:handler`	TrackMe Handler events — traces backend logic execution such as hybrid trackers and the delayed entities inspector.

To enumerate the TrackMe sourcetypes present in your environment:

```
| tstats count where index=trackme_* by sourcetype
```

Metrics and logs

- **Metrics** follow the `trackme.*` convention in the metrics index — the SLA state (`trackme.sla.object_state`), the feed KPIs (`trackme.splk.feeds.*`), workload counters (`trackme.splk.wlk.*`), operational health (`trackme.components_register.*`), and your own Flex / FQM metrics. The full catalogue, by component, is in the *Metrics reference*.
- **Logs** land in `_internal`: the REST API as `trackme:rest_api` and custom commands as `trackme:custom_commands:*`. Their verbosity is the logging level set in the *Configuration* page.

See also

- *Configuration* — index and logging settings.
- *SLA policies* — the SLA metrics and breach events.
- *Alerting* — the alerting events.

8.10.16 Metrics reference

TrackMe writes numeric KPIs to its **metrics index** (default `trackme_metrics`), all under the `trackme.*` namespace. There are two kinds:

- **Metrics TrackMe controls** — a fixed catalogue it emits for every entity and tracker: the SLA state, the feed KPIs (delay, latency, volume…), workload counters, and operational health. These are documented below.
- **Metrics you define** — for *Flex* and *FQM*, the metric names come from *your* tracker's SPL, so there is no fixed list (see *below*).

Tip

The authoritative list for *your* deployment is always live in Splunk. List every metric name with:

```
| mcatalog values(metric_name) WHERE index=trackme_metrics
```

The tables below name the metrics as of current TrackMe; treat `mcatalog` as the source of truth if a name differs in your version.

Common to all components

One metric is emitted for **every** entity, regardless of component — it is the backbone of SLA reporting:

Metric	Meaning	Unit
`trackme.sla.object_state`	The entity's health state expressed as a number (the green / orange / red / blue state, including ack), one sample per entity per cycle. This is what SLA dashboards integrate over time.	state code

Operational / system-level

These describe how TrackMe *itself* is running — the health and runtime of its trackers, and the scoring pipeline. They are per tracker / per entity rather than per data feed.

Metric	Meaning	Unit
`trackme.components_register.runtime`	Execution run time of a tracker / report — how long a hybrid tracker (or any component tracker) took on its last run.	seconds
`trackme.components_register.status`	Last execution status of a tracker — `1` success, `2` failure, `3` other.	status code
`trackme.scoring.score`	The computed score sample for an entity.	score
`trackme.impact_score.*`	Durable record of impact-score adjustments (false-positive and manual increase / decrease). Leaves are the numeric keys of the adjustment record.	score

The `components_register` metrics are the ones to watch for **tracker performance** — for example, average hybrid-tracker runtime per tenant — and feed the Performance Deepdive dashboards.

Feed KPIs — DSM, DHM, MHM

The data-flow components share a single family, `trackme.splk.feeds.*`, emitted by their hybrid trackers. These are the delay, latency, and volume KPIs behind the entities table and the entity overview charts. The `object_category` dimension (`splk-dsm` / `splk-dhm` / `splk-mhm`) tells you which component a sample belongs to.

Metric	Meaning	Unit
`trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec`	**Delay** — seconds since the most recent event (now – last event time).	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.lag_ingestion_sec`	**Latency** — seconds between an event's time and its index time.	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.eventcount_4h`	Event count over the tracker window.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.hostcount_4h`	Distinct host count over the tracker window.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.avg_eventcount_5m`	Average events per 5-minute bucket.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.latest_eventcount_5m`	Latest 5-minute event count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.perc95_eventcount_5m`	95th-percentile 5-minute event count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.stdev_eventcount_5m`	Standard deviation of the 5-minute event count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.avg_latency_5m`	Average ingestion latency per 5 minutes.	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.latest_latency_5m`	Latest 5-minute latency.	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.perc95_latency_5m`	95th-percentile 5-minute latency.	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.stdev_latency_5m`	Standard deviation of the 5-minute latency.	seconds
`trackme.splk.feeds.avg_dcount_host_5m`	Average distinct host count per 5 minutes.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.latest_dcount_host_5m`	Latest 5-minute distinct host count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.perc95_dcount_host_5m`	95th-percentile 5-minute distinct host count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.stdev_dcount_host_5m`	Standard deviation of the 5-minute distinct host count.	count
`trackme.splk.feeds.global_dcount_host`	Global distinct host count for the entity.	count

> **Note**
>
> **Not every component emits every leaf. DSM** emits the full set above. **DHM** emits a subset — the event-count, latency, `eventcount_4h`, and the two lag metrics — but **not** the distinct-host-count metrics. **MHM** rides the same family for the lag / availability metrics (notably `lag_event_sec`).

Component-specific metrics

On top of the shared feed KPIs, each data component emits a small set under its own root (note the **underscore** — `trackme.splk_dsm` etc., distinct from the dotted `trackme.splk.feeds`):

Metric	Meaning	Unit
`trackme.splk_dsm.sampling.model_pct_match`	DSM data sampling — % of sampled events matching a format model (per `model_name`).	percent
`trackme.splk_dsm.sampling.model_count_matched`	DSM data sampling — events matched by the model.	count
`trackme.splk_dsm.sampling.model_count_parsed`	DSM data sampling — events parsed.	count
`trackme.splk_dsm.sampling.run_time`	DSM data-sampling run time.	seconds
`trackme.splk_dhm.last_eventcount`	DHM — last event count for the host, per index / sourcetype.	count
`trackme.splk_dhm.last_ingest_lag`	DHM — last ingestion lag.	seconds
`trackme.splk_dhm.last_event_lag`	DHM — last event lag (delay).	seconds
`trackme.splk_mhm.last_metric_lag`	MHM — last lag of the monitored metric series, per `metric_category`.	seconds

Workload (WLK)

Workload monitoring emits a fixed set of scheduled-search execution KPIs under `trackme.splk.wlk.*` (`object_category=splk-wlk`):

Metric	Meaning	Unit
`trackme.splk.wlk.count_execution`	Scheduled-search executions.	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.count_completed`	Executions that completed.	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.count_skipped`	Skipped executions.	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.count_errors`	Errored executions.	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.elapsed`	Search run time.	seconds
`trackme.splk.wlk.scan_count`	Events scanned.	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.pct_cpu`	CPU usage.	percent
`trackme.splk.wlk.pct_memory`	Memory usage.	percent
`trackme.splk.wlk.svc_usage`	Splunk Cloud SVC consumption.	SVC
`trackme.splk.wlk.count_ess_notable`	ES notable events produced (where applicable).	count
`trackme.splk.wlk.status`	Last status of the scheduled search.	status code

Flex and FQM — your own metrics

Flex and *FQM* are different: **you** decide the metrics. Whatever numeric keys your tracker's SPL puts in its `metrics` JSON become metrics, one per key:

- **Flex** → `trackme.splk.flx.<your_metric_key>`
- **FQM** → `trackme.splk.fqm.<your_field_metric>` (field-quality results land under the `trackme.splk.fqm.fields_quality.*` sub-family, e.g. `percent_success`).

So there is no fixed catalogue for these — list what a given tracker produces with `mcatalog` filtered by `object_id`. A few leaves are **reserved** (TrackMe's own, not your data): `trackme.splk.flx.status`, and for converging trackers `trackme.splk.flx.count_entities_up` / `count_entities_down`; likewise `trackme.splk.fqm.status`.

> **Note**
>
> There is **no** `trackme.splk.cim.*` namespace — CIM compliance tracking is built on Flex, so its KPIs are emitted as `trackme.splk.flx.*` from the CIM tracker's SPL.

Dimensions and how to query

Every metric carries identifying **dimensions** — most commonly `tenant_id`, `object`, `object_id`, and `object_category` (the component), plus `alias` and `priority` on the SLA metric, `component` / `tracker` on the operational metrics, `model_name` on DSM sampling, `idx` / `st` on DHM, and `metric_category` on MHM. The value itself is in `_value`.

```
# List every metric name in the index
| mcatalog values(metric_name) WHERE index=trackme_metrics

# See the dimensions carried by a metric
| mcatalog values(_dims) WHERE index=trackme_metrics␣
↪metric_name="trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec"

# Preview raw data points
| mpreview index=trackme_metrics filter="metric_name=trackme.sla.object_state"␣
↪earliest=-1h

# Aggregate — average DSM latency per entity over 5-minute spans
| mstats avg(trackme.splk.feeds.avg_latency_5m) AS avg_latency
    WHERE index=trackme_metrics object_category="splk-dsm" BY object span=5m
```

> **See also**
>
> - *Events & sourcetypes* — the event sourcetypes and indexes.
> - *Impact scoring & thresholds* — how delay, latency, and thresholds drive the score.
> - *SLA policies* — SLA reporting built on `trackme.sla.object_state`.

CHAPTER

NINE

WHITE PAPERS:

9.1 TrackMe's White Papers

About TrackMe's white papers

- TrackMe is a powerful, flexible and large solution that can be used to monitor Splunk environments, from feeds tracking to the search Workload, Performance and infrastructure tracking, functional controls and more!
- With these white papers, tutorials and documentations, we aim at providing and sharing deep knowledge around our most valuable practices and use cases.
- This collection of articles will only get better over time!

Browse the white papers by theme in the menu:

- *Splunk infrastructure monitoring* — SVC consumption, workload, indexer clusters, and search head clusters.
- *Detection & alerting use cases* — event-drop detection, log-level anomalies with ML, and two-tier SLA alerting.
- *Operations & administration* — backup & restore, entity auto-deletion, and mass operations.

For guided starting points and worked demonstrations, see the *Quickstart* and the *use-case demos*.

9.2 Running a TrackMe Proof of Concept

Running a TrackMe Proof of Concept (POC) is surely the best way to demonstrate the key values of the product, and how it can help you tackle your monitoring challenges. This document aims to guide you through the main steps to run a successful POC.

- We stand by to help you at any time, so please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you need any assistance: contact@trackme-solutions.com
- TrackMe has different licensing modes. Without a license, TrackMe runs in Foundation Edition trial mode, which is intended for evaluation and eventually becomes read-only after expiry. For a POC, we recommend using a full temporary license to avoid limitations.
- Instead, contact us and we will be delighted to provide you a full temporary license, which can cover at least 60 days of usage, which could eventually be renewed for a further 30 days if the buying process is still ongoing.
- TrackMe is a very rich and powerful solution, you may not test every single feature or capability during the POC, but we recommend you to focus on the key features that are most relevant to your monitoring challenges.

9.2.1 Identifying the Key Use Cases

TrackMe can handle many different use cases, below is a non exhaustive list of the most common use cases that TrackMe can help you tackle:

- `Feeds tracking`: Monitor any kind of feeds making to Splunk, from the data source perspective (index / sourcetype / additional Metadata if needed), from the event host perspective, and more.
- `Scheduled search and Splunk Enterprise Security correlation searches`: Track the scheduled activity of your Splunk environment, detect scheduled anomalies and investigate capacity planning, TrackMe as your single pane of glass.
- `TrackMe Flex Objects, monitor your Splunk deployment, configuration, perform SIEM controls, anything!`: Use TrackMe Flex objects, locally or remotely, and monitor any layer of Splunk, from Search Head Cluster and Indexer Clusters health and activity, Knowledge bundle size, licence usages and literally anything you can think of.

9.2.2 Identify where to deploy TrackMe

Review TrackMe requirements and identify where to deploy TrackMe:

- Review the main installation documentation: *Installation of TrackMe*
- For the purpose of a POC, you may want to prioritise a deployment on a standalone server for simplicity, good candidates are usually a standalone Search Head that is already used for monitoring purposes, or the utility node running the Splunk Monitoring Console. (eg. DMC)
- If you are a Splunk Cloud customer, then there are not any questions and TrackMe will run on the ad hoc Search Head tier.
- You can always at a later time decide to migrate TrackMe to a definitive Search Head layer target.

9.2.3 Service account and permissions

- By default, TrackMe runs as the Splunk nobody user (eg. splunk-system-user), it is not strictly required to create a dedicated service account for TrackMe.
- However, it is recommended to create a service account for TrackMe as a good configuration practice, review: *Configuration*
- In the context of a POC, you may totally skip this step and save more time to focus on the use cases instead.
- If this is however a strong requirement and especially in some specific contexts, this can be done since day 1 easily by following the documentation above.

9.2.4 Roles Based Access Control (RBAC)

- TrackMe supports Roles Based Access Control, relying on Splunk native capabilities with our implementation.
- TrackMe comes with 3 builtin Splunk Roles: `trackme_admin`, `trackme_power`, `trackme_user`.
- TrackMe also requires its users to have TrackMe capabilities. (which are provided by the roles above)
- Review: *Roles & access control*

9.2.5 Install TrackMe

- Installing TrackMe is straightforward, Review the main installation documentation: *Installation of TrackMe*
- Ensure you are meeting application dependencies requirements
- Ensure you have defined and published TrackMe indexes in your indexing layer, notably for Splunk Enterprise customers. (in Splunk Cloud, this is automated once the application is deployed)
- Remember that TrackMe does not do anything at all once installed and until you start creating TrackMe Virtual Tenants and trackers, so it is fully safe to have TrackMe installed ahead of time.

- Also, pay attention to TrackMe new releases, we aim at publishing new releases at least once per month, fixing, enhancing and adding new features to enrich the product.
- We also recommend to install and enable the `TrackMe Configuration Manager` app (TCM), this allows registering each administrative action in TrackMe (such as the creation of tenants or trackers) and replay these eventually later on, this is also a good mean for you to understand how TrackMe works underneath!
- Review TrackMe TCM: *Configuration Manager (CI/CD)*

9.2.6 Register a TrackMe licence for the POC

- In the context of a POC, we advise you to contact us to get a temporary licence for an extended period of time.
- You can also generate a TrackMe trial licence for 90 days directly in TrackMe. (requires your Search Head to have external traffic connectivity with our public licence API services, https/443 outgoing)
- Bellow are the different TrackMe offering and their features and restrictions:

TrackMe Foundation Edition (trial):

- 3 Virtual Tenants limited
- 1 remote Splunk deployment limited
- Splunk feeds tracking
- Up to 8 Hybrid Trackers (total)
- Unlimited Elastic trackers
- Machine Learning Outliers detection (Splunk feeds)
- Standard support

TrackMe Enterprise Edition:

- Up to 6 Virtual Tenants limited
- Up to 8 remote deployments
- Splunk feeds tracking
- Up to 16 Hybrid Trackers
- Unlimited Elastic trackers
- Machine Learning Outliers detection for all components
- Splunk Workload
- Common Information Model compliance tracking (16 trackers)
- Flex Object Tracking (32 trackers)
- Premium support (24 hours SLA, 8.am to 8.pm UK time)

TrackMe Unlimited Edition:

- Unlimited number of Virtual Tenants
- Unlimited remote deployments
- Splunk feeds tracking
- Unlimited number of Hybrid Trackers
- Unlimited Elastic trackers
- Machine Learning Outliers detection for all components
- Splunk Workload
- Common Information Model compliance tracking
- Flex Object Tracking

- Premium support (24 hours SLA, 8h AM to 8h PM UK time)

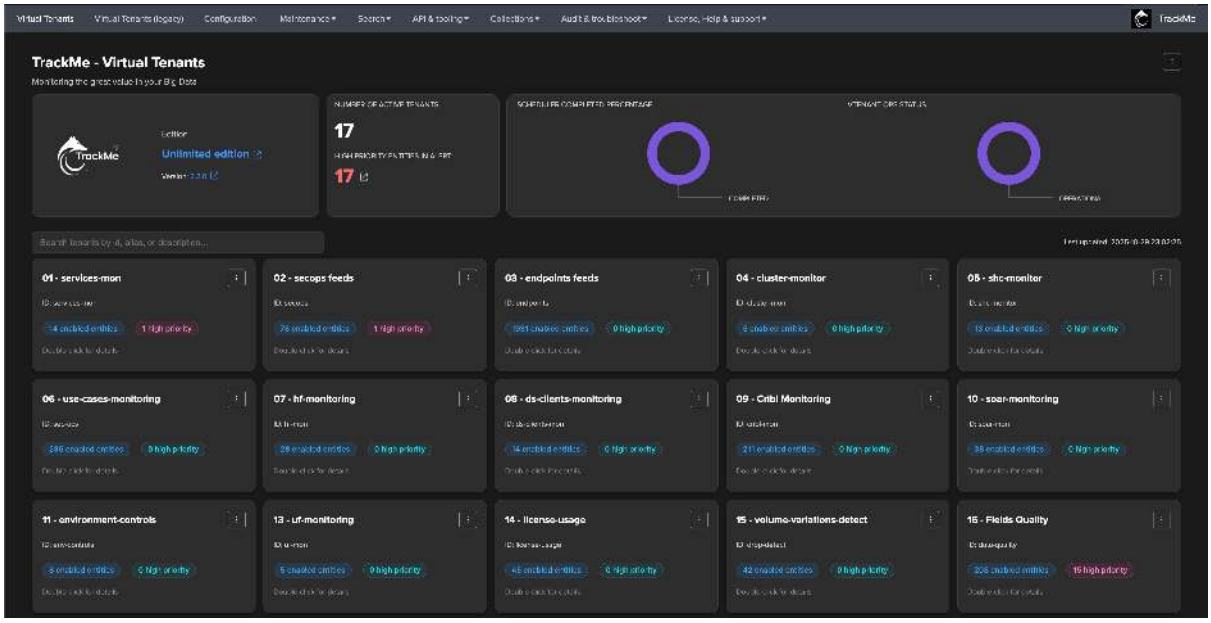
9.2.7 Remote deployment and multiple Search Head tiers

- TrackMe provides native capabilities to interact with any remote Splunk deployment or instance, from Search Head tiers to utility nodes such as the Cluster Manager, or Heavy Forwarders.
- When it comes to the TrackMe Workload component (monitoring of Splunk scheduling), we also use this feature to interact with the Splunk API for purposes such as the search versioning.
- Review: *Remote Splunk deployments*
- For this, you should identify the targets, and get a bearer token created per target as well as satisfying basic networking requirements.

9.2.8 Design TrackMe tenants

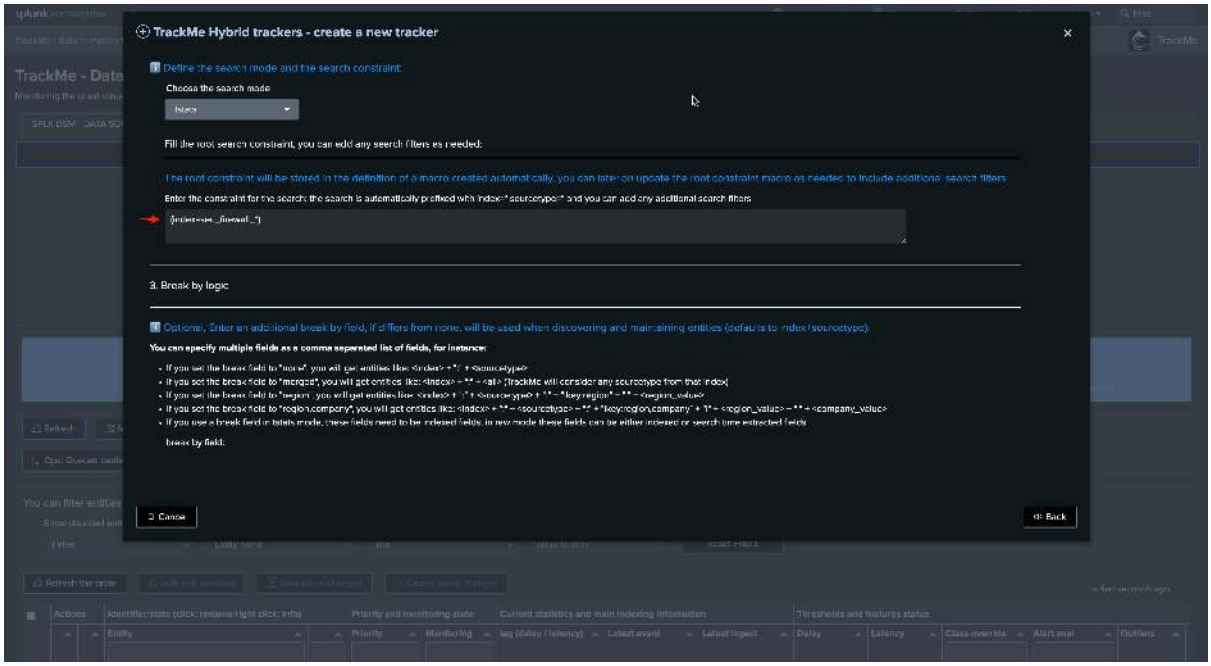
- Ahead of the POC or during the first phases, you will want to consider how tenants and the purpose of each tenant for your TrackMe deployments.
- These decisions are usually influenced by your own technical / functional contexts, as well as the features you want to use in TrackMe.
- A tenant can run multiple TrackMe component (example: splk-dsm for Data source tracking and splk-flx)
- You can dedicate a TrackMe Virtual Tenant for a specific perimeter, or a specific team, or a specific use case, or a mix of all of these depending on your needs.
- Remember that you can experiment, a Virtual Tenant can be created, destroyed, disabled, etc!

A realistic example:

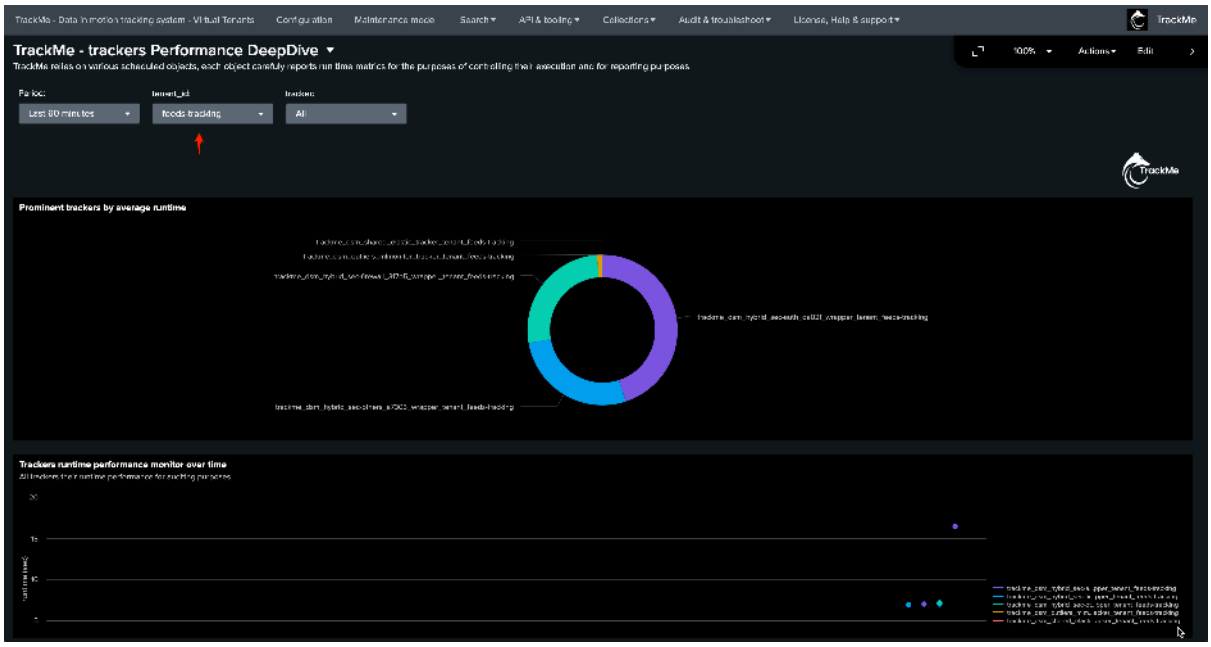


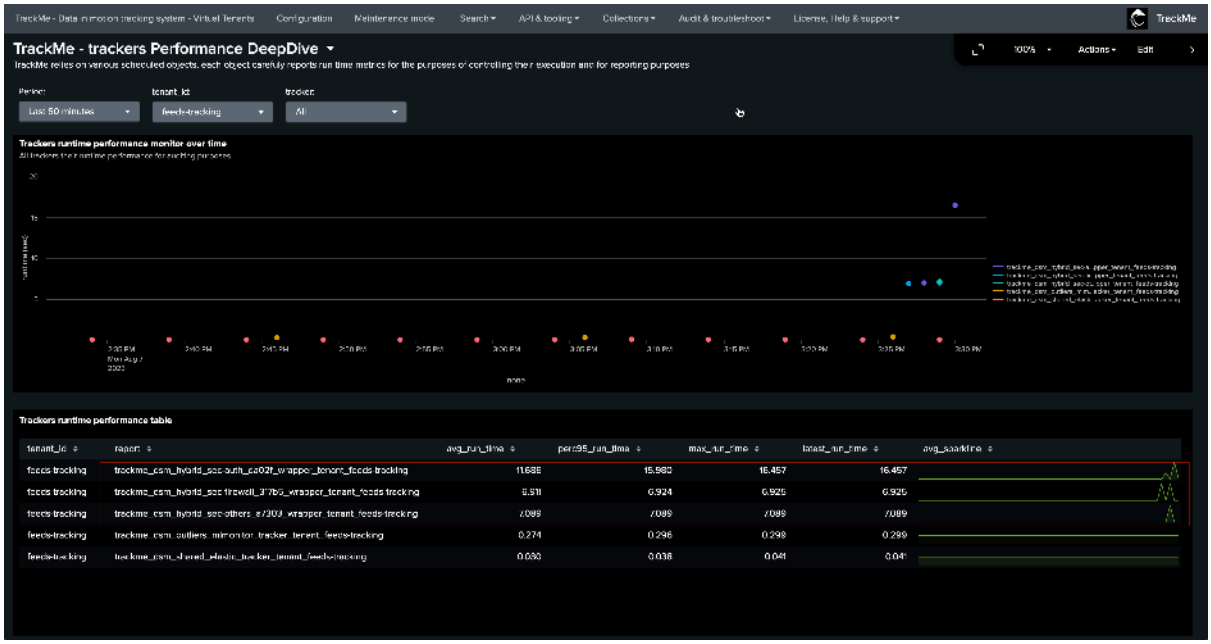
9.2.9 Design TrackMe at scale

- A best practice when creating Tenants and for Feeds tracking is to create Hybrid Trackers after the creation of the Virtual Tenants rather than when creating the Tenants.
- This allows more control and more flexibility, allowing to adopt scaling best practices and design performing and efficient Hybrid Trackers easily.
- Remember that you can leverage various Splunk techniques easily in TrackMe, such as using Splunk indexed fields to filter out or influence TrackMe entities definition and reflect your data pipelines easily.
- Review: *Large-scale environments*



- Use out of the box TrackMe tooling to monitor the performing and costs of your Hybrid Trackers easily:

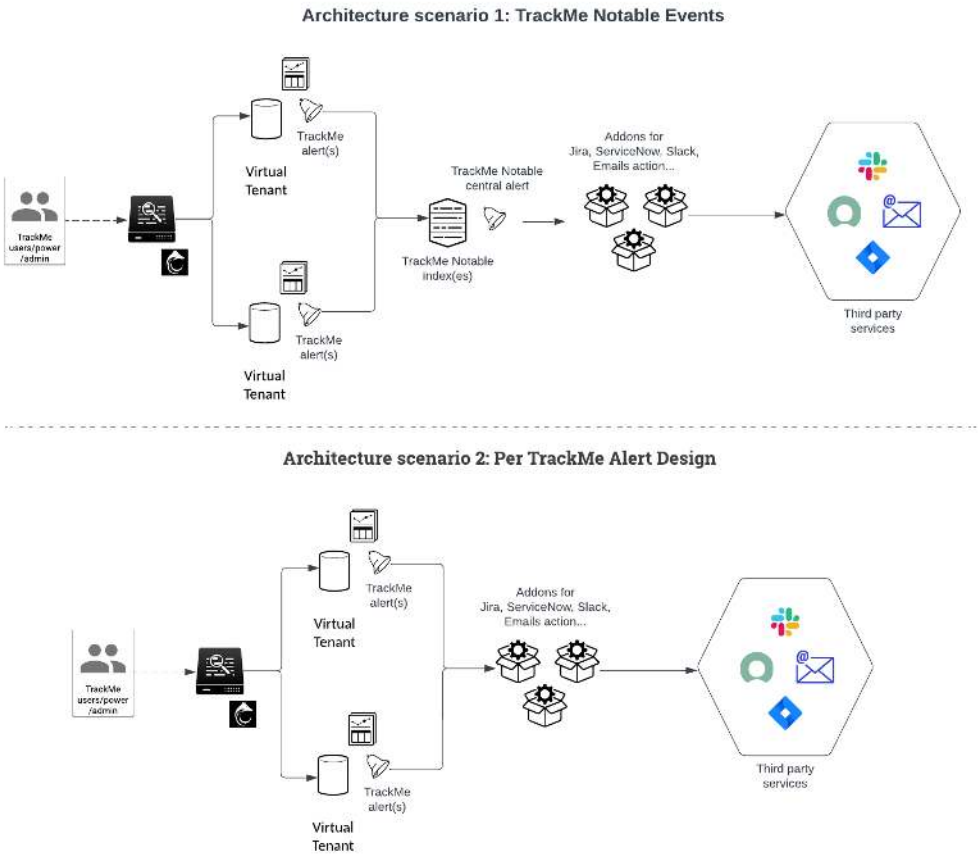




9.2.10 Design your alerting strategy

TrackMe provides a flexible out of the box workflow when it comes to alerting:

- On a per tenant basis, you can create in a very simple step a TrackMe alert
- TrackMe alerts are designed to run automated TrackMe alert actions, such as generating `TrackMe Notable` events, performing `automated Acknowledgements` and run `SmartStatus` investigations.
- A TrackMe architecture best practice for alerting is to rely on TrackMe notable events rather than implementing third party notifications from TrackMe alerts, allowing to perform further correlation, enrichment or filtering on the notable events.
- Review: *Stateful alerting*



9.3 Splunk infrastructure monitoring

White papers on using TrackMe to monitor Splunk's own infrastructure — SVC consumption, the search workload, indexer clusters, and search head clusters.

9.3.1 Tracking Splunk Cloud SVC consumption in TrackMe

Monitoring the Splunk Cloud SVC consumption using TrackMe

- This white paper aims at providing a detailed guide on how to monitor the Splunk Cloud SVC consumption using TrackMe.
- The Splunk Cloud SVC consumption is a key metric to monitor in order to ensure the Splunk Cloud service is used efficiently and effectively.

Introduction about Splunk Cloud SVC

Whenever you are a Cloud customer paying by the volume, or by the capacity allocated to your environment (stack), SVC consumption is the key indicator in Splunk Cloud which allows you to understand the costs associated with anything that consumes computes in Splunk:

Essentially:

- Indexing related activities
- Users' ad-hoc searches

- Users and applications scheduled searches
- DataModel acceleration (DMA)

In TrackMe, you can leverage this key performance indicator to monitor the consumption of your Splunk Cloud environment, and detect abnormal trends.

To do so, we can leverage two components in TrackMe:

- TrackMe Flex Objects trackers, which can monitor SVC consumptions based on different patterns, and notably leverage Machine Learning to detect abnormal trends.
- TrackMe Workload, which can monitor the consumption of SVC at the levels of scheduled searches.

Splunk generates SVC consumption metrics in the summary index:

Global SVC consumption:

```
index=summary source=splunk-svc
```

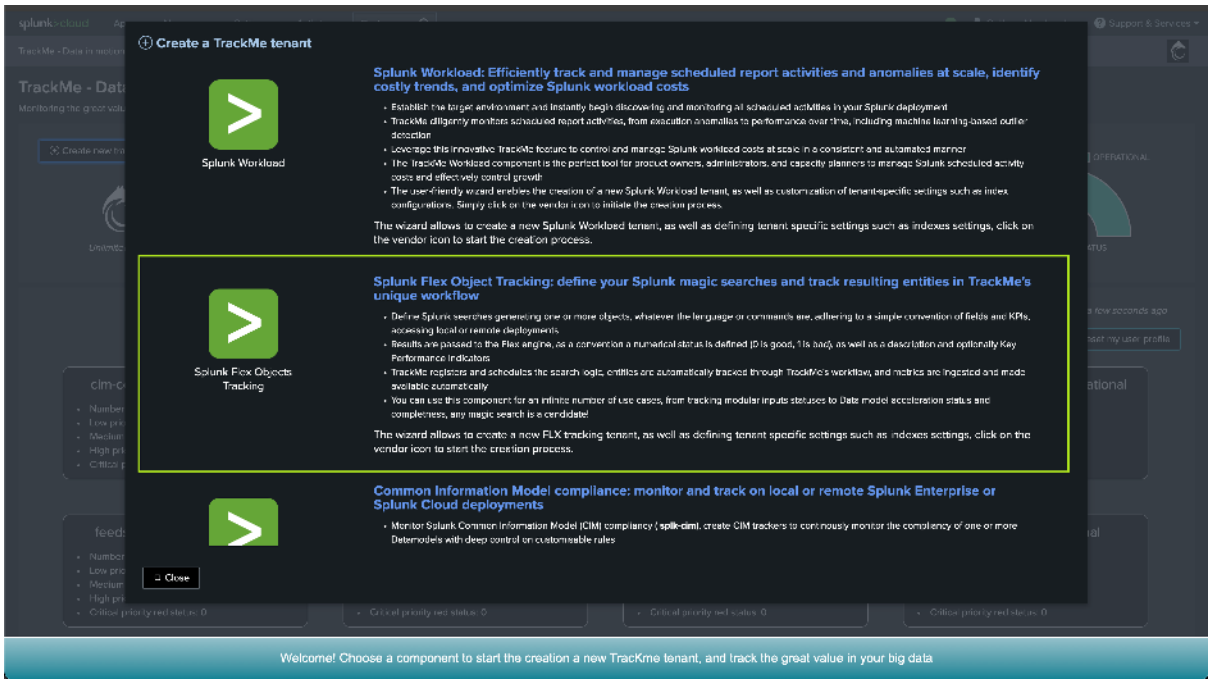
Detailed SVC consumption per consumer:

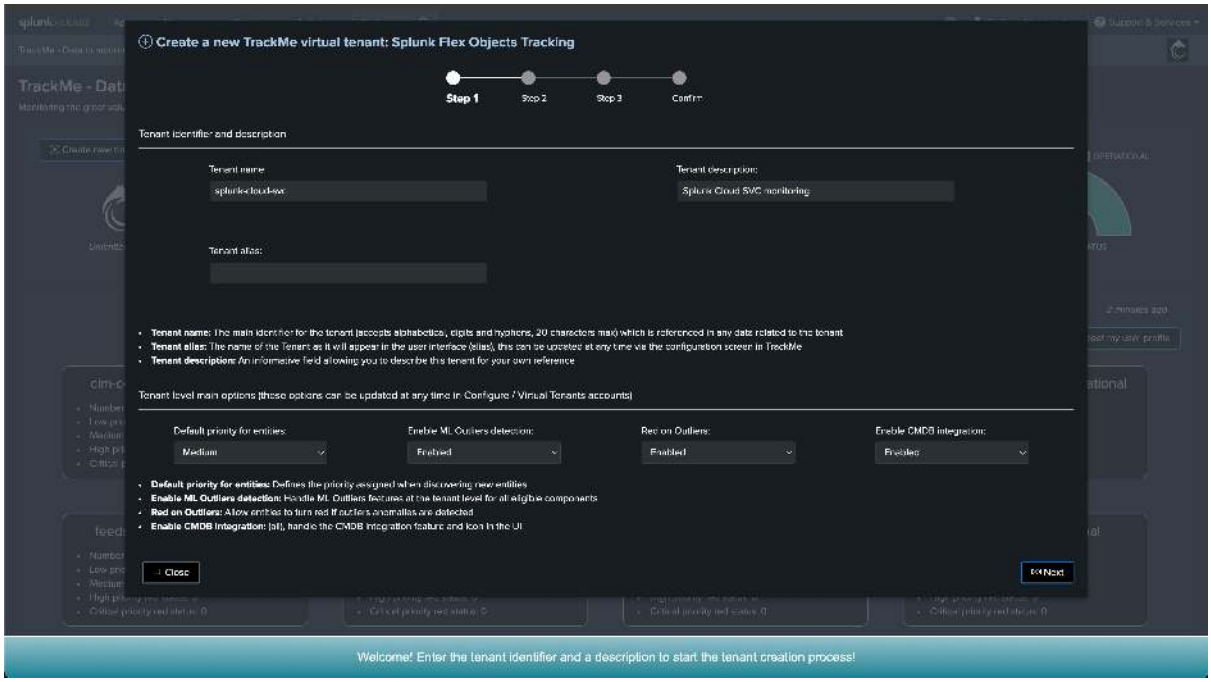
```
index=summary source=splunk-svc-consumer
```

TrackMe leverages these indicators and stores these as metrics into the TrackMe metric indexes, and can leverage basic logics or more advanced logics using Machine Learning Outliers detection.

TrackMe Flex trackers for Splunk Cloud SVC consumption

We will start by creating a dedicated Virtual Tenant for the purposes of tracking Splunk Cloud SVC consumption, we can use the UI and create a new Flex Object enabled tenant:





Or we can use the trackme custom command:

```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant" mode="post" body="{
↪'tenant_alias':'splunk-cloud-svc','tenant_desc':'Splunk Cloud SVC monitoring',
↪'tenant_name':'splunk-cloud-svc','tenant_roles_admin':['trackme_admin'],
↪'tenant_roles_power':['trackme_power'],'tenant_roles_user':['trackme_user'],
↪'tenant_owner':'nobody','tenant_idx_settings':'{\'trackme_summary_idx\': \
↪'trackme_summary\', \'trackme_audit_idx\': \'trackme_audit\', \
↪'trackme_notable_idx\': \'trackme_notable\', \'trackme_metric_idx\': \
↪'trackme_metrics\'}','tenant_outliers_set_state':'1','tenant_mloutliers':'1',
↪'tenant_cmdb_lookup':'1','tenant_default_priority':'medium','tenant_flx_enabled
↪':1}"
```

Once the Virtual Tenant is created, we can leverage the TrackMe Flex object library and rely on the two out of the box Flex Object use cases to monitoring SVC:

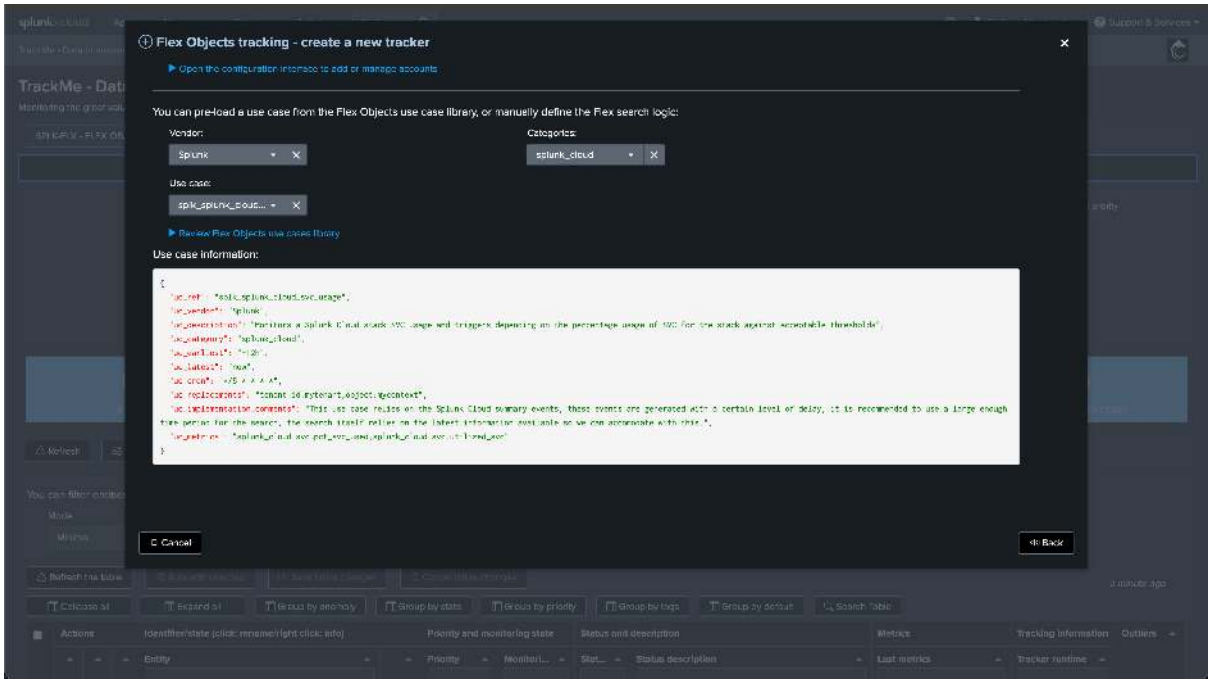
Hint

TrackMe version 2.0.99

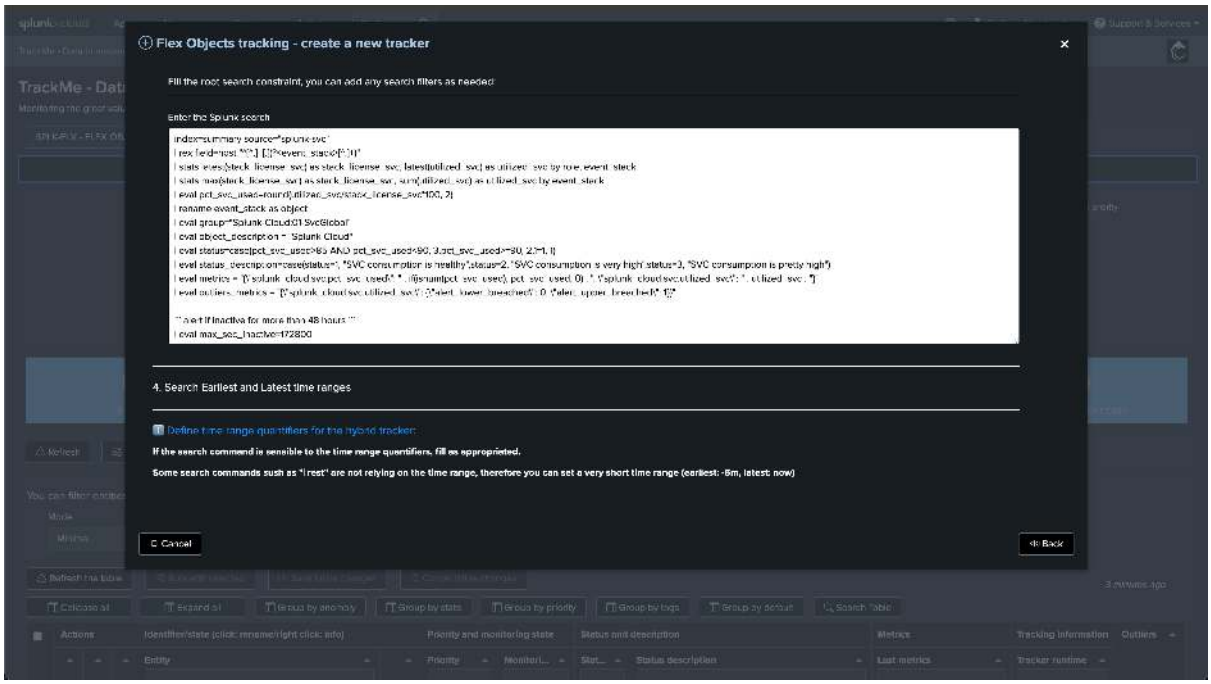
- These two use cases were last updated in TrackMe 2.0.99, make sure you are using this version or later.

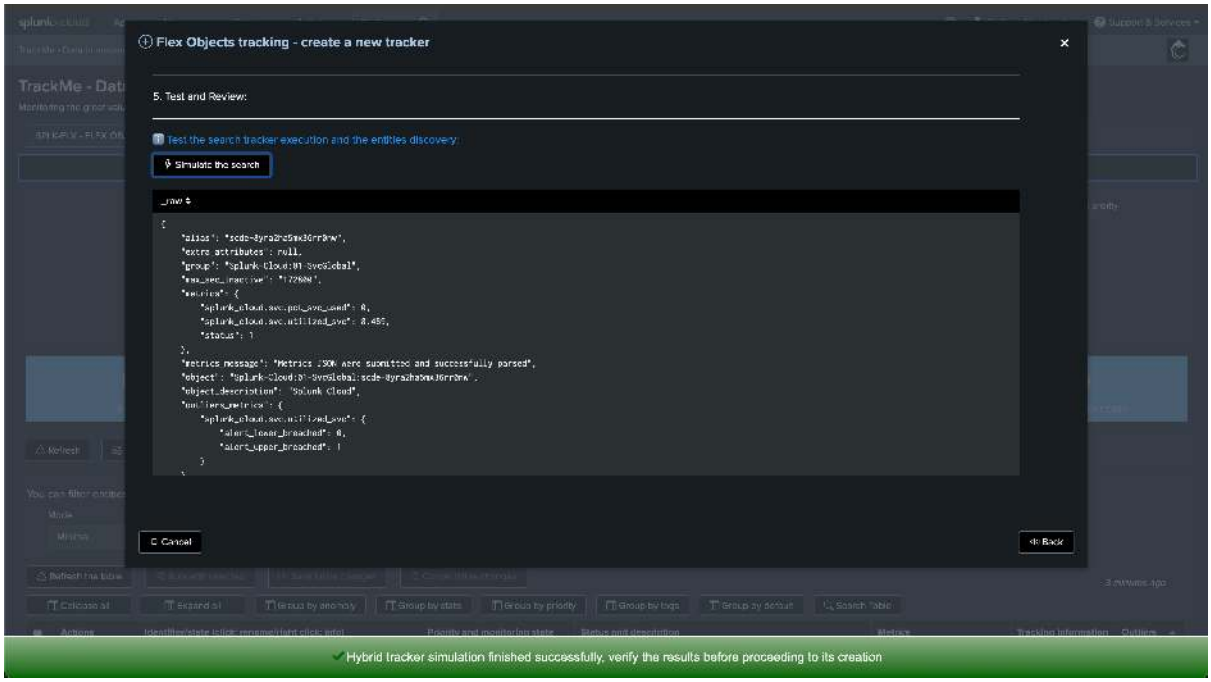
TrackMe stack global SVC consumption

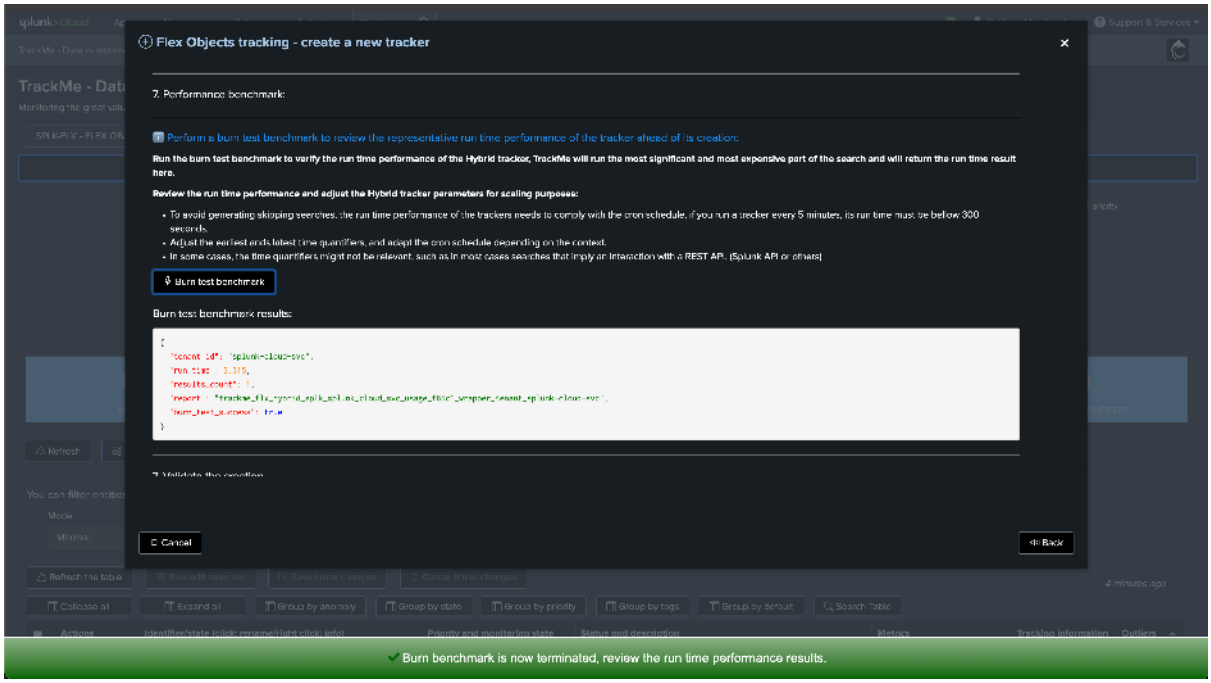
Once in the TrackMe UI, create a new Flex Object tracker and select the following use case template:

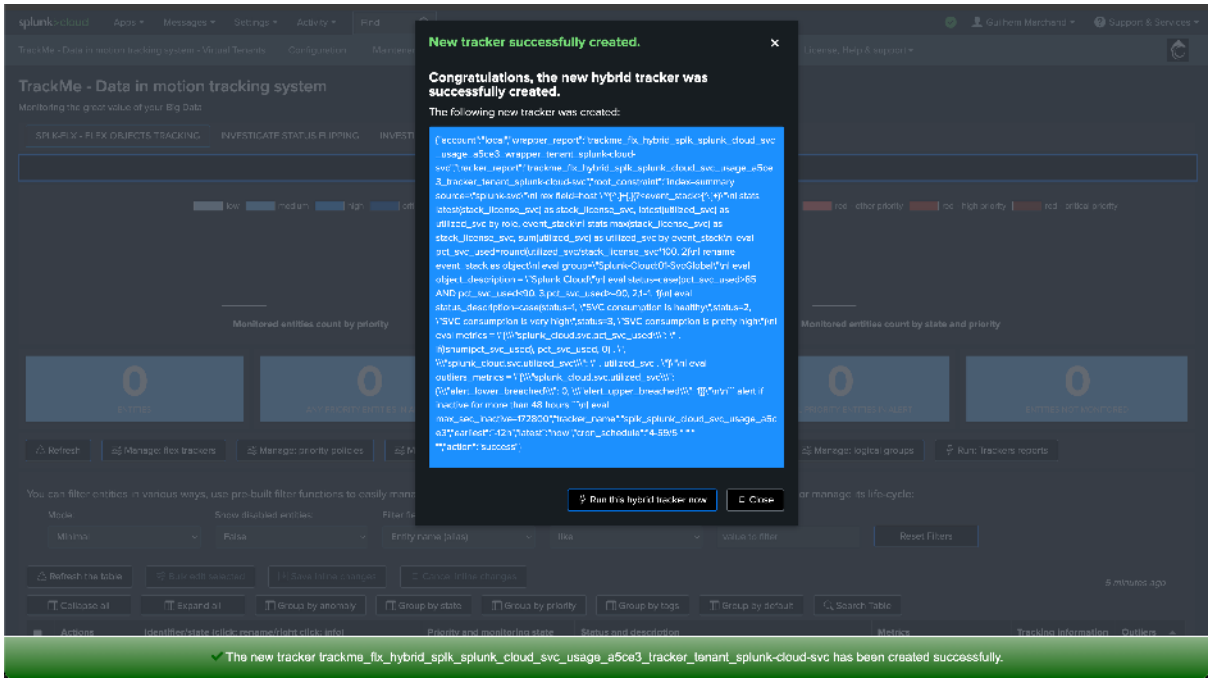


Scroll down and execute the tracker. You can also customize the tracker if you wish to do so, although this is not mandatory and the use case will work out of the box:

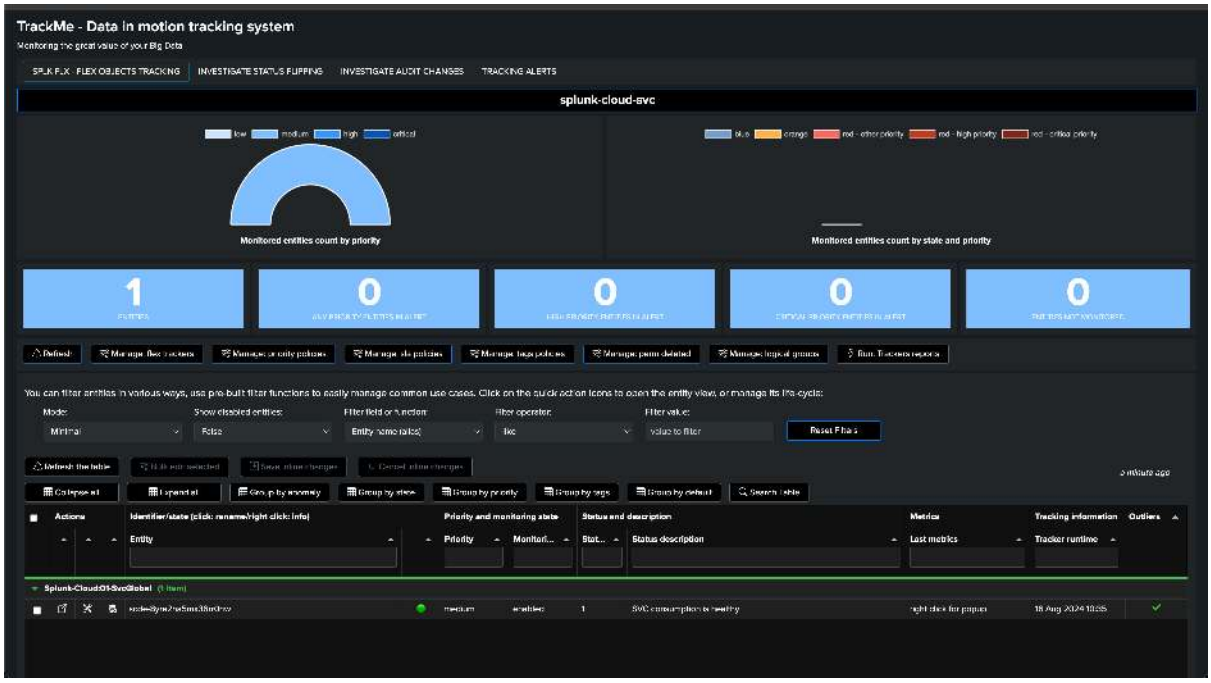



Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
5. Test and Review:
Test the search tracker execution and the entities discovery:
Simulate the search
Cancel
Back
Hybrid tracker simulation finished successfully, verify the results before proceeding to its creation


Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
7. Performance benchmark:
Perform a burn test benchmark to review the representative run time performance of the tracker ahead of its creation:
Run the burn test benchmark to verify the run time performance of the Hybrid tracker, TrackMe will run the most significant and most expensive part of the search and will return the run time result here.
Review the run time performance and adjust the Hybrid tracker parameters for scaling purposes:
Burn test benchmark
Burn test benchmark results:
Cancel
Back
Burn benchmark is now terminated, review the run time performance results.



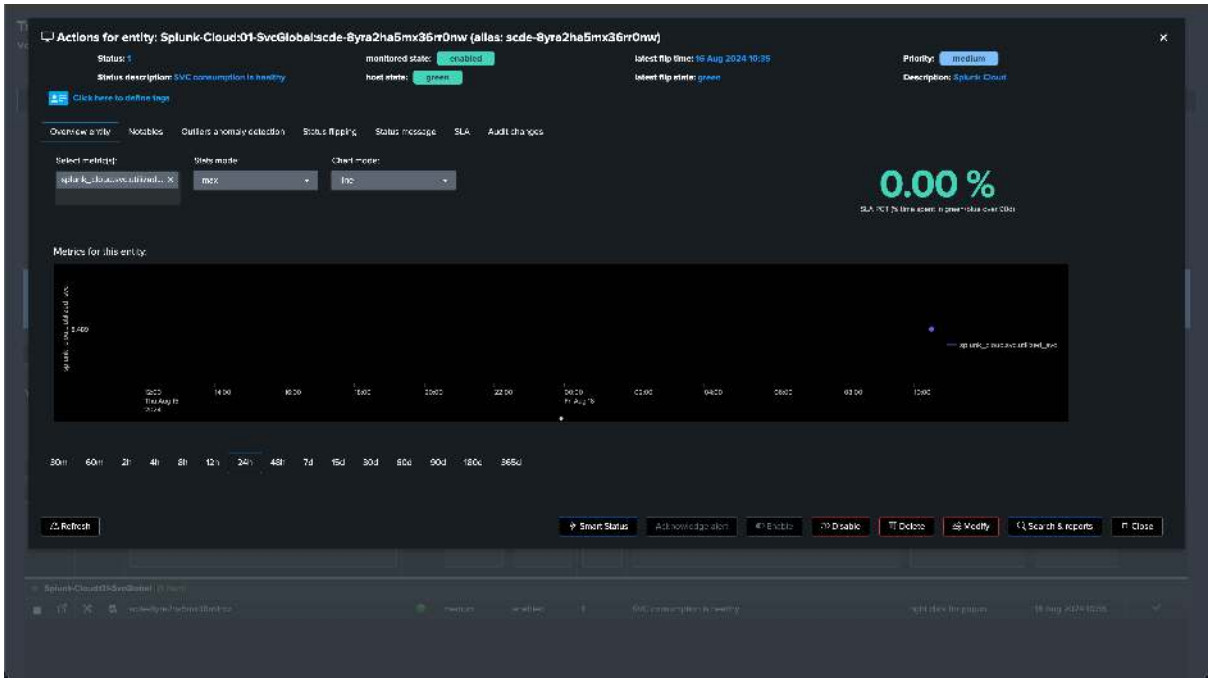
Once executed, you will see one TrackMe entity, which corresponds to the Splunk Cloud stack name:



If you open the entity, you will see two SVC kpis:

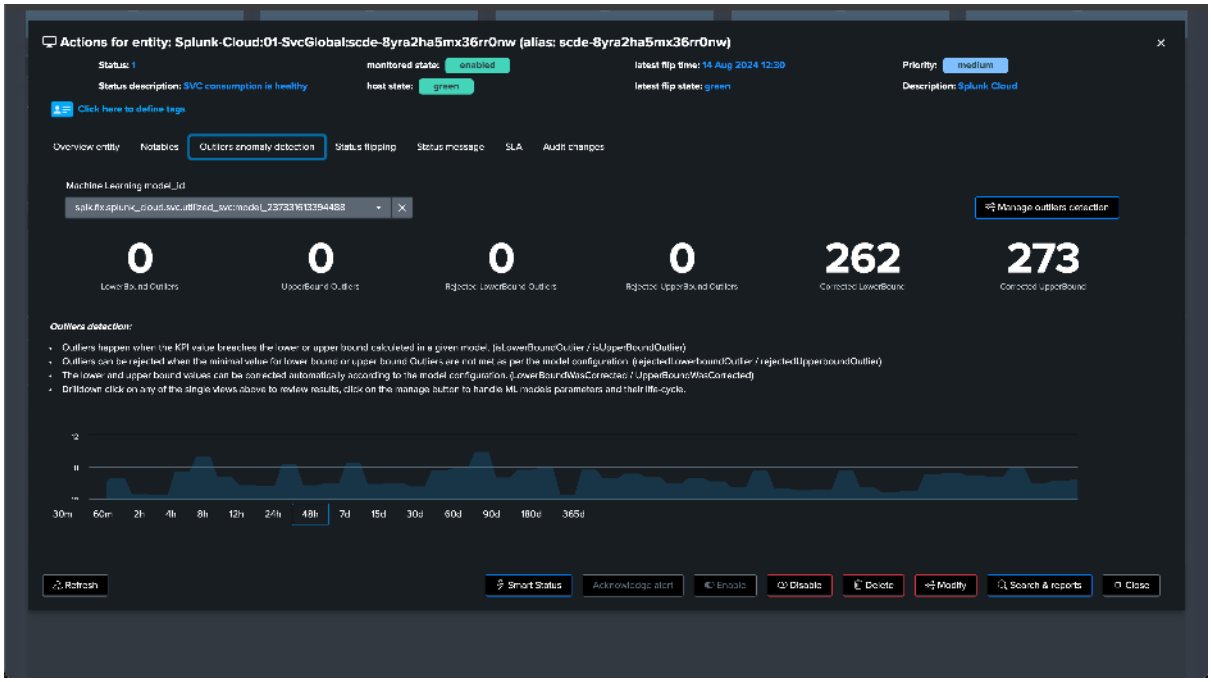
- `splunk_cloud.svc.pct_svc_used`: the percentage of SVC used in the stack
- `splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc`: the amount of SVC used in the stack

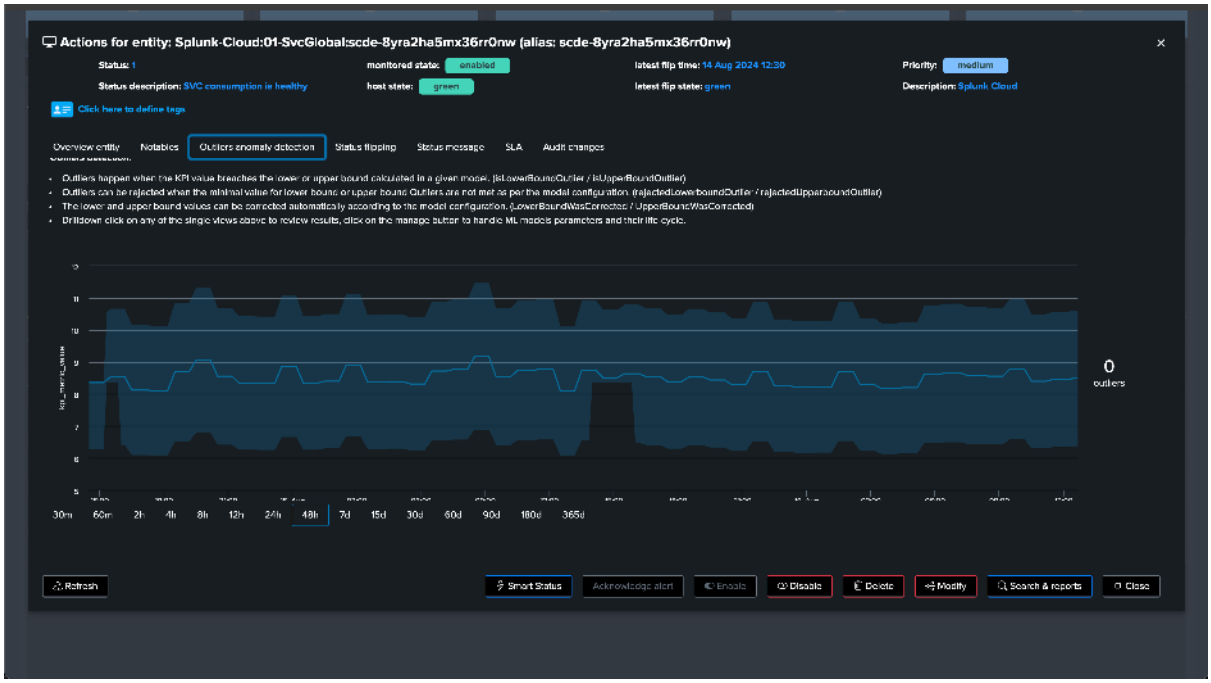
Example:

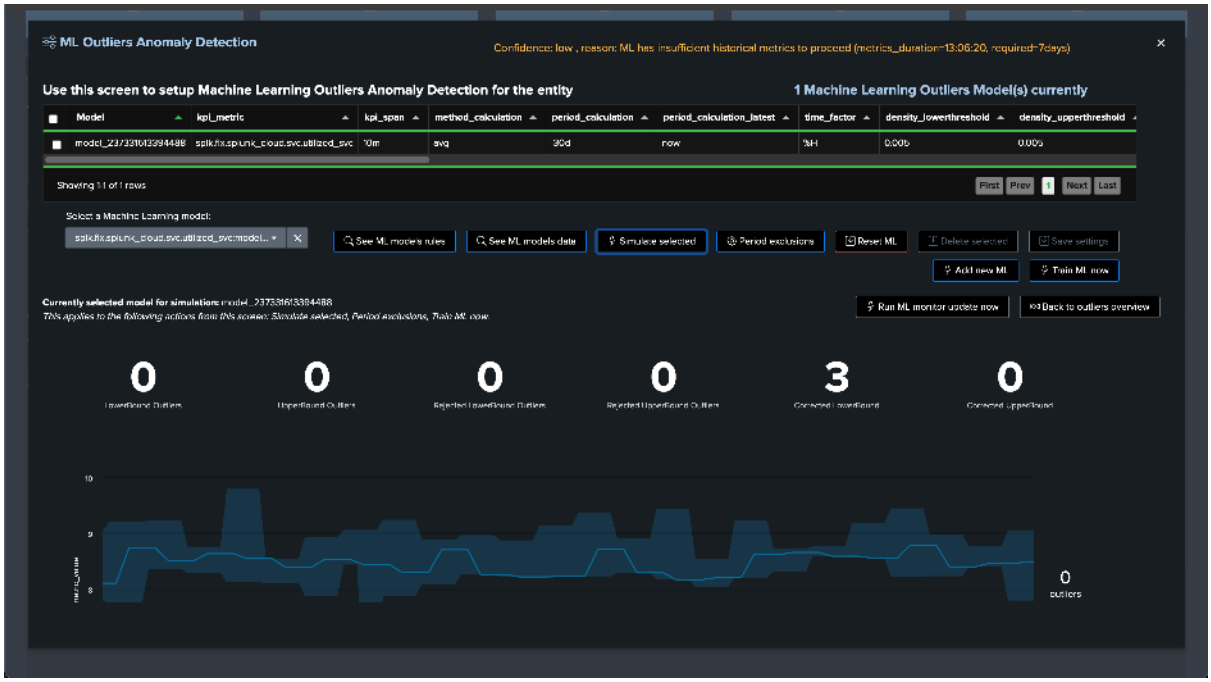


After some time, this will be look like:

Looking at Outliers anomaly detection, the use case automatically created a model for SVC consumption based on the SVC units, it would eventually trigger an outlier alert if an increasing abnormal trend is detected:

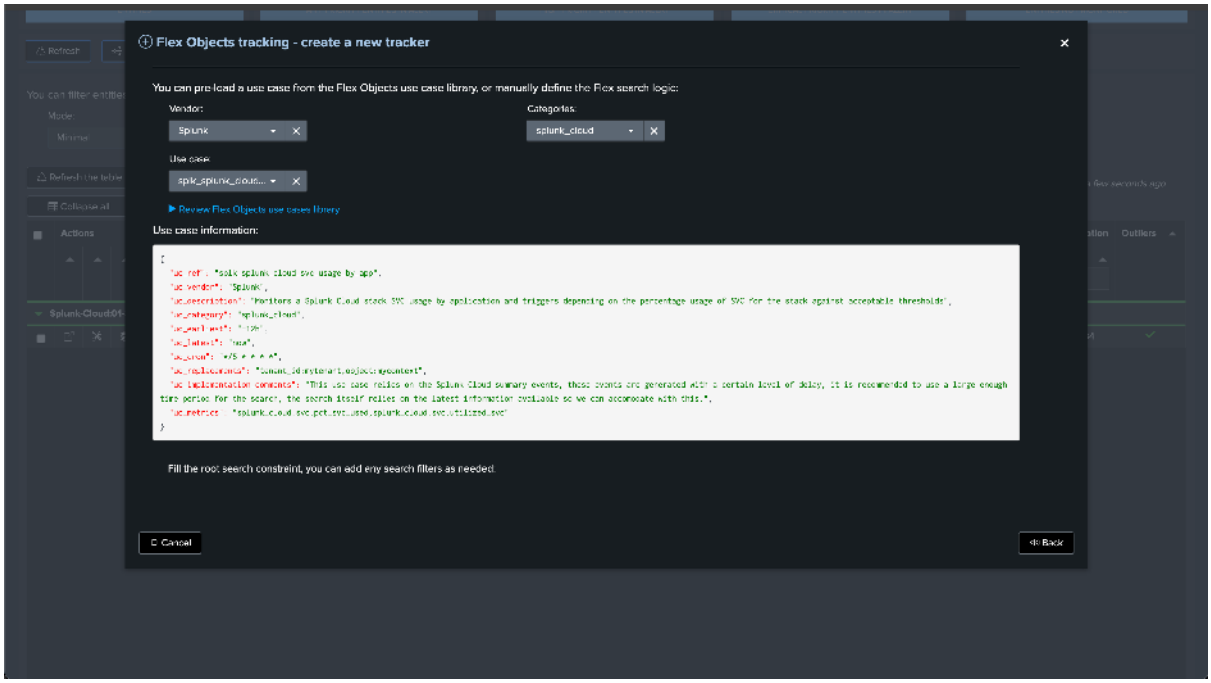

Actions for entity: Splunk-Cloud:01-SvcGlobal:scde-8yra2ha5mx36rr0nw (alias: scde-8yra2ha5mx36rr0nw)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 14 Aug 2024 12:30
Priority: medium
Status description: SVC consumption is healthy
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Cloud
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
Machine Learning model_id
Manage outliers correction
0
0
0
0
262
273
Outliers detection:
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: Splunk-Cloud:01-SvcGlobal:scde-8yra2ha5mx36rr0nw (alias: scde-8yra2ha5mx36rr0nw)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 14 Aug 2024 12:30
Priority: medium
Status description: SVC consumption is healthy
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Cloud
Click here to define tags
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
SLA
Audit changes
0
outliers
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
180d
365d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

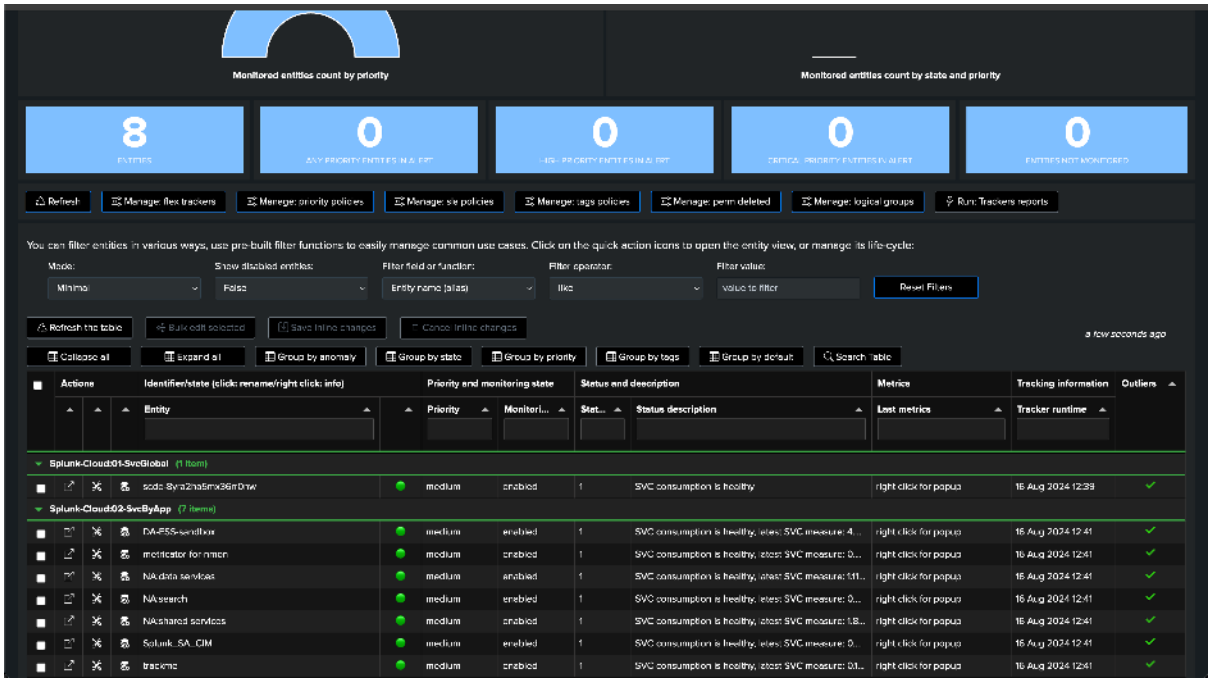


TrackMe stack app consumer SVC consumption

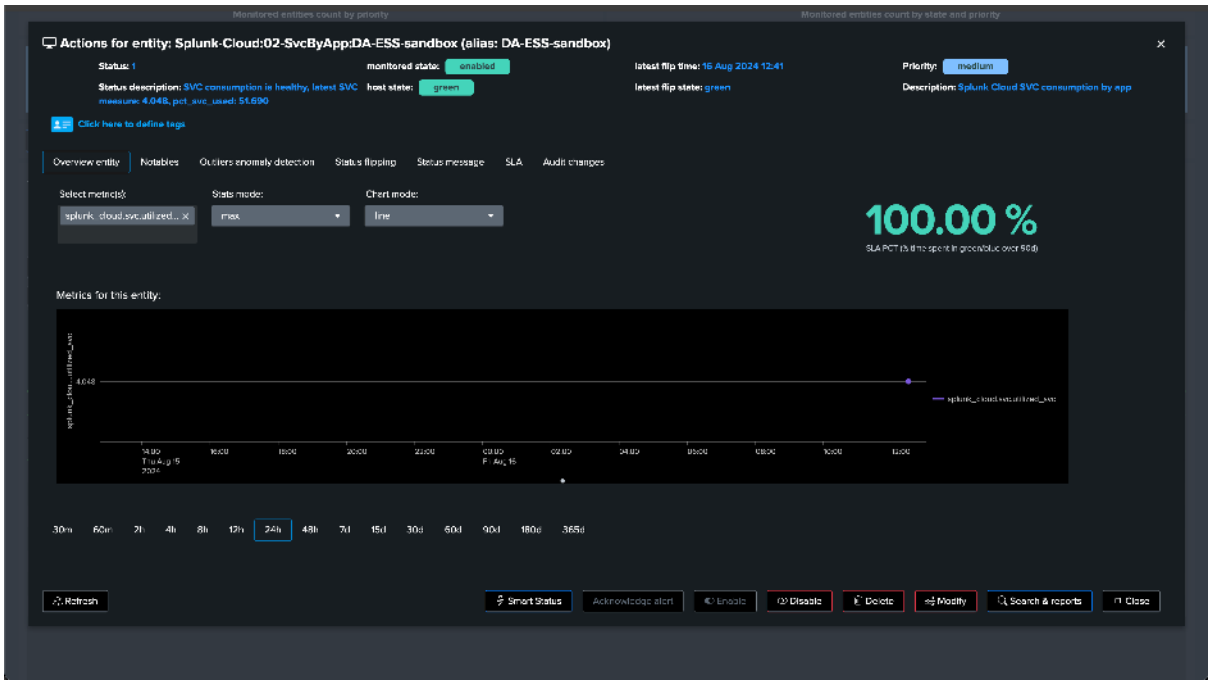
Similarly, we can now leverage the second out of the box Flex Object use case to monitor the SVC consumption at the app level:



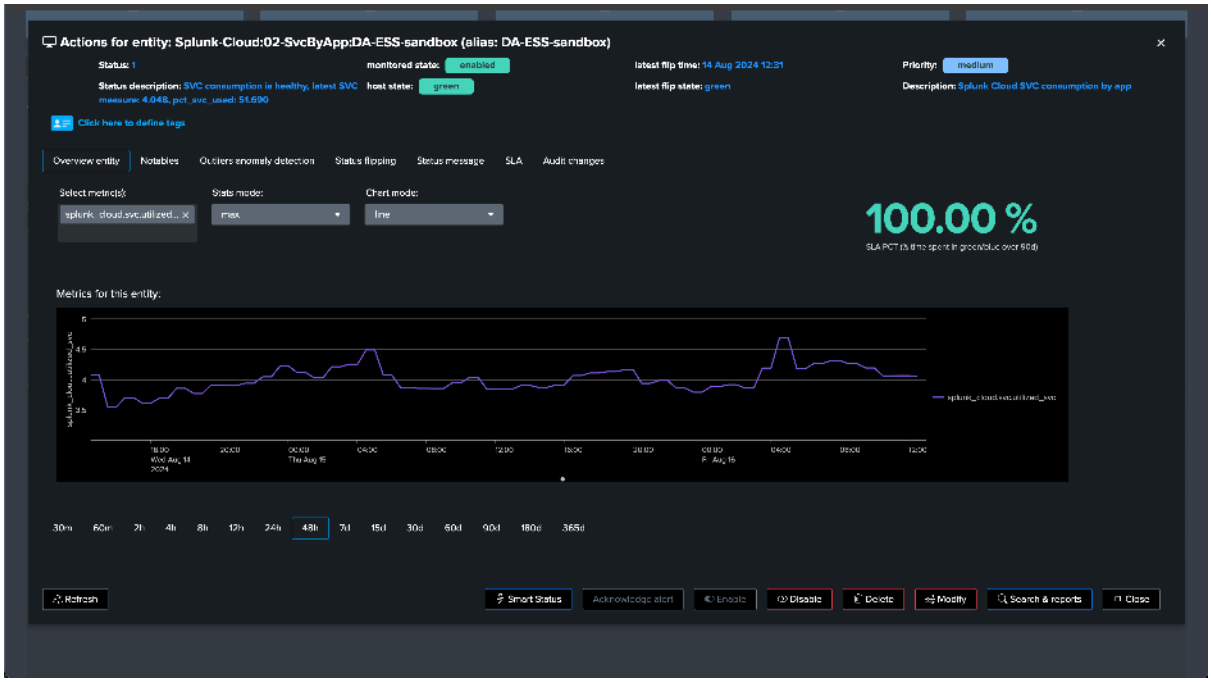
Once created and executed, this use case tracks the SVC consumption by the app consumer as registered by the SVC consumption KPIS:



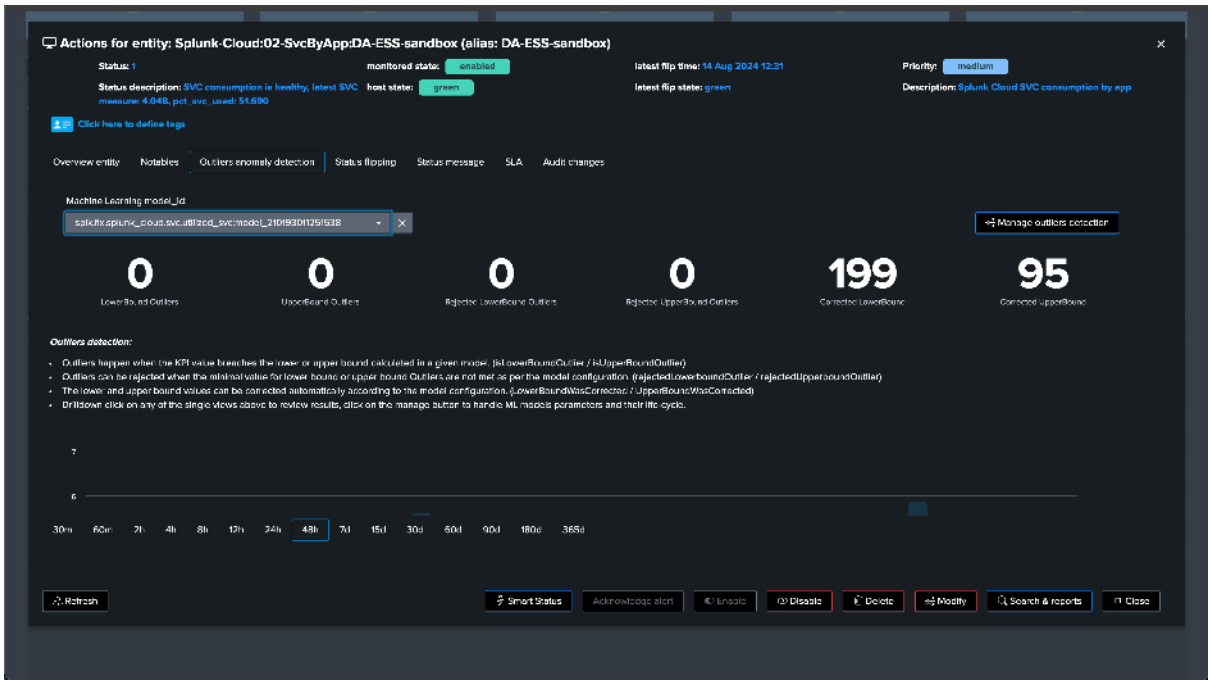
The same SVC KPI is leveraged per consumer:

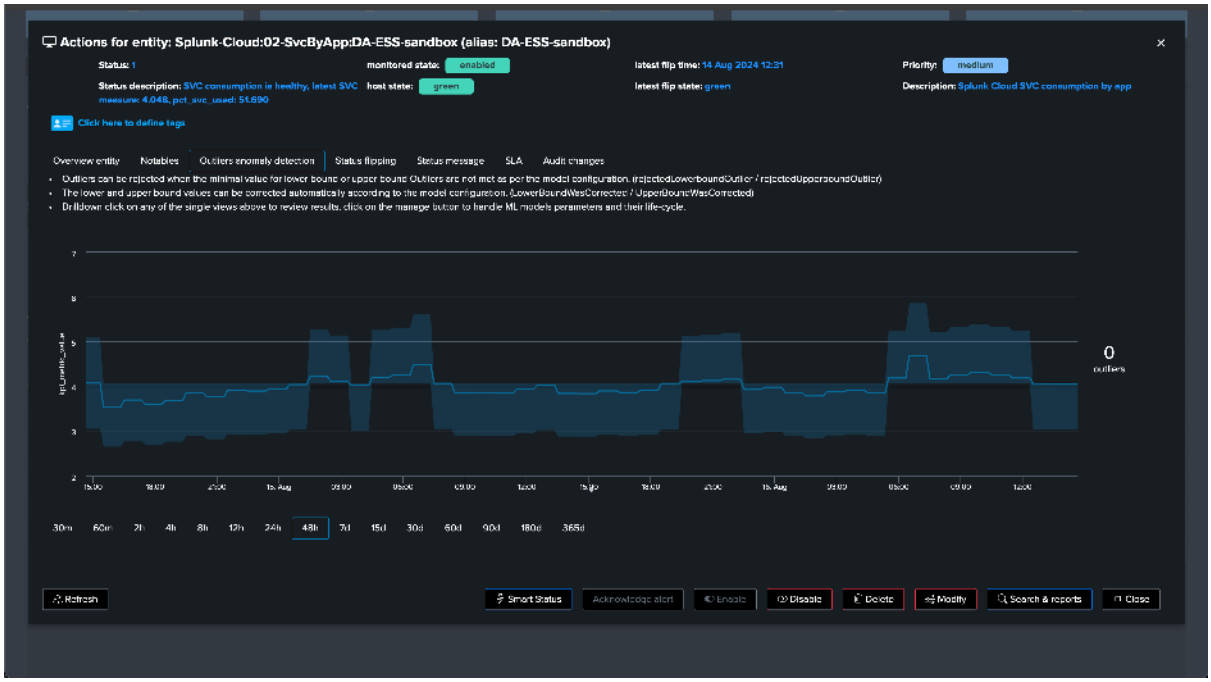


After some time, once we have started to collect enough historical knowledge:



Anomaly Outliers detection:

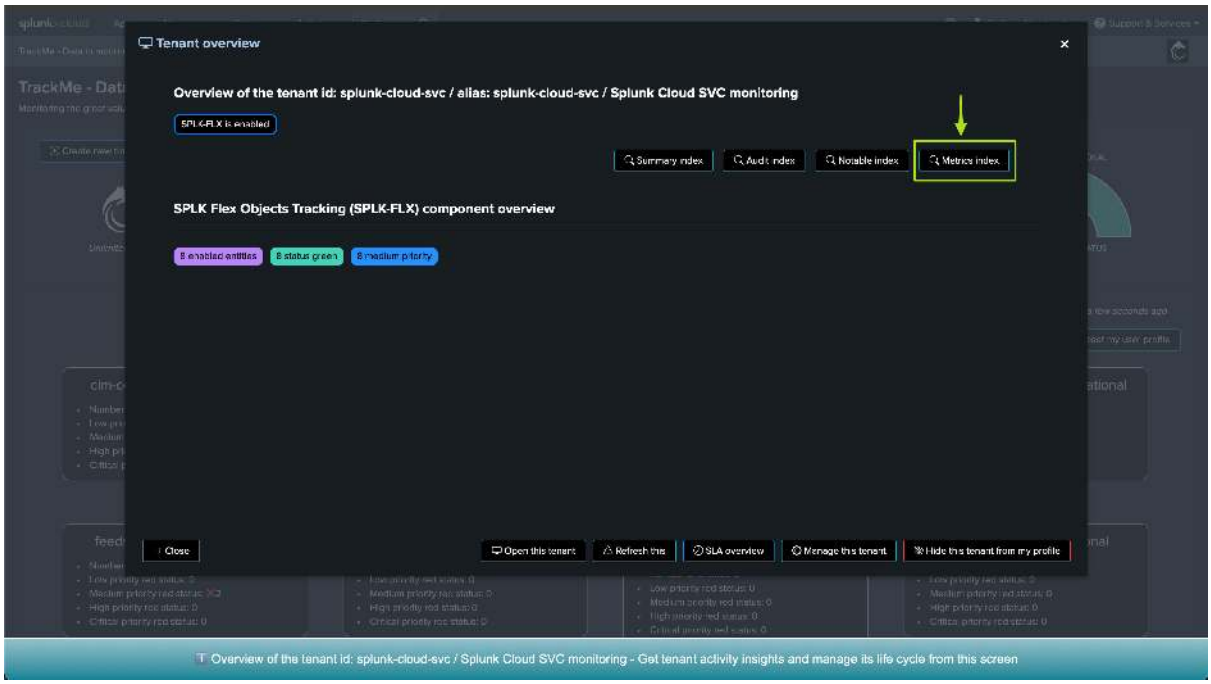


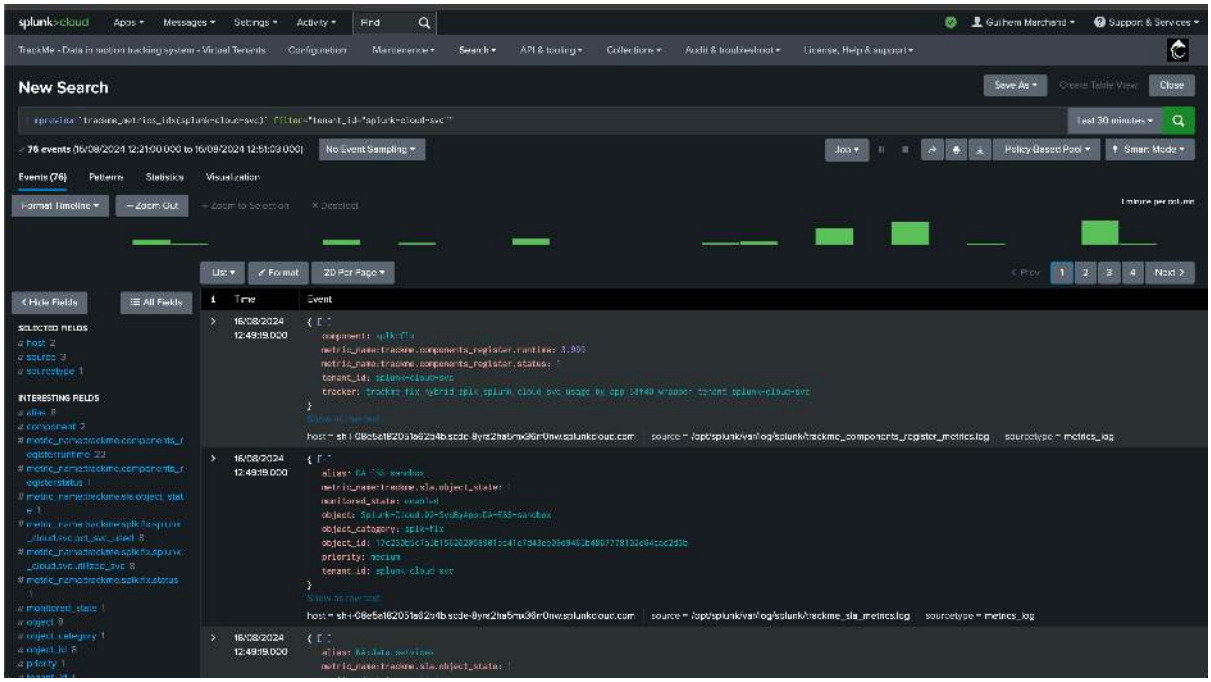


From this stage, if a consumer starts to abnormally consume SVC, TrackMe's Outlier detection will eventually trigger an alert.

Accessing TrackMe's metrics and building your own dashboards and reports

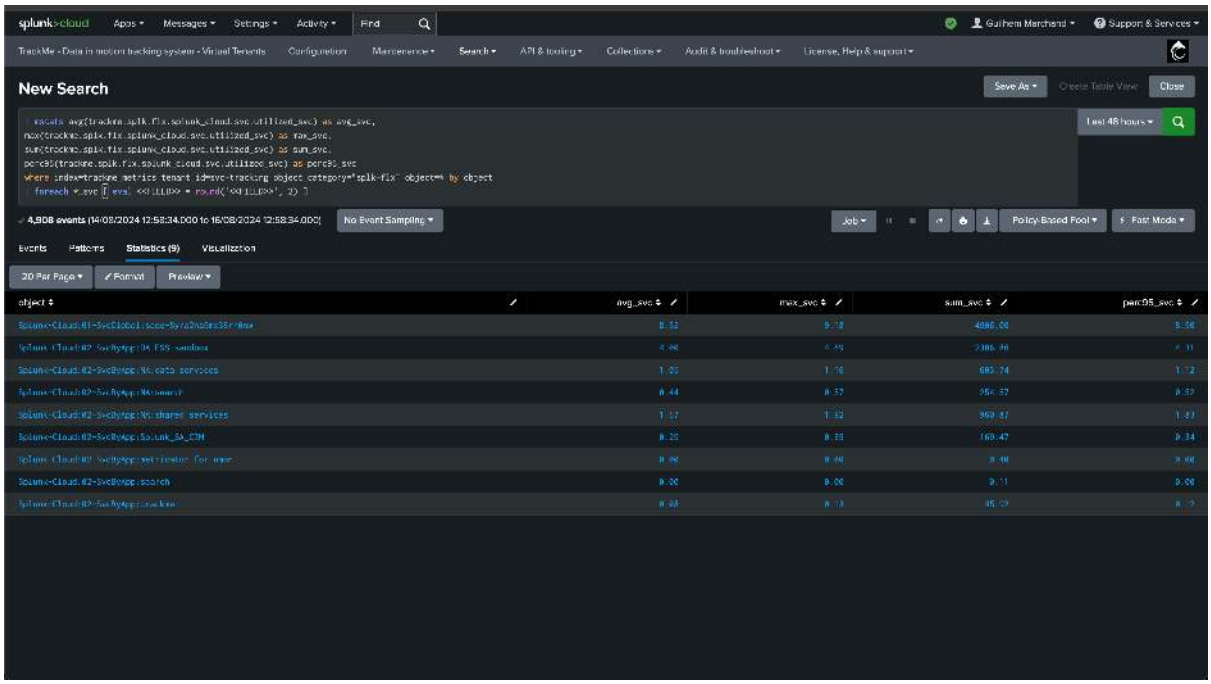
You can easily access to the metrics collected for a given TrackMe Virtual Tenant from the Virtual Tenant home UI:





Query example:

```
| mstats avg(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as avg_svc,
max(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as max_svc,
sum(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as sum_svc,
perc95(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as perc95_svc
where index=trackme_metrics tenant_id=svc-tracking object_category="splk-flx"␣
↪object=* by object
| foreach *_svc [ eval <<FIELD>> = round('<<FIELD>>', 2) ]
```



Building a dashboard based on the above, the following would easily show the bigger SVC consumers:

```
| mstats avg(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as avg_svc,
max(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as max_svc,
```

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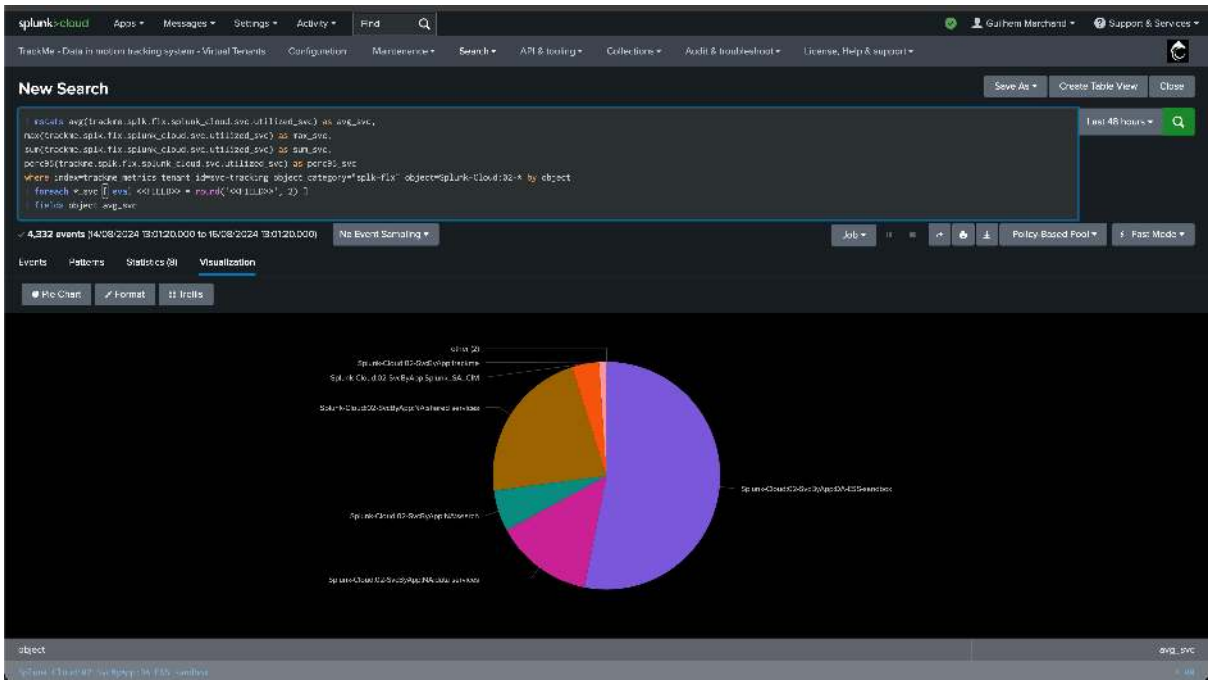
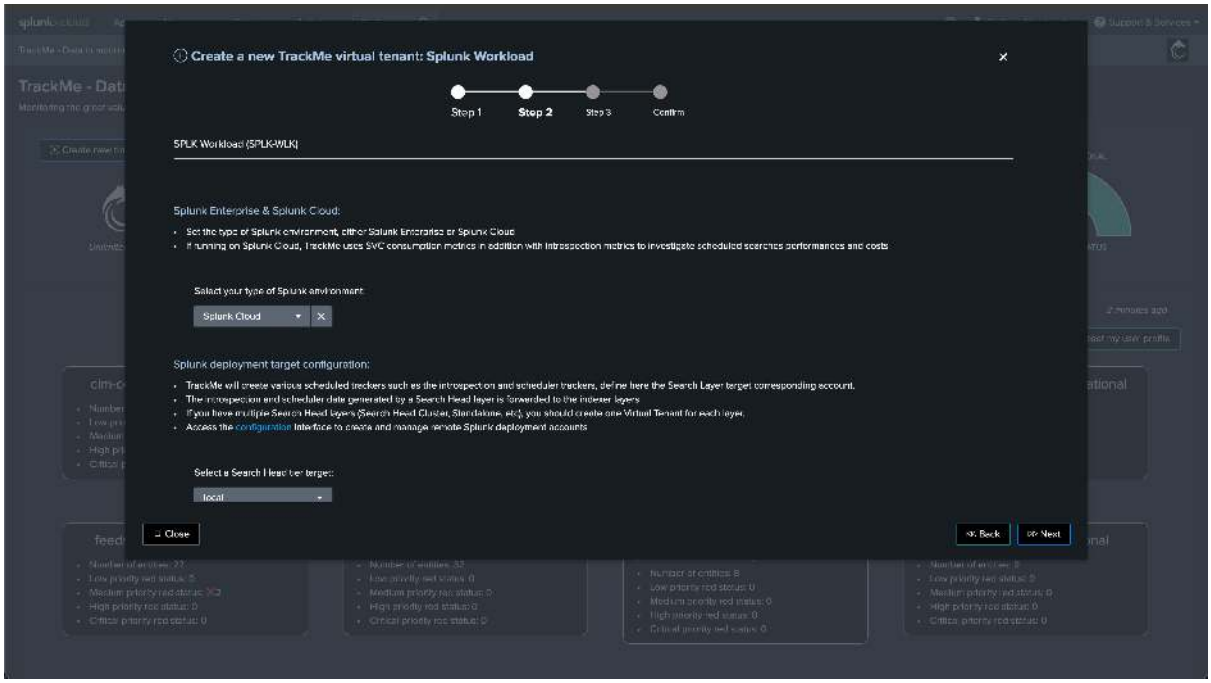
```
sum(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as sum_svc,
perc95(trackme.splk.flx.splunk_cloud.svc.utilized_svc) as perc95_svc
where index=trackme_metrics tenant_id=svc-tracking object_category="splk-flx"␣
↪object=Splunk-Cloud:02-* by object
| foreach *_svc [ eval <<FIELD>> = round('<<FIELD>>', 2) ]
| fields object avg_svc
```



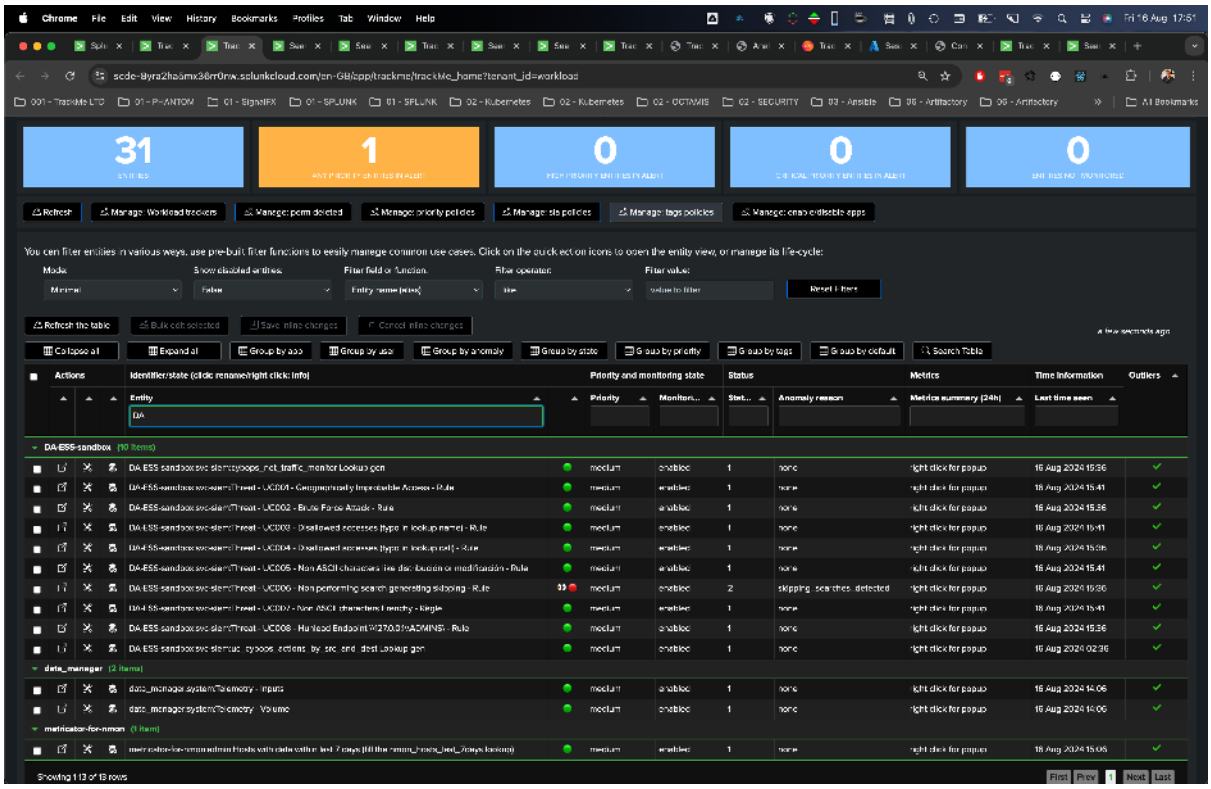
TrackMe Workload component and Splunk Cloud SVC consumption

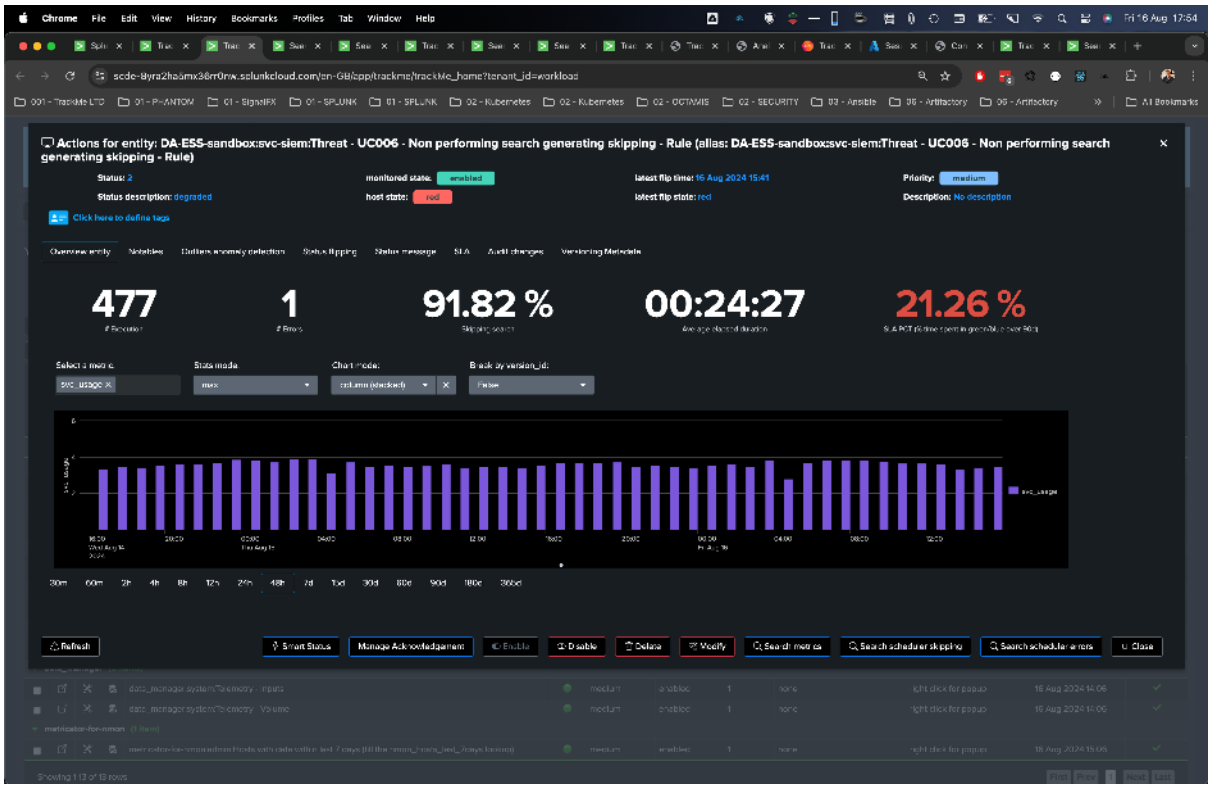
TrackMe's licensed customers can leverage the Workload component, which can also track SVC consumption on a per Splunk scheduled basis.

When you create the Workload Virtual Tenant, ensure to select "Splunk Cloud" as the type of Splunk environment:

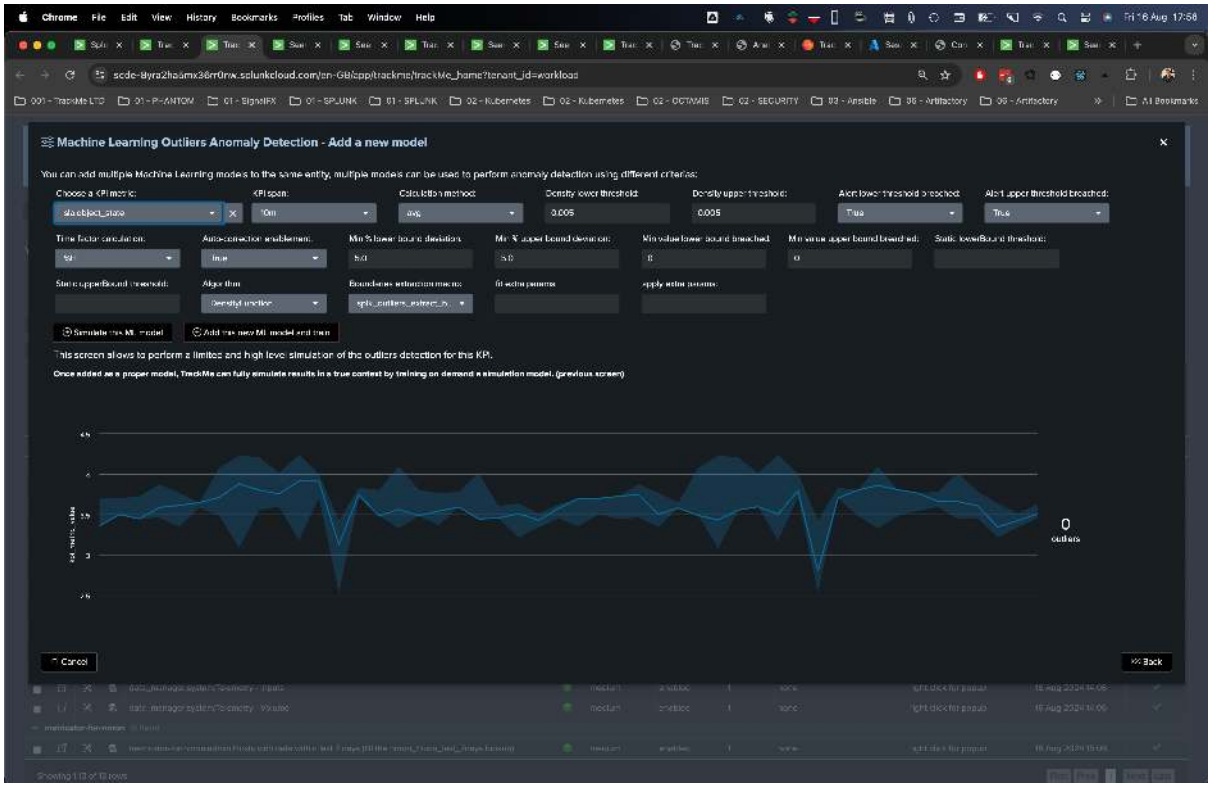


Once configured, the Workload component tracks various aspects of the health of Splunk scheduled, between other KPIs, the Workload component also tracks SVC usage:

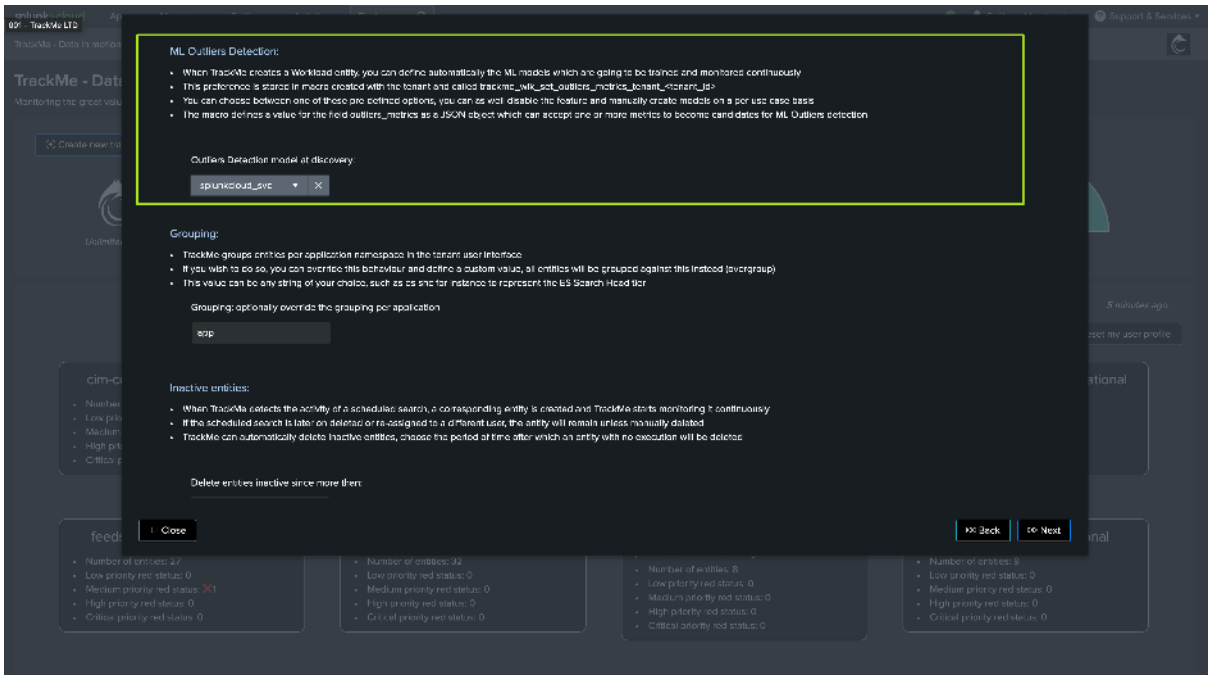




We can for instance add an Outlier models against the SVC consumption:



Note that by default, the Workload component would enable ML against the elapsed run time KPI, you can for instance while creating the tenant, or at a later stage, use SVC consumption instead.



Accessing metrics from the Workload component

The following search query can be used to access the SVC consumption metrics collected by the Workload component:

You need to replace the tenant_id name with the one you have created.

```
| mstats avg(trackme.splk.wlk.svc_usage) as avg_svc,
```

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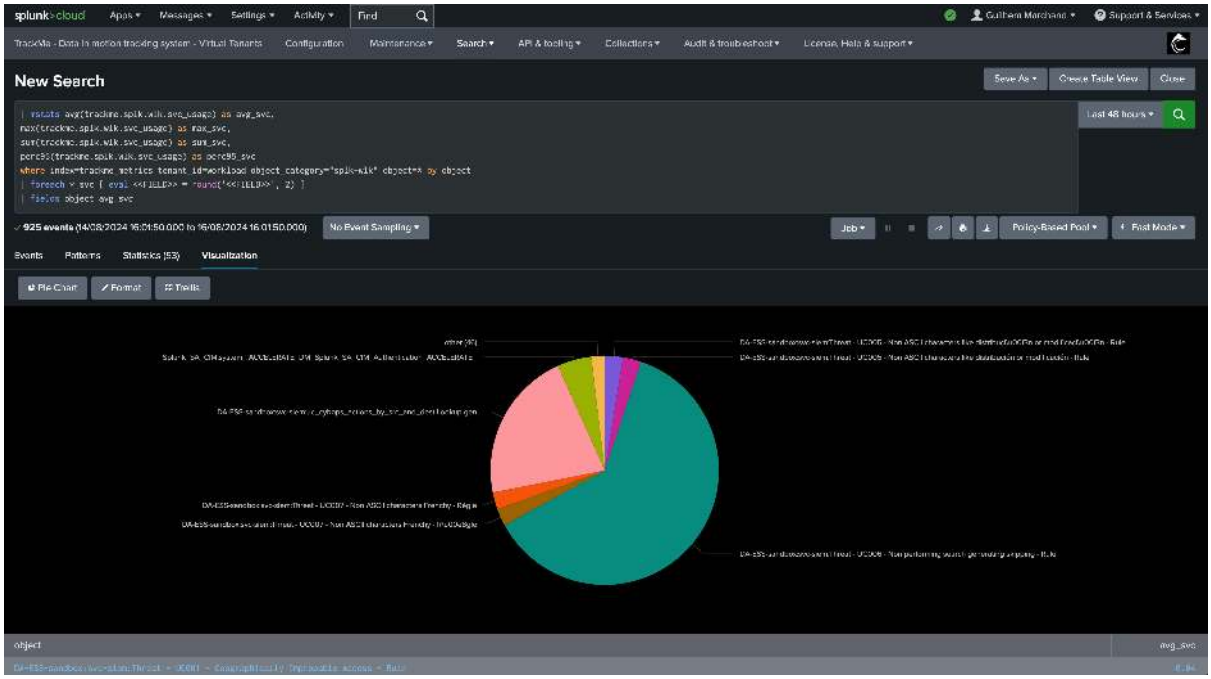
```
max(trackme.splk.wlk.svc_usage) as max_svc,
sum(trackme.splk.wlk.svc_usage) as sum_svc,
perc95(trackme.splk.wlk.svc_usage) as perc95_svc
where index=trackme_metrics tenant_id=workload object_category="splk-wlk" object=*␣
↪by object
| foreach *_svc [ eval <<FIELD>> = round('<<FIELD>>', 2) ]
```

Based on the previous example, you can easily build very interesting dashboards on top of this:

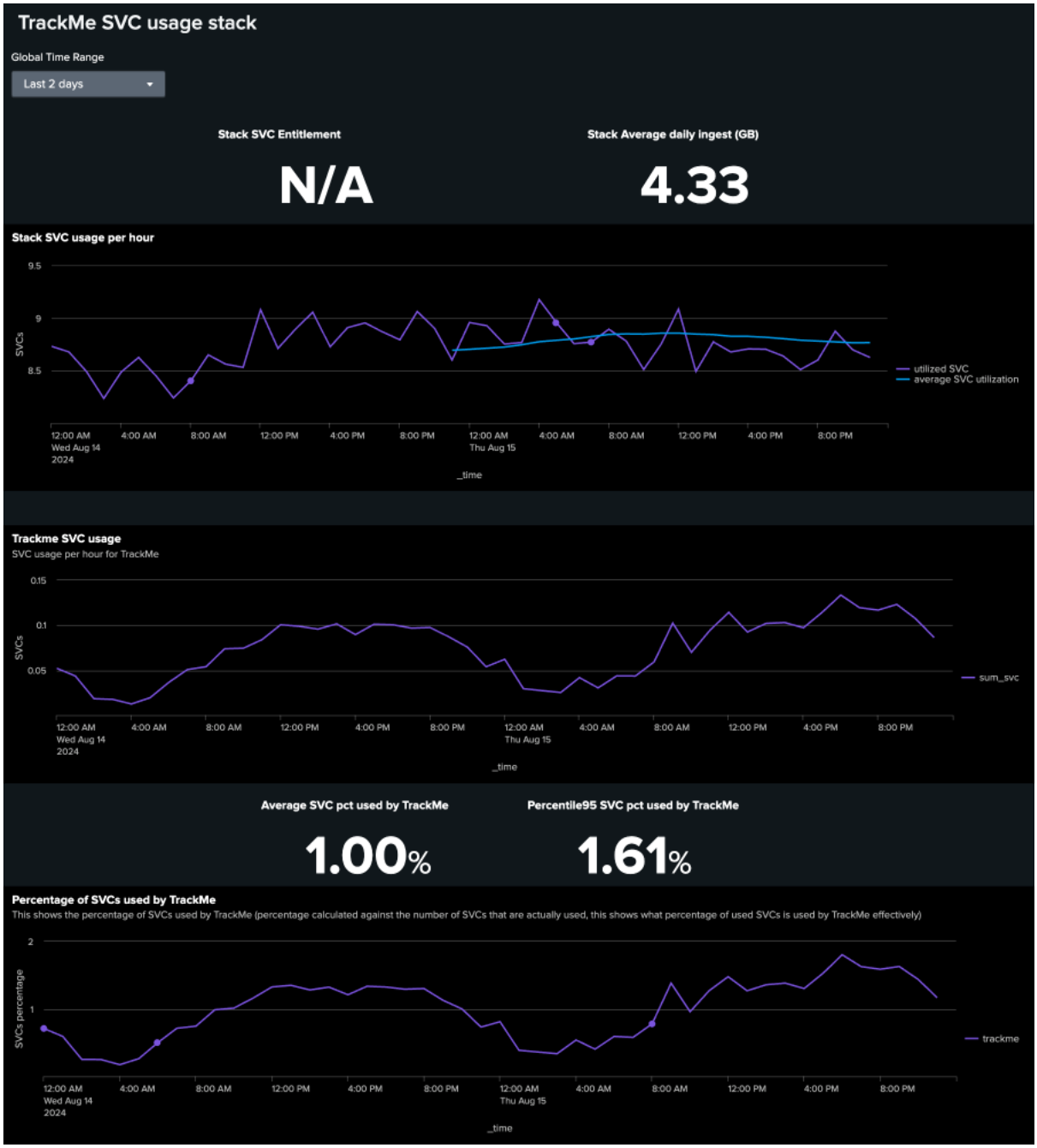


TrackMe out of the box SVC consumption dashboard

While not directly related to the SVC consumption TrackMe tracks through the components explained above, it is worth mentioning that TrackMe also comes with an out of the box dashboard which is designed to audit the SVC usage that is related to TrackMe itself.

You can find this dashboard in the menu "Audit & Troubleshoot" / "TrackMe SVC usage stack":

Note: the stack SVC entitlement comes as N/A because it is a dev Cloud stack which doesn't come with a normal limit, unlike a proper Cloud stack.



9.3.2 Monitor Splunk Workload with TrackMe's Workload component

Monitoring Splunk Search Head Clusters with TrackMe Flex Objects

- This tutorial demonstrates the monitoring of **Splunk Workload** with the TrackMe Workload component.
- The Workload component is a component restricted to licensed customers. Please contact Splunk Sales for more information.
- Using these steps will enable TrackMe to continuously monitor Splunk scheduled activity, detect execution anomalies and changes in behavior, as well as performing versioning of searches definition.
- Monitoring the Splunk scheduling workload is a critical part for Splunk. For instance, detecting when your SIEM correlation searches are affected by any issue is as crucial as detecting when feeds have stopped feeding your use cases.

- With TrackMe's remote search capabilities, you can monitor as many Search Head tiers as you need from a single pane of glass.

Hint

Evolutions in TrackMe 2.1.28

- Since TrackMe 2.1.28, you can now control the list of parameters that are taken into account to calculate the version_id hash.
- To do so, go in Configure / splk-general and update the `splk_general_workload_version_id_keys` parameter.
- The default is to take into account the following parameters: search,dispatch.earliest,dispatch.latest,description,cron_schedule

Requirements

In most cases, you will want to target a different Search Head tier than the one where the TrackMe instance is running.

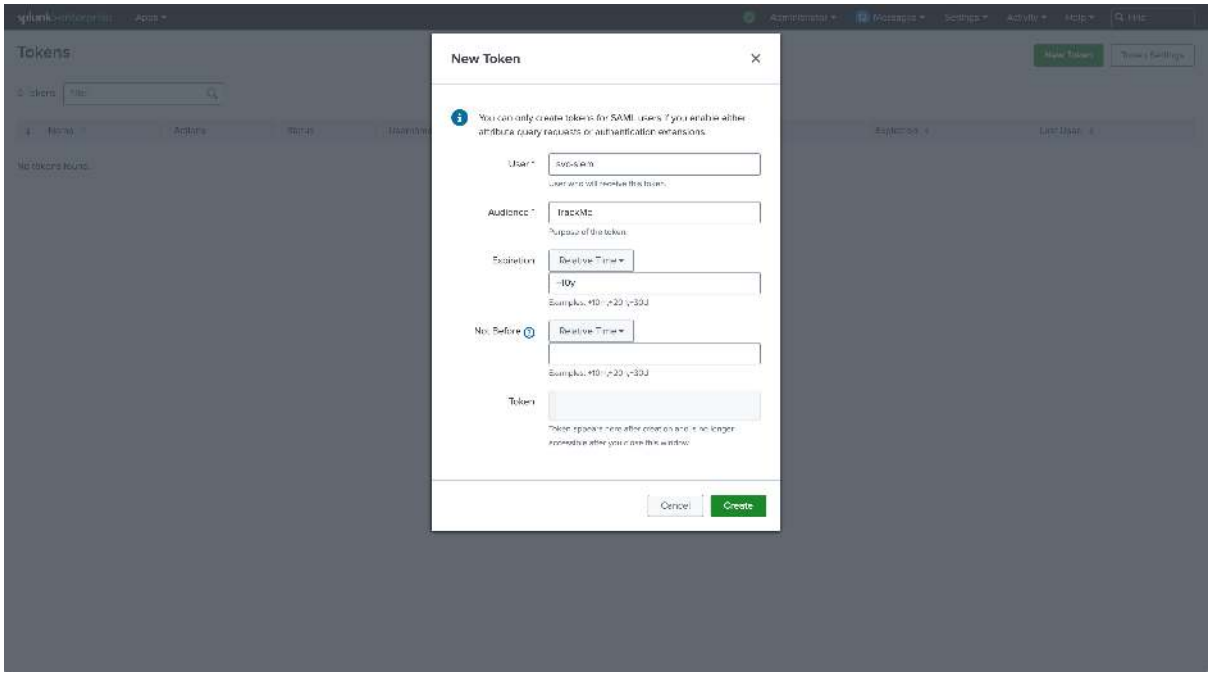
For example, if you are running **Splunk Enterprise Security**, this is normally in a different Search Tier. We will therefore start by creating a Splunk Remote Account in TrackMe to access the Search Head tier, programmatically speaking.

Step 1: Create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account for the SHC

The first step is to create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account for the Cluster Manager. For more information about TrackMe Remote Search capabilities and configuration:

Remote Splunk deployments

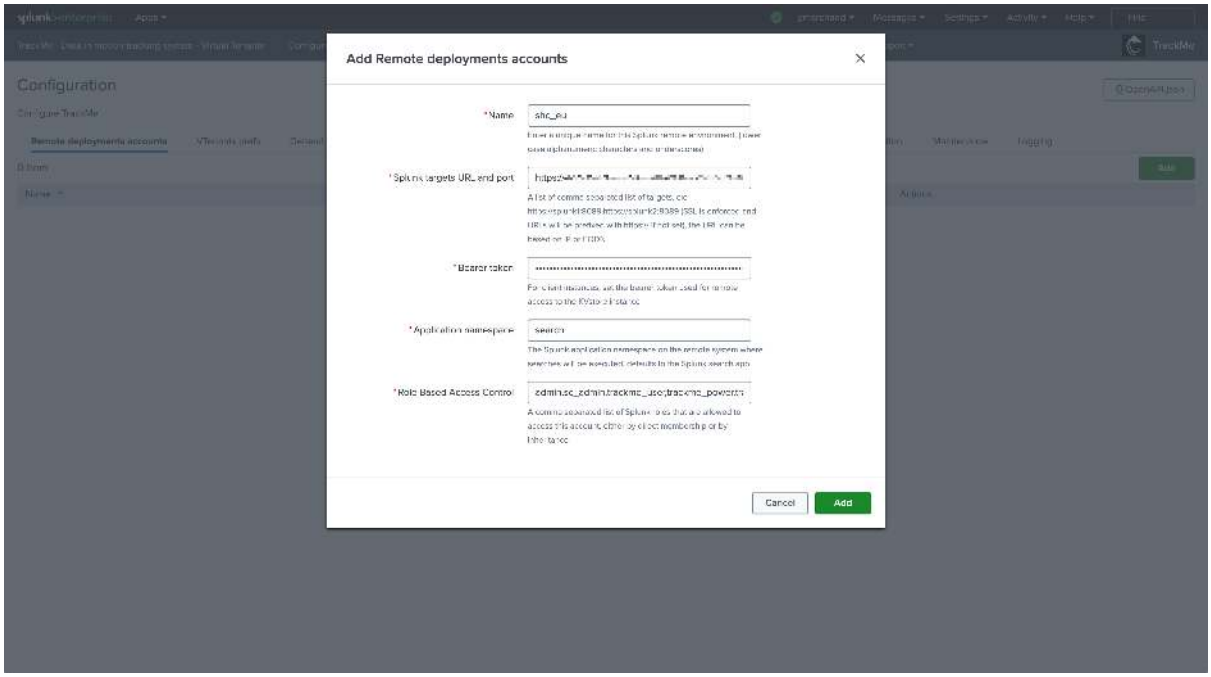
On the Search Head Cluster, create a new Splunk bearer token for the TrackMe Remote Deployment Account:

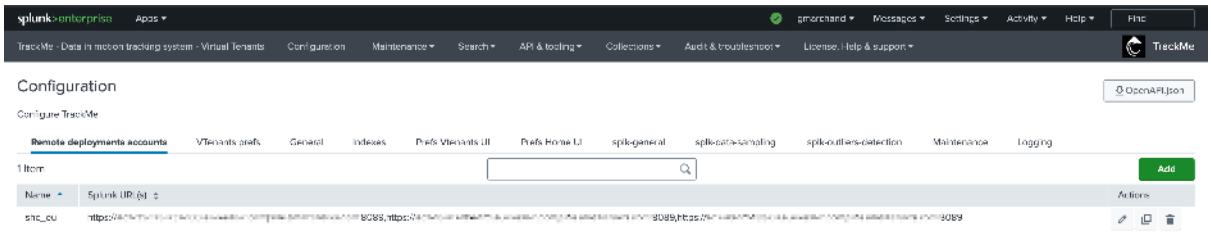


In TrackMe, click on Configure / Remote Deployment Accounts and add a new account:

- If running a Search Head Cluster, you can specify each of the SHC members in a comma-separated list or use a load balancer URL.

- If running a standalone Search Head, you can specify the Splunk API URL of the Search Head.
- If multiple endpoints are specified, TrackMe automatically dispatches searches randomly amongst available and responding members (it validates connectivity and authentication)





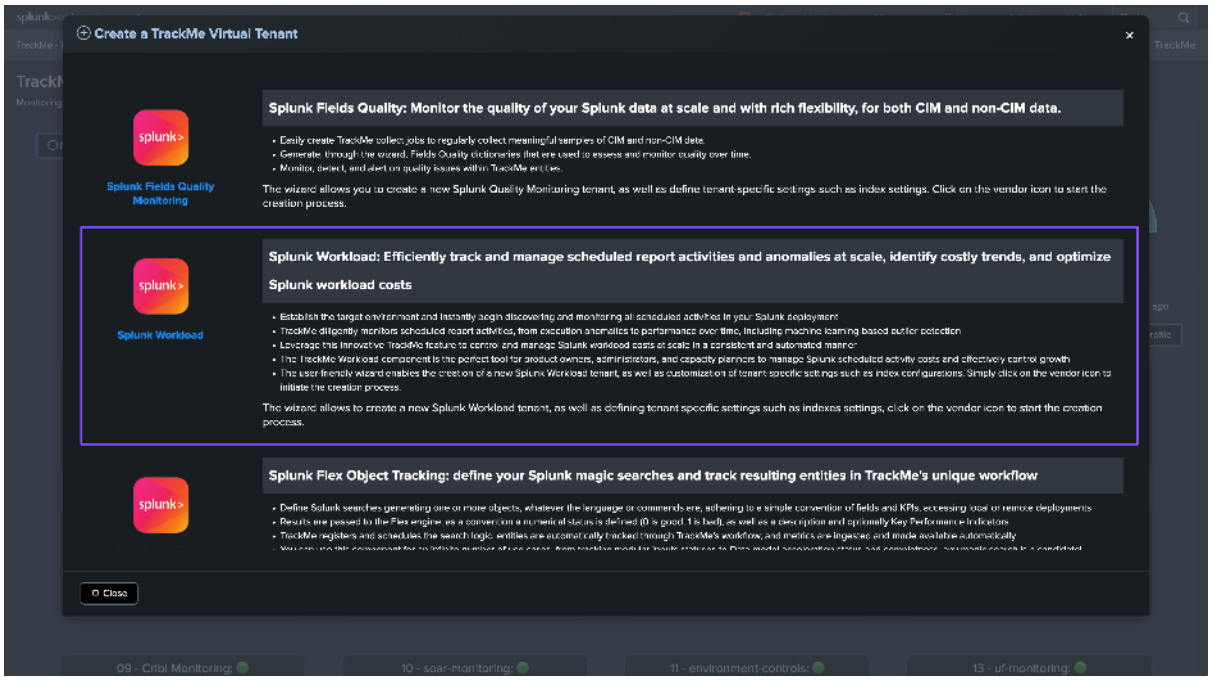
Managing multiple Search Head tiers

- If you have multiple Search Head tiers to be monitored, you can create a Remote Deployment Account for each tier.
- You will then be able to manage and monitor as many Search Head tiers as you need from a single pane of glass in TrackMe.

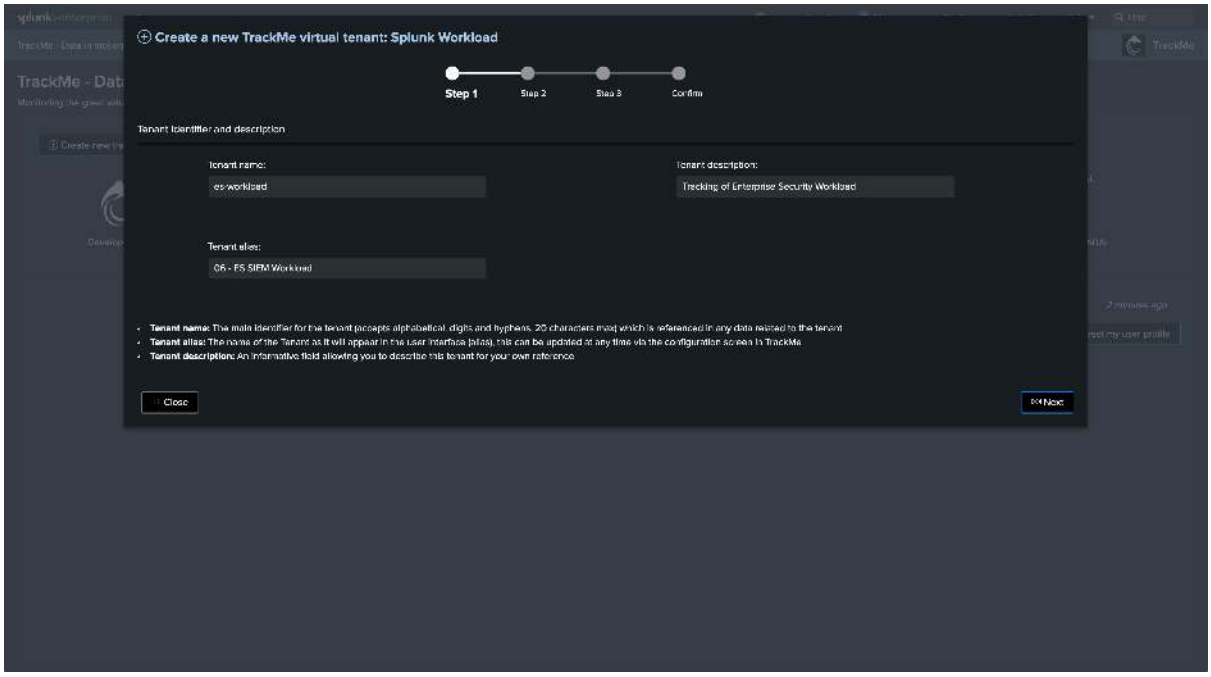
Step 2: Create a Workload tenant and use the wizard to create trackers automatically

Access the tenant creation wizard and select the Workload component

Click on "New tracking tenant":



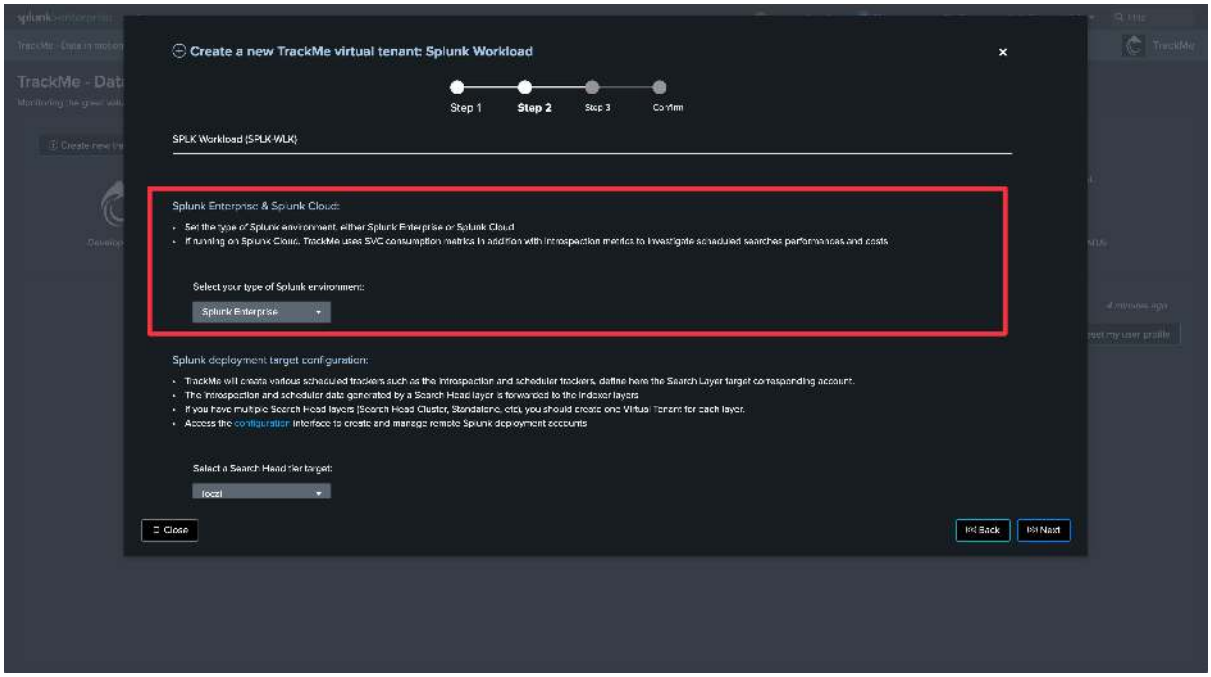
Choose the tenant_id and other main information



Define the type of Splunk deployment (Enterprise/Cloud)

Splunk Enterprise vs Splunk Cloud

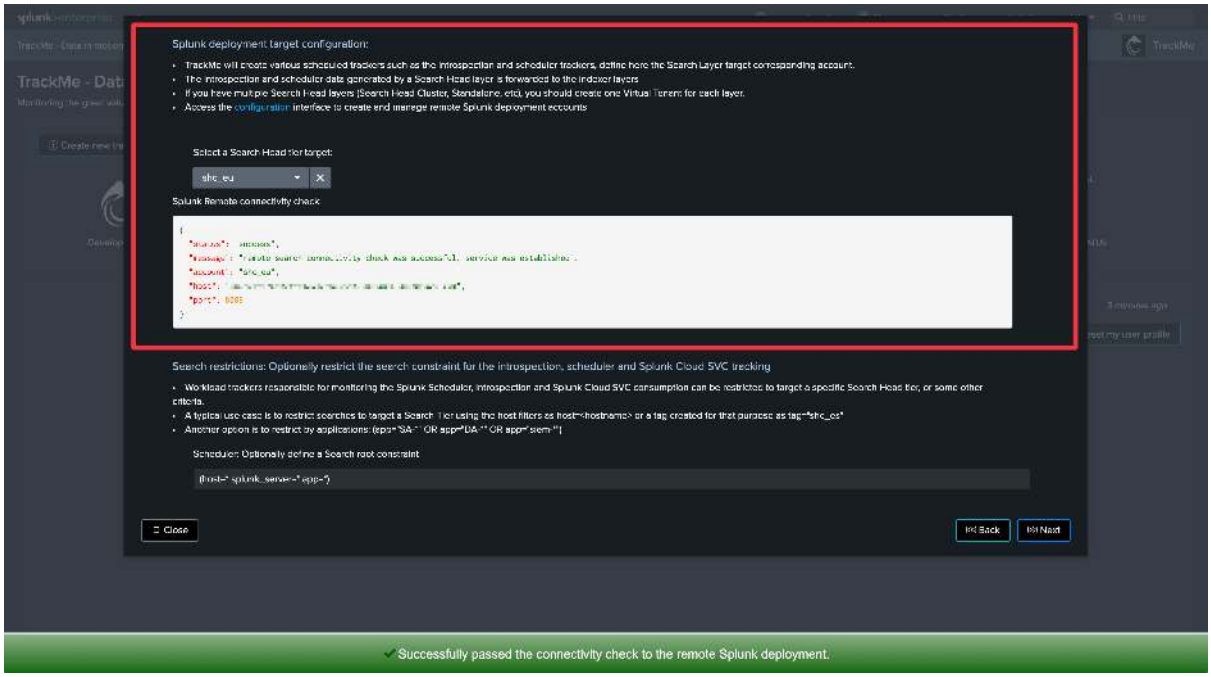
- The main difference here is that if Splunk Cloud is selected, TrackMe will create necessary trackers to monitor the SVC consumption of monitored scheduled searches.
- Select Splunk Cloud if the environment being monitored is a Splunk Cloud environment.



Select the Search Head tier target

Search Head target

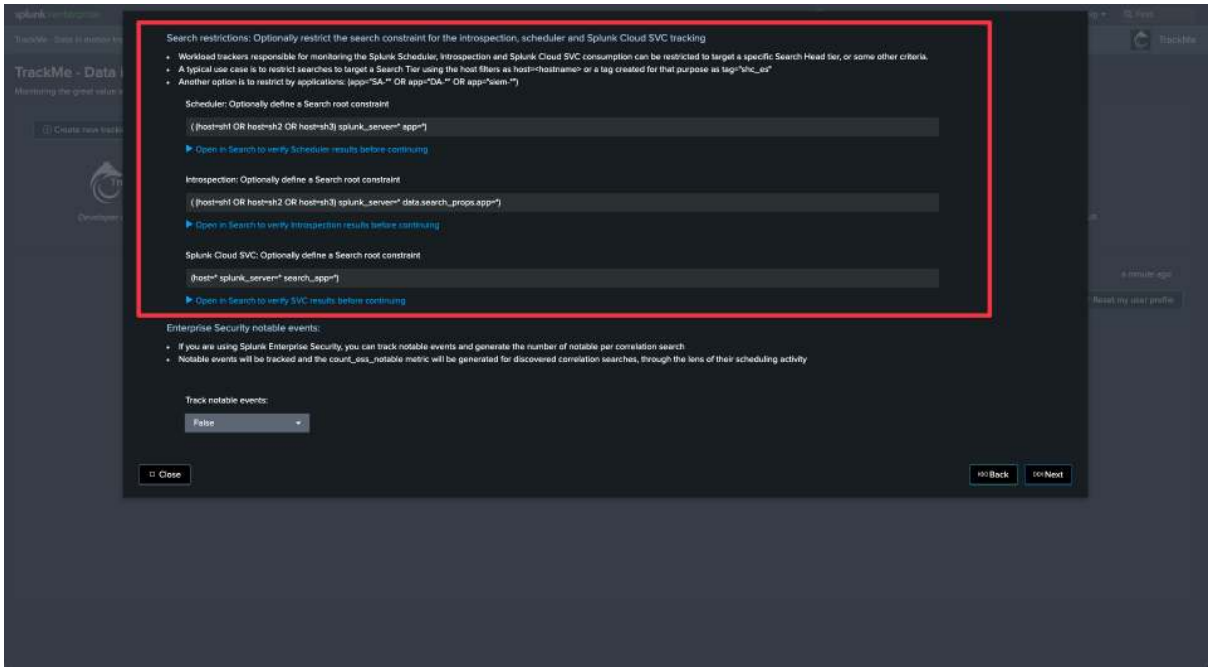
- Although some of the search logics TrackMe implements could indeed be run on the TrackMe instance itself if both can search the same indexers, there are much deeper API-related logics which come into account for the Workload components.
- Therefore, it is important to select the right Splunk Remote Deployment Account targeting the desired Search Head tier.



Define Search Restrictions

Search Restrictions

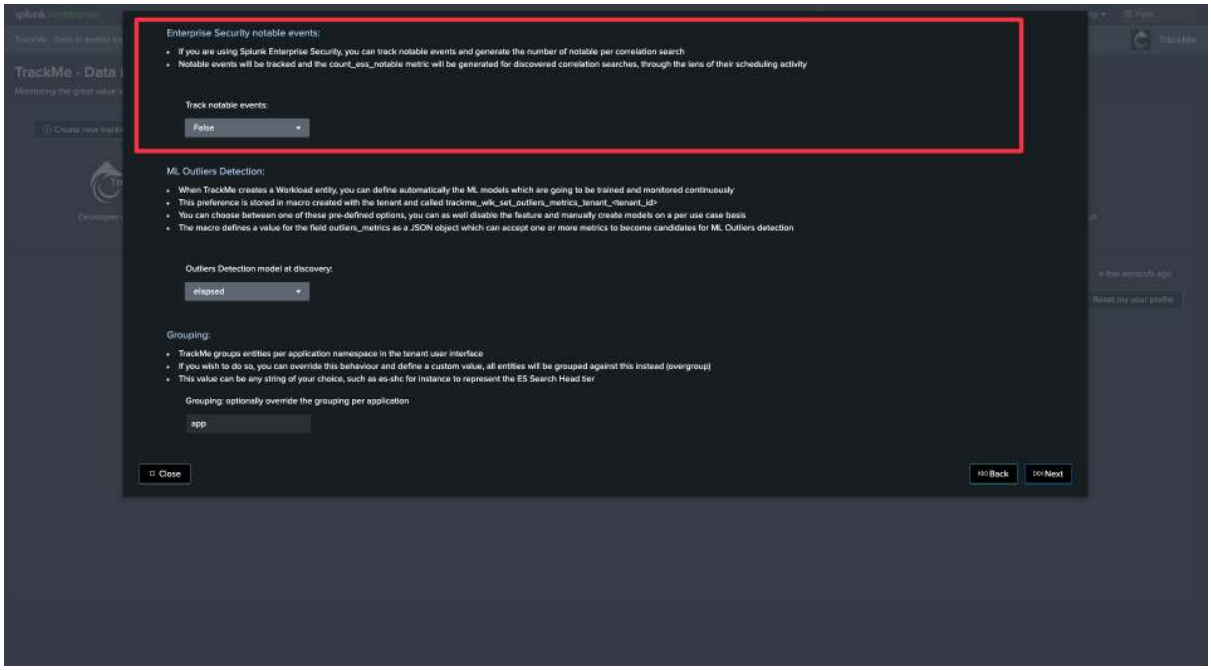
- For each of the main categories of activity, you need to define and/or restrict the Search Heads to be considered for monitoring.
- This is important to avoid monitoring searches that are out of the scope of the Search Head you target, but whose underlying activity can be accessed from the TrackMe instance.
- In the example below, we restrict to a given Search Tier using the filter `(host=sh1 OR host=sh2 OR host=sh3)`



Tracking Enterprise Security Notables

Tracking Notable events

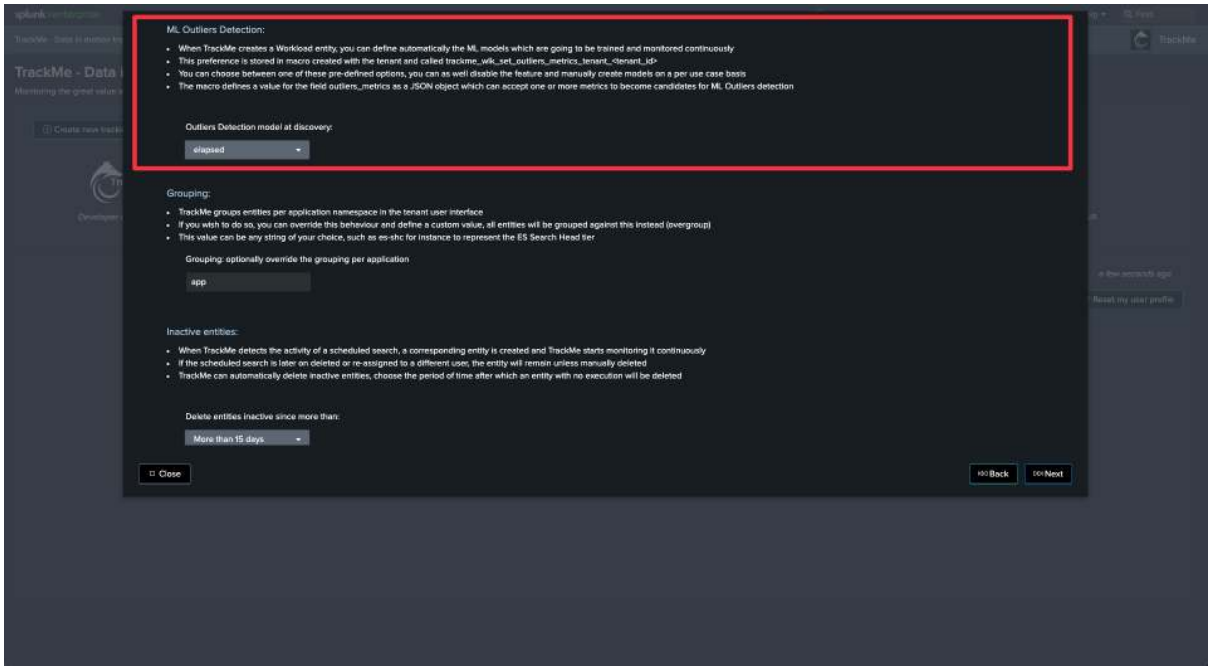
- The Workload component can track notable events generated by correlation search, and turns this into a TrackMe metric.
- You can then use TrackMe to review the number of notable events created by your correlation searches.



ML Outliers Detection

Outliers detection and Workload

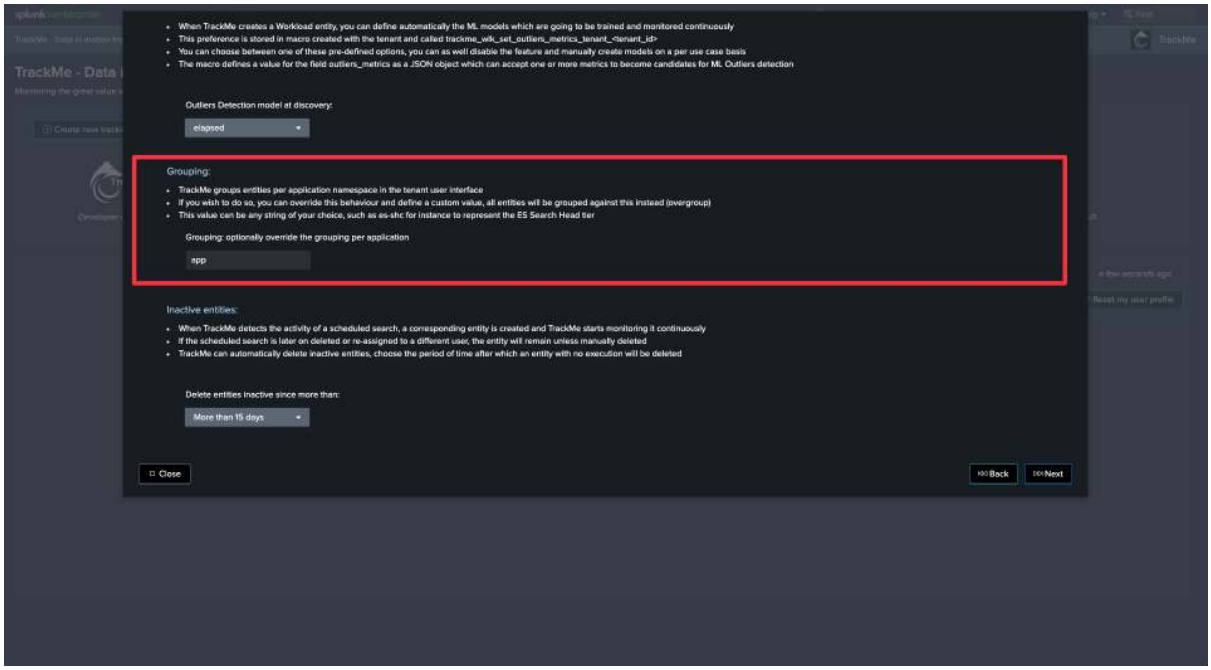
- TrackMe can use ML Outliers detection to automatically detect abnormal trends for a given metric.
- In the context of the Workload, TrackMe by default generates and trains models against the run time in seconds of the searches, so it can detect an abnormal trend in the time taken by searches to be executed.
- You can customize and/or disable this behavior.



Grouping

Workload grouping

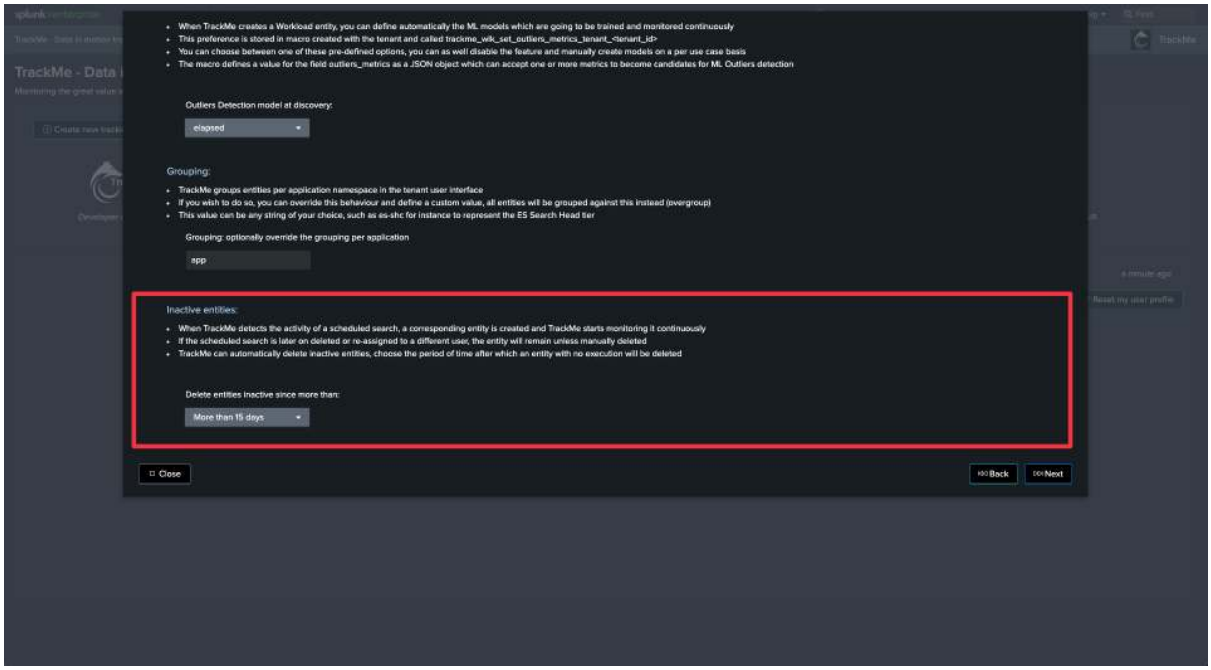
- In the Workload component, the default behavior is to group TrackMe entities per Splunk application namespace.
- This means you should not monitor multiple Search Head tiers within the same tenant (entities would be mixed all together).
- If you wish to target multiple Search Head tiers in the same tenant, you need to use the grouping to group against a custom pattern.
- You can also simply use this setting to force TrackMe not to group per application namespace.



Inactive entities

Managing entities without any activity

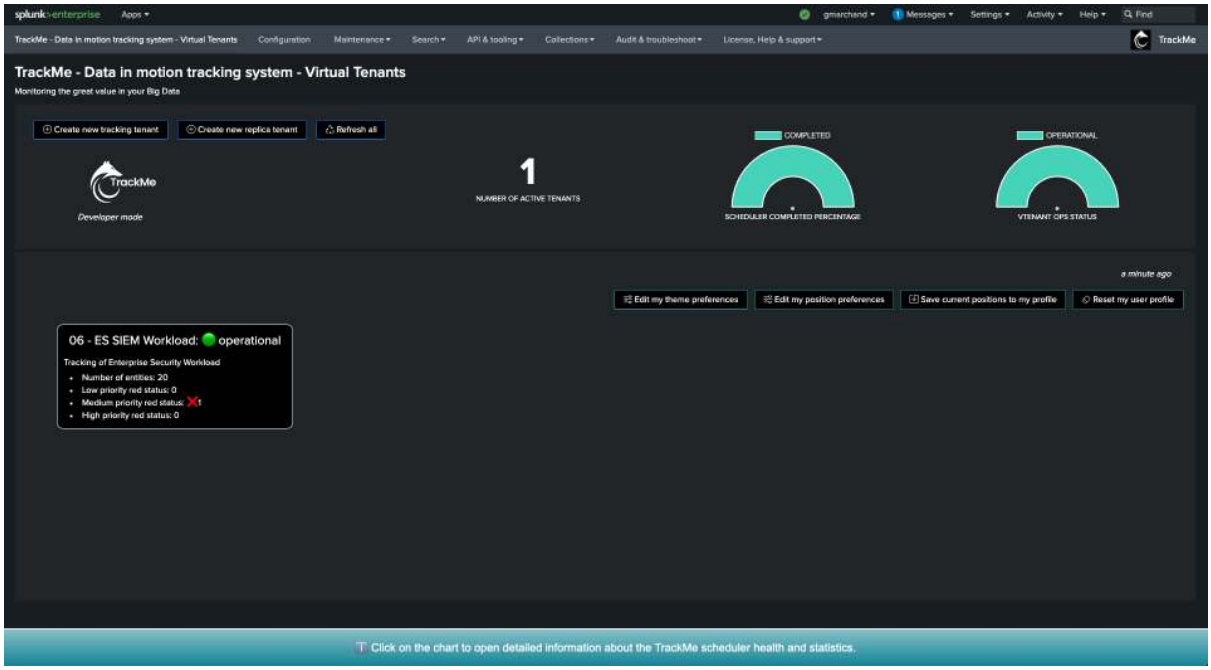
- When a search schedule is disabled, it will become inactive after some time.
- This setting instructs what TrackMe should do with these entities. The default behavior is to remove entities which have not been active for more than 15 days.

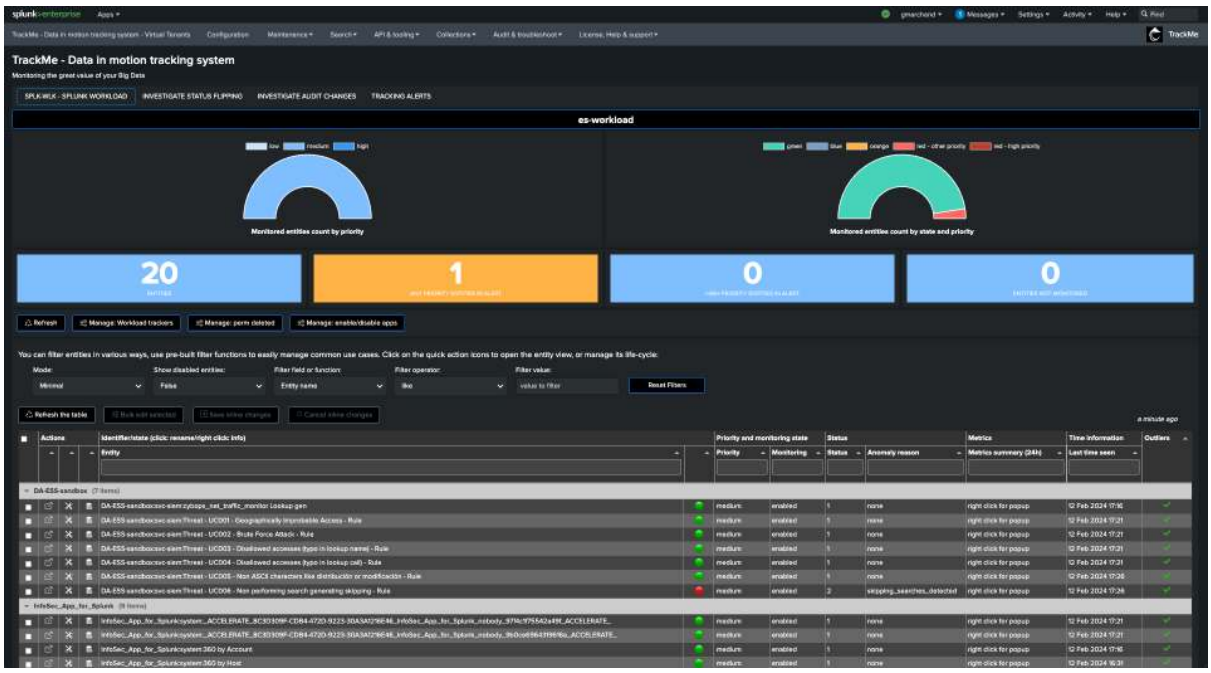


Validate the tenant creation and start

After the tenant is created, wait up to 5 minutes before seeing the first entities in TrackMe

- Immediately after the tenant is created, TrackMe starts to orchestrate the Workload detection logic.
- This can take up to 5 minutes before you can start seeing entities created in the Workload component.

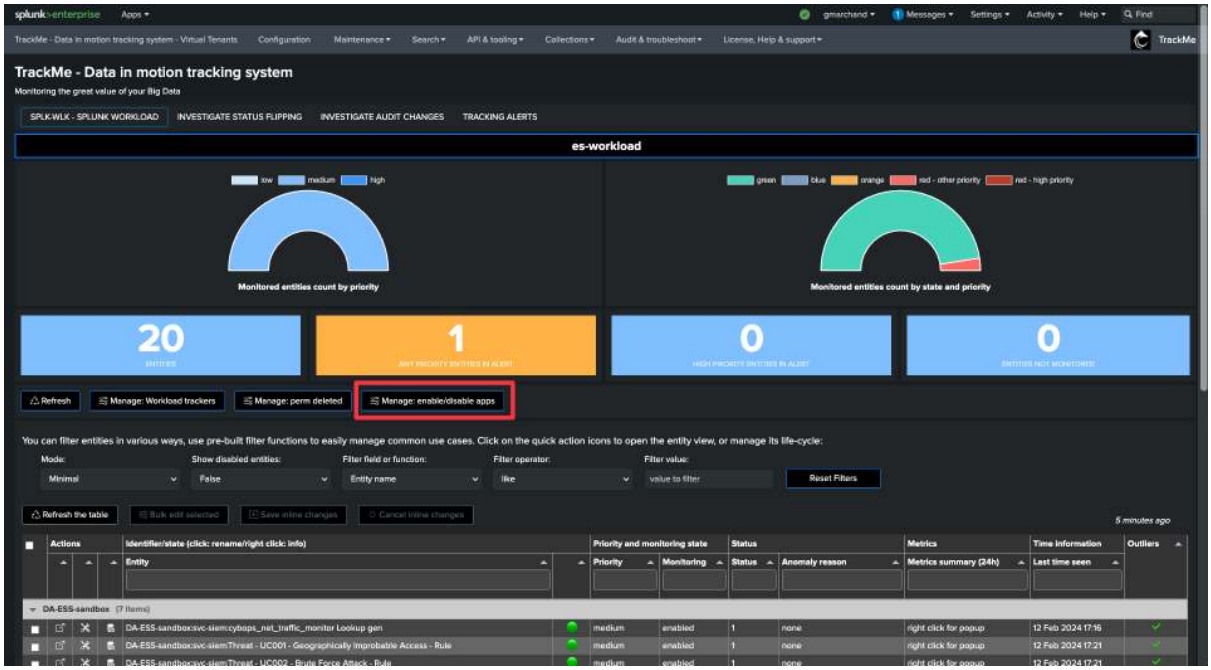


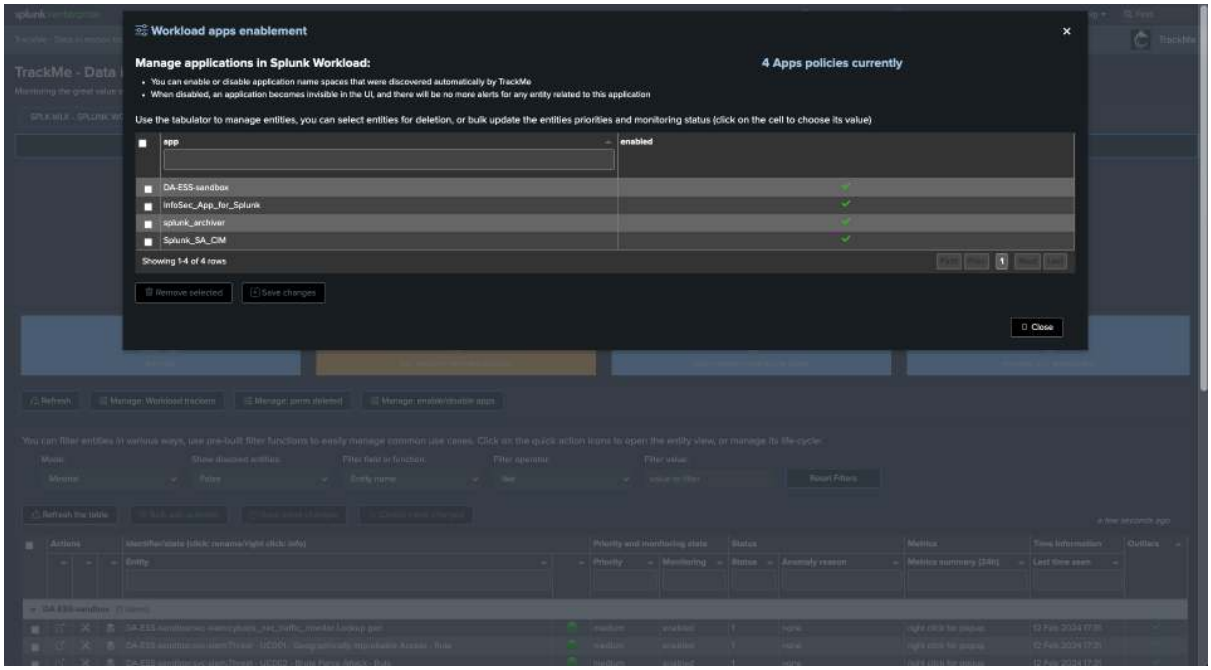


Step 3: Start using the Workload component, detect and investigate scheduling issues

Ignoring specific Splunk application namespaces

- You can ignore specific Splunk application namespaces from the Workload component.
- This can be useful to remove Splunk out-of-the-box applications which are not relevant for your monitoring.
- Click on "Manage: enable/disable apps" to access the configuration screen





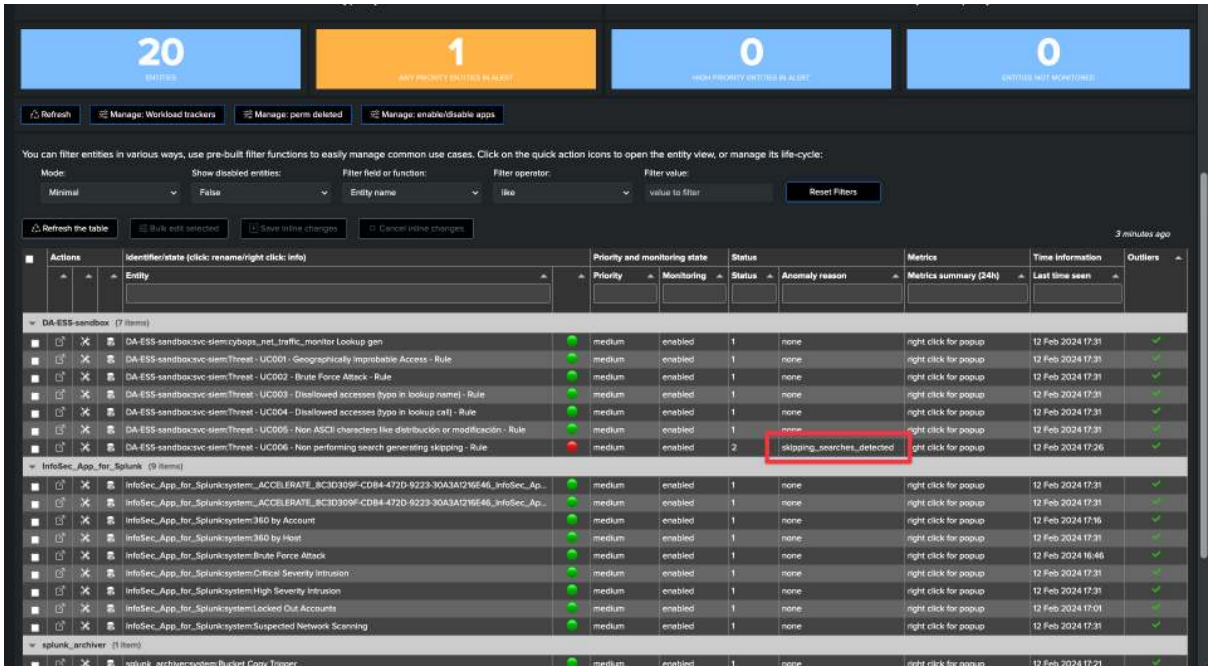
Use case: detecting skipping searches

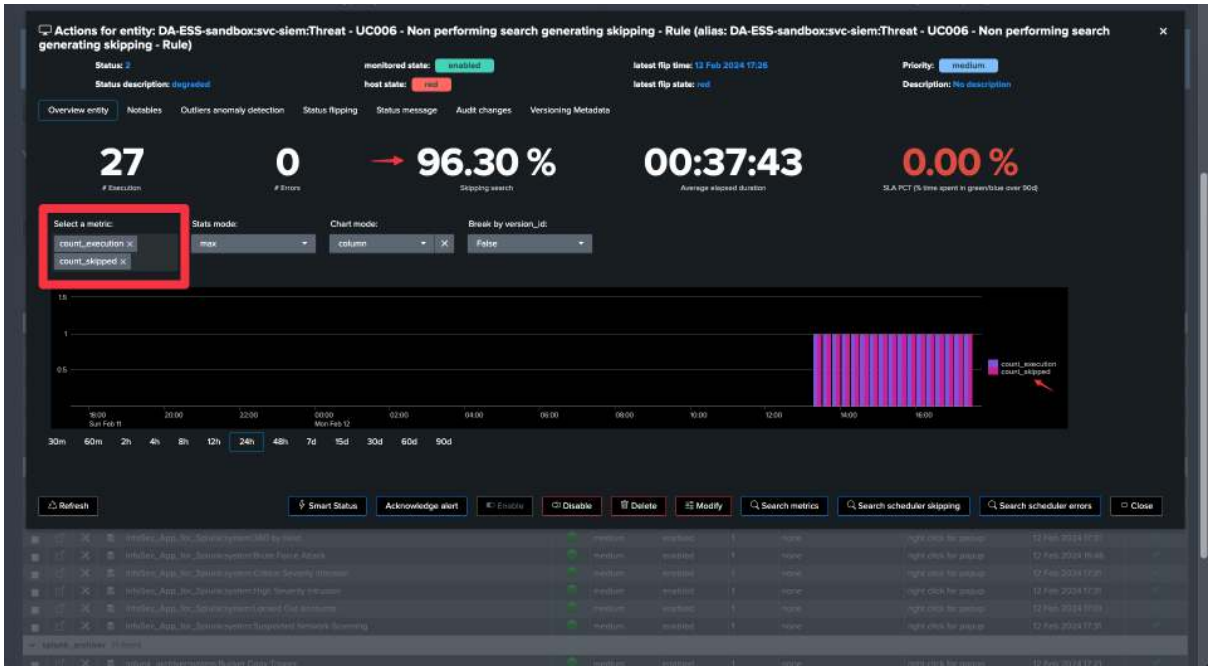
What are skipping searches and how these affect Splunk workload

- Skipping searches happen when a given search takes too long to be executed and is then skipped by the scheduler.

- The current cron schedule defines how often the search is executed and indirectly defines how long in seconds the search can run before a new search should normally be executed.
- If Splunk encounters that a search is already running at this stage, its execution will be skipped.

Depending on the percentage of skipping searches, TrackMe sets the entities status to orange or red:



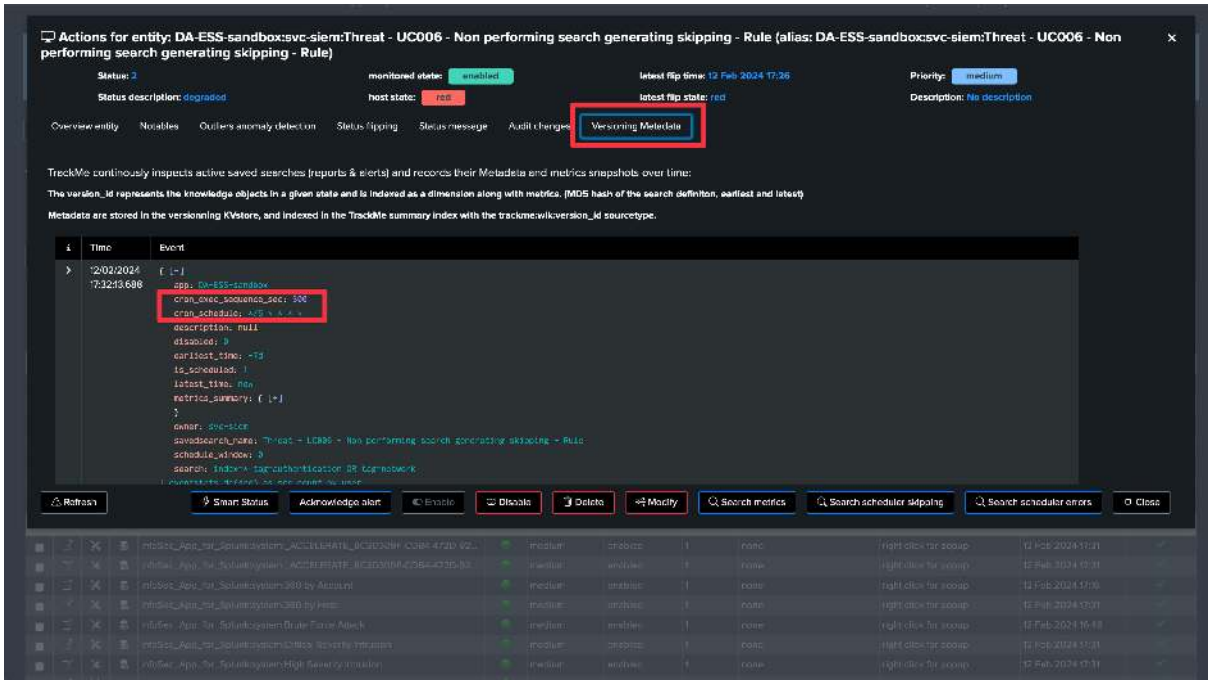


TrackMe's versioning, cron schedule and cron sequence

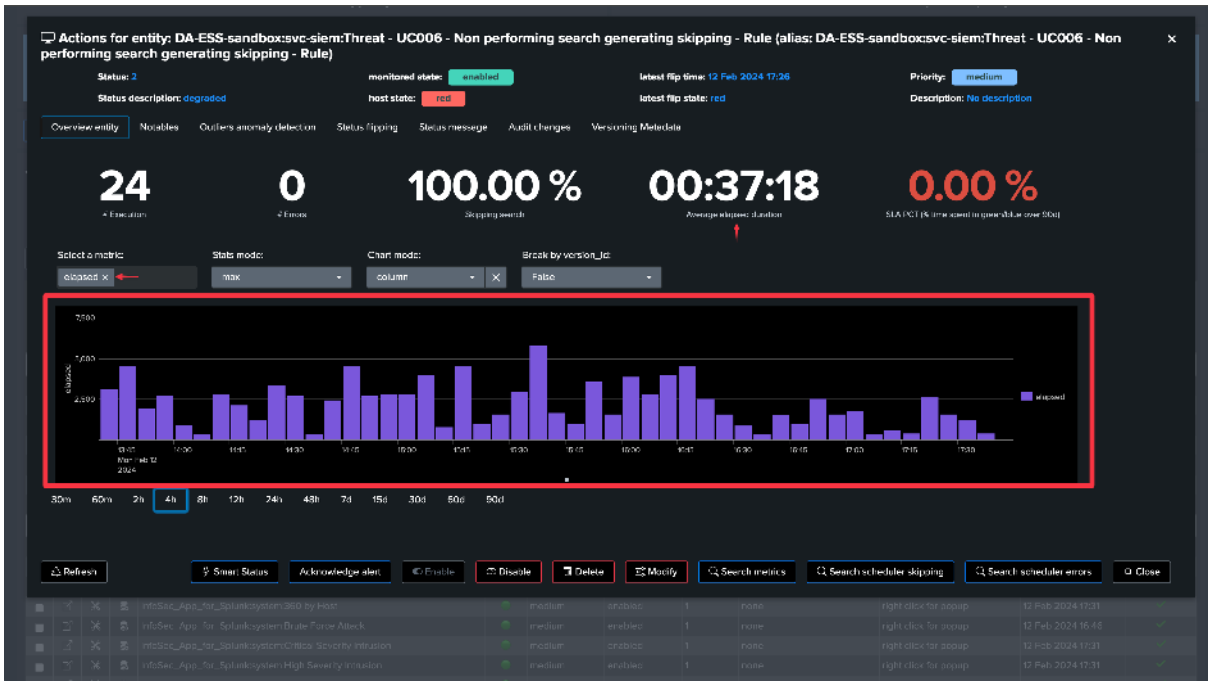
- TrackMe performs versioning of all monitored searches and detects when a search is updated.
- It also extracts the cron schedule and uses the `croniter` Python library to calculate the maximum run time sequence in seconds of the search.
- You can use this information to easily understand, without quitting TrackMe, the reasons for skipping

searches.

In this example, we can see that the cron schedule is set to run every 5 minutes, and that the maximum run time sequence is 300 seconds:



However, The run time execution is well over acceptable values, and the search is skipped:



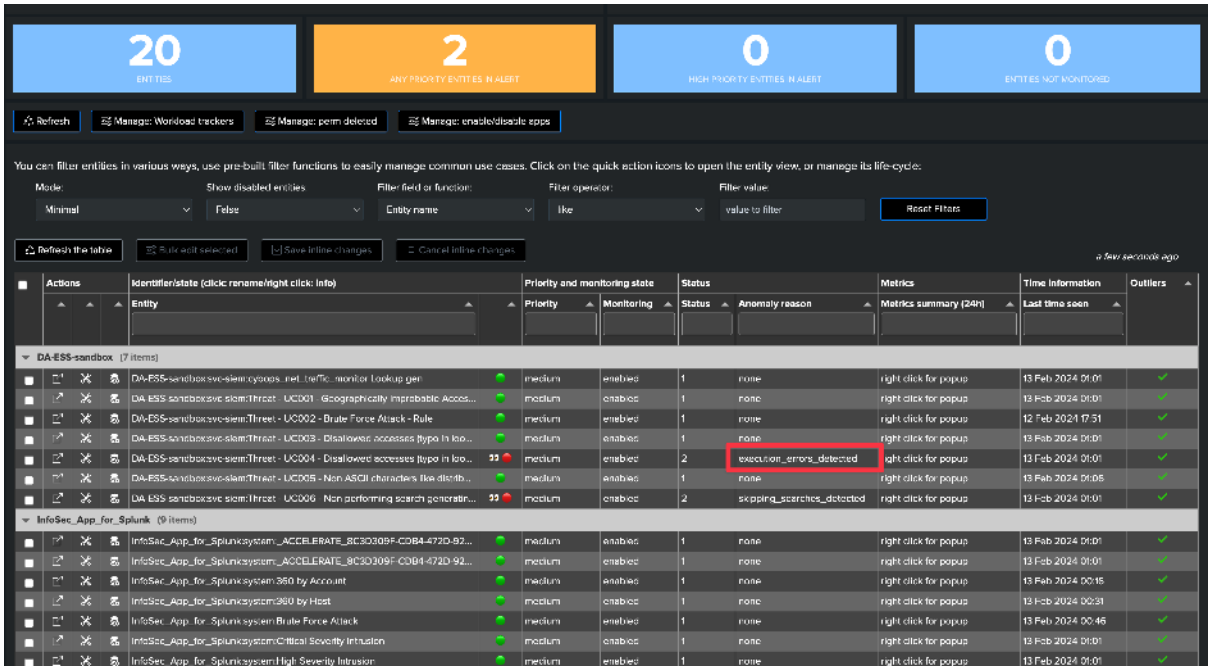
This search is clearly encountering quality issues, and needs to be reviewed and redesigned to perform properly or have a more adapted cron schedule.

Use case: detecting searches suffering from execution anomalies

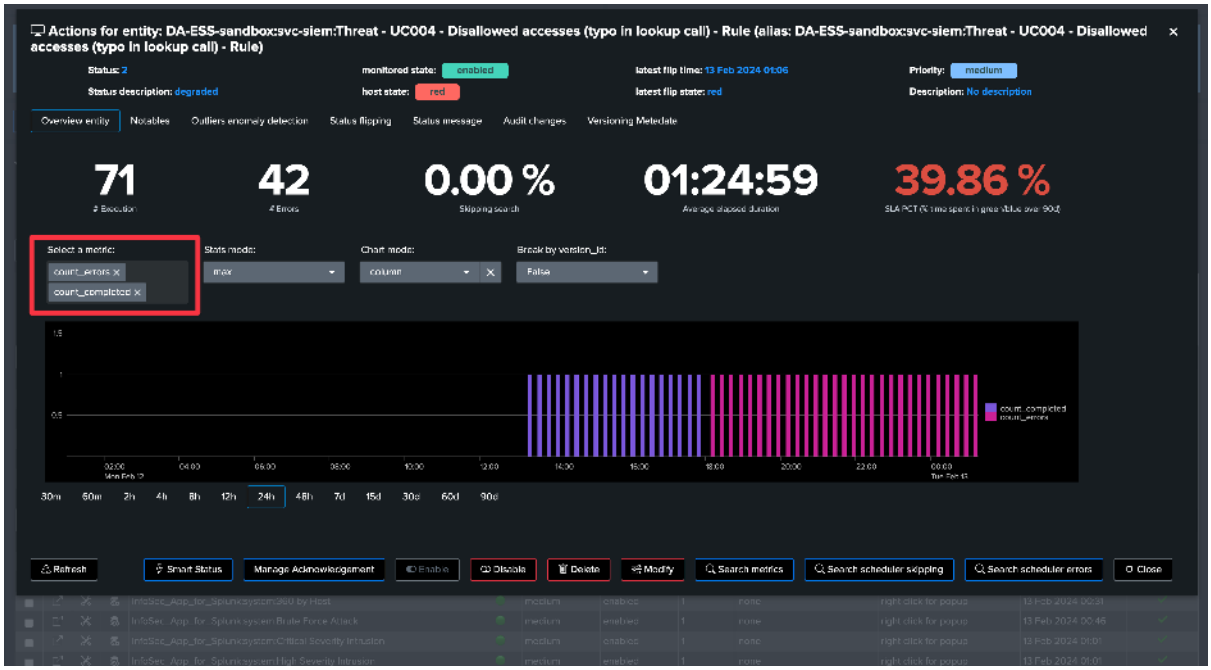
Execution errors typically indicate non-working searches and may slightly affect your Splunk use cases

- There are plenty of reasons why a Splunk search could start failing at some point in its lifecycle.
- This may happen due to temporary infrastructure issues, incorrect syntax, breaking change introduction, third-party application installation or updates… plenty!
- This gets also more complex and challenging with the continuous growth of the environment and use cases. Very often, use cases fail silently and are not detected until a major issue is encountered.
- With TrackMe's Workload component, anomaly executions are detected at scale, made easily available and automatically investigated for use cases and platform owners to review as soon as possible.

Searches suffering from execution anomalies are tagged with the anonaly_reason=execution_errors_detected



Open the entity and review when execution errors were detected

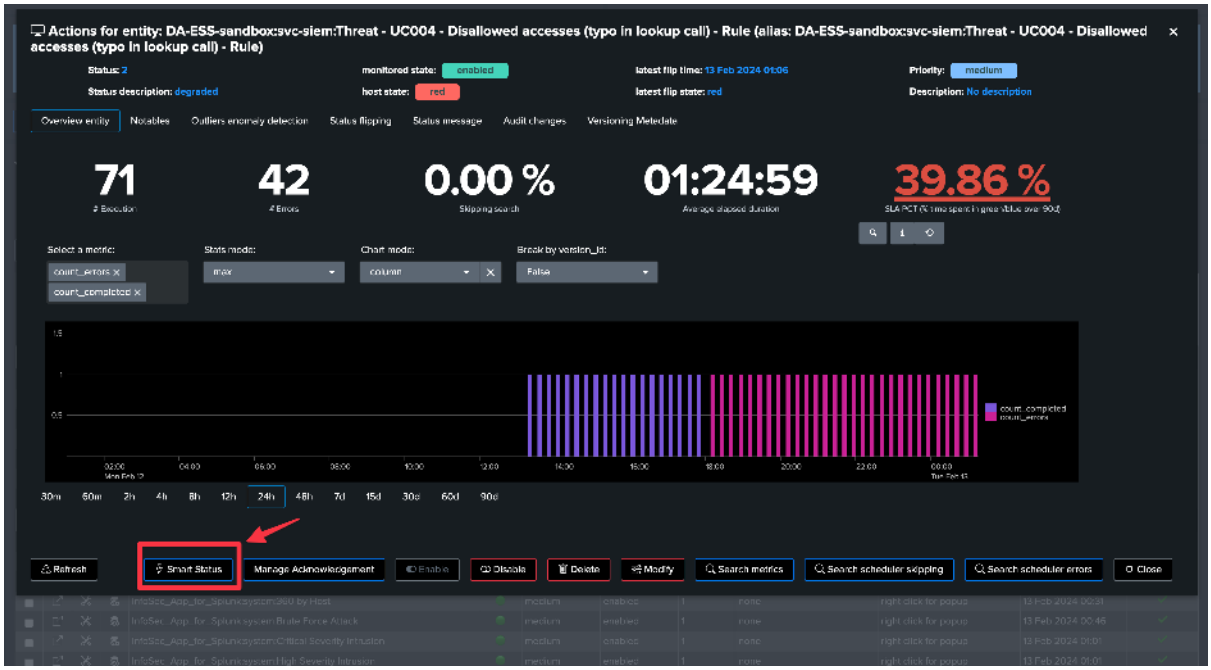


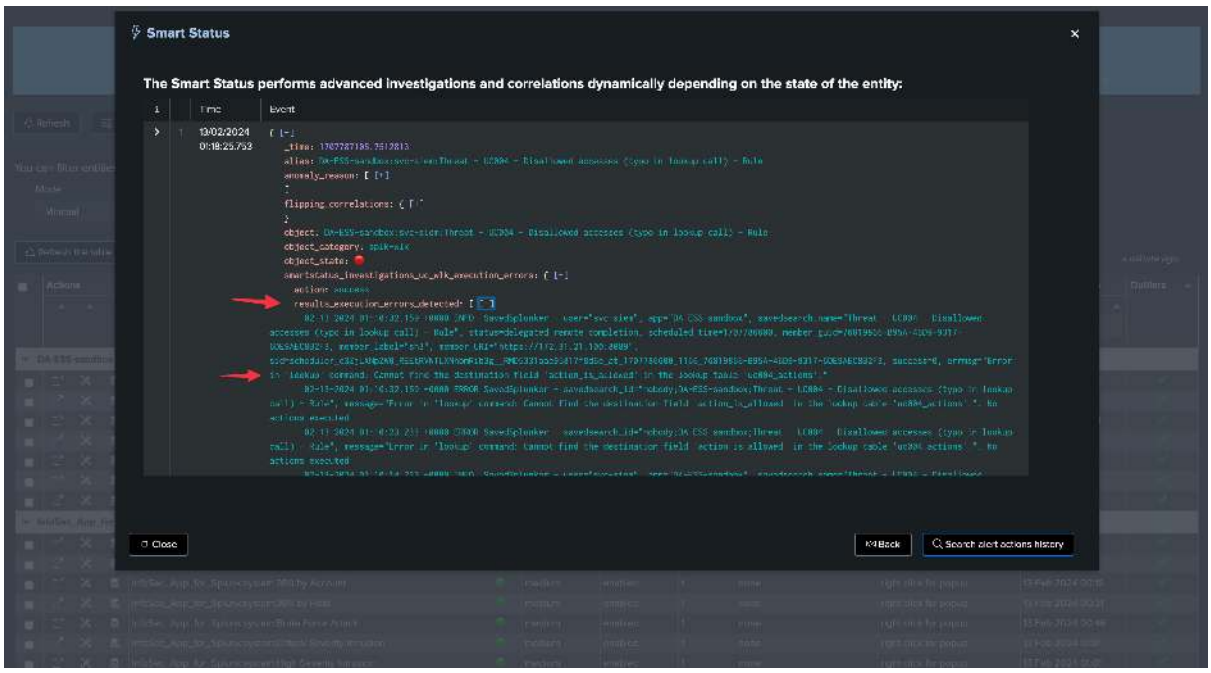
In a single click, you can use the SmartStatus to retrieve a meaningful sample of the Splunk scheduler execution errors:

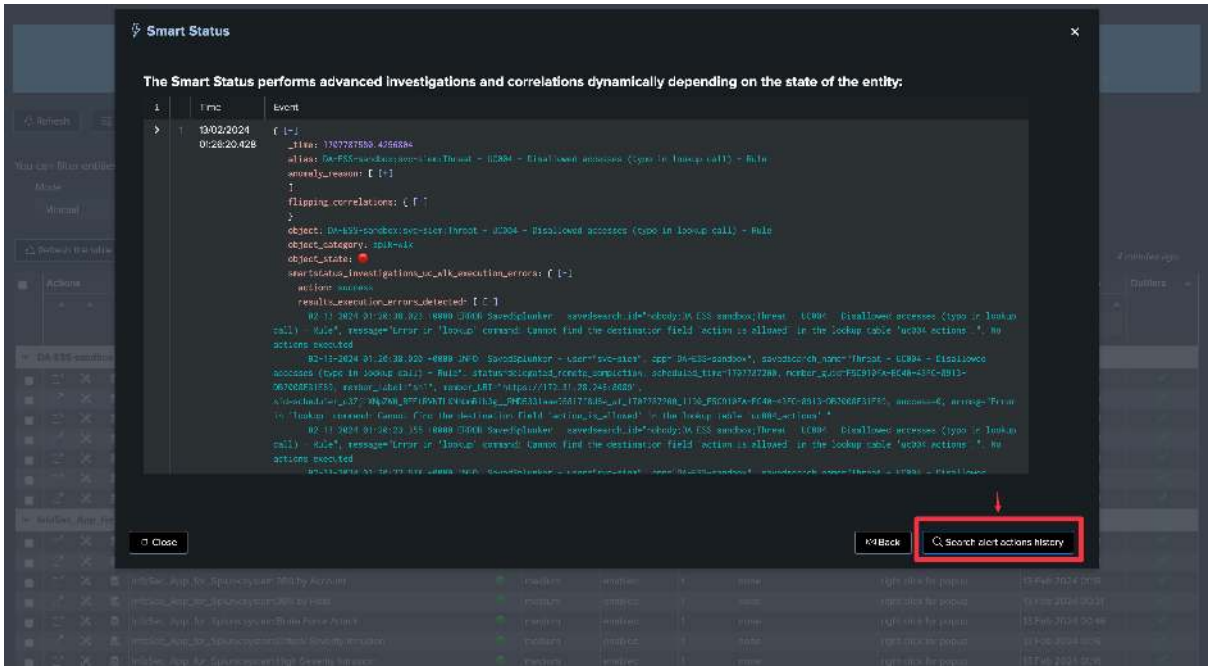
Hint

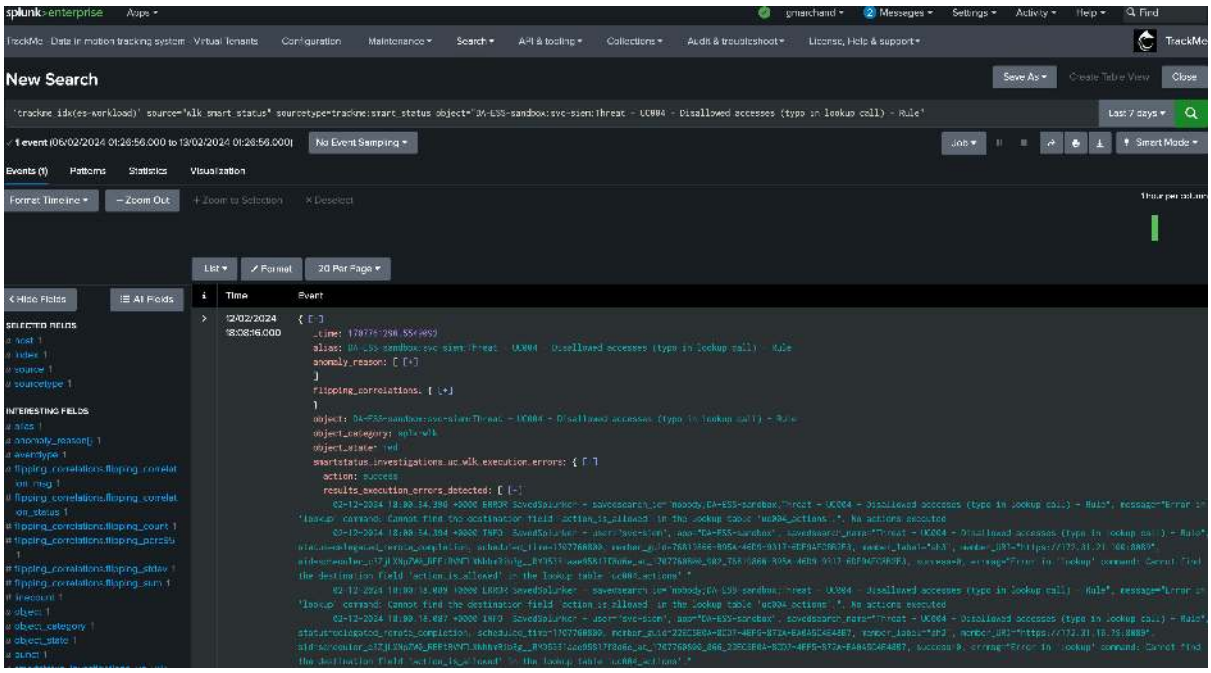
SmartStatus provides access to the _internal execution errors to use cases owners with no access to the _internal index

- With the SmartStatus and TrackMe's RBAC management, use case owners can transparently access to the execution errors from the _internal, even if they do not have access to the _internal index.
- This is possible via controlled elevation of privileges, users that are granted access to the TrackMe API endpoints through the RBAC configuration, will be able to execute the SmartStatus action which itself is executed with system level privileges.
- Finally, TrackMe also executes the SmartStatus automatically via the builtin alert action, and indexes the results of it into the associated TrackMe summary index.


Actions for entity: DA-ESS-sandbox:svc-siem:Threat - UC004 - Disallowed accesses (typo in lookup call) - Rule (alias: DA-ESS-sandbox:svc-siem:Threat - UC004 - Disallowed accesses (typo in lookup call) - Rule)
Status: 2
Status description: degraded
monitored state: enabled
host state: red
latest flip time: 13 Feb 2024 01:06
latest flip state: red
Priority: medium
Description: No description
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Versioning Metedate
71
42
0.00 %
01:24:59
39.86 %
Select a metric:
count_errors
count_completed
Stats mode:
max
Chart mode:
column
Break by version_id:
False
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Manage Acknowledgement
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search metrics
Search scheduler skipping
Search scheduler errors
Close


Smart Status
The Smart Status performs advanced investigations and correlations dynamically depending on the state of the entity:
Time
Event
13/02/2024
01:18:25.793
Close
Back
Search alert actions history





Use case: Use TrackMe's version to establish relations between search updates and changes in behavior

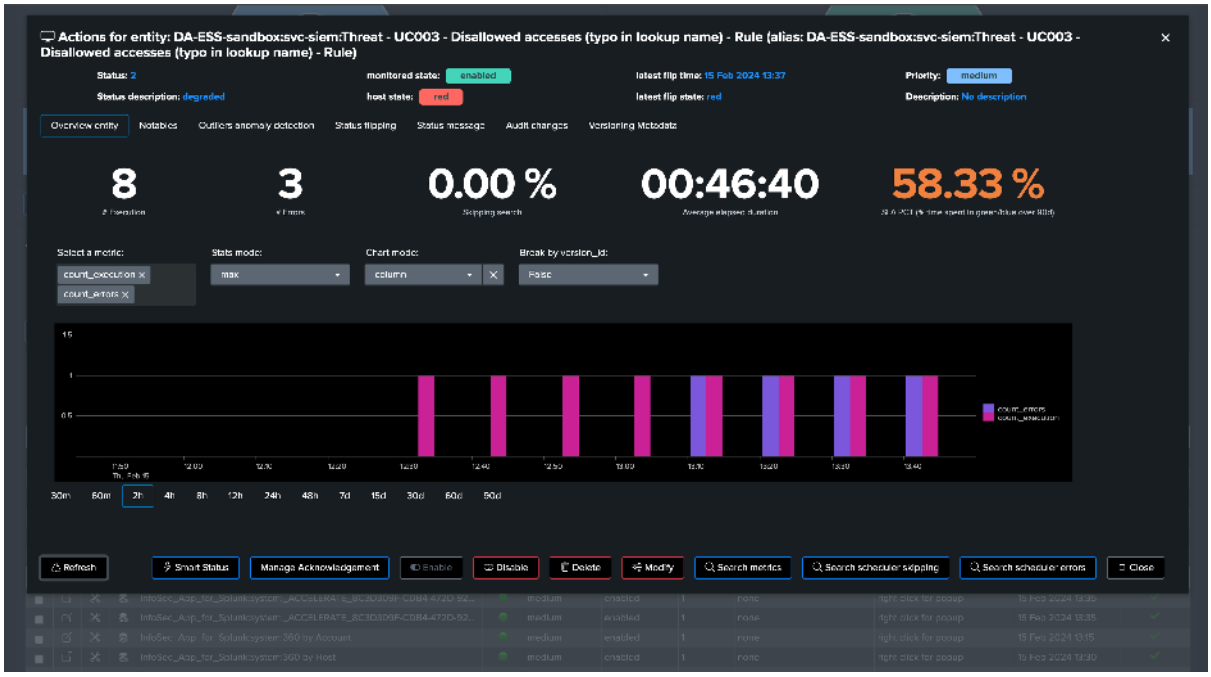
Using TrackMe's Workload search versioning, you can easily detect changes and make the link between these changes and how these impact the search behavior

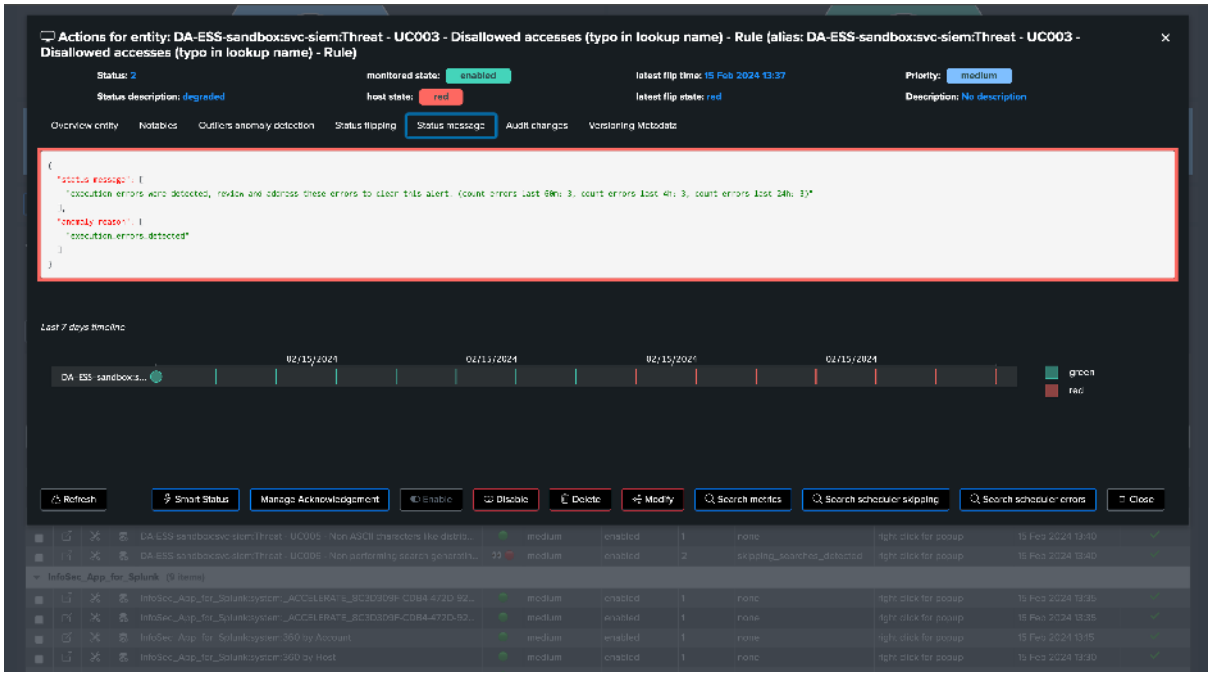
- Once TrackMe discovers a search entity, it starts to continuously track the code version of the search.
- TrackMe creates a dimension called `version_id` which is the unique SHA256 hash based on the Workload keys in configuration. (by default: search,dispatch.earliest,dispatch.latest,description,cron_schedule)
- This dimension is indexed with the Workload metrics and represents the unique instance of a search at some point in time.
- When a change to the search is detected, a new value of the `version_id` is generated, the search ver-

sion KVstore record is updated and TrackMe generates a version event which is indexed in the TrackMe summary index of the tenant.

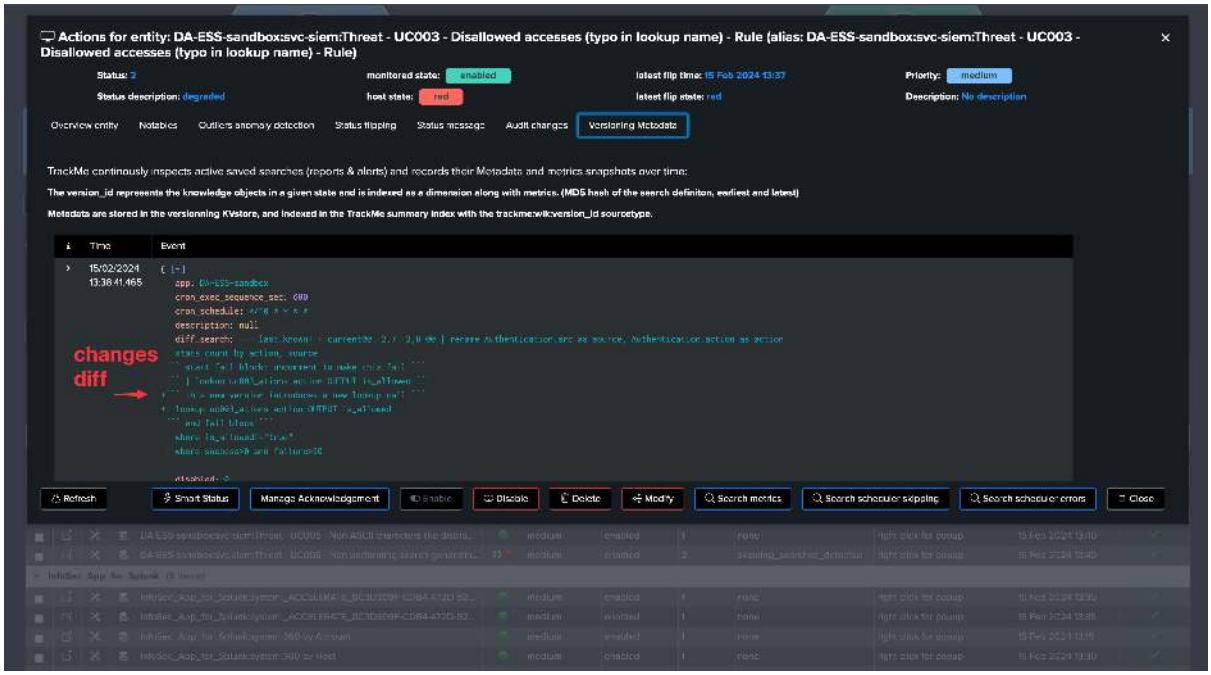
- TrackMe also issues a diff of the search definition, time quantifiers and attempts to identify when and who updated the search, which information is added to the versioning record and event.
- Finally, you can review changes easily in TrackMe UI, whether this search is local to the TrackMe host or hosted on any remote deployment, without quitting TrackMe for a second.

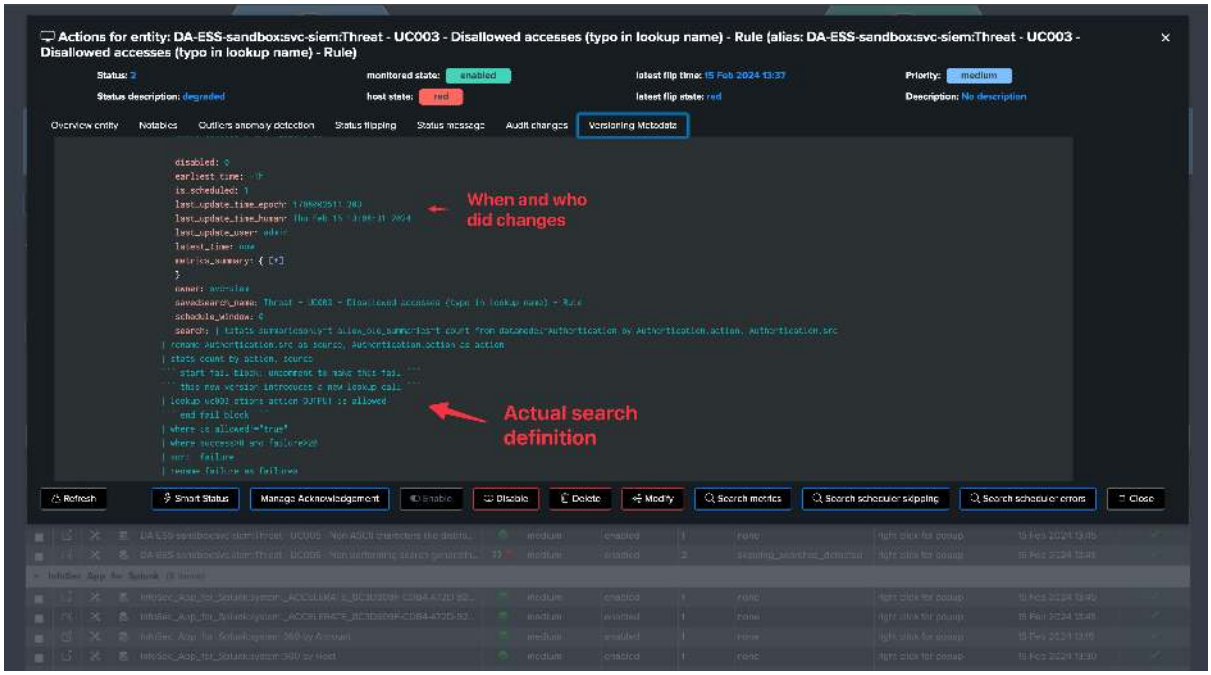
Say you have a search which suddenly started to generate anomalies execution, TrackMe captures this fact and impacted the entity:



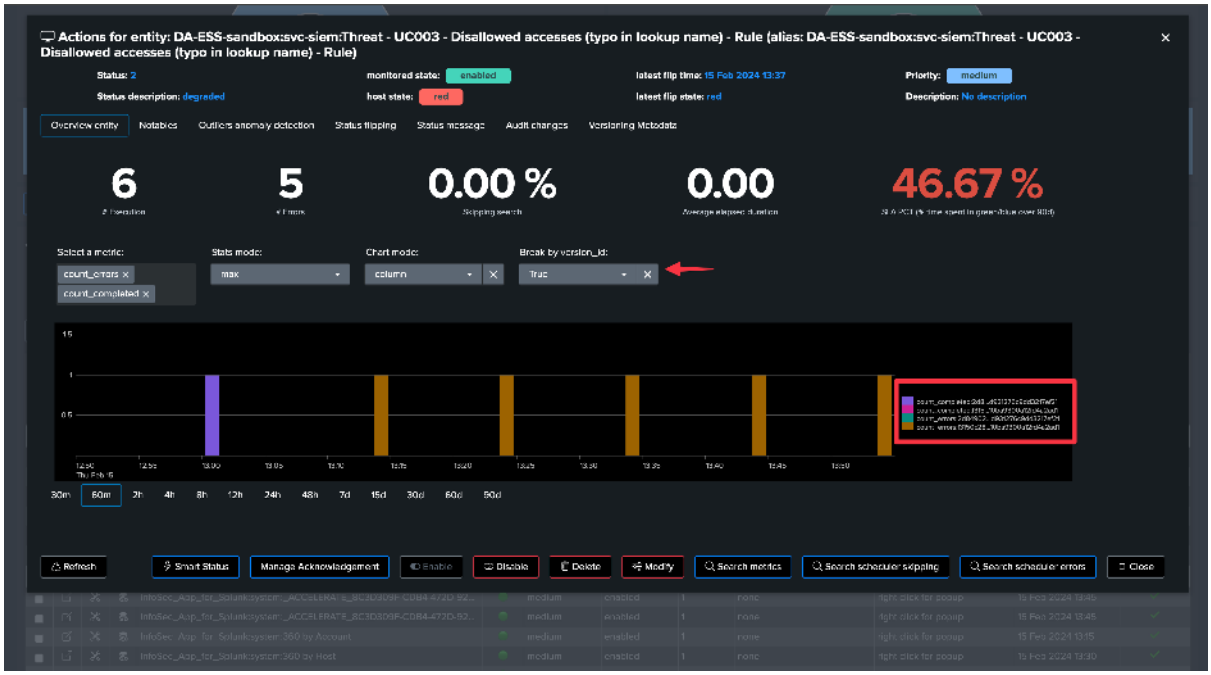


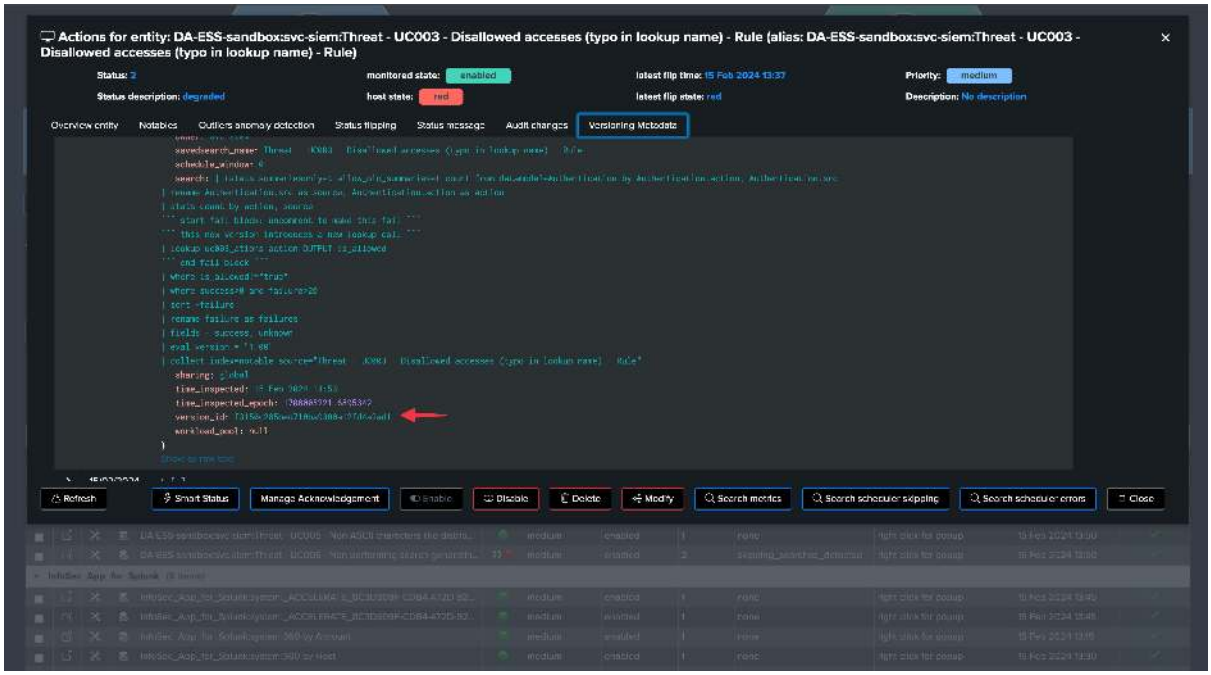
Looking at the version tab, you can see the changes made to the search, and when these were made:





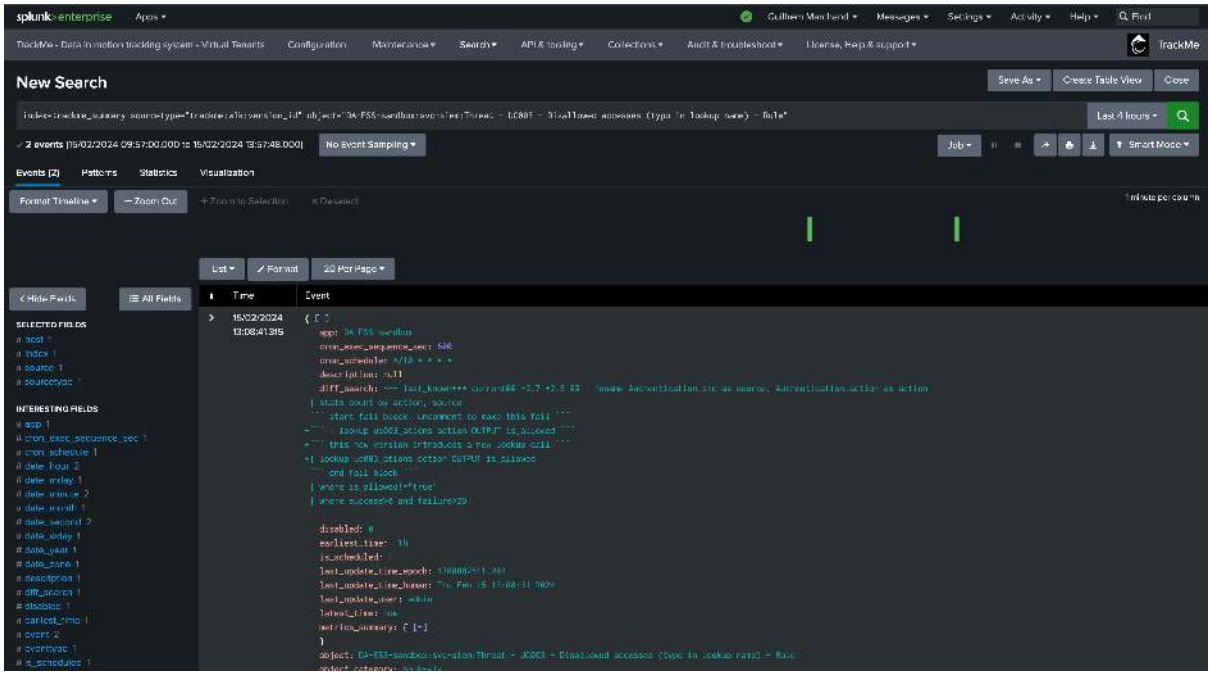
From the metrics perspective, we break by the version_id and identify when the change was made and how this impacted the search behavior:





You can also look at the corresponding versioning events:

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:wlk:version_id" object=*
```

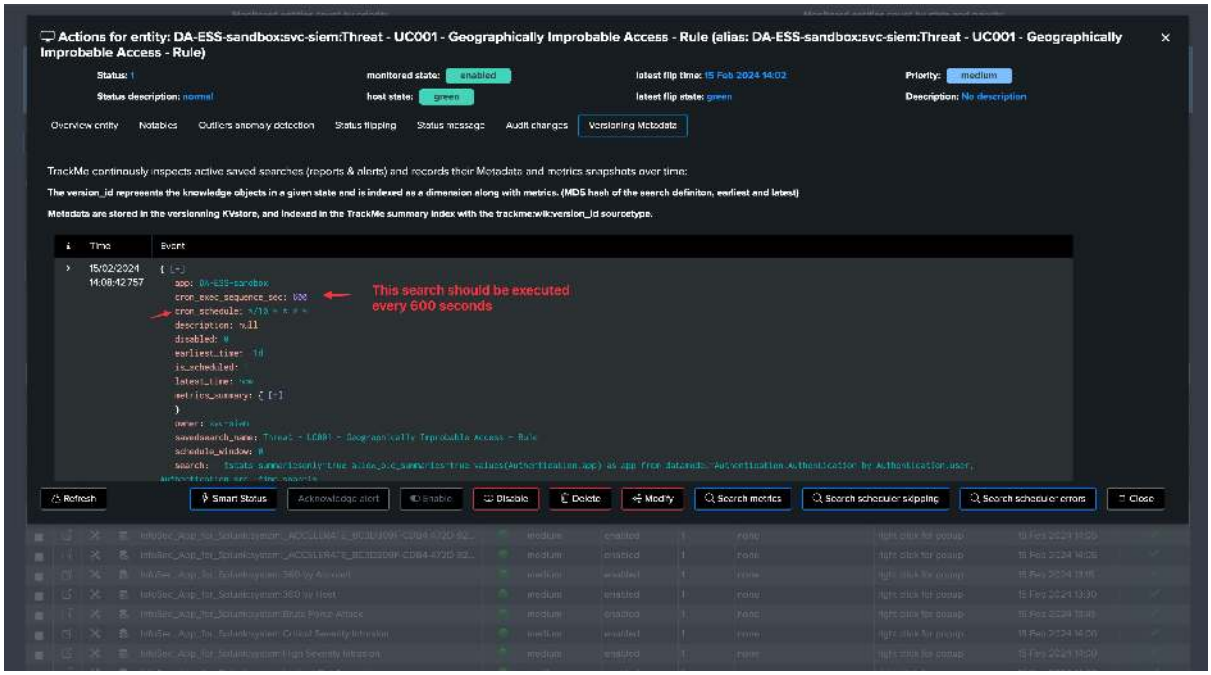


Use case: Detect delayed searches

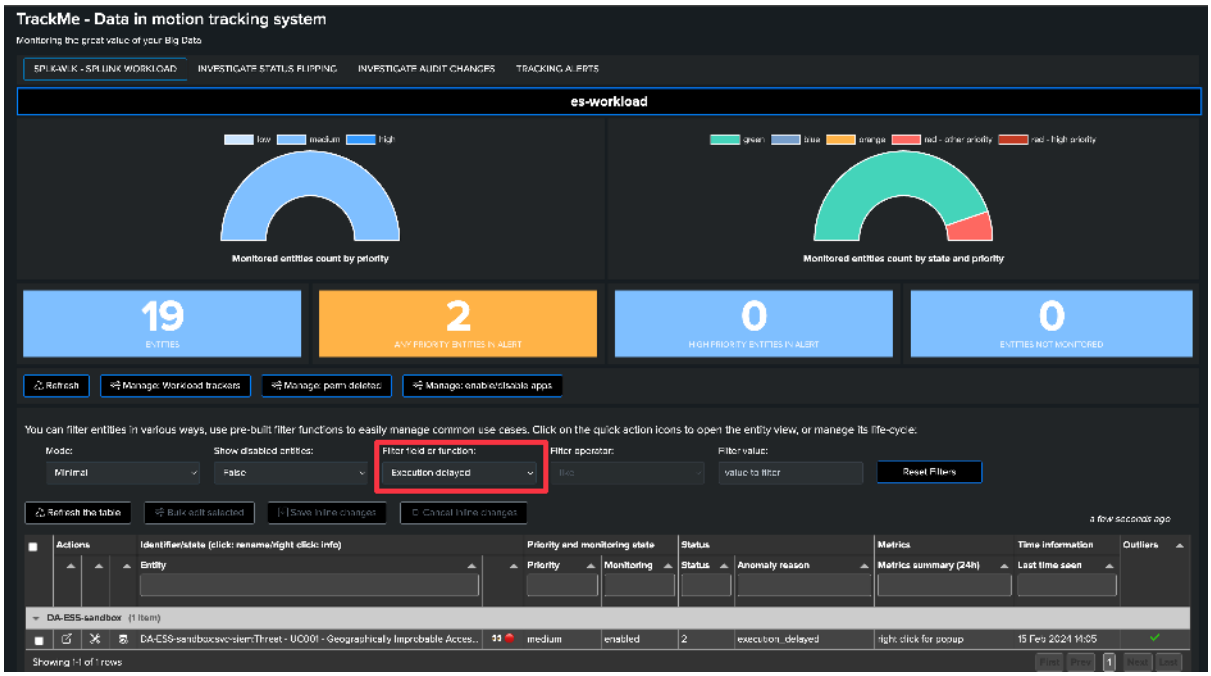
By monitoring scheduled searches, TrackMe also detects if a search has stopped being executed

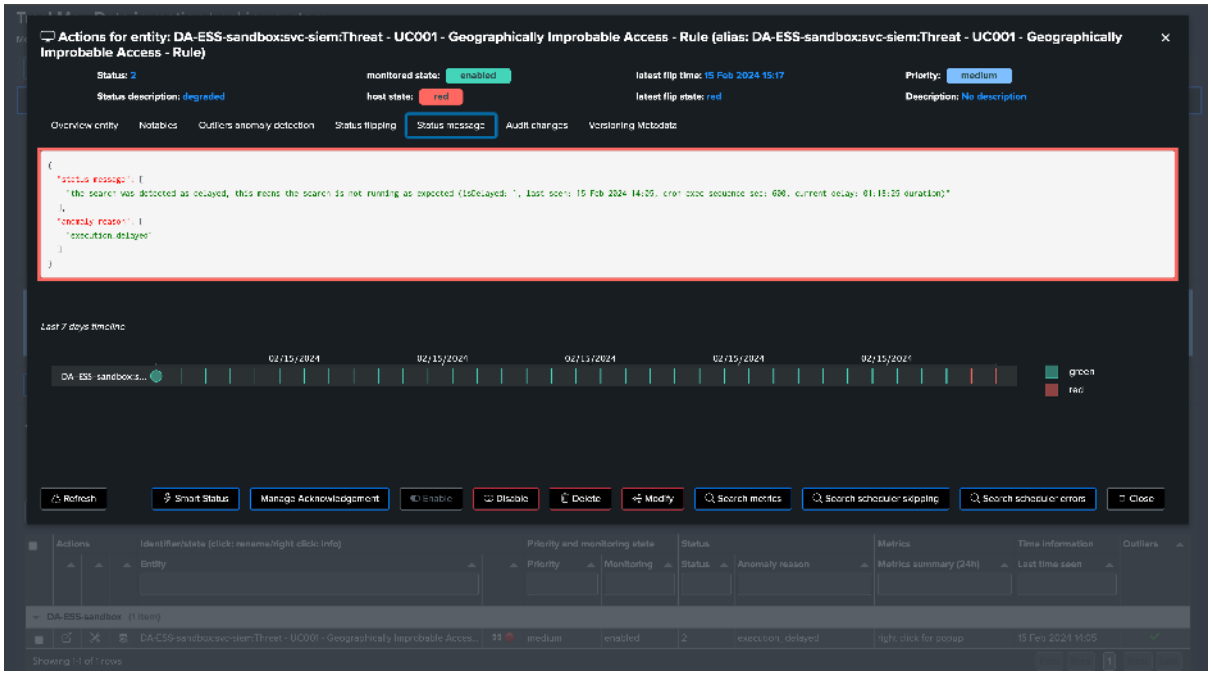
- Using its versioning capabilities, TrackMe interprets the cron schedule and defines the `cron_exec_sequence_sec` (using the Python library croniter).
- This value in seconds represents the time expected between two executions of the search.
- If a search that was discovered suddenly stops being executed, TrackMe will detect it and tag the entity as delayed.
- TrackMe applies a 60-minute delay grace time before impacting the entity.
- This is a vital verification, especially for SIEM environments. Being capable of detecting use cases that are not executed anymore is very important and should lead to the investigation of the issue.

In the versioning tab, you can see the cron_schedule as well as the cron_exec_sequence_sec:

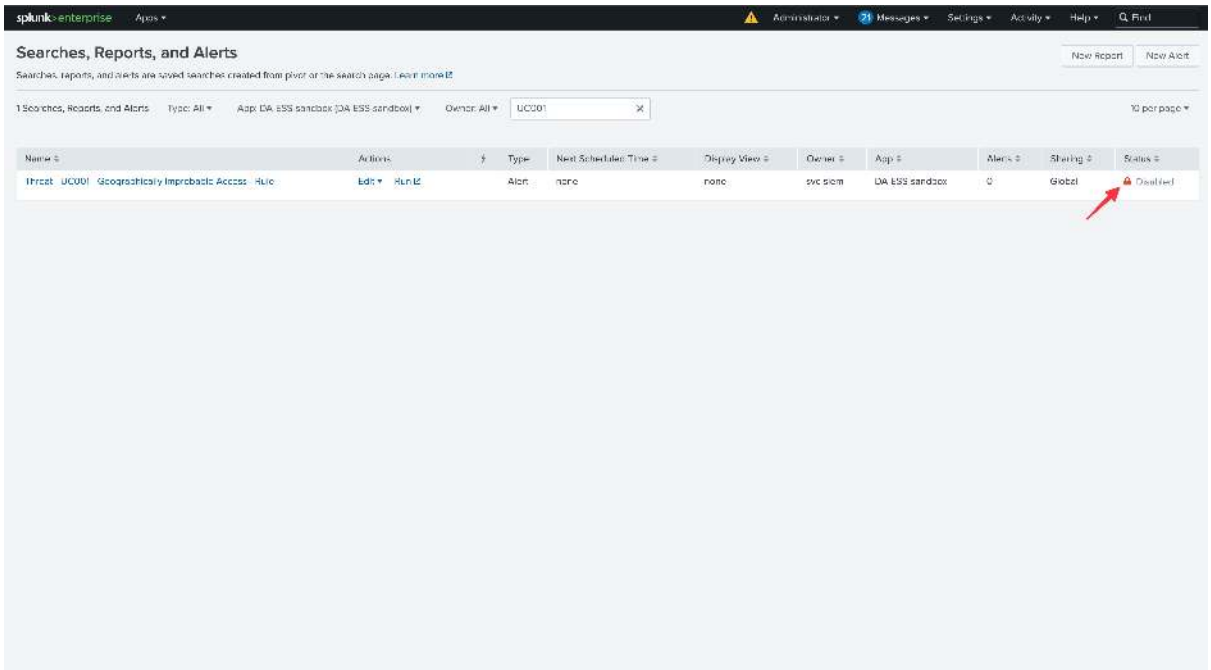


TrackMe detects that the search has stopped being executed, and tags the entity as delayed:





The search was indeed disabled at the Splunk level, which might have been intentional, or not, and should be reviewed:



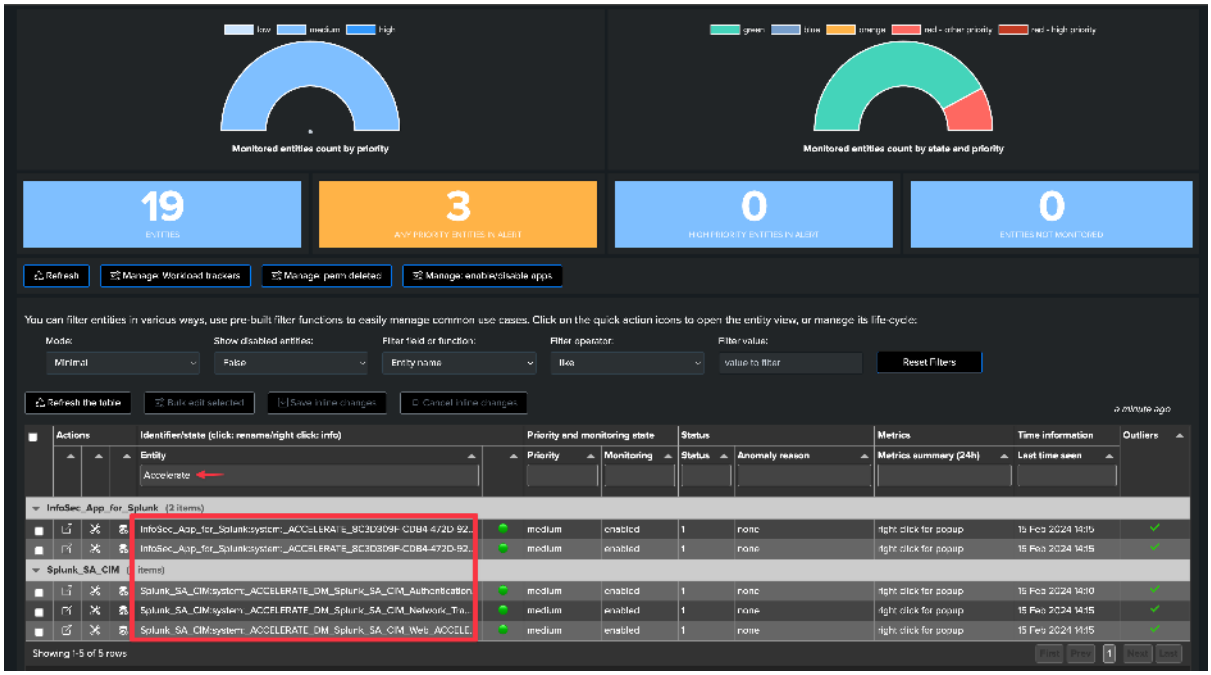
Use case: Monitoring Data Models Acceleration and Reports Acceleration behaviors and performance

Splunk Accelerated Searches in the Workload component

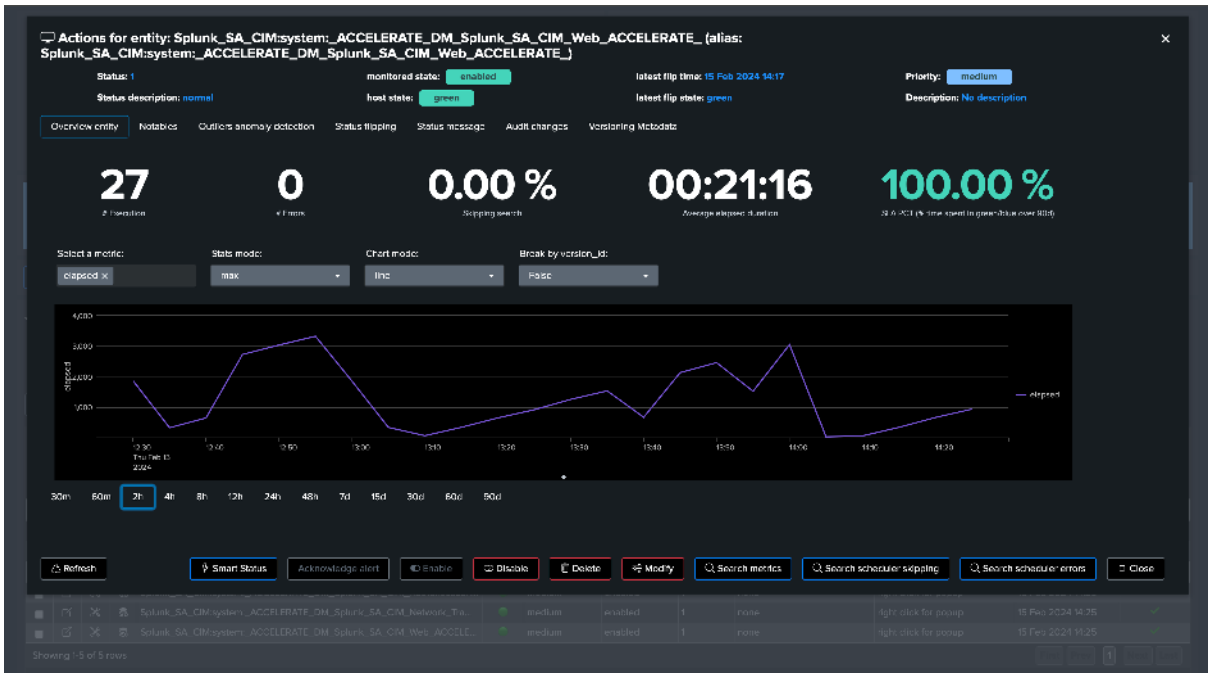
- TrackMe also discovers and monitors searches that relate to Splunk Data Models (DMA) and Reports Acceleration.
- Especially for DMA, it is important to monitor the level of Skipping searches per Data Model, as well as the elapsed time performance of these searches.
- TrackMe will, for instance, automatically alert if these are suffering from high skipping searches ratios.

- Finally, TrackMe also uses Machine Learning to detect Outliers regarding the performance of the searches and may alert if an abnormal increasing trend is detected.

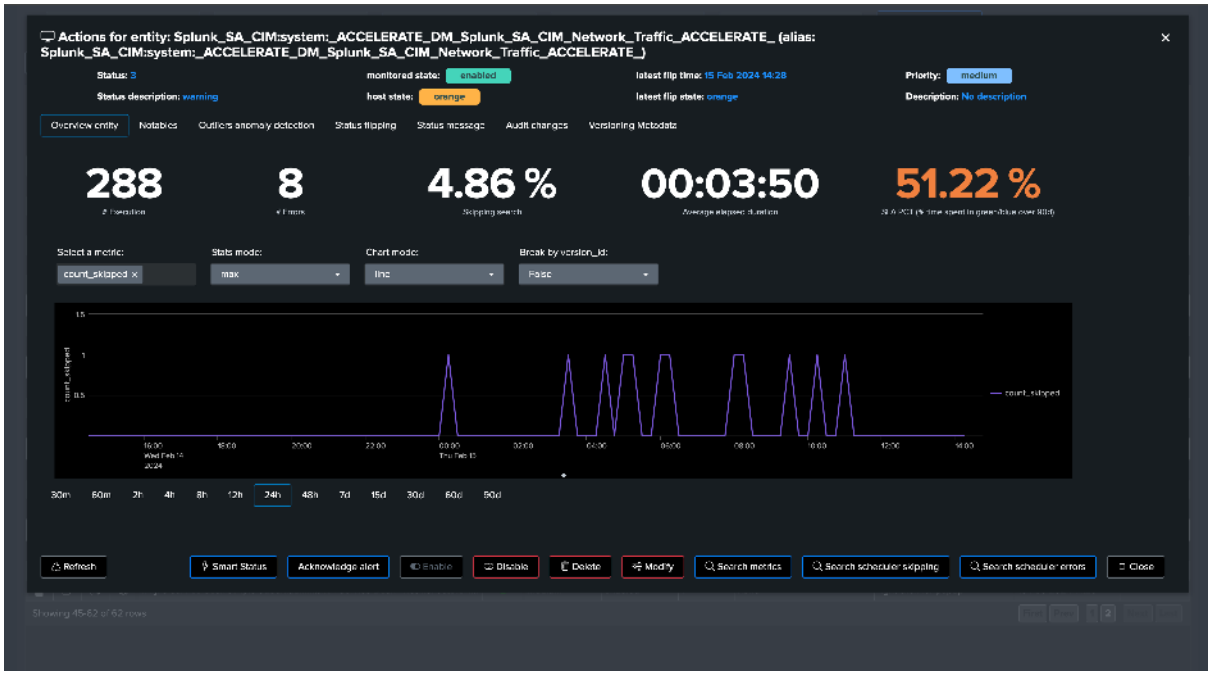
DMA and report acceleration searches are automatically discovered and monitored by TrackMe:



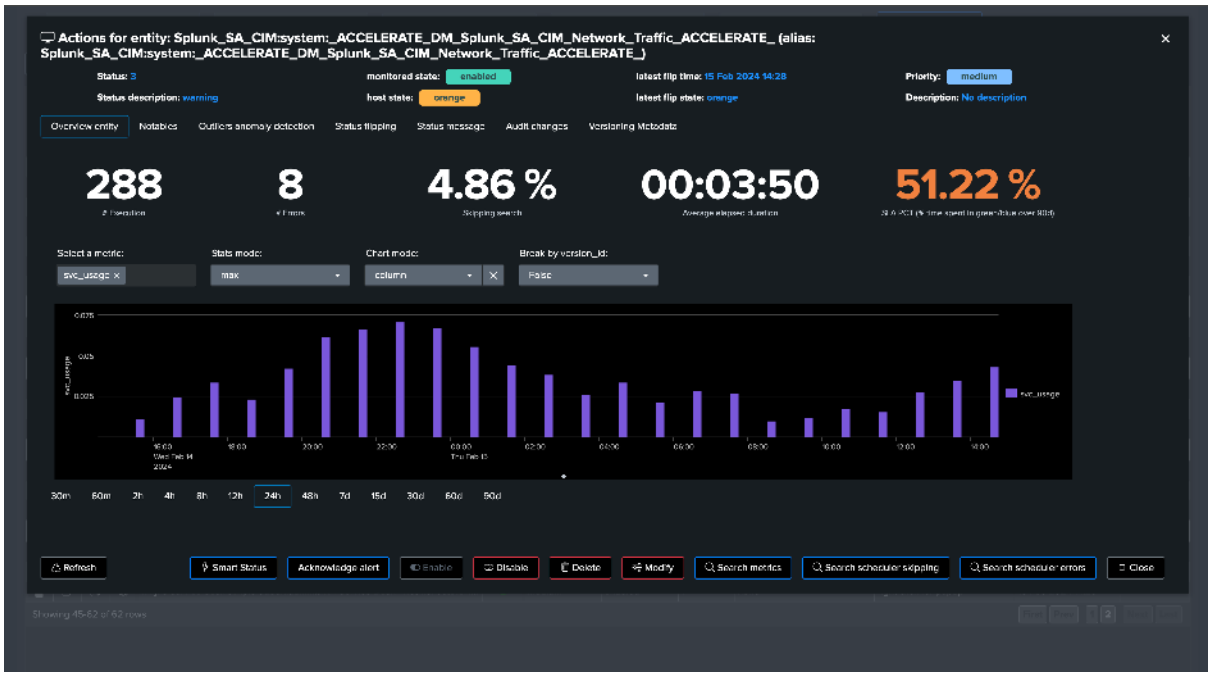
All metrics are available, such as the elapsed: (run time in seconds)



This environment is struggling to maintain DMA for instance, indicating underneath issues that can affect your security use cases:



Splunk Cloud customers can easily review related SVC usage:



Splunk Enterprise & Cloud can also review CPU usage and memory consumption metrics:

TrackMe's unique ML Outliers detection clearly catched the bad situation:

There are plenty more use cases that can be covered by the Workload component, and the above are just a few examples.

Some more documentation:

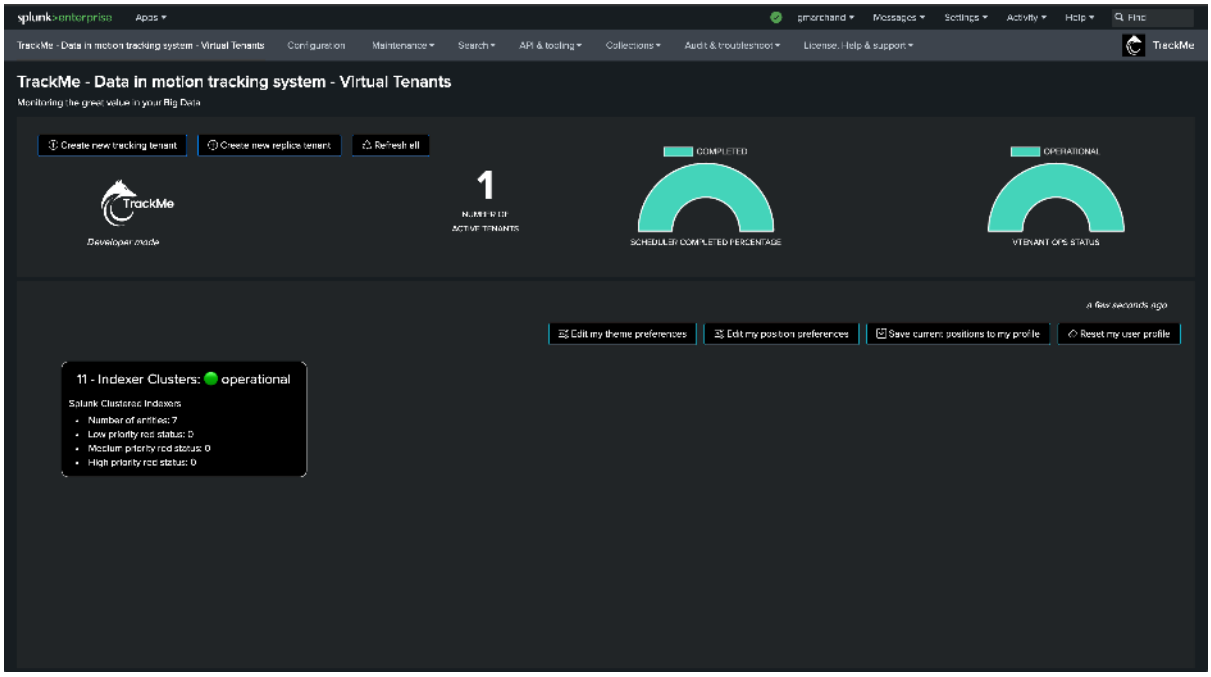
- *WLK — Workload Knowledge*
- *WLK — Workload Knowledge*

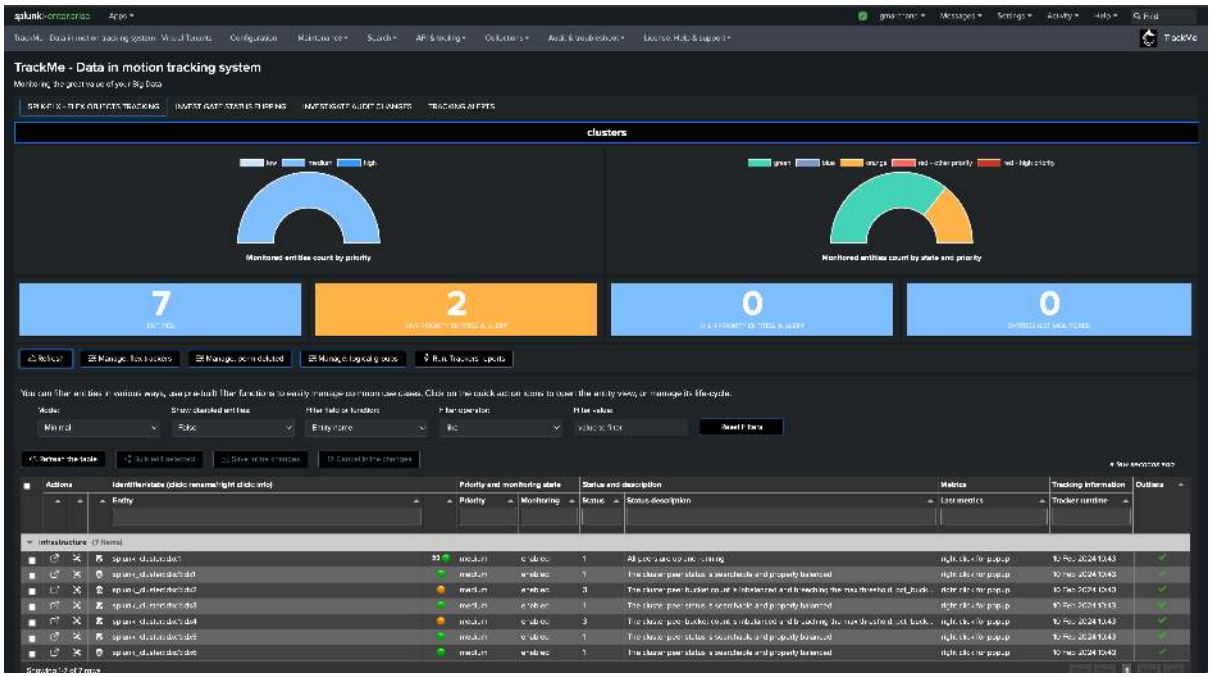
9.3.3 Monitor Splunk Indexer Clusters

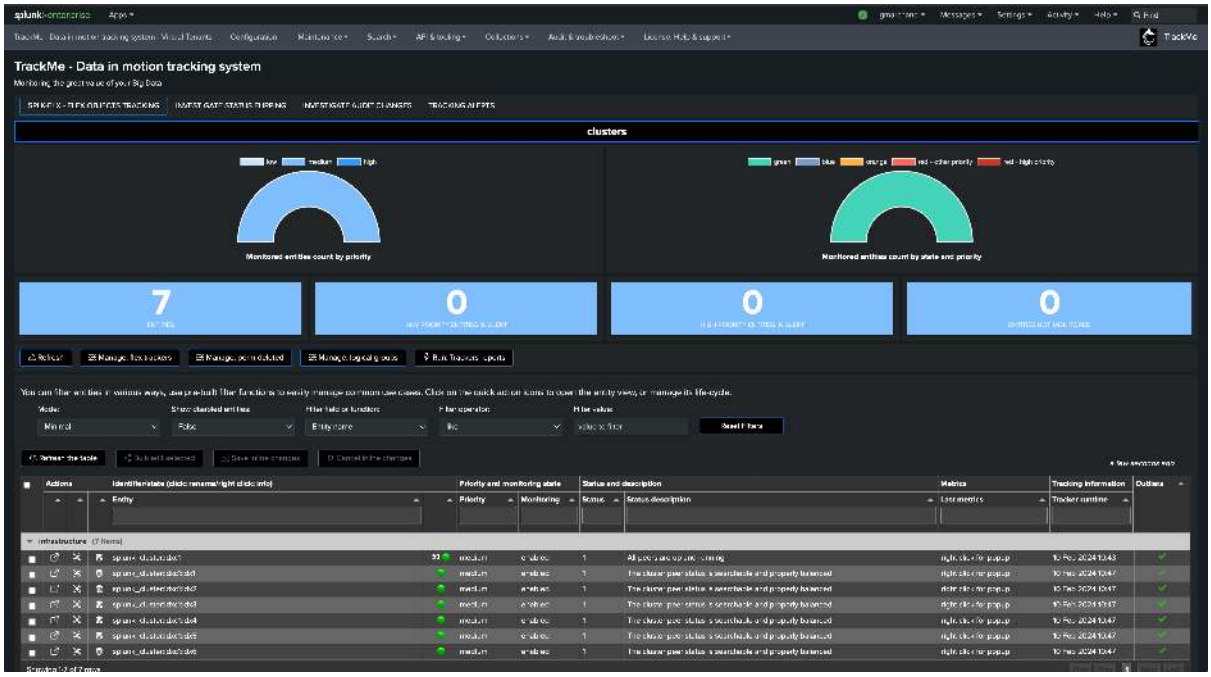
Monitoring Splunk Indexer Clusters with TrackMe Flex Objects

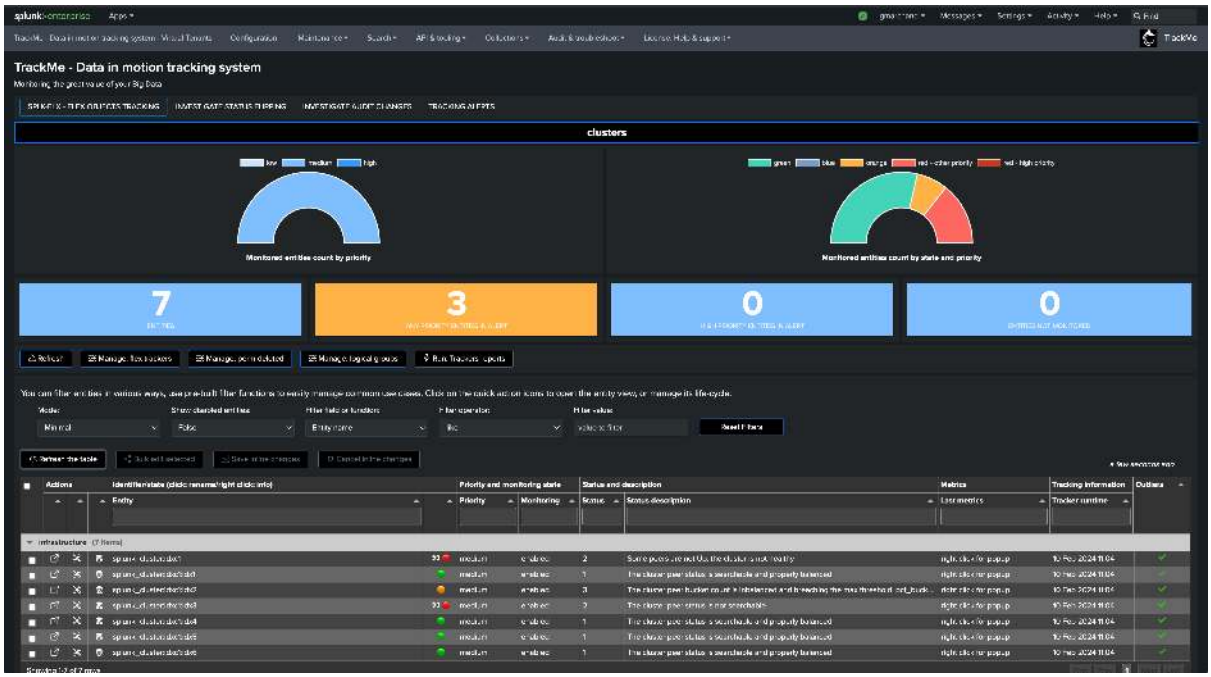
- This tutorial demonstrates the monitoring of **Splunk Indexer Clusters** with TrackMe Flex Objects.
- TrackMe Flex Objects is a component restricted to licensed customers. Please contact Splunk Sales for more information.
- Using these steps will enable TrackMe to continuously monitor the health of your Splunk Indexer Clusters and alert you when issues are detected.
- With TrackMe's remote search capabilities, you can monitor as many Indexer Clusters as you need from a single pane of glass.

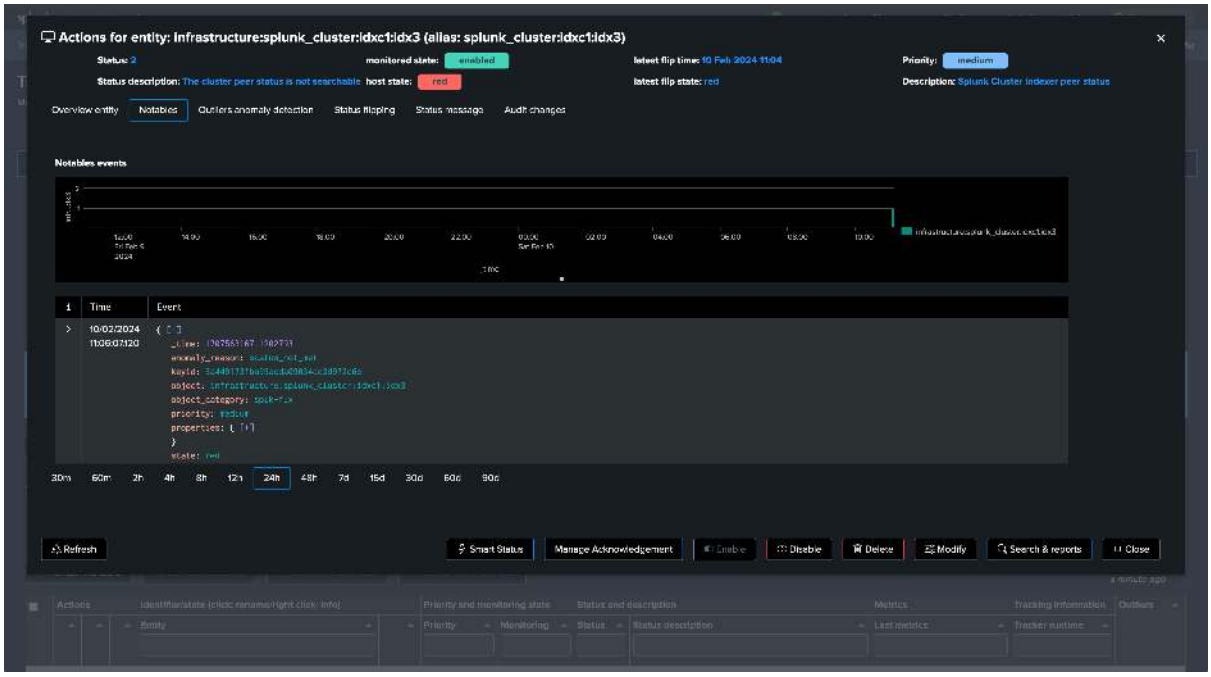
The following screen shows the final results in TrackMe, starting from Step 1 to easily implement the monitoring of your Splunk Indexers Clusters.

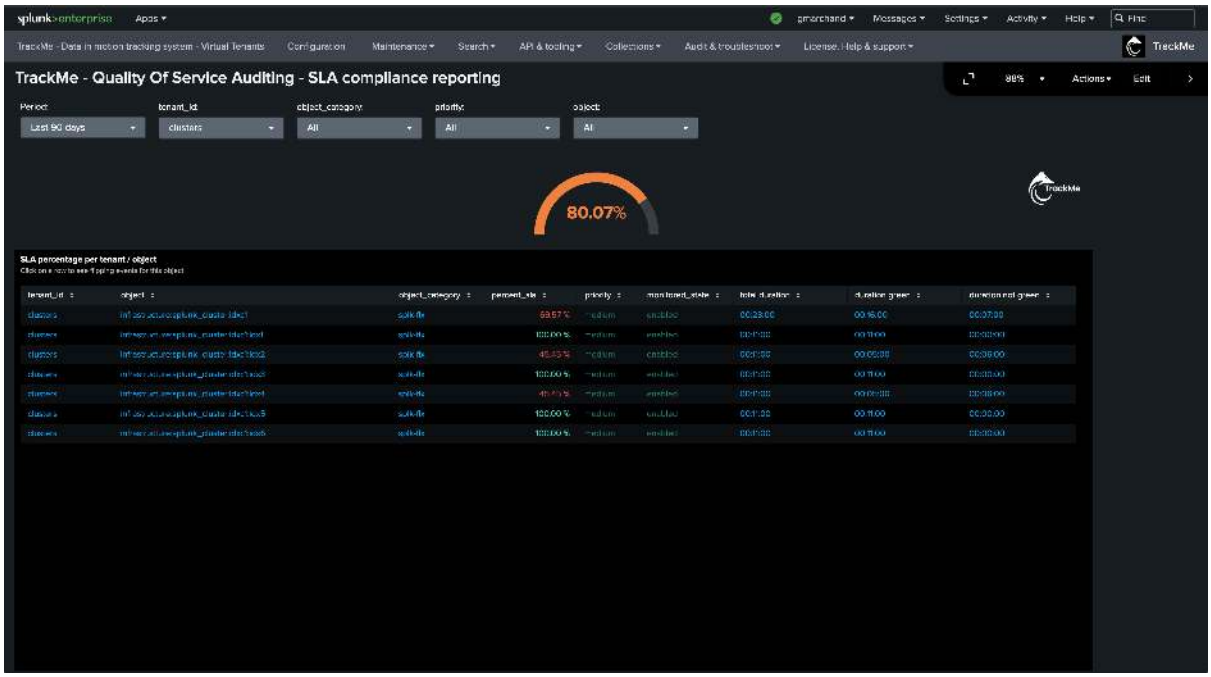

splunk>enterprise
Apps
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system - Virtual Tenants
Configuration
Maintenance
Search
API & tooling
Collections
Audit & troubleshoot
License, Help & support
TrackMe
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system - Virtual Tenants
Monitoring the great value in your Big Data
Create new tracking tenant
Create new replica tenant
Refresh all
TrackMe
Developer mode
1
NUMBER OF ACTIVE TENANTS
COMPLETED
SCHEDULER COMPLETED PERCENTAGE
OPERATIONAL
TENANT OPS STATUS
a few seconds ago
Edit my theme preferences
Edit my position preferences
Save current positions to my profile
Reset my user profile
11 - Indexer Clusters: operational
Splunk Clusters Indexers
Number of entities: 7
Low priority red status: 0
Medium priority red status: 0
High priority red status: 0


splunk>enterprise
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
7
2
0
0


TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
7
0
0
0


TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
7
3
0
0



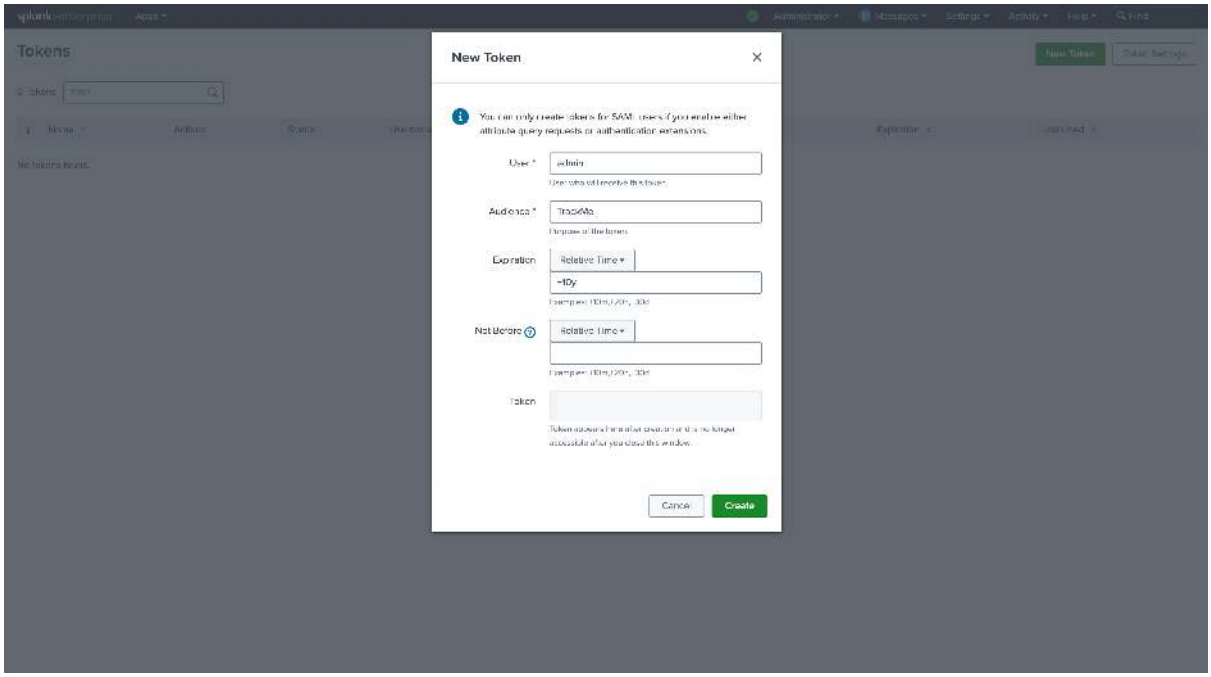


Step 1: Create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account for the Cluster Manager

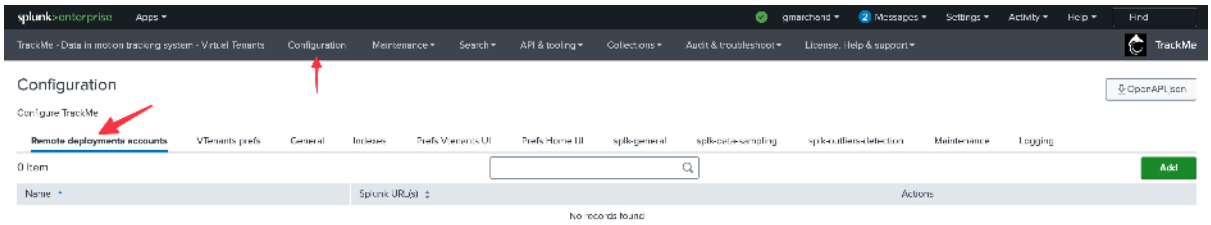
The first step is to create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account for the Cluster Manager. For more information about TrackMe Remote Search capabilities and configuration:

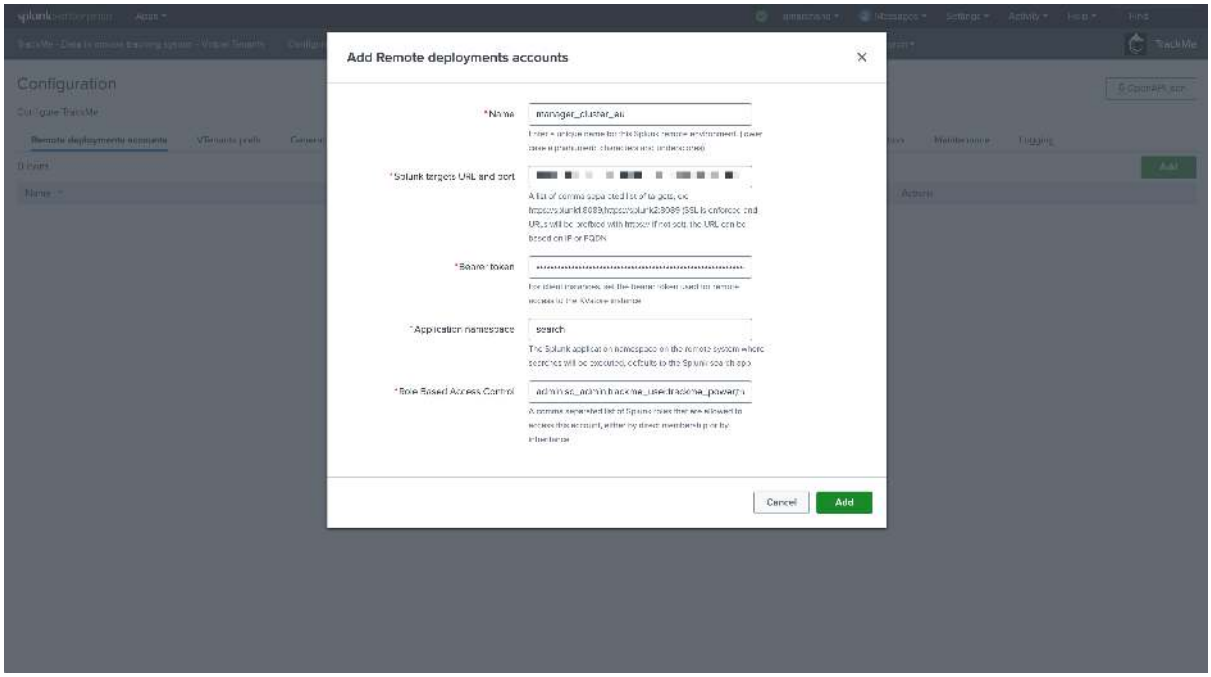
Remote Splunk deployments

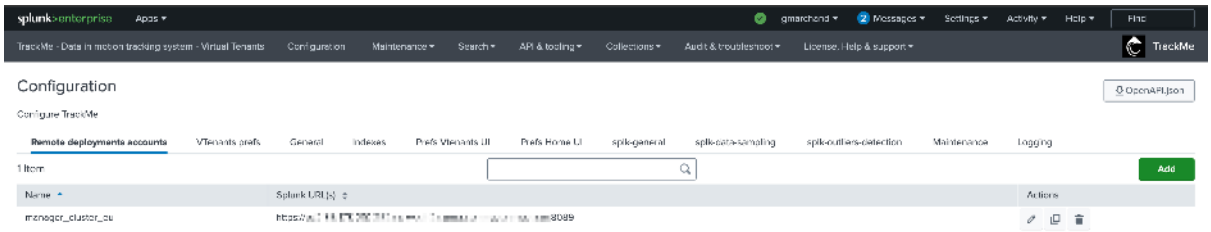
On the Cluster Manager, create a new Splunk bearer token for the TrackMe Remote Deployment Account:



In TrackMe, click on Configure / Remote Deployment Accounts and add a new account:




Add Remote deployments accounts
Cancel
Add


Configuration
Remote deployments accounts
Add

Hint

Managing multiple Indexer Clusters

- If you have multiple Indexer Clusters, you can create a Remote Deployment Account for each Cluster Manager.
- You will then be able to manage and monitor as many Indexer Clusters as you need from a single pane of glass in TrackMe.

Step 2: Create a Flex Object tenant for monitoring Indexer Clusters

Now, let's create a new tenant for the purposes of monitoring our Indexer Clusters. We can achieve this via the UI wizard or with a simple command line:

```
| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant mode=post body="{
↪'tenant_name': 'clusters', 'tenant_alias': '11 - Indexer Clusters', 'tenant_desc
↪': 'Splunk Clustered Indexers', 'tenant_roles_admin': 'trackme_admin',
↪'tenant_roles_power': 'trackme_power', 'tenant_roles_user': 'trackme_user',
↪'tenant_owner': 'admin', 'tenant_idx_settings': 'global', 'tenant_flx_enabled':
↪'true'}"
```

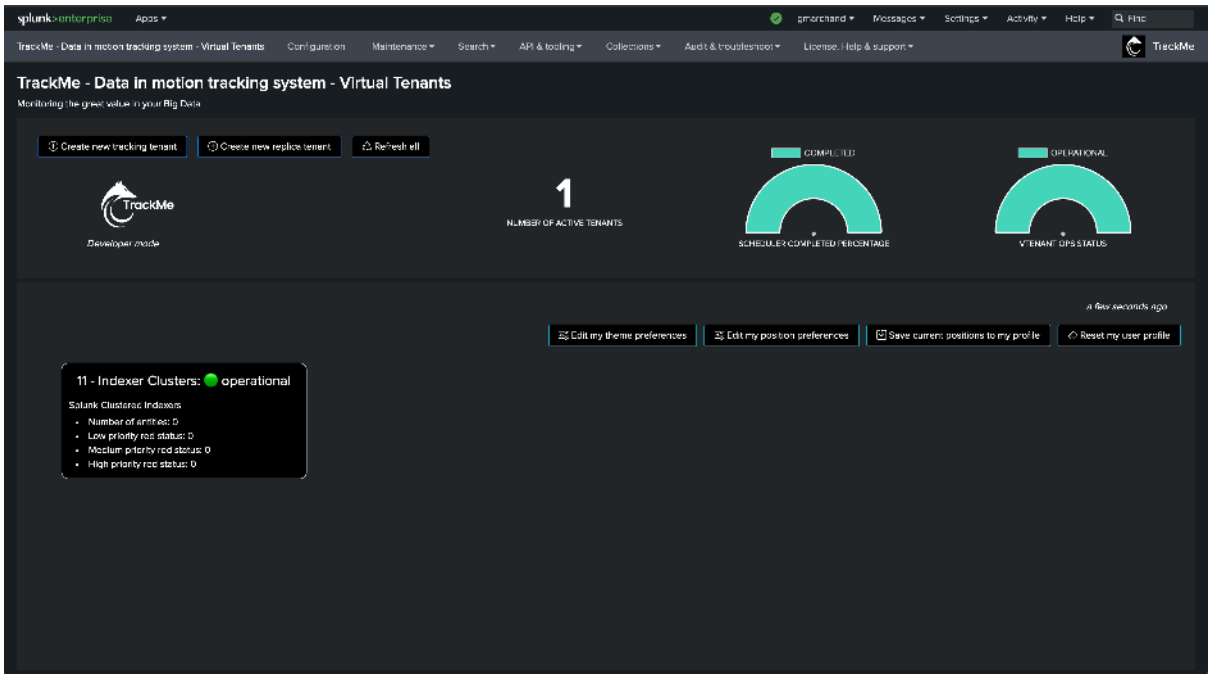
Step 3: Create Flex Object trackers using the Flex Objects library

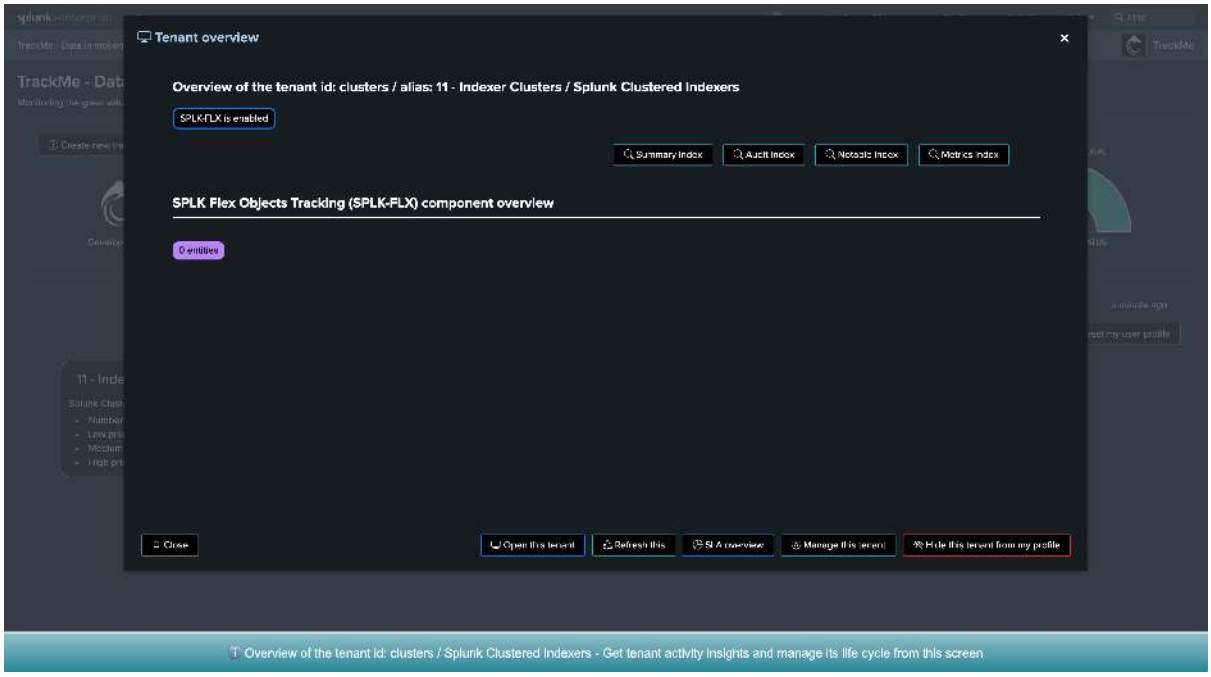
Hint

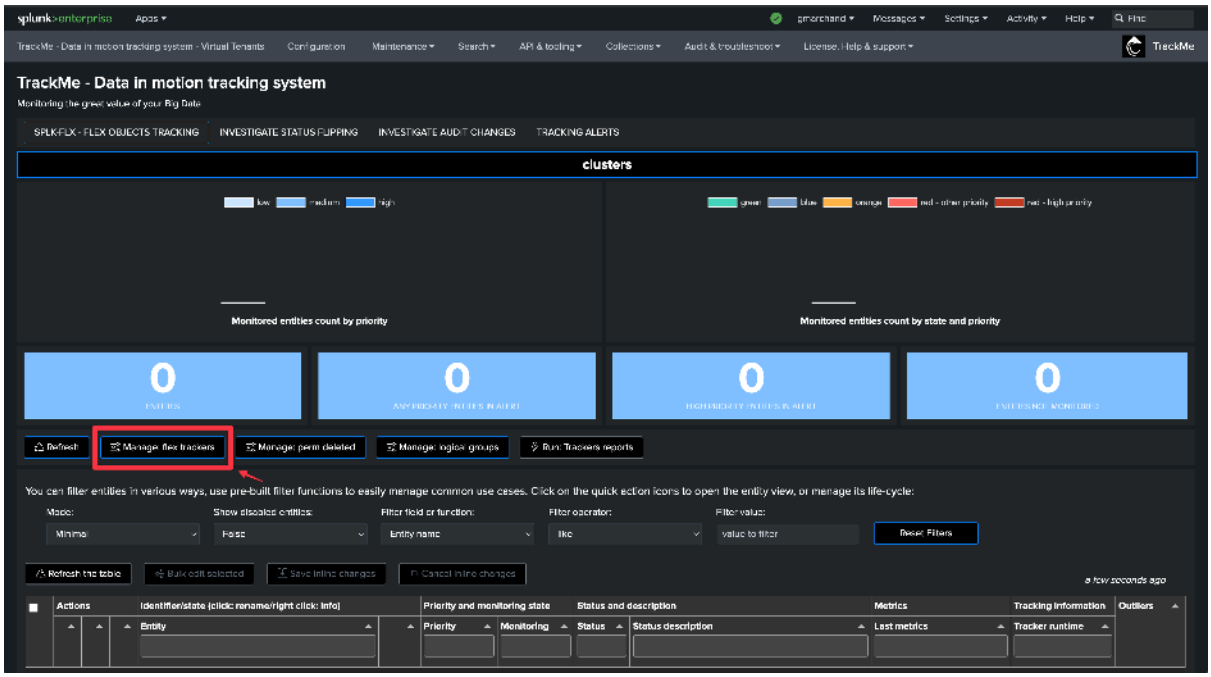
Find the use cases definition (SPL) in annex of this documentation

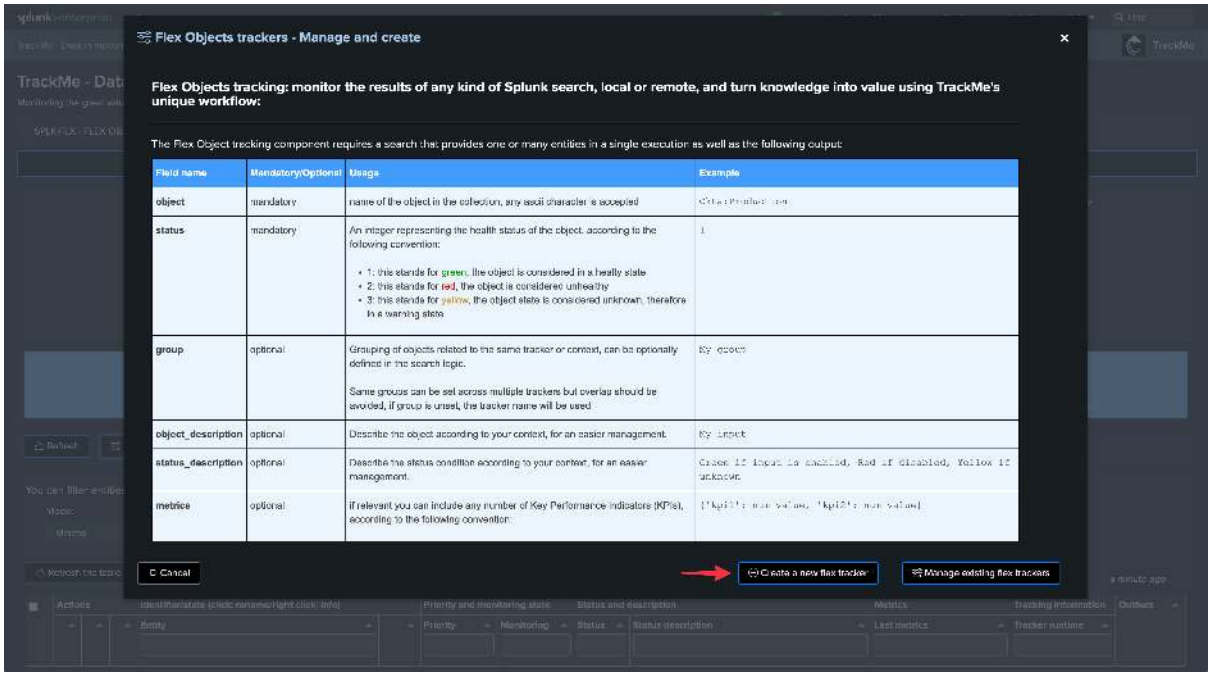
- See: *Annex: Use cases definition (SPL)*

Enter the newly created tenant and start the Flex Object wizard using the built-in Flex Object library:



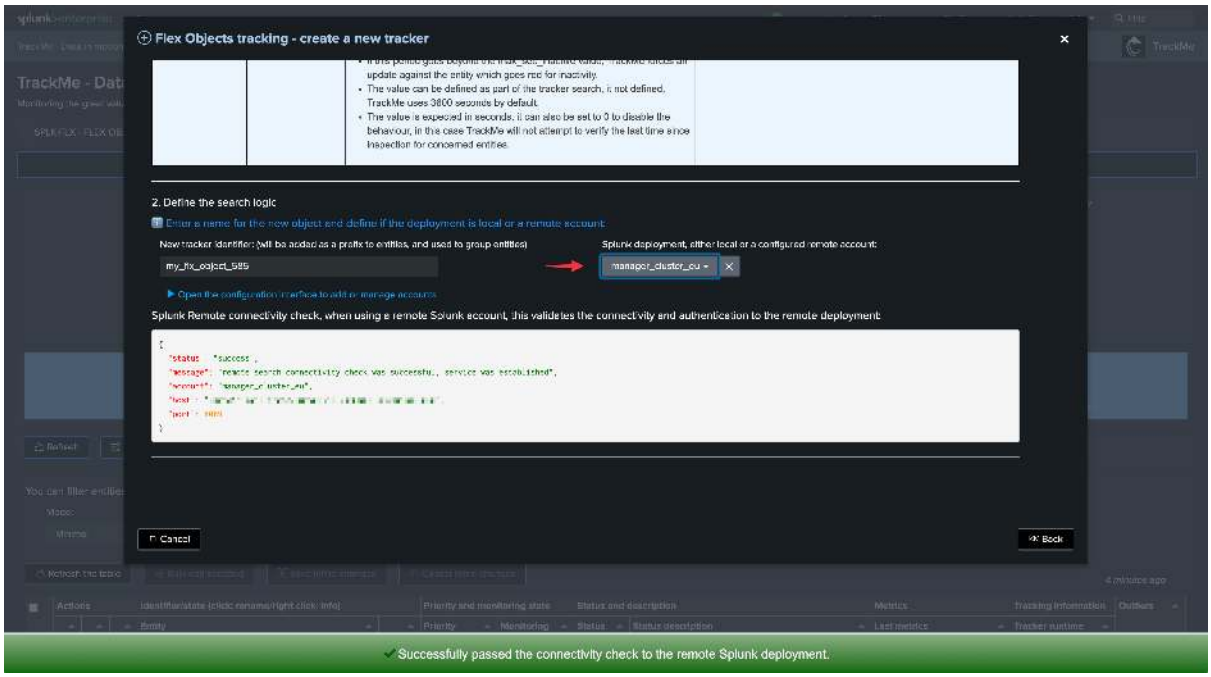

Tenant overview
Overview of the tenant id: clusters / alias: 11 - Indexer Clusters / Splunk Clustered Indexers
SPLK-FLX is enabled
Summary Index
Audit Index
Notable Index
Metrics Index
SPLK Flex Objects Tracking (SPLK-FLX) component overview
0 entities
Close
Open this tenant
Refresh this
SLA overview
Manage this tenant
Hide this tenant from my profile
Overview of the tenant id: clusters / Splunk Clustered Indexers - Get tenant activity insights and manage its life cycle from this screen

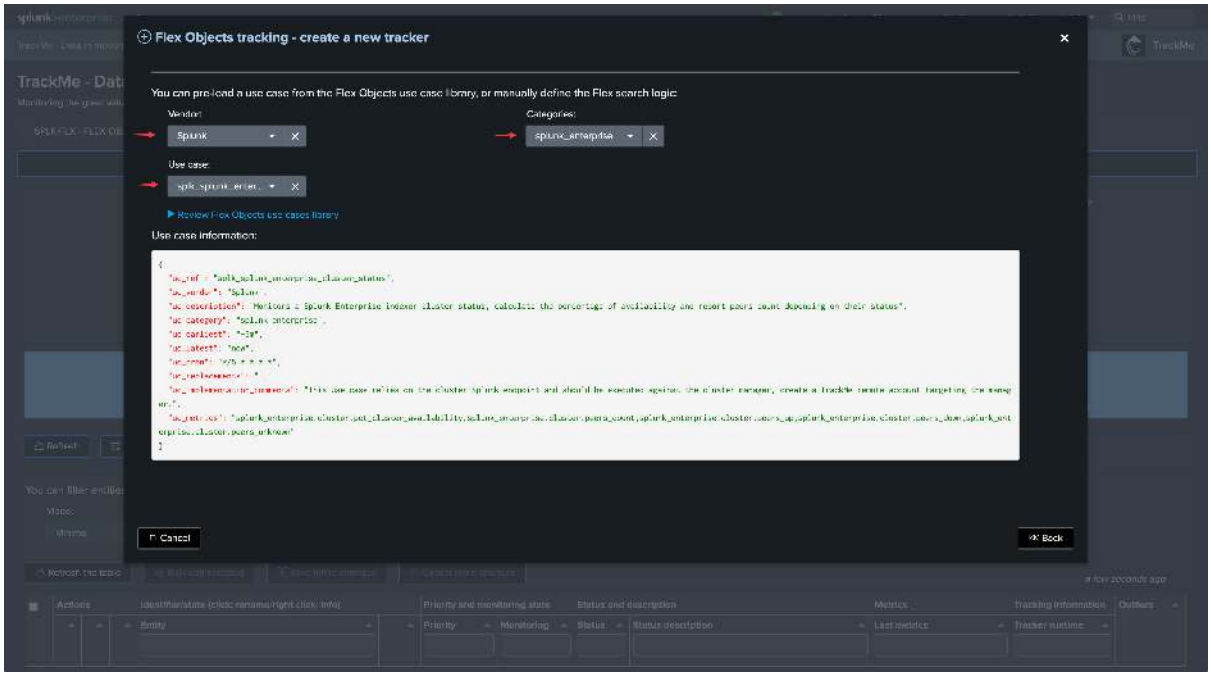

splunk>enterprise
Apps
Messages
Settings
Activity
Help
TrackMe
TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
Monitoring the great value of your Big Data
SPLK-FLX - FLEX OBJECTS TRACKING
INVESTIGATE STATUS FLIPPING
INVESTIGATE AUDIT CHANGES
TRACKING ALERTS
clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
Refresh
Manage: flex trackers
Manage: perm deleted
Manage: logical groups
Run: Trackers reports
You can filter entities in various ways, use pre-built filter functions to easily manage common use cases. Click on the quick action icons to open the entity view, or manage its life-cycle:
Mode:
Minimal
Show disabled entities:
Fast
Filter field or function:
Entity name
Filter operator:
like
Filter value:
value to filter
Reset Filters
Refresh the table
Bulk edit selected
Save inline changes
Cancel inline changes
a few seconds ago
Actions
Identifier/state (click: rename/right click: info)
Priority and monitoring state
Status and description
Metrics
Tracking information
Outliers
Entity
Priority
Monitoring
Status
Status description
Last metrics
Tracker runtime

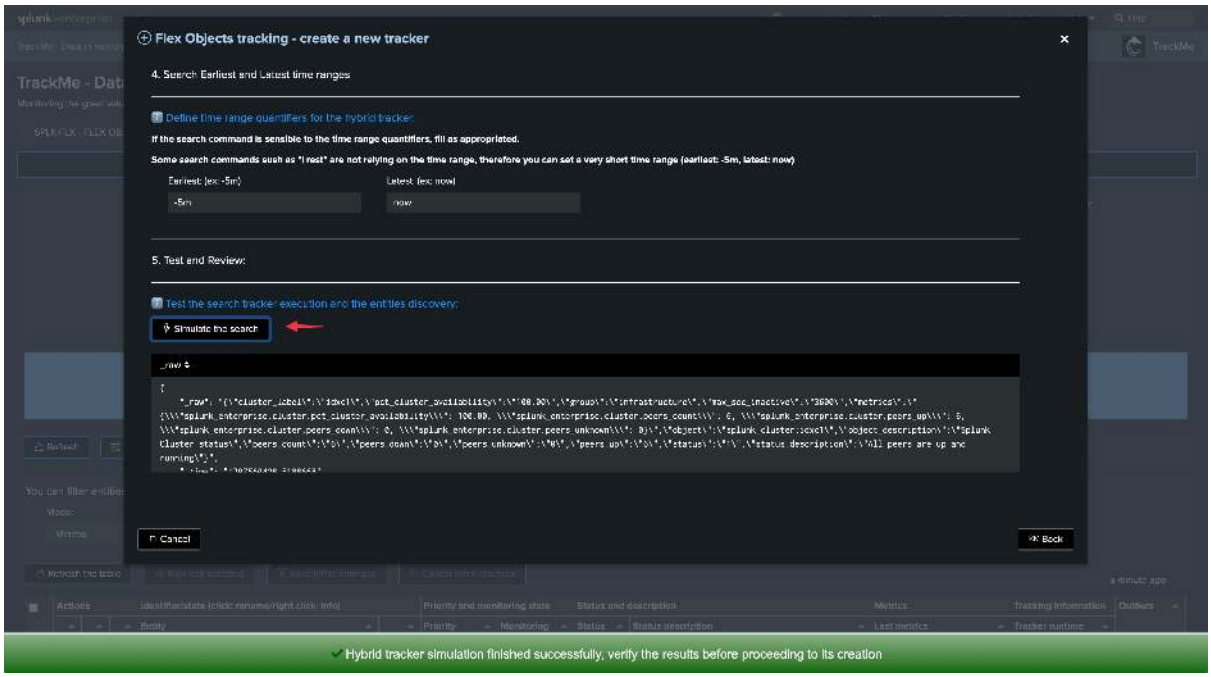


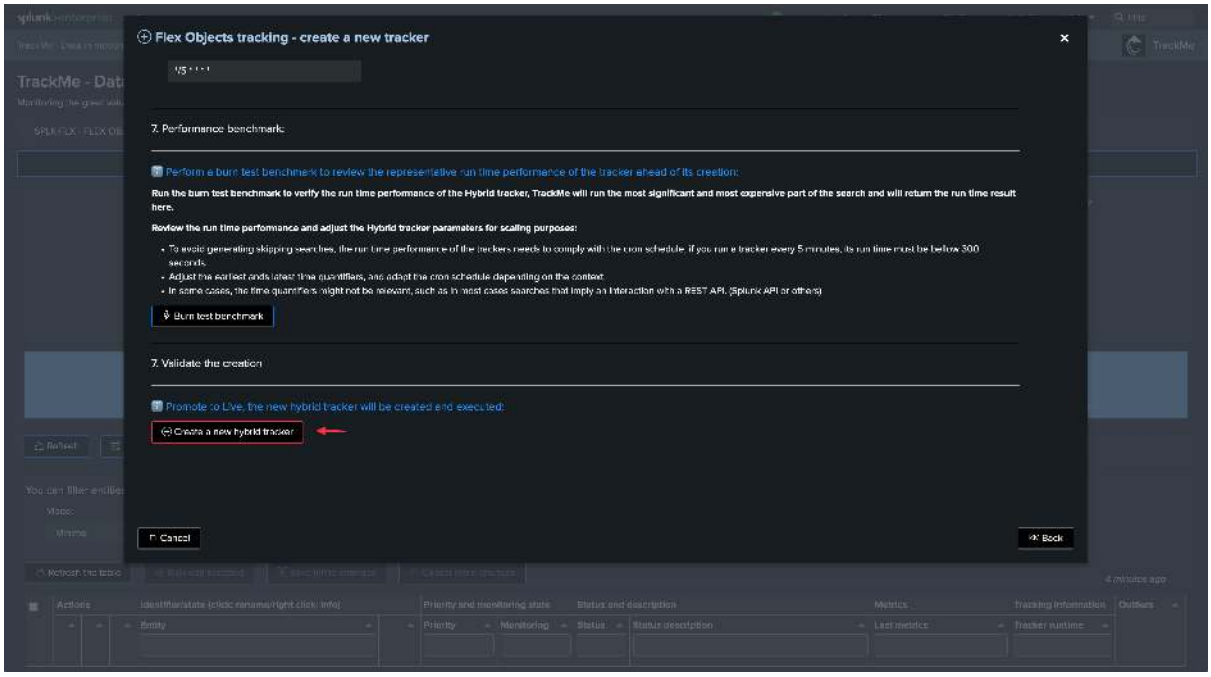
Select the use cases and remote accounts:

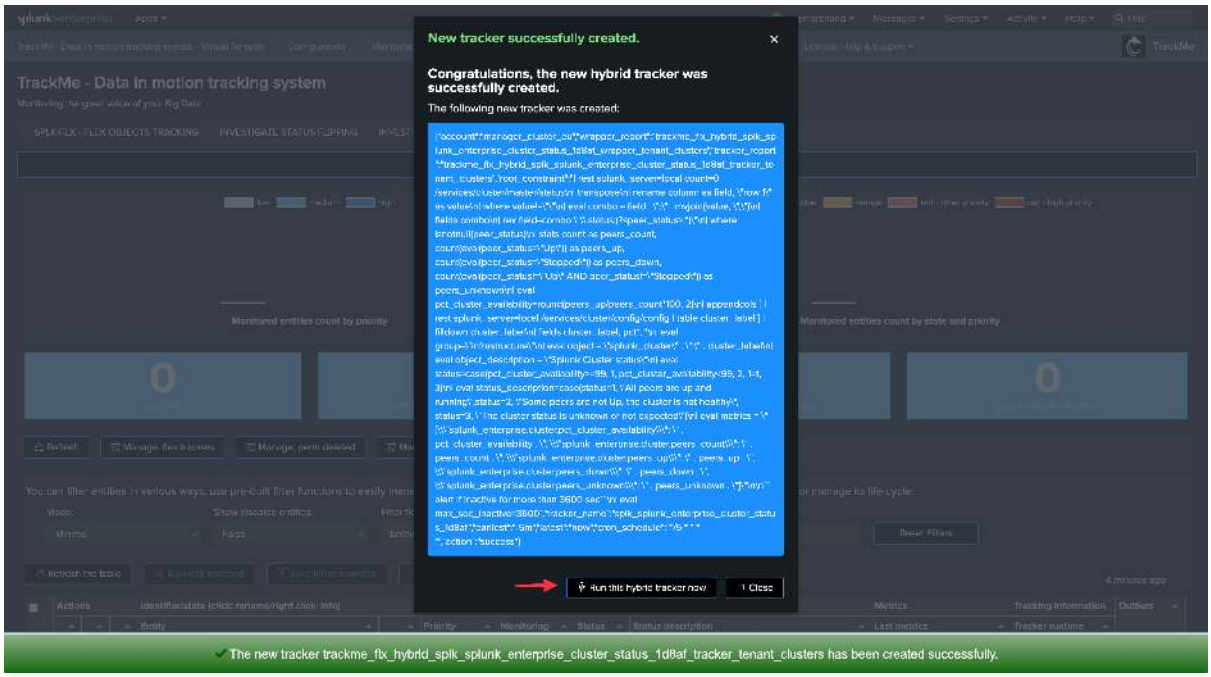
We will start with the use case "splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status" which tracks the global indexer cluster status using the manager API endpoints.



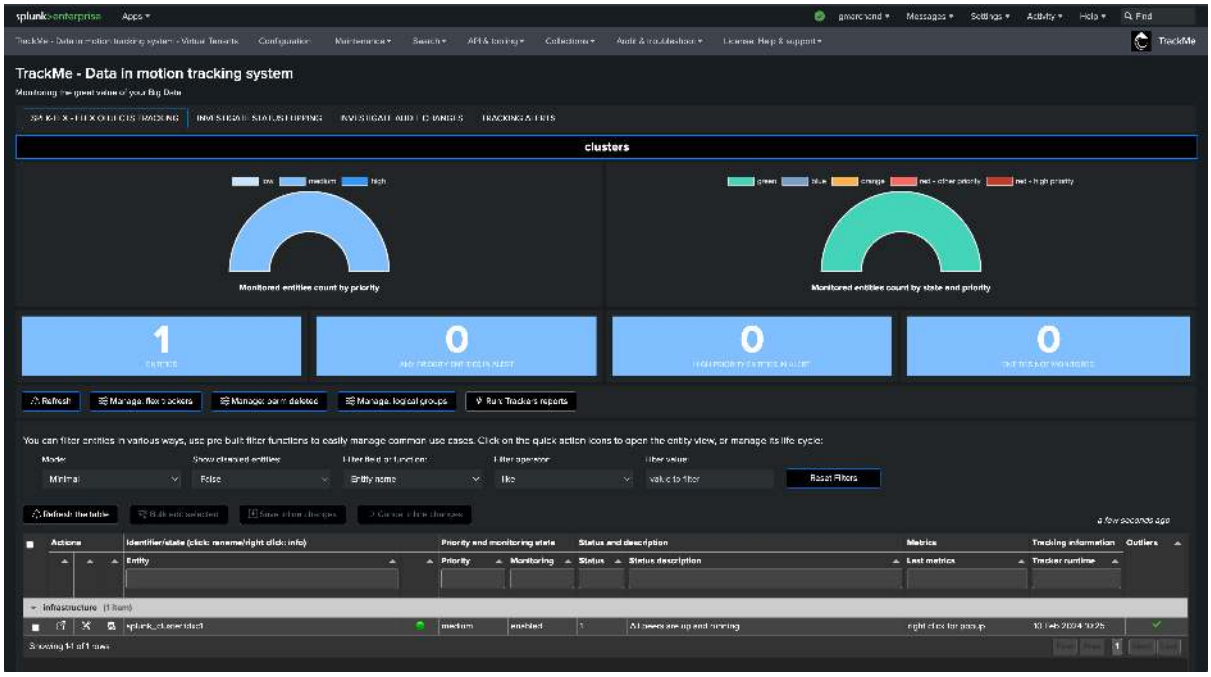

Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
You can pre-load a use case from the Flex Objects use case library, or manually define the Flex search logic:
Vendor:
Splunk
Categories:
splunk_enterprise
Use case:
Review Flex Objects use cases library
Use case information:
Cancel
Back

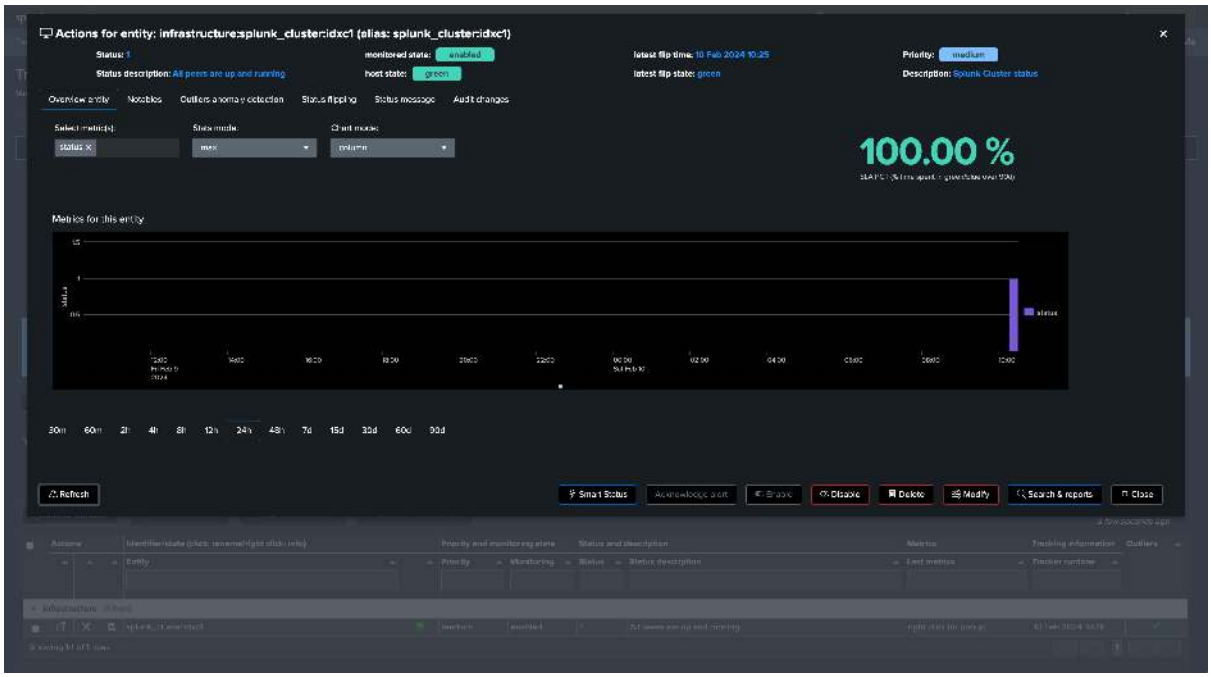

Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
4. Search Earliest and Latest time ranges
Define time range quantifiers for the hybrid tracker:
If the search command is sensible to the time range quantifiers, fill as appropriated.
Some search commands such as "| rest" are not relying on the time range, therefore you can set a very short time range (earliest: -5m, latest: now)
Earliest (ex: -5m)
-5m
Latest (ex: now)
now
5. Test and Review:
Test the search tracker execution and the entities discovery:
Simulate the search
_raw
Cancel
Back
Hybrid tracker simulation finished successfully, verify the results before proceeding to its creation

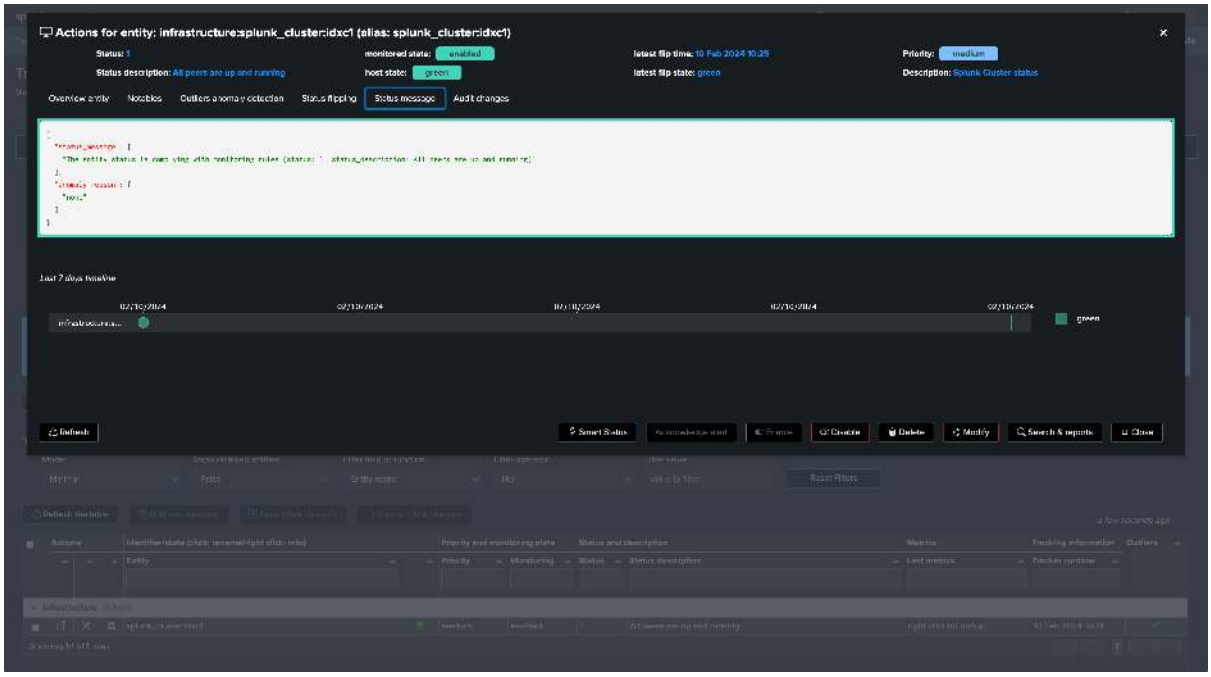


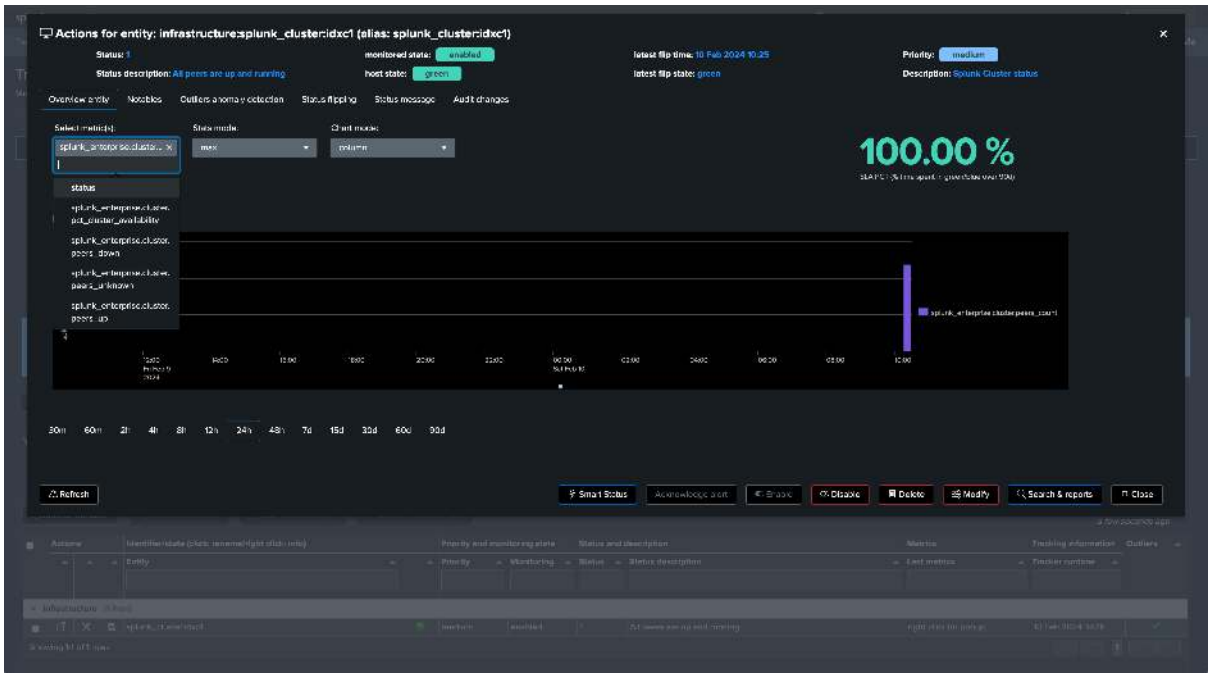


Once executed, TrackMe immediately starts monitoring the global indexer cluster status, generates KPIs for the cluster, and alerts you when issues are detected.

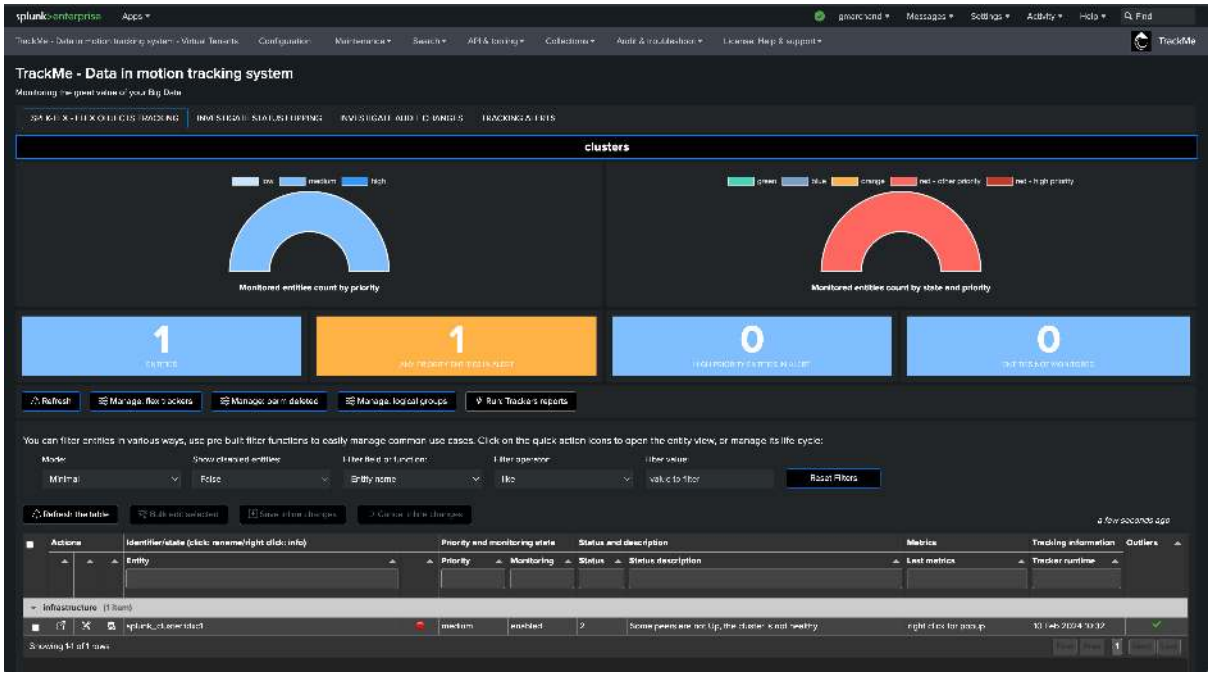

TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
1
0
0
0
Refresh
Manage flex objects
Manage bar of delegate
Manage logical groups
Run TrackMe's reports
Reset Filters
Infrastructure

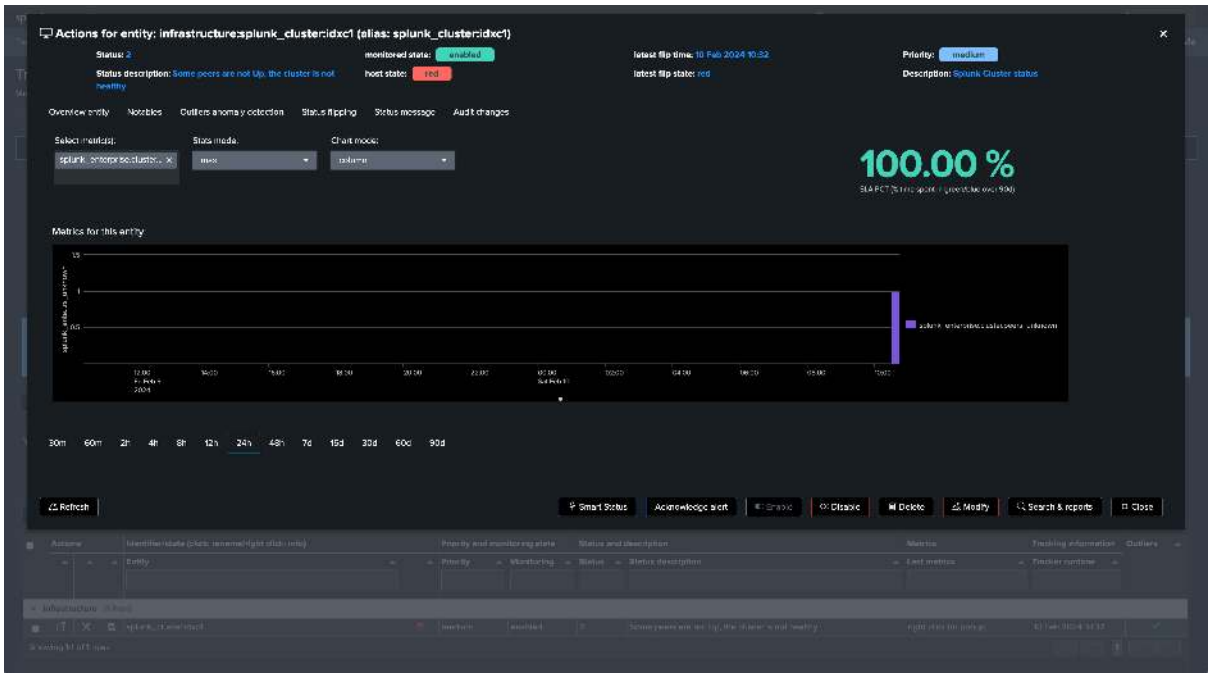

Actions for entity: infrastructure:splunk_clusteridxc1 (alias: splunk_clusteridxc1)
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
100.00 %
Metrics for this entity
Refresh
Smart Status
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close



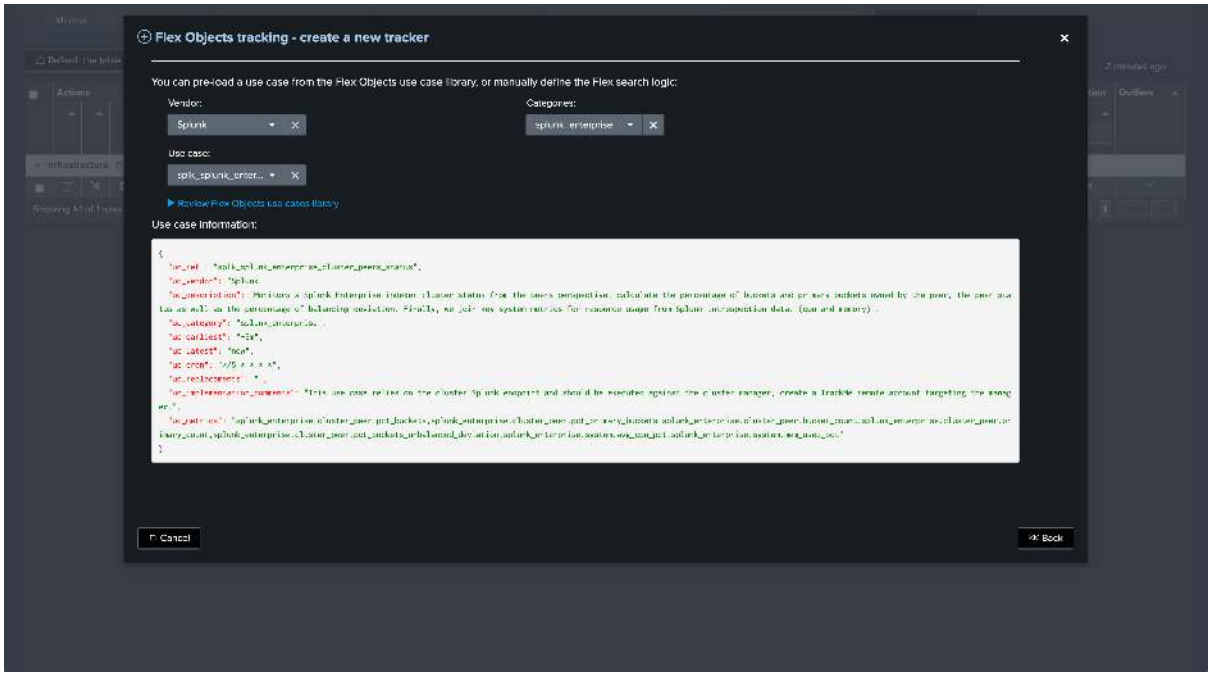


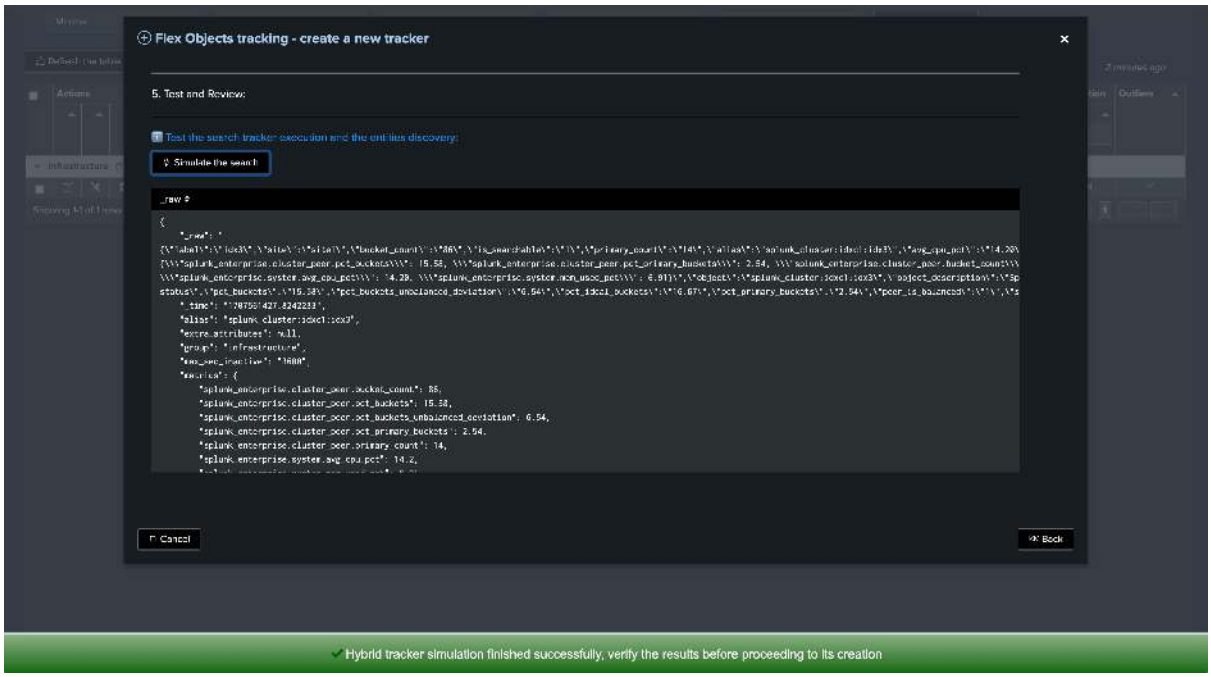
If a cluster peer goes down for any reason, the status of the TrackMe entity turns red and an alert is generated.



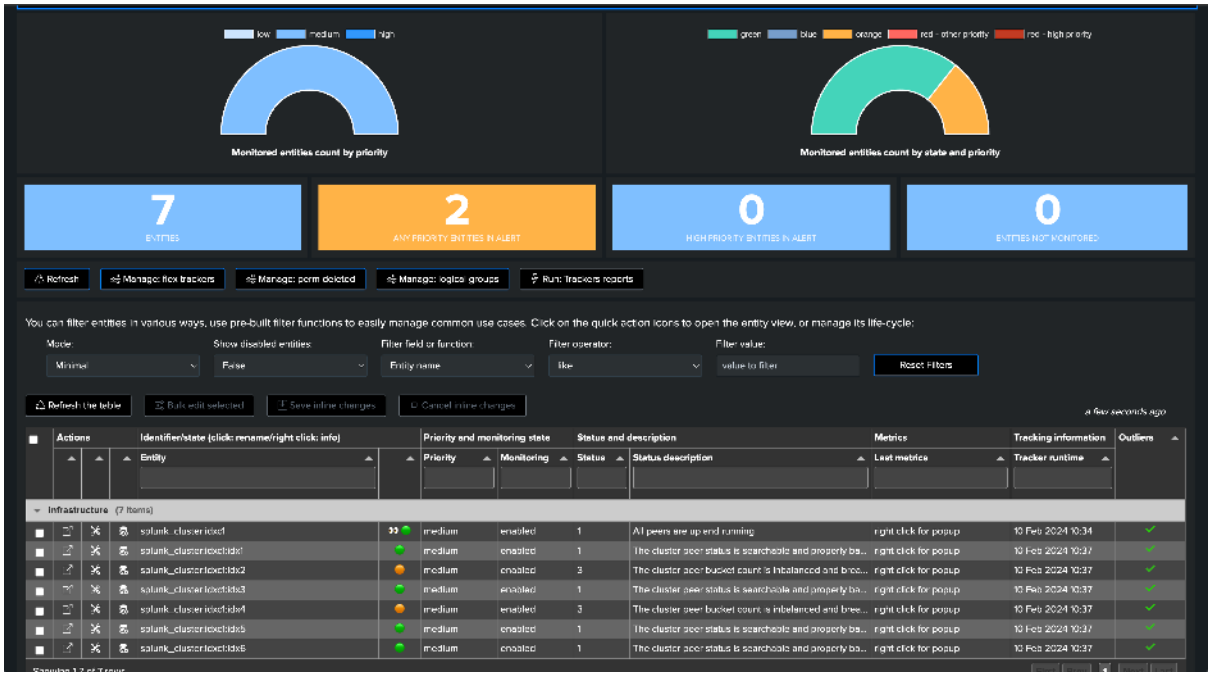


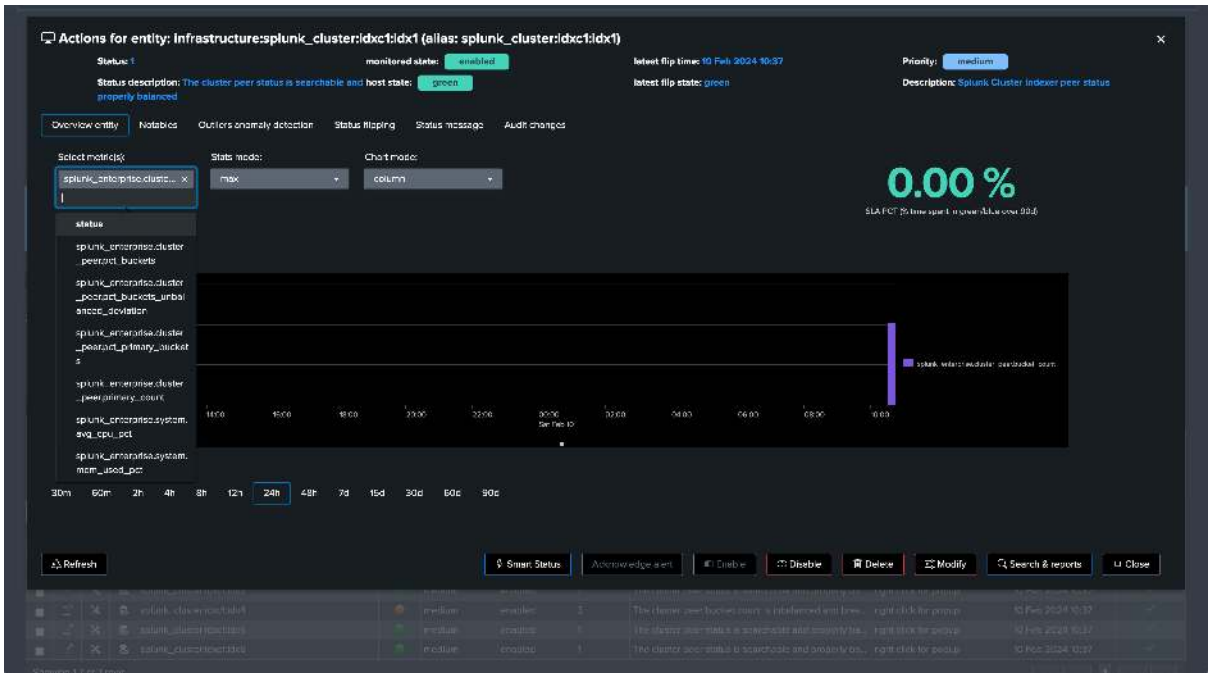
Let's now create a second Flex Object tracker using the library with the use case "splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers" which tracks the peers' statuses individually.



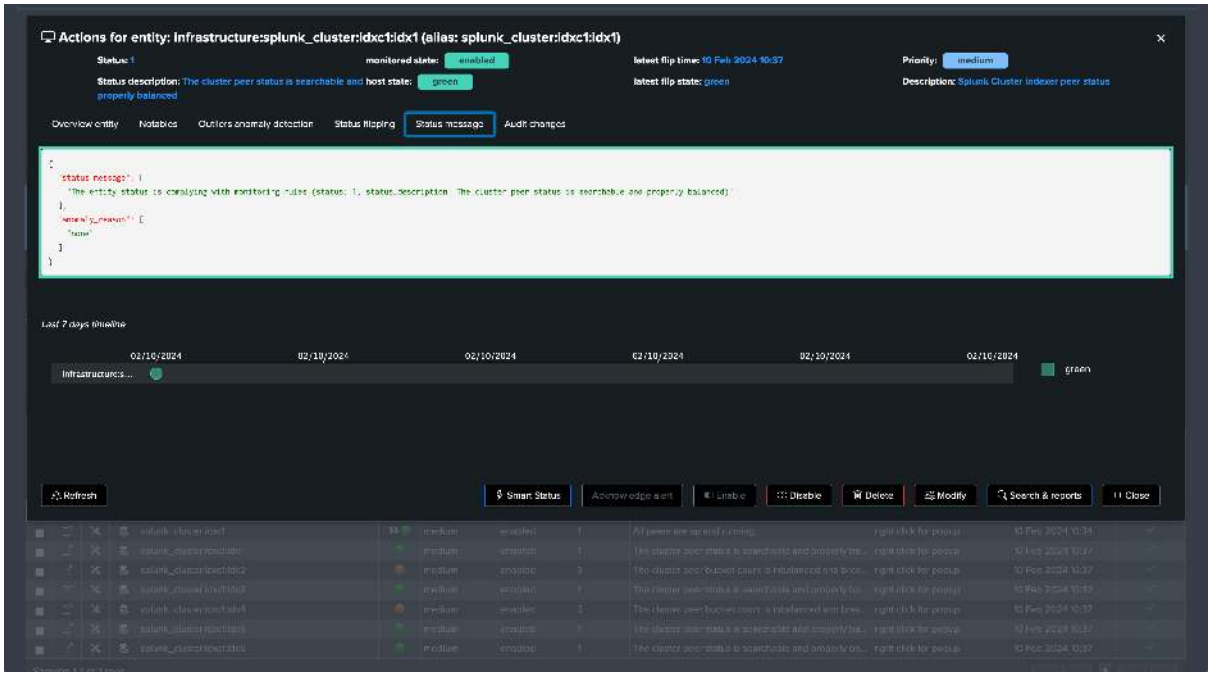


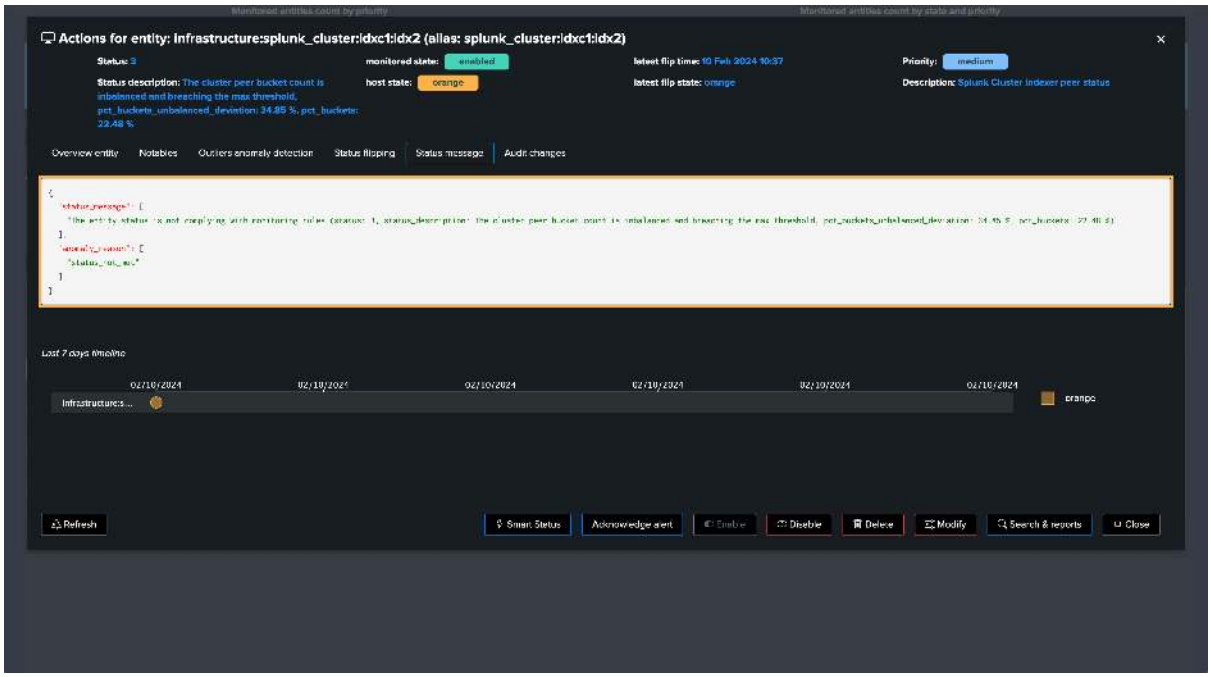
Once executed, one TrackMe entity is created per cluster peer, TrackMe starts monitoring the peer status and begins collecting main KPIs of interest for the peers.





Notably, TrackMe monitors the distribution of the buckets within the members and alerts you when the distribution is not properly balanced between the members.





You now have a fully monitored Indexer Cluster, enabling TrackMe to continuously monitor the health of your Splunk Indexer Clusters, track SLA availability, and easily alert you when issues are detected on your Splunk indexers cluster(s) infrastructure.

Annex: Use cases definition (SPL)

Use case splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status

```
| rest splunk_server=local count=0 /services/cluster/master/status
| transpose
| rename column as field, "row 1" as value
| where value!=""
| eval combo = field . ":" . mvjoin(value, ",")
| fields combo
```

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```
| rex field=combo "\.status:(?<peer_status>.*)"
| where isnotnull(peer_status)
| stats count as peers_count, count(eval(peer_status="Up")) as peers_up,␣
↪count(eval(peer_status="Stopped")) as peers_down, count(eval(peer_status!="Up"␣
↪AND peer_status!="Stopped")) as peers_unknown
| eval pct_cluster_availability=round(peers_up/peers_count*100, 2)
| appendcols [ | rest splunk_server=local /services/cluster/config/config | table␣
↪cluster_label ] | filldown cluster_label
| fields cluster_label, pct*, *
| eval group="infrastructure"
| eval object = "splunk_cluster" . ":" . cluster_label
| eval object_description = "Splunk Cluster status"
| eval status=case(pct_cluster_availability>=99, 1, pct_cluster_availability<99,␣
↪2, 1=1, 3)
| eval status_description=case(status=1, "All peers are up and running",status=2,
↪"Some peers are not Up, the cluster is not healthy", status=3, "The cluster␣
↪status is unknown or not expected")
| eval metrics = "{\"splunk_enterprise.cluster.pct_cluster_availability\": " .␣
↪pct_cluster_availability . ", \"splunk_enterprise.cluster.peers_count\": " .␣
↪peers_count . ", \"splunk_enterprise.cluster.peers_up\": " . peers_up . ", \
↪"splunk_enterprise.cluster.peers_down\": " . peers_down . ", \
↪"splunk_enterprise.cluster.peers_unknown\": " . peers_unknown . "}"

``` alert if inactive for more than 3600 sec```
| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```

Use case 'splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers'

```
| rest splunk_server=local count=0 /services/cluster/master/peers
| fields label site bucket_count is_searchable primary_count

``` aggreg ```
| eventstats sum(bucket_count) as total_bucket_count, dc(label) as dcount_peers

``` calculate percentage of buckets ```
| eval pct_buckets = round(bucket_count/total_bucket_count*100, 2),␣
↪pct_primary_buckets = round(primary_count/total_bucket_count*100, 2),␣
↪pct_ideal_buckets=round(100/dcount_peers, 2)
| eval pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation = round(abs(pct_buckets -␣
↪pct_ideal_buckets)/pct_ideal_buckets*100, 2)

``` set the cluster_label automatically ```
| appendcols [ | rest splunk_server=local /services/cluster/config/config | table␣
↪cluster_label ] | filldown cluster_label

``` set group ```
| eval group="infrastructure"

``` set object, alias and object_description ```
| eval object = "splunk_cluster" . ":" . cluster_label . ":" . label, alias=object
| eval object_description = "Splunk Cluster indexer peer status"

``` set status, if the peer is not searchable, then it is red ```
| eval status=case(is_searchable=1, 1, is_searchable!=1, 2, 1=1, 3)
```

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```

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```
``` if the peer buckets deviation percentage is higher than 25%, then the peer is␣
↪highly inbalanced, we set the status to yellow, but you can also set this to red␣
↪if you prefer ```
| eval peer_is_balanced=if(pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation>25, 0, 1)
``` yellow if breached, set to red if preferred ```
| eval status=if(peer_is_balanced!=1, 3, status)

``` join external CPU metrics ```
| join type=outer label [ search index=_introspection␣
↪sourcetype=splunk_resource_usage component=Hostwide
| eval cpu_total_pct=('data.cpu_system_pct'+'data.cpu_user_pct'), mem_used_pct=(
↪'data.mem_used'/'data.mem'*100)
| stats avg(cpu_total_pct) as avg_cpu_pct, avg(mem_used_pct) as mem_used_pct by␣
↪host
| eval avg_cpu_pct=round(avg_cpu_pct, 2), mem_used_pct=round(mem_used_pct, 2) |␣
↪rename host as label ]
| eval avg_cpu_pct=if(isnum(avg_cpu_pct), avg_cpu_pct, 0),␣
↪mem_used_pct=if(isnum(mem_used_pct), mem_used_pct, 0)

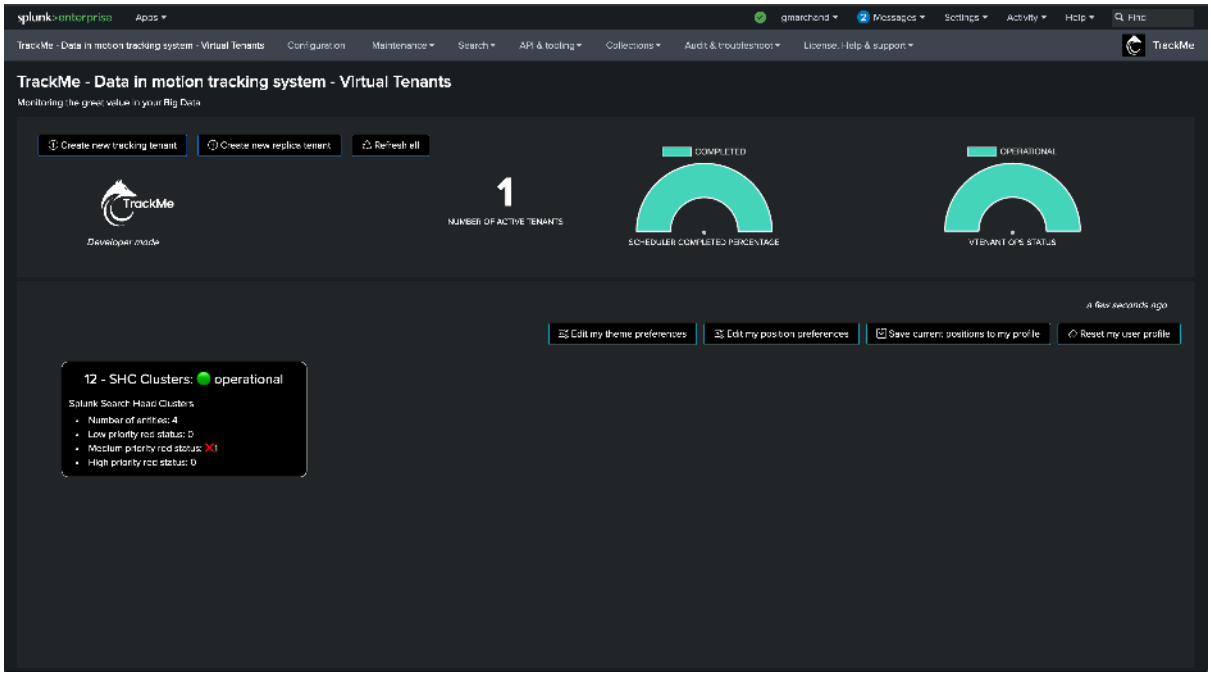
``` set status_description ```
| eval status_description=case(
status=1 AND is_searchable=1 AND pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation<=25, "The␣
↪cluster peer status is searchable and properly balanced",
status=2 AND is_searchable!=1, "The cluster peer status is not searchable",
(status=2 OR status=3) AND peer_is_balanced!=1, "The cluster peer bucket count is␣
↪inbalanced and breaching the max threshold, pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation: " .
↪ pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation . " %, pct_buckets: " . pct_buckets . " %",
status=3, "The cluster peer status is unknown or not expected"
)

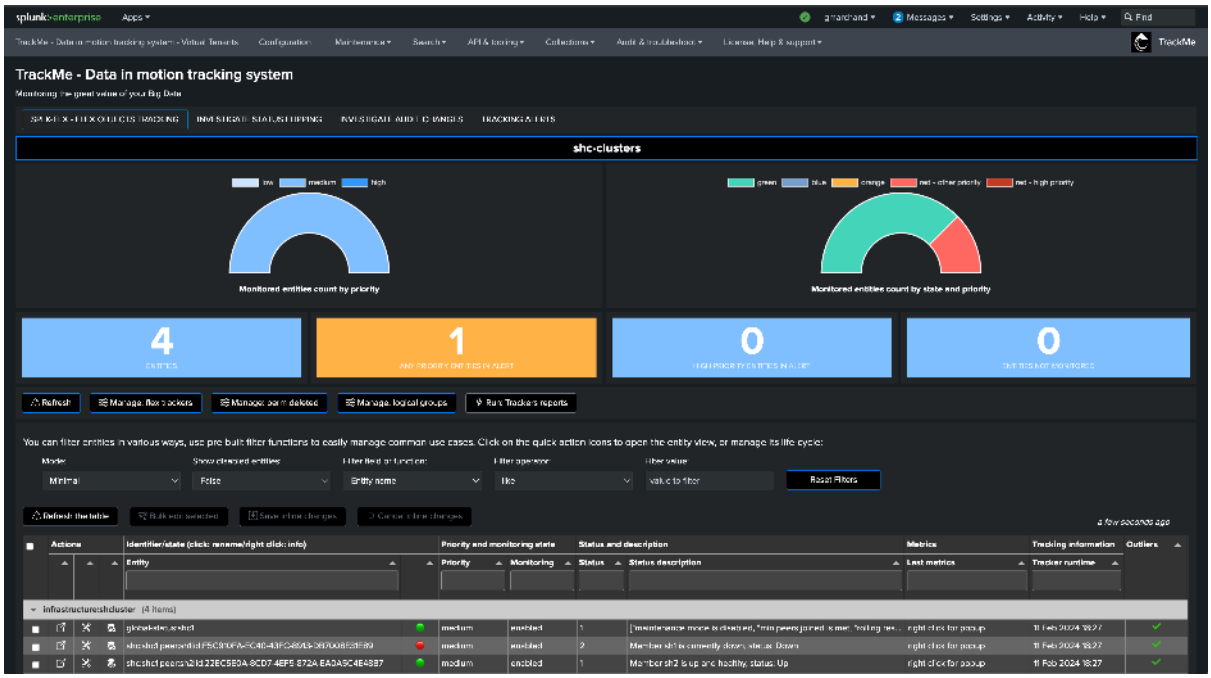
``` set metrics ```
| eval metrics = "{\"splunk_enterprise.cluster_peer.pct_buckets\": " . pct_buckets␣
↪. ", \"splunk_enterprise.cluster_peer.pct_primary_buckets\": " .␣
↪pct_primary_buckets . ", \"splunk_enterprise.cluster_peer.bucket_count\": " .␣
↪bucket_count . ", \"splunk_enterprise.cluster_peer.primary_count\": " .␣
↪primary_count . ", \
↪"splunk_enterprise.cluster_peer.pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation\":" .␣
↪pct_buckets_unbalanced_deviation . ", \"splunk_enterprise.system.avg_cpu_pct\":
↪" . avg_cpu_pct  . ", \"splunk_enterprise.system.mem_used_pct\": " .␣
↪mem_used_pct . "}"

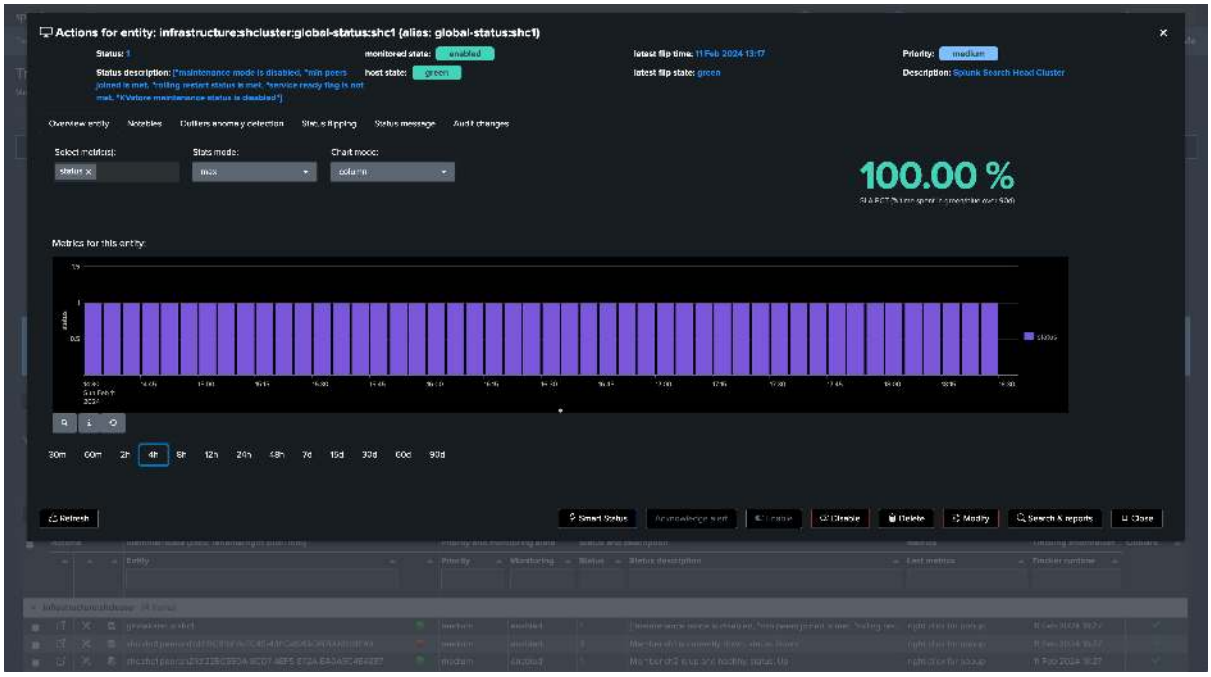
``` alert if inactive for more than 3600 sec```
| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```
```
```

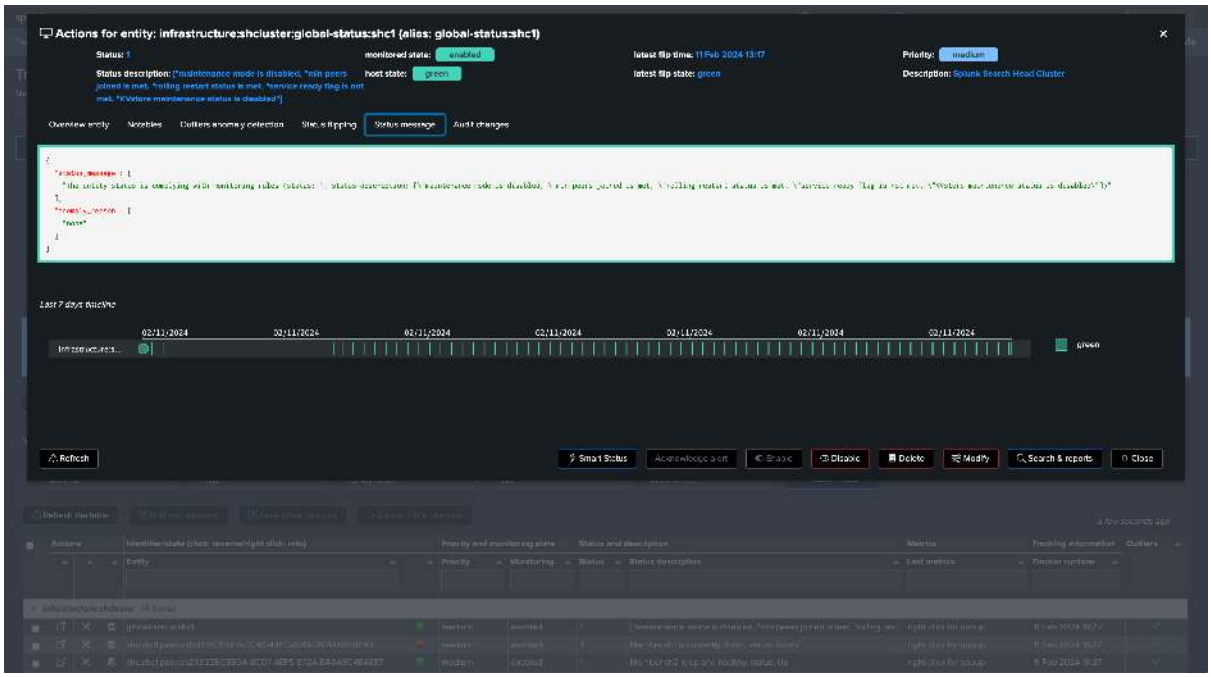
from a single pane of glass.

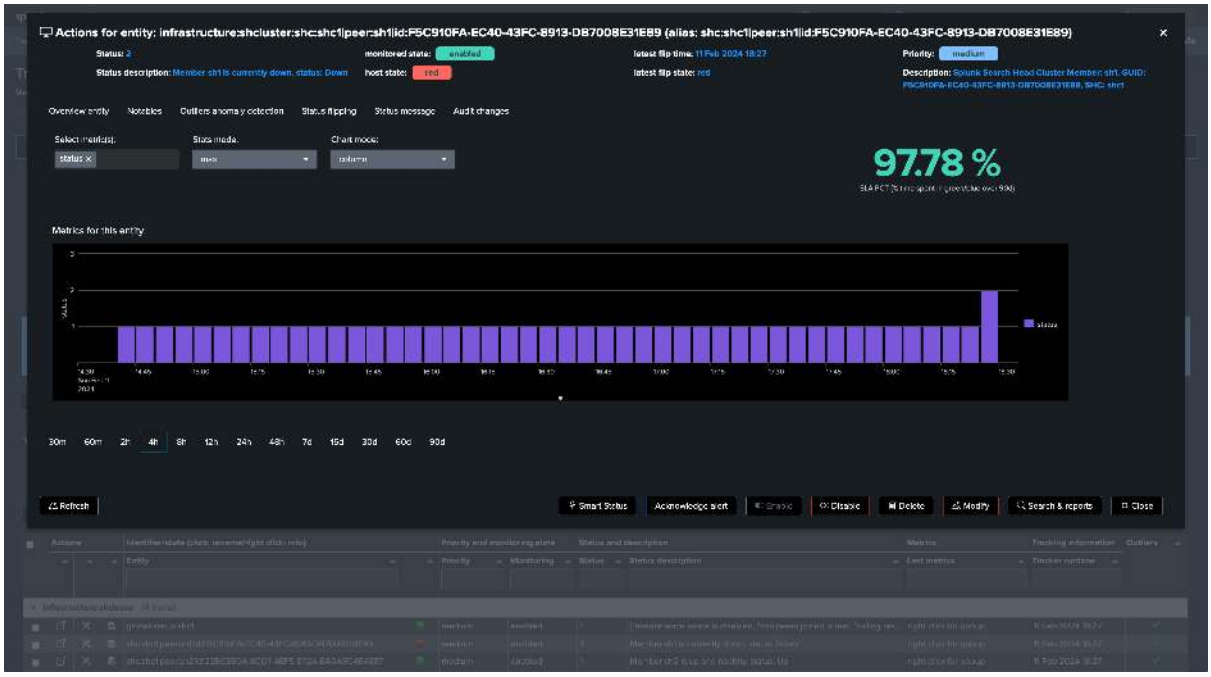
The following screen shows the final results in TrackMe, starting from Step 1 to easily implement the monitoring of your Splunk Search Head Clusters.

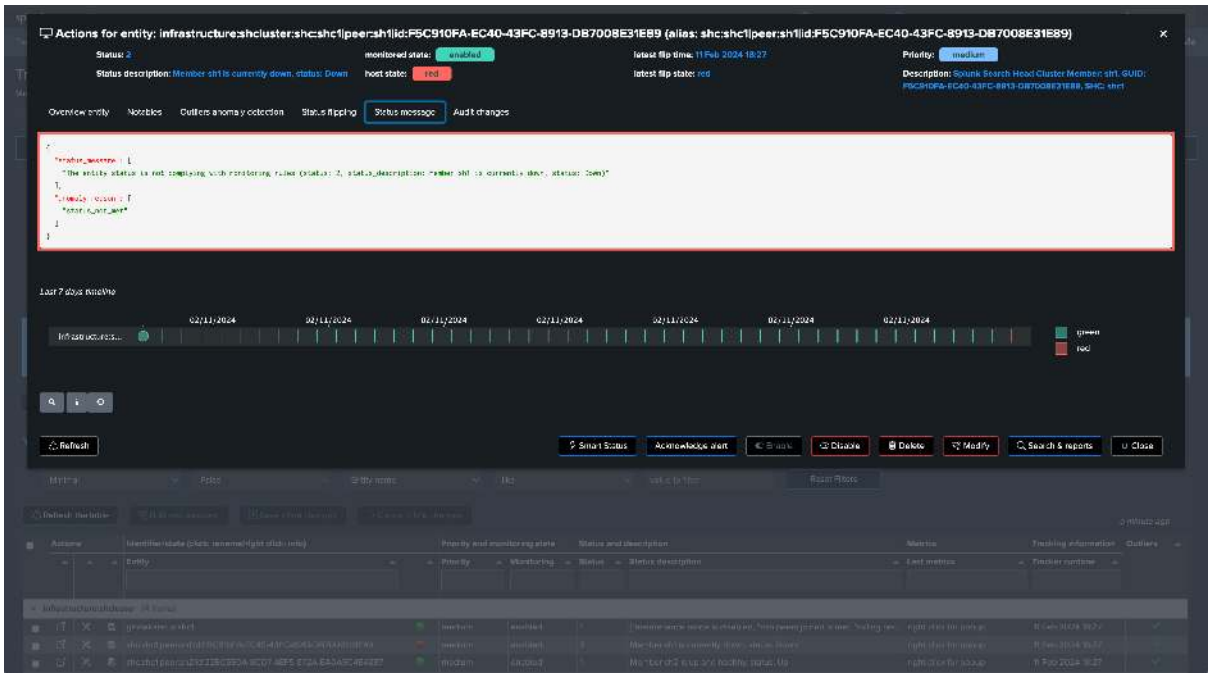


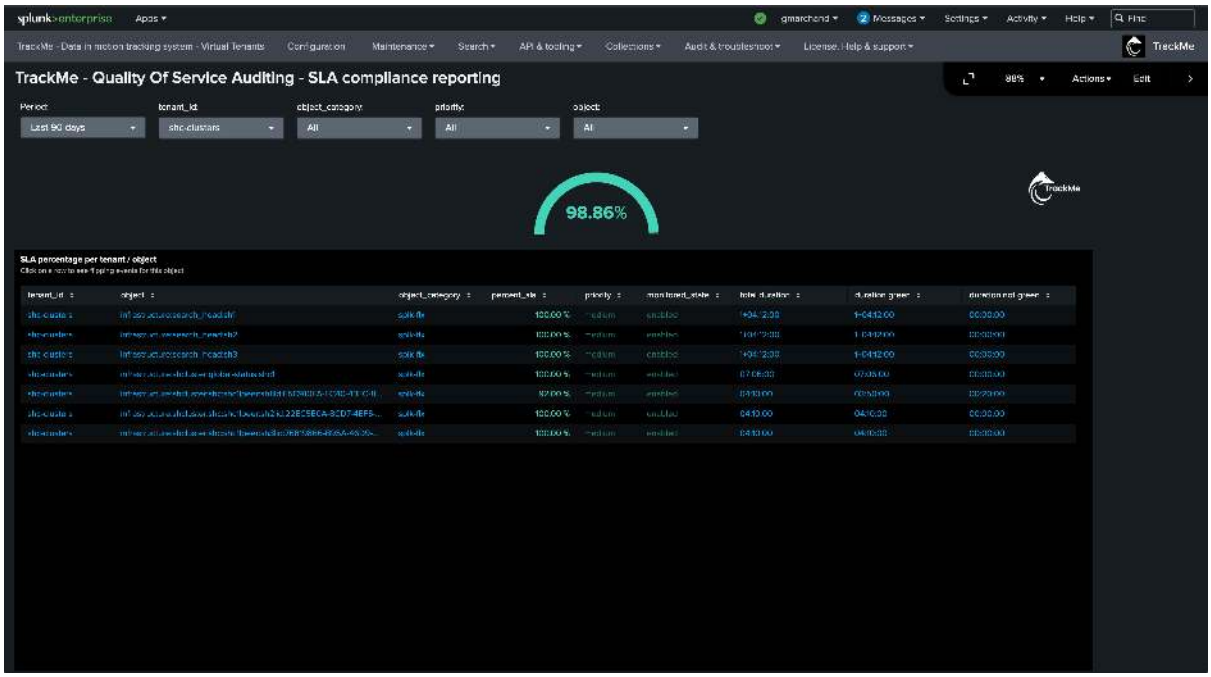



Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:global-status:shc1 (alias: global-status:shc1)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 13:17
Priority: medium
Status description: ["maintenance mode is disabled", "min peers joined is met", "rolling restart status is not met", "service ready flag is not met", "KVstore maintenance status is disabled"]
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Select metric(s):
Stats mode:
Chart mode:
100.00 %
Metrics for this entity:
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:global-status:shc1 (alias: global-status:shc1)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 13:17
Priority: medium
Status description: ["maintenance mode is disabled", "min peers joined is met", "rolling restart status is not met", "service ready flag is not met", "KVstore maintenance status is disabled"]
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Last 7 days timeline
02/11/2024
green
Refresh
Smart Status
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:shc:shc1|peer:sh1|id:F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89 (alias: shc:shc1|peer:sh1|id:F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89)
Status: 2
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 18:27
Priority: medium
Status description: Member sh1 is currently down, status: Down
host state: red
latest flip state: red
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster Member: sh1, GUID: F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89, SHC: shc1
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Select metrics:
Stats mode:
Chart mode:
status
max
column
97.78 %
Metrics for this entity
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:shc:shc1|peer:sh1|id:F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89 (alias: shc:shc1|peer:sh1|id:F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89)
Status: 2
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 18:27
Priority: medium
Status description: Member sh1 is currently down, status: Down
host state: red
latest flip state: red
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster Member: sh1, GUID: F5C910FA-EC40-43FC-8913-DB7008E31E89, SHC: shc1
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Last 7 days timeline
02/11/2024
green
red
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close



Step 1: Create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account

Hint

Interacting with Splunk API through TrackMe's remote search capabilities

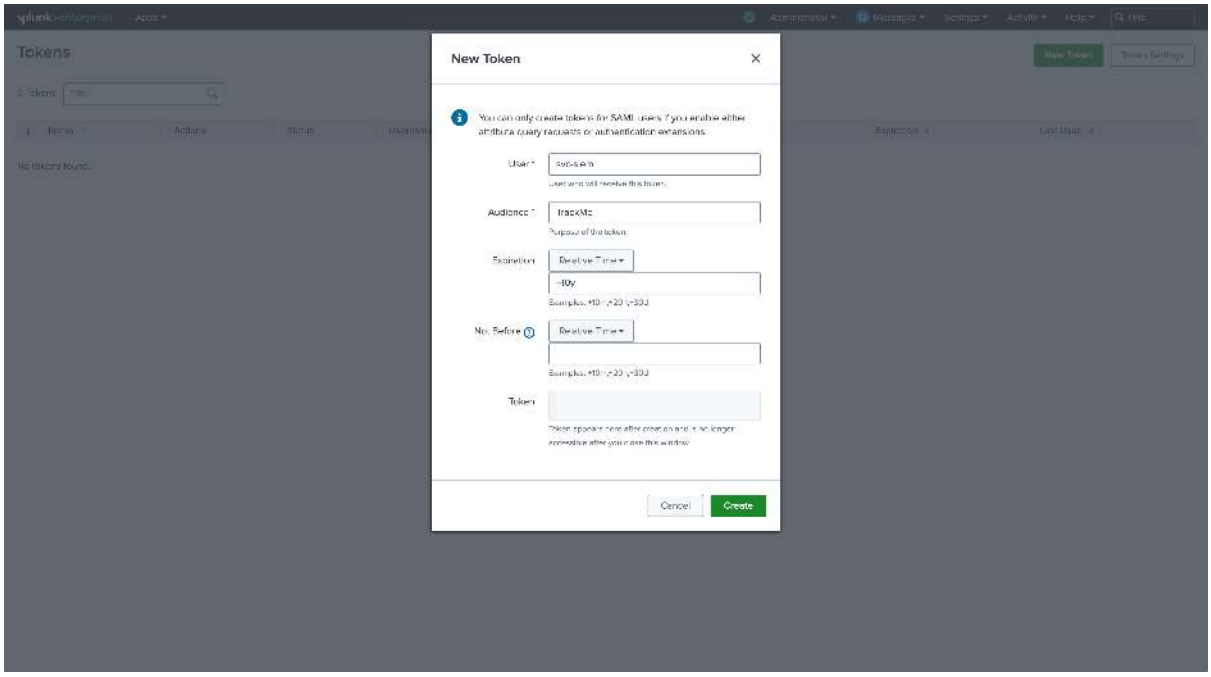
- This use case relies on a Splunk | *rest* command which is a Splunk REST API call through native SPL.
- Therefore, this command needs to be executed on a remote Splunk target, in the context of monitoring Search Head Clusters, the command can be executed on any up and running SHC member.
- Using TrackMe's remote search capabilities, you can transparently execute the command on a remote target, and process results locally on the TrackMe guest.

The first step is to create a Splunk Remote Deployment Account for the Cluster Manager. For more infor-

mation about TrackMe Remote Search capabilities and configurations:

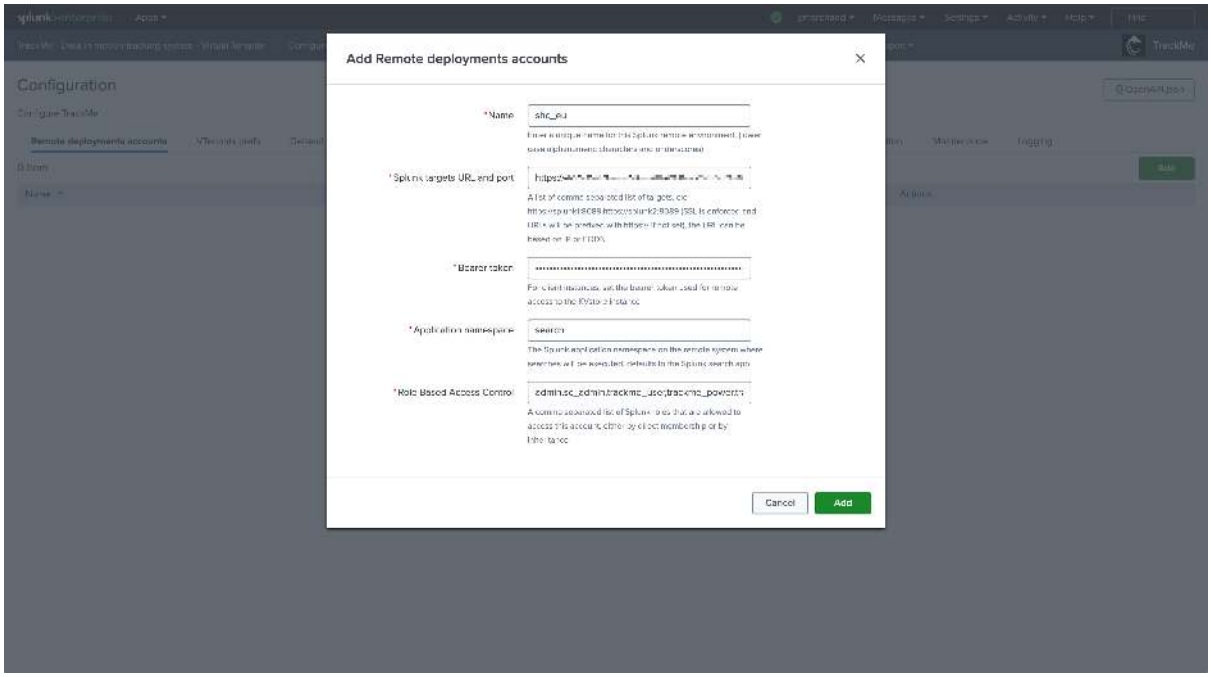
Remote Splunk deployments

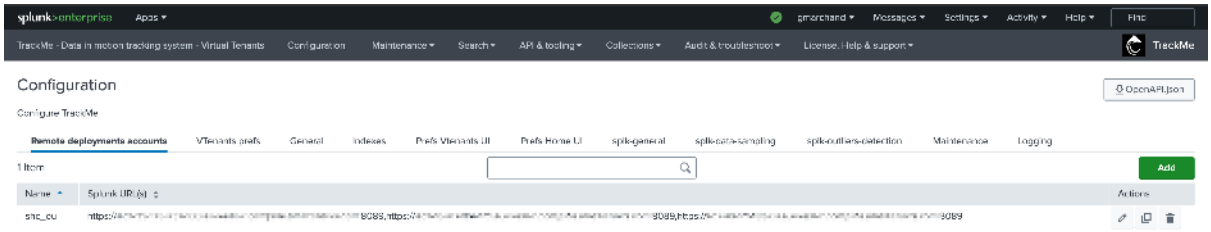
On the Search Head Cluster, create a new Splunk bearer token for the TrackMe Remote Deployment Account:



In TrackMe, click on Configure / Remote Deployment Accounts and add a new account:

- You can specify each of the SHC members in a comma separated list or use a load balancer URL.
- If multiple endpoints are specified, TrackMe automatically dispatches searches randomly amongst available and responding members (it validates connectivity and authentication)





Hint

Managing multiple Search Head Clusters

- If you have multiple Search Head Clusters, you can create a Remote Deployment Account for each SHC.
- You will then be able to manage and monitor as many Search Head Clusters as you need from a single pane of glass in TrackMe.

Step 2: Create a Flex Object tenant for Search Head Clusters monitoring

Now, let's create a new tenant for the purposes of monitoring our Search Head Clusters. We can achieve this via the UI wizard or with a simple command line:

```
| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/admin/add_tenant mode=post body="{
↪'tenant_name': 'shc-clusters', 'tenant_alias': '12 - SHC Clusters', 'tenant_desc
↪': 'Splunk Search Head Clusters', 'tenant_roles_admin': 'trackme_admin',
↪'tenant_roles_power': 'trackme_power', 'tenant_roles_user': 'trackme_user',
↪'tenant_owner': 'admin', 'tenant_idx_settings': 'global', 'tenant_flx_enabled':
↪'true'}"
```

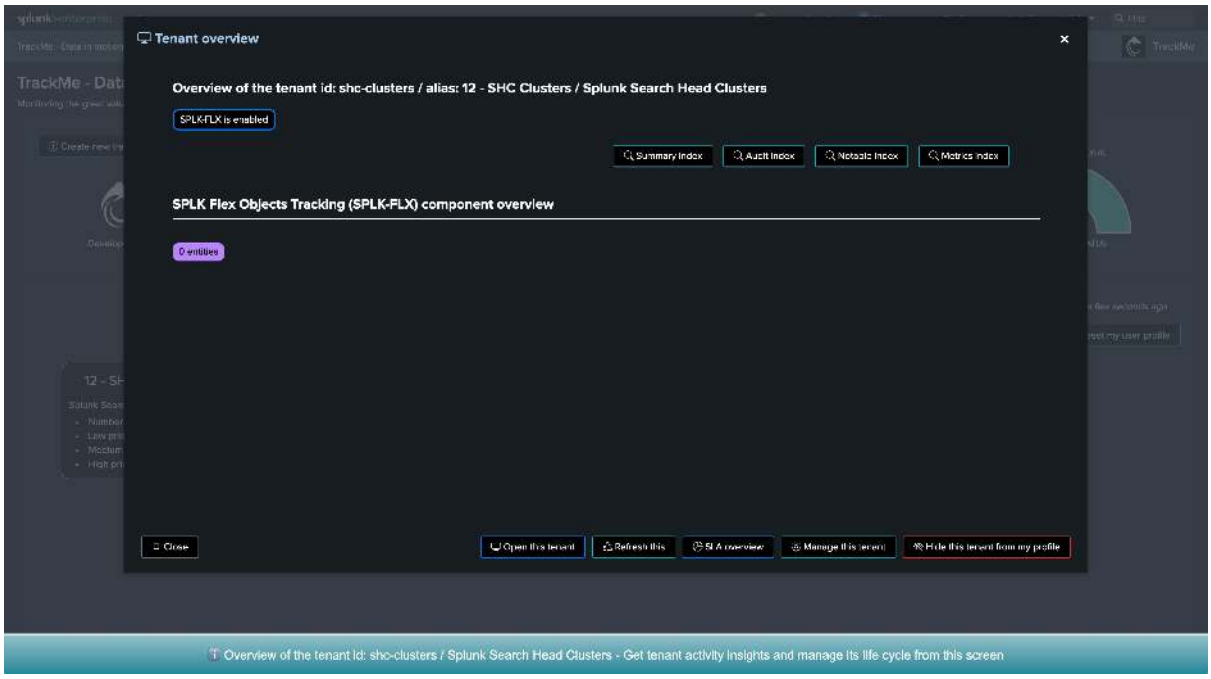
Step 3: Create Flex Object trackers using the Flex Objects library

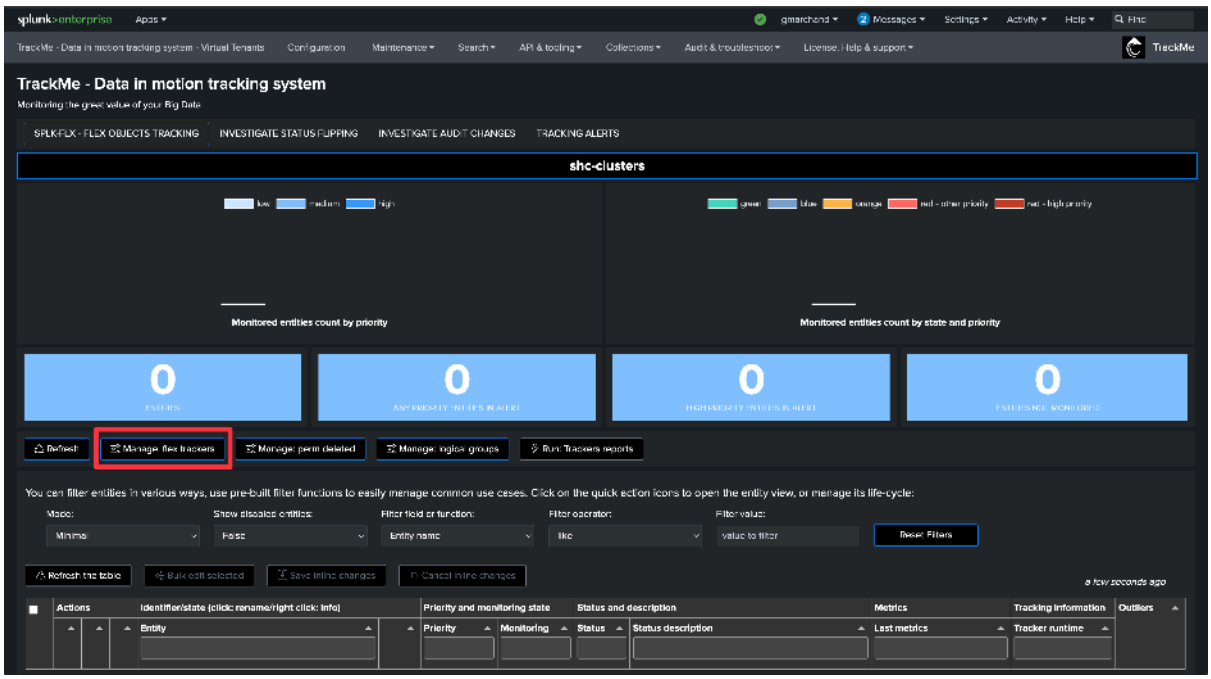
Hint

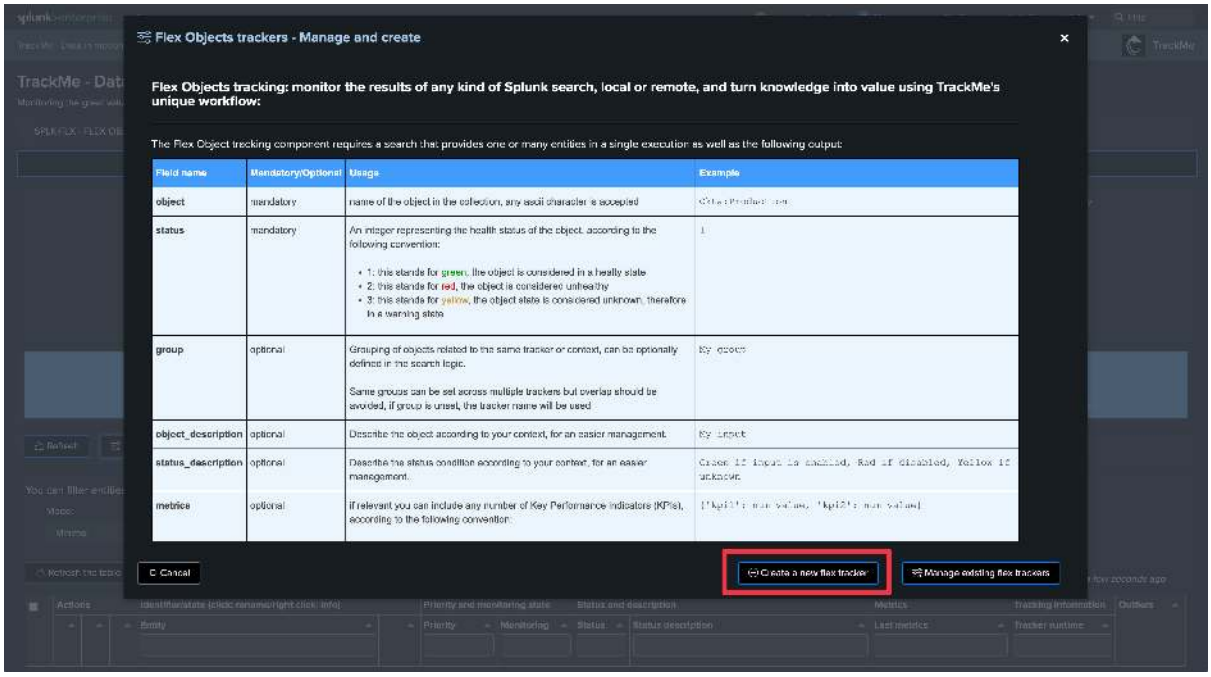
Find the use cases definition (SPL) in annex of this documentation

- See: *Annex: Use cases definition (SPL)*

Enter the newly created tenant and start the Flex Object wizard using the built-in Flex Objects library:

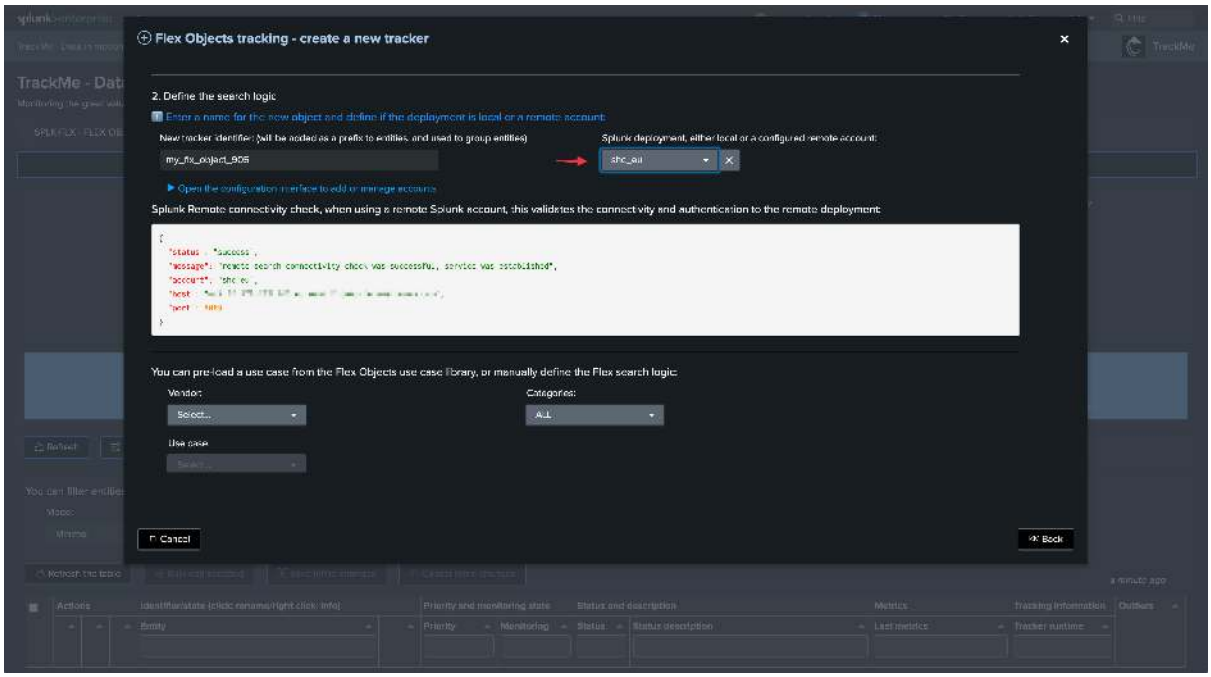


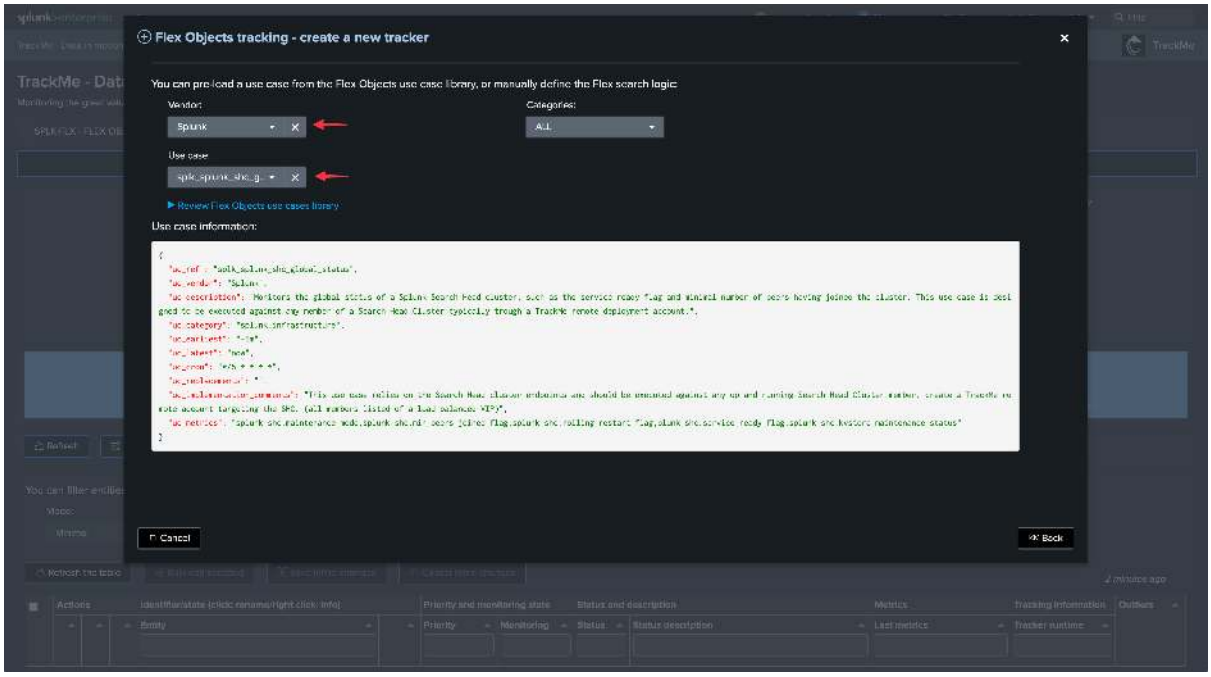


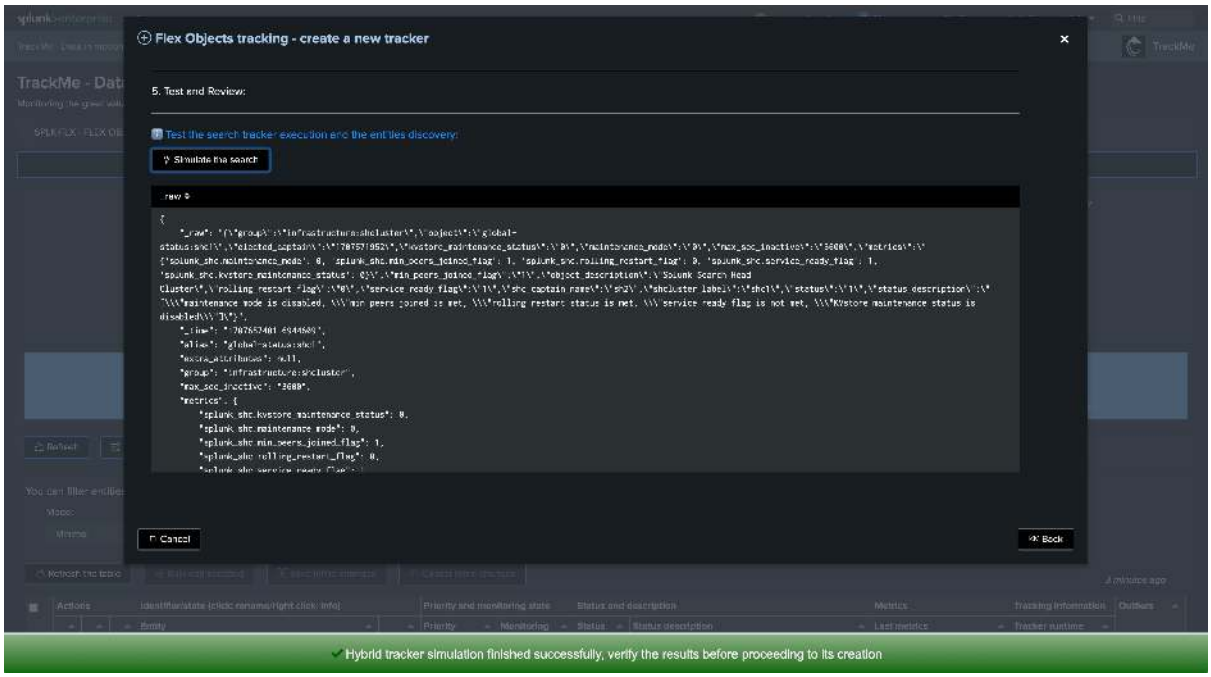


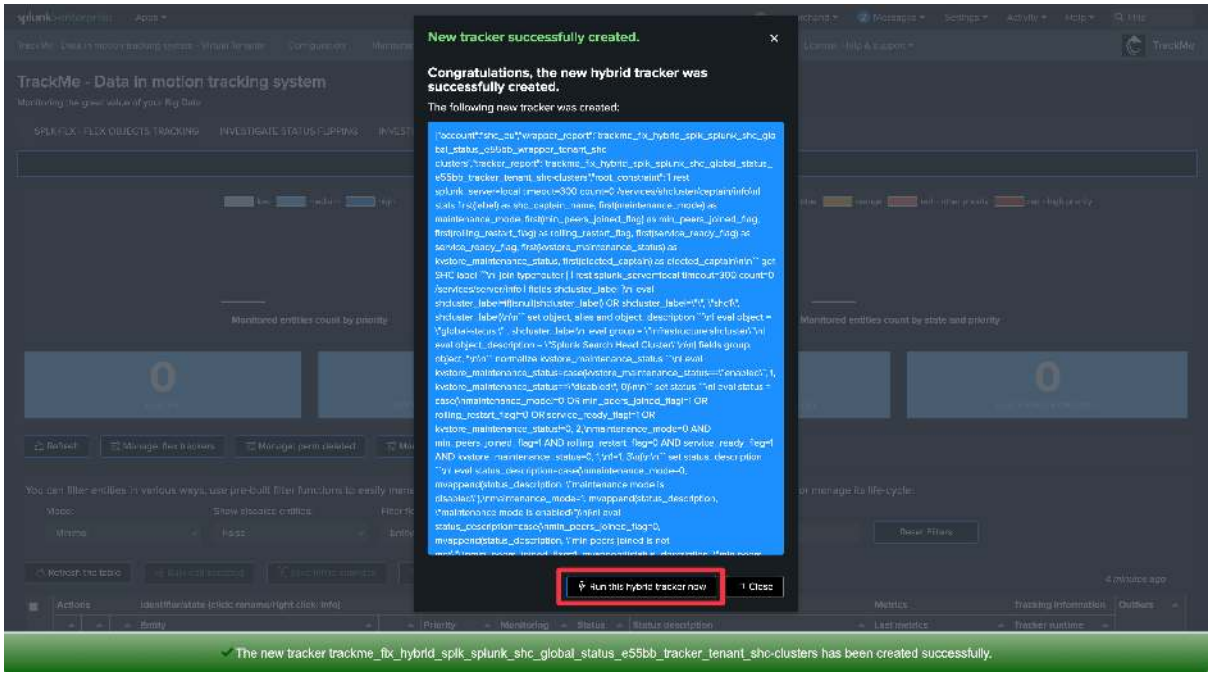
Select the use cases and remote accounts:

We will start with the use case "splk_splunk_shc_global_status" which tracks the SHC globally using the SHC API endpoints.

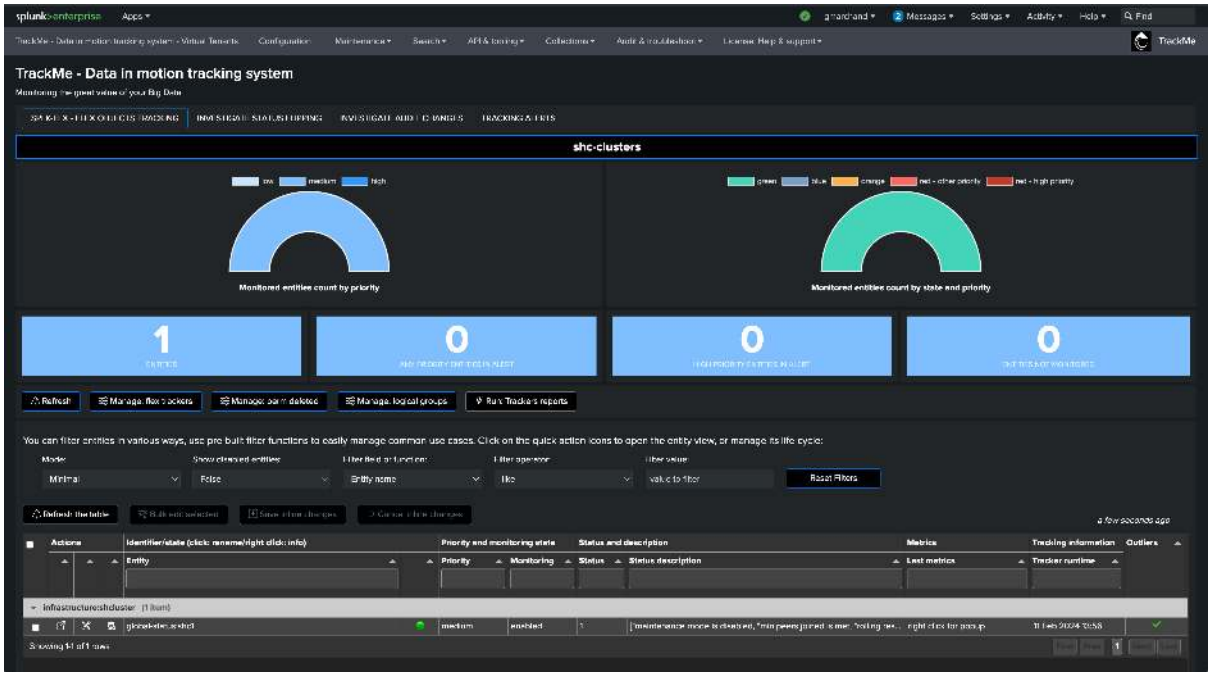


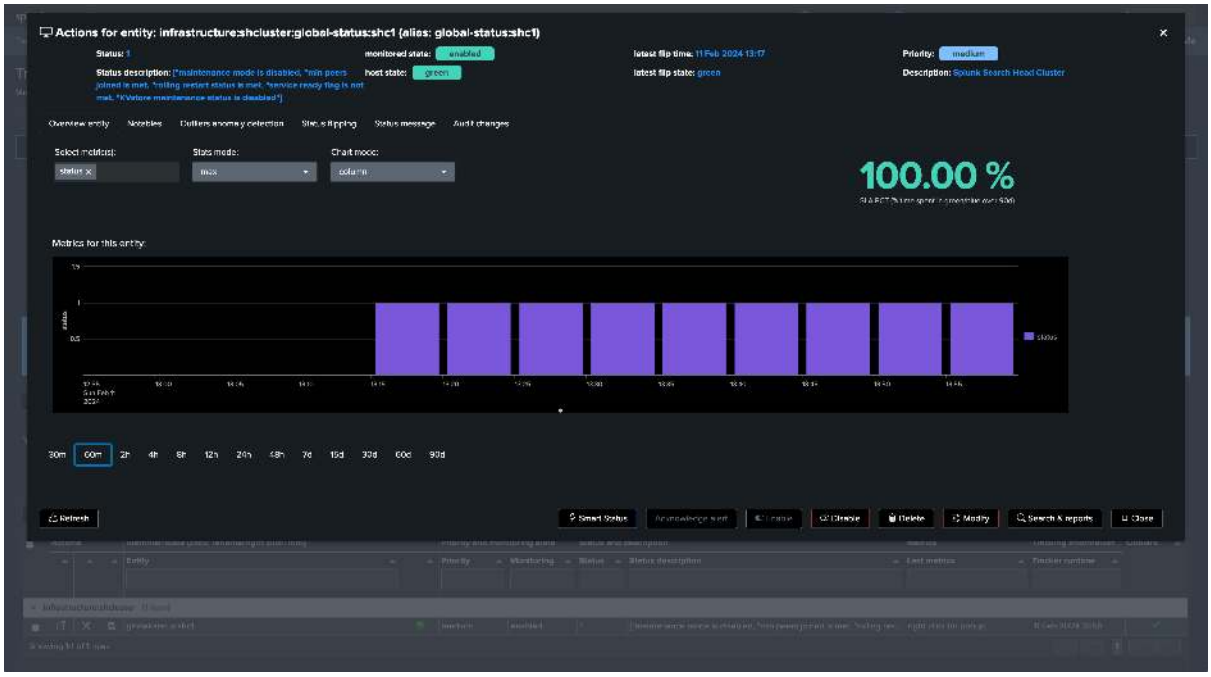

Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
You can pre-load a use case from the Flex Objects use case library, or manually define the Flex search logic:
Vendor:
Splunk
Categories:
ALL
Use case
Review Flex Objects use cases library
Use case information:
Cancel
Back

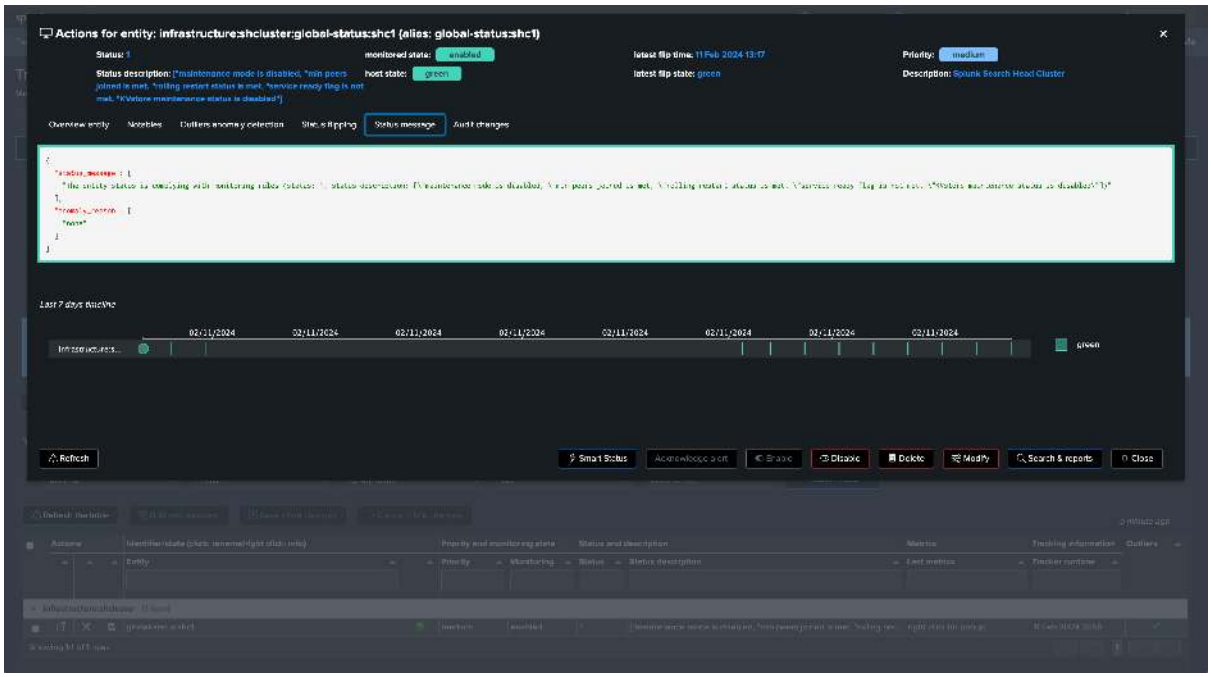

Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
5. Test and Review:
Test the search tracker execution and the entities discovery:
Simulate the search
Cancel
Back
Hybrid tracker simulation finished successfully, verify the results before proceeding to its creation

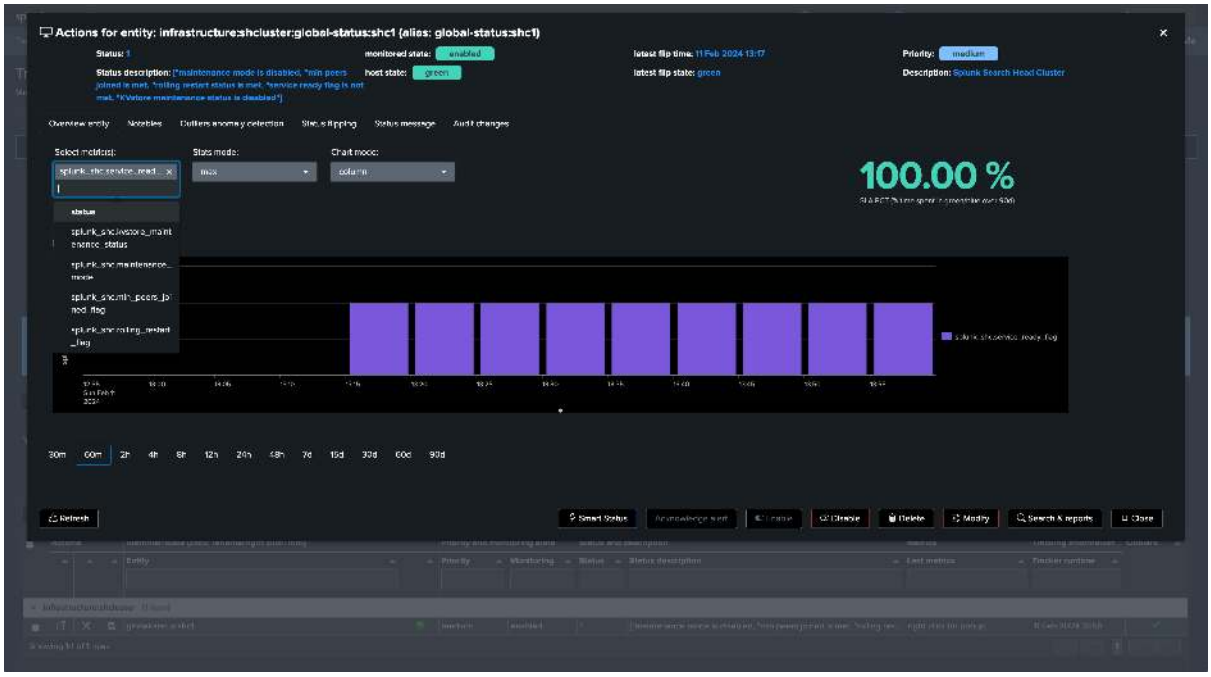


Once executed, TrackMe immediately starts monitoring the SHC global status, generates and indexes metrics, and alerts you when issues are detected.

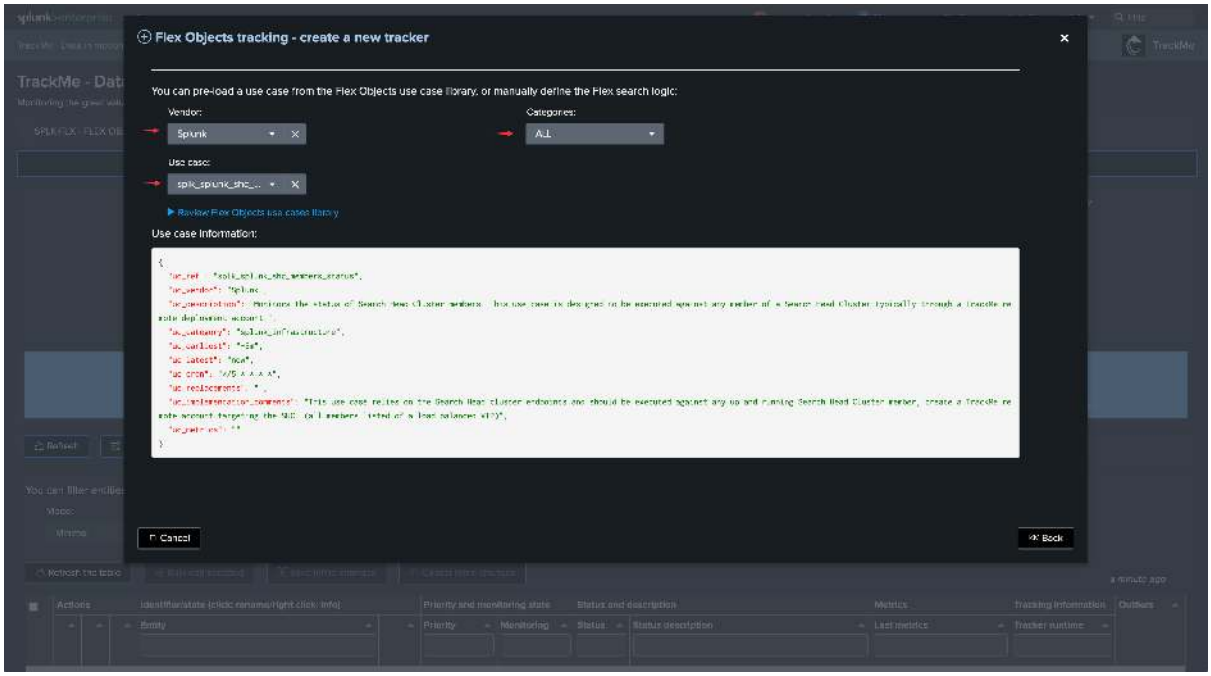



Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:global-status:shc1 (alias: global-status:shc1)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 13:17
Priority: medium
Status description: ["maintenance mode is disabled", "min peers joined is met", "rolling restart status is met", "service ready flag is not met", "KVstore maintenance status is disabled"]
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Select metric(s):
Stats mode:
Chart mode:
100.00 %
Metrics for this entity:
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

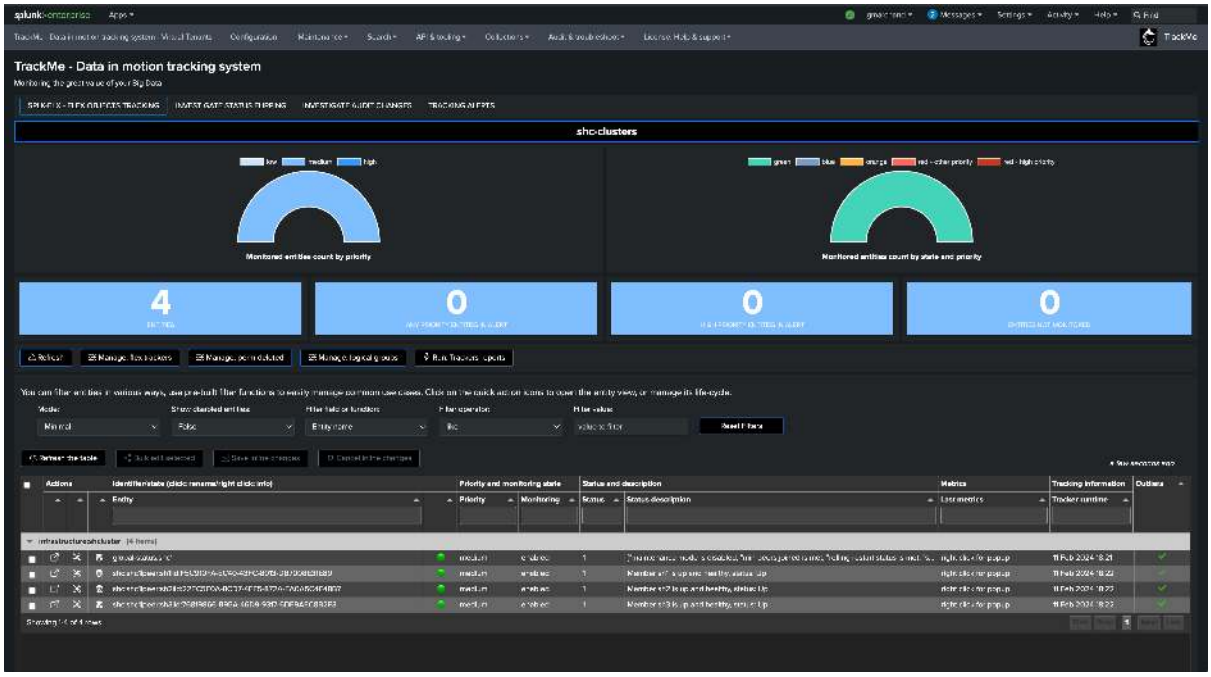

Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:global-status:shc1 (alias: global-status:shc1)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 11 Feb 2024 13:17
Priority: medium
Status description: ["maintenance mode is disabled", "min peers joined is met", "rolling restart status is met", "service ready flag is not met", "KVstore maintenance status is disabled"]
host state: green
latest flip state: green
Description: Splunk Search Head Cluster
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Last 7 days timeline
02/11/2024
green
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close

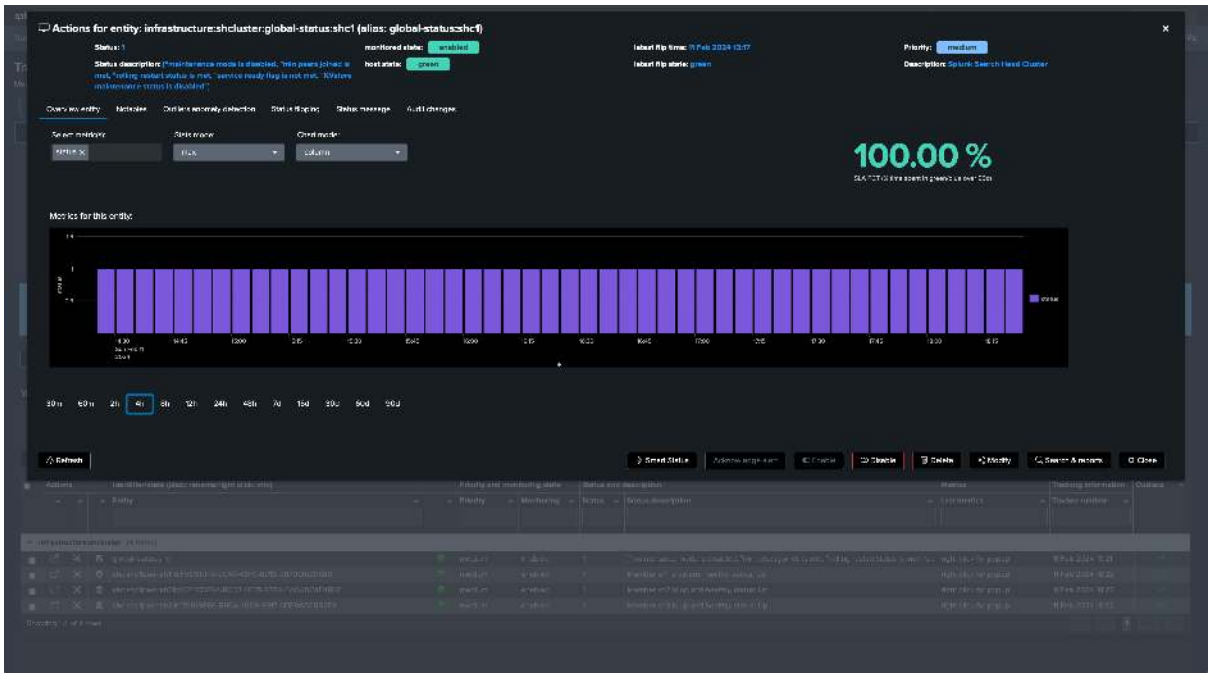


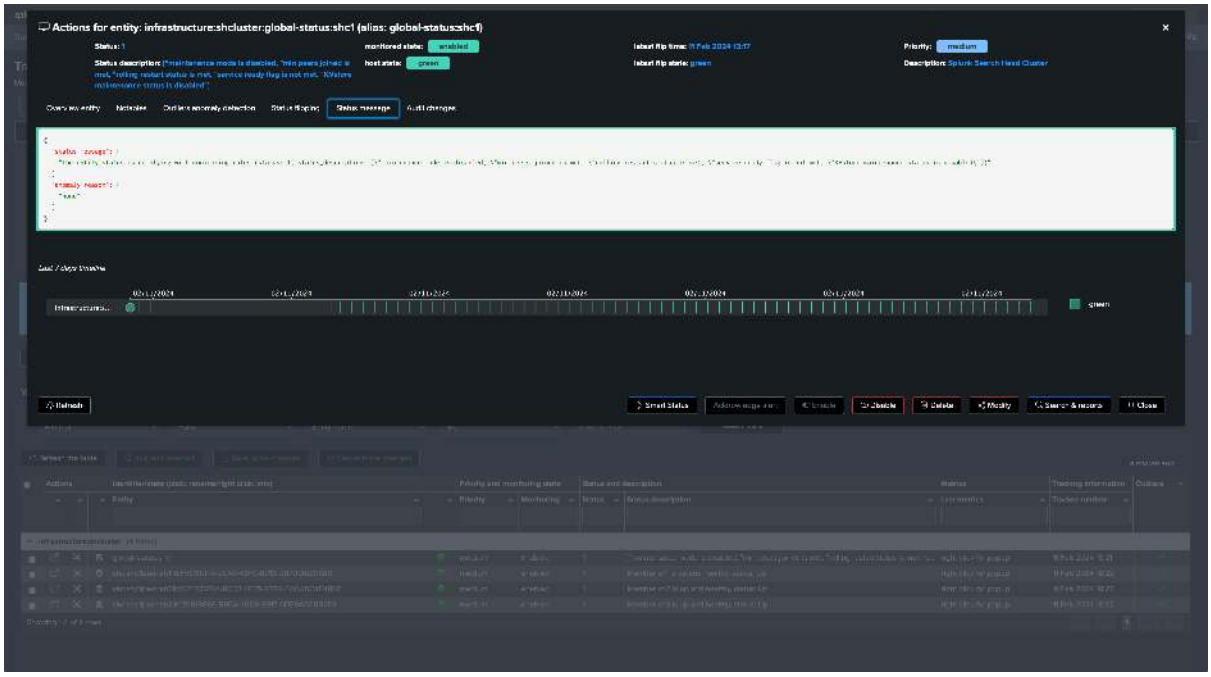
Repeat the same operation with the use case "splk_splunk_shc_members_status" which tracks the SHC members individually, so we instantly detect which members are having issues:

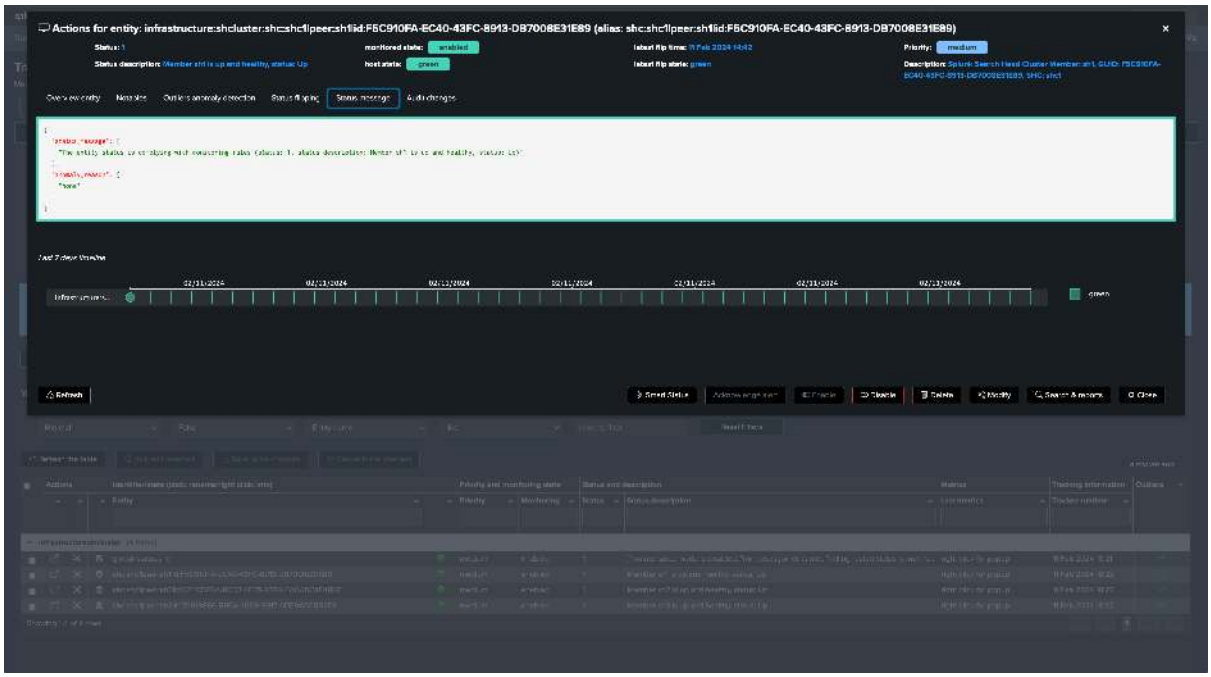


After the first execution of this second tracker, we have a global view of the Search Head Cluster, as well as the view on a per member basis, TrackMe will alert automatically when issues are detected.


TrackMe - Data in motion tracking system
shc-clusters
Monitored entities count by priority
Monitored entities count by state and priority
4
0
0
0


Actions for entity: infrastructure:shcluster:global-status:shc1 (alias: global-status:shc1)
100.00 %
Metrics for this entity:





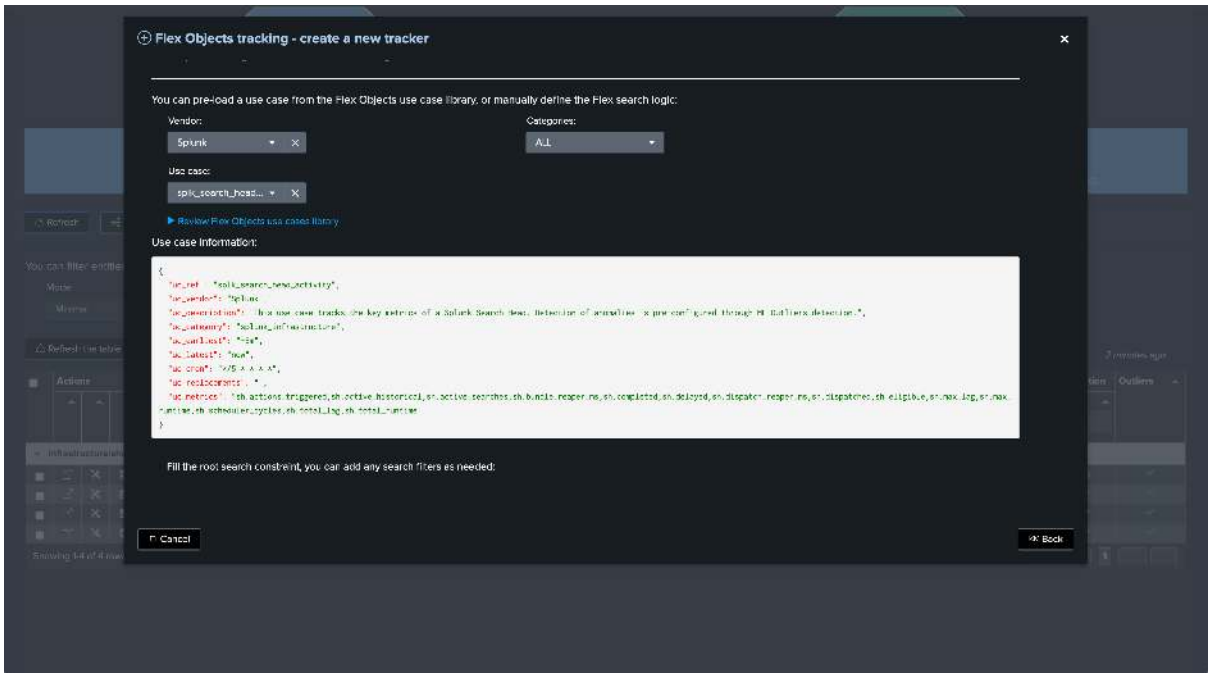
Finally, we can also opt out for the Search Head activity Flex use case, which focuses on collecting and monitoring the activity of the Search Heads:

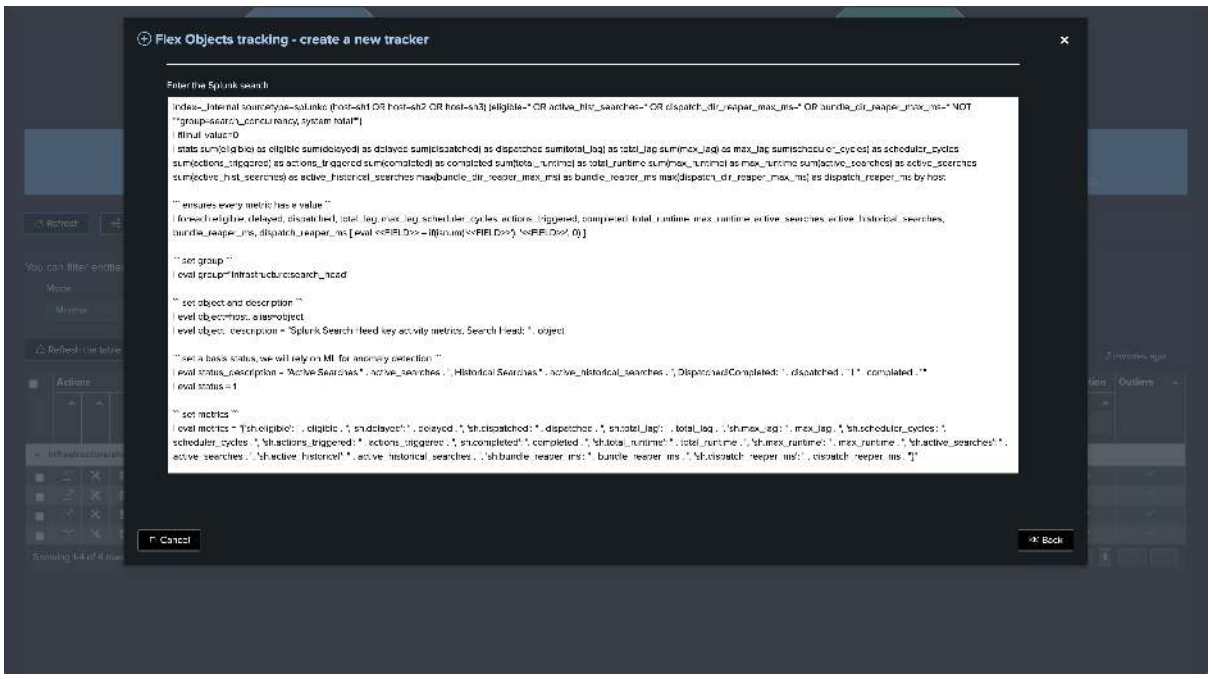
Hint

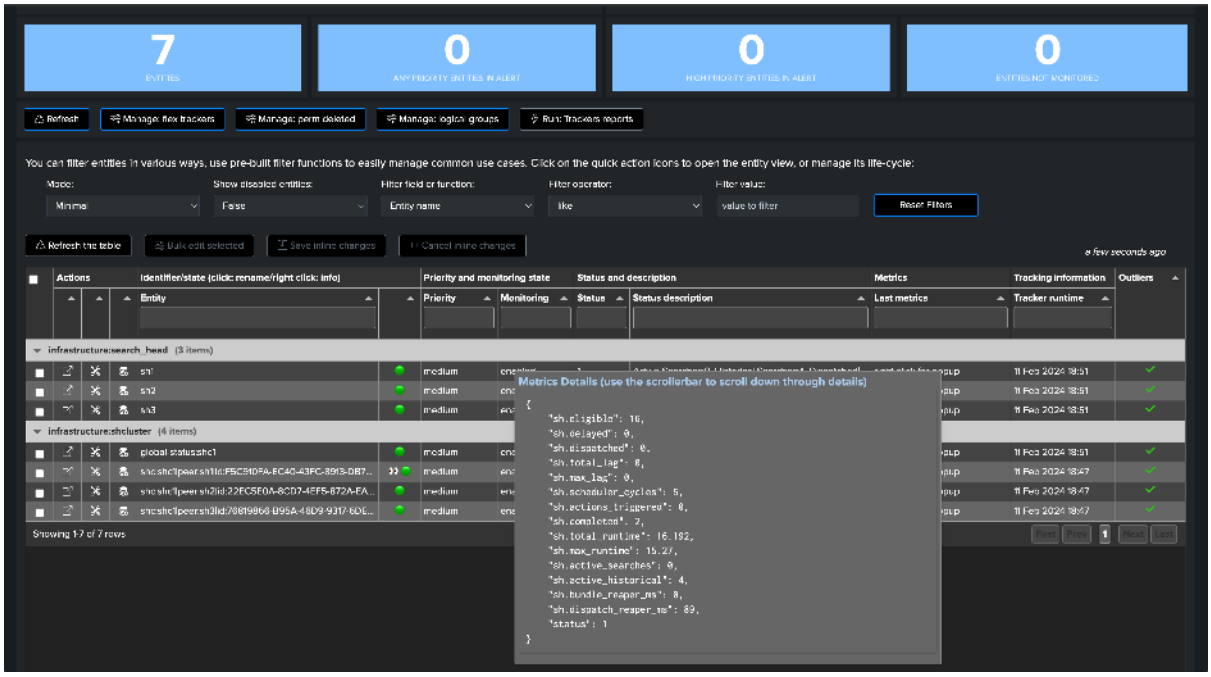
Search Head activity Flex use case

- This use case relies on Splunk indexed data, unlike the rest related use cases which are basically interactions with the Splunk REST API.
- Therefore, If TrackMe has access to the same indexers from a search perspective, it is not required to target the remote account in this case.
- On the other hand, or if you prefer to do so, if the TrackMe guest is on a different indexing layer, using the remote account is mandatory.

- Finally, make sure to restrict the list of host to the Search Heads only, or this use case will also monitor any Search Head type of activity from other Search Heads







Note that unlike the previous use cases, we alert based on the detection of abnormal behaviours of the Search Heads using Machine Learning, notably TrackMe monitors the typical volume of search executions on the Search Head.

Annex: Use cases definition (SPL)

Use case splk_splunk_shc_global_status

```
| rest splunk_server=local timeout=300 count=0 /services/shcluster/captain/info
| stats first(label) as shc_captain_name, first(maintenance_mode) as␣
↪maintenance_mode, first(min_peers_joined_flag) as min_peers_joined_flag,␣
↪first(rolling_restart_flag) as rolling_restart_flag, first(service_ready_flag)␣
↪as service_ready_flag, first(kvstore_maintenance_status) as␣
↪kvstore_maintenance_status, first(elected_captain) as elected_captain
```

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```
``` get SHC label ```
| join type=outer [ | rest splunk_server=local timeout=300 count=0 /
services/server/info | fields shcluster_label ]
| eval shcluster_label=if(isnull(shcluster_label) OR shcluster_label="", "shc1",
shcluster_label)

``` set object, alias and object_description ```
| eval object = "global-status:" . shcluster_label
| eval group = "infrastructure:shcluster"
| eval object_description = "Splunk Search Head Cluster"

| fields group, object, *

``` normalize kvstore_maintenance_status ```
| eval kvstore_maintenance_status=case(kvstore_maintenance_status=="enabled", 1,
kvstore_maintenance_status=="disabled", 0)

``` set status ```
| eval status = case(
maintenance_mode!=0 OR min_peers_joined_flag!=1 OR rolling_restart_flag!=0 OR
service_ready_flag!=1 OR kvstore_maintenance_status!=0, 2,
maintenance_mode=0 AND min_peers_joined_flag=1 AND rolling_restart_flag=0 AND
service_ready_flag=1 AND kvstore_maintenance_status=0, 1,
1=1, 3
)

``` set status_description ```
| eval status_description=case(
maintenance_mode=0, mvappend(status_description, "maintenance mode is disabled"),
maintenance_mode=1, mvappend(status_description, "maintenance mode is enabled")
)
| eval status_description=case(
min_peers_joined_flag=0, mvappend(status_description, "min peers joined is not
met"),
min_peers_joined_flag=1, mvappend(status_description, "min peers joined is met")
)
| eval status_description=case(
rolling_restart_flag=0, mvappend(status_description, "rolling restart status is
met"),
rolling_restart_flag=1, mvappend(status_description, "rolling restart status is in
progress or status is not met")
)
| eval status_description=case(
service_ready_flag=1, mvappend(status_description, "service ready flag is met"),
service_ready_flag=0, mvappend(status_description, "service ready flag is not met")
)
| eval status_description=case(
kvstore_maintenance_status=0, mvappend(status_description, "KVstore maintenance
status is disabled"),
kvstore_maintenance_status=1, mvappend(status_description, "KVstore maintenance
status is enabled")
)
| eval status_description="[\"" . mvjoin(status_description, ", \"") . "\"]"

``` set metrics ```
| eval metrics = "{" . "'splunk_shc.maintenance_mode': " . maintenance_mode . ",
```
```

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```

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```
↪'splunk_shc.min_peers_joined_flag': " . min_peers_joined_flag . ",
↪'splunk_shc.rolling_restart_flag': " . rolling_restart_flag . ",
↪'splunk_shc.service_ready_flag': " . service_ready_flag . ",
↪'splunk_shc.kvstore_maintenance_status': " .  kvstore_maintenance_status . "}"

``` alert if inactive for more than 3600 sec```
| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```

Use case "splk_splunk_shc_members_status

```
| rest splunk_server=local timeout=300 count=0 /services/shcluster/status
| transpose
| rename column as category, "row 1" as value

``` extract information ```
| eval cluster_member_name=case(match(category, "^peers\.[^\.]*\.label$"), value)
| rex field=category "^peers\.(?<cluster_member_guid>[^\.]*)\.label$"
| eval cluster_member_status=case(match(category, "^peers\.[^\.]*\.status$"),␣
↪value)

``` aggregate ```
| stats list(cluster_member_guid) as cluster_member_guid,␣
↪list(cluster_member_name) as cluster_member_name, list(cluster_member_status) as␣
↪cluster_member_status

``` build entity from mv fields ```
| eval cluster_member_info=mvzip(mvzip(cluster_member_guid, cluster_member_name),␣
↪cluster_member_status)

``` order ```
| fields cluster_member_info, cluster_captain, service_ready_flag,␣
↪rolling_restart_flag

``` expand entities and extract ```
| mvexpand cluster_member_info
| eval cluster_member_info=split(cluster_member_info, ",")
| eval cluster_member_guid=mvindex(cluster_member_info, 0),␣
↪cluster_member_name=mvindex(cluster_member_info, 1),␣
↪cluster_member_status=mvindex(cluster_member_info, 2)

``` order ```
| fields cluster_member_guid, cluster_member_name, cluster_member_status

``` get SHC label ```
| join type=outer [ | rest splunk_server=local timeout=300 count=0 /
↪services/server/info | fields shcluster_label ]

``` set object, alias and object_description ```
| eval object = "shc:" . shcluster_label . "|peer:" . cluster_member_name . "|id:"␣
↪. cluster_member_guid
| eval group = "infrastructure:shcluster"
| eval object_description = "Splunk Search Head Cluster Member: " .␣
↪cluster_member_name . ", GUID: " . cluster_member_guid . ", SHC: " .␣
↪shcluster_label
```

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```

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```
``` set status ```
| eval status = case(
cluster_member_status="Up", 1,
cluster_member_status="Down", 2,
1=1, 3
)

``` set status description ```
| eval status_description = case(
status=1, "Member " . cluster_member_name . " is up and healthy, status: " .␣
↪cluster_member_status,
status=2, "Member " . cluster_member_name . " is currently down, status: " .␣
↪cluster_member_status,
status=3, "Member " . cluster_member_name . " status is unknown or unexpected,␣
↪status: " . cluster_member_status
)

``` alert if inactive for more than 3600 sec```
| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```
```

Use case splk_splunk_shc_activity

```
index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd host=* (eligible=* OR active_hist_searches=* OR␣
↪dispatch_dir_reaper_max_ms=* OR bundle_dir_reaper_max_ms=* NOT
↪"*group=search_concurrency, system total*")
| fillnull value=0
| stats sum(eligible) as eligible sum(delayed) as delayed sum(dispatched) as␣
↪dispatched sum(total_lag) as total_lag sum(max_lag) as max_lag␣
↪sum(scheduler_cycles) as scheduler_cycles sum(actions_triggered) as␣
↪actions_triggered sum(completed) as completed sum(total_runtime) as␣
↪total_runtime sum(max_runtime) as max_runtime sum(active_searches) as␣
↪active_searches sum(active_hist_searches) as active_historical_searches␣
↪max(bundle_dir_reaper_max_ms) as bundle_reaper_ms␣
↪max(dispatch_dir_reaper_max_ms) as dispatch_reaper_ms by host

``` ensures every metric has a value ```
| foreach eligible, delayed, dispatched, total_lag, max_lag, scheduler_cycles,␣
↪actions_triggered, completed, total_runtime, max_runtime, active_searches,␣
↪active_historical_searches, bundle_reaper_ms, dispatch_reaper_ms [ eval <
↪<FIELD>> = if(isnum('<<FIELD>>'), '<<FIELD>>', 0) ]

``` set group ```
| eval group="infrastructure:search_head"

``` set object and description ```
| eval object=host, alias=object
| eval object_description = "Splunk Search Head key activity metrics, Search Head:
↪" . object

``` set a basis status, we will rely on ML for anomaly detection ```
| eval status_description = "Active Searches:" . active_searches . ", Historical␣
↪Searches:" . active_historical_searches . ", Dispatched|Completed: " .␣
↪dispatched . " | " . completed . ""
| eval status = 1
```

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```
``` set metrics ```
| eval metrics = "{'sh.eligible': " . eligible . ", 'sh.delayed': " . delayed . ",
↪'sh.dispatched': " . dispatched . ", 'sh.total_lag': " . total_lag . ",
↪'sh.max_lag': " . max_lag . ", 'sh.scheduler_cycles': ". scheduler_cycles . ",
↪'sh.actions_triggered': " . actions_triggered . ", 'sh.completed': ". completed .
↪ ", 'sh.total_runtime': " . total_runtime . ", 'sh.max_runtime': " . max_runtime␣
↪. ", 'sh.active_searches': " . active_searches . ", 'sh.active_historical': " .␣
↪active_historical_searches . ", 'sh.bundle_reaper_ms': " . bundle_reaper_ms . ",
↪'sh.dispatch_reaper_ms': " . dispatch_reaper_ms . "}"

``` set outliers metrics ```
| eval outliers_metrics = "{'sh.completed': {'alert_lower_breached': 1,
↪'alert_upper_breached': 0, 'time_factor': '%w%H'}}"

| eval max_sec_inactive=3600
```

9.4 Detection & alerting use cases

White papers on detection and alerting patterns — event-drop detection, log-level behaviour anomalies with Machine Learning, and building a two-tier SLA alerting system.

9.4.1 Use TrackMe to detect abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds

Detecting abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds with TrackMe

- This TrackMe whitepaper tutorial demonstrates how you can leverage TrackMe to detect **abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds**.
- It is a frequent use case requested by TrackMe users. The goal is to be able to easily detect when a feed in Splunk is facing a significant drop in the amount of events received.
- A massive drop in a given feed, whether you look at this from the index perspective or different factors, can be a sign of a problem in the data ingestion pipeline, or even a sign of a problem in the data source itself.
- TrackMe tackles this challenge in different ways, notably by leveraging Machine Learning driven anomaly detection.
- In this tutorial, we will cover the different options available to licensed and unlicensed TrackMe users.
- This tutorial demonstrates use cases around Machine Learning Outliers detection. For deeper insights, refer to the following documentation: *Outlier detection*.
- In this tutorial, we will review the out-of-the-box features of the **splk-dsm** component as well as an additional use case for licensed customers leveraging the **splk-flx** component.

Hint

Before we start, let's summarize our 3 main options and features in TrackMe:

- **splk-dsm:** Out-of-the-box component for feeds tracking, performs Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection against the events count metrics driven by the ingest.
- **splk-flx (licensed customers):** Flex Object tracker component, allows you to orchestrate any kind of SPL logic, translates results into TrackMe entities, turning these into Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and applying Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection.
- **Use case 1 with Flex:** We will demonstrate how to use the Flex Object tracker to track the events count

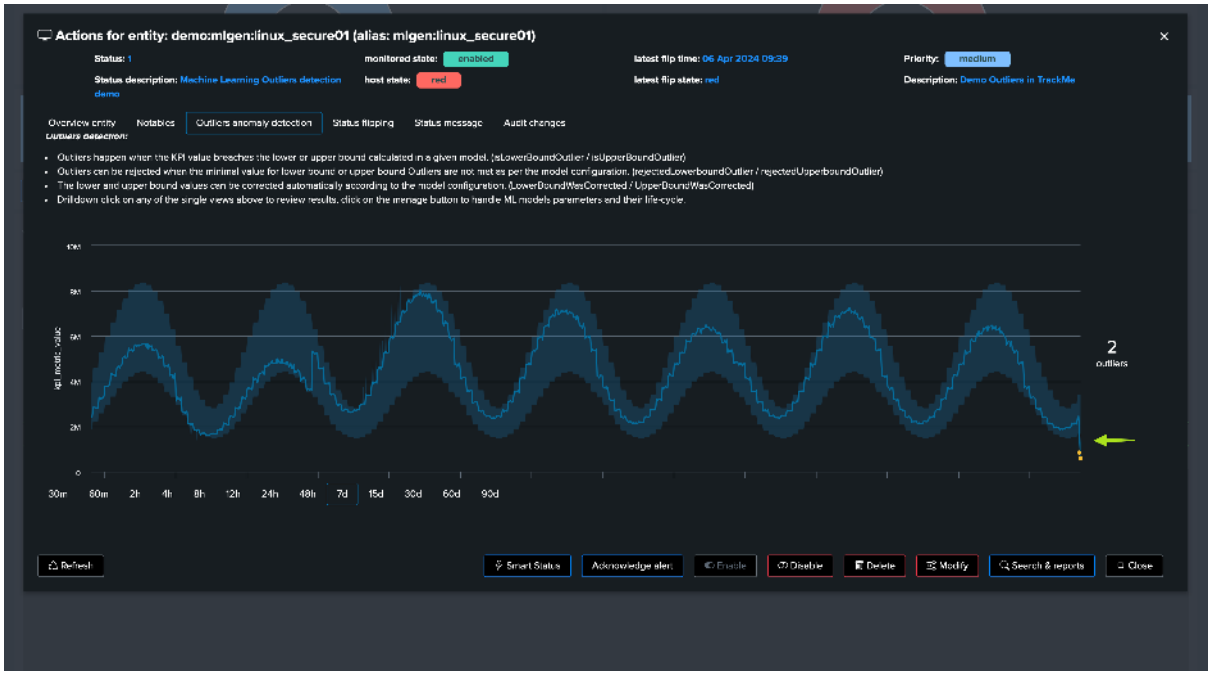
of Splunk feeds, and apply Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection against these metrics. (These use cases have been added to the Flex Object library in TrackMe 2.0.89)

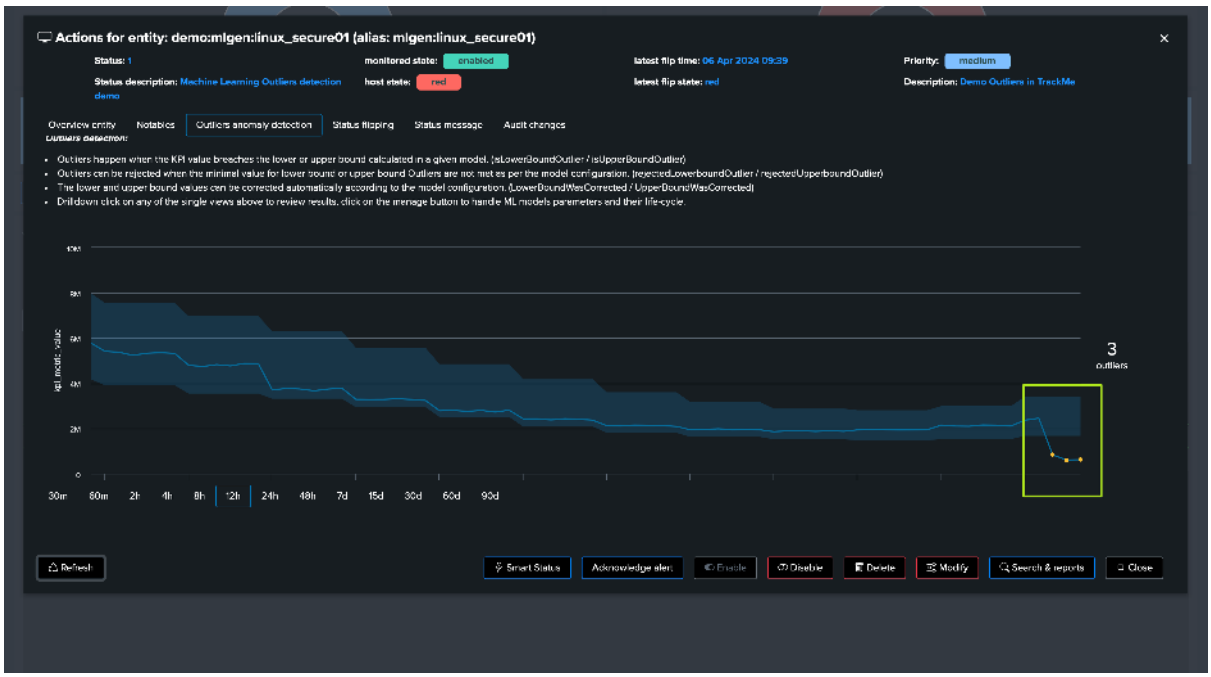
- **Use case 2 with Flex:** We will demonstrate how to use the Flex Object tracker to track the license usage volume metrics of Splunk feeds, and apply Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection against these metrics.

Objective: Detecting abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds

Our objective can be summarised in a few charts, as bellow:

Our feed is still making it to Splunk, we get events but the number of events received has significantly decreased:





Let's highlight the main challenges:

- **Feeds behaviors:** All feeds can act differently. Some are continuous with very stable volumes, while others

are much more volatile and can slightly change depending on the period of the day or time.

- **Scalability:** We need to be able to scale our detection with no restrictions.
- **Pipeline abstraction:** We also possibly need to abstract the pipeline from the feed itself. Depending on your requirements, the main factors could be simply based on indexes, combinations of indexes and sourcetypes, or even more complex factors.
- **Distinguishing between normal and abnormal behaviors:** Feeds suffering from an abnormal drop in events count are still likely sending events to Splunk. This is a different and more complex use case than tracking feeds interruption.

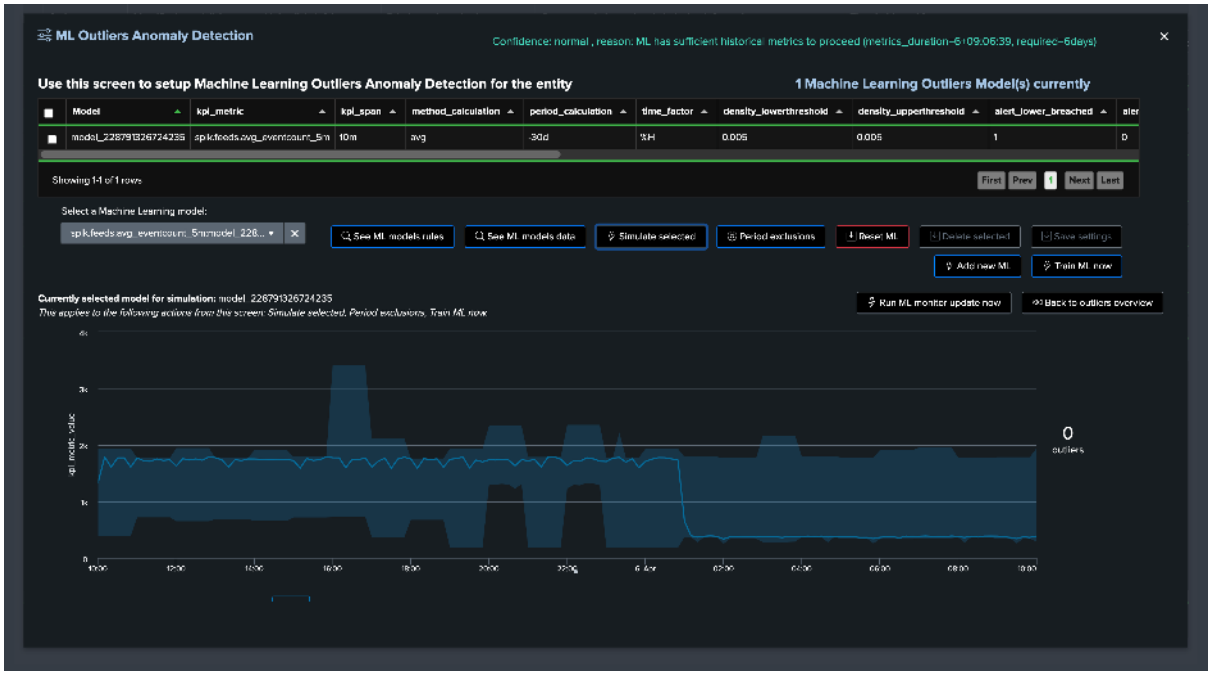
What does TrackMe do out of the box? (feeds tracking with splk-dsm)

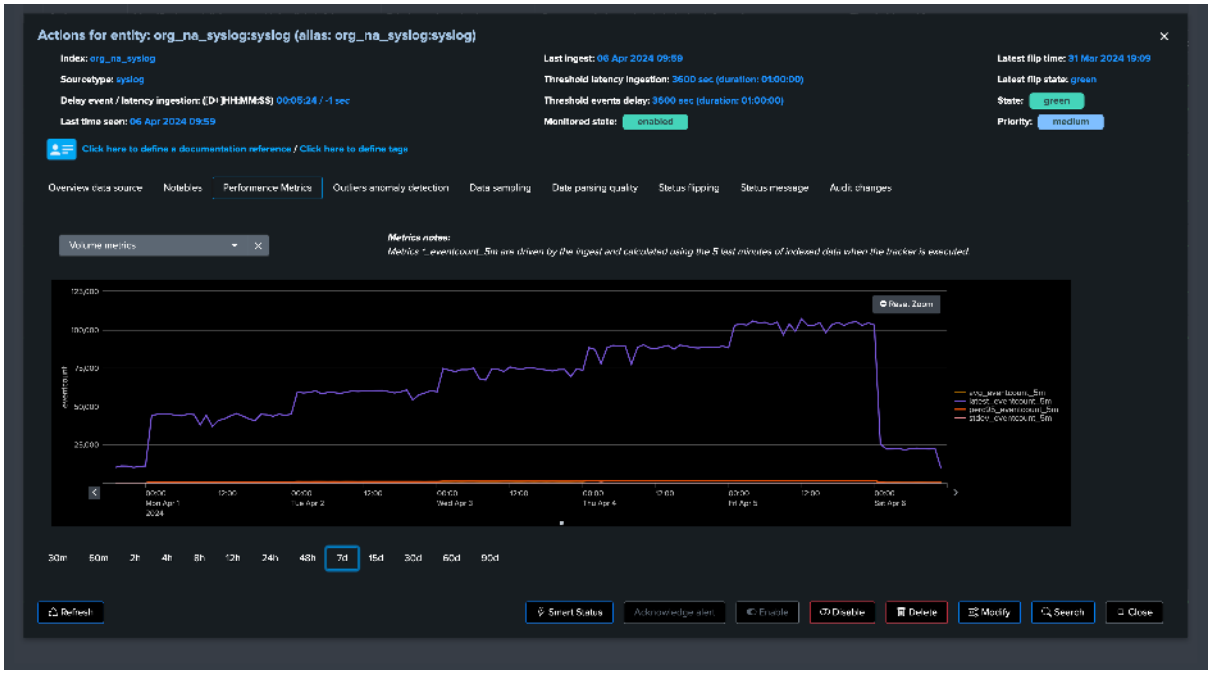
TrackMe provides a main component for data sources tracking (splk-dsm) which performs this detection out of the box:

- When you configure the splk-dsm component, TrackMe performs an association of factors (by default indexes and sourcetypes), creates and maintains entities for each factor, called TrackMe entities.
- Part of the Outliers Anomaly detection framework, TrackMe creates and maintains automatically Machine Learning models based on the events count metrics: `splk.feeds.avg_eventcount_5m`
- Default system wide settings for the Machine Learning models are applied when TrackMe discovers a new entity.
- From this stage, TrackMe will continuously monitor the events count and apply Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection against these entities.
- Machine Learning models can fine-tune on a per entity basis, and different concepts such as ML confidence are actionned by TrackMe to limit the risk of false positives.
- When a given entity is detected as an anomaly, this defines a flag `isAnomaly` which influences the global entity health status, turning possibly an entity from `green` to `red`.

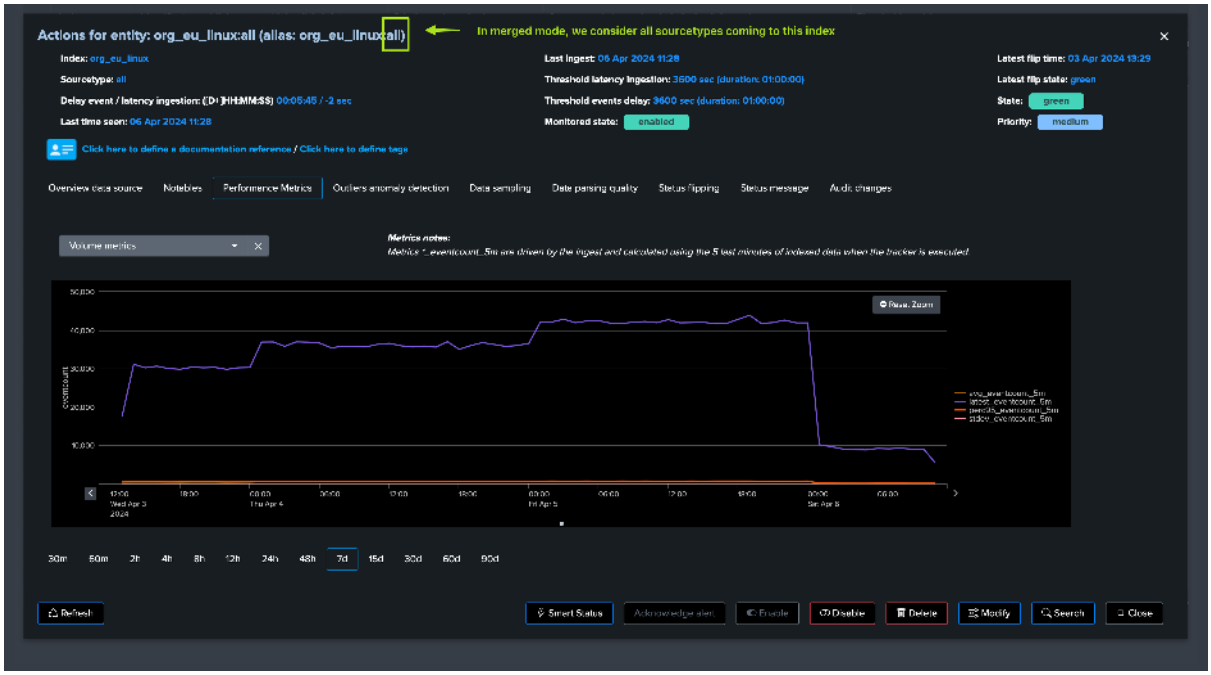
The example below shows a TrackMe data source entity, conditioned by the couple index/sourcetype:

We can observe a slight decrease in the events count. However, this may be normal behavior depending on the period of the week day:





Using merged mode, you can also consider all sourcetypes while using the splk-dsm component to track feeds:

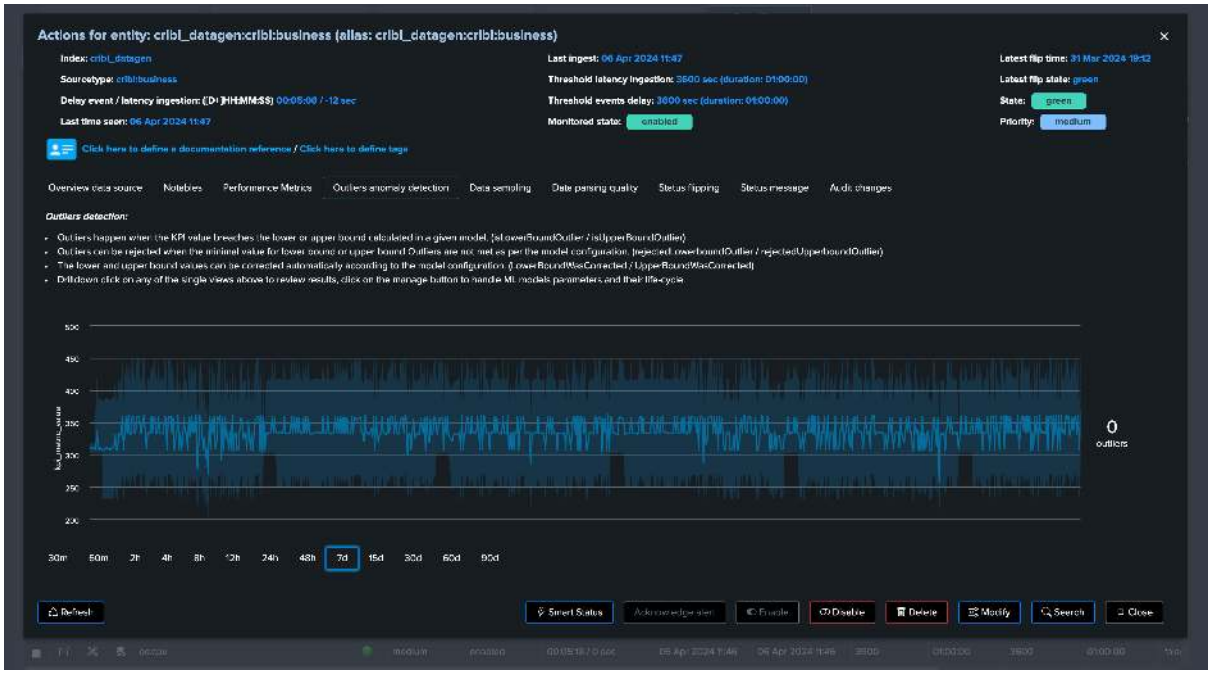


Let's take an additional use case, and let's look at a quite continuous and stable feed:

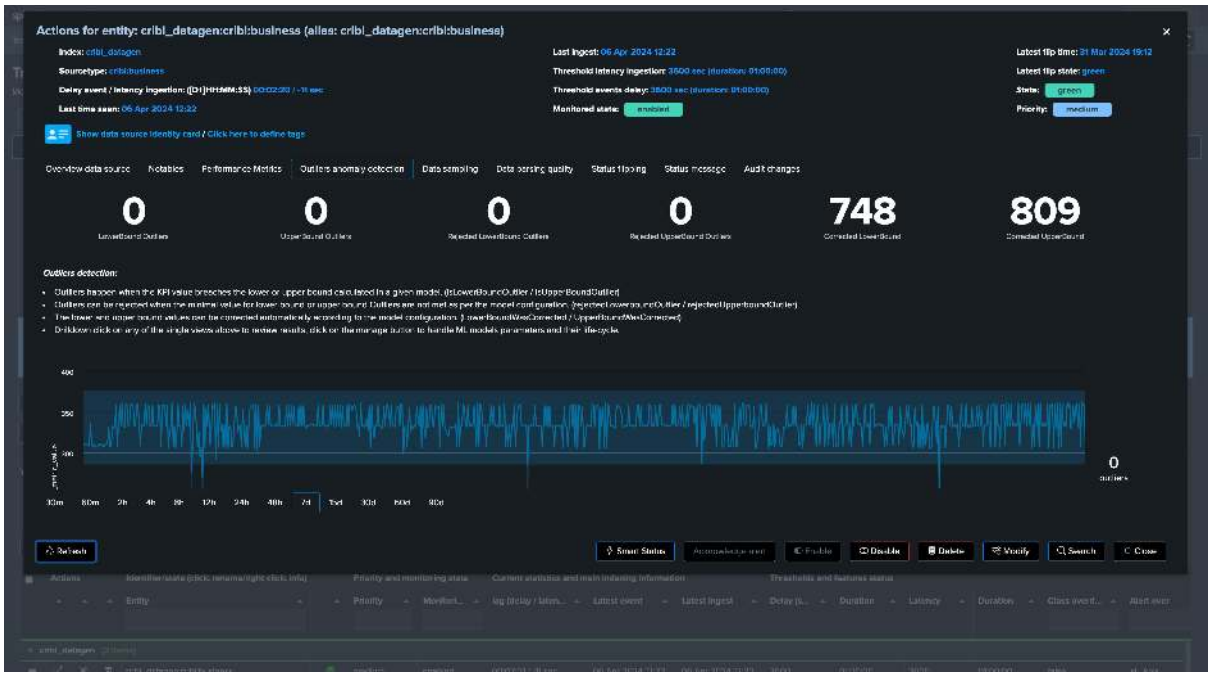
- In this example, we have a feed which is characterized by a quite stable and continuous activity in terms of events count.
- Therefore, it does not really have a seasonality concept that we should be taking into account.
- We can fine-tune the associated Machine Learning model to use **time_factor: None** which will disable the seasonality concept.

The performance metrics view shows the event count by the ingest over time:

The current Machine Learning model is configured with the default time factor: %H:



By applying time_factor: None, we can disable the seasonality concept, note that TrackMe eventually performs correction if it finds out that the drop is not significant enough to avoid false positives:



More information about this feature in TrackMe

- These metrics are driven by the ingestion. (rolling ingest per 5 minutes)
- Therefore, this is not a strict event counts for a given time period, but instead these metrics demonstrate the ingest behaviour of the feeds from the event counts perspective.
- You can define the default models definition, such as the **time_factor** which conditions how TrackMe handles the seasonality of the events in a given feed.
- You can also define the default **time period** to be considered when TrackMe trains the models.
- Finally, each model can **individually** be fine-tuned as needed, you can specify many settings on per model

basis which will apply against a given entity especially.

- In conclusion, detecting abnormal events count drop is an **out of the box feature** of feeds tracking (splk-dsm), so technically TrackMe performs this activity by default and without the need for any extra configuration!

Flex Object (splk-flx): Detect abnormal events count drop using Flex

Hint

Flex Object tracker use case to monitor and detect abnormal events count drop

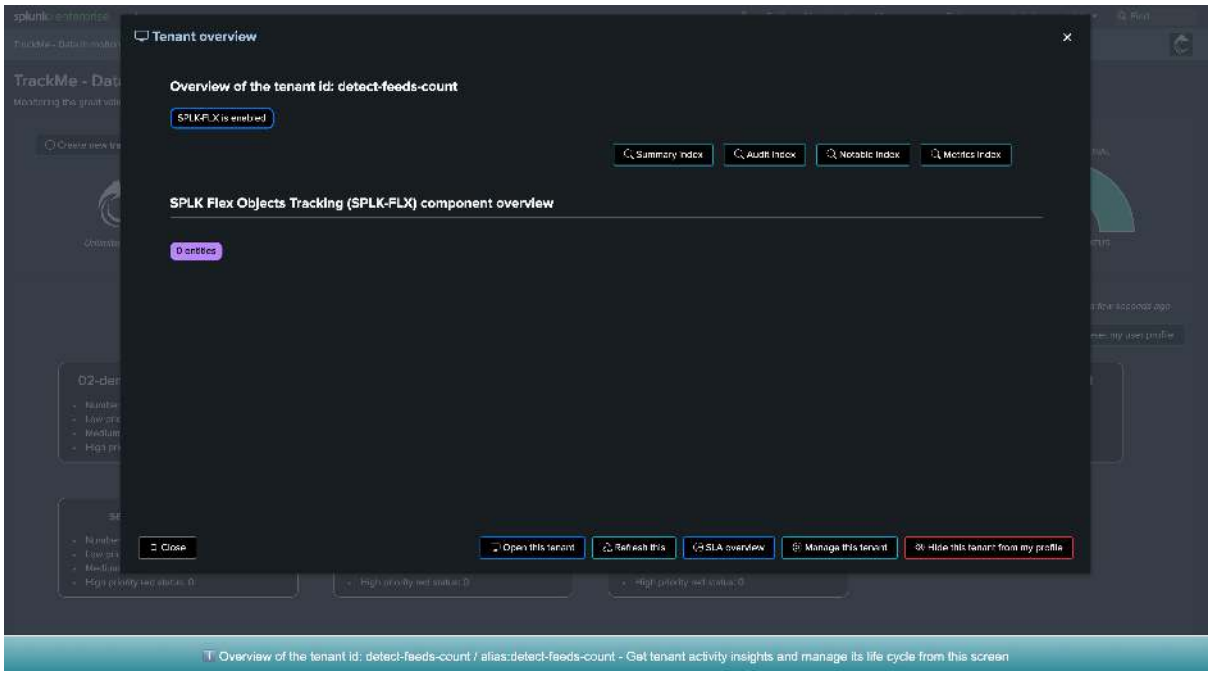
- The Flex Object tracker component is a very flexible and powerful restricted component of TrackMe. (**splk-flx**)
- These capabilities are available for licensed customers only.
- These use cases were added to the **Flex Object library in TrackMe 2.0.89**.
- It allows to orchestrate any kind of SPL logic, translates results into TrackMe entities, turning these into Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and applying Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection.
- Because you have full control and within this use case context, we can use a very efficient and costs optimised `tstats` search to track the event count of Splunk feeds according to our needs.
- These metrics will be more "simple" compared to what does the spl-dsm component, these won't be driven by the ingest but will be strict events counts over a specific time window.
- Equally, we will define the default definition for the Machine Learning models, which can then still be fine-tuned on a per entity basis.
- Finally, because you have full control, you totally define what an entity should, whenever you want to consider indexes as whole, or more complex scenarios.
- One advantage here is that we do not have to break against granular time concepts to calculate complex metrics such as the latency, so we can create **very efficient searches with the lowest cost in compute**.

First, let's create a new Virtual Tenant

Depending on your needs and preferences, you can add the component to any existing Virtual Tenant, or dedicate a new Virtual Tenant for this use case.

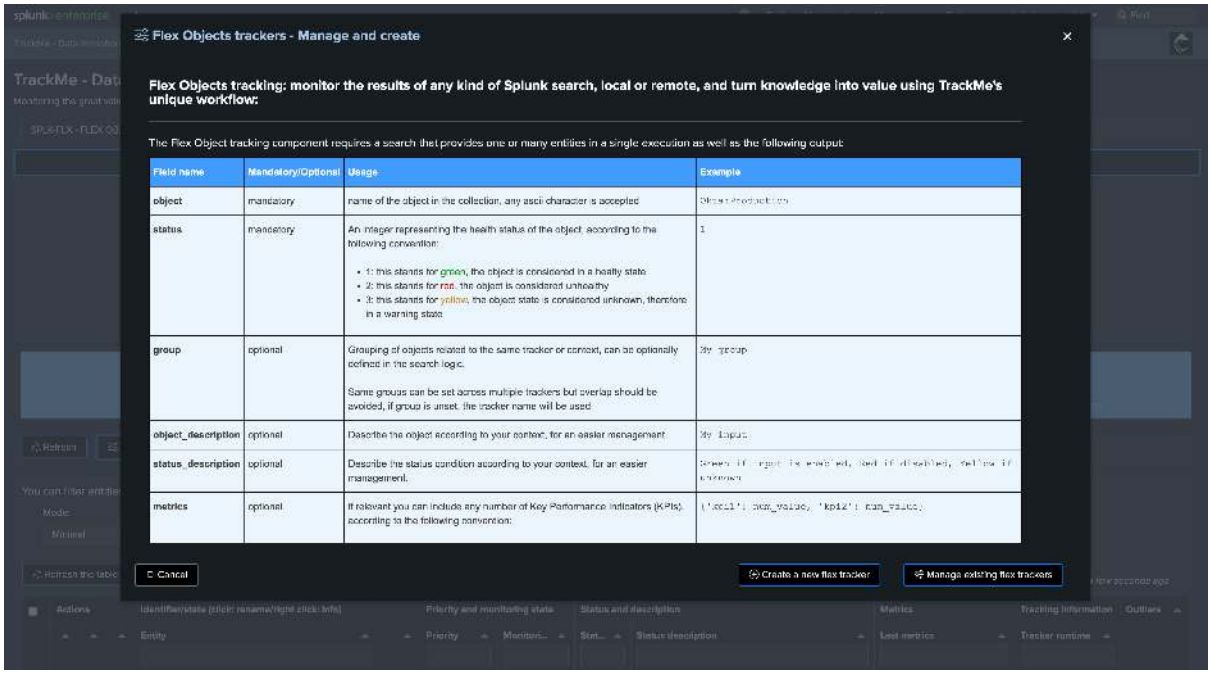
For the purposes of the documentation, we will create a new Virtual Tenant called **detect-feeds-count**.

Once proceeded, we have a new Virtual Tenant ready to be used:

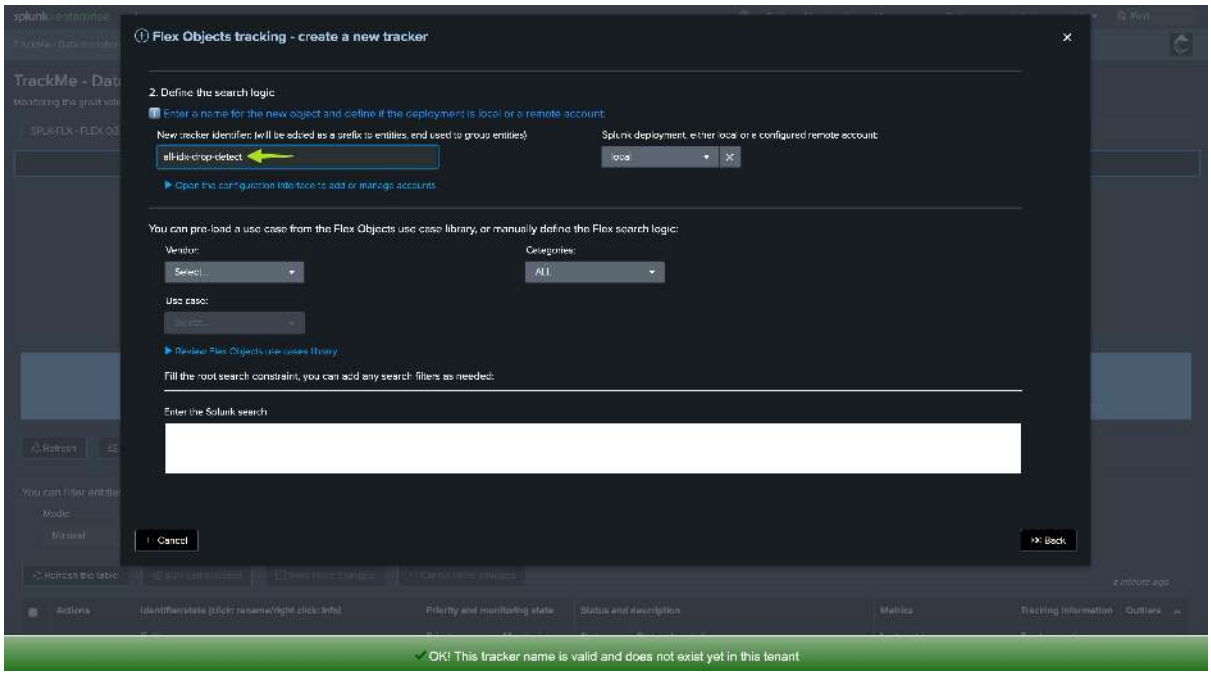


Second, create a new Flex Object tracker

Let's enter the new tenant, and define our Flex Object tracker:



We will create a new Flex Object tracker, called **all-idx-drop-detectt**:



Flex Object tracker source code

Hint

These use cases are available out of the box from TrackMe 2.0.89

- Since TrackMe 2.0.89, we have added these two use cases to the Flex Object library, so you can simply leverage the library to implement the use cases.
- In TrackMe 2.0.98, we added the dictinct count host to the use case, this is also a very valuable KPI to track.
- You can still create the use cases manually (therefore with a prior version of TrackMe), this is what we will

demonstrate in this tutorial.

Creating a Flex Object tracker is pretty simple, you can take any of the use cases in the Flex Object library as an example (for instance: splk_license_usage_per_index), we will define our Flex Object tracker as:

Flex object tracker source code:

```
| tstats count as events_count, dc(host) as dcount_host where (index=*) by index
``` fine tune the query above, you can store eventually the root constraint in a␣
↪macro, or simply establish the list here ```

``` define the object, group, alias and description ```
| eval object = index
| eval group="drop-detect"
| eval alias = index
| eval object_description = "Splunk index: " . index

``` set status: in this case this is always going to be green, we will rely on␣
↪outliers detection to detect an abnormal drop in the events count ```
| eval status=1

``` set status_description ```
| eval status_description="Events count drop detection for index: " . index . ",␣
↪latest events_count:" . events_count

``` Set metrics and outliers ```
| eval metrics = "{'splunk.feeds.idx.events_count': " . if(isnum(events_count),␣
↪events_count, 0) . ", 'splunk.feeds.idx.dcount_host': " . if(isnum(dcount_host),␣
↪dcount_host, 0) . "}"

| eval outliers_metrics = "{'splunk.feeds.idx.events_count': {'alert_lower_breached
↪': 1, 'alert_upper_breached': 0, 'time_factor': 'none'},
↪'splunk.feeds.idx.dcount_host': {'alert_lower_breached': 1, 'alert_upper_breached
↪': 0, 'time_factor': 'none'}}"

``` do not alert if the index stops receiving events entirely, setting this to 0␣
↪means this, otherwise you can define a value in seconds, if the index stops␣
↪receiving events, it will turn red for inactivity ```
| eval max_sec_inactive=0
```

We will choose a certain time period, as our search does not have to deal with a time granularity concept (we are not breaking against the time), we have a super efficient and very low cost tracker!

Hint

Fine tuning the Flex Object tracker

- You can fine tune the root constraint (the "where") to match your needs and especially filter on the indexes you want to track.
- You can also modify the break by sequence to match your needs, for instance including the sourcetype or including additional factors such as custom indexed fields.
- Finally, the group is used to logically group entities together, you can also fine tune the group definition to match your needs. (such as using a specific indexed field providing a company or perimeter concept, etc)

Rolling versus Absolute Key Performance Indicator

In next steps, we will define the time period and the frequency of the tracker, depending on these settings and depending on your preferences, we influence the meaning of the KPIs:

- **Rolling Key Performance Indicator:** This is a metric that is frequently executed by the tracker, and the time period is relative to the current time.
- **Absolute Key Performance Indicator:** The time period length matches the execution frequency (cron), so we produce a strict events count for a definitive period of time.
- The meaning of the metrics will be different depending on these settings, although the finality remains the same and both will be equally able to detect abnormal events count dropped.
- We will cover both options in the next steps of this tutorial.

Let's summarize the main ideas:

Rolling metrics pros/cons

Pros:

- Easier to understand. The metric is the real strict event count and would match manual comparison searches.
- Can be easily backfilled, so you don't need to wait for TrackMe to build the historical knowledge before the tracking is operational.

Cons:

- More sensitive to failures. If the tracker schedule is missed and not executed by Splunk (outage), the metrics will be wrong.
- Always looks at 1 hour back compared to the real-time data. We will need at least 1 hour to detect a significant drop in the events count. (However, the use case is about trend analytics, so this last argument is in reality not a real issue)

Absolute metrics pros/cons

Pros:

- Less sensitive to failures, if the tracker schedule is missed and not executed by Splunk, there will be no impact on the detection capabilities.
- Represents a different and valuable way to look at the trending of the events count rather than a basic strict events count.

Cons:

- Cannot be easily backfilled, the trend can only be calculated at point in time and backfilling it is much more challenging.
- Does not represent the basic events count, so one cannot compare with simple Splunk searches, in some cases when doing investigations, analysts can struggle to understand the metrics.

Absolute Key Performance Indicator

The time period length must match the frequency of the tracker, so we have a strict events count for a definitive period of time:

- earliest: -1h@h
- latest: @h
- cron_schedule: `0 * * * *`

Note: you can optionally be more protected about a single failure of Splunk in executing our Tracker once per hour, you can for instance execute it twice per hour, ML calculations will be affected as we do not use a sum but avg/latest and so others, so a duplicated metrics has no impacts.

Rolling Key Performance Indicator

We would for instance execute on a high frequency the Flex Tracker against a bigger time period length:

- earliest: -60m
- latest: now
- cron_schedule: `*/5 * * * *`

Defining the Machine Learning model general rules

In our Flex Object tracker, we have defined the following line:

```
| eval outliers_metrics = "{'splunk.feeds.idx.events_count': {'alert_lower_breached
↪': 1, 'alert_upper_breached': 0, 'time_factor': 'none'},
↪'splunk.feeds.idx.dcount_host': {'alert_lower_breached': 1, 'alert_upper_breached
↪': 0, 'time_factor': 'none'}}"
```

This does the following:

- Automatically define a Machine Learning model definition per entity
- The model will by default alert only for Lower Bound breaches, which means in our context an abnormal drop in the events count.
- Finally, we decided to define by default a time_factor: none, which means we disable the seasonality concept, so we have single LowerBound and UpperBound ranges per entity.
- We could also choose a different pattern between: %H, %H%M, %w%H, %w%H%M

Hint

Machine Learning time_factor

- In this example, we have chosen to define a time_factor: none, which means we disable the seasonality concept.
- You can also do the opposite and enable by default a time_factor of your choice.
- Remember that you can always update the time factor per entity as needed.
- This statement in our Flex Object tracker defines the default definition of the models and is only used once at the time of the entity discovery or if you delete the Machine Learning model for a given entity. (so it is re-created automatically at the next execution)

Backfilling the Key Performance Indicator (Absolute KPI)

ONLY AFTER A FIRST EXECUTION OF THE TRACKER: You can optionally choose to backfill the metrics. This is very useful for the Absolute KPIs:

make sure to replace the tenant_id, the root constraints and the period as per your needs. Here we will be backfilling for the past 30 days which would remain efficient even at large scale

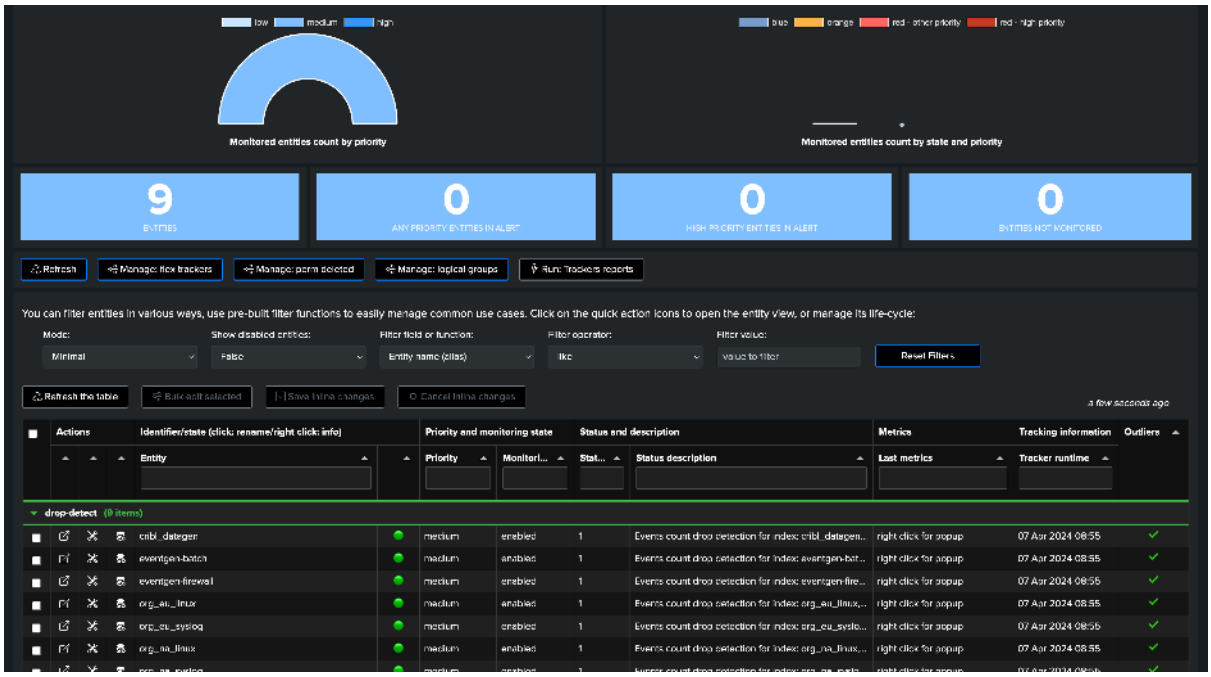
```
| tstats count as trackme.splk.flx.splunk.feeds.idx.events_count, dc(host) as
↪trackme.splk.flx.splunk.feeds.idx.dcount_host where (index=*) earliest=-30d
↪latest=@h by _time, index span=1h

| lookup trackme_flx_tenant_detect-feeds-count alias as index OUTPUT _key as
↪object_id, object
| eval tenant_id = "detect-feeds-count", object_category="splk-flx"
| where isnotnull(object_id)

| mcollect index=trackme_metrics split=t object, object_category, object_id,
↪tenant_id
```

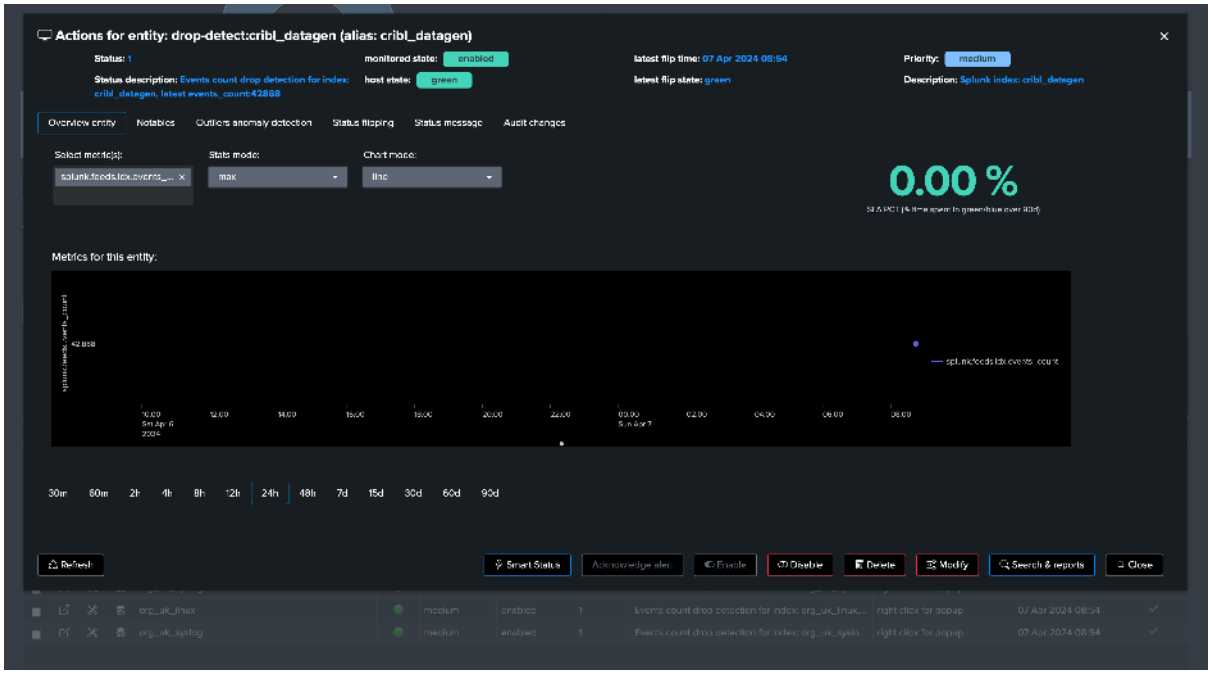
Final, execute and review entities

Finally, once we have first executed the tracker, we will be able to see one TrackMe entity per (active) index:

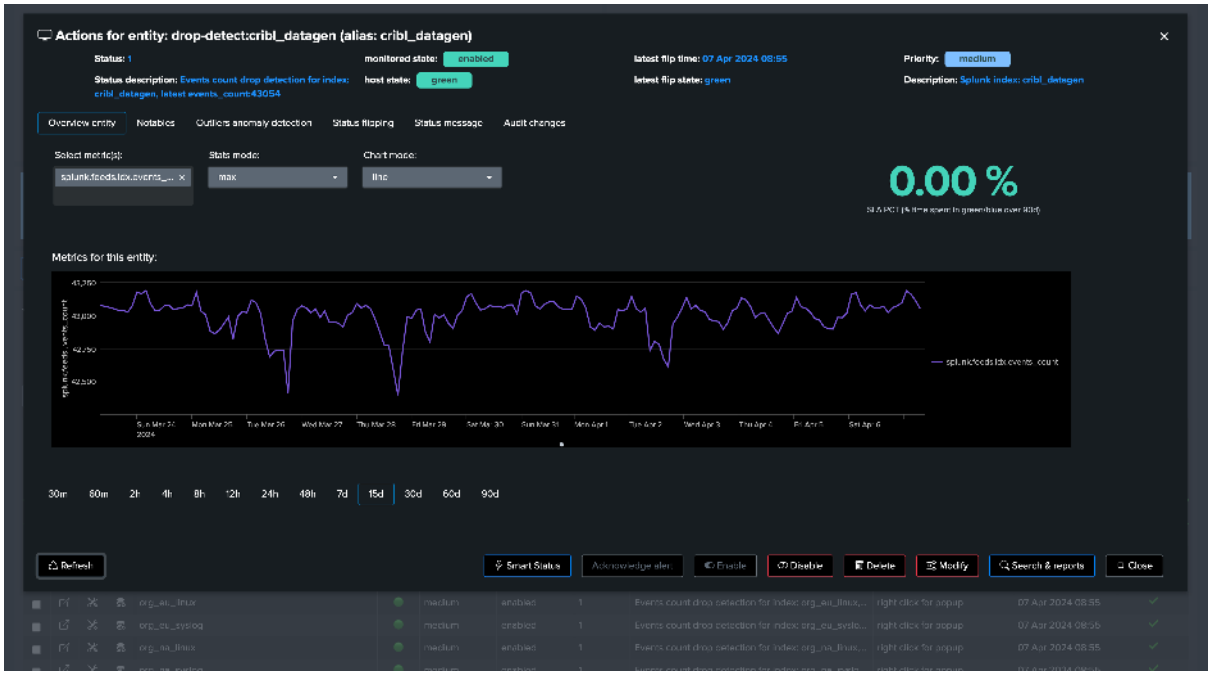


Depending if we wanted to use Rolling or Absolute KPIs, and backfill, we either see the first point of metric or a full backfilled metrics:

Not backefilled:

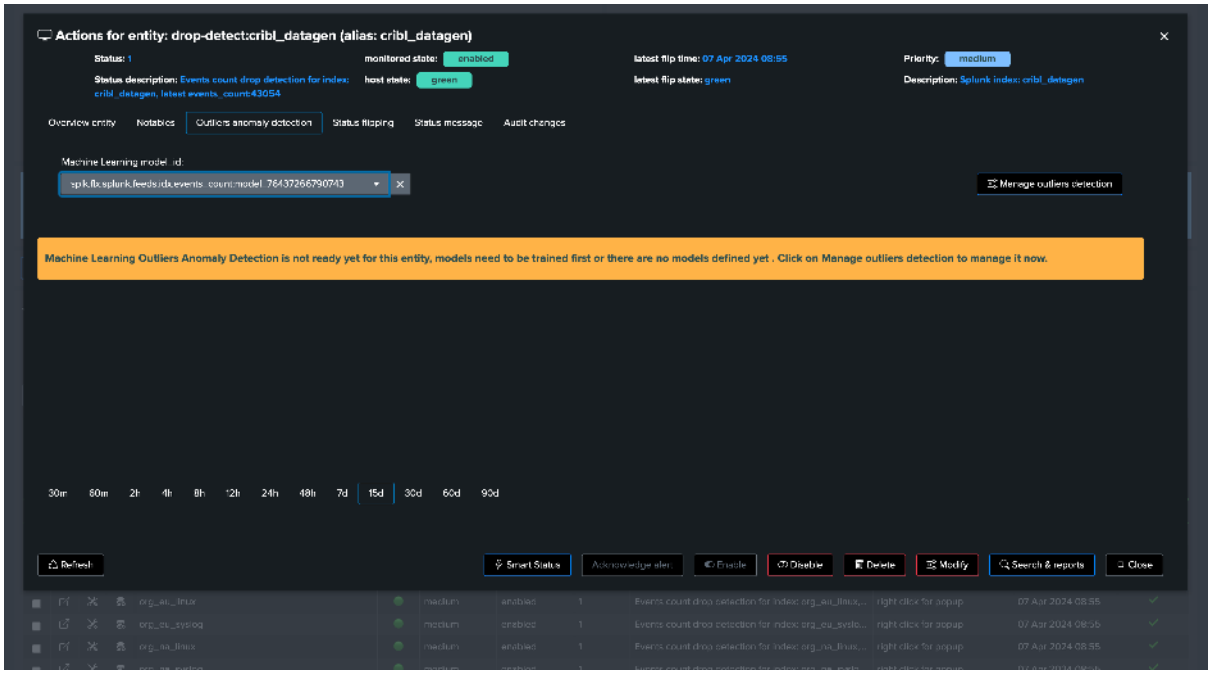


Backfilled:

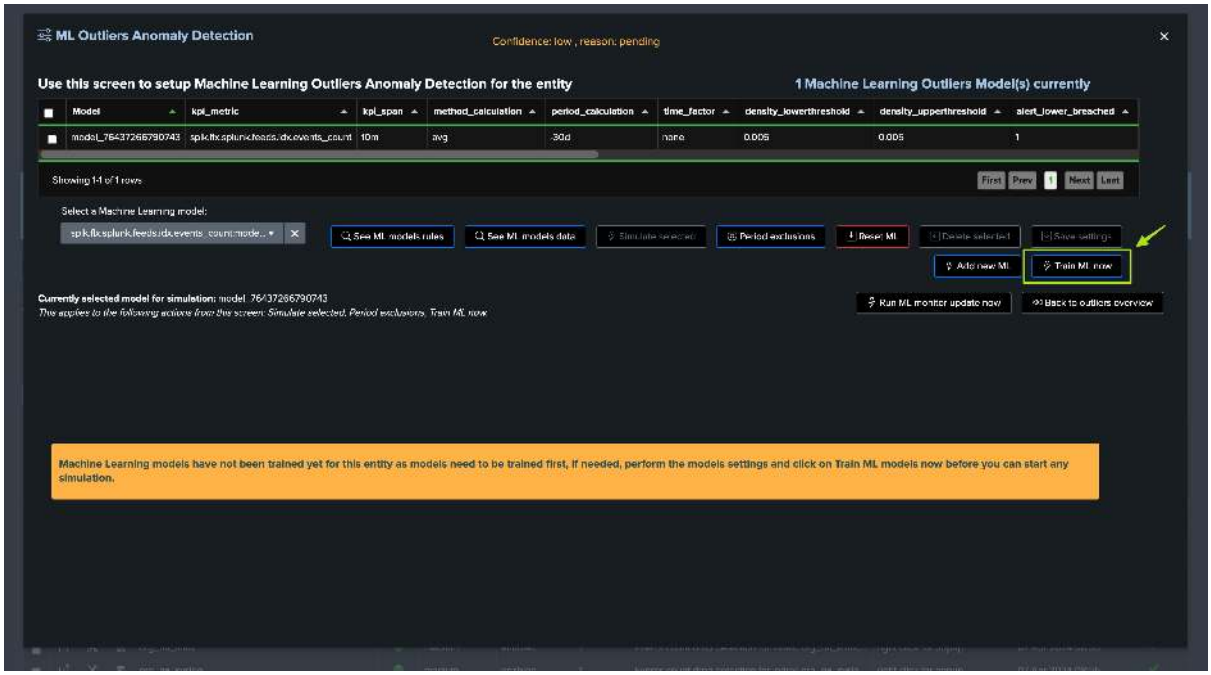


Third, let's have a look at the Machine Learning models

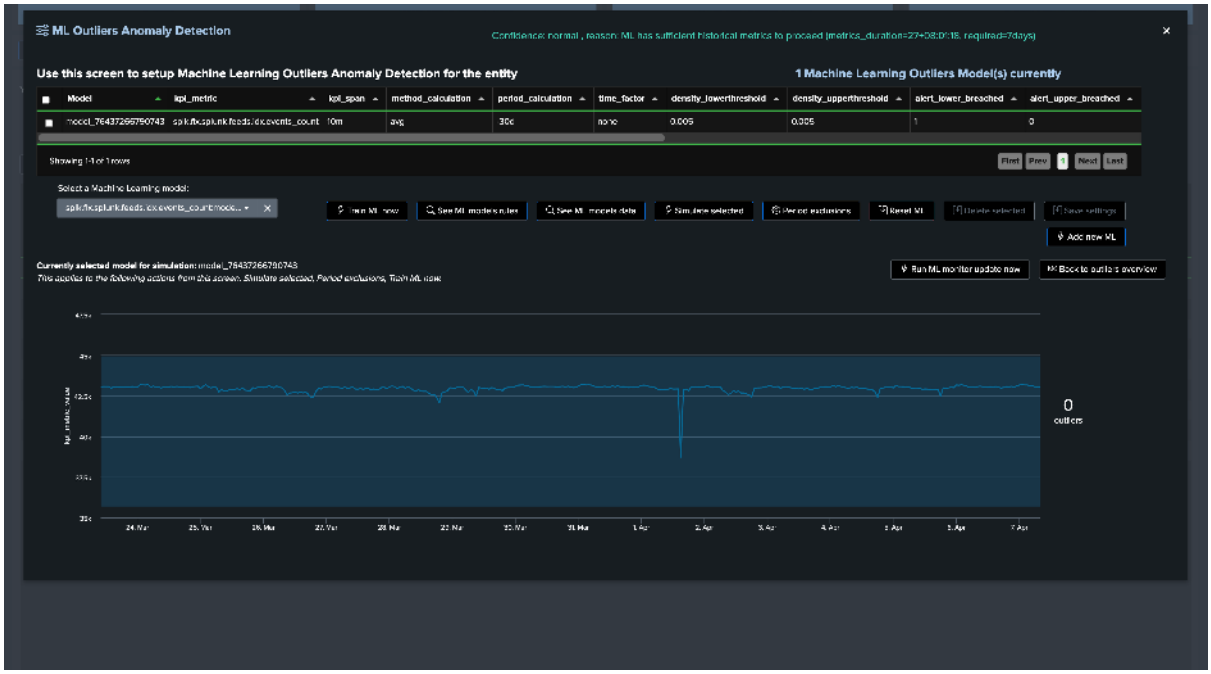
Since we've just created our tenant and entities, the Machine Learning models are not yet trained, we will have to wait for the next execution of the tracker to see the models being trained, or manually trigger it:



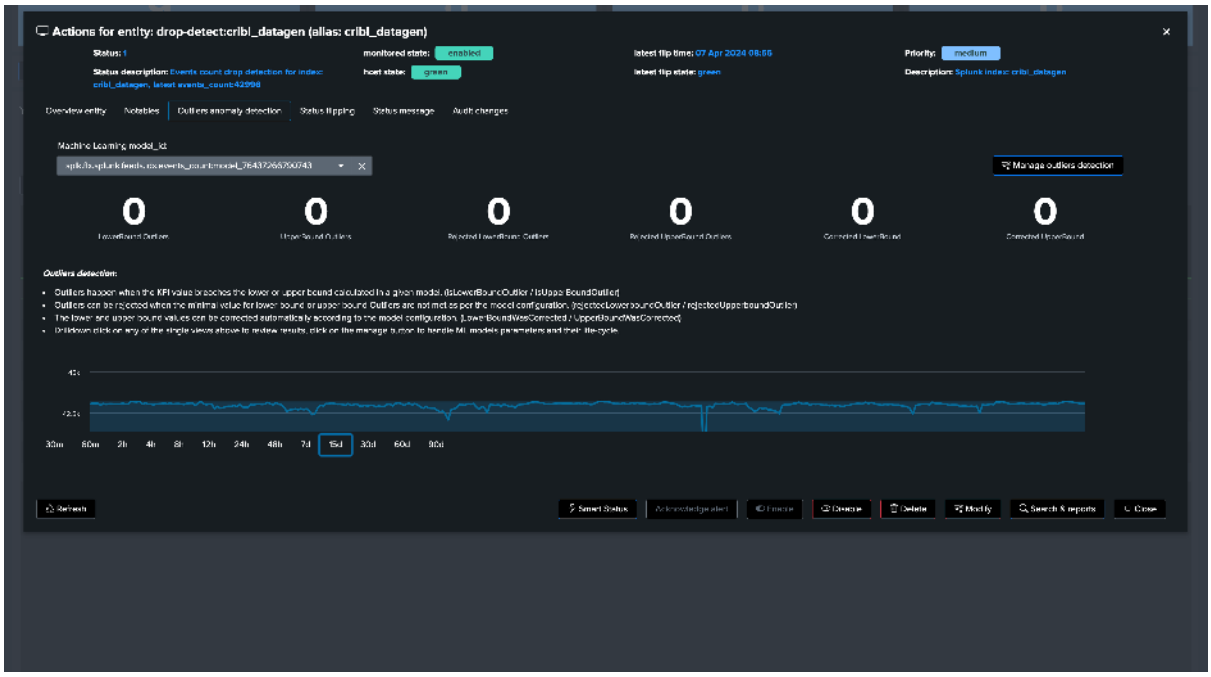
For the purposes of the tutorial, let's run the training now:

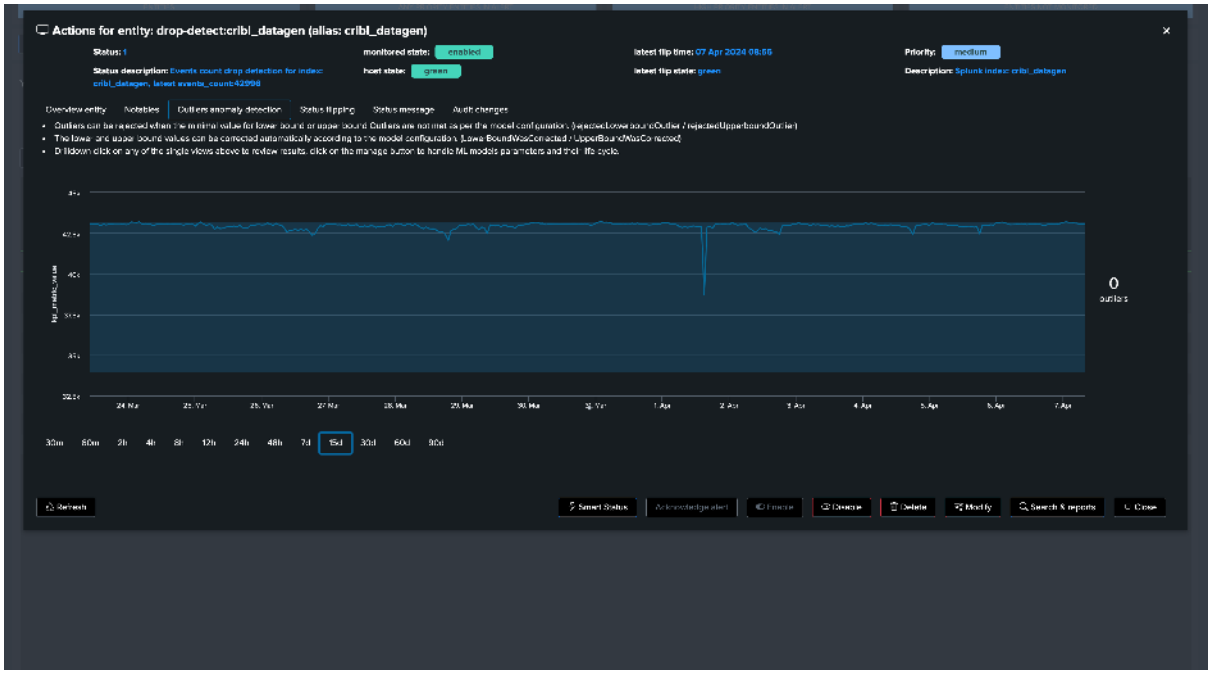


Once trained and simulated, we can see the Machine Learning models being applied:



Going back on the live Machine Learning Outliers detection screen (if the chart does not appear, refresh the page!):





note: Additional options can be set to fine tune Models, notably you can specify minimal values for the LowerBound breaches. (Anything below this value will be rejected as LowerBound Outliers)

Conclusion on drop detection

At this stage, we have:

- A ready and operational framework to continuously track and detect abnormal events count drop in Splunk feeds.
- TrackMe will automatically train and maintain Machine Learning models for each entity, and apply Anomaly Detection against these models.
- Very little fine-tuning is really required, so you can focus on the core of the use case.
- You can also fine tune the most important and critical feeds of your environments easily in TrackMe.

Flex Object use case 2 (splk-flx): Detect abnormal events count drop using Flex and Splunk licence usage

Hint

Flex Object tracker use case to monitor and detect abnormal events count drop using Splunk licence statistics

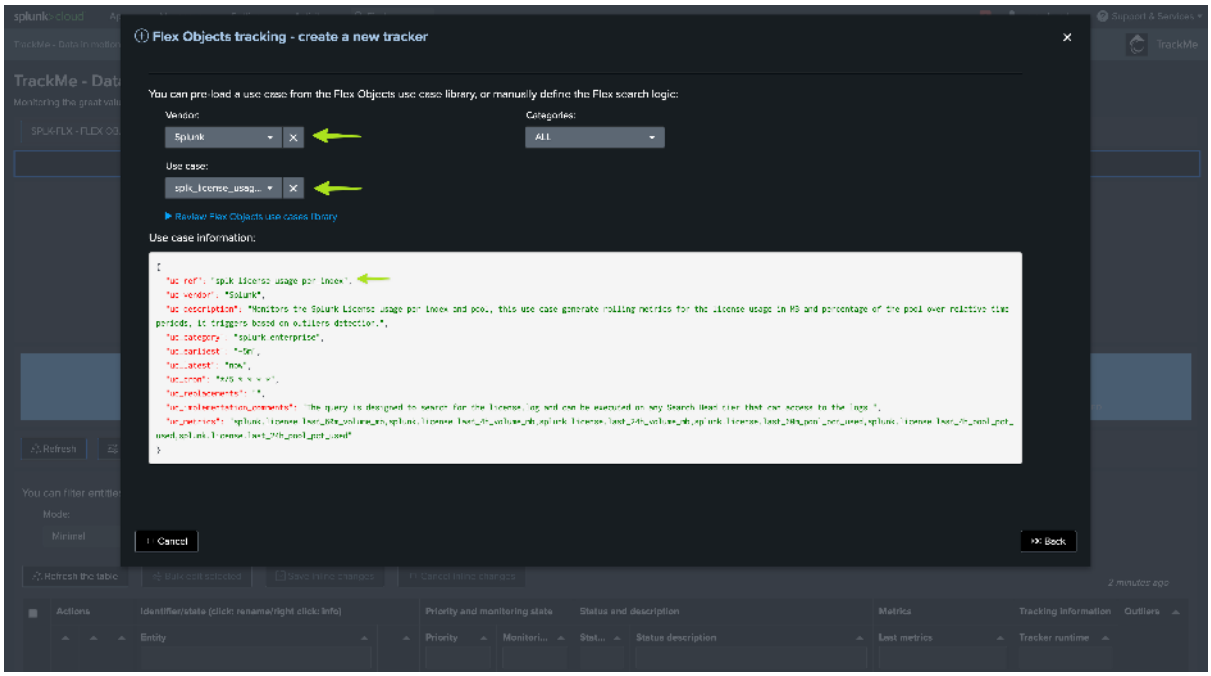
- We also have a **third option** with TrackMe FLex Object tracker and using the Splunk licence usage statistics.
- In fact, TrackMe provides an out of the box Flex Object use case called `splk_license_usage_per_index` which does exactly this!
- This use case leverages the Splunk licence usage statistics which accounts against Splunk indexes, this is available and valid for both **Splunk Enterprise customers and Splunk Cloud customers**.
- Unlike the previous use cases, the calculations are based against **Megabytes volume metrics of incoming data**, rather than events count.

- This is also a very efficient use case, the out of the box use case is based on a rolling metric approach, but you could also modify the scheduling plan as we did in the previous example if you wished to turn it into an absolute metric instead.
- This use case calculates **3 ranges of rolling metrics**: -24h, -4 hours and -60 minutes, and applies Machine Learning based Anomaly Detection against the past 24 hours metrics by default.

We will assume our Flex Object Virtual Tenant is ready to be used, let's call the Out of the Box use case

Go with the creation of a Flex Object tracker and select the out of the box use case:

See after this screenshot for an alternative version of the tracker focusing only on the volume based metrics:



Alternative version of the tracker focusing only on the volume based metrics:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd source="*/license_usage.log" earliest="-24h"␣
↪latest="now"
| stats sum(b) as b, latest(poolsz) as poolsz by idx, pool
| eval last_24h_volume_mb = round(b/1024/1024, 2),␣
↪last_24h_pool_pct_used=round(b/poolsz*100, 2)
| fields idx, pool, last_24h_volume_mb, last_24h_pool_pct_used
| eval object = "idx:" . idx

``` get last 4 hours ```
| append [ search index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd source="*/license_usage.log"␣
↪earliest="-4h" latest="now"
| stats sum(b) as b, latest(poolsz) as poolsz by idx, pool
| eval last_4h_volume_mb = round(b/1024/1024, 2),␣
↪last_4h_pool_pct_used=round(b/poolsz*100, 2)
| fields idx, pool, last_4h_volume_mb, last_4h_pool_pct_used
| eval object = "idx:" . idx
]

``` get last 60 minutes ```
| append [ search index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd source="*/license_usage.log"␣
```

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(continued from previous page)

```
↪earliest="-60m" latest="now"
| stats sum(b) as b, latest(poolsz) as poolsz by idx, pool
| eval last_60m_volume_mb = round(b/1024/1024, 2),␣
↪last_60m_pool_pct_used=round(b/poolsz*100, 2)
| fields idx, pool, last_60m_volume_mb, last_60m_pool_pct_used
| eval object = "idx:" . idx
]

| stats first(*) as "*" by object
| foreach last_* [ eval <<FIELD>> = if(isnum('<<FIELD>>'), '<<FIELD>>', 0) ]

| eval group="license|pool:" . pool
| eval alias = idx
| eval object_description = "Splunk license usage for index: " . idx . " / pool: "␣
↪. pool

``` set status: in this case this is always going to be green, we will rely on␣
↪outliers detection to detect an upperBound outlier against the rolling 24 hours␣
↪metrics ```
| eval status=1

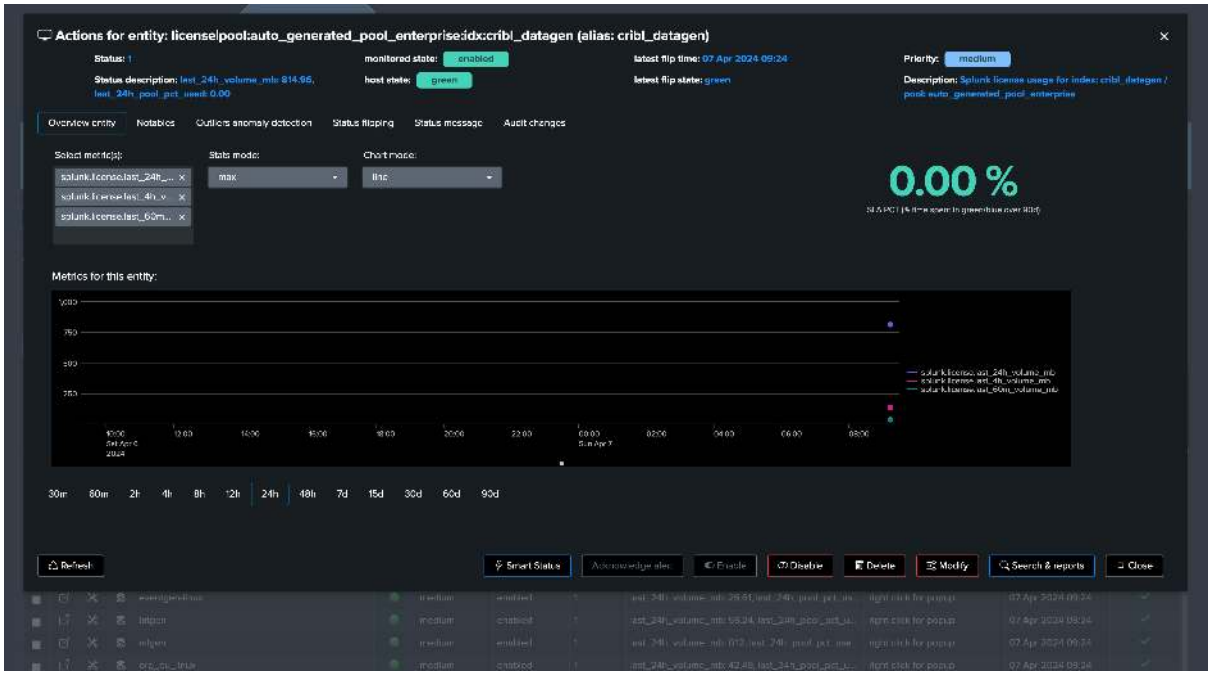
``` set status_description ```
| eval status_description=case(
status=1, "last_24h_volume_mb: " . last_24h_volume_mb . ", last_24h_pool_pct_used:
↪" . last_24h_pool_pct_used,
status=2, "last_24h_volume_mb: " . last_24h_volume_mb . ", last_24h_pool_pct_used:
↪" . last_24h_pool_pct_used,
status=3, "last_24h_volume_mb: " . last_24h_volume_mb . ", last_24h_pool_pct_used:
↪" . last_24h_pool_pct_used
)

``` Set metrics and outliers ```
| eval metrics = "{\"splunk.license.last_60m_volume_mb\": " .␣
↪if(isnum(last_60m_volume_mb), last_60m_volume_mb, 0) . ", \
↪"splunk.license.last_4h_volume_mb\": " . if(isnum(last_4h_volume_mb),␣
↪last_4h_volume_mb, 0) . ", \"splunk.license.last_24h_volume_mb\": " .␣
↪if(isnum(last_24h_volume_mb), last_24h_volume_mb, 0) ."}"

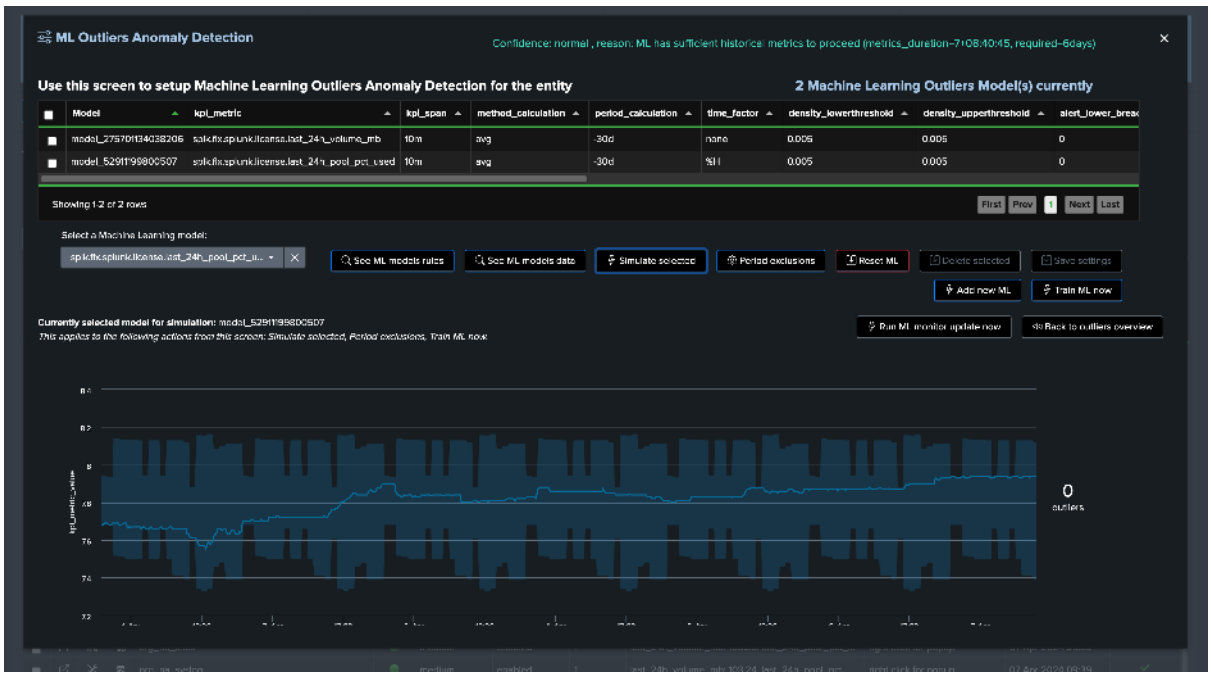
| eval outliers_metrics = "{\"splunk.license.last_24h_volume_mb\": {\
↪"alert_lower_breached\": 0, \"alert_upper_breached\": 1}}"

``` alert if inactive for more than 30 days```
| eval max_sec_inactive=30*24*60*60
```

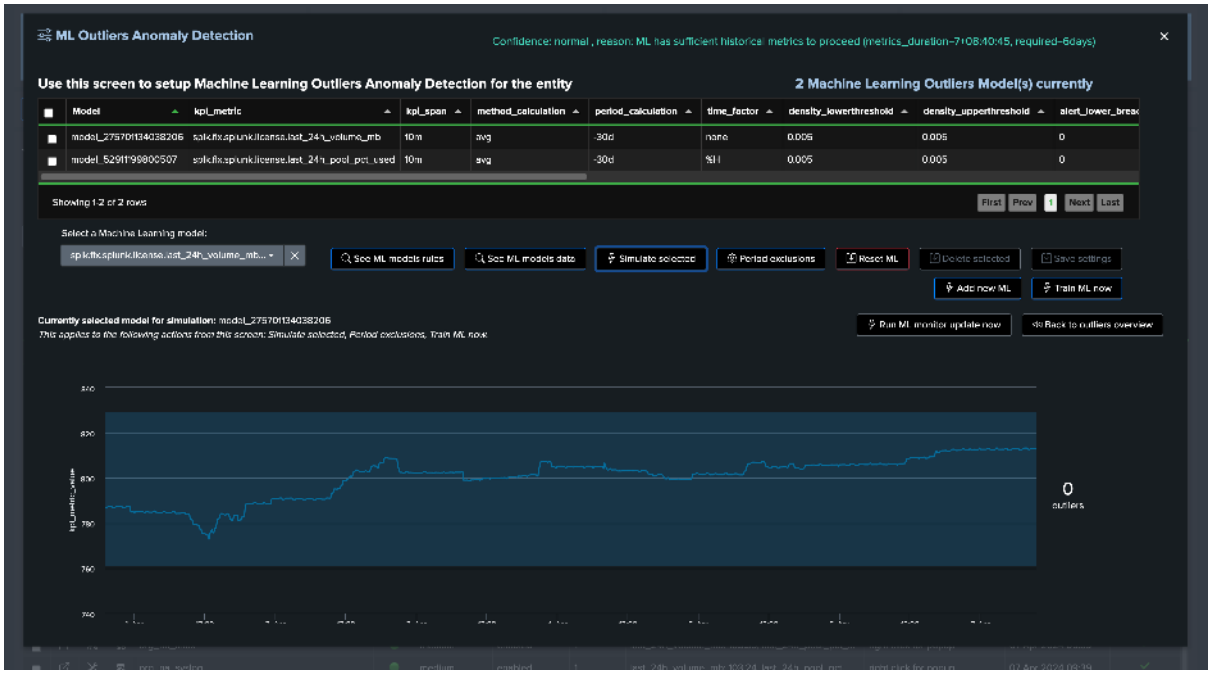
Once first executed, we have one entity per index, with 3 levels of volume metrics



This example shows Machine Learning applied against the licence pool percentage usage with seasonality concept enabled: (for Enterprise customers only)



This example shows Machine Learning applied against the volume metrics with seasonality concept disabled:

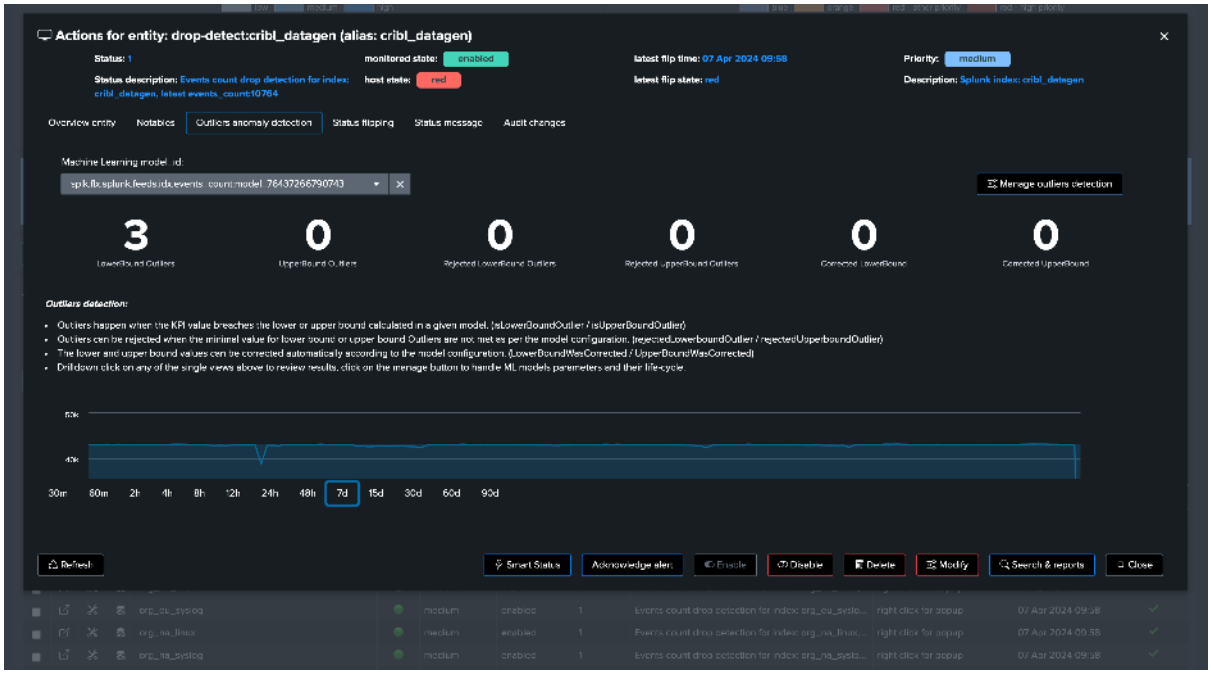


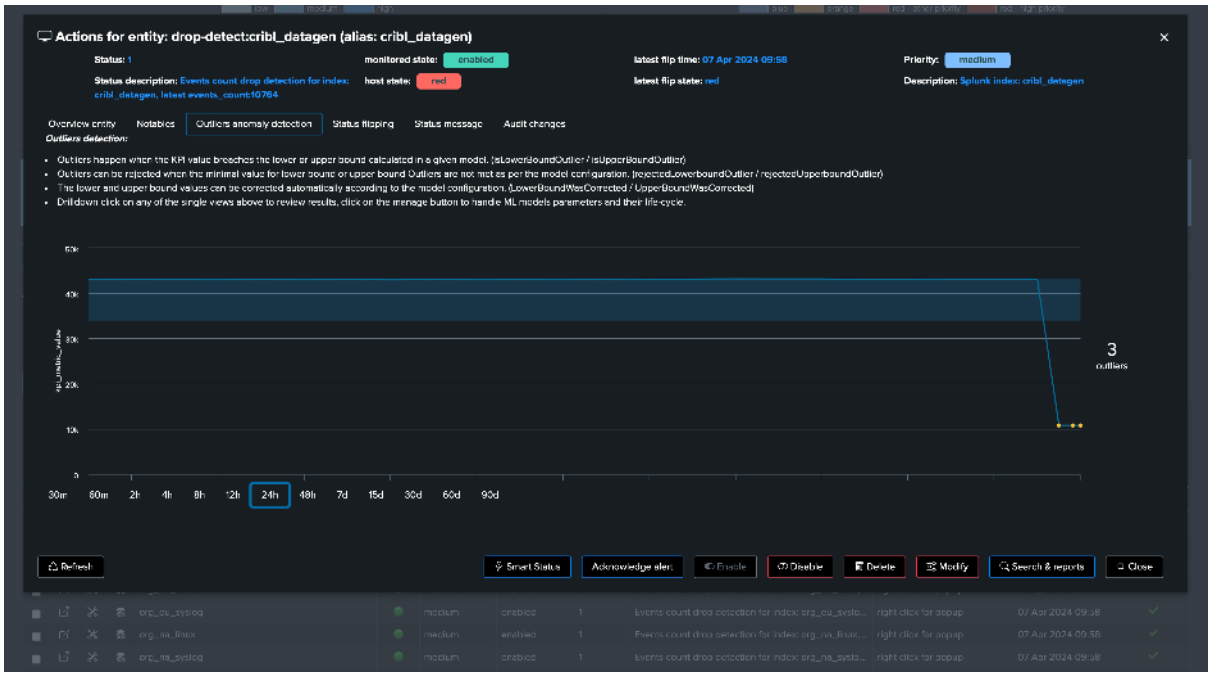
Conclusion: volume based metrics

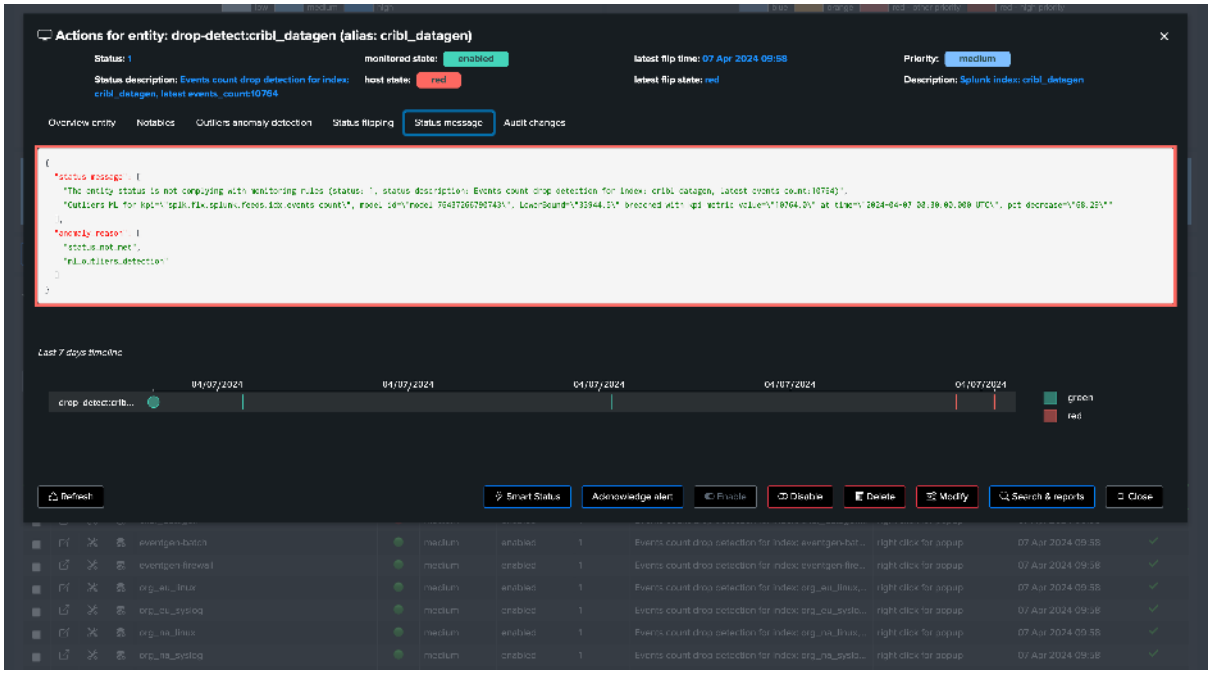
At this stage:

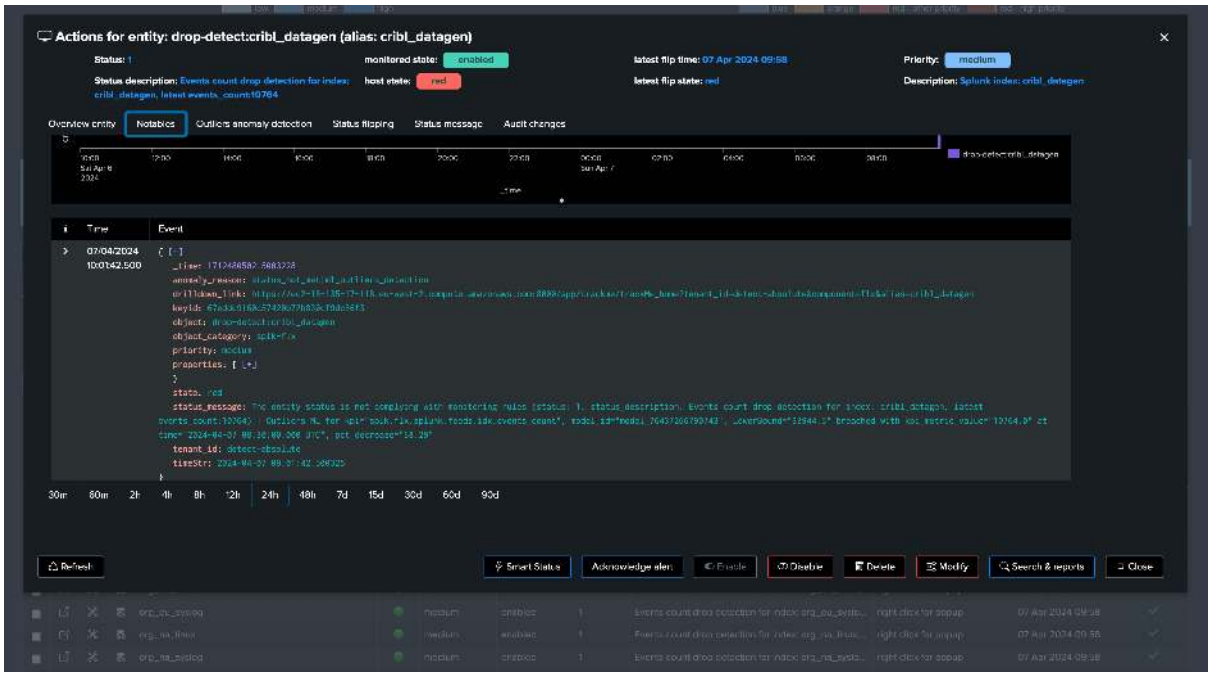
- We have a **ready and operational automated powerful framework** to continuously track and detect abnormal volume drop in Splunk feeds per index.
- TrackMe will automatically train and maintain Machine Learning models for each entity, and apply Anomaly Detection against these models.
- Very little fine-tuning is really required, so you can focus on the core of the use case.
- You can also fine tune the most important and critical feeds of your environments easily in TrackMe.

Screenshots of an entity triggering on Machine Learning detection due to abnormal events count drop:


Actions for entity: drop-detect:cribl_datagen (alias: cribl_datagen)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 07 Apr 2024 09:58
Priority: medium
Status description: Events count drop detection for index: cribl_datagen, latest events_count:10764
host state: red
latest flip state: red
Description: Splunk index: cribl_datagen
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Machine Learning model id:
spk.fix.splunk.feeds.rdi.events_count:model_7643726679074
Manage outliers detection
3
0
0
0
0
0
Outliers detection:
Outliers happen when the KPI value breaches the lower or upper bound calculated in a given model. (isLowerBoundOutlier / isUpperBoundOutlier)
Outliers can be rejected when the minimal value for lower bound or upper bound Outliers are not met as per the model configuration. (rejectedLowerboundOutlier / rejectedUpperboundOutlier)
The lower and upper bound values can be corrected automatically according to the model configuration. (LowerBoundWasCorrected / UpperBoundWasCorrected)
Drilldown click on any of the single views above to review results, click on the manage button to handle ML models parameters and their life-cycle.
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close


Actions for entity: drop-detect:cribl_datagen (alias: cribl_datagen)
Status: 1
monitored state: enabled
latest flip time: 07 Apr 2024 09:58
Priority: medium
Status description: Events count drop detection for index: cribl_datagen, latest events_count:10764
host state: red
latest flip state: red
Description: Splunk index: cribl_datagen
Overview entity
Notables
Outliers anomaly detection
Status flipping
Status message
Audit changes
Outliers detection:
Outliers happen when the KPI value breaches the lower or upper bound calculated in a given model. (isLowerBoundOutlier / isUpperBoundOutlier)
Outliers can be rejected when the minimal value for lower bound or upper bound Outliers are not met as per the model configuration. (rejectedLowerboundOutlier / rejectedUpperboundOutlier)
The lower and upper bound values can be corrected automatically according to the model configuration. (LowerBoundWasCorrected / UpperBoundWasCorrected)
Drilldown click on any of the single views above to review results, click on the manage button to handle ML models parameters and their life-cycle.
3
outliers
30m
60m
2h
4h
8h
12h
24h
48h
7d
15d
30d
60d
90d
Refresh
Smart Status
Acknowledge alert
Enable
Disable
Delete
Modify
Search & reports
Close





9.4.2 Analyse log messages logging level to detect behaviour anomalies using TrackMe's Flex Object and Machine Learning Anomaly Detection

Detecting increasing volumes, globally and per index with TrackMe

- This TrackMe whitepaper tutorial demonstrates how you can leverage TrackMe to detect **Splunk instances and deployments abnormal conditions by analysing log messages and their logging level through the lens of Machine Learning Outliers detection**.
- This use case tracks Splunk internal logs and their logging level, turning these into KPIs and submitting them to TrackMe's Machine Learning Outliers detection engine.
- The objective is then to detect abnormal trends, such as an increase of the number of errors or a lack of informational messages, which would be symptomatic of potentially serious conditions affecting Splunk

instances and deployments.

- The same use philosophy can be applied to any application log messages, and detect abnormal behaviour in any application or system.

Hint

Requires TrackMe licence:

- This use case is designed using TrackMe's restricted component Flex Object.
- This component is only available to licensed users of TrackMe, and is not available with the Foundation Edition trial.

Objective: Making sense of Splunk log messages logging level and detect Splunk abnormal conditions

The basic logic is to track Splunk internal log messages through the lens of their logging level, similarly to the following Splunk search:

Let's take an example:

```
index=_internal host=* log_level=* (log_level=ERROR OR log_level=INFO OR␣
↪log_level=WARN OR log_level=FATAL)

``` The basis break by statement logic happens on a per host basis, you may want␣
↪to update the logic to group by tiers logic, such as grouping by indexer␣
↪cluster, Search head, Search Head Cluster and so forth ```
| bucket _time span=30m
| stats
count(eval(log_level="INFO")) as info,
count(eval(log_level="WARN")) as warn,
count(eval(log_level="ERROR")) as error,
count(eval(log_level="FATAL")) as fatal
by _time, host
| fillnull value=0

| timechart span=30m sum(info) as info, sum(warn) as warn, sum(error) as error,␣
↪sum(fatal) as fatal
```

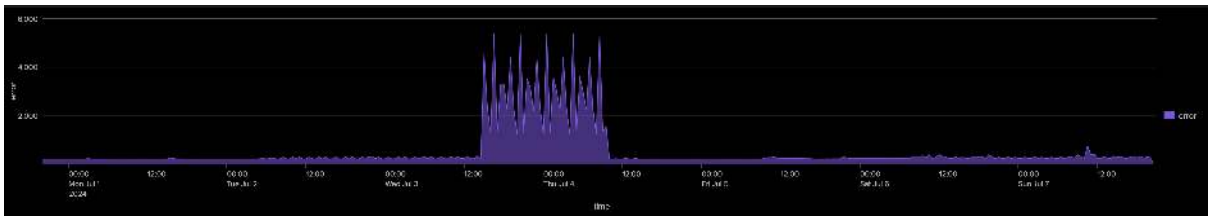
Several challenges need to be tackled:

- **volume**: the volume of log messages can be very high, running large searches can be very resource consuming, or not even realistic in a continuous monitoring context.
- **variability**: the volume of log messages can vary a lot, depending on time conditions, users activity and so forth.
- **relevance:**: Simply tracking for errors is not meaningful, errors happen all the time, and are not necessarily symptomatic of a problem. The key is to detect abnormal trends.

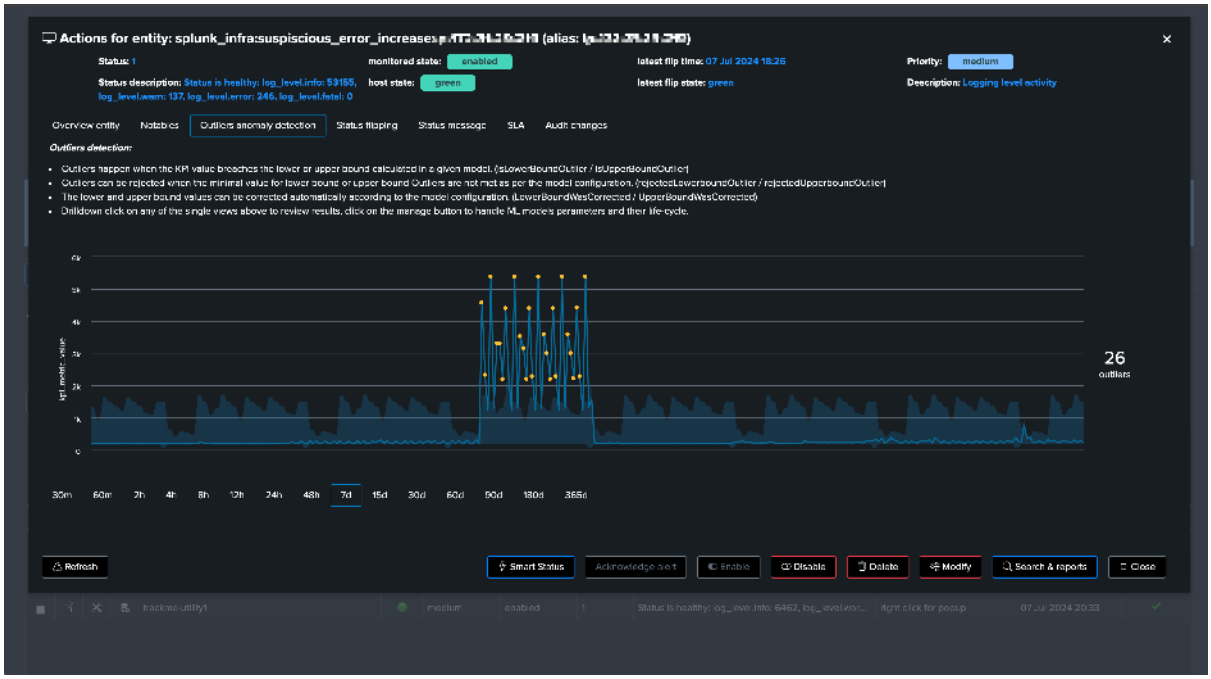
The following chart shows the challenges quite well:

```

**An ad-hoc investigation can possibly detect an abnormal condition, our goal is to leverage TrackMe to do this work efficiently:**



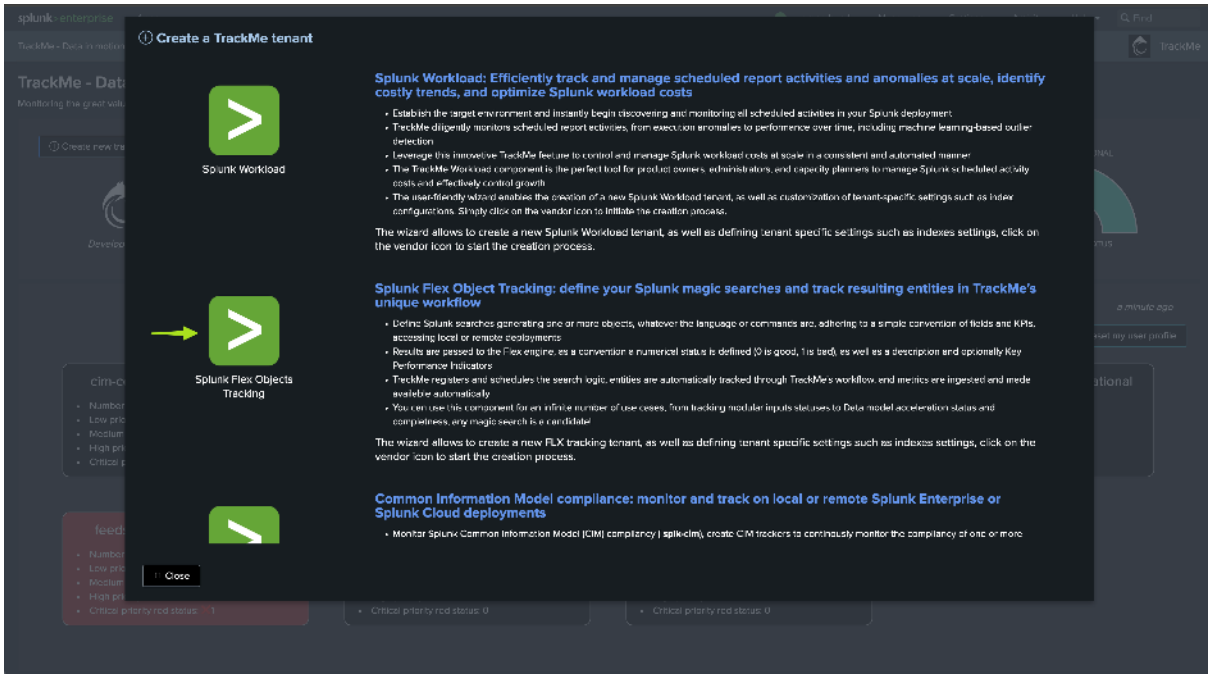
**TrackMe's Machine Learning Outliers detection:**

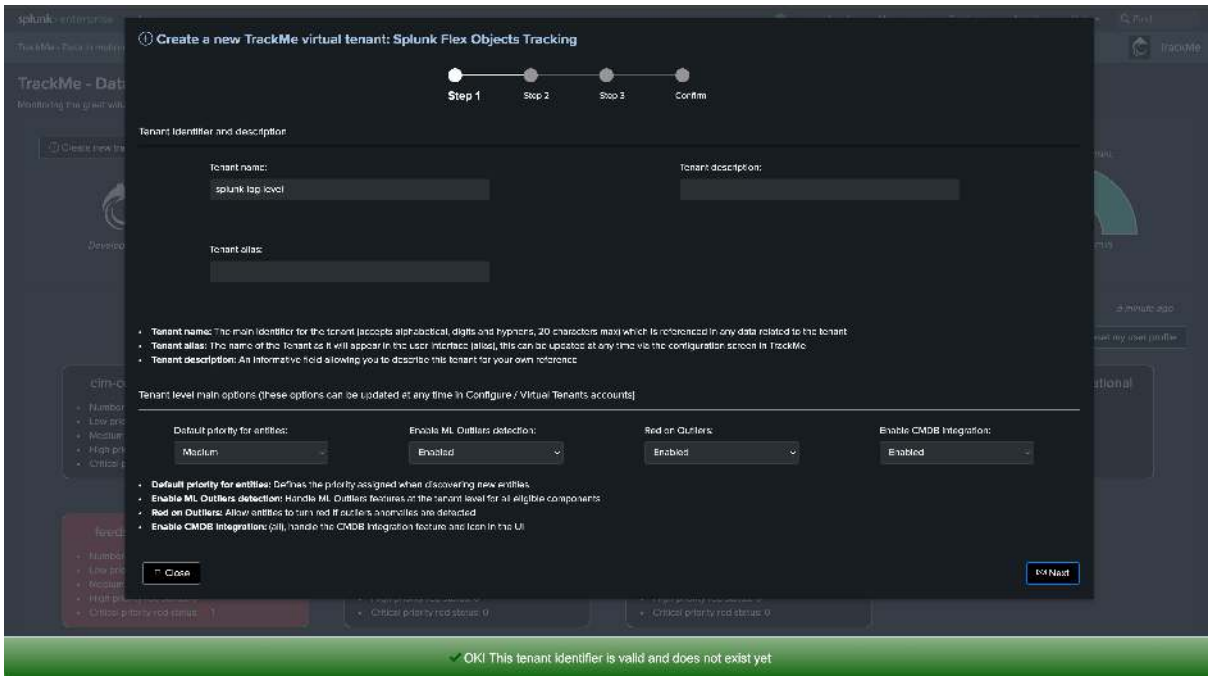



## Implementation in TrackMe

### Step 1: Create a Virtual Tenant

**First, let's create a new Virtual Tenant for our use case, we may well simply use an existing Virtual Tenant, for the purposes of the documentation we will simply create a new tenant:**

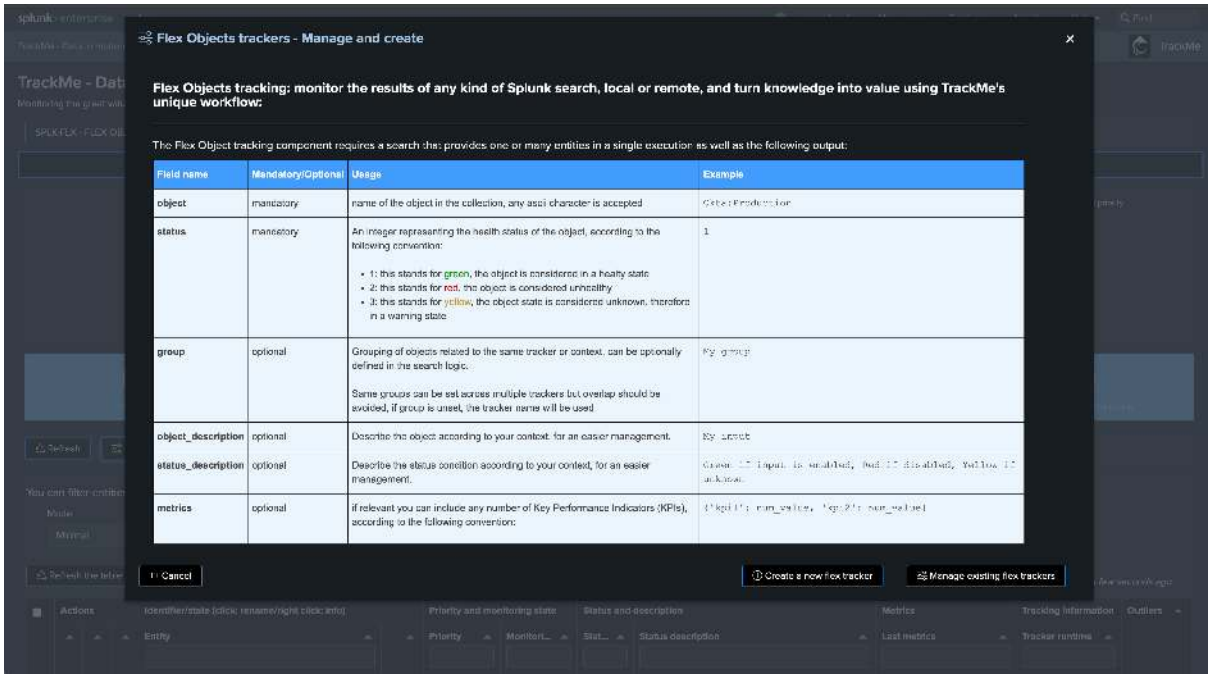


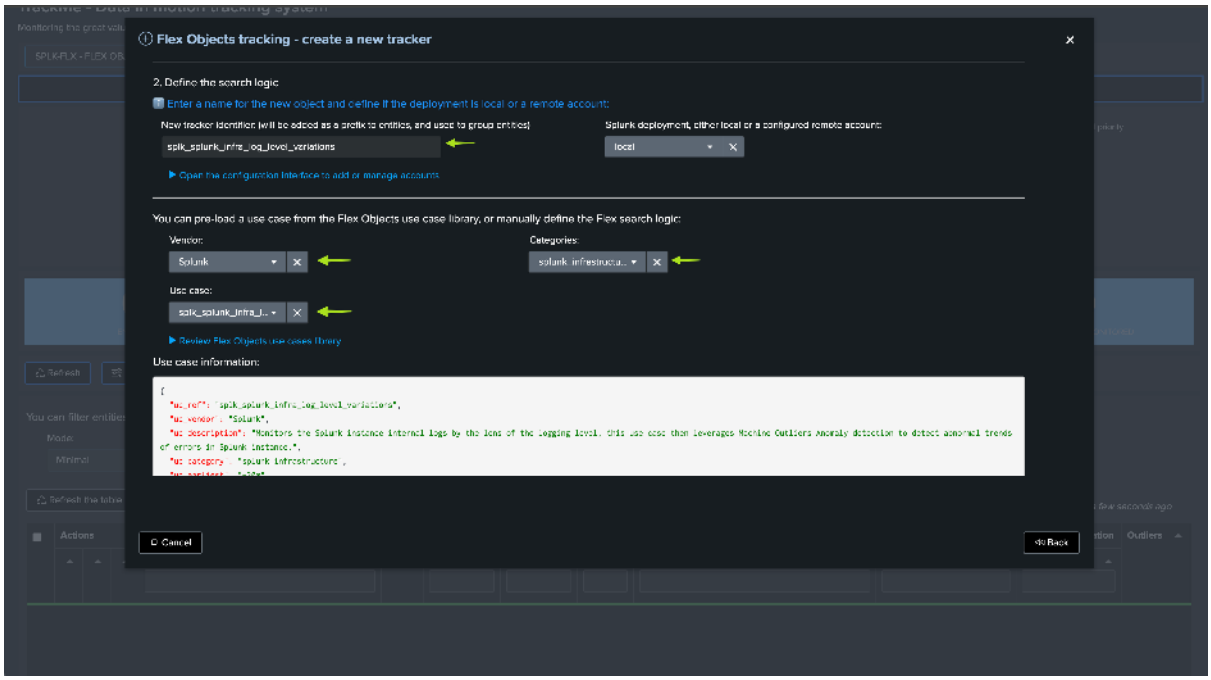



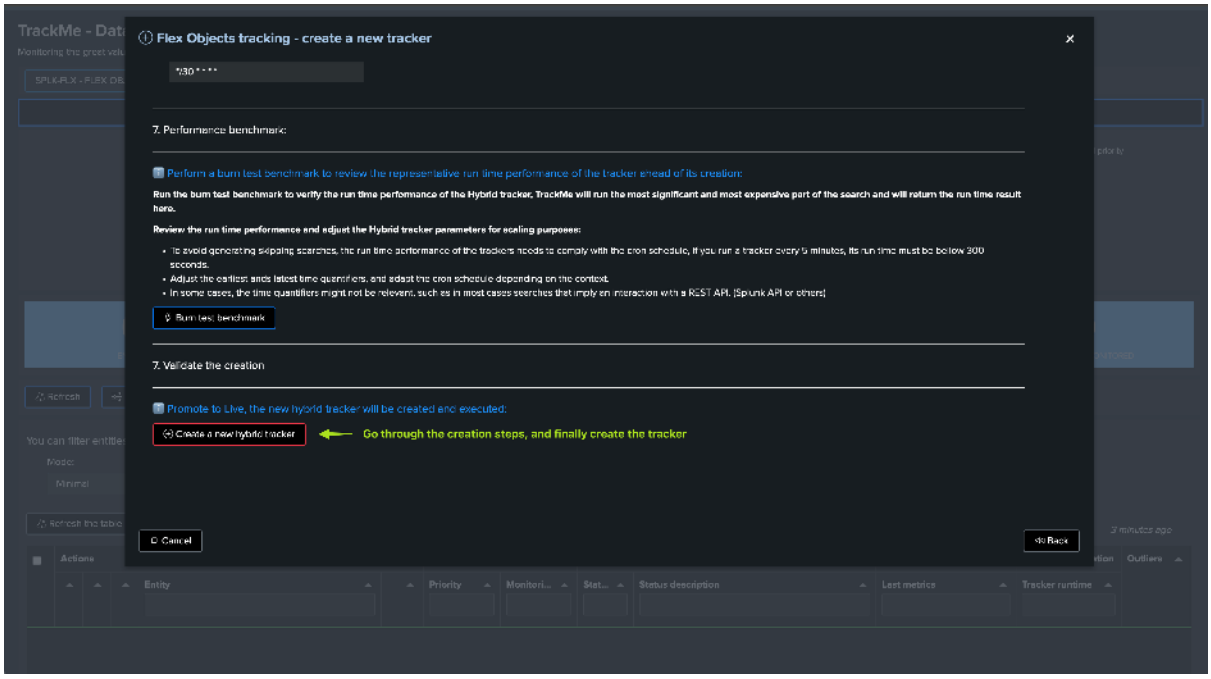

## Step 2: Create the new Flex Object tracker

**The use case was integrated in the Flex Object library in TrackMe 2.0.97, so you can simply call the template splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations:**

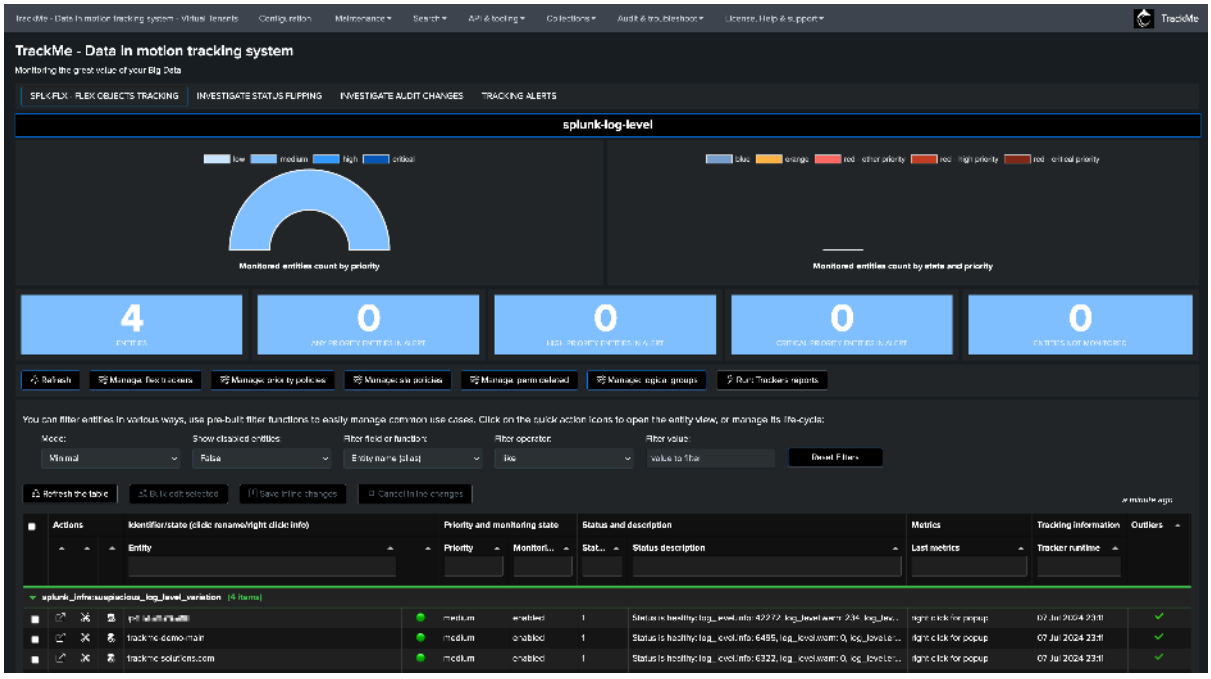
*Note: You can find the use case search at the end of this document*

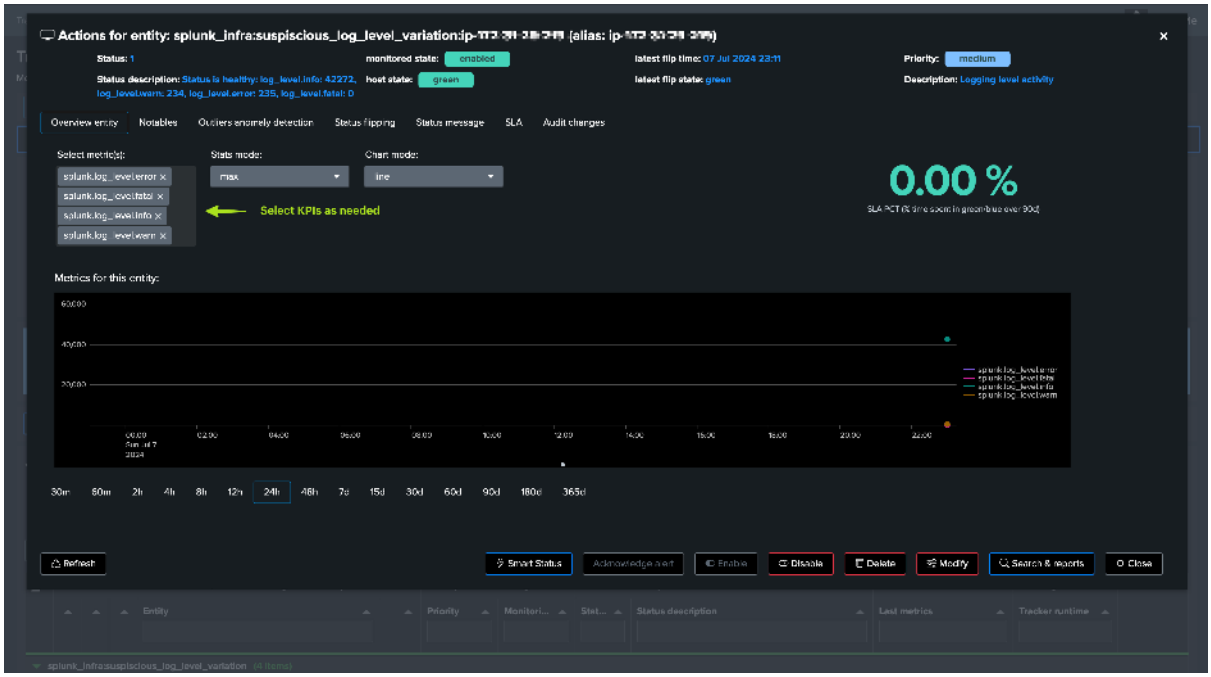

Flex Objects trackers - Manage and create
Flex Objects tracking: monitor the results of any kind of Splunk search, local or remote, and turn knowledge into value using TrackMe's unique workflow:
The Flex Object tracking component requires a search that provides one or many entities in a single execution as well as the following output:
Field name
Mandatory/Optional
Usage
Example
object
mandatory
name of the object in the collection, any ascii character is accepted
status
mandatory
An integer representing the health status of the object, according to the following convention:
1: this stands for green, the object is considered in a healty state
2: this stands for red, the object is considered unhealthy
3: this stands for yellow, the object state is considered unknown, therefore in a warning state
group
optional
Grouping of objects related to the same tracker or context, can be optionally defined in the search logic.
Same groups can be set across multiple trackers but overlap should be avoided, if group is unset, the tracker name will be used
object_description
optional
Describe the object according to your context, for an easier management.
status_description
optional
Describe the status condition according to your context, for an easier management.
metrics
optional
if relevant you can include any number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), according to the following convention:
Cancel
Create a new flex tracker
Manage existing flex trackers


Flex Objects tracking - create a new tracker
2. Define the search logic
Enter a name for the new object and define if the deployment is local or a remote account:
New tracker identifier (will be added as a prefix to entities, and used to group entities)
spk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations
Splunk deployment, either local or a configured remote account:
local
Open the configuration interface to add or manage accounts
You can pre-load a use case from the Flex Objects use case library, or manually define the Flex search logic:
Vendor:
Splunk
Categories:
splunk_infrastructu...
Use case:
spk_splunk_infra_l...
Review Flex Objects use cases library
Use case information:
Cancel
Back




**Once the tracker has been executed at least once, we start tracking the log messages logging level on a per Splunk instance basis (which you can customise):**






### Step 3: (optional) backfill KPIs

**You can optionally backfill the KPIs, so ML models can be trained with proper dataset immediately:**

*Note: ensure to replace the name of the tenant in the Splunk search*

```
index=_internal host=* log_level=* (log_level=ERROR OR log_level=INFO OR␣
↪log_level=WARN OR log_level=FATAL) earliest=-30d@d latest=now

``` The basis break by statement logic happens on a per host basis, you may want␣
↪to update the logic to group by tiers logic, such as grouping by indexer␣
↪cluster, Search head, Search Head Cluster and so forth ```
| bucket _time span=30m
| stats
count(eval(log_level="INFO")) as "trackme.splk.flx.splunk.log_level.info"
count(eval(log_level="WARN")) as "trackme.splk.flx.splunk.log_level.warn"
count(eval(log_level="ERROR")) as "trackme.splk.flx.splunk.log_level.error"
count(eval(log_level="FATAL")) as "trackme.splk.flx.splunk.log_level.fatal"
by _time, host
| fillnull value=0

| eval alias=host
| lookup trackme_flx_tenant_splunk-log-level alias OUTPUT _key as object_id,␣
↪object, object_category, tenant_id

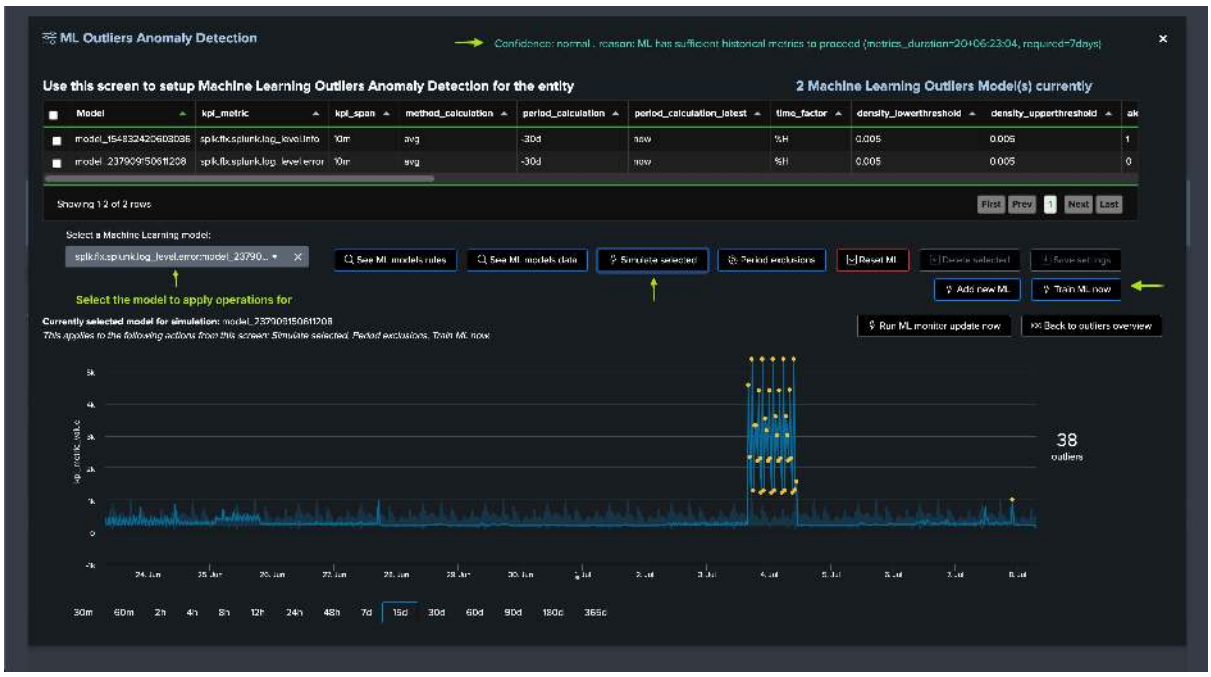
| mcollect index=trackme_metrics split=t object, object_category, object_id,␣
↪tenant_id
```

Once processed, KPIs should be backfilled depending on if the internal index retention allowed it:
```

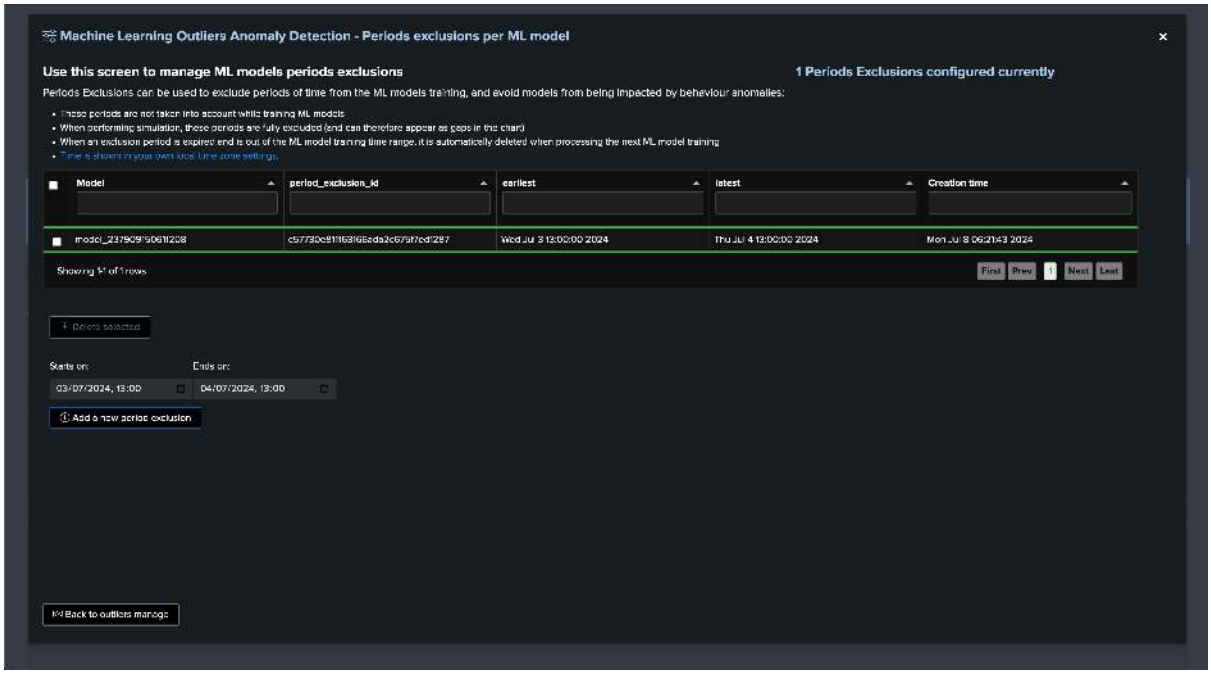
Step 4: Review Machine Learning Outliers detection

Once TrackMe has trained Machine Learning models, you can review the results in the Machine Learning Outliers detection dashboard:

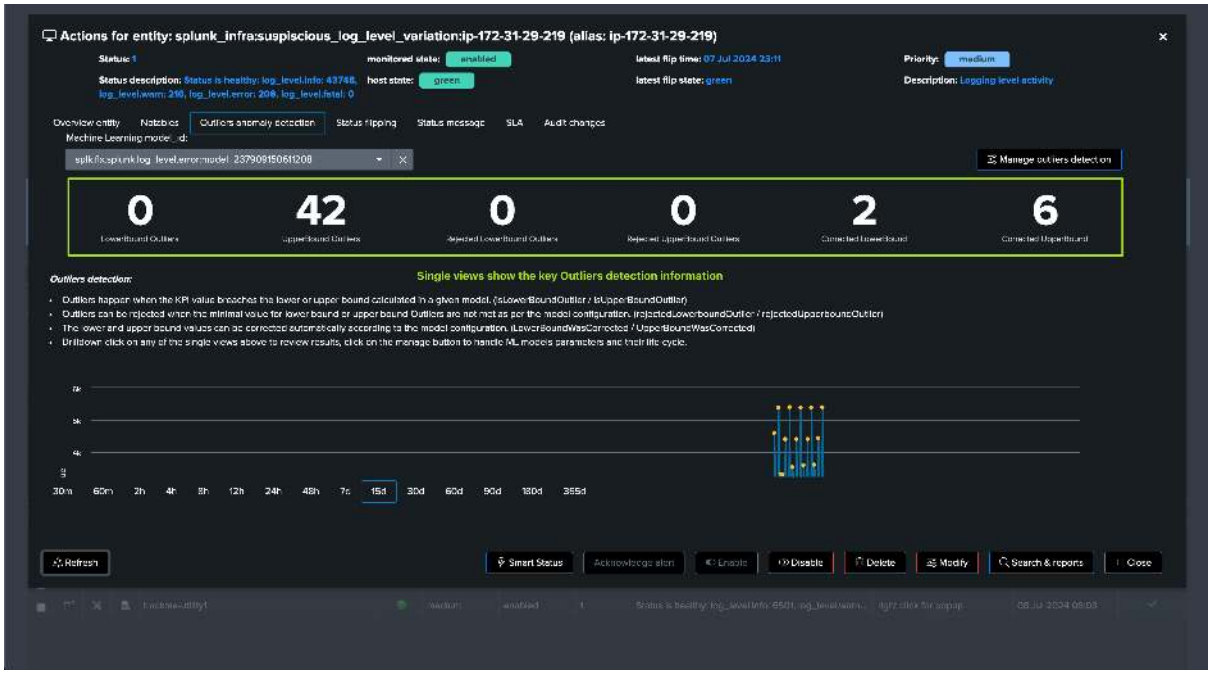
Note: You can manually run the mltrain job to force training the models now, or train a particular model through the UI

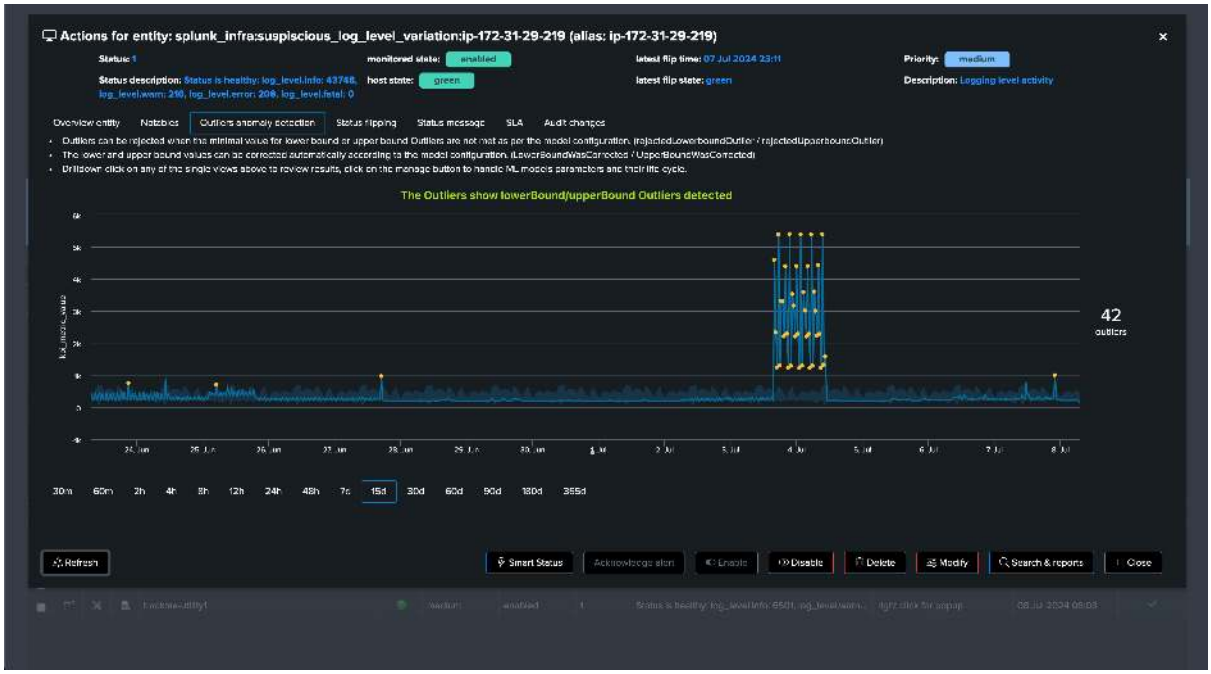


In our demo case, we know we already have an abnormal period, which can add as an exclusion so the models are not affected by this period:

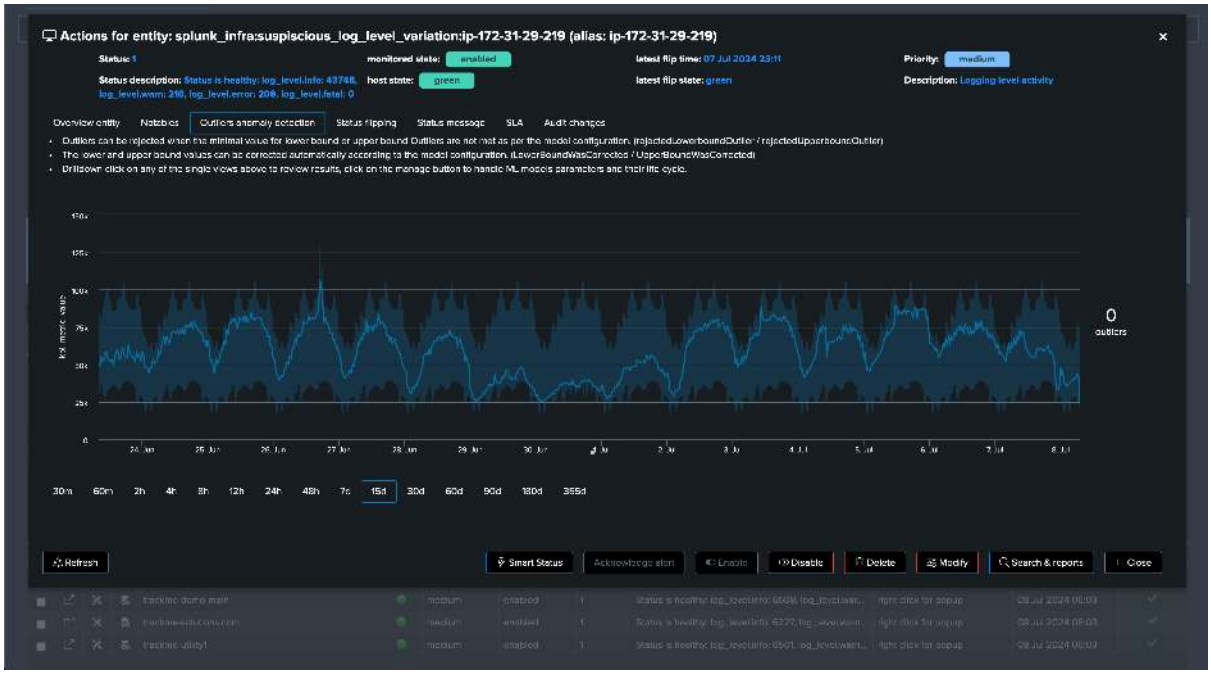


Detecting abnormal error logging increasing trend:





Detecting insufficient informational logging:



Our detection is now fully ready, and TrackMe will alert us if abnormal conditions are detected on the Splunk instances and deployments.

9.4.3 Using SLA alerting to build a 2-tier monitoring system

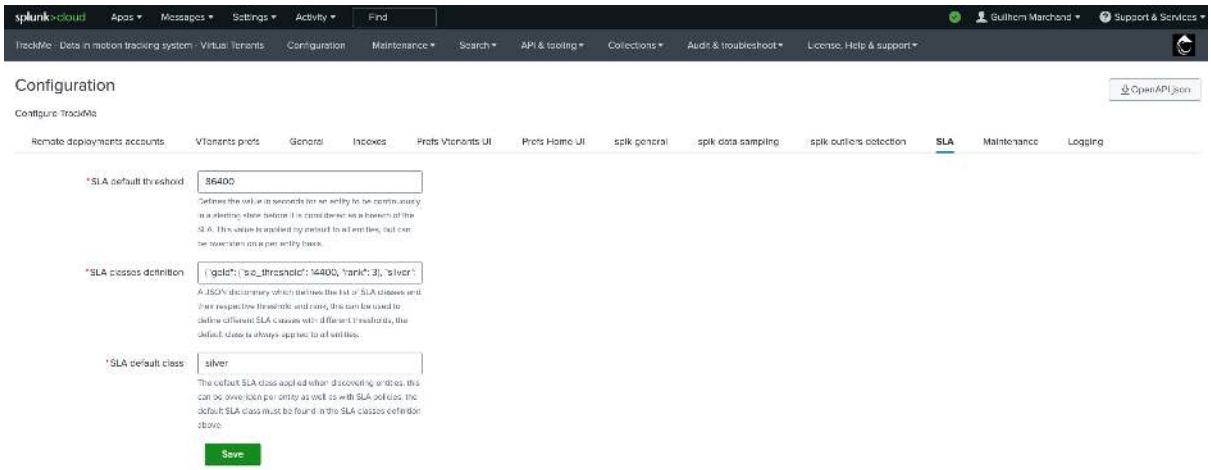
About SLA alerting

- **SLA alerting** concepts were introduced in TrackMe 2.0.92.
- The concepts of SLA alerting can be leveraged to design a 2-tier monitoring system, where a first alert is emitted when TrackMe entities switch to a red state, and a second independent alert is emitted when the SLA is breached.

- This can be translated as "alert: this TrackMe entity is red!", then later on "alert: This entity has now spent too long in alert and is breaching its SLA!".
- Entities are associated with a given SLA class, each SLA class has a threshold in seconds and a numerical rank value.
- Available SLA classes and their configuration are defined at the level of the TrackMe system configuration. (A JSON object which defines the list of classes and their parameters)
- You can then define the SLA class per entity (which if defined will take precedence over policy-based classes), or via SLA policies. SLA policies support two modes:
  - **Regex-based policies** match regular expressions against the entity name and assign an SLA class.
  - **Lookup-based policies** leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) to assign SLA classes based on field mappings, making it easy to integrate with a CMDB or asset inventory.
- If multiple policies match, the **highest ranked SLA class wins** (based on the rank value defined in the SLA class configuration).
- Finally, you can create an SLA alert, which leverages the SLA information to emit an alert when the SLA is breached.

SLA Classes and Thresholds

SLA classes are defined at the level of the TrackMe system configuration, SLA classes define a threshold in seconds and a numerical rank value:



The default SLA classes are:

```
{
    "gold": {
        "sla_threshold": 14400,
        "rank": 3
    },
    "silver": {
        "sla_threshold": 86400,
        "rank": 2
    },
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    "platinum": {
        "sla_threshold": 172800,
        "rank": 1
    }
}
```

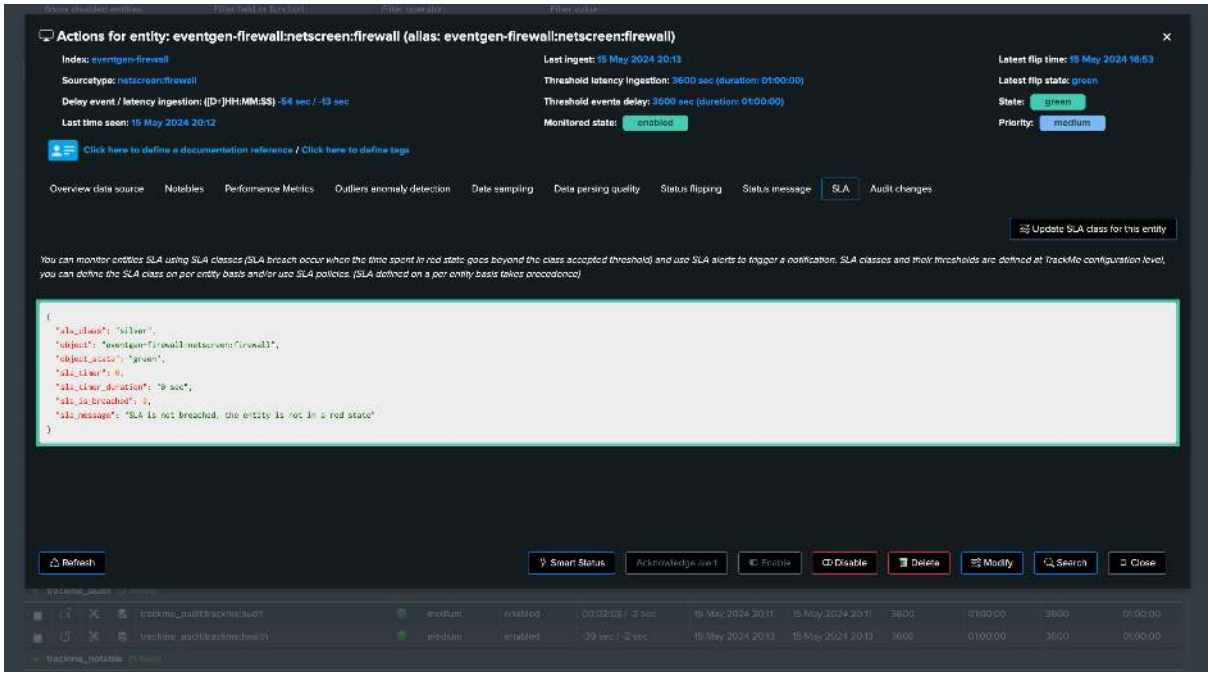
Notes:

- You can add / remove / change classes as needed.
- You can define the default class to be used when TrackMe entities are discovered. (parameter: default_sla_class)
- The **Threshold** value is in seconds. For an SLA to be breached, a given TrackMe entity must be in alert for a continuous amount of time exceeding the threshold.
- The **rank** value is a numerical value, it is used to handle any conflict when applying SLA policies, the highest rank value will always win.

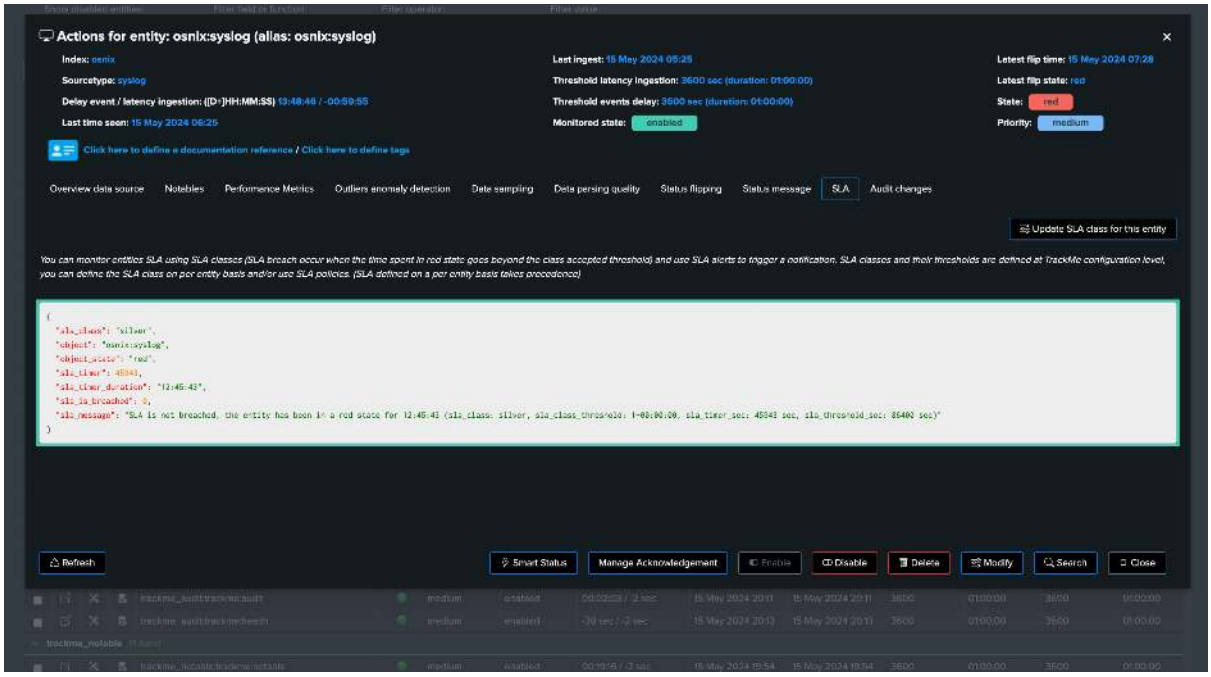
SLA Tab in TrackMe UI

The SLA feature is first translated into a tab called SLA which describes the current SLA status for the selected TrackMe entity:

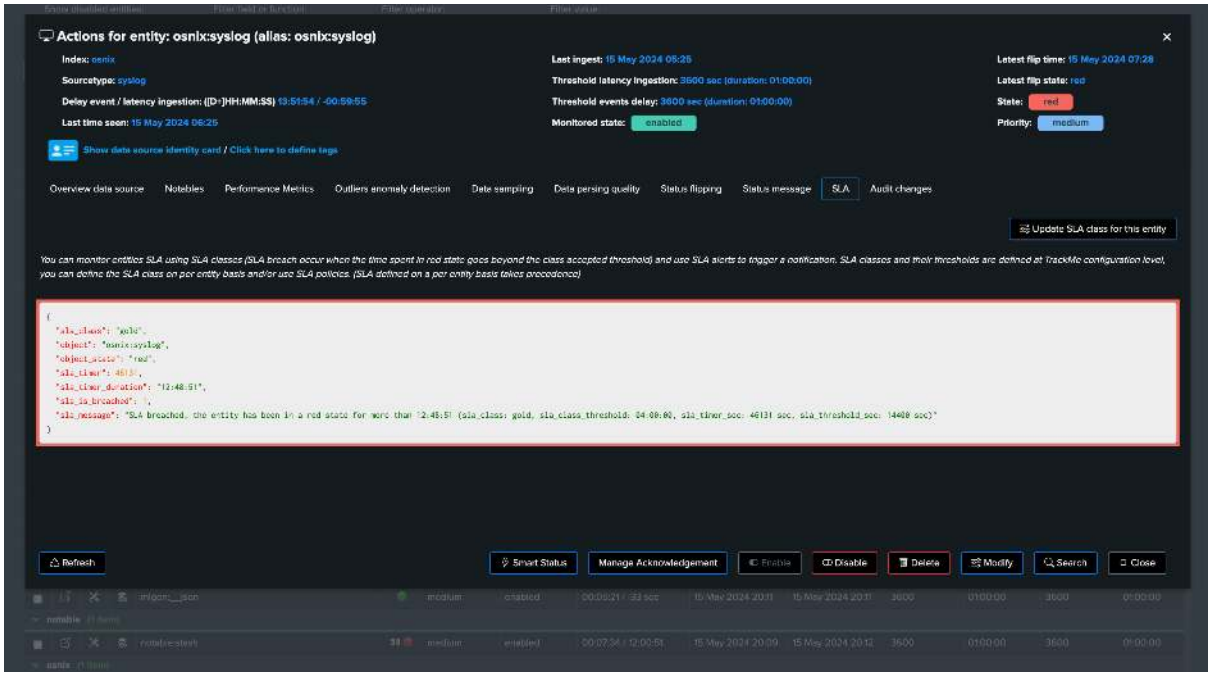
The entity is in green state, therefore the SLA cannot be breached:



The entity is red state, however it has not yet breached the SLA threshold by spending a continuous amount of time in alert higher than the threshold:



The entity is red state, and it has breached the SLA threshold by spending a continuous amount of time in alert higher than the threshold:

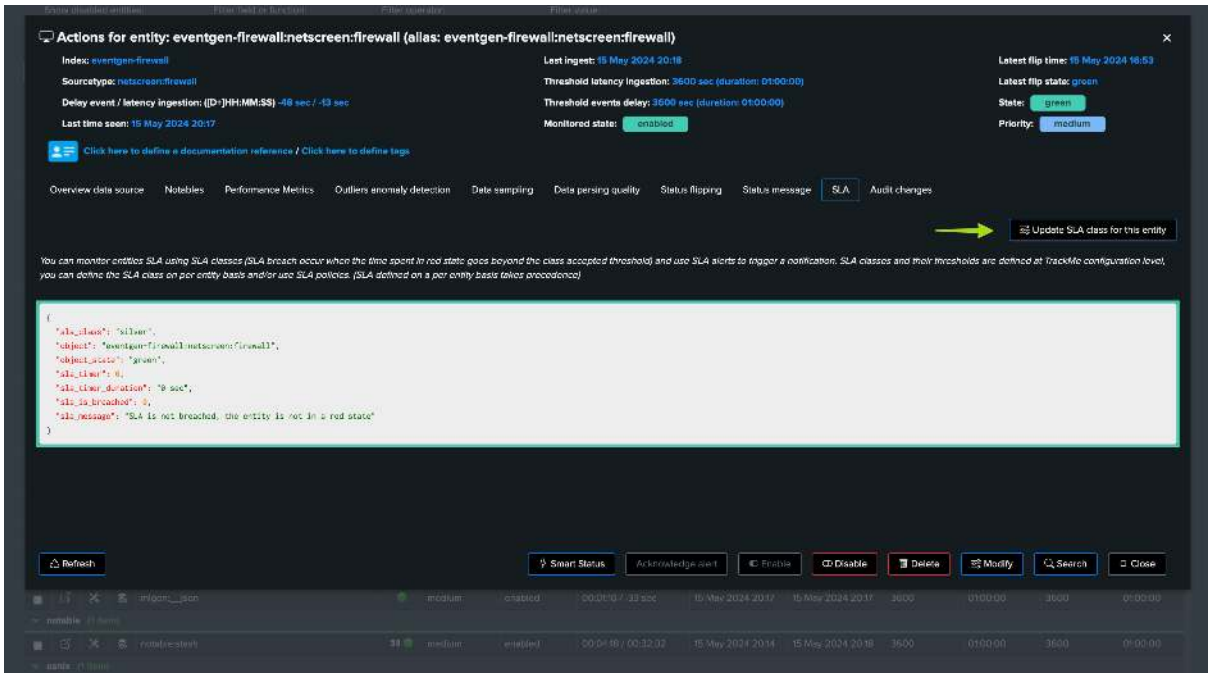


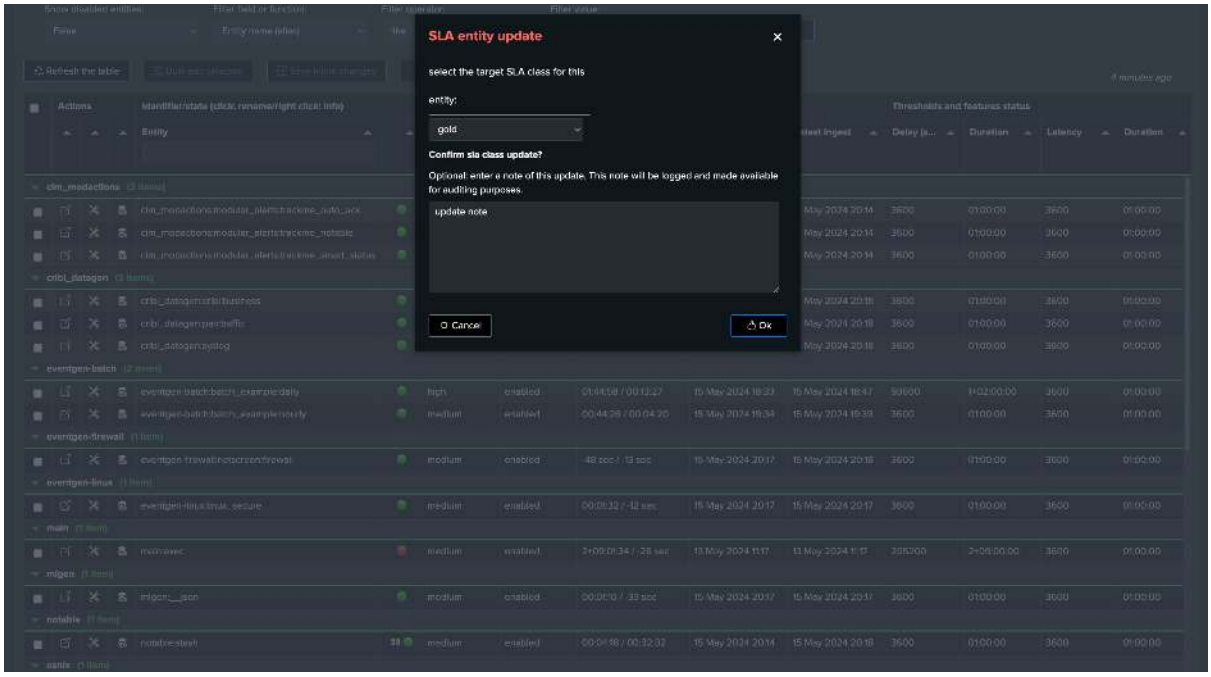
Defining the SLA class per entity

You can define the SLA class manually on per entity basis: (via the UI or via the associated endpoint)

Hint

If the SLA has been defined manually, it will take precedence against policies based classes. (see next section)





Defining SLA policies to assign SLA classes automatically

TrackMe supports the management of SLA classes via policy, which can be defined per Virtual Tenant:

- SLA policies allow you to automate SLA class assignment across entities using **regex-based** or **lookup-based** rules.
- **Regex-based policies** match regular expressions against the entity name (`object` field) and assign the configured SLA class.

- **Lookup-based policies** leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) to assign SLA classes based on field mappings, making it easy to integrate with a CMDB or asset inventory.
- Matching entities are automatically updated with the SLA class defined in the policy.
- If multiple policies match a given entity, the **highest ranked SLA class takes precedence** across all policy types (based on the rank value defined in the SLA class configuration).
- An entity managed by policies can still be updated manually, and the policy will not override the manual update.

Lookup-based SLA policies

Lookup-based policies leverage existing Splunk lookup transforms (CSV files or KVstore collections) to assign SLA classes to entities based on field mappings. This is the recommended approach when integrating with an external CMDB, asset inventory, or any structured data source.

Creating a lookup-based SLA policy:

- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Lookup** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)
- Select a **Splunk lookup transform** from the dropdown — TrackMe lists all available lookup transforms in your Splunk environment
- Configure **field mappings** to map lookup fields to entity fields — for example, map the lookup field `index` to the entity field `data_index`, and the lookup field `host` to the entity field `object`
- Select the **SLA class field** — the field in the lookup that contains the SLA class value
- Optionally configure **SLA class value mappings** to translate foreign values to TrackMe's SLA classes (e.g., `tier1` → `gold`, `tier2` → `silver`)
- Select the **match mode**: **Exact** (case-insensitive string matching) or **Wildcard** (supports `*` and `?` patterns)
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched and what SLA classes would be assigned

Lookup policy configuration details

- **Field mappings**: Define how lookup fields map to entity fields. All mapped fields must match for an entity to be selected. For example, if you map `index` → `data_index` and `host` → `object`, both conditions must be satisfied.
- **SLA class field**: The column in the lookup containing the SLA class value (e.g., a `sla_tier` or `service_level` column).
- **SLA class value mappings** (optional): If your lookup uses custom values like `tier1`, `tier2`, `tier3`, you can map them to TrackMe SLA classes (`gold`, `silver`, `platinum`, etc.). If no mappings are configured, the lookup values must already match TrackMe's SLA class names.
- **Match modes**: `Exact` performs case-insensitive string comparison. `Wildcard` supports `*` (matches any characters) and `?` (matches a single character) for flexible pattern matching.

Regex-based SLA policies

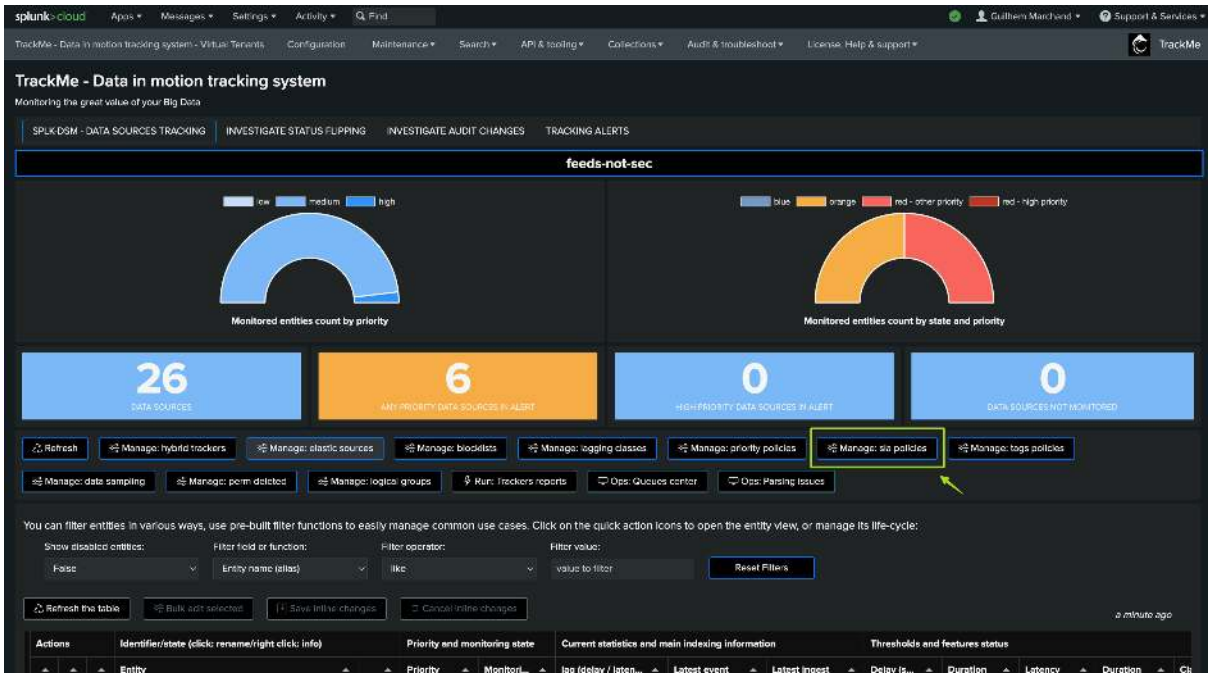
Regex-based policies match a regular expression pattern against the entity name (`object` field). When the pattern matches, the configured SLA class is assigned to the entity.

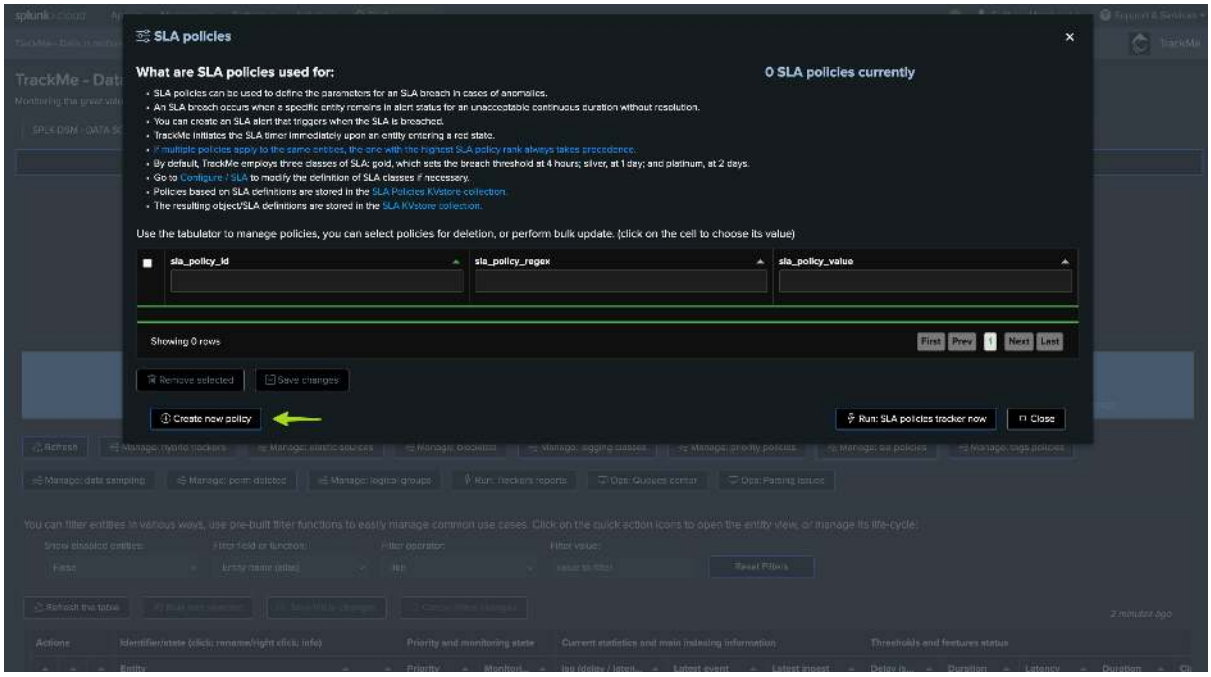
Creating a regex-based SLA policy:

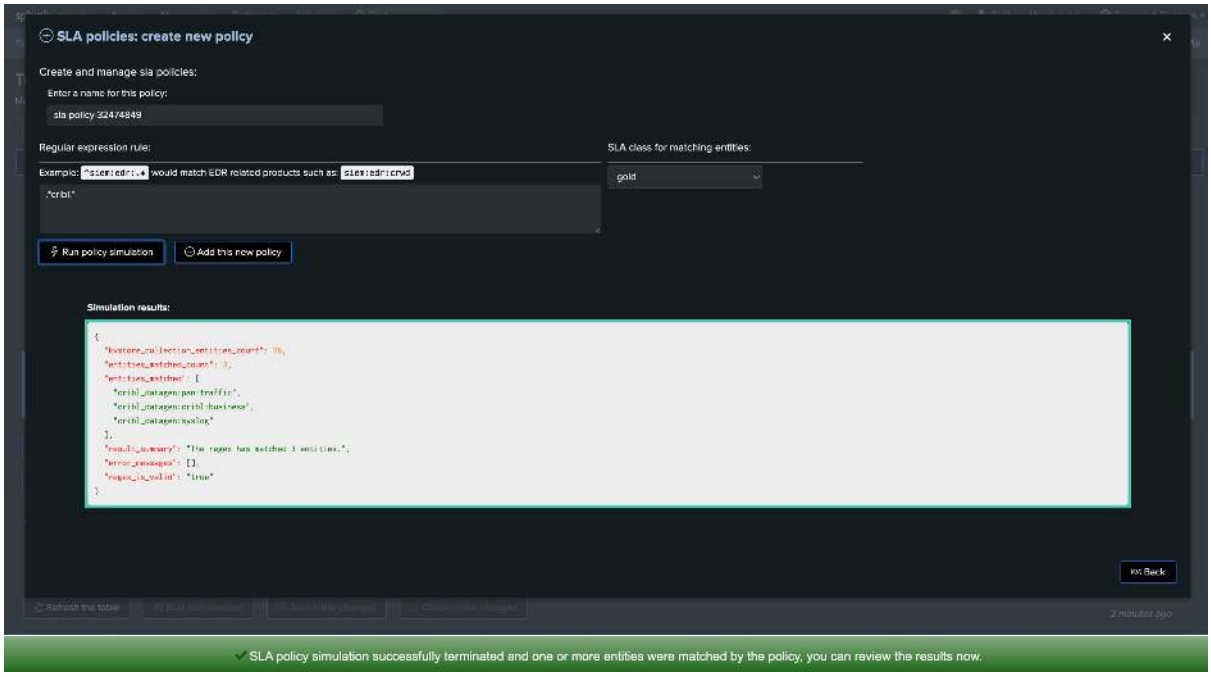
- Click **Create new policy** and select the **Regex** mode
- Enter a **policy identifier** (or let TrackMe auto-generate one)

- Enter the **regex pattern** to match against entities
- Select the **SLA class** to assign to matched entities
- Click **Simulate** to preview which entities would be matched before saving

For instance, say we want to match entities containing "cribl":







SLA class hierarchy and conflict resolution

When multiple policies (regex, lookup, or a mix of both) match the same entity, TrackMe applies the **highest ranked SLA class** across all matching policies.

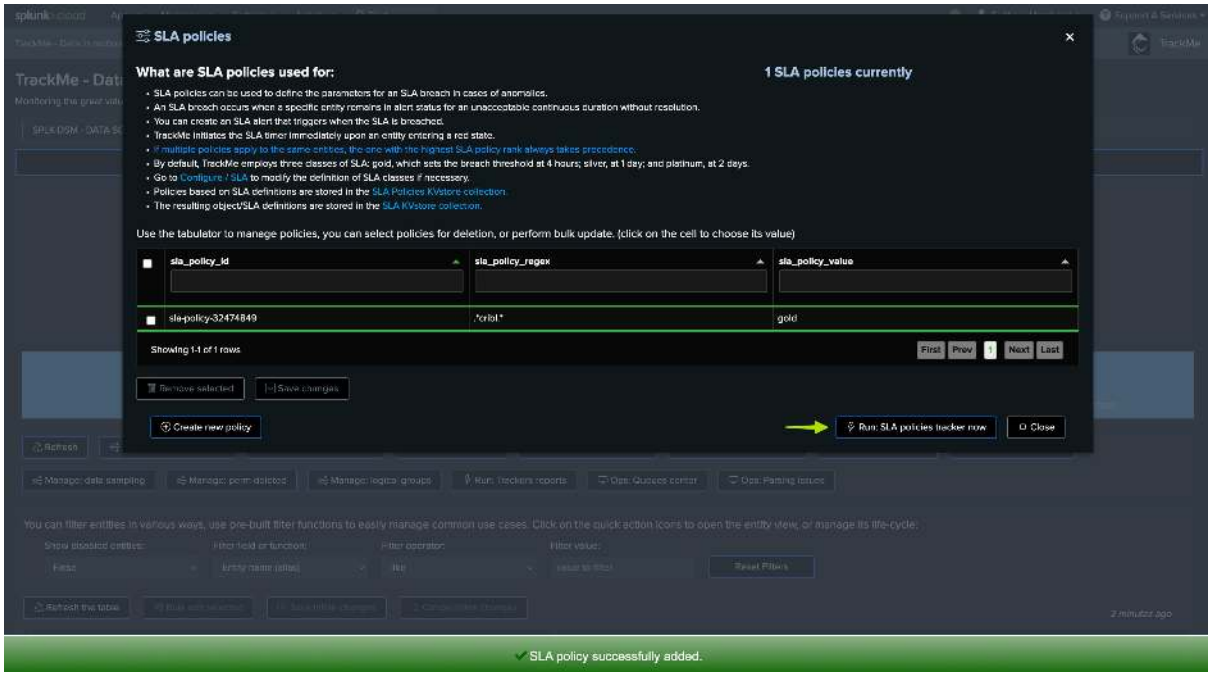
The rank is determined by the numerical rank value defined in the SLA class configuration (see SLA Classes and Thresholds above). The policy with the highest rank value wins.

For example, if a regex policy assigns `silver` (rank 2) and a lookup policy assigns `gold` (rank 3) to the same entity, the entity will receive the `gold` SLA class.

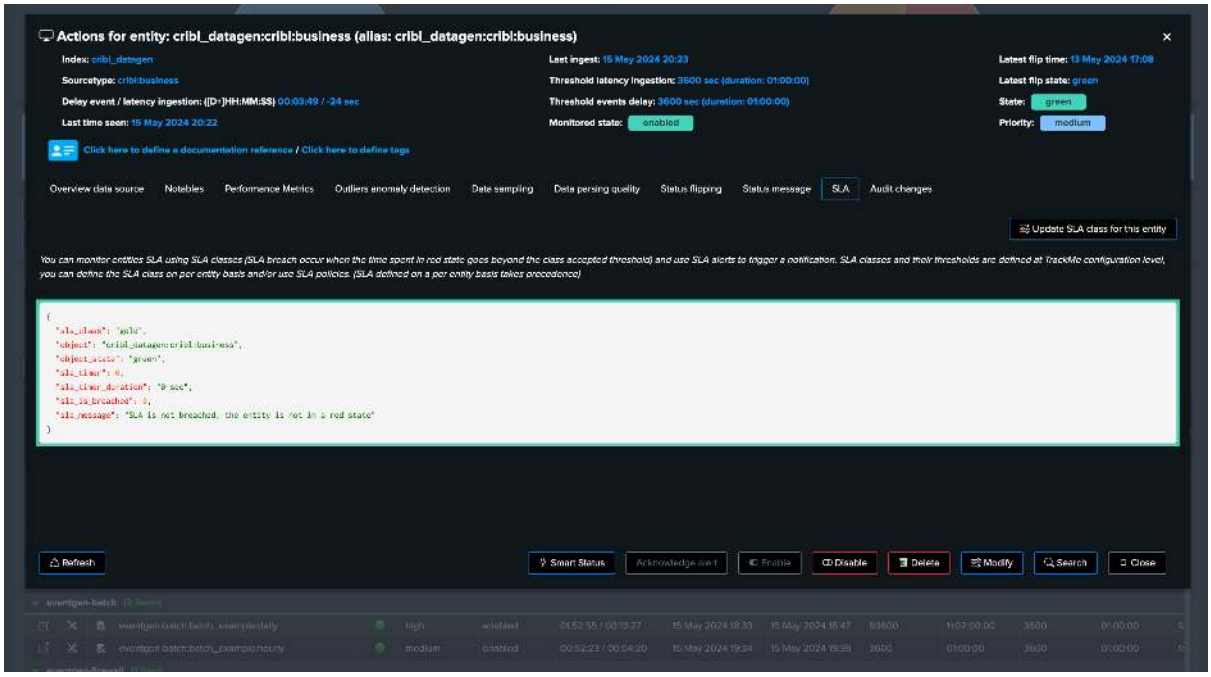
Running the SLA policy tracker

After creating one or more policies, you can execute the SLA policy tracker to apply all configured policies to your entities:

- Click the **Run policy tracker** button in the policy management screen
- TrackMe will evaluate all regex and lookup policies against all entities in the selected component
- A summary of the results is displayed, including the number of entities updated, matched, and any errors encountered



From this stage, all matching entities will get the highest ranked policy and its associated threshold:

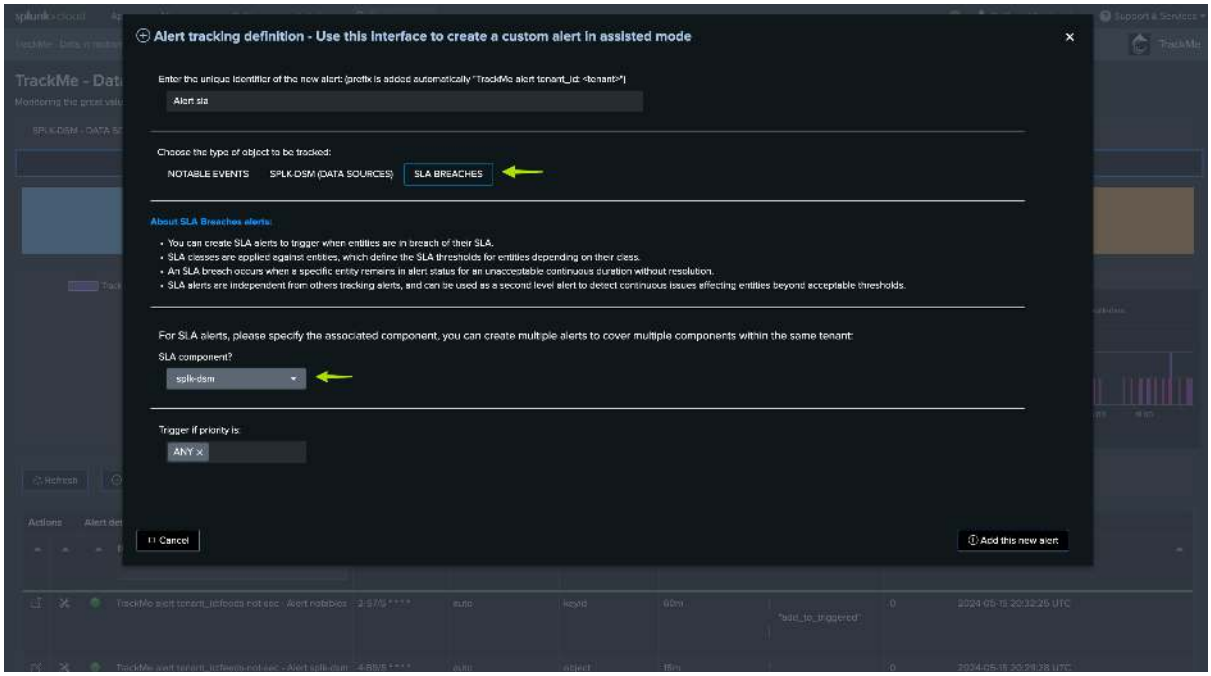


SLA Alerts

From TrackMe alert tabs, you can now create an SLA alert:

Hint

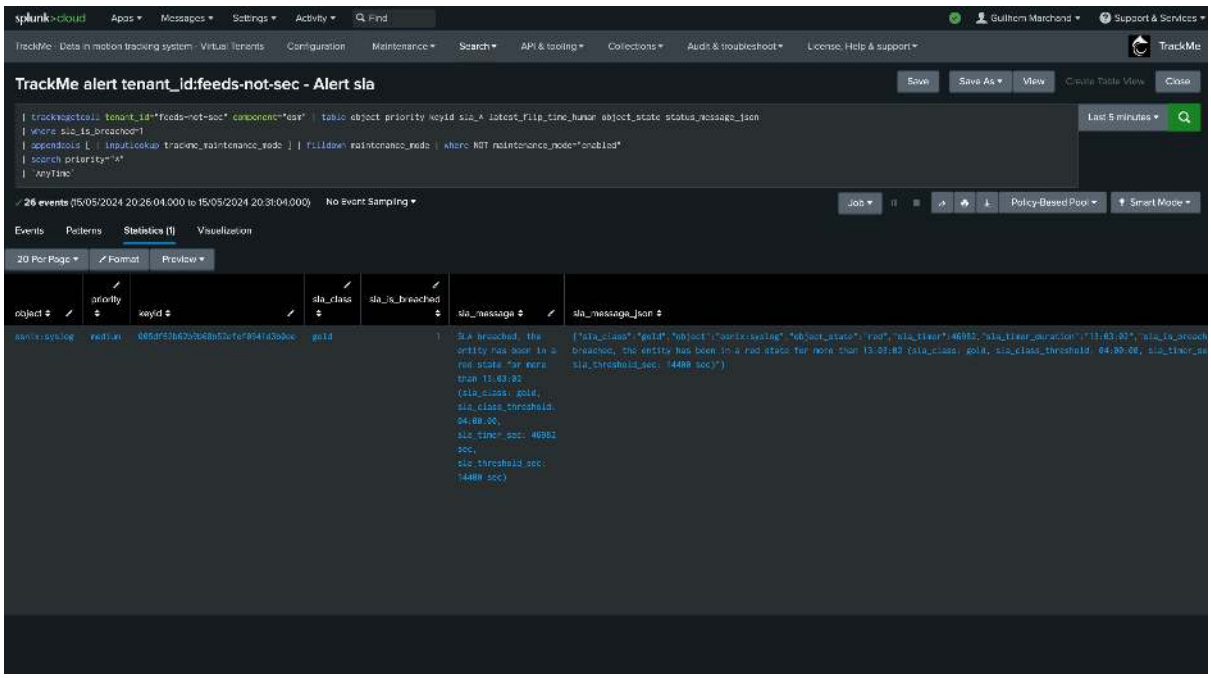
The TrackMe component must be defined and match your target (there would be one alert per component in the tenant)



Notes:

- This alert is independent from the TrackMe main alerts and notable alert
- If it triggers, it means that the SLA has been breached for one or more entities
- If the SLA is breached, the concept is to say that basically we had a first alert, the issue is not fixed after an acceptable amount of time so we generate a second alert once the SLA threshold has been breached. (2 tiers alerting system)

Example:



9.5 Operations & administration

White papers on running TrackMe day to day — backup and restore, entity auto-deletion and lifecycle management, and mass operations at scale.

9.5.1 Backing up and Restoring TrackMe

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.23: multi-archive backup format and a streamlined restore UI

- From release **2.3.23**, every backup run produces **N+1 independent archives**: one **global archive** plus one **tenant archive per enabled Virtual Tenant**.
- Each archive can be **restored, downloaded, exported or deleted on its own** — a failure on one archive never blocks the others.
- Restoring is driven entirely from the **TrackMe Backup and Restore UI** (menu **API & Tooling → Backup & Restore**), including a built-in **dry-run preview** and an explicit *"this will overwrite live data"* confirmation step.
- **Search Head Cluster (SHC)** support is transparent — TrackMe automatically delegates each operation to the SH peer that owns the archive.
- **Legacy archives** produced by 2.3.21 and earlier remain fully restorable (see *Legacy archive compatibility (pre-2.3.22)*).

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.3: configurable backup storage and off-site S3 export

- The **backup directory** and **retention** are now configurable under **Configuration → System settings → Backup & Restore**, with a fail-safe fallback to the default location (see *Backup storage — retention and location (2.4.3)*).
- Completed archives can be **exported off-site to S3** — Amazon S3 or any S3-compatible store (MinIO, Ceph, …) — **opt-in** and **fail-open** (an upload failure never blocks or fails the backup; the local archives are always intact). See *Off-site export to S3 (2.4.3)*.

Note

What TrackMe backs up:

- **Knowledge Objects** created by TrackMe (KVstore definitions, transforms, macros, reports, alerts, saved searches).
- **KVstore collection records** — TrackMe stores its state, entities and configuration in KVstore collections.
- **Virtual Tenant accounts** — the per-tenant `vtenant_account` records that drive RBAC, scheduling, component enablement, etc.

Note

Limitations:

- **Disabled Virtual Tenants are not backed up.** When a backup is restored, any tenant that was disabled at backup time is not restored either. If the tenant exists at restore time but was not in the backup, TrackMe force-purges it.

- **Alert actions:** TrackMe restores alerts that were created via TrackMe, but only TrackMe built-in alert actions and Splunk email alert actions are supported. External alert actions (custom modular alerts) must be re-configured manually after restore.

What's new in 2.3.23 — the multi-archive model

Earlier releases produced a single monolithic `.tgz` archive containing every tenant and every system collection. At scale, that single file became impractical to restore reliably — a corruption in one tenant could block recovery of all the others.

From 2.3.23, each **backup run** is decomposed into independent archives:

- **One global archive** — `trackme-backup-<RUN_ID>-global.tar.zst` — contains the non-tenant KV collections (`kv_trackme_virtual_tenants`, maintenance mode, bank holidays, native ML models, license, etc.) and global knowledge objects.
- **One tenant archive per enabled tenant** — `trackme-backup-<RUN_ID>-tenant-<tid>.tar.zst` — contains that tenant's `_tenant_<tid>` KV collections, its tenant-scoped knowledge objects and the tenant's `vtenant_account` snapshot.

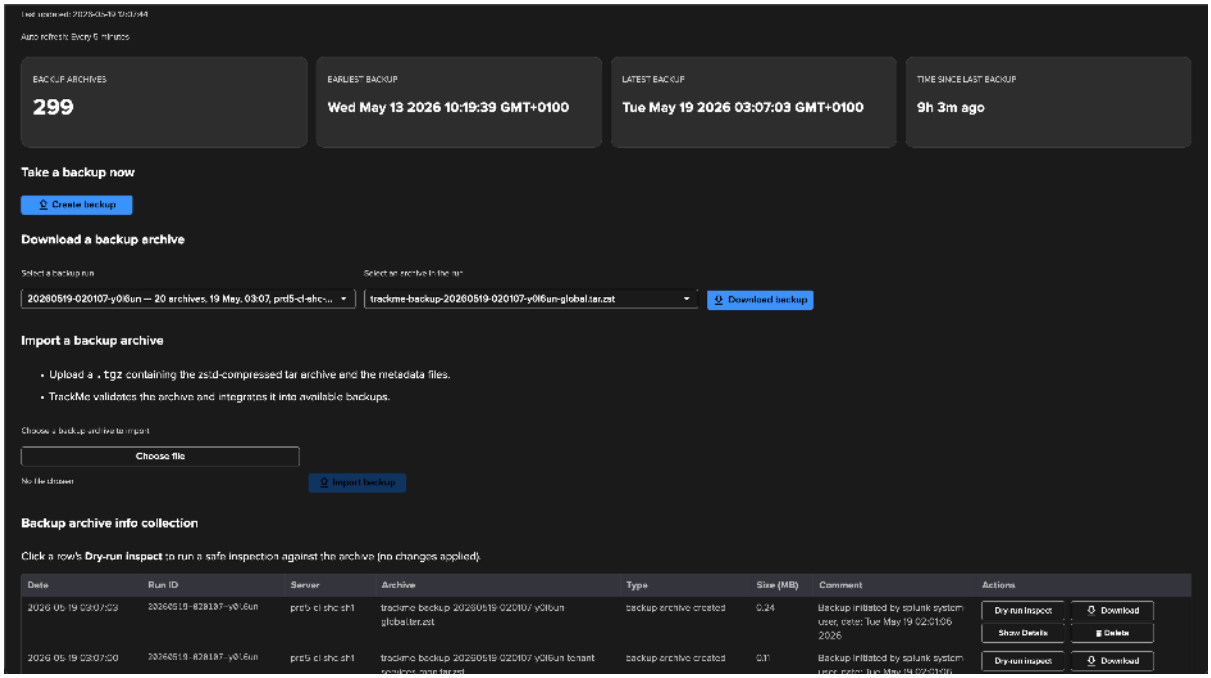
The `RUN_ID` has the form `YYYYMMDD-HHMMSS-<6 chars>` and groups every archive produced by one invocation.

Why this matters in practice:

- **Per-tenant recovery.** When a single tenant's data is corrupted, you can restore just that tenant's archive — every other tenant stays untouched.
- **Per-archive isolation.** A failure on one archive (zstd corruption, disk issue, etc.) does not abort the run. The other archives are produced, validated and restorable independently.
- **Per-archive validation.** Each archive is sha256-checksummed and zstd-tested at creation time, so corruption is caught on the producing peer rather than at restore.
- **No opt-in.** Once you upgrade to 2.3.23, scheduled backups produce the new format automatically.

Accessing the TrackMe Backup and Restore user interface

The Backup and Restore page is reached from the **API & Tooling** menu. The top section shows the global state — how many archives exist, when the most recent one was produced, and quick actions:



From here you can:

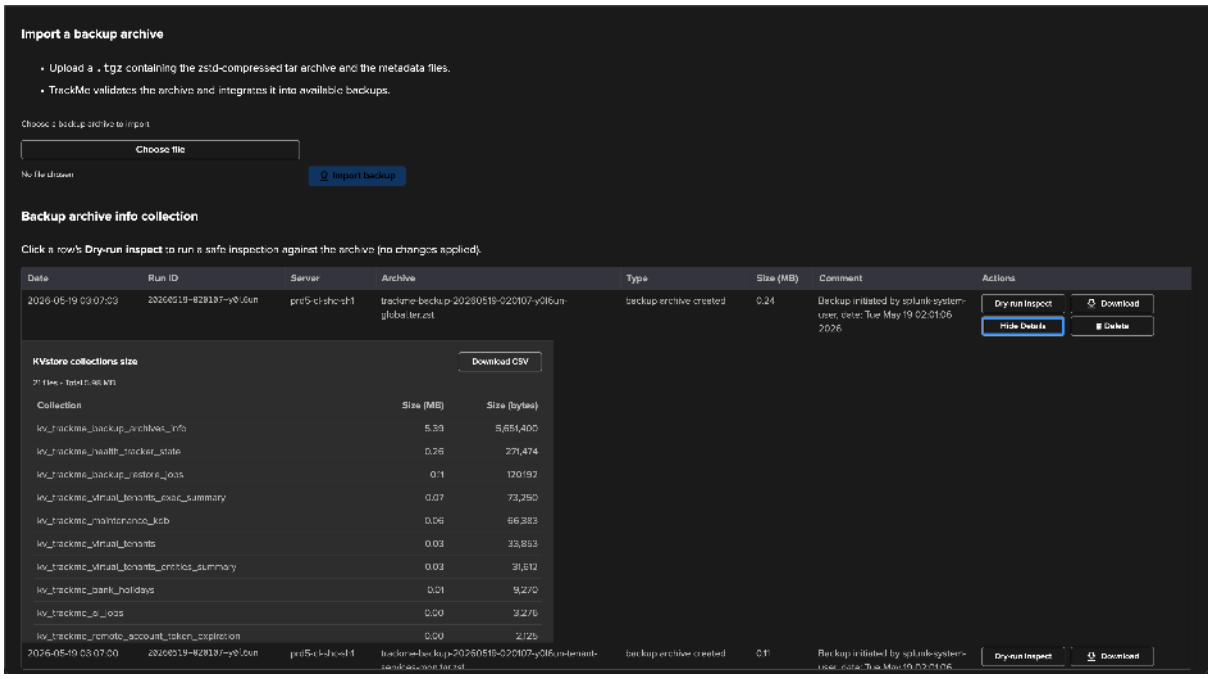
- **Create backup** — trigger a backup run on demand. Produces one global + one per-tenant archive on the local SH (or on whichever SH the request lands on).
- **Download a backup archive** — pick a run, then pick one archive within the run, then download. SHC-transparent: the file is fetched from the owning peer automatically.
- **Import a backup archive** — upload a `.tar.zst` (3.0.0) or legacy `.tgz` (pre-2.3.22) file. TrackMe validates it and registers it as an available archive on the receiving peer.
- **Backup archive info collection** — flat table of every known archive with dry-run inspect, download, delete and "Show Details" actions.

Inspecting an archive before restoring

Two options are available depending on how much detail you need:

Quick check — Dry-run inspect from the table:
The **Dry-run inspect** button on each row of the backup archive info table runs the archive through extraction and metadata parsing **without applying any change**. Use it to confirm the archive opens cleanly before triggering a real restore.

Detailed breakdown — Show Details on an archive:



The **Show Details** action expands an archive and lists every KVstore collection it contains with its on-disk size. Helpful for sanity-checking what is actually inside the archive, and for spotting unexpectedly small or large collections before a restore.

For SPL-driven inspection (CI checks, scripted audits), the built-in command still works against both legacy and 3.0.0 archives:

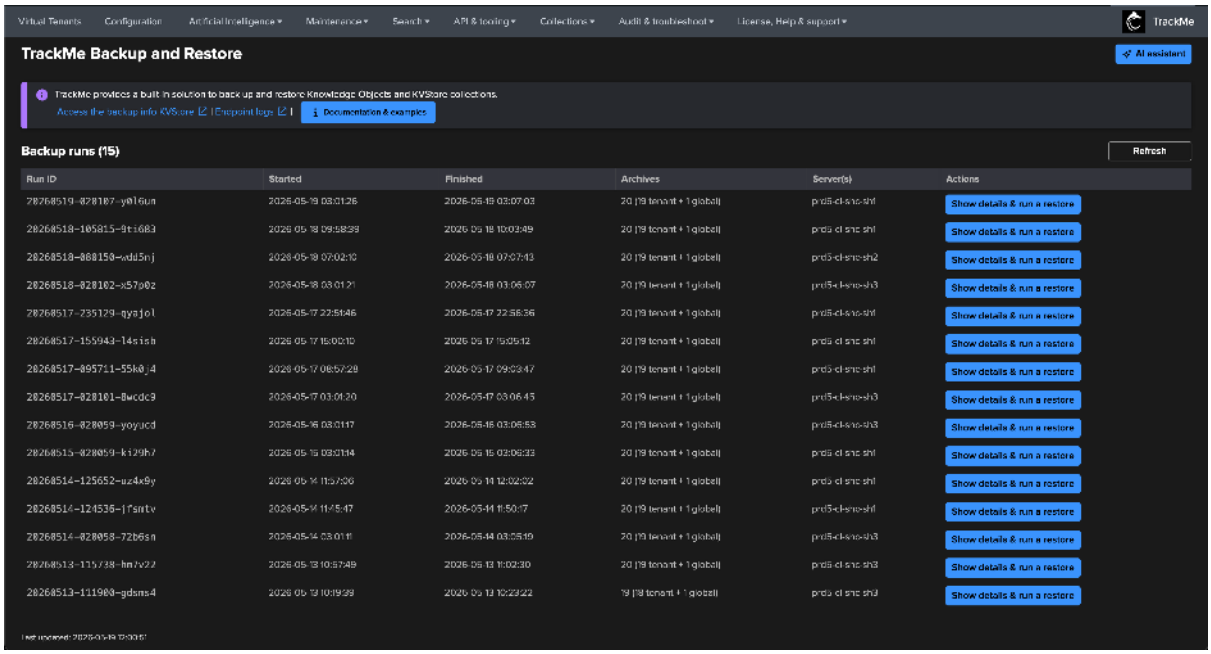
```
| trackmecheckbackups archives_list="*"
```

Restoring TrackMe — UI walkthrough

The recommended workflow lives entirely in the UI. The example below walks through restoring a single tenant from a multi-archive run — the typical use case when one tenant has been corrupted or accidentally cleared.

Step 1 — Pick a backup run

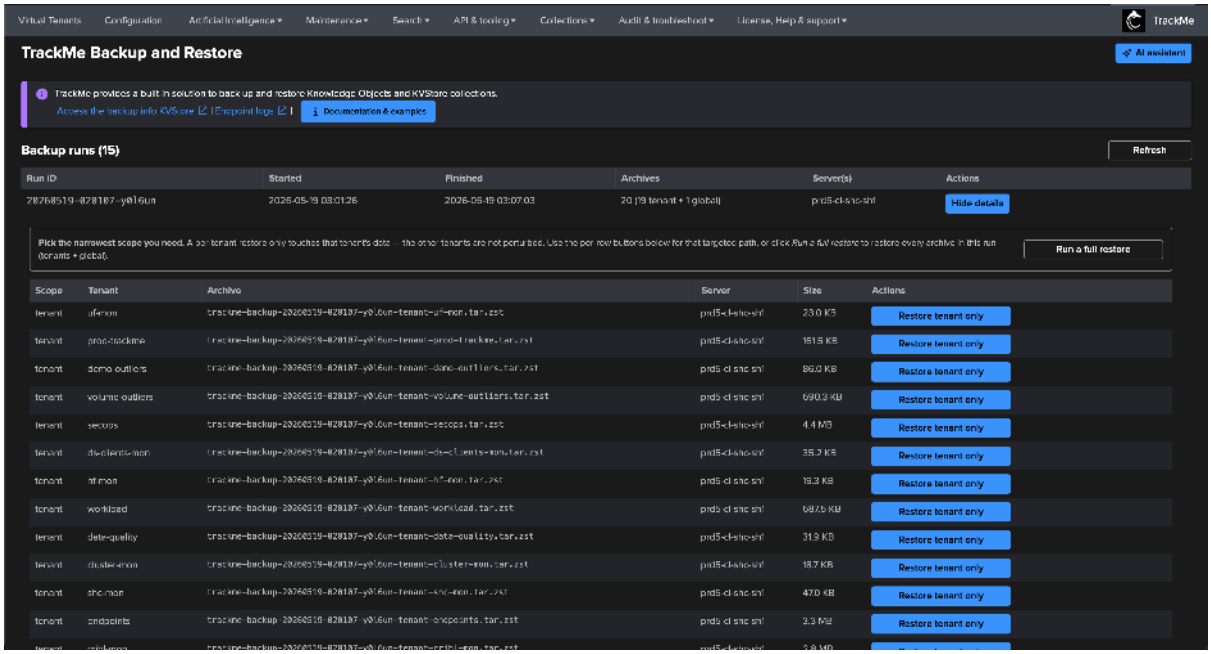
The middle section of the page lists every known backup run:



Each row shows the run ID, when it started, when it finished, how many archives it contains (e.g. *20 tenants + 1 global*) and which SHC peer(s) produced it. Click **Show details & run a restore** on the run you want to use.

Step 2 — Pick a scope (single archive vs. whole run)

The run expands into its per-archive table:

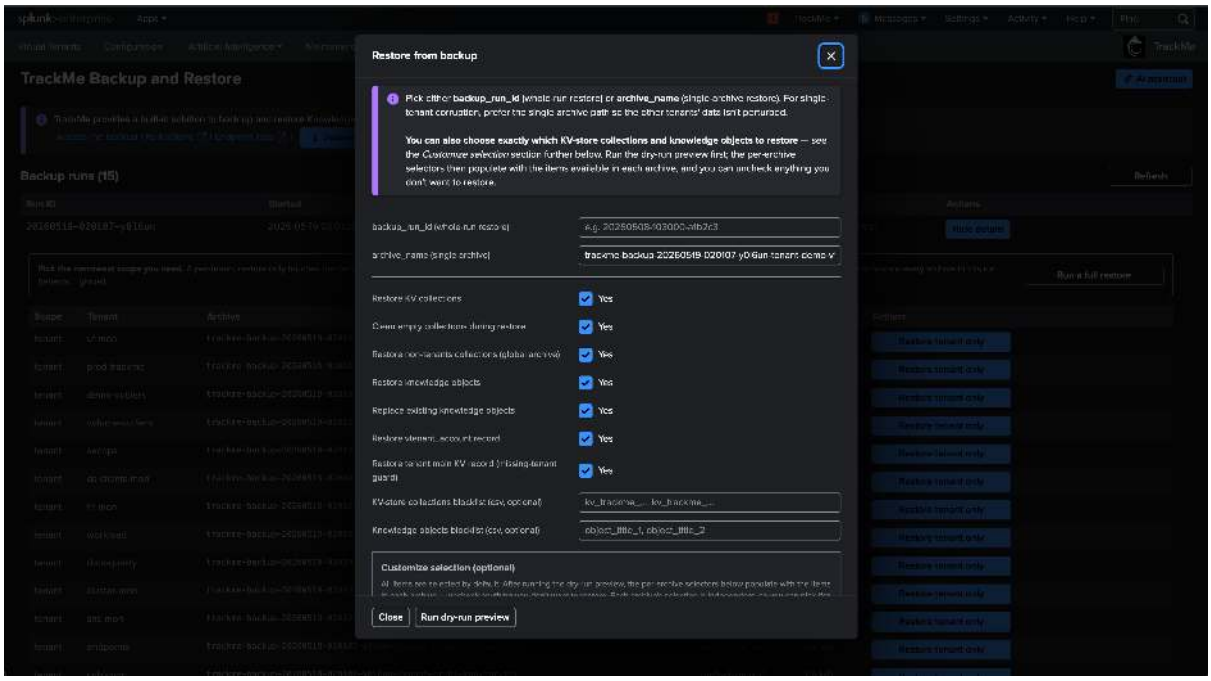


You now have two choices:

- **Restore tenant only** (per row) — restores just that tenant's archive. The recommended path when only one tenant is affected.
- **Run a full restore** (top right) — restores every archive in the run, both the global archive and every tenant archive. Reserve for full disaster recovery.

Step 3 — Configure the restore

Clicking **Restore tenant only** opens the restore modal pre-populated with the target archive's filename:



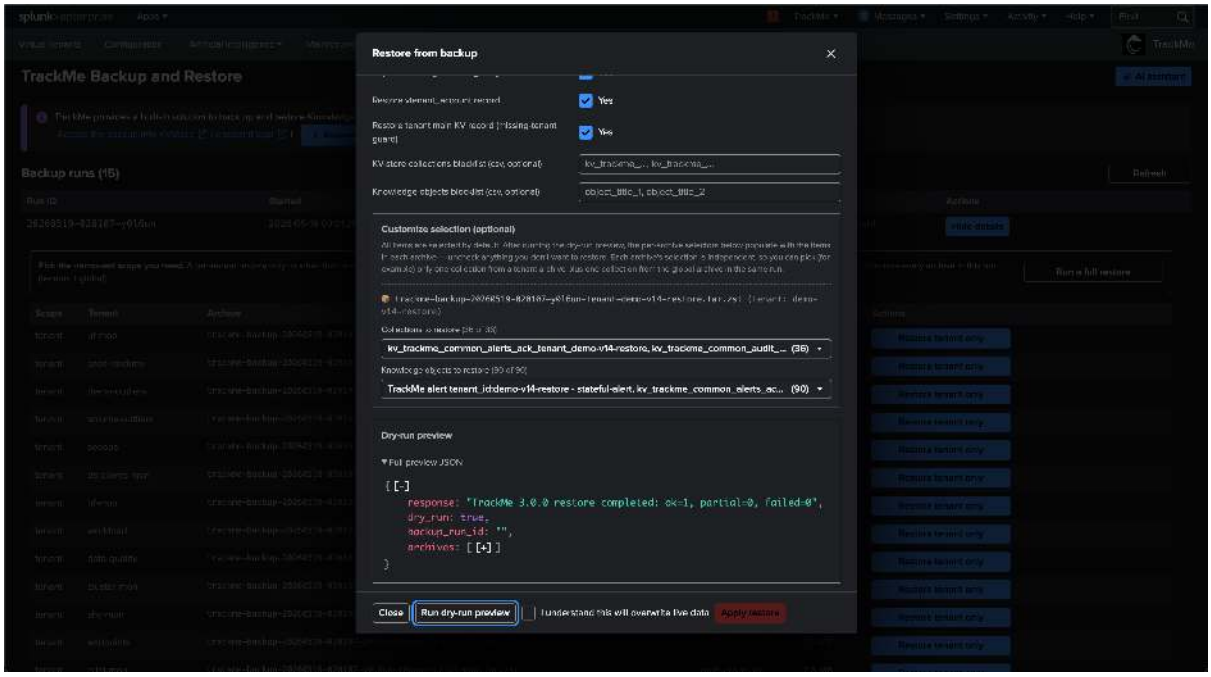
The toggles let you decide what to restore:

- **Restore KV collections** — write back the KVstore records contained in the archive.
- **Clean empty collections during restore** — when a collection was empty at backup time, empty the live collection too. Leave on unless you have a specific reason to keep stale data.
- **Restore non-tenants collections (global archive)** — only applies when restoring the global archive; controls whether system-wide collections (`kv_trackme_virtual_tenants`, maintenance mode, bank holidays, etc.) are touched.
- **Restore knowledge objects** — write back the saved searches, macros, transforms and reports captured in the archive.
- **Replace existing knowledge objects** — when on, an existing KO with the same name is deleted and re-created from the archive. When off, the existing live KO wins.
- **Restore vtenant_account record** — write back the `vtenant_account` JSON for the tenant (component enablement, scheduling, RBAC roles, …).
- **Restore tenant main KV record (missing-tenant guard)** — when on, if the tenant is **absent** from `kv_trackme_virtual_tenants` at restore time, TrackMe auto-recreates the tenant record from the archive's own snapshot. Leave on — this is what makes per-tenant restore of a deleted tenant possible.

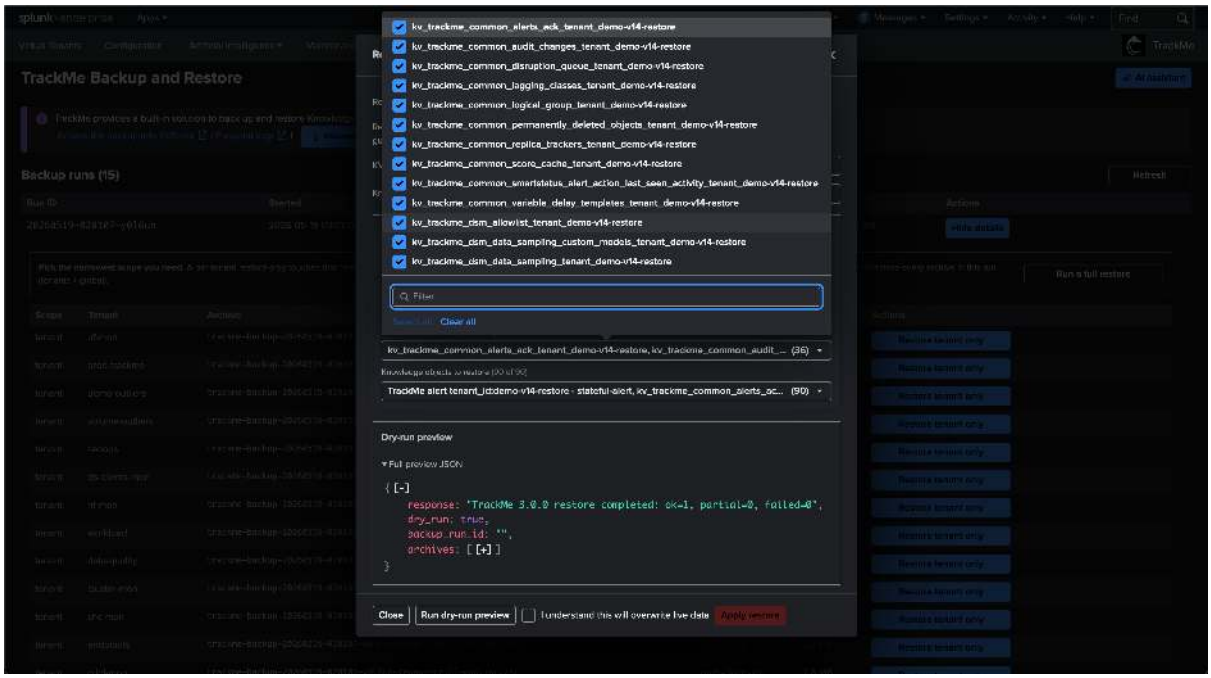
The **blocklists** at the bottom let you exclude specific KV collections or specific knowledge objects by name (comma-separated). Useful for fine-grained surgical restores ("restore everything except these two collections").

Step 4 — Restrict which collections / knowledge objects to restore (optional)

Scrolling down reveals the **Customize selection** panel:



By default every collection and every knowledge object in the archive is selected. To exclude items, open the multi-select dropdowns and uncheck what you want to skip:



A search box on each dropdown helps when an archive contains hundreds of collections. **Clear all** lets you start from an empty selection and pick just the few you want.

Step 5 — Run a dry-run preview

Always click **Run dry-run preview** before applying anything. The preview output shows exactly what the restore would do:

```
{
  "response": "TrackMe 3.0.0 restore completed: ok=1, partial=0, failed=0",
  "dry_run": true,
  "backup_run_id": "...",
```

(continues on next page)

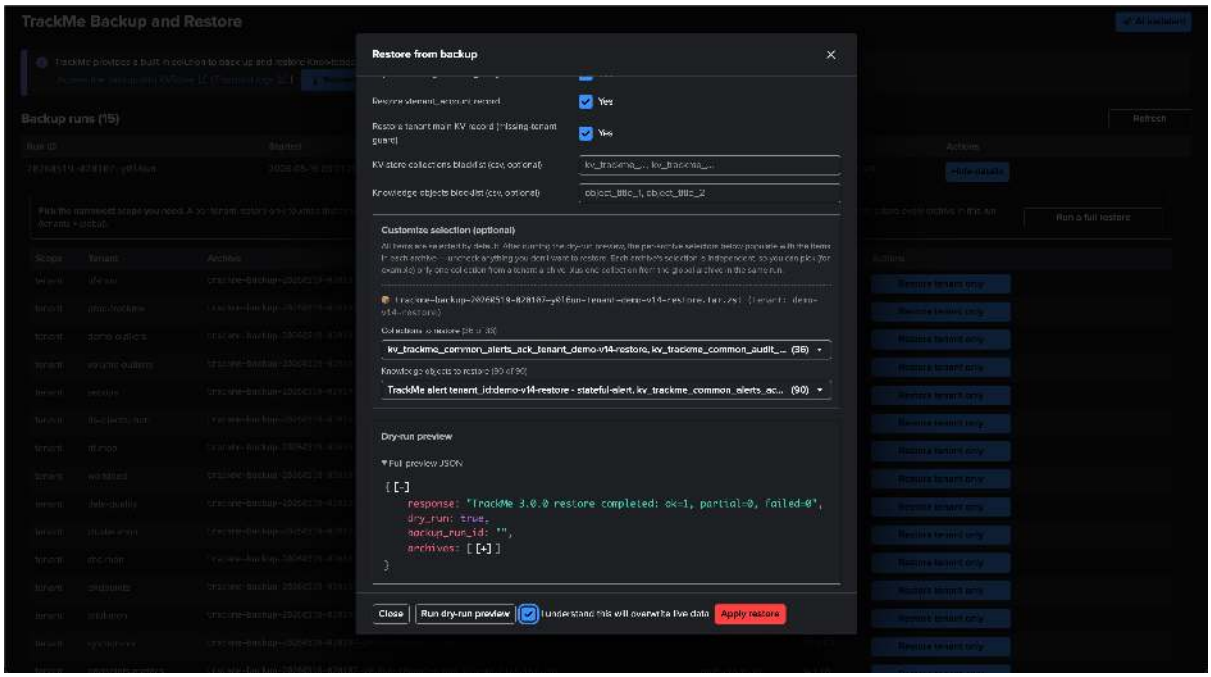
(continued from previous page)

```
  "archives": [ ... per-archive summary ... ]
}
```

Read the per-archive summary carefully: how many records would be loaded into each KVstore collection, which knowledge objects would be replaced, whether the missing-tenant safety guard would fire. **No live data is touched at this stage** — the dry-run is safe to run repeatedly while you tune the selection.

Step 6 — Apply the restore

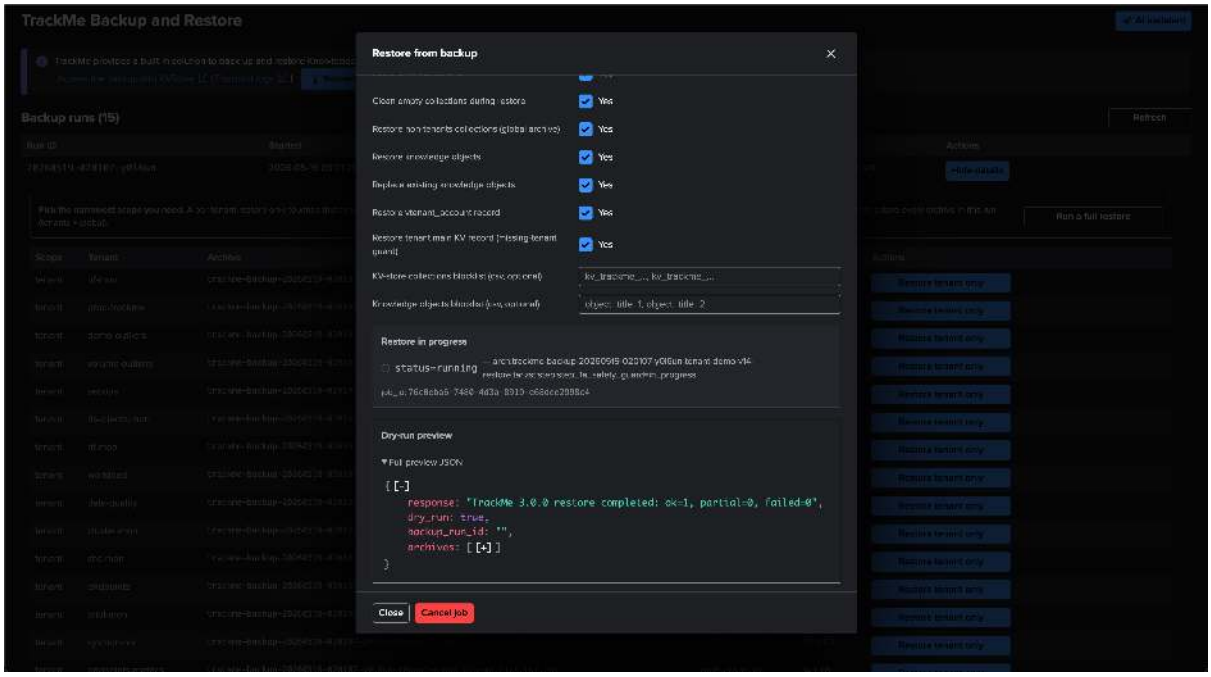
Once the dry-run output looks right, tick the **"I understand this will overwrite live data"** checkbox. Only then does the **Apply restore** button activate:



The button is rendered in red on purpose — applying a restore is a destructive operation on the selected scope.

Step 7 — Monitor progress

The restore runs asynchronously. The modal switches to a live progress view:

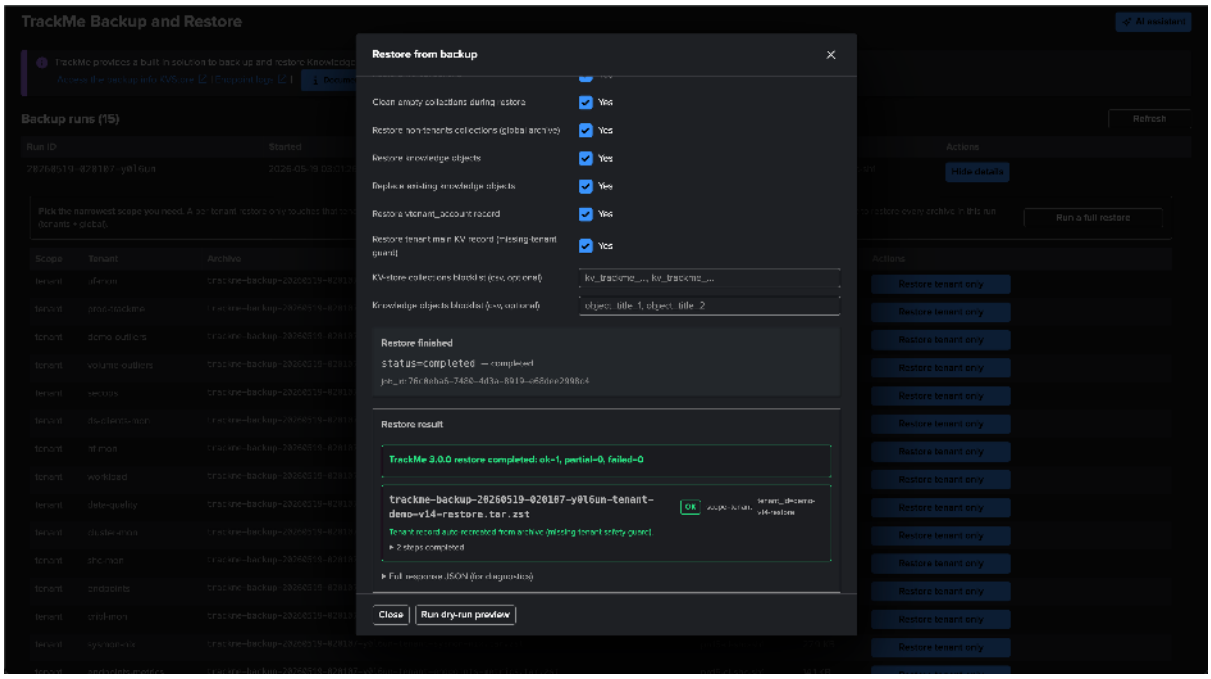


The panel shows the job ID, the current status and the step in progress. The restore is **resumable**: if the underlying `splunkd` subprocess is recycled during a long run, TrackMe's watchdog auto-resumes from the last checkpoint — you do not need to re-trigger the restore manually.

Cancel job is available if you need to abort. Cancel takes effect at the next checkpoint between archive steps, not in the middle of a single step.

Step 8 — Read the result

When the restore terminates, the modal shows the result panel:



What to look at:

- **status=completed** in the *Restore finished* panel.
- The green `ok=N, partial=N, failed=N` summary in the *Restore result* panel. `ok` is the number of archives that fully succeeded.

- Per-archive boxes for any archive that ended in `partial` or `failed` state, with the per-archive error included inline.
- The **"Tenant record auto-recreated from archive (missing-tenant safety guard)"** annotation is normal when the target tenant was missing from `kv_trackme_virtual_tenants` at restore time — TrackMe rebuilt the central record from the archive's own snapshot.
- **Full response JSON (for diagnostics)** — expandable, contains the complete per-step structured response. Useful when raising a support ticket.

Restoring a full backup run

The **Run a full restore** button (visible after expanding a run, top-right of the per-archive table) opens the same modal but pre-targets the **whole run**: every tenant archive plus the global archive. The same toggles, customize-selection and dry-run preview apply.

Use this path when:

- You are restoring into a fresh deployment.
- You are running a disaster-recovery drill.
- Multiple tenants have been corrupted or the system-wide collections are damaged.

For single-tenant corruption, prefer **Restore tenant only** — the blast radius is much smaller.

Automated backups

TrackMe runs backups automatically in two situations:

- **Scheduled backup** — the saved search `trackme_backup_scheduler` runs every night and produces a fresh backup run (one global + one per enabled tenant archive).
- **Schema-upgrade backup** — when a TrackMe release upgrade is applied and the first Virtual Tenant goes through the schema upgrade, TrackMe produces a backup run beforehand. The run comment records the version transition.

Backup storage — retention and location (2.4.3)

Retention and the on-disk location of backup archives are configured under **Configuration → System settings → Backup & Restore** — the retention (in days), the backup directory and the active S3 export account.

Backup retention

Backup retention (days) (`[backup_restore]` → `backup_retention_days`, default `30`) controls the age-based purge of local backup archives. The retention purge removes both 3.0.0 multi-archive runs and legacy archives older than the threshold.

On-disk location

By default, TrackMe stores backup archives under `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/trackme/backup/`. From **2.4.3** this is configurable with **Backup directory (optional)** (`[backup_restore]` → `backup_directory`):

- **Leave it empty to use the default.** To override, provide an **absolute** path (e.g. `/data/backups`) — relative paths are rejected. Environment variables and ~ are expanded.
- **Validated at use.** TrackMe creates the directory if needed and write-probes it (write + flush + fsync). If the configured directory cannot be created or written to, TrackMe **logs an error, raises a** `backup_directory_unwritable` **Configuration Guardian alert, and falls back to the default location** — so backups never silently stop.
- **New backups only.** Changing the directory affects *new* runs; existing archives are not moved or re-keyed.

> **Note**
>
> **Search Head Cluster:** point `backup_directory` at a path that exists and is writable by `splunkd` on **every** SHC peer (a shared mount, or an identical local path on each peer). Each peer writes the archives it produces to this location.

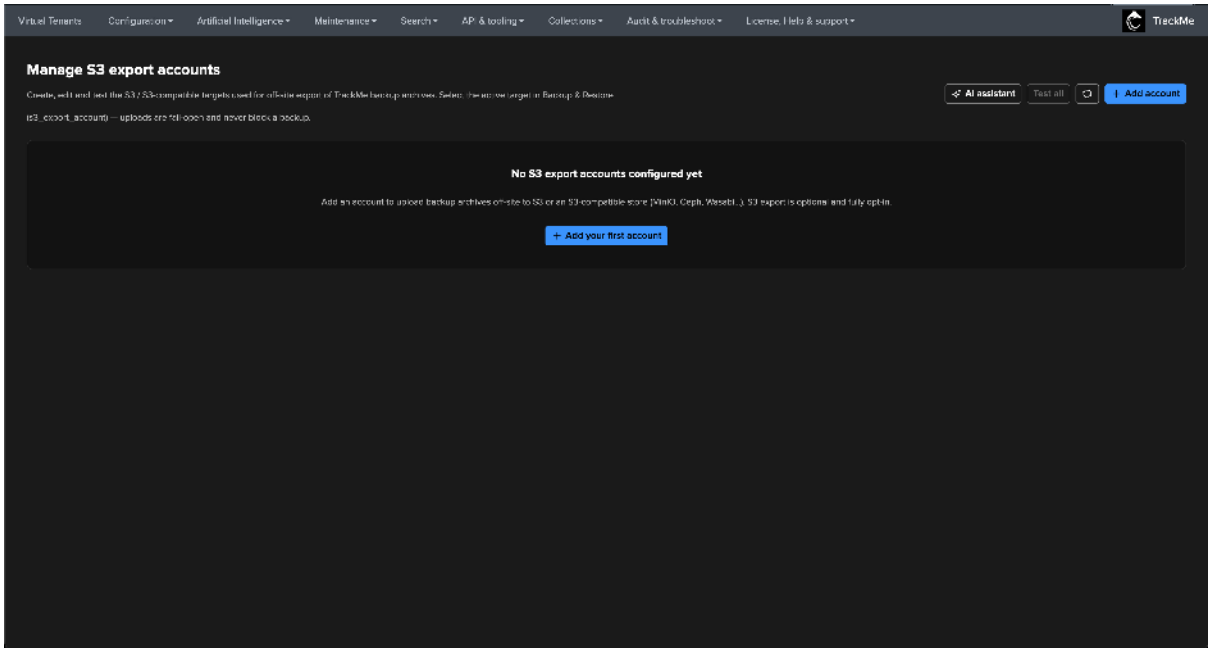
Off-site export to S3 (2.4.3)

From release **2.4.3**, completed backup archives can be **uploaded off-site to S3** — either Amazon S3 or any S3-compatible object store (MinIO, Ceph, …). This gives you a disaster-recovery copy outside the Splunk deployment without any external scripting.

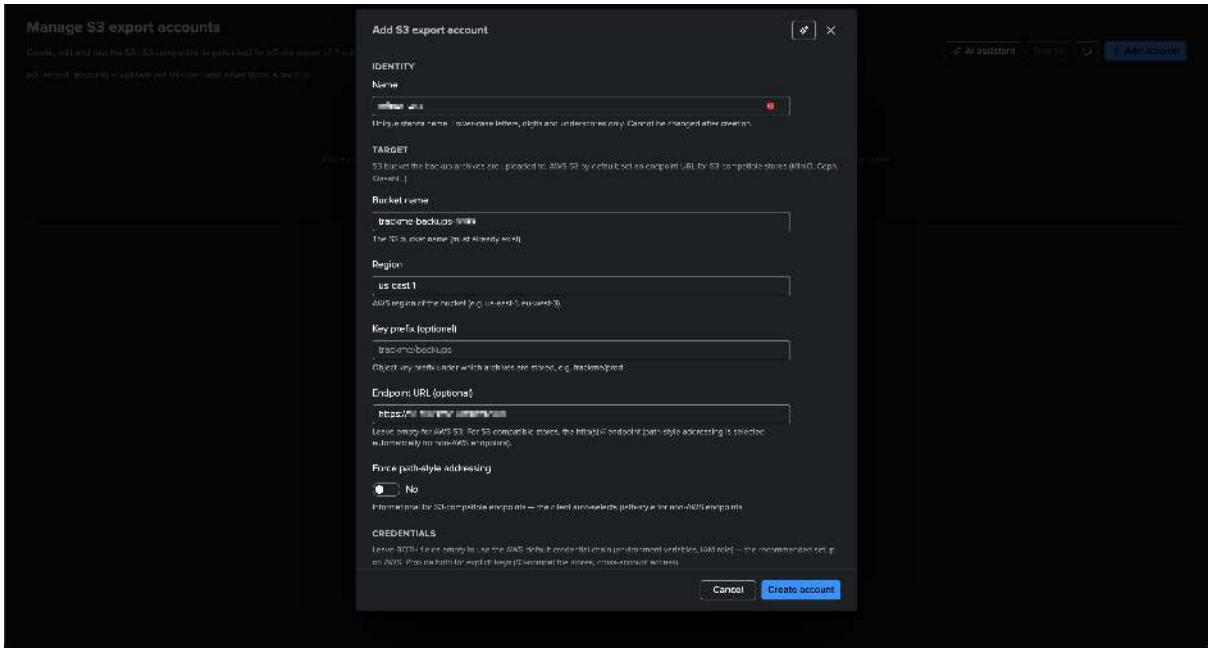
> **Note**
>
> **Why this is safe to enable**
>
> - **Opt-in** — nothing is uploaded until you configure an S3 Export account and select it in the Backup & Restore settings.
> - **Fail-open** — if S3 is unreachable, the backup still completes; the local archives are always intact. The upload failure is recorded per-archive and surfaced (see *Monitoring failures* below), never raised.
> - **Local backups are unchanged** — S3 export is an *additional* copy of the same archives, uploaded after each run completes.

Step 1 — Create an S3 Export account

S3 targets are managed from a dedicated page reachable from the top navigation: **Configuration → Manage S3 export accounts.** The page lists every target with its bucket, endpoint and last connectivity status, and offers per-row **Edit / Clone / Test connectivity / Delete** actions plus **Test all** and **Add account**. When no target exists yet, the page shows a short getting-started guide:



Click Add account and name a bucket, region, prefix and (for S3-compatible stores) an endpoint:

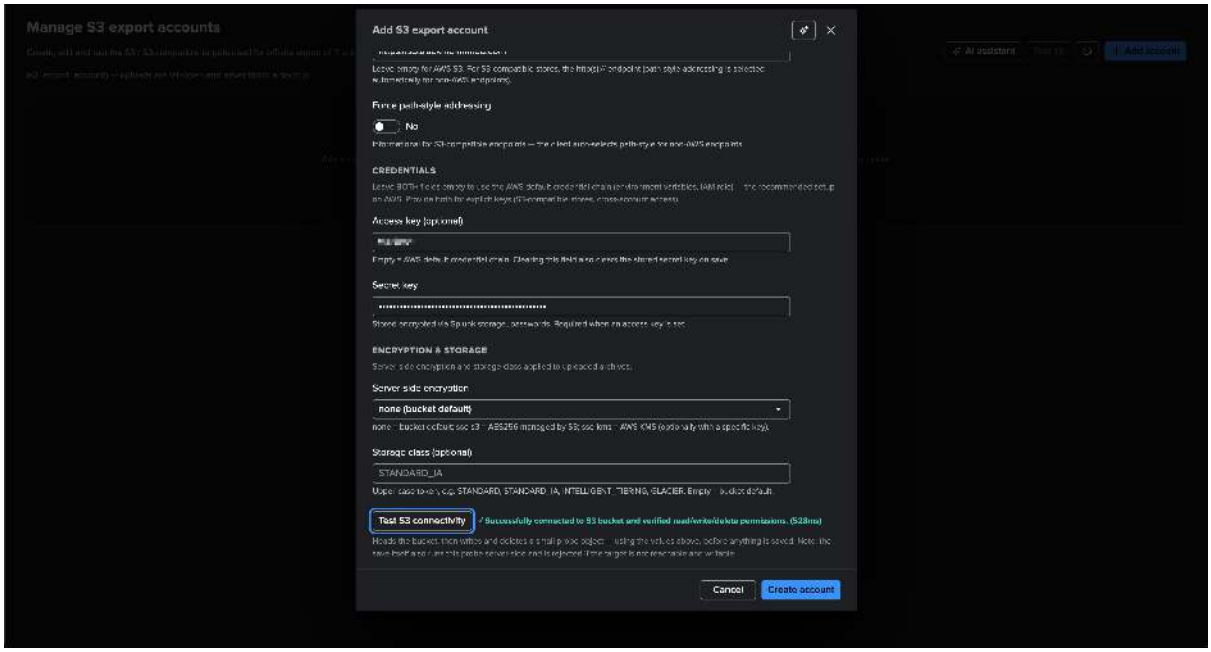


Key fields:

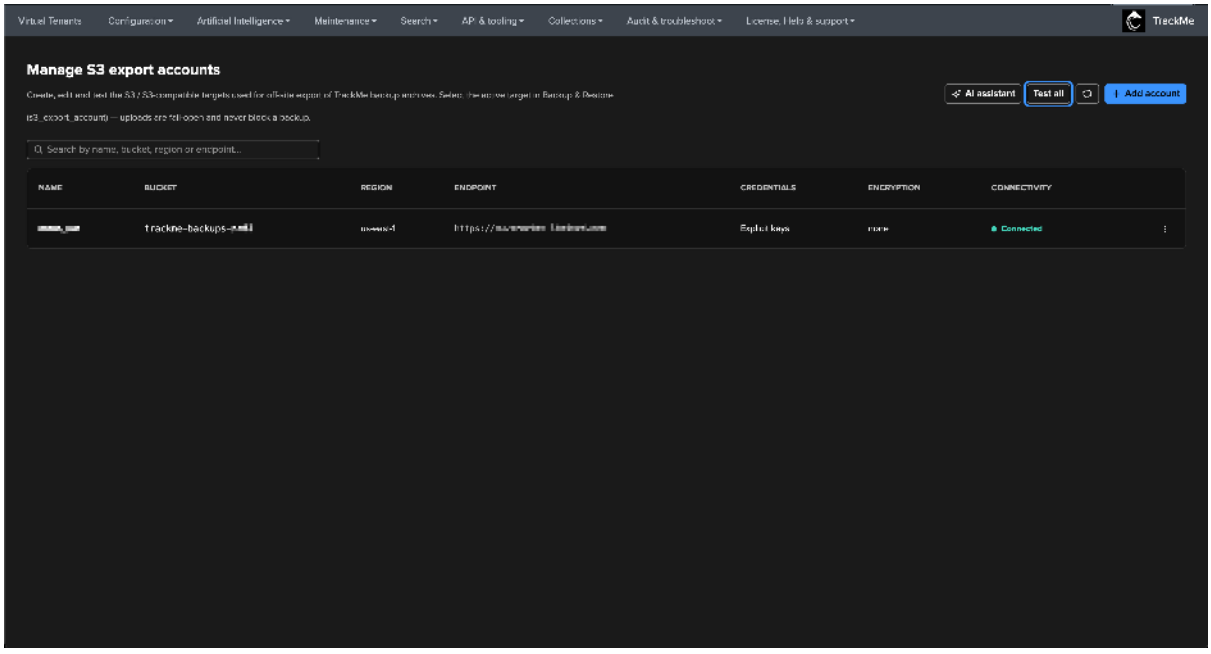
- **Bucket name** — the destination bucket (it must already exist).
- **Region** — the AWS region. Optional for S3-compatible stores; defaults to `us-east-1` for request signing.
- **Prefix** — an optional key prefix. Archives are stored under `<prefix>/<run_id>/<filename>`.
- **Endpoint URL** — leave empty for AWS S3; set it (e.g. `https://s3.example.com`) to target an S3-compatible store such as MinIO. Addressing style is auto-selected (path-style for non-AWS endpoints).
- **Access key / Secret access key** — the credentials. **Leave both empty** to use the host's IAM instance / ECS / EKS role (the AWS default credential chain) for keyless deployments. The secret is stored encrypted in Splunk `storage_passwords`.
- **Server-side encryption** — optional: SSE-S3 (AES256) or SSE-KMS (with an optional KMS key id).
- **Storage class** — optional: e.g. `STANDARD_IA`, `GLACIER`, `INTELLIGENT_TIERING`.

> **Note**
>
> **Connectivity is verified on save.** When you create or update an S3 Export account, TrackMe runs a live probe (a bucket check plus a write/delete of a tiny test object). A save whose target fails the probe is **rejected** — mirroring how remote Splunk accounts are validated — so a broken account cannot be saved silently.

Use Test S3 connectivity in the modal to run that probe on demand — it verifies read, write and delete access and reports the round-trip time:



Once saved, the target appears in the list with its live connectivity status:

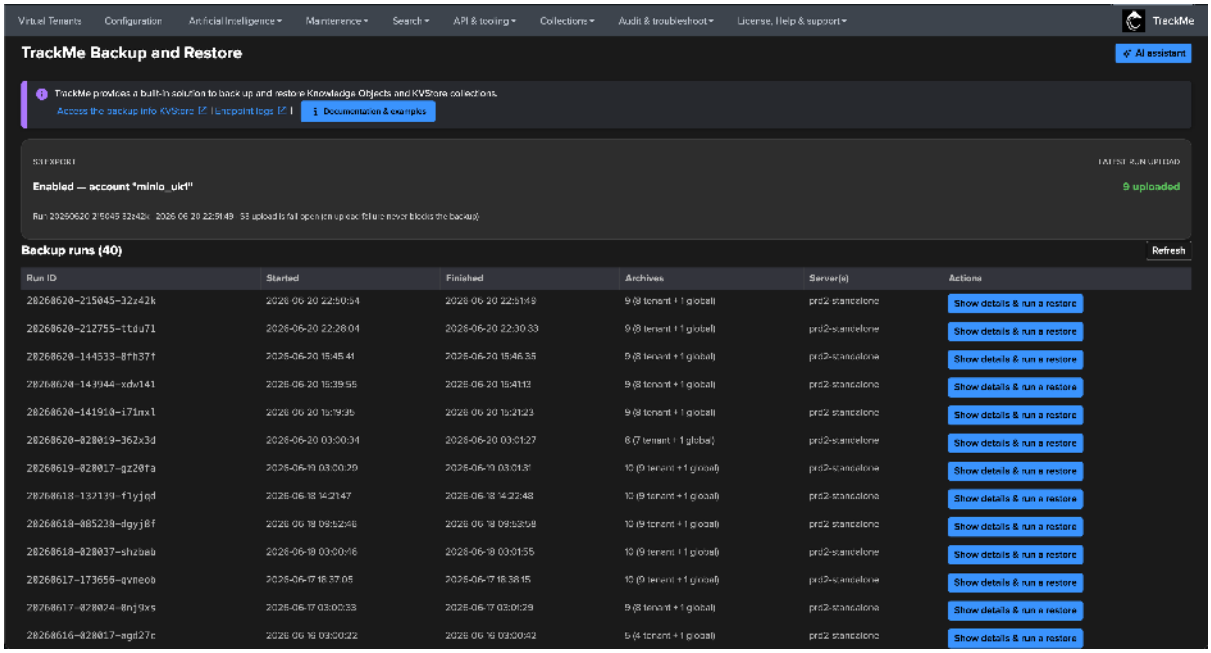


Step 2 — Enable S3 export for backups

S3 export is activated with the **S3 Export account (enables S3 upload)** dropdown in the **Backup & Restore** settings (`[backup_restore]` → `s3_export_account`) — the same settings section shown in *Backup storage — retention and location (2.4.3)*. Leaving it empty disables S3 export. Once an account is selected, every subsequent backup run — scheduled, schema-upgrade or on-demand — uploads its archives automatically.

Step 3 — Verify uploads

The top of the Backup & Restore page shows the live S3 export status — the selected account, the latest run and how many archives were uploaded:



For each run, every archive (`.tar.zst`), its `.full.meta` / `.light.meta` sidecars and the run `manifest.json` are uploaded under `<prefix>/<run_id>/`. The per-archive upload outcome is also recorded on the archive's metadata record — the `s3_export_status` / `s3_export_uri` / `s3_export_error` fields in `kv_trackme_backup_archives_info`.

Two REST endpoints back this feature: `POST /trackme/v2/backup_and_restore/test_s3` tests connectivity on demand, and `POST /trackme/v2/backup_and_restore/export_s3` uploads existing archives (unlike the fail-open auto-upload, the on-demand endpoint *reports* failures). See the *API Reference* dashboard inside TrackMe for the exact request shape.

Monitoring failures

Because S3 export is fail-open, a silent upload failure would otherwise go unnoticed. TrackMe surfaces it two ways:

- The **Configuration Guardian** raises an `s3_export_failing` alert when the configured account is unreachable (a proactive daily probe), the configuration is invalid, or the latest run failed to upload one or more archives. It self-heals once a subsequent run uploads cleanly.
- The per-archive `s3_export_status` field (`ok` / `failed`) and the `post_backup` response `s3_export` summary record exactly which archives uploaded and which did not.

Retention of S3 objects

TrackMe **does not delete objects from the S3 bucket** — S3-side retention is intentionally left to a **bucket lifecycle policy**. This is a deliberate security and reliability choice:

- **Least privilege.** TrackMe's S3 credentials can be scoped to **write-only** (`PutObject`). The whole point of an off-site copy is to survive the primary deployment being compromised; granting delete rights on the DR copy

would let a compromise of the Splunk host (or the stored secret) wipe your off-site backups too.

- **Immutability.** Combine a lifecycle expiration rule with **Object Lock (WORM)** for ransomware-resistant, immutable-until-expiry retention — something a TrackMe-driven delete could not provide.
- **Reliability.** Expiration runs server-side and asynchronously, with no extra failure mode in the backup path.

Scope the lifecycle rule to the TrackMe prefix so it never affects unrelated objects. For example, on MinIO:

```
mc ilm rule add --expire-days 30 <alias>/<bucket> --prefix "<prefix>/"
```

On AWS S3, configure an equivalent **Lifecycle configuration** with an `Expiration` rule filtered to the same prefix (and `NoncurrentVersionExpiration` if bucket versioning is enabled).

Backup archive metadata KVstore

Every archive's metadata is recorded in the cluster-replicated `kv_trackme_backup_archives_info` collection. You can inspect it directly with SPL:

```
| inputlookup trackme_backup_archives_info | sort 0 - mtime
```

Notable fields (3.0.0 onwards):

- `backup_run_id` — groups archives produced by the same backup run.
- `archive_scope` — `tenant` or `global`.
- `tenant_id` — set when `archive_scope=tenant`, empty for global.
- `archive_schema_version` — `3.0.0` for the multi-archive format.
- `archive_sha256` — checksum captured at archive creation time.
- `server_name` — the SHC peer that produced the archive. Used by the cross-peer delegation logic when you trigger an operation from a different peer.
- `mtime` — archive timestamp.
- `s3_export_account` / `s3_export_status` / `s3_export_uri` / `s3_export_error` — set when *S3 export* is enabled: the target account, the per-archive upload outcome (`ok` / `failed`), the resulting `s3://` URI and any failure detail.

TrackMe itself does **not** restore the records of `kv_trackme_backup_archives_info`. The collection is auto-rebuilt from archive metadata, so a missing record (e.g. after an import) is recreated on the next scan.

Importing and exporting backup archives

Use **Import a backup archive** to move a backup file from one TrackMe instance to another — useful for migrations, clones or for replaying a customer-supplied backup in a lab. Both 3.0.0 `.tar.zst` (single archive) and legacy `.tgz` files are accepted.

Use **Download a backup archive** in the top section of the page to pull a specific archive out of the TrackMe deployment. The UI lets you pick the run first, then the archive within the run.

The download path uses a memory-efficient two-step token flow under the hood (POST to get a token, GET to stream the file). The UI handles this transparently. When scripting against the REST API directly, the same two-step flow applies; see the *API Reference* dashboard inside TrackMe for the exact endpoint shape.

Search Head Cluster considerations

In an SHC, archives physically live on the SH peer that produced them, but every operation (list, dry-run, restore, download, delete, export) can be initiated from **any** peer. TrackMe handles this transparently:

- Each archive's record carries the producing peer's `server_name`.
- When you trigger an operation from a peer that doesn't own the archive, TrackMe delegates the work to the owning peer via an internal REST call.

- Listing and grouping work on any peer because `kv_trackme_backup_archives_info` is cluster-replicated.

You don't need to know which peer owns which archive — the UI works the same way regardless.

Legacy archive compatibility (pre-2.3.22)

Archives produced by TrackMe 2.3.21 and earlier (single-archive `.tgz` or `.tar.zst` with `archive_schema_version` 1.0.0 / 2.0.0) remain **fully restorable indefinitely**:

- They appear in the UI under a clearly-labelled **Legacy archives** grouping.
- The legacy restore code path is preserved unchanged — restoring an old archive uses the same logic as a 2.3.21 deployment would have done.
- Import accepts legacy `.tgz` files transparently.
- `trackmecheckbackups` recognises both legacy and new filenames.

Recommended after upgrade: trigger a fresh backup once on 2.3.23 to gain per-tenant restore granularity for the new run. Existing legacy archives remain available for disaster recovery from cold storage.

Logs and troubleshooting

All backup and restore operations are logged under `trackme:rest_api`:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api source=
↪"*trackme_rest_handler_backup_and_restore.py"
```

For a failed restore, the **Full response JSON** block at the bottom of the restore modal carries the per-step structured response — that's the first place to look. The same structured payload is also written to the restore job record in `kv_trackme_backup_restore_jobs` and can be retrieved later by job ID even after the modal is closed.

9.5.2 Auto deletion or management of TrackMe entities

Introduction to automated management of TrackMe entities

About this paper:

- In some use cases, you may want to automatically manage entities in TrackMe based on different criteria.
- For instance, if you track hosts in TrackMe, you could automatically delete machines that have been tagged as decommissioned in your CMDB.
- This way, you would automatically keep your TrackMe entities in sync with your CMDB and purge entities as needed.

Automatically deleting entities in TrackMe with a custom search

In this example, we are managing hosts in TrackMe through the splk-dhm component. We can access the real-time view very easily using the following command:

Note: Click on the "Search table" button in TrackMe's UI to access this search.

Hint

Replace tenant and component name:

- Replace "mytenant" with the tenant ID you want to delete entities from.

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=hosts-dsm-tracking component=dsm
```

Then, let's add a table to focus on specific fields:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state
```

Now, let's assume that we want to filter on entities that have stopped forwarding data to Splunk, therefore are currently in a red state.

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"
```

Then, we will cross with our CMDB which is available in Splunk, we will use the alias field which contains the true host as seen in Splunk, you obviously can add any additional logic and/or customise the logic to match your context and requirements:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""
```

The next step is to turn this into a comma-separated list of keyids, so that we can use it in a delete command using TrackMe's API endpoints and built-in pure SPL. We will also use the map command from Splunk:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""

``` build the keyid comma separated list ```
| stats values(keyid) as keyid
| eval keyid=mvjoin(keyid, ",")
```

Last, and final step, call the endpoint:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""

``` build the keyid comma separated list ```
```

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```

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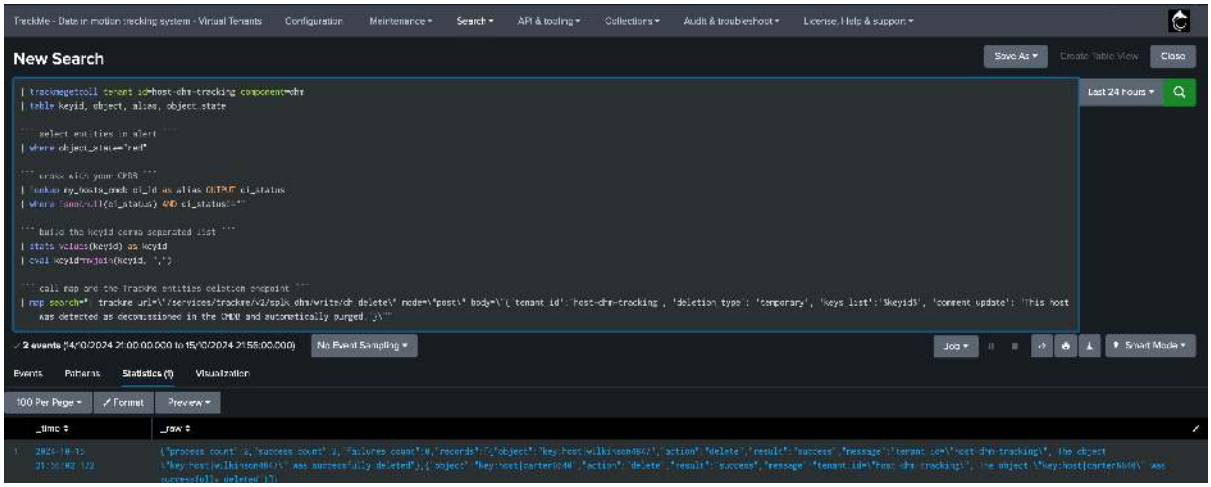
```
| stats values(keyid) as keyid
| eval keyid=mvjoin(keyid, ",")

``` call map and the TrackMe entities deletion endpoint ```
| map search="| trackme url=\"/services/trackme/v2/splk_dhm/write/dh_delete\"␣
↪mode=\"post\" body=\"{'tenant_id':'host-dhm-tracking', 'deletion_type':
↪'temporary', 'keys_list':'$keyid$', 'comment_update': 'This host was detected as␣
↪decommissioned in the CMDB and automatically purged.'}\""
```

We will schedule this search to run automatically. It doesn't need to run frequently, and most likely once per day or every few hours would be more than enough.

Any entities that are detected as decommissioned in the CMDB will be automatically purged from TrackMe. We also have TrackMe audit events should we need to review the deletion history.



Alternative using the Flex object component (splk-flex)

Licensed TrackMe users can also leverage instead the Flex object component to track hosts, the same logic can be used very easily too:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=hosts-flx-tracking component=flx
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state, object_description

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""

``` build the keyid comma separated list ```
| stats values(keyid) as keyid
| eval keyid=mvjoin(keyid, ",")

``` call map and the TrackMe entities deletion endpoint ```
| map search="| trackme url=\"/services/trackme/v2/splk_flx/write/flx_delete\"␣
↪mode=\"post\" body=\"{'tenant_id':'hosts-flx-tracking', 'deletion_type':
↪'temporary', 'keys_list':'$keyid$', 'comment_update': 'This host was detected as␣
↪decommissioned in the CMDB and automatically purged.'}\""
```
```

Alternative logic: disabling rather than deleting entities

Alternatively, we may want to disable entities rather than deleting them. The same logic would apply, and we would simply call a different endpoint.

With our splk-dhm example:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-dhm-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""

``` build the keyid comma separated list ```
| stats values(keyid) as keyid
| eval keyid=mvjoin(keyid, ",")

``` call map and the TrackMe entities deletion endpoint ```
| map search="| trackme url=\"/services/trackme/v2/splk_dhm/write/dh_monitoring\"␣
↪mode=\"post\" body=\"{'tenant_id':'host-dhm-tracking', 'action': 'disable',
↪'keys_list':'$keyid$', 'comment_update': 'This host was detected as␣
↪decommissioned in the CMDB and automatically disabled.'}\""
```

With our splk-flx example:

```
| trackmegetcoll tenant_id=host-flx-tracking component=dhm
| table keyid, object, alias, object_state

``` select entities in alert ```
| where object_state="red"

``` cross with your CMDB ```
| lookup my_hosts_cmdb ci_id as alias OUTPUT ci_status
| where isnotnull(ci_status) AND ci_status!=""

``` build the keyid comma separated list ```
| stats values(keyid) as keyid
| eval keyid=mvjoin(keyid, ",")

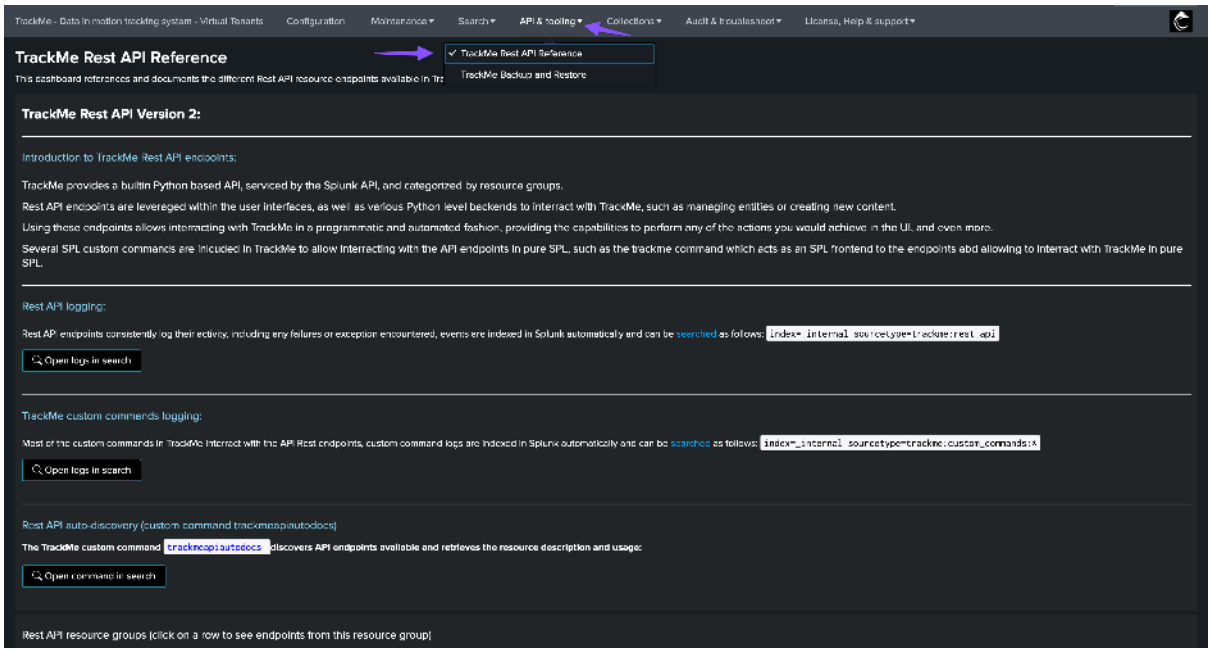
``` call map and the TrackMe entities deletion endpoint ```
| map search="| trackme url=\"/services/trackme/v2/splk_dhm/write/flx_monitoring\"␣
↪mode=\"post\" body=\"{'tenant_id':'host-flx-tracking', 'action': 'disable',
↪'keys_list':'$keyid$', 'comment_update': 'This host was detected as␣
↪decommissioned in the CMDB and automatically disabled.'}\""
```

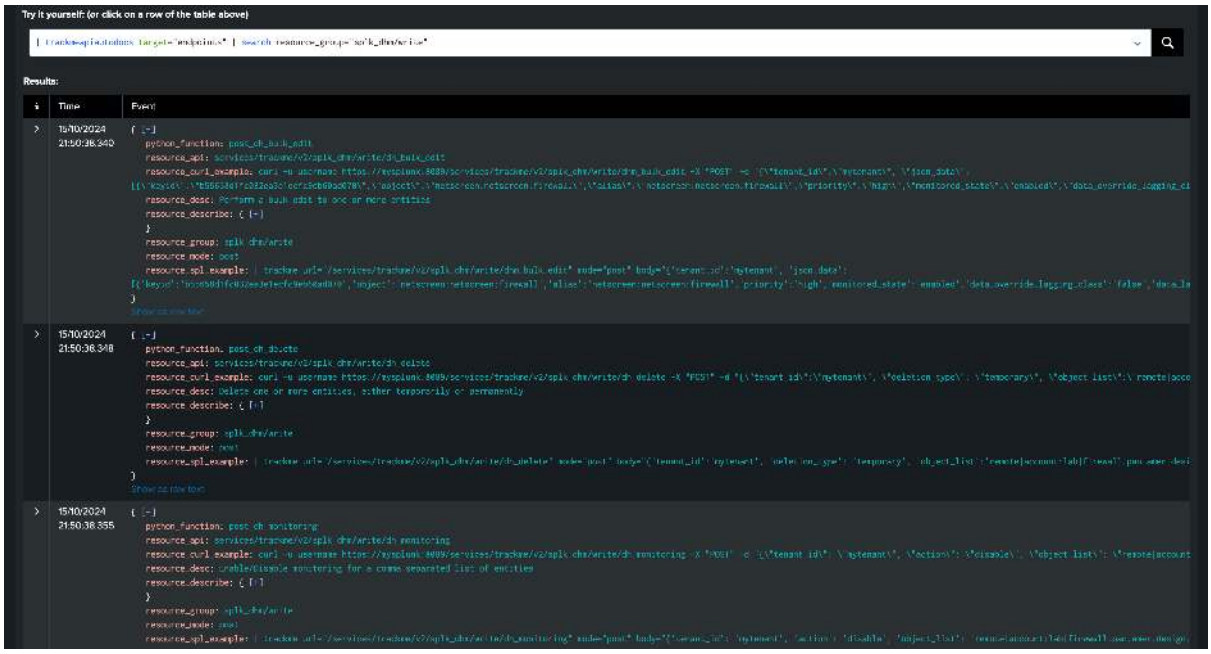
Hint

The same type of logic applies to anything in TrackMe:

- In fact, you can use the same type of logic in many variations, whatever component you are dealing with.
- You can, for example, decide to have entities with a monitored state defined as disabled when entities are discovered, then wait for at least 7 days of historical knowledge to be collected before enabling the monitoring, or any other concept that makes sense for your context.

- Consult the REST API reference dashboard in TrackMe, menu **API & Tooling** to find which endpoints are available for each component, as well as their usage and usage examples.





9.5.3 Performing mass operations in TrackMe

Introduction to mass operations in TrackMe

About mass operations in TrackMe

- There are different contexts in which mass operations can be performed in TrackMe.
- Depending on the context, you can perform mass operations directly in the TrackMe UI (bulk edit), in some contexts you can also directly use TrackMe REST API endpoints and eventually take advantage of Splunk SPL techniques.

- The purpose of this whitepaper is to document various typical mass operations that can be performed in TrackMe, and to provide guidance on how to perform them.

Mass deleting entities

The following example demonstrates how to mass delete entities in TrackMe:

Hint

Replace tenant and component name:

- Replace "mytenant" with the tenant ID you want to delete entities from.
- "dsm" is the component name, simply replace it with the component you want to delete entities from. (dsm/dhm/mhm/wlk/flx)

Context:

- In this example, we assume that we have a large list of entities that should be removed from splk-dsm, for instance due to an issue in Splunk which has led to the unwanted creation of a large number of sourcetypes.

Step 1: Get entities

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to delete all entities related to the main index,␣
↪which unexpecty was fed with a large number of unwanted entities ```
| search data_index="main"
```

Step 2: Collect keys and turn into a CSV list

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to delete all entities related to the main index,␣
↪which unexpecty was fed with a large number of unwanted entities ```
| search data_index="main"
| table keyid
| stats values(keyid) as keys
| eval keys=mvjoin(keys, ",")
```

Step final: Delete entities

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to delete all entities related to the main index,␣
↪which unexpecty was fed with a large number of unwanted entities ```
| search data_index="main"
| table keyid
| stats values(keyid) as keys
| eval keys=mvjoin(keys, ",")
``` finally call the endpoint, which supports multiple entities deletion using the␣
↪Splunk map command```
| map search="| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_delete␣
↪mode=post body=\"{'tenant_id':'mytenant', 'deletion_type': 'temporary',
↪'keys_list':'$keys$'}\""
```

Run the search above, if dealing with a very large number of entities, this search can take some time to complete, send the search to background and monitor the progress.

Mass enabling/disabling entities

Here is a customer use case:

- TrackMe is configured to automatically disable the monitoring state when new entities are discovered.
- The purpose is to avoid creating noise until we have enough historical knowledge of the feeds' behaviors, so that TrackMe's features such as the adaptive delay will eventually adapt the delay values if needed.
- Then, a custom scheduled search inspects entities, and when we have reached a state of having enough historical knowledge, disabled entities are enabled automatically.

Configuring TrackMe to disable the monitoring status at the time of the feed discovery:

The default monitored state is handled via a Splunk macro in TrackMe, which definition in macros.conf is as follows:

```
[trackme_default_monitored_state]
definition = eval monitored_state=if(isnull(monitored_state), "enabled",␣
↪monitored_state)
iseval = 0
```

To disable the monitoring state at the time of the feed discovery, you can override the macro definition to:

```
eval monitored_state=if(isnull(monitored_state), "disabled", monitored_state)
```

Creating a scheduled report which leverages TrackMe's metrics to define a confidence status, then call map and TrackMe's REST API to enable entities:

The following search would be scheduled at your convenience, and handle entities enabling based on a confidence status:

> **Hint**
>
> **Replace tenant:**
>
> - Replace "mytenant" with the tenant ID value.

```
| mstats latest(trackme.splk.feeds.lag_event_sec) as lag_event_sec where␣
↪index=trackme_metrics tenant_id="mytenant" object_category="splk-dsm" by object␣
↪span=1d

| stats min(_time) as first_time by object
| eval metrics_duration=now()-first_time
| eval confidence=if(metrics_duration<(7*86400), "low", "normal")
| where confidence="normal"

| lookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant object OUTPUT _key as keyid, monitored_state,␣
↪priority
| where (isnotnull(keyid) AND monitored_state="disabled")

|  stats values(keyid) as keys
|  eval keys=mvjoin(keys, ",")

|  map search="| trackme url=\"/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_monitoring\"␣
↪mode=\"post\" body=\"{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'action': 'enable', 'keys_list': '
↪$keys$'}\""
```

Maintaining entities priority in a Splunk lookup file

A frequent question from TrackMe users is how they can maintain the priority of entities in a lookup file, and how to update the priority of entities in bulk.

In this example, we will demonstrate how to update the priority of entities in bulk for splk-dhm (Data Hosts tracking) component.

Step 1: Prepare the lookup file

Create a lookup file which contains at the minimum the following fields:

- host: the machine hostname as it is seen in Splunk (the host metadata)
- priority: the priority value you want to set for the entity.

While it is not fully mandatory, calling the lookup through a lookup definition is recommended so you can run a case-insensitive lookup call, you should be able to run:

```
| inputlookup hosts_lookup_cmdb
```

About case-sensitive match and lookup share

- Ensure to create a definition for the lookup so you can configure Splunk to allow case-insensitive lookup matches.
- Also, make sure both the lookup file and lookup permissions are set to be shared so TrackMe can access these.

Step 2: Create a report that will be scheduled and will update and maintain the priority of entities based on the lookup content

This is really simple, TrackMe stores the priority in the main KVstore collection, updating it based on a third party lookup can therefore be handled through a simple SPL logic:

Hint

Replace tenant:

- Replace "mytenant" with the tenant ID value.

Hint

About the alias field and components:

- In the example below, we use the TrackMe internal field called `alias`.
- In the context of splk-dhm, the alias will be the exact host value as seen in Splunk.
- In fact, TrackMe stores the unique object value in a field called object and is prefixed with a TrackMe metadata *key:*`, which is why we use the alias field instead to perform the lookup call.

```
| inputlookup trackme_dhm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
| lookup hosts_lookup_cmdb host as alias OUTPUT priority as lookup_priority
| table keyid, lookup_priority, priority, *
| where isnotnull(lookup_priority)
| where priority!=lookup_priority
``` At this stage only entities to be managed will be updated ```
```

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```

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```
| eval priority=lookup_priority, mtime=now()
``` Update ```
| outputlookup append=t key_field=keyid trackme_dhm_tenant_mytenant
```

Save this search as a report and schedule it at your convenience, it doesn't need to be executed very often so once every 4 hours for instance is likely enough.

Finally, note that this report will not return any results unless a priority update is needed, not returning any results simply indicates that all entities are up to date according to the lookup file.

Maintaining priority through a third party lookup would override any change made through the UI or REST API:

- Note that this logic above would override a priority change a TrackMe power user would make through the UI or REST API.
- Therefore, this needs to be known and documented to avoid any risks of confusion.

About other components:

- The logic or variations of this logic can be applied to any TrackMe component.
- Simply replace the component suffix, in this example `_dhm` with the associated component suffix. (dsm, mhm, flx, wlk, cim)

Mass updating entities priority

The following example demonstrates how to mass update entities priority in TrackMe:

Hint

Replace tenant:

- Replace "mytenant" with the tenant ID value.
- Replace the component, in this example we use splk-dsm, replace it with the component you want to update the priority for. (notably the KVstore collection prefix, dsm/dhm/mhm/flx/wlk/cim)

Step 1: Get entities

This example updates entities associated with indexes starting with "org", replace for your context

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to update all entities related to indexes starting by␣
↪org* ```
| search data_index="org*"
```

Step 2: Collect keys and turn into a CSV list

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to update all entities related to indexes starting by␣
↪org* ```
| search data_index="org*"
| table keyid
| stats values(keyid) as keys
| eval keys=mvjoin(keys, ",")
```
```

Step final: Update entities priority

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_mytenant | eval keyid=_key
``` in this example, we want to update all entities related to indexes starting by␣
↪org* ```
| search data_index="org*"
| table keyid
| stats values(keyid) as keys
| eval keys=mvjoin(keys, ",")
``` finally call the endpoint, which supports multiple entities using the Splunk␣
↪map command```
| map search="| trackme url=/services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_update_priority␣
↪mode=post body=\"{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'priority': 'high', 'keys_list': '
↪$keys$'}\""
```

Hint

API endpoints per component: (look into menu API & Tooling / TrackMe REST API Reference for all API endpoints documentation)

- splk-dsm: /services/trackme/v2/splk_dsm/write/ds_update_priority
- splk-dhm: /services/trackme/v2/splk_dhm/write/dh_update_priority
- splk-mhm: /services/trackme/v2/splk_mhm/write/mh_update_priority
- splk-wlk: /services/trackme/v2/splk_wlk/write/wlk_update_priority
- splk-flx: /services/trackme/v2/splk_flx/write/flx_update_priority
- splk-cim: /services/trackme/v2/splk_cim/write/cim_update_priority

CHAPTER

TEN

TROUBLESHOOT & FAQ:

10.1 Troubleshooting TrackMe

TrackMe is heavily instrumented: every REST API handler, custom command backend and alert action writes structured, indexed logs, and a family of audit dashboards turns those logs into actionable views. When something does not behave as expected, you almost never need to guess — the answer is in the logs, and this page is the map to find it.

10.1.1 How TrackMe logs

All TrackMe components log in a consistent, structured format. Events carry a `log_level` field (`INFO`, `WARNING`, `ERROR`, `DEBUG`), and most carry contextual fields such as `tenant_id`, `component`, `task`, `run_time` and `instance_id` so you can pivot quickly from a symptom to a root cause.

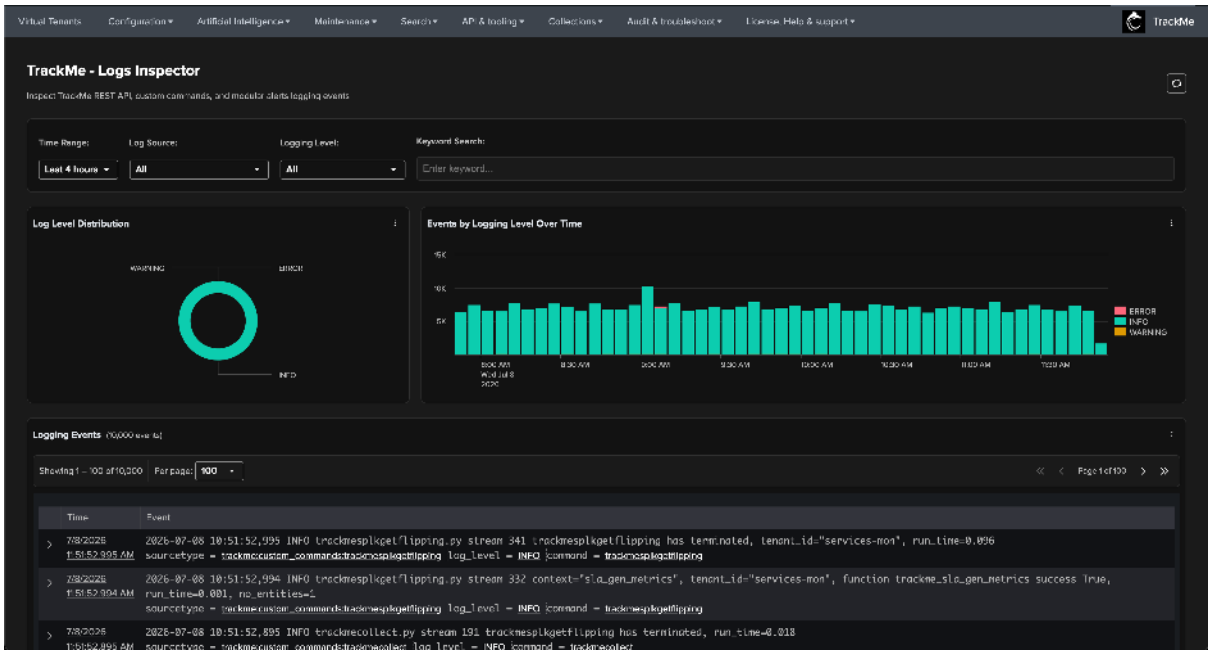
The table below summarises where each class of events is indexed:

Log source	Sourcetype	Index
REST API endpoints	`trackme:rest_api`	`_internal`
Custom commands (trackers and backends)	`trackme:custom_commands:*`	`_internal`
Alert actions (Notable, Auto-ack, Stateful, etc.)	`modular_alerts:trackme_*`	`_internal` and `cim_modactions`
Health events (tracker healthy status)	`trackme:health`	TrackMe audit index (`trackme_audit*`)

> **Note**
>
> Ingest-time parsing is carefully handled with `TRUNCATE=0` on the TrackMe sourcetypes, so even very large events are indexed in full and never suffer from truncation.

10.1.2 Logs Inspector (recommended starting point)

The **Logs Inspector** dashboard is the fastest way to inspect TrackMe activity without writing any SPL. It is available from the navigation bar under **Audit & troubleshoot > Logs Inspector**, and it unifies the REST API, custom commands and alert action logs into a single point-and-click experience.



Use the filter bar at the top of the dashboard to narrow down exactly what you need:

- **Time Range** — any Splunk time range, defaulting to the last 60 minutes.
- **Log Source** — `All`, `Custom Commands` (`trackme:custom_commands:*`), `REST API` (`trackme:rest_api`) or `Modular Alerts` (`modular_alerts:trackme_*`). The dashboard automatically selects the correct index(es) for each source.
- **Logging Level** — `All`, `INFO`, `ERROR`, `WARNING` or `DEBUG`.
- **Keyword Search** — free-text filter applied to the raw events (for example a `tenant_id`, a component name or an error message fragment).

The dashboard then renders, for the selected filters:

- **Log Level Distribution** — a donut chart summarising the balance of `INFO` / `WARNING` / `ERROR` events, so a spike in errors is visible at a glance.
- **Events by Logging Level Over Time** — a stacked column chart (5-minute spans) revealing when errors or warnings occurred.
- **Logging Events** — a paginated table of the most recent events (up to 10,000), where each row can be expanded to reveal the full event, and the sourcetype, log level and command are surfaced as dedicated columns.

> **Tip**
>
> Every panel provides an **Open in Search** action, which hands the underlying SPL over to the Splunk search view so you can extend the investigation with your own commands.

10.1.3 Reviewing logs in Splunk Search

When you need the full power of SPL, you can query the TrackMe logs directly. The following searches are the building blocks used throughout support investigations.

REST API endpoints logging

All TrackMe REST API handlers log to a dedicated, automatically indexed log file:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:rest_api
```

Custom commands logging

Each custom command backend (trackers and helper commands) logs to its own log file, tied to a specific sourcetype following the `trackme:custom_commands:*` convention. Review all of them at once with:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:*
```

To target a single backend, append its name, for example the Health tracker:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth
```

Alert actions logging

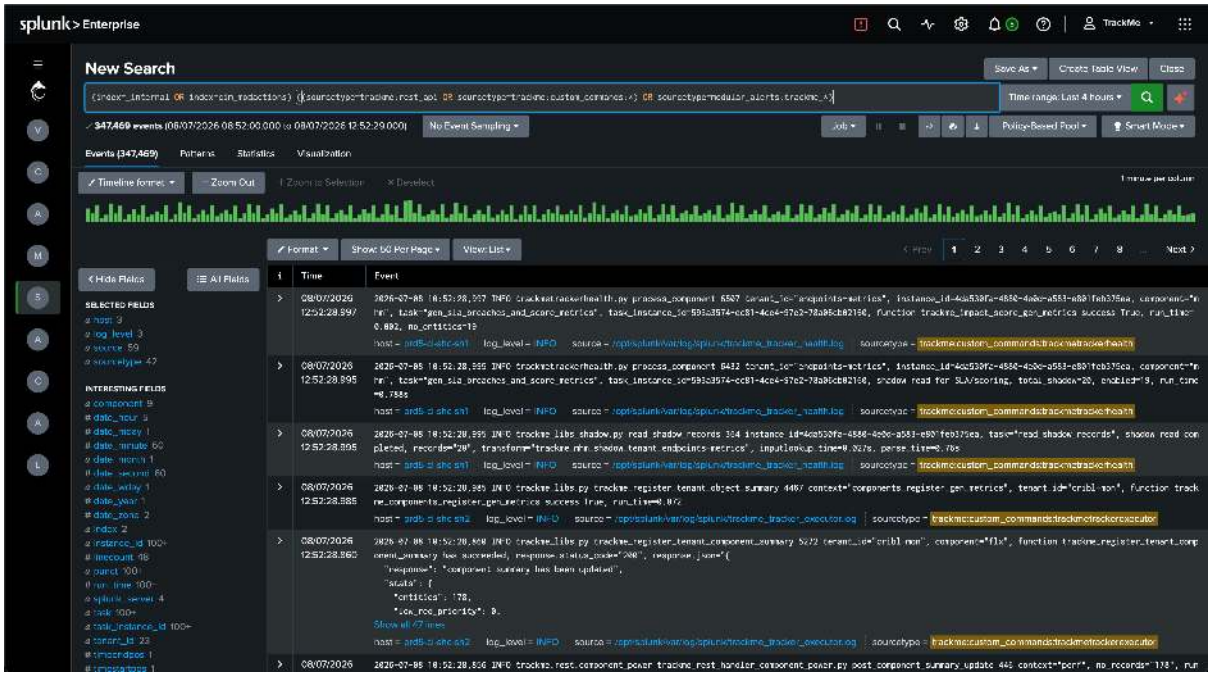
TrackMe ships multiple alert actions (Notable, Auto-acknowledge, Stateful alerts, Free-style REST call, and more). Each writes to its dedicated log file, and the Splunk modular alert framework additionally records execution in `cim_modactions`. Review all TrackMe alert action logs with:

```
(index=_internal OR index=cim_modactions) sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_*
```

The all-in-one search

To review **everything** TrackMe logs — REST API, custom commands and alert actions — in a single search, use the combined query below. This is the same search that powers the Logs Inspector dashboard:

```
(index=_internal OR index=cim_modactions) ((sourcetype=trackme:rest_api OR␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:*) OR sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_*)
```



Focusing on errors

Because every TrackMe event carries a `log_level` field, isolating problems is straightforward. Add `log_level=ERROR` to any of the searches above to surface only errors, for example across all custom commands:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:* log_level=ERROR
```

Or, to catch errors across the whole product in one pass:

```
(index=_internal OR index=cim_modactions) ((sourcetype=trackme:rest_api OR␣
↪sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:*) OR sourcetype=modular_alerts:trackme_*)␣
↪log_level=ERROR
```

10.1.4 Health events and the Health tracker

Health events

TrackMe produces and indexes **health events** that track the healthy status of its trackers on a per Virtual Tenant basis. These events are stored in the TrackMe audit index under the `trackme:health` sourcetype and carry a `last_status` field (`success` / `failure`):

```
index=trackme_audit* sourcetype=trackme:health
```

The live, aggregated view of these statuses is surfaced by the **Audit - Operational Statuses** dashboard described below.

The Health tracker

TrackMe runs an important tracker that is automatically created for each Virtual Tenant. Among other responsibilities, it is in charge of triggering **schema upgrade** procedures when TrackMe is upgraded, and of generating a number of per-tenant metrics.

Its execution is logged under the `trackmetrackerhealth` sourcetype, with rich per-task detail (one line per task, including its run time). For example, to review the schema upgrade activity:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth task=
↪"schema_upgrade"
```

To track the run time of every task handled by the Health tracker:

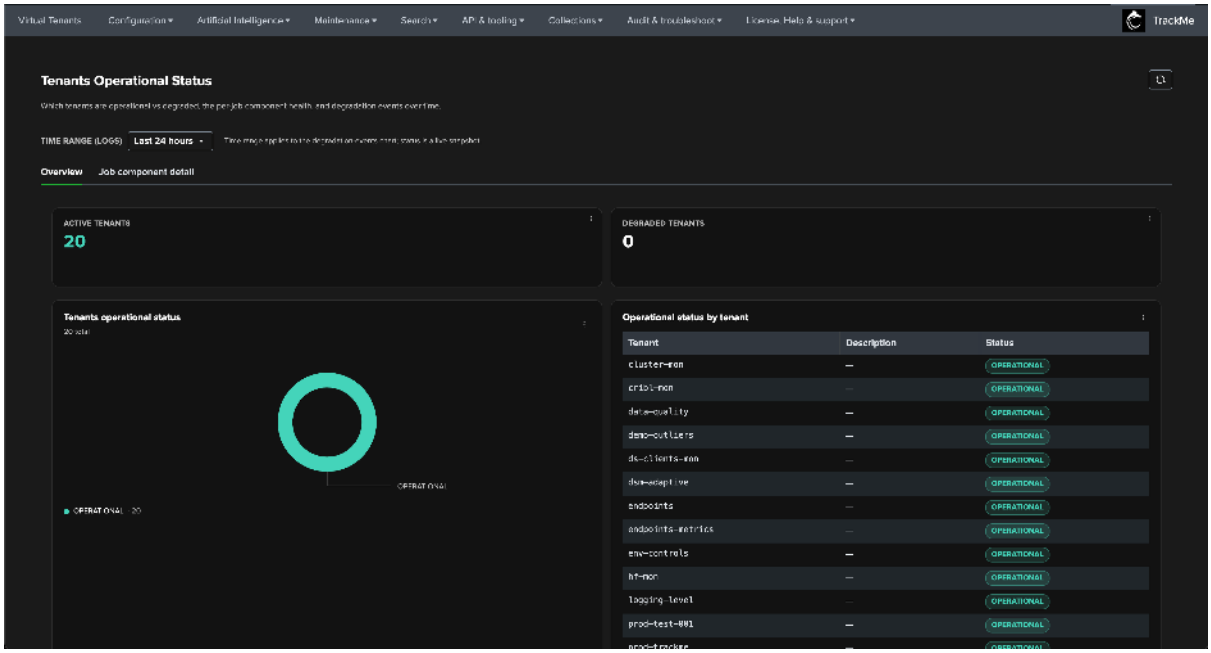
```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth␣
↪instance_id=* task_instance_id=* task=* run_time=* tenant_id=*
| table _time tenant_id instance_id task task_instance_id run_time _raw
| sort 0 - _time
```

10.1.5 Audit dashboards

Beyond the Logs Inspector, TrackMe provides a set of audit dashboards for troubleshooting and auditing specific behaviours. They are all reachable from the **Audit & troubleshoot** menu in the navigation bar.

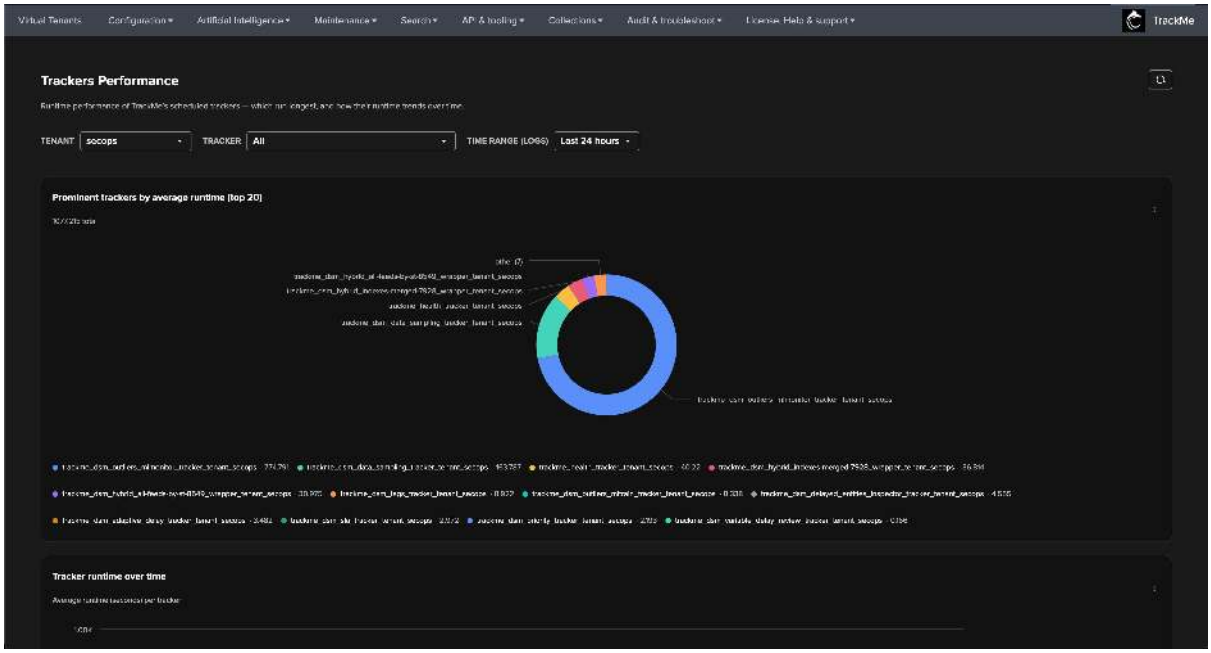
Audit - Operational Statuses

Shows which tenants are operational versus degraded, built from the components register and the health events. An **Overview** tab summarises the count of active and degraded tenants, the operational-status breakdown and a per-tenant status table, while a **Job component detail** tab drills into per-job component health. The status is a live snapshot; the selected time range applies to the degradation-events history:



Audit - Trackers Performance Deep Dive

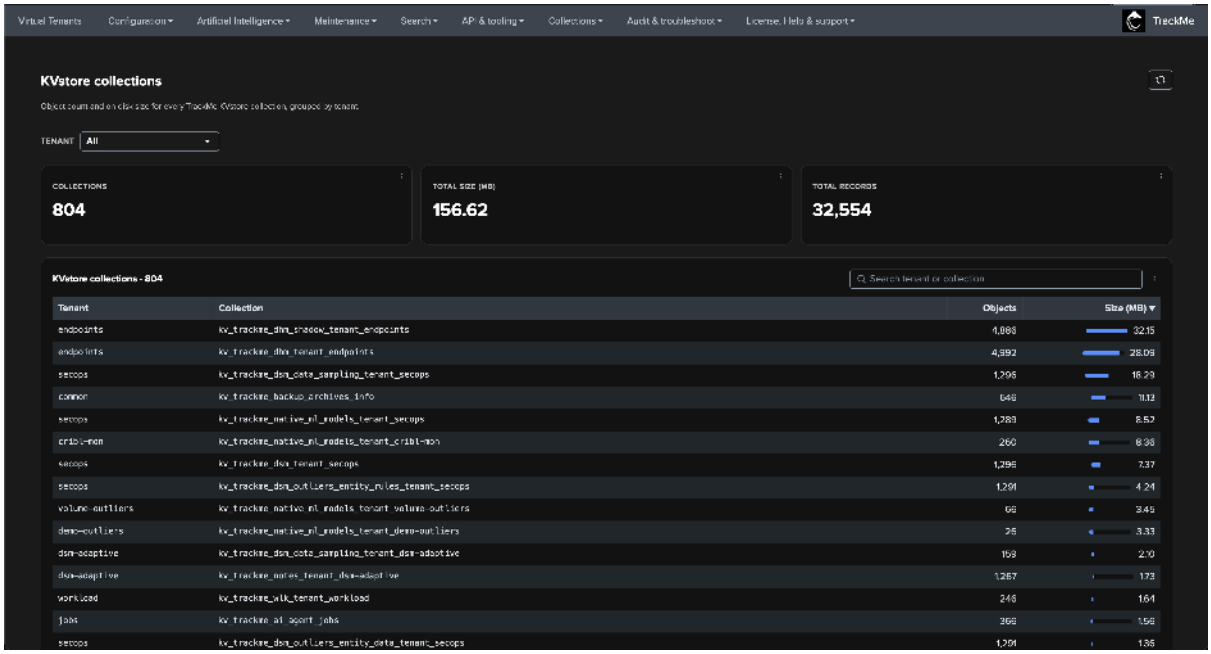
Provides a comprehensive review of the trackers' run time performance — which trackers run longest and how their runtime trends over time. Filter by tenant, tracker and time range to see the most prominent trackers by average runtime:



The lower panels chart the average runtime per tracker over time and provide a per-tracker performance table with the average, p95, max and latest runtime (in seconds), making runtime regressions and outliers easy to spot:

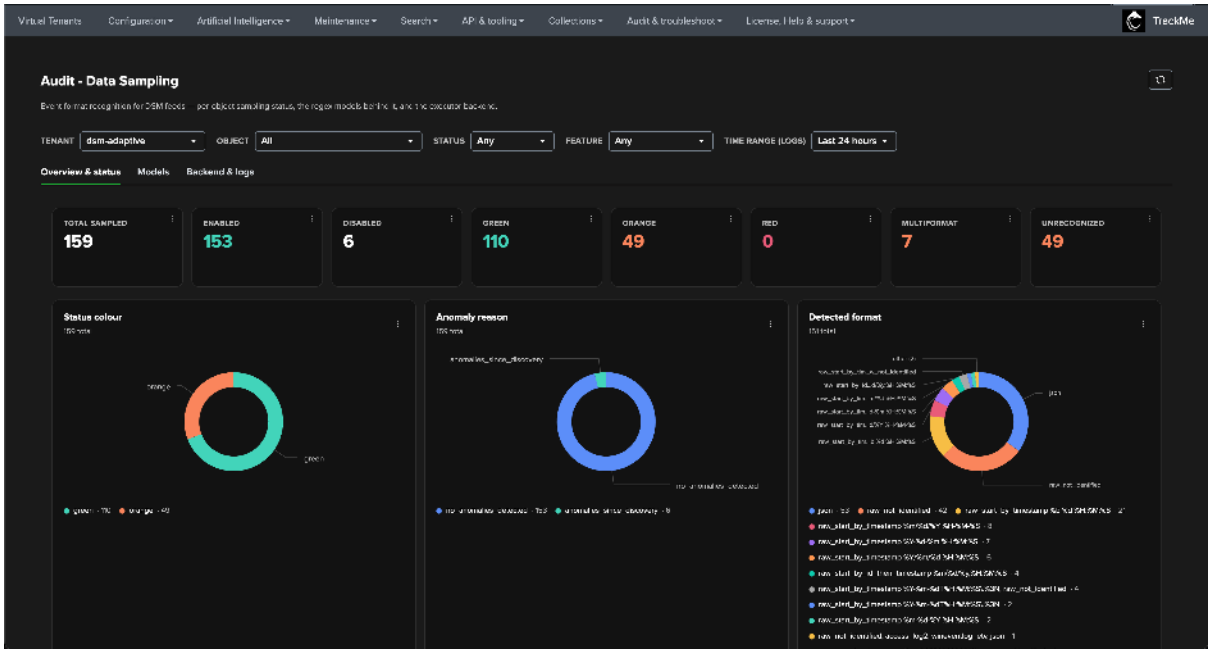
Audit - KVstore Collections

Reports the object count and on-disk size for every TrackMe KVstore collection, grouped by tenant. Use it to review the total number of collections, their aggregated size and records, and to identify the largest collections — filter by tenant or search by collection name:



Audit - Data Sampling

Investigates the event-format recognition (Data Sampling) feature for the splk-dsm component (part of splk-feeds): per-object sampling status, the regex models behind it, and the executor backend. Filter by tenant, object, status and feature, then review the sampling status distribution (green / orange / red), the anomaly reasons and the detected event formats across its **Overview & status**, **Models** and **Backend & logs** tabs:



10.2 Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

10.2.1 Virtual Tenants were created but the Virtual Tenants UI does not show any content

As of today, we do not support role inheritance when it comes to the RBAC configuration of the Virtual Tenants.

This means that a user needs to be a proper explicit member of either any of the administrative roles or the user roles for TrackMe to grant access to the tenant(s).

In short, you can review the workflow as follows:

trackmeload custom command

What TrackMe does is first calling the custom command called `trackmeload`, which can be called as follows:

```
| trackmeload
```

The custom command verifies the role membership of the current user and compares these with the roles defined at the level of the Virtual Tenant KVstore collection:

```
| inputlookup trackme_virtual_tenants | eval keyid=_key
| table tenant_id, tenant_owner, tenant_roles_admin, tenant_roles_user
```

If you enable the `DEBUG` logging level, the `trackmeload` custom command logs activity traces, similar to:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmeload trackmeload.py
↪"check if username_role" OR "username="
```

Example:

```
2023-02-13 21:03:37,101 INFO trackmeload.py generate 105 username="admin", roles="[
↪'admin']"
2023-02-13 21:03:37,122 DEBUG trackmeload.py generate 147 check if username_role=
↪"admin" is in {'trackme_admin'} or {'trackme_user'}
```

If the current user is not an explicit member of the roles defined in the Virtual Tenant, or admin or sc_admin, the custom command will not grant access to these tenants.

10.2.2 How can I manage priority using a third-party source?

External priority management since TrackMe 2.1.10

- Since this release, TrackMe supports natively the external management of priority levels.
- This means that you can use any Splunk logic to define the levels of priority for your entities, and TrackMe will take this information into account and display it in the UI.
- Finally, you will also be able to manually update the priority level of an entity, and the external management will not override the manual update.
- See: *Managing priority externally*

10.2.3 Python error with module splunklib.results has no attribute JSONResultsReader

If you encounter this error when using TrackMe, then you have an issue in your environment which is improperly overriding the Splunk Python SDK used by TrackMe.

The symptoms lead to TrackMe various failures with the message:

```
module 'splunklib.results' has no attribute 'JSONResultsReader'
```

This happens if TrackMe is forced to use an incompatible and outdated version of the Splunk SDK for Python which does not have the JSONResultsReader module.

You can verify the version of the SDK which TrackMe uses by opening a Python interpreter and running the following command:

```
/opt/splunk/bin/splunk cmd python
```

Then paste the following code and press enter:

```
import sys, os
splunkhome = os.environ["SPLUNK_HOME"]
sys.path.append(os.path.join(splunkhome, "etc", "apps", "trackme", "lib"))

import splunklib.results as results
import pkg_resources

def get_package_version(package_name):
    try:
        return pkg_resources.get_distribution(package_name).version
    except pkg_resources.DistributionNotFound:
        return None

sdk_version = get_package_version("splunk-sdk")
if sdk_version:
    print("Splunk SDK for Python Version:", sdk_version)
else:
    print("The Splunk SDK for Python is not found or its version can't be␣
↪determined.")
```

The expected output should show the SDK version which should match what TrackMe is shipped with. The SDK version can be found in:

```
trackme/lib/splunklib/__init__.py
```

Example:

```
__version_info__ = (1, 7, 4)
```

This is also the case for every other Splunk application shipping the Python SDK. Once you have identified the application causing this, you can either manually upgrade the SDK or identify where a custom configuration such as a modification of environment variables (ex: PYTHONPATH) leads to this unexpected behavior.

You can also execute the following Python code in the interpreter to show the value of the PYTHONPATH from the perspective of Splunk:

```
import os
import sys

# Print the PYTHONPATH environment variable
pythonpath = os.environ.get('PYTHONPATH')
if pythonpath:
    print("PYTHONPATH:", pythonpath)
else:
    print("PYTHONPATH is not set.")

# Print the current sys.path
print("\nsys.path:")
for path in sys.path:
    print(path)
```

CHAPTER

ELEVEN

VERSIONING AND BUILD HISTORY:

11.1 Release notes

TrackMe has transitioned to a new licensing model.

- The Free Community Edition has been discontinued.
- What this means for you:
  - Existing licensed customers are not impacted. Your current license continues unchanged.
  - Community users are automatically upgraded to a Foundation Edition trial for 90 days, with full functionality enabled.
- After the trial period:
  - TrackMe remains active and fully usable for monitoring
  - The platform enters read-only mode
  - You can continue to view data, dashboards, alerts, and history
  - Creation of new tenants, trackers, or entities will be disabled
  - To continue using TrackMe with full capabilities after the trial, a Foundation license is required.

Buy Foundation Edition: https://trackme-solutions.com/get-foundation/

Contact us: contact@trackme-solutions.com

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.9 — Topology Studio: author your own live topologies, and let them alert for you.

- TrackMe 2.4.9 introduces **Topology Studio**, a **major new product feature**: build your own topology maps of the environment from real TrackMe entities — place, connect, share, and watch live status. Far more than consumable topologies: these are **smart, alerting-capable, correlated views** of what matters to you.
- **Author it your way** — a full canvas editor with cross-tenant entity nodes, live **aggregate nodes** (multi-tenant scopes + filters, folded to worst state, optionally auto-expanding their members), free labels, 74 built-in icons plus **your own uploaded custom icons**, custom background images, stacked on-canvas KPI displays (up to five per node, each renamable), a **canvas keyword search**, top-down auto-arrange, full-screen wall-of-screens mode, deep links, PNG export and portable import/export.
- **Topology Alerts — smart alerting and correlation** — the topology itself becomes an alerting object: a state-aware engine (open / update / resolve, no notification spam) correlates the health of everything the map covers, emits notable events on every transition, and delivers rich emails embedding the **rendered topology image** with a drilldown link back to the live view.

- **Supported by AI — and even generated by AI** — the AI Assistant speaks Topology Studio natively: ask it about your views and alerts in context, and let it **create or modify topologies for you** through consented, auditable actions.
- **Enterprise-grade from day one** — per-view RBAC sharing with a read/write split, server-side per-node tenant isolation, and a hardening arc of independent security reviews before release.
- See the new *Topology Studio* documentation chapter.

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.0 — TrackMe Agentic: AI Agents for autonomous data monitoring.

- TrackMe 2.4.0 makes **TrackMe Agentic** generally available: a family of LLM-powered AI Advisors that inspect the monitored estate, propose grounded configuration changes, and — with explicit consent — apply them through the same REST API an administrator would use.
- Six advisors share one Splunk Agent SDK runtime: **ML**, **Feed Lifecycle**, **FLX Threshold**, **FQM**, **Component Health**, and the catalog-driven **Concierge**.
- Every advisor runs **inspect** (read-only) by default, grounds every claim in real data, and is **trustworthy, auditable and traceable** — each write is recorded with an `[AI Agent]` audit trail and surfaced in dedicated audit dashboards.
- The whole AI layer is **opt-in**, and TrackMe remains **fully compatible** with all supported Splunk releases. The advanced AI Advisors require Splunk 10.2.x and later (Python 3.13.x); the AI Assistant and AI Concierge run on Python 3.9.x and later.
- See the new *Artificial Intelligence* documentation section.

11.1.1 Version 2.4.11 - build 1785321072 (29/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.11 — hotfix: AI Advisors fail to start on recent builds due to MCP 2.0.0 publication.

- This hotfix release restores the **AI Advisors**, which fail to start on affected builds. **Only the AI layer is impacted** — data monitoring, tracking, alerting, notable events and every other TrackMe capability continue to operate normally, and deployments that do not use the AI features see no functional difference.
- **Which builds are affected:** any TrackMe package built on or after **28/07/2026** — this includes the publicly released **2.4.10** build. Builds produced before that date are not affected. On an affected build, every advisor surface fails to start: the interactive AI Advisors, the Flex Objects tracker-generation wizard, the AI Assistant's advisor actions, and the scheduled advisor batches.
- **Cause:** a third-party library bundled with TrackMe (`mcp`, used by the Splunk Agent SDK that powers the advisors) published a new **major version** on 28/07/2026 which removed part of the API the SDK depends on. TrackMe's dependency declaration had no upper bound, so builds produced from that date automatically picked the new major version up. The dependency is now pinned to the supported 1.x line, and will only move in step with a Splunk SDK release that supports the new API.
- **Upgrading is enough — no manual cleanup is required.** Splunk application upgrades never delete files that the new version no longer ships. An installation that has run an affected build therefore keeps incompatible leftovers from that library, which would continue to break the advisors even after upgrading to a fixed build. TrackMe now detects and removes those leftovers automatically, logging what it removed. This matters in particular for Splunk Cloud, where operators cannot clean the application directory by hand.

- SHA256: 0727bf8201ce64ae4c2e85ce01f553b9f74d95b17481320f98aa625d75f61464

Table 1: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2849	bug - AI Advisors fail to start on builds produced from 28/07/2026 (including the public 2.4.10 build)	The `mcp` library bundled with TrackMe — a dependency of the Splunk Agent SDK that powers the AI Advisors — released a major version (2.0.0) on 28/07/2026 that removed API elements the SDK still uses. Because TrackMe's requirement carried no upper bound, every build produced from that date bundled the incompatible version, and all advisor surfaces failed at start-up with `AttributeError: 'Server' object has no attribute 'list_tools'`. The dependency is now pinned below the breaking major version. A second-order effect is also handled: because Splunk upgrades extract over the existing installation and never remove files dropped by a newer version, an installation that ran an affected build retains incompatible leftovers that shadow the corrected ones — producing `ImportError: cannot import name 'TASK_STATUS_COMPLETED' from 'mcp.types'` even after upgrading. TrackMe now verifies the integrity of that bundled library at runtime and removes such leftovers automatically, so upgrading to this release is sufficient and no manual intervention is needed. Only the AI Advisor surfaces were affected; all other TrackMe functionality was unaffected.

11.1.2 Version 2.4.10 - build 1785285034 (29/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.10 — hotfix: chart images in alert emails on Splunk Cloud 10.x.

- This hotfix release addresses a chart-rendering problem affecting **Splunk Cloud 10.x only** — on-premise deployments and Splunk Cloud 9.x are unaffected.
- On Splunk Cloud 10.x, chart images embedded in alert emails were delivered as **SVG instead of PNG**; because most email clients refuse to render inline SVG, recipients effectively received their alert emails **without chart images**. The alert text, links and all other content were unaffected — alerts continued to fire and be delivered on time.
- For **stateful alerts**, this is a **regression** introduced by the Splunk Cloud 10.x platform environment (Python 3.13): chart images worked on Splunk Cloud 9.x and stopped working on 10.x. For **Topology Alerts**, the embedded topology image was affected as a **known issue in the initial release** of the feature (Topology Studio shipped in 2.4.9, so there is no prior behaviour to regress from).
- The PNG rendering backend is now fully self-contained (it no longer depends on system libraries that minimal Splunk Cloud hosts do not provide) and is resolved deterministically, so chart images render as PNG again on every supported platform.
- The release also carries the cycle's dependency refresh, with a **clean security audit**.

- SHA256: baf84a10d3a5f9ddd5211a3e2f4e7df98aa4f589e65f5be9e3847cb0d496cc88

Table 2: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2836	change - Dependency maintenance	Third-party dependencies were refreshed for the 2.4.10 cycle in a consolidated wave, resolving all outstanding security advisories — the JavaScript dependency audit reports **zero vulnerabilities** at release. All updates are lockfile-level version bumps with no functional impact.

Table 3: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2837	bug - Splunk Cloud 10.x: chart images in alert emails delivered as SVG instead of PNG	**Affects Splunk Cloud 10.x only** — on-premise and Splunk Cloud 9.x are unaffected. Chart images embedded in stateful alert emails (a **regression** relative to Splunk Cloud 9.x, introduced by the 10.x platform environment) and the topology image embedded in Topology Alert emails (a **known issue in the initial 2.4.9 release** of the feature) silently fell back from PNG to SVG, which most email clients do not render — so the emails arrived without their chart images. Impact was cosmetic: alerts fired and were delivered normally, and charts remained viewable in the TrackMe UI via the links in each email. Affected environments show `task=charts, PNG conversion dependencies missing, falling back to SVG` in the alert action log. The PNG rendering backend is now built fully self-contained for the Splunk Cloud 10.x Python runtime (no dependency on system libraries that minimal Cloud hosts do not provide), the rendering library is pinned to that bundled backend, and a rendering failure is now reported with its real underlying cause in the logs instead of a generic message.

11.1.3 Version 2.4.9 - build 1785244560 (28/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.9 — Topology Studio: the map of your environment becomes yours — live, alerting, AI-powered.

- **Topology Studio — a major new product feature, the headline of this release.** Author your own topology maps from TrackMe entities: a full canvas editor (entities from any tenant and component, live aggregate nodes with filters and auto-expanding members, labels, edges, icons, background images, KPI cards, top-down auto-arrange), shared under per-view RBAC, watched live, consumable full-screen on a wall of screens, deep-linkable, exportable as PNG and as portable archives.
- **Topology Alerts — smart alerting and correlation on your maps.** A state-aware alerting engine (open / update / resolve) correlates everything a topology covers: notable events on every transition, and rich email delivery embedding the **server-rendered topology image** — same icons as the canvas — with a drilldown link back to the live view (customisable root URL for reverse proxies).
- **AI-integrated end to end.** The AI Assistant understands your topologies and alerts in context — and can **generate or modify topologies for you** through consented, audited actions. Entity KPIs cover every component, including **dynamic per-entity metrics for Flex Objects, FQM and WorkLoad**.
- **Enterprise-grade security.** Per-view read/write RBAC with creator guarantees, and **server-side per-node tenant isolation** on the live-status surface — a node outside your tenant permissions reveals nothing,

and the isolation is enforced by mutation-verified CI guards.

- **Alert Enrichment (new).** Enrich your alerts with your own data: a configurable SPL enrichment whose fields are merged into stateful alerts and notable events, so every notification carries the context that matters to you (CMDB attributes, ownership, anything your SPL returns).
- **The built-in Topology view gets a full enhancement arc.** Admin-configurable default and maximum node counts, a resizable and maximizable graph modal that remembers its size, an **Availability vs Health** display mode, click-a-node entity details (including converging members), and a live summary of the current selection.
- **A more visual TrackMe.** Tracker wizard simulation results, alerting entity overviews and the Tenant Home header now use visual cards, stat strips and actionable tiles instead of dense tables — plus a visual diagram of the DSM/DHM break-by logic.
- **Faster and safer at scale.** The Support Diagnostic is rearchitected to run in a search process, the Virtual Tenants drill-down modals load slim and render windowed, and tenant read endpoints are now gated server-side on the caller's visible tenant set.
- **Also in this release:** DSM lookup-monitoring refinements, Configuration Guardian fixes, first-class AI agent step budgets, the FLX tracker-name length bound, tolerant non-UTF-8 reference-lookup reads, two security dependency bumps, and a dependency refresh including a Splunk UI toolkit upgrade.
- See the new *Topology Studio* documentation chapter.

- SHA256: 40d213f715a4193946299c6df5241231210e3e78aca4d5342ce4af2dcda77f80

Table 4: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2733	feature - Topology Studio: user-authored live topology views + Topology Alerts	**A major new product feature — the key announcement of TrackMe 2.4.9.** Topology Studio lets you author your own topology maps of the environment from real TrackMe entities — place, connect, share, and watch live. The canvas editor supports entity nodes from any tenant and any of the six components (picked through a cross-tenant searchable picker), live **aggregate nodes** (multi-tenant scopes plus the Virtual Groups filter grammar, folded to worst state with per-state counts, and optionally **auto-populated** — expanding their current members as linked nodes), and free-text labels; visuals include 74 selectable node icons plus a **deployment-wide catalog of user-uploaded custom icons** (any image, normalized automatically), custom background images, **stacked per-node KPI displays** (up to five per node, each renamable — aggregates apply a default stack to every expanded member), and a hierarchical top-down auto-arrange. A **canvas keyword search** finds any node by label, entity, tenant, component or aggregate scope — matches light up, Enter cycles and pans to each. Views are shared under **per-view RBAC** with a read/write split, consumed live (honest refresh countdown, rich node inspector with per-metric sparklines and one-click Entity Overview), full-screen for wall-of-screens displays, deep-linkable, exportable to PNG and as **portable archives** (graph, background and alert definitions travel together). **Topology Alerts** turn any view into an alerting object: a state-aware engine (open / update / resolve — no notification spam) with per-alert scheduling, explicit or automatic node selection, **notable events on every transition**, and opt-in email delivery embedding the server-rendered topology image — the same node icons as the canvas — with a drilldown link back to the live view. Entity KPIs cover **every component**: fixed catalogs for DSM/DHM/MHM/WLK and **dynamic per-entity metrics** for Flex Objects, FQM and WorkLoad (hybrid). The rich node inspector's aggregate **mini-map is interactive** — adjustable member count, click-to-preview, and one-click jump to an expanded member's node. The **AI Assistant** is integrated end to end — a dedicated topology chat context, per-alert AI, and the ability to **generate or modify topologies through consented, audited actions**. Security is enterprise-grade by design: server-side per-node **tenant isolation** on the live-status surface, privilege-safe alert evaluation, and an independent security review of the isolation gate before release.
#2674	feature - Alert Enrichment: merge your own contextual data into alerts and notables	A new **Alert Enrichment** capability lets you attach your own data to TrackMe alerting. Define an SPL enrichment returning the fields you care about — CMDB attributes, service ownership, escalation contacts, anything searchable — and TrackMe merges those fields into stateful alerts and notable events. The enrichment is configured per tenant, applies across every delivery target, and makes each notification self-contained: the responder gets the context with the alert instead of having to look it up.

Table 5: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2627	change - DSM lookups: tracker wizard picker scoped to the selected namespaces	The lookups picker in the tracker wizard now lists only the lookups belonging to the application namespace(s) selected earlier in the wizard, instead of every lookup on the deployment — making the right lookup easier to find and avoiding accidental cross-namespace selection.
#2624	change - Support Diagnostic: rearchitected and resilient at scale	The global Support Diagnostic is rearchitected to run its collection **in a search process rather than a REST handler**, which removes the whole class of stalling and timeout problems seen on large environments. Supporting searches run as asynchronous jobs under a true global deadline, searches abandoned by a timeout are cancelled instead of being left running, and the job of a completed run is retained for inspection.
#2747	change - Support Diagnostic: tenant anonymisation is now complete and fails safe	When a diagnostic archive is generated with **tenant anonymisation** enabled, tenant identifiers are now replaced in the archive manifest (`metadata.json`) as well as in the collected files — previously the manifest still listed the real tenant identifiers and referenced the pre-anonymisation file names. **Behaviour change to be aware of:** anonymisation now *fails safe*. If it cannot be completed — in full, across every file — the archive is **not** produced and the run reports an error explaining why, instead of publishing an archive that would still contain real identifiers. If the identifiers are not sensitive in your environment, re-run with anonymisation disabled. In addition, a completed run whose result cannot be written to the KV Store no longer appears to hang: it now reports the failure immediately, and the generated archive is recorded in `trackme_support_diag.log` so it can still be retrieved.
#2820	change - Backup & Restore: rearchitected — backup and restore jobs run in a search process	UI-triggered backup and restore jobs now execute **inside a splunkd search process** (via a new generating command dispatched server-side) instead of background threads in the Backup & Restore REST-handler process — the same rearchitecture applied to the Support Diagnostic in this release, and for the same reason: splunkd recycles handler processes at will, which could silently kill a long backup or restore mid-flight and, in the worst case, turn a very large restore into an endless retry loop that never completed. The job is claimed exclusively (a duplicate dispatch can never double-run), the UI now shows **live progress** — a per-archive step feed for backups and a per-task feed for restores, with durations and sizes, persisted after completion — and a watchdog transitions jobs that can never finish to an explicit failed state instead of leaving them appearing to run forever.
#2640	change - Topology view (built-in): configurable size, resizable modal, new display mode and node details	The built-in per-component topology view gains a full round of enhancements: administrators can configure the default and maximum number of entity nodes; the graph opens in a resizable and maximizable modal that remembers its size across opens; a new **Availability vs Health** display mode switches what the node colours represent; clicking a node opens its details (including for converging members, from where the entity overview can be opened directly); and the current selection is summarised live without needing a click.
#2668	change - A more visual TrackMe: cards, stat strips and actionable tiles	Several dense tabular surfaces are replaced by visual, scannable presentations. Tracker wizard **simulation results** (Feeds hybrid, Flex Objects, FQM and the tenant wizard) now render as topology-style cards with conditional colours and a summary strip, so what a tracker will actually create is obvious before you create it. The **alerting entities overview** modals gain entity cards and a summary strip (#2669), the **tenant entities overview** gains actionable header stat tiles that filter the table when clicked, and the **Tenant Home header** gains a compact

Table 6: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2821	bug - Backup & Restore: ephemeral job, lock and cache collections are no longer captured in the global archive	The global backup archive included ephemeral job-tracking, lock and cache KV collections. Restoring such an archive into another environment imported the source's job rows — including stranded "running" entries the automatic purge never removes — plus lock rows that blocked the next acquisition until their staleness timeout, and cache-validity tokens referencing files that do not exist on the target. These collections are now excluded from the global archive, and bulk-restore scope lists can no longer force-restore them.
#2817	bug - Backup & Restore: importing a gzip archive no longer requires the zstd binary	Importing a valid gzip `.tgz` backup archive through the Backup & Restore UI failed with `HTTP 400 "Invalid or unsupported archive format"` on search heads without the `zstd` binary — exactly the hosts that produce gzip archives in the first place, making standalone-to-standalone migrations fail. Archive detection now recognises the format from the file content itself, and a genuinely zstd-compressed archive imported on a host without `zstd` is rejected with an actionable message naming the missing binary instead of a generic error.
#2770	bug - Scoring: repeat manual-influence and false-positive actions now reflect immediately	Score actions (manual influence / false positive) taken repeatedly on the same entity did not reflect in the UI after the first one: the score-cache merge deduplicated per score source instead of per entry, so the newest action was silently dropped in favour of the older indexed record. The merge now deduplicates per entry by recency, and repeated actions refresh immediately.
#2776	bug - Maintenance KDB: recurring KeyError in the expiration sweep	The maintenance knowledge base expiration sweep raised a recurring `KeyError: 'time_expiration'` every 5 minutes on records missing that field. The sweep now handles such records gracefully.
#2799	bug - Robustness: repaired latent errors on rarely-taken code paths	A systematic static sweep identified latent `NameError` defects on rarely-exercised error-handling paths across the backend; all fixable occurrences were repaired, hardening behaviour on unusual error conditions.
#2618	bug - FLX: long tracker names overflowed Splunk's 100-character saved-search limit	Creating a Flex Object tracker whose derived saved-search name exceeded Splunk's 100-character limit failed with a gateway timeout instead of a clear message. The derived tracker name is now bounded to fit the limit, and a name that genuinely cannot fit fails fast with an explicit error.
#2622	bug - Configuration Guardian: member-drift false positive on multi-search-head-tier Splunk Cloud stacks	The remote-account member-drift check could raise a false positive on Splunk Cloud stacks that run multiple search-head tiers under a single domain. Member drift is now assessed by cluster membership only, eliminating the false alert.
#2629	bug - DSM lookups: data sampling no longer offered or applied to lookup entities	Data sampling is not meaningful for lookup entities. The Data sampling tab is now hidden for lookups, and the sampling executor skips lookup entities entirely.
#2625	bug - Configuration Guardian: run buttons now show a busy state	The per-check "Run this check" / "Run now" buttons gave no feedback while a check was running. They now show a busy "Running…" state until the check completes.
#2638	bug - Coverage gap analysis failed with HTTP 500 on reference lookups containing non-UTF-8 bytes	Coverage gap analysis (and expected-entity injection) returned an HTTP 500 when the reference lookup it read contained a non-UTF-8 byte. The reader now tolerates such bytes and completes the analysis instead of failing.
#2671	bug - Virtual Tenants drill-down modals were sluggish and could exhaust the browser at scale	Opening a drill-down modal from the Virtual Tenants vignettes rendered every record eagerly with no progress indication, which was slow and could kill the browser tab on very large tenants. These modals now load a slim payload, render progressively in windows, and show a progress bar while loading.
#2737	bug - AI Routines: next-run time could be computed in the wrong timezone	The next-run enrichment shown for AI Routines did not honour the UTC token and could present a next-run time already in the past. The computation now honours UTC and guards against past values.

11.1.4 Version 2.4.8 - build 1784017070 (14/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.8 — configuration management, reinvented: the Splunk UCC configuration page is replaced by native TrackMe UIs, and lookups become first-class citizens of DSM.

- **A brand-new configuration experience.** Every configuration surface that used to live on the Splunk-generated (UCC) setup page is now a native TrackMe interface: **Email delivery accounts**, **Remote deployment accounts**, **S3 export accounts**, and a completely redesigned **System settings** page — docs-style sidebar navigation, built-in documentation for every one of the **122 settings**, connectivity tests at your fingertips, insufficient-permissions detection, and the AI Assistant available in context. Faster, clearer, and consistent with the rest of TrackMe.
- **DSM lookup monitoring, first-class.** Alert when a lookup runs **empty** (configurable minimum record count), see the last-known record count as a KPI tile, and enjoy a fully normalised experience for lookup entities — status messages, charts, overview tabs and alert emails now speak "records and update frequency" instead of feed metrics. Creating lookup trackers is easier too, with dynamic pickers for application namespaces and lookups.
- **Alerting UX.** The alert wizard gains theme-aware, zoomable diagrams of the stateful lifecycle and the legacy alerting architecture, a recipients multi-select with address validation, and resizable full-width command editors.
- **Built for very large scale.** The Virtual Tenants overview and Virtual Group views now load slim entity payloads and fetch details on demand — no more browser-tab exhaustion on very large environments — and a reliability fix ensures background summary/KV updates in search commands can no longer be silently dropped.
- **Remote accounts.** Rotate a deployment's bearer token on demand with a per-row **Rotate token now** action.
- **Flex Objects — richer insight.** A new rich **Last-metrics charts modal** replaces the raw-JSON inspector, converging trackers gain a wider tracked-entities view with colour-coded availability tiles, and the tracker simulation now lists the covered sub-objects — so you can see exactly what a tracker covers before you create it.
- **And more.** Configurable tstats time span for Elastic trackers, explicit Unlock action for DSM/DHM threshold locks, resizable data-preview tables, a licensing safety fix so a transient KV read error can never downgrade a valid license to a Foundation trial, and a batch of fixes.

- SHA256: e880b5b4adae5cab780032cd3bd839e06619ff7911c43d29bb5ddb1e0d3ad8ed

Table 7: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2538	feature - Configuration: native TrackMe management UIs replace the Splunk UCC configuration page	The Splunk-generated (UCC) configuration page is retired and replaced by native TrackMe React interfaces, accessible from the Configuration menu: **Manage Email delivery accounts**, **Manage Remote deployment accounts** and **Manage S3 export accounts** provide modern account management with inline connectivity tests, clear validation and secure credential handling; a new **System settings** page groups all **122 system settings** behind a docs-style sidebar navigation, with per-setting documentation modals, drift-proof schema generation, insufficient-permissions detection, and the AI Assistant integrated in context. Every reference and link across the application now points to the native interfaces.
#2498	feature - DSM: first-class lookup monitoring, including empty-lookup alerting	Lookups monitored as DSM entities gain a fully normalised experience. TrackMe can now alert when a lookup has **zero records** — or fewer than a configurable **minimum record count** (per-entity setting, with its own impact score weight) — closing the gap where an emptied lookup went unnoticed. The entity overview surfaces the last-known record count as a dedicated KPI tile, status messages and the delay-management UI are reframed for lookup semantics (staleness rather than feed delay/latency), entity charts and the "Overview data source" tab show records and update frequency, and stateful alert emails embed lookup-appropriate charts. The lookups hybrid-tracker wizard adds dynamic pickers that discover application namespaces and lookups and auto-translate the selection into tracker parameters.
#2570	feature - Remote accounts: on-demand token rotation	The Manage Remote deployment accounts interface gains a per-row **Rotate token now** action (with confirmation) to force the rotation of a deployment's bearer token on demand, and newly created accounts can be force-rotated in a single call. The rotation flow is fail-safe by construction: the new token is generated and validated against the remote deployment before it is stored, and the previous token is only revoked last.

Table 8: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2531	change - Elastic trackers: configurable tstats time span	Elastic sources (shared and dedicated) running in tstats mode can now configure the search time span, allowing the tracking behaviour to be tuned to the data profile instead of relying on a fixed window.
#2548	change - Alerting: theme-aware, zoomable architecture diagrams	The static alerting diagrams are replaced by theme-aware, zoomable components: the alert creation wizard now embeds an interactive diagram of the stateful alerting lifecycle, and the legacy alerting architecture is illustrated with a matching zoomable SVG diagram (#2551). Both render crisply in dark and light themes and support click-to-zoom inspection.
#2544	change - Stateful alerting: recipients multi-select and resizable command editors	The alert modal replaces the free-text recipients field with a multi-select accepting one address per entry (with format validation), and the command editors become full-width and vertically resizable for comfortable editing of longer searches.
#2596	change - Alerting: email delivery account pre-selected in the alert wizard	When creating a stateful alert, the wizard now pre-selects the first configured email delivery account instead of leaving the field empty, so email alerting works out of the box with one less step.
#2598	change - Configuration Guardian: configurable environment name on email notifications	Guardian email notifications can now carry a configurable environment name, making it easy to tell at a glance which deployment a Guardian alert email came from.
#2600	change - Configuration Guardian: email delivery account pre-selected in the notifications setup	The Guardian notifications configuration now pre-selects the first configured email delivery account, consistent with the alert wizard.
#2572	change - UI: auto-fit and resizable columns in data preview tables	Data preview tables (lookup previews, search previews, gap-analysis wizards, CMDB integration) now auto-fit their column widths to the content and support manual column resizing — long column headers and values are no longer truncated into unreadable columns.
#2575	change - FLX converging trackers: richer tracked-entities modal and simulation	The converging tracker tracked-entities modal gains a wider layout with colour-coded availability KPI tiles, and the tracker simulation now exposes the list of covered sub-objects (#2580) so you can verify the tracker's coverage before creating it.
#2592	change - FLX: rich "Last metrics" charts modal	The Flex Object "Last metrics" inspector is replaced by a rich charts modal — the latest tracked metrics are presented as readable visualisations instead of a raw-JSON dump, making it far easier to interpret a Flex Object's current state at a glance.
#2579	change - DSM/DHM: explicit Unlock action for threshold locks	Entities with locked delay/latency thresholds gain an explicit **Unlock** action in the UI (and matching AI Assistant awareness), making it straightforward to return an entity to automatic threshold management.
#2556	change - Virtual Tenants: scoped tenant pre-selected in Clear operational status	Launching "Clear operational status" from a tenant's Operational Status view now pre-selects that tenant instead of defaulting to all tenants, avoiding accidental cross-tenant clears.
#2568	change - Virtual Groups: entity filters reject structured payload fields	The Virtual Group entity filter now rejects structured payload fields (status/SLA JSON messages, dynamic thresholds and similar) which are not meaningful filtering dimensions: the wizard warns as you type and blocks submission, and the API enforces the same rule server-side.
#2534	change - Licensing: legacy free-extended tier decommissioned	The legacy free-extended licensing tier is decommissioned, and NFR (not-for-resale) licenses are now surfaced explicitly in the license information.
#2496	change - Dependency maintenance	Third-party dependencies were refreshed in consolidated maintenance batches as part of the 2.4.8 cycle, and the unused webpack-dev-server development dependency (and its orphaned demo scaffolding) was removed from the UI build toolchain.

Table 9: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2517	bug - Virtual Tenants overview could exhaust the browser at very large scale	Opening the Virtual Tenants entities overview (or a Virtual Group) on very large environments loaded full entity records for every row and could kill the browser tab. These views now load slim payloads containing only what the tables render, and fetch the complete record on demand (row expansion, entity overview) — dramatically reducing memory usage with no loss of detail.
#2542	bug - Search commands: late background updates could be silently dropped	Background threads started late in the execution of several TrackMe search commands (summary registrations, KV updates) could be silently killed when the search process terminated, occasionally dropping updates. These operations are now performed synchronously by design, and a permanent safeguard prevents the pattern from being reintroduced.
#2582	bug - FLX: concurrent hybrid trackers could overwrite each other's entity fields	When multiple FLX hybrid trackers updated the same entity concurrently, tracker executions could overwrite entity fields instead of merging them. Field updates are now merged correctly.
#2546	bug - DHM: missing "Status reason" card on entities with quoted status messages	DHM entities whose status message contained quoted content (for example ML outlier messages) showed an empty "Status reason" card — an escaping issue corrupted the message before display. The status reason now renders correctly, self-healing on the next entity view with no migration required.
#2535	bug - AI Assistant: light mode honoured and close button always visible	The AI Assistant panel could render in dark theme while the host page was in light mode, and the panel's close button could become invisible. The panel now follows the application's resolved theme on every page, and the header controls are theme-aware and always visible.
#2550	bug - Hybrid tracker wizards: the tracker name input no longer fights the user	Editing a tracker name in the creation wizards could trigger unwanted resets and repeated random-suffix injections while typing. The unique suffix is now applied once at creation only, and the name input behaves as expected.
#2540	bug - Elastic sources: shared executor refreshes the UI cache after updates	The shared Elastic sources executor did not refresh the UI cache after updating entities, leaving tables stale until the next full refresh cycle. The cache is now refreshed at the end of each shared Elastic cycle.
#2528	bug - Configuration: default values aligned with shipped configuration	Several settings declared default values that did not match the shipped configuration defaults, which could surface misleading values in the configuration interfaces. All defaults are now aligned and verified by an automated consistency check.
#2593	bug - Licensing: a transient KV read error can no longer downgrade a valid license	License validation now distinguishes a genuinely empty license store from a transient KV read error: a momentary KV-store blip could previously be read as "no license" and cause a valid subscription to be replaced with a Foundation trial. Errored reads are now treated as "state temporarily unavailable" and never mint a trial.
#2585	bug - FLX: splk_queues_filling use case set the entity alias to the host instead of the queue	The `splk_queues_filling` Flex Object use case set each tracked entity's alias to the host name rather than the queue name. The alias is now the queue name, so entities are labelled meaningfully.
#2589	bug - FLX: library trackers drop spurious prefixes and emit true description arrays	Corrects two Flex Object library issues where tracker names carried a spurious prefix and entity descriptions were emitted as a single joined string instead of a true array, improving how library-based Flex Objects are named and described.

11.1.5 Version 2.4.7 - build 1783461509 (08/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.7 — AI Routines: your standing instructions to TrackMe, plus a full Configuration Guardian management experience.

- **AI Routines — describe a monitoring task in plain English, and TrackMe watches for it.** Write a sentence like *"tell me if 4 or more high-priority feeds turn red within 15 minutes, correlate what they have in common, and add a note to each entity" — or "every morning at 08:00, send me a plain-English digest of the tenant's health: what is red, what changed since yesterday, and what deserves attention"* — TrackMe compiles it into a structured instruction, runs it on the schedule you choose, and delivers the outcome as an email or a Splunk event, with **real, audited actions** if (and only if) you granted them. Three evaluation strategies put you in control of AI cost: **Agentic** (the LLM reasons on every cycle), **Hybrid** (a cheap SPL trigger gates the LLM — zero tokens when nothing is happening), and **Deterministic** (SPL computes the condition, the LLM formats the outcome). Start from a template or a blank intent, preview the exact workflow before anything is created, and dry-run it with **Evaluate**. Opt-in by construction, with a kill switch, a creator-roles policy, consent pinned to the exact permissions you approved, per-routine AI provider and timeout, full token-cost visibility and a dedicated activity audit dashboard. See *AI Routines*.
- **Configuration Guardian — now a full management experience.** A new Check Catalog lets administrators enable/disable and tune every check, snooze alerts, and review severities with clear escalation ladders; a new degraded-tenant check detects tenants whose operations are impaired; and **email notifications** can be configured on alert lifecycle transitions — so Guardian findings reach you even outside the UI. An Ask-AI panel brings the AI Assistant directly to the Guardian page.
- **AI Advisors — stability.** Advisors now start reliably on OpenAI providers (strict-mode tool schemas), and search-hosted interactive execution gains automatic resume of orphaned runs.
- **Faster and more resilient at scale.** The Virtual Tenants page now loads its cached data in a single batched request (dramatically smaller responses, no more intermittent errors under heavy concurrent search load), and the global Support Diagnostic gains checkpoint/resume resilience with live step-by-step progress — it no longer gets stuck silently on large environments.
- **Fixes & polish.** The AI Assistant now knows bulk actions accept wildcards, refreshed Google Gemini model suggestions, quieter logs on deployments without remote accounts, and a batch of minor hardening fixes from the previous cycle.

- SHA256: 9c869f73ca158a1c8eb3fe14dad4dbce97b4696cdddb54893b8653e1167cea2c

Table 10: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2460	feature - AI Routines: scheduled natural-language AI tasks that watch, notify and (with consent) act	Describe a monitoring task in plain English and TrackMe turns it into a **standing instruction**: compiled by the AI into a structured, reviewable form, executed on your cron schedule, and delivered as an email or a Splunk event — with real, audited actions when you have explicitly granted them. Each routine selects one of three evaluation strategies (**Agentic**, **Hybrid**, **Deterministic**) to control AI cost directly; Hybrid routines cost zero LLM tokens when nothing is happening. Includes a starter-template gallery, a workflow diagram previewing exactly how the routine will run, an **Evaluate** dry-run with iterative refinement, per-routine AI provider and execution timeout, write permissions scoped by capability family with consent pinned to what you approved, run statistics and per-routine token-cost visibility, and a dedicated activity audit dashboard. Opt-in by construction (inert until the AI Assistant is enabled and a provider is configured) with a system kill switch and a creator-roles policy. Requires Python 3.13 (Splunk 10.2.x+). See *AI Routines*.
#2459	feature - Configuration Guardian: management UI, snooze and per-check tuning	The Configuration Guardian gains a full management surface under the Configuration menu: a searchable **Check Catalog** where administrators can enable or disable each check, tune per-check thresholds, and snooze alerts; a reviewed severity model with critical tiers and visible escalation ladders; and an Ask-AI panel to reason about Guardian findings with the AI Assistant directly from the page.
#2467	feature - Configuration Guardian: degraded-tenant check and email notifications	A new native Guardian check detects tenants whose operations are degraded, and administrators can now configure **email notifications** on Guardian alert lifecycle transitions — so critical configuration findings reach the right people even when nobody is looking at the UI.

Table 11: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2461	change - AI Advisors: search-hosted execution and orphan auto-resume	Interactive AI Advisor runs now execute search-hosted for reliability, and runs orphaned by an interruption are automatically resumed instead of being lost.
#2464	change - Support Diagnostic: checkpoint/resume resilience and live progress	The global Support Diagnostic is rebuilt around a checkpoint/resume worker with automated retries and a live step-by-step progress view. On large environments it no longer gets stuck silently — progress is always visible, and failures are surfaced instead of hanging.
#2439	change - AI Providers: refreshed Google Gemini model suggestions	The Google Gemini provider suggestions and help text are refreshed for the Gemini 3.x family, including the `gemini-pro-latest` alias.
#2416	change - Dependency maintenance and security updates	Third-party dependencies were refreshed and two security advisories addressed as part of the 2.4.7 cycle. **Routine updates:** `prettier` 3.8.4 → 3.9.4, `@types/node` 26.0.1 → 26.1.0, `@typescript-eslint` 8.62.0 → 8.62.1, `webpack` 5.108.0 → 5.108.3, `date-holidays` 3.30.2 → 3.32.0 (all build/development dependencies). **Security fixes:** `jsonata` deduplicated to 2.2.1 — High severity, CVE-2026-52746 (a transitive dependency of a bundled Splunk UI library); `js-yaml` (3.x) lifted to 3.15.0 — Moderate severity, CVE-2026-53550 (a test-time-only transitive dependency). No functional change to TrackMe behaviour.

Table 12: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2462	bug - AI Advisors failed to start on OpenAI providers	On OpenAI providers enforcing strict tool schemas, the AI Advisor agent could fail before starting. Tool schemas are now strict-mode safe, so advisors run reliably on OpenAI.
#2436	bug - Virtual Tenants page could fail intermittently under heavy search load	When many concurrent searches saturated the environment, loading the Virtual Tenants page could intermittently fail with server errors. The page now retrieves its cached data in a single batched request per page — dramatically smaller responses and no sensitivity to concurrent-search saturation.
#2451	bug - Global Support Diagnostic could fail silently	The global diagnostic could fail without surfacing any error, log or visibility of what happened. Failures are now surfaced with clear status, and the new checkpoint/resume worker prevents silent stalls.
#2465	bug - AI Assistant refused wildcard bulk actions	The AI Assistant chat was not aware that bulk actions accept `*` / `?` wildcards in the entity list, and refused whole-group requests. It now uses wildcards where appropriate.
#2406	bug - Noisy warning on deployments without remote accounts	Deployments with no remote accounts configured logged a repeated warning about the remote-accounts configuration on every call. This normal state is no longer reported as a warning.
#2398	bug - Batch of minor hardening fixes from the 2.4.6 review cycle	Eight small fixes deferred from the previous release's final review, including: the Workload overview "# Errors" card no longer shows an alert border when there are zero errors, the Remote Accounts force-rotation flow refreshes the rotation-logs view and restores keyboard focus, more consistent replica and threshold refresh behaviour, and assorted input-validation and display-fallback corrections (#2399, #2400, #2401, #2402, #2403, #2404, #2405).

11.1.6 Version 2.4.6 - build 1782921685 (01/07/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.6 — Workload execution-error visibility, replica reliability, and estate-wide bulk actions.

- **Workload — see why a scheduled search failed.** TrackMe now automatically captures and stores the actual execution-error messages of monitored scheduled searches (not just counts, and with no AI required), surfaces them in a dedicated Execution-errors view on the entity, and includes them in stateful-alert notifications — so an operator sees the root-cause error directly in the alert.
- **Workload — a redesigned Versioning experience.** The Versioning metadata tab is rebuilt as a structured, filterable version history: each tracked change is shown as an expandable card with *who* changed it, *when*, and *what* changed, and a colour-coded before/after diff for every affected property — the search itself, but also non-search settings such as the schedule and time range. Summary cards (total versions, versions in range, latest version), a time-range selector, a free-text filter, and an *"inspected … ago"* freshness indicator make it easy to review exactly how a scheduled search evolved over time.
- **Full control over your Virtual Tenants landing page.** TrackMe users can now organise the Virtual Tenants overview exactly the way they work — drag tenant cards, Virtual Group categories, and the groups within each category into any order (saved globally for all users), and the Administration menu is grouped into clear labelled sections. Together with the role-scoped Saved Views, this rounds out a rich cycle of Virtual Tenants enhancements that let each team land on a page tailored to their needs.
- **Replica trackers & tenants — a major reliability pass.** Replicated entities are no longer re-evaluated locally (which could corrupt their state and cause them to disagree with the source); they now mirror the source state, their table display fields and status are restored, Tenant Home counters refresh immediately

after a replica run, and the Manage/Execute replica screens are repaired with clear replica-context messaging.

- **Target whole families of entities in one action.** Bulk operations across the REST API (including acknowledgements, logical groups and ML outliers) now accept `*` / `?` wildcards, so you can act on an entire index, sourcetype family, or naming pattern in a single call instead of listing every entity.
- **More helpful alerts & AI.** Stateful-alert notifications now embed Workload error traces, disruption-grace states are labelled correctly, the AI status report stays informational (no un-actionable advisor prompts in one-way emails), and Claude Sonnet 5 is suggested as the default Anthropic model.

- SHA256: b37864f49d8130296ceeef35567a12bd5c562430fe01a0445c159306cd15e280

Table 13: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2364	feature - Workload: automatic capture & surfacing of scheduled-search execution errors (no AI required)	TrackMe now automatically stores the actual error messages produced by monitored scheduled searches and presents them in a dedicated **Execution-errors** view when you open the entity — no AI Advisor needed. The same error traces are also embedded in stateful-alert notifications, so you can see *why* a scheduled search failed straight from the alert.
#2277	feature - Wildcard targeting for bulk actions across the REST API	Bulk operations now accept `*` and `?` wildcards in the entity list, so an action can target a whole family of entities (an index, a sourcetype pattern, a naming convention) in a single call instead of enumerating each one. Available across bulk entity actions, acknowledgements, logical-group membership and ML outliers, with a safeguard that refuses a bare match-everything pattern.
#2270	feature - Custom display order for Virtual Tenants and Virtual Groups	Administrators can now arrange tenant cards, Virtual Group categories, and the groups within a category in a curated global order (drag to reorder), instead of the fixed alphabetical layout. The Virtual Tenants **Administration** menu is also grouped into labelled sections for easier navigation.
#2273	feature - New Flex Object use case: Cribl Logstream memory usage	A new ready-to-use Flex Object use case monitors Cribl Logstream memory usage, sharing the tracked entity with the existing CPU-usage use case.
#2372	feature - Remote Accounts: manual force bearer-token rotation	The Remote Accounts Overview now offers a manual **force token rotation** action — for all accounts at once or a single account — so administrators can rotate remote bearer tokens on demand rather than waiting for the automatic schedule.

Table 14: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2379	change - Workload: redesigned Versioning metadata experience	The Workload Versioning metadata tab is rebuilt from a raw data dump into a structured, filterable version history. Each tracked version is an expandable card showing who made the change, when, which properties changed, and a colour-coded before/after (unified) diff for every affected property — the search SPL and non-search settings alike (schedule, earliest/latest time range, wildcard). The full search definition is always shown, even when the change was on a non-search field. The tab adds summary cards (total versions, versions in the selected range, latest version and its author), a time-range selector (24h / 7d / 30d / 90d / 1y / custom, with a graceful fallback to the full history), a free-text filter across definition/user/version id/diff, an *"inspected … ago"* freshness indicator, expand/collapse-all, copy version id, and an "Open in Search" pivot. All client-side over the data TrackMe already stores — no extra searches.
#2308	change - Flex Objects: automatic default-metric backfill for older trackers	Flex Object trackers created from the library before default metrics existed now have their default metric backfilled automatically on upgrade, so opening the entity shows a meaningful metric instead of a raw status. A library audit also added the missing default-metric definitions to the shipped use cases.
#2296	change - Tenant Home: SLA drilldown opens the Audit SLA view inline	Clicking the SLA percentage on Tenant Home now opens the Audit SLA view embedded as a modal, keeping you in context instead of navigating away.
#2289	change - Prominent "Save pending changes" action on unsaved-changes banners	The unsaved-changes banners on the ML Outliers models and thresholds screens now include a clear **Save pending changes** button, so pending edits are easier to commit.
#2387	change - AI: Claude Sonnet 5 suggested as the default Anthropic model	When configuring an Anthropic AI provider, Claude Sonnet 5 is now offered as the suggested default model.
#2265	change - AI: support for gpt-5 and o-series reasoning models	AI provider requests now use the correct token and temperature parameters for OpenAI gpt-5 and o-series reasoning models, so those models work without errors while classic models are unaffected.
#2312	change - Flex Objects: retire the Splunk fields-quality use case	The legacy Splunk fields-quality Flex Object use case has been removed, as its role is now fully covered by the Field Quality Monitoring (FQM) component.
#2264	change - Dependency maintenance batch	A consolidated third-party dependency maintenance batch was applied as part of the 2.4.6 cycle, keeping bundled dependencies current.

Table 15: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2340	bug - Replica tenants: replicated entities could get a corrupted state	On replica tenants, replicated entities were being re-evaluated locally, which could corrupt their state and make them disagree with the source (for example a replica showing green while the source was red). Replicated entities now trust and mirror the source state, and the shadow view is refreshed immediately after a replica run.
#2350	bug - Replica entities: blank table fields and wrong red status	Replica entities could show blank display fields in the table, and Outliers / Data-sampling could be shown red incorrectly. Display fields are now enriched while keeping the source state.
#2346	bug - Replica execution did not refresh Tenant Home counters	After a replica execution, the Tenant Home donuts and KPI cards stayed at 0 until the next health-tracker cycle. They now refresh immediately once the replica run completes.
#2338	bug - Replica Virtual Tenants: Manage/Execute replica screens broken	The Manage and Execute replica-tracker screens were broken and gave no replica-specific context. They are repaired and now clearly indicate the replica context.
#2362	bug - Deleting a replica tracker could fail	Deleting a replica tracker could fail with a server error when the request did not include the component. The delete now succeeds without it.
#2392	bug - Replica wizard listed tenants without the required component	The replica creation wizard's source-tenant picker now only lists tenants that actually have the relevant component enabled.
#2375	bug - Workload: non-search versioning changes were lost on re-inspection	Workload versioning changes to non-search properties (schedule, earliest/latest time range, wildcard settings) were dropped from storage when an entity was re-inspected. All versioning differences are now preserved.
#2267	bug - Adaptive delay skipped variable-delay-policy tenants	Adaptive delay never selected entities using a variable delay policy, silently skipping them, and the delay flip-event investigation view could miss variable-delay breaches. Both now handle variable-delay entities correctly.
#2284	bug - Adaptive-delay setting ignored when creating DSM/DHM tenants	The adaptive-delay choice was not honoured during DSM/DHM tenant creation. The setting from the wizard is now applied.
#2293	bug - Disruption-grace state mislabelled in flip events	An entity held in a protective (blue) state by the disruption-queue grace period was mislabelled as logical-group protection in flip events. The state is now labelled correctly.
#2380	bug - Stateful alert failed for entities with no chart-window metrics	The stateful-alert action could fail when an entity had no component metrics in the alert's chart window. This case is now handled and the alert completes.
#2384	bug - AI status report proposed an interactive action inside a one-way email	The AI status report embedded in stateful-alert emails could suggest running an interactive AI Advisor, which is not actionable in an email. The report now stays informational.
#2367	bug - AI Concierge Advisor failed on every tenant	The AI Concierge Advisor failed for each tenant because it looked up the tenant record by the wrong key. It now resolves the tenant correctly.
#2377	bug - Noisy ML warning on empty input	Native ML training/scoring logged a context-free warning on empty input. The message is demoted and enriched, removing the log noise.
#2316	bug - Some changes were slow to appear in the entity table	Configuration changes (blocklist, lagging-class and logical-group) and several **Bulk edit** actions now refresh the entity table immediately — the Status, Score and thresholds update at once instead of waiting for the next tracker cycle (so an action no longer looks like it "did not work"). A related logical-group refresh error for components a tenant does not use is also fixed.
#2276	bug - Pretty-JSON command did not support array fields	The `trackmeprettyjson` command now handles JSON array fields in addition to objects.
#2327	bug - Cribl pipeline percentages could be blank on idle windows	The Cribl Logstream pipeline use case could produce empty sent/dropped percentages when no events flowed in a window. The percentages are now guarded against division by zero.

11.1.7 Version 2.4.5 - build 1782421503 (25/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.5 — expedited hotfix: AI Advisor on Splunk Cloud, and minor fixes

- **AI Advisor now starts reliably on Splunk Cloud (the reason for this release)**: on Splunk Cloud and Splunk hosted LLMs, the AI Advisor fails to start because Splunk's bundled Python pointed at a certificate file that does not exist in the app's runtime. The AI Advisor is now immune to this for every AI provider, while still fully verifying its HTTPS connections. The in-app AI Assistant chat was not affected. **Customers using AI features on Splunk Cloud are encouraged to upgrade.**
- **AI Assistant panel theme**: the AI Assistant side panel no longer follows the operating-system theme instead of the TrackMe theme on some browsers, so it always matches the page.
- **Cleaner upgrades from 2.3.19**: a harmless but misleading migration error that was logged on every cycle after upgrading from 2.3.19 is now resolved, and a few missing default labels are backfilled.
- **Acknowledgement indicator**: enabling or disabling an acknowledgement in bulk now updates the indicator in the Tenant Home table immediately, completing the shadow-records follow-ups from the previous releases.
- **Dependency maintenance**: the cycle's batched dependency updates.

- SHA256: f26f51c4a468338c270ceb2d5e4e64a857c15201211327da04c11a87bf965b16

Table 16: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2253	bug - AI Advisor failed to start on some Splunk Cloud search heads	On some Splunk Cloud search heads, Splunk's bundled Python advertises a certificate-bundle path that does not exist in TrackMe's runtime context. The AI Advisor builds its HTTPS clients eagerly and passed that stale path straight to the TLS layer, causing a *file not found* failure before any advisor could run. The AI Advisor path is now made immune to a stale certificate path for **all** AI providers, with full HTTPS verification preserved. The AI Assistant chat was never affected. A small diagnostic command was also added to validate the certificate handling directly in a given environment.
#2256	bug - AI Assistant panel rendered in the wrong theme on some browsers	The AI Assistant side panel could render in the wrong theme (for example a light panel on a dark page) on Edge/Windows, because it followed the operating-system colour scheme instead of the TrackMe theme. The panel now consistently follows the application theme.
#2252	bug - Misleading migration error after upgrading from 2.3.19	Tenants upgraded from 2.3.19 logged a harmless but incorrect schema-migration error on every cycle, and a few default labels were never seeded. The error is resolved and the missing default labels are backfilled automatically on upgrade.
#2248	bug - Acknowledgement indicator could appear stale in the Tenant Home table	Enabling or disabling an acknowledgement in bulk did not update the acknowledgement indicator in the Tenant Home table until the next tracker cycle refreshed it. The indicator now updates immediately, completing the same class of shadow-records fixes delivered in the previous releases.

Table 17: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2250	change - Dependency maintenance batch	A consolidated third-party dependency maintenance batch was applied as part of the 2.4.5 cycle, keeping bundled frontend dependencies current.

11.1.8 Version 2.4.4 - build 1782379508 (25/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.4 — Slipstream follow-ups, DHM & MHM reliability fixes, and minor corrections

- **Shadow records polish**: a set of follow-up fixes to the 2.4.3 Slipstream read cache. Notes, entity maintenance and entity details now always reflect the latest state immediately, instead of occasionally showing a stale value until the next tracker cycle.
- **Silent metric hosts now raise alerts (MHM)**: a metric host that stopped sending all of its metrics could stay green forever with no alert. TrackMe now re-evaluates fully-silent hosts, so they turn red as expected and SLA and alerting follow.
- **More robust host coverage gap analysis (DHM)**: large reference inventories are now read in full, with no silent truncation, and matched more reliably. Hosts are no longer mis-reported as missing on either side.
- **MHM entity Overview tab restored**: the per-entity Overview tab, broken since 2.3.16, works again.
- **Logical groups protected against accidental member removal**: fixed a case where valid logical-group members could be wrongly purged on certain tenants.
- **Minor fixes**: a half-width Workload chart is corrected, automated AI ML model review now also covers FQM and Workload entities, plus documentation and dependency maintenance.

- SHA256: 520cce3c65fd78ec1f2cc5da84dfb7ae7e065323390ce051c5238a1e506d39b4

Table 18: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2216	change - Automated AI ML Advisor extended to FQM and Workload	The automated AI ML model review now also covers **Field Quality Monitoring** and **Workload** entities, which already create ML outlier models. Automated review stays opt-in and off by default for these components, and the change also clears a harmless error that was logged when a tenant was deleted or disabled.
#2214	change - Security and dependency maintenance batch	A consolidated security and third-party dependency maintenance batch was applied as part of the 2.4.4 cycle, including security-relevant frontend dependency upgrades, keeping bundled dependencies current.

Table 19: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2224	bug - Metric hosts that go fully silent stayed green with no alert (MHM)	A metric host that stopped sending **all** of its metrics dropped out of the live monitoring window and stayed frozen in its last green state — no alert was raised and its SLA stayed at 100%. Partial interruptions were already detected; full silence was not. TrackMe now re-evaluates fully-silent hosts from their stored history, so they turn red as expected, SLA degrades and alerts fire, and they recover automatically when metrics resume.
#2241	bug - Host coverage gap analysis unreliable on large inventories (DHM)	When reconciling a large reference inventory against tracked hosts, very large inventories were silently truncated and some hosts were mis-reported as present in only one of the two sides. The full inventory is now read without truncation, and host matching is more robust, so the comparison is accurate even on very large inventories.
#2222	bug - MHM entity Overview tab was broken	The per-entity Overview tab for Metric Host Monitoring referenced a command removed in 2.3.16 and had been broken since. The tab now renders its metric breakdown correctly again. A build-time safeguard was also added to catch this class of broken command reference in the future.
#2229	bug - Notes could appear stale in entity tables	After adding, editing or deleting a note, the change could remain invisible in the entity table until the next tracker cycle refreshed it. Note changes are now reflected immediately.
#2232	bug - Entity maintenance state could appear stale in entity tables	Placing an entity into, or out of, maintenance could remain invisible in the entity table until the next tracker cycle. The maintenance state now updates immediately.
#2234	bug - Entity SLA could be shown stale in detail views	In single-entity detail views, the SLA indicator could display a stale value because it was read from a cached record instead of being recomputed. Detail views now always show the live SLA.
#2218	bug - Tenant Home entity Overview modal showed incomplete details	The entity Overview modal on Tenant Home could open with some detail fields missing because it rendered the lightweight table row. The modal now enriches the row with the full entity record before displaying it.
#2220	bug - Workload Overview chart rendered at half width	The Workload Overview chart could render at half of its available width inside a modal. The chart now measures its container correctly and uses the full width.
#2244	bug - Logical-group members could be wrongly purged on some tenants	On tenants whose component-enablement flags were stored in a particular format, the logical-group housekeeping task could mis-classify valid members as orphans and remove them. The check now interprets those flags consistently, so members are no longer removed by mistake.

11.1.9 Version 2.4.3 - build 1782214134 (23/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.3 — Slipstream: a major performance & scalability initiative, configurable backups & S3 export, Saved Views, and AI advisor evolutions

- **Slipstream — performance & scalability initiative (the headline of this release)**: TrackMe now makes dramatically fewer REST round-trips on its hot paths, which is the dominant cost on large standalone and Search Head Cluster deployments. Dozens of redundant or sequential calls previously made by the user interface and the schedulers are now consolidated into a single load, resolved in-process, or removed entirely. At the centre of the initiative is the **shadow filesystem cache** — a local read cache that serves hot

KV-store reads without a network round-trip — which is **now enabled by default for every tenant** (new tenants, and every qualifying existing tenant at upgrade). The result is a faster, lighter user interface and materially less pressure on the Splunk KV-store proxy layer, with **no configuration required**.

- **Saved Views**: administrators can curate named, RBAC-scoped subsets of tenants and Virtual Groups, giving each team a focused view of only the tenants relevant to them.
- **AI advisor evolutions**: a dedicated FQM dictionary-generation panel (choose the provider and add scoped instructions without a chat detour), natural-language generation of Flex Object trackers from the AI Assistant, support for the xAI (Grok) reasoning-effort parameter, and protection against AI automation running on tenants owned by *nobody*.
- **Configurable SLA calculation window**: the SLA percentage time window (previously fixed at 90 days) is now configurable, for deployments where searches cannot run over the full default window.
- **Configurable backup directory**: the backup root location is now configurable from the *Backup & Restore* settings (with environment-variable support) and falls back safely to the default location — raising a Configuration Guardian alert — if the configured path is ever unusable.
- **Backup retention managed from the UI**: backup retention is now a setting in the *Backup & Restore* tab instead of being hard-coded in the scheduler search.
- **Optional S3 export of backups**: backup archives can optionally be exported to an S3-compatible object store, with a built-in connectivity test and a fail-open design so a remote issue never blocks local backups.

- SHA256: 045ed3670efb4e74259bdf0153d29ee5a6f453007fc4a20cb362368a06a6cb7c

Table 20: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2138	feature - Slipstream — REST round-trip reduction & shadow filesystem cache (enabled by default)	A wide-ranging performance and scalability initiative that reduces the number of REST round-trips TrackMe makes on hot paths — the main constraint on large deployments. Many calls the UI and schedulers used to make individually are now consolidated into a single load, resolved in-process, or eliminated, and the **shadow filesystem cache** serves hot KV reads locally. Shadow records and the cache are now **enabled by default for all tenants** (new tenants and, at upgrade, every qualifying existing tenant), with no configuration required. The net effect is a snappier interface and significantly less load on the Splunk KV-store proxy layer.
#2073	feature - Saved Views — curated, RBAC-scoped tenant subsets	Administrators can define named **Saved Views** — curated subsets of tenants and Virtual Groups scoped by role — so each team lands on a focused view of just the tenants relevant to them instead of the full estate.
#2126	feature - Configurable backup directory with safe fallback	The location where TrackMe stores backup archives is now configurable from the *Backup & Restore* settings, with environment-variable support. If the configured directory is ever missing or not writable, TrackMe automatically falls back to the default location and raises a Configuration Guardian alert, so backups never silently stop.
#2124	feature - Backup retention managed from the UI	Backup retention (in days) is now managed as a setting in the *Backup & Restore* tab, rather than being hard-coded in the backup scheduler search.
#2130	feature - Optional S3 export of backup archives	Backup archives can optionally be exported to an S3-compatible object store. The integration includes a connectivity test and is fail-open by design, so an export or connectivity problem never blocks the local backup.
#2192	feature - FQM — dedicated AI dictionary-generation panel	Field Quality Monitoring gains a dedicated panel to generate a CIM-style field dictionary with the help of AI: pick the AI provider and supply scoped instructions directly, without going through the conversational assistant.
#2013	feature - AI Assistant — natural-language generation of Flex Object trackers	The AI Assistant can now turn a plain-language description into a ready-to-create **Flex Object tracker**: it proposes the search, constraint and KPIs, previews the matched entities, and lets the operator apply it through the existing wizard.
#2063	feature - Configurable SLA percentage calculation window	The time window used to compute SLA percentages — previously fixed at the last 90 days — is now configurable, for deployments where a workload rule or RBAC restriction prevents searches from running over the full default window.
#2144	feature - Notes — optional validity period with automatic purge	Entity and tenant notes can now be given an optional validity period, after which they are purged automatically — useful for time-bound operational annotations that should not linger.
#2040	feature - Policies & coverage — richer CMDB lookup matching	Lookup- and CMDB-based matching used by priority/tags/SLA policies and coverage gap analysis is now more expressive: multiple field mappings can be combined with OR/AND logic, the DHM `asset` multivalue field can be matched against (recognising a host by any of its known identifiers), and foreign value mappings support wildcards.
#2067	feature - Coverage gap analysis — multiple host-column matching	Host coverage gap analysis can now match against several host columns at once via OR-combined match blocks, so reference data that spreads identifiers across multiple columns is correctly reconciled.

Table 21: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2051	change - Policies — faster, non-blocking simulation on large CMDBs	Priority/tags/SLA policy simulation and apply no longer block or time out on large lookups: the simulation now runs asynchronously and the lookup matching is indexed, removing the previous slowdown (and nginx 504s) on large CMDBs. The UI also explains that wildcard match mode is significantly slower than exact matching.
#2080	change - Bulk edit — lock the threshold in the same operation	When bulk-editing DSM/DHM lagging policy or variable delay, the threshold can now be locked as part of the same operation (and the bulk selector defaults to *Lock*), so operators no longer need a second pass to pin their intent.
#2092	change - ML Outliers — edit an existing period of exclusion	An existing ML model period of exclusion can now be edited in place, instead of having to delete and recreate it.
#2070	change - Configuration Guardian — Splunk Cloud SHC member self-heal	For remote Splunk Cloud deployments, Configuration Guardian now detects and self-heals drift in the list of Search Head Cluster members of a remote account, and records an informational notice of the action taken.
#2097	change - Per-entity maintenance — inline indicator	Entities currently under per-entity maintenance now show a small icon next to the entity name, so an operator can see at a glance which entities are in a maintenance window.
#2181	change - Virtual Tenants — per-tenant Clear operational status shortcut	The Virtual Tenants page now offers a per-tenant shortcut to clear operational status, instead of having to open the tenant first.
#2157	change - Flex Objects — graphical scope editor for converging trackers	The converging-tracker edit modal now includes a graphical tenant/component picker and filter editor, making it easier to adjust the scope of a converging tracker without editing raw search syntax.
#2075	change - AI providers — xAI (Grok) reasoning effort & refreshed models	The xAI (Grok) provider now exposes a `reasoning_effort` parameter, and the bundled Grok model list has been refreshed.
#2099	change - Audit — sortable tracker runtime table	The tracker runtime table on the Trackers Performance audit page now has sortable column headers.
#2061	change - Audit — show the Result field in the SLA Flip activity modal	The SLA Flip activity modal now includes the *Result* field, giving more context on each SLA state change.
#2146	change - AI audit dashboards — view full error messages	Long error messages in the AI advisor audit dashboards are no longer truncated with no way to read them: the full text can now be opened in a modal.
#2187	change - Support Diag — include ML outlier models	Entity-scoped support diagnostics now collect the ML outlier models (rules, data and native model), making it easier to troubleshoot outlier behaviour with TrackMe support.
#2190	change - Coverage gap analysis — surface skipped reference rows	Coverage gap analysis now reports which reference rows were skipped because they were corrupted, instead of silently ignoring them.
#2136	change - Health tracker — untracked entities evaluated every cycle	Detection of untracked entities is promoted so it runs on every health-tracker cycle, surfacing newly untracked entities faster.
#2149	change - AI automation — protection on tenants owned by *nobody*	Automated AI advisor runs are now guarded against tenants whose owner is *nobody* (which previously failed with a privileged-execution error), and a persistent banner makes the condition visible so an administrator can reassign ownership.
#2123	change - Consolidated security & dependency maintenance batch	A consolidated security and third-party dependency maintenance batch was applied during the 2.4.3 cycle, keeping bundled frontend and backend dependencies current.

Table 22: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2094	bug - AI status report failed on the Splunk-hosted LLM provider	AI-generated status reports in stateful alerts could fail with an HTTP 413 error against the Splunk-hosted LLM provider when the prompt exceeded the provider's 64k-token cap. The prompt is now bounded to stay within the cap, so the report is generated reliably.
#2101	bug - Workload — scheduler KPIs reported in the wrong time window	Workload (WLK) scheduler KPIs were stamped at tracker-run time rather than event time, so delayed or overlapping runs reported their metrics in the wrong window. KPIs are now stamped at event time and land in the correct window.
#2086	bug - ML Outliers — could not define a future period of exclusion	It was not possible to define a period of exclusion in the future, and the rejection message was misleading. Future-dated exclusions are now allowed and the messaging is clear.
#2042	bug - DHM — asset field extracted a spurious value for IPv4 hosts	The DHM `asset` field incorrectly extracted the first octet of an IPv4 address as a separate identifier. It now records the correct identifiers only.
#2163	bug - Flex Objects — Modify modal failed for legacy converging trackers	The converging-tracker *Modify* modal returned a 404 for legacy trackers that predate the stored KV properties. These trackers are now resolved correctly and can be modified.
#2084	bug - Tenant Home — excessive client-side CPU usage	The Tenant Home page consumed excessive browser CPU due to leaked observers and a full-tree re-render every second. The page now refreshes efficiently, with much lower CPU usage on long-lived sessions.
#2198	bug - Virtual Tenants — disruptive auto-refresh of the Entities Overview modal	The automated refresh of the Entities Overview modal was visually disruptive (full-screen spinner, chart flash, tab reset). The refresh is now seamless and preserves the operator's place in the modal.
#2088	bug - Audit dashboards — missing inline search in dropdown filters	Dropdown filters on the audit dashboards were missing the inline search box, making long lists hard to navigate. The search box is restored.
#2090	bug - Virtual Tenants — spurious error when cancelling a loading modal	Cancelling a still-loading modal surfaced a spurious "signal is aborted without reason" error. Cancellations are now handled cleanly without a misleading error.
#2170	bug - Stateful alerts — broken embedded chart images	Embedded PNG charts in stateful-alert notification emails could render as broken images after a charting-library update. The dependency is pinned to a compatible version so charts render correctly again.
#2112	bug - DSM/DHM — delayed-inspector error on partial responses	The delayed-data inspector could raise an internal error when an entity information lookup returned a non-200 response. It now handles partial responses gracefully.
#2059	bug - UI — modal content flashing on close	Several management and creation dialogs briefly flashed their content while closing. The dialogs now close cleanly without the flash.

11.1.10 Version 2.4.2 - build 1781257469 (12/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.2 — ML training hotfix, Splunk-hosted LLM hotfix & minor evolutions

- **ML model training restored**: a regression introduced in 2.3.22 left ML outlier model training fully broken across all components — the training search requested lookup output fields that no longer existed, so no model could be trained. This release fixes the upstream search and, as a safety net, now flags a tenant as

degraded when a training or monitoring execution fails abnormally instead of failing silently. **Customers using ML outlier detection are strongly encouraged to upgrade.**

- **Splunk Cloud-hosted LLM provider fixed for AI Advisors**: AI Advisors could not run against the Splunk-hosted LLM provider (SLIM) — the agent provider bridge mistakenly routed to `api.openai.com`. The `splunk_hosted` provider is now correctly wired into the bridge, and the Azure OpenAI provider contract has been repaired on the same path.
- **Screen-adapted AI Assistant**: the in-app AI Assistant now exposes context and pre-built questions adapted to the specific screen across the Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants administration modals, instead of a generic context.
- **Assorted UI & audit fixes**: a searchable Permanently Deleted Entities modal, a corrected Trackers-performance deep-dive link, and a fix to the empty runtime-statistics chart for direct trackers.

- SHA256: 137a9e47015e6b6f1155e83d011dd820619904dd2f5ea51ab4696ffb53d68e4b

Table 23: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2008	change - Tenant Home — screen-adapted AI Assistant context & questions	The AI Assistant available across the Tenant Home administration modals now presents **context and pre-built questions adapted to the active screen** (44 AI-wired modals), instead of a generic context. Each modal surfaces suggested questions relevant to what the operator is configuring, making the assistant materially more useful in context.
#2004	change - Virtual Tenants — screen-adapted AI Assistant context & questions	The same screen-adaptation is applied to the **Virtual Tenants** administration screens: the AI Assistant context and its suggested questions are now tailored to the admin screen in use rather than a generic context.
#2010	change - Permanently Deleted Entities modal — search bar	The *Permanently Deleted Entities* management modal (Tenant Home) now includes a **search bar**, so administrators can quickly filter the list of permanently deleted entities instead of scrolling through it.
#1999	change - Consolidated security & dependency maintenance batch	A consolidated security and third-party dependency maintenance batch was applied as part of the 2.4.2 cycle, keeping bundled frontend and backend dependencies current.

Table 24: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#2018	bug - ML model training fully broken since 2.3.22	A regression introduced in 2.3.22 broke ML outlier **model training across all components**: the `mltrain` upstream search referenced `lookup … OUTPUT` fields that no longer exist, so the training search failed and no model could be produced. The upstream search is fixed, and abnormal `mltrain` / `mlmonitor` executions now **flag the tenant as degraded** so the failure is surfaced instead of passing silently. Customers relying on ML outlier detection should upgrade.
#2023	bug - Bulk *Run ML Train* / *Run ML Monitor* stopped mid-list	When triggering ML training or monitoring in bulk from the UI, the operation could randomly stop part-way through the selection because the background thread was reaped by splunkd. The bulk action now runs as a **durable detached search job**, so it completes the whole list reliably.
#2014	bug - AI Advisors failed with the Splunk-hosted LLM provider (SLIM)	Running any AI Advisor against the **Splunk-hosted LLM provider** failed: the agent provider bridge routed requests to `api.openai.com` with a placeholder API key instead of the Splunk SLIM endpoint. The `splunk_hosted` provider is now correctly wired into the agent provider bridge so AI Advisors work on Splunk Cloud's hosted LLM.
#2019	bug - AI Advisors failed with the Azure OpenAI provider	On the same agent provider bridge, the **Azure OpenAI** provider contract was never applied (missing `api-version` and API-key wiring), so AI Advisor runs against Azure OpenAI failed. The Azure contract is now correctly wired via an httpx hook.
#2007	bug - Trackers-performance deep-dive opened a removed dashboard	The Trackers-performance deep-dive link pointed at a classic dashboard that has been removed, opening a dead view and losing the prefilled context. The link now opens the native React *Trackers Performance* audit page with its context preserved.
#2002	bug - Runtime statistics chart empty for direct trackers	In the Virtual Tenants operational / scheduler status view, the runtime statistics chart was empty for direct trackers because of a tracker/wrapper metric-name mismatch. The chart now resolves the correct metric name and renders the runtime statistics as expected.

11.1.11 Version 2.4.1 - build 1781039179 (09/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.1 — Threshold Lock, Topology graphs, Coverage gap analysis & audit dashboard rewrite

- **Unified Threshold Lock (DSM & DHM)**: a single, safer control replaces the former overlapping *override lagging classes* / *allow adaptive delay* / *lock* options. Locking an entity guarantees the operator's intent — the pinned threshold (static or variable) is never silently overwritten by automation — and is clearly surfaced in the UI with a lock badge. A safety-net reconcile restores any drift and leaves an audit note explaining what was corrected.
- **Automatic Label Assignment**: tenant admins can now define rules that automatically assign tenant labels to entities based on their lifecycle (discovered, enters alert, recovers) or a custom filter expression — with additive or self-reconciling removal — evaluated by the scheduled decision maker, so labelling no longer has to be done by hand.
- **Topology graphs for every component**: a new built-in topology view shows the relationships between nodes (tenant → groups → entities) as interactive link and network graphs, now available for DSM, DHM, MHM, WLK, FQM and Flex Objects.

- **Coverage gap analysis (DSM & DHM)**: a new built-in UI compares TrackMe's knowledge against a CMDB lookup or a live Splunk query in a few clicks, surfacing what is not covered (hosts, indexes, sourcetypes…) in both directions, each gap downloadable as a CSV.
- **DHM asset field**: each host entity now carries a normalised set of all known identifiers (short name, FQDN, alias…), so lookup-based operations recognise a machine however it is named — used by both *Inject Expected Hosts* and the coverage gap analysis.
- **AI Feed Lifecycle Advisor — Data Sampling**: the advisor now understands the DSM Data Sampling feature and can assist the generation of custom sampling rules (regex models) directly from sample events, surfaced inside the existing custom-rule wizard.
- **Adaptive delay**: now surfaces its activity directly on entity nodes through automated summary notes, and drops its last dependency on the Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit native ML commands. TrackMe no longer requires the Splunk AI Toolkit nor the Python for Scientific Computing add-on.
- **Audit dashboards rewrite**: all audit dashboard studios have been fully rewritten as native React user interfaces, with assorted UX improvements.
- **FLX converging trackers**: improved visibility of the underlying member entities directly from the metrics *inspect* screen, plus UI-driven in-place modification of a converging tracker.

- SHA256: 013e04a1e0ec459ac1b606e384b91479d3c23932faa672a0fdfee90bc481f280

Table 25: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1892	feature - Unified Threshold Lock for DSM & DHM thresholds	A single **Threshold Lock** control replaces the former overlapping *override lagging classes*, *allow adaptive delay* and *lock* options on DSM/DHM entities. Locking an entity guarantees the operator's intent: the pinned threshold — static or variable — is honoured and never silently overwritten by adaptive delay, variable-delay auto-review or lagging-class automation. The lock is clearly surfaced in the UI (a red lock badge on the entity, an explicit *Lock & apply* / *Apply without locking* confirmation when editing a threshold), and an independent safety-net reconcile restores any drift on a locked entity and writes an operator note describing what was corrected. A per-tenant master toggle (`delay_threshold_lock_enabled`) is provided.
#1979	feature - Automatic Label Assignment (rule-driven auto-labels)	Tenant admins can now define rules that **automatically assign tenant labels to entities**, configured from *Manage Labels → Automated* and evaluated by the scheduled decision maker. Each rule fires on an entity lifecycle event — **discovered**, **enters alert**, **recovers** — or when an entity matches a **custom filter** expression, and can be scoped by priority and a filter DSL. Removal is per-rule: **manual** (the label is added and kept) or **auto** (the label is present only while the condition holds and is removed when it clears, touching only the labels that rule owns). The feature is additive and costs nothing for tenants with no rules.
#1871	feature - Topology graphs for every monitoring component	A new built-in **topology** view shows the relationships between nodes for DSM, DHM, MHM, WLK and FQM, reachable from the Tenant Home header (contextual to the active component). Each component uses a hierarchy that fits its data model (e.g. DSM: tenant → data index → entity; DHM: tenant → host → index → sourcetype). The modal offers **link graph** and **network graph** views with per-node status colours, search, All / Down / Up filtering and a member-node cap that keeps every group visible. Data is fetched only when a topology is opened.
#1870	feature - Topology graphs for Flex Objects	Extends the topology view to **Flex Objects** (converging and use-case trackers), with smarter topology entry points and a more accurate Flex hybrid tracker type so the relationships between Flex nodes are represented faithfully.
#1864	feature - DHM Host coverage gap analysis	A new **Host coverage gap analysis** tool reconciles a reference inventory (a CMDB lookup, or a live Splunk search via tstats/raw) against the hosts TrackMe actually tracks, and reports the gaps in both directions — hosts present in the reference but not tracked, hosts tracked but absent from the reference, and hosts covered on both sides. Matching is asset-aware (short name ⇄ FQDN), and each set is downloadable as a CSV. Launched from the Tenant Home DHM view.
#1876	feature - DSM Feeds coverage gap analysis	The DSM counterpart of the Host coverage gap analysis. Reconcile a reference (a lookup, or a live Splunk search) against the DSM feeds TrackMe tracks, on a configurable break-by grain (default `index, sourcetype`, reducible to `index` or extensible with custom fields), and download the *only in reference*, *only in TrackMe* and *in both* sets as CSV. Launched from the DSM one-shot actions menu.
#1853	feature - DHM asset field & asset-aware host recognition	Each DHM host entity now carries an **asset** field — a normalised, deduplicated set of all known identifiers for the endpoint (the tracked object, the bare value, the short hostname extracted from an FQDN, and the alias). This lets TrackMe recognise a machine, however it is named: *Inject Expected Hosts* now matches incoming lookup rows against the asset field (short ⇄ FQDN aware, on by default), avoiding duplicate host entities, and the same normalisation powers asset-aware lookup comparisons across the product.

Table 26: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1904	change - Audit dashboards rewritten as native React UIs	All audit dashboard studios have been fully rewritten as native React user interfaces, with assorted UX improvements: Tenants Operational Status (#1904), Trackers Performance (#1906), KVstore collections (#1908), SVC usage (#1910), Data Sampling (#1900), and the adaptive delay threshold audit dashboards unified into a single UI (#1898).
#1965	change - SLA compliance reporting rebuilt as a single React-native page	The SLA compliance reporting overview and its flip drilldown — previously two separate Dashboard Studio views — are now a single native React page. Clicking an object opens its flip activity in an **in-place modal** (count, over-time chart and transitions table) instead of a new browser tab, keeping context. The existing entry points (Virtual Tenants *Open SLA overview* and the Tenant Home *SLA PCT* KPI) are preserved.
#1963	change - AI Assistant available in the ML Outliers tenant-scope modal	The *Manage: ML Outliers scope* modal now exposes the in-header AI Assistant trigger, consistent with the other Tenant Home admin modals, with context-adapted suggested questions to help configure the priority filter, the filter-expression DSL and the Volume KPI override.
#1873	change - Adaptive delay no longer depends on the Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit	Adaptive delay now uses TrackMe's native density function in place of the residual MLTK `fit DensityFunction` command, removing the last dependency on the Splunk Machine Learning Toolkit's native ML commands. As a result, TrackMe no longer requires the Splunk AI Toolkit nor the Python for Scientific Computing add-on to be installed.
#1877	change - Adaptive delay surfaces its activity through automated summary notes	When adaptive delay updates an entity's threshold, it now automatically writes a Markdown **summary note** on the entity describing the change, so its activity is visible directly on the entity node. Extended to the variable-delay slot path (#1890).
#1953	change - AI wizard modes — additional-instructions textarea on the consent card	The AI wizard consent card now offers an optional pre-launch *additional instructions* textarea, letting the operator pass extra guidance to the advisor before the run starts.

Table 27: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1884	bug - Adaptive delay never ran for variable-delay entities	Adaptive delay was unintentionally disabled for variable-delay entities (`allow_adaptive_delay` force-set to false), so those entities never benefited from adaptive thresholds. The mutual exclusion between the two features is now correctly reconciled and adaptive delay runs as expected.
#1880	bug - Adaptive delay produced no threshold on the native engine	Following the move from MLTK to the native density engine, the computed upper bound was always 0, so adaptive delay silently produced no usable threshold. The native computation now returns the correct value.
#1888	bug - AI Assistant read several tenant settings from the wrong source	The AI Assistant's describe layer read a number of tenant settings (CMDB, delay policy, impact score, monitoring, default priority) from a stale source, so they always appeared at their default values. The values are now read from the authoritative record and reported correctly.
#1886	bug - Health tracker re-asserted shadow enablement every cycle	The health tracker re-applied the shadow-enablement setting on every cycle because it read the value from the wrong source. It now reads the authoritative record and only acts when the setting actually changes.
#1896	bug - Tenant Knowledge Objects — *Open in manager* hid saved searches & alerts	The *Open in manager* action could hide saved searches and alerts with an empty owner (rewritten to the current user). Ownership is now preserved so the objects are listed as expected.
#1894	bug - Tenant Knowledge Objects — *transforms* filter returned no rows	The *transforms* kind in the Tenant Knowledge Objects filter never returned any rows. The filter now resolves correctly and lists the matching objects.
#1951	bug - FQM wizard — AI dictionary generation failed when invoked too early	Generating the data dictionary with AI in the FQM wizard could fail with an HTTP 400 error when invoked before the prerequisites were ready. The action now waits for the required context and succeeds.
#1841	bug - FLX converging tracker wizard — duplicate label	The FLX converging tracker wizard displayed a duplicate *Up/Down entities:* label. The redundant label has been removed.
#1939	bug - Inconsistent component naming in backend logs	Backend logs referred to components inconsistently (short form vs the `splk-` long form). Component naming is now consistent across the log output.

11.1.12 Version 2.4.0 - build 1780402698 (02/06/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.4.0 — AI Agents (TrackMe Agentic, GA)

- **AI Advisors (GA)**: six AI agents inspect TrackMe's monitored entities, propose grounded recommendations, and — in *act* mode, with consent — apply them through TrackMe's REST API. ML Advisor (outlier models), Feed Lifecycle (DSM/DHM thresholds), FLX Threshold, FQM (field quality + data dictionary), Component Health (WLK/MHM), and the catalog-driven Concierge.
- **Inspect by default**: every advisor runs read-only first and emits typed recommendations; *act* mode applies changes and verifies each write. Write tools are absent from the agent in inspect mode.
- **AI Assistant ↔ Advisor bridge**: the chat proposes an advisor as a one-click consent card, launches it inline with the session's resolved entity/tenant context, and renders the structured result — the chat never calls a write tool directly.
- **AI Concierge**: a catalog-driven generalist grounded in the live REST API; zero static write tools — every action is a consent-card click, with per-action typed confirmation for destructive operations.

- **AI Agents automation**: per-tenant scheduled advisor runs, scoped by priority / freshness filters, with a decommission guard disabled by default.
- **Audit**: two dashboards — *Review AI Advisor activity* and *Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity* — plus an `[AI Agent]` prefix on every entity write.
- **AI Provider accounts**: configure one or more providers — OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral, Ollama, Splunk Hosted (SLIM API), xAI — with optional Anthropic prompt caching.
- **Compatibility**: fully opt-in and fully compatible with all supported Splunk releases. The AI Advisors require Splunk 10.2.x and later (Python 3.13.x); the AI Assistant and AI Concierge run on Python 3.9.x and later. TrackMe blocks an advisor on an incompatible release, and the Assistant will not propose one.
- **Smart Status retired**: superseded by the AI Advisors; schema migration `2401` removes the legacy Smart Status collection on upgrade.
- **Non-AI fixes**: restored shared-library logging traces in the REST request path, KV de-duplication and pagination correctness, an `object_id` alias on write endpoints, per-entity maintenance mode, browser-local time display for variable-delay/threshold slots, and a SplunkUI dependency pin.
- See the new *Artificial Intelligence* documentation section.

- SHA256: 4b203a4e681ae63cd0bd62bfc781bc6f3a427d69c4eb7fdc7d25eb9f350c8bfd

Table 28: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1760	feature - AI Advisors (TrackMe Agentic) — six AI agents with inspect / act modes	Introduces six LLM-powered advisors built on a shared Splunk Agent SDK runtime (`splunklib.ai`). **ML Advisor** reviews native outlier-detection models (anomaly windows, period exclusions, retrains, false-positive clears); **Feed Lifecycle** tunes DSM/DHM delay & lag thresholds, adaptive/variable delay, monitoring state, priority and impact-score weights; **FLX Threshold** calibrates FLX dynamic thresholds; **FQM Advisor** manages field-quality thresholds and the per-tracker data dictionary (with wizard-time generation); **Component Health** triages WLK and MHM. Each advisor runs **inspect** (read-only, structured recommendations) by default and, where enabled, **act** (applies allowlisted write tools through TrackMe's REST API and re-reads to confirm). Every write is RBAC-checked at the REST boundary and tagged `[AI Agent]` in the entity audit trail. See *The AI Advisors*.
#1760	feature - AI Assistant ↔ Advisor bridge and AI Concierge	The AI Assistant proposes an advisor as a typed action contract rendered as an inline **consent card** (*Run now* / *Inspect-only first* / *Cancel*), launches it with the chat session's resolved entity/tenant context (never LLM-constructed identifiers), shows a live tool-call feed and renders the structured result — the chat never calls a write tool directly. The **AI Concierge** is a catalog-driven generalist grounded in the live TrackMe REST API with **zero static write tools**: it proposes structured action contracts that fire only on the user's Confirm click, with per-action typed confirmation for destructive operations. See *The AI Concierge*.
#1760	feature - AI Agents automation, audit dashboards and AI Provider accounts	**Manage AI Agents automation** configures per-tenant scheduled advisor runs (enable each advisor independently, pin a provider, set priority / SLA / tag filters and custom instructions, set operational caps; decommission disabled by default). **Manage AI Provider accounts** supports OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral, Ollama, Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) and xAI, with optional Anthropic prompt caching. Two audit dashboards — **Review AI Advisor activity** (interactive + automated) and **Review Scheduled AI Advisor activity** (scheduled-only, with an hour-of-day cadence histogram and a per-tenant × advisor last-run matrix) — record every run to the summary index. See *AI Agents automation*, *Auditing AI activity* and *Configuring AI Provider accounts*.
#1789	feature - Per-entity maintenance mode (force BLUE for a window)	New per-entity maintenance window that forces a single entity into `BLUE` for a configured duration, distinct from the tenant-wide and global maintenance modes — lets you suppress one noisy entity without silencing the whole tenant's alerting. Available from the entity *Actions* menu and the Tenant Home overview.
#1785	feature - Variable-delay / FLX variable-threshold slots shown in browser-local time	Variable-delay slot hours and FLX variable-threshold slot hours now display in the browser's local timezone (with a UTC-offset annotation) instead of raw UTC. Storage is unchanged — UTC remains canonical in KV; the conversion is render-side only.

Table 29: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1760	change - Smart Status retired — replaced by the AI Advisors (schema migration `2401`)	Smart Status is fully removed and superseded by the AI Advisors, which produce richer, more actionable recommendations. Schema migration `2401` drops the legacy Smart Status KV collection on upgrade; the `trackme_smart_status` alert action and its handlers/commands are removed. Saved alerts that referenced the Smart Status alert action silently no-op after upgrade — review and replace them with AI Advisor invocations (via the chat bridge or the scheduled batch).
#1784	change - REST — accept `object_id` as an alias for `keys_list` on write endpoints	Write REST endpoints now accept `object_id` as an alias for `keys_list` (the value is identical — the SHA256 `_key`), removing a frequent small-model failure mode where AI assistants supplied the right value under the wrong field name. Applied across 18 handlers / 78 call sites; the polymorphic shape (string / CSV / list) is preserved and existing `keys_list` callers are unchanged. An INFO line records when the alias path is taken so the rate can be measured.
#1760	change - Splunk Agent SDK integration, Anthropic prompt caching and agent reliability hardening	Pins `splunk-sdk>=3.0.0` (the `splunklib.ai` runtime) with the langchain provider bindings and an MCP tool inventory. Per-advisor Anthropic **prompt caching** (`ai_prompt_caching_enabled`, default on) reduces input cost on the cached system-prompt prefix after the first call. Reliability hardening adds per-call HTTP timeouts, transient-error retry with backoff (inspect-only, so non-idempotent writes are never replayed), a silence watchdog, and a structured-output fallback for providers with stricter schema handling.

Table 30: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1816	bug - Logging — restore shared-library traces in the REST request path	After the 2.3.24 logging-hygiene change removed a root-logger redirect from every REST handler, library-level log calls made during a REST request silently vanished (e.g. tenant creation logged only two events, without the per-object creation traces). A new `contextvars`-based effective logger binds the handler's named, non-propagating logger for the duration of dispatch without mutating shared global state, restoring the per-object, `tenant_id`-tagged traces; background threads (custom commands, schema migrations) are unchanged. A CI guard scans every `trackme_libs*.py` for bare `logging` calls to prevent regression.
#1815	bug - KV — consistent de-duplication identifier in full-collection read helpers	Four full-collection KV read helpers tested membership on `_key` but de-duplicated by `object` / `app`, so the returned list and dict could disagree on cardinality when two distinct `_key` records shared the same `object` / `app`. Each call site now uses the correct identifier (`object` / `app` for the read helpers; `_key` for stateful-incident cleanup, which must keep all distinct records). A correctness cleanup with new unit coverage.
#1806	bug - KV — byte-cap pagination short-page guard re-applied	Re-applies the byte-cap pagination short-page guard on `version_2400` after earlier native-pagination work on the branch was reverted. Without it, Python-side KV reads of collections that exceed the per-page byte cap could silently drop records when a page returned short.
#1748	bug - SplunkUI — Outliers time-range picker crash (`isDev is not a function`)	The TenantHome / Outliers time-range picker crashed with `TypeError: (0, m.isDev) is not a function` due to a yarn workspace hoisting mismatch on the AI branch. Pins `@splunk/ui-utils` to `^1.14.0` in the SplunkUI workspace resolutions so the picker loads correctly.

Hint

TrackMe 2.3 — Major UI Modernization Release

- We are pleased to introduce our fully redesigned user interfaces.
- This release represents a major step forward in performance, scalability, and user experience.
- With TrackMe 2.3, all of user interfaces are now built on top of Splunk UI native React.
- This is a complete and full rewrite of TrackMe main user interfaces, which we are excited to share with you.
- Many various improvements and enhancements were implemented to fully support the new interface, and to ensure a smooth transition from the old Splunk stack JS to a modern and native React UI.

Hint

Impact-Based Alerting (IBA), a new scoring-driven alerting model now powering TrackMe.

- IBA replaces rigid, hard-coded alerting rules with a flexible and configurable impact scoring system, inspired by security-grade risk-based approaches and adapted to data reliability and observability.
- With IBA, TrackMe now: - Aggregates anomaly impact over time instead of reacting to isolated signals - Allows fine-grained tuning of how different anomalies contribute to entity health - Provides full trans-

parency with detailed score breakdowns and traceable score events - Significantly reduces alert noise while preserving operational confidence

- The transition is seamless for existing users, requires no manual intervention, and is fully configurable through the UI.

11.1.13 Version 2.3.24 - build 1779386252 (21/05/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.24 — Stabilization: logging hygiene, restored DHM per-host blocklists, FLX self-heal & Outliers continuity

- **Logging hygiene — schema-upgrade visibility restored**: a long-standing root-logger hijack (since 2.3.22) silently redirected the Health Tracker's schema-upgrade logs into the wrong log file. Health Tracker activity is back where operators expect it, and six previously-unmapped custom-command log files now show up under their proper `trackme:custom_commands:*` sourcetypes.
- **DHM per-host blocklists — restored in React UI**: the per-host index / sourcetype blocklist editor lost during the 2.3 React migration is back, with wildcard matching, suggestion-driven Multiselects, and shortcut buttons from the DHM Inspect modal.
- **FLX entities — self-heal for pre-2.3.12 upgrades**: entities upgraded from <2.3.12 carried stale top-level keys that broke the `splk_hosts_tracking` and `cribl_edge_fleet_metrics` templates. Auto-heals on the next tracker cycle — no migration needed.
- **FLX Outliers continuity on inactive entities**: the inactive tracker now emits zero-value KPI metrics for inactive entities so the Outliers chart keeps a continuous timeline through inactivity windows.
- **FLX thresholds UX**: shared Configuration Guide across the FLX / FQM / WLK threshold modals. The FLX add form gains a Variable schedule switch so a variable threshold can be created in one step.
- **DSM merged-mode (``:@all``) remediation now lands**: the sourcetype-cap safeguard no longer silently drops new `<index>:@all` aggregates, so the documented *blocklist + re-cover with one aggregate* remediation path works again.
- **Performance — initial threshold seeding**: FLX / FQM / WLK trackers' first-run seeding is now batched into a single round-trip — typical 10-100× speed-up on tenants with hundreds of entities.
- **AI Provider — discover models on Splunk Hosted**: the *Discover models* button in *Manage AI Providers* now correctly populates the model selector for the Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) provider.
- **Security & dependencies**: bumps for `ws` and `webpack-dev-server` (security advisories) plus a bundled Dependabot update.

- SHA256: 032852076bcfbda5f7157af439cf04551f5c649b382c5a7a90d65892eb52b3ce

Table 31: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1692 / #1723 / #1726	feature - DHM per-host index / sourcetype blocklists — restored in React UI with wildcards, Multiselect and immediate apply	Restores the DHM-only per-host blocklist editor that was lost during the 2.3 React migration. The editor is reachable from the entity *Actions → Modify* menu, from the bulk-edit *Per-host Blocklists* category, and from two new shortcut buttons (*Manage blocklists*, *Reset*) on the DHM Inspect modal footer (power+ users only). The matcher now supports wildcards (`fnmatch`) so patterns like `bad_*`, `*-temp` or `nginx:*:error` fan out across whole index / sourcetype families — plain values continue to match literally, so existing blocklists keep working with no migration. The Multiselect inputs are seeded from the host's actual indexes and sourcetypes for one-click selection of known values; free-form patterns can still be typed for wildcards. **Blocklist saves now apply immediately**: matching combos are removed from the stored per-host JSON dict at save time (and the derived `data_index` / `data_sourcetype` are re-derived from the remaining combos), so the *Inspect* view reflects the operator's intent right after save instead of lagging by up to one tracker cycle. Aggregates (state, score, lag) reconverge naturally on the next cycle.
#1677	feature - FLX thresholds — Configuration Guide and inline variable-schedule mode	The FLX, FQM and WLK threshold modals now share a richer **Configuration Guide** with three sub-sections — *How thresholds work*, *Field reference* and (FLX only) *Variable thresholds* — plus an inline impact-score scale showing the green / orange / red bands. The FLX add form gains a **Variable schedule** switch: when on, the primary button relabels to *Configure schedule…* and opens the time-slot editor pre-filled with the form's value / operator / score, so a variable threshold can be created in a single round-trip rather than creating a static threshold and then editing it. The add form is locked while the schedule editor is open so user input between clicks cannot be silently lost.
#1681	feature - FLX — Outliers continuity on inactive entities via zero-value KPI emission	When an FLX use case's upstream SPL stops returning rows for a known entity, TrackMe correctly flips it to red after `max_sec_inactive` but used to stop writing KPI metric points entirely. The native DensityFunction Outliers engine reads via `mstats` and cannot distinguish *no data* from *zero*, so the Outliers chart silently lost coverage during inactivity windows. The inactive tracker now extends each inactivity-cycle write to emit a `0` for every numeric KPI on the entity's last-seen metrics dict, keeping the chart continuous. Default-on for new trackers and inherited by existing trackers without a KV migration; toggleable in step 4 of the FLX use-case wizard.

Table 32: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1688	performance - Batch-save initial threshold / drilldown / default-metric seeding on FLX / FQM / WLK tracker first execution	The first-execution seeding paths on FLX, FQM and WLK trackers (initial threshold records, drilldown records, default-metric records) used per-record query+insert loops, producing O(N) round-trips when seeding tenants with hundreds of entities. The five affected code paths now use a single broad preload plus a single `batch_update_worker` call (chunked at 500, threaded, with retries). Typical speed-up: 10–100× on the tracker first-execution hot path. Single-entity UI edit endpoints are unchanged. The default-metrics update path uses **insert-first** ordering: new records are written before existing rows are deleted, so a KV-store failure on the insert side preserves the existing default-metric set instead of leaving the tracker empty.
#1699 / #1700 / #1709	change - Security & dependency bumps	Two security-relevant Dependabot bumps and one bundled update. `ws` 8.20.0 → 8.20.1 closes an uninitialized-memory disclosure in `websocket.close()` when called with a `TypedArray` as the `reason` argument. `webpack-dev-server` 5.2.3 → 5.2.4 sets the `Cross-Origin-Resource-Policy` header to prevent source-code theft over HTTP (dev-dependency only — does not ship in the app artefact). A bundled Dependabot update covers `@splunk/themes`, `@splunk/react-time-range`, `@splunk/dashboard-utils`, `requests`, plus a few dev-only and CI references.

Table 33: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1711 / #1714 / #1717	bug - Logging hygiene — Health Tracker schema-upgrade activity silenced from 2.3.22 onward	Closes a long-standing root-logger-hijack chain that silently redirected the Health Tracker's schema-upgrade slow-path logs into the wrong log file from 2.3.22 onward — the migration itself ran correctly, but operator-facing activity logs disappeared (~hundreds of `task=schema_upgrade` events per tenant per cycle dropped to two). Every REST handler had a module-load block that overwrote whatever root logger the calling custom command had configured; that block is removed, and a residual transitive-import path is closed by extracting three pure helpers from a custom-command module into a dedicated library. Six previously-unmapped custom-command log files (`trackmeapiautodocs`, `trackmesplkfqminactivein-spector`, `trackmesplkvariabledelay`, `trackmesplk-variabledelayreview`, `trackmefit`, `trackmeapply`) now have `trackme:custom_commands:*` sourcetype mappings in `props.conf`, so they show up where dashboards and SPL expect them. CI regression guards prevent the whole class from coming back.
#1687 / #1698	bug - FLX entities — self-heal for pre-2.3.12 upgrades and safer template placeholder	FLX entities upgraded from a pre-2.3.12 install carried stale top-level fields (`object_description`, `sta-tus_description`, `status_description_short`, `metrics`) alongside the tracker-keyed wrapper introduced in 2.3.12. The two shipped templates (`splk_hosts_tracking` and `cribl_edge_fleet_metrics`) only knew about the legacy flat layout and surfaced inconsistent values on those entities. The merge path now strips the legacy flat keys defensively on every cycle, so every pre-upgrade entity self-heals on its next tracker run — no schema migration required. The two shipped templates are made tracker-keyed-aware via a `coalesce` compatibility shim, and the internal substitution token used by these templates is renamed to a distinctive `__flx_tracker_placeholder__` so it can no longer collide with user-authored SPL that happens to contain the literal substring `mytracker`.
#1675	bug - Manage AI Providers — *Discover models* leaves the selector empty on Splunk Hosted	Clicking *Discover models* on a Splunk Hosted (SLIM API) provider succeeded against the backend — the underlying REST call returned 200 with a non-empty model list — but the model selector dropdown stayed empty and the *N model(s) discovered* caption never appeared. The frontend mapper was looking for `id` / `name` fields, while the SLIM API returns `{ model_name, model_id }`. The mapper now reads `model_name` first (with `model_id` / `id` / `name` as ordered fallbacks), so the selector populates correctly and the success caption shows the discovered count.
#1690	bug - DSM — sourcetype-cap safeguard silently dropped `:@all` merged-mode aggregates	The DSM sourcetype-explosion safeguard silently dropped new merged-mode `<index>:@all` entities once the cap was hit for the underlying index, which blocked the documented remediation path (blocklist the over-cap individual sourcetypes and re-cover with one `:@all` aggregate). The safeguard's counter now skips `data_sourcetype == "@all"` records both when building per-index counts and at the per-record cap check, mirroring the existing `data_index == "lookups"` exemption. Detection of the cap condition itself is unchanged — only the silent-drop enforcement learns to let the merged aggregate through.

11.1.14 Version 2.3.23 - build 1779189227 (19/05/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.23 — Lookups monitoring, Backup & Restore v3 hardening, SLA correctness and DHM per-host extras

- **Lookups monitoring (DSM)**: new `lookups` search mode in the Hybrid Trackers wizard. CSV files and KVstore collections become first-class DSM entities, with delay-based alerting and volume tracking. Supersedes the previous Elastic-source approach. Requires the dedicated `TA-trackme-lookupmonitor` add-on. See *Lookup monitoring*.
- **Backup & Restore v3 — hardening at scale**: consolidated fixes after SHC field testing of 2.3.22. Stuck SHC-local restores, mis-classified imported archives, parallel schema-upgrade backup storms, disruptive UI delete on a per-archive basis, and host-identifier drift are all fixed; orphan sidecars and run manifests are cleaned up by the retention sweep; the download selector becomes a cascading **run → archive** picker.
- **SLA correctness — orange no longer counts as breach**: SLA compliance and `percent_sla` are now computed against time **not in critical (red)** state. Warning (orange) is treated as compliant. The same red-only semantics apply to the Tenant Home *"in alert"* KPI tiles, so tile counts, click-filtered tables and *Open in Search* now agree on a single definition.
- **DHM per-host extras**: new `breakby_extra_fields` option to extend the per-host combo grain beyond `(index, sourcetype)` with extra metadata fields (e.g. `source`). Useful when a host produces multiple distinct event streams.
- **Variable / adaptive delay — honour existing slots**: auto-compute and adaptive delay now refresh thresholds **inside** an entity's existing slot layout instead of regenerating it. Adaptive delay can also heal variable-delay entities automatically.
- **Two new FLX use cases (Splunk infrastructure)**: `splk_bucket_health_per_index` (per-index bucket health via `dbinspect`) and `splk_parsing_issues_per_component` (Splunk indexing-time parsing failures from the three pipeline components). Both ship with default dynamic thresholds and one-click drilldowns.
- **UX polish**: AI Assistant empty state links directly to the in-app provider configuration; Blocklist views gain inline search and bulk actions; lag-monitoring modals show a banner when adaptive delay last refreshed the threshold; the AI Assistant icon now appears on the *Events format recognition* child modals.
- **Various fixes & hygiene**: FQM wizard *Benchmark sampling mode* honours the sampling ratio on LOCAL tenants; *Ops → Parsing issues* and *Data Parsing Quality* panels work again on newer Splunk versions; two high-volume INFO log lines demoted to DEBUG; forward-compat regex cleanup across the licensing handler, the OOTB regex library and the URL validator.

- SHA256: 0a81dde6580e1fe631f57dbedce32aa08c8cc1b1061831be34444b2851189187

Table 34: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1670	feature - Lookups monitoring as a first-class DSM entity type	A new `lookups` search mode in the DSM Hybrid Trackers wizard discovers Splunk lookups — CSV files (including `.csv.gz`) and KVstore collections — matching an app-namespace glob and a name regex, and turns each one into a standard DSM entity. For CSV files the tracker reads the real filesystem mtime (not the unreliable knowledge-object mtime exposed by Splunk REST) and counts rows efficiently. For KVstore collections it resolves the modification time from an operator-supplied, preference-ordered candidate-fields list (since splunkd does not auto-maintain a `_time` field). The primary alerting signal is the delay since last modification (e.g. `data_max_delay_allowed=86400` ⇒ *must be updated at least once every 24 hours*); volume is tracked via the row / document count. Supersedes the previous Elastic-source workaround. Requires the dedicated TA-trackme-lookupmonitor add-on on every search head where lookups are monitored. See *Lookup monitoring*.
#1584	feature - DHM `breakby_extra_fields` — extend per-host combo grain	DHM hybrid trackers gain an optional `breakby_extra_fields` list that appends additional per-host metadata dimensions (e.g. `source`) to the existing `(index, sourcetype)` combo grain. Useful when a single host produces multiple distinct event streams that need to be monitored independently — operators get one entity per `(host, index, sourcetype, source)` combo, each with its own data-quality and latency story, instead of one combined entity whose latency reflects the loudest stream. Per-host combo cardinality is capped at 100 (least-recently-seen evicted first) so a misbehaving extras field cannot explode the entity count. Trackers created without extras are byte-identical to 2.3.22, so existing trackers are unaffected.
#1610 / #1612	feature - Variable delay & adaptive delay — honour existing slot layout	The **Variable delay threshold** modal auto-compute previously regenerated the slot layout from scratch every time, replacing hand-crafted layouts (business-hours / nights / weekends, tenant-customised templates, …) with anonymous `auto_slot_N` slots. A new strategy selector exposes **Honour existing slots** (new default when slots exist) and **Generate new slots** (the original behaviour). In *Honour* mode, each slot's name, day coverage and hour coverage is preserved; only the per-slot `max_delay_allowed` and the default fallback are refreshed from the historical percentile query. The adaptive-delay backend learns the same semantics: variable-delay entities are no longer excluded from automatic threshold healing, so a variable-delay entity flipping red on `delay_threshold_breached` is now healed automatically instead of requiring manual intervention.
#1572 / #1666	feature - Two new FLX prebuilt use cases — Splunk bucket health & parsing issues	Two new ready-to-use Splunk Flex Objects use cases under the `splunk_infrastructure` category, both shipping with default dynamic thresholds and one-click drilldowns to the offending logs. **(1)** `splk_bucket_health_per_index` monitors per-index bucket health via `| dbinspect` and surfaces prematurely-rolled (small) buckets and quarantined buckets — the canonical symptoms of timestamp-parsing failures where events end up with incorrect `_time` values and Splunk auto-quarantines the resulting buckets. One entity per Splunk index; alert fires when more than 1 % of an index's buckets are quarantined. **(2)** `splk_parsing_issues_per_component` tracks Splunk indexing-time parsing failures across the three pipeline components — `LineBreakingProcessor`, `AggregatorMiningProcessor`, `DateParserVerbose` — by ingesting their WARN / ERROR events from `splunkd.log`

Table 35: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1581	enhancement - AI Assistant — broader provider examples and direct link to in-app configuration	On a fresh install with no AI provider configured, the AI Assistant empty state used to mention only one or two example providers and offered no actionable path to set one up. The empty state now lists a broader, more representative set of provider examples (Anthropic, OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Splunk Hosted, …) and includes a direct link to the in-app *Manage AI Providers* page, so a fresh install is no longer a dead end.
#1586	enhancement - Blocklist views — inline search bar with bulk-action support on the filtered subset	Blocklist management views gain an inline search bar so operators can narrow down on deployments with hundreds of entries. Bulk actions (e.g. remove from blocklist) now operate on the filtered subset, so an operator can search for a hostname pattern and remove all matching entries in one round-trip rather than scrolling and clicking individually.
#1660	enhancement - Lag monitoring & Variable delay modals — banner when the threshold was last refreshed by adaptive delay	The Lag monitoring policy modal (DSM, DHM) and the Variable delay threshold modal show a new info banner whenever the entity's delay threshold was last refreshed by the adaptive-delay backend. Operators no longer have to dive into the audit index to tell whether the current threshold was set manually or bumped overnight by adaptive delay. The banner clears immediately when the operator manually overrides the threshold, so it stays honest. Suppressed in bulk-mode modals.
#1552 / #1603	change - Regex hygiene — forward-compatibility cleanup	Forward-compatibility cleanup of regex patterns across the licensing handler, the out-of-the-box data-sampling regex library (37 patterns audited, 25 updated), and the `trackme` search-command URL validator. Removes backslash-escapes on non-metacharacters (`\<`, `\>`, `\/`, `\,`, `\-`, `\:`, `\"`) that work as silent no-ops today but are scheduled to become `re.error` in a future Python release. No behavioural change in the current Python version — every cleaned-up pattern is match-equivalent to its previous form.
#1619 / #1652	change - Logging hygiene — demote two high-volume INFO traces to DEBUG	Two hot-path log lines that produced large amounts of low-value INFO traffic are now logged at DEBUG, so operators running at the default `loglevel = INFO` see less noise. `trackmeload()` per-tenant JSON dumps (fired on every Virtual Tenants / Tenant Home render and every AI Assistant *describe* context build) and `get_full_kv_collection()` entry-point traces (called from REST handlers, scheduled searches, trackers, alert actions and the backup pipeline) are now silent at INFO. Message strings are preserved, so existing operator filters work again at DEBUG.

Table 36: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1564	bug - Backup & Restore v3 — consolidated hardening for SHC and at-scale deployments	Consolidated fixes for the v3 backup & restore subsystem after SHC field testing of 2.3.22. **(1)** SHC-local async restores no longer leave restore jobs stuck in a *running* state — the job now reliably reaches a terminal status regardless of how Splunk recycles its REST handler subprocesses. **(2)** Archives exported / imported between TrackMe instances are no longer silently classified as legacy on the target; the 3.0.0 metadata is preserved through registration and imported runs group correctly in the UI. **(3)** The schema-upgrade safety backup is now serialised through a per-cluster lock, so a release upgrade fires exactly one safety backup instead of N parallel ones racing each other. **(4)** The Backup & Restore UI no longer blanks the archive table on every per-archive delete and is SHC-aware, so every peer sees every archive regardless of which peer produced it. **(5)** A host with FQDN ≠ short hostname no longer appears under two different identifiers in the archive list. **(+)** The download selector becomes a cascading **run → archive** picker with an inline filter; the retention sweep now cleans up orphan sidecars and run manifests alongside the archive itself.
#1547	bug - SLA compliance — warning (orange) was treated as breach time	SLA compliance and `percent_sla` were previously computed as time in green / blue versus the rest, which meant warning (orange) reduced SLA compliance the same way as critical (red). SLA is now computed as **time not in critical (red)** divided by total monitored time, so any non-red state — orange, blue, green, unknown — counts as compliant. Applied consistently across the SLA macros, the SLA dashboard, and the SLA flip drilldown, so UI, saved searches and API consumers all agree.
#1659	bug - Tenant Home — *"in alert"* KPI tiles, click-filtered table and *Open in Search* now agree on red-only semantics	The three Tenant Home *"in alert"* KPI tiles on every component tab (ANY / HIGH / CRITICAL PRIORITY) had a visible inconsistency between the tile count and the click-filtered table: HIGH and CRITICAL tile counts were red-only on the backend but the click-filtered tables included orange, while the ANY PRIORITY tile counted red + orange on both sides. All three tiles, their click-filtered tables, the *Open in Search* SPL and the toast wording are now red-only and agree on a single count. The donut chart *"by state and priority"* view keeps orange as its own slice (it is a state breakdown, not an alert filter). Functionally paired with the SLA orange fix above.
#1661	bug - FQM hybrid-tracker wizard — *Benchmark sampling mode* ignored the selected sampling ratio on LOCAL tenants	In the FQM hybrid-tracker wizard step 7 *Collect job strategy*, the *Benchmark sampling mode* button was dispatching the same un-sampled SPL as *Head mode* on LOCAL-account tenants, ignoring the configured sampling ratio. Both panels returned identical event counts and the *Open in Search* link showed *"No Event Sampling"* — actively misleading operators sizing the collect strategy on high-volume datasets. The wizard now passes the sampling ratio as a job-dispatch parameter on the benchmark and forwards it to *Open in Search*, so both surfaces honour the configured ratio. The tracker created in step 9 was always unaffected.
#1663	bug - Events format recognition — AI Assistant icon missing from the custom-rules list and create-rule wizard	The AI Assistant icon was missing from two child modals of the *Data sampling & events format recognition* feature — the custom regex rules list and the 7-step create-rule wizard — so operators lost access to the assistant mid-flow. The icon now appears on both child modals when `enable_ai_assistant` is on, matching the icon coverage rolled out across every other Tenant Home modal in 2.3.22. The contextual *Context:* badge inside the panel also reflects the active screen instead of a generic label.
#1668	bug - Ops Parsing issues & Data Parsing Quality	Two TrackMe macros — `trackme_rex_dateparserverbose` and `trackme_data_quality_parse` — used a regex

11.1.15 Version 2.3.22 - build 1778523370 (11/05/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.22 — Backup & Restore v3, AI Provider UI, unified AI Assistant UX & Audit AI Assistant

- **Backup & Restore v3**: new multi-archive format — one independent archive per tenant plus one global, per-archive isolation, SHC-aware, with a redesigned restore UI.
- **AI Provider management UI**: dedicated in-product page replaces the UCC tab, with provider-aware forms and on-demand connectivity tests.
- **AI Assistant — unified UX**: compact side-drawer everywhere, horizontal resize, chat history & provider selection persist per page, icon added to all remaining modals and Virtual Tenants admin screens.
- **Audit AI Assistant**: new admin dashboard with per-tenant KPIs, breakdowns and recent-runs / errors / skip-reasons drilldowns; activity also indexed for long-term reporting.
- **In-page tenant configuration editor**: grouped, searchable editor for per-tenant settings, reachable from the 3-dot menu — no more UCC tab round-trip.
- **Per-tenant username allowlist**: server-enforced visibility list to keep under-development tenants hidden from the wider org.
- **Hide-tenant safety net**: confirmation modal with explicit recovery instructions.
- **DHM 'merged' break-by mode** and **DSM/DHM 'none' tstats span**: two tracker performance options for large estates.
- **Bulk edit — Disruption Queue**: apply the same grace period to many entities in one round-trip.
- **Inline search everywhere**: long-list dropdowns and multiselects across React views now support type-to-filter; lookup policy modals default to Wildcard match.
- **Critical bug fixes**: AI status report in stateful alerts, tenant SV cache freshness, phantom KV records in bulk-edit, SOAR failover credential corruption, Anthropic Opus 4+ connectivity, several FQM wizard inputs, Outliers simulation time range.
- **Audit coverage hardening**: `update_comment` and audit events now consistent across licensing, policy-apply, configuration, maintenance and component-power endpoints.
- **Logging hygiene**: noisy INFO perf logs demoted, cross-handler log leaks fixed, `SyntaxWarning` lines in `splunkd.log` cleaned up.
- **Security & dependencies**: patched `@babel/plugin-transform-modules-systemjs` and `fast-uri` (both high) plus a Dependabot bundle.

- SHA256: ae138f42b2f222a41e3cd46b78a2499baf38305d71af230ec2cd4ff3f144613f

Table 37: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1531	feature - Backup & Restore v3 — multi-archive format, SHC support, redesigned UI	The Backup & Restore subsystem has been redesigned around a new `archive_schema_version=3.0.0` format that decomposes each backup run into **N+1 independent archives** — one self-contained `.tar.zst` per enabled tenant plus one global archive — together with a run-level `manifest.json` listing every archive with its SHA-256, size, and record counts. Per-archive isolation means a failure in one archive no longer blocks the others: each archive is independently created, validated, and restored. A new run-aware restore UI exposes three restore modes — **single archive** (one tenant or just the global side), **whole run** (every archive in the run, in dependency order), and **legacy flat** (for pre-3.0.0 archives still on disk). Backup runs are SHC-aware: each peer delegates its share of work and tracks per-peer outcomes in the run manifest. On restore, missing `vtenant_account` records are auto-recreated from the archive's own embedded tenant JSON, so a deleted tenant can be rehydrated end-to-end from its archive alone. A new Configuration Guardian check (`backup_run_incomplete`) surfaces per-tenant DR degradation — for example, when one tenant archive failed to produce while the rest of the run succeeded — and self-heals on the next complete run. The new docs section *Operations → Backup & Restore* explains the v3 layout, restore modes, SHC behaviour, and Guardian semantics in detail.
#1272	feature - Dedicated TrackMe AI Provider management UI	AI LLM provider accounts (Anthropic, OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Splunk Hosted, …) are now managed from a new in-product page — **Manage AI Providers** — reachable from the TrackMe navigation. The page replaces the Splunk UCC `Configuration → AI Provider` tab as the recommended entry point. Providers are listed in a table with name, type, model, enabled flag, and on-demand connectivity test status. The create / edit form is provider-aware: only the fields relevant to the selected provider type are shown (no more Azure-only fields surfacing when the user just wants to configure Anthropic), help text is targeted, and validation is inline. The existing UCC tab remains in place as a power-user fallback — both surfaces share the same backend (`/servicesNS/nobody/trackme/trackme_ai_provider`), so existing configurations are picked up unchanged.
#1285	feature - Audit AI Assistant — admin dashboard for AI Assistant activity	A new admin-grade React page — **Review AI Assistant activity** (nav: *Artificial Intelligence → Review AI Assistant activity*) — surfaces, per tenant and over a configurable time range, total runs, success / error / skipped rates, total tokens, average duration, and active-tenants count. Breakdown panels split activity by kind (interactive chat vs. stateful-alert status report), by status, by context (which page launched the chat), and by provider · model. Drill-in tables list recent runs (with full per-event detail — kind, context, status, tenant, object, provider, model, user, duration, tokens), recent errors only, and status-report skip-reasons (with `last_seen` so admins can spot repeating configuration gaps). Every panel exposes a 3-dot *Open in Search* deep-link to the underlying SPL. AI Assistant activity is also written to the audit index as `sourcetype=trackme:audit:ai_assistant`, so it remains available for long-term reporting and external SIEM forwarding.
#1305	feature - Non-disruptive AI Assistant everywhere (compact side-drawer mode)	Until now, the AI Assistant opened in two different modes depending on the entry point: a disruptive full-screen view when triggered from a page-level menu (Tenant Home, Virtual Tenants, Maintenance Mode, …) and the more recent non-disruptive side-drawer when triggered from wizards. The compact side-drawer is now the **only** mode — every entry point

Table 38: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1526	enhancement - "Hide this tenant" — confirmation modal with explicit undo guidance	Clicking *Personal preferences → Hide this tenant* on a Virtual Tenant card (or in the Tenant Overview modal's actions menu) used to hide the tenant immediately with no confirmation and no explanation, which led to accidental hides being hard to recover from. A small confirmation modal now appears, states clearly that this is a per-user cookie preference (not visible to other users), and explains the exact recovery path: enable *Settings → Virtual Tenants visibility → True*, then click *Personal preferences → Unhide this tenant* on the tenant's kebab menu. The unhide flow is unchanged.
#1294	enhancement - AI Assistant side-drawer — horizontal resize	The non-disruptive AI Assistant side-drawer used to render at a fixed `460 px` width, which felt cramped for long-form answers or wide content. Users can now drag the **left edge** of the panel to widen or narrow it, with sensible bounds (minimum ~360 px so the input and Send button still fit, maximum ~80 % of the viewport so it never fully obscures the underlying screen). Hovering the edge shows an `ew-resize` cursor with a subtle handle indicator. Resize is session-only — no need to persist across reloads.
#1311 / #1322	enhancement - AI Assistant icon in modal headers — no more gap, no more tooltip flash	Two small but visible UX issues in the AI Assistant icon when injected into Splunk `Modal` headers (Tenant Home management modals, Virtual Tenants admin modals) are fixed. The visible gap between the AI icon and the × close button is gone (the icon now sits as a direct flex sibling of the close button instead of being wrapped in its own full-width container), and the *Open AI Assistant* tooltip no longer flashes when a modal opens (focus-triggered opens are now ignored — hover and keyboard activation still work normally).
#1299	enhancement - Inline search on index dropdowns in Virtual Tenants creation wizards	The four index dropdowns rendered in the *Indexes & RBAC* step of the Virtual Tenants creation wizard (Summary, Audit, Metric, Notable) — also reused by the DSM, DHM, and MHM feeds wizards — now expose an inline search box, so users on Splunk deployments with many indexes can type-to-filter instead of scrolling. Built on the existing Splunk UI `filter` prop, no new behaviour to learn.
#1377	enhancement - Inline search on bulk edit Category and Action dropdowns	The Tenant Home **Bulk edit entities** modal's *Category* (~16 options including the new *Disruption Queue*) and *Action* (dynamic per category) selects now support type-to-filter. Existing icons, placeholders, and selection behaviour are unchanged.
#1380	enhancement - Inline search across long-list dropdowns and multiselects	Follow-up sweep that adds the Splunk UI `filter` prop to 18 additional `Multiselect` and `Select` instances across the codebase — including DSM tags, FQM metrics / entities, FLX default metric / metrics / entities, hosts pickers (ops parsing, ops queues), virtual-tenant pickers (Clear Tenant Status, Maintenance Mode, Maintenance KDB), admin / power / user role pickers (Tenant RBAC), and DSM / DHM / MHM index pattern pickers in the wizard. Every site listed is an API-driven or KV-driven dynamic list where the option count can grow large.
#1457	enhancement - Default lookup match mode to "Wildcard" in policy creation modals	In the three Tenant Home lookup-based policy wizards (Priority, SLA, Tags), the *Match mode* dropdown in *Step 2 — Field mappings* now defaults to **Wildcard (supports *, ?)** instead of **Exact (case-insensitive)**. In practice, lookup-based policies mostly map CMDB-style fields (index, hostname, sourcetype) where wildcard matching is what most users actually pick. Editing an existing policy is unaffected — the previously saved match mode is loaded as before.
#1492	enhancement - Bulk edit — clarify when permanent deletion is required	Users frequently confuse *temporary* and *permanent* deletion in the Tenant Home **Bulk edit entities** modal (category *Enablement and Deletion*). A small inline informational banner now appears when the user selects *Delete Permanently*, explaining

Table 39: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1284	bug - AI status report silently fails in stateful alert action	When the `trackme_stateful_alert` modular alert action tried to generate the AI-driven status report for an entity, the entity context could not be built and the alert helper logged *"Entity context could not be built, skipping"*. The email was then sent without the AI section, so the feature was effectively dead in stateful alerts. Two causes are fixed: (1) the alert-helper's request-info adapter was missing the `server_rest_uri` and `system_authtoken` attributes that `build_entity_context()` needs, raising silently-swallowed `AttributeError` exceptions; (2) the alert helper was looking up entities by raw `object` string, which is fragile across components — the lookup now uses `object_id`, matching the canonical key used everywhere else. AI status reports are now produced end-to-end in stateful alerts.
#1350	bug - Score-mutation endpoints did not refresh tenant component summary cache	Three score-mutation REST endpoints — *Set false positive*, *Manual influence scoring* (both on entity records), and *Set false positive* on outlier scores — wrote the score event and score cache entry but did not refresh the per-component `extended_stats` cache that drives the Single Value cards on the Tenant Home page. As a result, the entity table updated immediately (it goes through the live decision maker) but the Single Value cards above it lagged behind until either the next scheduled tracker fired or the 15-minute staleness fallback kicked in. All three endpoints now trigger a tenant-component summary refresh on success, so the SVs and the entity table stay in sync.
#1370	bug - Inject expected entities admin handler did not refresh tenant component summary cache	Same family as #1350. The `post_inject_execute` endpoint that injects expected entities (DSM/DHM) into a tenant's catalog directly changes the cached `extended_stats` blob driving the Tenant Home Single Value cards, but did not call the cache-refresh helper. It does now (gated on `entities_created > 0` to avoid no-op refreshes). The companion schedule-management endpoints did not need the change because they only manipulate schedules — when the schedule later runs, it calls back into `inject_execute` which now refreshes correctly.
#1436	bug - Bulk-edit endpoints could silently insert phantom KV records	The shared bulk-edit helper `generic_batch_update` would silently create a phantom KV record for any value in the caller's `keys_list` that did not match an existing record `_key`. The phantom row contained only `_key`, the caller's update fields, and `mtime` — no `object` field — which then corrupted the entity collection. Any downstream consumer that reads `entity_record["object"]` (priority / SLA / tags policy trackers, the decision maker, scheduled trackers) crashed with `KeyError: 'object'`, returning HTTP 500 and degrading the affected trackers. The create branch is removed (no current caller of the helper legitimately needs it) and a defensive guard refuses to create entity rows without an `object` field, so this class of corruption cannot reoccur.
#1454	bug - SOAR Automation Broker failover could corrupt asset credentials	The `soar_automation_broker_manage` endpoint (Automation Broker failover) re-POSTs each affected asset's full configuration with a swapped broker ID, after first stripping salted secrets and a static list of known credential field names (`apikey`, `api_key`, `password`, `auth_token`, `client_secret`). When a SOAR app declared its credential field with a name outside that static list — for example `personal_access_token`, `access_token`, `refresh_token`, `bearer_token`, `token`, `secret`, `secret_key`, `private_key`, `passphrase` — and the GET asset response returned the masked secret in a representation that did not start with the `salt:` prefix, the masked placeholder was POSTed

11.1.16 Version 2.3.21 - build 1777411258 (28/04/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.21 — Hotfix for Tenant Home lag policy modal regression

- **Hotfix — DSM/DHM Lag monitoring policy modal no longer clobbers in-progress edits**: A regression introduced in 2.3.20 made per-entity lag policy overrides effectively unreachable from the UI on Tenant Home. Sliders for delay/latency impact-score weights and text fields for maximal latency / maximal delay reverted to the persisted/inherited values within seconds of editing, so whatever value happened to be reasserted at the moment **Apply lagging policy** was clicked was what got persisted. The latent defect dates back to the modals' creation in November 2025 but only surfaced once the 2.3.20 adaptive auto-refresh feature started re-rendering the parent on a tight cadence while the modal was open. This hotfix is strongly recommended for every customer running 2.3.20.
- **Configuration Guardian — bearer-token expiry now reads the JWT itself**: The `remote_account_token_expiring_soon` check no longer derives token expiry from TrackMe-side scheduling signals (KV `mtime` and `token_rotation_frequency`). It now decodes the bearer token's JWT `exp` claim directly, eliminating false-positive `critical` "Remote account token expired" alerts on accounts whose underlying token still has weeks of validity.
- **Entity tables — label tooltips now surface label descriptions**: Hovering a label chip in the Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home entity tables now shows the configured `label_description` alongside the label name, so the meaning of a label (e.g. *"ML is generating seasonal patterns"*, *"Issue acknowledged, no immediate action needed"*) is visible at glance without opening the Manage Labels modal.

- SHA256: 1d77fc233828d5fa4fe05e9d045fdc03be6184f14edc220a50d36d50bc22f9fb

Table 40: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1246	enhancement - Show label description on hover in entity tables	Labels rendered in the Labels column of the entity tables on Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home (FLX, DSM, DHM, MHM, FQM, WLK) used to show only the label name in their hover tooltip. Each label can carry a meaningful `label_description` configured via the Manage Labels modal, but that description was not exposed at glance time. Hovering a label chip now surfaces both the label name and its description in the contextual tooltip when a description is set; if none is set, the tooltip falls back to the label name only (current behaviour). The `labels_objects` array materialised on entity records by the decision maker (`dynamic_labels_lookup`) and by the post-assignment shadow patch in `trackme_rest_handler_labels_power.py` now propagates `label_description` alongside the existing `label_id` / `label_name` / `label_color` fields.

Table 41: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1250	bug - DSM/DHM Lag monitoring policy modal: form fields revert during edit (regression in 2.3.20)	Fixed a regression in 2.3.20 where the **Lag monitoring policy** modal (DSM and DHM) silently reverted any user input — sliders for delay/latency impact-score weights and text fields for maximal latency / maximal delay — within seconds of editing, making per-entity overrides effectively unreachable from the UI. The "Apply lagging policy" button could still be clicked, but whatever value happened to be reasserted at that moment was what got persisted. Root cause: a `React.useEffect(..., [open, initialValues])` in `EntityModifyLagDsmModal.tsx` and `EntityModifyLagDhmModal.tsx` re-initialised form state every time `initialValues` changed by reference, and the parent (`TenantOverviewTable`) builds `initialValues={{…}}` as an inline object literal — a new reference on every parent render. The 2.3.20 adaptive auto-refresh feature (#1223) re-rendered the parent on a tight cadence while the modal was open, which made the latent defect visible. The dependency array is now `[open]` so initialisation runs only on open→true transitions, with the intentional omission of `initialValues` documented inline. The latent defect was present since the modals were created in November 2025 (so dormant in 2.3.18 / 2.3.19) but only surfaced in 2.3.20.
#1244	bug - Configuration Guardian: bearer-token expiry check fired false-positive `critical` alerts	Fixed the Configuration Guardian `remote_account_token_expiring_soon` check firing `critical` *"Remote account token expired"* alerts against remote accounts whose underlying bearer token was in fact still valid for weeks. The check used to derive `remaining` from two TrackMe-side scheduling signals — `now - kv_trackme_remote_account_token_expiration.mtime` and `token_rotation_frequency_days`. Neither input represents the token's actual expiry: `mtime` is when TrackMe last *rotated* the token (our cadence), and `token_rotation_frequency` is how often we *attempt* rotation, not the JWT lifetime (Splunk-issued tokens default to ≈ 30 days regardless). When a rotation hiccup, a stale duplicate KV record, or a `frequency=7` cadence on a 30-day JWT pushed `now - mtime` close to or past `frequency × 86400`, the check fired `critical` even though the token still had weeks of validity and remote searches kept succeeding. `check_remote_account_token_expiry` in `trackme_libs_guardian.py` now base64url-decodes the JWT payload of the configured bearer token and reads the authoritative `exp` (and `iat`, `aud`) claims directly. Proportional warning / critical thresholds are now derived from the actual token lifetime `exp - iat` (with `rotation_frequency_days × 86400` retained as a fallback when `iat` is missing). Non-JWT tokens (e.g. external IdP credentials) skip cleanly with a documented `unable_to_decode_jwt` outcome and clear any prior expiry alert — actual auth failures remain covered end-to-end by `remote_account_connectivity_degraded`. Alert metadata exposes `token_exp_epoch`, `token_exp_iso`, `token_iat_epoch`, `token_audience`, and a hashed token id (no raw token in audit/UI surfaces). The KV `mtime` remains useful for the dashboard's `time_since_last_rotation` column — it just stops being load-bearing for expiry detection.

11.1.17 Version 2.3.20 - build 1777282739 (27/04/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.20 — Configuration Guardian P0 wave, AI Assistant everywhere, adaptive Tenant Home & stateful alert performance

- **Configuration Guardian — six P0 checks, severity tiers, audit trail & AI Assistant integration**: A new framework surfaces silent misconfigurations directly in the Virtual Tenants UI. This release ships the full P0 wave of six checks covering the most common "silently degrades TrackMe" conditions: insufficient tenant-owner capabilities, declared tenant indexes that don't exist, remote-account tokens approaching expiry, the per-tenant health tracker not executing, remote-account connectivity failures, AI provider unreachable, and stale backup archives. Alerts come with two severity tiers (warning and critical), structured remediation guidance, and a full audit trail in the `trackme_audit` index. The AI Assistant on Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home is now Guardian-aware: it sees every active alert with parsed metadata and recommended actions, and is steered by a built-in playbook to act as an active guide rather than a passive reporter.
- **AI Assistant — non-disruptive side panel everywhere**: Building on the hybrid tracker wizard integration, the compact AI Assistant side panel is now available across every Tenant Home configuration screen — policies (priority, tags, SLA, metric, monitoring time), lagging classes, blocklists, logical groups, CMDB integration, data sampling, default and variable delay, replica trackers, FLX utilities, outliers, FQM dictionary, ops queues, parsing issues, and more. Users get ambient AI assistance without ever leaving the screen they are working on.
- **Tenant Home — adaptive auto-refresh and preserved navigation state**: The Tenant Home page used to auto-refresh on a hardcoded 5-minute interval, which was either too frequent for small tenants or actively harmful for large ones (a refresh would fire while the user was still reading the previous result). The cadence now scales automatically with the observed table load duration, between a 5-minute floor and a 30-minute ceiling, with a visible *"Next refresh in MM:SS"* countdown. Manual refresh resets the countdown so consecutive refreshes don't double-load. As a separate quality-of-life fix, the group-by dropdown, quick filter dropdown, and group expand/collapse state now survive tab switches within the same tenant page session, matching how the search box already worked.
- **AI providers — enable/disable without deletion**: Administrators can now disable a configured AI provider (Configuration → AI Provider) instead of having to delete it. Disabled providers disappear from the AI Assistant chat selector, are skipped by stateful alert AI status reports, and are excluded from the Guardian `ai_provider_unreachable` probe (the prior alert is also self-cleared). The admin connectivity test endpoint still works against disabled providers so admins can troubleshoot before re-enabling.
- **Stateful alert performance — significant speedups on high-throughput deployments**: Several performance improvements to the stateful alert helper and `trackmestateful` command, with substantial runtime gains on production deployments: `tenant_idx_resolution` is now cached per tenant within a single invocation (saves ~3s per event); chart storage uses `batch_save` instead of one REST call per chart (was ~14-16s per event with ~10 charts, now near-instant); object-state validation can run in-process instead of via a per-entity REST call to `load_component_data` (opt-in, safe fallback); and the `trackmestateful` SPL pre-resolves the active-incident key list in Python instead of running a per-cycle subsearch.
- **Splunk Hosted LLM — auto-resolve model_name to model_id**: The `splunk_hosted` provider transparently accepts both the human-friendly `model_name` (e.g. `gpt-oss-20b`) and the `model_id` expected by the SLIM API. Customers unfamiliar with Splunk's internal model ID convention no longer hit opaque 404s. The mapping is cached.
- **Backup & Restore — gateway-timeout-proof Create backup**: The **Create backup** action now dispatches a Splunk search job instead of keeping a long-lived browser REST connection. Large backup runs on production deployments no longer hit reverse-proxy or load-balancer 502/504s even when the backup itself completes successfully backend-side. The UI also gains copy-to-clipboard buttons for every SPL and cURL snippet in the Documentation & examples modal.
- **Scheduler skip detection — alert-aware**: Scheduler completeness and "skipping searches" detection now captures alert firings in addition to regular tracker searches. The Scheduler Review modal routes its row

actions appropriately per row type.

- **UI polish & consistency**: Slider for *Min green %* in the converging tracker wizard, translated Splunk query in the CMDB lookup modal, near-full-width AI Assistant responses, other group members listed directly in the Logical Groups association panel, accurate **HIGH PRIORITY ENTITIES IN ALERT** header counter (no longer counts disabled tenants/components), and Virtual Tenant wizard index/role dropdowns no longer truncated at 30 entries.
- **Support Diagnostic — robustness for large environments**: The *Generate diag* feature shipped in 2.3.19 is hardened for busy customer environments where a *Global* run could time out before completing. The backend timeout is raised to 60 minutes, the worker emits a heartbeat so long steps don't get misclassified as dead, and the UI poll matches the new ceiling. When something does fail mid-collection, a new *Partial failures* card lists the failed steps and the user still receives a partial archive instead of losing the entire run. The page also now correctly follows the user's Splunk light/dark theme.
- **Various bug fixes**: Notes and labels audit events are now correctly surfaced in the entity **Audit changes** tab; disabled tenant overview no longer loops requests; the Ops Status modal's *Run: Clear Tenant Status* button works again; SLA tracker scheduling follows SLA policies (copy-paste bug); clipboard fallback surfaces real copy failures; variable delay auto-compute works again; MHM lagging class overrides are applied (and the *Manage: lagging classes* menu entry is renamed back); leftover stanza keys no longer pollute splunkd.log on Splunk 9.x.

- SHA256: 933c725146bf6e94900dc1c875fac560472dbfb479f839741a78d660c47d4b27

Table 42: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1147	feature - Configuration Guardian framework with full P0 wave of checks	Configuration Guardian is a new framework that surfaces silent misconfigurations directly in the Virtual Tenants UI. When a problem is detected, administrators see a toast with a clear title, explanation, and remediation steps — yellow for warnings, red for critical — plus a **Dismiss alert** action to clear it while fixing the root cause. If the condition persists, the alert reappears on the next check cycle. Every state transition (created, updated, cleared, dismissed) is recorded in the `trackme_audit` index for traceability. This release ships the full P0 wave covering six "silently degrades TrackMe" conditions: • **Insufficient tenant_owner capabilities** — the service account behind a Virtual Tenant must hold the Splunk capabilities required by scheduled tracking; without them, tracking operations silently drop writes or skip updates. • **Assigned index does not exist** — every index referenced in a tenant's account configuration is verified to exist on the search head. • **Health tracker not executing** — the per-tenant health tracker must have run within the last 30 minutes; raised as `critical` because most other tracking depends on it. • **Remote-account token expiring soon** — based on the configured rotation frequency; severity escalates from `warning` (approaching expiry) to `critical` (past or imminent expiry). • **Remote-account connectivity degraded** — daily probe of every configured remote account; escalates from `warning` to `critical` after 24 hours of continued failure. • **AI provider unreachable** — daily probe of every enabled AI provider; skipped entirely on installs without AI features. • **Backup archive too old** — compares the most recent backup mtime against the configured backup cadence (warning) or 7 days (critical, fixed). The AI Assistant on Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home is fully Guardian-aware: it sees every active alert with parsed metadata and recommended actions, knows what each check means and how to remediate it, and is steered by a built-in playbook to act as an active guide rather than a passive reporter. A dedicated read endpoint (`GET /trackme/v2/configuration/admin/guardian_alerts`) returns every active alert with parsed metadata, recommended actions, and counts by severity / check type — designed for AI-agent integration.
#1170	feature - AI Assistant side panel extended to all Tenant Home configuration screens	Following the introduction of the non-disruptive AI Assistant side panel in the hybrid tracker wizards (#1166), the same compact panel is now available across every configuration / management screen reachable from Tenant Home. This covers all the policy editors (priority, tags, SLA, metric policies, monitoring time), lagging classes, blocklists, logical groups, impact score, default and variable delay templates, CMDB integration, data sampling, replica tracker creation and management, FLX utilities / drilldown searches / default metrics, outliers, FQM dictionary, ops queues, parsing issues, and permanently deleted entities. Wherever you are configuring TrackMe, an AI icon in the screen header opens the assistant on the right while the configuration screen stays visible and interactive on the left. The panel is visible only when the AI Assistant is enabled system-wide.
#1166	feature - Non-disruptive AI Assistant panel in hybrid	The TrackMe AI Assistant can now be opened directly from any of the six hybrid tracker creation wizards (DSM, DHM, MHM

Table 43: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1227	enhancement - Tenant Home: manual refresh resets the adaptive auto-refresh countdown	Follow-up to the adaptive auto-refresh enhancement (#1223). When auto-refresh is enabled, clicking the manual refresh button now resets the countdown to the next automatic refresh — so consecutive manual + automatic refreshes don't double-load the page. If the manual refresh fails or auto-refresh is disabled, the countdown is left untouched.
#1223	enhancement - Tenant Home: adaptive auto-refresh based on observed table load duration	The Tenant Home page used to auto-refresh on a hardcoded 5-minute interval. On large-scale tenants where the main entities table can take 60-120s to load, that meant the next refresh would fire while the user was still reading the previous result; on small tenants it was unnecessarily frequent. The cadence now scales automatically with the most recent observed table load duration on the active tab, between a 5-minute floor and a 30-minute ceiling. A small *"Next refresh in MM:SS · cadence Nm"* label appears under *Last updated* with a tooltip explaining the source. A concurrency guard prevents stacked loads if a refresh is still running when the timer fires (or if the user spam-clicks the manual refresh button). Switching tabs resets the observed duration so a slow DSM reading doesn't penalise a fast FQM tab. The existing auto-refresh on/off toggle (cookie) still controls the whole feature.
#1213	enhancement - Tenant Home: preserve dropdown selections and group expand/collapse across tab navigation	On the Tenant Home page, navigating between tabs (e.g. *Data source monitoring* → *Tracking Alerts* → back) preserved the search input but reset the **group-by** dropdown, the **quick filter** dropdown, and the per-group expand/collapse state. The behaviour was asymmetric and surprising — users naturally expected all the table controls to behave like the search box. All three pieces of state now survive tab navigation within the same tenant page session, exactly like the search input. State is reset only on a full page refresh or when navigating to a different tenant.
#1193	enhancement - AI provider: allow administrators to disable a configured provider	The AI provider configuration screen (Configuration → AI Provider) now exposes an `ai_enabled` toggle so administrators can disable a provider without deleting its configuration. Disabled providers are filtered out of the AI Assistant chat selector, are skipped by stateful alert AI status reports (with a clear log line), and are skipped by the Configuration Guardian `ai_provider_unreachable` check (any pre-existing alert is also self-cleared, so disabling a provider stops surfacing it as broken). The admin connectivity test endpoint deliberately still works against disabled providers — admins can troubleshoot connectivity before re-enabling. Existing provider records are treated as enabled by default, so the upgrade is fully backwards-compatible.
#1168	enhancement - Logical Groups modal shows other members of the current group	When you open the Logical Groups modal on an entity that belongs to a group, the association panel now lists the other members of that group directly — no more scrolling down and visually matching the group name in the overview table. If the entity is the only member, a clear *"This entity is the only member of this group."* message is shown instead. Small but useful quality-of-life improvement for operators investigating grouped entities.
#1164	enhancement - Converging tracker wizard: use Slider for *Min green %*	In the Flex Objects converging tracker creation wizard, *Min green %* is now a slider with a live value readout instead of a plain numeric input. This matches the style already used elsewhere for 0-100 integer fields (like Impact score in the Outliers model modal) for a more consistent and touch-friendly experience. The default value stays at 100.
#1152	enhancement - Scheduler skip detection: alert firings now captured end-to-end	Scheduler completeness metrics, skipping-searches detection, and the Scheduler Review modal used to only cover regular tracker saved searches — alert firings were silently ignored be-

Table 44: Performance

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1210	performance - Stateful alerts: in-process object-state validation (opt-in)	In the stateful alert helper, `validate_object_state_via_rest` used to issue one HTTP call to `load_component_data` per alerting entity to revalidate the entity's state before opening, updating, or closing an incident. On high-throughput deployments where many entities can fire concurrently, this drove significant splunkd pressure and long alert-helper runtimes. An opt-in in-process evaluation path is now available — same scoring logic, just no HTTP / JSON / pagination overhead. Default behaviour is unchanged (the REST path remains the fallback), and any failure of the new path transparently falls back to the REST path so the existing fail-open semantics are preserved. Operators can opt in via a kill switch when they are ready to soak it.
#1206	performance - `trackmestateful`: pre-resolve active-incident key list in Python	The search that feeds the stateful alert pipeline used to pull every `trackme:state` heartbeat in the 10-minute window across every monitored entity, then drop ~99.9% of them in pre-filter. On high-frequency deployments this drove search runtimes well into the hundreds of seconds (max observed >8000s) with significant search-slot queueing. The active-incident key list is now pre-resolved in Python before the SPL is built and injected as a literal predicate, drastically cutting the volume of returned events while preserving the bootstrap path for entities that don't yet have a stateful record. The `trackme_notable` arm is also now scoped to its sourcetype, preventing cross-app eventtype expansion in some Splunk environments.
#1179	performance - Stateful alerts: cache `tenant_idx_resolution` per tenant	In `process_event()` of the stateful alert helper, `trackme_idx_for_tenant()` was called unconditionally inside the event loop — once per event — even though the result only varies per tenant and doesn't change within a single alert action invocation. Production observation: ~3.2-3.4s average per event, p95 up to ~5.3s, max ~13.2s. The result is now cached per tenant within an invocation (matching the pattern already used for ack collections and vtenants), saving roughly ~3s per event on every event after the first one for a given tenant. For a mono-tenant alert with 50 events this saves ~2.5 minutes per invocation.
#1175	performance - Stateful alerts: batch chart storage via `batch_save`	In the stateful alert helper, charts attached to incidents were stored in the chart KV collection one at a time — one HTTP roundtrip per chart inside a loop. With ~10 charts per event this cost ~14-16 seconds on average (p95 ~22s) per event in production. Charts are now persisted in a single `batch_save` call, matching the pattern already used elsewhere in the codebase, bringing this step down to near-instant.

Table 45: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1230	bug - Support Diagnostic: timeouts on large environments, partial-success archive, light-theme rendering	On large customer environments (many active tenants, busy `_internal`), running a *Global* support diagnostic could fail with a *"diag creation timed out"* message before completing — the original async-job timeout (15 min on both backend and UI) was simply too short, and a single long step could go minutes without bumping `last_activity`, occasionally letting the cleanup pass mistakenly classify a still-alive worker as orphaned. Several fixes raise the ceiling and make the feature resilient on busy instances: backend job timeout is now 60 min, the worker emits a heartbeat every 30 s while it runs, and the UI poll matches the new ceiling. When something does fail mid-collection, a *Partial failures* card now lists the failed steps with their error messages and the user gets a partial archive (with a clear *info* notification) instead of a thrown-away run. As a side fix, the Support Diagnostic page now correctly follows the user's Splunk theme — light-theme users no longer see a barely-readable dark page.
#1198	bug - Splunk < 10.x: silence `Invalid key: python.required` splunkd warnings	On Splunk < 10.x, splunkd logged `Invalid key` warnings at startup for every TrackMe stanza carrying `python.required` — a Splunk 10.x addition that older Splunk versions don't recognise and reject loudly. The setting is harmless on older Splunk (it is simply ignored), but the noise made log triage harder. `python.required` is now declared in TrackMe's `.conf.spec` files so Splunk treats it as a known key. Behaviour on both Splunk 9.x and 10.x is unchanged.
#1196	bug - Remove leftover `splk_general_cim_cmdb_s` stanza key	A stanza key from the decommissioned CIM monitoring component was left behind in `trackme_settings.conf` and produced an `Invalid key` warning on every conf load. The leftover line is now removed.
#1190	bug - Virtual Tenants header: *HIGH PRIORITY ENTITIES IN ALERT* counter no longer counts disabled tenants/components	On the Virtual Tenants page, the **HIGH PRIORITY ENTITIES IN ALERT** counter at the top of the screen could show a value that did not match the sum of the per-tenant card badges — typically because the header summed in stale priority counts from disabled tenants or disabled components. The header aggregation now skips tenants whose status is `disabled` and only counts components where the per-tenant `enabled` flag is set, matching exactly what the per-tenant cards do.
#1182	bug - Virtual Tenant wizard: index & role dropdowns no longer truncated at 30 entries	In the *Create a new Virtual Tenant* wizard (Step 4 — *Indexes & RBAC*), the Summary / Audit / Metric / Notable index dropdowns and the Admin / Power / Readonly role pickers silently omitted entries when the search head had more than 30 indexes or 30 roles — Splunk's REST defaults to `count=30` rather than unlimited. Both frontend calls now pass `count=0` so all available indexes and roles are returned. Users on search heads with large index catalogues or many custom roles can again select entries beyond the first 30 alphabetically.
#1172	bug - MHM: lagging class overrides applied + screen renamed back to *Manage: lagging classes*	Two related MHM regressions are fixed. First, MHM per-metric-category lagging class overrides were silently never applied — the loader hit a benign exception that fell back to defaults on every cycle, so customer overrides had no effect since the feature was introduced. The loader now reads the collection correctly and overrides take effect again. Second, the Tenant Home kebab menu entry for MHM had been renamed to *Manage: metric policies*, which made the screen undiscoverable for users looking for *"lagging classes"* (and inconsistent with the DSM/DHM equivalents). The entry is renamed back to *Manage: lagging classes* so terminology is uniform across DSM, DHM and MHM.
#1145	bug - Virtual Tenants: disabled tenant overview loops	Opening the Virtual Tenants *Entities Overview* modal on a disabled tenant caused the UI to fire repeated backend requests that

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Hint

TrackMe 2.3.19 — Entity Labels, CMDB Integration, Variable Delay, Splunk Cloud AI & Support Diagnostics

- **Entity Labels — lifecycle visibility at a glance**: Introducing a lightweight, color-coded labeling system for entities. Labels give teams instant visibility into the lifecycle stage and operational context of every tracked entity — directly in the entity tables, in stateful and notable alert events, and through Virtual Groups that can aggregate entities by label across tenants.
- **CMDB integration improvements**: Stateful and notable alert actions now automatically enrich events with CMDB data at alert time. A new simplified configuration screen replaces the complex UCC-based setup, and CMDB icons now appear correctly in Virtual Groups tables.
- **Entity Notes enhancements**: Notes are now visible as a first-class column in entity tables with a new clone-to-entities action for bulk operations.
- **Variable delay management improvements**: Timezone notice banners in all variable delay and threshold editors, plus fully customizable per-tenant slot templates.
- **Policy tracker scheduling**: SLA, Tags, and Priority policy trackers now default to a 12-hour cadence instead of every 15 minutes, cutting scheduled-search load for these jobs while policy content remains applied; cron remains adjustable per tenant if you need a faster refresh.
- **Support — generate diagnostics**: A self-service **Support - generate diags** experience (nav under API & tooling and Audit & troubleshoot) lets admins produce a timestamped `.tgz` for TrackMe support — entity-scoped or global, async job + polling + secure download, optional tenant anonymisation with a separate mapping for support, and RBAC via `trackmepoweroperations`.
- **AI Assistant — realtime entity context**: Entity-level AI chat now loads the same decision-maker view as `/trackme/v2/describe/entity` (via `load_component_data`), so labels, scores, smart status, and other joined fields match the UI instead of a raw KV snapshot.
- **Splunk Cloud — splunk_hosted LLM (SLIM)**: The Splunk-hosted AI provider now sends the `request_id` header required by the SLIM gateway on Splunk Cloud, resolving HTTP 400 `Request ID not present in header` failures so model discovery, in-app AI Assistant chat, and AI status content in stateful alerts work again for customers using `splunk_hosted`.
- **Various bug fixes and improvements**: SLA ranking corrections, REST handler hardening, Cribl use case updates, multiple Virtual Groups fixes, quieter routine logging from the `trackmestateful` command, KV index transforms for unquoted keys, consistent status messaging when impact score is raised manually without anomalies, and ML outliers simulation with auto-correction disabled when training volume is below the native fit minimum.

- SHA256: f444af4de9043a196ddbd54a65e24cab2cfc70796a7e55b5e36077db9754a3be

Table 46: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1024	feature - GitHub-style entity labels for lifecycle visibility	TrackMe now supports entity labels — lightweight, color-coded tags that give teams instant visibility into the lifecycle stage and operational context of every tracked entity. Labels are fully managed per tenant and can be freely defined to match your operational vocabulary (e.g. `review-in-progress`, `decommissioning`, `new-onboarding`, `known-noisy`). Once assigned, labels appear directly in the entity tables as colored badges. Labels are also included in stateful and notable alert events (both as a flat `labels` multi-value field and as structured `labels_objects` JSON), enabling downstream routing, filtering, and enrichment in Splunk searches or SOAR playbooks. Virtual Groups can leverage labels to create focused cross-tenant views — for example, aggregating all entities labeled `incident-active` across production tenants.
#1048	feature - Entity notes: table column, shared modal, clone-to-entities	Notes have been elevated from a hidden detail to a first-class column in the entity tables. A new Notes column shows the note count per entity, and clicking it opens a shared notes modal that works consistently across entity overview, table rows, and bulk operations. A new clone-to-entities action lets operators push a note to multiple entities at once — useful for documenting a shared incident, a maintenance window, or an operational decision that affects a group of data sources or hosts.
#1035	feature - CMDB integration in stateful and notable alert actions	Stateful and notable alert actions now automatically perform a CMDB lookup at alert time, enriching the event with ownership, criticality, contact information, and any other fields defined in your CMDB lookup. Alert recipients and downstream automation receive full operational context without additional manual configuration.
#1064	feature - Simplified CMDB integration configuration screen	A new "Manage: CMDB integration" modal is accessible from the tenant-home Features menu for all six component types (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK). It replaces the previous UCC-buried configuration with a guided experience: enable/disable toggle, local or remote account selector (via a new `cmdb_account` field), guided lookup builder with content preview and auto-generated SPL, and a full SPL editor with Edit/Preview toggle.
#1037	feature - Virtual Groups category sub-grouping	Virtual Groups can now be organized into categories for better visual structure in the Virtual Tenants dashboard. Groups sharing the same `group_category` are rendered together, making large deployments with many cross-tenant views much easier to navigate. Combined with the new labels integration, Virtual Groups become a powerful tool for creating dynamic, cross-tenant operational views — for example, a group that tracks all entities labeled `incident-active` across your production tenants.
#1009	feature - Inject expected sources/hosts via one-shot action wizard	A new Inject Expected wizard lets operators declare data sources (DSM) or hosts (DHM) that should exist in a tenant, triggering immediate entity creation rather than waiting for the next discovery cycle. This is particularly useful for onboarding new data feeds where you want proactive alerting from day one, re-creating previously deleted entities, or pre-populating a tenant before a migration. The wizard supports optional recurring operations for use cases where periodic re-injection is needed.
#1054	feature - Variable delay / threshold editors: Splunk server time disclosure banner	Variable delay and variable threshold slots are evaluated by the decision maker using the Splunk server's local clock, which may differ from the browser timezone of the admin configuring them. A live Timezone notice banner now appears in every variable delay and threshold editor, showing both the server clock and the browser clock in real time with the signed offset, so administrators always know which time frame their slot def-

Table 47: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1041	enhancement - Include labels field in stateful and notable alert events	The `labels` (flat list) and `labels_objects` (JSON) fields are now included in stateful alert events and notable events, enabling downstream routing, filtering, and enrichment based on entity labels.
#1043	enhancement - Tenant-scoped error logging	All tenant-related error responses and log messages now consistently include the `tenant_id`, making multi-tenant troubleshooting considerably easier when diagnosing issues across tenants.
#1069	enhancement - SLA, Tags, and Priority policy trackers: default schedule 15 minutes → 12 hours	For each component (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK), the per-tenant scheduled searches `trackme_{component}_tags_tracker_tenant_{tenant_id}`, `trackme_{component}_priority_tracker_tenant_{tenant_id}`, and `trackme_{component}_sla_tracker_tenant_{tenant_id}` previously ran every 15 minutes (`*/15 * * * *`). New defaults use a 12-hour cadence (`17 */12 * * *`), reflecting that priority, tag, and SLA assignments change infrequently. New tenants receive the updated cron in tracker definitions; existing tenants are migrated via `trackme_schema_upgrade_2319`. This reduces execution count for these trackers by roughly 96% with no change to how policies are evaluated when they run. Administrators who need more frequent application can still edit the cron schedule on the relevant saved searches.
#1071	enhancement - Stateful alert helper: structured performance timing in logs	The modular alert helper `modalert_trackme_stateful_alert_helper.py` now records `run_time` (seconds) in structured `log_info` lines for major initialization steps (request info, Splunk service connect, maintenance and bank-holiday checks, email account and alert-definition retrieval) and for each per-entity phase (tenant index resolution, acknowledgment collection, KV lookups, state validation, metrics catalog, chart search and render, chart KV persistence, AI status report). The pattern mirrors the health tracker so operators can search Splunk for slow steps without ad hoc instrumentation.
#1073	enhancement - `trackmestateful` command: routine per-entity logs moved from INFO to DEBUG	The `trackmestateful` custom command previously logged per-entity `ack_check`, `context_gathering`, `pre_filter`, and routine `filtering` decisions at INFO for every entity, which could produce hundreds of thousands of lines per day per tenant at scale. Those messages now use DEBUG; initialization summaries, completion, errors, and configuration-related lines stay at INFO, cutting noise in `trackme_stateful.log` while preserving detail when debug logging is enabled.

Table 48: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1062	bug - SLA classes ranking is inverted	The default SLA classes had inverted ranking — platinum was ranked lowest (1) while gold was ranked highest (3), with thresholds also assigned backwards. New installations now receive correct defaults: platinum = rank 3 with the strictest threshold (4h), gold = rank 2 (24h), silver = rank 1 with the most lenient threshold (48h). SLA class dropdowns are now sorted by rank descending (most important first). Existing installations with customized SLA classes are unaffected.
#1055	bug - REST handlers describe-flag parser truthiness bug	The inline `describe=true` flag parser across 77 REST handler files treated any non-empty string — including the literal `"false"` — as a describe request due to Python's string truthiness. All handlers now use a shared `trackme_parse_describe_flag()` helper that only returns True for boolean `true` or case-insensitive string `"true"`. Normal UI and API flows were not affected (they send either nothing or `{"describe": true}`), but SPL callers explicitly passing `{"describe": "false"}` would have received the describe payload instead of executing the real handler.
#1050	bug - Cribl Logstream pipeline FLX use case broken after dimension rename	The OOTB `cribl_logstream_pipeline` FLX use case broke after Cribl renamed its `pipeline` dimension to `id`. The use case definition has been updated to the new field name.
#1039	bug - Virtual Groups REST handlers missing explicit port	Virtual Groups REST handlers were omitting the explicit port in `client.connect()` calls, causing IPv6 resolution failures on certain platforms. All handlers now pass the explicit port.
#1066	bug - Missing CMDB icon in Virtual Groups entities table	The CMDB icon was missing from the actions column in Virtual Groups entity tables, even when CMDB was enabled on the underlying tenants. Fixed by supporting per-tenant CMDB lookup resolution in the Virtual Groups overview, so each entity's CMDB availability is determined by its source tenant's configuration.
#1082	bug - Manual impact score: empty `status_message` and `anomaly_reason` when no anomalies	Raising impact score via **manually influence scoring** could move an entity to orange or red while leaving `status_message` and `anomaly_reason` empty because no real anomalies were present. Updates across DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, and WLK in the decision maker now populate human-readable status text, appropriate anomaly reason (including `score_breached` for `manual_score` where applicable), and `score_definition.components` for UI and downstream consumers (stateful alerts, smart status, notable events) consistent with the manual-score path.
#1075	bug - KV indexed transforms: unquoted `tenant_id` and `object` values not captured	The indexed-field transforms `trackme_indexed_kv_tenant_id` and `trackme_indexed_kv_object` only matched double-quoted values, so keys such as `tenant_id=my_tenant` were missed. `transforms.conf` regexes now treat quotes as optional so both quoted and unquoted forms index correctly.
#1033	bug - REST API autodocs missing endpoints	`trackmeapiautodocs.py` was missing registrations for `virtual_groups`, `labels`, `component/admin`, and `inject_expected` handlers. The REST API Reference page now lists all endpoints correctly.
#1022	bug - Virtual Group modals use group_id instead of entity tenant_id	Virtual Group overview modals were using the Virtual Group's `group_id` as the tenant identifier when opening ACK, CMDB, and Score modals. Fixed to use the underlying entity's real `tenant_id`.
#1017	bug - DHM entity overview pie charts fail on empty data	The "Stats per index" and "Stats per sourcetype" pie charts in the DHM entity overview crashed when the entity had no index or sourcetype data. Now renders gracefully with an empty state.
#1015	bug - Report creation retry logic does not detect HTTP 409 Conflict	The retry logic in `trackme_create_report` did not recognize HTTP 409 Conflict responses and exhausted its full retry budget. 409s are now detected as terminal and short-circuit the

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Hint

TrackMe 2.3.18 — Virtual Groups, Policy Enhancements & Performance Optimizations

- **Virtual Groups — cross-tenant aggregation views**: This release introduces Virtual Groups, a powerful new feature for the Virtual Tenants UI. Virtual Groups are read-only cards that aggregate entities from multiple tenants and components into a single unified view, displayed alongside regular tenant cards. Combined with the recently introduced priority and tags policies — both lookup-based and search-based — and a new lightweight entity filter DSL, Virtual Groups enable a high level of flexibility in representing and monitoring key entities across tenants. A full creation wizard, RBAC-controlled visibility, and simulation mode make it easy to define, preview, and manage groups.
- **Key performance optimizations**: The FLX converging tracker has been re-engineered with direct REST calls and parallel execution, delivering up to 6-10x faster execution and eliminating excessive skip rates. The WLK metadata tracker received connection caching and batch KV loading optimizations for similar ~6-10x performance gains at large scale.
- **Various bug fixes and improvements**: Multiple fixes across DHM policies, table rendering, input sanitization, and policy simulation improve reliability and usability across the platform.

- SHA256: 2af279cb984a4d89e7cc2361060ae2929cbbe7d2118fb1006a706c64bef5f72b

Table 49: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#895	feature - Virtual Groups — cross-tenant aggregation views	Virtual Groups are read-only aggregation cards displayed in the Virtual Tenants grid alongside real tenant cards. They allow users to select multiple tenants and components, then view all associated entities grouped by component family in a unified overview — providing cross-tenant visibility without creating new monitoring infrastructure. A 7-step creation wizard guides through group identity, tenant/component selection, priority filtering, additional entity filters via a lightweight DSL (supporting field=value matching with glob wildcards, AND/OR logic, and parentheses), RBAC role assignment, simulation preview, and final review. Virtual Group cards display entity count badges and priority indicators, and clicking a card opens a full overview modal with per-component donut charts and a complete entity table with all standard table features.
#891	feature - Monitoring Time Policy in bulk edit menu	Monitoring Time Policy is now available as a bulk action category in the bulk edit menu for all six component types (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK). Users can select multiple entities and apply a built-in policy (e.g. "Business days, all hours") or configure custom day/hour combinations — applied to all selected entities in a single operation. The existing `EntityModifyMonitoringTimeModal` component has been extended with a bulk mode that joins all selected entities for the backend endpoint.
#932	feature - Cribl LogStream pack traffic monitoring use case	A new pre-built Flex Objects use case `cribl_logstream_pack_traffic` is available for customers using Cribl LogStream packs instead of routes. This use case monitors pack in/out event traffic via mstats (`cribl.logstream.pack.out_events`, `cribl.logstream.pack.in_events`), complementing the existing `cribl_logstream_route_traffic` use case for route-based deployments.

Table 50: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#918	enhancement - FLX converging tracker optimization via direct REST calls	The FLX converging tracker (`trackmesplkflxconverging`) has been re-engineered to eliminate the costly SPL dispatch chain. Entity data is now fetched via direct REST calls to `/services/trackme/v2/component/load_component_data` instead of sequential SPL search jobs, with parallel execution using up to 4 concurrent workers for multi-tenant trackers. A new Python filter engine replaces SPL `| search` for root constraint evaluation, matching the Virtual Groups filter DSL syntax. These changes deliver up to 6-10x faster execution and effectively eliminate the ~48% skip rate observed on multi-tenant converging trackers.
#916	enhancement - WLK metadata tracker optimization with connection caching and batch KV loading	The WLK metadata tracker (`trackmesplkwlkgetreportsdefstream`) has been optimized for large-scale deployments where the per-record connection overhead caused excessive runtimes (26+ minutes average) and ~50% skip rates. Account credentials and service connections are now cached per `(account, user, app)` tuple, and the versioning KV Store collection is loaded upfront in batch for O(1) lookups instead of per-record queries. Expected improvement is ~6-10x faster execution, bringing runtimes in line with other hybrid trackers.
#898	enhancement - Policy simulation spinner animation and execution time display	Policy simulation buttons in Tags, Priority, and SLA policy modals now display a `WaitSpinner` and updated label text while the simulation is running, providing clear visual feedback during long-running simulations on large collections. Execution time is displayed upon completion.

Table 51: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#923	bug - Table cells render `[object Object]` for user-added fields	Fixed entity table cells rendering the literal string `[object Object]` when users add custom fields containing objects or JSON data via column settings. The `renderCell` fallback in both Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home tables now detects object fields and renders them with an inspect badge and JSON inspector button, consistent with the existing handling of known structured fields (e.g. `metrics`).
#920	bug - Sanitize non-printable control characters from `root_constraint`	Fixed an issue where non-printable control characters (e.g. `\x08` backspace) present in `root_constraint` input — typically from copy-pasting SPL from PDFs or rich text editors — caused Splunk REST API `HTTP 400 Bad Request` errors during hybrid tracker, FLX, WLK, and replica tracker creation or update. All affected REST handlers now strip control characters (0x00-0x08, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0E-0x1F, 0x7F) from `root_constraint` immediately after reading from the request payload, preserving valid whitespace.
#910	bug - DHM policies: missing fields and broken multi-value matching	Fixed two inconsistencies in the DHM policy system affecting priority, tags, and SLA policies. First, the `data_index` and `data_sourcetype` fields were missing from the DHM entity field dropdown in the policy wizard, preventing their use in lookup-based or search-based policies. Second, multi-value field matching was broken for DHM entities because these fields are stored as comma-separated lists — exact, wildcard, and regex matching all compared against the full concatenated string instead of individual values. A new `MULTI_VALUE_FIELDS` constant and updated matching logic now correctly split and evaluate each value independently.
#906	bug - DHM: prevent `where` SPL error when no indexes/sourcetypes known	Fixed the "Stats per index" and "Stats per sourcetype" pie charts in the DHM entity overview failing with a malformed `where` expression error when the entity has no known `data_index` or `data_sourcetype` values. The `| format` command produced an empty string in this case, causing a parse error. A safety `| append` block now guarantees the subsearch always produces at least one row, ensuring the `where` clause receives a valid expression that gracefully filters out results instead of erroring.
#896	bug - Tags policies simulation parameter mismatch	Fixed the "Run policy simulation" button in the Tags Policies editor failing with `HTTP 400` when the policy type is search. The search mode payload incorrectly used shortened parameter names (`field_mappings`, `tags_field`, `tags_separator`, `match_mode`) instead of the full `tags_policy_lookup_` prefixed names expected by the backend. Applying the policy was not affected — only the simulation step was broken.
#912	bug - Incorrect `collection_name` in tracker health log	Fixed a misleading error log in the health tracker's `inspect_collection:handle_sync_entities` task that referenced the wrong variable for the collection name. The log reported `collection_name` (resolving to `kv_trackme_virtual_tenants`) instead of `inspect_collection_name` (the actual collection being operated on), causing confusion during troubleshooting.
#888	bug - Cribl LogStream use case normalization	Fixed the `cribl_logstream_total_traffic_inputs` Flex use case containing a copy-paste error from the outputs use case. The rex normalization block incorrectly referenced the `output` field instead of the `input` field, causing the input normalization to be a no-op since the `output` field does not exist in the input monitoring context.
#926	bug - Health tracker mlmodels-management task accesses collections for disabled tenants	Fixed the general health tracker's `mlmodels-management` task failing with `HTTP 400` errors when iterating tenants that are disabled or configured as replicas. Disabled tenants have their KV Store collections disabled, causing collection access to

11.1.20 Version 2.3.17 - build 1774424737 (25/03/2026)

- SHA256: 3a6a82c329f447d06a9a7869a7de7249fecaf5e581ed9e544ee8c9c054272600

Table 52: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#874	feature - Replica tracker Execute/Manage/Create modals in Tenant Home	Full replica tracker modal support is now available from the Tenant Home Actions menu for replica tenants. The Execute modal allows selecting and running replica trackers with real-time execution monitoring via an events panel. The Manage modal provides a table view with search and filtering, multi-select deletion with confirmation, and direct links to orchestrator and replicator logs. The Create wizard offers a 4-step guided flow — select source tenant, define constraint, simulate results, and confirm creation — with an option to immediately run the new tracker on success.
#862	feature - Add 'Open in Search' action for Scheduler Review and Ops Health Statuses tables	A new "Open in Search" menu item is available in the gear/cog dropdown of the Scheduler Review & Investigate and Operational Health Statuses modals. The action opens the underlying SPL query directly in the Splunk Search view with proper time range parameters (earliest/latest), allowing administrators to inspect and troubleshoot scheduler and operational health data in their native search context.

Table 53: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#881	enhancement - Health tracker performance optimization and shadow copy management	The health tracker received significant performance improvements. A tier-based task frequency model (Tier 1–4) reclassifies housekeeping tasks by criticality — from every-cycle (Tier 1) to daily (Tier 4) — drastically reducing per-cycle compute overhead on large deployments. License checks now use a global shared KV cache with a 24-hour TTL (immediately invalidated on any license mutation), eliminating redundant per-tenant REST calls. Saved search loading is batched into a single call per cycle instead of per-report REST roundtrips. The untracked entities safety net is moved from Tier 1 to Tier 2 with a short-circuit pre-check that skips the expensive SPL pipeline when no stale entities exist. Additionally, a new `shadow_enabled` per-tenant master switch allows administrators to fully disable shadow copy operations; shadow is now disabled by default for new tenants and automatically enabled by the health tracker when any component's entity count exceeds the configurable `shadow_entity_threshold` (default: 1000). A schema migration (2317) handles one-time auto-detection of shadow enablement status on upgrade.

Table 54: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#849	bug - Failure to load a single tenant in Virtual Tenants affects all other tenants	Fixed the Virtual Tenants page failing to load entirely when a single tenant had a missing `vtenant_account` configuration (e.g. lost due to a Splunk failure). Faulty tenants are now skipped with a toast warning, and auto-recovery via `maintain_vtenant_account` is attempted after the main processing loop completes, ensuring all healthy tenants load normally.
#871	bug - Replica tenant Actions menu shows hybrid/elastic tracker options instead of replica tracker options	Fixed the Tenant Home Actions menu incorrectly displaying hybrid tracker, elastic source, and feature options for replica tenants. Replica tenants now correctly show replica tracker options (Execute, Manage, Create) with proper admin permission checks.
#860	bug - Virtual Tenant creation fails with IndexError in slow or busy environments	Fixed Virtual Tenant creation failing with an `IndexError` when the KV Store write is not immediately readable due to eventual consistency in slow or busy Splunk environments. The tenant creation process now includes retry logic with exponential backoff (up to 5 attempts) and falls back to the already-known tenant record if all retries are exhausted.

11.1.21 Version 2.3.16 - build 1774013895 (20/03/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.16 — High-Scale Performance, Cost Optimization & Platform Resilience

- **Scaling TrackMe to new heights**: This release is dedicated to pushing TrackMe's scalability boundaries with deep performance optimizations across all monitoring components. Key concepts — including hybrid trackers and the health tracker — have been re-factored to drastically reduce processing and compute costs, especially at high scale. All components (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX) received extensive enhancements validated against scenarios with up to 100,000 entities in a single tenant.
- **Shadow copy KVstore collections — a new scalability paradigm**: TrackMe introduces a new concept of pre-computed, enriched entity snapshots stored in dedicated KVstore collections. The UI and backend automatically leverage shadow copies for near-instant table rendering, replacing expensive per-entity REST calls with efficient `| inputlookup` operations. With progressive loading and configurable page sizes, the UI now scales smoothly to multi-hundreds of thousands of entities.
- **DHM & hybrid tracker refactoring for extreme scale**: The Data Host Monitoring pipeline has been completely refactored with asynchronous data loading and optimized JSON parsing. DHM trackers are now capable of handling several tens of thousands of hosts per tracker, making enterprise-scale host monitoring practical and cost-effective.
- **Health tracker deep optimization**: The health tracker now implements task frequency tiering, batch KVstore operations, and parallel processing — significantly reducing its compute footprint and enabling faster health assessment cycles across large deployments.
- **DSM sourcetype explosion safeguard**: A new protective mechanism prevents runaway sourcetype discovery from overwhelming TrackMe and the Splunk environment. Administrators can configure a cap on sourcetypes per index, ensuring unexpected data patterns do not degrade performance or generate unmanageable entity volumes.
- **Blocklist, entity management & UI enhancements**: The blocklist interface has been expanded with custom categories, wildcard UX improvements, match type display, and a new simulation mode. New pagination options and a clickable degraded badge further improve the day-to-day operational experience.

- SHA256: ef9e84f24c6d7316b5baa1b5d75ff44cbdf46f7f860c1886262a5d4a869fccc7

Table 55: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#782	feature - Shadow copy KVstore collections for instant UI loading at scale	TrackMe introduces shadow copy KVstore collections — pre-computed, enriched entity snapshots that are automatically maintained by hybrid trackers and the health tracker. The UI loads entity tables via efficient `| inputlookup` operations instead of per-entity REST calls, delivering near-instant rendering even with hundreds of thousands of entities. Shadow copies are transparently managed and require no manual intervention.
#793	feature - Progressive shadow loading with configurable page size	Shadow collections support progressive loading with configurable batch sizes ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 records (default 25,000). Administrators can tune the page size via Configuration > User Interfaces to balance memory usage and rendering speed based on their environment.
#805	feature - DSM sourcetype explosion safeguard	A new configurable safeguard caps the number of sourcetypes tracked per index in Data Source Monitoring. When the cap is reached, TrackMe alerts administrators and prevents further sourcetype discovery for the affected index. This protects the environment from scenarios where unexpected data patterns cause an explosion of sourcetypes, leading to excessive entity creation and processing overhead.
#779	feature - DHM pipeline refactoring with async loading and optimized parsing	The Data Host Monitoring pipeline has been completely refactored with asynchronous component data loading and optimized JSON fast parsing. These changes enable DHM trackers to efficiently handle tens of thousands of hosts per tracker, making enterprise-scale host monitoring practical and cost-effective.
#745	feature - Health tracker deep optimization with tiered frequency, batch operations, and parallel processing	The health tracker has been deeply optimized with task frequency tiering, batch KVstore operations, and parallel processing. These improvements significantly reduce compute costs and accelerate health assessment cycles, especially in deployments with large numbers of tenants and entities.
#783	feature - Unified MHM pipeline and deprecated command cleanup	The Metric Host Monitoring pipeline has been streamlined with a unified processing approach and removal of deprecated commands, improving performance and maintainability.
#781	feature - FLX preloaded mode for high-cardinality scaling	Flex Objects tracking now extends preloaded mode to `trackmepersistentfields`, enabling efficient handling of high-cardinality datasets without excessive search-time processing.
#802	feature - Comprehensive blocklist management improvements with simulation mode	The blocklist management interface has been significantly enhanced with expanded fields, custom categories, improved wildcard UX, match type display, and a new simulation mode. The simulation feature allows administrators to preview which entities would be blocked before applying changes, reducing the risk of unintended entity suppression.
#755	feature - Cribl Edge fleet monitoring use cases	Two new pre-built Flex Objects use cases are available under a new Cribl Edge category for monitoring fleet node health. The first use case queries the Cribl Edge API via the TA-trackme-cribl add-on for rich fleet visibility including node health, input/output status, and heartbeat tracking. The second uses Cribl Edge internal metrics indexed in Splunk for node availability monitoring with built-in disruption queue grace periods.
#752	feature - Remote Splunk deployment support for priority, SLA, and tags policies	Priority, SLA, and Tags policies now support remote Splunk deployments. A new Splunk deployment selector in the policy creation and editing modals allows lookup-based and search-based policies to target remote Splunk accounts with automatic connectivity validation. The schema migration automatically adds the new `account` field to existing policy KVstore transforms upon upgrade.
#809	feature - Immediate score visibility via KV store cache	False positive and manual score influence changes are now immediately reflected in the UI via a dedicated KV store score cache, eliminating the delay previously experienced while waiting for the next tracker cycle to update entity status.
#817	feature - Degraded badge	The degraded status badge displayed on Virtual Tenant cards

Table 56: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#794	enhancement - Shadow record patching after score and priority changes	Shadow records are now immediately updated after false positive, manual score influence, outlier reset, and priority changes, ensuring the UI reflects the latest entity state without waiting for the next full shadow refresh cycle.
#795	enhancement - Shadow write requester logging for improved observability	Shadow write log entries now include the requester identity (hybrid tracker report name, health tracker, or REST handler), improving observability and troubleshooting of shadow collection updates.
#792	change - Shadow write restricted to admin-only endpoint	Shadow collection writes are now restricted to a dedicated admin-only endpoint, preventing frontend-triggered shadow writes and ensuring shadow updates only occur through authorised backend processes.
#812	enhancement - Improved bulk deletion performance with backend batching	Bulk entity deletion now uses batched KVstore operations on the backend combined with a fire-and-forget frontend pattern, significantly reducing the time and resource consumption of large-scale entity removal operations.
#797	enhancement - Bulk delete actions with fire-and-forget pattern	Bulk delete operations now use a fire-and-forget pattern where the frontend triggers the operation and continues without blocking, while the backend processes deletions asynchronously with batched audit event posting and shadow cleanup.
#815	enhancement - Bulk support for variable delay disable endpoint	The variable delay disable endpoint now supports bulk operations, reducing the number of API calls required when managing variable delay settings across multiple entities.
#770	enhancement - Progressive backoff and batched search for delay inspection	The delayed entity inspector now implements progressive backoff (escalating 1x–4x multiplier for entities with consecutive empty inspections) and batched entity searches that combine multiple entities into a single tstats query, significantly reducing search load on the Splunk infrastructure while maintaining timely delay detection.
#777	enhancement - Proxy restricted index searches through REST API	Searches against restricted indexes (`_internal`, `_audit`) for scheduler status, completeness metrics, and alert trigger data are now proxied through the REST API, removing the need for direct user access to these indexes.
#771	enhancement - Elastic sources shared edit capabilities	Elastic Sources now support shared editing with a dedicated modal, improved explanation of shared versus dedicated reports, and a fix for the dedicated report link. These changes make it easier for teams to collaboratively manage elastic source configurations.
#758	enhancement - FLX Object description in entity header	Flex Objects entity headers now display the Object description field with truncation support, providing better context about each entity directly in the entity overview.
#767	change - Eliminate temporary saved search from FLX/WLK benchmark tests	The FLX and WLK burn test (benchmark) process has been refactored to avoid creating temporary saved searches during tracker creation, reducing search artefacts and cleanup overhead.
#784	enhancement - Extended pagination options with 100 and 1,000 entities per page	New pagination options for 100 and 1,000 entities per page are now available, with 100 set as the new default. These options complement the shadow copy architecture to deliver smooth navigation across large entity volumes.
#796	enhancement - Cribl Edge fleet API monitoring improvements	The Cribl Edge fleet monitoring use case has been further refined with improved API integration and enhanced data handling for fleet-level observability.
#774	enhancement - SPL Search Editor in elastic sources shared modal	The elastic sources shared edit modal now uses the SPL Search Editor component for an improved search editing experience with syntax highlighting and validation.
#847	enhancement - Improved readability of FQM wizard default thresholds and simulation table	The Data Quality Monitoring (FQM) wizard has been significantly improved for readability and usability. The simulation results table has been streamlined from 16 to 12 columns with human-readable headers, and a new per-row inspect button opens a detailed modal with quality summary, metadata

Table 57: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#760	bug - FLX decision maker fails to promote orange entities to red when score threshold is met	Fixed a bug where the FLX decision maker's `status_not_met` re-check after score increment was dead code, preventing entities in orange status from being correctly promoted to red when their impact score exceeded the threshold.
#748	bug - Broken first chart in stateful alert email notifications on Splunk Cloud	Fixed chart rendering in stateful alert email notifications on Splunk Cloud deployments. The email structure now uses RFC 2387-compliant multipart formatting to ensure inline charts render correctly across mail clients.
#757	bug - Misleading HTTP 500 error returned for expired sessions	Fixed the REST API returning HTTP 500 errors instead of the correct HTTP 401 status when a user session has expired. Authentication-specific exceptions are now properly detected, logged at warning level instead of error (as this is a transient condition), and returned with a clear user-facing message.
#753	bug - Health tracker status output missing on some cycles	Fixed the health tracker not emitting its runtime status metric on every cycle, which could cause gaps in tracker health monitoring and observability.
#747	bug - Health tracker early return in tenant index settings check	Fixed an early return statement in the health tracker's `check_tenants_indexes_settings` function that could cause the function to exit prematurely, skipping necessary configuration checks.
#766	bug - FLX wizard not pre-populating configuration fields	Fixed the FLX tracker creation wizard not pre-populating the `drilldown_search`, `max_sec_inactive`, and `disruption_min_time_sec` fields from hybrid tracker results, requiring unnecessary manual entry.
#763	bug - MessageBar notifications ignoring light theme preference	Fixed MessageBar notification components not respecting the user's light theme preference, causing visual inconsistency in light-themed environments.
#775	bug - SearchJob.create() calls blocked by Splunk Workload Management	Fixed `SearchJob.create()` calls without an explicit time range being blocked by Splunk Workload Management (WLM) policies. All search job creation calls now include proper time range parameters.
#799	bug - WLK default thresholds using duplicate skipped percentage field	Fixed WLK default thresholds incorrectly using the `skipped_pct_last_24h` field instead of `skipped_pct_last_4h` for the 4-hour skipped percentage threshold, which could lead to incorrect anomaly detection for short-term patterns.
#820	bug - WLK default thresholds fixup applied via schema migration	Added a schema migration step to automatically correct WLK default threshold configurations affected by the duplicate field issue, ensuring existing deployments are fixed upon upgrade.
#807	bug - Shadow records not written for small entity counts	Fixed shadow records not being written when the entity count was below the shadow threshold, ensuring consistent shadow collection behaviour regardless of entity volume.
#811	bug - Shadow collection not cleared when no records to write	Fixed the shadow collection not being properly cleared when a tracker cycle produces no records to write, preventing stale shadow data from persisting.
#808	bug - Shadow refresh executor using incorrect thread type	Fixed the shadow refresh executor using daemon threads, which could be terminated prematurely during shutdown before writes complete. Shadow refresh threads are now non-daemon to ensure data integrity.
#828	bug - Virtual Tenant creation triggers health tracker failure and orphan account cleanup	Fixed health tracker execution failures during Virtual Tenant creation caused by the saved search not being ready immediately after creation. The immediate execution has been removed — the health tracker now naturally runs within its scheduled 5-minute cycle, allowing all knowledge objects to be fully initialised. Additionally, a new orphan account cleanup task automatically detects and removes stale vtenant configuration stanzas that no longer have a matching KVstore record.
#842	bug - Variable delay threshold — cannot clear duration input	Fixed an issue where duration input fields in the variable delay configuration could not be fully cleared using Backspace. The

11.1.22 Version 2.3.15 - build 1773055841 (09/03/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.15 — Native Outliers Engine, Workload Refinements & Enhanced Policies

- **Native ML density function engine**: TrackMe now implements its own outlier detection engine, fully independent from the Splunk AI Toolkit. Models are stored and managed in KVstore collections instead of file-based storage, delivering significant improvements in performance, flexibility, and operational simplicity — particularly in Search Head Cluster (SHC) environments where file-based models caused excessive replication activity between cluster members. This change also addresses regressions introduced by recent Splunk AI Toolkit updates. **Note:** Upon upgrading, TrackMe automatically resets the model training dates. Existing outlier models will not be available until they are re-trained, either automatically by the scheduled training process or manually through the UI.
- **Workload (WLK) threshold management overhaul**: WLK components received a major refinement with per-anomaly threshold configuration, providing granular control over how individual anomaly types contribute to entity health. Several regressions affecting anomaly detection accuracy have also been resolved.
- **Search-based (SPL) policies**: Priority, Tags, and SLA policies now support a new **search-based policy type**, allowing administrators to define policies using Splunk SPL queries. This enables seamless integration with source tenants and external data, making it easy to maintain and synchronise governance rules across environments.
- **React UI refinements**: Toast notifications have been deprecated in favour of Splunk UI Toolkit's MessageBar component, delivering a more consistent and polished notification experience throughout the application.

- SHA256: 627f7ebb79559c91b6eae398b8b9d7094a39f43f4e3b8536279aea7b7355d5e2

Table 58: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#667	feature - Native TrackMe ML density function engine with KVstore model management	TrackMe now provides its own built-in outlier detection engine, removing the dependency on the Splunk AI Toolkit. Outlier models are stored and managed in KVstore collections, replacing the file-based approach used by the toolkit. This delivers better performance, easier management, and eliminates replication overhead in Search Head Cluster environments.
#678	feature - Search-based (SPL) policy type for priority, tags, and SLA policies	A new search-based policy type is available for priority, tags, and SLA policies. Administrators can define policies using Splunk SPL queries, enabling integration with source tenants and external data sources for centralised governance management across environments.
#685	feature - WLK flexible threshold configuration with per-anomaly management	Workload (WLK) components now support flexible, per-anomaly threshold configuration, giving administrators granular control over how each anomaly type is evaluated and scored. Out-of-monitoring-time removal and skipped percentage fixes are also included.
#702	feature - Continuous impact score metrics generation	Impact score metrics are now generated continuously, providing a complete time-series view of entity health scoring for improved observability and trend analysis.
#707	feature - Impact score over time chart in Score Definition modal	A new chart in the Score Definition modal visualises impact score trends over time, making it easier to understand how entity health evolves and to identify patterns.
#664	feature - Outliers training cooldown after score events	After an outlier score event is generated, a cooldown period now prevents immediate model retraining, preserving the model state so that administrators can investigate the anomaly before the model adapts.

Table 59: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#731	enhancement - Migrate toast notifications to MessageBar	Toast notifications throughout the application have been replaced with Splunk UI Toolkit's MessageBar component, providing a more consistent and integrated notification experience.
#713	enhancement - Improved entity name visibility in High Priority Entities Overview	Entity names in the High Priority Entities Overview modal are now displayed with improved visibility, making it easier to identify entities at a glance.
#711	enhancement - Pre-populate secret fields when editing UCC configuration accounts	When editing existing UCC configuration accounts, secret fields are now pre-populated, reducing friction during account management and configuration updates.
#699	enhancement - Icons in bulk edit category dropdown	The bulk edit category dropdown now includes descriptive icons for each category, improving usability and visual navigation.
#690	enhancement - Prompt to enable lagging class override when modifying entity-level thresholds	When modifying entity-level thresholds, the UI now prompts users to enable the lagging class override if applicable, ensuring threshold changes take effect as expected.
#672	change - Default delay policy to variable with Business hours template for DSM/DHM	New DSM and DHM tenants now default to a variable delay policy with a built-in Business Hours template, providing more realistic monitoring thresholds out of the box.
#674	change - Lagging classes default to Priority level with Variable delay mode	Lagging class defaults have been updated to use Priority-level matching with Variable delay mode, aligning with the enhanced threshold management introduced in recent releases.
#693	change - Remove Windows OS-specific library dependencies	Removed Windows-specific library dependencies from the application package, reducing package size and simplifying deployment.
#732	change - Workload table Anomaly Reason column uses filtering instead of sorting	The Anomaly Reason column in WLK workload tables now uses filtering instead of sorting, making it easier to focus on specific anomaly types.
#735	change - Backup & Restore minor layout enhancements	Minor layout improvements to the Backup & Restore interface for better readability and consistency.

Table 60: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#744	bug - Monitoring time policy not honoured — entities turn red outside monitoring window	Fixed entities turning red instead of remaining capped at orange when outside their configured monitoring time window. The impact-based scoring system was overriding the monitoring time cap by re-promoting entities to red when their score exceeded the threshold. All monitoring components (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, WLK) now correctly enforce monitoring time policies after scoring. Additionally, MHM now supports monitoring time policies for the first time.
#741	bug - Misleading "Splunk Service Unavailable" error during Virtual Tenant creation on reverse proxy timeout	Fixed the UI incorrectly displaying a "Splunk Service Unavailable" error banner when a reverse proxy timeout (504) occurs during Virtual Tenant creation. The backend operation completes successfully in the background, and the wizard already shows the correct "Background operation" notification — but the global error handler was also triggering a misleading error. The global handler now correctly excludes tenant creation API calls.
#680	bug - WLK decision maker fails to detect several anomaly types	Fixed a regression introduced in v2.3.6 where the WLK decision maker failed to detect errors, skipping, orphan, and delayed anomalies, potentially causing missed alerts for affected entities.
#669	bug - Duplicate and missing status messages for outlier-driven anomalies	Fixed duplicate or missing status messages being displayed for outlier-driven anomalies, ensuring accurate and consistent anomaly reporting.
#657	bug - Hybrid tracker records re-created in loop after saved searches are deleted	Fixed an issue where hybrid tracker records were continuously re-created after their corresponding saved searches had been deleted, causing unnecessary processing.
#665	bug - Schema version upgrade fails when upgrading from pre-2.0.9 directly to 2.3.14+	Fixed a schema migration failure that could occur when upgrading from very old TrackMe versions (pre-2.0.9) directly to 2.3.14 or later.
#700	bug - Outliers model stores numeric values as strings	Fixed outlier model dictionaries storing numeric values as strings instead of proper numeric types, which could affect model accuracy and calculations.
#652	bug - Missing keys in conf spec files cause btool check warnings	Fixed missing key definitions in configuration spec files that caused invalid key warnings during Splunk btool checks.
#709	bug - Date columns sort by string instead of epoch time in entity overview tables	Fixed date columns in entity overview tables sorting alphabetically by string value instead of chronologically by epoch time.
#704	bug - Scoring metrics contain null taskName dimension	Fixed scoring metrics containing null taskName dimensions caused by a Python 3.12 LogRecord attribute change.
#687	bug - Regex-based policy modal width inconsistent with other policy modes	Fixed the regex-based policy modal having inconsistent width compared to lookup and search policy modes.
#692	bug - ESLint errors in React views	Fixed ESLint errors in React view components to ensure code quality and consistency.
#724	bug - Pin packaging dependency for Python 3.7 compatibility	Pinned the packaging library version to maintain compatibility with Python 3.7 environments (Splunk 9.2.x).
#729	bug - AI status report missing in SHC environments	Fixed the AI status report being unavailable in Search Head Cluster environments due to the trackme_ai_provider configuration not being replicated across cluster members.

11.1.23 Version 2.3.14 - build 1772407097 (02/03/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.14 — Policies Management & Lookup-Driven Workflows

- **Major policies management enhancement**: This release introduces a significant step forward in how TrackMe manages entity governance at scale. Priority, SLA, and Tags policies now all support **lookup-based matching** alongside traditional regex-based rules, enabling seamless integration with external CMDB, asset inventories, and any structured data source available as a Splunk lookup (CSV or KVstore). Through a guided wizard, users can map lookup fields to entity attributes, configure value translations, and simulate policy results before applying — providing full visibility and control over policy outcomes. Regex policies are also enhanced with the ability to match against any entity field, not just the entity name. See *Managing priority via policy*, *Tags*, and *Using SLA alerting to build a 2-tier monitoring system*.
- Several bug fixes address outlier scoring accuracy, lagging class matching with variable delay policies, and AI Assistant navigation.

- SHA256: ce78970b699219a985268e4e195f186ca9b02764c508deefbc5312929429641a

Table 61: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#641	feature - Lookup-based priority policies for CMDB-driven priority management	Priority policies now support **lookup-based matching**, enabling administrators to leverage existing Splunk lookups (CSV or KVstore) — such as CMDB or asset inventory data — to automatically assign priority levels to entities based on field matching. A guided wizard walks users through lookup selection, field mapping, priority assignment, and optional value translations (e.g. mapping external tier labels to TrackMe priority levels). Both exact and wildcard match modes are supported. Regex policies are also enhanced with **configurable match fields**, allowing patterns to match against any entity field (alias, index, sourcetype, etc.) instead of only the entity name. Both policy types coexist with highest-priority-wins conflict resolution, and a built-in **simulation mode** previews matched entities before applying. See *Managing priority via policy*.
#644	feature - Lookup-based policies extended to SLA and Tags	Following the same approach introduced for priority policies, **SLA policies** and **Tags policies** now also support lookup-based matching. SLA policies can assign SLA classes (gold, silver, platinum, etc.) from a Splunk lookup with configurable field mappings and value translations, using highest-SLA-rank-wins conflict resolution. Tags policies can assign tags from a lookup field with configurable separators, merging contributions from all matching rows and across all matching policies (regex and lookup combined). Both support exact and wildcard match modes, and include a simulation mode to preview matched entities and tag distribution before applying. See *Tags* and *Using SLA alerting to build a 2-tier monitoring system*.

Table 62: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#639	enhancement - Bulk edit: show priority management info banner on category selection	The bulk edit priority management info banner — which indicates entities managed by policy or externally — now appears immediately when selecting the Priority Management category, rather than waiting for a specific action to be chosen. This aligns with the pattern established for lagging class banners and provides earlier visibility into policy-governed entities.
#629	enhancement - Shared validation utility for variable delay and lagging class time slots	Consolidated the duplicated time slot validation logic between variable delay and lagging class handlers into a shared utility, improving maintainability and ensuring consistent validation behaviour across both features.

Table 63: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#646	bug - Outliers impact scoring generated when model confidence is low	Fixed outlier detection generating impact score events even when the ML model confidence is low (insufficient historical data). This could result in inflated and misleading outlier impact scores in the UI while the confidence banner clearly indicated insufficient data for reliable predictions. Scoring events are now correctly suppressed until the model has accumulated enough historical metrics.
#636	bug - AI Assistant "Execute in Search" opens in wrong app namespace	Fixed the AI Assistant's "Execute in Search" button opening SPL queries in the `search` app namespace instead of the `trackme` app namespace, which caused TrackMe custom commands and macros to be unavailable in the search context.
#650	bug - Missing "Critical" and "Pending" priorities in tenant creation wizard	Fixed the tenant creation wizard's default priority dropdown only offering Low, Medium, and High options. The Critical and Pending priority levels — which are valid backend values — were missing from all six creation wizards (FLX, FQM, WLK, DHM, DSM, MHM). The dropdown now includes all five priority levels.
#633	bug - Lagging class matching broken when tenant uses variable delay policy	Fixed lagging class matching being completely bypassed for tenants configured with a variable delay policy. All entities in such tenants showed no lagging class match regardless of configuration. The automatic coupling between variable delay and the lagging class override flag has been removed — lagging classes now correctly evaluate and apply alongside entity-level variable delay settings, and the override flag is purely user-controlled.

11.1.24 Version 2.3.13 - build 1772196565 (27/02/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.13 — Lagging Classes Redesign & Reliability Improvements

- **Lagging Classes Redesign for DSM and DHM**: Major redesign of the lagging classes framework introducing per-component collections (DSM and DHM), variable delay threshold support within lagging classes, and a modernised management UI. Lagging classes can now define either a static delay override or a full variable delay schedule with named time slots — bringing the same time-aware threshold flexibility introduced in 2.3.12 at the entity level, directly into lagging class policies. The matching engine has been

hardened with full-match semantics for regex patterns and priority-based evaluation. See *Lagging classes*.

- Several bug fixes address Splunk URL generation, schema migration resilience, startup modal behaviour, and KVStore record integrity.

- SHA256: 20c8af75cd9be91a74f8754bea7d7b3f5282660a42234170ab60d75a57d72c80

Table 64: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#607	enhancement - Warn user when outliers confidence configuration changed since last training	When the minimum days for confidence setting is changed after a model has been trained, the UI now displays a warning advising the user to retrain the model to reflect the updated confidence parameters.
#615	enhancement - AI Assistant: show response time for AI answers	Added a response time indicator below each AI Assistant answer (e.g. "responded in 2.3s"), providing helpful feedback about AI response performance.
#617	enhancement - AI Assistant: improved latency investigation searches	Simplified the latency investigation searches provided by the AI Assistant for DSM and DHM entities, making them more readable and easier to customise.

Table 65: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#608	bug - Splunk URL generation regression with multi-segment path prefixes	Fixed a regression where UI-generated URLs could produce broken links when TrackMe is deployed behind a multi-segment path prefix, causing missing locale or prefix path segments.
#613	bug - Regex mode uses prefix matching unlike other modes	Fixed an inconsistency in lagging class pattern matching where regex mode performed prefix matching instead of full-string matching. A regex pattern like `syslog` would unexpectedly match `syslog_secure`. Regex mode now enforces full-string matching consistent with exact and wildcard modes.
#623	bug - Startup modal dialog opening logic	Fixed startup modal dialogs appearing when not appropriate. The licensing update modal no longer appears for environments with an active paid license, and modal sequencing has been improved to prevent multiple dialogs from opening simultaneously.
#625	bug - DSM/DHM records written to KVStore without tenant_id field	Fixed a bug where DSM and DHM entities could be persisted without a `tenant_id` field, causing the entity to appear outside its tenant group in the Tenant Home UI. All entities are now properly associated with their tenant during record creation.

11.1.25 Version 2.3.12 - build 1772017884 (25/02/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.12 — Variable Thresholds at Scale & AI Assistant Maturity

- **AI Assistant from A to Z**: The AI Assistant reaches full maturity with refinements and enhanced capabilities. New anonymisation options protect sensitive data (entity names, index names) when sending context to AI providers. Stateful alert actions now integrate the AI Status Report directly in email notifications, delivering AI-generated entity summaries tailored to the incident lifecycle (opened, updated, closed). See *AI Assistant*.

- **Variable Delay Thresholds for DSM and DHM**: A long-requested feature that gives TrackMe full flexibility to dynamically adapt how data sources and hosts delays are evaluated at scale. Define time-aware thresholds that change based on business days, hours, weekends, and quiet periods — tighter thresholds during active periods, relaxed thresholds during nights and weekends. Benefits all customers from Foundation to Enterprise and Unlimited. See *Variable delay*.
- **Variable Thresholds in Flex Objects**: Similarly to feeds tracking, Flex Objects now support variable thresholds — Enterprise-scale flexibility for any KPI according to business rules. Define time slots with different threshold values per metric, enabling context-aware monitoring that adapts to your operational calendar.

- SHA256: 12f90414b657782c1a49268eca54e47a05ed515f48a3f2a8ac2e02e39f628604

Table 66: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1566	feature - Variable delay thresholds for DSM and DHM	Introduced variable delay thresholds for splk-dsm and splk-dhm components, enabling time-aware delay monitoring. The delay threshold for an entity can now change dynamically based on the day of the week and hour of the day. Define named time slots (e.g. business hours, weekends) each with its own threshold value — tighter during active periods, relaxed during nights and weekends. Supports auto-computation from historical metrics, auto-review when data patterns shift, template presets (business hours, weekday/weekend, three-tier), tenant-level defaults, per-entity configuration, and bulk operations. Mutually exclusive with adaptive delay. See *Variable delay*.
#1573	feature - Variable thresholds in Flex Objects	Introduced variable thresholds for Flex Objects (splk-flx), providing Enterprise-scale flexibility for threshold-based monitoring. Define time slots with different threshold values per KPI according to business rules — adapt monitoring sensitivity based on day of week, hour of day, weekends, and operational calendars. Enables context-aware Flex Object monitoring that aligns with your organisation's activity patterns.
#1570	feature - AI Status Report in stateful alert email notifications	Stateful alerts can now include an AI-generated entity status report in email notifications. When enabled, each email notification embeds a concise, actionable summary generated by the configured AI provider, tailored to the incident lifecycle stage (opened: what went wrong and where to investigate; updated: whether the situation has changed; closed: confirmation of recovery). Uses the same AI provider configuration — no additional setup required. Fail-open behaviour ensures emails are never blocked by AI unavailability. Additionally, a new `email_component_filter` option allows administrators to specify which components (dsm, dhm, mhm, fqm, flx, wlk) are eligible for email notifications, displayed as a multi-select dropdown in the wizard when the tenant has more than one component enabled. See *AI Assistant*.
#1565 / #1575	feature - AI Assistant anonymisation capabilities	Added configurable anonymisation options for the AI Assistant to protect sensitive data when sending entity context to AI providers. **Anonymize entity names for AI**: When enabled, entity names (object and alias fields) are anonymized using SHA256 hashing; the AI is guided to use object_id references instead. **Anonymize index names for AI**: When enabled, Splunk index names are anonymized in DSM, DHM, and MHM entity context. Both options are configurable in **Configuration > General**. See *AI Assistant*.
#1568	feature - Add Splunk Hosted LLM (SLIM API) as AI provider	Added `splunk_hosted` AI provider type for Splunk Cloud customers to use Splunk's hosted generative AI models via the SLIM API. The SLIM API endpoint is auto-discovered from SCS tenant info — no admin-provided base URL is needed. Authentication uses dynamic SCS tokens — no API key is required. A new model discovery endpoint (`GET /services/trackme/v2/ai/admin/models`) lists available SLIM API models. Includes SSE streaming support with non-SSE fallback for robust compatibility. See *AI Assistant*.
#1571	feature - AI Assistant chat UX enhancements	Enhanced the AI Assistant chat experience across all AI Assistant panels. Adds a resizable input area with a drag handle, fenced code block detection and rendering with SPL syntax highlighting, a **Copy to clipboard** button on all code blocks, and an **Execute in Search** button on SPL code blocks that opens the query directly in Splunk Search. User messages now render as plain text for clarity, and suggested question buttons use a modern ghost/outline style. See *AI Assistant*.

Table 67: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1577	enhancement - Describe API endpoints use realtime decision maker view instead of KVstore records	Changed the AI describe endpoints to query the realtime decision maker view for live entity state rather than relying on KVstore records. This ensures that AI responses reflect the current entity conditions as computed by the decision maker, instead of potentially stale KVstore data. Applies to all describe endpoints across DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, and FQM components.
#1567	enhancement - Preserve search pattern across tab switches in Tenant Home UI	The search bar pattern in Tenant Home is now preserved on a per-component basis when switching between tabs (DSM, DHM, MHM, FQM, FLX, WLK). Patterns persist until the user performs a full page refresh or manually clears the search input, eliminating the need to re-enter the filter each time a tab is switched.
#1564	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI: add tenant multiselect filter in Scheduler and Operation Status views	Added a tenant multiselect dropdown filter to the Scheduler Review and Operation Status pages. Users can now filter tracker jobs and operational data by one or more selected tenants. The filter enforces mutual exclusivity between the "All Tenants" option and individual tenant selections, and defaults to showing all tenants when no filter is applied.
#1572	enhancement - Preserve cross-package user preferences in tenant-home and trackme-ai-assistant	Fixed a critical issue where toggling dark/light mode from the Tenant Home or AI Assistant pages destructively overwrote Virtual Tenants user preferences. All UI pages now correctly preserve existing preferences (column visibility, widths, ordering, hidden tenants, auto-refresh settings) when updating the colour scheme, instead of replacing them.
#1578	change - Increase default Outliers minimal number of days for confidence from 7 to 30 days	Increased the default value of `splk_outliers_min_days_history` from **7 days** to **30 days** in `trackme_settings.conf`. The previous 7-day minimum was too short to establish reliable confidence levels for outlier detection. A 30-day baseline provides a more robust foundation for the outlier detection confidence calculation.
#1580	enhancement - Improve readability and SPL syntax highlighting in hybrid tracker wizard search input	Improved readability of SPL search input zones across all hybrid tracker wizard creation flows, drilldown search modals, and stateful alert configuration. All SPL input fields now feature an **Edit / SPL Preview toggle**: Edit mode provides a larger monospace font for improved readability, while SPL Preview mode renders the query with full SPL syntax highlighting. Supports both light and dark mode themes. Applied consistently across all DSM, DHM, MHM, FQM, FLX, WLK, and Elastic Sources wizards, as well as drilldown search and alert configuration modals.
#1579	change - Reduce right image size in FLX converging panel info	Fixed the diagram image on the right side of the FLX converging wizard panel info being displayed at the same size as the screenshot on the left, making it look oversized and degraded. The diagram is now properly constrained and scaled to maintain visual clarity alongside the screenshot.

Table 68: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1576	bug - High priority entities count discrepancy between header badge and modal list	Fixed a mismatch where the header badge count for high priority entities did not match the number of entities shown in the High Priority Entities Overview modal. When disabling a component, stale priority counts were left behind in the tenant summary, inflating the header badge total beyond the actual entities displayed in the modal. The modal now correctly filters to enabled entities only, and disabling a component properly cleans up all associated summary and statistics data.
#1574	bug - Some backends are not honouring system-level splunkd timeout in backend REST calls	Fixed several backend handlers that had a hardcoded 120-second timeout in their REST calls instead of respecting the system-level `splunkd_timeout` setting from `trackme_settings.conf`. Affected areas include the FLX converging custom command (customer-reported), the AI Assistant chat endpoint, and the AI configuration endpoint. All now honour the administrator-configured timeout value.
#1569	bug - Splunk root URI auto-detection may include /app suffix causing double /app in drilldown links	Fixed the Splunk root URI auto-detection logic which incorrectly included `/app` in the detected base URL, causing drilldown links in stateful and notable alert email notifications to contain a double `/app/app/` in the path. The locale detection was also improved to support all Splunk locales instead of a hardcoded list. Additional defence-in-depth stripping was added on the backend side for both stateful and notable alert handlers.
#1563	bug - Stateful alert: premature incident closure when entity is red due to manual score influence (empty anomaly_reason)	Fixed premature incident closure in the stateful alert helper when an entity remains in a red state due to manual score influence but has an empty `anomaly_reason` field. The alert helper incorrectly interpreted an empty `anomaly_reason` as the entity having recovered, triggering a `closed` lifecycle event and sending a recovery email notification. The fix ensures that the entity's actual `priority` status is evaluated alongside `anomaly_reason` to correctly determine whether the entity has genuinely recovered before closing the incident.

11.1.26 Version 2.3.11 - build 1771520654 (19/02/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.11 — AI Assistant Everywhere & Reliability Improvements

- This release extends the **AI Assistant to all TrackMe UI pages**, making context-aware AI guidance available across the entire product — from entity investigation to REST API reference, backup management, maintenance windows, bank holidays, and license management. Each page automatically provides its own structured context to the AI, enabling precise, data-driven answers without manual explanation. See *AI Assistant*.
- **Python 3.13 compatibility**: Fixed Data Sampling regex failures on Splunk environments running Python 3.13, where global inline flags are now enforced at position 0.
- **User preferences integrity**: Fixed a critical bug where toggling dark/light mode from secondary UI packages silently destroyed all user preferences (column visibility, widths, ordering, hidden tenants) stored by the Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants packages.
- **Codebase cleanup**: Fully decommissioned the deprecated identity cards feature and removed unused KV-store collections, eliminating dead endpoints and reducing codebase complexity.

- Several additional fixes address restore reliability, Logs Inspector performance, component metrics generation, Flex Converging error handling, and logging verbosity.

- SHA256: bf58a5de087059f771b0decb23c1e7ecba4ea50a4eb6c795c4b44d66c33b3ead

Table 69: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1551	feature - AI Assistant extended to all TrackMe UI pages	Extended the TrackMe AI Assistant from entity-level investigation to a product-wide feature available across all major TrackMe UI pages. The AI Assistant button is now available in the top-right header of: **REST API Reference** (helps navigate the API catalogue with curl and SPL `| trackme` usage examples), **Backup & Restore** (guidance on backup status, creation, restore procedures, and best practices), **Global Maintenance Mode** (maintenance window management, scheduling, and alerting impact), **Maintenance Knowledge Database** (per-entity maintenance record management for planned and unplanned windows), **Bank Holidays Management** (holiday calendar configuration, country-based imports, recurring calendars, and SLA impact), and **License Management** (license status, edition differences, feature availability, and renewal workflows). Each page automatically collects its own structured context (live system state) and passes it to the LLM via a dedicated system prompt, enabling the AI to provide specific, data-driven answers. Suggested questions are tailored per page to help users get started quickly. No additional configuration is required — the existing AI Assistant settings (enable/disable toggle and AI provider configuration) apply globally to all entry points. These complement the existing AI Assistant availability in entity investigation panels (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK), Virtual Tenants management, and Tenant Home. See *AI Assistant* for full documentation.

Table 70: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1553	enhancement - Virtual Tenants: add clear button to tenant search bar	Added a clear (×) button inside the tenant search bar input field in the Virtual Tenants UI. When a search string is entered to filter tenants by id, alias, or description, a small cross icon now appears on the right side of the input. Clicking it clears the search field and resets the filtered tenant list in a single click, instead of requiring users to manually select and delete the text.
#1555	enhancement - Flex Converging: graceful handling when tenant/component no longer exists	Improved the `trackmesplkflxconverging` custom command to validate tenant/component combinations before attempting to access their entities. Previously, when the command was called for a tenant or component that no longer exists, it generated confusing error-level exceptions. The command now calls the `/trackme/v2/vtenants/trackmeload` endpoint at startup to retrieve the full list of active tenants and their enabled components, then validates each `tenant_id:component` pair. Invalid combinations are logged at WARNING level and gracefully skipped, while processing continues for any remaining valid pairs.
#1558	change - Decommission deprecated identity cards REST endpoints and macros	Fully decommissioned the deprecated identity cards feature, which was deprecated in version 2.0.87 and replaced by the notes feature. Removed all REST endpoint handler files (`trackme_rest_handler_splk_identity_cards_power.py`, `trackme_rest_handler_splk_identity_cards_user.py`), associated macros (`trackme_get_identity_card(2)`, `trackme_identity_card_default_url`, `trackme_identity_card_default_note`), REST map and web.conf stanzas, handler map entries in `trackmeapiautodocs.py`, and legacy references in `trackme_libs_describe.py`. This cleanup removes dead endpoints, eliminates invalid context pollution from the AI-powered describe endpoint, and reduces codebase complexity.
#1556	change - Decommission deprecated KVstore collections `kv_trackme_user_pref` and `kv_trackme_user_uipref`	Removed the deprecated and unused KVstore collections `kv_trackme_user_pref` and `kv_trackme_user_uipref`, which were deprecated in TrackMe 2.2.4 and are no longer used by any component. Collection definitions were removed from `collections.conf` and references cleaned up in the KVstore audit dashboard (`trackMe_kvstore.xml`).

Table 71: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1550	bug - Data Sampling: PatternError with Python 3.13 due to global regex flags not at the start of the expression	Fixed a bug where Data Sampling execution failed with a `PatternError` on Splunk environments running Python 3.13. Python 3.13 enforces that global inline regex flags (e.g. `(?i)`, `(?s)`, `(?m)`) must appear at position 0 of the regex pattern (previously a `DeprecationWarning` since Python 3.11, now a hard error). Two OOTB regex patterns in `trackmedatasampling_ootb_regex.py` used `^(?i)...` which places the flag at position 1 (after `^`): `raw_start_by_current_time_then_timestamp` and `raw_start_by_timestamp %A %d %B %Y %H:%M:%S`. The fix moves `(?i)` before `^` in OOTB patterns, and adds a `sanitize_regex_global_flags()` helper function in `trackmesamplingexecutor.py` that automatically relocates standalone global inline flags to the start of any regex pattern before calling `re.search()`, ensuring backward compatibility with user-defined custom sampling models.
#1552	bug - Restore: saved searches and alerts fail when `earliest_time` / `latest_time` are None in backup	Fixed a bug where restore operations failed with `HTTP 400 Bad Request -- Cannot parse time argument 'dispatch.earliest_time': 'None'` when the backed-up `earliest_time` or `latest_time` properties were `None`. During backup, `savedsearch_object.content.get("dispatch.earliest_time")` returns Python `None` when the field is not explicitly set, which is serialised to JSON as `null`. During restore, these `None` values were unconditionally included in the properties dictionary, causing the Splunk SDK to convert them to the string `"None"` which the Splunk REST API rejects. The fix applies the same conditional guard already used for `cron_schedule` to `dispatch.earliest_time` and `dispatch.latest_time` in both the saved search and alert restore code paths: values are only included if they are not `None`, `"None"`, or `"null"`.
#1557	bug - User preferences cookie overwrite destroys cross-package preferences	Fixed a critical bug where toggling dark/light mode from any of the 8 secondary React UI packages (Backup & Restore, License, Maintenance KDB, Maintenance Mode, Bank Holidays, REST API Reference, Logs Inspector, Remote Accounts Overview) silently destroyed all user preferences stored by the Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants packages. All 10 React UI packages share the same `trackme_user_preferences` browser cookie, but the 8 secondary packages performed a destructive overwrite — replacing the entire cookie with only `{colorScheme: "dark"}` instead of performing a read-modify-write to preserve existing preferences. This caused loss of column visibility, column widths, column ordering, hidden tenants, auto-refresh settings, and other user-configured layouts. The fix changes all 8 packages to read existing preferences, merge the new `colorScheme` value, then write back the merged object. Cookie expiry was also aligned from 365 days to 3650 days (10 years) to match the Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants packages.
#1559	bug - Components Register: runtime metrics not generated on first tracker execution	Fixed a bug where runtime metrics (`trackme.components_register.runtime`) were not generated on the first execution of tracker jobs. In `trackme_register_tenant_object_summary` and `trackme_register_tenant_object_summary_gen_persistent` (`trackme_libs.py`), the call to `trackme_components_register_gen_metrics` only occurred when updating an existing report entry. When the report key did not yet exist (first execution) or the dictionary was empty, metrics generation was skipped entirely. While this was barely noticeable for frequently-running DSM/DHM

11.1.27 Version 2.3.10 - build 1771340984 (17/02/2026)

- SHA256: 31e2cf8c25447ef7f4e2694beadeac67ba89fb30580d4cabdf6bffe2ac2daaf8

Table 72: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1542	enhancement - Allow configuring the splunkd timeout for local REST API calls and SDK connections	Introduced a configurable `splunkd_timeout` setting under the `[trackme_general]` stanza in `trackme_settings.conf`, with a default value of 300 seconds. This addresses a regression introduced post-v2.3.4 where several critical timeout values for local splunkd REST API calls and SDK connections were silently reduced from 600 seconds to 60 seconds during the backoff/retry refactoring in v2.3.7, causing `HTTPSConnectionPool Read timed out (read timeout=60)` errors under high load conditions. Administrators can now adjust this value through the TrackMe Configuration UI (**Configuration > General**, Performance behavior section) within a valid range of 30–600 seconds. The setting applies to all local splunkd REST API calls (`requests.get`/`requests.post`) and SDK connections (`client.connect`) except external SOAR/Phantom API calls which remain at their own dedicated timeout. A new `get_splunkd_timeout()` helper function and `SPLUNKD_TIMEOUT_DEFAULT` constant were added to `trackme_libs.py` for consistent usage across all affected modules.

Table 73: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1541	bug - Outliers: Missing audit events for bulk rules update and per-entity ML model operations	Fixed multiple issues with missing or incorrect audit events in Outliers-related operations. **Bulk rules update**: the `post_outliers_bulk_rules_update` endpoint was missing audit event generation entirely; audit events (success and failure) are now properly created for each modified entity. Additionally, the `update_comment` field from the request payload was not being excluded from the update fields, potentially causing it to be incorrectly applied as an outlier rule field. **Per-entity ML model operations**: all per-entity ML model endpoints (`add`, `update`, `delete`, `reset`, `manage period exclusion`) had the `object_category` parameter hardcoded to `"splk-dsm"` instead of using the dynamic component value (`splk-{component}`), causing audit events for non-DSM entities (e.g., flx, fqm, dhm, wlk) to be stored with the wrong object category and become invisible in the entity's audit trail. **Bulk period exclusion**: the `post_outliers_bulk_period_exclusion` endpoint was calling `trackme_audit_event` with only 7 positional arguments instead of the required 11, causing the audit event to fail silently. All issues have been resolved.
#1543	bug - Schema upgrade fails with [Errno 97] Address family not supported by protocol on IPv6-disabled systems	Fixed a bug where the schema upgrade task failed with `[Errno 97] Address family not supported by protocol` on systems where `localhost` resolves to the IPv6 loopback address (`::1`) but IPv6 networking is disabled. All 60 `client.connect()` calls in `trackme_libs_schema.py` did not specify the `host` parameter, causing the Splunk Python SDK to default to `"localhost"` which could resolve to `::1`. The fix passes `host=reqinfo.get("server_rest_host", "127.0.0.1")` to all SDK connection calls, ensuring the connection uses the actual splunkd host address with a safe IPv4 fallback. Additionally, in `trackmetrackerhealth.py`, the `schema_version` variable is now initialised to `None` before the try block to prevent a `NameError` from masking the original connection error when `trackme_schema_get_version()` raises an exception. This bug completely blocked KV store schema migrations on affected systems.
#1545	bug - Flex Objects wizard: Missing impact score slider in Outliers Metrics (ML) definition	Fixed a bug where the Flex Objects creation wizard was missing an impact score slider in the Outliers Metrics (ML) section. While the Default Thresholds section already included an impact score slider per threshold rule, the Outliers section did not have this equivalent control, preventing users from setting a custom impact score for each metric's outlier detection. The fix adds a `score` field to the `FlxOutlierMetricParams` type and an impact score slider row (0–100) in the outlier metric configuration card, pre-populated with the tenant's default outlier impact score from the Manage Impact Score Configuration. The score value is now properly serialised into the `outliers_metrics` eval statement.

11.1.28 Version 2.3.9 - build 1771243524 (16/02/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.9 — Introducing the In-App AI Assistant & Reliability Improvements

- This release marks a landmark evolution for TrackMe with the introduction of the **In-App AI Assistant**, bringing AI-powered entity investigation and contextual guidance directly into the Splunk interface.
- **AI Assistant**: A fully integrated, context-aware AI chat assistant that analyses entity health, interprets ML Outliers results, suggests investigation steps, and provides threshold tuning advice — all within the entity investigation panel. Entirely opt-in, no data is sent to any external service until an administrator explicitly configures a provider. Provider-agnostic, it supports OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic Claude, Google Gemini, Mistral AI, Ollama, and any OpenAI-compatible endpoint — giving organisations full control, including the option to use self-hosted open-source LLMs for complete data sovereignty. See *AI Assistant*.
- **Python 3.13 compatibility**: Critical fixes for Splunk 10.2+ / 11.x environments, addressing SVG-to-PNG chart conversion in Stateful Alerting and SOAR integration module loading.
- **Data integrity**: Fixed a persistent field handler bug where custom per-entity impact score weights and other user-configured values could be silently overwritten during tracker conflict updates.
- **UI refinements**: Improved Outliers detection disabled-state visibility, threshold simulation accuracy, React chart stability, and refreshed all Splunk UI React dependency packages to their latest versions with measurable bundle size reductions.
- Several additional enhancements address global license usage monitoring use cases and default groupby consistency.

Important

Introducing the TrackMe AI Assistant — AI-Powered Entity Investigation

The TrackMe AI Assistant is a **context-aware, provider-agnostic AI chat interface** embedded directly into the entity investigation workflow. This is a pivotal capability that positions TrackMe at the forefront of the Splunk ecosystem, bridging the gap between data observability and intelligent, AI-driven operations.

Why it matters:

- **Instant contextual analysis**: When a user opens the AI Assistant from any entity, TrackMe automatically collects the full structured description of the entity — health state, scoring breakdown, metrics, thresholds, ML Outliers results, investigation SPL searches, and more — and injects it into the LLM context. The AI provides specific, data-driven answers without the user having to describe the situation manually.
- **Actionable investigation guidance**: The assistant suggests concrete investigation steps, explains anomaly scoring, interprets ML model outputs, and provides entity-type-specific threshold tuning advice — turning complex observability data into clear next actions.
- **Opt-in only**: No AI functionality is active and no data leaves your environment until an administrator explicitly configures a provider. The feature is completely inert without a configured provider.
- **Full provider flexibility**: Administrators can configure one or multiple LLM providers simultaneously — cloud-based (OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Mistral AI) or fully self-hosted (Ollama) for environments with strict data governance requirements. Users can switch between providers from the chat panel to compare results or optimise costs.
- **Data sovereignty**: Organisations with strict data privacy or regulatory requirements can connect TrackMe to their own LLM infrastructure — self-hosted open-source models via Ollama, private corporate deployments via any OpenAI-compatible endpoint, or region-specific cloud deployments. The choice is entirely yours.
- **Enterprise-grade security**: RBAC-enforced entity context reads, encrypted API key storage, system-level credential isolation, and configurable concurrency limits ensure the AI Assistant operates within your

organisation's security boundaries.

- **Streaming experience**: Real-time token streaming with Markdown rendering, syntax-highlighted SPL code blocks, and conversation context within sessions provide a modern, responsive chat experience.

For full configuration and usage details, see the *AI Assistant* documentation.

- SHA256: 3e3d9ba1b2c759697e21d4aa6001d285dd5264d9e1da7c8ba2e5b5b4fcc80504

Table 74: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1537	feature - In-App AI Assistant for entity investigation	Introduced the TrackMe AI Assistant, an integrated, context-aware AI chat assistant accessible from any entity investigation panel across all entity types (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK). The assistant automatically collects the full structured entity description (health state, scoring breakdown, metrics, thresholds, ML Outliers results, investigation SPL searches, and threshold tuning guidance) and passes it to the configured LLM provider as context. Supports two entry points: the **AI Assistant** button in the entity panel header and the **Ask AI** option in the entity three-dot actions menu. Features include five suggested starter questions, free-form conversational input with session context, real-time token streaming, Markdown rendering with syntax-highlighted SPL code blocks, multi-provider switching, and automatic job cancellation on panel close. The assistant is provider-agnostic with support for OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, Anthropic Claude, Google Gemini, Mistral AI, Ollama (self-hosted), and any OpenAI-compatible API endpoint. Security features include user-level RBAC enforcement for entity context reads, system-level credential isolation, encrypted API key storage via Splunk `passwords.conf`, and a configurable concurrency semaphore to prevent resource exhaustion. Configuration is managed through **Configuration > General** (enable/disable, max concurrent chats) and **Configuration > AI Provider** (provider-specific settings including base URL, model, max tokens, temperature, request timeout, custom prompt). See *AI Assistant* for full documentation.

Table 75: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1532	enhancement - Add Global License Usage Monitoring Use Cases	Added new FlexLog use cases for monitoring global Splunk License usage at the environment level. `splk_license_usage_global_splunkcloud` monitors the total Splunk License usage for Splunk Cloud environments, generating rolling metrics (60m, 4h, 24h) for the overall license volume in MB, ideal for ML-based outlier detection. `splk_license_usage_global_splunkenterprise` monitors total usage for Splunk Enterprise environments, generating rolling metrics for both volume in MB and pool percentage consumption. These global use cases complement the existing per-index use cases by providing a single `@splunk-global` object that tracks the entire environment's license consumption without splitting by index or pool, making it straightforward to detect overall volume anomalies at the environment level. Additionally, the group definition for the existing per-index use cases (`splk_license_usage_per_index_splunkcloud` and `splk_license_usage_per_index_splunkenterprise`) has been changed from `volume-indexes` to `volume-outliers`.
#1535	enhancement - Default GroupBy Behavior Consistency - Handle `none` Keyword Properly	Improved the default groupby behavior in the Tenant Home UI so that setting the keyword `none` in the Virtual Tenant account GroupBy settings now produces the same behavior as when users manually select "No grouping" from the UI dropdown. Previously, the `none` keyword was not properly interpreted, leading to inconsistent behavior between the admin-configured default and the user-selected "No grouping" option. The `none` keyword is now correctly handled as equivalent to "No grouping" across all components.
#1540	change - Splunk UI - Refresh All React Dependency Packages to Latest Versions	Refreshed all Splunk UI React dependency packages to their latest compatible versions for release 2.3.9. Notable updates include `@splunk/dashboard-*` (29.1.0 to 29.4.0), `@splunk/react-ui` (5.4.0 to 5.8.0), `@splunk/react-icons` (5.6.0 to 5.8.0), `@splunk/react-page` (8.1.0 to 8.2.1), `@splunk/themes` (1.4.1 to 1.5.0), `@splunk/visualizations` (28.3.0 to 28.4.0), `@babel/core` (7.28.4 to 7.29.0), `@typescript-eslint/*` (8.45.0 to 8.55.0), and `webpack` (5.102.0 to 5.105.2). Bundle sizes decreased across the board, with TenantHome.js going from 9.39 MiB to 8.65 MiB, VirtualTenants.js from 9.03 MiB to 8.27 MiB, and other bundles seeing similar reductions.

Table 76: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1529	bug - Stateful Alerting - SVG to PNG Chart Conversion Fails Under Python 3.13 (Splunk 10.2+)	Fixed an issue where stateful alert email chart images failed to render as PNG when Splunk runs Python 3.13 (introduced in Splunk 10.2+ via `python.required = 3.9,3.13`). The `rl-renderPM` package (v4.0.3) used by `reportlab` for PNG rendering ships pre-compiled C extension wheels only up to Python 3.12, and the alternative backends (`rlPyCairo` via `pycairo`/`cairocffi`) also fail because they require system-level `libcairo2`. The fix builds `rl-renderPM` from source for Python 3.13 during CI and proactively verifies the renderPM backend at module import time to cleanly activate the SVG fallback without per-chart error tracebacks.
#1530	bug - Email Delivery Configuration Fails Validation When Email Security Is Set to None	Fixed a bug where setting the **Email security** field to `none` when adding or editing an Email Delivery configuration triggered a validation error (`ssl, tls, or none`), preventing the configuration from being saved. The root cause was a redundant regex validator on the `email_security` singleSelect field in `globalConfig.json`. Since the dropdown already constrains allowed values to `ssl`, `tls`, and `none`, the regex validator was removed.
#1531	bug - dsm/dhm - Custom Per-Entity Impact Score Weights Not Persisting Reliably	Fixed a critical bug in the persistent field handler (`trackmepersistentfields`) where custom impact score weights configured per-entity via the lag monitoring policy modal were intermittently lost, reverting to inherited tenant-level defaults. The root cause was in the conflict-update logic: when a user save overlapped with a tracker run, the tracker correctly read fresh KV store values into a `summary_record` but never applied them — the stale `record` from the search pipeline was what got saved via `batch_save`, silently overwriting user changes. The fix ensures conflict-update preservation writes directly to `record`, and persistent fields present in the KV store but missing from the search result are explicitly carried forward. Affects all components using `trackmepersistentfields` (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK).
#1533	bug - dsm/dhm - Threshold Simulation Returns Incomplete Search Results	Fixed an issue where the DSM/DHM threshold simulation screen returned incomplete search results when simulating latency and delay thresholds against entity historical data. The React simulation modal (`EntityLagSimulationModal`) was not specifying `count=0` when subscribing to search results via `@splunk/search-job`, causing the SDK to default to only the first 100 results. This led to truncated chart data (simulation timechart with `bins=1000` showing only 100 points), truncated events tables, and potentially incorrect breach counts. All search job subscriptions now consistently pass `count: 0`. Additionally, several other search subscriptions in overview tabs (`OverviewTabWlk`, `OverviewTabFlx`, `MetricsTabFqm`) were fixed preventively.
#1534	bug - Outliers Anomaly Detection UI Does Not Indicate When Outliers Detection Is Disabled at the Entity Level	Fixed a UX inconsistency where navigating to the "Outliers anomaly detection" tab for an entity with disabled outliers detection showed no indication of the disabled state — charts were empty and the "Manage outliers detection" button remained accessible but non-functional. The fix adds a clear informational message when outliers detection is disabled, offers a direct option to re-enable it, prevents loading of outliers stats/charts when detection is disabled, and hides the "Manage outliers detection" button and related configuration controls.
#1536	bug - Intermittent React Crash on Chart Rendering When Navigating Back From Fullscreen Slider	Fixed an intermittent React crash (`TypeError: Cannot read properties of null (reading 'isOutlier')` / `Minified React error #185`) that occurred when clicking the "Back to tenant home" button in

11.1.29 Version 2.3.8 - build 1770827560 (11/02/2026)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.8 — Performance, UI Modernization & New Capabilities

- This release delivers significant performance optimizations, new UI capabilities, AI-ready REST API endpoints, and important bug fixes.
- **Performance**: Major improvements eliminate redundant REST loopback calls and subsearch macro overhead, significantly reducing latency and search slot consumption across all UI operations.
- **New React UIs**: The Logs Inspector and Splunk Remote Accounts Status Overview dashboards have been fully migrated from XML to native React, providing richer visualizations and consistent theming.
- **AI Agent Integration**: New REST API endpoints under `/trackme/v2/describe` provide comprehensive, structured entity descriptions designed for AI agent consumption, enabling automated investigation and triage.
- **Flex Objects**: A new graphical configuration panel for tracker options simplifies hybrid tracker creation, and a critical fix resolves stuck `status_not_met` anomalies.
- **Bulk Actions & UX**: Improved bulk action feedback, new search capabilities in hybrid tracker management, and enhanced column sorting across Virtual Tenants UI.
- Several additional bug fixes address stateful alerting, global notes consistency, Bank Holidays Admin, and maintenance routines for disabled tenants.

- SHA256: 8d44f23482f8707755c830b553e5e1c9e43285669b33c5e5b0eb50f8cb9bbb3b

Table 77: New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1520	feature - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Graphical Tracker Options UI for Hybrid Tracker Creation	Added a graphical configuration panel in the Flex Objects hybrid tracker creation wizard (Step 4 - "Test and Review") that allows users to visually define tracker options instead of manually writing `| eval` statements in their search query. The panel provides UI controls for: default metric (select dropdown populated from detected metrics), default thresholds (dynamic rows with metric, operator, value, condition), max sec inactive, disruption min time, drilldown search with earliest/latest, and outliers metrics configuration. Metric-dependent dropdowns are auto-populated from simulation results, and existing eval statements from use case library searches are pre-populated in the UI. A "Re-simulate with options" button lets users validate their configuration before tracker creation. Fully backward-compatible: if users do not interact with the options panel, behavior is identical to before.
#1521	feature - Replace Logs Inspector Dashboard with Native React UI	Replaced the existing XML-based logs inspector dashboard (`trackMe_commands_log_inspector.xml`) with a native React UI built on Splunk UI components. The new interface provides richer visualizations (pie charts for log level distribution, stacked column charts over time), better filtering and navigation (time range picker, log source selector, log level filter, keyword search), consistent theming with the rest of TrackMe React pages (dark/light mode via cookie preferences), "Open in Search" actions for deeper investigation, and support for all 3 TrackMe log sources: Custom Commands, REST API, and Modular Alerts.
#1522	feature - Entity Description REST API Endpoints for AI Agent Integration	Introduced new REST API endpoints under `/trackme/v2/describe` that provide comprehensive, structured descriptions of TrackMe entities designed for AI agent consumption. `POST /trackme/v2/describe/entity` returns a full, AI-consumable description of any entity across all 6 types (DSM, DHM, MHM, FLX, FQM, WLK) in a single call, including identity, entity info, health (state, anomaly reasons, score breakdown), configuration, metrics summary, and dynamically built SPL investigation searches. `POST /trackme/v2/describe/entities_summary` returns a lightweight listing of entities for discovery and triage with state counts, optional filters, and per-entity state information. This is the foundational step toward AI-powered entity investigation and triage capabilities.
#1524	feature - Migrate Splunk Remote Accounts Status Overview to React Native UI	Replaced the existing XML dashboard "TrackMe - Splunk Remote Accounts Status Overview" with a native React UI built on the Splunk UI toolkit. The new React page preserves all existing functionality with tab-based navigation: Overview Statuses (connected/failing accounts, donut chart, detailed tables), Token Rotation Statuses (color-coded status table), and Token Rotation Logs (events viewer for past 30 days). Includes status filter dropdown, Show Detailed Config toggle, dedicated refresh button, and full dark/light mode support consistent with TrackMe UI preferences.

Table 78: Enhancements & Changes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1501	enhancement - Search Functionality for Hybrid Tracker Management	Added a powerful search capability to all hybrid tracker management screens, making it easier to find and manage trackers. All hybrid tracker management modals now include a search bar that allows you to filter trackers in real-time. Simply type in the search box to instantly filter the tracker list.
#1502	enhancement - TrackMe Health Tracker - SLA Breaches Events Generation Optimization	Optimized the SLA breaches events generation task to improve performance for tenants who have disabled SLA breaches events generation. The `gen_sla_breaches_events` task now skips execution entirely when SLA breaches events generation is disabled at the tenant level, reducing unnecessary processing overhead.
#1503	enhancement - Bulk Actions - Bulk Period Exclusion for Outliers Detection	Added a powerful bulk action that allows you to add exclusion periods to multiple entities and their ML models simultaneously, streamlining the management of Machine Learning Outlier Detection exclusion periods. A new bulk action "Add a period of exclusions" is now available in the **Outliers Detection Actions** category. This action allows you to select multiple entities and apply the same exclusion period to all of them and their corresponding ML models in a single operation.
#1504	enhancement - StateFul Alerting - Optional Email Security (SSL/TLS) for Email Delivery Accounts	Made email security (SSL/TLS) optional for email delivery accounts, giving you more flexibility when configuring email delivery gateways. The email security field in email delivery account configuration is now optional, allowing you to configure email delivery without SSL or TLS encryption when needed.
#1506	enhancement - Bulk Actions - Improved User Experience for Bulk Actions Impact Scoring	Improved the user experience for bulk actions that process entities in the background, providing immediate feedback so you can continue working without waiting. When you trigger bulk actions for "Set as false positive" or "Manually influence the score", you'll now receive immediate feedback that the action is running in the background. The system shows an immediate notification (toast message), closes the modal immediately so you can continue working, processes entities sequentially in the background without blocking your workflow, and notifies you with a summary when all processing is finished. This enhancement applies to the following bulk actions in the **Impact Score** category: "Set as false positive", "Manually influence the score", and "Set outliers as false positive" (Outliers Detection Actions).
#1507	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Column Sorting Enhancement	Added column sorting functionality for numerical columns in the Virtual Tenants UI, making it easier to analyze and compare data in the Scheduler Review and Operational Health Status views. Numerical columns in the Virtual Tenants UI tables now support sorting with visual indicators (up/down arrows), matching the sorting functionality available in the Entity Overview table.
#1508	enhancement - Central KVcollection Mode Configuration	Added support for configurable modes for querying KVstore collections, allowing administrators to optimize performance based on their environment and requirements. A new configuration parameter `central_kvcollection_mode` has been added to the General settings, allowing you to choose between two modes: **search_mode** (default) - uses Splunk search commands to query KVstore collections, executes one search query per operation, stable and well-tested approach, recommended for most environments; **python_mode** - uses the Python SDK to directly access KVstore collections, no Splunk searches executed, may provide better performance for very large collections, uses direct KVstore API access.
#1510	enhancement - Tenant-Level Global Note Override	Virtual Tenants can now override the system-wide global note and link with tenant-specific values, allowing different tenants to display different global documentation while maintaining the flexibility to fall back to system-wide defaults. Each

Table 79: Bug Fixes

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1505	bug - StateFul Alerting - Fix for log_warn AttributeError in Stateful Alert Helper	Fixed a critical bug where the `trackmestateful` alert action would fail with an AttributeError: object has no attribute 'log_warn'. This error occurred whenever the alert action attempted to log warning messages, causing alert actions to fail unexpectedly. The code was using an incorrect method name (`log_warn`) that doesn't exist on the Splunk modular alert helper object. The correct method name is `log_warning`. Fixed all 36 instances of the incorrect method call throughout the stateful alert helper file, replacing `helper.log_warn()` with `helper.log_warning()`. Alert actions now correctly log warnings and continue processing normally.
#1509	bug - Global Notes Now Available Across All Components	Fixed an issue where global notes configured in the TrackMe Configuration page were only appearing in the DSM (Data Sources Monitoring) component, despite the configuration UI indicating they should apply to "all entities". Global notes and links are now correctly displayed across all TrackMe components: DSM (Data Sources Monitoring), DHM (Data Hosts Monitoring), FQM (Fields Quality Monitoring), FLX (Flex Objects Tracking), WLK (Workload Monitoring), and MHM (Metrics Hosts Monitoring).
#1512	bug - General Health Manager - Stateful Records Maintenance Routines Skip Disabled Tenants	Fixed an issue where the general health manager maintenance routines for stateful records did not check if a tenant is disabled before attempting to operate on their KVstore collections, causing errors for disabled tenants. The root cause was that maintenance loops iterate over all tenants including disabled ones. The following tasks in `trackmegeneralhealthmanager.py` now correctly skip disabled tenants: `virtual_tenants:stateful_alerts_records_expiration`, `virtual_tenants:stateful_alerts_duplicate_opened_incidents_c` and `virtual_tenants:stateful_charts_records_expiration`.
#1513	bug - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - status_not_met Can Remain Stuck in KVstore Preventing Entity Recovery	Fixed an issue where the `status_not_met` anomaly reason in Flex Objects tracking could become permanently stuck in the KVstore, causing entities to remain in an alerting state (red) even when the upstream search returns `status = 1` (green), all thresholds are satisfied, and the UI on-the-fly calculation shows green. The root causes included stale `original_upstream_status` determination from previous runs, a safeguard that blocked green state recovery, and lack of explicit clearing of `status_not_met`. The fix ensures that `status_not_met` is explicitly cleared when the upstream status is good, prioritizes fresh status from search results over stale KVstore data, and improves the safeguard logic. Note: The threshold-based approach is now preferred over the legacy `status` field.
#1514	bug - Bank Holidays Admin - Helper Function Naming Collision Causes REST API Errors	Fixed a bug where a helper function in the Bank Holidays Admin REST handler had a naming collision with the REST routing pattern, causing API errors. The REST framework routes requests by constructing function names from `{http_method}_{path}`, and the internal helper function `delete_maintenance_kdb_record` was being incorrectly matched as a REST endpoint. The fix renames the helper function with an underscore prefix (`_delete_maintenance_kdb_record`), following Python convention for private methods and preventing the REST router from matching it as an endpoint.
#1519	bug - Hide Impact Score Sliders When Related Features Are Disabled at Tenant Level	Fixed an issue where the Manage Impact Score Configuration modal in the Tenant Home UI showed all impact score sliders regardless of whether the related features were enabled at the tenant level. The **Outliers - Default Impact Score** slider is now hidden when Machine Learning is disabled for the tenant, and

11.1.30 Version 2.3.7 - build 1769984652 (01/02/2026)

Hint

Hotfix Release - Logical Group Health Calculation Fix

- This hotfix release addresses a critical issue with logical group health percentage calculations and entity protection.
- Fixed an issue where logical groups were not correctly calculating health percentages and protecting entities when the group remained healthy.
- This fix ensures accurate health percentage calculations for logical groups and correct entity state display (blue when protected by healthy group).

- SHA256: 8df79010be52a457a8db49d38b130c17f1761669ce3b698e026134b3e2a47b65

Table 80: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1495	bug - Logical Groups - Logical groups are not correctly calculating health percentages and protecting entities when the group remained healthy	Fixed an issue where logical groups with multiple members sometimes showed incorrect health percentages, causing false alerts even when the group was actually healthy. Improved handling of logical group member lists to ensure accurate percentage calculations regardless of how the data is stored. Logical group protection is now correctly applied after all state evaluations, ensuring entities are properly protected when the group remains healthy. Entities that should be protected by a healthy logical group (shown as blue) were incorrectly remaining red, especially when entities became unhealthy due to impact scores. This fix affects all entities that are members of logical groups, ensuring accurate health percentage calculations, correct entity state display, and accurate logical group status messages.
#1496	enhancement - improves the reliability and resilience of the TrackMe Health Tracker by implementing automatic retry logic for transient connection errors when communicating with the Splunk REST API	Improved the reliability and resilience of the TrackMe Health Tracker by implementing automatic retry logic for transient connection errors when communicating with the Splunk REST API. The Health Tracker now automatically retries failed connections to Splunkd with exponential backoff, reducing false failure reports caused by temporary network issues or Splunkd service interruptions. Key improvements include faster error detection (reduced timeout from 10 minutes to 1 minute), better error handling and logging, and improved connection stability.
#1497	bug - Virtual Tenants UI Bug Fix for "Open in search all skipping events"	Fixed an issue where the "Open in search all skipping events" button in the Virtual Tenants Scheduler Review modal was using an incorrect search query. The button now correctly searches for TrackMe scheduler events with proper status normalization. The search query now correctly targets the *scheduler* sourcetype instead of *splunkd*, includes proper filtering for TrackMe app events, and normalizes status values for consistent reporting (completed, skipped, deferred).
#1498	enhancement - Table Sort Arrow Indicators	Enhanced the visual feedback for sortable columns in the Virtual Tenants entity overview and Tenants UI entity tables. Sort arrows now clearly indicate the current sort direction: ↑ (Up arrow) for ascending order, ↓ (Down arrow) for descending order, and ↑↓ (Double arrow) for sortable but not currently active columns. This makes it easier to understand which column is currently sorted and in which direction, improving the overall user experience when working with entity tables.
#1499	enhancement - SOAR Integration Error Handling Improvements	Significant improvements to error handling and reliability for the SOAR (Splunk SOAR) integration in TrackMe. The integration now includes automatic retry logic with exponential backoff for failed requests, making it more resilient to transient network issues, API timeouts, and temporary SOAR service unavailability. All SOAR API requests now have timeout protection (60 seconds by default), preventing requests from hanging indefinitely. When automation brokers are temporarily offline, the system now skips affected assets with a warning instead of failing the entire operation, with automatic retry on the next run when brokers become available. Error messages now include more context (endpoint, server, request details) making it easier to diagnose issues. The integration now validates SOAR API responses before processing them, preventing errors from malformed or unexpected response formats.

11.1.31 Version 2.3.6 - build 1769529938 (27/01/2025)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3 — Major UI Modernization Release

- We are pleased to introduce our fully redesigned user interfaces.
- This release represents a major step forward in performance, scalability, and user experience.
- With TrackMe 2.3, all of user interfaces are now built on top of Splunk UI native React.
- This is a complete and full rewrite of TrackMe main user interfaces, which we are excited to share with you.
- Many various improvements and enhancements were implemented to fully support the new interface, and to ensure a smooth transition from the old Splunk stack JS to a modern and native React UI.

Hint

Impact-Based Alerting (IBA), a new scoring-driven alerting model now powering TrackMe.

- IBA replaces rigid, hard-coded alerting rules with a flexible and configurable impact scoring system, inspired by security-grade risk-based approaches and adapted to data reliability and observability.
- With IBA, TrackMe now: - Aggregates anomaly impact over time instead of reacting to isolated signals - Allows fine-grained tuning of how different anomalies contribute to entity health - Provides full transparency with detailed score breakdowns and traceable score events - Significantly reduces alert noise while preserving operational confidence
- The transition is seamless for existing users, requires no manual intervention, and is fully configurable through the UI.

- SHA256: 56a4143e40392b4767f9405837f0e1ab4ee53ce2cede21551ef56e5321757f1d

Table 81: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1464	bug - Tenant Home UI - Impact Score Configuration Update Fix when the tenant has deprecated parameters	Fixed an issue where Impact Score Configuration updates failed with the error "Argument 'data_sampling_set_state' is not supported by this handler" for tenants with deprecated configuration fields. The update endpoint now automatically filters out deprecated fields before updating tenant configurations.
#1465	bug - Impact Score Weight Zero Now Properly Handles Entity Status	Fixed an issue where entities with impact score weights configured to *0* incorrectly remained red instead of being green. The decision maker process now consistently checks score components when *total_score == 0*, correctly setting entity status to green when all components have a score of *0*.
#1466	bug - Bulk threshold updates for Flex Objects (FLX) and Flex Query Manager (FQM) entities were failing	Fixed bulk threshold updates for FLX and FQM entities that were failing with "The component is required" error. The API payload structure now correctly includes the component identifier and properly formats threshold fields according to backend requirements.
#1467	bug - Flex Objects/Fields Quality (splk-flx/fqm) - thresholds created through the FLX and FQM threshold management screens were not functioning correctly	Fixed an issue where thresholds created through the FLX and FQM threshold management screens were not functioning correctly due to incorrect metric name formatting in API calls.
#1470	bug/enhancement - Tags Bulk Edit Improvements	Fixed 404 errors for bulk editing tags for FLX, FQM, WLK, DHM, and MHM components that were incorrectly calling the DSM-specific endpoint. All components now use their correct endpoints and provide clearer, more flexible tag management options.
#1471	bug - Stateful Alert Email Account Retrieval Bug	Fixed an issue where stateful alerts configured with "ingest_only" delivery mode (or other non-email modes) would fail during initialization when attempting to retrieve email account settings. The alert initialization now only retrieves email account settings when email delivery is actually enabled, and continues with other delivery types if email account retrieval fails.
#1472	bug - Flex Objects - Converging Tracker Status Recovery Issue	Fixed a bug where converging FLX trackers would not recover from red (alerting) state back to green state, even when the percentage of availability (*pct_availability*) reached 100% and all underlying entities were healthy.
#1482	bug - Remove misleading warning when a brand-new entity is first discovered before its KVstore entry exists	Fixed misleading warning when a brand-new entity is first discovered before its KVstore entry exists. When a record has no KVstore entry and *record_is_new* is true, the system now logs a debug message and skips the rejected-record check, avoiding unnecessary warnings for new entities.
#1483	bug - Fix Schedule Configuration Display for Stateful Alerts	Fixed an issue where the Schedule Configuration section (containing Cron Schedule, Suppress fields, Suppress period, and Day time filtering) was incorrectly displayed in the "Various" step when creating stateful alerts. Stateful alerts now correctly hide this section as they use a fixed, non-configurable schedule (**/5 * * * **).
#1486	bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Resolved intermittent flash when opening the Virtual Tenant creation wizard	Resolved an intermittent flash when opening the Virtual Tenant creation wizard by preventing immediate close on the initial click.
#1488	bug - Fields Quality (fqm) - Quality Tracker Creation Fails for Remote Targets	Fixed an issue where creating a new quality tracker using sampling mode with a remote target would fail. The "Benchmark sampling mode" button was incorrectly disabled for remote targets, and tracker creation would fail with an API error stating that *collect_limiter* must be greater than 0. The application incorrectly assumed that sampling mode was not supported for remote targets, even though sampling mode is fully supported.
#1489	bug - Standardized Splunk URL generation in Virtual	Fixed "Open in Search" links in the FQM wizard and standardized Splunk URL generation in Virtual Tenants and Ten-

Table 82: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1468	enhancement - Enhanced Bulk Edit Actions for Outliers Detection Rules	Expanded bulk edit functionality for Outliers Detection Rules, allowing you to update all configuration settings in bulk operations. This enhancement brings full parity between bulk edit and individual model settings, making it much easier to manage outlier detection rules across multiple entities.
#1469	enhancement - Update Maintenance Period Feature	Added ability to update (extend or reduce) the maintenance period directly from the Maintenance Mode UI without needing to disable and re-enable maintenance mode. The feature automatically updates both the maintenance mode status and the associated knowledge database record.
#1474	enhancement/feature - Entity Actions and Search Enhancements	Improved entity actions menu with clearer labeling: the "Open" action has been renamed to "Open entity" with a new icon to better indicate it opens the entity detail view. For DSM and DHM components, a new "Open in search" action is now available directly in the actions menu, allowing users to quickly open the entity's search query in Splunk Search.
#1475	enhancement - Time Range Picker Persistence	The time range picker in entity modal views now remembers your selection as you navigate between different entities. Your chosen time range for each tab is preserved throughout your session until you reload the page, eliminating the need to manually adjust the time range for each entity you view.
#1476	enhancement - FLX Entity Overview - "ALL" Option Enhancement	Added a convenient "ALL" option to the entity selection dropdown in the FLX component's entity overview modal. This allows you to quickly view metrics for all available entities without manually selecting each one individually. Selecting this option displays charts and statistics for all entities that match your selected metrics and pre-filter criteria.
#1477	enhancement - Non-Disruptive Refresh for Overview Tabs	Improved user experience when refreshing data in the Overview entity modal for FLX and FQM components. Components now remain visible during refresh operations, eliminating the disruptive full-page spinner that previously appeared. Only individual loading indicators update during refresh, providing a smoother, less disruptive experience.
#1478	enhancement - Flex Objects - Multiple Default Metrics Support for Flex Objects	TrackMe now supports defining multiple default metrics for a single Flex Object tracker. You can select multiple default metrics for each tracker using a multi-select dropdown, allowing you to preset multiple metrics in the metric selector when viewing entities managed by a tracker. The default metrics management interface displays one row per tracker with all associated metrics shown in a multi-select component, making it easier to manage configurations for multiple trackers.
#1479	enhancement - Flex Objects (flx) - Threshold Management UI Improvements	Enhanced the threshold management interface for FLX and FQM components to make it easier to understand and configure thresholds. These improvements address user feedback about UI complexity and provide clearer, more intuitive threshold configuration.
#1480	enhancement - Configurable Auto-Refresh Interval for Action Progress Events	Introduced a configurable auto-refresh interval for action progress event logs. Administrators can now adjust the refresh rate (5-300 seconds) based on their system's performance characteristics. The default value is 15 seconds (less aggressive than the previous hardcoded 5 seconds). Polling behavior remains identical to the previous implementation - only the interval value is now configurable.
#1481	enhancement - Benchmark Race Condition Fix	Fixed benchmark (burn test) execution failures in large Search Head Cluster (SHC) environments. After creating temporary reports for burn tests, the system now waits longer before executing them to account for knowledge object propagation delays in large/complex SHC environments, preventing "Unable to find saved search" errors.
#1484	enhancement - TrackMe	Optimized the *unclosed_stateful_incidents* health tracker task to

11.1.32 Version 2.3.5 - build 1768473196 (15/01/2025)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3 — Major UI Modernization Release

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- This release represents a major step forward in performance, scalability, and user experience.
- With TrackMe 2.3, all of user interfaces are now built on top of Splunk UI native React.
- This is a complete and full rewrite of TrackMe main user interfaces, which we are excited to share with you.
- Many various improvements and enhancements were implemented to fully support the new interface, and to ensure a smooth transition from the old Splunk stack JS to a modern and native React UI.

Hint

The highlight of this release is the introduction of Impact-Based Alerting (IBA), a new scoring-driven alerting model now powering TrackMe.

- IBA replaces rigid, hard-coded alerting rules with a flexible and configurable impact scoring system, inspired by security-grade risk-based approaches and adapted to data reliability and observability.
- With IBA, TrackMe now: - Aggregates anomaly impact over time instead of reacting to isolated signals - Allows fine-grained tuning of how different anomalies contribute to entity health - Provides full transparency with detailed score breakdowns and traceable score events - Significantly reduces alert noise while preserving operational confidence
- The transition is seamless for existing users, requires no manual intervention, and is fully configurable through the UI.

- SHA256: d2484bb1cdb13245b3a07097c899274bba1f09688c55b92771c9245b37b5b0d0

Table 83: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1406	bug - ML Outliers Detection - DSM and DHM Components KPI Metrics Dropdown	Fixed an issue where the KPI metric dropdown was empty when adding Machine Learning models for outliers detection in the Data Source Monitoring (DSM) component.
#1410	bug - Flex Objects/Fields Quality (flx/fqm) - HTTP 500: records_list must be a list of records when trying to update a threshold record	Trying to update existing threshold records through the UI fails with HTTP error 500.
#1415	bug - Fix typos, mispells or non ideal English sentences in alert action labels	Fixed various typos or spelling issues in alert actions.
#1416	bug - Fix: Error Panel Not Clearing After Service Recovery	When the Splunk service becomes unavailable or returns an error response, the application correctly detects and displays an error panel. However, once the service recovers and requests start succeeding again, the error panel remains visible even though the issue has been resolved.
#1417	bug - Fix Data Sampling default in DSM tenant creation wizard	The option "Enable Data Sampling" should be configurable in the tenant advanced options at the stage of the creation wizard.
#1425	bug - Fix: FLX Component Cartouche Text Overflow Issue	Fixed a UI bug where long group names in the FLX component cartouche could overflow and overlap with adjacent items. The fix ensures text wraps properly across multiple lines when needed.
#1426	bug - Flex Objects library - syntax error in UC splk_detect_drop_events_count	There is a syntax error in the UC splk_detect_drop_events_count_absolute
#1440	bug - Fix missing threshold lines in Performance Metrics charts for DSM and DHM	Fixed a bug where threshold-based performance metric charts were not displaying threshold lines. The search queries for latency and delay metrics with threshold options now correctly include threshold values from entity records (data_max_lag_allowed and data_max_delay_allowed). Additionally, removed unnecessary timechart parameters that were not needed for these queries.
#1445	bug - Virtual Tenants UI - wrong default tstats root time span values in Virtual Tenants UI and partial support of advanced options	The Virtual Tenants UI hybrid tracker creation wizards for DSM and DHM now properly honor all user selections and use consistent default values matching the Tenant Home UI.
#1446	bug - Data Sources monitoring (dsm) - Fixed incorrect entity naming convention in merged mode for delayed inspector	Fixed a bug where entities with an incorrect naming convention (@all without colon) were being created when the delayed inspector processed offline entities in merged mode. The fix ensures that existing entities using the legacy :all convention continue to use that convention, while new entities correctly use the :@all convention. This maintains full backward compatibility and prevents data integrity issues.
#1454	bug - Improved ML Outliers User Experience - Removed Confusing Error Messages for Empty States	Fixed an issue where an error toast message was incorrectly displayed when accessing the ML Outliers Anomaly Detection section for entities that don't have any ML models defined yet. This is a normal scenario when ML models haven't been created for an entity, and the UI now correctly displays the empty state message without showing an error. Actual errors (such as network failures or server errors) will still display error messages as expected, ensuring users are properly notified of real issues.
#1460	bug - Virtual Tenants/Tenants Home - Auto-Refresh Pre-Selection	Fixed auto-refresh setting not showing current value in Settings panel. The auto-refresh setting in the Settings panel (available in both Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home UIs) now correctly displays the current value when the panel is opened. Previously, neither "Enabled" nor "Disabled" was highlighted, even when a preference was set. The setting now properly shows the user's saved preference (if set), system default value (if no user pref-

Table 84: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1405	feature - TrackMe transition to impact score basis anlysis	TrackMe introduces Impact Scoring, a major milestone that makes alerting smarter, tunable, and far more actionable. Administrators can fine-tune impact per tenant/component/anomaly through a rich UI, reduce false positives with one-click suppression, and keep full transparency with a clear score breakdown and score events traceability.
#1407	change - remove remaining artefacts of icons_state_mode	There are some remaining artefacts of the option icons_state_mode, which is decomissioned since TrackMe 2.3.x.
#1408	enhancement - Updates all Outliers management related logic to work out with the object_id rather than object as a convention	Historically, all TrackMe related commands and logics dealing with Outliers detection management rely on the object value rather than its unique identifier, which can eventually be less robust when facing complex object string structures. These changes prevent any issue at this level.
#1412	enhancement - Flex Objects / Fields Quality (flx/fqm) - Enhanced Threshold Management with Dynamic Metric Selection and Improved Change Tracking	The threshold management screens for FLX and FQM entities have been significantly improved with a better user experience. Users can now select metrics from a searchable dropdown instead of typing them manually, receive clear notifications when they have unsaved changes, and get immediate feedback through toast notifications. The modal has also been widened to provide more space for viewing and editing thresholds. Additionally, critical bugs preventing threshold updates have been fixed.
#1413	enhancement - bulk edit for lagging policies - allow human time patterns similarly to per entity edit	This enhancement allows bulk edit to accept and automatically translate human based time patterns, in the same way we do in the per entity edit screen.
#1414	enhancement - Virtual Tenants / Tenant Home UI - match color code for the right hande side pie charts with their respective label	For UI consistency purposes, we should match the color scheme with their associated label
#1418	change - decomission red on outliers and red on sampling following the scoring implementation	With the implementation of configurable impact scoring, entity status (green, orange, red, blue) is now determined by aggregated impact scores from various anomaly types. Users can control the score attributed to outliers and data sampling anomalies through the impact scoring configuration. Therefore, Red on Outliers and Red on Sampling options are now decomissionned.
#1419	enhancement - ML Train and ML Monitor Now Support Sequential Bulk Processing	The ML Train and ML Monitor API endpoints have been updated to accept lists of entities and process them sequentially instead of concurrently. This change provides better resource management and prevents resource contention when processing multiple entities.
#1421	feature - Enhanced Table Customization	Users can now resize table columns by dragging column borders and reorder columns via drag-and-drop in the "Show/Hide Columns" menu. All preferences are automatically saved per tenant and component for a personalized experience.
#1422	enhancement - Enhanced Tag Grouping in Entity Tables	We've improved how entities are grouped by tags in the entity overview tables. Entities with multiple tags now appear in each individual tag group, making it easier to discover and organize entities by their tags.
#1423	enhancement - Flex Objects (flx) - handle the epochtime conversion of the Tracker Runtime into human readable format	The cartouche shows the Tracker Runtime in epochtime format, but should rather be shown in human readable format.
#1427	enhancement - Add "Open in Search" Button for Failed Search Simulations in FLX Hybrid Tracker Wizards	This enhancement adds an "Open in Search" button that appears when search simulations fail in the FLX hybrid tracker creation wizards. This allows users to manually execute the search query in Splunk's search UI to debug syntax errors, execution failures, or missing mandatory fields.

11.1.33 Version 2.3.4 - build 1766484049 (23/12/2025)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3 — Major UI Modernization Release

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- SHA256: 44db7515f3ca64a7c5ed63895633e277d2b16eef96490f324b04bc6695b279d4

Table 85: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1388	bug - Tenant Home UI - Alert creation dropdown provides invalid options for acknowledgment	The alert creation modal was providing invalid options for the acknowledgment dropdown. Fixed to display only valid options: sticky and unsticky.
#1390	bug - Tenant Home UI - Performance issues in logical groups management screens with high number of groups	When managing a large number of logical groups, the management screens experienced performance issues that could freeze the browser window. This fix introduces automated pagination to address the performance problem.
#1396	bug - Tenant Home - Select all checkbox inconsistency behavior does not actually select all matching entities	The "select all" checkbox in the Tenant Home Entities Overview table only selected records visible in the viewport instead of all records matching the active filter or search. Fixed by updating the selection logic to use all filtered records, ensuring bulk operations work correctly with filtered result sets.

Table 86: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1389	enhancement - Command trackmegetcoll - Ensure tenant_id value cannot be null or empty	The trackmegetcoll command is used in various concepts such as alerts. This update ensures the tenant_id value in a record cannot be null or empty, preventing tenant_id from being rendered as null or empty in case of anomalies.
#1391	enhancement - Expandable Charts for Scheduler and Ops Status Tables	Adds expandable rows to the Scheduler Review and Tenants Operational Health modals, showing two charts per report: Runtime Statistics Over Time (line chart) and Scheduler Execution Over Time (column chart). This enhancement allows quick access to runtime metrics and scheduler views for a particular search without leaving the user interface.
#1392	enhancement - Add refresh icon shortcut in entity full screen view and normalize entity views buttons layout	This enhancement adds a refresh icon in the entity view next to the main selector. It also normalizes button styles and layout for UI consistency purposes, including standardizing the slide panels back button.
#1393	feature - Stateful alerting refactoring with pre-filtering custom command and single alert enforcement	Stateful alert events are now pre-filtered before they reach the alert action backend, improving performance and reducing unnecessary processing. The command automatically retrieves the stateful alert configuration (including "orange as alerting state" setting) to ensure consistent filtering. Additionally, the UI now prevents users from creating multiple stateful alerts per tenant, enforcing a one-to-one relationship between tenants and stateful alerts.
#1394	enhancement - Tenant Home UI - Improve user interface behavior and consistency for automated and manual refreshing	In the Tenant Home UI, auto-refresh now pauses when the user is reviewing entity detailed statistics, preventing disruption once the entity slider view is opened. Additionally, the refresh action now properly refreshes entity cartouches, the primary screen, and the actual charts or views currently being inspected by the user.
#1395	feature - Bank Holidays Management	TrackMe administrators can now configure bank holiday periods that prevent alerts from triggering, similar to maintenance mode. Bank holidays apply globally to all tenants and can be set as one-time periods or recurring holidays that automatically repeat each year. The feature includes: an intuitive web interface for creating, editing, and deleting bank holiday periods with a modern React-based UI; calendar visualization with each holiday period displaying a mini calendar showing the month with highlighted dates; year organization with periods automatically grouped by year (oldest first) for easy navigation; country import for importing holidays for 40+ countries including US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Canada, Australia, Japan, Brazil, and many more; recurring holidays that can be marked to automatically generate future occurrences; bulk operations to clear all periods at once with a single action; and automatic maintenance where the system automatically creates future occurrences and cleans up past periods for recurring holidays daily, ensuring bank holidays are always up-to-date without manual intervention.
#1397	enhancement - Hybrid trackers management - Automatically re-create hybrid tracker records if KVstore content was unexpectedly purged	The tenant health tracker now automatically handles the recreation of hybrid tracker records if the central KVstore contains the hybrid trackers metadata, and these trackers exist in the central store but not in the dedicated KVstore of the tenant.
#1398	enhancement - Tenant Home UI - Automatically detect automated Ack conflicts when creating alerts	This enhancement automatically detects if a tenant (and component if applicable) already has an automated acknowledgment creation action when creating a stateful alert or vice versa when creating a legacy alert for the component. This prevents users from creating both a stateful alert with auto-acknowledgment enabled while an existing legacy technical alert exists, or creating a legacy component alert if there is an existing stateful alert that performs auto-acknowledgment. The system will inform

11.1.34 Version 2.3.3 - build 1765917730 (16/12/2025)

Hint

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- SHA256: fb3624e3be08255b79b52ffa5501e6344805535d9a191d5bf8492e3aef9526f0

Table 87: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1355	bug - TrackMe Virtual Tenants UI - Remove the back button from RBAC update screen	There should not be a back button in the RBAC update screen.
#1359	bug - TrackMe Tenant Home UI - Wrong endpoint called for dhm when doing bulk edit lagging policy, leading to a 404	When performing bulk edits for lagging policy on the dhm component, the endpoint called is incorrect, which leads to a 404 error.
#1360	bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Long alias or description in the Virtual Tenant account can badly affect the cards layout	Fixed a layout bug in the Virtual Tenants cards where long tenant descriptions (or other long text) caused cards to expand beyond their width and overlap adjacent cards.
#1364	bug - TrackMe Tenant Home UI - Inconsistent results in the enabled entities count (first single view) in some cases	There is an issue in the calculation made by the UI for the first single view showing the number of enabled entities. In some contexts, the calculation is incorrect and leads to an invalid number.
#1366	bug - DB Connect poor quality and capability management can affect the SDK method service.confs["app"] in limited privileges mode	DB Connect is affecting applications calling service.confs["app"] SDK methods in non-privileged modes.
#1368	bug - Schema upgrade - Missing variable initialization leads to backup error message during schema upgrade	A missing initialization for a variable is leading to an exception during the schema upgrade for the backup verification.
#1369	bug - Remove outdated app dependency verification for semicircle_donut which is not required anymore in 2.3.x	The app dependency semicircle_donut is not required anymore for TrackMe 2.3.x.
#1374	bug - Tenant Home UI - Group by view in the table results gets unexpectedly reset to the default when accessing the top menu selector	When accessing the top selector menu while a different group by was selected, the group by is unexpectedly reset to the default.
#1375	bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Redundant API call to trackmeload and missing pre-settings for indexes and RBAC	Redundant API call: trackmeload was called twice — once in VirtualTenantsContentInner and once in VirtualTenantsContent (for theme), causing duplicate requests. Missing pre-settings: Tenant creation wizards didn't use trackmeconf from the trackmeload response to pre-set owner and RBAC defaults (indexes, owner, admin/power/user roles), so they used hardcoded values instead of the configured defaults.
#1382	bug - Open in search FQDN consistency	Some "Open in search" links in Tenant Home and Virtual Tenants UIs used inline make_url calls instead of the makeSplunkUrl helper, so they didn't respect the server FQDN and root URL context. Standardized all "Open in search" links to use makeSplunkUrl for consistent URL handling.

Table 88: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1354	enhancement - TrackMe Home UI - Add tooltip to entity table icons (Actions column)	This minor enhancement adds tooltips for UI consistency purposes to the icons in the Actions column.
#1356	feature - Virtual Tenants/Tenant Home UI - Add a "collapse all" / "expand all" shortcut icon in the table header	This enhancement adds a new icon action in the table header after the "All entities" dropdown, that allows collapsing / expanding all groups easily.
#1357	change - Upgrade all Splunk UI packages to latest releases	Updated Splunk UI packages to latest releases.
#1358	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Missing drilldown in pie charts to match the Tenant Home behaviour	The Virtual Tenants UI and the overview tenant modal contain the same pie charts as the Tenant Home UI does. However, the screen was missing the drilldown chart actions. This enhancement updates the Virtual Tenants UI so it matches the Tenant Home behaviour.
#1361	enhancement - Virtual Tenants/Tenant Home UI - Improve rendering of the dhm Idx/st summary column	This is a minor improvement of the dhm column for Idx/st summary.
#1362	enhancement - Virtual Tenants/Tenant Home UIs - Prevent sort on summary / last metrics columns for the components where it does not make sense	In mhm, the "Summary" column should not be sortable. In flx/fqm, the "Last metrics" column should not be sortable. In wlk, the "Metrics summary (24h)" column should not be sortable.
#1363	enhancement - TrackMe Home UI - Add the kebab selector in single view cards of the main screen and when missing	Some single view cards were missing the kebab selector.
#1365	enhancement - Virtual Tenants/Tenant Home UIs - Minor user interface enhancements	Added refresh button with tooltip to TenantUpdateStatus modal, positioned in the top-right corner. Added refresh button with tooltip to Virtual Tenants main screen header, before the settings button. Added refresh button with tooltip to Tenant Home UI header, before the settings button. Added tooltips to settings and action buttons in both Virtual Tenants and Tenant Home UIs. Replaced remaining emoji/unicode icons with CSS dots.
#1370	change - Deprecating and removing the usage of the Python sparklines module which was only used by the SmartStatus action	We are deprecating and removing the usage of the sparklines module which was used in SmartStatus, and providing very low value.
#1371	change - Python compatibility - Prepare TrackMe for Python 3.13.x compatibility with upcoming Splunk releases	These changes are performed to handle TrackMe compatibility with the upcoming Splunk migration to Python 3.13.
#1372	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Minor enhancements in the table views for update status and operation status	Minor improvements to the rendering of the tables.
#1373	enhancement - Schema upgrade - Safer and more robust identification of past backups in the last 24 hours during schema upgrade	Implemented a more robust identification of backup operations initiated or performed during the past 24 hours when the schema upgrade is triggered. This avoids triggering a backup during the schema upgrade if a backup was requested or completed recently.
#1376	enhancement - Stateful alerts - Adding a safety check REST call to the realtime decision maker to verify the object	Added a REST call to load_component so we can verify the object_state from realtime decision maker, before accepting the alerting status. Reduced the 60 minutes check that refuses creating a new incident if the last non closure event is not newer, to

11.1.35 Version 2.3.2 - build 1765452718 (11/12/2025)

Hint

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- SHA256: 358637a2c2bc04292df77f1af8fe2dd539214bcad5c9370c72a4bf02a60f5b78

Table 89: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1346	bug - TrackMe Tenant Home/Virtual Tenants - The table should show by default only enabled entities	By default, only the enabled (monitored_state="enabled") entities should be shown in the table for both UIs
#1347	bug - Tenant Home UI - Bulk edit priority management is missing the pending priority level	The bulk edit modal should allow handling the priority level "pending"
#1348	bug - Tenant Home UI - Wrong endpoint is used for some actions such as delete temporary and permanenlty for other components than dsm	The delete action from bulk and for some of the components is targeting a wrong endpoint, leading to a 404 error.
#1351	bug - Tenant Home UI - minor inconsistent checkbox layout in some modal screens	Very minor layout issues for the checkboxes in some modal screens.
#1352	bug - Tenant Home UI - Issue opening the data sampling add rule modal from the main screen menu instead of on a per entity basis	The link to "Manage: Data sampling custom rules" doesn't behave properly when opened from the main screen menu.
#1353	bug - Tenant Home - Missing advanced tools for lagging policy simulation and auto definition	These advanced tools have not been migrated from the legacy UI.

Table 90: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1343	enhancement - TrackMe Tenant Home - Adds a per entity selector in the table view providing quick access to entity edit options	This enhancement adds the kebab selector on a per entity basis.
#1344	enhancement - TrackMe Tenant Home/Virtual Tenants - Add the column monitored_state in the table	This enhancement re-adds the monitored state column in the table view
#1345	enhancement - TrackMe Tenant Home/Virtual Tenants - Sets all columns not based on filterable to be sortable	Ensure all columns show the sort header option
#1349	enhancement - Virtual Tenants / Tenant Home UIs - Adds a "Refresh" action in the table engine menu allowing to refresh the table content only	This enhancement adds a "Refresh" action underneath the "Open in search" action within the engine icon next to the table views.
#1350	enhancement - Virtual Tenants/Tenant Home UIs - Adds the "Group: Anomaly reason" in the shortcut menu for both user interfaces	The group by anomaly reason is a valuable option that needs to be re-added.

11.1.36 Version 2.3.1 - build 1765362371 (10/12/2025)

Hint

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- SHA256: e2a26c6f06626bfa18f22279e338ea2512d406ddf1c31365190b562a623437c1

Table 91: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1340	bug - Tenant Home UI - inconsistent selector menu width in benchmark step from hybrid tracker creation wizard	The width of the kebab selector in the benchmark step for some components is not consistent and expands over the whole div of the container
#1341	bug - Rest API reference UI - usage of the search facility can lead to a critical uncatched exception in the UI	In the Rest API reference UI, a weakness in the code may lead to a critical failure of the user interface with a typescript error "TypeError: Cannot read properties of undefined (reading 'toLowerCase')"
#1342	bug - Tenant Home UI - Missing priority level selection multiselect for the creation of a stateful alert in the alert creation wizard	The alert creation wizard is missing the multiselect input to the selection of the priority levels for emails notifications. This is a regression from the React UI migration.

11.1.37 Version 2.3.0 - build 1765269590 (09/12/2025)

Hint

TrackMe 2.3.0 — Major UI Modernization Release

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- SHA256: 3ac6e7ef8f236a357f702bd44b91e3a0a78484e24164b136708379493beb3e2f

11.1.38 Version 2.2.4 - build 1764227551 (27/11/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 94120a98ec7f36abc8be4f1d6207136b209914c8d8cede60fcf02cd49ddc4b00

Table 92: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1323	bug - Metric hosts tracking - permanently deleted objects not honored	In splk-mhm, permanently deleted objects are not properly taken into account.
#1325	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - pie charts are not refreshed when hitting the refresh all action, nor through auto-refresh	There is a logic issue in the React UI which leads to the pie charts for scheduler activity and tenants activity not updating on their own through auto-refresh or manual refresh.
#1331	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - debug console log left active when expanding entities overview	A console log debug statement has been left active in the React Virtual Tenants UI.
#1332	bug - TrackMe Home UI (Legacy) - drilldown on single view for enabled entities should filter out on enabled entities only (all components)	The drilldown action for the "All enabled entities" should filter entities with monitored_state="enabled", but currently filters monitored_state=*.

Table 93: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1318	enhancement - Backup & Restore - Show the backup archive size in the user interface	The backend stores the size in bytes of the backup archive. This enhancement ensures this information is displayed in the summary table within the user interface.
#1319	enhancement - Backup & Restore - Add a per KVstore size summary that can be easily accessed through the UI	This enhancement adds the detail of the per KVstore size, easily accessible in the per backup details through the user interface.
#1320	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - Additional safety to prevent tenant cards overlap at certain DPI/Zoom	This enhancement provides an additional safeguard to prevent tenant cards from overlapping at certain DPI/Zoom levels.
#1321	enhancement - TrackMe REST API - Prevents duplications in permanently deleted entities KVstore collections	When performing permanent deletion, the current implementation does not account for already existing records in the KVstore for the same object. This enhancement adds a verification and will bypass the creation of the deleted record if necessary.
#1322	enhancement - TrackMe Health Tracker - Adding a subtask to verify for duplicated records in the permanently deleted records collection and act if necessary	This enhancement adds a subtask in the main task inspect_collection:permanently_deleted_records_inspection which detects and purges any duplicated records based on the object value.
#1326	feature - Virtual Tenants creation and update wizards (React) - Adds a panel showing events creation so we provide better visibility of the operations being processed	This new feature provides an enhanced user experience when creating or updating Virtual Tenants by automatically adding an event view showing the logs associated while the operation progresses.
#1327	change - Decommission of the legacy Virtual Tenants UI	The legacy Virtual Tenants UI based on Splunk JS is now decommissioned and removed from TrackMe.
#1335	feature - TrackMe REST API - provide a merged endpoint to retrieve rules and data from a pure Python logic	This feature provides a new endpoint to get a merged summary of the data and rules for Outliers. It also enhances the endpoints for rules, and provides an additional data endpoint.
#1336	change - Hybrid trackers - For splk-dsm, sets the default time span to 30s rather than 1s	This minor change updates the default time span for splk-dsm trackers from 1s to 30s.
#1338	change - Configured webpack to build Splunk React UI components in production mode	Configured webpack to build Splunk React UI components in production mode per Splunk React UI documentation. This removes development warnings and guidance from production builds published to Splunk Base. Changes include: added webpack DefinePlugin to all webpack configs to inject process.env.NODE_ENV, removed devtool: 'eval-source-map' from production builds, and updated build/build.py to set NODE_ENV=production when building Splunk UI packages.

11.1.39 Version 2.2.3 - build 1762443437 (06/11/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 62a2250a099215174561d46474c4cb47ae48edb98586dc4e3455a9b4a3243366

Table 94: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1315	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - regression when expanding an entity in the overview table	A regression was identified when expanding the entity from the Virtual Tenant UI overview.
#1316	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - properly handle the API response if the tenant fails to be created so the response appears in the modal	Ensure to properly handle the response if the tenant fails to be created.
#13824	bug - regression in Backup & Restore UI when attempting to download depending in some contexts	Fixed a regression in the Backup & Restore UI where archive downloads failed due to missing validation of the archive_base64 field in the response. Added error handling for JSON parsing and base64 decoding, plus validation to ensure the response contains valid archive data before processing.

Table 95: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1317	change - trackmetrackerexecutor - Allows forcing the execution of a tracker through the savedsearch command using the argument force_savedsearch_execmode=′	This minor change allows forcing the execution of a tracker using the savedsearch command.

11.1.40 Version 2.2.2 - build 1762387662 (06/11/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 6273f390c19fd3e699a09d760cf9d19b919d9a854b9a4ab2a93493d2ad360177

Table 96: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1311	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - the open in search metrics link generates a non-working search due to single quotes escaping	The open in search link for metrics at the tenant level does not work as intended due to single quotes escaping.
#1312	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - Pagination issues in the overview table	There is an issue in the pagination of the table from the new Virtual Tenants user interface, which leads to stopping from generating all entities in the table. This update addresses these issues and implements options in the table header allowing to navigate through the pages, in addition with an automated scrolling if the user scrolls down the entities.

Table 97: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1310	change - AppInspect warning check_idx_binary_compatibilit	Address AppInspect warning.
#1313	enhancement - Virtual Tenants Overview: row virtualization	Implemented lightweight row virtualization with dynamic height measurement for expansion rows; DOM stays tiny and scrolling remains smooth even with 10k+ rows.
#1314	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - Improved responsive tenants cards to avoid some issues in specific customer environments	These enhancements improve the responsive aspects of the Virtual Tenants cards, to address some potential UI glitches in customer environments with very high desktop scale.

11.1.41 Version 2.2.1 - build 1762134116 (03/11/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0931aba1c09903a63cceedad05a3452665e4a15b9d2e353b6192347f7872453b

Table 98: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1301	bug - Backup & Restore - potential failures in restoring TrackMe at the stage of the virtual accounts creation	Under some conditions, it is possible that TrackMe is unable to complete a restore operation when attempting to re-create the Virtual Tenant accounts, due to several inconsistencies in the restore code.
#1302	bug - TrackMe Health tracker - Virtual tenant account check and repair comes too late in the execution and is ineffective if the account does not exist	The TrackMe health tracker has a step that checks and repairs the virtual account if missing, however this comes too late in the code logic and we fail to continue in the early stage in this case.
#1304	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - missing preview charts for ML Outliers	In the new Virtual Tenant UI, the overview panel should show the ML Outliers mini-charts when ML is enabled for the entity. Due to a silent Python exception, the endpoint does not render the charts definition currently.
#1305	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - information panels should vary depending on the components	When expanding entities, the new Virtual Tenant shows entity key information in a nicely formatted manner. However, the current implementation is stuck to dsm/dhm and should vary depending on the components.
#1307	bug - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - prevents issues refreshing charts when collapsing and re-expanding twice the same entity	There is an issue affecting the mini-charts generation when collapsing and re-expanding the same entity twice.

Table 99: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1303	enhancement - Backup & Restore - Verify that the user context exists on the target during a restore operation, and fallback to nobody otherwise	When performing a restore operation, we would fail to properly perform the restore if the original owner context does not exist on the target. This enhancement ensures that we verify the user context, and if necessary we fallback to the nobody user context.
#1306	enhancement - Virtual Tenants (React) - ensure to show a wait spinner as soon as the user expands a given entity	When an entity is expanded, we should immediately show a wait spinner to inform the user that TrackMe is retrieving the entity information for the mini-charts queries to be executed.
#1308	enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI (React) - handle overview status message for converging Flex trackers to only keep down_entities in extra_attributes to prevent from ending with a massive large payload	This enhancement prevents from ending with a very large payload in the overview panel for converging Flex trackers.

11.1.42 Version 2.2.0 - build 1761787469 (30/10/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 2c2de97ac5befc07d178ab87ea4b692a5b34b29157fa2f68759c2c94b6bd832d

This major release introduces a brand new refactored user interface for the Virtual Tenants management built on top of Splunk UI native React.

Table 100: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1300	bug - mcatalog should include the object_id in stateful alerts, minor issue in the charts_resources	The mcatalog generation should include the object_id. The logic for the charts_resources is incorrect for wlk/flx/fqm.
#1297	bug - TrackMe REST API & libs - tracker simulation API response differs if breakby is an explicit none or not set	The API responds unexpectedly if the breakby is set to a "none" string depending on the component.
#1295	bug - duplicated rename in the macro trackme_idx leads to no results being returned (this macro is historical and not used any longer)	This macro has a duplicated rename statement and returns no results because of this. However, this is not used anymore in our codebase and will be considered for removal in a future release.
#1298	bug - TrackMe REST API - multiops endpoints for tenant creation should properly interpret the absence of hybrid_objects in the REST payload	If the payload does not include hybrid_objects, it should be set as an empty list to avoid the API from rejecting the call rather than not having any trackers to be created.

Table 101: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1294	feature - Virtual Tenants next generation user interface - Native React with Splunk UI	This release introduces the first version of the next generation user interface for Virtual Tenants, built in native React on top of Splunk UI.
#1299	feature - TrackMe REST API endpoints - Adds charts_resources object to the API endpoint load_component_data for usage in TrackMe next generation user interface	This feature adds the charts_resources object to the API response, which will be reused in TrackMe next generation user interface.
#1296	enhancement - TrackMe stateful and notable alert actions - Adding a safety check for the status of the maintenance mode to control at the Python level any decision according to the status of the maintenance mode	This enhancement adds an additional Python-level layer of safety which verifies the status of the maintenance mode and allows or prevents decisions according to it.
#1293	enhancement - React UI - standardize error handling across React UIs	Standardized error handling across React UIs: Maintenance Mode, Backup/Restore, License, and Maintenance KDB. Implemented a robust parseErrorResponse that prefers API-provided fields (error, message, response, payload, messages[0].text), falls back to raw text, then status text. Ensured the existing error modal displays these detailed messages consistently instead of generic HTTP phrases.
#1292	enhancement - Maintenance KDB user interface - improve responsive input modal	The input modal for adding records needs to be more responsive and properly adapt to any screen resolution.
#1291	change - Remove dependency from Splunk_SA_CIM application	TrackMe currently relies on the Splunk_SA_CIM for a few minor actions; this change allows removing any dependency regarding the SA CIM application for TrackMe.

11.1.43 Version 2.1.33 - build 1759998519 (09/10/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 88af89b916d798baf032f00f8574765fc671fe9cca57ed15ac594ff6b090a9bc

Table 102: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1284	bug - duplicated rename statement in macro trackme_metrics_idx causes no results	There is an invalid duplicated rename in the macro trackme_metrics_idx which causes it to no return any results.
#1282	bug - Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) - the concept of sample_hard_limit was not fully implemented in release 2.1.32	This safety was meant to be adding an hard limit in the creation of sampling based jobs for splk-fqm, but was not properly implemented at the phase of the actual job creation.
#1281	bug - Backup & Restore - prevent from stoping the restore operation if failing to re-create the Virtual Tenant account	There can be conditions where we fail to restore the Virtual Tenant account, and we should not stop the restore process if this happens. Secondly, we should sliently attempt to delete the Virtual Tenant account first, and have a safer definition of what keys are allowed in the Virtual Tenant account data.
#1280	bug - TrackMe Backup & Restore - Backup and restore operations now handle existing backup files correctly by using timestamped temporary directories, resolving "same file" errors that occurred when backup archives already existed on the target server.	Potential failure of restore requests due to working directory management.

Table 103: Enhancements, changes and new features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1276	enhancement - License management user interface - migrating to native Splunk UI React	The license management interface is now migrating in native React UI.
#1278	feature - Rest Api Reference user interface - migrating this UI to a Splunk UI React Native user interface	The Rest Api Reference dashboard is migrated to a React native user interface built on top of Splunk UI.
#1283	feature - Maintenance Kdb UI transition to Splunk UI React native	The Maintenance Kdb user interface has been converted to native Splunk UI React.
#1287	feature - TrackMe Backup & Restore - Implement a function to allow deleting a specific target archive backup file	This adds a target delete capability to the delete_backup endpoint, to delete a specific archive file (locally or remotely). This updates the Backup & Restore management user interface to allow calling this action.
#1279	feature - Maintenance Mode user interface migration to Splunk UI native React	The maintenance mode user interface has been migrated to a React native UI on top of Splunk UI.

11.1.44 Version 2.1.32 - build 1759703239 (05/10/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: b970de58c208cf22512c41a5149723b5fde09c998ac390d91d0578117523c2de

Table 104: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1227	Feeds tracking - The adaptive delay backend does not preserve the value for future tolerance for the entities due to a bug in the underneath API endpoints logic	When the adaptive delay does request an update of the delay value, the underneath API endpoints for dsm and dhm do not preserve properly the existing value for the future tolerance due to a flaw in its logic and especially for this field.
#1236	Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) - searches underneath charts in fields overview screen should contain the context constraint to honor properly contexts with complex breakby	In relatively complex scenarios where a single tracker generates more than a single context, the searches underneath charts do not honor properly the context, which leads to incorrect results and longer run time searches.
#1237	Backup & Restore - The backup API export endpoint deletes the original backup archive after its export instead of preserving it on the search head file system	The export endpoint unexpectedly removes the original backup archive from the search head file-system. Once hit, the endpoint should provide the content of the archive without altering the original file.
#1246	TrackMe General Health Tracker - prevent licensing issue	Prevent unexpected unbound reference in case of license endpoint failure.
#1248	Potential failure of the custom command trackme-testremoteaccounts under some circumstances	Some issues were identified in the code of this custom command which can lead to its failure under some circumstances.
#1249	TrackMe Health Tracker - Prevent the task optimize_tenant_scheduled_reports from generating errors for replica tenants	This task improperly attempts to verify reports for replica tenants, leading to the generation of error messages.
#1250	Flex Objects (splk-flx) - duplicated log file handler trackme.flx.metrics leads a failure of the flx parse process when using metrics_list	A duplicated log file handler leads to the failure of the Flex parsing if using metrics_list
#1251	Disruption Queue - Prevents error messages in logs related to _key is missing from the disruption record due to a flaw in the assignment logic	In some conditions, TrackMe might unexpectedly modify the original disruption record removing the _key from the record while attempting its update leading to a non-ending loop of error messages regarding the missing _key in the record.
#1252	TrackMe log file handler - logic weakness can lead to a file handler unbound error	A weakness in the Python logic for TrackMe log file handlers can result in error messages and failures to generate the expected content.
#1253	TrackMe audit logger - prevent audit generation failure with bad character (49) in reply size	This error leads to potential error messages with symptoms of bad character (49) in reply size due to different coding issues and weaknesses.
#1264	TrackMe Backup & Restore - variable mismatch for restoring sample ratio for alerts	A mismatch in the variable calls would impact restoring sample_ratio on alerts.
#1265	TrackMe Backup & Restore - Fields Quality Monitoring has revealed some potential issues with non scheduled reports failing to be restored to a None value in the cron_schedule of the properties	We have identified potential failures in restoring Fields Quality related objects due to an unexpected None value in the savesearch properties, that the function underneath attempted to load as a cron expression.
#1266	Python logging - TrackMe loads various libs from the lib	This issue is limited to the logging performed directly in the functions stored in `lib/*.py` files and loaded from there. In

Table 105: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1227	Add a dedup capability in the show hybrid trackers REST API endpoints	This enhancement adds dedup capabilities to the show hybrid trackers endpoints, to handle any non expected duplication of the records in the KVstore collection.
#1228	Add an additional safety to prevent from generating any duplicated record in the hybrid KVstore collections	This adds an additional safety to prevent any duplicate generation.
#1230	Virtual Tenants - Check and fix tenant_id and component target API endpoint	This feature adds a new endpoint which can be used to verify and create any missing knowledge object of a given Virtual Tenant and a target component.
#1232	TrackMe REST API - Ensure each resource group for Virtual Tenants resources groups use their own handler class	Python code improvement to ensure each REST API endpoint resource group refers to its own super class.
#1233	Feeds tracking (splk-dsm/dhm) - Bulk Edit lagging policy improvement, separate each configuration item in its own bulk edit to avoid updating unwanted parameters for the lagging policy	In the bulk edit function, the current behavior updates all parameters at once, but this might not be desirable in most of the cases as this will update all policy parameters.
#1234	Bulk Edit - better alignment for the tags update action buttons	Tags buttons should be better aligned in the bulk edit screen.
#1235	Fields Quality (splk-fqm) - When using sampling mode, allows defining a custom value in addition with preset values from the sampling dropdown	In Fields Quality, the user can select the sampling mode with a preset value for the events ratio, this enhancement allows choosing a custom value for the ratio straight from the wizard. This issue addressed some minor issues regarding the call of the function in charge of refreshing the summary view of the creation of the tracker, which was not calling the right function for non CIM context tracker creation.
#1238	TrackMe Backup & Restore - Allows downloading a backup archive from the user interface via a simple download button	This new feature allows TrackMe administrators to easily download any available backup archive file using the backup & restore user interface, in a simple click!
#1239	TrackMe Backup & Restore - Automatically support Search Head Cluster context for the export archive API endpoint	This enhancement allows the API export endpoint to automatically attempt to retrieve a requested backup archive from the member actually owning the archive file, providing native support for Search Head Cluster (SHC) contexts.
#1240	TrackMe Backup & Restore - Allows importing (uploading) a TrackMe backup in the user interface	This feature allows importing a backup archive in a simple click!
#1242	TrackMe Backup & Restore - Always skip stateful charts collection from backup operations	TrackMe stateful charts KVstore collections should always be excluded from backup operations.
#1243	TrackMe packaging - prevents the generation of empty .conf files by the Splunk UCC	TrackMe relies on the Splunk UCC framework for the application package generation. However, Splunk UCC generates empty files for expected Splunk config files such as tags.conf, which is unnecessary and can be removed from the final package.
#1245	General Health Tracker - Adding a task to verify and purge KVstore records from the stateful charts collections after 48 hours (by default)	Chart records in the stateful charts record collection are not useful for a long period of time, and should be safely purged automatically by TrackMe.
#1254	TrackMe General Health Tracker - Adding the	This new task in the general health trackers identifies and fixes Virtual Tenants with missing component reports.

11.1.45 Version 2.1.31 - build 1758668980 (23/09/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 2fe51a9696419e90d0e4c53c35d74cb1a044444c7663b9d1dcf5a4dd53714950

Table 106: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1217	Tenant Health Tracker wrongly re-enabled	Fixes a bug where the general Health Tracker re-enabled tenant-specific health trackers even when the corresponding Virtual Tenant was disabled.
#1219	Incorrect command mapping for FQM inspector	The *trackmesplkfqminactiveinspector* custom command was mistakenly targeting the Flex component instead of Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm).
#1224	Health Tracker task failure on entities_auto_disablement	Improves error resilience of the *inspect_collection:entities_auto_disablement* task and prevents incorrect assignment of virtual accounts during its execution.

Table 107: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1218	Drilldown search support for Flex Objects	Introduces drilldown search capability for Flex trackers. Drilldowns can be configured per tracker and support both local and remote accounts. A new UI button opens the drilldown search in Splunk directly.
#1220	Remove unused unit test archive	Removes the deprecated *unit_tests_disabled* directory from release packaging.
#1221	Normalize Python dependency loading	Standardizes all Python backend modules to use the centralized *import_declare_test* loader for OS/Python compatibility. Fixes minor typos in library files.
#1222	Improve HEC error tracking use case in Flex	Enhances the default HEC tracking use case with a default drilldown search and corrects time alignment by using the original *_time*.
#1223	Default metric selection in Flex entity screen	Adds support for configuring a default metric to be preselected when opening the entity modal. Controlled via the *default_metric* field in tracker settings or UI.
#1225	Update OOTB Flex use cases with default metric	Updates built-in Flex use cases to utilize the default metric selection when relevant for improved user experience.

11.1.46 Version 2.1.30 - build 1758113820 (17/09/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.

- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 81a7446c680a27c7da21a889ec03bbdcc1cdc60126e09db7bcf95c71b32a0eb6

Table 108: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1216	Hybrid trackers UI shows duplicate entries	Fixes a regression introduced in *#1210*, where the Health Tracker task to patch missing hybrid tracker entries caused visual duplication in the Hybrid Trackers UI, although no actual duplication of reports occurred.

Table 109: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1214	Tenant-level override of CMDB lookup settings	Introduces the ability to override global CMDB lookup search definitions at the Virtual Tenant level, allowing component-level customization per tenant. If no override is set, the global default applies.
#1215	New SPL command *trackmeyamlpath* for YAML parsing	Adds a new custom streaming search command that enables parsing of YAML-formatted data directly in SPL pipelines. Useful for dynamic extraction of YAML fields from logs and structured events.

11.1.47 Version 2.1.29 - build 1757965912 (15/09/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 60ffd192607ac2c7fc650e5c051f758d65905c5408d26b7f072b059de3c6974c

Table 110: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1212	Flex: status description not overridden when dynamic thresholds alert	When dynamic thresholds are in alert, the *status_description* and *status_description_short* fields are now properly overridden to avoid conflicting messages from the search logic.

Table 111: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1207	UI layout optimization for high-resolution displays	Enhances layout scaling and chart height calculations for high-resolution screens, resolving visual compression issues where charts appeared too small relative to the screen space.
#1210	Health Tracker: hybrid tracker KVstore verification	Adds a new Health Tracker task to validate and patch missing hybrid tracker entries in the dedicated KVstore collection, ensuring consistency in tracker metadata.
#1211	Flex HEC error tracking use case enhancements	Updates the Flex HEC parser error tracking use case to use absolute time ranges and include explicit *0* values, improving clarity and data representation in charts.
#1213	Deprecation of *splk-cim* component	Removes the legacy *splk-cim* component from the Virtual Tenant creation UI as part of deprecation efforts.

11.1.48 Version 2.1.28 - build 1757413356 (09/09/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 444c16c01234b7787292c9a81f65907d655e2b999d22783384cf84a185db98ac

Table 112: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1194	Splunk Remote Deployments: bearer token validation step	Adds an extra step during token rotation to validate connectivity using the new bearer token before updating a remote account. Addresses rare edge cases where a token appears valid but fails in use.
#1199	Macro not applied in splk-fqm wrapper monitor reports	The macro *trackme_fqm_get_description_extended* was not used in wrapper monitor jobs or simulation searches. This fix updates the schema upgrade to ensure it's consistently applied.
#1200	Optimize tenant scheduled reports task failure	Addresses an edge case where missing required properties (e.g., *earliest*, *latest*, *cron*, *time_window*) prevent search enablement logic from executing properly in the Health Tracker.
#1202	KVstore insert error for splitline workload data	Fixes a rare condition in the Workload component where KVstore insertions for splitlines could fail unexpectedly.
#1201	UI glitch in Run Tracker filter for some components	Resolves visual misplacement issues with the tracker filter box introduced in earlier UI updates.
#1206	Flex thresholds using zero interpreted as boolean	Corrects threshold creation logic where *0* values could mistakenly be treated as boolean *false*, preventing proper threshold creation in use cases.

Table 113: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1195	Backup compression upgraded to Zstandard (zstd)	TrackMe backup archives now use *.zst* for faster compression/decompression at scale. Legacy *.tgz* format remains supported for backwards compatibility.
#119	Purge leftover uncompressed backup directories	Adds a pre-check during backup operations to clean up any previously uncompressed backup directories that may have been left behind.
#1197	Improved error handling in Backup & Restore	Backup operations now continue despite certain errors, ensuring partial data loss doesn't cause total backup failure.
#1198	SLA breach event frequency changed from 24h to 7d	The default value for *sla_breaches_events_frequency* has been increased from 24 hours to 7 days to reduce alert fatigue and align with typical SLA reporting cycles.
#1203	Workload versioning: configurable SHA256 parameter selection	Adds support for configuring which search parameters (*search*, *earliest*, *latest*, etc.) contribute to *version_id* hashing. Wildcards are supported. Changes are logged with *diff_<parameter>* tracking.
#1204	Workload versioning defaults improved	The default list of fields used for version hashing now includes *cron*, *enablement*, and *schedule_enablement* to capture more relevant changes.
#1205	New Flex use case: Detect HEC parser errors	Introduces a new Flex Object tracker designed to monitor for Splunk HEC parsing errors in indexed events, aiding troubleshooting and ingestion pipeline health.
#1208	Fields Quality Monitoring: default to head mode	Changes the default data collection mode to *head* rather than *sampling*, as it is simpler to manage in most environments despite the latter being more powerful.
#1209	Workload ML Outliers disabled by default	Machine Learning Outlier detection is now disabled by default during Virtual Tenant creation for Workload, as it provides limited value in this context.

11.1.49 Version 2.1.27 - build 1756708723 (01/09/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: c7718c937bdc4f270e6e482e5b705962bea30009256a6aede264792e942ca2dd

Table 114: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1186	Schema upgrade blocked by stale tracker references	If trackers were manually deleted outside of TrackMe, schema upgrades (e.g. from 2.1.11) may fail due to stale references in TrackMe's central collections. This update ensures these orphaned references are handled gracefully.
#1187	dispatch.sample_ratio not properly backed up	TrackMe's backup process did not include the *dispatch.sample_ratio* property, which is required to restore certain Fields Quality Monitoring reports using Splunk sampling. The property is now correctly backed up and restored.
#1192	Simulation view fails for non-CIM contexts	A regression affecting single-panel views in simulation mode for non-CIM contexts in Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) has been fixed. The issue was caused by incorrect default metadata definitions.

Table 115: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1188	Exclude stateful chart records from backup restore	Records from *stateful charts* collections are now excluded from restore operations to avoid unnecessary error messages. These are temporary records and do not require restoration.
#1189	Improved Virtual Tenant status handling in UI	Introduces a new *PENDING* status to better reflect the readiness of a tenant. Also improves the logic for clearing tenant statuses to avoid delays caused by automatic health tracker runs.
#1190	Filter input for tracker selection in Home UI	Adds a filter box to the tracker selection dropdown in the Run Tracker screen, improving usability especially during Fields Monitoring workflows.
#1191	Disable SmartStatus alert action by default	SmartStatus alert actions are now disabled by default for legacy alerting definitions, avoiding unintended alert behavior.
#1192	Support for phase 2-only Fields Quality collect jobs	Enables users to create collect jobs in Fields Quality Monitoring that skip phase 1 and only perform phase 2. This is useful when reusing previously collected quality events to produce alternate aggregations or views without redundant collection.

11.1.50 Version 2.1.26 - build 1756360749 (28/08/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0c5080e7cf19f45176cd916fe0f62601c75ee8c54b047f86bf34ece2d8edef7f

Table 116: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1175	Invalid search syntax in health tracker task *virtual_tenants:stateful_alerts_dup*	The scheduled task responsible for identifying and closing duplicate opened incidents contained invalid SPL syntax, preventing execution.
#1178	splk-fqm performance issues in distributed environments	Simulation and execution searches in Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) were experiencing abnormally long runtimes in distributed Splunk environments. This was caused by improper streaming command behavior. The issue was resolved by explicitly forcing result sorting to ensure processing happens on the search head.
#1180	splk-fqm custom break-by fields not honored	Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) failed to respect user-defined custom break-by field configurations across simulations, global entity tracking, and internal logic. This update ensures consistent support throughout the system.
#1184	backup and restore sample ratior not restored	Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) introduced the usage of sample ratio, which is not currently supported by the restore functionality. This update ensures that the sample ratio is properly restored when restoring a backup.

Table 117: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1176	Safety check for *data_lag_alert_kpis.allow_adap* in decision logic	Introduces validation for this configuration value, preventing misbehavior due to invalid macro definitions.
#1177	Deduplication of stateful records at alert execution	Adds logic to automatically detect and close duplicate stateful alert records that may occur due to race conditions.
#1179	Null byte protection in Quality Monitoring	Implements a search-time filter to prevent Python SDK errors caused by null bytes in Splunk events.
#1181	Backoff retry for REST API config retrieval	Adds automatic retry logic for REST calls that fetch configuration data with privilege escalation, improving reliability under heavy load.
#1182	New REST API endpoint to update Virtual Tenant account parameters	Adds a granular administrative endpoint to update individual tenant configuration fields without requiring access to the full Configuration UI.
#1183	Improved schema upgrade backup handling	Enhances backup initiation logging and timeout handling during schema upgrades in large environments to prevent false error reporting and reduce retry attempts.

11.1.51 Version 2.1.25 - build 1756195621 (26/08/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: a526985fea753a44513214a98ae049115c65544fbd8497e7731a1f125b52f55c

Table 118: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1146	Non-ASCII characters in stateful alert email object names	When the monitored object contains non-ASCII characters (e.g. accented letters), TrackMe ensures safe storage in KVstore using a hexadecimal representation. However, this encoding was leaking into email notifications, showing unreadable object names. This fix now properly decodes the object name when generating email notifications so that the human-readable name is restored.

Table 119: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1169	Upgrade to latest Splunk UCC framework	This release updates TrackMe to leverage the latest stable version of the Splunk Universal Configuration Console (UCC) framework. Previous breaking changes in UCC had prevented immediate adoption. This upgrade restores compatibility and enables new UCC capabilities moving forward.
#1144	License expiration popup warning	TrackMe now proactively warns users when the installed license (Enterprise, Unlimited, or Trial Edition) is about to expire. If fewer than 15 days remain, a modal popup is automatically displayed to alert administrators.
#1170	Improve naming of merged index-level entities in feeds tracking (splk-dsm)	This change improves the naming convention for merged entities that operate at the index level in feeds tracking. By using the `:@all` suffix instead of `:all`, the merged entities are prioritized visually in grouped views. The change is backward compatible and does not alter previously discovered entities.
#1171	Prevent non-ASCII object duplication in search-time extractions	In Splunk, indexed fields containing non-ASCII characters can sometimes produce multiple values at search time (decoded and raw). This enhancement modifies the search-time field extraction logic to ensure only the decoded, user-friendly value is shown, improving consistency and usability.
#1172	Chart auto-type detection for count metrics in stateful alerts	For embedded charts in stateful alerting emails (splk-fqm, splk-flx, splk-wlk), if the metric name contains the word "count", TrackMe will automatically switch the chart type to a bar chart for better visual representation of discrete quantities.

11.1.52 Version 2.1.24 - build 1755187604 (14/08/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0937d0f5e94f94d31515ffae5c635971534b2a4ea22e11ab74cca219af7ce9ef

Table 120: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1168	Handle reserved fields in FQM dictionaries	Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) previously did not correctly handle reserved fields such as *event_id*, *metadata*, and *summary* when they were included in a data dictionary. These fields are internally used by TrackMe and cannot be used as-is for auditing. This fix ensures any such reserved field is dynamically renamed with a *orig_* prefix (e.g. *orig_event_id*) during processing, preventing conflicts and unexpected behavior.

Table 121: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1166	Full support for non-CIM contexts in FQM	This feature completes the support for non-CIM contexts in Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm). While the backend was already capable of handling non-CIM data, this enhancement adds full UI integration and logic in TrackMe to allow users to manage and monitor fields quality across any type of data, not just CIM-compliant events.

11.1.53 Version 2.1.23 - build 1754290192 (04/08/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: ee76ec6fadb1617bffa6c075a882ee7dca12c345b6ea5a58cd4f5c548290ba0a

Table 122: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1160	FQM global pie chart does not show failures	In the Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) global entity view, the right-hand pie chart fails to display failed results due to a typo in the field name used to calculate the chart.
#1165	FQM tenant status icon shows incorrect red cross	In the Virtual Tenant UI for splk-fqm, the mouseover tooltip incorrectly shows a red cross indicating failure for the overall tenant status, despite the actual status being healthy.

Table 123: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1158	Improved Test Regex filter in FQM dictionaries UI	Enhances the "Test Regex" button in the dictionaries management screen by dynamically pre-setting the source filter according to the dictionary's context, simplifying testing workflows.
#1159	Drilldown support for pie charts in FQM entity views	Adds support for interactive pie chart drilldowns in both global and per-field entity views in Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm).
#1161	New shortcut to get non-matching events for FQM	Introduces a shortcut button to directly access sampled events that do not match the dictionary regex, streamlining troubleshooting of data quality issues.
#1162	Create empty dictionaries and UI improvements	Adds the ability to create a brand new empty dictionary from the UI, along with various enhancements to improve the usability of the dictionary management interface.
#1163	Bulk thresholds editing for FQM and Flex	Introduces a bulk edit feature for threshold management, applicable to both Fields Quality Monitoring (splk-fqm) and Flex Objects (splk-flx), to speed up large-scale configuration changes.
#1164	Enhanced status messages and per-category summary in FQM	Adds dynamic, detailed status messages that reflect the outcome of each field inspection. Also introduces a per-category summary in the field quality results with absolute and percentage metrics, providing clearer insight into compliance across all checks.

11.1.54 Version 2.1.22 - build 1753866030 (30/07/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 091bf77bfae127dcc2b926c29681a3e707d9e8a62e7ac9a4b013a500f6934ab1

Table 124: Major New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1133	New Component: Fields Quality (splk-fqm)	Introduces a brand new component for CIM and non-CIM fields quality monitoring in Splunk and TrackMe. Based on the work described in the white paper (https://docs.trackme-solutions.com/latest/white_paper_fields_quality.html), it provides a scalable and mature workflow for continuous fields quality monitoring with a major focus on CIM contexts. Create jobs in a couple of clicks and get multi-dimensional entities instantly.

Table 125: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1149	Flex Object CMDB icon broken	The CMDB link icon stopped working for Flex Objects due to a regression introduced when UI-driven thresholds were added for Flex.
#1152	Stateful alerts email account listing fails in Splunk Web	The Splunk REST query used to populate the email account dropdown in Splunk Web (after alert creation) was invalid, causing the dropdown to fail.
#1153	SmartStatus compatibility issue with Splunk 9.1/9.2	Updated sparkline library caused SmartStatus to fail in Splunk 9.1/9.2 due to Python 3.7.x incompatibility.

Table 126: Enhancements, Changes and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1142	New streaming command: trackmeexpandtokens	Adds a streaming command designed to expand tokens in a streaming manner, primarily for stateful alerting active commands.
#1143	Stateful alerting improved token replacement	Enhances active commands token replacement logic by leveraging the newly introduced *trackmeexpandtokens* command.
#1148	REST API empty string fallback	Ensures TrackMe-level options render as empty strings if null to prevent issues with the latest Splunk UCC release.
#1150	Stateful alert creation wizard validation	Prevents users from creating stateful alerts unless mandatory inputs (e.g., email recipients) are provided, improving usability and reducing API errors.
#1154	Consistent import_declare_test usage	All TrackMe REST API endpoints now use *import_declare_test* for consistent Python library loading and improved control.
#1155	Flex Objects subgroup support	Adds support for defining subgroup values in Flex trackers, enabling multi-dimensional grouping in Tabulator views.
#1156	Stateful alerting latest priority retrieval	Enhances stateful alerting to always retrieve and consider the latest priority value from the tenant KVstore collection before upstream results.

11.1.55 Version 2.1.21 - build 1752477750 (14/07/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0d10f8440707aa1939d20cbc95995f58d753b5412c4a7de47854f3d38a454077

Table 127: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1127	Flex Object (splk-flx) mvfind matches substrings	Fixes a logic error in the mvfind function used in SPL for Flex Object CIM compliance. The previous implementation matched substrings, which caused inconsistent summary status values. Now matches only exact strings.
#1134	Flex Object simulation fails if object field is missing	Ensures the object field is present in Flex simulations. If the field is missing, the parser sets status to 1 instead of raising a Python exception.
#1140	Stateful alerting fails on Python 3.7 (Splunk 9.2.x)	Resolves Python compatibility issues in stateful alerting caused by OS-dependent libraries missing support for Python 3.7 in Splunk 9.2.x.

Table 128: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1125	New "pending" priority level	Adds a new "pending" priority level to support qualification workflows, enabling entities to be flagged for review before being included in alerting.
#1128	Alert macro usage update	Ensures alerts use the updated macro *trackme_apply_maintenance_mode_v2* for improved behavior.
#1129	Maintenance macro matching safety	Prevents incorrect tenant ID matches due to substring logic in macros, improving reliability of maintenance targeting.
#1130	Maintenance timezone safety	Improves handling of timezone conversion when the user's profile does not explicitly define a timezone and operates outside UTC.
#1131	Schema upgrade robustness	Ensures upgrades can continue safely even if conflicting objects exist from prior rollbacks or restores.
#1132	Fields quality - Render regex per field	Improves backend and UI to track and display the regex expression applied per field in field quality analysis.
#1135	Flex Object thresholds - Compare against metrics	Allows threshold logic to reference another metric in the same record rather than being limited to static numbers.
#1136	Stateful alert - Custom chart time range	Adds support for customizing the time range used to generate embedded charts in stateful alert emails.
#1137	Stateful alert - Cooldown between alerts	Prevents creation or updates of incidents within 60 minutes of the last opened alert to avoid premature or duplicate detections.
#1138	General Health Tracker - Cleanup duplicates	Adds logic to automatically detect and remove duplicated open incidents from the stateful KVstore collection.
#1141	Fields Quality - Accept null or empty fields	Allows the field dictionary to accept empty or null field values and override regex failures using *accept_unknown* or *accept_empty*.

11.1.56 Version 2.1.20 - build 1751374209 (01/07/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: f054ff962fac174aba5ecd6efdaf080247f8cdc9225bd3b0a95582b0027146dd

Table 129: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1124	Elastic Source tracker disabled by mistake	A hotfix regression affected Elastic Sources where the health tracker optimization maintenance task incorrectly disabled the shared elastic source tracker even when entities still required management. This release restores correct tracker enablement logic.

11.1.57 Version 2.1.19 - build 1751273959 (30/06/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: fd492b3d6fd7a1271ac6069baf0c9f5106d6199fdb25ce4095b993ee23a01a1e

Table 130: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1093	Non existing custom command reference	A non-existing custom command (*trackmesendemail*) was referenced in *commands.conf*, potentially leading to Splunk warnings or appinspect failures. Removed for compliance and clarity.
#1098	Configuration screen rejects advanced group by	Regex validation in Virtual Tenant configuration prevented *eval* or non-CSV group by options, limiting Tabulator flexibility. Validation logic is now adapted.
#1099	Regex validation and default value issues	Fixes logic errors in regex validators and corrects invalid default values to ensure robust configuration parsing.
#1100	SmartStatus future tolerance extraction bug	Host and source extractions failed due to incorrect retrieval of future_tolerance values. Now resolved for reliable extractions in DSM/DHM.
#1101	UI freezes on large search source code	Show Trackers view loaded entire SPL source, which could freeze the browser with large searches. Optimized for performance stability.
#1104	Email formatting inconsistencies	Remaining formatting issues in some email clients, notably Outlook, resolved by simplifying HTML div structures.
#1105	Embedded chart compatibility in emails	Replaces SVG with PNG in alert emails to ensure full compatibility with all clients (Outlook, Gmail, etc.), along with supporting code enhancements.
#1111	Outliers chart UI glitch	Deleting and re-creating ML models broke the main outlier chart until full UI reload. Fixed to restore seamless chart rendering.
#1112	Flex status metric mismatch	Under some threshold breach conditions, the status metric did not reflect the decision maker logic. Now moved generation to *trackmedecisionmaker* for consistency.
#1113	Incorrect component registration in Disruption	Invalid component sent to registration function caused harmless log errors. Now corrected to send the proper component.
#1114	Ack tracker anomaly reason comparison bug	Under specific conditions, Ack could release prematurely due to incorrect comparison logic. Normalization now ensures accuracy.
#1116	Role concurrency exception handling in SDK search	*run_splunk_search* did not handle role concurrency limits gracefully. Now improved to detect and retry accordingly.
#1123	Event field wrongly indexed as metadata	*trackme_events_ingest_evals* and *trackme_audit_events_ingest_evals* transforms caused *event* fields to be indexed as metadata, creating warnings due to length. This is now prevented.

Table 131: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1102	Incremental schema upgrades	The schema upgrade process now updates the version incrementally after each function completes, improving resilience against upgrade interruptions.
#1103	Prevent concurrent backups post-upgrade	Health trackers now detect in-progress backups from logs rather than KVstore, preventing simultaneous backups during upgrades.
#1106	More embedded charts in alerting	Adds incident, flipping, and state charts as embedded visuals in StateFul alerting emails, enhancing diagnostic clarity.
#1107	Persistent charts across alert phases	Ensures ML Outliers and related charts are included consistently in opened, updated, and closure phases for continuity.
#1109	Outliers exclusion periods apply to all models	Period exclusions can now be applied to all ML models for an entity simultaneously via UI bulk actions.
#1110	Background ML bulk actions	*mlmonitor* and *mltrain* bulk operations now execute asynchronously (fire-and-forget), avoiding UI timeout issues.
#1116	Status metrics for inactive Flex entities	Flex objects now generate status metrics via inactive trackers with associated handler events for accurate lifecycle tracking.
#1117	Automated utility scheduling	TrackMe utilities (e.g., mltrain/mlmonitor) schedules are automatically enabled/disabled based on operational need, reducing workload.
#1118	Health tracker self-monitoring	Adds maintenance task to verify Virtual Tenant Health Tracker is active, ensuring core functionality is never unintentionally disabled.
#1119	Hide cron schedule in Alerts UI	The cron schedule field is now hidden from alert creation UI to prevent misconfiguration by untrained users.
#1120	Simplified StateFul alert creation	Provides granular priority-based actions for notifications and commands, streamlining the StateFul alert setup workflow.
#1121	Improved search backoff strategy	*run_splunk_search* now uses progressive backoff for retries, improving reliability on systems with concurrency limits.
#1122	Fields Quality major enhancements	Introduces three new SPL utilities (*trackmefieldsqualityextract*, *trackmefieldsqualitygensummary*, *trackmefieldsqualitygendict*) and a full rewrite of the Flex Object OOTB use case for CIM compliance and continuous monitoring.

11.1.58 Version 2.1.18 - build 1748377090 (27/05/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 6aab45bc762ea66ca4f06f961efdc2244a52c31c511dff5b70fbba7090602c05

Table 132: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1034	Tabulator group state not preserved	Resolves improper group state reset on manual or auto refresh in TrackMe UI Tabulator.
#1041	DHM metrics incorrect for multi-sourcetypes	Fixes macro logic to account for all sourcetypes on volume calculations in *splk-dhm*.
#1043	*email_send_update_if_ack_acti* not respected	Ensures updates are emailed if entity is acknowledged and flag is enabled.
#1045	Unbalanced quotes in *splk-mhm*	Fixes tracker regression from 2.1.16 affecting hybrid creation.
#1049	Email chart uses *min* instead of *max*	Status now reflects highest state instead of lowest.
#1050	Outlook formatting issues in emails	Enhances HTML for Outlook client compatibility.
#1052	Virtual Tenant creation fails with limited permissions	Applies proper privilege elevation in REST headers.
#1055	StateFul alerts not restored	Includes StateFul alerts in backup and restore processes.
#1056	Scoped restore affects unrelated KV collections	Filters collections by tenant during scoped restore.
#1057	Restore fails on Splunk email actions	Excludes native Splunk email settings to prevent restore failures.
#1059	Drilldown uses API v1 instead of v2	Corrects dashboard links to target REST API v2.
#1064	Outliers default latest time not applied	Updates *trackme-settings.conf* to use *-1d* as default.
#1065	ML charts fail with past *latest_time*	Fixes chart simulation to support historic latest values.
#1066	No UI refresh after Flex logical group edit	Automatically refreshes status views post group changes.
#1069	Missing *event_id* for inactive objects	Ensures summary events include *event_id* for red-state entities.
#1070	Full-down service shows orange	Adjusts status logic to show red (status=2) if all members are down.
#1074	State event error in *splk-cim*	Resolves outlier-based Python error in CIM component.
#1076	Ack expires on empty anomaly list	Prevents misinterpretation of empty lists as state changes.
#1079	Tracker fails if *tags_manual* is native list	Adds type safety to ensure *tags_manual* is always a string.
#1086	Blue state considered down	Treats *object_state=blue* as up for Flex convergence logic.
#1089	Missing *mvexpand* for email accounts	Ensures all delivery options are listed in UI popup.
#1090	Tag audit records include full entity	Fixes audit trail to log tag list only, not entire object.

Table 133: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1032	Load tenants if one is corrupted	Backend resilience added to avoid full failure on partial tenant corruption.
#1033	Skip disabled entities in convergence	Default behavior now excludes *monitored_state="disabled"* from convergence.
#1035	Right-click popup improvements	Enhances readability of contextual entity view.
#1036	Add *converging_status* to extras	Adds *up/down* visibility in extra_attributes.
#1037	Auto-Ack config in wizard	Enables toggling Auto-Ack at creation time for StateFul alerts.
#1038	Prevent new alert if Ack is active	Updates only if Ack exists, avoids duplicate threads.
#1039	Render gaps in alert charts	Gaps now rendered instead of misleading zeroes.
#1040	Allow closure within 5 mins	Prevents suppression of incident closure events.
#1042	Accept threshold in seconds or units	Enhances threshold entry with unit suffix support (h/d/w).
#1044	Fetch tracker definition live	UI now pulls real-time definition to avoid outdated data confusion.
#1047	New Studio dashboard template	Adds OOTB Dashboard Studio template for service health.
#1048	Support JSON dict parsing	Allows *trackmefieldsquality* to extract structured fields.
#1051	Minimum percentage up for green	Convergence logic now accepts minimum healthy percentage threshold.
#1053	Alert status in email header	Visually tags alerts as critical/informational with color code.
#1054	Retry on restore failure	Adds fallback retry if dependency isn't restored yet.
#1058	Filter API by keys	Accepts comma-separated object keys for component data.
#1060	UI/URL filter by keyid	Adds keyid param support for safer drilldown with special chars.
#1061	Use keyid in alert drilldown links	Avoids URL errors for non-ASCII object names.
#1063	Configurable thresholds per entity	Flex tracker and UI support for per-entity metric thresholds.
#1067	Pre-checks before Ack call	Ensures entity is alerting before REST-based Ack.
#1068	Larger chart height in Flex UI	Defaults to 450px for improved visual clarity.
#1072	List down entities first	Prioritizes down entities in status descriptions.
#1073	Prism.js for JSON formatting	Syntax highlights JSON in entity popups.
#1075	Skip disabled entity in alerting	Ignores processing for disabled entities in StateFul alerting.
#1077	Priority selector in flip UI	Adds dropdown in status flipper for setting entity priority.
#1078	Disruption Queue feature	Introduces time-based disruption tracking before turning entities red.
#1080	Improve audit search consistency	Enhances uniformity of audit tab searches across components.
#1081	Update OOTB use cases	Leverages new thresholds and disruption logic in bundled Flex trackers.
#1082	Push expected data from CMDB	Adds *trackmepushdatasource* to create entities from referentials.
#1083	Improve tenant wizard preview	Enhances UX with embedded table preview in creation flow.
#1084	Disable SLA events if frequency=0	Skips SLA breaches generation for disabled or configured tenants.
#1085	Suppress entity list in all-green	Avoids listing all entities if they're all up.
#1088	Improve corrupted tenant error UI	Adds friendly remediation steps for tenant load failures.

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Table 133 – continued from previous page

Issue Number	Description	Details
#1091	Check for orphan/outdated incidents	New health tracker task verifies alert integrity.
#1092	Remove deprecated health task	*synchronize_trackers_attr* task removed as obsolete.

11.1.59 Version 2.1.17 - build 1746041932 (30/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: bbc6cb524f5e4d93d70f5c9f003408f8a8b6d9a0231919ba3e966abafc1ab5a3

Table 134: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1031	Appinspect - prohibited characters in sourcetypes	A newly introduced Appinspect check `check_props_conf_has_no_prohibited_characters_in_sourc` leads to Appinspect failure. This update resolves the issue.

Table 135: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Enhancement Description	Enhancement Details
#1027	New streaming command `trackmefieldsquality` for fields quality auditing	Adds a new TrackMe custom command designed to support fields quality auditing in Splunk environments.
#1028	SmartStatus - improve search for data in the future	Extends the future/past time range in the UC logic to capture events where timestamps are more than 4 hours ahead, preventing search failures.
#1029	Upgrade Tabulator JS library	Upgrades the embedded Tabulator JavaScript library to version 6.3.1.
#1030	Health Tracker - new task `check_tenants_indexes_setti`	Introduces a new health task to automatically verify and fix missing index declarations in tenant configurations, which could otherwise lead to errors during event generation.

11.1.60 Version 2.1.16 - build 1745791632 (27/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 9f31ae61532da1b343e6ff1dcc5734c33e3dce61972809c5ce2dd4bd54715f9c

Table 136: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1024	TrackMe sub-logging regression	TrackMe 2.1.15 caused regressions in logging subsystems, resulting in missed ingestion of audit events, handler events, and others. This release fixes all associated logging issues.
#1025	TrackMe Home UI - SLA theme color issue	In the SLA tab, if the SLA is breached, the message should display in red theme. This was not happening properly in some use cases and is now corrected.

Table 137: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Enhancement Description	Enhancement Details
#1018	StateFul Alerting - Execute commands based on incident state	Introduces active commands triggered when incidents are opened, updated, or closed, enabling state-aware integration with third-party systems (e.g., ServiceNow). See documentation.
#1020	SOAR Monitoring - Page size control and recent window logic	Enhances the `soar_playbook_status` action to allow page size control and reduce the concurrent playbooks search window from 1 hour to 5 minutes for better scalability.
#1021	Audit & Troubleshoot - Splunk Remote Accounts dashboard	Provides a new dashboard to review the status of Splunk Remote Deployment accounts and monitor token rotation status via the new `trackmetestremoteaccounts` custom command.
#1022	Flex Object Library - Search Head health check UC update	Updates the Search Head health check use case to immediately trigger red status if the response is anything other than success.
#1023	StateFul Alerting - Include trackme:state events for early trigger	Incorporates `trackme:state` events into alerting logic to allow faster incident triggering without waiting for new event movements. Schema upgrade will update existing alerts automatically.
#1026	StateFul Alerts - Control email updates when Acknowledged	Adds a control option at the alert level to determine whether updated email notifications should be sent when the entity has an active Acknowledgement, improving alerting behavior.

11.1.61 Version 2.1.15 - build 1745332184 (22/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 6a3df5cfd71bfdd1f841c558f5db19c486c7a627716c8993cfb8dda1420b60bf

Table 138: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1019	Trackers and degraded mode - remote accounts regression	A regression caused remote account-based trackers to remain in degraded mode even after the issue was resolved, preventing proper recovery after outages.

Table 139: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Enhancement Description	Enhancement Details
#1016	TrackMe REST API logging - prevent external collision	Additional improvements were made to TrackMe's REST API logging to ensure no logging collision occurs with other external applications in shared environments.
#1017	StateFul Alerting - Alert wizard UI update	Enhances the alert creation wizard to dynamically display or hide "Emails only" options based on the selected alert mode, improving clarity and user experience.

11.1.62 Version 2.1.14 - build 1744885691 (17/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0087a889a3c25510a9a6a71c86f5b0c7f696d064ac3c17a24ca9ff6f25efeb89

Table 140: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1013	TrackMe logging - REST API potential logging conflicts	In certain environments, TrackMe's REST API logging lacked explicit handler definitions. This could result in logging conflicts where TrackMe logs contain unrelated external logs, or TrackMe logs are leaked into external logs.
#1015	Hosts Tracking (splk-dhm) - regression in host-level latency/delay	A regression introduced in version 2.1.11 prevented proper persistence and handling of host-level latency and delay thresholds in *splk-dhm* monitoring logic.

11.1.63 Version 2.1.13 - build 1744663474 (14/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 60a9959a9779c3f62420eec025368a156a46b78692209b57957714d99193da53

Table 141: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1009	StateFul Alerting - ingest only does not generate stateful events	Due to a bug in the alert action, ingest-only mode does not function as intended and fails to generate stateful events.
#1010	StateFul Alerting - Alias field is missing	The *alias* field is not included in the stateful events, which may impact downstream logic or integration relying on this metadata.
#1011	StateFul Alerting - local MTA triggers configuration exception	Systems using a local MTA (mail transfer agent) for email delivery encountered an exception due to missing *trackme_emails* configuration. This update ensures the fallback to localhost config is handled properly.
#1012	StateFul Alerting - configurable options for local MTA	Added new system-level options in the General tab to support sender address and other configurations when using the localhost MTA for email delivery.

11.1.64 Version 2.1.12 - build 1744327446 (11/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 16eb3f5bc532b09860006c3faf7741939a8ae1d3680095e749e4d3d15368b269

Table 142: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#1008	StateFul Alerting - Splunk 9.1/9.2 Python 3.7 compatibility	StateFul Alerting introduced in 2.1.11 fails in Splunk 9.1.x and 9.2.x due to import errors caused by Python 3.7. This fix ensures the StateFul feature no longer crashes and gracefully disables embedded charts if Pygal cannot be loaded. Note: Emails charts are not available in Splunk 9.1/9.2 environments.

11.1.65 Version 2.1.11 - build 1744200878 (09/04/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.

- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 0122ea5cd0ed73a17562f24a12cb3c8808a75501d7021d70b07c37bf8970494c

Table 143: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#969	Minor typos in config/help descriptions	Fix various typos or grammatical issues in TrackMe.
#974	Audit Data Sampling dashboard token bug	Hard coded value in a main search for the tenant_id token replacement.
#978	Schema upgrade fails if alerts were manually deleted	Customers experienced issues upgrading to 2.1.10 if alerts were manually deleted.
#979	Restore alert actions not re-enabled	Issue in re-enabling alert actions due to improper "actions" formatting.
#981	SLA regex input issue	UCC config doesn't allow editing SLA classes due to regex validation bug.
#982	UI filters in Virtual Tenant view	KO filtering breaks navigation when no results exist.
#986	SVC metrics now in _cmc_summary	Splunk Cloud index change; update to TrackMe logic accordingly.
#988	Ack expiry bug for future_over_tolerance	Incorrectly treated as anomaly reason change, prematurely expiring Acks.
#991	0d auto-disablement disables all entities	Logic flaw disables all entities when 0d is defined.
#993	Transforms backup fails if admin renamed	Hardcoded admin username in REST call macro.
#990	Flex group rename escaping issue	Problem handling double quotes in remote contexts.
#998	Incorrect export for timeline viz	Should be "none" instead of "app" in default.meta.
#1001	Disabled ranges ignored in delayed entity inspector	Setting range to 0 doesn't disable it properly in backend.
#1002	Default entity priority dropdown ignored	Affects Flex/Workload/CIM Virtual Tenant creation.
#1003	UC large lookup file inconsistent timeout	max_sec_inactive is 1h while schedule is every 12h.
#1004	ML Outliers only renders one model	Bug prevents rendering of multiple models per entity.
#1005	ML tab missing in splk-cim	Outliers tab missing in UI even if ML is enabled.
#1007	Adaptive delay causes config loss	Auto-updates override non-delay settings like max latency.

Table 144: Enhancements and New Features

Issue Number	Feature Description	Feature Details
#963	Health Tracker alert consistency check	New task to check for manually removed alerts and purge stale entries.
#964	Schema Upgrade resilience	Prevents failure if alerts were removed outside of TrackMe.
#962	Handlers event notifications system	Track handler actions and health status in a new tab per entity.
#961	Exclude KVstores from backups	Backup exclusion list for KVstore collections.
#965	Exclude KVstore/KO from restores	Restore blocklist for collections and knowledge objects.
#966	Logging deprecation fix	Address deprecated log.setLevel usage.
#967	Virtual Tenant creation UI refresh	CSS and label improvements.
#968	Modal UI enhancements	Ensure all modals have a header close button.
#970	SOAR failure use case optimizations	Performance improvements for high-scale environments.
#971	Prevent browser grammar on Flex inputs	Disable grammar checking on code inputs.
#972	SOAR Broker status enhancements	Status red triggered if not active.
#975	Tracker health consistency tasks	Checks existence of trackers and KO references.
#976	Constraint inputs UI improvement	Use textarea for better experience.
#983	Decision Maker message clarity	Better status messages to reduce confusion.
#985	Alert modal UI refresh	Simplified and improved per-alert modal design.
#987	Host thresholds precedence	Host-level thresholds now override sourcetypes.
#980	Stateful alerting and email threading	Full-featured incident lifecycle with HTML email and embedded charts.
#989	Sticky Acks default	Sticky Ack now default based on user preference.
#992	SOAR concurrent playbooks tracking	REST API and Flex tracker to monitor playbooks live.
#994	Info/SPL/success UI consistency	Prevent UI messages from rendering off-screen.
#995	SLA breach event throttling	Configurable generation frequency for SLA breach events.
#996	Virtual Tenant auto-repair	Automatically detects and fixes upgrade failures.
#997	Update Splunk Remote Account URLs	New admin API endpoint to update *splunk_url*.
#999	Improved rendering for search/inspector menus	Better UI handling of embedded Splunk actions.
#1000	Remote Search performance metrics	Query each SH member, return response time and job count.
#1006	Reduce frequency of delayed entity inspector	Less frequent checks to reduce resource costs.

11.1.66 Version 2.1.10 - build 1741820646 (12/03/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 1503eff8cd5b8864a30ea9bc04c6518c2ac96d14508f192256cfc3be76fb0930

Table 145: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#909	UI Virtual Tenant - Remove Deprecated Color Option	The *color_theme_red_default* option, replaced by *color_theme_alert_default* in 2.1.9, was still available and has now been removed.
#910	TrackMe Outliers Detection - ML Model Creation Failure	Fixed an issue where new ML models could not be created if no previous models existed for an entity.
#911	TrackMe Outliers Detection - *auto_correct* Not Defined	Resolved an issue where *auto_correct* was not being set when adding a new model for Flex Object trackers via the UI.
#915	TrackMe Health Tracker - Missing Tenant Account Handling	Fixed an issue where the health tracker would not recreate missing Virtual Tenant accounts due to a missing *force_create_missing* parameter.
#916	TrackMe REST API - Incorrect *tenant_default_priority* Check	Fixed an issue where *tenant_default_priority* was incorrectly validated as *default_priority*, causing API failures.
#918	Hybrid Trackers - Inconsistent *time_window* Scheduling	Addressed inconsistencies in how TrackMe schedules *time_window* for hybrid trackers, ensuring uniform behavior.
#919	Virtual Tenant UI - Drag-and-Drop Issue	Fixed a UI issue where dragging Virtual Tenant boxes did not work correctly when multiple rows were present.
#920	CIM Tracking - Exception Handling for ML Detection	Fixed a Python assignment error that could occur when an ML anomaly was detected in CIM tracking.
#922	Data Sampling UI - *relative_time_window_seconds* Not Honored	Fixed an issue where user-defined *relative_time_window_seconds* values were not being correctly applied in the UI.
#923	Data Sampling Backend - *relative_time_window_seconds* Not Applied	Fixed an issue where the backend (*trackmesamplingexecutor* command) ignored user-defined *relative_time_window_seconds*.
#924	Remote Accounts - Token Rotation Failure	Fixed a token rotation failure due to a hardcoded service account name in the REST API.
#933	CIM Compliance - Incorrect Outlier Field Count	Fixed an issue where green and red field counts were not displayed correctly in the UI when ML Outliers were detected.
#934	ML Outliers - Training Failure When Deleting Old Models	Resolved a failure in ML Outliers training where old models were not being properly deleted before retraining.
#935	ML Outliers - UI Chart Rendering Issue	Fixed an issue where ML Outliers charts would not load unless the page was manually refreshed.
#940	Batch Priority Updates - Missing Action Field	Ensured that *generic_batch_update* always includes an *action* field in responses for improved debugging.
#941	CIM Compliance - Duplicate JSON Download Requests	Fixed an issue where downloading a CIM JSON configuration triggered duplicate requests.
#946	Virtual Tenants UI - Status Preview for Flex Objects	Improved Flex Object preview to display *status_description_short* and allow right-click actions in the UI.
#949	Acknowledgment Tracker - Expiration Failure for Removed Components	Fixed an issue where expired acknowledgments could not be processed for components that had been removed.
#951	Virtual Tenant Component Deletion - Associated Alerts Not Removed	Ensured that when deleting a component, any associated alerts are also removed automatically.
#956	Python Backend - Improper Logging Restoration	Fixed an issue where TrackMe's Python metric generation libraries failed to restore proper logging in some conditions.
#957	jQuery Scan Failure in Splunk URA App	Addressed a jQuery scan failure in Splunk URA caused by the deprecated Splunk-built timeline app.

Table 146: Enhancements, New Features, and Changes

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
#912	Virtual Tenants and Home UI - Enhanced Look and Feel	Improved TrackMe UI with modernized visuals and better handling of modal screens, especially for low-resolution contexts.
#913	Flex Objects - Group Renaming Capabilities	Added ability to rename Flex Object groups, automatically updating associated trackers, migrating entities, and preserving historical metrics.
#917	REST API - Remove Unnecessary Logging for Global Index Settings	Prevented unnecessary error messages when a Virtual Tenant uses "global" index settings, reducing redundant log entries.
#921	Data Sampling Dashboard Enhancements	Improved out-of-the-box Data Sampling review dashboard for better usability and insights.
#925	Outliers Detection - Default *kpi_span* Control	Introduced a system-wide option to define the default *kpi_span* value for newly created ML models.
#926	*trackmegenjsonmetrics* Command - Enhancements	Improved command to support automatic recognition of numerical values and prefix-based modifications for better metric handling.
#927	Flex Objects UI - Pre-Filtering Entities in Metric Views	Added a pre-filter text input to help users refine selections when adding entities to metric charts.
#928	Flex Object - Improved Splunk Cluster Global Status Use Case	Enhanced the cluster monitoring use case to consider additional health factors such as replication, site factors, and active bucket fixing.
#929	Flex Object - Filter Valid OOTB Use Cases	Ensured only valid out-of-the-box use cases are displayed, filtering out outdated or removed configurations.
#930	SOAR with Flex Objects - Refactored Playbook and Adhoc Error Detection	Redesigned detection for SOAR playbook and adhoc failures, adding REST lookups to extract associated metadata.
#931	TrackMe Theming - Match Skipping/Degraded Colors	Adjusted color scheme to ensure consistency with TrackMe's global theming.
#932	ML Outliers Detection - Bulk Rule Updates	Introduced a REST API endpoint for bulk updates to ML outlier detection rules, integrated into the UI.
#936	Flex Objects - Split License Usage Volume by Deployment Type	Separated license usage tracking for Splunk Cloud and Splunk Enterprise due to differences in pool concepts.
#937	Priority Management - Identify Policy/External Control	Added *priority_reason* field to clarify if an entity's priority is controlled by policies or external sources.
#938	SOAR Integration - Prevent ES8 Conflict	Renamed *soar.py* to avoid conflicts with embedded libraries in Splunk Enterprise Security 8.
#939	Enhanced Priority Management - Policy and External Overrides	Improved UI messaging and per-entity override capabilities when policies or external systems manage priorities.
#942	Virtual Tenant - Control Machine Learning Activation	Introduced *mloutliers_allowlist* parameter to selectively enable ML outlier detection per component.
#943	Virtual Tenants - Improved Creation UI	Enhanced tenant creation UI with clearer labels and real-time feedback.
#945	Flex Objects - Converging Multi-Dimensional KPI	Introduced a KPI *pct_availability* to aggregate multiple Flex entities into a single service availability metric.
#947	License Verification - Prevent Incorrect Actions on KVstore Failure	Ensured TrackMe does not take license-related actions if a KVstore exception prevents verification.
#950	TrackMe Acknowledgements - Preselect *ack_type*	Defaulted *ack_type* dropdown to match the existing acknowledgment record for an entity.
#952	UI Enhancements - Improved Legend Styling	Adjusted legend design for better readability.
#954	Flex Objects - Deduplication for Metric Ingestion	Added deduplication capabilities to prevent duplicate metrics by tracking the last seen epoch in KVstore.
#955	Flex Objects - Refactored Splunk Cloud SVC Consumption Use Cases	Improved Splunk Cloud SVC tracking use cases, adding a dedicated use case for service consumers.
#958	Feeds Tracking - Adaptive Delay Enhancement	Incorporated SLA percentage into Adaptive Delay logic to avoid threshold adjustments during outages.
#959	Flex Objects Library - Universal Forwarders Version Compliance	Added a new use case to track the percentage of compliance for Splunk Universal Forwarder versions, lever-

11.1.67 Version 2.1.9 - build 1738934449 (07/02/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 85f83d14bb98010e9fe1f2f56989b4daf085a118367f587eae9522bf7bd03ac8

Table 147: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#895	Flex Object - Ensure *status_description_short* Always Has Value	Fixed an issue where *status_description_short* could be empty under rare conditions, particularly when *max_sec_inactive* is 0 and the entity has not been handled by the inactive entities tracker.
issue#897	CIM Compliance Tracking - Flipping Event Generation Errors	Fixed a Python error causing failures in generating flipping events under specific conditions.
issue#905	SOAR Tracking - Automation Brokers HA Issues with Large Asset Volumes	Resolved REST API pagination issues that impacted SOAR Automation Brokers tracking and high availability features when a large number of assets were configured.

Table 148: Enhancements, New Features, and Changes

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#894	Flex Object/Workload - Allow Disabling Inactive Entity Purging	Updated *trackmesplkflxinactiveinspector* and *trackmesplkwlkinactiveinspector* commands to allow *0* as a valid argument, disabling entity purging.
issue#896	Trackers - Inherit Earliest/Latest and Control Alert Behavior	Removed the explicit need for *earliest* and *latest* arguments, allowing them to inherit from metadata variables unless specified. Introduced an argument to control whether an empty result set should impact Virtual Tenant operational status.
issue#898	Data Source Monitoring - Real-time Entity Status Refresh	Enabled real-time updates to entity status for Data Sampling (*splk-dsm*).
issue#899	Health Tracker - Improved Logging and Performance	Enhanced logging for *trackme:health* events, including ACL details and additional metadata. Improved performance using *requests.session* to reduce REST overhead.
issue#900	Hybrid Tracker Wizard - Clarify Optional Burn Benchmark Tasks	Explicitly marked burn benchmark tasks as optional in the Hybrid Tracker creation wizard to reduce user confusion.
issue#901	Flex Objects - Multi-Entity Selection for Chart Generation	Added support for selecting multiple entities within the same Virtual Tenant when generating charts for specific metrics.
issue#902	Flex Object Trackers - UI Enhancements with Single Stats Visualization	Added single stat visualizations (Perc95, Max, Avg) to the Flex entity modal views for improved usability.
issue#904	Cribl Monitoring - Enhanced Status Descriptions	Added *status_description_short* field to all Cribl monitoring use cases for improved user experience.
issue#906	Virtual Tenant UI - Improved Alert Visualization	Updated the Virtual Tenant UI with an enhanced color scheme for better visualization of high and critical priority entities in alert states.
issue#907	Home UI - Modernized Alert Priorities Display	Improved the TrackMe Home UI with a modernized look and feel for managing single views associated with alert priorities and alert counts.

11.1.68 Version 2.1.8 - build 1738021014 (27/01/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.0.x and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: fb323b1bc0c529ffcb1342dbd6c0146d8f5b20e8fcbbbf7c06719801ef759f46

Table 149: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#870	Notable Events - Drilldown Link Ignores Custom Web Root Endpoint	Fixed an issue where drilldown links in notable events did not preserve additional URL path parts when using a custom Splunk Web root endpoint.
issue#872	Home UI - Refresh Button Failure with Custom Splunk Web Root	Fixed an issue where the refresh button failed due to an invalid REST endpoint definition when using a custom Splunk Web root endpoint.
issue#873	Audit System - Missing Tenant ID in Audit Events	Resolved missing *tenant_id* values in some audit events, ensuring they are properly displayed in the entity audit tab.
issue#874	AppInspect Failure - Inline Comment Parsing Issue	Addressed an issue where the AppInspect check *check_collections_conf_for_specified_name_field_type* incorrectly failed due to inline comments in configurations.
issue#875	Notable Alerts - Missing Tenant ID Filter	Fixed an issue where notable alerts did not include *tenant_id* as a search filter, preventing cross-notable events in multi-tenant environments.
issue#876	Prevent splunkd Startup Error from Timeline Viz Integration	Addressed splunkd startup error messages caused by missing README spec instructions in the timeline visualization integration.
issue#881	REST API - Missing Double Quotes in SPL Import/Export Examples	Fixed missing double quotes in resource examples for SPL import/export.
issue#882	Tags Policies - Updating Policy ID Causes 404 Error	Resolved an issue where updating the policy ID from the UI led to a 404 error due to incorrect KVstore record retrieval logic.
issue#884	SLA & Priority Policies - Policy ID Update Causes 404	Fixed a similar issue affecting SLA and Priority policy updates in the UI.
issue#886	Adaptive Delay Tracker - Default Search Time Issue	Fixed an issue where the recent activity search in the Adaptive Delay Tracker unexpectedly ran over all time due to a missing earliest time argument.
issue#889	Workload (splk-wlk) - SmartStatus searches for errors tracking	The generated search for errors (function smartstatus_investigations_uc_wlk_execution_errors) should not use indexed earliest and latest.
issue#890	TrackMe Dashboards - Errors loading TrackMe logo	Fixed an issue where TrackMe dashboards failed to load the TrackMe logo due to incorrect path resolution.
issue#892	Week days monitoring - (all components except splk-dsm) - Week days monitoring by the day selection issues	Different UI and API issues have been identified for all components, except splk-dsm.

Table 150: Enhancements, Changes, and New Features

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#871	Splunk SOAR - High Availability & Monitoring Enhancements	Introduced a pool definition capability for automation brokers, improving flexibility over active/passive configurations. Decommissioned the monitor use case in favor of a unified Flex Object use case.
issue#854	Drilldown Links - Preset Time Range Support	Added support for influencing preset time ranges in entity views via drilldown links. Allows relative time formats such as *-24h* or *24h*.
issue#877	Notable Events - Per Alert Default Earliest Time	Introduced a *drilldown_earliest* option for defining a per-alert default earliest time in notable event drilldowns.
issue#878	Timechart Span Definition Enhancements	Introduced a new macro for automated span value definition in timechart calls, improving reliability over UI-based span determination.
issue#880	Outliers Detection - Default Latest Time Adjustment	Changed the default *latest* value for ML training to *-1d* instead of *now* to prevent abnormal periods from affecting training.
issue#879	Outliers Detection - Handling Feed Interruptions	Updated outliers detection for *splk-dsm/dhm* to generate *0* value metrics, ensuring feed interruptions are properly accounted for in detection processes.
issue#883	Flex Objects - Inactive State Management Improvements	Improved inactive state detection, real-time status updates, and enhanced anomaly reasoning in *splk-flx*.
issue#885	Splunk Remote Account Management - Bearer Token Auto-Rotation	Introduced automatic bearer token rotation for Splunk remote accounts. Configurable per account with a default rotation interval of 7 days.
issue#887	Flex Object use cases library - Splunk introspection CPU & Memory Monitoring	Enhancement to these use cases with the definition of the status short description field.
issue#888	Flex Object use cases library - DataModel Acceleration Monitoring	Enhancement to the use case the definition of the status short description field.
issue#891	TrackMe dashboards - Refresh for Dashboard Studio based dashboards	Syntax and source code refresh for out of date dashboard studio based dashboards.

11.1.69 Version 2.1.7 - build 1735907247 (03/01/2025)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 3fc504463e4270fd8142ad0bff0c32c46bf33fb329fa13b9d9a6e04f35cefa90

Table 151: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#826	Dependency App Issues - Timeline App EOL by Splunk	The timeline visualization app has reached EOL as of December 24, 2024, and is no longer available on Splunk Base. TrackMe now incorporates these visualization components natively, removing the external dependency.

Table 152: Enhancements, Changes, and New Features

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#865	Flex Object Library - Update for Cluster Management Use Cases	Updated Flex Object library use cases to replace legacy references to the Splunk master convention with modern terminology for cluster management.
issue#861	Bulk Edit Tags	Introduced a bulk edit UI capability for managing manual tags efficiently.
issue#866	Flex Object Library - Deployment Server Clients Tracking Refactor	Refactored the Splunk deployment server clients tracking use case to utilize the *_ds** indexes introduced in Splunk 9.3.x for better tracking capabilities.
issue#868	Flex Object Trackers Library Enhancements	Enhanced the Flex Object trackers library with additional attributes and improved status descriptions, including updates to: - *splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status* - *splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status*
issue#867	Flex Object Trackers - Short Status Description Field	Added a *status_description_short* field for displaying concise status descriptions in the main Tabulator table while maintaining a detailed status description for additional insights. The logic now automatically handles this new field if not present in existing configurations.

11.1.70 Version 2.1.6 - build 1734273789 (15/12/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: b9236c33c34fcdfb948629de3007ce874380e20f9f63029a658fcffba7930715

Table 153: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#858	Knowledge Objects and Shortcuts Issues with Custom Splunk Web Root Endpoint	Resolved issues accessing knowledge objects and built-in shortcuts when using a custom Splunk Web root endpoint. Fixed drilldown link generation for TrackMe technical alerts and addressed JS errors in license registration and maintenance knowledge database notifications.
issue#858	Maintenance Mode Enablement Fails via UI	Fixed a regression in TrackMe 2.1.5 causing a 404 error when enabling maintenance mode through the UI.
issue#857	Backup & Restore Issues with Disabled Virtual Tenants	Resolved exceptions during backup operations when disabled Virtual Tenants exist. The restore process now forces purging of disabled tenants to prevent loading issues.
issue#858	Remote Search - Default HTTPS Port Handling	Improved handling of default HTTPS/443 port in remote Splunk REST API requests to avoid failures when the port is not explicitly provided in the URL.

11.1.71 Version 2.1.5 - build 1734004063 (12/12/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 2d3ccbe77a6929fc982f645378521fa56fff97a0d865b11642918f7c8c252eb4

Table 154: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#834	System Level Preferences Misconfiguration	Home UI system level preferences were not properly applied, with Virtual Tenant UI preferences taking precedence. Fixed to honor distinct system level preferences for Home and Virtual Tenant UIs.
issue#837	Virtual Tenants - Scheduled Search Count Issue	Show Knowledge Objects screen incorrectly displayed a count of 0 for scheduled searches due to misparsed *is_scheduled* field.
issue#838	Get Knowledge Objects - JSON Parsing Error	The macro *get_tenants_reports* did not escape double quotes in macro definitions, leading to invalid JSON structures.
issue#839	Data Sampling Migration Issue	Schema migration from TrackMe versions < 2.0.36 directly to 2.1.x failed for the Data Sampling Tracker. A workaround migration path is recommended until resolved in version 2.1.5.
issue#840	Schema Upgrade Errors	Various errors during schema upgrade tasks (2084, 2064, 2099) resolved for migrations from TrackMe 2.0.x to 2.1.x.
issue#845	Alerts Creation - JSON Key Duplication	Resolved an issue where duplicate keys were generated in JSON payload during alert creation.
issue#843	Data Sampling - Typo in Remediation Messages	Fixed typos in Data Sampling remediation messages.
issue#849	FIPS Transition Issues	Minor issues with SHA256 transition from MD5 in version_id metrics ingestion and flipping events identification for splk-wlk and splk-cim resolved.
issue#848	Flex Objects - Typo in Lookup Files Monitoring Use Case	Corrected typo in JSON file name and use case name for large lookup files monitoring.
issue#852	Modular Alerts Logs - Timezone Issue	Modular alerts logs now properly handle non-UTC timezone settings.
issue#853	Drilldown Error in Multi-Component Tenants	Resolved drilldown activation error for components not first in the tab list.
issue#855	Splunk Web Custom Root Endpoint Issue	Addressed compatibility issues with custom root endpoint configurations in *web.conf*.
issue#856	Workload Metadata Tracker - Minimal Privileges Issue	Improved handling of minimal privilege accounts in metadata tracker operations for splk-wlk.

Table 155: Enhancements, Changes, and New Features

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#832	Splunk Python SDK Upgrade	Upgraded to the latest Splunk Python SDK version 2.1.0.
issue#833	Splunk UCC Validator Warning Messages	Ensured all UCC configurations include input validators to address warning messages introduced in UCC 5.52.0.
issue#835	Virtual Tenants Wizard - Custom Fields Enhancement	Added missing hover action for custom field configurations in the Virtual Tenants wizard.
issue#841	Splunk UCC Upgrade to 5.53.0	Upgraded Splunk UCC to version 5.53.0.
issue#842	Configuration Management Enhancement	Improved readability of TrackMe configuration screens by grouping configuration items using UCC 5.53.0 features.
issue#836	Backup & Restore Feature	Introduced capabilities to backup and restore knowledge objects and KVstore content for Virtual Tenants and components.
issue#847	Virtual Tenant API Enhancements	Improved input verification for tenant index settings to prevent misconfigurations.
issue#850	Flex Objects Tracker Name Simplification	Removed `my_` prefix from Flex Object tracker names.
issue#851	Flex Objects Tracker Name Sanitization	Enhanced sanitization for requested tracker names during simulation and creation.

11.1.72 Version 2.1.4 - build 1731085887 (08/10/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 46b4db465c4dafc67fdaffc534d629ad894a6ac47a67210d2eda7d508a427e9f

Table 156: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#822	Inline Bulk Edit - Adaptive Delay Persistence Issue	The Adaptive delay setting, modified via inline bulk edit in the Tabulator, does not persist. This occurs due to the UI's restricted persistent fields, missing Adaptive delay, which should rely on TrackMe's Python library for centralized handling.
issue#823	Virtual Tenants - System Level Fallback Misconfiguration	The fallback configuration for *splk_feeds_auto_disablement_period* fails if Virtual Tenant lacks the expected definition. Issue impacts auto disablement period settings for inactive entities.
issue#825	Flex Objects - Error in Inactive Entities Tracker	Flex inactive entity tracking may fail if *max_sec_inactive* is undefined, caused by a Python code error when handling this missing value.
issue#830	Remote Search - Timeout Config Error	Remote search failures occur due to timeout values received as strings instead of integers. This fix ensures timeout values are processed correctly as integers.
issue#831	Data Sampling - Remote Entities issues	Data sampling issues with remote entities. This fix addresses various issues with Data Sampling v2 when entities are remote entities.

Table 157: Enhancements, Changes, and New Features

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#818	Tabulator - JS Upgrade to v6.3.0	Upgraded the Tabulator JS component to version 6.3.0 for improved functionality and performance.
issue#819	Splunk UCC Upgrade to 5.52.0	Updated Splunk UCC from version 5.48.2 to 5.52.0.
issue#820	Virtual Tenants UI - Usability Improvements	Added quick access buttons for Scheduler and Ops Status, improved modal screens, and a more consistent layout with closing icons where needed.
issue#821	Flex/Workload Blocklist Extension	Blocklist features extended to splk-flx/wlk components, adding flexibility to block specific patterns with a schema upgrade to initialize allowlist collections.
issue#824	Virtual Tenant Account Management Enhancement	Implements a more secure approach for verifying and updating Virtual Tenant accounts, with auto-check and repair features through the Health Tracker.
issue#827	Flex Objects - Enhanced Cribl Logstream CPU Usage Detection	Improved Cribl Logstream CPU consumption use case for fewer false positives and clearer alerts.
issue#828	Flex Objects - New Use Case for Dynamic Sourcetypes	Introduces a new use case to detect and track dynamic sourcetypes in Splunk, optimizing log rotation handling.
issue#829	Data Sources Tracking - Hybrid Tracker Enhancements	Allows inclusion/exclusion of sourcetypes during hybrid tracker creation for splk-dsm, adding control over custom break-by fields.

11.1.73 Version 2.1.3 - build 1728629753 (11/10/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: f33353510b450588df38976b465d87bf95f7614d9223c4a3348b08d48b95af1b

Table 158: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#817	TrackMe Home UI - Regression with TrackMe 2.1.2	High priority regression due to a missed token validation for all components except splk-dsm.

11.1.74 Version 2.1.2 - build 1728540776 (10/10/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

- SHA256: 361ea0ee5bd07584f96ebd8960af8f1ff6ac82d5f2b68b08ea45cae6f880e848

Table 159: Fixed Issues

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#780	TrackMe Home UI - Workload / Flex / Metric hosts (splk-wlk/flx/mhm)	The entity screen incorrectly shows "host state" rather than "entity state" next to the state icon.
issue#781	Acknowledgement - Auto expiration of Acknowledgements based on condition changes	The Ack that auto raised can be expired by the Ack auto-management. If the anomaly reason is none, it will incorrectly expire the Ack.
issue#777	TrackMe Hybrid trackers - Missing Hybrid tracker from central collection	A new task ensures that the hybrid tracker KV collection remains consistent and fixes records if needed.
issue#782	Blocklists features - Unexpected additional dot in regex-based blocklists	Adding a regex blocklist with a wildcard results in an extra dot due to incorrect handling of non-regex blocklists.
issue#786	Data Source monitoring - Data sampling engine issues with future data	Earliest time can be after the latest, causing sampling searches to fail due to future data indexing.
issue#788	Home UI - Donut chart doesn't show green state entities	A bug prevents green state entities from being represented in the top-right donut chart.
issue#789	Elastic Sources - Background task for entity count refresh not called	The Shared Elastic tracker does not call the method to refresh entity count, leading to incorrect data.
issue#790	Elastic Sources - mstats-based searches don't generate expected dcount host metrics	An SPL field name prevents expected host distinct count generation.
issue#786	TrackMe Health Tracker - Incorrect warning for tags tracker	Health Tracker generates incorrect warnings due to hard-coded DSM component definition in tags tracker.
issue#802	API Documentation & Reference - Incorrect API reference examples for tags policies management	Examples in the documentation are missing the component argument.
issue#804	Persistence issue for entities with backslashes	Backslashes in entity names cause issues with persistence of settings like priority and lagging thresholds.
issue#808	Data Sampling & Events format recognition - Confusing regex simulation message	When regex does not match any events, the result message is confusing and should clearly indicate 0% match condition.

Table 160: Enhancements, Changes, and New Features

Issue Number	Issue Description	Issue Details
issue#783	Blocklist management for splk-feeds - Various improvements	Enhanced management screen, added comment storage, and background entity count updates for blocklists.
issue#784	TrackMe Virtual Tenants UI licence information & Schema Upgrade	Added clickable TrackMe version display, schema version info, and shortcut to manage licence and upgrades.
issue#785	Virtual Tenants UI - Notify messages for quick action buttons	Ensured all buttons in the Virtual Tenants screen show notify messages when hovered.
issue#787	Virtual Tenants UI - Embedded Entities Overview Tabulator	Introduced a single-pane Entities Overview in Virtual Tenants for easier navigation.
issue#791	TrackMe Home UI - Quick access to reports from Elastic Dedicated screen	Added quick Splunk Web access for reports from Elastic Sources management UI.
issue#793	Data Sources monitoring - Tenant level control of Data Sampling	Added an option to enable/disable Data Sampling for Virtual Tenants, hiding UI functions accordingly.
issue#792	TrackMe Home UI - Hiding adaptive_delay feature when disabled	Automatically hides adaptive_delay-related UI elements when the feature is disabled.
issue#795	Elastic Sources - Support for mpreview-based searches	Added mpreview-based searches as a replacement for mtstats, providing true metrics count reporting.
issue#796	Elastic Sources wizard - Presets for earliest/latest based on search type	Automatically presets recommended earliest/latest times based on the type of search.
issue#797	TrackMe Health Tracker - Auto fix duplicated entities	Automatically detects and fixes duplicated entities in all components.
issue#798	Cribl Logstream monitoring - CPU usage metrics	Added CPU usage metrics, including time spent in green/red states, to TrackMe metrics indexes.
issue#799	Virtual Tenants UI - UX enhancement for Tenants Ops view	Improved user experience with status selectors, quick access to reports, and logs in the Tenants Ops view.
issue#800	Virtual Tenants & Home UI - Tabulator sort header improvement	Removed the sort header for fields where sorting is not meaningful in Tabulator.
issue#801	Virtual Tenants UI - Scheduler overview enhancement	Replaced Splunk table with a tabulator view for the scheduler overview with quick actions.
issue#803	Splunk Remote Search - Configurable timeouts for remote accounts	Added per-account configurable timeouts for connection and search in Splunk Remote Search.
issue#805	ML Outliers - Minor log improvements	Enhanced the quality of logs generated by ML outlier detection.
issue#807	Hybrid Trackers - Cron schedule validation	Added cron schedule validity checks using croniter library for all scheduled logic.
issue#809	Data Sampling & Events format recognition - Python code improvements	Improved Python code quality and safer behavior for the Data Sampling engine.
issue#810	Data Sampling & Events format recognition - Entity settings overview	Added a dynamic entity settings overview in JSON format within the Data Sampling UI screen.
issue#811	Bulk edits & Audit logging - New audit format for bulk edits	Refactored bulk edit function to track changes per field, improving audit logging.
issue#812	TrackMe Audit subsystem - Mass audit REST call improvements	Switched to mass audit REST calls for better performance and flexibility in the Audit subsystem.
issue#813	TrackMe events - Consistent event_id convention	Standardized event_id across all TrackMe-generated events using sha256 hash.
issue#814	TrackMe Home UI - Allows selecting visible tabs and their order at the level of the Virtual Tenant account	This feature adds a new parameter in the Virtual Tenant account, to control the order and visibility of the main tabs in the Home UI.
issue#815	TrackMe Home UI - A new component replaces the usage of the input list for the top tab links in Home, for more flexibility and control	This adds more flexibility and control, and notably ensures Virtual Tenant level parameters to be initialized before calling components loading.
issue#816	Virtual Tenant - Allows overriding the system general auto disablement settings for splk-feeds at the level of the Virtual Tenant account	This features adds a Virtual Tenant level option to override the system general setting defining the behaviour for disabling inactive entities from a certain amount of days.

11.1.75 Version 2.1.1 - build 1726614488 (18/09/2024)

Hint

For Splunk 9.1.1 and later

- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
- The last release compatible with Splunk 9.0.x up to 9.1.0 is TrackMe 2.0.99

Introducing TrackMe's data sampling events format recognition v2!

- TrackMe 2.1.0 welcomes the introduction of a brand new version of the events format and recognition for data sampling. (Data quality inspection, PII tracking, and more)
- This is major change and improvements in the way TrackMe handles data sampling events, and will allow for slightly more flexibility and control over the data sampling process.
- For more information about the engine v2 and its capabilities, see the admin guide: *Data sampling*

- SHA256: eb750290ecf39e926fe7e6528de8fbfdac8f078f9a6922cca7b0167a69cc4f0d

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#769 - bug - TrackMe Data Sampling UI - links to pre-built KPI metrics search generate an incorrect earliest time**
  - In the data sampling, several quick access buttons allow generating automated KPIs metric searches in a new blank tab.
  - However, due to a Javascript bug, an incorrect pattern is unexpectedly added to the earliest time.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#770 - bug - Virtual Tenant UI & REST API - Splunk Knowledge Objects explorer and associated endpoint generated an invalid JSON, preventing the UI formatting to work as expected**
  - The Virtual Tenant UI screen for knowledge object access should generate a JSON pretty printed of the properties field.
  - However, the macro called by the endpoint generates an invalid JSON, and the REST API endpoint should better handle the parsing too.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#774 - bug - Flex Objects & Workload - trackmesplkflxinactiveinspector/trackmesplkwlkinactiveinspector custom commands are designed to handle inactive entities purge, however the process is not currently working as intended**
  - These commands are designed notably to purge entities which have been inactive for too long, after the configured period in days passed as an argument to the commands.
  - However, this particular action does not work as intended currently, and purge of entities is not currently effective.
  - This fix addresses these issues and also slightly improves the code quality and logging of these commands.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#779 - bug - SLA tracking - When entities status change, the SLA status will temporary be inconsistent and will show an incorrect time until trackers have reflected the real time change in the KVstore**
  - When a given entity status changes from one to another, the SLA status is temporarily inconsistent due to the discrepancy between the real time status provided by the Decision Maker and the fact that the KVstore object_state is yet to be updated.
  - With this fix, the SLA status takes into account both values, and will show a specific SLA refresh pending message, and the SLA status and timer will wait for the KVstore to be updated accordingly to avoid any inconsistency.

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#771 enhancement - Virtual Tenant UI - Tenants Splunk Knowledge Objects explorer screen - Add quick actions button for the Tabulator**
  - This enhancement adds various quick action buttons to filter out the Tabulator content against saved-searches only, macros only, and so forth
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#772 - enhancement - Notify bar lookup & feel - Responsive design and modern look & feel for the notification bar in TrackMe**
  - This enhancement is a major refresh of the responsive notification bar plugin in TrackMe.
  - The provides a responsive look & feel notification bar to TrackMe and a much improved and more modern appearance.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#773 - enhancement - TrackMe Home UI - Add quick Splunk Web access to reports & macros from the Hybrid Tracker**
  - This enhancement adds quick access in Splunk Web for reports & macros through the Hybrid trackers management UI for all components
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#775 - change - Python - Addressing the deprecation of calling log.setLevel with logging.getLevelName when defining the current logging level in the various Python backends**
  - This change addresses a Python deprecation of calling the method logging.getLevelName within log.setLevel
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#778 - enhancement - In Virtual Tenants & Home UI, show the number of enabled entities rather then total number of entities**
  - This enhancement updates the number of entities primarily shown in the Virtual Tenants UI, as well as the Home UI and the left single view, so that we show the total number of enabled entities, instead of the total number entities active + inactive.
  - This provides more valuable information as well as better clarity in TrackMe.

11.1.76 Version 2.1.0 - build 1726088942 (11/09/2024)

Hint

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- From TrackMe 2.1.x, there is no more compatibility with Splunk 9.1.0 and earlier.
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Introducing TrackMe's data sampling events format recognition v2!

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- This is major change and improvements in the way TrackMe handles data sampling events, and will allow for slightly more flexibility and control over the data sampling process.
- For more information about the engine v2 and its capabilities, see the admin guide: *Data sampling*

- SHA256: 2a79af2a363bf1d10beb2f51f8c3f1334298d046015d4a23d1197c14ae5572c9

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#757 - bug - TrackMe schema migration from 2.0.97 and prior to 2.0.98 and latest should address the tags extension to splk-mhm**

  - In TrackMe 2.0.98, the tags features were normalised and extended to all components.
  - However, splk-mhm was not included in the list of eligible components leading to various issues in this components.
  - This change addresses the issue automatically, if the splk-mhm component was enabled, the tags extension will be managed during the schema upgrade.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#761 - bug - TrackMe Health Tracker - subcontext="entities_auto_disablement" is attempting to perform a REST call per entity instead of a mass disablement operation, leading the tracker to eventually take an abnormal amount of time to be executed while failing to disable entities, and possibly generate skipping searches**
  - The Tenant health tracker runs a subcontext task called entities_auto_disablement, which is designed to automatically disable the monitoring state of entities that have not generated any data according to the system wide setting splk_general_feeds_auto_disablement_period.
  - However, a bug affecting this task incorrectly attempts to run a REST call per entity, instead of a mass REST call.
  - In some circumstances, this leads to an abnormal amount of run time for tracker and can cause skipping searches for the tracker
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#763 - bug - Typo in UI - Create Hybrid trackers**
  - This fixes a typo in the Home UI and the Virtual Tenant UI, and for the Hybrid tracker creation wizards
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#765 - bug - trackmesplkgetflipping can still be affected by a non expected missing object_category value in the KVstore record**
  - In some conditions, exceptions can still be encountered during the call of the streaming custom command trackmesplkgetflipping, leading to failures in properly handling the search logic. (especially in splk-dhm)
  - This update adds the object_category as an argument to the streaming custom command instead of getting this value from the records, the schema upgrade will process the update of all hybrid trackers wrapper search automatically so that the argument is called.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#766 - bug - Transition to SHA256 based logic for FIPS compatibility mode in TrackMe 2.0.99 needs to be retro-applied on any tracker created by TrackMe**
  - Since TrackMe 2.0.99, we use sha256 instead of md5 to calculate the expected hash for TrackMe entities objects.
  - In some specific use cases, such as the Flex object for host tracking or some contexts in Workload, this change needs to be reflected on the search logic itself.
  - The schema upgrade will verify all trackers and automatically update any tracker if needed.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#767 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - When creating hybrid trackers during the Virtual Tenant wizard, tracker names should be a random combination rather than only the account name**
  - During the Virtual tenant creation, Hybrid trackers can be created per tenant/component, the hybrid tracker names should be a combination of "tracker-<random ID>" instead of just the account name.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#768 - bug - TrackMe Backup REST API endpoints - avoids raising a file does not exist exception in some rase cases**
  - In some specific circumstances, the POST backup API endpoint can raise an exception if the expected file does not exist, this update simply avoids this condition.

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#756 - feature - Data Source tracking - Introducing the Data Sampling events and format recognition engine v2**
  - TrackMe 2.1.0 welcomes the introduction of the engine v2 for the data sampling and events format recognition.

  - This is a completely rewritten engine in full Python, providing flexible and powerful capabilities for events quality inspection in TrackMe.
  - The new engine provides flexible options at the system wide level, which can be customised on a per entity basis, such as controlling the min time between sampling iterations, the number of events sampled per iteration (which is now 10K), the truncation of events when storing samples for investigation purposes, initial thresholds for min match inclusive percentage, and more!)
  - With the the engine v2, parsing of recognitions models is made against the whole event and is no longer limited due to truncation, events are no longer stored in the KVstore then processed, but processed then a sample of sampled events is stored in the KVstore per model matched and for review purposes.
  - The new engine introduces a brand new concept of major / minor models matching, allowing to tackle minor quality issues without generating non meaningful alerts, TrackMe admin can control the minimal threshold of acceptable percentage of events matching the main model.
  - Tracking Personally Identifiable Information (PII) can handle as many models as required (exclusive match)
  - The interfaces were rewritten so the data sampling feature can be controlled and reviewed more efficiently and with more capabilities.
  - KPIs generation from Data Sampling: The engine now generates KPIs in TrackMe's metrics models, so you can review over time the events matching percentage per model, the amount of events parsed and matched, as well as other KPIs such as the run time of the sampling operation per entity.
  - Many additional improvements were made in the data sampling engine v2!

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#758 - enhancement - TrackMe Schema upgrade - normalise the schema version to always use a 4 digits based logic, handling the patch version number**
  - This update ensures that TrackMe uses a consistent 4 digits based logic for the schema_version number, and handles notably the question of a new minor release and its associated patch number (ex: 2.1.0 versus 2.0.99)
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#759 - feature - TrackMe Notable events - Add a unique identifier in each TrackMe notable event**
  - Some customers may make use of a unique identifier in TrackMe notable events, especially to ensure notables have been consumed accordingly.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#760 - feature - TrackMe Home UI & Tabulator - Add a Download button which allows downloading visible and filtered entities as a CSV file**
  - This new feature adds a Download button above the Tabulator table which allows quickly exporting visible and filtered entities as a CSV file for quick review out or data manipulation out of TrackMe
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#762 - enhancement - TrackMe Health Tracker - Logging and code improvements to allow easily monitoring the run_time taken by each task processed by the tracker**
  - This enhancement slightly improves the logging of the run_time taken by each task executed by the Health Tracker using a concept of task_instance_id associated with a task_name
  - A sample SPL:

```
` index=_internal sourcetype=trackme:custom_commands:trackmetrackerhealth instance_id=* task_instance_id=* task=* run_time=* tenant_id=* | table _time tenant_id instance_id task task_instance_id run_time _raw | sort 0 - _time `
```

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#764 - enhancement - TrackMe Schema Upgrade - before starting upgrade procedures, execute TrackMe's builtin backup**
  - With this enhancement, when TrackMe detects that migration procedures must be initiated, it will first query a TrackMe backup to be executed.

11.1.77 Version 2.0.99 - build 1723722498 (15/08/2024)

- SHA256: 6d7174da69a584a5dfdef160f2cb07410630db5b5bcf397aeb1956f83b037cd2

Additional notes about this release

- To address FIPS compatibility requirements, we have migrated from md5 to sha256 various TrackMe internal search logics.
- There are near no impacts to existing installations, however for customers using TrackMe Workload, you will notice that all monitored objects (Scheduled discovered) will generate a Metadata event, which normally happens only when a change in the search is detected.
- This behaviour is due to the change from md5 sum calculations to sha256 calculations for FIPS compatibility purposes, and can be safety ignored and acknowledged as part of the upgrade to TrackMe 2.0.99

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#738 - bug - TrackMe pagination - When using pagination mode = local, the pagination size is not submitted by the Tabulator and should default to size = 0 since the pagination is performed by the Tabulator rather than the server, which leads to missing records in high scale collections**
  - The default pagination mode is local rather than remote, however when using pagination = local, the default size should be 0 as the Tabulator will not submit this as an argument to the REST call to TrackMe.
  - This leads currently to missing records in the UI for high scale collections.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#740 - bug - TrackMe Home UI - When opening an entity and if the tenant_id field of the Kvstore has an empty content unexpectedly, the UI fails to load the entity overview modal screen**
  - If in the tenant_id/component KVstore collection, the tenant_id field does not have a content, the UI fails to open the entity overview
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#741 - bug - trackmehealthtracker - logging reports the details of untracked entities for splk-dhm rather than the number of them**
  - for splk-dhm, the trackmehealthtracker should not report the detailed content of untracked entities, but how many of them were found instead.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#743 - bug - Data Sampling for splk-dsm - Managing the Data sampling feature (enable/disable/run/reset) would fail for an entity which has not been processed at least once by the data sampling engine**
  - In the current release, managing the status of the data sampling feature can only happen if the data sampling has processed the entity at least once, and would fail otherwise.
  - This fix ensures that we properly manage the feature depending on the user request, no matter if the entity was processed already or not.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#746 - bug - CIM compliance tracking (splk-cim) - When creating a new entity by cloning and if the CIM constraint contains one or more double quotes, the creation fails**
  - Creating a new entity by cloning for splk-cim fails if the CIM constraint contains double quotes
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#753 - bug - Outliers Anomaly detection - Workload (splk-wlk) - TrackMe should not attempt to train models for entities parts of applications that have been disabled in the Workload component**
  - In TrackMe's Workload component, entities can be enabled/disabled at the app level.
  - When an application is disabled, TrackMe should not attempt to consider training ML models.

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#736 - feature - FIPS compatibility for TrackMe**
  - Splunk 9.3.x introduced several fixes which made Splunk really FIPS compatible, which disabled some crypto algo such as md5 which is used by TrackMe.
  - These developments allow TrackMe to be fully FIPS compatible, and FIPS validated from TrackMe Limited.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#742 - enhancement - Data Sampling for splk-dsm - Improve the message and status returned when data sampling is disabled for a given entity to avoid any confusion**
  - When data sampling is disabled, the message shown in the UI, and returned underneath by the API endpoint, should be clearer to avoid any confusion.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#737 - bug - Data Source tracking (splk-dsm) - Grouping issues with reduced pagination and entities for the same indexes that are split over multiple pages**
  - If using a reduced pagination size, entities relying on the same indexes can be split over multiple pages.
  - This fix may not entirely prevent this as this depends on the pagination size, but the addition of the index in the initial sort should limit the risk of this happening.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#744 - enhancement - Health Tracker - Addition of tenant_id value verification in the record inspection steps**
  - This added step verifies that records of the main KVstore collection have a valid value for the field tenant_id, for consistency purposes.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#745 - change - Virtual Tenant UI default settings - reducing the flex box default size from 374px to 350px**
  - This change updates the default flex box size in of the Virtual Tenants UI
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#747 - change - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Change the default delay value from 3600 to 86400 seconds for Hosts Tracking**
  - In most use cases, it makes sense to increase the default delay value for Hosts tracking compared to Data source tracking.
  - Hosts tracking is a very different activity and most often, we need less restrictions when it comes to tracking the last time hosts have sent data as a default.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#748 - bug - TrackMe Home UI - Flex Object creation screen can hide the bottom action buttons if the screen resolution is very low**
  - When creating a new Flex Object tracker, a very low screen resolution can prevent access to the bottom action buttons, unless zooming out from the Web Browser.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#739 - feature - Flip events - Add a calculated disruption_time value in seconds within the flip results message when the entity switches from green to red**
  - When a given entity state changes from red to green, this changes adds a new calculated field disruption_time in seconds to ease further calculations of availability for users.
  - When the state are matching other conditions, the field has a 0 seconds value.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#749 - enhancement - Data Sampling for Data Sources tracking - improve the message in the UI when sampling has not been processed yet**
  - When Data Sources tracking is pending and has not been processed yet, the message shown is simply N/A, and would deserve to be better explained.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#750 - enhancement - TrackMe Health Tracker - Add a step to verify consistency regarding permanently deleted records**
  - When entities are permanently deleted, TrackMe stores records referencing these entities, so we will not discover these entities again.

  - In some circumstances such as restoring the KVstore collection, there could be a discrepancy due to the fact that entities are existing in the main KVstore collection, while in the same time listed as permanently deleted.
  - This additional verification ensures that if such a case happens, TrackMe would automatically purge associated records in the main KVstore.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#751 - feature - Data Sources/Data Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - Add avg/max choices and additional choices with threshold in performance metrics tab**
  - This feature adds further more choices in the performing metrics screen, notably it adds choices between avg/max calculations at the time chart level, as well as options to include the current threshold for latency/delay.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#752 - enhancement - Flex Objects library - Improve grouping for Splunk Cloud SVCs tracking use cases**
  - TrackMe has currently two builtin use cases for SVCs tracking in Splunk Cloud, the grouping should be improved so we dissociate global SVC tracking and per app SVC tracking.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#754 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk)- When managing applications enablement, the tenant component summary should be refreshed**
  - In the workload component, TrackMe administrators can enable or disable entities at the application level.
  - When doing so, we should refresh the component summary as soon as possible, without waiting for the main tracker to perform it.

11.1.78 Version 2.0.98 - build 1722591315 (02/08/2024)

- SHA256: 371c327a8f492c07e57b60c8f8e505ecb8e9ba0aacca5d864ebfb31084612d26

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#700 - bug - SmartStatus alert action - Python exception in some circumstances when accessing the anomaly_reason**
  - The SmartStatus alert action can raise an exception while trying to investigate the anomaly_reason field.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#702 - bug - Bulk edit - Critical priority button should be available in Bulk edit entities**
  - Critical priority was added in TrackMe 2.0.95, but in Bulk Edit we didn't add the associated button to mass update for the new priority.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#705 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - copy to clipboard TrackMe spl for Virtual Tenant creation can failed when executed due to boolean in JSON not properly handled**
  - When creating a new Virtual Tenant via the UI, one can at the end of the execution copy to clipboard the TrackMe SPL command that can be used to achieve the same creation in CLI.
  - However, an issue appears with the enablement of the component that remains in boolean and is not correctly handled in the SPL statement.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#708 - bug - TrackMe Home UI Tabulator - regression due to trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#697 for the management of encoded backslashes prevents the Alias to be inline editable**
  - A regression is affecting the Alias editable capability within the Tabulator due to the management of the encoded backslashes in issue#697.
  - This fix ensures the Alias is editable again within the Tabulator while still handling encoded backslashes.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#710 - bug - Adaptive Delay (command trackmesplkadaptivedelay) - In some conditions, the backend tries to split a string into a list while already a list, raising a Python exception**

  - In the command trackmesplkadaptivedelay, we turn the anomaly_reason into a Python list from pipe separated, in some circumstances the field is already a list and the backend should check for the type of the object before applying the split.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#719 - bug - TrackMe Notables and multi value fields in properties - mv fields should be properly handled in the properties, and stored as list within the JSON event**
  - When TrackMe generates a TrackMe notable event, the properties field contains all fields stored in the KVstore record for that entity.
  - Currently, multivalue fields are not correctly handled, and end in a pseudo multi value string structure instead.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#725 - bug - Data Source tracking (splk-dsm) - Missing call to trackme_default_allow_adaptive_delay in the abstract macro called by the health tracker results in the field allow_adaptive to be empty in some conditions**
  - When the Health Tracker inspects offline entities (entities not actively generating data within the trackers scope), it shall call the macro that defines the default allow adaptive value.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#727 - bug - SmartStatus - The use case search for future tolerance and the extraction of samples in the future is not consistent**
  - When SmartStatus is called and run the UC for data in the future (future over tolerance), one of the searches extracts a sample of events in the future.
  - The current search syntax is not ideally consistent and should be fixed for more meaningful results.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#729 - bug - Feeds tracking (splk-dsm/dhm/mhm) - Autodisablement of entities handled by the system wide configuration setting does not work as expected**
  - For feeds tracking, a system wide option was meant to allow automatically disabling the monitoring state of feeds tracking entities if the entity has not actively sent data since a certain period of time. (45 days by default)
  - However, the features is not properly working and does not influence the monitored state.
  - This change updates the process and transfer this work to the Virtual Tenant health tracker instead.
  - It fixes the action and enhances the worklfow by calling instead the associated API endpoint (rather than modifying silently the monitored_state), which also allows audting the change properly.
  - The period is also changed by default to 60 days, and the option is moved from General to splk-general for more consistency.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#731 - bug - Machine Learning Outliers - Avoid generating an error with the command trackmesplkoutliersgetrules when dealing with Flex tracking that do not handle ML models**
  - Prevents generating an error message from this custom command and for Flex trackers that do not handle ML models.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#732 - bug - TrackMe Home UI - Missing open in search for Notable events in the entitiy screen for all components**
  - When the mouse focus is on the Notable table in the entities screen, there should be an open in search option underneath the table.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#734 - bug - TrackMe Home UI for splk-flx/splk-wlk - Machine Learning Outliers - In Adding model, the KPI dropdown selector does not populate properly**
  - When adding a new ML model for splk-flx/splk-wlk, the dropdown selector for the KPI selection does not populate due to a token generation issue.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#735 - bug - TrackMe Home UI - regression in the tracking alert screen when clicking on a given alert to see the different charts, leading to none of the charts to be visible**

  - In the Home UI and the Tracking alerting tabs, a regression due due to a previous change (defining the default timerange via the Virtual Tenant account) leads to non of the charts to be visible when opening the activity of a given alert.

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#699 - change - Splunk UCC 5.8 decommissioned placeholder in entity from globalConfig.json**
  - Splunk UCC 5.8 removed the placeholder option for entity, this change ensures compatibility for the current and future releases of Splunk UCC.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#701 - change - Upgrade of moment.js to last version 2.30.1 - Appinspect warning**
  - Appinspect warning has raised a message regarding the moment.js lib that needs to be upgraded.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#703 - feature - Bulk Edit - Allow handling all options for lagging policies via bulk edit for eligible components**
  - In Bulk edit, this evolution adds a section providing full control for lagging monitoring policies for splk-dsm/splk-dhm.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#707 - feature - TrackMe Home UI - Add buttons to expand all / collapse all grouped items in the Tabulator JS**
  - This feature adds "Expand all" and "Collapse all" buttons to allow expanding or collapsing items per group in the Tabulator JS table for the TrackMe Home UI.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#709 - feature - Flipping events - Log the previous anomaly_reason when generating flipping events**
  - When TrackMe detects a change in the status of an entity, it generates a flipping event.
  - With this evolution, TrackMe will also log the previous anomaly_reason in addition to the new anomaly_reason.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#711 - feature - All components - Tabulator in Home UI and entities grouping - Allows controlling entities grouping by configuration**
  - This new feature allows controlling the Tabulator group at the level of the Virtual Tenant account.
  - With this control, you can define a list of custom fields of your choice for multi-level grouping, or you can use expressions to compose a custom field for the Tabulator grouping.
  - This evolution provides a number of quick actions buttons in the Home UI, so you can change the grouping temporarily, for instance such as grouping by anomaly reason or priority, and allows calls back the default grouping.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#712 - change - Address Appinspect warning about splunk_resource_usage**
  - Appinspect reports a warning about: default/props.conf contains a [splunk_resource_usage] stanza.
  - This change addresses this warning which is due to a field alias for the purposes of the Workload component (splk-wlk).
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#713 - enhancement - Outliers Anomaly detection - Before attempting to render an Outlier model, verify the true existing of the model to avoid failing the search if the model is not yet ready**
  - This enhancement allows TrackMe to verify the true existence and readiness of a Machine Outliers model before attempting to process with the render search, avoiding to generate a failing search in the system.
  - In some circumstances, TrackMe may spawn rendering searches while the model is not yet ready, it has not been trained yet or the KPI underneath does not generate metric points, which results in the generation of a failing search from Splunk perspective.
  - This evolution prevents this situation by performing a true verification of the model readiness.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#714 - change - Virtual Tenant creation - When creating a new Virtual Tenant and splk-dhm is the only enabled component, automatically disable ML Outliers at the Virtual Tenant account so it can be qualified for further enablement**
  - This change automatically disables ML Outliers detection feature at the Virtual Tenant account level, and when creating a new Virtual Tenant where splk-dhm is the only enabled tenant, so it can be decided later on to enable it or not.
  - The purpose of this change is to reduce system pressure for users that do not qualify enough TrackMe configuration, leading to very large ML models volume to handle.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#715 - change - Data Hosts/Metric Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-mhm) - Add a safety regarding the presence of object_category before calling the command trackmesplkgetflipping**
  - This change adds a safety feature at the Python level to ensure the presence of a valid value for the field object_category in the tracker process execution, and before it calls the streaming command trackmesplkgetflipping.
  - The objective is to avoid an unexpected condition that could lead the search to fail.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#717 - feature - Extend and normalize the tags feature to all TrackMe components**
  - This extends the concept of tags, handled at the entity level and by policies, for all TrackMe components equally. (this was first released for splk-dsm)
  - Decommissioning the historical enrichment tag for splk-dhm/splk-mhm which were made redundant since we introduced the CMDB integration, and for consistency purposes.
  - After the upgrade, the schema upgrade will upgrade necessary objects and create new objects for newly eligible components, there are no interventions required.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#718 - enhancement - TrackMe REST API - Improve the behavior when forcing the deletion of a Virtual Tenant via the del_tenant endpoint**
  - When calling the del_tenant API endpoint in force mode, we should systematically try to clean any report that could be associated with the Virtual Tenant as per the upstream request.
  - Avoid systematically returning the status of failure, in force mode we will always try to delete knowledge objects that may not exist.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#720 - change - TrackMe Home UI - When creating a technical component alert, the Ack mode should be a dropdown instead of a text box selector**
  - When creating a new alert for the component, the Ack mode selector is provided as a text input rather than a more adapted dropdown selector as only two options are possible.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#722 - enhancement - Tabulator in Home UI - Add control against the allow adaptive column in the Tabulator, Add missing column for more consistency in splk-dsm/splk-dhm**
  - This enhancement adds the allow adaptive thresholding column to the Tabulator for splk-dsm/splk-dhm for consistency purposes.
  - It also adds some missing columns regarding lagging policies features for these components, and makes column size and titles more consistent.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#723 - change - TrackMe persistent backend - Address some inconsistency in the list of the persistent fields per component**
  - TrackMe uses a library Python file that defines the list of fields which should be considered as persistent.
  - This is used to ensure that we detect a modification of these fields while a concurrent update logic (tracker) can be running, so these changes are not lost.
  - This change addresses some inconsistency in these lists.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#721 - enhancement - Role Based Access Control (RBAC) - Ensure vtenant main collections and vtenant summary main collections are made readable to roles added to Virtual Tenants**
  - TrackMe's built-in mains KVstore collections and transforms are by default readable to a few specific roles, admin/sc_admin and TrackMe built-in roles.
  - When handling RBAC to allow access to foreign roles, we should also check and grant read access to these collections for RBAC to work as expected without further intervention from Splunk admins.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#724 - enhancement - Maintenance mode - Access as a non-admin should ideally show an informational message rather than a blocked error**
  - When accessing the maintenance mode dashboard as a non-TrackMe admin, we should ideally show an information message, instead of having the dashboard blocked with an insufficient permission issue.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#726 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants creation - Safer verification and management of requested Virtual Tenant identifier**
  - When creating a new Virtual Tenant, there are some conventions that TrackMe will apply, such as forcing lowercase, using hyphens as the separator.
  - In some conditions, the current verification can be bypassed leading to issues during the Virtual Tenant creation. This enhancement ensures a safer and more consistent approach.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#728 - feature - Allows defining a Virtual Tenant wide indexed constraint for splk-dsm/splk-dhm that automatically influences associated generated searches created by TrackMe, such as UI search action button or SmartStatus**
  - This feature allows defining at the Virtual Tenant level a custom indexed constraint, which is then automatically used while defining automated searches such as the search button in the Home UI, or searches created by the SmartStatus.
  - This can be useful in a scenario where each Virtual Tenant is associated with a custom indexed constraint, such as referring to a splunk_server_group or any other required indexed string.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#730 - change - Moving the default future tolerance system wide option from General to splk-general for consistency purposes**
  - The system wide option Future indexing tolerance is moved from General to splk-general for more consistency in the options.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#733 - enhancement - Flex Object library - Add dcount host to the drop detect use cases (splk_detect_drop_events_count_absolute/splk_detect_drop_events_count_rolling)**
  - Improvement to the Flex Obect library use cases related to drop events detection, adding the dictinct count host KPI.

11.1.79 Version 2.0.97 - build 1720562684 (09/07/2024)

- SHA256: 44c4a80e9584f546583f4cc43661a45c499f05b50f26e31159fa419225ced26e

Fixed Issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#669 - bug - Flex Object (splk-flx) - When triggering due to Anomaly Outliers and when not actively managed by a tracker, a Flex Object entity will not return to green state if the Outliers conditions is fixed**
  - If a Flex entity turns red due to Outliers condition, and if that same entity is not actively managed by a tracker (for instance if the tracker is time conditioned for some reasons it's not active in the tracker time window), TrackMe will not update the status of the entity properly.
  - This is due to the fact that we should take into account the flag field status in addition with the object_state especially for Flex objects

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#670 - bug - Outliers Anomaly detection - Singles in the simulation screen do not honour the simulation screen time range selector and use the front page UI time range instead**
  - When performing Outliers simulation, there are different single views designed to show the key behaviours and statistics.
  - However, the searches driving the calculations underneath do not honour the simulation specific time range selector, and instead obey to the time range selector of the main entity screen.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#672 - bug - Outliers Anomaly detection - Disabling ML detection on a per entity basis is not properly honoured by TrackMe**
  - ML Outliers Anomaly detection can be disabled on a per entity basis.
  - There is a regression in the current release of TrackMe and the Decision Maker component which prevents this setting from being properly honoured.
  - This fix addresses the issue and also provides an enhanced behaviour making this immediately reflected.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#674 - bug - TrackMe State events - the sourcetype trackme:state should by default expect object_state and not state as the field name containing the object_state (default configuration for allow list in trackme_settings.conf)**
  - When trackers are executed, TrackMe generates state events in trackme:state
  - The fields behaviours are dicted by the TrackMe configuration, however the allow list currently expects the field "state" where we should expect "object_state" as per TrackMe's convention
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#675 - bug - TrackMe Flip events - For consistency purposes, TrackMe should also include the anomaly_reason field in the event generation**
  - When TrackMe entities experience a status change, a corresponding flipping event is generated with the sourcetype trackme:flip
  - The field anomaly_reason is a key field in TrackMe's convention, it is part of the flipping message but should also be included on its own for consistency purposes with other TrackMe concepts.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#676 - bug - Data Source tracking - Tags manual - Creating manual tags fail if there are no tags policies created for the tenant**
  - If there are no tags policies in the Virtual Tenant, attempting to create manual tags for a given entity fails due to a Python raise condition, leading to the an error message instead.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#685 - bug - Bulk Edit - Select all tick box in the Tabulator does not honour table filters and leads to all visible entities to be selected**
  - When performing bulk edit entities in TrackMe, there is an option "tick all" which allows selecting all entities.
  - However, there has been a regression, and TrackMe does not apply current filters from the Tabulator table, leading to all entities to be selected by the tick all checkbox, rather than only resulting entities.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#690 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Avoid switching between operation and degraded on the Virtual Tenant flex box when there is an actual tracker in failure**
  - In TrackMe's Virtual Tenant UI, if an issue is affecting a tracker, in some circumstances the degraded cross information on the Virtual Tenant box will switch from degraded to operation, then at back to degraded.
  - This is due to a Python flaw in the logic of the process_exec_summary function in lib/trackme_libs_load.py.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#691 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - screen TrackMe Tenants Operational health statuses can have the Tabulator table hidding buttons with large number of tenants**
  - In the Virtual Tenants UI and when there are a large number of tenants, the bottom buttons of the screen TrackMe Tenants Operational health statuses may be hidden by the table.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#693 - bug - Metric Hosts tracking (splk-mhm) - When creating a new hybrid tracker on a remote target, the break by statement is invalid leading to no results for the tracker**
  - This bug affects the creation of a new hybrid tracker for splk-mhm when the target is a remote target.
  - The break by statement generated is invalid and missing the host call in the statement.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#696 - bug - Hybrid Tracker (all components) - Ensure to safety truncate the submitted tracker name to 40 chars at the API level and prevents from any risk of failure due to Splunk 100 chars limit**
  - Handles conditions where the submitted tracker ID could lead to a report name requested by TrackMe's API that goes beyond the 100 max chars accepted by Splunk

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#668 - change - Tabulator - Upgrade to Tabulator 6.2.1**
  - Upgrade of Tabulator JS to release 6.2.1
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#619 - feature - Maintenance Mode - Support for enabling Maintenance Mode with selection of applicable tenants, support for Maintenance Knowledge DataBase #619**
  - This introduces support for selective Maintenance Mode on a per tenant basis, you can enable the Maintenance Mode for all tenants (default) or a list of applicable Virtual Tenants.
  - Support is also added to the Maintenance Knowledge DataBase in TrackMe, as well as automatically influencing SLA calculations depending on if the maintenance period for applicable for the entity tenant.
  - After the upgrade to 2.0.97, TrackMe's schema upgrade will automatically update TrackMe alerts to call the new macro trackme_apply_maintenance_mode
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#650 - change - Overview eventcount timechart calculations and Performance metrics tab timechart calculations for spl-dsm/splk-dhm, for consistency purposes, use a sum calculation per metrics at the timechart level instead of an avg, as it happens for the latest_eventcount_5m**
  - In the overview chart tab, when looking at increased timeranges, we should rather use a sum calculation for eventcount metrics for consistency purposes.
  - In the Performance Metrics tab, and for splk-dsm/splk-dhm. TrackMe uses a "sum(latest_eventcount_5m) as latest_eventcount_5m" where others metrics are calculted using an avg.
  - None of these are technically false and just different reading, but for users going trough a basic approach of comparing true eventcount, this can be confusing.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#671 - change - Outliers Anomaly detection - Allow full control on the period_calculation definition**
  - This update allows complete control for the definition of the period_calculation.
  - The time quantifier period expression can be submitted without pre-defined periods, for default models generation and on per model basis.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#677 - change - Hybrid Trackers creation screen - Automatically pre-fill the tracker name with a randomly generated ID**
  - When creating hybrid trackers, a text input is expecting a name to be choosen for this tracker.
  - To improve the global user experience, automatically prefill this input with a randomly generated identifier.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#678 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) and TrackMe KPI generation - Support for time definition in metrics generation at ingest time**
  - This enhancements provides support in TrackMe to generate metrics with an upstream value for the metric time stamp.

  - This allows supporting use cases where the time in the Tracker logic is not equal to when the tracker is executed, but rather part of the SPL statement.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#679 - feature - Flex Object use cases library - New use cases splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_global / splk_detect_daily_variations_volume_index**
  - These two new use cases are designed to leverage the Splunk license indexing logs to track the daily absolute amount of data indexed globally on the license pool, and on a per index basis.
  - These KPIs then are used to train Outliers Models with the goal of detecting abnornal decrease/increase of indexing volume per entity.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#680 - enhancement - Outliers Anomaly detection - Add %w as an option for the time_factor (time factor influenced per week day)**
  - This enhancement adds support for a time factor option per week day (%w) for the configuration of Machine Learning models via TrackMe's UI
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#681 - feature - TrackMe Home UI and Virtual Tenant account preferences - Add time range selections up to 1y and allows defining the default time range at the level of the Virtual Tenant account preferences**
  - Adds new period for 6 months (180d) and 1 year (365d) in the time ranger selector of TrackMe's main UI.
  - Allows defining on a per Virtual Tenant account the default time range to be selected when accessing entities.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#682 - enhancement - Common Information Model compliance (splk-cim) - Improvement of the preview search functions and direct links to open searches in a new window**
  - Add the from datamodel search
  - Add direct links button for from / datamodel / tstats searches which dynamically open the search into a new window with local/remote account support
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#684 - feature - Acknowledgment management - Expire Ack on anomaly reasons changes so TrackMe can raise a new alert when conditions for alerting have changed**
  - This new feature allows TrackMe Ack to be influenced by the change of anomalies affecting entities.
  - Conditioned by system level configurable options (See Configure / General / Expire Ack on anomaly reason change behaviour, Expire Ack on anomaly reason change min time since, Expire Ack on anomaly reason only for auto ack), this new feature completes and enhances the Ack capabilities in TrackMe.
  - If an entity that turned red due to an Outliers detection for instance, and later on is also affected by an additional condition such as a lag breach, the Ack will be automatically expired so that a new alert can be raised transparently by TrackMe.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#687 - enhancement - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - The Performance metrics tab in entity overview should include the Delay Metrics and also include dynamic explanations as with splk-dsm**
  - In Overview entity then Performance Metrics tab, we should for splk-dhm provide access to the Delay metrics, as well as explanations regarding these metrics calculation, similarly to splk-dsm
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#688 - enhancement - TrackMe Tracker executor backend - Improved detection of silently failing trackers**
  - When TrackMe executes trackers, this execution goes through a quality and review backend with the custom command `trackmetrackerexecutor`
  - Especially, this process tracks for execution failures, generates run time metrics for TrackMe's trackers and feeds the Tenant operation statuses.
  - In some circumstances, some types of execution failres can happen silently and the current version of the backend does not notice it, this fix slightly enhances and is capable of detecting any conditions leading to the failure of the tracker.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#689 - enhancement - TrackMe Health Tracker - Add an additional safety check to identify and purge unexpected foreign records that would have been added by mistake to a main data KVstore collection**
  - Each tenant has a TrackMe Health Tracker which performs various maintenance routines, in this issue we add an additional action to check for the presence of unexpected foreign records in the main KVstore collection, and purge these records automatically if any.
  - Foreign records could have been added by mistake when manipulating KVstore collections, and would lead to be blocking many logics in TrackMe.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#692 - feature - TrackMe Virtual Tenants - New API endpoint to clear the Virtual Tenants Operation Status actionable through the Virtual Tenants UI**
  - This new API endpoint allows TrackMe Admins to clear the Virtual Tenants Operation Status and optionally request the imediate refresh through the execution of the tenant's health tracker.
  - In the Virtual Tenants UI, this feature can be requested via the screen TrackMe Tenants Operational health statuses for all tenants, or a selection of tenants with the option to execute or not the health tracker.
  - Clearing the Virtual Tenant Operation status can be useful when dealing with a degraded Virtual Tenant which status is blocked due to some issues.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#694 - feature - SOAR Monitoring - Adding Flex Object UC to track SOAR/Splunk forwarding integration (splk_soar_forwarding_splunk)**
  - This additional Flex Object use case for SOAR focusses on tracking the SOAR/Splunk forwarding integration
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#695 - feature - Flex Object library - New Flex Use Case splk_splunk_infra_log_level_variations which deals with Splunk logs and their logging level and use Machine Learning to detect abnormal behaviours of your Splunk instances and deployments**
  - This new Flex Object use case tracks Splunk internal log events and their associated logging level to detect suspscious trends, which are symptomatics of Splunk behaving improperly and facing or about to face serious issues.
  - To achieve this, we leverage TrackMe's Flex component and our Machine Learning implementation, we then track trends notably of errors in Splunk logs to alert when an abnormal amount of errors is detected.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#697 - bug - All components - Entities containing backslashes generate all sorts of issues in TrackMe, this condition can notably be encountered in Workload (splk-wlk) with very bad report naming**
  - Entities ending up with backslashes can generate various issues in TrackMe, especially in advanced features such as ML Outliers or Metadata tracking for splk-wlk.
  - This issue addresses this problematic by encoding backslahes at the discovery Python phases, and decode transparently for users as needed.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#698 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Management of dupplicated entities at the phase of the health tracker execution**
  - In the Workload component (splk-wlk), the Health Tracker verifies for duplicated entities, and deletes automatically one of the duplicated randomly.
  - However, it can happen in some conditions that we will keep continously deleting the wrong entity which then keeps being re-created.
  - For more consistency, this fix will allow TrackMe to purge both concerned entities, so only the right one gets re-created accordingly.

11.1.80 Version 2.0.96 - build 1718623969 (17/06/2024)

Major UI filtering performance improvements

- This release introduces major performance improvements in the TrackMe main UI, especially when performing entity filtering, which is now nearly instantaneous, regardless of the collection size.
- These improvements are made possible by the switch to client-side (local) pagination and filtering in Tabulator, which can now also be controlled through general and per-tenant parameters since this release.

- SHA256: 02e835c27b2c681a7ad89f0c9e100a4a6317e824bb9fb3d21286e1108ceabee0

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#657 - bug - Outliers Anomaly Detection - TrackMe does not honour the method_calculation defined at the model level when performing training and rendering of the model #657**
  - On per model basis, a method calculation can be applied at the level of the mstats search, which will be associated with the KPI span to influence the Outliers root calculation.
  - However, currently TrackMe does not honour properly the method calculation due to a bug in TrackMe's Outliers Python library.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#659 - bug - Outliers Anomaly Detection - Default system parameters should not require a value for static LowerBound/UpperBound #659**
  - In Configuration / splk-outliers-detection, saving parameters should not require a value for LowerBound/UpperBound
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#665 -bug - TrackMe Home User Interface - Outliers Anomaly Detection appearance remaining issues after performing training via the Manage Outliers UI**
  - Folllowing fixes from trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#638, there are remaing issues and conditions leading to the Outliers MLTK chart to fail appearing properly after a training is made through the Manage Outliers UI screen.
  - This is due to the fact that refreshing the search underneath the MTLK Outliers charts while the chart is not visible yet leads to this issue.

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#658 - enhancement - Outliers Anomaly Detect - Add additional options for the Outliers kpi_span #658**
  - Complete selectable options for the kpi_span per model with additional values up to 24h
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#660 - feature request - Filter functions - Add in the "By Acknowledgment state" new options to filter on Acknowledged entities per priority**
  - In TrackMe's UI, one can use filter functions to prefilter on multiple conditions at once.
  - This feature requests is to add filter functions for Acknowledged entities based on priority filters
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#661 - enhancement - TrackMe Home UI performance - client side pagination and filtering in Tabulator for largely improved performances especially when filtering**
  - By implementing client side (local) pagination and filtering, this release introduces major performance gains in TrackMe main UI, especially when performing entities filtering based on any available simple or complex conditions.
  - The pagination mode and pagination size can now also be controled at the level of the Virtual Tenant account, with the base general configuration that can be customised when creating tenants, and once the tenant has been created through the Virtual tenant account
  - These enhancements bring major performance improvements to TrackMe, slightly improving the end user experience.

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#662 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Make the results from focus searches more readable and valuable**
  - In the Virtual Tenants UI, when putting the focus on a given tenant / status by priority, a search runs and provides an high level overview of underneath entities.
  - The purpose of this issue is to simpify the approach to get more readable and valuable results, from this release the search will generate a simpler list of concerned entities ordered by their flip status. (ordered by the last time these entities have had a status changed)
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#663 - enhancement - Adaptive Thresholding - Allows to control the review period through the argument review_period_no_days at the level of the adaptive tracker**
  - In this issue, we introduce a new argument to the Adaptive delay custom command which controls the period of time used to identify entities to be reviewed over time following a change made the Adaptive Treshold backend.
  - The argument review_period_no_days accepts 3 period options: 7, 15 or 30 days for the period of review.
  - After the upgrade, TrackMe will automatically update existing and active trackers through the schema upgrade.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#664 - change - Adaptive Thresholding - Change of the default period for review from 7 days to 30 days following the introduction of the new option review_period_no_days**
  - Associated with the new argument review_period_no_days, the default is now set to 30 days to improve the behaviour over time of the Adaptive Tresholding backend, and ensure we review for long period enoughs entities that have been modified by the backend.

11.1.81 Version 2.0.95 - build 1718137396 (11/06/2024)

New priority level with critical priority

- This release introduces an additional priority level "critical" for TrackMe entities.
- This will provide more flexibility and consistency for customers to leverage various CMDB and logics, and alert with different types of actions depending on the importance of associated entities.
- You may need to review your current alerts, and include the new priority level in your alerting logic.

- SHA256: 10f1318c0895f7cd4d648f1a9e48795858ebc5991c0c27447ace816058a9c84a

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#638 - bug - TrackMe Home User Interface - Outliers Anomaly Detection chart may not show up properly in some circumstances, as after Models modifications or attempting to handle a non valid model #638**
  - The Outliers Anomaly Detection tab triggers when actioned by the user, and will display the models statistics and the Outliers chart.
  - In some circumstances, such as after a modification of a model or after attempting to display an entity with no models, the chart fails to display properly and will not display until the UI is fully refreshed.
  - This is caused by attempting to enable / disable the containing HTML div at the CSS level which does not behave well with the MLTK viz chart.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#641 - bug - Metrics hosts monitoring (splk-mhm) - Get component loads to fail entities due to regression since 2.0.93**
  - Entities fail to be loaded properly for splk-mhm due to the load component librairies evolutions
  - The component incorreclty attempts to load Outliers KVstore collections, which is not applicable to splk-mhm resulting in failure to load entities when opening the UI

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#642 - bug - Data Source monitoring (splk-dsm) - Data Sampling status and enablement should be immediately reflected by the DecisionMaker**
  - When modifying the Data sampling feature enablement, this should be immediately and properly reflected in the DecisionMaker results as well as the TrackMe UI screen.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#645 - bug - REST API - Update endpoints calling the method generic_batch_update will not take into account replacements with empty values, which impacts reset actions such as in splk-dhm/mhm**
  - When calling REST API endpoints for update purposes, TrackMe implements a batch update method to update KVstore records as fast as possible.
  - This Python method is called generic_batch_update and currently ignores replacement of values by an actual empty value.
  - However, doing so causes a regression for some specific endpoints such as the reset endpoint for splk-dhm/mhm.
  - This fix updates the function to call a Python native object method instead to update the records transparently.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#652 - bug - TrackMe logs rotation should ideally be taken into account for Splunk ingest purposes #652**
  - When TrackMe logs are rotated, our props.conf should take into account incremented log.* files

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#636 - enhancement - Splunk SOAR monitoring of Automation Brokers - enhancement of the REST API endpoint access to retrieve the status of the automation brokers to avoid hitting some scenarios where the normal REST API endpoint misses some statuses errors of the brokers #636**
  - The Flex Object tracker use case for SOAR Automation Brokers monitoring allow retieveing and acting when the SOAR Automation Brokers are not in active state
  - In some edge use cases, the SOAR automation_brokers REST API misses an offline status of the Automation Broker wrongly if the API endpoints is not accessed with some additional arguments in the parameter of the REST API call
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#637 - enhancement - Acknowledgements - Safer code to handle unexpected records with no object_category #637**
  - if Ack records are unexpectly created without a valid object_category, the Ack tracker would not handle this issue properly, and would attempt and fail to retrieve the corresponding record in the data collection.
  - This would lead the tracker to fail expiring non corrupted Ack records.
  - This evolution ensures that any corruputed record would be purged accordingly, and will avoid the tracker from failing to manage other valid Ack records
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#639 - feature - Bulk edit entities - For Data Sources monitoring (splk-dsm), allows to manage Data Sampling via bulk edit**
  - Manage Data sampling actions via bulk edit: enable / disable / run / reset
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#640 - enhancement - Bulk edit - Ensures scroll bar would appear if the screen resolution is too low**
  - If the screen resolution is too low, ensure to load the vertical scrolling bar to avoid truncating the bulk edit screen
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#643 - enhancement - SOAR Automation Broker active management - Add a safety layer for ignoring typical fields containing secrets in the JSON post response when updating assets, in addtion with existing automated salted fields exclusion #643**
  - When updating SOAR Assets, and when not using a Vault for password management, we must not include secrets when performing the POST call.

  - TrackMe already automatically excludes fields which have been salted by SOAR, however as an additional safety and to be retro-compatible with older Assets defined, we also exclude typical fields: apikey,api_key,password,auth_token,client_secret
  - This can be controled at the level of the POST call using the option: assets_update_forbidden_fields
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#646 - enhancement - Data Host/Metric host tracking (splk-dsm/mhm) - Behaviour improvements for the reset actions**
  - The reset actions can be used to reset the current knowledge for a given entity when it comes to indexes, sourcetypes for splk-dhm or metric categories for splk-mhm.
  - The current behaviour can be improved to better cleanup the associated fields with a more consistent approach.
  - This enhancement also avoids removing the visibility for the entity that was reset until knoweldge is built again.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#647 - enhancement - TrackMe Notable events - automatically parse the anomaly_reason and turn into a list so Splunk can extract it as an mvfield**
  - The anomaly_reason a primordial field in TrackMe which is used by the DecisionMaker to insert all conditions encountered for a given entity, at the lowest level it is a native Python list.
  - However, when generating TrackMe notable events, the field is turned into a pipe separated string.
  - To allow automated mv structure extraction in Splunk, the field should rather be turned back into a list in the JSON structure.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#648 - enhancement - SmartStatus - smartstatus_investigations_uc_dsm_latency and smartstatus_investigations_uc_dhm_latency should rather leverage tstats based search to slightly reduce associated costs**
  - When the SmartStatus is executed and when the entity is red for latency reasons, we currently generate a raw search for a full accuracy regarding the latency calculation.
  - However, these searches can be slightly expensive at high scale for a relative value, in this issue we migrate the generated searches to a tstats based search instead.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#649 - enhancement - SmartStatus alert action - Protect Splunk workload and prevent SmartStatus alert action from being executed more than once per 24 hours per entity**
  - In some circumstances such as if a TrackMe alert was badly setup without leveraging TrackMe's Ack concepts, or increasing the suppression period, the SmartStatus alert action could be triggered and executed more than wanted, which in turn could affect Splunk workload and generate more activity than required.
  - In this issue, we introduce a concept that keeps track of the last seen execution per entity, and we will automatically skip the SmartStatus action if the action has been executed in the past 24 hours already.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#651 - enhancement - Add sum and min as calculation methods when missing as selectable options in Outliers configuration and other dropdown in TrackMe's UI**
  - In Outliers calculation methods configuration (default configuration and per model fine tuning), the sum and min options should be available.
  - In selectable options parts of drildown selectors such as in Flex Objects, these methods should be available.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#653 - change - Anomaly Outliers detection - Add -15d in selector for period of calculation, change -360d to -365d for consistency when requesting 1 year for the period, reflect the same periods in the configuration screen for default assignment**
  - Add -15d in selectable options
  - Swtich -360d to -365d for consistency regarding a year of relative period of time for the calculation period
  - Reflect the same options in the configuration screen for default perod assignment for consistency

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#654 - feature - Entities priority management - Add a new priority with critical priority to provide more flexibility in TrackMe entities management**
  - This release introduces a new priority level "critical" for TrackMe entities.
  - This will provide more flexibility and consistency for customers to leverage various CMDB and logics, and alert with different types of actions depending on the importance of associated entities
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#655 - feature - Priority management - Migrate priority management from macro based to a per Virtual Tenant account option for more flexibility**
  - The priority management is being migrated from the macro trackme_default_priority to an easily configurable option per Virtual Tenant account.
  - Users can now define the default priority at the time of the creation of the Virtual Tenant, or any time in the Configure / Virtual Accounts configuration screen.
  - This provides a more flexible and more consistent approach to the priority management in TrackMe.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#618 - Feature Request - Alert configuration "trigger on outliers" and "trigger on sampling" behaviour would lead to miss other anomaly reasons**
  - When creating a TrackMe alert, one can select to trigger or not against Outliers, and Sampling. (note: Sampling is splk-dsm only)
  - However, the current logic can be much improved to also handle use cases where we have a mutli-detection, and we have more than anomaly in addition with Outliers/Sampling.
  - With this evolution, TrackMe will parse automatically the anomaly_reason as part of the trackmegetcoll output, adds a new field for the count of anomaly_reason, and finally updates the method when creating a new alert.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#656 - change - CIM Compliance trackers (splk-cim) - Licensing restriction increase to 32 trackers for Enterprise Edition customers**
  - We are increasing the max number of CIM Compliance trackers for Enterprise Edition customers from 16 to 32.

11.1.82 Version 2.0.94 - build 1716849152 (27/05/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 465a36c35cc9a161218a9b9c7ff14204d8fd896d72878c943277fc9b5664d4ff

Fixed issues:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#626 - bug - SOAR Automation Broker high availability management - update of the broker will reset unexpectly any secrets of the assets for users not using a Password Vault #626**
  - When performing an active update of the automation broker via the Flex Object use case, we perform an update of the Asset configuration via the SOAR API to swtich the broker from A to B.
  - For users not using a Password Vault, SOAR handles any credential such as an API token, the token is salted in the data.
  - When performing the REST POST call to the API, we should remove any field in the JSON structure which starts with a "salt:" to avoid resetting this secret unexpectly, or the asset connectivity is lost.
  - This only applies to internal SOAR secret management, in the sense that SOAR customers using a Password Vault are not affected by this issue.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#628 - bug - error when clicking on refresh entities in TrackMe UI when looking at a given entity: search_kv_collection() got an unexpected keyword argument #628**

  - Issue happens when clicking on refresh when looking at a given entity
  - This is a regression introduced in TrackMe 2.0.92

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#629 - bug - Adaptive Tresholding - Avoid attempting to take into account during the review a feed that was previously updated but stop indexing to Splunk in the past 7 days #629**
  - When the adaptive threshold backend updates an entity, this entity automatically enters the review phase to ensure we take into account updated behaviours, such as an outage that was resolved in the meantime.
  - However, if an entity that was previously updated stop indexing data to Splunk, we should not take it into account anymore if it didn't index any event for the past 7 days to avoid raising an exception while accessing the adaptive_delay result.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#631 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Regression in TrackMe 2.0.93 due to missing fields in lookup transforms leading to status not met instead of advanced status distinction #631**
  - In TrackMe 2.0.93 and to address some CPU & Memory pressure, we have swtiched the base logic to access KVstores to a search based approach.
  - This impacted the Workload component due to missing fields in the Lookup transforms, which cannot be access in a search unless part of the transform, this had lead to a status not met instead of the detailed statuses.
  - Once upgraded, the TrackMe health tracker schema upgrade routine will update the lookup transforms accordingly with no action required.
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#633 - bug - Outliers detection potential regression in TrackMe 2.0.93 leading to isOutlier not reported at DecisionMaker time**
  - Due to search based approach when accessing KVstore records in TrackMe 2.0.93, in some circumstances it is possible that detected Outliers do not get reported while loading entities.
  - This issue introduces a robust and consistent approach at the Python level to lookup Outliers, similarly to other phases in the TrackMe Decision Maker.

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#627 - enhancement - trackmehealthtracker - Optimize run time, costs and behaviour of the inspect_collection phases #627**
  - The schedule job trackmehealthtracker is responsible for various maintenance routines, one of these is called "inspect_collection"
  - This maintenance routine verifies the consistency of TrackMe entities statuses (object_state) between the KVstore record view and the realtime view from TrackMe's DecisionMaker processes
  - The TrackMe DecisionMaker process is a suite of many Python functions depending on the time of component which apply conditions for monitoring, such as delay/latency rules, logical group mapping, Outliers detection and so forth
  - In this issue, we optimized this specific process with a faster and lighter search based approach to load the KVstore raw collection, load the TrackMe DecisionMaker view (using the trackmedecisionmaker streaming custom command) then performing the comparison
  - The objective of this update is therefore to reduce the costs of this step, reduce the global runtime of the trackmehealthtracker job and avoids generating skipping search
- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#630 - enhancement - Adaptive Threshold - Avoid attempting to inspect entities that have not actively generated data in Splunk for a minimum period equivalent to the max_delay_sec argument given to the backend #630**
  - For optimization and costs reduction purposes, TrackMe's adaptive threshold backend should not attempt to inspect entities which are not actively sending data to Splunk.
  - The current behaviour implies that we may continue to attempt to inspect entities that are monitored actively but without any recent ingest activity (past 7 days)

  - To improve consistency while reducing TrackMe's workload, the Adpative Threshold backend should ensure to take into account entities in the initial inspection phase only if the current delay is < max_auto_delay_sec (default to 7 days)

- **trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#632 - enhancement - Decomission ML models orphans cleanup from the trackmehealthtracker as it is also handled via the general health tracker #632**
  - In TrackMe 2.0.84 was introduced the general health tracker which is executed once per day amongst all Virtual Tenants.
  - Especially, this job handles all cleaning related to Machine Learning, such as detecting and purging Orphans models. (models which entities have been purged, or the tenant was purged)
  - Previously, this activty was handled by the tenant level health tracker, this is not required any longer and we can save from this activity to optimize and reduce TrackMe's workload.

11.1.83 Version 2.0.93 - build 1716457845 (23/05/2024)

Hint

High CPU and Memory pressure regression from TrackMe 2.0.92: this release addresses several important issues leading to extra CPU and memory pressure introduced with TrackMe 2.0.92

- SHA256: 9d6d5cd975f6f7fcbb1966b212206f77a414938b5f5b0446a0bded64233f550c

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#620 - bug - Option sla_default_threshold in sla is not used on purpose and should have been removed from the configuration UI #620
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#621 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - If using legacy TrackMe load mode, this should also apply to automated refresh #621
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#622 - bug - Maintenance mode management UI - Web browser over consumption over time due to resources leak with Javascript autorefresh #622
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#623 - bug/enhancement - Performance and footprint reduction at high scale (More than 10k/100k collections) - changes introduced in TrackMe 2.0.92 can lead to extra CPU and memory consumption #623
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#624 - bug - CIM Compliance tracking (splk-cim) - object_category should be in the collections for consistency purposes regarding all other components, its lack currently impact notables and acknowledgement #624
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#625 - bug - CIM Compliance tracking - When creating a notable or SLA alert, components alert actions are wrongly added to the alert #625

11.1.84 Version 2.0.92 - build 1715771041 (15/05/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 800d2adbf600d31124558b3dff4104bc3bb41e405365c284077ddc1500e38864

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#617 - bug - Regression with the usage of numpy which impacts schedule logic where we limit their run time - due to an Appinspect restriction and numpy storing libs in a hidden directory which was removed automatically by our automation, this leads to the custom command to fail at exec time #617

11.1.85 Version 2.0.91 - build 1715725834 (14/05/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 0d41329cd50ed1531b4548ff0e7136b293dec45f25eec57993b315ad5aa0e6ee

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#601 - bug - Logical Group REST API - avoid raising an exception when groups members, or green / red members are unexpectly null #601
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#603 - bug - Prevents an exception in the REST API endpoint post_component_summary_update which is responsible for caching the tenant and component statistics #603
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#604 - bug - Missing searchbnf providing usage syntax for the custom command trackmesplkpriority #604
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#605 - bug - Priority Policies apply in TrackMe UI - incorrect variable leads to slient failure while applying policies for other components than splk-dsm #605
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#608 - bug - Logical Groups - Unexpected non list structured in object_group_members / object_group_members_green / object_group_members_red can lead to Python exceptions and to the related entities not be available in the UI or from trackmegetcoll #608
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#609 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - At high scale collection (more than 10k hosts), the current pagination count per count leads to incomplete rendering of entities #609

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#597 - enhancement - Adaptive Threshold tracker for Data Sources / Data Host tracking - The recent activty instrospection should take into account a change of the allow_adaptive field in case it has changed after the entity entered the cycle of adaptive review #597
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#598 - feature request - Implement a per entity SLA timer and threshold concept, this would be used in a 2 tiers alerting system when a specifc alert would be sent when the SLA of entity is breached after having spent too long in a red state #598
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#606 - change - Virtual Tenants UI - entities summary while double clicking on a given tenant should specify “enabled entities” rather than simply “entities” to avoid any confusion #606
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#610 - change - Adaptive Treshold tracker - At the creation phase, the Adaptive Treshold tracker should be executed every 20 minutes to avoid risks of generating skipping searches at high scale #610
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#611 - enhancement - Improving TrackMe logic to avoid generating skipping searches in various TrackMe scheduled logics #611
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#612 - feature - TrackMe Alerting Architecture - Allows creating TrackMe Notables from TrackMe UI, Add builtin documentations and design good practices #612
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#613 - change - REST API - bulk edit endpoints update to verify if json_data is submitted as a string, and if so loads it as a dict #613
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#614 - enhancement - Persistent fields - centralization of per component persistent fields in collection_dict.py for more consistent and safer code #614
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#615 - feature - Flex Object Library - Add a new use case to track the daily volume of data ingested per day and per index, and leverage Machine Learning for the Outlers detection #615
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#616 - feature - Bulk Edit performance - Massive improvement in bulk edit performance in TrackMe, bulkd edit now runs in a fraction of seconds no matter the volume of the collection #616

11.1.86 Version 2.0.90 - build 1714432454 (30/04/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: a0d0360ae77c807bc991fa960580675860a4e75828e6b55f08bf5cd70d97e1b2

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#584 - bug - New ctime field is not persistent in some components (dsm, wlk) #584
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#593 - bug - Data Hosts tracking / Metric Hosts tracking - error message trackmeextractsplkmhm/trackmeextractsplkdhm when the command is executed in no metric generation mode #593
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#595 - bug - Data Source / Data host tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) Persistence of fields issue when the Adaptive tracker runs due to some Python level issues with batch update related code in the specific circumstances of sending a partial update #595

Enhanccements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#585 - feature - priority management - provide a component wide feature for priority dynamic managements using regex based policies #585
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#587 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants - Load Tenants high level statistics available when double clicking on the tenant flex box from cachedstats for consistency and better performance at high scale #587
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#588 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Add a configuration choice for the trackmeload mode (REST versus legacy search driven) to address some limited compatibility issues reported by FEDRAMP Classic Splunk Cloud #588
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#589 - feature - Machine Learning engine - Add capabilities to define static static_lower_threshold / static_upper_threshold per model #589
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#590 - change - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - presets tstats root span to 1m by default #590
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#591 - feature - Virtual Tenants creation UI - Allow in the first steps to define tenants level settings (ML Outliers features and other main Tenants level optons) #591
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#592 - feature - Virtual Tenants - Allows to control the enablement of TrackMe Machine Learning Outliers Anomaly detection at the level of the Virtual Tenant #592
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#596 - enhancement - Machine Learning - Avoids the error "The ML search is not yet available for rendering" when the ML model is not yet ready for rendering #596

11.1.87 Version 2.0.89 - build 1713898383 (23/04/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: d7a561e975b0ddfa4c1ee423c7e7eef7f59f339c6d1ee415112ca89cb1a2ec47

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#562 - bug - REST API - Maintenance mode disable endpoint should return a native JSON response rather than a JSON dumped response #562
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#563 - bug - REST API - fix various documentation errors in TrackMe's REST API endpoints #563

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#566 - bug - Machine Learning - perc_min_lowerbound_deviation in repeated twice in dsm Outliers table management, min_value_for_lowerbound_breached/min_value_for_upperbound_breached are missing from dhm tables #566
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#569 - bug - DecisionMaker - Prevents against various possibilities of Python exceptions in the TrackMe Decision Maker libraries and calls which can lead to Error processing record #569
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#570 - bug - Logical Groups - Ensure to limit match=1 for logical grouping enrichment at search time before reaching the DecisionMaker #570
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#571 - bug - Backup and Restore - Builtin TrackMe KVstore backup fails when there are disabled tenants #571
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#576 - bug - CIM (splk-cim) - SLA metrics are not generated if the trackme_metric index has been customised #576
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#579 - bug - Machine Learning - ML Model addition UI in some components would not render a result when simulating the addition of the model as the command should call the lightsimulation mode rather than the simulation mode since TrackMe 2.0.88 #579
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#580 - bug - Machine Learning - custom command trackmesplkoutlierssetrules generates errors when dealing with Flex Object trackers with no Outliers definition #580

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#557 - feature - Flex Object library use cases - Add new UCs for detecting abnormal drop in Splunk feeds events count using Flex #557
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#558 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - Allows up to 1 year in the time range selection for the Outliers calculation by step of 30 days #558
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#559 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - Add max in calculation methods available #559
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#560 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - Flex Object - Support all settings to be defined per Flex Object tracker rule, update built in documentation #560
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#564 - enhancements - REST API - When deleting entities, permanently or temporary, the API should also clean up records for Outliers and Sampling, if any. #564
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#565 - feature - New immutable KVstore field called ctime in TrackMe main KVstore component collections to keep track of entities origin creation time #565
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#567 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - When defining custom indexes as default indexes, the new Virtual Tenant creation UI should preset indexes with corresponding default indexes #567
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#568 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - SmartStatus searches code improvements, ensure to include host=* splunk_server=* in SmartStatus Workload searches, more consistent searches matching the trackers, code improvements #568
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#572 - feature - Data Host tracking (splk-dhm) - Add the capability to exclude (blocklist) a list of indexes and/or sourcetypes per host #572
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#573 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - Allow pre-defining at the system level extra parameters for the MLTK fit command, which can also be defined on a per model basis #573
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#575 - enhancement - User Interface Home - ensure the main entity modification screens use scroll bar if the screen resolution is too low #575
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#577 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - allow using a custom MLTK algorithm #577
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#581 - enhancement - Add an additional numerical verification in the Python function trackme_components_register_gen_metrics to prevents from any risks of generating malformed metrics leading to Splunk notification #581

11.1.88 Version 2.0.88 - build 1712331711 (05/04/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 70b5d340687c3e45d3702b1c4ce84e8cb6edb7a866fba75915c4de3cdafff8db

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#550 - feature - Home interface drilldown & notable drilldown link - Allows submitting an object or alias URL param which filters out and opens automatically the entity overview, also add a drilldown_link to TrackMe Notables #550
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#552 - bug - Virtual Tenant UI - count discrepency in summarized stats due to the monitoring enablement not being taken into account #552
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#553 - bug - Python shared functions - get_kv_collection function used in some backends can lead to the generation of error messages with document ID conflict #553
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#553 - bug - Python shared functions - get_kv_collection function used in some backends can lead to the generation of error messages with document ID conflict #553
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#554 - bug - Data Source tracking - trackmesplktags does not implement batch_save leading to potentially increased run time #554
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#555 - bug - TrackMe UI - Entities filtering functions do not properly take into account the show Enabled True/False dropdown #555
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#556 - bug - Flex Object UC - SOAR Services monitoring - non reachable SOAR shoudl lead to services being red immediately #556

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#550 - feature - Home interface drilldown & notable drilldown link - Allows submitting an object or alias URL param which filters out and opens automatically the entity overview, also add a drilldown_link to TrackMe Notables #550

11.1.89 Version 2.0.87 - build 1711995624 (01/04/2024)

- SHA256: 40e3bd2e52eed4c5e27e62b6e6386d13264284f65ac91a8cf61ebc6db8e9914b

High performance for high scale collections in TrackMe with pagination, server side filtering, KVstore batch_find & Tabulator theming

- This release introduces massive performance improvements in TrackMe, allowing notably high scale collections to be managed with ease.
- `REST API Pagination` - With TrackMe REST pagination capabilities and Tabulator capabilities, TrackMe can handle any number of entities in a collection without any performance degradation, allowing to deal with large collections of more than 100K entities.
- `Server side REST filtering` - TrackMe and the Tabulator now perform server side REST level filtering, this slightly optimises response time while filtering for entities with simple or complex filters even when working with very large collections.
- `Server side stats caching` - TrackMe now caches tenants and components statistics at the server level, allowing it to retrieve the stats in a fraction of the time it used to take.
- `Python native implementation for the Decision Maker and filter handling` - From this release, TrackMe handles entirely the Decision Maker phases and filtering handling in Python, without involving any Splunk searches, allowing to largely optimise the performance of these operations.

- `Background Python threading` - TrackMe also uses background side Python threading methods to maintain cached statistics, allowing to largely optimise performance run time of these operations and slightly reducing the usage of search slots in TrackMe.
- `KVstore batch_find and batch_update implementation` - This release also implements KVstore batch_find and batch_update for all user side interactions, allowing all entities update actions such as bulk edits or per entity/feature edit (priority update, etc) to take a fraction of the time it used to take in previous releases, no matters the number of entities in the collection.
- `Massive UI side performance improvements` - All these changes are reflected in TrackMe's UI by major reduction of load time, major reduction of the response time during entity updates, and globally slightly enhanced response times in TrackMe.
- `Tabulator theming` - This release also introduces new capabilities to update at the system and user level the look and feel of the Tabulator, allowing users to choose between 5 different themes, at the system and user level. (Dark Site, Dark, Light Site, Light, Light Modern)

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#525 - bug - Data Hosts / Metric Hosts tracking (splk-dhm/splk-mhm) - Allow list KV transforms definitions are lacking the is_rex field, this will be corrected automatically with TrackMe's schema upgrade #525
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#539 - bug - Data Source tracking (splk-dsm) - Allow Adaptive Delay field persistence is not honoured by hybrid trackers #539

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#505 - feature - Filter for acknowledgement comment content in main dashboard #505
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#520 - feature - Implement systematic pagination mechanisms at the TrackMe's REST API level for high scale collections performance, implement server REST side filtering for high performance #520
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#522 - change - Tabulator JS - Upgrade to version 6.1 #522
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#523 - enhancement - Docs references feature for splk-dsm - Allows robust system wide default parameters, decomission related knowledge objects #523
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#524 - feature - REST API TrackMe - Support for params GET based endpoints #524
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#526 - enhancement - Blocklists for Feeds tracking (splk-dsm/dhm/mhm) - Allows the alias in addition with the object to choosen as the field to apply the blocklists against, code improvements #526
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#534 - change - Decomission of the DataGen concepts replaced with more meaningful blocklist concepts for Feeds tracking #534
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#535 - change - Splunk Python SDK 2.0.0 - deprecation explicit lib is required #535
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#536 - enhancement - Dependencies verification - Add the Splunk Scientific package in dependencies verifications #536
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#540 - enhancement - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Manual tags refreshed UI, new management endpoints and enhanced workflow #540
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#541 - enhancement - REST API endpoints performance optimization - Implement KVstore batch_find and optimize all actions for much faster performances in REST API calls #541
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#542 - enhancement - Tags policies tracker for Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Immediately apply tags against the data collection in a batch_save manner for optimial performances and behaviour #542

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#543 - feature - TrackMe's Vtenant UI and Home Tenants themes for Tabulator - Allow to define at the system and user level between 5 Tabulator theme (Dark Site, Dark, Light Site, Light, Light Modern) #543
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#545 - change - Machine Learning models management - Ensures privately owned TrackMe ML models from the splunks-system-user are excluded from the Knowledge Bundle replication #545
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#546 - change - Python and Splunk SDK 2.0.x - remove outdated or non necessary imports #546
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#547 - change - trackmetenantstatus custom command - log in warning rather than error when there is not yet activity registered for a newly created tenant #547
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#548 - enhancement - Maintenance mode & Maintenance Knowledge Database - Better handle user local time and show the local time information properly #548

11.1.90 Version 2.0.86 - build 1710525022 (15/03/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 30cc9a93c821b1d772b55ff8ed89aa4ba40de9394409b4792d9f8890c7d9d512

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#529 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Bulk edit for Ack enablement does not honour Ack expiration and type dropdowns (only affects this component) #529
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#530 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Tags policies update through the UI breaks the policies structure #530
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#531 - bug - Python function for central searching in Splunk - preview must be set to false or results may appear to be duplicated #531
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#532 - bug - TrackMe performance counters for Trackers report inaccurate measures (trackmetrackerexecutor) #532

11.1.91 Version 2.0.85 - build 1710194416 (11/03/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: f79ca52d8eed0b4d8db4fad80373c4ea079aeae1ddb8cfd1bbf61cb1b5de0744

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#527 - bug - splunkremovesearch - The local account should not be accounted against the license restriction (legacy Free Community edition, now Foundation Edition trial, 1 remote account should be granted) #527
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#528 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - TrackMe REST API will not accept global_dcount_host as the min_dcount_field value #528
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#521 - bug - Trackers and Licensing - If the user calls a tracker with "_tracker" part of its name, other reports (abstract, wrapper) are wrongly accounted against the license #521

11.1.92 Version 2.0.84 - build 1709505402 (03/03/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Schema upgrade for TrackMe version 2.0.84

- This release includes a TrackMe schema upgrade which will automatically clean Outliers orphan records and orphan ML models.
- The schema upgrade is executed within the next 5 minutes after the upgrade, through the tenant's health tracker jobs.
- If there is a large amount of orphan models to be cleaned up, this can temporarily increase generate skipping searches for the health tracker as its execution would eventually take much longer than usual.
- After this, the health tracker will resume its normal execution and skipping searches for it will disappear.
- This process is fully automated, and there are no intervention required.

Schema upgrade issues for jump from old releases of TrackMe v2.0.x

- Different issues where addressed in this release to properly support migrating from very old versions of TrackMe v2.0.x. to this release.
- You can therefore safety migrate from any earlier version of TrackMe v2.0.x without expected issues.

- SHA256: 425ce2d470ec072f17289eedccbb94ce87115c5a063e92af4998a39ff4ed27da

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#474 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - diff_search and other related deleted modification fields are not preserved in the KVstore record in other iterations of the metadata job (but preserved as indexed events, however). #474
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#476 - bug - Alert action - The label is incorrect on the type of Ack for the TrackMe auto Ack action. #476
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#482 - bug - Flex Library - The lastchanceindex object name should not include the current prefix. #482
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#483 - bug - Flex Library - Cribl Logstream destination pressure UC should take into account yellow state metrics (value: 1) as well as green/red metrics. #483
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#485 - bug - Hybrid Trackers - Creation via REST API endpoints should mirror UI default False options for break by host/splunk_server. #485
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#486 - bug - Virtual Tenant UI - Overview duplicates entities in red state. #486
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#489 - bug - Machine Learning models update screen - Depending on the component, the list of metrics is incorrect or incomplete, for Flex Objects, a free text update capability is required. #489
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#492 - bug - Adaptive Thresholds for Data Sources (splk-dsm) - Error in the formula for review over time logic when defining the average of the 3 KPIs over 30d/7d/24h. #492
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#494 - bug - Adaptive threshold (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - The Adaptive threshold does not parse the pipe-delimited nature of anomaly_reason properly, thus it ignores entities affected by delay breached in addition to any other anomaly. #494

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#497 - bug - Tenants Knowledge Objects permissions issue with Schema Upgrade - Read and Write permissions were inverted in the Schema upgrade in recent versions using standardized libs to manipulate KOs, this leads to created objects during the schema upgrade to eventually define inconsistent permissions. This update fixes it and also automatically fixes any existing tenant. #497
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#500 - bug - Reject/remove special or unprintable characters when automatically adding newly discovered sources to TrackMe. #500
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#501 - bug - Workload (splk-wlm) - Discrepancy and remaining issues when searches contain non-unicode or foreign characters. #501
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#502 - bug - Data Host tracking (splk-dhm) - In some conditions, all sourcetypes red should be overridden by global host level thresholds (host shows red, should show green). #502
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#504 - bug - Add quotes for object token in the dashboard "Adaptive delay threshold audit." #504
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#508 - bug - Data Sources (splk-dsm) - Permanent entity deletion via the dedicated button through the modification screen performs a temporary deletion instead (but bulk permanent deletion works as expected). #508
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#511 - bug - Virtual Tenants creation can fail during the upgrade process from an old enough version of TrackMe V2. #511
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#518 - bug - REST API documentation - A few REST API endpoints incorrectly set the root uri (admin/write) for the resource_spl_example value #518

Enhancements, changes, and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#472 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants - Major performance improvements in the loading time of the UI by avoiding a slot search to get TrackMe tenants in pure Python. #472
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#475 - enhancement - Python backend search framework - A consistent and centralized approach to programmatic Pythonic searching in Splunk. #475
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#477 - enhancement - Flex Library - Performance runtime improvements for the use case splk_license_usage_per_index. #477
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#478 - bug - Flex Library - Wrong outlier metric name in OOTB use case cribl_logstream_pipeline. #478
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#480 - enhancement - Flex Library - Queues filling use case set max_inactive_sec to 0, which is now allowed by splk-flx. #480
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#481 - change - Alert naming default - Remove "custom on" from the alert default name in the input alert name. #481
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#488 - feature request - Data Source tracking (splk-dsm) - Generate and ingest a global dcount host metrics that is not driven by the ingest and is closer to a simple dcount host. #488
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#491 - feature - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - New use cases for Splunk Search Head Clusters (SHC) infrastructure monitoring. #491
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#493 - feature request - Filter option for acknowledged entities. #493
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#495 - enhancement - Adaptive Threshold for Feeds tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - Use max_auto_delay_sec in case the calculated threshold is higher than max_auto_delay_sec. #495
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#496 - enhancement - PersistentFields command (KVstore batch update process) - For splk-dsm/splk-dhm, reject a KVstore record update request if the current KVstore value for data_last_time_seen is bigger than the upstream value from the tracker run. #496
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#498 - feature - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Tags management - Major improvements to the tags policies for splk-dsm: Allow multi-match tags policies, new dedicated Python backend replacing the previous SPL native logic, enhanced UI elements for tags, enhancements tags policies management UI. #498

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#499 - feature - Flex Objects / Workload (splk-flx/splk-wlk) - Allows more flexibility for charting type and mode selection in Flex Objects and Workload. #499
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#506 - Feature - Entities in blue state show as alert in dashboard. #506
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#509 - change - Virtual Tenants wizard - Disable splk-dhm/splk-dhm components by default unless requested. #509
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#512 - feature - Outliers engine - New automated training feature, this allows automatically performing an ML model train operation when the backend attempts to render an out-of-date ML model to avoid false positives. #512
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#514 - Bulk Acknowledgement unified for all components (Allows bulk Ack with expiration selection similarly to splk-dsm). #514
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#515 - change - Tags for Data Sources (splk-dsm) - Include tags as part of minimal events indexed with trackme:state events by default #515
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#516 - feature - Bulk actions - Provide various bulk actions capabilities for Outliers management (reset Outliers status, enable/disable Outliers detection, run mltrain / mlmonitor) #516
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#517 - change - Logging - Outliers error message "The ML search is not yet available for rendering" should be rendered as warning rather than errors #517

11.1.93 Version 2.0.83 - build 1706721363 (31/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 7348149f074e719719bce7cad50c1861ee1c46646b03b1bd1294726c07924e92

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#451 - bug - Hybrid Trackers / Flex Object trackers - latest_time is not used during tracker creation #451
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#456 - bug - Logical Group - object is red even though logical group has sufficient green members #456
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#459 - bug - Decision Maker - If both out of monitoring days and monitoring hours are True, a dplicated message is generated in status_message and status_message_json #459
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#461 - bug - User Interface - In some conditions, the status message screen may not allow access to the footer management buttons due to the timeline component #461
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#462 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Outliers status should be looked up before the Decision Maker is called for the anomaly_reason and status_message to be reflected in the KVstore (which however has no impact on the detection) #462
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#465 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - outliers_readiness is not preserved while running DHM trackers, leading the ML screen to display ML not ready message altrhough ML is actually ready #465

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#457 - feature - Virtual Tenant - Introducing a tenant alias concept, this allow assigning an alias per tenant which can be updated via the Configure UI, this value is now used in the Virtual Tenant UI rather than the tenant_id which is immutable #457
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#458 - feature - Logical Groups - Extend Logical Groups to Flex Object (splk-flx) #458

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#460 - enhancement - Logical Groups - Major rewrite of the backend management for Logical Groups which is now full taken in charge by the Decision Maker, we also automatically detect and purge orphans logical group members (via the health tracker), major improvements and immediate change reflection via the Decision Maker #460
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#463 - enhancement - SmartStatus - Extend SmartStatus to Flex Object, various improvements to the SmartStatus backend for automatic search retry, improved search management and search use cases for all components, more consistent approach with normalized ML UC #463
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#464 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - show/hide spinner while loading tenant's knowledge objects until API call is over #464
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#466 - change - Virtual Tenants UI - Disable by default the splk-mhm when creating a new feeds tenant, unless instructed otherwise in the wizard #466
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#467 - enhancements - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Improving inline documentation and added max_sec_inactive as well as time_factor in ML models generation #467
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#468 - enhancement - Flex Object library (splk-flx) - Improving the Splunk DMA builtin use case #468
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#469 - enhancement - Flex Object (splk-flx) - Allowing a max_sec_inactive = 0 to disable automated red trigger based on detected inactivity #469
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#470 - feature - Logical Groups - Add new management screen allowing to add / update / delete Logical Groups with easier access and management #470
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#471 - feature - Health Tracker - Implement a new context called inspect_collection which ensures that object statuses in KVstore collections are always consistent with the Decision Maker, this also addresses some specific use case where there could be an inconsistent object_state in the KVstore collection #471

11.1.94 Version 2.0.82 - build 1705991568 (23/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: c7b039911bf8f9506096b5b1b03f98edf9a53d6ea0d4b7f22edfc68e80b66935

*Fixed issues:**

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#452 - bug - Adaptive delay audit dashboard - remaining typo and dead link in the navigation menu #452
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#453 - bug - Maintenance mode & Maintenance Knowledge DataBase - Prevents failure to load the Knowledge DataBase UI when the maintenance mode was enabled through a REST call #453
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#454 - bug - Maintenance mode & Maintenance Knowledge DataBase - Retro-compatbility for older version of Firefox due to issues with the datetime-local input selector #454

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#455 - enhancement - Splunk Remote Search - Improve logging and error handling when testing / configuration / using Splunk Remote Search in TrackMe #455

11.1.95 Version 2.0.81 - build 1705906378 (22/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 3c33e18c7fb3920523eebaf795dfb02c9f80220292353ed6fc99f8d44c5b452d

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#447 - bug - Typo in the new adjustements dashboard for Adaptive audit #447

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#448 - enhancement - Adaptive delay adjustment audit dashboard user experience improvements #448
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#449 - enhancement - Acknowledgment management REST API endpoints - code and behaviour enhancements, allows listing all Ack, better management and new API endpoint for the UI purposes #449
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#450 - enhancement - UI Acknowledgement - Enhanced Ack management screen relying on direct REST integration for faster and richer user experience #450

11.1.96 Version 2.0.80 - build 1705650542 (19/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 06bba3369ad7fa358e026bcbec3bc7e604b20cc47e648308b63ad1944d9fc0b3

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#446 - change - Splunk Base failure to properly initiate Appinspect vetting request #446

11.1.97 Version 2.0.79 - build 1705620290 (18/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: bf29cb3fe4d65e1decbb958dfe2b32c625a3950ed58d2e38fadb4dc3bb9b2cd5

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#439 - bug - Logging system - missing log_level search time extraction for alert actions logs #439
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#440 - bug - Bulk edit Acknowledgment - The Ack period selected is interpreted in seconds instead of days when doing Ack through Bulk editing #440
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#441 - bug - Acknowledgement backend logging - Avoid improperly generating the message “no object state information could be retrieved” #441
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#442 - bug/enhancement - Decision Maker for Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - logic adjustementfor entity level thresholds management #442

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#437 - Feature request - Allow to define if automated acknowledgements should be sticky or unsticky within TrackMe’s builtin alert action #437

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#438 - enhancement - Flex Object Library - Last Chance Index use case improvements #438
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#443 - feature request - Data Source monitoring (splk-dsm) - Overview chart series selection improvements to allow more choices and alertnatively hide the delay and/or latency series #443
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#444 - feature - Adaptive Threshold - Adding a new Audit dashboard focusing on reviewing the adjustments made by TrackMe #444
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#445 - enhancement - Logging backend - Retrieve report and macros details and log them before attempting to delete knowledge objects when requested to do so #445

11.1.98 Version 2.0.78 - build 1705310134 (14/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 71ae1311bc9fc6bd87b01f60da8b80c727094766d9c92fc9f0b8a8769eac7bd6

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#429 - bug - Adaptive Delay backend - prevent UnboundLocalError errors when mstats returned no results in some conditions #429
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#430 - bug - trackmepersistentfields (TrackMe persistent fields) - prevent exception message="could not convert string to float: " if tracker_runtime is unexpectly empty #430
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#431 - bug - Cribl Logstream Flex Object use cases for inputs and outputs health check should take into account green/yellow/red returns from Cribl #431
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#432 - bug - Data Hosts/Metric Hosts (splk-dsm/splk-mhm) - Avoid error "gen_metrics" failed with exception 'NoneType' object has no attribute 'get' #432
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#435 - bug - Adaptive Delay (Data Sources / Data Hosts tracking - splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - TrackMe does not honour properly allow_adaptive_delay #435
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#436 - enhancement - Adaptive Delay (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - Improved logic and logging for the management of ML based adaptive delay tresholding #436

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#433 - enhancement - Flex Object Library - Splunk Queues filling use case review and improvements #433
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#434 - feature - Flex Object Library - New use case for Splunk Search Heads key activity tracking #434

11.1.99 Version 2.0.77 - build 1704838956 (09/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: fe1d3723cd2a091781a71992b13255884275170ee8d23b5b22f9b2ca6e375706

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#425 - bug - Workload / Flex Objects - muliselect dropdown should automatically refresh when the time range is changed #425

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#428 - bug - Decision Maker - regression with custom wdays / hours ranges parameters not properly taken into account #428

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#392 - enhancement - Future data detection - Take into account a negative latency as a likely data in the future use case and turn entity orange as expected when future detection is operated against _time #392
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#423 - enhancement - Status message improvements with a new native JSON structure and enhanced viz mode #423
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#424 - enhancement - CIM compliance - extend week days & hours ranges concepts to CIM compliance tracking #424
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#426 - enhancement - Cribl Logstream - Flex Object library use cases improvements, enhanced syntax and improved logic, better use ML Outliers rather than basic thresholds for some of the use cases, globally improved use cases #426
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#427 - enhancement - Flex Object library - review use case splk_splunk_cloud_svc_usage_by_app and base threshold on ML Outliers #427

11.1.100 Version 2.0.76 - build 1704492296 (05/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: d6c01dc0e902605422c7375cc920172e01595d3f44689fb5f8cc8e03d0dc117f

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#422 - bug - Decision Maker - regression when red on outliers or red on sampling is turned off on the tenant but an an actual outliers or sampling alert is active #422

11.1.101 Version 2.0.75 - build 1704475839 (05/01/2024)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 5436020d80f4cb2c7cc55ead436e3c3d4ccd0102fe6797fa87233f9903de573f

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#416 - bug - Timezone offset management - properly handle time information management honoring users & system timezone offsets #416
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#420 - bug - trackmesplkoutlierstrain - this command should not call directly the component register when raising an exception (leading to unexpected error logging) #420

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#410 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Improved and safer scheduler and introspection tracking logic to avoid missing execution traces and false positive execution delayed alerts #410
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#411 - enhancement - Outliers Adaptive Thresholding (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - adjustments of the logic for enhanced behaviour #411
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#398 - Feature Request: Acknowledgement overlay in Tabulator tables (right click context popover) #398

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#414 - feature - Add row click popover context for Outliers and Data Sampling #414
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#415 - feature - Introducing TrackMe decision maker backend, this new concepts replaces SPL based complex evaluations to define the status of TrackMe entities depending on the context and components, for a safer and more robust decision making #415
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#417 - feature - Allows enabling/disabling at the tenant level the adaptive delay threshold feature (via a Virtual Tenant account switch) #417
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#418 - enhancement - Flex Object - Complete popover context menu (Outliers status, status message and anomaly_reason) #418
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#419 - change - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Do not include the remote account information in the definition of the alias #419
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#421 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Improved logic for detection and purge of any duplicated entities in Workload #421

11.1.102 Version 2.0.74 - build 1703259037 (22/12/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: d2a7e5c5447741cc166256589174e31eb01d9e658fcedd54f24264f9c5f92f15

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues¢12 - bug - Workload - Regression issue with outliers definition when performing the schema migration, leading to invalid eval and interrupting the Workload detection - #412

11.1.103 Version 2.0.73 - build 1703095950 (20/12/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: ddb21e231b5ba7d4f0fc31306ce538a9466b1801e3f3dfe67fcdccba633663f2

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#408 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - regression on the listing of reports in TrackMe Tenants Operational health statuses #408
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#409 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Tenants Operational health statuses can show empty last_exec under some conditions #409

11.1.104 Version 2.0.72 - build 1703080417 (20/12/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 99c071e498886209e5a231f9443f96741e5ed7026fbb9aa1ded365774c6a174a

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#379 - bug - Data Source tracking (splk-dsm) - regression in the simulate thresholds screen due to the migration to restricted summary state events in TrackMe 2.0.68 #379

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#380 - bug - Configuration UI - title wording is not consistent for thresholds default configuration management #380
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#381 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Outliers are set with lower breached enabled unexpectly with elapsed KPI, shema version upgrade will address this issue automatically #381
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#387 - fix - Avoid permissions issues for the Health tracker shema upgrade when handling TrackMe's knowledge upgrade #387
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#394 - bug - Workload/Flex (splk-wlk/splk-flx) - Metric dropdown populating search use static -24h earliest time range #394
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#395 - bug - Outliers - Permissions issues for Power users in different advanced Outliers related actions such as resetting or force training models #395
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#399 - bug - Flipping status detection - Non unicode chars can lead to continuous discovery #399
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#401 - bug - Elastic processing backend - error message local variable 'count_processed' referenced before assignment when no entities to be processed #401
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#403 - bug - User Interface - Auto-refresh should be disabled automatically when performing bulk edition & inline edition #403

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#372 - change - Allow assigning an Ack to a blue state entity #372
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#373 - enhancement - Least privileges & permissions - Some ingest related activities (health tracker & Notables) require the edit_tcp capability, which can be avoided by controled TrackMe capabilities #373
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#374 - feature - Manage permanently deleted entities through a builtin UI screen from components #374
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#376 - enhancement - Flex Objects - Add a group filter option in the Tabulator #376
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#382 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Take into account status delegated_remote_error as parts of scheduler excution failures, existing trackers will be updated automatically by the schema upgrade #382
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#383 - change - Workload (splk-wlk) - Increase the SmartStatus earliest time from -24h to -7d for the execution error search #383
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#384 - feature - Adaptive delay - Introducing the Adaptive delay feature to allow managing automatically delay threshold value for Data Sources and Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) #384
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#385 - enhancement - Outliers - Add more context information in the isOutlierReason field when an Outlier is triggered #385
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#386 - feature - Machine Learning Outliers - Introducing the confidence concept to reduce false positive and identify low confidence models and entities #386
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#388 - feature request - Overview Table: Column for human readable thresholds #388
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#389 - change - User Interfaces - Increase 90% width modal screens to 96% of the screen as a basis for enhanced user experience #389
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#390 - enhancement - Flex Objects / Workload / CIM compliance (splk-flx/splk-wlk/splk-cim) - Include the Outliers column in the Tabulator view #390
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#391 - feature - Maintenance Knowledge DataBase - Intoducing a concept of a maintenance knowledge database, which can be used in association with the maintenance mode or independently to influence the SLA calculations by injecting knowledge of planned or unplanned operations that have lead to an impact on TrackMe entities #391

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#393 - feature - Add Ack duration and Ack type as customizable options for bulk edit actions #393
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#396 - feature - Introducing a new command "trackmesplkoutliersgetdata" to get easier access to Outliers results #396
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#397 - change - Virtual Tenants - code improvements for the managment of boolean options when creating tenants #397
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#400 - feature - Outliers - Allowing to set the time_factor to none which enables TrackMe to apply a simpler LowerBound/UpperBound with no seasonability variations #400
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#402 - change - Workload (splk-wlk) - define the Outliers by default based on time factor with no seasonability for elapsed based metrics for enhanced results #402
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#404 - feature - Workload (splk-wlk) - Automatically process a diff of the 3 main search Metadata (search, earliest, latest) and attempt to identify the user who performed the change and the time of the change when detecting a saved search version change #404
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#406 - enhancement - Virtual Tenant - Health Status reporting - enhanced Tabulator view #406
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#407 - change - Tenants & knowledge objects creation ownership - switch the default owner from admin to nobody #407

11.1.105 Version 2.0.71 - build 1700472127 (20/11/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 174868c183c78036487881576355a9bc7de228e6295811caf5ac8d3428af8fc8

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#364 - bug - Typo in distinct count #364
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#370 - bug - Replica tenants - Do not attempt to perform the replica tracker for a disabled tenant #370

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#365 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Handle use cases when Splunk incorrectly logs scheduler activity with no user context, introducing a new dynamic get owner retrieval component, scheduler trackers are updated automation during the schema upgrade #365
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#366 - enhancement - Review of timeout policies in TrackMe, ensures all service definition and Python request define a timeout #366
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#367 - enhancement - Flex Objects library - Improvement of the splk_kvstore_size use case for Flex #367
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#368 - enhancement - Feeds tracking - Improving the status message for latency & delay alerts (including durations, incude both thresholds, round to 3 decimals) #368
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#369 - feature - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Allow choosing between any of the dcount metrics to define minimal distinct count host thresholds rather than the default mandatory choice (latest_dcount_host_5m) #369

11.1.106 Version 2.0.70 - build 1700087843 (15/11/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 4690b0653623f7a96b9347a493a24806c3120bf098fd95fcd2a75d939b369f24

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#362 - bug - healthtracker - errors generating the expected audit events in trackme_audit for the health tracker itself due to a regression #362
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#363 - bug - last_exec is reported as null in the component register audit events #363

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#360 - enhancement - When missing the right permissions and capabilities, show a clearly understandable message for admins to take actions #360
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#361 - feature - Workload component (splk-wlk) - Introducing the overgroup feature, allowing to override the per application grouping and allowing to colocate multiple Search tiers in the same tenant #361

11.1.107 Version 2.0.69 - build 1699886135 (13/11/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: dd9ca1df32eb23008db8d128f7dee9665562224e93aa2fe5e384af64ffc3808e

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#352 - bug - Shared Elastic - minor logging errors #352

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#353 - enhancement - Elastic Dedicated - improve the manage screen rendering #353
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#354 - feature - Migrate component register tracker run time to TrackMe's metric store for faster queries, and better retention than from the _internal only #354
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#355 - feature - Bootstrap icons / Emoji ascii compatibility mode - provide a configurable option for both Vtenants UI / Home UI to switch between Emoji ascii based statuses icons and Bootstrap based icons, this addresses compatibility issues for some customers on Wndows not supporting Emoji ascii fonts #355
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#356 - enhancement - Flex Objects library - Enhancement search for the DMA use case #356
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#357 - feature - Flex Object library - New use case for Splunk large lookup files detection #357
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#359 - change - Increase minimal time betweem two ML training per entity from 24 hours to 7 days for TrackMe footprint reduction #359

11.1.108 Version 2.0.68 - build 1699407909 (08/11/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 939013c951a1884369efeb934f12cad919c1d41a22411de8fd1c09a1f3a25ee7

Note

SLA to metrics migration

- This new release introduces the migration for SLA metrics to metrics based indexes instead of the previous SLA calculations based on the state events
- This allows slightly reducing the size and volume of state events, reducing storage and licensing costs for TrackMe, as well as performing much faster queries and allowing much longer retentions
- If you wish to backfill the existing SLA knowledge after you have migrated to TrackMe 2.0.68, run the following Splunk search to backfill SLA metrics using `mcollect`
- We made the choice not to automate the SLA migration such that you can decide to do it or not, and control its execution process

*Use this search after the migration to TrackMe 2.0.68 to backfill SLA metrics (this search can takes a while, think about modifying indexes if necessary, reduce the timerange if you do not care about all metrics, and send this to the background for the best control of its excution)**

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype="trackme:state" object_category=* object=* key=*␣
↪tenant_id=* current_state=* earliest=-90d
| fields _time, tenant_id, object_category, object, alias, current_state,␣
↪monitored_state, priority, key
| bucket _time span=1m
| stats latest(current_state) as object_state, latest(alias) as alias,␣
↪latest(monitored_state) as monitored_state, latest(priority) as priority by _
↪time, tenant_id, object_category, object, key

``` convert string status to numerical ```
| eval object_state=case(
    object_state = "green", 1,
    object_state = "red", 2,
    object_state = "orange", 3,
    object_state = "blue", 4,
    1=1, 5
    )

``` rename to the metric_name target, key is objct_id in the new metrics schema ```
| rename object_state as trackme.sla.object_state, key as object_id

``` use mcollect to backfill metrics ```
| mcollect index=trackme_metrics split=t tenant_id, object_category, object,␣
↪object_id, alias, monitored_state, priority
```

Note

Introducing the TrackMe stats events minimal mode

- This new release introduces a major reduction of the TrackMe state events (sourcetype=trackme:state) in terms of volume and size, as well as a consistent schema
```

- This change was made possible in association with the SLA to metrics migration
- You can control in the Configuration screen the mode of generation, minimal (default) or full (as prior to 2.0.68), as well as the list of fields to allow (minimal mode) or block (full mode)
- These options are available in the *General Configuration* tab (Minimal state events, allowlist fields (minimal), In full, block list fields)
- There are no actions required to benefit from this change, unless you had some custom reporting or alerting based on the state events, in which case you should review your use cases and adapt them to the new schema

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#339 - bug - Virtual Tenant UI regression on dynamic theme system level preferences application (flex cards should turn red properly) #339
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#342 - bug - Health Tracker (inactive entities tracking) - handle if tracker_runtime is null #342
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#343 - bug - Health Tracker (inactive entities tracking) - offline abstract macros should not exclude permanently deleted entities #343
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#344 - bug - command trackmepersistentfields - logic assignement error in persistent fields definition #344
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#346 - bug - Elastic Sources - Addressing various issues in this release (eventcount not parsed with from lookups, results duplicated in simulation, code weakness) #346
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#348 - bug - Virtual Tenants - Issues with underscores in tenant identifiers when created through the REST API #348
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#350 - bug - Virtual Tenant - Enabling a previously tenant that has splk-dhm/wlk will report a failure on enabling some macros #350
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#351 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - regression on honoring not including the host in the tstats root break by fields #351

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#337 - change - Tabulator update to version 5.5.2 #337
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#338 - feature - Flex Objects - Introducing the Splunk practices use cases for the Flex Objects component #338
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#340 - feature / enhancements - Introducing major improvements for the Elastic Sources Shared backend with parallel muti-processing, automated job max runtime definition, ordering of execution and improved logging #340
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#341 - feature/enhancement - SLA metrics - For enhanced performances and better management, SLA calculations are moving to true metrics #341
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#345 - enhancement - Logging - standardize run_time logging to 3 decimals for all TrackMe backends #345
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#349 - feature - State events minimal mode - Major reduction in the state events volume and size to reduce the impact on storage and license (migrates splk-dhm/mhm to full metrics, introducing the state event minimal configuration to ingest minimal state events) #349

11.1.109 Version 2.0.67 - build 1698669312 (30/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 4c6c90fcad4bf91dbdc17c434d19e4c00de5f18dab7860c18d4f72b9c059fb66

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#329 - bug - Persistentfields - Python exception if the mtime or tracker_runtime is not in the expected format #329
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#330 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Non ASCII characters in knowledge objects names such as foreign accents are not properly handled #330
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#331 - bug - Maintenance mode - Failure when attempting to enable the maintenance mode #331
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#332 - bug - Missing arguments in searchbnf.conf for the Data Sampling tracker executor #332
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#333 - bug - Flex Objects / CIM compliance - missing filehandler rotation in Python lib leads to the log file not being rotated #333
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#336 - bug - Flex Objects - properly handle some problematic escaped rex sequences when running remote searches #336
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#304 - bug - Virtual Tenant UI - Dropdown text search is not working (affects initial creation and RBAC update modal screens) #304

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#334 - feature - Adding the new command trackmesplkoutliersexpand to expand ML outliers results for further processing #334
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#335 - feature - Adding a new expending streaming command for Flex Objects (trackmesplkflxexpandextra), its purpose is to expand the extra_attributes for new use cases management in the Flex Object library #335

11.1.110 Version 2.0.66 - build 1698184235 (24/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 2593a02f2a8f2a475a6e0318bddd48d94b31fc014a8441cfef10c1168dc495f6

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#328 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - The overview single average latency and percentile 95 incorrectly show the same metric (regression from 2.0.65) #328

11.1.111 Version 2.0.65 - build 1698103284 (24/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: e14d7b9e4e198cf79680c2ea6dd598ab3b2b58450077127bc3dbba4f4bedd728

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#324 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - regression on alias value definition at discovery #324
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#325 - bug - Ack - wrong audit message #325
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#326 - bug - Flex Objects library - error in default cron schedule for lastchanceindex use case #326
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#327 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - If adding host in the custom break by field, the hybrid tracker incorrectly defines entities #327

11.1.112 Version 2.0.64 - build 1698044829 (23/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 2a0981f700bf2d3c759bb37839578e35876dd5aa7947b17aaf0f15b30d3b816e

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#317 - bug - Data Sources/Data Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - fix discrepency between banner delay and single form delay as well as the Tabulator delay (ensures last delay is refreshed against now) #317
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#318 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Issue in the offline abstract macro called by the health tracker (execution fails due to missing pipe when called) #318
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#320 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Alias is not correctly persisted when the entity goes out of the trackers range #320

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#319 - change - Data Sources/Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - decomission the delayed entities tracker which features are now better handled by the health tracker #319
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#321 - enhancement - Data Sources/Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - maintain the generation of the delay metric (lag_event_sec) when entities are out of the range of trackers #321
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#322 - enhancement - Data Sources / Data Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - Extend the auto-lagging screen to include both ingest latency and delay concepts #322
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#323 - enhancement - Data Sources/Hosts tracking - show the delay metric (lag_event_sec) in the overview timechart #323

11.1.113 Version 2.0.63 - build 1697650503 (18/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 1c506fe8b6535228631f8e5c72a817bb00e0a6fac7da886912e30c9932fb2ce6

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#310 - bug - ML Outliers - Avoid generating an error message when attemping to load the period of exclusion if not a list (add safety) #310
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#313 - bug - Workload (splk-wml) - TrackMe should not attempt to perform replacement for app stanza criterias any more if target is remote as these are now explicit in the creation process #313

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#314 - bug - Ingest - Since the migration to INGEST_EVAL in 2.0.60, some expected key indexed fields in trackme:state and others are not indexed any longer #314
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#315 - bug - SmartStatus - ingested alert actions are lacking the tenant_id and object_category fields, breaking the indexed key consistency scheme in TrackMe #315
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#316 - bug - Fix splunkd WARN message "with request data but no Content-Type: header; not parsing POST arguments" #316

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#311 - feature - Allow defining the default sharing level (app or global) when TrackMe creates or manages Splunk Knowledge Objects #311
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#312 - change - INGEST_EVAL - Add a safety fail back condition for ingest evals defining the index target #312

11.1.114 Version 2.0.62 - build 1697551318 (17/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: b2f8e6fb03716ce1d9950ca39be0d40c6ded740e7a64035fcf34ef2a3cc9ea24

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#303 - TrackMe bug report - Hybrid Tracker cron no applied in the report schedule #303
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#307 - bug - ML Outliers - Auto Correct should not allow lowerBound and upperBound to be equals #307

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#306 - change - Dark theme compatibility - Enable dark theme compatibility in app.conf #306
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#305 - change - ML Outliers - Disable by default the generation of the latency based model for Feeds which is not a great candidate in most of the use cases #305
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#308 - enhancement - ML Outliers - inherit earliest and latest from the time range picker rather than explicitely for the ML rendering commands #308
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#309 - feature - ML Outliers - Capability to add or delete a period of time for exclusions in the ML models training #309

11.1.115 Version 2.0.61 - build 1697150459 (12/10/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Note

Inheritance support for RBAC

- This release introduces support for roles inheritance for RBAC in TrackMe
- Virtual Tenants are Splunk Remote Accounts can be accessed, managed and administrated by inheriting roles according to your configuration

- SHA256: ad69875eba15dd7680add23d5fba72131916ea04ec862d04df3479fd9e56bf21

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#294 - bug - Workload / Flex Objects - When more than a single Outliers model is in anomaly, the status_message comes back null as the macro did not expect the multivalue nature of these fields #294
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#300 - bug - SLIM Packing for Splunk Cloud Classic - spec files are not instructing the partitioning properly #300
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#301 - bug - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - UI token manipulation related issues leads to a null search eating the user disk quota under some circumstances #301

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#290 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - improvement of the use case splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_peers_status (calculate buckets inbalance deviation and alert) #290
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#291 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - improvement of the use case splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status #291
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#292 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - New use case for rolling tracking of license usage per index and pool #292
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#293 - bug/enhancement - Machine Learning Outliers detection - Auto correct logic defects leads to avoid generating true positive outliers #293
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#295 - enhancement - Flex Object - Cribl integration UC improvements for health inputs and outputs to remove false positive #295
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#296 - enhancement - Flex Objects use cases library - UC splk_queues_filling improvement - avoid generating alerts when the queues are inactive
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#297 - change - Remove owner=admin as the default in default.meta to avoid Enterprise customers with no admin users to be impacted by the default behavior of TrackMe #297
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#298 - enhancement - Roles Based Access Control (RBAC) - Support inheritance globally in TrackMe #298

11.1.116 Version 2.0.60 - build 1695681952 (25/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 859bd778ac65750a5e4eb05cc3c11a884ddbdedd9fffcb1e33fafd54909dd71b

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#289 - bug - SLIM partitioning causes ingest issues in Splunk Cloud Classic experience, requires explicit stanza placement in spec files #289

11.1.117 Version 2.0.59 - build 1695559981 (24/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 67d7a8466af72c68705cfeeca6504589ad732bc01c0961f8597f1e1236059d44

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#283 - bug - trackmetrackerhealth (Health Tracker) - Hybrid tracker macro update in the KVstore should only happen if the currently known definition differs from system #283
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#284 - bug - TrackMe alert actions (notable, SmartStatus, Ack) - failures to run actions in the context of a strict least privilege service account owning the tenant #284

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#285 - change - Health Tracker - Improve logging for inactive entities tracking for splk-dsm/splk-dhm #285
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#286 - change - entity_info API endpoints - always return the object and key value in the response to recycle values as needed and ease further processing #286
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#287 - change - Reduce the timerange considered by the delayed entity trackers to 24h by default, after this time inactive entities are taken into account by the health tracker #287
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#288 - enhancement - Data Sources and Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - Ensures that the delayed entities tracker updates last entity Metadata information even if the target search did not return any results #288
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#261 - enhancement - Provide cURL examples for each REST API endpoints in the REST API auto-documentation #261

11.1.118 Version 2.0.58 - build 1694716015 (14/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 90119b248d9a1a820a335254a3d994ab4b45a7839f2468c7d087d3604208a91a

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#281 - bug - splunkremotesearch - Non meaningful Python exception when calling a non existing account #281

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#282 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Workload Virtual Tenant creation wizard improvements #282

11.1.119 Version 2.0.57 - build 1694635429 (13/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 5febf5ab3f93abf7ce8b0218f192374bdd5e3094d6150cc98f1e1a9b6126470a

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#275 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - error when deleting entity on a per entity basis (list index out of range) #275
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#277 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - error when trying to update monitoring hours of a given entity due to wrong REST API endpoint path #277

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#276 - feature - Introducing the CMDB integrator feature - Allows queriying an external third data source for contextual information in TrackMe tenants #276 - See: https://docs.trackme-solutions.com/admin_guide_cmdb_integration.html

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#279 - change - RBAC - Optimisation for role membership verification #279
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#280 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - Virtual Tenant creation wizard improvements, split the search filters to be specific in the UI for Scheduler / Introspection / Splunk Cloud SVC #280

11.1.120 Version 2.0.56 - build 1694411312 (11/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: d7d5ed282cda25375216de5e47eb770c6b8bc34d5d1c89354d7e123923374879

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#264 - bug - typo in RBAC ownership view #264
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#266 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - When creating the main tracker, the SVC usage should be part of the avg_svc_usage is trackmegenjsonmetricsmissing from the calls in #266
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#268 - bug/change - INGEST_EVAL migration for all summary events and metric generation workflow, this migration is performed to overcome a Splunk Cloud Classic DMC deployment bug when deploying applications using transforms to override the DEST_KEY - While this issue is Splunk Cloud responsability, this is not going to be fixed in any acceptable timeline, TrackMe therefore turns to a different approach which is not affected by this #268
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#271 - bug - Audit events - When using custom indexes per tenant, audit events remain generated in the default TrackMe configured index rather than the tenant specific index #271
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#273 - bug - Benchmark Burn Test tends to time out for long run queries in Splunk Cloud due to time out reach in Splunk Cloud Web reverse proxy #273

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#265 - feature - TrackMe SVC usage audit dashboard for Splunk Cloud customers #265
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#267 - change - Workload - Switch the default stats mode for the drop-down to max rather than latest to ensure visibility in most use cases #267
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#269 - feature - Flex Object library (splk-flx) - New use case to track SVC consumption in Splunk Cloud by application #269
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#270 - change - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Licensing restriction increase to 32 trackers for Enterprise Edition customers #270
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#272 - change - Ack behaviour default system wide configuration when returning to green - enables purging Ack by default when returning to non green if non sticky #272
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#274 - enhancement - Feeds tracking (splk-feeds) - synchronize macros knowledge hybrid trackers attributes when the macros are updated in Splunk #274

11.1.121 Version 2.0.55 - build 1693924977 (05/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: b22a72485ba6b09d0b01bb0b19c4faf265aafd3e30a41f076fdc4eba75322b2d

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#263 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI for Feeds tracking - indexes discovery feature does not work as expected due to Javascript regression when configured at the Virtual Creation phase #263

11.1.122 Version 2.0.54 - build 1693744485 (03/09/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 1a745c8ae615620d3c526e94742908897a0aa1e85dfa8454b1fb48d84a5b808e

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#42 - feature - Data Sources tracking (splk-dsm) - Tags for Data Source monitoring - Remove tags linked to a tag policy when the tag policy is removed #42
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#259 - bug/enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI optimizations with a new unified endpoint for a faster and safer user experience, this also addresses issues observed in Splunk Cloud classic only #259
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#260 - change - Update moment.js to version 2.29.4
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#262 - enhancement - Virtual Tenants UI - Alphabetically sort tenants in the UI if no positions are preset for the user profile #262

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#256 - bug - Data Hosts / Metrics Hosts (splk-dhm/splk-mhm) - Cannot filter on tags within the Tabulator #256
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#257 - bug - Data Hosts tracking (splk-dhm) - Max global latency & delay per entity should match the highest relevant value between all sourcetypes related to it #257
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#258 - bug - logging issues when checking permissions for trackmeload/trackmetenantstatus (not logging the right user name) #258

11.1.123 Version 2.0.53 - build 1692273340 (17/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 42654231000a4bae75d40d4d9317babd93b8cc5e080e8d2367ebc5d45365333f

Enhancement, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#251 - feature - Data Hosts / Metric hosts preset the alias equal to the raw object without the key(s) addition #251
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#252 - feature - Flex Objects - New use cases for CPU and Memory infrastructure tracking via Splunk introspection #252
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#253 - feature - Data Hosts and Metric Hosts tracking - enhancement for tags enrichment purposes #253

11.1.124 Version 2.0.52 - build 1692002557 (14/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 11dc12c922f8005257c1d8bc5eccf0e8d0f3b848b0881a6eabe42ea56944850f

FIxed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#247 - bug - Replica tenants - logic issues when having more than a single replica tracker with the same component leading to the incorrect purge of replica records #247
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#248 - bug - Replica tenants - The Flex object inactive entities tracker should not be created for Replica tenants #248

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#249 - feature - Allow pre-defining default owner and defaults admin/power/roles in TrackMe general configuration for the Virtual Tenants user interfaces #249

11.1.125 Version 2.0.51 - build 1691618697 (09/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 90b21e5cffa2ec91e968def2b857d083f46eb6c0fecfe5cc4f423d3d87168617

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#245 - bug - All components - In large scale scenarios with more than 50k entities on a per tenant/component basis, the Tabulator is limited to 50k entities due to the underneath oneshot SDK search #245
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#246 - bug - Data Sources/Data Hosts tracking (splk-dsm/splk-dhm) - In some rare conditions, a null search can be generated and run unexpectly impacting user quota #246

11.1.126 Version 2.0.50 - build 1691356328 (06/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 0147f78edb580e0a67229ee7eb42699e211d1b5791e844e6eb280d52fcf66043

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#242 - bug - SOAR integration custom command trackmesplksoar - issues rendering a POST response rendered as a list #242
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#243 - bug - SOAR integration - pagination issues in some circumstances restricts the number of entities returned #243

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#244 - feature - SOAR integration - Manage Automation Brokers High Availability with TrackMe, update SOAR Assets automatically when an Automation Broker is inactive to an active counter part - High Availability for SOAR Automation Brokers via TrackMe #244

11.1.127 Version 2.0.49 - build 1691080561 (03/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 6bd3ea567f0465a4f9e388c04cd95cb839b17594f3adb84619b01d00311de1b2

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#236 - bug - SLA dashboard - Dropdowns populating search is using static 24 hours range rather than timerange picker from the dashboard #236
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#240 - bug - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - UC Splunk Cloud SVC usage - ensure to generate metrics of SVC usage if the licensed SVCs is null #240

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#237 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Allows the priority to be defined at the phase of the Flex Tracker execution #237
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#238 - change - Workload (splk-wlk) - Increase the last_seen filter to last 90m for the metadata retrieval #238
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#239 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Include pool_quota_gb metrics in the license pool usage tracking #239
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#241 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Simplification and better code for the Deployment Server tracking use case #241

11.1.128 Version 2.0.48 - build 1690973605 (02/08/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: cc03ecd66725692e332ad6604ce5c3baddd4f3336883ffb65ff7aaad7ee67a42

Fixed Issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#219 - bug - Feeds Tracking (splk-dsm) - The delayed entities trackers re-generates non merged entities in a hybrid context of merged / non merged and does not track merged entities properly #219
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#221 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - Addresses some issues with theming and user preferences, more consistent management of preferences
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#222 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - error in trackmesplkwlkgetreports-defstream for metadata retrieval when using remote target multiple load balanced search head targets #222
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#224 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - simulation fails for Splunk Cloud SVC when running through the UI due to incorrect quote #224
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#225 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Back button not working from create hybrid trackers #225
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#230 - bug - incorrect report names for the mltrain reports when adding to the report state register component #230
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#231 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Under some circumstances an entity generating execution errors could lead to incorrect definition of the user and looping with multivalue fields gnerating bad objects #231

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#223 - enhancement - Outliers engine - When requesting reset ML, the endpoint performs a search, if the max concurrency is searched on the Search Head this can lead to an unexpected failure, ensures we attempt automated retry if it is the case before failing permanently if necessary #223
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#226 - feature - Flex Object (splk-flx) - new use case for tracking KV-store collections size #226
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#227 -enhancement - Allows a service account owner to be using the minimal level of permissions and capabilites to own and run properly TrackMe objects #227
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#228 - enhancement - Python code sanitization, auto-formatting and unit testings for automated bug identification #228
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#229 - enhancement - Fix any hard coded reference to localhost for the communication with splunkd using best practice Python splunkd uri inherited URI #229
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#232 - enhancement - Data Sources/Data Hosts tracking (spl-dsm/splk-dhm) - Health tracker maintains untracked entities which are out of the scope of any tracker to update and maintain state consistency #232
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#233 - feature - Flex Object (splk-flx) - Use Case for Splunk Enterprise license pool usage tracking #233
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#234 - enhancement - Splunk SOAR integration - Allows a least privilege approach for SOAR interactions #234
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#235 - change - Feeds Tracking - delayed entities tracker switch to False for break by splunk_server and host which is the default now in TrackMe #235

11.1.129 Version 2.0.47 - build 1690295356 (25/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: bcdf0903d3fe531786764ff009911ade7a1a3ca779193733ea3771806d6ef0e3

fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#220 - bug - regression in trackmeapiautodocs introduced in 2.0.46 when Splunk App for SOAR is not installed on the Search Tier #220

11.1.130 Version 2.0.46 - build 1690266086 (25/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: c62b857fc20638a97e3b17fd03e9cb5f6fb0d76c5027c8d95ba5cb661bc88fb0

fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#210 - bug - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - When a given entity turns red due to inactivity, a summary state event should also be generated to properly influence the SLA percentage calculation #210
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#213 - bug - Virtual Tenants - endpoint post_vtenants_accounts should not return an exception when there are no tenants yet #213
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#215 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - status_message can come back null in some circumstances #215

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#216 - bug - Virtual Tenants - deleting a component should clean up the vtenant summary record #216

Enhancements, changes & new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#211 - feature - Flex Objects - Splunk SOAR native integration (UCs for SOAR monitoring) #211
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#214 - feature - Flex Object (splk-flx) - lastchanceindex use case for Splunk data_collection #214
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#217 - change - Data Hosts tracking - automatically restrict the indexes to the main and internal indexes for splk-dhm if indexes is left unconfigured at the tenant creation phase with Hybrid tracker creation enabled (click next disease) #217

11.1.131 Version 2.0.45 - build 1689676533 (18/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 2b394e1617836c6e5757cac1ad9c2896d5d1340e008d23d403c47ba52c23f78d

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#201 - bug - Flex UC splk_splunk_enterprise_cluster_status - wrong term Down rather than Stopped #201
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#206 - bug - Flipping REST API issue (hitting Splunk CIM) #206
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#207 - bug - CIM Tracking - regression in ML Outliers model generation #207
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#208 - bug - CIM Tracking - deletion of entities in bulk fails since 2.0.40 #208
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#209 - bug - CIM Tracking - failure to generate the initial discovered flipping event #209

Enhancements and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#202 - feature - Flex Objects - Cribl Logstream use cases for deep monitoring of Cribl Logstream in TrackMe #202
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#203 - enhancement - Flex Objects - allow multiselect metrics in entity overview #203
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#204 - enhancement - Flex Object - preset the alias of the entity as the short value of the object (without the group) and allows defining custom values for the alias at the entity discovery phase of the tracker #204
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#205 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - Manage inactive entities #205

11.1.132 Version 2.0.44 - build 1689362642 (14/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 7602e39ffcdfa299100fb33e0b25363a11ae25da6a5d3ec5051a8bad3bbb235c

Enhancement and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#191 - feature - Flex Objects tracking - Introducing the Flex Objects use case library and major component features improvements #191

11.1.133 Version 2.0.43 - build 1689342033 (14/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Workload upgrade:

- review the release special instructions if you are using the workload component

- SHA256: 2af481f61b93eaa3c5811856e29871742c50ea176f59446ef39948cac5075cdf

Fix issues

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#195 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - In some circumstances the Splunk scheduler logs can lack app and user context leading to the creation of new entities in case of execution errors detected #195
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#198 - bug - Data Sources (splk-dsm) - enable/disable entities in bulk fails due to regression (object not defined) #198
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#199 - bug - Outliers - regression due to the ds_account field decommisioning leading to failures in generating Outliers rules for new entities #199
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#200 - bug - Remove the characters length restrictions in the Vtenant configuration in UCC #200

Enhancements and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#197 - enhancement - All components - Execution of TracKers via the UI and when permited via RBAC should be executed as the system user to avoid user related context to impact results consistency #197

Special intructions or notes for this release:

- To benefit from the fix of issue #195 related to the Workload, the scheduler tracker should be deleted and re-created for each Workload tenant
- This can be achieved via the UI, or via REST API

11.1.134 Version 2.0.42 - build 1688984590 (10/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 7d4cf2359d629d9f56dd121ab03e981efe0fb1eb2bf98225f1cce6fcb7a882db

fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#190 - bug - Workload - the main tracker does not include the count_ess_notable metrics in the metrics summary popup #190
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#192 - bug - Data Sources (splk-dsm) - Clear state & run sampling resets the entity for DSM #192

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#193 - bug - The number of currently existing trackers should show up in the management UI for Flex Objects and Workloads #193
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#194 - bug - Data Hosts Tracking (splk-dhm) - summary level sourcetype state does not honour properly the latency/delay independently as expected #194

11.1.135 Version 2.0.41 - build 1688538958 (05/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: 9ee5384747ee3d022a3a3d8aaf0ae3794dffb9a501de0ce9e9c4a4002ac593a4

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#189 - bug - splk-dsm (Data Source) bulk edit regression for enable/disable monitoring via bulk edit due to change #182 #189

11.1.136 Version 2.0.40 - build 1688457335 (04/07/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: a163d0b1b0892edecfd09784b39b6ae0ba13aad275b54355d86c92ccb1fa950e

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#182 - bug - All components - handle entities changes via their unique identifier rather than the object (handles bad entities with unexpected special characters) #182
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#183 - bug - Performance issues at large scale of entities for Flex / Workload trackers #183
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#186 - bug - splunkremotesearch - splunk-system-user and admin users should be RBAC granted for all configured accounts #186
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#187 - bug - Virtual Tenants UI - count=0 is missing from some rest searches, leading to avoid returning all results from the upstream search (ex: user account selection) #187

Enhancements, changes and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#184 - change - Flex Object - allows automated width for the Status description in the Tabulator #184
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#185 - feature - SmartStatus for Workload entities, allows the SmartStatus to handle Workload UCs as well as capturing Splunk internal events with a least privileges approach (no need for users to be able to access to the _internal index to review internal scheduler errors through the SmartStatus control) #185
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#188 - enhancement - REST API logical groups - allows updating min percent if an existing group via REST without having to have to provide the list of current members #188

11.1.137 Version 2.0.39 - build 1687757627 (26/06/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA256: d855a2c6467e7a1d97abfb783a91883a2205b0b59102bef0471aa74aacf49303

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#176 - bug - User Interface - Using DSM "Show disabled entities" filter clears the "Filter field or function" dropdown #176
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#177 - bug - Data Hosts Tracking (splk-dhm) - truncation in trackme:state for entities with a very large amount of related sourcetypes #177

Enhancements and new features:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#178 - enhancement - Do not allow deleting or cloning Virtual tenants accounts in the Configuration UCC UI #178
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#179 - enhancement - Check the Splunk Remote account connectivity and authentication at the creation / edit step in the Configuration UI (UCC framework) #179
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#181 - change - Data sources/Data hosts (splk-dsm/spl-dhm) - sets break by splunk_server/host by default to False #181

11.1.138 Version 2.0.38 - build 1687154702 (19/06/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Metrics expansion mode and Workload upgrade:

- review the release special instructions for more information about the metrix expansion mode change in this release
- review the release special instructions if you are using the workload component

- SHA256: 90a6d51fc68b5e78b2b5a523d834fabbc2eea18cbcefb78e34f3f1ac793de04b

Fixed issues:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#151 - bug - Workload - the app filter provided as an example in the tracker search constraint can lead to the non detection of some use cases of execution errors #151
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#152 - bug - failure to populate tenants dropdowns in SLA and Data Sampling Dashboard studio dashboards due to earlier changes in trackmeload output #152
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#153 - bug - Workload - trackmesplkwlkgetreportsdefstream should call select url function to properly handle multiple Splunk endpoints for a remote account #153
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#154 - bug - error in endpoint /splk_dsm/ds_get_dsm_sampling_obfuscation_mode due to obfuscation Virtual tenant account change #154
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#155 - bug - Logical group auto group command - flow logic when adding single member groups #155
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#158 - bug - Data Hosts (splk-dhm) - logic flow in trackme_dhm_tracker_abstract macro does not preserve per host max latency/delay and does therefore leads to no honouring these settings #158

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#150 - bug - Elastic Sources - metrics generation fails for raw/from based Elastic Sources definition (shared and dedicated) #150
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#159 - bug - Common Information Model tracking (splk-cim) - button horizontal alignment issue in TrackMe UI #159
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#163 - bug - Vtenant UI - Prevents the running spinner to be removed (due to auto-refresh) before then end of the operation when executing long run operations such as tenants creation #163
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#164 - enhancement - avoids running trackers during the Virtual Tenant creation phase to reduce time required for its creation (multiops endpoints) #164
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#165 - bug - HTML duplicated ids, issues in label definition, various UI related issues #165
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#166 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - indentation issues when creating Workload trackers, failures in the tracker creation UI to check remote connectivity #166
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#167 - bug - Acknowledgments - typo when creating Ack manually leads to unstricky rather than unsticky status for Ack, prevent their proper expiration #167
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#168 - bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - Orphan tracker enhancements from Issue#117 were lost during the transition to least privileges #168
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#171 - bug - missing props definition for the command trackmeprettyjson #171

New features and enhancements:

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#156 - enhancement - Logical Groups - round the percentage of current group status commitment, allows filtering on Blue entities for splk-dsm/dhm/mhm #156 enhancement - User Interface minimal mode and context popup approach to improve readibility for all eligible components #157
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#160 - enhancement - Health Tracker - automatically detect when a TrackMe object no longer exists and cleanup the register knowledge #160
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#161 - bug - mlmonitor reports are not registered with the right name in the component register #161
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#162 - enhancement - Workload - Adding the notable type tracker to allow tracking the number of Enterprise Security notable events per correlation search #162
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#169 - enhancement - Flex Objects (splk-flx) - The tracker wizard should allow trackers not returning any entities to be created, as lookling only bad conditions can be a use case #169
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#170 - enhancement - splunkremotesearch - handle Splunk automated extractions when fields resuting from remote events are not consistents #170
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#172 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - provides a deeper visibility with a 3 periods metrics approach of scheduled activity #172
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#173 - enhancement - Tabulator component upgrade 5.5 #173
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#174 - enhancement - Bulk edit - when clicking on all entities selector, ensures selected entities honour current filters including header filters and add the count number of entities to be impacted in the bulk edit screen #174
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#175 - enhancements - Logs inspector dashboard - fixes and improvements for the log inspector dashboard #175

Special instructions for this release:

Default metrics expanded mode

- This new release introduces a change in the visibility of eligible components (splk-wlk/splk-cim/splk-flx/splk-dhm/splk-mhm) regarding the default expansion of the metrics column and/or JSON formatted context columns

- From 2.0.38, the column is not expanded any longer, a user would see a "right click for popup" message instead, right clicking will provide the expected information in a more context menu, providing better global readibility when dealing with many entities
- At anytime in the UI, one can switch to the expanded mode by selecting the "full" visibility in the mode selector dropdown in TrackMe
- Also, TrackMe administrators can update the default visbility mode when the tenant is loaded by editing the Vtenant preferences (Configuration / Virtual Tenant account) and defining the default mode for **UI prefs - expand metrics**

Workload (splk-wlk)

Workload notable tracking:

- If you are using Splunk Enterprise Security, you way want to track the notable activity which is a new type of Workload tracker added to this release
- The notable track will monitor the number of notable events generated per ES correlation search, and add a new metric "count_ess_notable" which can be used for context and investigations, or Outliers detection eventually.
- To add the new notable tracker, run the following command: (replace mytenant with the tenant name, define account according to your context)

```
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_wlk/admin/wlk_tracker_create"␣
↪body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'account': 'local', 'tracker_type': 'notable'}"
```

- Also, you need to add the "count_ess_notable" metric in the main tracker, you can either edit manually the wrapper main report or follow the next instructions to re-create a brand new main tracker
- TrackMe schema version update will not perform this for you as you filter preferences (app filters for instance in the root constraints) would be lost and because this can run on a remote target, this cannot be added to a local macro for persistence)

Workload behaviour enhancements:

If you are using the Workload component, you may want to perform the following actions to benefit from some specific updates:

step 1: - Go in the tenant, click on "Manage: Workload Trackers" - Locate the main tracker, and click on Delete

step 2: - Go in a search, run the following command (replace mytenant by the tenant_id, the account is not relevant for main tracker and should always be local):

```
| trackme mode=post url="/services/trackme/v2/splk_wlk/admin/wlk_tracker_create"␣
↪body="{'tenant_id': 'mytenant', 'account': 'local', 'tracker_type': 'main'}"
```

step 3: - Search the following macro: "trackme_wlk_set_status_tenant_<tenant_id>" - Update its content to: (replace the occurences of <tenant_id> with the name of your tenant)

```
lookup local=t trackme_wlk_orphan_status_tenant_<tenant_id> object OUTPUT orphan,␣
↪mtime as orphan_last_check | eval␣
↪orphan_last_check=case(isnotnull(orphan_last_check), strftime(orphan_last_check,
↪"%c"))
| lookup local=t trackme_wlk_versioning_tenant_<tenant_id> object OUTPUT␣
↪cron_exec_sequence_sec
``` init a status 1```
| eval status=1
``` If there are execution errors detected, status=2, we use periods data from 60m␣
↪to 4h to 24h, the JSON metrics will not contain the metric if it equals to 0 ```
``` Therefore, if a given search generating errors if fixed and has frequent␣
↪executions, it likely will turn green in the next 60m from the deployment of the␣
↪fix ```
| eval status=case(
```

(continues on next page)
```

(continued from previous page)

```
count_errors_last_60m=0, status,
count_errors_last_4h=0, status,
count_errors_last_24h=0, status,
count_errors_last_60m>0 OR count_errors_last_4h>0 OR count_errors_last_24h>0, 2,
1=1, status
)
``` If there are skipping searches, define two levels of alerting, less than 5% is␣
↪3 (orange), more is 2 (red) ```
``` we base the calculation over the 24 period (suffix last_24h) - this can be␣
↪customised up to your preferences if you wish to used the additional periods ```
| eval status=case(
isnum(skipped_pct_last_24h) AND skipped_pct_last_24h>0 AND skipped_pct_last_24h<5,␣
↪3, isnum(skipped_pct_last_24h) AND skipped_pct_last_60m>0 AND␣
↪skipped_pct_last_24h>=5, 2,
1=1, status
)
``` If we detected the search as an orphan search (not period related) ```
| eval status=if(orphan=1, 2, status)
``` Calculate the delta in sequence between now and the last execution compared␣
↪against the requested cron schedule sequence, add 1h of grace time, detect if␣
↪the execution has been delayed ```
| eval status=if(cron_exec_sequence_sec>0 AND ( now()-last_seen >␣
↪(cron_exec_sequence_sec + 3600) ), 2, status)
``` Set a brief status description, a more granular description will be provided␣
↪with the anomaly_reason and status_message fields ```
| eval status_description=case(status=1, "normal", status=2, "degraded", status=3,
↪"warning", 1=1, "unknown")
```

11.1.139 Version 2.0.37 - build 1686088225 (06/06/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Roles Based Access Control enhancements:

- From version 2.0.34, TrackMe implements a new strict **least privilege Role Bbased Access Control**
- A new role **trackme_power** is now builtin in TrackMe and designed to allow performing updates to entities of a granted tenant
- Access to TrackMe is driven by builtin capabilities provided by TrackMe builtin roles (trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- The least privilege approach implemented since this release allows granular access to TrackMe without requiring problematic capabilities which have security implications (list_settings, list_storage_passwords)
- TrackMe user interfaces automatically adapt its content and provided options depending on the profile of the current user, a normal user will for instance not see write or admin related actions
- TrackMe REST API endpoints are now classified in 3 groups, user level endpoints, write level endpoints and admin level endpoints
- The TrackMe `splunkremotesearch` also supports Roles Based Access Control, a user calling a given account must be a member of any of the listed roles in the account configuration to be granted access to
```

this account

- For retro-compability purposes, TrackMe will allow access to an existing Remote account that has no RBAC roles setup yet to typical admin users in addition with TrackMe builtin roles (admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- When TrackMe is **upgraded**, the migration of existing tenant is automatically performed by the **schema version management**, *Upgrading TrackMe*
- For more **information**, see: *Roles & access control*

- SHA256: 5a0b110099a769abea3af34cb61f4725c686d0554fcf89a1e63ce98486a7cc23
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#147 - bug - splk-dsm (Data Source) - regression when call run sampling on a particular entity due to obfuscation change in v2.0.36 #147
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#148 - bug - splk-dhm (Data Hosts) - the title of the modal screen incorrectly mentiones splk-mhm #148
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#145 - enhancement: Higher width for the status column (which can truncated under Ack circumstances) #145
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#149 - bug - Workload / Flex (splk-wlk/splk-flx) - Truncate long description to avoid impacting the view screen #149

11.1.140 Version 2.0.36 - build 1685947587 (05/06/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Roles Based Access Control enhancements:

- From version 2.0.34, TrackMe implements a new strict **least privilege Role Bbased Access Control**
- A new role **trackme_power** is now builtin in TrackMe and designed to allow performing updates to entities of a granted tenant
- Access to TrackMe is driven by builtin capabilities provided by TrackMe builtin roles (trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- The least privilege approach implemented since this release allows granular access to TrackMe without requiring problematic capabilities which have security implications (list_settings, list_storage_passwords)
- TrackMe user interfaces automatically adapt its content and provided options depending on the profile of the current user, a normal user will for instance not see write or admin related actions
- TrackMe REST API endpoints are now classified in 3 groups, user level endpoints, write level endpoints and admin level endpoints
- The TrackMe `splunkremotesearch` also supports Roles Based Access Control, a user calling a given account must be a member of any of the listed roles in the account configuration to be granted access to this account
- For retro-compability purposes, TrackMe will allow access to an existing Remote account that has no RBAC roles setup yet to typical admin users in addition with TrackMe builtin roles (admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- When TrackMe is **upgraded**, the migration of existing tenant is automatically performed by the **schema version management**, *Upgrading TrackMe*

- For more **information**, see: *Roles & access control*

- SHA256: f0c47447023dca0daf9cb5e5e434dc077a0e8c71bfc75233d73717268eef33a3
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#135 - bug - Data Sampling - Creating an mstats based Elastic Source breaks the Data Sampling query execution #135
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#136 - bug - Outliers engine - When reseting Outliers models, TrackMe should also reset the data outliers records for a more consistent approach #136
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#137 - bug - Acknowledgement - Updating Ack fails due to Python regression introduced in 2.0.34 #137
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#138 - enhancement - Add a new command utility trackmeautogroup to allow auto management of logical group association from an upstream SPL logic #138
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#139 - bug - SmartStatus - incorrect timechart search in UC delay causes no results to be found #139
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#140 - enhancement - SmartStatus - rely on latest known event rather than latest - - trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#141 - known ingest when defining the earliest for UC delay/latency for better results when looking at an offline entity #140
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#141 - enhancement - vtenants accounts integration scheme for more flexible tenant level configuration management #141
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#142 - enhancement - Improvements and minor fixes for user interfaces behaviours when user is a power user (capability: trackmepoweroperations) #142
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#143 - bug - splk-dhm (Data Host Tracking) - TrackMe does not honor properly the per sourcetype policy due to evaluation of the state at the table loading time which avoids taking into account the status per sourcetype #143
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#144 - feature - Introducing the TrackMe Configuration Manager (TCM) to provides CI/CD capabilities for TrackMe #144

Additional notes: - In version 2.0.36, the data sampling obfuscation macro is deprecated and decommissioned automatically, it is replaced by a much more flexible approach relying on the tenant account setting - To enable the obfuscation mode for a given tenant post-migration, go in Configuration / vtenant preferences and edit the tenant to enable the obfuscation mode

11.1.141 Version 2.0.35 - build 1684913150 (24/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Roles Based Access Control enhancements:

- From version 2.0.34, TrackMe implements a new strict **least privilege Role Bbased Access Control**
- A new role **trackme_power** is now builtin in TrackMe and designed to allow performing updates to entities of a granted tenant
- Access to TrackMe is driven by builtin capabilities provided by TrackMe builtin roles (trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- The least privilege approach implemented since this release allows granular access to TrackMe without requiring problematic capabilities which have security implications (list_settings, list_storage_passwords)

- TrackMe user interfaces automatically adapt its content and provided options depending on the profile of the current user, a normal user will for instance not see write or admin related actions
- TrackMe REST API endpoints are now classified in 3 groups, user level endpoints, write level endpoints and admin level endpoints
- The TrackMe `splunkremotesearch` also supports Roles Based Access Control, a user calling a given account must be a member of any of the listed roles in the account configuration to be granted access to this account
- For retro-compability purposes, TrackMe will allow access to an existing Remote account that has no RBAC roles setup yet to typical admin users in addition with TrackMe builtin roles (admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- When TrackMe is **upgraded**, the migration of existing tenant is automatically performed by the **schema version management**, *Upgrading TrackMe*
- For more **information**, see: *Roles & access control*

- SHA-256: 0fbba6699287c2ac6fdcbeb28d4d6ccfa3d889b351b26f1e5010bd2ba74f8fef
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#133 - bug - SmartStatus - regression introduced by version 2.0.34 causes SmartStatus function failure #133
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#134 - bug - bad entities containing double quotes lead trackmesplk-outlierstrainhelper and trackmesamplingexecutor to continuously fail running searches for these entities with bad request #134

11.1.142 Version 2.0.34 - build 1684860645 (23/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Hint

Roles Based Access Control enhancements:

- In this release, TrackMe implements a new strict **least privilege Role Bbased Access Control**
- A new role **trackme_power** is now builtin in TrackMe and designed to allow performing updates to entities of a granted tenant
- Access to TrackMe is driven by builtin capabilities provided by TrackMe builtin roles (trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)
- The least privilege approach implemented since this release allows granular access to TrackMe without requiring problematic capabilities which have security implications (list_settings, list_storage_passwords)
- TrackMe user interfaces automatically adapt its content and provided options depending on the profile of the current user, a normal user will for instance not see write or admin related actions
- TrackMe REST API endpoints are now classified in 3 groups, user level endpoints, write level endpoints and admin level endpoints
- The TrackMe `splunkremotesearch` also supports Roles Based Access Control, a user calling a given account must be a member of any of the listed roles in the account configuration to be granted access to this account
- For retro-compability purposes, TrackMe will allow access to an existing Remote account that has no RBAC roles setup yet to typical admin users in addition with TrackMe builtin roles (admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin)

- When TrackMe is **upgraded**, the migration of existing tenant is automatically performed by the **schema version management**, *Upgrading TrackMe*
- For more **information**, see: *Roles & access control*

- SHA-256: ce0d5a73b314c8dc246737149962dc5bd2038f89b313429f13485e3e99e2cd35
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#106 - enhancement - Least privilege implementation - TrackMe implementation of a least privileges approach to provide with minimal capabilities requirement and a best practice security implementation #106
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#119 - enhancement - All components - Performance optimisations #119
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#120 - bug - Compliance Tracking (splk-cim) - UI affected by a previous change (regression from #116) #120
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#121 - enhancement - UI behaviours - Call spinner in a more consistent manner when actions are being performed #121
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#122 - bug - Flex Object (splk-flx) - Convention for status in the docs explanation is wrong #122
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#101 - enhancement - Data Source/Host (splk-dsm/dhm) - Allows managing data in the future detection on a per entity basis #101
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#124 - enhancement - major performance improvements for trackme-splkoutlierssetrules #124
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#125 - enhancement/bug - major performance improvements for Trackers execution (trackmepersistentfields) #125
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#126 - enhancement - major performance enhancements for bulk edit operations in TrackMe #126
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#127 - bug - Remove component does not remove some knowledge objects #127
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#128 - enhancement - Workload - Allow the component to be added to / deleted from an existing Virtual Tenant #128
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#129 - enhancement - splunkremotesearch - Roles Based Access Control support #129
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#130 - enhancement - trackmeapiautodocs - Remove redundant resource_spl_example/resource_desc from endpoint usage output #130
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#131 - bug - Data sampling & events format recognition - escaped double quotes are incorrectly escaped again leading the sampling generation to fail #131
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#132 - bug - Data sampling & events format recognition - Reset loses the preset number of records, sets the number of records would fail if the entity has not been processed yet #132

11.1.143 Version 2.0.33 - build 1683898726 (12/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: b9e8494d654bc60d1f0e12afe220d10c10f87aab1dd2fd20e517511040f9f9c8
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#115 - bug - splk-dsm - tags - tags policies not applied as expected due a native multivalue format when taken into account by TrackMe's REST API #115

- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#116 - enhancements - Acknowledgments UI behaviours consistency #116
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#117 - enhancement - Workload (splk-wlk) - The Orphan check and maintain search takes too long #117
- trackme-limited/trackme-report-issues#118 - bug - Data Host Monitoring (splk-dhm) - max delay and max latency are not honoured properly #118

11.1.144 Version 2.0.32 - build 1683797653 (11/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: b570f9e6a668cfd895832cb2812e540e8a8e263606b49ae9014900d8e0683137
- bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - false positive issues with anomaly_reason=execution_delayed under some specific conditions #113
- bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - introspection metrics generation - introduce a bucket _time span=1m to properly aggregate metrics for pct_cpu/memory, sum the scan eventcount #114

11.1.145 Version 2.0.31 - build 1683730441 (10/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 32d31b6b3c8eade39c27af09dbe2e5d8497a7cecbc5b374f1ba939555ae59069
- bug - ucc-framework issue with urllib3 v2.0.x - latest version of urllib3 require fresher openssl version which builtin Splunk versions do not meet causing issues in alert actions #112

11.1.146 Version 2.0.30 - build 1683715542 (10/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 4652676182e6271bef61bc368db1fcdc3c216a26d022d4eb54dd6f28e8ec9168
- bug - all components - Tracking Alerts UI always created splk-dsm Alert #110
- bug - all components - SLA single should turn red if the entity has never been green since it was discovered #111

11.1.147 Version 2.0.29 - build 1683576225 (08/05/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 60e8e0665f3d924d3f7b636fc372fb8f1c6d4ca9274681913ea795706ac804cb
- bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - issues in Metadata collection when using a remote account with more than one member in the account definition #107

- bug - Flex Object - demo search for deployment servers should filter for the group when doing the inputlookup back #108
- bug - Workload (splk-wlk) - mltrain should be scheduled once per hour, mlmonitor should be scheduled every 20 minutes to prevent skipping searches #109

11.1.148 Version 2.0.28 - build 1682667017 (28/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 198ddc37df076de98e42a530bf66aa903eff8ae87c4c7d2e601b0c6316611c5d
- bug - splk-wlk (Workload) - If running in remote, introspection and Splunk Cloud SVC queries cannot rely on app fieldaliases #105

11.1.149 Version 2.0.27 - build 1682578920 (27/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: b226ad96a069f070b5293bfe50fab101503e56c2bdf2c2d2027ed2d06bb8bf50
- bug - splk-wlk - Missing field alias for svc-consumer causes SVC consumption not to render expected SVC metrics #104

11.1.150 Version 2.0.26 - build 1682503730 (26/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: fe68d95983066a1f8a2fcf2a4a60271ad1ce91d457c56f76f228a68418059baa
- feature - Introducing the new Splunk Workload component for TrackMe, to monitor your Splunk scheduling activity and take the control back #102
- bug - splk-cim - avoids append=t in the very first pipe which causes issues in Splunk Cloud #103

11.1.151 Version 2.0.25 - build 1682069909 (21/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

Note: Hybrid Trackers need to be re-created to benefit from the latest_eventcount_5m

- SHA-256: d992c12d1bb9998bc39be0171c3721d4c3f30ecef2ee0be1bfc1ab93dac29897
- bug/enhancement - latest_eventcount_5m from TrackMe metrics should perform an aggregation to properly represent the 5m sum of eventcounts #94

11.1.152 Version 2.0.23 - build 1681985039 (20/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: e03e25136a8803cea926721d959a2312cdbcdec70f810279de3ffdf9c3cf5043
- bug - splk-feeds - Hybrid tracker creation, if breaking by host in splk-dsm, the dcount host leads to wrongly interpreting the host value, issues with burn test in raw mode #99
- bug - Outliers detection - incorrect message statement when upperBound is breached #100

11.1.153 Version 2.0.22 - build 1681860827 (19/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.1.x and later, Linux, Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 08ae4facab3c6c141f0967998562bd1440fe1e1d6fe8ee8c85cef47a0191b81a
- bug - ack tracker regression issue introduced in release 2.0.21 #97
- bug - alerts creation - incorrect statement when including orange status for entities #95
- enhancement - splunkremotesearch - accepts a list of multiple Splunk REST endpoints and address targets randomly with HA and DR #93
- bug/enhancement - avoid disabling access to the acnknowledgement if it is still active althrough the entity is back in green state #96

11.1.154 Version 2.0.21 - build 1681766136 (17/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 3b15dff23199adb46b8305cda8172062e25ddc24d3610e8da3a90345e4d08077
- bug - regression in trackmecollect for splk-dhm. the field splk_dhm_st_summary is required by the UI for processing #92

11.1.155 Version 2.0.20 - build 1681751403 (17/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 59f122da1acc5728f8192365adf4a8b4f83bbd5e740d87f05d62678bdfaea020
- change - disable drilldown in API ref table #78
- change - Add skipping search shortcut access in Virtual Tenant (skipping donut screen) #79
- bug - mistmatch between custom command log files and associated props stanza #80
- bug/enhancement - improve detection of latency at ingest and its sensittivity using TrackMe metrics #81

- bug - trackmepersistentfields backend would raise an exception and block the remaining updates if an unexpected error occurs in the update process #82
- enhancement - avoids TrackMe custom command to be distributed amongst indexes while it's unecessary #83
- bug/enhancement - reduce the foot print of TrackMe state events stored in the summary indexes, prevents unecessary large fields (metrics summary, etc) #84
- enhancement - Preparation for the Implementation of least privileges approach in TrackMe and advanced capabilities management #85
- enhancements - Python backend enhancements #86
- enhancement - Add or Delete components for a TrackMe Virtual Tenant after it was created #87
- bug - "Show burn test search" creates a persistent macro #88
- bug/enhancenent - splk-feeds - Maintain delayed entities running out of the scope of TrackMe trackers #89
- enhancement - massive performance gains in events generating Python backends #90
- enhancement - trackmesplkoutlierstrainhelper should implement a max run time sec mechanism to avoid generating skipping search #91

11.1.156 Version 2.0.19 - build 1680519959 (03/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 7f418e954415f4bdd74e8ce685eca7dab1b160ea6706dc6a0170b8fca65b571a
- bug - splk-dsm - data_first_time_seen should be part of persistent fields in the macro trackme_dsm_lookup_persistent_fields #75
- enhancement - trackmepersistentfields command - in some circumstances, there can be an unexpected duplication of entities, this enhancement ensures that this cannot happen #76

11.1.157 Version 2.0.18 - build 1680475914 (02/04/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 71dd7ac5314ea3826c19a323844834bad95f3f98de317edb1ea05313761667e3
- bug/enhancement - TrackMe metrics generation and vizualisation issues when suffering from latency or low frequency entities #72
- bug - Virtual Tenant UI graphical issue when testing remote connectivity #73
- bug/enhancement - Improve latency detection by taking into account TrackMe metrics at Hybrid Tracker execution time #74
- enhancement - improve consistency of wording for lagging / latency / delay concepts #10

11.1.158 Version 2.0.17 - build 1680257518 (31/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: c4c68dc01cf1998db95566c15dc89228478848d969a583eaa617b142ac276547
- bug - splk-dsm/splk-flx status flipping will incorrectly continue to see new entities being discovered due to regression in 2.0.15 #71

11.1.159 Version 2.0.16 - build 1680138733 (30/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: e07a3f909033b93089541f27b1834ef327910f9f6c50ff11eade33b7e24fbb5c
- bug - splk-dsm - bad syntax in screen auto lagging def #68
- bug - splk-dsm/splk-dhm - avoid continuing to generate TrackMe metrics for an entity which data flow is interrupted, restrict the metrics scope to the 5 last minutes against the last event of the entity #69
- enhancement - Some high scale SHC environments with a large number of entities, especially in Splunk Cloud, were reported to encounter out of sync issues due to ML models update activity, this release reduce the frequency of the ML train activity to avoid this #70

Notes:

- Regarding fix #69, Hybrid Trackers need to be re-created, or manually updated:

trackme_dsm_hybrid_abstract_<id>

the break by change may change depending on your context, the fix relies on restricting the the spantime to avoid generating new metrics while the flow is interrupted

```
| eval spantime=_time | eventstats max(data_last_time_seen) as data_last_time_seen␣
↪by index,sourcetype | eval spantime=if(spantime>=(now()-300), spantime, null())
```

11.1.160 Version 2.0.15 - build 1679995508 (28/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: affba63ecf9fc7a8b718d5c45894dc64f920ec6d36f1e9794ca7d76f3ca54272
- bug / enhancements - introducing the custom command trackmepersistentfields to protect KVstore collection records from conflicting updates and replace the call to outputlookup Splunk command with more control #55
- bug - Vtenant creation endpoint should set the current schema_version immediately at the creation phase #56
- enhancement - Allow splunkremotesearch command to inherit earliest and latest from the environment (time range picker) #57
- bug/enhancement - avoid skipping searches for ML train/monitor and data sampling by reducing the default cron to every 20 when creating a new tenant #58
- enhancement - Limit the tenant name identifier to 15 characters max to avoid allowing users from reaching any Splunk limitations, reduce the random digits for trackers to 5 #59

- bug/enhancement - splk-dsm and splk-flx, at large scale with large number of concurrent Hybrid Trackers, concurrent loading of whole collections lead to impacts on other entities #60
- enhancement - Store the root constraint in a macro when creating the Hybrid Trackers for splk-feeds, for easier design, update and management #61
- bug - inherit trackmer_user role in trackme_admin to avoid any non explicit read access #62
- bug - If using Federated search in the instance running TrackMe, makeresults duplicates results unexpectly #63
- enhancement - splk-feeds Hybrid Tracker creation improvements, new builtin options to control performance denominators, review Burn test search before execution #64
- bug - Outliers management issues and enhancements #65
- change - Licensing management evolutions #66
- bug - log rotation is lacking for the various trackme logs #67

11.1.161 Version 2.0.14 - build 1679295918 (20/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 5cc6306228293260ee82801bbf198a65ca13aedc6bf68bc0bda983b6ba6cae8c
- bug - conflict the same object exists already error when attempting to create a lagging class for the same conditions if one exists already for another category #45
- feature - splk-flx - Allow to control grouping of entities #46
- bug - splk-cim/splk-flx - metric ingestion issues when objects have space characters #47
- bug - negative value metrics will be ignored in splk-flx #48
- bug - indexes preset by default in tenant creation dropdown regression from 2.0.13 - showing first result index rather than preset index #49
- bug/enhancement - detect and degrade a Virtual Tenant using remote splunk account that was removed later on, or if all remote accounts were removed post configuration #50
- bug - Virtual Tenant UI - copy spl button may generate trackme SPL commands that cannot be parsed properly #52
- feature - Provide a burn test performance benchmark feature while creating Hybrid Trackers to investigate the run time performance ahead of the tracker creation #53

11.1.162 Version 2.0.13 - build 1678259747 (08/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: cc4d34f9f54e4fce2dd4299cc4bb549974ec7395a63b6eb4159ee46f2a7b02e5
- bug/enhancement - reduce volume of logs in trackme_splk_outliers_train_helper.log #41
- bug - lagging classes does not accept splk-dsm / splk-dhm pattern, failures to apply lagging classes against object!=all, various issues affecting lagging classes for splk-dhm #40
- bug - timezone issue in REST API and custom command logging events when the user running the command is in a non UTC timezone #43

11.1.163 Version 2.0.12 - build 1678171647 (07/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 001d57ab9960024fde3eabf9439e1643ee118b99626b7f46e1d7ad3797c65378
- enhancement - avoids any enabled scheduled report by default including app level management utilities (Ack tracker, backup scheduler, maintenance mode tracker) #33
- bug - merged mode for splk-dsm not behaving as expected #34
- bug - Virtual Tenants UI regression when deleting the last tenant (should refresh and show up Welcome modal screen) #35
- enhancement - reduce the default earliest to -4h instead of -7d when creating Hybrid trackers to limit design requirements for first time users #36
- enhancement - improve consistency of wording for lagging / latency / delay concepts #10
- bug - missing perc95_latency_5m and stdev_latency_5m metrics for splk-dhm #38
- enhancement - Improve global TrackMe experience for splk-feeds with Overview based on TrackMe metrics primarly rather than direct Splunk query (Allows faster query and scalability, enhance RBAC consistency) #37

11.1.164 Version 2.0.11 - build 1677767350 (01/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 16f797f4140bbff976c9d7ff7fb093f5ac519f1b699ff7010aa097e8474c4e8e
- bug - Entity remains in red state due to Data sampling detection altrhough the feature has been disabled #28

11.1.165 Version 2.0.10 - build 1677707255 (01/03/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 423dc06178dd7360ccbffa3741dd7e41ae4ad63eb8cdb9bb703f86828729a3d2
- bug - custom indexes not properly used when creating Virtual Tenants from the user interfaces for splk-dsm/dhm/mhm #30
- bug - regression from 2.0.9 preventing access to RBAC update from the Virtual Tenant UI #31

11.1.166 Version 2.0.9 - build 1677588126 (28/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: edd8c6d22bc6fb80c9b7c08ee46b58d05ea2970f41678c89d6cfbf8f88f3d5d4

- bug: Virtual Tenants UI fails to load properly if a Virtual Tenant is disabled and was created with value for its description #21
- bug: Virtual Tenant creation error handling issues can lead to undetected failures within the Virtual Tenant user interface #22
- bug/enhancement: Virtual Tenants objects creation - avoid and enhance detection and re-attempt if splunkd API is not ready yet to server the newly created object #23
- bug/enhancement: disable auto-refresh in Virtual Tenants UI during long run operations to avoid loosing the spinner #24
- enhancement: splk-feeds - bulk edit management for Logical groups (splk-dsm/dhm/mhm) #25
- feature: introducing the concept of TrackMe schema versioning to allow future automated updates to the Virtual Tenants & Knowledge Objects schema #27
- feature: Sticky Acknowledgements #9
- bug/enhancement: Single forms and Donut drilldown do not lead to actions (all components) #16
- feature: license model update to allow an intermediate pricing plan with the Enterprise Edition #29

11.1.167 Version 2.0.8 - build 1677163367 (23/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 80d0437c355c1ab71930bbf68f6ae0739817994c087712888f65d86d074678b2
- bug/enhancement: splk-dsm Data sampling - Tabulator occasionally loads before the modal screen, optimize and avoid multiple REST calls #11
- bug/enhancement - splk-flx - simplify the regular expression used in the deploymet server example #12
- bug - splk-flx - copy to clipboard button not working for deployment server example from first level modal screen #13
- Enhancement - improving naming convention consistancy in status and anomaly_reason #20
- Feature request - logical grouping to be made available for splk-dsm component #18
- bug - splk-dhm/splk-mhm entity view host Metadata filter do not apply when hybrid tracker was created manually in a tenant (opposed to created during the Virtual Tenant creation phase) #19

11.1.168 Version 2.0.7 - build 1676377640 (14/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 13bc28f5693f9e6f7391ac2f61ddd598818d372c396d4f0d53bc6f5faf4fa865
- bug: splk-dsm - dictinct count host issue inconsistency when setting up a dcount_host treshold #1
- bug: splk-dsm - Elastic source syntax issue with from datamodel sources - error in identification of remote from searches #5
- feature: splk-dsm - Feature request - Simulation of thresholds before applying #3
- enhancement: Put a clear RBAC related message in when creating Virtual Tenants regarding membership explicit management
- enhancement: TrackMe Alert Suppression/Throttling Enhancements #6

- bug/enhancement: bug Tabulator loading modal - all components - In some circumstances, the screen can load before the REST endpoint call return the Tabulator data #7
- enhancement: Feature - Disable Ack when an entity goes back to green #8 - You can now enable the option "Remove Ack behaviour" in configuration if you wish to have Ack being disabled automatically when a previously non green entity comes back to green, rather than relying only on the Ack expiration - As well, there has been enhancements on the Ack tracker backend for better reporting and auditing of its activity (generate an audit event per entity)

Notes: - Hybrid/Elastic Trackers need to be re-created to benefit from the new distinct count hosts metrics for splk-dsm (Feeds tracking for Data Sources)

11.1.169 Version 2.0.6 - build 1675851310 (08/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: a5bf6e9580ca9924d20ea00c029a4cd61f6bffa700a493a2a8e251934d030bdb
- issue with splk-dhm timecharts in Splunk remote deployments when data gaps occur #9
- issue with splk-dhm compact mode which should show the sourcetype in addition with the index in the JSON summary #11
- wrong label in lagging classes applies to dropdown for splk-dsm/splk-dhm #12

11.1.170 Version 2.0.5 - build 1675711433 (06/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: ab77d89634b3debc5d2ddd881243310bbb18b959254efc53dcf6a83a873c5427
- Fix - Some REST endpoints are unexpectedly limiting their output to the first 100 records #7

11.1.171 Version 2.0.4 - build 1675617150 (05/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- Optimization - function dataset_update_cache should sleep before retrying in case of max concurrent searches run Optimization - function dataset_update_cache should sleep before retrying in case of max concurrent searches run #4
- Optimization - avoid logging check license return in non debug mode Optimization - avoid logging check license return in non debug mode #3
- Optimization - reduce internal logs from datagen custom command Optimization - reduce internal logs from datagen custom command #6

11.1.172 Version 2.0.3 - build 1675586140 (05/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: 661069bc7dfe803c9e6c10021cb693c85e616dce13b54c708f38ddc760848df4
- Data sampling engine - syntax error leads custom rule in simulation mode to fail rendering the expected results #1

11.1.173 Version 2.0.2 - build 1675379421 (02/02/2023)

Hint

Splunk 8.2.x/9.x and Python3 support only

- SHA-256: b5edf46f5bf6a293b318d33b0e4b07c982019dae427d4ad7b7b1b6881fb74145
- This the first official release for TrackMe V2

CHAPTER

TWELVE

THIRD PARTY INTEGRATIONS:

12.1 Palo Alto XSOAR Integration

About Palo Alto XSOAR Integration

- TrackMe provides a native integration with Palo Alto Cortex XSOAR, allowing to easily track and monitor Palo Alto XSOAR alerts and incidents.
- This integration provides REST API integration capabilities with Palo Alto Cortex XSOAR for comprehensive incident management and monitoring.

12.1.1 Overview

TrackMe XSOAR Integration (TA-trackme-xsoar) is a Splunk Technology Add-on that provides seamless integration between TrackMe and Palo Alto Cortex XSOAR. This integration enables:

- **REST API Integration**: Create one or more XSOAR accounts in TrackMe to interact on-demand with Cortex XSOAR
- **Authentication**: Based on XSOAR key and key ID as per the XSOAR API
- **Incident Management**: Create or update incidents in a streaming manner
- **Resilient Backend**: Automatically stores and reattempts failing REST API calls
- **Comprehensive Logging**: Consistent and easy access to different logs

12.1.2 Key Features

Core Functionality:

- **XSOAR Command**: Use the generating command *xsoar* to run GET/POST/DELETE REST calls to the XSOAR API
- **Streaming Incidents**: Use the streaming command *xsoarstreamincident* to create or update incidents in a streaming manner
- **Resilient Store**: Automatically stores and reattempts failing REST API calls for incident management
- **Incident Store**: Stores incidents and key information in KVstore for tracking and management

Authentication & Security:

- XSOAR key and key ID based authentication
- FIPS compatible
- Compatible with both standalone instances and Search Head Cluster (SHC) deployments

12.1.3 Installation

Installation Requirements:

- No dependencies required
- Developed on top of the Splunk UCC framework
- Compatible with all supported versions of Splunk
- Compatible with both standalone instances and Search Head Cluster (SHC) deployments
- FIPS compatible

Installation Steps:

1. Download the application from the official download page
2. Install as usual in Splunk (For Splunk Cloud, install as a private application)
3. Restart Splunk after the initial installation
4. Configure XSOAR accounts in the application

Download:

- **Official Download Page**: *https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-xsoar/*

12.1.4 Usage

XSOAR Command Usage:

The *xsoar* command provides REST API access to XSOAR:

```
| xsoar account="xsoar" method="GET" endpoint="/incident"
```

Streaming Incident Command:

The *xsoarstreamincident* command creates or updates incidents:

```
| eval incident_name="TrackMe entity alert", incident_details="Entity status␣
↪changed", incident_severity=2
| xsoarstreamincident account="xsoar" incident_details="$incident_details$"␣
↪incident_name="$incident_name$" incident_severity=2 incident_type="unclassified"
```

Active Commands for TrackMe Integration:

For opened incidents:

```
| eval incident_name="The TrackMe entity " . alias . " has received an incident",␣
↪incident_details="The TrackMe entity " . alias . " has received an incident: " .␣
↪object_state . ", detection_time: " . detection_time . ", messages: " .␣
↪mvjoin(messages, "|")
| xsoarstreamincident account="xsoar" incident_details="$incident_details$"␣
↪incident_name="$incident_name$" incident_severity=2 incident_type="unclassified"␣
↪external_incident_id="$incident_id$"
```

For closed incidents:

```
| eval incident_name="The TrackMe entity " . alias . " has received an incident␣
↪closure", incident_details="The TrackMe entity " . alias . " has received an␣
↪incident closure update and is now in a non-alerting state: " . object_state . ",
↪ detection_time: " . detection_time . ", messages: " . mvjoin(messages, "|"),␣
↪incident_reason="The TrackMe entity has returned to a non alerting state"
| xsoarstreamincident account="xsoar" incident_details="$incident_details$"␣
↪incident_name="$incident_name$" incident_severity=2 incident_type="unclassified"␣
```

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```
↪incident_reason="$incident_reason$" incident_closeNotes="$incident_details$"␣
↪external_incident_id="$incident_id$"
```

12.1.5 Command Parameters

xsoarstreamincident Command Parameters:

The following arguments are available for the *xsoarstreamincident* command:

- **external_incident_id**: The external incident ID for lookup and update
- **incident_closeNotes**: Notes for closing the incident
- **incident_closeReason**: Reason for closing the incident
- **incident_closed**: The date the incident was closed
- **incident_createInvestigation**: Whether to create an investigation for the incident
- **incident_customFields**: Custom fields for the incident, as a JSON string
- **incident_details**: The details of the incident
- **incident_labels**: Labels for the incident, as a JSON string
- **incident_modified**: The date the incident was last modified
- **incident_name**: The name of the incident
- **incident_playbookId**: The ID of the playbook to run for the incident
- **incident_rawJSON**: The raw JSON of the incident
- **incident_reason**: The reason for the incident
- **incident_severity**: The severity of the incident (number)
- **incident_sla**: The SLA for the incident (number)
- **incident_status**: The status of the incident (number)
- **incident_type**: The type of the incident

12.1.6 Data Storage

Incident Store:

The application stores incidents and their key information in the following KVstore collection:

- **KVstore name**: kv_xsoar_incidents_store
- **KVstore transforms name**: xsoar_incidents_store

Access the KVstore content:

```
| inputlookup xsoar_incidents_store | eval keyid=_key
| eval _time=mtime
| sort - 0 _time
```

Resilient Store:

The application stores failing calls in a Splunk KVstore for automated reattempt purposes:

- **KVstore name**: kv_xsoar_resilient_store
- **KVstore transforms name**: xsoar_resilient_store

Access the resilient store content:

```
| inputlookup xsoar_resilient_store | eval keyid=_key
| eval _time=ctime
| sort - 0 _time
```

Resilient Store Configuration:

- Enable or disable resilient store functionalities (default is enabled)
- Define maximum number of attempts for a given REST call
- Automated reattempts using the command *xsoarresilient*
- Orchestrated by the saved search: xsoarresilient (scheduled by default)

12.1.7 Troubleshooting

Log Access:

The application provides comprehensive logging for troubleshooting:

Application internal REST API: .. code-block:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=xsoar:rest_api
```

Command xsoar: .. code-block:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=xsoar:custom_commands:xsoar
```

Command xsoarstreamincident: .. code-block:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=xsoar:custom_commands:xsoarstreamincident
```

Command xsoarresilient: .. code-block:

```
index=_internal sourcetype=xsoar:custom_commands:xsoarresilient
```

Audit & Troubleshoot Menu:

The application provides an "Audit && Troubleshoot" menu with shortcuts to internal log events. Use the extracted field *log_level* to filter on certain types of log events such as *error*.

Resilient Store Behaviors:

- When a reattempt is needed and processed successfully, the information is logged and the KVstore record is permanently deleted
- When a transaction ID record reaches the maximum number of attempts, the information is logged and the KVstore record is permanently deleted

Resilient Store Limitations:

- Updates or closures require first the response from XSOAR to know the incident id
- Updates or closures cannot be re-attempted if the initial incident opening call has not been successful
- The resilient store can re-attempt an update of an incident only if the incident could be opened successfully first

12.1.8 Documentation References

Official Documentation:

- **Cortex SOAR REST API Documentation**: *https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/r/Cortex-XSOAR-8-API*
- **Create or Update Incident API**: *https://docs-cortex.paloaltonetworks.com/r/Cortex-XSOAR-8-API/Create-or-update-an-incident*

Resources:

- **Download Page**: *https://downloads.trackme-solutions.com/TA-trackme-xsoar/*

Related TrackMe Documentation:

- *Stateful alerting* - For information about TrackMe alerting capabilities

12.2 Cribl Stream & Edge API

About Cribl Stream & Edge API

TrackMe provides a native integration with Cribl Stream and Cribl Edge, allowing various SPL native commands to be used to interact with the Cribl API.

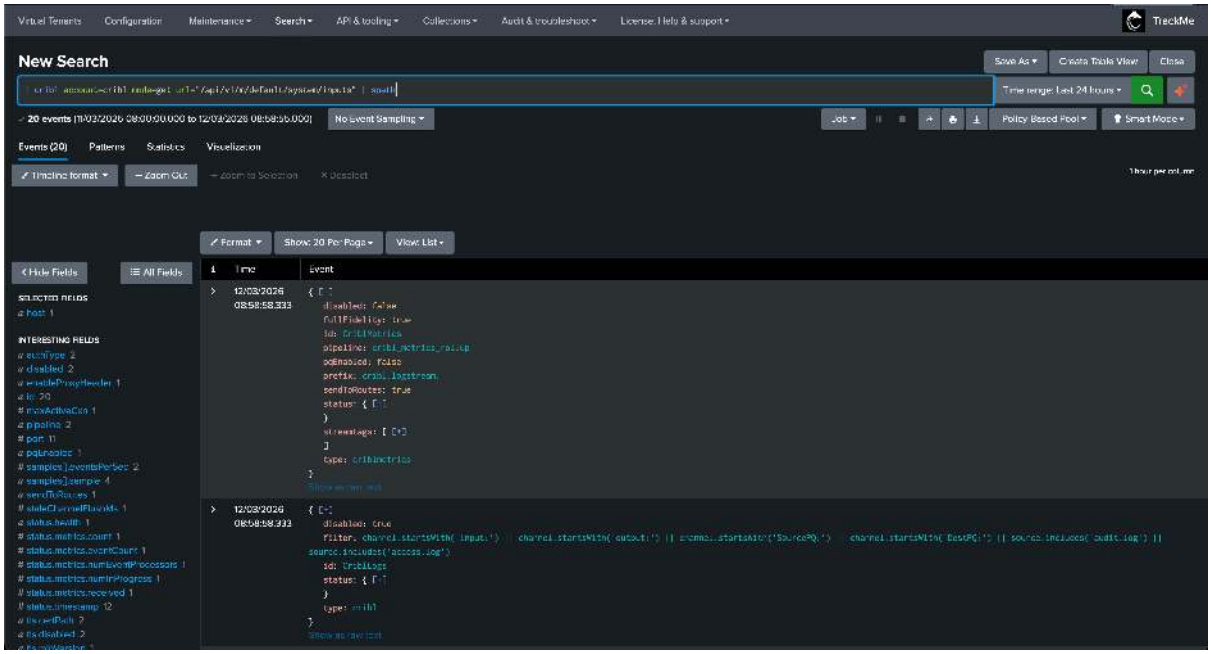
12.2.1 Overview

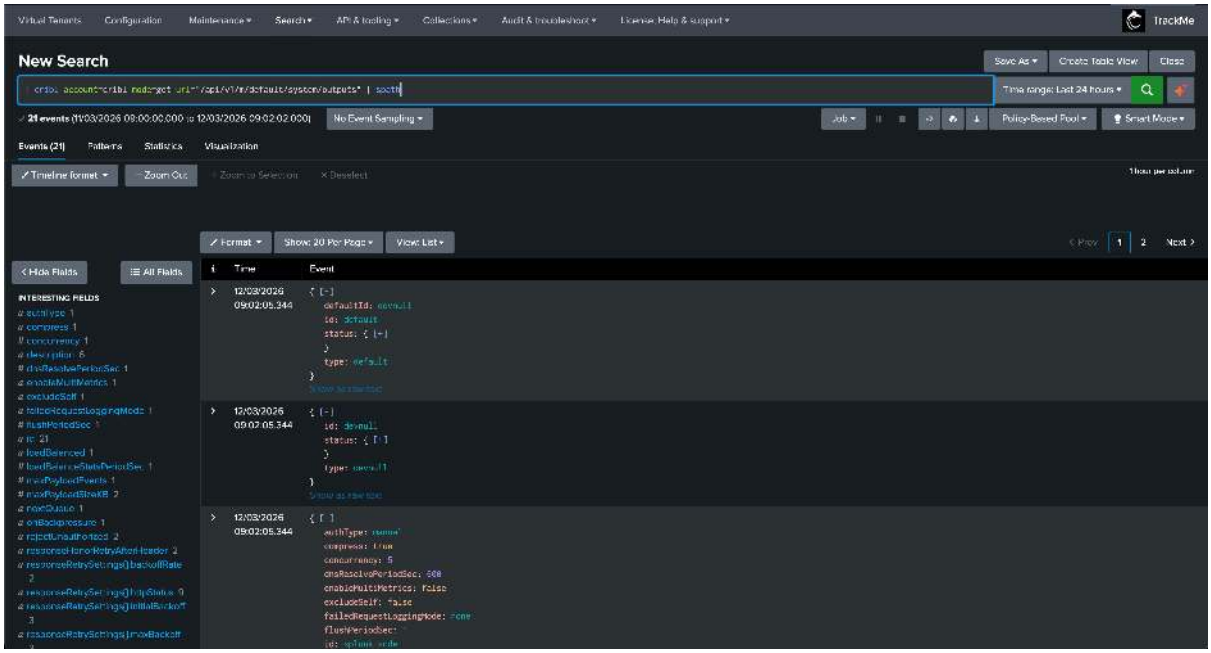
The **TA-trackme-cribl** Splunk Add-on provides seamless API integration between Splunk and Cribl, enabling you to interact with Cribl's API directly from Splunk using native SPL commands. This integration supports both on-premise Cribl deployments and Cribl Cloud environments, and covers both **Cribl Stream** (LogStream) and **Cribl Edge** products.

inputs/outputs details & status:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/system/inputs" | spath
```

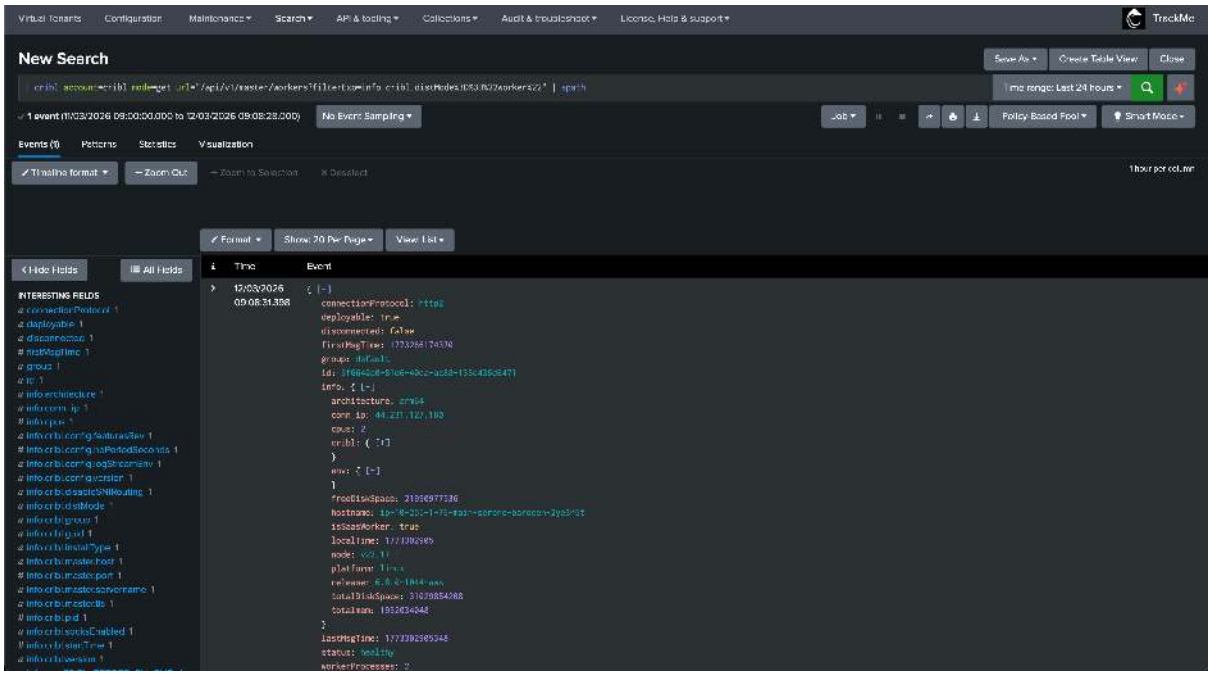
```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/system/outputs" | spath
```





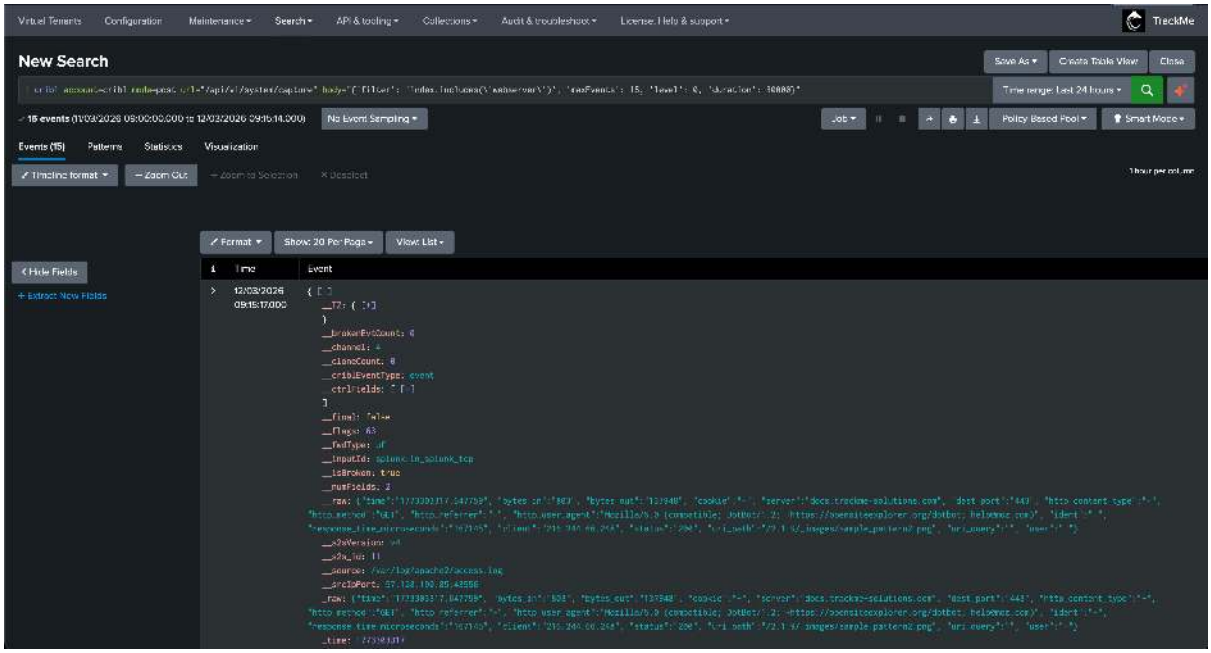
workers informations & status:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/
↪api/v1/master/workers?filterExp=info.cribl.distMode%3D%3D%22worker%22" | spath
```



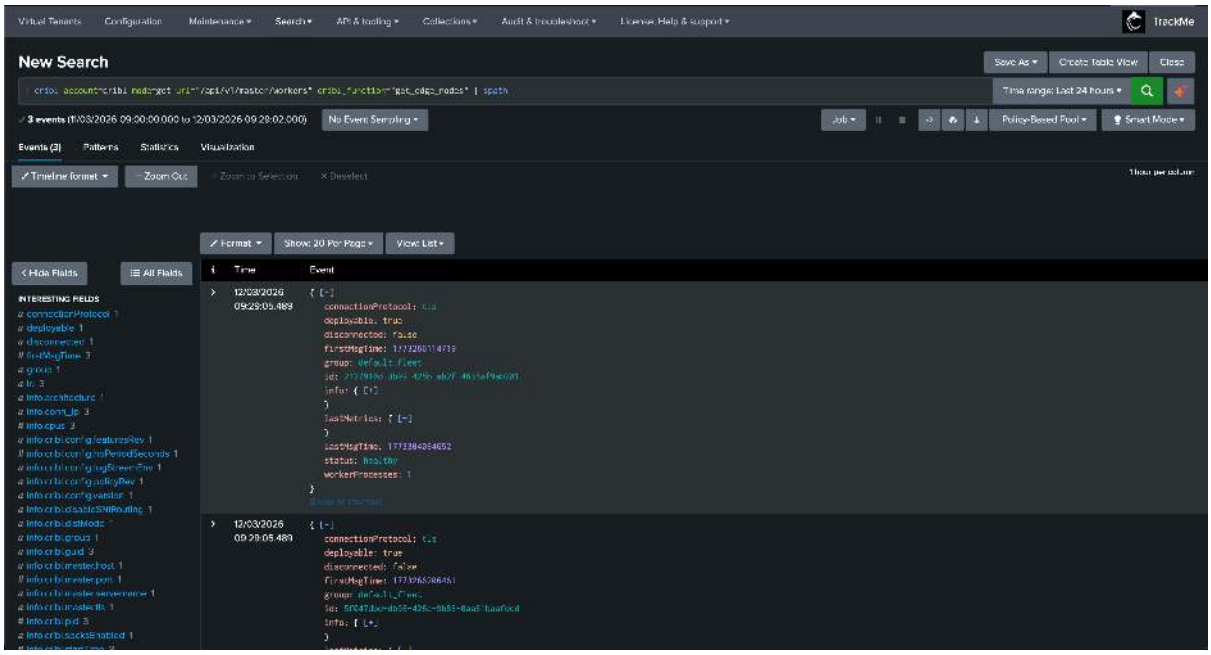
events capture by Splunk index:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/capture" body="{'filter':
↪'index.includes(\'webserver\')', 'maxEvents': 15, 'level': 0, 'duration': 30000}"
```



Cribl Edge fleet nodes status:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/workers" cribl_function=
↪"get_edge_nodes" | spath
```



12.2.2 Key Features

- **Cribl Stream & Edge Support**: Full support for both Cribl Stream (LogStream) and Cribl Edge API interactions from a single Add-on
- **Multi-Environment Support**: Configure and manage connections to both on-premise Cribl deployments and Cribl Cloud
- **Native SPL Integration**: Access Cribl API through the built-in `cribl` command in Splunk
- **Real-Time Metrics**: Retrieve and chart real-time metrics from Cribl for complex operations like pipeline monitoring

- **Edge Fleet Management**: Built-in functions for Cribl Edge — list Edge fleets, retrieve Edge nodes status, and get Edge fleet configurations
- **Role-Based Access Control**: Implement least-privilege access with granular role permissions
- **Predefined Functions**: Built-in functions for common operations like retrieving pipeline metrics, worker information, Edge fleet/node status, and system statistics
- **SSL Certificate Support**: Configure custom SSL certificates for secure connections
- **Connectivity Testing**: Automated connectivity testing during account creation and editing

12.2.3 Requirements

Application Dependencies
No dependencies on other Splunk applications required.

Network Requirements
The Splunk Search Head must have network connectivity to the Cribl API endpoints (typically HTTPS over port 443).

Authentication
Supports both on-premise (username/password) and Cloud (client_id/client_secret) authentication methods.

12.2.4 Installation

Installation Target
Install on Search Head(s), standalone or Search Head Cluster.

Download Page
TrackMe Solutions Downloads

Splunk Cloud
Install the application as a private application on the Cloud Search heads, Appinspect vetting will be performed automatically.

12.2.5 Configuration

Account Configuration

Once deployed, access the Configuration UI and create a Cribl API account. The same account works for both Cribl Stream and Cribl Edge API calls — no separate account is needed.

When creating a Cribl account, you'll need to configure the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Name	Enter a unique name for this account (default: `cribl`)
cribl_deployment_type	The type of Cribl deployment: Cloud or on-premise
cribl_cloud_organization_id	Organization ID for Cribl Cloud deployments
cribl_cloud_workspace	Workspace name for Cribl Cloud deployments (default: `main`)
cribl_onprem_leader_url	Leader URL for on-premise deployments (format: `https://<hostname>:<port>`)
cribl_client_id	Username for on-premise or client_id for Cloud
cribl_client_secret	Password for on-premise or client_secret for Cloud
rbac_roles	Comma-separated list of Splunk roles a user must be a true member of to use this account
cribl_ssl_verify	Enable/disable SSL verification (mandatory for Cloud, can be disabled for on-premise testing)
cribl_ssl_certificate_path	Path to PEM file for custom or self-signed certificates

When creating or updating the account, the application automatically tests connectivity and authentication against the Cribl API. If the connection fails, the UI will refuse the operation and return the exception.

12.2.6 Access Control

Capabilities & Built-in Roles

- Capability: `criblapi`
- Built-in role: `cribl_api`

Role-Based Access Control

Configure access on a per-account basis using the `rbac_roles` parameter. This is a true membership — the user must be a direct member of one of these roles (not inheriting). Default roles include: admin, sc_admin, trackme_user, trackme_power, trackme_admin.

12.2.7 Usage

General Notes

- When working with metrics, the Splunk time range filter is automatically taken into account
- The Cribl API allows up to the last 3 hours of metrics with a granular 10-second time window
- Beyond 3 hours, Cribl API rolls metrics with a 10-minute span — the `cribl` command handles this automatically
- When working with configuration, use `spath` to extract fields from the JSON API response
- You can perform `POST` calls using `mode=post` and the `body` option
- Add `run_test=True` to any command to report the response time (`runtime_sec`) and status (success or failure), useful for connectivity validation and monitoring

Cribl Stream API

Testing Connectivity

Test the Cribl API connection:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/
↪api/v1/master/groups?fields=workerCount&product=stream" run_test=True
```

Event Capture

Capture events by index:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/capture" body="{'filter':
↪'index.includes(\'webserver\')', 'maxEvents': 15, 'level': 0, 'duration': 30000}"
```

Capture events by input ID:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/capture" body="{'filter': '__
↪inputId==\'splunk_hec:in_splunk_hec\'', 'maxEvents': 15, 'level': 0, 'duration':␣
↪30000}"
```

Worker Information

Get worker count and information:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/
↪api/v1/master/groups?fields=workerCount&product=stream" | spath
```

Get extended worker stats:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/
↪api/v1/master/workers?filterExp=info.cribl.distMode%3D%3D%22worker%22" | spath
```

Get worker count summary:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/
↪api/v1/master/summary/workers?filterExp=info.cribl.distMode%3D%3D%22worker%22" |␣
↪spath
```

System Configuration

Get groups:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/groups" | spath
```

Get groups (Cribl Stream only):

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/groups?product=stream" | spath
```

Get all groups configuration in a single request (Cribl Stream only):

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/master/groups?product=stream"␣
↪cribl_function="get_groups_conf" | spath
```

Get inputs:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/system/inputs" | spath
```

Get outputs:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/system/outputs" | spath
```

Get routes:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/routes" | spath
```

Get pipelines:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/pipelines" | spath
```

Get packs:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default/packs" | spath
```

Metrics and Monitoring

Get system metrics:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/metrics/query" cribl_function=
↪"get_global_metrics"
```

Get pipeline metrics:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/metrics/query" cribl_function=
↪"get_pipelines_metrics"
```

Get destination metrics:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/metrics/query" cribl_function=
↪"get_destinations_metrics"
```

Get routes metrics:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=post url="/api/v1/system/metrics/query" cribl_function=
↪"get_routes_metrics"
```

System Information

Get system messages:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/system/messages" | spath
```

Get banners:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/system/banners" | spath
```

Get recent actions:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/ui/recentActions" | spath
```

Cribl Edge API

The Cribl Edge API uses the same authentication and account configuration as Cribl Stream. No separate account is needed — the same Cribl account works for both Stream and Edge API calls.

The following built-in functions and API calls allow full interaction with Cribl Edge fleets and nodes.

Get Edge Fleets

List all Edge fleets:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/groups?product=edge"␣
↪cribl_function="get_edge_fleets" | spath
```

Get Edge Nodes Status

This is the main built-in function for retrieving the status of all Edge nodes across all fleets. Each Edge node is returned as an individual Splunk event, making it easy to search, filter, chart, and alert on in Splunk.

Each event contains the full node information including: hostname, GUID, connection status, fleet assignment, last heartbeat, Edge version, config version, sources status, destinations status, and more.

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/workers" cribl_function=
↪"get_edge_nodes" | spath
```

Extract key fields for a table view:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/workers" cribl_function=
↪"get_edge_nodes" | spath | table id, info.cribl.hostname, info.cribl.guid, info.
↪cribl.version, info.cribl.group, info.cribl.os, workerProcesses{}.status
```

Filter Edge nodes for a specific fleet:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/workers" cribl_function=
↪"get_edge_nodes" | spath | search info.cribl.group="default_fleet"
```

Get Edge Fleet Configurations

Retrieve all Edge fleet configurations in a single request:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/groups?product=edge"␣
↪cribl_function="get_edge_fleets_conf" | spath
```

Edge Fleet-Specific Configuration

Get inputs for a specific fleet:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default_fleet/system/inputs" | spath
```

Get outputs for a specific fleet:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default_fleet/system/outputs" | spath
```

Get routes for a specific fleet:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default_fleet/routes" | spath
```

Get pipelines for a specific fleet:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/m/default_fleet/pipelines" | spath
```

Get All Workers and Edge Nodes

Retrieve all workers (Stream and Edge) in a single call:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/workers" | spath
```

Testing Edge Connectivity

Test Edge API connectivity:

```
| cribl account=cribl mode=get url="/api/v1/master/groups?product=edge"␣
↪run_test=True
```

12.2.8 Troubleshooting

Logs

Internal REST API Logs
: Available at: `index=_internal sourcetype="cribl:rest_api"`

Custom Command Logs
: Available at: `index=_internal sourcetype="cribl:custom_commands:cribl"`

Connectivity Testing

Test connectivity before account creation:

```
| cribl mode=post url="/services/cribl/v1/test_cribl_connectivity" body="{
↪'cribl_deployment_type': 'cloud', 'cribl_client_id': '<redacted_client_id>',
↪'cribl_client_secret': '<redacted_client_secret>'}"
```

12.2.9 Important Notes

- **Time Range Support**: The integration automatically respects Splunk time range filters when working with metrics
- **API Limitations**: Cribl API provides up to 3 hours of metrics with 10-second granularity, beyond which metrics are rolled up to 10-minute spans
- **JSON Parsing**: Use `spath` command to extract fields from JSON API responses
- **Performance Testing**: Add `run_test=True` to any command to get response time and status information
- **Stream & Edge Shared Authentication**: The same Cribl account works for both Stream and Edge API calls — no separate configuration needed

12.2.10 License and Support

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CHAPTER

THIRTEEN

VARIOUS

13.1 Third-party components credits

13.1.1 Python Backend Dependencies

annotated-types

- Description: Reusable constraint types to use with typing.Annotated
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.8.0

```
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anthropic

- Description: The official Python library for the anthropic API
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.120.2

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anyio

- Description: High-level concurrency and networking framework on top of asyncio or Trio
- License: MIT
- Version: 4.14.2

```
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argon2-cffi

- Description: Argon2 for Python
- License: MIT
- Version: 25.1.0

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argon2-cffi-bindings

- Description: Low-level CFFI bindings for Argon2
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/hynek/argon2-cffi-bindings
- Version: 21.2.0

```
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attrs

- Description: Classes Without Boilerplate
- License: MIT
- Version: 26.1.0

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certifi

- Description: Python package for providing Mozilla's CA Bundle.
- License: MPL-2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/certifi/python-certifi
- Version: 2026.7.22

```
This package contains a modified version of ca-bundle.crt:

ca-bundle.crt -- Bundle of CA Root Certificates

This is a bundle of X.509 certificates of public Certificate Authorities
(CA). These were automatically extracted from Mozilla's root certificates
file (certdata.txt).  This file can be found in the mozilla source tree:
https://hg.mozilla.org/mozilla-central/file/tip/security/nss/lib/ckfw/builtins/
↪certdata.txt
It contains the certificates in PEM format and therefore
can be directly used with curl / libcurl / php_curl, or with
an Apache+mod_ssl webserver for SSL client authentication.
Just configure this file as the SSLCACertificateFile.#

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@(#) $RCSfile: certdata.txt,v $ $Revision: 1.80 $ $Date: 2011/11/03 15:11:58 $
```

cffi

- Description: Foreign Function Interface for Python calling C code.
- License: MIT
- Version: 2.0.0

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charset-normalizer

- Description: The Real First Universal Charset Detector. Open, modern and actively maintained alternative to Chardet.
- License: MIT
- Version: 3.4.9

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click

- Description: Composable command line interface toolkit
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 8.4.2

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croniter

- Description: croniter provides iteration for datetime object with cron like format
- License: MIT
- Version: 6.2.4

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cryptography

- Description: cryptography is a package which provides cryptographic recipes and primitives to Python developers.
- License: Apache-2.0 OR BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 43.0.3

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cssselect2

- Description: CSS selectors for Python ElementTree
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 0.9.0

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defusedxml

- Description: XML bomb protection for Python stdlib modules
- License: PSFL
- Homepage: https://github.com/tiran/defusedxml
- Version: 0.7.1

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distro

- Description: Distro - an OS platform information API
- License: Apache License, Version 2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/python-distro/distro
- Version: 1.9.0

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docstring_parser

- Description: Parse Python docstrings in reST, Google and Numpydoc format
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.18.0

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filetype

- Description: Infer file type and MIME type of any file/buffer. No external dependencies.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/h2non/filetype.py
- Version: 1.2.0

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google-auth

- Description: Google Authentication Library
- License: Apache 2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/googleapis/google-cloud-python/tree/main/packages/google-auth
- Version: 2.56.2

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google-genai

- Description: GenAI Python SDK
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 2.14.0

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googleapis-common-protos

- Description: Common protobufs used in Google APIs
- License: Apache 2.0
- Version: 1.75.0

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grpcio

- Description: HTTP/2-based RPC framework
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.83.0

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h11

- Description: A pure-Python, bring-your-own-I/O implementation of HTTP/1.1
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/python-hyper/h11
- Version: 0.16.0

```
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httpcore

- Description: A minimal low-level HTTP client.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 1.0.9

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httpx

- Description: The next generation HTTP client.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 0.28.1

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httpx-sse

- Description: Consume Server-Sent Event (SSE) messages with HTTPX.
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.4.3

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idna

- Description: Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)
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- Version: 3.18

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importlib_metadata

- Description: Read metadata from Python packages
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 9.0.0

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jiter

- Description: Fast iterable JSON parser.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pydantic/jiter/

- Version: 0.13.0

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jsonpatch

- Description: Apply JSON-Patches (RFC 6902)
- License: Modified BSD License
- Homepage: https://github.com/stefankoegl/python-json-patch
- Version: 1.33

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jsonpointer

- Description: Identify specific nodes in a JSON document (RFC 6901)
- License: Modified BSD License
- Homepage: https://github.com/stefankoegl/python-json-pointer
- Version: 3.1.1

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jsonschema

- Description: An implementation of JSON Schema validation for Python
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- Version: 4.26.0

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jsonschema-specifications

- Description: The JSON Schema meta-schemas and vocabularies, exposed as a Registry
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- Version: 2025.9.1

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langchain

- Description: Building applications with LLMs through composability
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.3.14

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langchain-anthropic

- Description: Integration package connecting Claude (Anthropic) APIs and LangChain
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.5.3

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langchain-core

- Description: Building applications with LLMs through composability
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.5.2

langchain-google-genai

- Description: An integration package connecting Google's genai package and LangChain
- License: MIT
- Version: 4.3.2

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langchain-openai

- Description: An integration package connecting OpenAI and LangChain
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.4.1

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langchain-protocol

- Description: Python bindings for the LangChain agent streaming protocol
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.0.18

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langgraph

- Description: Building stateful, multi-actor applications with LLMs
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.2.10

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langgraph-checkpoint

- Description: Library with base interfaces for LangGraph checkpoint savers.
- License: MIT
- Version: 4.1.1

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langgraph-prebuilt

- Description: Library with high-level APIs for creating and executing LangGraph agents and tools.
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.1.0

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langgraph-sdk

- Description: SDK for interacting with LangGraph API
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- Version: 0.4.2

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langsmith

- Description: Client library to connect to the LangSmith Observability and Evaluation Platform.
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.10.11

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- Description:
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://devolens.com
- Version: 0.54

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lxml

- Description: Powerful and Pythonic XML processing library combining libxml2/libxslt with the ElementTree API.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://lxml.de/
- Version: 6.0.2

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mcp

- Description: Model Context Protocol SDK
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.29.0

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minio

- Description: MinIO Python SDK for Amazon S3 Compatible Cloud Storage
- License: Apache-2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/minio/minio-py
- Version: 7.2.20

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numpy

- Description: Fundamental package for array computing in Python
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 2.2.3

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Files: .spin/cmds.py
License: BSD-3
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openai

- Description: The official Python library for the openai API
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 2.50.0

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opentelemetry-api

- Description: OpenTelemetry Python API
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- Version: 1.44.0

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- Description: OpenTelemetry Protobuf encoding
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- Version: 1.44.0

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opentelemetry-exporter-otlp-proto-grpc

- Description: OpenTelemetry Collector Protobuf over gRPC Exporter
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.44.0

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opentelemetry-proto

- Description: OpenTelemetry Python Proto
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.44.0

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opentelemetry-sdk

- Description: OpenTelemetry Python SDK
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.44.0

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opentelemetry-semantic-conventions

- Description: OpenTelemetry Semantic Conventions
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 0.65b0

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orjson

- Description: Fast, correct Python JSON library supporting dataclasses, datetimes, and numpy
- License: Apache-2.0 OR MIT
- Version: 3.11.5

ormsgpack

- Description: Fast, correct Python msgpack library supporting dataclasses, datetimes, and numpy
- License: Apache-2.0 OR MIT
- Version: 1.12.2

packaging

- Description: Core utilities for Python packages
- License: BSD
- Version: 24.0

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pillow

- Description: Python Imaging Library (fork)
- License: MIT-CMU
- Version: 12.0.0

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protobuf

- Description:
- License: 3-Clause BSD License
- Homepage: https://developers.google.com/protocol-buffers/
- Version: 7.35.1

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- Description: Pure-Python implementation of ASN.1 types and DER/BER/CER codecs (X.208)
- License: BSD-2-Clause
- Version: 0.6.4

pyasn1_modules

- Description: A collection of ASN.1-based protocols modules
- License: BSD
- Homepage: https://github.com/pyasn1/pyasn1-modules
- Version: 0.4.2

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pycparser

- Description: C parser in Python
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 3.0

```
pycparser -- A C parser in Python

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pycryptodome

- Description: Cryptographic library for Python
- License: BSD, Public Domain
- Homepage: https://www.pycryptodome.org
- Version: 3.23.0

pydantic

- Description: Data validation using Python type hints
- License: MIT
- Version: 2.13.4

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pydantic_core

- Description: Core functionality for Pydantic validation and serialization
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pydantic/pydantic
- Version: 2.46.4

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pydantic-settings

- Description: Settings management using Pydantic
- License: MIT
- Version: 2.14.2

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pygal

- Description: A Python svg graph plotting library
- License: GNU LGPL v3+
- Homepage: https://www.pygal.org/
- Version: 3.1.3

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PyJWT

- Description: JSON Web Token implementation in Python
- License: MIT
- Version: 2.13.0

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PySocks

- Description: A Python SOCKS client module. See https://github.com/Anorov/PySocks for more information.
- License: BSD
- Homepage: https://github.com/Anorov/PySocks
- Version: 1.7.1

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python-dateutil

- Description: Extensions to the standard Python datetime module
- License: Dual License
- Homepage: https://github.com/dateutil/dateutil
- Version: 2.9.0.post0

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python-dotenv

- Description: Read key-value pairs from a .env file and set them as environment variables
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 1.2.2

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python-multipart

- Description: A streaming multipart parser for Python
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 0.0.32

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PyYAML

- Description: YAML parser and emitter for Python
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://pyyaml.org/
- Version: 6.0.3

```
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referencing

- Description: JSON Referencing + Python
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.37.0

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regex

- Description: Alternative regular expression module, to replace re.
- License: Apache-2.0 AND CNRI-Python
- Version: 2026.1.15

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reportlab

- Description: The Reportlab Toolkit
- License: BSD license (see license.txt for details), Copyright (c) 2000-2025, ReportLab Inc.
- Homepage: https://www.reportlab.com/
- Version: 4.5.1

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requests

- Description: Python HTTP for Humans.
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 2.34.2

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requests-toolbelt

- Description: A utility belt for advanced users of python-requests
- License: Apache 2.0
- Homepage: https://toolbelt.readthedocs.io/
- Version: 1.0.0

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rl-renderPM

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- License: BSD license (see LICENSE.txt for details), Copyright (c) 2000-2022, ReportLab Inc.
- Homepage: http://www.reportlab.com/
- Version: 4.0.3

rpds-py

- Description: Python bindings to Rust's persistent data structures (rpds)
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.27.1

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scipy

- Description: Fundamental algorithms for scientific computing in Python
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 1.15.2

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six

- Description: Python 2 and 3 compatibility utilities
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/benjaminp/six
- Version: 1.17.0

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sniffio

- Description: Sniff out which async library your code is running under
- License: MIT OR Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.3.1

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solnlib

- Description: The Splunk Software Development Kit for Splunk Solutions
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 8.1.0

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sortedcontainers

- Description: Sorted Containers – Sorted List, Sorted Dict, Sorted Set
- License: Apache 2.0
- Homepage: http://www.grantjenks.com/docs/sortedcontainers/
- Version: 2.4.0

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splunk-sdk

- Description: Splunk Software Development Kit for Python
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 3.0.0

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- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 8.2.0

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sse-starlette

- Description: SSE plugin for Starlette
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 3.4.6

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starlette

- Description: The little ASGI library that shines.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 1.3.1

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svglib

- Description: A pure-Python library for reading and converting SVG
- License: LGPL-3.0-or-later
- Version: 2.0.2

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tenacity

- Description: Retry code until it succeeds
- License: Apache 2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/jd/tenacity
- Version: 9.1.4

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tiktoken

- Description: tiktoken is a fast BPE tokeniser for use with OpenAI's models
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.11.0

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tinycss2

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- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 1.5.1

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tqdm

- Description: Fast, Extensible Progress Meter
- License: MPL-2.0 AND MIT
- Version: 4.70.0

typing_extensions

- Description: Backported and Experimental Type Hints for Python 3.9+
- License: PSF-2.0
- Version: 4.16.0

```
A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
==========================

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting
Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see https://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands
as a successor of a language called ABC.  Guido remains Python's
principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for
National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see https://www.cnri.reston.va.us)
in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the
software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team.  In October of the same
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year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became
Zope Corporation.  In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see
https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization
created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property.
Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see https://opensource.org for
the Open Source Definition).  Historically, most, but not all, Python
releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes
the various releases.

    Release         Derived     Year        Owner       GPL-
                    from                                compatible? (1)

    0.9.0 thru 1.2              1991-1995   CWI         yes
    1.3 thru 1.5.2  1.2         1995-1999   CNRI        yes
    1.6             1.5.2       2000        CNRI        no
    2.0             1.6         2000        BeOpen.com  no
    1.6.1           1.6         2001        CNRI        yes (2)
    2.1             2.0+1.6.1   2001        PSF         no
    2.0.1           2.0+1.6.1   2001        PSF         yes
    2.1.1           2.1+2.0.1   2001        PSF         yes
    2.1.2           2.1.1       2002        PSF         yes
    2.1.3           2.1.2       2002        PSF         yes
    2.2 and above   2.1.1       2001-now    PSF         yes

Footnotes:

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    other software that is released under the GPL; the others don't.

(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible,
    because its license has a choice of law clause.  According to
    CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1
    is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's
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typing-inspection

- Description: Runtime typing introspection tools
- License: MIT
- Version: 0.4.2

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urllib3

- Description: HTTP library with thread-safe connection pooling, file post, and more.
- License: MIT
- Version: 2.7.0

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uuid_utils

- Description: Fast, drop-in replacement for Python's uuid module, powered by Rust.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 0.14.1

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uvicorn

- Description: The lightning-fast ASGI server.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 0.52.0

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webencodings

- Description: Character encoding aliases for legacy web content
- License: BSD
- Homepage: https://github.com/SimonSapin/python-webencodings
- Version: 0.5.1

websockets

- Description: An implementation of the WebSocket Protocol (RFC 6455 & 7692)
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 15.0.1

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xxhash

- Description: Python binding for xxHash
- License: BSD
- Homepage: https://github.com/ifduyue/python-xxhash
- Version: 3.6.0

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zipp

- Description: Backport of pathlib-compatible object wrapper for zip files
- License: MIT
- Version: 4.1.0

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zstandard

- Description: Zstandard bindings for Python
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Version: 0.25.0

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13.1.2 JavaScript Frontend Dependencies

@babel/code-frame

- Description: Generate errors that contain a code frame that point to source locations.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-code-frame
- Version: 7.29.0

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@babel/generator

- Description: Turns an AST into code.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-generator
- Version: 7.29.1

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@babel/helper-annotate-as-pure

- Description: Helper function to annotate paths and nodes with #__PURE__ comment
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-helper-annotate-as-pure
- Version: 7.27.3

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@babel/helper-globals

- Description: A collection of JavaScript globals for Babel internal usage
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/babel/babel
- Version: 7.28.0

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@babel/helper-module-imports

- Description: Babel helper functions for inserting module loads
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-helper-module-imports
- Version: 7.28.6

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@babel/helper-plugin-utils

- Description: General utilities for plugins to use
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-helper-plugin-utils
- Version: 7.28.6

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@babel/helper-string-parser

- Description: A utility package to parse strings
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-helper-string-parser
- Version: 7.27.1

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@babel/helper-validator-identifier

- Description: Validate identifier/keywords name
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/babel/babel
- Version: 7.28.5

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@babel/parser

- Description: A JavaScript parser
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-parser
- Version: 7.29.2

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@babel/plugin-syntax-jsx

- Description: Allow parsing of jsx
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-plugin-syntax-jsx
- Version: 7.28.6

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@babel/runtime

- Description: babel's modular runtime helpers
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-runtime
- Version: 7.29.2

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@babel/template

- Description: Generate an AST from a string template.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-template
- Version: 7.28.6

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@babel/traverse

- Description: The Babel Traverse module maintains the overall tree state, and is responsible for replacing, removing, and adding nodes
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-traverse
- Version: 7.29.0

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@babel/types

- Description: Babel Types is a Lodash-esque utility library for AST nodes
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://babel.dev/docs/en/next/babel-types
- Version: 7.29.0

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@dnd-kit/accessibility

- Description: A generic toolkit to help with accessibility
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/clauderic/dnd-kit
- Version: 3.1.1

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@dnd-kit/core

- Description: dnd kit – a lightweight React library for building performant and accessible drag and drop experiences
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/clauderic/dnd-kit
- Version: 6.3.1

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@dnd-kit/modifiers

- Description: Translate modifier presets for use with *@dnd-kit* packages.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/clauderic/dnd-kit
- Version: 7.0.0

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@dnd-kit/sortable

- Description: Official sortable preset and sensors for dnd kit
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/clauderic/dnd-kit
- Version: 10.0.0

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@dnd-kit/utilities

- Description: Internal utilities to bee shared between *@dnd-kit* packages
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/claude-ric/dnd-kit
- Version: 3.2.2

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@emotion/is-prop-valid

- Description: A function to check whether a prop is valid for HTML and SVG elements
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/emotion-js/emotion/tree/main/packages/is-prop-valid
- Version: 1.4.0

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@emotion/memoize

- Description: emotion's memoize utility
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/emotion-js/emotion/tree/main/packages/memoize
- Version: 0.9.0

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@emotion/stylis

- Description: A custom build of Stylis
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/emotion-js/emotion/tree/master/packages/stylis
- Version: 0.8.5

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@emotion/unitless

- Description: An object of css properties that don't accept values with units
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/emotion-js/emotion/tree/master/packages/unitless
- Version: 0.7.5

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@jridgewell/gen-mapping

- Description: Generate source maps
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jridgewell/sourcemaps/tree/main/packages/gen-mapping
- Version: 0.3.13

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@jridgewell/resolve-uri

- Description: Resolve a URI relative to an optional base URI
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jridgewell/resolve-uri
- Version: 3.1.2

```
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@jridgewell/sourcemap-codec

- Description: Encode/decode sourcemap mappings
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jridgewell/sourcemaps/tree/main/packages/sourcemap-codec
- Version: 1.5.5

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@jridgewell/trace-mapping

- Description: Trace the original position through a source map
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jridgewell/sourcemaps/tree/main/packages/trace-mapping
- Version: 0.3.31

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@juggle/resize-observer

- Description: Polyfills the ResizeObserver API and supports box size options from the latest spec
- License: Apache-2.0
- Homepage: https://juggle.studio/resize-observer/
- Version: 3.4.0

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@loki/create-async-callback

- Description: Loki async story management helper
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/oblador/loki/tree/master/packages/create-async-callback
- Version: 0.35.1

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@loki/integration-core

- Description: Loki storybook integration core lib
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/oblador/loki/tree/master/packages/integration-core
- Version: 0.35.0

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@loki/integration-react-native

- Description: Loki react-native integration
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/oblador/loki/tree/master/packages/integration-react-native
- Version: 0.35.0

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@mapbox/jsonlint-lines-primitives

- Description: Validate JSON
- License: See LICENSE file
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/jsonlint
- Version: 2.0.2

@mapbox/point-geometry

- Description: a point geometry with transforms
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/point-geometry
- Version: 1.1.0

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@mapbox/tiny-sdf

- Description: Browser-side SDF font generator
- License: BSD-2-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/tiny-sdf#readme
- Version: 2.0.7

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@mapbox/unitbezier

- Description: unit bezier curve interpolation
- License: BSD-2-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/unitbezier
- Version: 0.0.1

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Ported from Webkit
http://svn.webkit.org/repository/webkit/trunk/Source/WebCore/platform/graphics/UnitBezier.h
```

@mapbox/vector-tile

- Description: Parses vector tiles
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/vector-tile-js
- Version: 2.0.4

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@mapbox/whoots-js

- Description: Request tiles from WMS servers that support EPSG:3857
- License: ISC
- Homepage: mapbox/whoots-js
- Version: 3.1.0

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@maplibre/geojson-vt

- Description: Slice GeoJSON data into vector tiles efficiently
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/maplibre/geojson-vt
- Version: 6.0.4

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@maplibre/maplibre-gl-style-spec

- Description: a specification for maplibre styles
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://maplibre.org/maplibre-style-spec/
- Version: 24.7.0

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@maplibre/mlt

- License: (MIT OR Apache-2.0)
- Homepage: https://github.com/maplibre/maplibre-tile-spec/#readme
- Version: 1.1.8

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@maplibre/vt-pbf

- Description: Serialize mapbox vector tiles to binary protobufs in javascript.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/maplibre/vt-pbf
- Version: 4.3.0

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@popperjs/core

- Description: Tooltip and Popover Positioning Engine
- License: MIT
- Homepage: github:popperjs/popper-core
- Version: 2.11.8

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@react-spring/animated

- Description: Animated component props for React
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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- Description: react-spring's fork of rafz one frameloop to rule them all
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring/tree/main/packages/rafz#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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- Description: Globals and shared modules
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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- Description: Internal package with TypeScript stuff
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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- Homepage: https://github.com/pmndrs/react-spring#readme
- Version: 9.7.5

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@reduxjs/toolkit

- Description: The official, opinionated, batteries-included toolset for efficient Redux development
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://redux-toolkit.js.org
- Version: 2.12.0

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@splunk/async-dynamic-options-evaluator

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- Version: 28.8.0

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- Description: @splunk/charting bundle
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@splunk/dashboard-context

- Description: React contexts and APIs for dashboard state, plugins, data sources, and interactions
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-definition

- Description: Dashboard definition models, schemas, and utilities for editing and validation
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-event-handlers

- Description: Built-in dashboard event handlers for tokens, time ranges, tabs, and custom URLs
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-icons

- Description: Custom icon components used across the dashboard authoring UI
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-inputs

- Description: Dashboard input components and schemas for text, select, multiselect, number, button, and time range controls
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-layouts

- Description: Dashboard layout components and APIs for absolute, grid, and input layouts
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-presets

- Description: Preset mappings that wire dashboard visualizations, layouts, inputs, event handlers, and data sources
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-search

- Description: Search and data source orchestration for dashboard queries, refresh, and subscriptions
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-state

- Description: Redux state management, reducers, middleware, and providers for dashboards
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-telemetry

- Description: Telemetry APIs and collectors for dashboard usage, performance, and search metrics
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-types

- Description: TypeScript types for dashboard APIs, definitions, events, layouts, inputs, and state
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-ui

- Description: Shared React components for dashboard authoring, editing, and management experiences
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-utils

- Description: Shared utilities for dashboard exports, expressions, data handling, and helper logic
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/dashboard-validation

- Description: Dashboard definition validation components, hooks, and worker-backed validators
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/datasource-utils

- Description: Utilities and base types for working with dashboard data sources and DataSet results
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/datasources

- Description: Splunk search and snapshot datasource implementations for dashboard queries
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 29.8.0

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@splunk/manage-system-settings

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@splunk/moment

- Description: Splunk timezone and formatting plugins for moment.js
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 0.7.0

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@splunk/react-events-viewer

- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 28.8.0

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@splunk/react-icons

- Description: Library of various React icons
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 5.13.0

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@splunk/react-page

- Description: Load React components into the latest layout from Splunk Enterprise
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 8.3.1

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@splunk/react-search

- Description: Splunk search component in React
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 7.1.0

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@splunk/react-time-range

- Description: A Splunk time range picker built with React.
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 12.1.1

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@splunk/react-ui

- Description: Library of React components that implement the Splunk design language
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 5.12.0

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- License: UNLICENSED
- Version: 0.0.1

@splunk/rest-api-reference

- License: UNLICENSED
- Version: 0.0.1

@splunk/search-job

- Description: Create and access Splunk Enterprise search jobs
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 3.1.0

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@splunk/splunk-utils

- Description: Library of common Splunk Enterprise utilities
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 4.0.0

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@splunk/tenant-home

- License: UNLICENSED
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@splunk/themes

- Description: Theme variables and mixins for the Splunk design language
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.9.0

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- Version: 3.4.1

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@splunk/trackme-preferences

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@splunk/ui-utils

- Description: Library of common UI utilities
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 1.14.0

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@splunk/visualization-canvas

- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 28.8.0

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@splunk/visualization-color-palettes

- Description: Color palette for visualizations
- License: Apache-2.0
- Version: 28.8.0

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- Description: Migration scripts for visualization definitions
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- Version: 28.8.0

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- Description: Dashboard themes for visualizations
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@splunkdev/cloud-auth-client

- Description: Splunk Cloud Node Authentication Library for front-end web applications
- License: Apache-2.0
- Homepage: https://dev.splunk.com/scs/docs/overview/tools/tools_cloud-auth/
- Version: 3.5.3

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@splunkdev/cloud-auth-common

- Description: Splunk Cloud Common Authentication Library for JavaScript
- License: Apache-2.0
- Homepage: https://dev.splunk.com/scs/docs/overview/tools/tools_cloud-auth/
- Version: 2.3.0

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@splunkdev/cloud-sdk

- Description: Splunk Cloud SDK for Javascript
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- Version: 15.0.0

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@standard-schema/spec

- Description: A family of specs for interoperable TypeScript
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://standardschema.dev
- Version: 1.1.0

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@standard-schema/utils

- Description: The official runtime utils for Standard Schema
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/standard-schema/standard-schema
- Version: 0.3.0

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@types/geojson

- Description: TypeScript definitions for geojson
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/geojson
- Version: 7946.0.16

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@types/hast

- Description: TypeScript definitions for hast
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/hast
- Version: 2.3.10

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@types/json-schema

- Description: TypeScript definitions for json-schema
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/json-schema
- Version: 7.0.15

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- Version: 26.1.1

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- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/pako
- Version: 2.0.4

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- Version: 15.7.15

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- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/react
- Version: 18.3.31

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@types/set-cookie-parser

- Description: TypeScript definitions for set-cookie-parser
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped
- Version: 0.0.6

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- Description: TypeScript definitions for unist
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/unist
- Version: 2.0.11

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@types/use-sync-external-store

- Description: TypeScript definitions for use-sync-external-store
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/DefinitelyTyped/DefinitelyTyped/tree/master/types/use-sync-external-store
- Version: 0.0.6

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@xmldom/xmldom

- Description: A pure JavaScript W3C standard-based (XML DOM Level 2 Core) DOMParser and XMLSerializer module.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/xmldom/xmldom
- Version: 0.8.13

```
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ace-builds

- Description: Ace (Ajax.org Cloud9 Editor)
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/ajaxorg/ace-builds
- Version: 1.44.0

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ajv

- Description: Another JSON Schema Validator
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://ajv.js.org
- Version: 8.18.0

```
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argparse

- Description: CLI arguments parser. Native port of python's argparse.
- License: Python-2.0
- Homepage: nodeca/argparse
- Version: 2.0.1

```
A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
==========================

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting
Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands
as a successor of a language called ABC.  Guido remains Python's
principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for
National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us)
in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the
software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team.  In October of the same
year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became
Zope Corporation.  In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see
https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization
created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property.
Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see http://www.opensource.org for
the Open Source Definition).  Historically, most, but not all, Python
releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes
the various releases.
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```
    Release         Derived     Year        Owner       GPL-
                    from                                compatible? (1)

    0.9.0 thru 1.2              1991-1995   CWI         yes
    1.3 thru 1.5.2  1.2         1995-1999   CNRI        yes
    1.6             1.5.2       2000        CNRI        no
    2.0             1.6         2000        BeOpen.com  no
    1.6.1           1.6         2001        CNRI        yes (2)
    2.1             2.0+1.6.1   2001        PSF         no
    2.0.1           2.0+1.6.1   2001        PSF         yes
    2.1.1           2.1+2.0.1   2001        PSF         yes
    2.1.2           2.1.1       2002        PSF         yes
    2.1.3           2.1.2       2002        PSF         yes
    2.2 and above   2.1.1       2001-now    PSF         yes

Footnotes:

(1) GPL-compatible doesn't mean that we're distributing Python under
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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible,
    because its license has a choice of law clause.  According to
    CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1
    is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's
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astronomia

- Description: An astronomical library
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/astronomia
- Version: 4.2.0

```
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babel-plugin-styled-components

- Description: Improve the debugging experience and add server-side rendering support to styled-components
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://styled-components.com/docs/tooling#babel-plugin
- Version: 2.1.4

```
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bail

- Description: Throw a given error
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/bail
- Version: 2.0.2

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batch-processor

- Description: Batch processing in JS
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/wnr/batch-processor
- Version: 1.0.0

```
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bignumber.js

- Description: A library for arbitrary-precision decimal and non-decimal arithmetic
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/MikeMcl/bignumber.js
- Version: 9.3.1

caldate

- Description: Calendar date for date-holidays
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/caldate
- Version: 2.0.5

```
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camelize

- Description: recursively transform key strings to camel-case
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ljharb/camelize
- Version: 1.0.1

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ccount

- Description: Count characters
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/ccount
- Version: 1.1.0

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character-entities

- Description: HTML character entity information
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/character-entities

- Version: 1.2.4

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character-entities-legacy

- Description: HTML legacy character entity information
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/character-entities-legacy
- Version: 1.1.4

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character-reference-invalid

- Description: HTML invalid numeric character reference information
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/character-reference-invalid
- Version: 1.1.4

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chroma-js

- Description: JavaScript library for color conversions
- License: (BSD-3-Clause AND Apache-2.0)
- Homepage: https://github.com/gka/chroma.js
- Version: 3.2.0

```
chroma.js - JavaScript library for color conversions

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Named colors are taken from X11 Color Names.
http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/#svg-color

@preserve
```

classnames

- Description: A simple utility for conditionally joining classNames together
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/JedWatson/classnames
- Version: 2.5.1

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color-blend

- Description: Blends RGBA colors with different blend modes
- License: MIT
- Homepage: Loilo/color-blend
- Version: 2.0.9

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colorjs.io

- Description: Let's get serious about color
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://colorjs.io
- Version: 0.6.1

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comma-separated-tokens

- Description: Parse and stringify comma-separated tokens
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/comma-separated-tokens
- Version: 2.0.3

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commander

- Description: the complete solution for node.js command-line programs
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/tj/commander.js
- Version: 2.20.3

```
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compute-scroll-into-view

- Description: The engine that powers scroll-into-view-if-needed
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://scroll-into-view.dev
- Version: 3.1.1

```
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cookie-storage

- Description: A Web Storage interface for Cookie
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/bouzuya/cookie-storage
- Version: 5.0.3

```
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crypto-js

- Description: JavaScript library of crypto standards.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://github.com/brix/crypto-js
- Version: 4.2.0

```
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css-color-keywords

- Description: A list of all CSS color keywords.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: sonicdoe/css-color-keywords
- Version: 1.0.0

```
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css-to-react-native

- Description: Convert CSS text to a React Native stylesheet object
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/styled-components/css-to-react-native#readme
- Version: 3.2.0

```
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cssesc

- Description: A JavaScript library for escaping CSS strings and identifiers while generating the shortest possible ASCII-only output.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://mths.be/cssesc
- Version: 3.0.0

csstype

- Description: Strict TypeScript and Flow types for style based on MDN data
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/frenic/csstype
- Version: 3.2.3

```
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ctrl-keys

- Description: A tiny, super fast, typescript library to handle keybindings efficiently.
- License: MIT
- Version: 1.0.6

```
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d3-array

- Description: Array manipulation, ordering, searching, summarizing, etc.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-array/
- Version: 3.2.4

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d3-axis

- Description: Displays automatic reference lines for scales.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-axis/
- Version: 2.1.0

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d3-brush

- Description: Select a one- or two-dimensional region using the mouse or touch.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-brush/
- Version: 2.1.0

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d3-collection

- Description: Handy data structures for elements keyed by string.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-collection/
- Version: 1.0.7

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d3-color

- Description: Color spaces! RGB, HSL, Cubehelix, Lab and HCL (Lch).
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-color/
- Version: 3.1.0

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d3-dispatch

- Description: Register named callbacks and call them with arguments.
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- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-dispatch/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-drag

- Description: Drag and drop SVG, HTML or Canvas using mouse or touch input.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-drag/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-ease

- Description: Easing functions for smooth animation.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-ease/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-force

- Description: Force-directed graph layout using velocity Verlet integration.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-force/
- Version: 3.0.0

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d3-format

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- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-format/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-hierarchy

- Description: Layout algorithms for visualizing hierarchical data.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-hierarchy/
- Version: 3.1.2

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d3-interpolate

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- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-interpolate/
- Version: 2.0.1

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d3-quadtree

- Description: Two-dimensional recursive spatial subdivision.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-quadtree/
- Version: 3.0.1

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d3-scale

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- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-scale/
- Version: 3.3.0

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d3-scale-chromatic

- Description: Sequential, diverging and categorical color schemes.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-scale-chromatic/
- Version: 3.1.0

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↪Schemes

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d3-selection

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- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-selection/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-time

- Description: A calculator for humanity's peculiar conventions of time.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-time/
- Version: 2.1.1

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d3-time-format

- Description: A JavaScript time formatter and parser inspired by strftime and strptime.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-time-format/
- Version: 3.0.0

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d3-timer

- Description: An efficient queue capable of managing thousands of concurrent animations.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-timer/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-transition

- Description: Animated transitions for D3 selections.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-transition/
- Version: 2.0.0

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d3-zoom

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- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://d3js.org/d3-zoom/
- Version: 2.0.0

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dagre

- Description: Graph layout for JavaScript
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/dagrejs/dagre
- Version: 0.8.5

```
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date-bengali-revised

- Description: Revised Bengali Calendar
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/date-bengali-revised
- Version: 2.0.2

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date-chinese

- Description: Chinese Calendar
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/date-chinese
- Version: 2.1.4

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date-easter

- Description: Calculates Easter for a given year
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/date-easter#readme
- Version: 1.0.3

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date-fns

- Description: Modern JavaScript date utility library
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/date-fns/date-fns
- Version: 2.30.0

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date-holidays

- Description: worldwide holidays
- License: (ISC AND CC-BY-3.0)
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/date-holidays
- Version: 3.33.0

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date-holidays-parser

- Description: parser for worldwide holidays
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/date-holidays-parser
- Version: 3.4.7

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debug

- Description: Lightweight debugging utility for Node.js and the browser
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/debug-js/debug

- Version: 4.4.3

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decimal.js-light

- Description: An arbitrary-precision Decimal type for JavaScript.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/MikeMcl/decimal.js-light
- Version: 2.5.1

decode-named-character-reference

- Description: Decode named character references
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/decode-named-character-reference
- Version: 1.3.0

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deepmerge

- Description: A library for deep (recursive) merging of Javascript objects
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/TehShrike/deepmerge
- Version: 4.3.1

dequal

- Description: A tiny (304B to 489B) utility for check for deep equality
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lukeed/dequal
- Version: 2.0.3

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diff

- Description: A JavaScript text diff implementation.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/kpdecker/jsdiff
- Version: 5.2.2

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direction

- Description: Detect directionality: left-to-right, right-to-left, or neutral
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/direction
- Version: 1.0.4

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discontinuous-range

- Description: for adding, subtracting, and indexing discontinuous ranges of numbers
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/dtudury/discontinuous-range
- Version: 1.0.0

```
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dompurify

- Description: DOMPurify is a DOM-only, super-fast, uber-tolerant XSS sanitizer for HTML, MathML and SVG. It runs as JavaScript and works in all modern browsers, as well as in Node.js (via jsdom). DOMPurify is written by security people who have vast background in web attacks and XSS. Fear not.
- License: (MPL-2.0 OR Apache-2.0)
- Homepage: https://github.com/cure53/DOMPurify
- Version: 3.4.12

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earcut

- Description: The fastest and smallest JavaScript polygon triangulation library for your WebGL apps
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/earcut
- Version: 3.0.2

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element-resize-detector

- Description: Resize event emitter for elements.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/wnr/element-resize-detector
- Version: 1.2.4

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es-toolkit

- Description: A state-of-the-art, high-performance JavaScript utility library with a small bundle size and strong type annotations.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://es-toolkit.dev
- Version: 1.45.1

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escape-string-regexp

- Description: Escape RegExp special characters
- License: MIT
- Homepage: sindresorhus/escape-string-regexp
- Version: 4.0.0

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extend

- Description: Port of jQuery.extend for node.js and the browser
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/justmoon/node-extend
- Version: 3.0.2

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fast-deep-equal

- Description: Fast deep equal
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/epoberezkin/fast-deep-equal#readme
- Version: 3.1.3

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fast-json-patch

- Description: Fast implementation of JSON-Patch (RFC-6902) with duplex (observe changes) capabilities
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/Starcounter-Jack/JSON-Patch
- Version: 3.1.1

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fast-png

- Description: PNG image decoder and encoder written entirely in JavaScript
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/image-js/fast-png#readme
- Version: 6.4.0

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fast-uri

- Description: Dependency-free RFC 3986 URI toolbox
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/fastify/fast-uri
- Version: 3.1.4

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fflate

- Description: High performance (de)compression in an 8kB package
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://101arrowz.github.io/fflate
- Version: 0.8.3

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fscreen

- Description: Vendor agnostic access to the fullscreen spec api
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/rafgraph/fscreen#readme
- Version: 1.2.0

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gl-matrix

- Description: Javascript Matrix and Vector library for High Performance WebGL apps
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://glmatrix.net
- Version: 3.4.4

```
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graphlib

- Description: A directed and undirected multi-graph library
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/dagrejs/graphlib
- Version: 2.1.8

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has-flag

- Description: Check if argv has a specific flag
- License: MIT
- Homepage: sindresorhus/has-flag
- Version: 4.0.0

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hash-it

- Description: Hash any object based on its value
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/planttheidea/hash-it#readme
- Version: 5.0.2

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hast-util-whitespace

- Description: hast utility to check if a node is inter-element whitespace
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/hast-util-whitespace
- Version: 2.0.1

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hoist-non-react-statics

- Description: Copies non-react specific statics from a child component to a parent component
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mridgway/hoist-non-react-statics
- Version: 3.3.2

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immer

- Description: Create your next immutable state by mutating the current one
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/immerjs/immer#readme
- Version: 10.2.0

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inline-style-parser

- Description: An inline style parser.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/remarkablemark/inline-style-parser
- Version: 0.1.1

internmap

- Description: Map and Set with automatic key interning
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mbostock/internmap/
- Version: 2.0.3

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intl-tel-input

- Description: A JavaScript plugin for entering and validating international telephone numbers
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://intl-tel-input.com
- Version: 25.15.1

```
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iobuffer

- Description: Read and write binary data on ArrayBuffers
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/image-js/iobuffer#readme
- Version: 5.4.0

```
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is-alphabetical

- Description: Check if a character is alphabetical
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/is-alphabetical
- Version: 1.0.4

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is-alphanumerical

- Description: Check if a character is alphanumerical
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/is-alphanumerical
- Version: 1.0.4

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is-buffer

- Description: Determine if an object is a Buffer
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/feross/is-buffer
- Version: 2.0.5

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is-decimal

- Description: Check if a character is decimal
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/is-decimal
- Version: 1.0.4

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is-hexadecimal

- Description: Check if a character is hexadecimal
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/is-hexadecimal
- Version: 1.0.4

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is-hotkey

- Description: Check whether a browser event matches a hotkey.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ianstormtaylor/is-hotkey
- Version: 0.2.0

is-plain-obj

- Description: Check if a value is a plain object
- License: MIT
- Homepage: sindresorhus/is-plain-obj

- Version: 4.1.0

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is-plain-object

- Description: Returns true if an object was created by the *Object* constructor, or Object.create(null).
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jonschlinkert/is-plain-object
- Version: 5.0.0

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isomorphic-fetch

- Description: Isomorphic WHATWG Fetch API, for Node & Browserify
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/matthew-andrews/isomorphic-fetch/issues
- Version: 3.0.0

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jalaali-js

- Description: Converts Gregorian and Jalaali calendars to each other
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jalaali/jalaali-js
- Version: 1.2.8

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jexl

- Description: Javascript Expression Language: Powerful context-based expression parser and evaluator
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/TomFrost/jexl
- Version: 2.3.0

```
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js-tokens

- Description: A regex that tokenizes JavaScript.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lydell/js-tokens
- Version: 4.0.0

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js-yaml

- Description: YAML 1.2 parser and serializer
- License: MIT
- Homepage: nodeca/js-yaml
- Version: 4.3.0

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jsesc

- Description: Given some data, jsesc returns the shortest possible stringified & ASCII-safe representation of that data.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://mths.be/jsesc
- Version: 3.1.0

json-schema-traverse

- Description: Traverse JSON Schema passing each schema object to callback
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/epoberezkin/json-schema-traverse#readme
- Version: 0.4.1

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json-stringify-pretty-compact

- Description: The best of both *JSON.stringify(obj)* and *JSON.stringify(obj, null, indent)*.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lydell/json-stringify-pretty-compact
- Version: 4.0.0

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jsonata

- Description: JSON query and transformation language
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://jsonata.org/
- Version: 2.2.1

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jspdf

- Description: PDF Document creation from JavaScript
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/parallax/jsPDF
- Version: 4.2.1

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kdbush

- Description: A very fast static 2D index for points based on kd-tree.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mourner/kdbush
- Version: 4.0.2

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keycode

- Description: Convert between keyboard keycodes and keynames and vice versa.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/timoxley/keycode
- Version: 2.2.1

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kleur

- Description: The fastest Node.js library for formatting terminal text with ANSI colors~!
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lukeed/kleur
- Version: 4.1.5

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lodash

- Description: Lodash modular utilities.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://lodash.com/
- Version: 4.18.1

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longest-streak

- Description: Count the longest repeating streak of a character
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/longest-streak
- Version: 2.0.4

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loose-envify

- Description: Fast (and loose) selective *process.env* replacer using js-tokens instead of an AST
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/zertosh/loose-envify
- Version: 1.4.0

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maplibre-gl

- Description: BSD licensed community fork of mapbox-gl, a WebGL interactive maps library
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://maplibre.org/
- Version: 5.21.1

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markdown-table

- Description: Markdown tables
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/markdown-table
- Version: 2.0.0

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mdast-util-definitions

- Description: mdast utility to find definition nodes in a tree
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-definitions
- Version: 5.1.2

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mdast-util-find-and-replace

- Description: mdast utility to find and replace text in a tree
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-find-and-replace
- Version: 1.1.1

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mdast-util-from-markdown

- Description: mdast utility to parse markdown
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-from-markdown
- Version: 1.3.1

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mdast-util-gfm

- Description: mdast extension to parse and serialize GFM (GitHub Flavored Markdown)
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-gfm
- Version: 0.1.2

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mdast-util-gfm-autolink-literal

- Description: mdast extension to parse and serialize GFM autolink literals
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-gfm-autolink-literal
- Version: 0.1.3

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mdast-util-gfm-strikethrough

- Description: mdast extension to parse and serialize GFM strikethrough
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-gfm-strikethrough
- Version: 0.2.3

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mdast-util-gfm-table

- Description: mdast extension to parse and serialize GFM tables
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-gfm-table
- Version: 0.1.6

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mdast-util-gfm-task-list-item

- Description: mdast extension to parse and serialize GFM task list items
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-gfm-task-list-item
- Version: 0.1.6

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mdast-util-to-hast

- Description: mdast utility to transform to hast
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-to-hast
- Version: 12.3.0

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mdast-util-to-markdown

- Description: mdast utility to serialize markdown
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-to-markdown

- Version: 0.6.5

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mdast-util-to-string

- Description: mdast utility to get the plain text content of a node
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/mdast-util-to-string
- Version: 2.0.0

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memoize-one

- Description: A memoization library which only remembers the latest invocation
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/alexreardon/memoize-one
- Version: 6.0.0

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micromark

- Description: small commonmark compliant markdown parser with positional info and concrete tokens
- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark
- Version: 2.11.4

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micromark-extension-gfm

- Description: micromark extension to support GFM (GitHub Flavored Markdown)
- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark-extension-gfm
- Version: 0.3.3

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micromark-extension-gfm-autolink-literal

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- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark-extension-gfm-autolink-literal
- Version: 0.5.7

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micromark-extension-gfm-strikethrough

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- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark-extension-gfm-strikethrough
- Version: 0.6.5

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micromark-extension-gfm-table

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- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark-extension-gfm-table
- Version: 0.4.3

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micromark-extension-gfm-tagfilter

- Description: micromark extension to support GFM tagfilter
- License: MIT
- Homepage: micromark/micromark-extension-gfm-tagfilter
- Version: 0.3.0

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micromark-util-character

- Description: micromark utility to handle character codes
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-character
- Version: 1.2.0

micromark-util-decode-numeric-character-reference

- Description: micromark utility to decode numeric character references
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-decode-numeric-character-reference
- Version: 1.1.0

micromark-util-decode-string

- Description: micromark utility to decode markdown strings
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-decode-string
- Version: 1.1.0

micromark-util-encode

- Description: micromark utility to encode dangerous html characters
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-encode
- Version: 1.1.0

micromark-util-normalize-identifier

- Description: micromark utility normalize identifiers (as found in references, definitions)
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-normalize-identifier
- Version: 1.1.0

micromark-util-sanitize-uri

- Description: micromark utility to sanitize urls
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-sanitize-uri
- Version: 1.2.0

micromark-util-symbol

- Description: micromark utility with symbols
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-symbol
- Version: 1.1.0

micromark-util-types

- Description: micromark utility with a couple of typescript types
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromark/micromark/tree/main/packages/micromark-util-types
- Version: 1.1.0

minimist

- Description: parse argument options
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/minimistjs/minimist
- Version: 1.2.8

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moment

- Description: Parse, validate, manipulate, and display dates
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://momentjs.com
- Version: 2.30.1

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moment-timezone

- Description: Parse and display moments in any timezone.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://momentjs.com/timezone/
- Version: 0.5.48

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moo

- Description: Optimised tokenizer/lexer generator! 🔥 Much performance. Moo!
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/tjvr/moo
- Version: 0.5.3

```
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mri

- Description: Quickly scan for CLI flags and arguments
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lukeed/mri
- Version: 1.2.0

ms

- Description: Tiny millisecond conversion utility
- License: MIT
- Homepage: vercel/ms
- Version: 2.1.3

murmurhash-js

- Description: Native JS murmur hash implementation
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/mikolalysenko/murmurhash-js
- Version: 1.0.0

nearley

- Description: Simple, fast, powerful parser toolkit for JavaScript.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/hardmath123/nearley
- Version: 2.20.1

```
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node-fetch

- Description: A light-weight module that brings window.fetch to node.js
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/bitinn/node-fetch
- Version: 2.7.0

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numbro

- Description: Format and manipulate numbers.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://numbrojs.com
- Version: 2.5.0

```
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numeral

- Description: Format and manipulate numbers.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://numeraljs.com
- Version: 2.0.6

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object-assign

- Description: ES2015 *Object.assign()* ponyfill
- License: MIT
- Homepage: sindresorhus/object-assign
- Version: 4.1.1

```
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pako

- Description: zlib port to javascript - fast, modularized, with browser support
- License: (MIT AND Zlib)
- Homepage: nodeca/pako
- Version: 2.1.0

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parse-entities

- Description: Parse HTML character references: fast, spec-compliant, positional information
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/parse-entities
- Version: 2.0.0

```
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pbf

- Description: a low-level, lightweight protocol buffers implementation in JavaScript
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/pbf
- Version: 4.0.1

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picocolors

- Description: The tiniest and the fastest library for terminal output formatting with ANSI colors
- License: ISC
- Homepage: alexeyraspopov/picocolors
- Version: 1.1.1

```
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picomatch

- Description: Blazing fast and accurate glob matcher written in JavaScript, with no dependencies and full support for standard and extended Bash glob features, including braces, extglobs, POSIX brackets, and regular expressions.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/micromatch/picomatch
- Version: 4.0.4

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postcss-value-parser

- Description: Transforms css values and at-rule params into the tree
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/TrySound/postcss-value-parser
- Version: 4.2.0

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potpack

- Description: A tiny library for packing 2D rectangles (for sprite layouts)
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://mapbox.github.io/potpack/
- Version: 2.1.0

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prepin

- Description: An in-place pre-processor for javascript files using C style pre-compile syntax to compose custom builds from npm-packages
- License: Unlicense
- Homepage: https://github.com/commenthol/prepin#readme
- Version: 1.0.3

prop-types

- Description: Runtime type checking for React props and similar objects.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://facebook.github.io/react/
- Version: 15.8.1

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property-information

- Description: Info on the properties and attributes of the web platform
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/property-information
- Version: 6.5.0

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protocol-buffers-schema

- Description: No nonsense protocol buffers schema parser written in Javascript
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/mafintosh/protocol-buffers-schema
- Version: 3.6.1

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punycode

- Description: A robust Punycode converter that fully complies to RFC 3492 and RFC 5891, and works on nearly all JavaScript platforms.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://mths.be/punycode
- Version: 2.3.1

quickselect

- Description: A tiny and fast selection algorithm in JavaScript.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: github:mourner/quickselect
- Version: 3.0.0

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railroad-diagrams

- Description: A small JS+SVG library for drawing railroad syntax diagrams.
- License: CC0-1.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/tabatkins/railroad-diagrams
- Version: 1.0.0

randexp

- Description: Create random strings that match a given regular expression.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://fent.github.io/randexp.js/
- Version: 0.4.6

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react

- Description: React is a JavaScript library for building user interfaces.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://reactjs.org/
- Version: 18.3.1

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react-datepicker

- Description: A simple and reusable datepicker component for React
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/Hacker0x01/react-datepicker
- Version: 4.25.0

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react-dom

- Description: React package for working with the DOM.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://reactjs.org/
- Version: 18.3.1

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react-fast-compare

- Description: Fastest deep equal comparison for React. Great for React.memo & shouldComponentUpdate. Also really fast general-purpose deep comparison.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/FormidableLabs/react-fast-compare
- Version: 3.2.2

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react-full-screen

- Description: Component and Hook for handling full screen components
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/snakesilk/react-fullscreen
- Version: 1.1.1

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react-is

- Description: Brand checking of React Elements.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://reactjs.org/
- Version: 16.13.1

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react-markdown

- Description: React component to render markdown
- License: MIT
- Homepage: remarkjs/react-markdown
- Version: 8.0.7

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react-onclickoutside

- Description: An onClickOutside wrapper for React components
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/Pomax/react-onclickoutside
- Version: 6.13.2

```
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react-popper

- Description: Official library to use Popper on React projects
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://popper.js.org/react-popper
- Version: 2.3.0

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react-redux

- Description: Official React bindings for Redux
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/reduxjs/react-redux
- Version: 9.3.0

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react-resize-detector

- Description: React resize detector
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/maslianok/react-resize-detector
- Version: 12.3.0

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redux

- Description: Predictable state container for JavaScript apps
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://redux.js.org
- Version: 5.0.1

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redux-thunk

- Description: Thunk middleware for Redux.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/reduxjs/redux-thunk
- Version: 3.1.0

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remark-gfm

- Description: remark plugin to support GFM (autolink literals, strikethrough, tables, tasklists)
- License: MIT
- Homepage: remarkjs/remark-gfm
- Version: 1.0.0

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remark-parse

- Description: remark plugin to add support for parsing markdown input
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://remark.js.org
- Version: 10.0.2

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remark-rehype

- Description: remark plugin that turns markdown into HTML to support rehype
- License: MIT
- Homepage: remarkjs/remark-rehype
- Version: 10.1.0

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repeat-string

- Description: Repeat the given string n times. Fastest implementation for repeating a string.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jonschlinkert/repeat-string
- Version: 1.6.1

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require-from-string

- Description: Require module from string
- License: MIT
- Homepage: floatdrop/require-from-string
- Version: 2.0.2

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reselect

- Description: Selectors for Redux.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/reduxjs/reselect
- Version: 5.2.0

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resize-observer-polyfill

- Description: A polyfill for the Resize Observer API
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/que-etc/resize-observer-polyfill
- Version: 1.5.1

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resolve-protobuf-schema

- Description: Read a protobuf schema from the disk, parse it and resolve all imports
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/mafintosh/resolve-protobuf-schema
- Version: 2.1.0

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ret

- Description: Tokenizes a string that represents a regular expression.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/fent/ret.js
- Version: 0.1.15

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rw

- Description: Now stdin and stdout are files.
- License: BSD-3-Clause
- Homepage: https://github.com/mbostock/rw

- Version: 1.3.3

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rxjs

- Description: Reactive Extensions for modern JavaScript
- License: Apache-2.0
- Homepage: https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxJS
- Version: 5.5.12

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```

sade

- Description: Smooth (CLI) operator
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lukeed/sade
- Version: 1.8.1

```
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scheduler

- Description: Cooperative scheduler for the browser environment.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://reactjs.org/
- Version: 0.23.2

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scriptjs

- Description: Asyncronous JavaScript loader and dependency manager
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ded/script.js
- Version: 2.5.9

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scroll-into-view-if-needed

- Description: Ponyfill for upcoming Element.scrollIntoView() APIs like scrollMode: if-needed, behavior: smooth and block: center
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://scroll-into-view.dev
- Version: 3.1.0

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set-cookie-parser

- Description: Parses set-cookie headers into objects
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/nfriedly/set-cookie-parser
- Version: 2.7.2

```
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shallowequal

- Description: Like lodash isEqualWith but for shallow equal.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: dashed/shallowequal
- Version: 1.1.0

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slate

- Description: A completely customizable framework for building rich text editors.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ianstormtaylor/slate
- Version: 0.112.0

slate-dom

- Description: Tools for building completely customizable richtext editors with React.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ianstormtaylor/slate
- Version: 0.112.2

slate-react

- Description: Tools for building completely customizable richtext editors with React.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/ianstormtaylor/slate
- Version: 0.112.1

space-separated-tokens

- Description: Parse and stringify space separated tokens
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/space-separated-tokens
- Version: 2.0.2

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string-format-obj

- Description: Replace tokens from a string with values of an object
- License: MIT
- Homepage: stephenplusplus/string-format-obj
- Version: 1.1.1

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style-to-object

- Description: Converts inline style to object.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/remarkablemark/style-to-object
- Version: 0.4.4

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styled-components

- Description: Visual primitives for the component age. Use the best bits of ES6 and CSS to style your apps without stress
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://styled-components.com
- Version: 5.3.11

supercluster

- Description: A very fast geospatial point clustering library.
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mapbox/supercluster
- Version: 8.0.1

```
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supports-color

- Description: Detect whether a terminal supports color
- License: MIT
- Homepage: chalk/supports-color
- Version: 7.2.0

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symbol-observable

- Description: Symbol.observable ponyfill
- License: MIT
- Homepage: blesh/symbol-observable
- Version: 1.0.1

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temporal-polyfill

- Description: A spec-compliant Temporal JavaScript polyfill in 16kb
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/fullcalendar/temporal
- Version: 0.1.1

temporal-spec

- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/fullcalendar/temporal
- Version: 0.1.0

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tiny-invariant

- Description: A tiny invariant function
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/alexreardon/tiny-invariant
- Version: 1.3.1

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tiny-warning

- Description: A tiny warning function
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/alexreardon/tiny-warning
- Version: 1.0.3

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tinycolor2

- Description: Fast Color Parsing and Manipulation
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/bgrins/TinyColor
- Version: 1.6.0

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tinyqueue

- Description: The smallest and simplest JavaScript priority queue
- License: ISC
- Homepage: https://github.com/mourner/tinyqueue
- Version: 3.0.0

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tr46

- Description: An implementation of the Unicode UTS #46: Unicode IDNA Compatibility Processing
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/jsdom/tr46
- Version: 5.1.1

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trim-lines

- Description: Remove spaces and tabs around line-breaks
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/trim-lines
- Version: 3.0.1

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trough

- Description: *trough* is middleware
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/trough
- Version: 2.2.0

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tslib

- Description: Runtime library for TypeScript helper functions
- License: 0BSD
- Homepage: https://www.typescriptlang.org/
- Version: 2.8.1

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undici-types

- Description: A stand-alone types package for Undici
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://undici.nodejs.org
- Version: 8.3.0

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unified

- Description: Interface for parsing, inspecting, transforming, and serializing content through syntax trees
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://unifiedjs.com
- Version: 10.1.2

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unist-util-generated

- Description: unist utility to check if a node is generated
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-generated
- Version: 2.0.1

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unist-util-is

- Description: unist utility to check if a node passes a test
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-is
- Version: 4.1.0

```
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```

unist-util-position

- Description: unist utility to get the position of a node
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-position
- Version: 4.0.4

```
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unist-util-stringify-position

- Description: unist utility to serialize a node, position, or point as a human readable location
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-stringify-position
- Version: 3.0.3

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unist-util-visit

- Description: unist utility to visit nodes
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-visit
- Version: 4.1.2

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unist-util-visit-parents

- Description: unist utility to recursively walk over nodes, with ancestral information
- License: MIT
- Homepage: syntax-tree/unist-util-visit-parents
- Version: 5.1.3

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uplot

- Description: A small, fast chart for time series, lines, areas, ohlc & bars
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/leeoniya/uPlot#readme
- Version: 1.6.32

```
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uplot-react

- Description: React wrapper for uPlot that allows you to work with charts declaratively inside your favorite framework
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/skalinichev/uplot-wrappers#readme
- Version: 1.2.4

```
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use-deep-compare

- Description: React hooks, except using deep comparison on the inputs, not reference equality
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/sandiiarov/use-deep-compare
- Version: 1.3.0

```
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```

use-sync-external-store

- Description: Backwards compatible shim for React's useSyncExternalStore. Works with any React that supports hooks.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/facebook/react
- Version: 1.6.0

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use-typed-event-listener

- Description: React Hook for DOM event listeners with TypeScript supported
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/foray1010/use-typed-event-listener
- Version: 3.0.0

```
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uuid-v4

- Description: A simple v4 UUID generator
- License: See LICENSE file
- Version: 0.1.0

uvu

- Description: uvu is an extremely fast and lightweight test runner for Node.js and the browser
- License: MIT
- Homepage: lukeed/uvu
- Version: 0.5.6

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vfile

- Description: Virtual file format for text processing
- License: MIT
- Homepage: vfile/vfile
- Version: 5.3.7

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vfile-message

- Description: vfile utility to create a virtual message
- License: MIT
- Homepage: vfile/vfile-message
- Version: 3.1.4

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warning

- Description: A mirror of Facebook's Warning
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/BerkeleyTrue/warning
- Version: 4.0.3

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webidl-conversions

- Description: Implements the WebIDL algorithms for converting to and from JavaScript values
- License: BSD-2-Clause
- Homepage: jsdom/webidl-conversions
- Version: 7.0.0

```
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whatwg-fetch

- Description: A window.fetch polyfill.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: github/fetch
- Version: 3.6.20

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whatwg-url

- Description: An implementation of the WHATWG URL Standard's URL API and parsing machinery
- License: MIT
- Homepage: jsdom/whatwg-url
- Version: 14.2.0

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xmlserializer

- Description: Serializes a document to XML/XHTML
- License: MIT
- Homepage: http://github.com/cburgmer/xmlserializer
- Version: 0.6.1

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xpath

- Description: DOM 3 XPath implemention and helper for node.js.
- License: MIT
- Homepage: https://github.com/goto100/xpath
- Version: 0.0.32

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zwitch

- Description: Handle values based on a property
- License: MIT
- Homepage: wooorm/zwitch
- Version: 1.0.5

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CHAPTER

FOURTEEN

ARCHIVES

14.1 Migrate from TrackMe V1 to TrackMe V2

Warning

Archived content - Migration from TrackMe V1 is no longer supported

This page is kept for knowledge and reference purposes only. Migrating from TrackMe V1 to TrackMe V2 is no longer actively supported. If you are still running TrackMe V1, please contact us at contact@trackme-solutions.com for guidance on upgrading to the latest version of TrackMe.

14.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this page is to provide a path for existing users of TrackMe V1 to migrate to TrackMe V2, as easily as possible.

Hint

About configuration losses, interruption of service and efforts

- We appreciate many fellow TrackMe V1 users invested time and efforts in fine tuning the many various configuration items in TrackMe V1
- In many cases, TrackMe became a central tool, providing deep visibility and efficient monitoring capabilities
- Although the migration requires manual operations, there is a limited amount of efforts needed for TrackMe V2 to be operation and replacing your previous deployment
- However, during this phase, existing monitoring operations will stop, until your new TrackMe V2 deployment is operational
- Review this migration manual, performing planning and backups, and upgrade peacefully
- If you missed something, you can always retrieve these information from summary events, TrackMe backups or file backups

Top information

- You **cannot** run both TrackMe V1 and V2 on the same Splunk instance / SHC
- When the application is upgraded, it replaces V1 entirely, all configuration, settings are permanently lost (apart from TrackMe and third party backups)
- **Prior to the migration** you must follow this documentation if you wish to migrate existing settings and rules

- **If for some reasons** you didn't read this documentation **before** (sic), you still can recover information from TrackMe's summary events and backups
- The documentation cannot cover every subtitle of potential customizations of TrackMe, you may need to adapt some of these to your own context

TrackMe V2 is deeply different from TrackMe V1 in all means, TrackMe V2 notably introduces a brand new key concept of Virtual Tenants which slightly influences the migration path.

Due to the highly flexible nature of TrackMe V2, there are various design questions that could be taken into account, the present document describes the general migration path and options.

Migrating or restarting from scratch?

Depending on your context, both approaches can make sense, in short:

- Starting from scratch has the advantage of starting fully clean, without taking any risks of leverage obsolete rules or settings which you could improve today
- You can directly leverage the many powerful advantages of TrackMe V2, including designing Virtual Tenants for instance, for a better experience and value
- On the opposite, you may have spent time and efforts in qualifying topics like entities priorities, it is fully understandable that you would want to migrate these settings

The migration path is in reality doing a little bit of both Worlds, you can decide at any step what makes the most sense in your context, and selectively import settings from your TrackMe V1 deployment.

14.1.2 Planning the migration

Not all users are equal in term when it comes to the level of access, Splunk Enterprise users have full backend accesses, while users in Splunk Cloud have much more limitations.

In short, the migration from an existing deployment of TrackMe V1 can be summarised as:

- Performing backups prior to the migration (KVstore backups and file-system level backups)
- Auditing local knowledge objects and customisations
- Allowing a maintenance window for the operation, if you are relying on TrackMe V1 in a Production context, no alerts will be available as long as the migration and configuration is not terminated
- Performing the application upgrade from V1 to V2
- Creating at least one TrackMe V2 Virtual Tenant to replace the migrated TrackMe V1 deployment
- Creating Hybrid Trackers, discover and perform the basis setup
- Import target key configuration items, such as entities priority or custom threshold policies
- Creating additional Knowledge Objects, such as TrackMe alerts or Elastic Sources, etc

14.1.3 Prior to the migration: Performing backups and exports

file-system level backup (For Splunk Enterprise)

Splunk Cloud users

- If you are a Splunk Cloud user, you can ignore this step
- Performing backup here is only for Splunk on-premise users, and a simple additional safety before proceding to an upgrade as a generic recommendation

It is recommended to perform a full backup of the TrackMe application root directory prior to the upgrade.

In a basic way, this means creating a compressed archive of the existing root directory:

```
cd /opt/splunk/etc/apps
tar -czf <target_path>/trackme_v1_backup_DDMMYYYY.tgz trackme
```

TrackMe KVstores backup

TrackMe backups

- While you wouldn't be able to restore directly the V1 backups into TrackMe V2, these provides means to retrieve and access any useful settings of TrackMe
- For instance, if you later on realise that you have created some specific content such as Elastic Sources, block lists, tags and so forth, these information can be retrieved from the JSON files contained in the backup archive

TrackMe V1 has a concept of a backup job which targets its own KVstore collections, this job is by default executed once per day and stores backup archives locally on the search head.

You can ensure that this process is functional, and run an immediate backup job prior to the migration.

In TrackMe V1, this scheduled report is named:

```
TrackMe - Backup KVstore collections and purge older backup files.
```

You can manually run this job to ensure a backup will be taken prior to the upgrade.

Auditing TrackMe V1 objects

TrackMe V1 has 3 main types of components:

- Data sources tracking
- Data hosts tracking
- Metric hosts tracking

As part of its normal activity, TrackMe V1 generates summary events which contain the essential entity information, such as the priority of their monitor status.

There are various additional TrackMe V1 features which you may have used, mostly:

- Elastic Sources, either shared or dedicated
- Allow and block lists, which are specific collections for each component
- Data sampling custom rules
- Tag policies
- TrackMe alerts

Use the following search to detect which KVstore collections have actual records, you can ignore empty collections:

Notes:

- run this search **prior** to the migration, if TrackMe was upgraded already, this is too late so you can ignore these steps
- ignore empty collections
- some of the KVstore collections have generated and/or dynamic content, this is not relevant for the purpose of the migration

- for each of the collection resulting from the following search, you can manually copy the collection in a CSV file for the ease of re-creation and/or re-applying some of steps

```
| rest splunk_server=local /services/server/introspection/kvstore/collectionstats
| mvexpand data
| spath input=data
| rex field=ns "(?<app>.*)\.(?<collection>.*)"
| stats first(count) as count by app, collection
| where app="trackme" AND count>0
| where NOT collection in ("kv_trackme_alerts_ack", "kv_trackme_audit_changes",
↪"kv_trackme_backup_archives_info", "kv_trackme_data_sampling",
↪"kv_trackme_maintenance_mode", "kv_trackme_objects_summary",
↪"kv_trackme_summary_investigator_volume_outliers")
| rex field=collection "^kv_(?<transforms_definition>.*)"
| fields app collection transforms_definition count
```

TrackMe Collections CSV export

BEFORE TrackMe is upgraded, the easiest and simplest procedure is to manually export the principal collections into CSV lookups, which will be used to restore main configuration items.

These steps need to be taken prior to the migration, once upgraded the original TrackMe V1 collections will not exist anymore and therefore their content wilk has been deleted automatically.

Allow lists & block lists

- TrackMe V2 handles concepts of allow lists & block lists in a fundamentally different fashion, as of now, these cannot be migrated and need to be replayed if necessary

Splunk Cloud

- Splunk Cloud will normally preserve CSV lookup files created prior to the migration (unless for some technical reasons, the app is uninstalled at some points)
- As an additional measure of safety, you can as well download the CSV lookups out of Splunk when performing the following steps

Hint

Empty collections:

- If any of the following collection is empty, you can safety ignore its export and associated restoration

Proceed as follows:

Export Data Sources collection

```
| inputlookup trackme_data_source_monitoring | eval keyid=_key
| eval object=coalesce(data_name, data_host, metric_host)
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_data_source_monitoring.csv
```

Export Data Hosts collection

```
| inputlookup trackme_host_monitoring | eval keyid=_key
| eval object=coalesce(data_name, data_host, metric_host)
| eval object="key:host|" . lower(object)
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_host_monitoring.csv
```

Export Metric Hosts collection

```
| inputlookup trackme_metric_host_monitoring | eval keyid=_key
| eval object=coalesce(data_name, data_host, metric_host)
| eval object="key:host|" . lower(object)
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_metric_host_monitoring.csv
```

Export Shared Elastic Sources collection

Elastic Shared

- In TrackMe V1, Elastic Shared sources were sharing the time range period with the scheduled period of the Elastic tracker
- In TrackMe V2, the period is properly retrieved and applied by the backend responsible from spawning the searches, the following sets to a default of -4h/+4h to allow the transition
- Review the Elastic records, adapt the earliest/latest if necessary, and make sure the index and sourcetype fields are set to useful values (which do not have to be real indexes/sourcetypes)
- Several fields have been renamed, make sure to properly execute the following export statement

```
| inputlookup trackme_elastic_sources
| rename data_name as object, elastic_data_index as elastic_index,␣
↪elastic_data_sourcetype as elastic_sourcetype
| eval earliest="-4h", latest="+4h"
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_elastic_sources_shared.csv
```

Export Dedicated Elastic Sources collection

Elastic Dedicated

- Elastic Dedicated cannot be migrated from V1 to V2, the trackers have to be re-created from TrackMe V2
- However, you can export the V1 collection records to support the re-creation in the further steps

```
| inputlookup trackme_elastic_sources_dedicated | eval keyid=_key
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_elastic_sources_dedicated.csv
```

Export Data Sampling custom rules

```
| inputlookup trackme_data_sampling_custom_models | eval keyid=_key
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_data_sampling_custom_models.csv
```

Export Lagging policies for Data Sources & Hosts

```
| inputlookup trackme_custom_lagging_definition | eval keyid=_key
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_custom_lagging_definition.csv
```

Export Lagging policies for Metric Hosts

```
| inputlookup trackme_metric_lagging_definition | eval keyid=_key
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_metric_lagging_definition.csv
```

Export tag policies

```
| inputlookup trackme_tags_policies | eval keyid=_key
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_tags_policies.csv
```

Export Logical groups

```
| inputlookup trackme_logical_group | eval keyid=_key
| eval object_group_members=lower(mvjoin(object_group_members, "|"))
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_logical_group.csv
```

14.1.4 Upgrading to TrackMe V2

Upgrade the application

Once you are ready to migrate, perform the application upgrade as usually:

- If running Splunk Enterprise in a standalone instance, you can either upgrade through Splunk Web, or manually by extracting the compressed tarball archive, in both cases, make sure to restart Splunk post-upgrade
- If running Splunk Enterprise in a Search Head Cluster, extract TrackMe V2 to the SHC deployer, publish the bundle and wait for the Rolling Restart to complete
- If you are a Splunk Cloud Victoria user, you can upgrade to TrackMe V2 through Splunk Cloud self-services
- If you are a Splunk Cloud user on any other flavour, request the application upgrade to Cloud Operations

What will happen once TrackMe was upgraded?

- TrackMe V2 will be mostly fully virgin, the Virtual Tenants wizard will propose you to guide you through the creation of your first tenant
- Previously defined KVstore do not exist anymore, their content is now lost, this will be the case for almost all KVstore collections
- There are no more entities monitored yet
- There are no more active alerts

Create your first Virtual Tenant

Designing Virtual Tenants

Foundation Edition trial

- The Foundation Edition trial is restricted to three Virtual Tenants
- The Full Registered Edition allows to create an unlimited number of tenants

A new key concept in TrackMe V2 consists in the Virtual Tenants feature, depending on your context, Virtual Tenants allow you to:

- Dedicate entire virtual instances of TrackMe depending on your needs (think about departments, technologies, companies, teams, etc…)
- Scale by scoping Virtual Tenants to reasonable volumes of entities (customers rarely have 10,000 or 20,000 forwarders without any form of convention, context or regions!)
- And many more

For the purposes of the migration, this present documentation assumes the creation of a single Virtual Tenant which replaces your previous existing TrackMe V1 deployment.

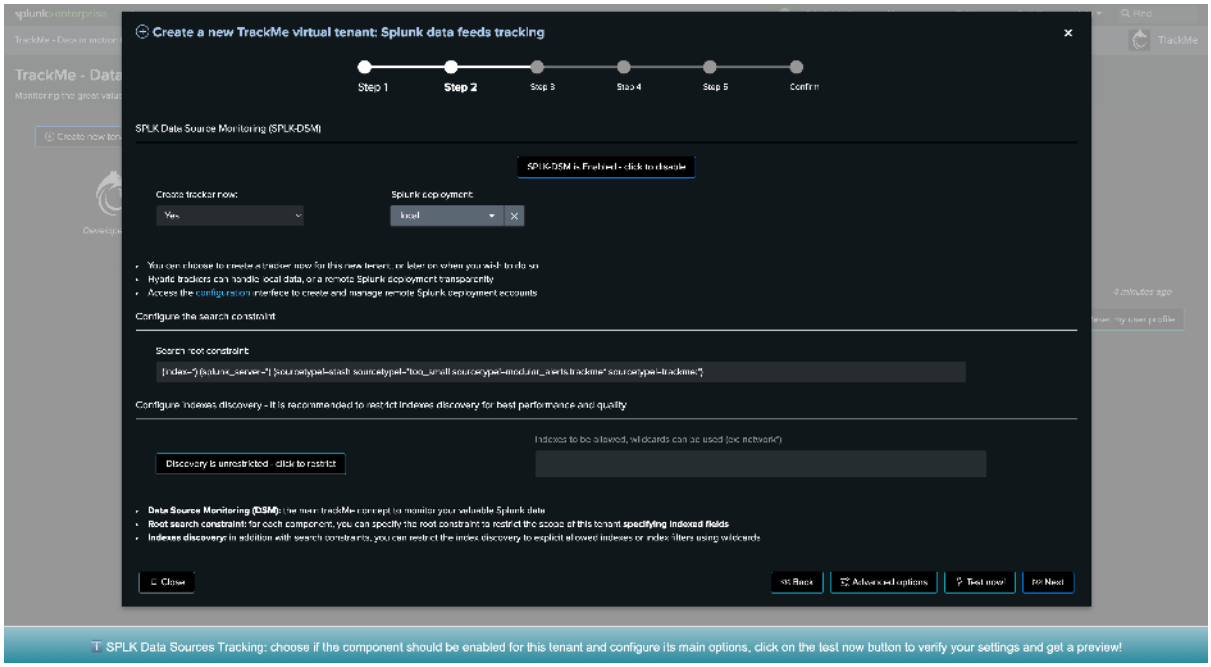
However, keep in mind that Virtual Tenants provide a key concept to address many various use cases with minimal levels of design.

For more details about the creation of Virtual Tenants for Splunk feeds tracking, see *Creating a tenant*

Use the wizard to create your new Virtual Tenant

Following the wizard and creation your first Virtual Tenant, you can define various options at the wizard phase, you can for instance:

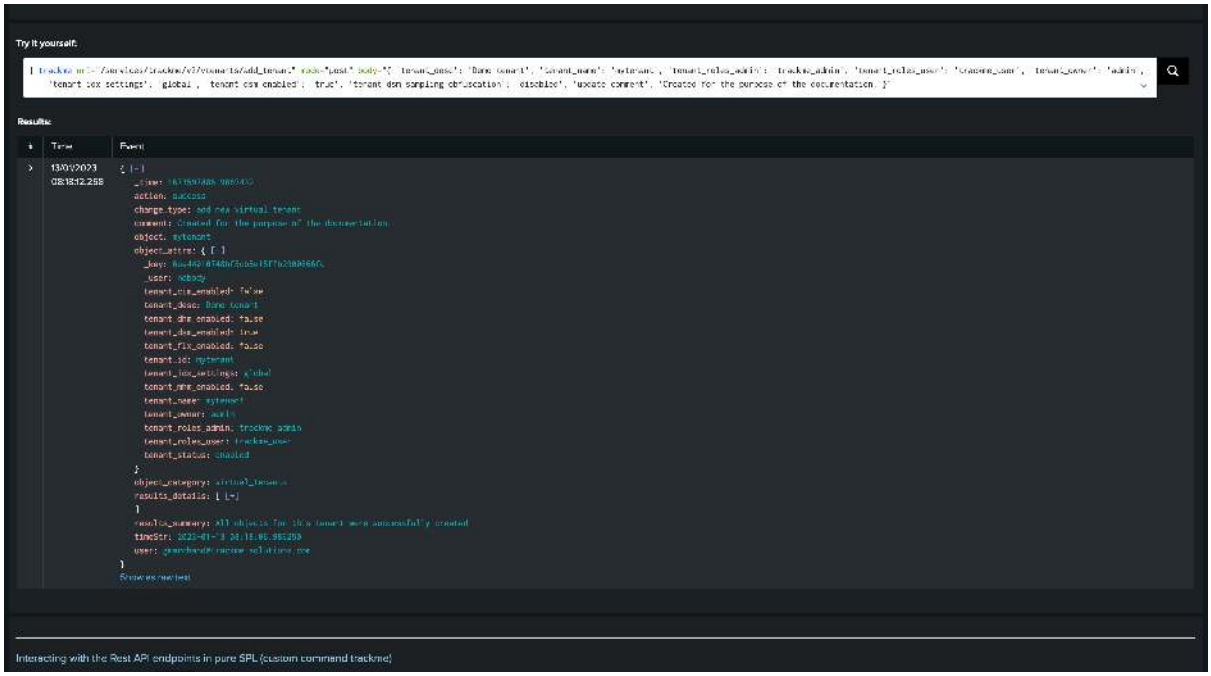
- Create a tenant with no trackers at all, then create your own Hybrid Trackers after through the wizard
- Create a tenant with trackers to be created at the stage of the Virtual tenant creation
- Choose settings such as target for indexers, ownership and RBAC



Create a new Virtual Tenant in command line, with no trackers

In TrackMe, go in a Search, and run the following command:

```
| trackme url="/services/trackme/v2/vtenants/add_tenant" mode="post" body="{\
↪"tenant_desc\":\"Splunk Feeds tracking\",\"tenant_name\":\"splk-feeds-tracking\",
↪\"tenant_roles_admin\":[\"trackme_admin\"],\"tenant_roles_user\":[\"trackme_user\
↪"],\"tenant_owner\":\"admin\",\"tenant_idx_settings\":\"global\",\
↪"tenant_dsm_enabled\":true,\"tenant_dsm_sampling_obfuscation\":\"disabled\",\
↪"tenant_dhm_enabled\":true,\"tenant_dhm_alerting_policy\":\"track_per_host\",\
↪"tenant_mhm_enabled\":true}"
```



There are many more options available through the REST API, for more information see: *REST API reference*

Create Hybrid Trackers

BEFORE restoring any parameters from TrackMe V1, ensure that you have create relevant Hybrid Trackers and started to discover and maintain entities in your brand new TrackMe V2 deployment.

For more information about how to create Hybrid Trackers, see: *Hybrid trackers*

Restore priorities, monitored state and other main settings

In most of the use cases, there are two first pieces of information that you will want to restore regarding previously known entities.

Component splk-dsm (previously called Data Source Monitoring)

For the purpose of the documentation, and if you have not exported the collection prior to the upgrade, you can still use the summary data to generate the latest known information:

Ignore this if you performed exports prior to the migration

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=stash source="current_state_tracking:data_source"
| stats latest(priority) as priority, latest(data_monitored_state) as␣
↪monitored_state by key, object
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_data_source_monitoring.csv
```

Apply:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking | eval keyid=_key
| lookup trackme_v1_trackme_data_source_monitoring.csv object OUTPUT␣
↪data_max_lag_allowed as previous_data_max_lag_allowed, priority as␣
↪previous_priority, data_monitored_state as previous_monitored_state,␣
↪data_monitoring_wdays as previous_data_monitoring_wdays,␣
↪data_override_lagging_class as previous_data_override_lagging_class,␣
↪min_dcount_host as previous_min_dcount_host
| eval data_max_delay_allowed=coalesce(previous_data_max_lag_allowed,␣
↪data_max_delay_allowed)
| eval data_max_lag_allowed=coalesce(previous_data_max_lag_allowed,␣
↪data_max_lag_allowed)
| eval priority=coalesce(previous_priority, priority),␣
↪monitored_state=coalesce(previous_monitored_state, monitored_state)
| eval data_monitoring_wdays=coalesce(previous_data_monitoring_wdays,␣
↪data_monitoring_wdays),␣
↪data_override_lagging_class=coalesce(previous_data_override_lagging_class,␣
↪data_override_lagging_class), min_dcount_host=coalesce(previous_min_dcount_host,␣
↪min_dcount_host)
| outputlookup trackme_dsm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking append=t key_field=keyid
```

Component splk-dhm (previously called Data Host Monitoring)

For the purpose of the documentation, and if you have not exported the collection prior to the upgrade, you can still use the summary data to generate the latest known information:

Ignore this if you performed exports prior to the migration

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=stash source="current_state_tracking:data_host"
| stats latest(priority) as priority, latest(data_monitored_state) as␣
↪monitored_state by key, object
| eval object=lower(object)
| eval object="key:host|" . lower(object)
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_host_monitoring.csv
```

Apply:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_dhm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking | eval keyid=_key
| lookup trackme_v1_trackme_host_monitoring.csv object OUTPUT data_max_lag_allowed␣
↪as previous_data_max_lag_allowed, priority as previous_priority,␣
↪data_monitored_state as previous_monitored_state, data_monitoring_wdays as␣
↪previous_data_monitoring_wdays, data_override_lagging_class as␣
↪previous_data_override_lagging_class, data_host_alerting_policy as␣
↪previous_splk_dhm_alerting_policy
| eval data_max_delay_allowed=coalesce(previous_data_max_lag_allowed,␣
↪data_max_delay_allowed)
| eval data_max_lag_allowed=coalesce(previous_data_max_lag_allowed,␣
↪data_max_lag_allowed)
| eval priority=coalesce(previous_priority, priority),␣
↪monitored_state=coalesce(previous_monitored_state, monitored_state)
| eval data_monitoring_wdays=coalesce(previous_data_monitoring_wdays,␣
```

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```
↪data_monitoring_wdays),␣
↪data_override_lagging_class=coalesce(previous_data_override_lagging_class,␣
↪data_override_lagging_class)
| eval splk_dhm_alerting_policy=coalesce(previous_splk_dhm_alerting_policy,␣
↪splk_dhm_alerting_policy)
| outputlookup trackme_dhm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking append=t key_field=keyid
```

Push expected hosts

- You can push expected hosts from a third party lookup (such as a CMDB or the export of TrackMe V1)
- This way, if you have hosts which are not active yet, TrackMe will automatically take these into account, and update their status as soon as they are active
- See: *Expected sources & hosts — in depth*

Component splk-mhm (previously called Metric Host Monitoring)

For the purpose of the documentation, and if you have not exported the collection prior to the upgrade, you can still use the summary data to generate the latest known information:

Ignore this if you performed exports prior to the migration

```
index=trackme_summary sourcetype=stash source="current_state_tracking:metric_host"
| stats latest(priority) as priority, latest(metric_monitored_state) as␣
↪monitored_state by key, object
| eval object="key:host|" . lower(object)
| outputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_metric_host_monitoring.csv
```

Apply:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_mhm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking | eval keyid=_key
| lookup trackme_v1_trackme_metric_host_monitoring.csv object OUTPUT priority as␣
↪previous_priority, metric_monitored_state as previous_monitored_state
| eval priority=coalesce(previous_priority, priority),␣
↪monitored_state=coalesce(previous_monitored_state, monitored_state)
| outputlookup trackme_mhm_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking append=t key_field=keyid
```

Restore lagging policies for splk-dsm/splk-dhm

If you had created lagging policies in TrackMe V1 for splk-dsm/splk-dhm, these records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_custom_lagging_definition, transforms: trackme_custom_lagging_definition

You can restore the policies from an export made previously:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created
- TrackMe V2 has an additional concept in the lagging policies where delay and lag are stored independently
- For the purpose of the migration, we will apply the V1 value in both cases
- You can later modify these values if needed in TrackMe V2

Apply:

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_custom_lagging_definition.csv
| eval value_delay=value, value_lag=value
| outputlookup trackme_common_lagging_classes_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Restore lagging policies for splk-mhm

If you had created lagging policies in TrackMe V1 for splk-mhm, these records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_custom_lagging_definition, transforms: trackme_custom_lagging_definition

You can restore the policies from an export made previously:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

Apply:

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_metric_lagging_definition.csv
| outputlookup trackme_mhm_lagging_classes_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Restore logical groups association

If you had created logical groups association in TrackMe V1 for splk-dhm/splk-mhm, these records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_logical_group, transforms: trackme_logical_group

You can restore the policies from an export made previously:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created
- Make sure you carefully exported and respect the SPL syntax, the object_group_members field is expected as a pipe separated field form the export, and transformed back to an mvfield

Apply:

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_logical_group.csv
| makemv delim="|" object_group_members
| outputlookup trackme_common_logical_group_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Restore tag policies

If you had created tag policies in TrackMe V1, these records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_tags_policies, transforms: trackme_tags_policies

You can restore the policies from an export made previously:

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_tags_policies.csv
| outputlookup trackme_common_tag_policies_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Restore Shared Elastic Sources

You can restore Elastic Sources quite easily, if you had created any, their records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_elastic_sources, transforms: trackme_elastic_sources

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_elastic_sources_shared.csv
| outputlookup trackme_dsm_elastic_shared_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Re-create Dedicated Shared Elastic Sources

TrackMe V1 dedicated Elastic Trackers cannot be re-created by simply exporting / importing the KVstore collections.

Actual knowledge objects need to be properly created, and their syntax and behaviours fundamentally changed in TrackMe V2.

As well, in various use cases, Elastic Dedicated trackers can advantageously be replaced by Hybrid Trackers which are much more scalable, and allow to manage from a few to many entities resulting from the search logic.

For more information about how to create Hybrid Trackers, see: *Hybrid trackers*

Dedicated Trackers

- Rely on the previously exported KVstore collection to review the context of Trackers that had been created in TrackMe V1
- Use the Elastic tracker wizard as needed to re-create brand new entities from TrackMe V2

Restore Data Sampling custom rules

If you had created tag policies in TrackMe V1, these records were stored in the following collection:

- collection: kv_trackme_data_sampling_custom_models, transforms: trackme_data_sampling_custom_models

notes:

- replace `splk-feeds-tracking` with the identifier of the tenant previously created

```
| inputlookup trackme_v1_trackme_data_sampling_custom_models.csv
| outputlookup trackme_dsm_data_sampling_custom_models_tenant_splk-feeds-tracking
```

Re-create TrackMe alerts

You **cannot** migrate as such TrackMe V1 alerts, nor modify the existing alerts to match TrackMe V2 requirements.

You must disable these alerts in the first phase, then create new alerts up to your needs in TrackMe V2, and finally later on, delete the TrackMe V1 alerts once you are up and running.

To identity existing active alerts:

```
| rest splunk_server=local /servicesNS/nobody/trackme/saved/searches | search␣
↪eai:acl.app="trackme" alert.track=1
| fields title, cron_schedule, schedule_window, alert.suppress.fields, alert.
↪suppress.period, disabled, next_scheduled_time, id, actions
```

For more details about the creation of TrackMe alerts, see *Stateful alerting*

End of migration

You are now done and should have a fully operational fancy TrackMe V2 deployment, well done!

Review TrackMe V2 carefully, for more information about the massively enhanced troubleshooting and administration experience in TrackNe V2:

- See *Troubleshooting TrackMe*

- See *Managing tenants*
- See *Managing tenants*

You can now get some rest and enjoy well deserved pizza, with or without pepperoni depending on your preferences.