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Introduction

Welcome to the Search Reference

This manual is a reference guide for the Search Processing Language (SPL). In this manual you will find a catalog of the search commands with complete syntax, descriptions, and examples. Additionally, this manual includes quick reference information about the categories of commands, the functions you can use with commands, and how SPL relates to SQL.

Getting Started

If you are new to Splunk software and searching, start with the Search Tutorial. This tutorial introduces you to the Search & Reporting application. The tutorial guides you through uploading data to your Splunk deployment, searching your data, and building simple charts, reports, and dashboards.

After you complete the Search Tutorial, and before you start using Splunk software on your own data you should:

- Add data to your Splunk instance. See Getting Data In.
- Understand how indexing works and how data is processed. See Managing Indexers and Clusters of Indexers.
- Learn about fields and knowledge objects, such as hosts, source types, and event types. See the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Search Manual


- Types of searches
- Retrieving events
- Specifying time ranges
- Optimizing searches
- Using subsearches
- Creating statistical tables and charts
- Grouping and correlating events
- Predicting future events
- Managing jobs

Quick Reference Information

The Quick Reference Guide contains:

- Explanations about Splunk features
- Common search commands
- Tips on optimizing searches
- Functions for the eval and stats commands
- Search examples
- Regular expressions
- Formats for converting strings into timestamps
Command categories

The search commands by category topic organizes the commands by the type of action that the command performs.

For example, commands in the reporting category, are used to build transforming searches. Reporting commands return statistical data tables that are required for charts and other kinds of data visualizations.

This topic contains a brief description of each command along with a link to the details about the command in the Search Commands section of this manual.

Command syntax

Before you continue, see Understanding SPL syntax for the conventions and rules used in this manual.

Understanding SPL syntax

The following sections describe the syntax used for the Splunk SPL commands. For additional information about using keywords, phrases, wildcards, and regular expressions, see Search command primer.

Required and optional arguments

SPL commands consist of required and optional arguments.

- Required arguments are shown in angle brackets < >.
- Optional arguments are enclosed in square brackets [].

Consider this command syntax:

```
bin [<bins-options>...] <field> [AS <newfield>]
```

The required argument is <field>. To use this command, at a minimum you must specify bin <field>.

The optional arguments are [<bins-options>...] and [AS <newfield>].

User input arguments

Consider this command syntax:

```
replace (<wc-string> WITH <wc-string>)... [IN <field-list>]
```

The user input arguments are: <wc-string> and <field-list>.

Repeating arguments

Some arguments can be specified multiple times. The syntax displays ellipsis ... to specify which part of an argument can be repeated. The ellipsis always appear immediately after the part of the syntax that you can repeat.

Consider this command:

```
convert [timeformat=string] (<convert-function> [AS <field>])...
```
The required argument is `<convert-function>`, with an option to specify a field with the `[AS <field>]` clause.

Notice the ellipsis at the end of the syntax, just after the close parenthesis. In this example, the syntax that is inside the parenthesis can be repeated `<convert-function> [AS <field>]`.

In the following syntax, you can repeat the `<bins-options>`. 

```
bin [<bins-options>] <field> [AS <newfield>]
```

### Grouped arguments

Sometimes the syntax must display arguments as a group to show that the set of arguments are used together. Parenthesis `( )` are used to group arguments.

For example in this syntax:

```
replace (<wc-string> WITH <wc-string>)... [IN <field-list>]
```

The grouped argument is `<wc-string> WITH <wc-string>`. This is a required set of arguments that you can repeat multiple times.

### Keywords

Many commands use keywords with some of the arguments or options. Examples of keywords include:

- `AS`
- `BY`
- `OVER`
- `WHERE`

You can specify these keywords in uppercase or lowercase in your search. However, for readability, the syntax in the Splunk documentation uses uppercase on all keywords.

### Quoted elements

If an element is in quotation marks, you must include that element in your search. The most common quoted elements are parenthesis.

Consider the syntax for the `chart` command:

```
chart [<chart-options>] [agg=<stats-agg-term>]
<stats-agg-term> | <sparkline-agg-term> | "(<eval-expression>)"...
[ BY <row-split> <column-split> | [ OVER <row-split> | [BY <column-split>]] ]
```

There are quotation marks on the parenthesis surrounding the `<eval-expression>`. This means that you must enclose the `<eval-expression>` in parenthesis in your search.

In the following search example, the `<eval-expression>` is `avg(size)/max(delay)` and is enclosed in parenthesis.

```
... | chart eval(avg(size)/max(delay)) AS ratio BY host user
```
Argument order

In the command syntax, the command arguments are presented in the order in which the arguments are meant to be used.

In the descriptions of the arguments, the Required arguments and Optional argument sections, the arguments are listed alphabetically. For each argument, there is a Syntax and Description. Additionally, for Optional arguments, there might be a Default.

Data types

The nomenclature used for the data types in SPL syntax are described in the following table.

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<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Use true or false. Other variations are accepted. For example, for true you can also use 't', 'T', 'TRUE', 'yes', or the number one (1). For false you can also specify 'no', the number zero (0), and variations of the word false, similar to the variations of the word true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;field&gt;</td>
<td>A field name. You cannot specify a wildcard for the field name.</td>
<td>See &lt;wc-field&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;int&gt; or &lt;integer&gt;</td>
<td>An integer that can be a positive or negative value.</td>
<td>Sometimes referred to as a &quot;signed&quot; integer. See &lt;unsigned int&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>See &lt;wc-string&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;unsigned int&gt;</td>
<td>unsigned integer</td>
<td>An unsigned integer must be positive value. Unsigned integers can be larger numbers than signed integers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;wc-field&gt;</td>
<td>A field name or a partial name with a wildcard character to specify multiple, similarly named fields.</td>
<td>Use the asterisk (*) character as the wildcard character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;wc-string&gt;</td>
<td>A string value or partial string value with a wildcard character.</td>
<td>Use the asterisk (*) character as the wildcard character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boolean operators

When a boolean operator is included in the syntax of a command, you must always specify the operator in uppercase. Boolean operators include:

- AND
- OR
- NOT

To learn more about the order in which boolean expressions are evaluated, along with some examples, see Boolean expressions in the Search Manual.

To learn more about the the NOT operator, see Difference between NOT and != in the Search Manual.
BY clauses

A `<by-clause>` and a `<split-by-clause>` are not the same argument.

When you use a `<by-clause>`, one row is returned for each distinct value `<by-clause>` field. A `<by-clause>` displays each unique item in a separate row. Think of the `<by-clause>` as a grouping.

The `<split-by-clause>` displays each unique item in a separate column. Think of the `<split-by-clause>` as a splitting or dividing.

Wildcard characters ( `*` ) are not accepted in BY clauses.

Fields and wildcard fields

When the syntax contains `<field>` you specify a field name from your events.

Consider this syntax:

```
bin [<bins-options>...] <field> [AS <newfield>]
```

The `<field>` argument is required. You can specify that the field displays a different name in the search results by using the `[AS <newfield>]` argument. This argument is optional.

For example, if the field is `categoryId` and you want the field to be named `CategoryID` in the output, you would specify:

```
categoryId AS CategoryID
```

The `<wc-field>` argument indicates that you can use wild card characters when specifying field names. For example, if you have a set of fields that end with "log" you can specify `*log` to return all of those fields.

If you use a wild card character in the middle of a value, especially as a wild card for punctuation, the results might be unpredictable.

See also

In the Search Manual:

- Anatomy of a search
- Wildcards
- Field expressions
- Quotes and escaping characters

How to use this manual

This manual serves as a reference guide for the Splunk user who is looking for a catalog of the search commands with complete syntax, descriptions, and examples for usage.
Quick Reference Information

Functions

Command topics

Each search command topic contains the following sections: Description, Syntax, Examples, and See also. Many of the command topics also have a Usage section.

Description
Describes what the command is used for. This section might include details about how to use the command. For more complex commands, there might be a separate Usage section.

Syntax
The syntax includes the complete syntax for each search command, and a description for each argument. Some commands have arguments that have a set of options that you can specify. Each of these sets of options follow the argument descriptions.

Required arguments
Displays the syntax and describes the required arguments.

Optional arguments
Displays the syntax and describes the optional arguments. Default values, if applicable, are also listed.

Usage
Contains additional information about using the command.

Examples
This section includes examples of how to use the command.

See also
This section contains links to all related or similar commands.

Command syntax conventions

The command arguments are presented in the syntax in the order in which the arguments are meant to be used.

Arguments are either Required or Optional and are listed alphabetically under their respective subheadings. For each argument, there are Syntax and Description sections. Additionally, there might be other sections, such as Default that provide information about the argument.

See Understanding SPL syntax.

Formatting conventions

Italic

When referring to another manual in the set of Splunk documentation, the name of the manual appears in italic.
Quick Reference

Splunk Quick Reference Guide

The Splunk Quick Reference Guide is a six-page reference card that provides fundamental search concepts, commands, functions, and examples. This guide is available online as a PDF file.

Note: The examples in this quick reference use a leading ellipsis (…) to indicate that there is a search before the pipe operator. A leading pipe indicates that the search command is a generating command and prevents the command-line interface and Splunk Web from prepending the search command to your search.

See also

- Search commands by category

Splunk Answers

If you cannot find what you are looking for in this search language reference, check out Splunk Answers and see what questions and answers other Splunk users have about the search language.

Command quick reference

The table below lists all of the search commands in alphabetical order. There is a short description of the command and links to related commands. For the complete syntax, usage, and detailed examples, click the command name to display the specific topic for that command.

Some of these commands share functions. For a list of the functions with descriptions and examples, see Evaluation functions and Statistical and charting functions.

If you don't find a command in the table, that command might be part of a third-party app or add-on. For information about commands contributed by apps and add-ons, see the documentation on Splunkbase.

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Related commands</th>
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<td>Produces a summary of each search result.</td>
<td>highlight</td>
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<tr>
<td>accum</td>
<td>Keeps a running total of the specified numeric field.</td>
<td>autoregress, delta, trendline, streamstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addcoltotals</td>
<td>Computes an event that contains sum of all numeric fields for previous events.</td>
<td>addtotals, stats</td>
</tr>
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<td>addinfo</td>
<td>Add fields that contain common information about the current search.</td>
<td>search</td>
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<td>addtotals</td>
<td>Computes the sum of all numeric fields for each result.</td>
<td>addcoltotals, stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzefields</td>
<td>Analyze numerical fields for their ability to predict another discrete field.</td>
<td>anomalousvalue</td>
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<td>anomalies</td>
<td>Computes an &quot;unexpectedness&quot; score for an event.</td>
<td>anomalousvalue, cluster, kmeans, outlier</td>
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<tr>
<td>anomalousvalue</td>
<td>Finds and summarizes irregular, or uncommon, search results.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related commands</td>
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<td>anomalydetection</td>
<td>Identifies anomalous events by computing a probability for each event and then detecting unusually small probabilities.</td>
<td>analyzefields, anomalies, cluster, kmeans, outlier</td>
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<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Appends subsearch results to current results.</td>
<td>appendcols, appendcsv, appendlookup, join, set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendcols</td>
<td>Appends the fields of the subsearch results to current results, first results to first result, second to second, etc.</td>
<td>append, appendcsv, join, set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendpipe</td>
<td>Appends the result of the subpipeline applied to the current result set to results.</td>
<td>append, appendcols, join, set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arules</td>
<td>Finds association rules between field values.</td>
<td>associate, correlate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associate</td>
<td>Identifies correlations between fields.</td>
<td>correlate, contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit</td>
<td>Returns audit trail information that is stored in the local audit index.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoregress</td>
<td>Sets up data for calculating the moving average.</td>
<td>accum, autoregress, delta, trendline, streamstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin (bucket)</td>
<td>Puts continuous numerical values into discrete sets.</td>
<td>chart, timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucketdir</td>
<td>Replaces a field value with higher-level grouping, such as replacing filenames with directories.</td>
<td>cluster, dedup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chart</td>
<td>Returns results in a tabular output for charting. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
<td>bin, sichart, timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>Clusters similar events together.</td>
<td>anomalies, anomalousvalue, cluster, kmeans, outlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cofilter</td>
<td>Finds how many times field1 and field2 values occurred together.</td>
<td>associate, correlate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>Puts search results into a summary index.</td>
<td>overlap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrency</td>
<td>Uses a duration field to find the number of &quot;concurrent&quot; events for each event.</td>
<td>timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency</td>
<td>Builds a contingency table for two fields.</td>
<td>associate, correlate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convert</td>
<td>Converts field values into numerical values.</td>
<td>eval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlate</td>
<td>Calculates the correlation between different fields.</td>
<td>associate, contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datamodel</td>
<td>Examine data model or data model dataset and search a data model dataset.</td>
<td>pivot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbinspect</td>
<td>Returns information about the specified index.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedup</td>
<td>Removes subsequent results that match a specified criteria.</td>
<td>uniq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Delete specific events or search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>Computes the difference in field value between nearby results.</td>
<td>accum, autoregress, trendline, streamstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff</td>
<td>Returns the difference between two search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erex</td>
<td>Allows you to specify example or counter example values to automatically extract fields that have similar values.</td>
<td>extract, kvform, multikv, regex, rex, xmlkv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eval</td>
<td>Calculates an expression and puts the value into a field. See also, Evaluation functions.</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventcount</td>
<td>Returns the number of events in an index.</td>
<td>dbinspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventstats</td>
<td>Adds summary statistics to all search results.</td>
<td>stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extract (kv)</td>
<td>Extracts field-value pairs from search results.</td>
<td>kvform, multikv, xmlkv, rex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fieldformat</td>
<td>Expresses how to render a field at output time without changing the underlying value.</td>
<td>eval, where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>Removes fields from search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fieldsummary</td>
<td>Generates summary information for all or a subset of the fields.</td>
<td>analyzefields, anomalies, anomalousvalue, stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filldown</td>
<td>Replaces NULL values with the last non-NULL value.</td>
<td>fillnull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillnull</td>
<td>Replaces null values with a specified value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>findtypes</td>
<td>Generates a list of suggested event types.</td>
<td>typer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folderize</td>
<td>Creates a higher-level grouping, such as replacing filenames with directories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreach</td>
<td>Run a templatized streaming subsearch for each field in a wildcarded field list.</td>
<td>eval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>Takes the results of a subsearch and formats them into a single result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Retrieves data from a dataset, such as a data model dataset, a CSV lookup, a KV Store lookup, a saved search, or a table dataset.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauge</td>
<td>Transforms results into a format suitable for display by the Gauge chart types.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentimes</td>
<td>Generates time-range results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom</td>
<td>Adds a field, named “geom”, to each event. This field contains geographic data structures for polygon geometry in JSON and is used for the choropleth map visualization.</td>
<td>geomfilter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geomfilter</td>
<td>Accepts two points that specify a bounding box for clipping a choropleth map. Points that fall outside of the bounding box are filtered out.</td>
<td>geom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geostats</td>
<td>Generate statistics which are clustered into geographical bins to be rendered on a world map.</td>
<td>stats, xyseries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>Returns the first number n of specified results.</td>
<td>reverse, tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>Highlights the specified terms.</td>
<td>iconify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history</td>
<td>Returns a history of searches formatted as an events list or as a table.</td>
<td>search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iconify</td>
<td>Displays a unique icon for each different value in the list of fields that you specify.</td>
<td>highlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Add or disable sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputcsv</td>
<td>Loads search results from the specified CSV file.</td>
<td>loadjob, outputcsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputlookup</td>
<td>Loads search results from a specified static lookup table.</td>
<td>inputcsv, join, lookup, outputlookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iplocation</td>
<td>Extracts location information from IP addresses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>join</strong></td>
<td>Combine the results of a subsearch with the results of a main search.</td>
<td>appendcols, lookup, selfjoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kmeans</strong></td>
<td>Performs k-means clustering on selected fields.</td>
<td>anomalies, anomalousvalue, cluster, outlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kvform</strong></td>
<td>Extracts values from search results, using a form template.</td>
<td>extract, kvform, multikv, xmlkv, rex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>loadjob</strong></td>
<td>Loads events or results of a previously completed search job.</td>
<td>inputcsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>localize</strong></td>
<td>Returns a list of the time ranges in which the search results were found.</td>
<td>map, transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lookup</strong></td>
<td>Run subsequent commands, that is all commands following this, locally and not on remote peers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>makecontinuous</strong></td>
<td>Makes a field that is supposed to be the x-axis continuous (invoked by chart/timechart)</td>
<td>chart, timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>makemv</strong></td>
<td>Change a specified field into a multivalued field during a search.</td>
<td>mvcombine, mvexpand, nomv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>makeresults</strong></td>
<td>Creates a specified number of empty search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>map</strong></td>
<td>A looping operator, performs a search over each search result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mcollect</strong></td>
<td>Converts search results into metric data and inserts the data into a metric index on the search head.</td>
<td>collect, meventcollect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>metadata</strong></td>
<td>Returns a list of source, sourcetypes, or hosts from a specified index or distributed search peer.</td>
<td>dbinspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>metasearch</strong></td>
<td>Retrieves event metadata from indexes based on terms in the logical expression.</td>
<td>metadata, search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>meventcollect</strong></td>
<td>Converts search results into metric data and inserts the data into a metric index on the indexers.</td>
<td>collect, mcollect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>msearch</strong></td>
<td>Returns a list of the individual metric data points in a specified metric index that match a provided filter.</td>
<td>mcatalog, mstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mstats</strong></td>
<td>Calculates statistics for the measurement, metric_name, and dimension fields in metric indexes.</td>
<td>stats, tstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>multikv</strong></td>
<td>Extracts field-values from table-formatted events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>multisearch</strong></td>
<td>Run multiple <strong>streaming searches</strong> at the same time.</td>
<td>append, join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mvcombine</strong></td>
<td>Combines events in search results that have a single differing field value into one result with a multivalue field of the differing field.</td>
<td>mvexpand, makemv, nomv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mvexpand</strong></td>
<td>Expands the values of a multivalue field into separate events for each value of the multivalue field.</td>
<td>mvcombine, makemv, nomv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nomv</strong></td>
<td>Changes a specified multivalued field into a single-value field at search time.</td>
<td>makemv, mvcombine, mvexpand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>outlier</strong></td>
<td>Removes outlying numerical values.</td>
<td>anomalies, anomalousvalue, cluster, kmeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>outputcsv</strong></td>
<td>Outputs search results to a specified CSV file.</td>
<td>inputcsv, outputtext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>outputlookup</strong></td>
<td>Writes search results to the specified static lookup table.</td>
<td>inputlookup, lookup, outputcsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>outputtext</strong></td>
<td>Outputs the raw text field (.raw) of results into the .xml field.</td>
<td>outputcsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overlap</td>
<td>Finds events in a summary index that overlap in time or have missed events.</td>
<td>collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot</td>
<td>Run pivot searches against a particular data model dataset.</td>
<td>datamodel, x11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predict</td>
<td>Enables you to use time series algorithms to predict future values of fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangemap</td>
<td>Sets RANGE field to the name of the ranges that match.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare</td>
<td>Displays the least common values of a field.</td>
<td>sirare, stats, top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>Removes results that do not match the specified regular expression.</td>
<td>rex, search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relevancy</td>
<td>Calculates how well the event matches the query.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reltime</td>
<td>Converts the difference between 'now' and '_time' to a human-readable value and adds this value to the field, 'reltime', in your search results.</td>
<td>convert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td>Renames a specified field; wildcards can be used to specify multiple fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>Replaces values of specified fields with a specified new value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest</td>
<td>Access a REST endpoint and display the returned entities as search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>Specify the values to return from a subsearch.</td>
<td>format, search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse</td>
<td>Reverses the order of the results.</td>
<td>head, sort, tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex</td>
<td>Specify a Perl regular expression named groups to extract fields while you search.</td>
<td>extract, kvform, multikv, xmlkv, regex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtorder</td>
<td>Buffers events from real-time search to emit them in ascending time order when possible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savedsearch</td>
<td>Returns the search results of a saved search.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script: (run)</td>
<td>Runs an external Perl or Python script as part of your search.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrub</td>
<td>Anonymizes the search results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Searches indexes for matching events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtxn</td>
<td>Finds transaction events within specified search constraints.</td>
<td>transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfjoin</td>
<td>Joins results with itself.</td>
<td>join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendemail</td>
<td>Emails search results to a specified email address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Performs set operations (union, diff, intersect) on subsearches.</td>
<td>append, appendcols, join, diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setfields</td>
<td>Sets the field values for all results to a common value.</td>
<td>eval, fillnull, rename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sichart</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of chart.</td>
<td>chart, sitimechart, timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirare</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of rare.</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sistats</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of stats.</td>
<td>stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitimechart</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of timechart.</td>
<td>chart, sichart, timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitop</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of top.</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort</td>
<td>Sorts search results by the specified fields.</td>
<td>reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spath</td>
<td>Provides a straightforward means for extracting fields from structured data formats, XML and JSON.</td>
<td>xpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td>Provides statistics, grouped optionally by fields. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
<td>eventstats, top, rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strcat</td>
<td>Concatenates string values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>streamstats</td>
<td>Adds summary statistics to all search results in a streaming manner.</td>
<td>eventstats, stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Creates a table using the specified fields.</td>
<td>fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Annotates specified fields in your search results with tags.</td>
<td>eval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>Returns the last number n of specified results.</td>
<td>head, reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timechart</td>
<td>Create a time series chart and corresponding table of statistics. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
<td>chart, bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timewrap</td>
<td>Displays, or wraps, the output of the timechart command so that every timewrap-span range of time is a different series.</td>
<td>timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Displays the most common values of a field.</td>
<td>rare, stats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>Groups search results into transactions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transpose</td>
<td>Reformats rows of search results as columns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trendline</td>
<td>Computes moving averages of fields.</td>
<td>timechart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tscollect</td>
<td>Writes results into tsidx file(s) for later use by tstats command.</td>
<td>collect, stats, tstats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tstats</td>
<td>Calculates statistics over tsidx files created with the tscollect command.</td>
<td>stats, tscollect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typeahead</td>
<td>Returns typeahead information on a specified prefix.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typelearner</td>
<td>Generates suggested eventtypes.</td>
<td>typer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typer</td>
<td>Calculates the eventtypes for the search results.</td>
<td>typelearner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union</td>
<td>Merges the results from two or more datasets into one dataset.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniq</td>
<td>Removes any search that is an exact duplicate with a previous result.</td>
<td>dedup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untable</td>
<td>Converts results from a tabular format to a format similar to stats output. Inverse of xyseries and maketable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>Performs arbitrary filtering on your data. See also, Evaluations functions.</td>
<td>eval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x11</td>
<td>Enables you to determine the trend in your data by removing the seasonal pattern.</td>
<td>predict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlkv</td>
<td>Extracts XML key-value pairs.</td>
<td>extract, kvform, multikv, rex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlunescape</td>
<td>Unescapes XML.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xpath</td>
<td>Redefines the XML path.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyseries</td>
<td>Converts results into a format suitable for graphing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands by category**

The following tables list all the search commands, categorized by their usage. Some commands fit into more than one category based on the options that you specify.
Correlation

These commands can be used to build correlation searches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Appends subsearch results to current results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendcols</td>
<td>Appends the fields of the subsearch results to current results, first result to first result, second to second, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendpipe</td>
<td>Appends the result of the subpipeline applied to the current result set to results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arules</td>
<td>Finds association rules between field values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associate</td>
<td>Identifies correlations between fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency, ctable</td>
<td>Builds a contingency table for two fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlate</td>
<td>Calculates the correlation between different fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff</td>
<td>Returns the difference between two search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join</td>
<td>Combines the results from the main results pipeline with the results from a subsearch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>Explicitly invokes field value lookups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfjoin</td>
<td>Joins results with itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Performs set operations (union, diff, intersect) on subsearches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td>Provides statistics, grouped optionally by fields. See Statistical and charting functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>Groups search results into transactions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data and indexes

These commands can be used to learn more about your data, add and delete data sources, or manage the data in your summary indexes.

**View data**

These commands return information about the data you have in your indexes. They do not modify your data or indexes in any way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audit</td>
<td>Returns audit trail information that is stored in the local audit index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datamodel</td>
<td>Return information about a data model or data model object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbinspect</td>
<td>Returns information about the specified index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventcount</td>
<td>Returns the number of events in an index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Returns a list of source, sourcetypes, or hosts from a specified index or distributed search peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typeahead</td>
<td>Returns typeahead information on a specified prefix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manage data

These are some commands you can use to add data sources to or delete specific data from your indexes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Delete specific events or search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Add or disable sources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manage summary indexes

These commands are used to create and manage your summary indexes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collect, stash</td>
<td>Puts search results into a summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overlap</td>
<td>Finds events in a summary index that overlap in time or have missed events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sichart</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of chart. Computes the necessary information for you to later run a chart search on the summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirare</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of rare. Computes the necessary information for you to later run a rare search on the summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sistats</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of stats. Computes the necessary information for you to later run a stats search on the summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitimechart</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of timechart. Computes the necessary information for you to later run a timechart search on the summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitop</td>
<td>Summary indexing version of top. Computes the necessary information for you to later run a top search on the summary index.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields

These are commands you can use to add, extract, and modify fields or field values. The most useful command for manipulating fields is **eval** and its statistical and charting functions.

Add fields

Use these commands to add new fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accum</td>
<td>Keeps a running total of the specified numeric field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addinfo</td>
<td>Add fields that contain common information about the current search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addtotals</td>
<td>Computes the sum of all numeric fields for each result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>Computes the difference in field value between nearby results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eval</td>
<td>Calculates an expression and puts the value into a field. See also, evaluation functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iplocation</td>
<td>Adds location information, such as city, country, latitude, longitude, and so on, based on IP addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>For configured lookup tables, explicitly invokes the field value lookup and adds fields from the lookup table to the events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multikv</td>
<td>Extracts field-values from table-formatted events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Extract fields**

These commands provide different ways to extract new fields from search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erex</td>
<td>Allows you to specify example or counter example values to automatically extract fields that have similar values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extract, kv</td>
<td>Extracts field-value pairs from search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kvform</td>
<td>Extracts values from search results, using a form template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex</td>
<td>Specify a Perl regular expression named groups to extract fields while you search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spath</td>
<td>Provides a straightforward means for extracting fields from structured data formats, XML and JSON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlkv</td>
<td>Extracts XML key-value pairs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Modify fields and field values**

Use these commands to modify fields or their values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>convert</td>
<td>Converts field values into numerical values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filldown</td>
<td>Replaces NULL values with the last non-NULL value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillnull</td>
<td>Replaces null values with a specified value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makenv</td>
<td>Change a specified field into a multivalue field during a search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nenv</td>
<td>Changes a specified multivalue field into a single-value field at search time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reltime</td>
<td>Converts the difference between 'now' and '_time' to a human-readable value and adds this value to the field, 'reltime', in your search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td>Renames a specified field. Use wildcards to specify multiple fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>Replaces values of specified fields with a specified new value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Find anomalies**

These commands are used to find anomalies in your data. Either search for uncommon or outlying events and fields or cluster similar events together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>analyzefields, af</td>
<td>Analyze numerical fields for their ability to predict another discrete field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anomalies</td>
<td>Computes an &quot;unexpectedness&quot; score for an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anomalousvalue</td>
<td>Finds and summarizes irregular, or uncommon, search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anomalydetection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identifies anomalous events by computing a probability for each event and then detecting unusually small probabilities.

- **cluster**
  Clusters similar events together.

- **kmeans**
  Performs k-means clustering on selected fields.

- **outlier**
  Removes outlying numerical values.

- **rare**
  Displays the least common values of a field.

### Geographic and location
These commands add geographical information to your search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iplocation</td>
<td>Returns location information, such as city, country, latitude, longitude, and so on, based on IP addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom</td>
<td>Adds a field, named &quot;geom&quot;, to each event. This field contains geographic data structures for polygon geometry in JSON and is used for choropleth map visualization. This command requires an external lookup with <code>external_type=geo</code> to be installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geomfilter</td>
<td>Accepts two points that specify a bounding box for clipping choropleth maps. Points that fall outside of the bounding box are filtered out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geostats</td>
<td>Generate statistics which are clustered into geographical bins to be rendered on a world map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metrics
These commands work with metrics data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mcollect</td>
<td>Converts events into metric data points and inserts the data points into a metric index on the search head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meventcollect</td>
<td>Converts events into metric data points and inserts the data points into a metric index on indexer tier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msearch</td>
<td>Returns a list of the individual metric data points in a specified metric index that match a provided filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mstats</td>
<td>Calculates visualization-ready statistics for the <code>measurement</code>, <code>metric_name</code>, and <code>dimension</code> fields in metric indexes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prediction and trending
These commands predict future values and calculate trendlines that can be used to create visualizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>predict</td>
<td>Enables you to use time series algorithms to predict future values of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trendline</td>
<td>Computes moving averages of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x11</td>
<td>Enables you to determine the trend in your data by removing the seasonal pattern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Reports

These commands are used to build **transforming searches**. These commands return statistical data tables that are required for charts and other kinds of data visualizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addtotals</td>
<td>Computes the sum of all numeric fields for each result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoregress</td>
<td>Prepares your events for calculating the autoregression, or moving average, based on a field that you specify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin, discretize</td>
<td>Puts continuous numerical values into discrete sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chart</td>
<td>Returns results in a tabular output for charting. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency, counttable, ctable</td>
<td>Builds a contingency table for two fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlate</td>
<td>Calculates the correlation between different fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventcount</td>
<td>Returns the number of events in an index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventstats</td>
<td>Adds summary statistics to all search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauge</td>
<td>Transforms results into a format suitable for display by the Gauge chart types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makecontinuous</td>
<td>Makes a field that is supposed to be the x-axis continuous (invoked by chart/timechart)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mstats</td>
<td>Calculates statistics for the measurement, metric_name, and dimension fields in metric indexes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlier</td>
<td>Removes outlying numerical values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare</td>
<td>Displays the least common values of a field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td>Provides statistics, grouped optionally by fields. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>streamstats</td>
<td>Adds summary statistics to all search results in a streaming manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timechart</td>
<td>Create a time series chart and corresponding table of statistics. See also, Statistical and charting functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Displays the most common values of a field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trendline</td>
<td>Computes moving averages of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tstats</td>
<td>Performs statistical queries on indexed fields in tsidx files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untable</td>
<td>Converts results from a tabular format to a format similar to stats output. Inverse of xyseries and maketable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyseries</td>
<td>Converts results into a format suitable for graphing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Results

These commands can be used to manage search results. For example, you can append one set of results with another, filter more events from the results, reformat the results, and so on.

**Alerting**

Use this command to email the results of a search.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sendemail</td>
<td>Emails search results, either inline or as an attachment, to one or more specified email addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appending

Use these commands to append one set of results with another set or to itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>append</code></td>
<td>Appends subsearch results to current results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appendcols</code></td>
<td>Appends the fields of the subsearch results to current results, first results to first result, second to second, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>join</code></td>
<td>SQL-like joining of results from the main results pipeline with the results from the subpipeline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>selfjoin</code></td>
<td>Joins results with itself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Filtering

Use these commands to remove more events or fields from your current results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dedup</code></td>
<td>Removes subsequent results that match a specified criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fields</code></td>
<td>Removes fields from search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>from</code></td>
<td>Retrieves data from a dataset, such as a data model dataset, a CSV lookup, a KV Store lookup, a saved search, or a table dataset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvcombine</code></td>
<td>Combines events in search results that have a single differing field value into one result with a multivalue field of the differing field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>regex</code></td>
<td>Removes results that do not match the specified regular expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>searchtxn</code></td>
<td>Finds transaction events within specified search constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>table</code></td>
<td>Creates a table using the specified fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>uniq</code></td>
<td>Removes any search that is an exact duplicate with a previous result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>where</code></td>
<td>Performs arbitrary filtering on your data. See also, Evaluation functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Formatting

Use these commands to reformat your current results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>fieldformat</code></td>
<td>Uses <code>eval</code> expressions to change the format of field values when they are rendered without changing their underlying values. Does not apply to exported data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>transpose</code></td>
<td>Reformats rows of search results as columns. Useful for fixing X- and Y-axis display issues with charts, or for turning sets of data into a series to produce a chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>untable</code></td>
<td>Converts results from a tabular format to a format similar to <code>stats</code> output. Inverse of <code>xyseries</code> and <code>maketable</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xyseries</code></td>
<td>Converts results into a format suitable for graphing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Generating

Use these commands to generate or return events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gentimes</td>
<td>Returns results that match a time-range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadjob</td>
<td>Loads events or results of a previously completed search job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makeresults</td>
<td>Creates a specified number of empty search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvexpand</td>
<td>Expands the values of a multivalue field into separate events for each value of the multivalue field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savedsearch</td>
<td>Returns the search results of a saved search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Searches indexes for matching events. This command is implicit at the start of every search pipeline that does not begin with another generating command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grouping

Use these commands to group or classify the current results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>Clusters similar events together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmeans</td>
<td>Performs k-means clustering on selected fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvexpand</td>
<td>Expands the values of a multivalue field into separate events for each value of the multivalue field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>Groups search results into transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typelearner</td>
<td>Generates suggested eventtypes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typer</td>
<td>Calculates the eventtypes for the search results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reordering

Use these commands to change the order of the current search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>Returns the first number n of specified results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse</td>
<td>Reverses the order of the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort</td>
<td>Sorts search results by the specified fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>Returns the last number N of specified results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reading

Use these commands to read in results from external files or previous searches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inputcsv</td>
<td>Loads search results from the specified CSV file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputlookup</td>
<td>Loads search results from a specified static lookup table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadjob</td>
<td>Loads events or results of a previously completed search job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing

Use these commands to define how to output current search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collect, stash</td>
<td>Puts search results into a summary index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meventcollect</td>
<td>Converts events into metric data points and inserts the data points into a metric index on indexer tier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcollect</td>
<td>Converts events into metric data points and inserts the data points into a metric index on the search head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputcsv</td>
<td>Outputs search results to a specified CSV file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputlookup</td>
<td>Writes search results to the specified static lookup table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputtext</td>
<td>Outputs the raw text field (_raw) of results into the _xml field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendemail</td>
<td>Emails search results, either inline or as an attachment, to one or more specified email addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>localop</td>
<td>Run subsequent commands, that is all commands following this, locally and not on a remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>A looping operator, performs a search over each search result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redistribute</td>
<td>Invokes parallel reduce search processing to shorten the search runtime of a set of supported SPL commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Searches indexes for matching events. This command is implicit at the start of every search pipeline that does not begin with another generating command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendemail</td>
<td>Emails search results, either inline or as an attachment, to one or more specified email addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subsearch

These are commands that you can use with subsearches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Appends subsearch results to current results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendcols</td>
<td>Appends the fields of the subsearch results to current results, first results to first result, second to second, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendpipe</td>
<td>Appends the result of the subpipeline applied to the current result set to results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreach</td>
<td>Runs a templated streaming subsearch for each field in a wildcarded field list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>Takes the results of a subsearch and formats them into a single result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join</td>
<td>Combine the results of a subsearch with the results of a main search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>Specify the values to return from a subsearch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Performs set operations (union, diff, intersect) on subsearches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time

Use these commands to search based on time ranges or add time information to your events.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gentimes</td>
<td>Returns results that match a time-range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>localize</td>
<td>Returns a list of the time ranges in which the search results were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reltime</td>
<td>Converts the difference between 'now' and '_time' to a human-readable value and adds this value to the field, 'reltime', in your search results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Command types

There are six broad types for all of the search commands: distributable streaming, centralized streaming, transforming, generating, orchestrating and dataset processing. These types are not mutually exclusive. A command might be streaming or transforming, and also generating.

The following tables list the commands that fit into each of these types. For detailed explanations about each of the types, see Types of commands in the *Search Manual.*

### Streaming commands

A **streaming command** operates on each event as the event is returned by a search.

- A distributable streaming command runs on the indexer or the search head, depending on where in the search the command is invoked. Distributable streaming commands can be applied to subsets of indexed data in a parallel manner.
- A centralized streaming command applies a transformation to each event returned by a search. Unlike distributable streaming commands, a centralized streaming command only works on the search head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillnull</td>
<td>Distributable streaming when a field-list is specified. A dataset processing command when no field-list is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>Centralized streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iconify</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iplocation</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join</td>
<td>Centralized streaming, if there is a defined set of fields to join to. A dataset processing command when no field-list is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>Distributable streaming when specified with local=false, which is the default. An orchestrating command when local=true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makemv</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multikv</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvexpand</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomv</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangemap</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reltime</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Distributable streaming if used further down the search pipeline. A generating command when it is the first command in the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spath</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strcat</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>streamstats</td>
<td>Centralized streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>Centralized streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typer</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untable</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlkv</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlunescape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xpath</td>
<td>Distributable streaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyseries</td>
<td>Distributable streaming if the argument grouped=false is specified, which is the default. Otherwise a transforming command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generating commands

A **generating command** generates events or reports from one or more indexes without transforming the events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>datamodel</td>
<td>Report-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbinspect</td>
<td>Report-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventcount</td>
<td>Report-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Can be either report-generating or event-generating depending on the search or knowledge object that is referenced by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentimes</td>
<td>Event-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputcsv</td>
<td>Event-generating (centralized).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputlookup</td>
<td>Event-generating (centralized) when <code>append=false</code>, which is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadjob</td>
<td>Event-generating (centralized).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makeresults</td>
<td>Report-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata</td>
<td>Report-generating. Although metadata fetches data from all peers, any command run after it runs only on the search head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metasearch</td>
<td>Event-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.stats</td>
<td>Report-generating, except when <code>append=true</code> is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multisearch</td>
<td>Event-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot</td>
<td>Report-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Event-generating (distributable) when the first command in the search, which is the default. A streaming (distributable) command if used later in the search pipeline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtxn</td>
<td>Event-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>Event-generating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tstats</td>
<td>Report-generating (distributable) when <code>prestats=true</code>. When <code>prestats=false</code>, <code>tstats</code> is event-generating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transforming commands

A **transforming command** orders the results into a data table. The command "transforms" the specified cell values for each event into numerical values for statistical purposes.

In earlier versions of Splunk software, transforming commands were referred to as reporting commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addtotals</td>
<td>Transforming when used to calculate column totals (not row totals). A distributable streaming command when used to calculate row totals, which is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cofilter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contingency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>makecontinuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvcombine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timechart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyseries</td>
<td>Transforming if grouped=true. A streaming (distributable) command when grouped=false, which is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Orchestrating commands

**Orchestrating commands** control some aspect of how a search is processed. They do not directly affect the final result set of the search. For example, you might apply an orchestrating command to a search to enable or disable a search optimization that helps the overall search complete faster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>localop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>Only becomes an orchestrating command when local=true. This forces the lookup command to run on the search head and not on any remote peers. A streaming (distributable) command when local=false, which is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redistribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dataset processing commands

A dataset processing command is a command that requires the entire dataset before the command can run. Some of these commands fit into other command types in specific situations or when specific arguments are used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anomalousvalue</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anomalydetection</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin</td>
<td>Some modes. A streaming command if the span argument is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrency</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datamodel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedup</td>
<td>Using the sortby argument or specifying keepevents=true makes the dedup command a dataset processing command. Otherwise, dedup is a streaming command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventstats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fieldsummary</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillnull</td>
<td>Some modes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Splunk SPL for SQL users

This is not a perfect mapping between SQL and Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL), but if you are familiar with SQL, this quick comparison might be helpful as a jump-start into using the search commands.

Concepts

The Splunk platform does not store data in a conventional database. Rather, it stores data in a distributed, non-relational, semi-structured database with an **implicit time dimension**. Relational databases require that all table columns be defined up-front and they do not automatically scale by just plugging in new hardware. However, there are analogues to many of the concepts in the database world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Concept</th>
<th>Splunk Concept</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL query</td>
<td>Splunk search</td>
<td>A Splunk search retrieves indexed data and can perform transforming and reporting operations. Results from one search can be &quot;piped&quot;, or transferred, from command to command, to filter, modify, reorder, and group your results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table/view</td>
<td>search results</td>
<td>Search results can be thought of as a database view, a dynamically generated table of rows, with columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>index</td>
<td>All values and fields are indexed by Splunk software, so there is no need to manually add, update, drop, or even think about indexing columns. Everything can be quickly retrieved automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row</td>
<td>result/event</td>
<td>A result in a Splunk search is a list of fields (i.e., column) values, corresponding to a table row. An event is a result that has a timestamp and raw text. Typically an event is a record from a log file, such as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>field</td>
<td>Fields are returned dynamically from a search, meaning that one search might return a set of fields, while another search might return another set. After teaching Splunk software how to extract more fields from the raw underlying data, the same search will return more fields than it previously did. Fields are not tied to a datatype.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Database Concept** | **Splunk Concept** | **Notes**
--- | --- | ---
database/schema | index/app | A Splunk index is a collection of data, somewhat like a database has a collection of tables. Domain knowledge of that data, how to extract it, what reports to run, etc, are stored in a Splunk application.

**From SQL to Splunk SPL**

SQL is designed to search relational database tables which are comprised of **columns**. SPL is designed to search events, which are comprised of **fields**. In SQL, you often see examples that use "mytable" and "mycolumn". In SPL, you will see examples that refer to "fields". In these examples, the "source" field is used as a proxy for "table". In Splunk software, "source" is the name of the file, stream, or other input from which a particular piece of data originates, for example /var/log/messages or UDP:514.

When translating from any language to another, often the translation is longer because of idioms in the original language. Some of the Splunk search examples shown below could be more concise, but for parallelism and clarity, the SPL table and field names are kept the same as the SQL example.

- SPL searches rarely need the FIELDS command to filter out columns because the user interface provides a more convenient method for filtering. The FIELDS command is used in the SPL examples for parallelism.
- With SPL, you never have to use the AND operator in Boolean searches, because AND is implied between terms. However when you use the AND or OR operators, they must be specified in uppercase.
- SPL commands do not need to be specified in uppercase. In the these SPL examples, the commands are specified in uppercase for easier identification and clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL command</th>
<th>SQL example</th>
<th>Splunk SPL example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT *</td>
<td>SELECT *</td>
<td>source=mytable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM mytable</td>
<td>FROM mytable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHERE</th>
<th>SELECT *</th>
<th>source=mytable mycolumn=5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM mytable</td>
<td>WHERE mycolumn=5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>SELECT mycolumn1, mycolumn2</th>
<th>source=mytable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM mytable</td>
<td></td>
<td>mycolumn1=mycolumn1, mycolumn2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FIELDS mycolumn1, mycolumn2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AND/OR</th>
<th>SELECT *</th>
<th>source=mytable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM mytable</td>
<td>WHERE (mycolumn1=&quot;true&quot; OR mycolumn2=&quot;red&quot;) AND mycolumn3=&quot;blue&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The AND operator is implied in SPL and does not need to be specified. For this example you could also use:

source=mytable (mycolumn1="true" OR mycolumn2="red") mycolumn3="blue"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AS (alias)</th>
<th>SELECT mycolumn AS column_alias</th>
<th>source=mytable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL command</td>
<td>SQL example</td>
<td>Splunk SPL example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETWEEN</td>
<td><code>SELECT * FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn BETWEEN 1 AND 5</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable mycolumn&gt;1 mycolumn&lt;5</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP BY</td>
<td><code>SELECT mycolumn, avg(mycolumn) FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn=value GROUP BY mycolumn</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable mycolumn=value</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAVING</td>
<td><code>SELECT mycolumn, avg(mycolumn) FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn=value GROUP BY mycolumn HAVING avg(mycolumn)=value</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable mycolumn=value</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIKE</td>
<td><code>SELECT * FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn LIKE &quot;%some text%&quot;</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable &quot;some text&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDER BY</td>
<td><code>SELECT * FROM mytable ORDER BY mycolumn desc</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>In SPL you use a negative sign ( - ) in front of a field name to sort in descending order.</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT</td>
<td><code>SELECT DISTINCT mycolumn1, mycolumn2 FROM mytable</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT TOP</td>
<td><code>SELECT TOP (5) mycolumn1, mycolumn2 FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn3 = &quot;bar&quot; ORDER BY mycolumn1 mycolumn2</code></td>
<td><code>source=mytable1 mycolumn3=&quot;bar&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNER JOIN</td>
<td><code>SELECT * FROM mytable1 INNER JOIN mytable2</code></td>
<td><code>index=myIndex1 OR index=myIndex2</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SQL command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL command</th>
<th>SQL example</th>
<th>Splunk SPL example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ON mytable1.mycolumn= mytable2.mycolumn | **Note:** There are two other methods to join tables:  
  - Use the `lookup` command to add fields from an external table:  
    ```plaintext
    ... | LOOKUP myvaluelookup
    mycolumn
    OUTPUT myoutputcolumn
    ```  
  - Use a subsearch:  
    ```plaintext
    source=mytable1
    [SEARCH source=mytable2
    mycolumn2=myvalue
    | FIELDS mycolumn2]
    ```  
  If the columns that you want to join on have different names, use the `rename` command to rename one of the columns. For example, to rename the column in `mytable2`:  
    ```plaintext
    source=mytable1
    | JOIN type=inner mycolumn
    [SEARCH source=mytable2
    | RENAME mycolumn2
    AS mycolumn]
    ```  
  To rename the column in `myindex1`:  
    ```plaintext
    index=myIndex1 OR index=myIndex2
    | rename myfield1 as myField
    | stats values(*) AS * BY myField
    You can rename a column regardless of whether you use the search command, a lookup, or a subsearch.  

| LEFT (OUTER) JOIN | SELECT *  
FROM mytable1  
LEFT JOIN mytable2  
ON mytable1.mycolumn= mytable2.mycolumn | source=mytable1
| JOIN type=left mycolumn  
[SEARCH source=mytable2]

| SELECT INTO | SELECT *  
INTO new_mytable IN mydb2  
FROM old_mytable | source-old_mytable
| EVAL source-new_mytable
| COLLECT index=mydb2

**Note:** `COLLECT` is typically used to store expensively calculated fields back into your Splunk deployment so that future access is much faster. This current example is atypical but shown for comparison to the SQL command. The source will be renamed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL command</th>
<th>SQL example</th>
<th>Splunk SPL example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUNCATE TABLE</td>
<td>TRUNCATE TABLE mytable</td>
<td>source=mytable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO</td>
<td>INSERT INTO mytable VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)</td>
<td>source=mytable1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION</td>
<td>SELECT mycolumn FROM mytable1</td>
<td>source=mytable1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNION mycolumn FROM mytable2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION ALL</td>
<td>SELECT * FROM mytable1</td>
<td>source=mytable1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNION ALL SELECT * FROM mytable2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td>DELETE FROM mytable WHERE mycolumn=5</td>
<td>source=mytable1 mycolumn=5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE</td>
<td>UPDATE mytable SET column1=value, column2=value,... WHERE some_column=some_value</td>
<td>Note: There are a few things to think about when updating records in Splunk Enterprise. First, you can just add the new values to your Splunk deployment (see INSERT INTO) and not worry about deleting the old values, because Splunk software always returns the most recent results first. Second, on retrieval, you can always de-duplicate the results to ensure only the latest values are used (see SELECT DISTINCT). Finally, you can actually delete the old records (see DELETE).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- Understanding SPL syntax

**SPL data types and clauses**

**Data types**

**bool**

The `bool` argument value represents the Boolean data type. The documentation specifies ‘true’ or ‘false’. Other variations of Boolean values are accepted in commands. For example, for ‘true’ you can also use ‘t’, ‘T’, ‘TRUE’, or the number one ‘1’. For ‘false’, you can use ‘f’, ‘F’, ‘FALSE’, or the number zero ‘0’.

**int**

The `int` argument value represents the integer data type.
num

The <num> argument value represents the number data type.

float

The <float> argument value represents the float data type.

Common syntax clauses

bin-span

Syntax: span=(<span-length> | <log-span>)
Description: Sets the size of each bin.
Example: span=2d
Example: span=5m
Example: span=10

by-clause

Syntax: by <field-list>
Description: Fields to group by.
Example: BY addr, port
Example: BY host

eval-function

Syntax: abs | case | cidrmatch | coalesce | exact | exp | floor | if | ifnull | isbool | isint | isnotnull | isnull | isnum | isstr | len | like | ln | log | lower | match | max | md5 | min | mvcount | mvindex | mvfilter | now | null | nullif | pi | pow | random | replace | round | searchmatch | sqrt | substr | tostring | trim | ltrim | rtrim | typeof | upper | urldecode | validate
Description: Function used by eval.
Example: md5(field)
Example: typeof(12) + typeof("string") + typeof(1==2) + typeof(badfield)
Example: searchmatch("foo AND bar")
Example: sqrt(9)
Example: round(3.5)
Example: replace(date, "^\d{1,2})/(\d{1,2})/", "\2/1/")
Example: pi()
Example: nullif(fielda, fieldb)
Example: random()
Example: pow(x, y)
Example: mvfilter(match(email, "\.net$") OR match(email, "\.org$"))
Example: mvindex(multifield, 2)
Example: null()
Example: now()
Example: isbool(field)
Example: exp(3)
Example: floor(1.9)
Example: coalesce(null(), "Returned value", null())
Example: exact(3.14 * num)
Example: case(error == 404, "Not found", error == 500, "Internal Server Error", error == 200, "OK")
Example: cidrmatch("123.132.32.0/25", ip)
Example: abs(number)
Example: isnonnull(field)
Example: substr("string", 1, 3) + substr("string", -3)
Example: if(error == 200, "OK", "Error")
Example: len(field)
Example: log(number, 2)
Example: lower(username)
Example: match(field, "^[\d{1,3}]\d{1,3}\d{1,3}\d{1,3}$")
Example: max(1, 3, 6, 7, "[^\d{1,3}]\d{1,3}\d{1,3}\d{1,3}"oo", field)
Example: like(field, "foo%")
Example: ln(bytes)
Example: mvcount(multifield)
Example: urldecode("http%3A%2F%2Fwww.splunk.com%2Fdownload%3Fr%3Dheader")
Example: validate(isint(port), "ERROR: Port is not an integer", port >= 1 AND port <= 65535, "ERROR: Port is out of range")
Example: tostring(1==1) + " " + tostring(15, "hex") + " " + tostring(12345.6789, "commas")
Example: trim(" ZZZZabcZZ ", " Z")

evaluated-field

Syntax: eval(<eval-expression>)
Description: A dynamically evaluated field

field

field-list

regex-expression

Syntax: (\")?\<string\>(\")?
Description: A Perl Compatible Regular Expression supported by the PCRE library.
Example: ... | regex _raw="(?<!\d)10.\d{1,3}\d{1,3}\d{1,3}(?!\d)"

single-agg

Syntax: count | stats-func (<field>)
Description: A single aggregation applied to a single field (can be evaluated field). No wildcards are allowed. The field must be specified, except when using the special 'count' aggregator that applies to events as a whole.
Example: avg(delay)
Example: sum((date_hour * date_minute))
Example: count

sort-by-clause

Syntax: ("-"|"+")<sort-field> "," 
Description: List of fields to sort by and their sort order (ascending or descending)
Example: - time, host
Example: -size, +source
Example: `_time, -host`

### span-length

**Syntax:** `<int:span>(<timescale>)?`

**Description:** Span of each bin. If using a timescale, this is used as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bucket "length."

**Example:**
- 2d
- 5m
- 10

### split-by-clause

**Syntax:** `<field> (<tc-option>)* (<where-clause>)?`

**Description:** Specifies a field to split by. If field is numerical, default discretization is applied.

### stats-agg

**Syntax:** `<stats-func>("(" ( <evaled-field> | <wc-field> )? ")")?`

**Description:** A specifier formed by a aggregation function applied to a field or set of fields. As of 4.0, it can also be an aggregation function applied to a arbitrary eval expression. The eval expression must be wrapped by "(" and ")". If no field is specified in the parenthesis, the aggregation is applied independently to all fields, and is equivalent to calling a field value of * When a numeric aggregator is applied to a not-completely-numeric field no column is generated for that aggregation.

**Example:**
- `count({sourcetype="splunkd"})`
- `max(size)`
- `stdev(*delay)`
- `avg(kbps)`

### stats-agg-term

**Syntax:** `<stats-agg> (as <wc-field>)?`

**Description:** A statistical specifier optionally renamed to a new field name.

**Example:**
- `count(device) AS numdevices`
- `avg(kbps)`

### subsearch

**Syntax:** `[/<string>]`

**Description:** Specifies a subsearch.

**Example:** `[/search 404 | select url]`

### tc-option

**Syntax:** `<bins-options> | (usenull=<bool>) | (useother=<bool>) | (nullstr=<string>) |(otherstr=<string>)`

**Description:** Options for controlling the behavior of splitting by a field. In addition to the bins-options: usenull controls whether or not a series is created for events that do not contain the split-by field. This series is labeled by the value of the nullstr option, and defaults to NULL. useother specifies if a series should be added for data series not included in the graph because they did not meet the criteria of the <where-clause>. This series is labeled by the value of the otherstr option, and defaults to OTHER.
**Example:** otherstr=OTHERFIELDS  
**Example:** usenull=f  
**Example:** bins=10

### timeformat

**Syntax:** timeformat=<string>  
**Description:** Set the time format for starttime and endtime terms.  
**Example:** timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S

### timestamp

**Syntax:** (MM/DD/YY)?:(HH:MM:SS)?|<int>  
**Description:** None  
**Example:** 10/1/07:12:34:56  
**Example:** -5

### where-clause

**Syntax:** where <single-agg> <where-comp>  
**Description:** Specifies the criteria for including particular data series when a field is given in the tc-by-clause. This optional clause, if omitted, default to "where sum in top10". The aggregation term is applied to each data series and the result of these aggregations is compared to the criteria. The most common use of this option is to select for spikes rather than overall mass of distribution in series selection. The default value finds the top ten series by area under the curve. Alternately one could replace sum with max to find the series with the ten highest spikes.  
**Example:** where max < 10  
**Example:** where count notin bottom10  
**Example:** where avg > 100  
**Example:** where sum in top5

### wc-field
Evaluation Functions

Evaluation functions

Use the evaluation functions to evaluate an expression, based on your events, and return a result.

Quick reference

See the Supported functions and syntax section for a quick reference list of the evaluation functions.

Commands

You can use evaluation functions with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions with other commands.

Usage

- All functions that accept strings can accept literal strings or any field.
- All functions that accept numbers can accept literal numbers or any numeric field.

String arguments and fields

For most evaluation functions, when a string argument is expected, you can specify either a literal string or a field name. Literal strings must be enclosed in double quotation marks. In other words, when the function syntax specifies a string you can specify any expression that results in a string. For example, you have a field called name which contains the names of your servers. You want to append the literal string server at the end of the name. You would specify this:

```
name + "server".
```

Nested functions

You can specify a function as an argument to another function.

In the following example, the cidrmatch function is used as the first argument in the if function.

```
... | eval isLocal=if(cidrmatch("123.132.32.0/25",ip), "local", "not local")
```

The following example shows how to use the true() function to provide a default to the case function.

```
... | eval error=case(status == 200, "OK", status == 404, "Not found", true(), "Other")
```

Supported functions and syntax

There are two ways that you can see information about the supported evaluation functions:

- Function list by category
- Alphabetical list of functions
### Function list by category

The following table is a quick reference of the supported evaluation functions. This table lists the syntax and provides a brief description for each of the functions. Use the links in the **Type of function** column for more details and examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparison and Conditional functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>case(X,&quot;Y&quot;,...)</td>
<td>Accepts alternating conditions and values. Returns the first value for which the condition evaluates to TRUE.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cidrmatch(&quot;X&quot;,Y)</td>
<td>Returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether an IP address matches a CIDR notation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coalesce(X,...)</td>
<td>This function takes an arbitrary number of arguments and returns the first value that is not NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false()</td>
<td>Returns FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if(X,Y,Z)</td>
<td>If the condition X evaluates to TRUE, returns Y, otherwise returns Z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in(FIELD, VALUE-LIST)</td>
<td>The function returns TRUE if one of the values in the list matches a value in the field you specify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>like(TEXT, PATTERN)</td>
<td>Returns TRUE if TEXT matches PATTERN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>match(SUBJECT, &quot;REGEX&quot;)</td>
<td>Returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether REGEX matches SUBJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>null()</td>
<td>This function takes no arguments and returns NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nullif(X,Y)</td>
<td>This function is used to compare fields. The function takes two arguments, X and Y, and returns NULL if X = Y. Otherwise it returns X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>searchmatch(X)</td>
<td>Use this function to return TRUE if the search string (X) matches the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>true()</td>
<td>Returns TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>validate(X,Y,...)</td>
<td>Use this function to return the string Y corresponding to the first expression X that evaluates to FALSE. This function is the opposite of the case function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conversion functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>printf(&quot;format&quot;,arguments)</td>
<td>Creates a formatted string based on a format description that you provide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tonumber(NUMSTR,BASE)</td>
<td>Converts a string to a number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tostring(X,Y)</td>
<td>Converts the input, such as a number or a Boolean value, to a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cryptographic functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>md5(X)</td>
<td>Computes the md5 hash for the value X.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha1(X)</td>
<td>Computes the sha1 hash for the value X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha256 (X)</td>
<td>Computes the sha256 hash for the value X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha512 (X)</td>
<td>Computes the sha512 hash for the value X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and Time functions</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>now()</td>
<td>Returns the time that the search was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relative_time(X,Y)</td>
<td>Adjusts the time by a relative time specifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strftime(X,Y)</td>
<td>Takes a UNIX time and renders it into a human readable format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of function</td>
<td>Supported functions and syntax</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<td><strong>Informational functions</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>strftime(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Takes a human readable time and renders it into UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>time()</code></td>
<td>The time that eval function was computed. The time will be different for each event, based on when the event was processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>isbool(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is Boolean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>isint(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is an integer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><code>isnotnull(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is not NULL.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><code>isnull(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>isnum(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is a number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>isstr(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>typeof(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns a string that indicates the field type, such as Number, String, Boolean, and so forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mathematical functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>abs(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the absolute value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ceiling(X)</code> or <code>ceil(X)</code></td>
<td>Rounds the value up to the next highest integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>exact(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the result of a numeric eval calculation with a larger amount of precision in the formatted output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>exp(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the exponential function $e^X$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>floor(X)</code></td>
<td>Rounds the value down to the next lowest integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ln(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the natural logarithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>log(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns the logarithm of X using Y as the base. If Y is omitted, base 10 is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>pi()</code></td>
<td>Returns the constant $\pi$ to 11 digits of precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>pow(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X to the power of Y, $X^Y$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>round(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X rounded to the amount of decimal places specified by Y. The default is to round to an integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sigfig(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns a string that indicates the field type, such as Number, String, Boolean, and so forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sqrt(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the square root of the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multivalue eval functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>commands(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns a multivalued field that contains a list of the commands used in X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvappend(X,...)</code></td>
<td>Returns a multivalue result based on all of values specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvcount(MVFIELD)</code></td>
<td>Returns the count of the number of values in the specified field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvdedup(X)</code></td>
<td>Removes all of the duplicate values from a multivalue field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvfilter(X)</code></td>
<td>Filters a multivalue field based on an arbitrary Boolean expression X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvfind(MVFIELD,&quot;REGEX&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Finds the index of a value in a multivalue field that matches the REGEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvindex(MVFIELD,STARTINDEX,ENDINDEX)</code></td>
<td>Returns a set of values from a multivalue field described by STARTINDEX and ENDINDEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mvjoin(MVFIELD,STR)</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical eval functions</td>
<td><code>len(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the count of the number of characters (not bytes) in the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>lower(X)</code></td>
<td>Converts the string to lowercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ltrim(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Trims the characters represented in Y from the left side of the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>replace(X,Y,Z)</code></td>
<td>Returns a string formed by substituting string Z for every occurrence of regex string Y in string X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>rtrim(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X with the characters in Y trimmed from the right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>spath(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Extracts a value from a structured data type (XML or JSON) in X based on a location path in Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>substr(X,Y,Z)</code></td>
<td>Returns a substring from X based on the starting position Y and the length Z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>trim(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Trims the characters represented in Y from both sides of the string X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>upper(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the string in uppercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>urldencode(X)</code></td>
<td>Replaces URL escaped characters with the original characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>acos(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc cosine of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>acosh(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic cosine of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>asin(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc sine of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>asinh(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic sine of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>atan(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc tangent of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>atan2(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc tangent of X,Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>atanh(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic tangent of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>cos(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the cosine of an angle of X radians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>cosh(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic cosine of X radians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>hypot(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Computes the hypotenuse of a triangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sin(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the sine of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported functions and syntax</td>
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<td>Type of function</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic sine of X.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan(X)</td>
<td>Computes the tangent of X.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic tangent of X.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alphabetical list of functions**

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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of function</th>
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<td>abs(X)</td>
<td>Returns the absolute value.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
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<td>acos(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc cosine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<tr>
<td>acosh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic cosine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
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<td>asin(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc sine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<td>asinh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic sine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<td>atan(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc tangent of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<tr>
<td>atan2(X,Y)</td>
<td>Computes the arc tangent of X,Y.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<td>atanh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the arc hyperbolic tangent of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case(X,&quot;Y&quot;,...)</td>
<td>Accepts alternating conditions and values. Returns the first value for which the condition evaluates to TRUE.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
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<tr>
<td>cidrmatch(&quot;X&quot;,Y)</td>
<td>Returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether an IP address matches a CIDR notation.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceiling(X)</td>
<td>Rounds the value up to the next highest integer.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
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<tr>
<td>coalesce(X,...)</td>
<td>This function takes an arbitrary number of arguments and returns the first value that is not NULL.</td>
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<td>commands(X)</td>
<td>Returns a multivalued field that contains a list of the commands used in X.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
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<td>cos(X)</td>
<td>Computes the cosine of an angle of X radians.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<td>cosh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic cosine of X radians.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<td>exact(X)</td>
<td>Returns the result of a numeric eval calculation with a larger amount of precision in the formatted output.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
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<td>exp(X)</td>
<td>Returns the exponential function $e^x$.</td>
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<td>false()</td>
<td>Returns FALSE.</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>floor(X)</code></td>
<td>Rounds the value down to the next lowest integer.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
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<td><code>hypot(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Computes the hypotenuse of a triangle.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>if(X,Y,Z)</code></td>
<td>If the condition X evaluates to TRUE, returns Y, otherwise returns Z.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>in(FIELD, VALUE-LIST)</code></td>
<td>The function returns TRUE if one of the values in the list matches a value in the field you specify.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>isbool(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is Boolean.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>isint(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is an integer.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
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<td><code>isnotnull(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is not NULL.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
</tr>
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<td><code>isnull(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is NULL.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>isnum(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is a number.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>isstr(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if the field value is a string.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
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<td><code>len(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the count of the number of characters (not bytes) in the string.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
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<td><code>like(TEXT, PATTERN)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE if TEXT matches PATTERN.</td>
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<td><code>ln(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the natural logarithm.</td>
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<td><code>log(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns the logarithm of X using Y as the base. If Y is omitted, base 10 is used.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lower(X)</code></td>
<td>Converts the string to lowercase.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ltrim(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Trims the characters represented in Y from the left side of the string.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>match(SUBJECT, &quot;REGEX&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether REGEX matches SUBJECT.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>max(X,...)</code></td>
<td>Returns the maximum of the string or numeric values.</td>
<td>Statistical eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>md5(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the md5 hash for the value X.</td>
<td>Cryptographic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>min(X,...)</code></td>
<td>Returns the minimum of the string or numeric values.</td>
<td>Statistical eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvappend(X,...)</code></td>
<td>Returns a multivalue result based on all of values specified.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvcount(MVFIELD)</code></td>
<td>Returns the count of the number of values in the specified field.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvdedup(X)</code></td>
<td>Removes all of the duplicate values from a multivalue field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported functions and syntax</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type of function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvfilter(X)</code></td>
<td>Filters a multivalue field based on an arbitrary Boolean expression X.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvfind(MVFIELD,&quot;REGEX&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Finds the index of a value in a multivalue field that matches the REGEX.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvindex(MVFIELD,STARTINDEX,ENDINDEX)</code></td>
<td>Returns a set of values from a multivalue field described by STARTINDEX and ENDINDEX.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvjoin(MVFIELD,STR)</code></td>
<td>Takes all of the values in a multivalue field and appends them together delimited by STR.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvrange(X,Y,Z)</code></td>
<td>Creates a multivalue field with a range of numbers between X and Y, incrementing by Z.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvsort(X)</code></td>
<td>Returns the values of a multivalue field sorted lexicographically.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mvzip(X,Y,&quot;Z&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Takes two multivalue fields, X and Y, and combines them by stitching together the first value of X with the first value of field Y, then the second with the second, and so on.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>now()</code></td>
<td>Returns the time that the search was started.</td>
<td>Date and Time functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>null()</code></td>
<td>This function takes no arguments and returns NULL.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nullif(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>This function is used to compare fields. The function takes two arguments, X and Y, and returns NULL if X = Y. Otherwise it returns X.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pi()</code></td>
<td>Returns the constant pi to 11 digits of precision.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pow(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X to the power of Y, $X^Y$.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>printf(&quot;format&quot;,arguments)</code></td>
<td>Creates a formatted string based on a format description that you provide.</td>
<td>Conversion functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>random()</code></td>
<td>Returns a pseudo-random integer ranging from zero to $2^{31}$-1.</td>
<td>Statistical eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>relative_time(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Adjusts the time by a relative time specifier.</td>
<td>Date and Time functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>replace(X,Y,Z)</code></td>
<td>Returns a string formed by substituting string Z for every occurrence of regex string Y in string X.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>round(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X rounded to the amount of decimal places specified by Y. The default is to round to an integer.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rtrim(X,Y)</code></td>
<td>Returns X with the characters in Y trimmed from the right side.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>searchmatch(X)</code></td>
<td>Use this function to return TRUE if the search string (X) matches the event.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sha1(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the sha1 hash for the value X.</td>
<td>Cryptographic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sha256(X)</code></td>
<td>Computes the sha256 hash for the value X.</td>
<td>Cryptographic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported functions and syntax</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type of function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha512(X)</td>
<td>Computes the sha512 hash for the value X.</td>
<td>Cryptographic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigfig(X)</td>
<td>Rounds X to the appropriate number of significant figures.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin(X)</td>
<td>Computes the sine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic sine of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spath(X,Y)</td>
<td>Extracts a value from a structured data type (XML or JSON) in X based on a location path in Y.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split(X,&quot;Y&quot;)</td>
<td>Returns a mv field splitting X by the delimited character Y.</td>
<td>Multivalue eval functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqrt(X)</td>
<td>Returns the square root of the value.</td>
<td>Mathematical functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strftime(X,Y)</td>
<td>Takes a UNIX time and renders it into a human readable format.</td>
<td>Date and Time functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strptime(X,Y)</td>
<td>Takes a human readable time and renders it into UNIX time.</td>
<td>Date and Time functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substr(X,Y,Z)</td>
<td>Returns a substring from X based on the starting position Y and the length Z.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan(X)</td>
<td>Computes the tangent of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanh(X)</td>
<td>Computes the hyperbolic tangent of X.</td>
<td>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time()</td>
<td>The time that eval function was computed. The time will be different for each event, based on when the event was processed.</td>
<td>Date and Time functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonumber(NUMSTR,BASE)</td>
<td>Converts a string to a number.</td>
<td>Conversion functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tostring(X,Y)</td>
<td>Converts the input, such as a number or a Boolean value, to a string.</td>
<td>Conversion functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim(X,Y)</td>
<td>Trims the characters represented in Y from both sides of the string X.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true()</td>
<td>Returns TRUE.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typeof(X)</td>
<td>Returns a string that indicates the field type, such as Number, String, Boolean, and so forth.</td>
<td>Informational functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper(X)</td>
<td>Returns the string in uppercase.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urldecode(X)</td>
<td>Replaces URL escaped characters with the original characters.</td>
<td>Text functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validate(X,Y,...)</td>
<td>Use this function to return the string Y corresponding to the first expression X that evaluates to FALSE. This function is the opposite of the case function.</td>
<td>Comparison and Conditional functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison and Conditional functions

The following list contains the functions that you can use to compare values or specify conditional statements.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

For information about Boolean operators, such as AND and OR, see Boolean operators.

case(X,"Y",...)

Description

Accepts alternating conditions and values. Returns the first value for which the condition evaluates to TRUE.

This function takes pairs of arguments X and Y. The X arguments are Boolean expressions that are evaluated from first to last. When the first X expression is encountered that evaluates to TRUE, the corresponding Y argument is returned. The function defaults to NULL if none are true.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial, but should work with any format of Apache Web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

The following example returns descriptions for the corresponding http status code.

sourcetype=access_* | eval description=case(status == 200, "OK", status ==404, "Not found", status == 500, "Internal Server Error") | table status description

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>status</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extended example

This example shows you how to use the case function in two different ways, to create categories and to create a custom sort order.

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), and so forth, for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance if you want to follow along with this example.

You want to classify earthquakes based on depth. Shallow-focus earthquakes occur at depths less than 70 km. Mid-focus earthquakes occur at depths between 70 and 300 km. Deep-focus earthquakes occur at depths greater than 300 km. We'll use Low, Mid, and Deep for the category names.

source=all_month.csv | eval Description=case(depth<=70, "Low", depth>70 AND depth<=300, "Mid", depth>300, "Deep") | stats count min(mag) max(mag) by Description

The eval command is used to create a field called Description, which takes the value of "Low", "Mid", or "Deep" based on the depth of the earthquake. The case() function is used to specify which ranges of the depth fit each description. For example, if the depth is less than 70 km, the earthquake is characterized as a shallow-focus quake; and the resulting Description is Low.

The search also pipes the results of the eval command into the stats command to count the number of earthquakes and display the minimum and maximum magnitudes for each Description.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>min(Mag)</th>
<th>max(Mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>-0.60</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can sort the results in the Description column by clicking the sort icon in Splunk Web. However in this example the order would be alphabetical returning results in Deep, Low, Mid or Mid, Low, Deep order.
You can also use the `case` function to sort the results in a custom order, such as Low, Mid, Deep. You create the custom sort order by giving the values a numerical ranking and then sorting based on that ranking.

```
source=all_month.csv | eval Description=case(depth<=70, "Low", depth>70 AND depth<=300, "Mid", depth>300, "Deep") | stats count min(mag) max(mag) by Description | eval sort_field=case(Description="Low", 1, Description="Mid", 2, Description="Deep",3) | sort sort_field
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>min(Mag)</th>
<th>max(Mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>-0.60</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`cidrmatch("X",Y)`

**Description**

Returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether an IP address matches a CIDR notation.

Use this function to determine if an IP address belongs to a particular subnet. This function returns TRUE, when IP address Y belongs to a particular subnet X. Both X and Y are string arguments. X is the CIDR subnet. Y is the IP address to match with the subnet. This function is compatible with IPv6.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `cidrmatch` and `if` functions to set a field, `isLocal`, to "local" if the field `ip` matches the subnet. If the `ip` field does not match the subnet, the `isLocal` field is set to "not local".

```
... | eval isLocal=if(cidrmatch("123.132.32.0/25",ip), "local", "not local")
```

The following example uses the `cidrmatch` function as a filter to remove events that do not match the `ip` address:

```
... | where cidrmatch("123.132.32.0/25", ip)
```

`coalesce(X,...)`

**Description**

This function takes an arbitrary number of arguments and returns the first value that is not NULL.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
Basic examples

You have a set of events where the IP address is extracted to either `clientip` or `ipaddress`. This example defines a new field called `ip`, that takes the value of either the `clientip` field or `ipaddress` field, depending on which field is not NULL (does not exist in that event). If both the `clientip` and `ipaddress` field exist in the event, this function returns the first argument, the `clientip` field.

```... | eval ip=coalesce(clientip,ipaddress)```

false()

Description

Use this function to return FALSE.

This function enables you to specify a conditional that is obviously false, for example `1==0`. You do not specify a field with this function.

Usage

This function is often used as an argument with other functions.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

if(X,Y,Z)

Description

If the condition X evaluates to TRUE, returns Y, otherwise returns Z.

This function takes three arguments. The first argument X must be a Boolean expression. If X evaluates to TRUE, the result is the second argument Y. If X evaluates to FALSE, the result evaluates to the third argument Z.

Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

The `if` function is frequently used with other functions. See Basic examples.

Basic examples

The following example looks at the values of the field `error`. If `error=200`, the function returns `err=OK`. Otherwise the function returns `err=Error`.

```... | eval err=if(error == 200, "OK", "Error")```

The following example uses the `cidmatch` and `if` functions to set a field, `isLocal`, to "local" if the field `ip` matches the subnet. If the `ip` field does not match the subnet, the `isLocal` field is set to "not local".

```... | eval isLocal=if(cidmatch(ip, subnet), "local", "not local")```
\[ \text{eval } \text{isLocal}=\text{if}(\text{cidrmatch}("123.132.32.0/25", \text{ip}), "local", "not local") \]

\text{in(FIELD, VALUE-LIST)}

\textbf{Description}

The function returns TRUE if one of the values in the list matches a value in the field you specify.

This function takes a list of comma-separated values.

\textbf{Usage}

You can use this function with the \texttt{eval}, \texttt{fieldformat}, and \texttt{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions with other commands.

The following syntax is supported:

\[ \ldots | \text{where } \text{in(field,"value1","value2", ...)} \]
\[ \ldots | \text{where } \text{field in("value1","value2", ...)} \]
\[ \ldots | \text{eval } \text{new_field}=\text{if}(\text{in(field,"value1","value2", ...)}, "value-if_true","value-if-false") \]

The \texttt{eval} command cannot accept a Boolean value. You must specify the \texttt{IN} function inside the \texttt{IF} function, which can accept a Boolean value as input.

The string values must be enclosed in quotation marks. You cannot specify wildcard characters with the values to specify a group of similar values, such as HTTP error codes or CIDR IP address ranges. Use the \texttt{IN} operator instead.

The \texttt{IN} operator is similar to the \texttt{in} function. You can use the \texttt{IN} operator with the \texttt{search} and \texttt{tstats} commands. You can use wildcard characters in the \texttt{VALUE-LIST} with these commands.

\textbf{Basic examples}

The following example uses the \texttt{where} command to return \texttt{in=TRUE} if one of the values in the \texttt{status} field matches one of the values in the list.

\[ \ldots | \text{where } \text{status in("400", "401", "403", "404")} \]

The following example uses the \texttt{in} function as the first parameter for the \texttt{if} function. The evaluation expression returns TRUE if the value in the \texttt{status} field matches one of the values in the list.

\[ \ldots | \text{eval } \text{error}=\text{if}(\text{in(status, "error", "failure", "severe"),"true","false")} \]

\textbf{Extended example}

The following example combines the \texttt{in} function with the \texttt{if} function to evaluate the \texttt{status} field. The value of \texttt{true} is placed in the new field \texttt{error} if the \texttt{status} field contains one of the values 404, 500, or 503. Then a count is performed of the values in the \texttt{error} field.

\[ \ldots | \text{eval } \text{error}=\text{if}(\text{in(status, "404","500","503"),"true","false")} | \text{stats count by error} \]

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See also

Blogs

Smooth operator | Searching for multiple field values

like(TEXT, PATTERN)

Description

This function returns TRUE if TEXT matches PATTERN.

This function takes two arguments, a string to match TEXT and a string expression to match PATTERN. It returns TRUE if, and only if, TEXT matches PATTERN. The pattern matching supports an exact text match, as well as single and multiple character matches.

- Use the percent ( % ) symbol as a wildcard for multiple characters.
- Use the underscore ( _ ) character for a single character match.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

The following example returns like=TRUE if the field value starts with foo:

... | eval is_a_foo=if(like(field, "foo\%"), "yes a foo", "not a foo")

The following example uses the where command to return like=TRUE if the ipaddress field starts with the value 198.. The percent ( % ) symbol is a wildcard with the like function:

... | where like(ipaddress, "198.\")

match(SUBJECT, "REGEX")

Description

This function returns TRUE or FALSE based on whether REGEX matches SUBJECT.

This function compares the regex string REGEX to the value of SUBJECT and returns a Boolean value. It returns TRUE if the REGEX can find a match against any substring of SUBJECT.

Usage

The match function is regex based. For example use the backslash ( \ ) character to escape a special character, such as a quotation mark. Use the pipe ( | ) character to specify an OR condition.

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.
Basic examples

The following example returns TRUE if, and only if, field matches the basic pattern of an IP address. This examples uses the caret ( ^ ) character and the dollar ( $ ) symbol to perform a full match.

... | eval n=if(match(field, "^\d{1,3}\./\d{1,3}\./\d{1,3}\./\d{1,3}$"), 1, 0)

The following example uses the match function in an <eval-expression>. The SUBJECT is a calculated field called test. The "REGEX" is the string yes.

This example uses the match function in an <eval-expression>. The SUBJECT is a calculated field called test. The "REGEX" is the string yes.

... | eval matches = if(match(test, "yes"), 1, 0)

If the value is stored with quotation marks, you must use the backslash ( \ ) character to escape the embedded quotation marks. For example:

| makeresults | eval test=""yes"" | eval matches = if(match(test, ""yes""), 1, 0)

null()

Description

This function takes no arguments and returns NULL. The evaluation engine uses NULL to represent "no value". Setting a field value to NULL clears the field value.

Usage

NULL values are field values that are missing in a some results but present in another results.

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

Suppose you want to calculate the average of the values in a field, but several of the values are zero. If the zeros are placeholders for no value, the zeros will interfere with creating an accurate average. You can use the null function to remove the zeros.

See also

• You can use the fillnull command to replace NULL values with a specified value.
• You can use the nullif(X,Y) function to compare two fields and return NULL if X = Y.

nullif(X,Y)
**Description**

This function is used to compare fields. The function takes two arguments, X and Y, and returns NULL if X = Y. Otherwise it returns X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example returns NULL if fieldA=fieldB. Otherwise the function returns fieldA.

```plaintext
... | eval n=nullif(fieldA,fieldB)
```

**searchmatch(X)**

**Description**

Use this function to return TRUE if the search string (X) matches the event.

This function takes one argument X, which is a search string. The function returns TRUE if, and only if, the event matches the search string.

**Usage**

You must use the `searchmatch` function inside an `if` function.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `makeresults` command to create some simple results. The `searchmatch` function is used to determine if any of the results match the search string "x=hi y=*".

```plaintext
| makeresults 1 | eval _raw = "x=hi y=bye" | eval x="hi" | eval y="bye" | eval test-if(searchmatch("x=hi y=*"), "yes", "no") | table _raw test x y
```

The result of the `if` function is `yes`; the results match the search string specified with the `searchmatch` function.

**true()**

**Description**

Use this function to return TRUE.

This function enables you to specify a condition that is obviously true, for example 1==1. You do not specify a field with this function.
Usage

This function is often used as an argument with other functions.

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial, but should work with any format of Apache Web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

The following example shows how to use the true() function to provide a default value to the case function. If the values in the status field are not 200, or 404, the value used is Other.

```
sourcetype=access_* | eval description=case(status==200,"OK", status==404, "Not found", true(), "Other") | table status description
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>status</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

validate(X,Y,...)

Description

Use this function to return the string Y corresponding to the first expression X that evaluates to FALSE. This function is the opposite of the case function.

This function takes pairs of arguments, Boolean expressions X and strings Y. The function returns the string Y corresponding to the first expression X that evaluates to FALSE. This function defaults to NULL if all evaluate to TRUE.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.
Basic examples

The following example runs a simple check for valid ports.

```bash
... | eval n=validate(isint(port), "ERROR: Port is not an integer", port >= 1 AND port <= 65535, "ERROR: Port is out of range")
```

Conversion functions

The following list contains the functions that you can use to convert numbers to strings and strings to numbers.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

`printf("format",arguments)`

Description

The `printf` function builds a string value, based on the a string format and the arguments that you specify.

- You can specify zero or more arguments. The arguments can be string values, numbers, computations, or fields.

The SPL `printf` function is similar to the C `sprintf()` function and similar functions in other languages such as Python, Perl, and Ruby.

Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

format

Description: The `format` is a character string that can include one or more format conversion specifiers. Each conversion specifier can include optional components such as flag characters, width specifications, and precision specifications. The `format` must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Syntax: `"(%[flags][width][.precision]<conversion_specifier>)..."`

arguments

Description: The `arguments` are optional and can include the width, precision, and the value to format. The value can be a string, number, or field name.

Syntax: `[width][.precision][value]`

Supported conversion specifiers

The following table describes the supported conversion specifiers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversion specifier</th>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%a or %A</td>
<td>Floating point number in hexadecimal format</td>
<td>This example returns the value of pi to 3 decimal points, in hexadecimal format.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion specifier</td>
<td>Alias</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Single Unicode code point</td>
<td>This example returns the unicode code point for 65 and the first letter of the string “Foo”. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%c,%c&quot;,65,&quot;Foo&quot;) which returns A,F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%d</td>
<td>%i</td>
<td>Signed decimal integer</td>
<td>This example returns the positive or negative integer values, including any signs specified with those values. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%d,%d&quot;,-2,+4,30) which returns -2,4,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%e or %E</td>
<td></td>
<td>Floating point number, exponential format</td>
<td>This example returns the number 5139 in exponential format with 2 decimal points. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%.2e&quot;,5139) which returns 5.14e+03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%f or %F</td>
<td></td>
<td>Floating point number</td>
<td>This example returns the value of ( \pi ) to 2 decimal points. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%.2f&quot;,pi()) which returns 3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%g or %G</td>
<td></td>
<td>Floating point number. This specifier uses either %e or %f depending on the range of the numbers being formatted.</td>
<td>This example returns the value of ( \pi ) to 2 decimal points (using the %f specifier) and the number 123 in exponential format with 2 decimal points (using %e specifier). &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%.2g,%.2g&quot;,pi(),123) which returns 3.1,1.2e+02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%o</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unsigned octal number</td>
<td>This example returns the base-8 number for 255. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%o&quot;,255) which returns 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%s or %z</td>
<td></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>This example returns the concatenated string values of “foo” and “bar”. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%s%z&quot;, &quot;foo&quot;, &quot;bar&quot;) which returns foobar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%u</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unsigned, or non-negative, decimal integer</td>
<td>This example returns the integer value of the number in the argument. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%u&quot;,99) which returns 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%x or %X</td>
<td>%p</td>
<td>Unsigned hexadecimal number (lowercase or uppercase)</td>
<td>This example returns the hexadecimal values that are equivalent to the numbers in the arguments. This example shows both upper and lowercase results when using this specifier. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;%x,%X,%p&quot;,10,10,10) which returns a,A,a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percent sign</td>
<td>This example returns the string value with a percent sign. &lt;br&gt;printf(&quot;100%%&quot;) which returns 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flag characters

The following table describes the supported flag characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag characters</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single quote or apostrophe ('')</td>
<td>Adds commas as the thousands separator.</td>
<td>printf(&quot;%d&quot;, 12345) which returns 12,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dash or minus (-)</td>
<td>Left justify. If this flag is not specified, the result keeps its default justification. The printf function supports right justification of results only when it formats that way by default.</td>
<td>printf(&quot;%-4d&quot;, 1) which returns 1 which is left justified in the output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero (0)</td>
<td>Zero pad</td>
<td>This example returns the value in the argument with leading zeros such that the number has 4 digits. printf(&quot;%04d&quot;, 1) which returns 0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus (+)</td>
<td>Always include the sign (+ or -). If this flag is not specified, the conversion displays a sign only for negative values.</td>
<td>printf(&quot;%+4d&quot;, 1) which returns +1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;space&gt;</td>
<td>Reserve space for the sign. If the first character of a signed conversion is not a sign or if a signed conversion results in no characters, a &lt;space&gt; is added as a prefix to the result. If both the &lt;space&gt; and + flags are specified, the &lt;space&gt; flag is ignored.</td>
<td>printf(&quot;%-4d&quot;, 1) which returns 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash, number, or pound (#)</td>
<td>Use an alternate form. For the %o conversion specifier, the # flag increases the precision to force the first digit of the result to be zero. For %x or %X conversion specifiers, a non-zero result has 0x (or 0X) prefixed to it. For %a, %A, %e, %E, %, %F, %G, and G conversion specifiers, the result always contains a radix character, even if no digits follow the radix character. Without this flag, a radix character appears in the result of these conversions only if a digit follows it. For %g and %G conversion specifiers, trailing zeros are not removed from the result as they normally are. For other conversion specifiers, the behavior is undefined.</td>
<td>printf(&quot;%#x&quot;, 1) which returns 0x1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying field width

You can use an asterisk ( * ) with the printf function to return the field width or precision from an argument.

Examples

The following example returns the positive or negative integer values, including any signs specified with those values.

printf("%*d", 5, 123) which returns 123

The following example returns the floating point number with 1 decimal point.

printf("%.1f", 1, 1.23) which returns 1.2

The following example returns the value of \pi(\) in exponential format with 2 decimal points.
The field width can be expressed using a number or an argument denoted with an asterisk (* character).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field width specifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>The minimum number of characters to print. If the value to print is shorter than this number, the result is padded with blank spaces. The value is not truncated even if the result is larger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* (asterisk)</td>
<td>The width is not specified in the format string, but as an additional integer value argument preceding the argument that has to be formatted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specifying precision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precision</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%d, %i, %o, %u, %x or %X</td>
<td>Precision specifies the minimum number of digits to be return. If the value to be return is shorter than this number, the result is padded with leading zeros. The value is not truncated even if the result is longer. A precision of 0 means that no character is returned for the value 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%a or %A, %e or %E, %f or %F</td>
<td>This is the number of digits to be returned after the decimal point. The default is 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%g or %G</td>
<td>This is the maximum number of significant digits to be returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%s</td>
<td>This is the maximum number of characters to be returned. By default all characters are printed until the ending null character is encountered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unsupported conversion specifiers**

There are a few conversion specifiers from the C `printf()` function that are not supported, including:

- %C, however %c is supported
- %n
- %S, however %s is supported
- %<num>$ specifier for picking which argument to use

**Basic examples**

This example creates a new field called `new_field` and creates string values based on the values in `field_one` and `field_two`. The values are formatted with 4 digits before the decimal and 4 digits after the decimal. The - specifies to left justify the string values. The 30 specifies the width of the field.

```sh
...| eval new_field=printf("%04.4f %-30s",field_one,field_two)
```

```
> tonumber(NUMSTR,BASE)
```

54
Description
This function converts the input string NUMSTR to a number. NUMSTR can be a field name or a value.

Usage
You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

BASE is optional and used to define the base of the number in NUMSTR. BASE can be 2 to 36. The default is 10 to correspond to the decimal system.

If the tonumber function cannot parse a field value to a number, for example if the value contains a leading and trailing space, the function returns NULL. Use the trim function to remove leading or trailing spaces.

If the tonumber function cannot parse a literal string to a number, it returns an error.

Basic examples
The following example converts the string values for the store_sales field to numbers.

```
... | eval n=tonumber(store_sales)
```

The following example takes the hexadecimal number and uses a BASE of 16 to return the number "164".

```
... | eval n=tonumber("0A4",16)
```

The following example trims any leading or trailing spaces from the values in the celsius field before converting it to a number.

```
... | eval temperature=tonumber(trim(celsius))
```

tostring(X,Y)

Description
This function converts the input value to a string. If the input value is a number, it reformats it as a string. If the input value is a Boolean value, it returns the corresponding string value, “True” or “False”.

Usage
You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function requires at least one argument X.

When used with the eval Command, the values might not sort as expected because the values are converted to ASCII. Use the fieldformat command with the tostring function to format the displayed values. The underlying values are not changed with the fieldformat command.

If X is a number, the second argument Y is optional and can be “hex”, “commas”, or “duration”. 
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>tostring(X,&quot;hex&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Converts X to hexadecimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tostring(X,&quot;commas&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Formats X with commas. If the number includes decimals, the function rounds to nearest two decimal places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tostring(X,&quot;duration&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Converts seconds X to the readable time format HH:MM:SS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Basic examples

The following example returns "True 0xF 12,345.68".

```
... | eval n=tostring(1==1) + " " + tostring(15, "hex") + " " + tostring(12345.6789, "commas")
```

The following example returns `foo=615` and `foo2=00:10:15`. The 615 seconds is converted into minutes and seconds.

```
... | eval foo=615 | eval foo2 = tostring(foo, "duration")
```

The following example formats the column `totalSales` to display values with a currency symbol and commas. You must use a period between the currency value and the `tostring` function.

```
... | fieldformat totalSales="$".tostring(totalSales,"commas")
```

### See also

**Commands**
- `convert`

**Functions**
- `strftime`

### Cryptographic functions

The following list contains the functions that you can use to compute the secure hash of string values.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see [Evaluation functions](#).

**md5(X)**

**Description**

This function computes and returns the MD5 hash of a string value X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
Basic examples

The following example returns a new field \( n \) with a message-digest (MD5) 128-bit hash value for the phrase “Hello World”.

```plaintext
... | eval n=md5("Hello World")
```

The following example creates a large random string.

```plaintext
| makeresults count=32768 | eval message=md5("" random()) | stats values(message) as message | eval message = mvjoin(message, ")
```

- The `makeresults` command creates 32768 results with timestamps.
- The `eval` command creates a new field called `message`:
  - The `random` function returns a random numeric field value for each of the 32768 results. The `""` makes the numeric number generated by the `random` function into a string value.
  - The `md5` function creates a 128-bit hash value from the string value.
  - The results of the `md5` function are placed into the `message` field created by the `eval` Command.
- The `stats` command with the `values` function is used to convert the individual random values into one multivalue result.
- The `eval` command with the `mvjoin` function is used to combine the multivalue entry into a single value.

\[ \text{sha1}(X) \]

Description

This function computes and returns the secure hash of a string value \( X \) based on the FIPS compliant SHA-1 hash function.

Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

```plaintext
... | eval n=sha1("Put that in your | and Splunk it.")
```

\[ \text{sha256}(X) \]

Description

This function computes and returns the secure hash of a string value \( X \) based on the FIPS compliant SHA-256 hash function.

Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic example**

```bash
... | eval n=sha256("Can you SPL?")
```

**sha512(X)**

**Description**

This function computes and returns the secure hash of a string value X based on the FIPS compliant SHA-512 hash function.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

```bash
... | eval n=sha512("You bet your sweet SaaS.")
```

**Date and Time functions**

The following list contains the functions that you can use to calculate dates and time.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

In addition to the functions listed in this topic, there are also variables and modifiers that you can use in searches.

- Date and time format variables
- Time modifiers

**now()**

**Description**

This function takes no arguments and returns the time that the search was started.

**Usage**

The `now()` function is often used with other data and time functions.

The time returned by the `now()` function is represented in UNIX time, or in seconds since Epoch time.

When used in a search, this function returns the UNIX time when the search is run. If you want to return the UNIX time when each result is returned, use the `time()` function instead.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
Basic example

The following example determines the UNIX time value of the start of yesterday, based on the value of \texttt{now()}. \hspace{1cm} ...
\hspace{1cm} | eval n=relative_time(now(), "-1d@d")

Extended example

If you are looking for events that occurred within the last 30 minutes you need to calculate the event hour, event minute, the current hour, and the current minute. You use the \texttt{now()} function to calculate the current hour (\texttt{curHour}) and current minute (\texttt{curMin}). The event timestamp, in the \texttt{_time} field, is used to calculate the event hour (\texttt{eventHour}) and event minute (\texttt{eventMin}). For example:

\hspace{1cm} ...
\hspace{1cm} earliest=-30d | eval eventHour=strftime(_time,"%H") | eval eventMin=strftime(_time,"%M") | eval curHour=strftime(now(),"%H") | eval curMin=strftime(now(),"%M") | where (eventHour=curHour and eventMin > curMin - 30) or (curMin < 30 and eventHour=curHour-1 and eventMin>curMin+30) | bucket _time span=1d | chart count by _time

\texttt{relative\_time(X,Y)}

\textbf{Description}

This function takes a UNIX time, \texttt{X}, as the first argument and a relative time specifier, \texttt{Y}, as the second argument and returns the UNIX time value of \texttt{Y} applied to \texttt{X}.

\textbf{Usage}

You can use this function with the \texttt{eval}, \texttt{fieldformat}, and \texttt{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions.

\textbf{Basic example}

The following example determines the UNIX time value of the start of yesterday, based on the value of \texttt{now()}. \hspace{1cm} ...
\hspace{1cm} | eval n=relative_time(now(), "-1d@d")

\texttt{strftime(X,Y)}

\textbf{Description}

This function takes a UNIX time value, \texttt{X}, as the first argument and renders the time as a string using the format specified by \texttt{Y}. The UNIX time must be in seconds. Use the first 10 digits of a UNIX time to use the time in seconds.

\textbf{Usage}

If the time is in milliseconds, microseconds, or nanoseconds you must convert the time into seconds. You can use the \texttt{pow} function to convert the number.

\begin{itemize}
  \item To convert from milliseconds to seconds, divide the number by 1000 or 10^3.
  \item To convert from microseconds to seconds, divide the number by 10^6.
  \item To convert from nanoseconds to seconds, divide the number by 10^9.
\end{itemize}

The following search uses the \texttt{pow} function to convert from nanoseconds to seconds:
The results appear on the Statistics tab and look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>StartTimeStamp</th>
<th>_time</th>
<th>starttime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1521467703049000000</td>
<td>2018-08-10 09:04:00</td>
<td>2018-03-19T06:55:03.049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these results the _time value is the date and time when the search was run.

For a list and descriptions of format options, see Common time format variables.

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example returns the hour and minute from the _time field.

```plaintext
| makeresults | eval hour_min=strftime(_time, "%H:%M")
```

If the _time field value is 2018-08-10 11:48:23, the value returned in the hour_min field is 11:48.

**Extended example**

The following example creates a single result using the makeresults command.

```plaintext
| makeresults
```

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-08-14 14:00:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The _time field is stored in UNIX time, even though it displays in a human readable format. To convert the UNIX time to some other format, you use the strftime function with the date and time format variables. The variables must be in quotations marks.

For example, to return the week of the year that an event occurred in, use the %v variable.

```plaintext
| makeresults | eval week=strftime(_time,"%V")
```

The results show that August 14th occurred in week 33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-08-14 14:00:15</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To return the date and time with subseconds and the time designator (the letter T) that precedes the time components of the format, use the %Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%Q variables. For example:

```plaintext
| makeresults | eval mytime=strftime(_time,"%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%Q")
```

The results are:
**strptime(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function takes a time represented by a string X and parses the time into a UNIX timestamp. You use date and time variables to specify the format Y that matches string X.

For example, if string X is 2018-08-13 11:22:33, the format Y must be %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S. The string X date must be January 1, 1971 or later.

The _time field is in UNIX time. In Splunk Web, the _time field appears in a human readable format in the UI but is stored in UNIX time. If you attempt to use the `strptime` function on the _time field, no action is performed on the values in the field.

**Usage**

With the strptime function, you must specify the time format of the string X so that the function can convert the string time into the correct UNIX time. The following table shows some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String time</th>
<th>Matching time format variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon July 23 2018 17:19:01.89</td>
<td>%a %B %d %Y:%H:%M:%S.%N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon 7/23/2018 17:19:01.89</td>
<td>%a %m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S.%N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/07/23 17:19:01.89</td>
<td>%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S.%N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-07-23T17:19:01.89</td>
<td>%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a list and descriptions of format options, see Common time format variables.

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

If the values in the timeStr field are hours and minutes, such as 11:59, the following example returns the time as a timestamp:

```plaintext
... | eval n=strptime(timeStr, "%H:%M")
```

**Extended example**

This example shows the results of using the `strptime` function. The following search does several things:

- The gentimes command generates a set of times with 6 hour intervals. This command returns four fields: startime, starthuman, endtime, and endhuman.
- The fields command returns only the starthuman and endhuman fields.
- The eval command takes the string time values in the starthuman field and returns the UNIX time that corresponds to the string time values.
The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>starthuman</th>
<th>endhuman</th>
<th>startunix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon Aug 13 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 05:59:59 2018</td>
<td>534143600.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon Aug 13 06:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 11:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534165200.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon Aug 13 12:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 17:59:59 2018</td>
<td>534186800.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon Aug 13 18:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 23:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534208400.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue Aug 14 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 05:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534230000.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue Aug 14 06:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 11:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534251600.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue Aug 14 12:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 17:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534273200.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue Aug 14 18:00:00 2018</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 23:59:59 2018</td>
<td>1534294800.000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{time()}

\textit{Description}

This function returns the wall-clock time, in the UNIX time format, with microsecond resolution.

\textit{Usage}

The value of the \textit{time()} function will be different for each event, based on when that event was processed by the \textit{eval} command.

You can use this function with the \textit{eval}, \textit{fieldformat}, and \textit{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions.

\textit{Basic example}

This example shows the results of using the \textit{time()} function. The following search does several things:

- The \texttt{gentimes} command generates a set of times with 6 hour intervals. This command returns four fields: \texttt{startime}, \texttt{starthuman}, \texttt{endtime}, and \texttt{endhuman}.
- The \texttt{fields} command returns only the \texttt{startime} and \texttt{starthuman} fields.
- The first \texttt{eval} command takes the numbers in the \texttt{startime} field and returns them with microseconds included.
- The second \texttt{eval} command creates the \texttt{testtime} field and returns the UNIX time at the instant the result was processed by the \texttt{eval} command.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>startime</th>
<th>starthuman</th>
<th>epoch_time</th>
<th>testtime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1534143600</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534143600.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starttime</td>
<td>starthuman</td>
<td>epoch_time</td>
<td>testtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534165200</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 06:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534165200.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534186800</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 12:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534186800.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534208400</td>
<td>Mon Aug 13 18:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534208400.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534230000</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534230000.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534251600</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 06:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534251600.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534273200</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 12:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534273200.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534294800</td>
<td>Tue Aug 14 18:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1534294800.000000</td>
<td>1534376565.299309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the difference in the microseconds between the values in the `epoch_time` and `test_time` fields. You can see that the `test_time` values increase with each result.

**Informational functions**

The following list contains the functions that you can use to return information about a value.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

**isbool(X)**

*Description*

This function takes one argument X and evaluates whether X is a Boolean data type. The function returns TRUE if X is Boolean.

*Usage*

Use this function with other functions that return Boolean data types, such as `cidrmatch` and `mvfind`.

This function cannot be used to determine if field values are "true" or "false" because field values are either string or number data types. Instead, use syntax such as `<fieldname>=true OR <fieldname>=false` to determine field values.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**isint(X)**

*Description*

This function takes one argument X and returns TRUE if X is an integer.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `isint` function with the `if` function. A field, "n", is added to each result with a value of "int" or "not int", depending on the result of the `isint` function. If the value of "field" is a number, the `isint` function returns TRUE and the value adds the value "int" to the "n" field.

```bash
... | eval n=if(isint(field),"int", "not int")
```

The following example shows how to use the `isint` function with the `where` command.

```bash
... | where isint(field)
```

**isnotnull(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument X and returns TRUE if X is not NULL.

**Usage**

This function is useful for checking for whether or not a field (X) contains a value.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `isnotnull` function with the `if` function. A field, "n", is added to each result with a value of "yes" or "no", depending on the result of the `isnotnull` function. If the value of "field" is a number, the `isnotnull` function returns TRUE and the value adds the value "yes" to the "n" field.

```bash
... | eval n=if(isnotnull(field),"yes","no")
```

The following example shows how to use the `isnotnull` function with the `where` command.

```bash
... | where isnotnull(field)
```

**isnull(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument X and returns TRUE if X is NULL.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `isnull` function with the `if` function. A field, "n", is added to each result with a value of "yes" or "no", depending on the result of the `isnull` function. If there is no value for "field" in a result, the `isnull` function returns TRUE and adds the value "yes" to the "n" field.

```
... | eval n=if(isnull(field),"yes","no")
```

The following example shows how to use the `isnull` function with the `where` command.

```
... | where isnull(field)
```

**isnum(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument X and returns TRUE if X is a number.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `isnum` function with the `if` function. A field, "n", is added to each result with a value of "yes" or "no", depending on the result of the `isnum` function. If the value of "field" is a number, the `isnum` function returns TRUE and the value adds the value "yes" to the "n" field.

```
... | eval n=if(isnum(field),"yes","no")
```

The following example shows how to use the `isnum` function with the `where` command.

```
... | where isnum(field)
```

**isstr(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument X and returns TRUE if X is a string.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example uses the `isstr` function with the `if` function. A field, "n", is added to each result with a value of "yes" or "no", depending on the result of the `isstr` function. If the value of "field" is a string, the `isstr` function returns TRUE and adds the value "yes" to the "n" field.
TRUE and the value adds the value "yes" to the "n" field.

```plaintext
... | eval n=if(isstr(field),"yes","no")
```

The following example shows how to use the isstr function with the where command.

```plaintext
... | where isstr(field)
```

**typeof(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument and returns the data type of the argument.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example takes one argument and returns a string representation of its type. This example returns "NumberStringBoolInvalid"

```plaintext
... | eval n=typeof(12) + typeof("string") + typeof(1==2) + typeof(badfield)
```

The following example creates a single result using the makeresults command.

```plaintext
| makeresults
```

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-08-14 14:00:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To determine the data type of the _time field, use the eval command with the typeof function. For example:

```plaintext
| makeresults | eval t=typeof(_time)
```

The results are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-08-14 14:00:15</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mathematical functions**

The following list contains the functions that you can use to perform mathematical calculations.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.
abs(X)

_Description_

This function takes a number X and returns its absolute value.

_Usage_

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

_Basic example_

The following example creates a field called `absnum`, whose values are the absolute values of the numeric field `number`.

```plaintext
... | eval absnum=abs(number)
```

ceiling(X) or ceil(X)

_Description_

This function rounds a number X up to the next highest integer.

_Usage_

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

You can use the abbreviation `ceil(X)` instead of the full name of the function.

_Basic example_

The following example returns n=2.

```plaintext
... | eval n=ceil(1.9)
```

exact(X)

_Description_

This function renders the result of a numeric eval calculation with a larger amount of precision in the formatted output.

_Usage_

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

_Basic example_

```plaintext
... | eval n=exact(3.14 * num)
```
exp(X)

*Description*
This function takes a number X and returns the exponential function $e^X$.

*Usage*
You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*
The following example returns $y=e^3$.

```
... | eval y=exp(3)
```

floor(X)

*Description*
This function rounds a number X down to the nearest whole integer.

*Usage*
You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*
The following example returns 1.

```
... | eval n=floor(1.9)
```

ln(X)

*Description*
This function takes a number X and returns its natural logarithm.

*Usage*
You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*
The following example returns the natural logarithm of the values of bytes.

```
... | eval lnBytes=ln(bytes)
```
**log(X,Y)**

*Description*

This function takes either one or two numeric arguments and returns the logarithm of the first argument \( X \) using the second argument \( Y \) as the base. If the second argument \( Y \) is omitted, this function evaluates the logarithm of number \( X \) with base 10.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*

```plaintext
... | eval num=log(number,2)
```

**pi()**

*Description*

This function takes no arguments and returns the constant \( \pi \) to 11 digits of precision.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*

The following example calculates the area of a circle, which is \( \pi() \) multiplied by the radius to the power of 2.

```plaintext
... | eval area_circle=pi()*pow(radius,2)
```

**pow(X,Y)**

*Description*

This function takes two numeric arguments \( X \) and \( Y \) and returns \( X^Y \), \( X \) to the power of \( Y \).

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic example**

The following example calculates the area of a circle, which is pi() multiplied by the radius to the power of 2.

```plaintext
... | eval area_circle=pi()*pow(radius,2)
```

**round(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function takes one or two numeric arguments X and Y, returning X rounded to the amount of decimal places specified by Y. The default is to round to an integer.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example returns n=4.

```plaintext
... | eval n=round(3.5)
```

The following example returns n=2.56.

```plaintext
... | eval n=round(2.555, 2)
```

The following example uses -1 to specify precision that rounds to the tens.

```plaintext
... | eval n=round(155, -1)
```

This search returns n=150.

**sigfig(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one argument X, a number, and rounds that number to the appropriate number of significant figures.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

The computation for `sigfig` is based on the type of calculation that generates the number.

- For multiplication and division, the result should have the minimum number of significant figures of all of the operands.
For addition and subtraction, the result should have the same number of decimal places as the least precise number of all of the operands.

For example, the numbers 123.0 and 4.567 contain different precision with the decimal places. The first number is less precise because it has 1 decimal place. The second number is more precise because it has 3 decimal places.

If the calculation is $123.0 + 4.567 = 127.567$, then the `sigfig` function returns the fewest number of decimal places. In this example only one decimal place is returned. Because the numbers to the right of the last significant figure are greater than 5, the result returned is 127.6

**Basic examples**

**Example 1**: The following example shows how the `sigfig` function works. The calculation $1.00 \times 1111$ returns the value $n=1111$, but the following search using the `sigfig` function returns $n=1110$.

```bash
... | eval n=sigfig(1.00*1111)
```

In this example, 1.00 has 3 significant figures and 1111 has 4 significant figures. In this example, the minimum number of significant figures for all operands is 3. Using the `sigfig` function, the final result is rounded to 3 digits, returning $n=1110$ and not 1111.

**Example 2**: There are situations where the results of a calculation can return a different accuracy to the very far right of the decimal point. For example, the following search calculates the average of 100 values:

```bash
| makeresults count=100 | eval test=3.99 | stats avg(test)
```

The result of this calculation is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>avg(test)</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.9900000000000055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the count is changed to 10000, the results are different:

```bash
| makeresults count=10000 | eval test=3.99 | stats avg(test)
```

The result of this calculation is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>avg(test)</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.990000000000215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This occurs because numbers are treated as double-precision floating-point numbers.

To mitigate this issue, you can use the `sigfig` function to specify the number of significant figures you want returned.

However, first you need to make a change to the `stats` command portion of the search. You need to change the name of the field `avg(test)` to remove the parenthesis. For example `stats avg(test) AS test`. The `sigfig` function expects either a number or a field name for X. The `sigfig` function cannot accept a field name that looks like another function, in this case `avg`.
To specify the number of decimal places you want returned, you multiply the field name by 1 and use zeros to specify the number of decimal places. If you want 4 decimal places returned, you would multiply the field name by 1.0000. To return 2 decimal places, multiply by 1.00, as shown in the following example:

```
| makeresults count=10000 | eval test=3.99 | stats avg(test) AS test | eval new_test=sigfig(test*1.00)
```

The result of this calculation is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**sqrt(X)**

**Description**

This function takes one numeric argument X and returns its square root.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example returns 3:

```
... | eval n=sqrt(9)
```

**Multivalue eval functions**

The following list contains the functions that you can use on multivalue fields or to return multivalue fields.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

**commands(X)**

**Description**

This function takes a search string, or field that contains a search string, X and returns a multivalued field containing a list of the commands used in X.

**Usage**

This function is generally not recommended for use except for analysis of `audit.log` events.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example returns a multivalued field X, that contains 'search', 'stats', and 'sort'.

72
mvappend(X,...)

Description

This function takes an arbitrary number of arguments and returns a multivalue result of all the values. The arguments can be strings, multivalue fields or single value fields.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

... | eval fullName=mvappend("initial_values", "middle value", "last_values")

mvcount(MVFIELD)

Description

This function takes a field and returns a count of the values in that field for each result. If the field is a multivalue field, returns the number of values in that field. If the field contains a single value, this function returns 1. If the field has no values, this function returns NULL.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

... | eval n=mvcount(multifield)

Extended example

In the following example, the mvcount() function returns the number of email addresses in the To, From, and Cc fields and saves the addresses in the specified "_count" fields.

eventtype="sendmail" | eval To_count=mvcount(split(To,"@"))-1 | eval From_count=mvcount(From) | eval Cc_count= mvcount(split(Cc,"@"))-1

This search takes the values in the To field and uses the split function to separate the email address on the @ symbol. The split function is also used on the Cc field for the same purpose.

If only a single email address exists in the From field, as you would expect, mvcount(From) returns 1. If there is no Cc address, the Cc field might not exist for the event. In that situation mvcount(cc) returns NULL.
mvdedup(X)

Description
This function takes a multivalue field X and returns a multivalue field with its duplicate values removed.

Usage
You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

```plaintext
... | eval s=mvdedup(mvfield)
```

mvfilter(X)

Description
This function filters a multivalue field based on an arbitrary Boolean expression X. The Boolean expression X can reference ONLY ONE field at a time.

Usage
This function will return NULL values of the field x as well. If you do not want the NULL values, use one of the following expressions:

- `mvfilter(!isnull(x))`
- `mvfilter(isnotnull(x))`

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

The following example returns all of the values in field `email` that end in `.net` or `.org`.

```plaintext
... | eval n=mvfilter(match(email, \.".net\$") OR match(email, \.".org\$"))
```

mvfind(MVFIELD,"REGX")

Description
This function tries to find a value in the multivalue field MVFIELD that matches the regular expression in "REGX". If a match exists, the index of the first matching value is returned (beginning with zero). If no values match, NULL is returned.

Usage
You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic example**

```bash
... | eval n=mvfind(mymvfield, "err\d+")
```

**mvindex(MVFIELD,STARTINDEX, ENDINDEX)**

**Description**

This function takes two or three arguments and returns a subset of the multivalue field using the index values provided. The field MVFIELD and the number STARTINDEX are required. The number ENDINDEX is inclusive and optional.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Indexes start at zero. If you have 5 values in the multivalue field, the first value has an index of 0. The second values has an index of 1.

Both the STARTINDEX and ENDINDEX arguments can be negative, where -1 is the last element.

If ENDINDEX is not specified, the function returns only the value at STARTINDEX.

If the indexes are out of range or invalid, the result is NULL.

**Basic examples**

Because indexes start at zero, the following example returns the third value in "multifield", if the value exists.

```bash
... | eval n=mvindex(multifield, 2)
```

**Extended example**

The following search displays at most the last 10 values in the `<field>`.

The STARTINDEX is a range, that starts with the last value, -1. The range is the last 10 values, -1-10. The ENDINDEX is -1, which returns the last value in the field.

- If the multivalue field has 20 values, only the last 10 values are returned.
- If the multivalue field has 3 values, only 3 values are returned.

```bash
... | eval keep=mvindex(<field>,-1-10,-1)
```

**mvjoin(MVFIELD,STR)**

**Description**

This function takes two arguments, a multivalue field (MVFIELD) and a string delimiter (STR). The function concatenates the individual values within MVFIELD using the value of STR as a separator.
Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

You have a multivalue field called "base" that contains the values "1" "2" "3" "4" "5". The values are separated by a space. You want to create a single value field instead, with OR as the delimiter. For example "1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5".

The following search creates the `base` field with the values. The search then creates the `joined` field by using the result of the `mvjoin` function.

```plaintext
... | eval base=mvrange(1,6), joined=mvjoin('base',' OR ')
```

The following example joins together the individual values of "foo" using a semicolon as the delimiter:

```plaintext
... | eval n=mvjoin(foo, ";")
```

mvmap(X,Y)

Description

This function iterates over the values of a multi-value field (X), performs an operation (Y) on each value, and returns a multi-value field with the list of results.

- X is a multi-value expression that references a single field.
- Y is a result expression.

Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic examples

The following example multiplies each value in foo by 10.

```plaintext
... | eval foo = mvmap(foo, foo*10)
```

The following example multiplies each value of foo by bar, where bar is a single-valued field.

```plaintext
... | eval foo = mvmap(foo, foo*bar)
```

The following example multiplies the 2nd and 3rd values of foo by bar, where bar is a single-value field.

```plaintext
... | eval foo = mvmap(mvindex(foo,1,2), foo*bar)
```
**mvrange(X,Y,Z)**

**Description**

This function creates a multivalue field for a range of numbers. This function can contain up to three arguments: a starting number X, an ending number Y (which is excluded from the field), and an optional step increment Z. If the increment is a timespan such as \(7d\), the starting and ending numbers are treated as UNIX time.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example returns a multivalue field with the values 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

```
... | eval mv=mvrange(1,11,2)
```

The following example takes the UNIX timestamp for 1/1/2018 as the start date and the UNIX timestamp for 4/19/2018 as an end date and uses the increment of 7 days.

```
| makeresults | eval mv=mvrange(1514834731,1524134919,"7d")
```

This example returns a multivalue field with the UNIX timestamps. The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>mv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-10 12:31:03</td>
<td>1514834731 1515439531 1516044331 1516649131 1517253931 1517858731 1518463531 1519068331 1519673131 1520277931 1520879131 1521483931 1522088731 1522693531 1523298331 1523903131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**mvsort(X)**

**Description**

This function uses a multivalue field X and returns a multivalue field with the values sorted lexicographically.
Usage

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

Basic example

```bash
... | eval s=mvsort(mvfield)
```

`mvzip(X,Y,"Z")`

Description

This function takes two multivalue fields, X and Y, and combines them by stitching together the first value of X with the first value of field Y, then the second with the second, and so on. The third argument, Z, is optional and is used to specify a delimiting character to join the two values. The default delimiter is a comma.

Usage

This is similar to the Python `zip` command.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

```bash
... | eval nserver=mvzip(hosts,ports)
```

Extended example

You can nest several `mvzip` functions together to create a single multivalued field `three_fields` from three separate fields. The pipe ( `|` ) character is used as the separator between the field values.

```bash
...| eval three_fields=mvzip(mvzip(field1,field2,"|"),field3,"|")
```

(Thanks to Splunk user cmerriman for this example.)

`split(X,"Y")`

Description

This function takes two arguments, field X and delimiting character Y. It splits the values of X on the delimiter Y and returns X as a multivalue field.
Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

The Splunk software includes a set of multivalue functions. See Multivalue eval functions and Multivalue stats and chart functions.

Basic example

... | eval n=split(foo, ";")

See also

See the following multivalue commands:

makemv, mvcombine, mvexpand, nomv

Statistical eval functions

The following list contains the evaluation functions that you can use to calculate statistics.

For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

In addition to these functions, there is a comprehensive set of statistical functions that you can use with the stats, chart, and related commands.

max(X,...)

Description

This function takes an arbitrary number of numeric or string arguments, and returns the maximum. Strings are greater than numbers.

Usage

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

Basic example

The following example returns either “foo” or field, depending on the value of field.

... | eval n-max(1, 3, 6, 7, "foo", field)
**min(X,...)**

*Description*

This function takes an arbitrary number of numeric or string arguments, and returns the minimum. Strings are greater than numbers.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*

The following example returns either 1 or field, depending on the value of field.

```... | eval n=min(1, 3, 6, 7, "foo", field)```

**random()**

*Description*

This function takes no arguments and returns a pseudo-random integer ranging from zero to $2^{31}-1$.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic examples*

The following example returns a random integer, such as $0...2147483647$.

```... | eval n=random()```

The following example returns a random number within a specified range. In this example, the random number is between 1 and 100,000.

```... | eval n=(random() % 100000) + 1```

This example takes a random number and uses the modulo mathematical operator ( % ) to divide the random number by 100000. This ensures that the random number returned is not greater than 100000. The number remaining after the division is increased by 1 to ensure that the number is at least greater than or equal to 1.

**Text functions**

The following list contains the functions that you can use with string values.
For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

### len(X)

**Description**

This function returns the character length of a string X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

**Basic example**

Suppose you have a set of results that looks something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>rarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>tenderhoof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>mistmane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can determine the length of the values in the `names` field using the `len` function:

```
... | eval length=len(names)
```

The results show a count of the character length of the values in the `names` field:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>rarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>tenderhoof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>mistmane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### lower(X)

...
**Description**

This function takes one string argument and returns the string in lowercase.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

You can use this function on multivalue fields.

**Basic example**

The following example returns the value provided by the field `username` in lowercase.

```
... | eval username=lower(username)
```

**ltrim(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function takes one or two arguments X and Y, and returns X with the characters in Y trimmed from the left side. If Y is not specified, spaces and tabs are removed.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

**Basic example**

The following example trims the leading spaces and all of the occurrences of the letter Z from the left side of the string. The value that is returned is `x="abcZZ"`.

```
... | eval x=ltrim(" ZZZZabcZZ ", " Z")
```

**replace(X,Y,Z)**

**Description**

This function returns a string formed by substituting string Z for every occurrence of regex string Y in string X. The third argument Z can also reference groups that are matched in the regex.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.
To replace a backslash (\) character, you must escape the backslash twice. This is because the replace function occurs inside an eval expression. The eval expression perform one level of escaping before passing the regular expression to PCRE. Then PCRE performs its own escaping. See SPL and regular expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example returns date, with the month and day numbers switched. If the input is 1/14/2017 the return value would be 14/1/2017.

```
... | eval n=replace(date, "^\d{1,2})/(\d{1,2})/", "\2/\1")
```

**rtrim(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function takes one or two arguments X and Y, and returns X with the characters in Y trimmed from the right side. If Y is not specified, spaces and tabs are removed.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

**Basic example**

The following example returns n= ZZZZabc.

```
... | eval n=rtrim(" ZZZZabcZZ ", " Z")
```

**spath(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function takes two arguments, an input source field X and an spath expression Y, that is the XML or JSON formatted location path to the value that you want to extract from X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

If Y is a literal string, it needs quotes, `spath(X, "Y")`. If Y is a field name (with values that are the location paths), it doesn't need quotes. This might result in a multivalued field. Read more about the `spath` command.

**Basic example**

The following example returns the values of locDesc elements.

```c
... | eval locDesc=spath(_raw, "vendorProductSet.product.desc.locDesc")
```
The following example returns the hashtags from a twitter event.

index-twitter | eval output-spath(_raw, "entities.hashtags")

**substr(X,Y,Z)**

*Description*

This function takes either two or three arguments. The required arguments are X, a string, and Y, a numeric. Z is optional and a numeric. This function returns a substring of X, starting at the index specified by Y with the number of characters specified by Z. If Z is not provided, the function returns the rest of the string.

*Usage*

The indexes follow SQLite semantics; they start at 1. Negative indexes can be used to indicate a start from the end of the string.

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

*Basic example*

The following example concatenates "str" and "ing" together, returning "string":

... | eval n=substr("string", 1, 3) + substr("string", -3)

**trim(X,Y)**

*Description*

This function takes one or two arguments X and Y and returns X with the characters in Y trimmed from both sides. If Y is not specified, spaces and tabs are removed.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

*Basic example*

The following example returns "abc".

... | eval n-trim(" ZZZZabcZZ ", " Z")
upper(X)

Description
This function takes one string argument and returns the string in uppercase.

Usage
You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.
You can use this function on multivalue fields.

Basic example
The following example returns the value provided by the field username in uppercase.

```... | eval n=upper(username)```

urldecode(X)

Description
This function takes one URL string argument X and returns the unescaped or decoded URL string.

Usage
You can use this function with the eval, fieldformat, and where commands, and as part of eval expressions.
This function is not supported on multivalue fields.

Basic example
The following example returns "http://www.splunk.com/download?r=header".

```... | eval n=urldecode("http%3A%2F%2Fwww.splunk.com%2Fdownload%3Fr%3Dheader")```

Trig and Hyperbolic functions
The following list contains the functions that you can use to calculate trigonometry and hyperbolic values.
For information about using string and numeric fields in functions, and nesting functions, see Evaluation functions.

acos(X)

Description
This function computes the arc cosine of X, in the interval [0,pi] radians.
**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example calculates the arc cosine of 0.

```plaintext
... | eval n=acos(0)
```

The following example calculates 180 divided by \( \pi \) and multiplies the result by the arc cosine of 0.

```plaintext
... | eval degrees=acos(0)*180/pi()
```

**acosh(X)**

**Description**

This function computes the arc hyperbolic cosine of \( X \), in radians.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

```plaintext
... | eval n=acosh(2)
```

**asin(X)**

**Description**

This function computes the arc sine of \( X \), in the interval \([-\pi/2,+\pi/2]\) radians.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example calculates the arc sine of 1.

```plaintext
... | eval n=asin(1)
```

The following example calculates 180 divided by \( \pi \) and multiplies that by the arc sine of 1.

```plaintext
... | eval degrees=asin(1)*180/pi()
```
**asinh(X)**

*Description*

This function computes the arc hyperbolic sine of X, in radians.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*

```plaintext
... | eval n=asinh(1)
```

**atan(X)**

*Description*

This function computes the arc tangent of X, in the interval [-\(\pi/2\),\(+\pi/2\)] radians.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

*Basic example*

```plaintext
... | eval n=atan(0.50)
```

**atan2(Y, X)**

*Description*

This function computes the arc tangent of Y, X in the interval [-\(\pi\),\(+\pi\)] radians.

Y is a value that represents the proportion of the y-coordinate. X is the value that represents the proportion of the x-coordinate.

To compute the value, the function takes into account the sign of both arguments to determine the quadrant.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.
**Basic example**

... | eval n=atan2(0.50, 0.75)

**atanh(X)**

**Description**

This function computes the arc hyperbolic tangent of X, in radians.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

... | eval n=atanh(0.500)

cos(X)

**Description**

This function computes the cosine of an angle of X radians.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

The following example calculates the cosine of -1.

... | eval n=cos(-1)

The following example calculates the cosine of `pi`.

... | eval n=cos(pi())

cosh(X)

**Description**

This function computes the hyperbolic cosine of X radians.
**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

``` contradictions
... | eval n=cosh(1)
```

**hypot(X,Y)**

**Description**

This function computes the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle whose legs are X and Y.

The function returns the square root of the sum of the squares of X and Y, as described in the Pythagorean theorem.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic example**

``` contradictions
... | eval n=hypot(3,4)
```

**sin(X)**

**Description**

This function computes the sine of X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `eval`, `fieldformat`, and `where` commands, and as part of eval expressions.

**Basic examples**

The following example calculates the sine of 1.

``` contradictions
... | eval n=sin(1)
```

The following search calculates the sine of $\pi$ divided by 180 and then multiplied by 90.

``` contradictions
... | eval n=sin(90 * pi()/180)
```
\textbf{sinh}(X)

\textit{Description}

This function computes the hyperbolic sine of \( X \).

\textit{Usage}

You can use this function with the \texttt{eval}, \texttt{fieldformat}, and \texttt{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions.

\textit{Basic example}

\begin{verbatim}
... | eval n=sinh(1)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{tan}(X)

\textit{Description}

This function computes the tangent of \( X \).

\textit{Usage}

You can use this function with the \texttt{eval}, \texttt{fieldformat}, and \texttt{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions.

\textit{Basic example}

\begin{verbatim}
... | eval n=tan(1)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{tanh}(X)

\textit{Description}

This function computes the hyperbolic tangent of \( X \).

\textit{Usage}

You can use this function with the \texttt{eval}, \texttt{fieldformat}, and \texttt{where} commands, and as part of eval expressions.

\textit{Basic example}

\begin{verbatim}
... | eval n=tanh(1)
\end{verbatim}
Statistical and Charting Functions

Statistical and charting functions

You can use the statistical and charting functions with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

Support for related commands

The functions can also be used with related statistical and charting commands. The following table lists the commands supported by the statistical and charting functions and the related command that can also use these functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Supported related commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chart</td>
<td>• <code>sichart</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td>• <code>eventstats</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>streamstats</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>geostats</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>sistats</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For the <code>tstats</code> and the <code>mstats</code> commands, see the documentation for each command for a list of the supported functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timechart</td>
<td>• <code>sitimechart</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Functions that you can use to create sparkline charts are noted in the documentation for each function. Sparkline is a function that applies to only the `chart` and `stats` commands, and allows you to call other functions. For more information, see Add sparklines to search results in the Search Manual.

Using eval expressions in statistical and charting functions

In some of the examples for the statistical and charting functions you might see eval expressions.

Using an eval expression in a statistical or charting function is a shortcut for specifying an `eval` command that creates a field, followed by a `stats` command that references that field.

For example:

```
... | stats count(eval(status="404")) AS count_status BY sourcetype
```

Here's another example:

```
... | timechart eval(round(avg(cpu_seconds),2)) BY processor
```

When you use an eval expression with the `timechart` command, you must also use BY clause.

As a shortcut, you can use an eval `<expression>` in a statistical or charting function where you would normally use a `<field>`. One example of the eval `<expression>` syntax is:
... | stats func(eval(<expression>))
This eval <expression> syntax is equivalent to this command syntax:

... | eval temp_field = <expression> | stats func(temp_field)
For additional information, see Use stats with eval expressions and function in the Search Manual.

How field values are processed

Most of the statistical and charting functions expect the field values to be numbers. All of the values are processed as numbers, and any non-numeric values are ignored.

The following functions process the field values as literal string values, even though the values are numbers.

- count
- distinct_count
- earliest
- max
- min
- first
- last
- latest
- list
- estdc
- estdc_error
- mode
- values

For example, you use the distinct_count function and the field contains values such as "1", "1.0", and "01". Each value is considered a distinct string value.

The only exceptions are the max and min functions. These functions process values as numbers if possible. For example, the values "1", "1.0", and "01" are processed as the same numeric value.

Supported functions and syntax

The following table is a quick reference of the supported statistical and charting functions. This table lists the syntax and provides a brief description for each of the functions. Use the links in the table to learn more about each function examples, and to see examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td>avg(X)</td>
<td>Returns the average of the values in the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>count(X)</td>
<td>Returns the number of occurrences where the field that you specify contains any value (is not empty. You can also count the occurrences of a specific value in the field by using the eval command with the count function. For example: count eval(field_name=&quot;value&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>distinct_count(X)</td>
<td>Returns the count of distinct values in the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc(X)</td>
<td>Returns the estimated count of distinct values in the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc_error(X)</td>
<td>Returns the theoretical error of the estimated count of distinct values in the field X. The error represents a ratio of the absolute_value(estimate_distinct_count - real_distinct_count)/real_distinct_count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max(X)</td>
<td>Returns the maximum value of the field X. If the values of X are non-numeric, the maximum value is found using lexicographical ordering. This function processes field values as numbers if possible, otherwise processes field values as strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mean(X)</td>
<td>Returns the arithmetic mean of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>median(X)</td>
<td>Returns the middle-most value of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of function</td>
<td>Supported functions and syntax</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Event order functions</strong></td>
<td>min(X)</td>
<td>Returns the minimum value of the field X. If the values of X are non-numeric, the minimum value is found using lexicographical ordering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode(X)</td>
<td>Returns the most frequent value of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>percentile&lt;X&gt;(Y)</td>
<td>Returns the X-th percentile value of the numeric field Y. Valid values of X are integers from 1 to 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range(X)</td>
<td>Returns the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the field X ONLY IF the values of X are numeric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdev(X)</td>
<td>Returns the sample standard deviation of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdevp(X)</td>
<td>Returns the population standard deviation of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sum(X)</td>
<td>Returns the sum of the values of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sumsq(X)</td>
<td>Returns the sum of the squares of the values of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>var(X)</td>
<td>Returns the sample variance of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>varp(X)</td>
<td>Returns the population variance of the field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first(X)</td>
<td>Returns the first seen value of the field X. In general, the first seen value of the field is the most recent instance of this field, relative to the input order of events into the stats command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last(X)</td>
<td>Returns the last seen value of the field X. In general, the last seen value of the field is the oldest instance of this field relative to the input order of events into the stats command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>list(X)</td>
<td>Returns a list of up to 100 values of the field X as a multivalue entry. The order of the values reflects the order of input events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>values(X)</td>
<td>Returns the list of all distinct values of the field X as a multivalue entry. The order of the values is lexicographical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multivalue stats and chart functions</strong></td>
<td>earliest(X)</td>
<td>Returns the chronologically earliest (oldest) seen occurrence of a value of a field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>earliest_time(X)</td>
<td>Returns the UNIX time of the earliest (oldest) occurrence of a value of the field. Used in conjunction with earliest(x), latest(x), and latest_time(x) to calculate the rate of increase for an accumulating counter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latest(X)</td>
<td>Returns the chronologically latest (most recent) seen occurrence of a value of a field X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latest_time(X)</td>
<td>Returns the UNIX time of the latest (most recent) occurrence of a value of the field. Used in conjunction with earliest(x), earliest_time(x), and latest(x) to calculate the rate of increase for an accumulating counter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per_day(X)</td>
<td>Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per_hour(X)</td>
<td>Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per_minute(X)</td>
<td>Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per_second(X)</td>
<td>Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rate(X)</td>
<td>Returns the per-second rate change of the value of the field. Represents ( \frac{\text{latest}(X) - \text{earliest}(X)}{\text{latest_time}(X) - \text{earliest_time}(X)} ) Requires the earliest(X) and latest(X) values of the field to be numerical, and the earliest_time(X) and latest_time(X) values of the field to be numerical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional percentile functions are upperperc<X>(Y) and exactperc<X>(Y).
Evaluation functions

stats, chart, timechart, eventstats, streamstats, geostats

Aggregate functions

Aggregate functions summarize the values from each event to create a single, meaningful value. Common aggregate functions include Average, Count, Minimum, Maximum, Standard Deviation, Sum, and Variance.

Most aggregate functions are used with numeric fields. However, there are some functions that you can use with either alphabetic string fields or numeric fields. The function descriptions indicate which functions you can use with alphabetic strings.

For an overview, see statistical and charting functions.

avg(X)

Description

Returns the average of the values of field X.

Usage

You can use this function with the chart, stats, and timechart commands, and also with sparkline() charts.

For a list of the related statistical and charting commands that you can use with this function, see Statistical and charting functions.

Basic examples

The following example returns the average (mean) "size" for each distinct "host".

... | stats avg(size) BY host

The following example returns the average "thruput" of each "host" for each 5 minute time span.

... | bin _time span=5m | stats avg(thruput) BY _time host

The following example charts the ratio of the average (mean) "size" to the maximum "delay" for each distinct "host" and "user" pair.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latest_time(X) values to be different.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays a timechart of the average of cpu_seconds by processor, rounded to 2 decimal points.

```
... | timechart eval(round(avg(cpu_seconds),2)) BY processor
```

**Extended example**

Chart the average number of events in a transaction, based on transaction duration.

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All Time when you run the search.

1. Run the following search to create a chart to show the average number of events in a transaction based on the duration of the transaction.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | transaction clientip maxspan=30m | chart avg(eventcount) by duration span=log2
```

The `transaction` command adds two fields to the results `duration` and `eventcount`. The `eventcount` field tracks the number of events in a single transaction.

In this search, the transactions are piped into the `chart` command. The `avg()` function is used to calculate the average number of events for each duration. Because the duration is in seconds and you expect there to be many values, the search uses the `span` argument to bucket the duration into bins using logarithm with a base of 2.

2. Use the field format option to enable number formatting.

![Field format option](image)
3. Click the **Visualization** tab and change the display to a pie chart.

Each wedge of the pie chart represents a duration for the event transactions. You can hover over a wedge to see the average values.

**count(X) or c(X)**

**Description**

Returns the number of occurrences of the field X. To indicate a specific field value to match, format X as `eval(field="value")`. Processes field values as strings. To use this function, you can specify `count(X)`, or the abbreviation `c(X)`.

**Usage**

You can use the `count(X)` function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

**Basic examples**

The following example returns the count of events where the `status` field has the value "404".

```bash
... | stats count(eval(status="404")) AS count_status BY sourcetype
```

This example uses an eval expression with the `count` function. See Using eval expressions in stats functions.

The following example separates search results into 10 bins and returns the count of raw events for each bin.

```bash
... | bin size bins=10 | stats count(_raw) BY size
```

The following example generates a sparkline chart to count the events that use the `_raw` field.

```bash
... sparkline(count)
```
The following example generates a sparkline chart to count the events that have the user field.

... sparkline(count(user))

The following example uses the timechart command to count the events where the action field contains the value purchase.

sourcetype=access_* | timechart count(eval(action="purchase")) BY productName usenull=f useother=f

### Extended examples

#### Count the number of earthquakes that occurred for each magnitude range

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the [USGS Earthquake Feeds](http://example.com) and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

1. Run the following search to calculate the number of earthquakes that occurred in each magnitude range. This data set is comprised of events over a 30-day period.

source=all_month.csv | chart count AS "Number of Earthquakes" BY mag span=1 | rename mag AS "Magnitude Range"

- This search uses span=1 to define each of the ranges for the magnitude field, mag.
- The rename command is then used to rename the field to "Magnitude Range".

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude Range</th>
<th>Number of Earthquakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1-0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>2088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>3005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Count the number of different page requests for each Web server

...
This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

1. Run the following search to use the chart command to determine the number of different page requests, GET and POST, that occurred for each Web server.

```
sourcetype=access_* | chart count(eval(method="GET")) AS GET, count(eval(method="POST")) AS POST BY host
```

This example uses eval expressions to specify the different field values for the stats command to count. The first clause uses the count() function to count the Web access events that contain the method field value GET. Then, using the AS keyword, the field that represents these results is renamed GET.

The second clause does the same for POST events. The counts of both types of events are then separated by the web server, using the BY clause with the host field.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>8431</td>
<td>5197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>8097</td>
<td>4815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>8338</td>
<td>4654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Click the Visualization tab. If necessary, format the results as a column chart. This chart displays the total count of events for each event type, GET or POST, based on the host value.

![Visualization Chart]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>8431</td>
<td>5197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>8097</td>
<td>4815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>8338</td>
<td>4654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
distinct_count(X) or dc(X)

**Description**

Returns the count of distinct values of the field X. This function processes field values as strings. To use this function, you can specify distinct_count(X), or the abbreviation dc(X).

**Usage**

You can use this function with the chart, stats, and timechart commands, and also with sparkline() charts.

**Basic examples**

The following example removes duplicate results with the same "host" value and return the total count of the remaining results.

```plaintext
... | stats dc(host)
```

The following example generates sparklines for the distinct count of devices and renames the field, "numdevices".

```plaintext
...sparkline(dc(device)) AS numdevices
```

The following example counts the distinct sources for each sourcetype, and buckets the count for each five minute spans.

```plaintext
...sparkline(dc(source),5m) BY sourcetype
```

**Extended example**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

1. Run the following search to count the number of different customers who purchased something from the Buttercup Games online store yesterday. The search organizes the count by the type of product (accessories, t-shirts, and type of games) that customers purchased.

   ```plaintext
   sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | stats dc(clientip) BY categoryId
   ```

   ♦ **This example first searches for purchase events, action=purchase.**
   ♦ **These results are piped into the stats command and the dc() function counts the number of different users who make purchases.**
   ♦ **The BY clause is used to break up this number based on the different category of products, the categoryId.**

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>dc(clientip)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**estdc(X)**

**Description**

Returns the estimated count of the distinct values of the field X. This function processes field values as strings. The string values 1.0 and 1 are considered distinct values and counted separately.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

By default, if the actual number of distinct values returned by a search is below 1000, the Splunk software does not estimate the distinct value count for the search. It uses the actual distinct value count instead. This threshold is set by the `approx_dc_threshold` setting in `limits.conf`.

**Basic examples**

The following example removes duplicate results with the same "host" value and returns the estimated total count of the remaining results.

```plaintext
... | stats estdc(host)
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>estdc(host)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example generates sparklines for the estimated distinct count of the `devices` field and renames the results field, "numdevices".

```plaintext
...sparkline(estdc(device)) AS numdevices
```

The following example estimates the distinct count for the sources for each sourcetype. The results are displayed for each five minute span in sparkline charts.

```plaintext
...sparkline(estdc(source),5m) BY sourcetype
```
estdc_error(X)

*Description*

Returns the theoretical error of the estimated count of the distinct values of the field X. The error represents a ratio of the absolute_value(estimate_distinct_count - real_distinct_count)/real_distinct_count. This function processes field values as strings.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

*Basic examples*

The following example determines the error ratio for the estimated distinct count of the "host" values.

```bash
... | stats estdc_error(host)
```

exactperc<X>(Y)

*Description*

Returns a percentile value of the numeric field Y.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

The `exactperc` function provides the exact value, but is very resource expensive for high cardinality fields. The `exactperc` function can consume a large amount of memory in the search head, which might impact how long it takes for a search to complete.

*Examples*

See the `perc<X>{Y}` function.

max(X)

*Description*

Returns the maximum value of the field X. If the values of X are non-numeric, the maximum value is found using lexicographical ordering.

Processes field values as numbers if possible, otherwise processes field values as strings.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.
• Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
• Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
• Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

**Basic examples**

This example returns the maximum value of “size”.

```
... | max(size)
```

**Extended example**

**Calculate aggregate statistics for the magnitudes of earthquakes in an area**

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

1. Search for earthquakes in and around California. Calculate the number of earthquakes that were recorded. Use statistical functions to calculate the minimum, maximum, range (the difference between the min and max), and average magnitudes of the recent earthquakes. List the values by magnitude type.

```
source=all_month.csv place=*California* | stats count, max(mag), min(mag), range(mag), avg(mag) BY magType
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>max(mag)</th>
<th>min(mag)</th>
<th>range(mag)</th>
<th>avg(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**mean(X)**

**Description**

Returns the arithmetic mean of the field X.

The mean values should be exactly the same as the values calculated using the avg() function.
Usage

You can use this function with the chart, stats, and timechart commands, and also with sparkline() charts.

Basic examples

The following example returns the mean of "kbps" values:

... | stats mean(kbps)

Extended example

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

1. Run the following search to find the mean, standard deviation, and variance of the magnitudes of recent quakes by magnitude type.

    source=usgs place=*California* | stats count mean(mag), stdev(mag), var(mag) BY magType

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>mean(mag)</th>
<th>std(mag)</th>
<th>var(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
<td>0.356985</td>
<td>0.127438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
<td>0.580042</td>
<td>0.336449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
<td>0.346410</td>
<td>0.120000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
<td>0.629664</td>
<td>0.396476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
<td>0.716240</td>
<td>0.513000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
<td>0.560401</td>
<td>0.314049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

median(X)

Description

Returns the middle-most value of the field X.

Usage

You can use this function with the chart, stats, and timechart commands.

If you have an even number of events, by default the median calculation is approximated to the higher of the two values. To receive a more accurate median value with an even number of events, change the perc_method in the limits.conf file.

1. See How to edit a configuration file in the Admin manual.
Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the local directory.

2. In the [stats | sistats] stanza, change the perc_method setting to interpolated.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to edit the configuration file, file a Support ticket.

Basic examples

Consider the following list of values, which counts the number of different customers who purchased something from the Buttercup Games online store yesterday. The values are organized by the type of product (accessories, t-shirts, and type of games) that customers purchased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the list is sorted the median, or middle-most value, is 37.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\texttt{min(X)}

Description

Returns the minimum value of the field X. If the values of X are non-numeric, the minimum value is found using lexicographical ordering.

This function processes field values as numbers if possible, otherwise processes field values as strings.

Usage

You can use this function with the \texttt{chart}, \texttt{stats}, and \texttt{timechart} commands.
Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

**Basic examples**

The following example returns the minimum size and maximum size of the HotBucketRoller component in the _internal index.

```
index=_internal component=HotBucketRoller | stats min(size), max(size)
```

The following example returns a list of processors and calculates the minimum cpu_seconds and the maximum cpu_seconds.

```
index=_internal | chart min(cpu_seconds), max(cpu_seconds) BY processor
```

**Extended example**

See the [Extended example for the `max()` function. That example includes the `min()` function.](#)

**mode(X)**

**Description**

Returns the most frequent value of the field X.

Processes field values as strings.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

**Basic examples**

The `mode` returns the most frequent value. Consider the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>firstname</th>
<th>surname</th>
<th>age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claudia</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Mayer</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javier</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you search for the mode in the `age` field, the value **45** is returned.
You can also use mode with fields that contain string values. When you search for the mode in the surname field, the value Garcia is returned.

Here's another set of sample data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>host</th>
<th>sourcetype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04-06-2020 17:06:23.000 PM</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>access_combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-06-2020 10:34:19.000 AM</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>access_combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-03-2020 13:52:18.000 PM</td>
<td>www2</td>
<td>access_combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-02-2020 07:39:59.000 AM</td>
<td>www3</td>
<td>access_combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-01-2020 19:35:58.000 PM</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>access_combined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you run a search that looks for the mode in the host field, the value www1 is returned because it is the most common value in the host field. For example:

The results will look something like this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mode(host)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**perc<X>(Y)**

**Description**

The percentile functions return the X-th percentile value of the numeric field Y. You can think of this as an estimate of where the top X% starts. For example, a 95th percentile says that 95% of the values in field Y are below the estimate and 5% of the values in field Y are above the estimate.

Valid values of X are floating point numbers between 0 and 100, such as 99.95.

There are three different percentile functions that you can use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perc&lt;X&gt;(Y) or the abbreviation p&lt;X&gt;(Y)</td>
<td>Use the perc function to calculate an approximate threshold, such that of the values in field Y, X percent fall below the threshold. The perc function returns a single number that represents the lower end of the approximate values for the percentile requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upperperc&lt;X&gt;(Y)</td>
<td>When there are more than 1000 values, the upperperc function gives the approximate upper bound for the percentile requested. Otherwise the upperperc function returns the same percentile as the perc function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactperc&lt;X&gt;(Y)</td>
<td>The exactperc function provides the exact value, but is very resource expensive for high cardinality fields. The exactperc function can consume a large amount of memory, which might impact how long it takes for a search to complete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentile functions process field values as strings.
The `perc` and `upperperc` functions give approximate values for the integer percentile requested. The approximation algorithm that is used, which is based on dynamic compression of a radix tree, provides a strict bound of the actual value for any percentile.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

**Differences between Splunk and Excel percentile algorithms**

If there are less than 1000 distinct values, the Splunk percentile functions use the nearest rank algorithm. See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percentile#Nearest_rank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percentile#Nearest_rank). Excel uses the NIST interpolated algorithm, which basically means you can get a value for a percentile that does not exist in the actual data, which is not possible for the nearest rank approach.

You can specify that the Excel method should be used by changing the settings in the `[stats] stanza in the `limits.conf` file. Change the `perc_method` setting to `interpolated` instead of `nearest-rank`.

**Splunk algorithm with more than 1000 distinct values**

If there are more than 1000 distinct values for the field, the percentiles are approximated using a custom radix-tree digest-based algorithm. This algorithm is much faster and uses much less memory, a constant amount, than an exact computation, which uses memory in linear relation to the number of distinct values. By default this approach limits the approximation error to < 1% of rank error. That means if you ask for 95th percentile, the number you get back is between the 94th and 96th percentile.

You always get the exact percentiles even for more than 1000 distinct values by using the `exactperc` function compared to the `perc`.

**Basic examples**

Consider this list of values $Y = \{10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$.

The following example returns 5.5.

```bash
...| stats perc50(Y)
```

The following example returns 9.55.

```bash
...| stats perc95(Y)
```

**Extended example**

Consider the following set of data, which shows the number of visitors for each hour a store is open:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hour</th>
<th>visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0900</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This data resides in the `visitor_count` index. You can use the `streamstats` command to create a cumulative total for the visitors.

```
index-visitor_count | streamstats sum(visitors) as 'visitors total'
```

The results from this search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hour</th>
<th>visitors</th>
<th>visitors total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0900</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>2301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>2793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>3306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>3673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>4010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let's add the `stats` command with the `perc` function to determine the 50th and 95th percentiles.

```
index-visitor_count | streamstats sum(visitors) as 'visitors total' | stats perc50('visitors total') perc95('visitors total')
```

The results from this search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>perc50(visitors total)</th>
<th>perc95(visitors total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996.5</td>
<td>3858.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `perc50` estimates the 50th percentile, when 50% of the visitors had arrived. You can see from the data that the 50th percentile was reached between visitor number 1996 and 1997, which was sometime between 1200 and 1300 hours. The `perc95` estimates the 95th percentile, when 95% of the visitors had arrived. The 95th percentile was reached with visitor 3858, which occurred between 1600 and 1700 hours.
range(X)

**Description**

Returns the difference between the max and min values of the field X. The values of field X must be numeric.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

**Basic example**

This example uses events that list the numeric sales for each product and quarter, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>quarter</th>
<th>sales</th>
<th>quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is easiest to understand the range if you also determine the min and max values. To determine the range of sales by product, run this search:

```
source="addtotalsData.csv" | chart sum(sales) min(sales) max(sales) range(sales) BY products
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quarter</th>
<th>sum(sales)</th>
<th>min(sales)</th>
<th>max(sales)</th>
<th>range(sales)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>4150</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>3925</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>4875</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The range(sales) is the max(sales) minus the min(sales).
**Extended example**

See the Extended example for the `max()` function. That example includes the `range()` function.

**stdev(X)**

**Description**

Returns the sample standard deviation of the field X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

**Basic examples**

This example returns the standard deviation of wildcarded fields "*delay" which can apply to both, "delay" and "xdelay".

```plaintext
... | stats stdev(*delay)
```

**Extended example**

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

1. Run the following search to find the mean, standard deviation, and variance of the magnitudes of recent quakes by magnitude type.

```plaintext
source=usgs place=*California* | stats count mean(mag), stdev(mag), var(mag) BY magType
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>mean(mag)</th>
<th>std(mag)</th>
<th>var(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
<td>0.356985</td>
<td>0.127438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
<td>0.580042</td>
<td>0.336449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
<td>0.346410</td>
<td>0.120000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
<td>0.629664</td>
<td>0.396476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
<td>0.716240</td>
<td>0.513000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
<td>0.560401</td>
<td>0.314049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**stdevp(X)**
**Description**

Returns the population standard deviation of the field X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

**Basic examples**

**Extended example**

**sum(X)**

**Description**

Returns the sum of the values of the field X.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

**Basic examples**

You can create totals for any numeric field. For example:

```
...| stats sum(bytes)
```

The results look something like this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sum(bytes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

You can rename the column using the AS keyword:

```
...| stats sum(bytes) AS "total bytes"
```

The results look something like this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>total bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

You can organize the results using a BY clause:

```
...| stats sum(bytes) AS "total bytes" by date_hour
```

The results look something like this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date_hour</th>
<th>total bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**sumsq(X)**

**Description**

Returns the sum of the squares of the values of the field X.

The sum of the squares is used to evaluate the variance of a dataset from the dataset mean. A large sum of the squares indicates a large variance, which tells you that individual values fluctuate widely from the mean.

**Usage**

You can use this function with the chart, stats, and timechart commands, and also with sparkline() charts.

**Basic examples**

The following table contains the temperatures taken every day at 8 AM for a week.

You calculate the mean of these temperatures and get 48.9 degrees. To calculate the deviation from the mean for each day, take the temperature and subtract the mean. If you square each number, you get results like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>day</th>
<th>temp</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>deviation</th>
<th>square of temperatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sunday</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>260.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monday</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuesday</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>-8.9</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wednesday</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>-17.9</td>
<td>318.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thursday</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friday</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturday</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>229.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Take the total of the squares, 954.9, and divide by 6 which is the number of days minus 1. This gets you the sum of squares for this series of temperatures. The standard deviation is the square root of the sum of the squares. The larger the standard deviation the larger the fluctuation in temperatures during the week.

You can calculate the mean, sum of the squares, and standard deviation with a few statistical functions:

```plaintext
...|stats mean(temp), sumsq(temp), stdev(temp)
```

This search returns these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean(temp)</th>
<th>sumsq(temp)</th>
<th>stdev(temp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>954.9</td>
<td>8.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean(temp)</td>
<td>sumsq(temp)</td>
<td>stdev(temp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.857142857142854</td>
<td>17664</td>
<td>12.615183595289349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**upperperc<X>(Y)**

*Description*

Returns an approximate percentile value, based on the requested percentile X of the numeric field Y.

When there are more than 1000 values, the `upperperc` function gives the approximate upper bound for the percentile requested. Otherwise the `upperperc` function returns the same percentile as the `perc` function.

See the `perc<X>(Y)` function.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

*Examples*

See the `perc` function.

**var(X)**

*Description*

Returns the sample variance of the field X.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.

*Example*

See the Extended example for the `mean()` function. That example includes the `var()` function.

**varp(X)**

*Description*

Returns the population variance of the field X.

*Usage*

You can use this function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands, and also with `sparkline()` charts.
**Basic examples**

**Event order functions**

Use the event order functions to return values from fields based on the order in which the event is processed, which is not necessarily chronological or timestamp order.

The following table lists the timestamps from a set of events returned from a search. This table identifies which event is returned when you use the `first` and `last` event order functions, and compares them with the `earliest` and `latest` functions, which you can read more about at Time functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>Event order function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>This event is the first event in the search results. But this event is not chronologically the earliest event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01</td>
<td>latest</td>
<td>This event is chronologically the latest event in the search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-27</td>
<td>earliest</td>
<td>This event is both the chronologically earliest event and the last event in the search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:01</td>
<td>last</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Overview of statistical and charting functions.

**first(X)**

**Description**

Returns the first seen value of the field X. The first seen value of the field is the most recent instance of this field, based on the order in which the events are seen by the `stats` command. The order in which the events are seen is not necessarily chronological order.

**Usage**

- To locate the first value based on time order, use the `earliest` function instead.
- Works best when the search includes the `sort` command immediately before the statistics or charting command.
- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `first(X)` function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

**Basic example**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range `All time` when you run the search.
You run the following search to locate invalid user login attempts against a specific sshd (Secure Shell Daemon). You use the `table` command to see the values in the `_time`, `source`, and `_raw` fields.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>_raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2020 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user tomcat from 67.170.226.218 port 1490 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/www2/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2020 00:15:04 www2 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user brian from 130.253.37.97 port 4284 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-30</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/www3/secure.log</td>
<td>Wed Apr 30 2020 00:15:02 www3 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user operator from 222.169.224.226 port 1711 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2020 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user rightscale from 87.194.216.51 port 3361 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2020 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user testuser from 194.8.74.23 port 3626 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-27</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Sun Apr 27 2020 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user redmine from 91.208.184.24 port 3587 ssh2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You extend the search using the `first` function.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw | stats first(_raw)
```

The search returns the value for `_raw` field with the timestamp 2020-04-28 00:15:05, which is the first event in the original list of values returned.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>first(_raw)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2020 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user tomcat from 67.170.226.218 port 1490 ssh2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Extended example**

The Basic example uses the `_raw` field to show how the `first` function works. That's useful because the `_raw` field contains a timestamp. However, you can use the `first` function on any field.

Let's start by creating some results. You can use the `makeresults` command to create a series of results to test your search syntax. Include the `streamstats` command to count your results:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count
```

The results look like this:
With the `count` field, you can create different dates in the `_time` field, using the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600)
```

Use 3600, the number of seconds in an hour, to create a series of hours. The calculation multiplies the value in the `count` field by the number of seconds in an hour. The result is subtracted from the original `_time` field to get new dates equivalent to 1 hours ago, 2 hours ago, and so forth.

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The hours in the results begin with the 1 hour earlier than the original date, 2020-05-09 at 14:24. The minutes and seconds are slightly different because the date is refreshed each time you run the search.

Use the `eval` command to add a field to your search with values in descending order:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600) | eval field1=20-count
```

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>field1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 13:45:24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 12:45:24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 11:45:24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 10:45:24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see from the results, the first result contains the highest number in `field1`. This shows the order in which the results were processed. The first result was processed first (20-1=19) followed by the remaining results in order.

When you add the `first` function to the search, the only value returned is the value in the field you specify:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600) | eval field1=20-count | stats first(field1)
```

116
The results look like this:

\[
\text{first(field1)} \\
19
\]

\[
\text{last(X)}
\]

**Description**

Returns the last seen value of the field X. The last seen value of the field is the oldest instance of this field, based on the order in which the events are seen by the `stats` command. The order in which the events are seen is not necessarily chronological order.

**Usage**

- To locate the last value based on time order, use the `latest` function instead.
- Works best when the search includes the `sort` command immediately before the statistics or charting command.
- This function processes field values as strings.

You can use the `last(X)` function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

**Basic example**

The following example returns the first "log_level" value for each distinct "sourcetype".

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

You run the following search to locate invalid user login attempts against a specific sshd (Secure Shell Daemon). You use the table command to see the values in the `_time`, `source`, and `_raw` fields.

```
source=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>_raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28 00:15:05</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2020 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user tomcat from 67.170.226.218 port 1490 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01 00:15:04</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/www2/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2020 00:15:04 www2 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user brian from 130.253.37.97 port 4284 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-30 00:15:02</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/www3/secure.log</td>
<td>Wed Apr 30 2020 00:15:02 www3 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user operator from 222.169.224.226 port 1711 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-04-28 00:15:01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2020 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user rightscale from 87.194.216.51 port 3361 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-01 00:15:05</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2020 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user testuser from 194.8.74.23 port 3626 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip::/www1/secure.log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You extend the search using the `last` function.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw | stats last(_raw)
```

The search returns the event with the `_time` value `2020-04-27 00:15:01`, which is the last event in the list of events. However it is not the last chronological event.

Extended example

The Basic example uses the `_raw` field to show how the `last` function works. That's useful because the `_raw` field contains a timestamp. However, you can use the `last` function on any field.

Let's start by creating some results. You can use the `makeresults` command to create a series of results to test your search syntax. Include the `streamstats` command to count your results:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count
```

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the `count` field, you can create different dates in the `_time` field, using the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*86400)
```

Use 86400, the number of seconds in a day, to create a series of days. The calculation multiplies the value in the `count` field by the number of seconds in an day. The result is subtracted from the original `_time` field to get new dates equivalent to 1 day ago, 2 days ago, and so forth.

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-08 14:45:24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-07 14:45:24</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-06 14:45:24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The dates in the results begin with the 1 day earlier than the original date, 2020-05-09 at 14:45:24. The minutes and seconds are slightly different because the date is refreshed each time you run the search.

Use the `eval` command to add a field to your search with values in descending order:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*86400) | eval field1=20-count
```

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>field1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-08 14:45:24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-07 14:45:24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-06 14:45:24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-05 14:45:24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-04 14:45:24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see from the results, the last result contains the lowest number in `field1`. This shows the order in which the results were processed. The fifth result was processed last (20-5=15) after all of the other results.

When you add the `last` function to the search, the only value returned is the value in the field you specify:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*86400) | eval field1=20-count | stats last(field1)
```

The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lastfield1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

Commands

- `eval`
- `makeresults`

Multivalue stats and chart functions

`list(X)`

**Description**

Returns a list of up to 100 values of the field X as a multivalue entry. The order of the values reflects the order of input events.
**Usage**

- If more than 100 values are in field X, only the first 100 are returned.
- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `list(X)` function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

**Basic example**

To illustrate what the `list` function does, let's start by generating a few simple results.

1. Use the `makeresults` and `streamstats` commands to generate a set of results that are simply timestamps and a count of the results which are used as row numbers.

   ```
   | makeresults count=1000 | streamstats count AS rowNumber
   ```

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>rowNumber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Notice that each result appears on a separate row.

2. Add the `stats` command with the `list` function to the search. The numbers are returned in ascending order in a single, multivalue result.

   ```
   | makeresults count=1000 | streamstats count AS rowNumber | stats list(rowNumber) AS numbers
   ```

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Notice that it is a single result. There are no alternating row background colors.

3. Compare this result with the results returned by the `values` function.

   `values(X)`
**Description**

Returns the list of all distinct values of the field X as a multivalue entry. The order of the values is lexicographical.

**Usage**

- By default there is no limit to the number of values returned. Users with the appropriate permissions can specify a limit in the `limits.conf` file. You specify the limit in the `[stats | sistats]` stanza using the `maxvalues` setting.
- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `values(X)` function with the `chart`, `stats`, and `timechart` commands.

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

**Basic example**

To illustrate what the `values` function does, let's start by generating a few simple results.

1. Use the `makeresults` and `streamstats` commands to generate a set of results that are simply timestamps and a count of the results, which are used as row numbers.

```bash
| makeresults count=1000 | streamstats count AS rowNumber
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>rowNumber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02 20:27:11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that each result appears on a separate row.

2. Add the `stats` command with the `values` function the the search. The results are returned in lexicographical order.

```bash
| makeresults count=1000 | streamstats count AS rowNumber | stats values(rowNumber) AS numbers
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice that it is a single result. There are no alternating row background colors.

3. Compare these results with the results returned by the list function.

### Time functions

**earliest(X)**

**Description**

Returns the chronologically earliest seen occurrence of a value of a field X.

**Usage**

- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the earliest(X) function with the chart, mstats, stats, timechart, and tstats commands.

**Basic example**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

You run the following search to locate invalid user login attempts against a sshd (Secure Shell Daemon). You use the table command to see the values in the _time, source, and _raw fields.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>_raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-30 00:15:05 tutorialdata.zip:/mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2018 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user tomcat from 67.170.226.218 port 1490 ssh2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-29 00:15:04 tutorialdata.zip:/www2/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2018 00:15:04 www2 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user brian from 130.253.37.97 port 4284 ssh2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-29 00:15:02 tutorialdata.zip:/www3/secure.log</td>
<td>Wed Apr 30 2018 00:15:02 www3 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user operator from 222.169.224.226 port 1711 ssh2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You extend the search using the `earliest` function.

```splunk
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw | stats earliest(_raw)
```

The search returns the event with the `_time` value `2018-04-27 00:15:01`, which is the event with the oldest timestamp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>_raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-27 00:15:01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip:/www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Sun Apr 27 2018 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user redmine from 91.208.184.24 port 3587 ssh2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`earliest_time(x)`

**Description**

Returns the UNIX time of the chronologically earliest-seen occurrence of a given field value.

**Usage**

- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `earliest_time(x)` function with the `stats`, `mstats`, and `tstats` commands.
- If you have metrics data, you can use `earliest_time(x)` in conjunction with `earliest(x)`, `latest(x)`, and `latest_time(x)` to calculate the rate of increase for a counter. Alternatively you can use the `rate(x)` counter to do the same thing.

**Basic example**

The following search runs against metric data. It is designed to return the earliest UNIX time values on every minute for each `metric_name` that begins with `deploy`.

```splunk
| mstats earliest_time(_value) where index=_metrics metric_name=deploy* BY metric_name span=1m
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>metric_name</th>
<th>earliest_time(_value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-11 18:14:00</td>
<td>deploy-connections.nCurrent</td>
<td>1541988860.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-11 18:14:00</td>
<td>deploy-connections.nStarted</td>
<td>1541988860.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-11 18:14:00</td>
<td>deploy-server.volumeCompletedKB</td>
<td>1541988860.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-11 18:15:00</td>
<td>deploy-connections.nCurrent</td>
<td>1541988922.000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

123
**latest(X)**

**Description**

Returns the chronologically latest seen occurrence of a value of a field X.

**Usage**

- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `latest(X)` function with the `chart`, `mstats`, `stats`, `timechart`, and `tstats` commands.

**Basic example**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range **All time** when you run the search.

You run the following search to locate invalid user login attempts against a specific sshd (Secure Shell Daemon). You use the table command to see the values in the `_time`, `source`, and `_raw` fields.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>_raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-28 00:15:05</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2018 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user tomcat from 67.170.226.218 port 1490 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-05-01 00:15:04</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://www2/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2018 00:15:04 www2 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user brian from 130.253.37.97 port 4284 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-30 00:15:02</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://www3/secure.log</td>
<td>Wed Apr 30 2018 00:15:02 www3 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user operator from 222.169.224.226 port 1711 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-28 00:15:01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Mon Apr 28 2018 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user rightscale from 87.194.216.51 port 3361 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-05-01 00:15:05</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://mailsv/secure.log</td>
<td>Thu May 01 2018 00:15:05 mailsv1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user testuser from 194.8.74.23 port 3626 ssh2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-27 00:15:01</td>
<td>tutorialdata.zip://www1/secure.log</td>
<td>Sun Apr 27 2018 00:15:01 www1 sshd[5258]: Failed password for invalid user redmine from 91.208.184.24 port 3587 ssh2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You extend the search using the `latest` function.

```
sourcetype=secure invalid user "sshd[5258]" | table _time source _raw | stats latest(_raw)
```

The search returns the event with the `_time` value **2018-05-01 00:15:05**, which is the event with the most recent timestamp.
### latest_time(x)

**Description**

Returns the UNIX time of the chronologically latest-seen occurrence of a given field value.

**Usage**

- This function processes field values as strings.
- You can use the `latest_time(x)` function with the `stats`, `mstats`, and `kstats` commands.
- If you have metrics data, you can use `latest_time(x)` in conjunction with `earliest(x)`, `latest(x)`, and `earliest_time(x)` to calculate the rate of increase for a counter. Alternatively, you can use the `rate(x)` counter to do the same thing.

**Basic example**

The following search runs against metric data. It is designed to return the latest UNIX time values in the past 60 minutes for metrics with names that begin with `queue`.

```
| mstats latest_time(_value) where index=_metrics metric_name=queue.* BY metric_name span=1m
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>metric_name</th>
<th>earliest_time(_value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:43:00</td>
<td>queue.current_size</td>
<td>1542149039.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:43:00</td>
<td>queue.current_size_kb</td>
<td>1542149039.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:43:00</td>
<td>queue.largest_size</td>
<td>1542149039.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:43:00</td>
<td>queue.max_size_kb</td>
<td>1542149039.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:43:00</td>
<td>queue.smallest_size</td>
<td>1542149039.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:44:00</td>
<td>queue.current_size</td>
<td>1542149070.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:44:00</td>
<td>queue.current_size_kb</td>
<td>1542149070.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:44:00</td>
<td>queue.largest_size</td>
<td>1542149070.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:44:00</td>
<td>queue.max_size_kb</td>
<td>1542149070.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-11-13 14:44:00</td>
<td>queue.smallest_size</td>
<td>1542149070.000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### per_day(X)

**Description**

Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each day.
Usage

- You can use the `per_day(X)` function with the `timechart` command.

Basic examples

The following example returns the values for the field `total` for each day.

```
... | timechart per_day(total)
```

The following example returns the results of the eval expression `eval(method="GET")` AS Views.

```
... | timechart per_day(eval(method="GET")) AS Views
```

Extended example

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache Web access log. Download the data set from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to upload it to your Splunk deployment.

This search uses the `per_day()` function and eval expressions to determine how many times the web pages were viewed and how many times items were purchased. The results appear on the Statistics tab.

```
sourcetype=access_* | timechart per_day(eval(method="GET")) AS Views_day, per_day(eval(action="purchase")) AS Purchases
```

To determine the number of Views and Purchases for each hour, minute, or second you can add the other time functions to the search. For example:

```
sourcetype=access_* | timechart per_day(eval(method="GET")) AS Views_day, per_hour(eval(method="GET")) AS Views_hour, per_minute(eval(method="GET")) AS Views_minute, per_day(eval(action="purchase")) AS Purchases
```
Use the field format option to change the number formatting for the field values.

**per_hour(X)**

*Description*
Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each hour.

*Usage*
- You can use the `per_hour(X)` function with the `timechart` command.

*Basic examples*

The following example returns the values for the field `total` for each hour.

```plaintext
... | timechart per_hour(total)
```

The following example returns the results of the eval expression `eval(method="POST")` AS Views.

```plaintext
... | timechart per_hour(eval(method="POST")) AS Views
```

**per_minute(X)**

*Description*
Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each minute.

*Usage*
- You can use the `per_minute(X)` function with the `timechart` command.

*Basic examples*

The following example returns the values for the field `total` for each minute.

```plaintext
... | timechart per_minute(total)
```

The following example returns the results of the eval expression `eval(method="GET")` AS Views.

```plaintext
... | timechart per_minute(eval(method="GET")) AS Views
```

**per_second(X)**

*Description*
Returns the values of field X, or eval expression X, for each second.

*Usage*
- You can use the `per_second(X)` function with the `timechart` command.
Basic examples

The following example returns the values for the field `kb` for each second.

```bash
... | timechart per_second(kb)
```

**rate(x)**

**Description**

Returns the per-second rate change of the value of a **counter metric**. Represents \((\text{latest}(X) - \text{earliest}(X)) / (\text{latest}_\text{time}(X) - \text{earliest}_\text{time}(X))\).

**Usage**

- You can use the `rate(X)` function with the `stats`, `mstats`, and `tstats` commands.
- Provides the per-second rate change for accumulating counter metrics. Accumulating counters report the total counter value since the last counter reset.
- Requires the `earliest(X)` and `latest(X)` values of the field to be numerical, and the `earliest_time(X)` and `latest_time(X)` values to be different.
- Requires at least two metrics data points in the search time range.
- Should be used to provide rate information about single, rather than multiple, counters.
- Counter metrics are expected to increase, but can be reset. The `rate(X)` function adjusts the largest value reset if there is at least one reset of the counter metric. If the latest measurement of the metric does not equal the maximum measurement of the metric, the calculation changes to \((\text{latest}(X) - \text{earliest}(X) + \text{max}(X)) / (\text{latest}_\text{time}(X) - \text{earliest}_\text{time}(X))\).

**Basic example**

The following search runs against metric data. It provides the hourly hit rate for a metric that provides measurements of incoming web traffic. It uses the `processor` filter to ensure that it is not reporting on multiple metric series (name and processor combinations).

```bash
| mstats rate(traffic.incoming) as rate_hits where index=_metrics name=indexerpipe processor=index_thruput span=1h
```

The resulting chart shows you that the counter hit rate for the `traffic.incoming` metric spiked at 1 pm, 4 pm, and 11 am, but otherwise remained stable.
New Search

```
match rate(traffic.incoming) as rate_hits where index_metrics name=indexerpipe processor=index_output span=1h Last 24 hours
```

2,822 events (11/13/18 12:00:00:00 PM to 11/14/18 12:00:00:00 PM) No Event Sampling Job

Events Patterns Statistics (25) Visualization

- Line Chart

Trends

- Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>rate_hits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 PM</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 AM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 AM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 AM</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 AM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 AM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 AM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 AM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 AM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 AM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 PM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 PM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 PM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 PM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 PM</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 PM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Time Format Variables and Modifiers

Date and time format variables

This topic lists the variables that you can use to define time formats in the evaluation functions, `strftime()` and `strptime()`. You can also use these variables to describe timestamps in event data.

Additionally, you can use the `relative_time()` and `now()` time functions as arguments.

For more information about working with dates and time, see Time modifiers for search and About searching with time in the Search Manual.

Refer to the list of tz database time zones for all permissible time zone values. For more information about how the Splunk software determines a time zone and the tz database, see Specify time zones for timestamps in Getting Data In.

Subsecond time variables such as `%N` and `%Q` do not apply to metrics indexes, which are restricted to a second timestamp resolution.

### Date and time variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%c</code></td>
<td>The date and time in the current locale's format as defined by the server's operating system. For example, Thu Jul 18 09:30:00 2019 for US English on Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%+</code></td>
<td>The date and time with time zone in the current locale's format as defined by the server's operating system. For example, Thu Jul 18 09:30:00 PDT 2019 for US English on Linux.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%Ez</code></td>
<td>Splunk-specific, timezone in minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%H</code></td>
<td>Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number. Hours are represented by the values 00 to 23. Leading zeros are accepted but not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%I</code></td>
<td>Hour (12-hour clock) with the hours represented by the values 01 to 12. Leading zeros are accepted but not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%k</code></td>
<td>Like <code>%H</code>, the hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number. Leading zeros are replaced by a space, for example 0 to 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%M</code></td>
<td>Minute as a decimal number. Minutes are represented by the values 00 to 59. Leading zeros are accepted but not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%N</code></td>
<td>The number of subsecond digits. The default is %9N. You can specify %3N = milliseconds, %6N = microseconds, %9N = nanoseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%p</code></td>
<td>AM or PM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%Q</code></td>
<td>The subsecond component of a UTC timestamp. The default is milliseconds, %3Q. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• %3Q = milliseconds, with values of 000-999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• %6Q = microseconds, with values of 000000-999999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• %9Q = nanoseconds, with values of 000000000-999999999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Variable Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%S</code></td>
<td>Second as a decimal number, for example 00 to 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%s</code></td>
<td>The Unix Epoch Time timestamp, or the number of seconds since the Epoch: 1970-01-01 00:00:00 +0000 (UTC). (1484993700 is Tue Jan 21 10:15:00 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%T</code></td>
<td>The time in 24-hour notation (%H:%M:%S). For example 23:59:59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%X</code></td>
<td>The time in the format for the current locale. For US English the format for 9:30 AM is 9:30:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%Z</code></td>
<td>The timezone abbreviation. For example EST for US Eastern Standard Time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%z</code></td>
<td>The timezone offset from UTC, in hour and minute: +hhmm or -hhmm. For example, for 5 hours before UTC the values is -0500 which is US Eastern Standard Time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Examples:

- Use `%z` to specify hour and minute, for example -0500
- Use `%:z` to specify hour and minute separated by a colon, for example -5:00
- Use `%%:z` to specify hour minute and second separated with colons, for example -05:00:00
- Use `%%:z` to specify hour only, for example -05

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%%</code></td>
<td>A literal &quot;%&quot; character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Date variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%F</code></td>
<td>Equivalent to %Y-%m-%d (the ISO 8601 date format).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%x</code></td>
<td>The date in the format of the current locale. For example, 7/13/2019 for US English.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specifying days and weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%A</code></td>
<td>Full weekday name. (Sunday, ..., Saturday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%a</code></td>
<td>Abbreviated weekday name. (Sun, ..., Sat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%d</code></td>
<td>Day of the month as a decimal number, includes a leading zero. (01 to 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%e</code></td>
<td>Like <code>%d</code>, the day of the month as a decimal number, but a leading zero is replaced by a space. (1 to 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%j</code></td>
<td>Day of year as a decimal number, includes a leading zero. (001 to 366)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%V</code> (or <code>%U</code>)</td>
<td>Week of the year. The %V variable starts the count at 1, which is the most common start number. The %U variable starts the count at 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%w</code></td>
<td>Weekday as a decimal number. (0 = Sunday, ..., 6 = Saturday)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specifying months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>%b</code></td>
<td>Abbreviated month name. (Jan, Feb, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%B</code></td>
<td>Full month name. (January, February, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>%m</code></td>
<td>Month as a decimal number. (01 to 12). Leading zeros are accepted but not required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Specifying year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%y</td>
<td>Year as a decimal number, without the century. (00 to 99). Leading zeros are accepted but not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Y</td>
<td>Year as a decimal number with century. For example, 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following table shows the results of some time format strings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time format string</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%Y-%m-%d</td>
<td>2019-12-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%y-%m-%d</td>
<td>19-12-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%b %d, %Y</td>
<td>Feb 11, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%d%b %y = %Y-%m-%d</td>
<td>23 Apr '20 = 2020-04-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the results of searches that use time variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample search</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host=&quot;www1&quot;</td>
<td>eval WeekNo = strftime(_time,&quot;%V&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>eval mytime=strftime(_time,&quot;%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%Q&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Time modifiers**

Use time modifiers to customize the time range of a search or change the format of the timestamps in the search results.

**Searching the time and fields**

When an event is processed by Splunk software, its timestamp is saved as the default field _time. This timestamp, which is the time when the event occurred, is saved in UNIX time notation. Searching with relative time modifiers, earliest or latest, finds every event with a timestamp beginning, ending, or between the specified timestamps.

For example, when you search for earliest=@d, the search finds every event with a _time value since midnight. This example uses @d, which is a date format variable. See Date and time format variables.

**Time ranges and subsearches**

Time ranges selected from the Time Range Picker apply to the base search and to subsearches.

However, time ranges specified directly in the base search do not apply to subsearches. Likewise, a time range specified directly in a subsearch applies only to that subsearch. The time range does not apply to the base search or any other subsearch.
For example, if the Time Range Picker is set to **Last 7 days** and a subsearch contains `earliest=-2d@d`, then the earliest time modifier applies only to the subsearch and **Last 7 days** applies to the base search.

**Searching based on index time**

You also have the option of searching for events based on when they were indexed. The UNIX time is saved in the `_indextime` field. Similar to `earliest` and `latest` for the `_time` field, you can use the relative time modifiers `_index_earliest` and `_index_latest` to search for events based on `_indextime`. For example, if you wanted to search for events indexed in the previous hour, use: `_index_earliest=-h` _index_latest=0h.

When using index-time based modifiers such as `_index_earliest` and `_index_latest`, your search must “also” have an event-time window which will retrieve the events. In other words, chunks of events might be ruled out based on the non index-time window as well as the index-time window. To be certain of retrieving every event based on index-time, you must run your search using **All Time**.

**List of time modifiers**

Use the `earliest` and `latest` modifiers to specify custom and relative time ranges. You can specify an exact time such as `earliest="10/5/2016:20:00:00"`, or a relative time such as `earliest=-h` or `latest=6w`.

When specifying relative time, you can use the `now` modifier to refer to the current time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>earliest</td>
<td>`earliest=[+</td>
<td>-]&lt;time_integer&gt;&lt;time_unit&gt;@&lt;time_unit&gt;`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>earliest=1</code></td>
<td>Use <code>earliest=1</code> to specify the UNIX epoch time 1, which is UTC January 1, 1970 at 12:00:01 AM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>_index_earliest</code></td>
<td>`_index_earliest=[+</td>
<td>-]&lt;time_integer&gt;&lt;time_unit&gt;@&lt;time_unit&gt;`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>_index_latest</code></td>
<td>`_index_latest=[+</td>
<td>-]&lt;time_integer&gt;&lt;time_unit&gt;@&lt;time_unit&gt;`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latest</td>
<td>`latest=[+</td>
<td>-]&lt;time_integer&gt;&lt;time_unit&gt;@&lt;time_unit&gt;`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td><code>now()</code> or <code>now</code></td>
<td>Refers to the current time. If set to earliest, now() is the start of the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td><code>time()</code></td>
<td>In real-time searches, <code>time()</code> is the current machine time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about customizing your search window, see Specify real-time time range windows in your search in the **Search Manual**.

**How to specify relative time modifiers**

You can define the relative time in your search with a string of characters that indicate time amount (integer and unit). You can also specify a "snap to" time unit, which is specified with the @ symbol followed by a time unit.

The syntax for using time modifiers is `[(+|-)<time_integer><time_unit>@<time_unit>`
The steps to specify a relative time modifier are:

1. Indicate the time offset from the current time.
2. Define the time amount, which is a number and a unit.
3. Specify a "snap to" time unit. The time unit indicates the nearest or latest time to which your time amount rounds down.

**Indicate the time offset**

Begin your string with a plus (+) or minus (-) to indicate the offset from the current time.

**Define the time amount**

Define your time amount with a number and a unit. The supported time units are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time unit</th>
<th>Valid unit abbreviations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subseconds</td>
<td>microseconds (us), milliseconds (ms), centiseconds (cs), or deciseconds (ds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>s, sec, secs, second, seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute</td>
<td>m, min, minute, minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>h, hr, hrs, hour, hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>d, day, days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>w, week, weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>mon, month, months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter</td>
<td>q, qtr, qtrs, quarter, quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>y, yr, yrs, year, years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, to start your search an hour ago, use either of the following time modifiers.

earliest=-h

or

earliest=-60m

When specifying single time amounts, the number one is implied. An 's' is the same as '1s', 'm' is the same as '1m', 'h' is the same as '1h', and so forth.

**Specify a snap to time unit**

You can specify a snap to time unit. The time unit indicates the nearest or latest time to which your time amount rounds down. Separate the time amount from the "snap to" time unit with an "@" character.

- You can use any of time units listed previously. For example:
  - @w, @week, and @w0 for Sunday
  - @month for the beginning of the month
  - @q, @qtr, or @quarter for the beginning of the most recent quarter (Jan 1, Apr 1, Jul 1, or Oct 1).
- You can specify a day of the week: w0 (Sunday), w1, w2, w3, w4, w5 and w6 (Saturday). For Sunday, you can specify w0 or w7.
• You can also specify offsets from the snap-to-time or "chain" together the time modifiers for more specific relative time definitions. For example, @d-2h snaps to the beginning of today (12 AM or midnight), and then applies the time offset of -2h. This results in a time of 10 PM yesterday.
  ♦ The Splunk platform always applies the offset before it applies the snap. In other words, the left-hand side of the @ symbol is applied before the right-hand side.
• When snapping to the nearest or latest time, Splunk software always snaps backwards or rounds down to the latest time not after the specified time. For example, if it is 11:59:00 and you "snap to" hours, you will snap to 11:00 not 12:00.
• If you do not specify a time offset before the "snap to" amount, Splunk software interprets the time as "current time snapped to" the specified amount. For example, if it is currently 11:59 PM on Friday and you use @w6 to "snap to Saturday", the resulting time is the previous Saturday at 12:01 A.M.

Examples

1. Run a search over all time

If you want to search events from the start of UNIX time, use earliest=1.

When earliest=1 and latest=now() are used, the search runs over all time.

...earliest=1 latest=now()

Specifying latest=now() does not return future events.

To return future events, specify latest=<a_big_number>. Future events are events that contain timestamps later than the current time now().

2. Search the events from the beginning of the current week

earliest=@w0

3. Search the events from the last full business week

earliest=-5d@w1 latest=@w6

4. Search with an exact date as a boundary

With a boundary such as from November 15 at 8 PM to November 22 at 8 PM, use the timeformat %m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S.

earliest="11/15/2017:20:00:00" latest="11/22/2017:20:00:00"

5. Specify multiple time windows using a fixed date time format

You can specify multiple time windows using the timeformat %m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S. For example to find events from 5-6 PM or 7-8 PM on specific dates, use the following syntax.

(earliest="1/22/2018:17:00:00" latest="1/22/2018:18:00:00") OR (earliest="1/22/2018:19:00:00" latest="1/22/2018:20:00:00")
6. Specify multiple time windows using a relative time format

You can specify multiple time windows using the time modifiers and snap-to with a relative time. For example to find events for the last 24 hours but omit the events from Midnight to 1:00 A.M., use the following syntax:

```
((earliest=-24h latest<@d) OR (earliest=-@d+1h))
```

**Other time modifiers**

The following search time modifiers are still valid, but **might be removed** and their function no longer supported in a future release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>daysago</td>
<td>daysago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search events within the last integer number of days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enddaysago</td>
<td>enddaysago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Set an end time for an integer number of days before Now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endhoursago</td>
<td>endhoursago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Set an end time for an integer number of hours before Now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endminutesago</td>
<td>endminutesago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Set an end time for an integer number of minutes before Now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endmonthsago</td>
<td>endmonthsago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Set an end time for an integer number of months before Now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endtime</td>
<td>endtime=&lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>Search for events before the specified time (exclusive of the specified time). Use <code>timeformat</code> to specify how the timestamp is formatted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endtimeu</td>
<td>endtimeu=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search for events before the specific UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoursago</td>
<td>hoursago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search events within the last integer number of hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutesago</td>
<td>minutesago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search events within the last integer number of minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthsago</td>
<td>monthsago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search events within the last integer number of months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtimespandays</td>
<td>searchtimespandays=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search within a specified range of days, expressed as an integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtimespanhours</td>
<td>searchtimespanhours=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search within a specified range of hours, expressed as an integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtimespanminutes</td>
<td>searchtimespanminutes=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search within a specified range of minutes, expressed as an integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchtimespanmonths</td>
<td>searchtimespanmonths=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search within a specified range of months, expressed as an integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startdaysago</td>
<td>startdaysago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search the specified number of days before the present time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starthoursago</td>
<td>starthoursago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search the specified number of hours before the present time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startminutesago</td>
<td>startminutesago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search the specified number of minutes before the present time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startmonthsago</td>
<td>startmonthsago=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search the specified number of months before the present time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starttime</td>
<td>starttime=&lt;timestamp&gt;</td>
<td>Search from the specified date and time to the present, inclusive of the specified time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startimeu</td>
<td>startimeu=&lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Search for events starting from the specific UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeformat</td>
<td>timeformat=&lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>Set the timeformat for the <code>starttime</code> and <code>endtime</code> modifiers. By default: <code>timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Commands

abstract

Description

Produces an abstract, a summary or brief representation, of the text of the search results. The original text is replaced by the summary.

The abstract is produced by a scoring mechanism. Events that are larger than the selected maxlines, those with more textual terms and more terms on adjacent lines, are preferred over events with fewer terms. If a line has a search term, its neighboring lines also partially match, and might be returned to provide context. When there are gaps between the selected lines, lines are prefixed with an ellipsis (...).

If the text of an event has fewer lines or an equal number of lines as maxlines, no change occurs.

Syntax

abstract [maxterms=<int>] [maxlines=<int>]

Optional arguments

maxterms

Syntax: maxterms=<int>
Description: The maximum number of terms to match. Accepted values are 1 to 1000.

maxlines

Syntax: maxlines=<int>
Description: The maximum number of lines to match. Accepted values are 1 to 500.

Examples

Example 1: Show a summary of up to 5 lines for each search result.

... |abstract maxlines=5

See also

highlight

accum

Description

For each event where field is a number, the accum command calculates a running total or sum of the numbers. The accumulated sum can be returned to either the same field, or a newfield that you specify.
Syntax

accum <field> [AS <newfield>]

**Required arguments**

field

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of the field that you want to calculate the accumulated sum for. The field must contain numeric values.

**Optional arguments**

newfield

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of a new field where you want the results placed.

**Basic example**

1. Create a running total of a field

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

   The following search looks for events from web access log files that were successful views of strategy games. A count of the events by each product ID is returned.

   ```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 categoryId=STRATEGY | chart count AS views by productId
   ```

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ-SG-G05</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   You can use the **accum** command to generate a running total of the views and display the running total in a new field called "TotalViews".

   ```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 categoryId=STRATEGY | chart count AS views by productId | accum views as TotalViews
   ```

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>views</th>
<th>TotalViews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td>3438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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See also

autoregress, delta, streamstats, trendline

addcoltotals

Description

The addcoltotals command appends a new result to the end of the search result set. The result contains the sum of each numeric field or you can specify which fields to summarize. Results are displayed on the Statistics tab. If the labelfield argument is specified, a column is added to the statistical results table with the name specified.

Syntax

addcoltotals [labelfield=<field>] [label=<string>] [<fieldlist>]

Optional arguments

[fieldlist>

Syntax: <field> ...  
Description: A space delimited list of valid field names. The addcoltotals command calculates the sum only for the fields in the list you specify. You can use the asterisk ( * ) as a wildcard in the field names.  
Default: Calculates the sum for all of the fields.

labelfield

Syntax: labelfield=<fieldname>  
Description: Specify a field name to add to the result set.  
Default: none

label

Syntax: label=<string>  
Description: Used with the labelfield argument to add a label in the summary event. If the labelfield argument is absent, the label argument has no effect.  
Default: Total

Basic examples

1. Compute the sums of all the fields

Compute the sums of all the fields, and put the sums in a summary event called "change_name".

... | addcoltotals labelfield=change_name label=ALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productid</th>
<th>views</th>
<th>TotalViews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>4920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ-SG-G05</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>6220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Add a column total for two specific fields**

Add a column total for two specific fields in a table.

```
sourcetype=access_* | table userId bytes avgTime duration | addcoltotals bytes duration
```

3. **Create the totals for a field that match a field name pattern**

Filter fields for two name-patterns, and get totals for one of them.

```
... | fields user*, *size | addcoltotals *size
```

4. **Specify a field name for the column totals**

Augment a chart with a total of the values present.

```
index=_internal source="metrics.log" group=pipeline | stats avg(cpu_seconds) by processor | addcoltotals labelfield=processor
```

**Extended example**

1. **Generate a total for a column**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range **All time** when you run the search.

The following search looks for events from web access log files that were successful views of strategy games. A count of the events by each product ID is returned.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 categoryId=STRATEGY | chart count AS views by productId
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ-SG-G05</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the **addcoltotals** command to generate a total of the views and display the total at the bottom of the column.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 categoryId=STRATEGY | chart count AS views by productId | addcoltotals
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can use add a field to the results that labels the total.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 categoryId=STRATEGY | chart count AS views by productId | addcoltotals labelfield="Total views"
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>views</th>
<th>Total views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ-SG-G05</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6220</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

Commands

- addtotals
- stats

**addinfo**

**Description**

Adds fields to each event that contain global, common information about the search. This command is primarily an internally-used component of Summary Indexing.

**Syntax**

```
addinfo
```

The following fields are added to each event when you use the `addinfo` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>info_min_time</td>
<td>The earliest time boundary for the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info_max_time</td>
<td>The latest time boundary for the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info_sid</td>
<td>The ID of the search that generated the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info_search_time</td>
<td>The time when the search was run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Usage

The addinfo command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Examples

1. Add information to each event

Add information about the search to each event.

... | addinfo

2. Determine which heartbeats are later than expected

You can use this example to track heartbeats from hosts, forwarders, tcpin_connections on indexers, or any number of system components. This example uses hosts.

You have a list of host names in a lookup file called expected_hosts. You want to search for heartbeats from your hosts that are after an expected time range. You use the addinfo command to add information to each event that will help you evaluate the time range.

... | stats latest(_time) AS latest_time BY host | addinfo | eval latest_age = info_max_time - latest_time | fields - info_* | inputlookup append=t expected_hosts | fillnull value=9999 latest_age | dedup host | where latest_age > 42

Use the stats command to calculate the latest heartbeat by host. The addinfo command adds information to each result. This search uses info_max_time, which is the latest time boundary for the search. The eval command is used to create a field called latest_age and calculate the age of the heartbeats relative to end of the time range. This allows for a time range of $-11m@m$ to $-m@m$. This is the previous 11 minutes, starting at the beginning of the minute, to the previous 1 minute, starting at the beginning of the minute. The search does not work if you specify latest=null / all time because info_max_time would be set to $\pm\infty$.

Using the lookup file, expected_hosts, append the list of hosts to the results. Using this list you can determine which hosts are not sending a heartbeat in the expected time range. For any hosts that have a null value in the latest_age field, fill the field with the value 9999. Remove any duplicated host events with the dedup command. Use the where command to filter the results and return any heartbeats older than 42 seconds.

In this example, you could use the tstats command, instead of the stats command, to improve the performance of the search.

See also

search

addtotals

Description

The addtotals command computes the arithmetic sum of all numeric fields for each search result. The results appear in the Statistics tab.
You can specify a list of fields that you want the sum for, instead of calculating every numeric field. The sum is placed in a new field.

If col=true, the addtotals command computes the column totals, which adds a new result at the end that represents the sum of each field. labelfield, if specified, is a field that will be added to this summary event with the value set by the 'label' option. Alternately, instead of using the addtotals col=true command, you can use the addcoltotals command to calculate a summary event.

**Syntax**

```
addtotals [row=<bool>] [col=<bool>] [labelfield=<field>] [label=<string>] [fieldname=<field>] [<field-list>]
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

**field-list**

*Syntax:* <field> ...

*Description:* One or more numeric fields, delimited with a space. Only the fields specified in the <field-list> are summed. If a <field-list> is not specified, all numeric fields are included in the sum.

*Usage:* You can use wildcards in the field names. For example, if the field names are count1, count2, and count3 you can specify count* to indicate all fields that begin with 'count'.

*Default:* All numeric fields are included in the sum.

**row**

*Syntax:* row=<bool>

*Description:* Specifies whether to calculate the sum of the <field-list> for each event. This is similar to calculating a total for each row in a table. The sum is placed in a new field. The default name of the field is Total. If you want to specify a different name for the field, use the fieldname argument.

*Usage:* Because the default is row=true, specify the row argument only when you do not want the event totals to appear row=false.

*Default:* true

**col**

*Syntax:* col=<bool>

*Description:* Specifies whether to add a new event, referred to as a summary event, at the bottom of the list of events. The summary event displays the sum of each field in the events, similar to calculating column totals in a table.

*Default:* false

**fieldname**

*Syntax:* fieldname=<field>

*Description:* Used to specify the name of the field that contains the calculated sum of the field-list for each event. The fieldname argument is valid only when row=true.

*Default:* Total

**labelfield**

*Syntax:* labelfield=<field>

*Description:* Used to specify a field for the summary event label. The labelfield argument is valid only when...
To use an existing field in your result set, specify the field name for the `labelfield` argument. For example if the field name is `IP`, specify `labelfield=IP`.

* If there is no field in your result set that matches the `labelfield`, a new field is added using the `labelfield` value.

Default: none

**label**

**Syntax:** `label=<string>`

**Description:** Used to specify a row label for the summary event.

* If the `labelfield` argument is an existing field in your result set, the `label` value appears in that row in the display.

* If the `labelfield` argument creates a new field, the `label` appears in the new field in the summary event row.

Default: Total

**Usage**

The `addtotals` command is a distributable streaming command, except when is used to calculate column totals. When used to calculate column totals, the `addtotals` command is a transforming command. See Command types.

**Examples**

1: *Calculate the sum of the numeric fields of each event*

This example uses events that list the numeric sales for each product and quarter, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>quarter</th>
<th>sales</th>
<th>quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use the chart command to summarize data**

To summarize the data by product for each quarter, run this search:

```
source="addtotalsData.csv" | chart sum(sales) BY products quarter
```

In this example, there are two fields specified in the BY clause with the `chart` command.
• The products field is referred to as the <row-split> field.
• The quarter field is referred to as the <column-split> field.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>QTR1</th>
<th>QTR2</th>
<th>QTR3</th>
<th>QTR4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To add a column that generates totals for each row, run this search:

```
source="addtotalsData.csv" | chart sum(sales) BY products quarter | addtotals
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>QTR1</th>
<th>QTR2</th>
<th>QTR3</th>
<th>QTR4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>5475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>6200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the stats command to calculate totals
If all you need are the totals for each product, a simpler solution is to use the `stats` command:

```
source="addtotalsData.csv" | stats sum(sales) BY products
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>sum(sales)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>5475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>6200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Specify a name for the field that contains the sums for each event

Instead of accepting the default name added by the `addtotals` command, you can specify a name for the field.

```
... | addtotals fieldname=sum
```

3. Use wildcards to specify the names of the fields to sum

Calculate the sums for the fields that begin with `amount` or that contain the text `size` in the field name. Save the sums in the field called `TotalAmount`.

```
... | addtotals fieldname=TotalAmount amount* *size*
```
4. Calculate the sum for a specific field

In this example, the row calculations are turned off and the column calculations are turned on. The total for only a single field, \texttt{sum(quota)}, is calculated.

\begin{verbatim}
source="addtotalsData.csv" | stats sum(quota) by quarter| addtotals row=f col=t labelfield=quarter
sum(quota)
\end{verbatim}

- The \texttt{labelfield} argument specifies in which field the label for the total appears. The default label is \texttt{Total}.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quarter</th>
<th>sum(quota)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>3825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>4175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>3875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Calculate the field totals and add custom labels to the totals

Calculate the sum for each quarter and product, and calculate a grand total.

\begin{verbatim}
source="addtotalsData.csv" | chart sum(sales) by products quarter| addtotals col=t labelfield=products
label="Quarterly Totals" fieldname="Product Totals"
\end{verbatim}

- The \texttt{labelfield} argument specifies in which field the label for the total appears, which in this example is \texttt{products}.
- The \texttt{label} argument is used to specify the label \texttt{Quarterly Totals} for the \texttt{labelfield}, instead of using the default label \texttt{Total}.
- The \texttt{fieldname} argument is used to specify the label \texttt{Product Totals} for the row totals.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>QTR1</th>
<th>QTR2</th>
<th>QTR3</th>
<th>QTR4</th>
<th>Product Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>5475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>6200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Totals</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>4150</td>
<td>3925</td>
<td>4875</td>
<td>17200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

\texttt{stats}

\texttt{analyzefields}
Description

Using field as a discrete random variable, this command analyzes all numerical fields to determine the ability for each of those fields to predict the value of the classfield. It determines the stability of the relationship between values in the target classfield and numeric values in other fields.

As a reporting command, analyzefields consumes all input results and generates one row for each numeric field in the output results. The values in that row indicate the performance of the analyzefields command at predicting the value of a classfield. For each event, if the conditional distribution of the numeric field with the highest z-probability based on matches the actual class, the event is counted as accurate. The highest z-probability is based on the classfield.

Syntax

analyzefields classfield=<field>

You can use the abbreviation af for the analyzefields command.

The analyzefields command returns a table with five columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>The name of a numeric field from the input search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>The number of occurrences of the field in the search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocur</td>
<td>The co-occurrence of the field. In the results where classfield is present, this is the ratio of results in which field is also present. The cocur is 1 if the field exists in every event that has a classfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc</td>
<td>The accuracy in predicting the value of the classfield, using the value of the field. This the ratio of the number of accurate predictions to the total number of events with that field. This argument is valid only for numerical fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balacc</td>
<td>The balanced accuracy is the non-weighted average of the accuracies in predicted each value of the classfield. This is only valid for numerical fields.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Required arguments

classfield

Syntax: classfield=<field>

Description: For best results, classfield should have two distinct values, although multiclass analysis is possible.

Examples

Example 1:

Analyze the numerical fields to predict the value of "is_activated".

... | analyzefields classfield=is_activated

See also

anomalousvalue
anomalies

Description

Use the anomalies command to look for events or field values that are unusual or unexpected.

The anomalies command assigns an unexpectedness score to each event and places that score in a new field named unexpectedness. Whether the event is considered anomalous or not depends on a threshold value. The threshold value is compared to the unexpectedness score. The event is considered unexpected or anomalous if the unexpectedness score is greater than the threshold value.

After you use the anomalies command in a search, look at the Interesting Fields list in the Search & Reporting window. Select the unexpectedness field to see information about the values in your events.

The unexpectedness score of an event is calculated based on the similarity of that event ($X$) to a set of previous events ($P$).

The formula for unexpectedness is:

\[
\text{unexpectedness} = \frac{[s(P \text{ and } X) - s(P)]}{[s(P) + s(X)]}
\]

In this formula, $s(\cdot)$ is a metric of how similar or uniform the data is. This formula provides a measure of how much adding $X$ affects the similarity of the set of events. The formula also normalizes the results for the differing event sizes.

Syntax

anomalies [threshold=num] [labelonly=bool] [normalize=bool] [maxvalues=int] [field=field] [blacklist=filename] [blacklistthreshold=num] [by-clause]

Optional arguments

threshold

Datatype: threshold=<num>
Description: A number to represent the upper limit of expected or normal events. If unexpectedness calculated for an event is greater than this threshold limit, the event is considered unexpected or anomalous.
Default: 0.01

labelonly

Datatype: labelonly=<bool>
Description: Specifies if you want the output result set to include all events or only the events that are above the threshold value. The unexpectedness field is appended to all events. If labelonly=True, no events are removed. If labelonly=False, events that have an unexpectedness score less than the threshold are removed from the output result set.
Default: false

normalize

Datatype: normalize=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether or not to normalize numeric text in the fields. All characters in the field from 0 to 9 are considered identical for purposes of the algorithm. The placement and quantity of the numbers remains significant. When a field contains numeric data that should not be normalized but treated as categories, set
normalize=true.

Default: true

maxvalues

Datatype: maxvalues=<int>
Description: Specifies the size of the sliding set of previous events to include when determining the unexpectedness of a field value. By default the calculation uses the previous 100 events for the comparison. If the current event number is 1000, the calculation uses the values in events 900 to 999 in the calculation. If the current event number is 1500, the calculation uses the values in events 1400 to 1499 in the calculation. You can specify a number between 10 and 10000. Increasing the value of maxvalues increases the total CPU cost per event linearly. Large values have very long search runtimes.
Default: 100

field

Datatype: field=<field>
Description: The field to analyze when determining the unexpectedness of an event.
Default: _raw

blacklist

Datatype: blacklist=<filename>
Description: The name of a CSV file that contains a list of events that are expected and should be ignored. Any incoming event that is similar to an event in the blacklist is treated as not anomalous, or expected, and given an unexpectedness score of 0.0. The CSV file must be located in the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/ directory on the search head. If you have Splunk Cloud and want to configure a blacklist file, file a Support ticket.

blacklistthreshold

Datatype: blacklistthreshold=<num>
Description: Specifies a similarity score threshold for matching incoming events to blacklisted events. If the incoming event has a similarity score above the blacklistthreshold, the event is marked as unexpected.
Default: 0.05

by-clause

Syntax: by <fieldlist>
Description: Use to specify a list of fields to segregate the results for anomaly detection. For each combination of values for the specified fields, the events with those values are treated entirely separately.

Examples

1. Specify a blacklist file of the events to ignore

The following example shows the interesting events, ignoring any events in the blacklist "boring events". Sort the event list in descending order, with highest value in the unexpectedness field listed first.

```
... | anomalies blacklist=boringevents | sort -unexpectedness
```

2. Find anomalies in transactions

This example uses transactions to find regions of time that look unusual.

```
... | transaction maxpause=2s | anomalies
```
3. Identify anomalies by source

Look for anomalies in each source separately. A pattern in one source does not affect that it is anomalous in another source.

... | anomalies by source

4. Specify a threshold when identifying anomalies

This example shows how to tune a search for anomalies using the threshold value. Start with a search that uses the default threshold value.

`index=_internal | anomalies BY group | search group=*`

This search looks at events in the _internal index and calculates an unexpectedness score for sets of events that have the same group value.

- The sliding set of events that are used to calculate the unexpectedness score for each unique group value includes only the events that have the same group value.
- The search command is used to show events that only include the group field.

The unexpectedness and group fields appear in the list of Interesting fields. Click on the field name and then click Yes to move the field to the Selected fields list. The fields are moved and also appear in the search results. Your results should look something like the following image.
The key-value pairs in the first event include `group=pipeline`, `name=indexerpipe`, `processor=indexer`, `cpu_seconds=0.022`, and so forth.

With the default threshold, which is 0.01, you can see that some of these events might be very similar. The next search increases the threshold a little:

```
index=_internal | anomalies threshold=0.03 by group | search group=* 
```

With the higher threshold value, the timestamps and key-value pairs show more distinction between each of the events.

Also, you might not want to hide the events that are not anomalous. Instead, you can add another field to your events that tells you whether or not the event is interesting to you. One way to do this is with the `eval` command:

```
index=_internal | anomalies threshold=0.03 labelonly=true by group | search group=* | eval threshold=0.03 | eval score=if(unexpectedness>=threshold, "anomalous", "boring") 
```

This search uses `labelonly=true` so that the boring events are still retained in the results list. The `eval` command is used to define a field named `threshold` and set it to the threshold value. This has to be done explicitly because the `threshold` attribute of the `anomalies` command is not a field.

The second `eval` command is used to define another new field, `score`, that is either "anomalous" or "boring" based on how the `unexpectedness` compares to the `threshold` value. The following image shows a snapshot of the results.
anomalousvalue

Description

The anomalousvalue command computes an anomaly score for each field of each event, relative to the values of this field across other events. For numerical fields, it identifies or summarizes the values in the data that are anomalous either by frequency of occurrence or number of standard deviations from the mean.

For fields that are determined to be anomalous, a new field is added with the following scheme. If the field is numeric, such as size, the new field will be Anomaly_Score_Num(size). If the field is non-numeric, such as name, the new field will be Anomaly_Score_Cat(name).

Syntax

anomalousvalue <av-options>... [action] [pthresh] [field-list]

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

<av-options>

Syntax: minsupcount=<int> | maxanofreq=<float> | minsupfreq=<float> | minnormfreq=<float>

Description: Specify one or more option to control which fields are considered for discriminating anomalies.

Descriptions for the av-option arguments

maxanofreq

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**Syntax:** maxanofreq=<float>

**Description:** Maximum anomalous frequency is expressed as a floating point number between 0 and 1. Omits a field from consideration if the field is too frequently anomalous. If the ratio of anomalous occurrences of the field to the total number of occurrences of the field is greater than the maxanofreq value, then the field is removed from consideration.

**Default:** 0.05

**minnormfreq**

**Syntax:** minnormfreq=<float>

**Description:** Minimum normal frequency is expressed as a floating point number between 0 and 1. Omits a field from consideration if the field is not anomalous frequently enough. If the ratio of anomalous occurrences of the field to the total number of occurrences of the field is smaller than \( p \), then the field is removed from consideration.

**Default:** 0.01

**minsupcount**

**Syntax:** minsupcount=<int>

**Description:** Minimum supported count must be a positive integer. Drops a field that has a small number of occurrences in the input result set. If the field appears fewer than \( N \) times in the input events, the field is removed from consideration.

**Default:** 100

**minsupfreq**

**Syntax:** minsupfreq=<float>

**Description:** Minimum supported frequency is expressed as a floating point number between 0 and 1. Drops a field that has a low frequency of occurrence. The minsupfreq argument checks the ratio of occurrences of the field to the total number of events. If this ratio is smaller than \( p \) the field is removed from consideration.

**Default:** 0.05

**action**

**Syntax:** action=annotate | filter | summary

**Description:** Specify whether to return the anomaly score (annotate), filter out events that are not anomalous values (filter), or return a summary of anomaly statistics (summary).

**Default:** filter

**Descriptions for the action arguments**

**annotate**

**Syntax:** action=annotate

**Description:** The annotate action adds new fields to the events containing anomalous values. The fields that are added are \( \text{Anomaly\_Score\_Cat}(field) \), \( \text{Anomaly\_Score\_Num}(field) \), or both.

**filter**

**Syntax:** action=filter

**Description:** The filter action returns events with anomalous values. Events without anomalous values are removed. The events that are returned are annotated, as described for action=annotate.

**summary**

**Syntax:** action=summary

**Description:** The summary action returns a table summarizing the anomaly statistics for each field generated. The table includes how many events contained this field, the fraction of events that were
anomalous, what type of test (categorical or numerical) were performed, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fieldname</td>
<td>The name of the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>The number of times the field appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinct_count</td>
<td>The number of unique values of the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>The calculated mean of the field values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catAnoFreq%</td>
<td>The anomalous frequency of the categorical field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catNormFreq%</td>
<td>The normal frequency of the categorical field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numAnoFreq%</td>
<td>The anomalous frequency of the numerical field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stdev</td>
<td>The standard deviation of the field value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supportFreq%</td>
<td>The support frequency of the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useCat</td>
<td>Use categorical anomaly detection. Categorical anomaly detection looks for rare values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useNum</td>
<td>Use numerical anomaly detection. Numerical anomaly detection looks for values that are far from the mean value. This anomaly detection is Gaussian distribution based.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isNum</td>
<td>Whether or not the field is numerical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

field-list

**Syntax:** `<field> ...`

**Description:** The List of fields to consider.

**Default:** If no field list is provided, all fields are considered.

pthresh

**Syntax:** `pthresh=<num>`

**Description:** Probability threshold (as a decimal) that has to be met for a value to be considered anomalous.

**Default:** 0.01.

**Usage**

By default, a maximum of 50,000 results are returned. This maximum is controlled by the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[anomalousvalue]` stanza in the limits.conf file. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the `default` directory. The files in the `default` directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the `local` directory.

See How to edit a configuration file.

**Basic examples**

1. **Return only uncommon values from the search results**

   ```
   ...
   | anomalousvalue
   ```

   This is the same as running the following search:
2. Return uncommon values from the host "reports"

\[\text{host="reports" | anomalousvalue action=filter pthresh=0.02}\]

**Extended example**

1. Return a summary of the anomaly statistics for each numeric field

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the **USGS Earthquake Feeds** and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the **All Earthquakes** data from the past 30 days.

Search for anomalous values in the earthquake data.

\[\text{source="all_month.csv" | anomalousvalue action=summary pthresh=0.02 | search isNum=YES}\]
The numeric results are returned with multiple decimals. Use the field formatting icon, which looks like a pencil, to enable number formatting and specify the decimal precision to display.

See also

analyzefields, anomalies, cluster, kmeans, outlier

anomalydetection

Description

A streaming and reporting command that identifies anomalous events by computing a probability for each event and then detecting unusually small probabilities. The probability is defined as the product of the frequencies of each individual field value in the event.

- For categorical fields, the frequency of a value X is the number of times X occurs divided by the total number of events.
- For numerical fields, we first build a histogram for all the values, then compute the frequency of a value X as the size of the bin that contains X divided by the number of events.

The anomalydetection command includes the capabilities of the existing anomalousvalue and outlier commands and offers a histogram-based approach for detecting anomalies.

Syntax

anomalydetection [method-option] [action-option] [pthresh-option] [cutoff-option] [field-list]
Optional arguments

<method-option>
  Syntax: method = histogram | zscore | iqr
  Description: Select the method of anomaly detection. When method=zscores, performs like the anomalousvalue command. When method=iqr, performs like the outlier command. See Usage.
  Default: method=histogram

<action-option>
  Syntax for method=histogram or method=zscores: action = filter | annotate | summary
  Syntax for method=iqr: action = remove | transform
  Description: The actions and defaults depend on the method that you specify. See the detailed descriptions for the actions for each method below.

<pthresh-option>
  Syntax: pthresh=<num>
  Description: Used with method=histogram or method=zscores. Sets the probability threshold, as a decimal number, that has to be met for an event to be deemed anomalous.
  Default: For method=histogram, the command calculates pthresh for each data set during analysis. For method=zscores, the default is 0.01. If you try to use this when method=iqr, it returns an invalid argument error.

<cutoff-option>
  Syntax: cutoff=<bool>
  Description: Sets the upper bound threshold on the number of anomalies. This option applies to only the histogram method. If cutoff=false, the algorithm uses the formula threshold = 1st-quartile - 1.5 * IRQ without modification. If cutoff=true, the algorithm modifies the formula in order to come up with a smaller number of anomalies.
  Default: true

<field-list>
  Syntax: <string> <string> ...
  Description: A list of field names.

Histogram actions

<action-option>
  Syntax: action=annotate | filter | summary
  Description: Specifies whether to return all events with additional fields (annotate), to filter out events with anomalous values (filter), or to return a summary of anomaly statistics (summary).
  Default: filter

When action=filter, the command returns anomalous events and filters out other events. Each returned event contains four new fields. When action=annotate, the command returns all the original events with the same four new fields added when action=filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log_event_prob</td>
<td>The natural logarithm of the event probability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probable_cause</td>
<td>The name of the field that best explains why the event is anomalous. No one field causes anomaly by itself, but often some field value occurs too rarely to make the event probability small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probable_cause_freq</td>
<td>The frequency of the value in the probable_cause field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_freq</td>
<td>Maximum frequency for all field values in the event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When `action=summary`, the command returns a single event containing six fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num_anomalies</td>
<td>The number of anomalous events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thresh</td>
<td>The event probability threshold that separates anomalous events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_logprob</td>
<td>The maximum of all log(event_prob).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min_logprob</td>
<td>The minimum of all log(event_prob).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st_quartile</td>
<td>The first quartile of all log(event_prob).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd_quartile</td>
<td>The third quartile of all log(event_prob).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zscore actions**

\<\text{action-option}\>

**Syntax:** action=annotate | filter | summary

**Description:** Specifies whether to return the anomaly score (annotate), filter out events with anomalous values (filter), or a summary of anomaly statistics (summary).

**Default:** filter

When `action=filter`, the command returns events with anomalous values while other events are dropped. The kept events are annotated, like the `annotate` action.

When `action=annotate`, the command adds new fields, `Anomaly_Score_Cat(field)` and `Anomaly_Score_Num(field)`, to the events that contain anomalous values.

When `action=summary`, the command returns a table that summarizes the anomaly statistics for each field is generated. The table includes how many events contained this field, the fraction of events that were anomalous, what type of test (categorical or numerical) were performed, and so on.

**IQR actions**

\<\text{action-option}\>

**Syntax:** action=remove | transform

**Description:** Specifies what to do with outliers. The `remove` action removes the event containing the outlying numerical value. The `transform` action transforms the event by truncating the outlying value to the threshold for outliers. If `mark=true`, the `transform` action prefixes the value with "000".

**Abbreviations:** The abbreviation for remove is `rm`. The abbreviation for transform is `tf`.

**Default:** action=transform

**Usage**

The `anomalydetection` command is a **streaming command** command. See Command types.
The \texttt{zscore} method

When you specify \texttt{method=zscore}, the \texttt{anomalydetection} command performs like the \texttt{anomalousvalue} command. You can specify the syntax components of the \texttt{anomalousvalue} command when you use the \texttt{anomalydetection} command with \texttt{method=zscore}. See the \texttt{anomalousvalue} command.

The \texttt{iqr} method

When you specify \texttt{method=iqr}, the \texttt{anomalydetection} command performs like the \texttt{outlier} command. You can specify the syntax components of the \texttt{outlier} command when you specify \texttt{method=iqr} with the \texttt{anomalydetection} command. For example, you can specify the outlier options \texttt{<action>}, \texttt{<mark>}, \texttt{<param>}, and \texttt{<uselower>}. See the \texttt{outlier} command.

Examples

\textbf{Example 1: Return only anomalous events}

These two searches return the same results. The arguments specified in the second search are the default values.

\begin{verbatim}
... | anomalydetection
... | anomalydetection method=histogram action=filter
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example 2: Return a short summary of how many anomalous events are there}

Return a short summary of how many anomalous events are there and some other statistics such as the threshold value used to detect them.

\begin{verbatim}
... | anomalydetection action=summary
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example 3: Return events with anomalous values}

This example specifies \texttt{method=zscore} to return anomalous values. The search uses the \texttt{filter} action to filter out events that do not have anomalous values. Events must meet the probability threshold \texttt{pthresh} before being considered an anomalous value.

\begin{verbatim}
... | anomalydetection method=zscore action=filter pthresh=0.05
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example 4: Return outliers}

This example uses the outlier options from the \texttt{outlier} command. The abbreviation \texttt{tf} is used for the transform action in this example.

\begin{verbatim}
... | anomalydetection method=iqr action=tf param=4 uselower=true mark=true
\end{verbatim}

See also

\texttt{analyzefields}, \texttt{anomalies}, \texttt{anomalousvalue}, \texttt{cluster}, \texttt{kmeans}, \texttt{outlier}
append

Description

Appends the results of a subsearch to the current results. The append command runs only over historical data and does not produce correct results if used in a real-time search.

For more information about when to use the append command, see the flowchart in the topic About event grouping and correlation in the Search Manual.

If you are familiar with SQL but new to SPL, see Splunk SPL for SQL users.

Syntax

append [<subsearch-options>]... <subsearch>

Required arguments

subsearch
  Syntax: [subsearch]
  Description: A secondary search where you specify the source of the events that you want to append. The subsearch must be enclosed in square brackets. See About subsearches in the Search Manual.

Optional arguments

subsearch-options
  Syntax: extendtimerange=<boolean> | maxtime=<int> | maxout=<int> | timeout=<int>
  Description: Controls how the subsearch is processed.

Subsearch options

extendtimerange
  Syntax: extendtimerange=<boolean>
  Description: Specifies whether to include the subsearch time range in the time range for the entire search. Use the extendtimerange argument when the time range in the subsearch extends beyond the time range for the main search. Use this argument when a transforming command, such as chart, timechart, or stats, follows the append command in the search and the search uses time based bins.
  Default: false

maxtime
  Syntax: maxtime=<int>
  Description: The maximum time, in seconds, to spend on the subsearch before automatically finalizing.
  Default: 60

maxout
  Syntax: maxout=<int>
  Description: The maximum number of result rows to output from the subsearch.
  Default: 50000

timeout
  Syntax: timeout=<int>
**Description:** The maximum time, in seconds, to wait for subsearch to fully finish.

**Default:** 60

**Usage**

The `append` command is a **streaming command** command. See [Command types](#).

**Examples**

**1: Use the `append` command to add column totals.**

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

Count the number of earthquakes that occurred in and around California yesterday and then calculate the total number of earthquakes.

```
source=usgs place=*California* | stats count by magType | append [search index=usgs_* source=usgs place=*California* | stats count]
```

This example uses a subsearch to count all the earthquakes in the California regions (`place=*California*`), then uses the main search to count the number of earthquakes based on the magnitude type of the search.

You cannot use the `stats` command to simultaneously count the total number of events and the number of events for a specified field. The subsearch is used to count the total number of earthquakes that occurred. This count is added to the results of the previous search with the `append` command.

Because both searches share the `count` field, the results of the subsearch are listed as the last row in the `count` column.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This search demonstrates how to use the `append` command in a way that is similar to using the `addcoltotals` command to add the column totals.

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2. Count the number of different customers who purchased items. Append the top purchaser for each type of product.

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

Count the number of different customers who purchased something from the Buttercup Games online store yesterday, and break this count down by the type of product (accessories, t-shirts, and type of games) they purchased. Also, list the top purchaser for each type of product and how much that person bought of that product.

sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | stats dc(clientip) BY categoryId | append [search sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | top 1 clientip BY categoryId] | table categoryId, dc(clientip), clientip, count

This example first searches for purchase events (action=purchase). These results are piped into the stats command and the dc(), or distinct_count() function is used to count the number of different users who make purchases. The BY clause is used to break up this number based on the different category of products (categoryId).

This example contains a subsearch as an argument for the append command.

...[search sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | top 1 clientip BY categoryId]

The subsearch is used to search for purchase events and count the top purchaser (based on clientip) for each category of products. These results are added to the results of the previous search using the append command.

Here, the table command is used to display only the category of products (categoryId), the distinct count of users who bought each type of product (dc(clientip)), the actual user who bought the most of a product type (clientip), and the number of each product that user bought (count).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>dc(clientip)</th>
<th>clientip</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOTER</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>91208184.24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>211651101</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>87394216.51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOTER</td>
<td>87394216.51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>211651101</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>9516378.227</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>769897252</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>87394216.51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can see that the `append` command just tacks on the results of the subsearch to the end of the previous search, even though the results share the same field values. It does not let you manipulate or reformat the output.

### 3. Use the `append` command to determine the number of unique IP addresses that accessed the Web server.

Use the `append` command, along with the `stats`, `count`, and `top` commands to determine the number of unique IP addresses that accessed the Web server. Find the user who accessed the Web server the most for each type of page request.

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range `Yesterday` when you run the search.

Count the number of different IP addresses that accessed the Web server and also find the user who accessed the Web server the most for each type of page request (`method`).

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats dc(clientip), count by method | append [search sourcetype=access_* | top 1 clientip by method]
```

The Web access events are piped into the `stats` command and the `dc()` or `distinct_count()` function is used to count the number of different users who accessed the site. The `count()` function is used to count the total number of times the site was accessed. These numbers are separated by the page request (`method`).

The subsearch is used to find the top user for each type of page request (`method`). The `append` command is used to add the result of the subsearch to the bottom of the table.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>method</th>
<th>dc(clientip)</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>clientip</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>87.194.216.51</td>
<td>3.113278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>87.194.216.51</td>
<td>3.705848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first two rows are the results of the first search. The last two rows are the results of the subsearch. Both result sets share the `method` and `count` fields.

### 4. Specify the maximum time for the subsearch to run and the maximum number of result rows from the subsearch

Use the `append` command, to determine the number of unique IP addresses that accessed the Web server. Find the user who accessed the Web server the most for each type of page request.

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. Download the data set from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to upload it to your Splunk deployment. Use the time range `Yesterday` when you run this search.

Count the number of different IP addresses that accessed the Web server and also find the user who accessed the Web server the most for each type of page request (`method`). Limit the subsearch to 30 seconds and the maximum number of subsearch results to 1000.
5. Use the `extendtimerange` argument

Use the `extendtimerange` argument to ensure that the time range used for the search includes both the time range of the main search and the time range of the subsearch.

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats dc(clientip), count by method | append maxtime=30 maxout=1000 [search sourcetype=access_* | top 1 clientip by method]
```

```
index=_internal earliest=11/20/2017:00:00:00 latest=11/30/2017:00:00:00 |append extendtimerange=true [search index=_audit earliest=11/1/2017:00:00:00 latest=11/25/2017:00:00:00] |timechart span=1d count
```

The time range used for the search is from 11/1/2017:00:00:00, the earliest time in the subsearch, to 11/30/2017:00:00:00, the latest time in the main search.

See also

appendcols, appendpipe, join, set

appendcols

Description

Appends the fields of the subsearch results with the input search results. External fields of the subsearch that do not start with an underscore character ( _ ) are not combined into the current results. The first subsearch result is merged with the first main result, the second subsearch result is merged with the second main result, and so on.

Syntax

```
appendcols [override=<bool> | <subsearch-options>...] <subsearch>
```

**Required arguments**

subsearch

Description: A secondary search added to the main search. See how subsearches work in the Search Manual.

**Optional arguments**

override

Syntax: override=<bool>

Description: If the override argument is false, and if a field is present in both a subsearch result and the main result, the main result is used. If override=true, the subsearch result value is used.

Default: override=false

subsearch-options

Syntax: maxtime=<int> | maxout=<int> | timeout=<int>

Description: These options control how the subsearch is executed.
**Subsearch options**

```plaintext
maxtime
Syntax: maxtime=<int>
Description: The maximum time, in units of seconds, to spend on the subsearch before automatically finalizing.
Default: 60
```

```plaintext
maxout
Syntax: maxout=<int>
Description: The maximum number of result rows to output from the subsearch.
Default: 50000
```

```plaintext
timeout
Syntax: timeout=<int>
Description: The maximum time, in units of seconds, to wait for subsearch to fully finish.
Default: 60
```

**Examples**

**Example 1:**
Search for “404” events and append the fields in each event to the previous search results.

```
... | appendcols [search 404]
```

**Example 2:**
This search uses appendcols to count the number of times a certain field occurs on a specific server and uses that value to calculate other fields.

```
specific.server | stats dc(userID) as totalUsers | appendcols [ search specific.server AND "text" | addinfo | where _time >= info_min_time AND _time <=info_max_time | stats count(field) as variableA ] | eval variableB = exact(variableA/totalUsers)
```

- First, this search uses `stats` to count the number of individual users on a specific server and names that variable "totalUsers".
- Then, this search uses appendcols to search the server and count how many times a certain field occurs on that specific server. This count is renamed "VariableA". The `addinfo` command is used to constrain this subsearch within the range of `info_min_time` and `info_max_time`.
- The `eval` command is used to define a "variableB".

The result is a table with the fields totalUsers, variableA, and variableB.

**See also**
append, appendpipe, join, set
appendpipe

Description

Appends the result of the subpipeline to the search results. Unlike a subsearch, the subpipeline is not run first. The subpipeline is run when the search reaches the appendpipe command. The appendpipe command is used to append the output of transforming commands, such as chart, timechart, stats, and top.

Syntax

appendpipe [run_in_preview=<bool>] [<subpipeline>]

Optional Arguments

run_in_preview
   Syntax: run_in_preview=<bool>
   Description: Specifies whether or not display the impact of the appendpipe command in the preview. When set to FALSE, the search runs and the preview shows the results as if the appendpipe command is not part of the search. However, when the search finishes, the results include the impact of the appendpipe command.
   Default: True

subpipeline
   Syntax: <subpipeline>
   Description: A list of commands that are applied to the search results from the commands that occur in the search before the appendpipe command.

Usage

The appendpipe command can be useful because it provides a summary, total, or otherwise descriptive row of the entire dataset when you are constructing a table or chart. This command is also useful when you need the original results for additional calculations.

Examples

Example 1:

Append subtotals for each action across all users.

```
index=_audit | stats count by action user | appendpipe [stats sum(count) as count by action | eval user = "TOTAL - ALL USERS"] | sort action
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>action</th>
<th>user</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerate_search</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accelerate_search</td>
<td>buttercup</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accelerate_search</td>
<td>can-delete</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accelerate_search</td>
<td>TOTAL - ALL USERS</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>TOTAL - ALL USERS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change_authentication</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change_authentication</td>
<td>buttercup</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change_authentication</td>
<td>can-delete</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change_authentication</td>
<td>TOTAL - ALL USERS</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

append, appendcols, join, set

**arules**

**Description**

The arules command looks for associative relationships between field values. The command returns a table with the following columns: Given fields, Implied fields, Strength, Given fields support, and Implied fields support. The given and implied field values are the values of the fields you supply. The Strength value indicates the relationship between (among) the given and implied field values.

Implements arules algorithm as discussed in Michael Hahsler, Bettina Gruen and Kurt Hornik (2012). arules: Mining Association Rules and Frequent Itemsets. R package version 1.0-12. This algorithm is similar to the algorithms used for online shopping websites which suggest related items based on what items other customers have viewed or purchased.

**Syntax**

arules [<arules-option>... ] <field-list>...

**Required arguments**

field-list

`Syntax`: <field> <field> ...

`Description`: The list of field names. At least two fields must be specified.

**Optional arguments**

<arules-option>

`Syntax`: <support> | <confidence>

`Description`: Options for arules command.

**arules options**

support

`Syntax`: sup=<int>
Description: Specify a support limit. Associations with computed support levels smaller than this value are not included in the output results. The support option must be a positive integer.
Default: 3

confidence
Syntax: conf=<float>
Description: Specify a confidence limit. Associations with a confidence (expressed as Strength field) are not included in the output results. Must be between 0 and 1.
Default: .5

Usage
The arules command is a streaming command. See Command types.

Examples
Example 1: Search for the likelihood that the fields are related.

... | arules field1 field2 field3

Example 2:

... | arules sup=3 conf=.6 field1 field2 field3

See also
associate, correlate

associate

Description
The associate command identifies correlations between fields. The command tries to find a relationship between pairs of fields by calculating a change in entropy based on their values. This entropy represents whether knowing the value of one field helps to predict the value of another field.

In Information Theory, entropy is defined as a measure of the uncertainty associated with a random variable. In this case if a field has only one unique value, the field has an entropy of zero. If the field has multiple values, the more evenly those values are distributed, the higher the entropy.

The associate command uses Shannon entropy (log base 2). The unit is in bits.

Syntax

associate [<associate-options>...] [field-list]

Required arguments

None.
**Optional arguments**

associate-option

Syntax: supcnt | supfreq | improv

Description: Options for the associate command. See the Associate-options section.

field-list

Syntax: <field> ...

Description: A list of one or more fields. You cannot use wildcard characters in the field list. If you specify a list of fields, the analysis is restricted to only those fields.

Default: All fields are analyzed.

**Associate-options**

supcnt

Syntax: supcnt=<num>

Description: Specifies the minimum number of times that the "reference key=reference value" combination must appear. Must be a non-negative integer.

Default: 100

supfreq

Syntax: supfreq=<num>

Description: Specifies the minimum frequency of "reference key=reference value" combination as a fraction of the number of total events.

Default: 0.1

improv

Syntax: improv=<num>

Description: Specifies a limit, or minimum entropy improvement, for the "target key". The calculated entropy improvement must be greater than or equal to this limit.

Default: 0.5

**Columns in the output table**

The associate command outputs a table with columns containing the following fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference_Key</td>
<td>The name of the first field in a pair of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference_Value</td>
<td>The value in the first field in a pair of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target_Key</td>
<td>The name of the second field in a pair of fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional_Entropy</td>
<td>The entropy of the target key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional_Entropy</td>
<td>The entropy of the target key when the reference key is the reference value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropy_Improvement</td>
<td>The difference between the unconditional entropy and the conditional entropy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A message that summarizes the relationship between the field values that is based on the entropy calculations. The Description is a textual representation of the result. It is written in the format: “When the 'Reference_Key' has the value 'Reference_Value', the entropy of 'Target_Key' decreases from Unconditional_Entropy to Conditional_Entropy.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specifies how often the reference field is the reference value, relative to the total number of events. For example, how often field A is equal to value X, in the total number of events.

### Examples

1. **Analyze the relationship between fields in web access log files**

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to **get the tutorial data into Splunk**. Use the time range **Yesterday** when you run the search.

   This example demonstrates one way to analyze the relationship of fields in your web access logs.

   ```splunk
   sourcetype=access_* status!=200 | fields method, status | associate improv=0.05 | table Reference_Key, Reference_Value, Target_Key, Top_Conditional_Value, Description
   ```

   The first part of this search retrieves web access events that returned a status that is not 200. Web access data contains many fields. You can use the `associate` command to see a relationship between all pairs of fields and values in your data. To simplify this example, restrict the search to two fields: `method` and `status`.

   Because the `associate` command adds many columns to the output, this search uses the `table` command to display only select columns.

   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference_Key</th>
<th>Reference_Value</th>
<th>Target_Key</th>
<th>Top_Conditional_Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>status</td>
<td>503 (17.44% -&gt; 33.96%)</td>
<td>When 'method' has the value 'POST', the entropy of 'status' decreases from 2.923 to 2.729.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>GET (76.37% -&gt; 83.45%)</td>
<td>When 'status' has the value '400', the entropy of 'method' decreases from 0.789 to 0.647.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>GET (76.37% -&gt; 81.27%)</td>
<td>When 'status' has the value '404', the entropy of 'method' decreases from 0.789 to 0.696.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>GET (76.37% -&gt; 81.69%)</td>
<td>When 'status' has the value '406', the entropy of 'method' decreases from 0.789 to 0.687.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>GET (76.37% -&gt; 80.00%)</td>
<td>When 'status' has the value '408', the entropy of 'method' decreases from 0.789 to 0.722.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>GET (76.37% -&gt; 80.73%)</td>
<td>When 'status' has the value '500', the entropy of 'method' decreases from 0.789 to 0.707.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In the results you can see that there is one method and five status values in the results.

   From the first row of results, you can see that when `method=POST`, the `status` field is 503 for those events. The `associate` command concludes that, if `method=POST`, the `Top_Conditional_Value` is likely to be 503 as much as 33% of the time.
The Reference_Key and Reference_Value are being correlated to the Target_Key.

The Top_Conditional_Value field states three things:

- The most common value for the given Reference_Value
- The frequency of the Reference_Value for that field in the dataset
- The frequency of the most common associated value in the Target_Key for the events that have the specific Reference_Value in that Reference Key.

It is formatted to read "CV (FRV% -> FCV%)" where CV is the conditional Value, FRV is the percentage occurrence of the reference value, and FCV is the percentage of occurrence for that conditional value, in the case of the reference value.

2. Return results that have at least 3 references to each other

Return results associated with each other (that have at least 3 references to each other).

index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd | associate supcnt=3

3. Analyze events from a host

Analyze all events from host "reports" and return results associated with each other.

host="reports" | associate supcnt=50 sufreq=0.2 improv=0.5

See also

arules, correlate, contingency

audit

Description

Returns audit trail information that is stored in the local audit index. This command also validates signed audit events while checking for gaps and tampering.

Syntax

audit

Examples

Example 1: View information in the "audit" index.

index="_audit" | audit
autoregress

Description
Prepares your events for calculating the autoregression, or the moving average, by copying one or more of the previous values for field into each event.

The first few events will lack the augmentation of prior values, since the prior values do not exist.

Syntax
autoregress <field> [AS <newfield>] [ p=<int> | p=<int><int> ]

Required arguments
field
Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of a field. Most usefully a field with numeric values.

Optional arguments
p
Syntax: p=<int> | p=<int><int>
Description: Specifies which prior events to copy values from. You can specify a single integer or a numeric range. For a single value, such as 3, the autoregress command copies field values from the third prior event into a new field. For a range, the autoregress command copies field values from the range of prior events. For example, if you specify a range such as p=2-4, then the field values from the second, third, and fourth prior events are copied into new fields.
Default: 1

newfield
Syntax: <field>
Description: If p is set to a single integer, the newfield argument specifies a field name to copy the single field value into. Invalid if p is set to a range.

Usage
The autoregress command is a centralized streaming command. See Command types.

Examples
Example 1:
For each event, copy the 3rd previous value of the 'ip' field into the field 'old_ip'.

... | autoregress ip AS old_ip p=3
**Example 2:**

For each event, copy the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th previous values of the 'count' field.

```
... | autoregress count p=2-5
```

Since the new field argument is not specified, the values are copied into the fields 'count_p2', 'count_p3', 'count_p4', and 'count_p5'.

**Example 3:**

Calculate a moving average of event size over the current event and the four prior events. This search omits the moving_average for the initial events, where the field would be wrong, because summing null fields is considered null.

```
... | eval rawlen=len(_raw) | autoregress rawlen p=1-4 | eval moving_average=(rawlen + rawlen_p1 + rawlen_p2 + rawlen_p3 +rawlen_p4 ) /5
```

**See also**

accum, delta, streamstats, trendline

**awssnsalert**

The awssnsalert command is used with the Splunk Add-on for AWS.

For information about this command, see Use the awssnsalert search command in Splunk Add-on for AWS.

**bin**

**Description**

Puts continuous numerical values into discrete sets, or bins, by adjusting the value of <field> so that all of the items in a particular set have the same value.

The bin command is automatically called by the chart and the timechart commands. Use the bin command for only statistical operations that the chart and the timechart commands cannot process. Do not use the bin command if you plan to export all events to CSV or JSON file formats.

**Syntax**

```
bin [ <bin-options>...] <field> [AS <newfield>]
```

**Required arguments**

**field**

**Syntax:** <field>

**Description:** Specify a field name.
Optional arguments

bin-options

Syntax: bins | minspan | span | <start-end> | aligntime
Description: Discretization options. See the Bins options section in this topic for the syntax and description for each of these options.

newfield

Syntax: <string>
Description: A new name for the field.

Bin options

bins

Syntax: bins=<int>
Description: Sets the maximum number of bins to discretize into.

minspan

Syntax: minspan=<span-length>
Description: Specifies the smallest span granularity to use automatically inferring span from the data time range.

span

Syntax: span = <log-span> | <span-length>
Description: Sets the size of each bin, using a span length based on time or logarithm-based span.

<start-end>

Syntax: start=<num> | end=<num>
Description: Sets the minimum and maximum extents for numerical bins. The data in the field is analyzed and the beginning and ending values are determined. The start and end arguments are used when a span value is not specified.

You can use the start or end arguments only to expand the range, not to shorten the range. For example, if the field represents seconds the values are from 0-59. If you specify a span of 10, then the bins are calculated in increments of 10. The bins are 0-9, 10-19, 20-29, and so forth. If you do not specify a span, but specify end=1000, the bins are calculated based on the actual beginning value and 1000 as the end value.

If you set end=10 and the values are >10, the end argument has no effect.

aligntime

Syntax: aligntime=(earliest | latest | <time-specifier>)
Description: Align the bin times to something other than base UTC time (epoch 0). The aligntime option is valid only when doing a time-based discretization. Ignored if span is in days, months, or years.

Span options

log-span

Syntax: [<num>]log[<num>]
Description: Sets to log-based span. The first number is a coefficient. The second number is the base. If the first number is supplied, it must be a real number >= 1.0 and < base. Base, if supplied, must be real number > 1.0 (strictly greater than 1).
Example: span=2log10
span-length

Syntax: `<int>[<timescale>]`

Description: A span of each bin. If discretizing based on the `_time` field or used with a timescale, this is treated as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bin length.

<timescale>

Syntax: `<sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month> | <subseconds>`

Description: Time scale units. If discretizing based on the `_time` field.

Default: `sec`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;sec&gt;</code></td>
<td>`s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;min&gt;</code></td>
<td>`m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;hr&gt;</code></td>
<td>`h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;day&gt;</code></td>
<td>`d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;month&gt;</code></td>
<td>`mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;subseconds&gt;</code></td>
<td>`us</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage

The `bucket` command is an alias for the `bin` command.

The `bin` command is usually a dataset processing command. If the `span` argument is specified with the command, the `bin` command is a streaming command. See Command types.

Subsecond bin time spans

Subsecond `span` timescales?time spans that are made up of deciseconds (ds), centiseconds (cs), milliseconds (ms), or microseconds (us)?should be numbers that divide evenly into a second. For example, `1s = 1000ms`. This means that valid millisecond `span` values are 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 125, 200, 250, or 500ms. In addition, `span = 1000ms` is not allowed. Use `span = 1s` instead.

Examples

**Example 1:**

Return the average "thruput" of each "host" for each 5 minute time span.

```
... | bin _time span=5m | stats avg(thruput) by _time host
```

**Example 2:**

Bin search results into 10 bins, and return the count of raw events for each bin.

```
... | bin size bins=10 | stats count(_raw) by size
```
Example 3:
Create bins with an end value larger than you need, ensure that all possible values are included.

```bash
... | bin amount end=1000
```

Example 4:
Align the time bins to 3am (local time). Set the span to 12h. The bins will represent 3am - 3pm, then 3pm - 3am (the next day), and so on.

```bash
... | bin _time span=12h aligntime=@d+3h
```

Example 5:
Align the bins to the specific UTC time of 1500567890.

```bash
... | bin _time aligntime=1500567890
```

See also
chart, timechart

**bucket**

The `bucket` command is an alias for the `bin` command. See the `bin command` for syntax information and examples.

**bucketdir**

**Description**

Replaces a field value with higher-level grouping, such as replacing filenames with directories.

Returns the `maxcount` events, by taking the incoming events and rolling up multiple sources into directories, by preferring directories that have many files but few events. The field with the path is `PATHFIELD` (e.g., source), and strings are broken up by a separator character. The default `pathfield=source`; `sizefield=totalCount`; `maxcount=20`; `countfield=totalCount`; `sep=/*" or '"", depending on the operation system.

**Syntax**

`bucketdir pathfield=<field> sizefield=<field> [maxcount=<int>] [countfield=<field>] [sep=<char>]`

**Required arguments**

`pathfield`

*Syntax: pathfield=<field>*

*Description:* Specify a field name that has a path value.

`sizefield`

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Syntax: sizefield=<field>
Description: Specify a numeric field that defines the size of bucket.

Optional arguments

countfield
  Syntax: countfield=<field>
  Description: Specify a numeric field that describes the count of events.

maxcount
  Syntax: maxcount=<int>
  Description: Specify the total number of events to bucket.

sep
  Syntax: <char>
  Description: The separating character. Specify either a forward slash "/" or double back slashes "\", depending on the operating system.

Usage

The bucketdir command is a streaming command. See Command types.

Examples

Example 1:

Return 10 best sources and directories.

... | top source | bucketdir pathfield=source sizefield=source maxcount=10

See also

cluster, dedup

cefout

The cefout command is used with the Splunk App for CEF.

For information about this command, see Technical implementation in Deploy and Use Splunk App for CEF.

chart

Description

The chart command is a transforming command that returns your results in a table format. The results can then be used to display the data as a chart, such as a column, line, area, or pie chart. See the Visualization Reference in the Dashboards and Visualizations manual.
You must specify a statistical function when you use the chart command. See Statistical and charting functions.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```plaintext
chart
  [<chart-options>]
  [agg=<stats-agg-term>]
  (<stats-agg-term> | <sparkline-agg-term> | "("<eval-expression">")" ... 
[ BY <row-split> <column-split> ] | [ OVER <row-split> ] [BY <column-split>] 
                [<dedup_splitvals>]
```

**Required arguments**

You must include one of the following arguments when you use the `chart` command.

- **stats-agg-term**
  
  **Syntax:** `<stats-func> ( <evaled-field> | <wc-field> ) [AS <wc-field>]`
  
  **Description:** A statistical aggregation function. See Stats function options. The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wildcard characters in field names.

- **sparkline-agg-term**
  
  **Syntax:** `<sparkline-agg> [AS <wc-field>]`
  
  **Description:** A sparkline aggregation function. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names. See Sparkline options.

- **eval-expression**
  
  **Syntax:** `<eval-math-exp> | <eval-concat-exp> | <eval-compare-exp> | <eval-bool-exp> | <eval-function-call>`
  
  **Description:** A combination of literals, fields, operators, and functions that represent the value of your destination field. For more information, see the Evaluation functions. See Usage.

  For these evaluations to work, your values need to be valid for the type of operation. For example, with the exception of addition, arithmetic operations might not produce valid results if the values are not numerical. If both operands are strings, they can be concatenated. When concatenating values with a period, the search treats both values as strings regardless of their actual type.

**Optional arguments**

- **agg**
  
  **Syntax:** `agg=<stats-agg-term>`
  
  **Description:** Specify an aggregator or function. For a list of stats functions with descriptions and examples, see Statistical and charting functions.

- **chart-options**
  
  **Syntax:** `cont | format | limit | sep`
  
  **Description:** Options that you can specify to refine the result. See the Chart options section in this topic.
  
  **Default:**
Syntax: <field> [<tc-options>]... [<where-clause>]
Description: Specifies a field to use as the columns in the result table. By default, when the result are visualized, the columns become the data series in the chart. If the field is numerical, discretization is applied using the tc-options. See the tc options and the where clause sections in this topic.
Default: The number of columns included is limited to 10 by default. You can change the number of columns by including a <where-clause>.

When a column-split field is included, the output is a table where each column represents a distinct value of the split-by field. This is in contrast with the by-clause, where each row represents a single unique combination of values of the group-by fields. For additional information see the Usage section in this topic.

dedup_splitvals
Syntax: dedup_splitvals=<boolean>
Description: Specifies whether to remove duplicate values in multivalued BY clause fields.
Default: false

row-split
Syntax: <field> [<bin-options>]...
Description: The field that you specify becomes the first column in the results table. The field values become the row labels in the results table. In a chart, the field name is used to label the X-axis. The field values become the X-axis values. See the Bin options section in this topic.
Default: None.

Chart options
cont
Syntax: cont=<bool>
Description: Specifies if the bins are continuous. If cont=false, replots the x-axis so that a noncontinuous sequence of x-value bins show up adjacently in the output. If cont=true, bins that have no values will display with a count of 0 or null values.
Default: true

format
Syntax: format=<string>
Description: Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunction with a split-by-field. format takes precedence over sep and allows you to specify a parameterized expression with the stats aggregator and function ($AGG$) and the value of the split-by-field ($VAL$).

limit
Syntax: limit=<int>
Description: Only valid when a column-split is specified. Use the limit option to specify the number of results that should appear in the output. When you set limit=N the top N values are retained, based on the sum of each series. If limit=0, all results are returned.

sep
Syntax: sep=<string>
Description: Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunctions with a split-by field. This is equivalent to setting format to $AGG$<sep>$VAL$. 

Stats function options

Syntax: The syntax depends on the function you use. Refer to the table below.

Description: Statistical and charting functions that you can use with the chart command. Each time you invoke the chart Command, you can use one or more functions. However, you can only use one BY clause. See Usage.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td>avg()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>count()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>distinct_count()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc_error()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exactperc&lt;int&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>perc&lt;int&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdev()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdevp()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sum()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event order functions</td>
<td>earliest()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latest()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivalue stats and chart functions</td>
<td>list(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>values(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sparkline options

Sparklines are inline charts that appear within table cells in search results and display time-based trends associated with the primary key of each row.

Syntax: sparkline (count(<wc-field>), <span-length>) | sparkline (<sparkline-func>(<wc-field>), <span-length>)

Description: A sparkline specifier, which takes the first argument of an aggregation function on a field and an optional timespan specifier. If no timespan specifier is used, an appropriate timespan is chosen based on the time range of the search. If the sparkline is not scoped to a field, only the count aggregate function is permitted. You can use wild card characters in field names.

span-length

See the Span options section in this topic.

sparkline-func

Syntax: c() | count() | dc() | mean() | avg() | stdev() | stdevp() | var() | varp() | sum() | sumsq() | min() | max() | range()

Description: Aggregation function to use to generate sparkline values. Each sparkline value is produced by applying this aggregation to the events that fall into each particular time bin.

The size of the sparkline is defined by settings in the limits.conf file. The sparkline_maxsize setting defines the maximum number of elements to emit for a sparkline.

For more information see Add sparklines to your search results in the Search Manual.
Bin options

The bin options control the number and size of the bins that the search results are separated, or discretized, into.

**Syntax:** bins | span | <start-end> | aligntime

**Description:** Discretization options.

**Default:** bins=300

**bins**

**Syntax:** bins=<int>

**Description:** Sets the maximum number of bins to discretize into. For example, if bin=300, the search finds the smallest bin size that results in no more than 300 distinct bins.

**Default:** 300

**span**

**Syntax:** span=<log-span> | span=<span-length>

**Description:** Sets the size of each bin, using a span length based on time or log-based span. See the Span options section in this topic.

**<start-end>**

**Syntax:** end=<num> | start=<num>

**Description:** Sets the minimum and maximum extents for numerical bins. Data outside of the [start, end] range is discarded.

**aligntime**

**Syntax:** aligntime=(earliest | latest | <time-specifier>)

**Description:** Align the bin times to something other than base UNIX time (epoch 0). The aligntime option is valid only when doing a time-based discretization. Ignored if span is in days, months, or years.

Span options

**<log-span>**

**Syntax:** [num]log[num]

**Description:** Sets to a logarithm-based span. The first number is a coefficient. The second number is the base. If the first number is supplied, it must be a real number >= 1.0 and < base. Base, if supplied, must be real number > 1.0 (strictly greater than 1).

**span-length**

**Syntax:** <span>[<timescale>]**

**Description:** A span length based on time.

**<span>**

**Syntax:** <int>

**Description:** The span of each bin. If using a timescale, this is used as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bucket "length."

**<timescale>**

**Syntax:** <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month> | <subseconds>

**Description:** Time scale units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The timechart options are part of the `<column-split>` argument and control the behavior of splitting search results by a field. There are options that control the number and size of the bins that the search results are separated into. There are options that control what happens when events do not contain the split-by field, and for events that do not meet the criteria of the `<where-clause>`.

**tc options**

*tc-options*

**Syntax:** `<bin-options> | usenull=<bool> | useother=<bool> | nullstr=<string> | otherstr=<string>`

**Description:** Options for controlling the behavior of splitting by a field.

**bin-options**

The bin-options set the maximum number of bins to separate the search results into, and the size of each bin. See the Bin options section in this topic.

**nullstr**

**Syntax:** `nullstr=<string>`

**Description:** Specifies the name of the field for data series for events that do not contain the split-by field. The `nullstr` option is only applicable when the `usenull` option is set to `true`.

**Default:** `NULL`

**otherstr**

**String:** `otherstr=<string>`

**Description:** Specifies the name of the field for data series that do not meet the criteria of the `<where-clause>`. The `otherstr` option is only applicable when the `useother` option is set to `true`.

**Default:** `OTHER`

**usenull**

**Syntax:** `usenull=<bool>`

**Description:** Controls whether or not a series is created for events that do not contain the split-by field.

**Default:** `true`

**useother**

**Syntax:** `useother=<bool>`

**Description:** Specifies if a series should be added for data series not included in the graph because the series did not meet the criteria of the `<where-clause>`.

**Default:** `true`

**where clause**

The `<where-clause>` is part of the `<column-split>` argument.
where clause

**Syntax:** `<single-agg> <where-comp>`

**Description:** Specifies the criteria for including particular data series when a field is given in the `tc-by-clause`. The most common use of this option is to select for spikes rather than overall mass of distribution in series selection. The default value finds the top ten series by area under the curve. Alternately one could replace sum with max to find the series with the ten highest spikes. This has no relation to the `where` command.

**single-agg**

**Syntax:** `count | <stats-func>(<field>)`

**Description:** A single aggregation applied to a single field, including an evaluated field. No wildcards are allowed. The field must be specified, except when using the `count` aggregate function, which applies to events as a whole.

**<stats-func>**

See the [Statistical functions](#) section in this topic.

**<where-comp>**

**Syntax:** `<wherein-comp> | <wherethresh-comp>`

**Description:** The criteria for the `<where-clause>`.

**<wherein-comp>**

**Syntax:** `(in | notin) (top | bottom)<int>`

**Description:** A grouping criteria for the `<where-clause>`. The aggregated series value be in or not in some top or bottom grouping.

**<wherethresh-comp>**

**Syntax:** `( < | > ) <num>`

**Description:** A threshold for the `<where-clause>`. The aggregated series value must be greater than or less than the specified numeric threshold.

**Usage**

The `chart` command is a transforming command. See [Command types](#).

**Evaluation expressions**

You can use the `chart` command with an eval expression. Unless you specify a `split-by` clause, the eval expression must be renamed.

**Functions and memory usage**

Some functions are inherently more expensive, from a memory standpoint, than other functions. For example, the `distinct_count` function requires far more memory than the `count` function. The `values` and `list` functions also can consume a lot of memory.

If you are using the `distinct_count` function without a split-by field or with a low-cardinality split-by by field, consider replacing the `distinct_count` function with the the `estdc` function (estimated distinct count). The `estdc` function might result in significantly lower memory usage and run times.
Apply a statistical function to all available fields

Some statistical commands, such as `stats`, process functions that are not paired with one or more fields as if they are implicitly paired with a wildcard, so the command applies the function all available fields. For example, `| stats sum` is treated as if it is `| stats sum(*)`.

The `chart` command allows this behavior only with the `count` function. If you do not specify a field for `count`, `chart` applies it to all events returned by the search. If you want to apply other functions to all fields, you must make the wildcard explicit: `| chart sum(*)`.

X-axis

You can specify which field is tracked on the x-axis of the chart. The x-axis variable is specified with a `by` field and is discretized if necessary. Charted fields are converted to numerical quantities if necessary.

Unlike the `timechart` command which generates a chart with the `_time` field as the x-axis, the `chart` command produces a table with an arbitrary field as the x-axis.

You can also specify the x-axis field after the `over` keyword, before any `by` and subsequent `split-by` clause. The `limit` and `agg` options allow easier specification of series filtering. The `limit` and `agg` options are ignored if an explicit where-clause is provided.

Using row-split and column-split fields

When a column-split field is included, the output is a table where each column represents a distinct value of the column-split field. This is in contrast with the `stats` command, where each row represents a single unique combination of values of the group-by fields. The number of columns included is limited to 10 by default. You can change the number of columns by including a where-clause.

With the `chart` and `timechart` commands, you cannot specify the same field in a function and as the row-split field.

For example, you cannot run this search. The field `A` is specified in the `sum` function and the `row-split` argument.

```bash
... | chart sum(A) by A span=log2
```

You must specify a different field as in the `row-split` argument.

Alternatively, you can work around this problem by using an `eval` expression. For example:

```bash
... | eval A1=A | chart sum(A) by A1 span=log2
```

Subsecond bin time spans

Subsecond `span` timescales?time spans that are made up of deciseconds (ds), centiseconds (cs), milliseconds (ms), or microseconds (us)?should be numbers that divide evenly into a second. For example, 1s = 1000ms. This means that valid millisecond `span` values are 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 125, 200, 250, or 500ms. In addition, `span = 1000ms` is not allowed. Use `span = 1s` instead.

Basic examples
1. **Chart the max(delay) for each value of foo**

Return max(delay) for each value of foo.

```
... | chart max(delay) OVER foo
```

2. **Chart the max(delay) for each value of foo, split by the value of bar**

Return max(delay) for each value of foo split by the value of bar.

```
... | chart max(delay) OVER foo BY bar
```

3. **Chart the ratio of the average to the maximum "delay" for each distinct "host" and "user" pair**

Return the ratio of the average (mean) "size" to the maximum "delay" for each distinct "host" and "user" pair.

```
... | chart eval(avg(size)/max(delay)) AS ratio BY host user
```

4. **Chart the maximum "delay" by "size" and separate "size" into bins**

Return the maximum "delay" by "size", where "size" is broken down into a maximum of 10 equal sized bins.

```
... | chart max(delay) BY size bins=10
```

5. **Chart the average size for each distinct host**

Return the average (mean) "size" for each distinct "host".

```
... | chart avg(size) BY host
```

6. **Chart the number of events, grouped by date and hour**

Return the number of events, grouped by date and hour of the day, using span to group per 7 days and 24 hours per half days. The span applies to the field immediately prior to the command.

```
... | chart count BY date_mday span=3 date_hour span=12
```

7. **Align the chart time bins to local time**

Align the time bins to 5am (local time). Set the span to 12h. The bins will represent 5am - 5pm, then 5pm - 5am (the next day), and so on.

```
... | chart _time span=12h aligntime=@d+5h
```

8. **In a multivalue BY field, remove duplicate values**

For each unique value of mvfield, chart the average value of field. Deduplicates the values in the mvfield.

```
... | chart avg(field) BY mvfield dedup_splitval=true
```

---

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Extended examples

1. Specify `<row-split>` and `<column-split>` values with the `chart` command

This example uses events that list the numeric sales for each product and quarter, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>quarter</th>
<th>sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR1</td>
<td>1650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR2</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR3</td>
<td>1375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>QTR4</td>
<td>1625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To summarize the data by product for each quarter, run this search:

source="addtotalsData.csv" | chart sum(sales) BY products quarter

In this example, there are two fields specified in the BY clause with the `chart` command.

- The `products` field is referred to as the `<row-split>` field. In the chart, this field forms the X-axis.
- The `quarter` field is referred to as the `<column-split>` field. In the chart, this field forms the data series.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>QTR1</th>
<th>QTR2</th>
<th>QTR3</th>
<th>QTR4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductA</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductB</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductC</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click on the Visualization tab to see the results as a chart.

See the `addtotals` command for an example that adds a total column for each product.

2. Chart the number of different page requests for each Web server

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Chart the number of different page requests, GET and POST, that occurred for each Web server.
This example uses `eval` expressions to specify the different field values for the `stats` command to count. The first clause uses the `count()` function to count the Web access events that contain the `method` field value `GET`. Then, using the AS keyword, the field that represents these results is renamed `GET`.

The second clause does the same for POST events. The counts of both types of events are then separated by the web server, using the BY clause with the `host` field.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>8431</td>
<td>5197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>8097</td>
<td>4815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>8338</td>
<td>4654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the Visualization tab. If necessary, format the results as a column chart. This chart displays the total count of events for each event type, GET or POST, based on the `host` value.

### 3. Chart the number of transactions by duration

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Create a chart to show the number of transactions based on their duration (in seconds).

```
sourcetype=access_* | chart count(eval(method="GET")) AS GET, count(eval(method="POST")) AS POST by host
```

This search uses the `transaction` command to define a transaction as events that share the `clientip` field and fit within a ten minute time span. The `transaction` command creates a new field called `duration`, which is the difference between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction. (Because `maxspan=10s`, the `duration` value should not be greater than this.)

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | transaction clientip maxspan=10m | chart count BY duration span=log2
```
The transactions are then piped into the `chart` command. The `count()` function is used to count the number of transactions and separate the count by the duration of each transaction. Because the duration is in seconds and you expect there to be many values, the search uses the `span` argument to bucket the duration into bins of \( \log_2 \) (\( \text{span}=\log_2 \)).

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>duration</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-16</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-128</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128-256</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256-512</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-1024</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the Visualization tab. If necessary, format the results as a column chart.

In this data set, most transactions take between 0 and 2 seconds to complete.

4. **Chart the average number of events in a transaction, based on transaction duration**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Create a chart to show the average number of events in a transaction based on the duration of the transaction.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | transaction clientip maxspan=30m | chart avg(eventcount) by duration span=log2
```

The `transaction` command adds two fields to the results duration and eventcount. The eventcount field tracks the number of events in a single transaction.

In this search, the transactions are piped into the chart command. The `avg()` function is used to calculate the average number of events for each duration. Because the duration is in seconds and you expect there to be many values, the
search uses the `span` argument to bucket the duration into bins using logarithm with a base of 2.

Use the field format option to enable number formatting.

Click the Visualization tab and change the display to a pie chart.
Each wedge of the pie chart represents a duration for the event transactions. You can hover over a wedge to see the average values.

5. Chart customer purchases

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

Chart how many different people bought something and what they bought at the Buttercup Games online store Yesterday.

```
source=access_* status=200 action=purchase | chart dc(clientip) OVER date_hour BY categoryId usenull=f
```

This search takes the purchase events and pipes it into the chart command. The dc() or distinct_count() function is used to count the number of unique visitors (characterized by the clientip field). This number is then charted over each hour of the day and broken out based on the categoryId of the purchase. Also, because these are numeric values, the search uses the usenull=f argument to exclude fields that don’t have a value.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date_hour</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES</th>
<th>ARCADE</th>
<th>SHOOTER</th>
<th>SIMULATION</th>
<th>SPORTS</th>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>TEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the Visualization tab. If necessary, format the results as a line chart:
Each line represents a different type of product that is sold at the Buttercup Games online store. The height of each line shows the number of different people who bought the product during that hour. In general, it looks like the most popular items at the online shop were Arcade games.

You can format the report as a stacked column chart, which will show you the total purchases at each hour of day.

1. Change the chart type to a **Column Chart**.
2. Use the **Format** menu, and on the **General** tab select **stacked**.

### 6. Chart the number of earthquakes and the magnitude of each earthquake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the [USGS Earthquake Feeds](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/feed/v1.0/csv/) and add it as an input.

Create a chart that list the number of earthquakes, and the magnitude of each earthquake that occurred in and around Alaska. Run the search using the time range **All time**.

```
source=all_month.csv place=*alaska* mag>=3.5 | chart count BY mag place useother=f | rename mag AS Magnitude
```

This search counts the number of earthquakes that occurred in the Alaska regions. The count is then broken down for each `place` based on the magnitude of the quake. Because the `place` value is non-numeric, the search uses the `useother=f` argument to exclude events that don't match.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
Click on the Visualization tab to view the results on a chart. This chart shows the number of earthquakes by magnitude.

See also

Commands

- timechart
- bin
- sichart

Blogs

Search commands > stats, chart, and timechart

cluster

Description

The `cluster` command groups events together based on how similar they are to each other. Unless you specify a different field, `cluster` groups events based on the contents of the `_raw` field. The default grouping method is to break down the
events into terms (match-termlist) and compute the vector between events. Set a higher threshold value for t, if you want the command to be more discriminating about which events are grouped together.

The result of the cluster command appends two new fields to each event. You can specify what to name these fields with the countfield and labelfield parameters, which default to cluster_count and cluster_label. The cluster_count value is the number of events that are part of the cluster, or the cluster size. Each event in the cluster is assigned the cluster_label value of the cluster it belongs to. For example, if the search returns 10 clusters, then the clusters are labeled from 1 to 10.

**Syntax**

cluster [slc-options]...

**Optional arguments**

slc-options

**Syntax:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>option</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>&lt;num&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delims</td>
<td>&lt;string&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showcount</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countfield</td>
<td>&lt;field&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelfield</td>
<td>&lt;field&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>&lt;field&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelonly</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>(termlist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:** Options for configuring simple log clusters (slc).

**SLC options**

**t**

**Syntax:** t=<num>

**Description:** Sets the cluster threshold, which controls the sensitivity of the clustering. This value needs to be a number greater than 0.0 and less than 1.0. The closer the threshold is to 1, the more similar events have to be for them to be considered in the same cluster.

**Default:** 0.8

**delims**

**Syntax:** delims=<string>

**Description:** Configures the set of delimiters used to tokenize the raw string. By default, everything except 0-9, A-Z, a-z, and '_' are delimiters.

**showcount**

**Syntax:** showcount=<bool>

**Description:** If showcount=false, indexers cluster its own events before clustering on the search head. When showcount=false the event count is not added to the event. When showcount=true, the event count for each cluster is recorded and each event is annotated with the count.

**Default:** showcount=false

**countfield**

**Syntax:** countfield=<field>

**Description:** Name of the field to which the cluster size is to be written if showcount=true is true. The cluster size is the count of events in the cluster.

**Default:** cluster_count.

**labelfield**

**Syntax:** labelfield=<field>

**Description:** Name of the field to write the cluster number to. As the events are grouped into clusters, each cluster is counted and labelled with a number.
Default: `cluster_label`

**field**

**Syntax:** `field=<field>`  
**Description:** Name of the field to analyze in each event.  
**Default:** `_raw`

**labelonly**

**Description:** `labelonly=<bool>`  
**Syntax:** Select whether to preserve incoming events and annotate them with the cluster they belong to (labelonly=true) or output only the cluster fields as new events (labelonly=false). When labelonly=false, outputs the list of clusters with the event that describes it and the count of events that combined with it.  
**Default:** false

**match**

**Syntax:** `match=(termlist | termset | ngramset)`  
**Description:** Select the method used to determine the similarity between events. *termlist* breaks down the field into words and requires the exact same ordering of terms. *termset* allows for an unordered set of terms. *ngramset* compares sets of trigram (3-character substrings). *ngramset* is significantly slower on large field values and is most useful for short non-textual fields, like *punct*.  
**Default:** termlist

**Usage**

The `cluster` command is a **streaming command** or a **dataset processing command**, depending on which arguments are specified with the command. See Command types.

Use the `cluster` command to find common or rare events in your data. For example, if you are investigating an IT problem, use the `cluster` command to find anomalies. In this case, anomalous events are those that are not grouped into big clusters or clusters that contain few events. Or, if you are searching for errors, use the `cluster` command to see approximately how many different types of errors there are and what types of errors are common in your data.

**Examples**

**Example 1**

Quickly return a glimpse of anything that is going wrong in your Splunk deployment. Your role must have the appropriate capabilities to access the internal indexes.

```
index=_internal source=*splunkd.log* log_level!=info | cluster showcount=t | table cluster_count _raw | sort -cluster_count
```

This search takes advantage of what Splunk software logs about its operation in the _internal index. It returns all logs where the log_level is DEBUG, WARN, ERROR, FATAL and clusters them together. Then it sorts the clusters by the count of events in each cluster.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cluster_count</th>
<th>raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>303010</td>
<td>03-20-2018 09:37:33.806 -0700 ERROR HotDBManager - Unable to create directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster_count</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Applications/Splunk/var/lib/splunk/_internaldb/db/hot_v1_49427345 because No such file or directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151506 03-20-2018 09:37:33.811 -0700 ERROR pipeline - Uncaught exception in pipeline execution (indexer) - getting next event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16390 04-05-2018 08:30:53.996 -0700 WARN SearchResultsMem - Failed to append to multival. Original value not converted successfully to multival.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486 03-20-2018 09:37:33.811 -0700 ERROR BTreeCP - failed: failed to mkdir /Applications/Splunk/var/lib/splunk/fishbucket/splunk_private_db/snapshot.tmp: No such file or directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216 03-20-2018 09:37:33.814 -0700 ERROR DatabaseDirectoryManager - idx=_internal Cannot open file='/Applications/Splunk/var/lib/splunk/_internaldb/db/.bucketManifest99454_1652919429_tmp' for writing bucket manifest (No such file or directory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216 03-20-2018 09:37:33.814 -0700 ERROR SearchResultsWriter - Unable to open output file: path=/Applications/Splunk/var/lib/splunk/_internaldb/db/.bucketManifest99454_1652919429_tmp error=No such file or directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2**

Search for events that don't cluster into large groups.

```bash
... | cluster showcount=t | sort cluster_count
```

This returns clusters of events and uses the `sort` command to display them in ascending order based on the cluster size, which are the values of `cluster_count`. Because they don't cluster into large groups, you can consider these rare or uncommon events.

**Example 3**

Cluster similar error events together and search for the most frequent type of error.

```bash
error | cluster t=0.9 showcount=t | sort - cluster_count | head 20
```

This searches your index for events that include the term "error" and clusters them together if they are similar. The `sort` command is used to display the events in descending order based on the cluster size, `cluster_count`, so that largest clusters are shown first. The `head` command is then used to show the twenty largest clusters. Now that you've found the most common types of errors in your data, you can dig deeper to find the root causes of these errors.

**Example 4**

Use the `cluster` command to see an overview of your data. If you have a large volume of data, run the following search over a small time range, such as 15 minutes or 1 hour, or restrict it to a source type or index.

```bash
... | cluster labelonly=t showcount=t | sort - cluster_count, cluster_label, _time | dedup 5 cluster_label
```

This search helps you to learn more about your data by grouping events together based on their similarity and showing you a few of events from each cluster. It uses `labelonly=t` to keep each event in the cluster and append them with a `cluster_label`. The `sort` command is used to show the results in descending order by its size (`cluster_count`), then its `cluster_label`, then the indexed timestamp of the event (`_time`). The `dedup` command is then used to show the first five events in each cluster, using the `cluster_label` to differentiate between each cluster.
See also

anomalies, anomalousvalue, kmeans, outlier

cofilter

Description

Use this command to determine how many times field1 and field2 values occur together.

This command implements one step in a collaborative filtering analysis for making recommendations. Given a user field (field1) and an item field (field2), it finds how common each pair of items is. That is, it computes sum(A has X and A has Y) where X and Y are distinct items and A is each distinct user.

Syntax

cofilter <field1> <field2>

Required arguments

field1

Syntax: <field>
Description: The name of field.

field2

Syntax: <field>
Description: The name of a field.

Usage

The cofilter command is a transforming command. See Command types.

Examples

Example 1

Find the cofilter for user and item. The user field must be specified first and followed by the item field. The output is an event for each pair of items with: the first item and its popularity, the second item and its popularity, and the popularity of that pair of items.

Let's start with a simple search to create a few results:

| makeresults | eval user="a b c a b c a b c" | makemv user | mvexpand user | streamstats count |

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

| _time | count | user |
The `eval` command with the modulus ( \( \% \) ) operator is used to create the `item` field:

```
| makeresults | eval user="a b c a b c a b c" | makemv user | mvexpand user | streamstats count | eval item = count % 5
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 21:17:54</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add the `cofilter` command to the search to determine for each pair of `item` values, how many `user` values occurred with each.

```
| makeresults | eval user="a b c a b c a b c" | makemv user | mvexpand user | streamstats count | eval item = count % 5 | cofilter user item
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 1</th>
<th>Item 1 user count</th>
<th>Item 2</th>
<th>Item 2 user count</th>
<th>Pair count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>Item 1 user count</td>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>Item 2 user count</td>
<td>Pair count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

associate, correlate

collect

Description

Adds the results of a search to a summary index that you specify. You must create the summary index before you invoke the collect command.

You do not need to know how to use collect to create and use a summary index, but it can help. For an overview of summary indexing, see Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

```
collect
    index=<string>
    [<arg-options>...]
```

**Required arguments**

index

**Syntax:** index=<string>

**Description:** Name of the summary index where the events are added. The index must exist before the events are added. The index is not created automatically.

**Optional arguments**

arg-options

**Syntax:** addtime=<bool> | file=<string> | spool=<bool> | marker=<string> | testmode=<bool> | run_in_preview=<bool> | host=<string> | source=<string> | sourcetype=<string>

**Description:** Optional arguments for the collect command. See the arg-options section for the descriptions for each option.

**arg-options**

addtime

**Syntax:** addtime=<bool>

**Description:** Use this option to specify whether to prefix a time field on to each event. Some commands return results that do not have a _raw field, such as the stats, chart, timechart commands. If you specify addtime=false,
the Splunk software uses its generic date detection against fields in whatever order they happen to be in the summary rows. If you specify `addtime=true`, the Splunk software uses the search time range `info_min_time`. This time range is added by the `sistats` command or `_time`. Splunk software adds the time field based on the first field that it finds: `info_min_time, _time, or now()`.  
Default: true

file

**Syntax:** file=<string>  
**Description:** The file name where you want the events to be written. You can use a timestamp or a random number for the file name by specifying either `file=$timestamp$` or `file=$random$`.  
**Usage:** `.stash` needs to be added at the end of the file name when used with “index=.”. Otherwise, the data is added to the main index.  
**Default:** `<random-number>_events.stash`

host

**Syntax:** host=<string>  
**Description:** The name of the host that you want to specify for the events.

marker

**Syntax:** marker=<string>  
**Description:** A string, usually of key-value pairs, to append to each event written out. Each key-value pair must be separated by a comma and a space.  

If the value contains spaces or commas, it must be escape quoted. For example if the key-value pair is `search_name=vpn starts and stops`, you must change it to `search_name="vpn starts and stops"`.

run_in_preview

**Syntax:** run_in_preview=<bool>  
**Description:** Controls whether the `collect` command is enabled during preview generation. Generally, you do not want to insert preview results into the summary index, `run-in-preview=false`. In some cases, such as when a custom search command is used as part of the search, you might want to turn this on to ensure correct summary indexable previews are generated.  
**Default:** false

spool

**Syntax:** spool=<bool>  
**Description:** If set to true, the summary indexing file is written to the Splunk spool directory, where it is indexed automatically. If set to false, the file is written to the `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk` directory. The file remains in this directory unless some form of further automation or administration is done. If you have Splunk Enterprise, you can use this command to troubleshoot summary indexing by dumping the output file to a location on disk where it will not be ingested as data.  
**Default:** true

source

**Syntax:** source=<string>  
**Description:** The name of the source that you want to specify for the events.

sourcetype

**Syntax:** sourcetype=<string>  
**Description:** The name of the source type that you want to specify for the events. By specifying a sourcetype outside of stash, you will incur license usage.  
**Default:** stash
testmode

Syntax: testmode=<bool>

Description: Toggle between testing and real mode. In testing mode the results are not written into the new index but the search results are modified to appear as they would if sent to the index.

Default: false

uselb

Syntax: uselb=<bool>

Description: Specifies the line break to use to split data into events. By default, the events are split using a string identical to the LINE_BREAKER setting defined in the props.conf file. When set to false, a simple line break is used to split events. Do not use this setting unless you are intentionally generating events with the collect command in a line-oriented format.

While the default behavior of the collect command is to use a LINE_BREAKER setting identical to what is specified in the props.conf file, the default LINE_BREAKER for the collect command is hardcoded. Changes to the props.conf file do not affect the behavior of the collect command.

Default: true

Usage

The events are written to a file whose name format is: random-num_events.stash, unless overwritten, in a directory that your Splunk deployment is monitoring. If the events contain a _raw field, then this field is saved. If the events do not have a _raw field, one is created by concatenating all the fields into a comma-separated list of key=value pairs.

The collect command also works with real-time searches that have a time range of All time.

Alias

The alias for the collect command is summaryindex.

Events without timestamps

If you apply the collect command to events that do not have timestamps, the command designates a time for all of the events using the earliest (or minimum) time of the search range. For example, if you use the collect command over the past four hours (range: -4h to +0h), the command assigns a timestamp that is four hours prior to the time that the search was launched. The timestamp is applied to all of the events without a timestamp.

If you use the collect command with a time range of All time and the events do not have timestamps, the current system time is used for the timestamps.

For more information on summary indexing of data without timestamps, see Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Copying events to a different index

You can use the collect Command to copy search results to another index. Construct a search that returns the data you want to copy, and pipe the results to the collect command. For example:

```
index=foo | ... | collect index=bar
```

This search writes the results into the bar index. The sourcetype is changed to stash.
You can specify a sourcetype with the `collect` command. However, specifying a sourcetype counts against your license, as if you indexed the data again.

**Examples**

1. **Put "download" events into an index named "download count"**

   ```bash
   eventtypetag="download" | collect index=downloadcount
   ```

2. **Collect statistics on VPN connects and disconnects**

   You want to collect hourly statistics on VPN connects and disconnects by country.

   ```bash
   index=mysummary | geoip REMOTE_IP | eval country_source=if(REMOTE_IP_country_code="US","domestic","foreign") | bin _time span=1h | stats count by _time,vpn_action,country_source | addinfo | collect index=mysummary marker="summary_type=vpn, summary_span=3600, summary_method=bin, search_name="vpn starts and stops""
   ```

   The `addinfo` command ensures that the search results contain fields that specify when the search was run to populate these particular index values.

**See also**

**Commands**

- `mcollect`
- `overlap`
- `sichart`
- `sirare`
- `sistats`
- `sitop`
- `sitimechart`
- `tscollect`

**concurrency**

**Description**

Concurrency measures the number of events which have spans that overlap with the start of each event. Alternatively, this measurement represents the total number of events in progress at the time that each particular event started, including the event itself. This command does not measure the total number of events that a particular event overlapped with during its total span.

**Syntax**

```bash
concurrency duration=<field> [start=<field>] [output=<field>]
```

**Required arguments**

- `duration`
  
  **Syntax:** `duration=<field>`
Description: A field that represents a span of time. This field must be a numeric with the same units as the start field. For example, the duration field generated by the transaction command is in seconds (see Example 1), which can be used with the default of _time which is also in units of seconds.

Optional arguments

start
Syntax: start=<field>
Description: A field that represents the start time.
Default: _time

output
Syntax: output=<field>
Description: A field to write the resulting number of concurrent events.
Default: "concurrency"

Usage

An event X is concurrent with event Y if X.start is between Y.start and (Y.start + Y.duration)

If your events have a time that represents event completion and a span that represents the time before the completion, you need to subtract duration from the start time before the concurrency command:

... |eval new_start = start - duration | concurrency start=new_start duration=duration

Limits

There is a limitation on quantity of overlapping items. If the maximum tracked concurrency exceeds max_count, from the [concurrency] stanza in limits.conf, a warning will be produced in the UI / search output, and the values will be clamped, making them potentially inaccurate. This limit defaults to 10000000 or ten million.

Basic examples

1. Determine the number of overlapping HTTP requests

Determine the number of overlapping HTTP requests outstanding from browsers accessing splunkd at the time that each http request begins.

This relies on the fact that the timestamp of the logged message is the time that the request came in, and the 'spent' field is the number of milliseconds spent handling the request. As always, you must be an 'admin' user, or have altered your roles scheme in order to access the _internal index.

index=_internal sourcetype=splunkd_ui_access | eval spent_in_seconds = spent / 1000 | concurrency duration=spent_in_seconds

2. Calculate the number of concurrent events

Calculate the number of concurrent events for each event and emit as field 'foo':

... | concurrency duration=total_time output=foo
3. Use existing fields to specify the start time and duration

Calculate the number of concurrent events using the 'et' field as the start time and 'length' as the duration:

... | concurrency duration=length start=et

Extended examples

1. Count the transactions that occurred at the same time

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Use the duration or span of a transaction to count the number of other transactions that occurred at the same time.

sourcetype=access_* | transaction JSESSIONID clientip startswith="view" endswith="purchase" | concurrency duration=duration | eval duration=tostring(duration,"duration")

- This search groups events into transactions if they have the same values of JSESSIONID and clientip. An event is the beginning of the transaction if the event contains the string "view". An event is the last event of the transaction if the event contains the string "purchase".
- The transaction command returns a field called duration.
- The transactions are then piped into the concurrency command, which counts the number of events that occurred at the same time based on the timestamp and duration of the transaction.
- The search also uses the eval command and the tostring() function to reformat the values of the duration field to a more readable format, HH:MM:SS.
To see the values in each transaction for the JSESSIONID, clientip, concurrency, and duration fields:

1. In the list of Interesting Fields, click the field name.
2. In the information box, for Selected, click Yes.
3. Select the next field in the list of Interesting Fields. The information box automatically refreshes. For Selected, click Yes.
4. Repeat these steps for every field you want to appear in the result list. The results should appear similar to the following image:

2. Count the purchases that occurred at the same time

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Use the time between each purchase to count the number of different purchases that occurred at the same time.

```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | delta _time AS timeDelta p=1 | eval timeDelta=abs(timeDelta) | concurrency duration=timeDelta
```

- This search uses the delta command and the _time field to calculate the time between one purchase event (action=purchase) and the purchase event immediately preceding it.
- The search renames this change in time as timeDelta.
- Some of the values of timeDelta are negative. Because the concurrency command does not work with negative values, the eval command is used to redefine timeDelta as its absolute value (abs(timeDelta)).
- The timeDelta is then used as the duration for calculating concurrent events.
3. Calculate the transactions using the time between consecutive transactions

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Use the time between each consecutive transaction to calculate the number of transactions that occurred at the same time.

```
source=accesslogs | transaction JSESSIONID clientip startswith="view" endswith="purchase" | delta _time AS timeDelta p=1 | eval timeDelta=abs(timeDelta) | concurrency duration=timeDelta | eval timeDelta=toString(timeDelta,"duration")
```

- This search groups events into transactions if they have the same values of JSESSIONID and clientip. An event is the beginning of the transaction if the event contains the string "view". An event is the last event of the transaction if the event contains the string "purchase".
- The `transaction` command returns a field called `duration`.
- The transactions are then piped into the `delta` command, which uses the `_time` field to calculate the time between one transaction and the transaction immediately preceding it.
- The search renames this change in time as `timeDelta`.
- Some of the values of `timeDelta` are negative. Because the `concurrency` command does not work with negative values, the `eval` command is used to redefine `timeDelta` as its absolute value (`abs(timeDelta)`).
- This `timeDelta` is then used as the `duration` for calculating concurrent transactions.
In statistics, contingency tables are used to record and analyze the relationship between two or more (usually categorical) variables. Many metrics of association or independence, such as the phi coefficient or the Cramer’s V, can be calculated based on contingency tables.

You can use the `contingency` command to build a contingency table, which in this case is a co-occurrence matrix for the values of two fields in your data. Each cell in the matrix displays the count of events in which both of the cross-tabulated field values exist. This means that the first row and column of this table is made up of values of the two fields. Each cell in the table contains a number that represents the count of events that contain the two values of the field in that row and column combination.

If a relationship or pattern exists between the two fields, you can spot it easily just by analyzing the information in the table. For example, if the column values vary significantly between rows (or vice versa), there is a contingency between the two fields (they are not independent). If there is no contingency, then the two fields are independent.

**Syntax**

```
contingency [contingency-options...] <field1> <field2>
```
**Required arguments**

<field1>

**Syntax:** <field>

**Description:** Any field. You cannot specify wildcard characters in the field name.

<field2>

**Syntax:** <field>

**Description:** Any field. You cannot specify wildcard characters in the field name.

**Optional arguments**

contingency-options

**Syntax:** <maxopts> | <mincover> | <usetotal> | <totalstr>

**Description:** Options for the contingency table.

**Contingency options**

maxopts

**Syntax:** maxrows=<int> | maxcols=<int>

**Description:** Specify the maximum number of rows or columns to display. If the number of distinct values of the field exceeds this maximum, the least common values are ignored. A value of 0 means a maximum limit on rows or columns. This limit comes from the maxvalues setting in the [ctable] stanza in the limits.conf file. 

**Default:** 1000

mincover

**Syntax:** mincolcover=<num> | minrowcover=<num>

**Description:** Specify a percentage of values per column or row that you would like represented in the output table. As the table is constructed, enough rows or columns are included to reach this ratio of displayed values to total values for each row or column. The maximum rows or columns take precedence if those values are reached. 

**Default:** 1.0

usetotal

**Syntax:** usetotal=<bool>

**Description:** Specify whether or not to add row, column, and complete totals. 

**Default:** true

totalstr

**Syntax:** totalstr=<field>

**Description:** Field name for the totals row and column. 

**Default:** TOTAL

**Usage**

The **contingency** command is a **transforming command**. See **Command types**.

This command builds a contingency table for two fields. If you have fields with many values, you can restrict the number of rows and columns using the *maxrows* and *maxcols* arguments.
**Totals**

By default, the contingency table displays the row totals, column totals, and a grand total for the counts of events that are represented in the table. If you don’t want the totals to appear in the results, include the `usetotal=false` argument with the `contingency` command.

**Empty values**

Values which are empty strings ("") will be represented in the results table as EMPTY_STR.

**Limits**

There is a limit on the value of `maxrows` or `maxcols`, which means more than 1000 values for either field will not be used.

**Examples**

1. **Build a contingency table of recent data**

   This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

   You can download a current CSV file from the [USGS Earthquake Feeds](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/feeds/) and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days. Use the time range All time when you run the searches.

   You want to build a contingency table to look at the relationship between the magnitudes and depths of recent earthquakes. You start with a simple search.

   ```splunk
   source=all_month.csv | contingency mag depth | sort mag
   ```

   There are quite a range of values for the **Magnitude** and **Depth** fields, which results in a very large table. The magnitude values appear in the first column. The depth values appear in the first row. The list is sorted by magnitude.

   The results appear on the Statistics tab. The following table shows only a small portion of the table of results returned from the search.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mag</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>11.9</th>
<th>11.8</th>
<th>6.4</th>
<th>5.4</th>
<th>8.2</th>
<th>6.5</th>
<th>8.1</th>
<th>5.6</th>
<th>10.1</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8.5</th>
<th>9.8</th>
<th>8.7</th>
<th>7.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   As you can see, earthquakes can have negative magnitudes. Only where an earthquake occurred that matches the magnitude and depth will a count appear in the table.

   To build a more usable contingency table, you should reformat the values for the magnitude and depth fields. Group the magnitudes and depths into ranges.

   ```splunk
   source=all_month.csv | contingency mag depth | sort mag
   ```

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This search uses the `eval` command with the `case()` function to redefine the values of Magnitude and Depth, bucketing them into a range of values. For example, the Depth values are redefined as "Shallow", "Mid", or "Deep". Use the `sort` command to sort the results by magnitude. Otherwise the results are sorted by the row totals.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Shallow</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>Deep</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0 - 1.0</td>
<td>3579</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 - 2.0</td>
<td>3188</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 - 3.0</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 - 4.0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 - 5.0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 - 6.0</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 - 7.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8788</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were a lot of quakes in this month. Do higher magnitude earthquakes have a greater depth than lower magnitude earthquakes? Not really. The table shows that the majority of the recent earthquakes in all of magnitude ranges were shallow. There are significantly fewer earthquakes in the mid-to-deep range. In this data set, the deep-focused quakes were all in the mid-range of magnitudes.

2. **Identify potential component issues in the Splunk deployment**

Determine if there are any components that might be causing issues in your Splunk deployment. Build a contingency table to see if there is a relationship between the values of `log_level` and `component`. Run the search using the time range **All time** and limit the number of columns returned.

```
index=_internal | contingency maxcols=5 log_level component
```

Your results should appear something like this:
These results show you any components that might be causing issues in your Splunk deployment. The component field has more than 50 values. In this search, the maxcols argument is used to show 5 components with the highest values.

See also
associate, correlate

count

description

The convert command converts field values in your search results into numerical values. Unless you use the AS clause, the original values are replaced by the new values.

Alternatively, you can use evaluation functions such as strftime(), strptime(), or tonumber() to convert field values.

Syntax

convert [timeformat=string] (<convert-function> [AS <field>] )...

Required arguments

<convert-function>

Syntax: auto() | ctime() | dur2sec() | memk() | mktime() | mstime() | none() | num() | rmcomma() | rmunit()

Description: Functions to use for the conversion.

Optional arguments

timeformat

Syntax: timeformat=<string>

Description: Specify the output format for the converted time field. The timeformat option is used by ctime and mktime functions. For a list and descriptions of format options, see Common time format variables in the Search Reference.

Default: %m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S. Note that this default does not conform to the locale settings.

<field>

Syntax: <string>

Description: Creates a new field with the name you specify to place the converted values into. The original field and values remain intact.

Convert functions

auto()

Syntax: auto(<wc-field>)

Description: Automatically convert the fields to a number using the best conversion. Note that if not all values of a particular field can be converted using a known conversion type, the field is left untouched and no conversion at all is done for that field. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

cmtime()
Syntax: ctime(<wc-field>)
Description: Convert an epoch time to an ascii human readable time. Use the timeformat option to specify exact format to convert to. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

dur2sec()
Syntax: dur2sec(<wc-field>)
Description: Convert a duration format "[D+]HH:MM:SS" to seconds. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

memk()
Syntax: memk(<wc-field>)
Description: Accepts a positive number (integer or float) followed by an optional "k", "m", or "g". The letter k indicates kilobytes, m indicates megabytes, and g indicates gigabytes. If no letter is specified, kilobytes is assumed. The output field is a number expressing quantity of kilobytes. Negative values cause data incoherency. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

mktime()
Syntax: mktime(<wc-field>)
Description: Convert a human readable time string to an epoch time. Use timeformat option to specify exact format to convert from. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

mstime()
Syntax: mstime(<wc-field>)
Description: Convert a [MM:]SS.SSS format to seconds. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

none()
Syntax: none(<wc-field>)
Description: In the presence of other wildcards, indicates that the matching fields should not be converted. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

num()
Syntax: num(<wc-field>)
Description: Like auto(), except non-convertible values are removed. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

rmcomma()
Syntax: rmcomma(<wc-field>)
Description: Removes all commas from value, for example rmcomma(1,000,000.00) returns 1000000.00. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

rmunit()
Syntax: rmunit(<wc-field>)
Description: Looks for numbers at the beginning of the value and removes trailing text. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

Usage

The convert command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.
Basic examples

1. Convert all field values to numeric values

Use the `auto` convert function to convert all field values to numeric values.

```
... | convert auto(*)
```

2. Convert field values except for values in specified fields

Convert every field value to a number value except for values in the field `foo`. Use the `none` convert function to specify fields to ignore.

```
... | convert auto(*) none(foo)
```

3. Change the duration values to seconds for the specified fields

Change the duration values to seconds for the specified fields

```
... | convert dur2sec(xdelay) dur2sec(delay)
```

4. Change the sendmail syslog duration format to seconds

Change the sendmail syslog duration format (D+HH:MM:SS) to seconds. For example, if `delay="00:10:15"`, the resulting value is `delay="615"`. This example uses the `dur2sec` convert function.

```
... | convert dur2sec(delay)
```

5. Convert field values that contain numeric and string values

Convert the values in the `duration` field, which contain numeric and string values, to numeric values by removing the string portion of the values. For example, if `duration="212 sec"`, the resulting value is `duration="212"`. This example uses the `rmunit` convert function.

```
... | convert rmunit(duration)
```

6. Change memory values to kilobytes

Change all memory values in the `virt` field to KBs. This example uses the `memk` convert function.

```
... | convert memk(virt)
```

Extended Examples

1. Convert a UNIX time to a more readable time format

Convert a UNIX time to a more readable time formatted to show hours, minutes, and seconds.

```
source="all_month.csv" | convert timeformat=%H:%M:%S ctime(_time) AS c_time | table _time, c_time
```

- The `ctime()` function converts the `_time` value in the CSV file events to the format specified by the `timeformat` argument.
• The `timeformat=%H:%M:%S` argument tells the search to format the `_time` value as HH:MM:SS.
• The converted time `ctime` field is renamed `c_time`.
• The `table` command is used to show the original `_time` value and the `ctime` field.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>c_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:21:05.724</td>
<td>17:21:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:27:03.790</td>
<td>17:27:03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:34:40.900</td>
<td>17:34:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:38:47.120</td>
<td>17:38:47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:40:10.345</td>
<td>17:40:10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `ctime()` function changes the timestamp to a non-numerical value. This is useful for display in a report or for readability in your events list.

2. Convert a time in MM:SS.SSS to a number in seconds

Convert a time in MM:SS.SSS (minutes, seconds, and subseconds) to a number in seconds.

```
sourcetype=syslog | convert mstime(_time) AS ms_time | table _time, ms_time
```

• The `mstime()` function converts the `_time` field values from a minutes and seconds to just seconds.

The converted time field is renamed `ms_time`.

• The `table` command is used to show the original `_time` value and the converted time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>ms_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:20:14.839</td>
<td>1522196414.839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:21:05.724</td>
<td>1522196465.724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:27:03.790</td>
<td>1522196823.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:28:41.869</td>
<td>1522196921.869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:34:40.900</td>
<td>1522197280.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:38:47.120</td>
<td>1522197527.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:40:10.345</td>
<td>1522197610.345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-27 17:41:55.548</td>
<td>1522197715.548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `mstime()` function changes the timestamp to a numerical value. This is useful if you want to use it for more calculations.
3. Convert a string time in HH:MM:SS into a number

Convert a string field `time_elapsed` that contains times in the format HH:MM:SS into a number. Sum the `time_elapsed` by the `user_id` field. This example uses the `eval` command to convert the converted results from seconds into minutes.

```
... | convert num(time_elapsed) | stats sum(eval(time_elapsed/60)) AS Minutes BY user_id
```

See also

Commands
- `eval`
- `fieldformat`

Functions
- `tonumber`
- `strptime`

**correlate**

**Description**

Calculates the correlation between different fields.

You can use the `correlate` command to see an overview of the co-occurrence between fields in your data. The results are presented in a matrix format, where the cross tabulation of two fields is a cell value. The cell value represents the percentage of times that the two fields exist in the same events.

The field the result is specific to is named in the value of the `RowField` field, while the fields it is compared against are the names of the other fields.

**Note:** This command looks at the relationship among all the fields in a set of search results. If you want to analyze the relationship between the values of fields, refer to the `contingency` command, which counts the co-occurrence of pairs of field values in events.

**Syntax**

`correlate`

**Limits**

There is a limit on the number of fields that `correlate` considers in a search. From `limits.conf`, stanza `[correlate]`, the `maxfields` sets this ceiling. The default is 1000.

If more than this many fields are encountered, the `correlate` command continues to process data for the first N (eg thousand) field names encountered, but ignores data for additional fields. If this occurs, the notification from the search or alert contains a message "correlate: input fields limit (N) reached. Some fields may have been ignored."

As with all designed-in limits, adjusting this might have significant memory or cpu costs.
Examples

Example 1:

Look at the co-occurrence between all fields in the \_internal index.

index=_internal | correlate

Here is a snapshot of the results.

Because there are different types of logs in the \_internal, you can expect to see that many of the fields do not co-occur.

Example 2:

Calculate the co-occurrences between all fields in Web access events.

sourcetype=access\_* | correlate

You expect all Web access events to share the same fields: clientip, referer, method, and so on. But, because the sourcetype=access\_* includes both access_common and access_combined Apache log formats, you should see that the percentages of some of the fields are less than 1.0.

Example 3:

Calculate the co-occurrences between all the fields in download events.

eventtype=download | correlate

The more narrow your search is before you pass the results into correlate, the more likely it is that all the field value pairs have a correlation of 1.0. A correlation of 1.0 means the values co-occur in 100% of the search results. For these download events, you might be able to spot an issue depending on which pairs have less than 1.0 co-occurrence.

See also

associate, contingency

ctable

The ctable, or counttable, command is an alias for the contingency command. See the contingency command for the syntax and examples.
datamodel

Description

Examine and search data model datasets.

Use the datamodel command to return the JSON for all or a specified data model and its datasets. You can also search against the specified data model or a dataset within that datamodel.

A data model is a hierarchically-structured search-time mapping of semantic knowledge about one or more datasets. A data model encodes the domain knowledge necessary to build a variety of specialized searches of those datasets. For more information, see About data models and Design data models in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

The datamodel search command lets you search existing data models and their datasets from the search interface.

The datamodel command is a generating command and should be the first command in the search. Generating commands use a leading pipe character.

Syntax

| datamodel [<data model name>] [<dataset name>] [<data model search mode>] [strict_fields=<bool>] [allow_old_summaries=<bool>] [summariesonly=<bool>]

Required arguments

None

Optional arguments

data model name

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of the data model to search. When only the data model is specified, the search returns the JSON for the single data model.

dataset name

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of a data model dataset to search. Must be specified after the data model name. The search returns the JSON for the single dataset.

data model search mode

Syntax: <data model search result mode> | <data model search string mode>
Description: You can use datamodel to run a search against a data model or a data model dataset that returns either results or a search string. If you want to do this, you must provide a <data model search mode>. There are two <data model search mode> subcategories: modes that return results and modes that return search strings. See <data model search mode> options.

allow_old_summaries

Syntax: allow_old_summaries=<bool>
Description: This argument applies only to accelerated data models. When you change the constraints that define a data model but the Splunk software has not fully updated the summaries to reflect that change, the summaries may have some data that matches the old definition and some data that matches the new definition.
By default, allow_old_summaries = false, which means that the search head does not use summary directories that are older than the new summary definition. This ensures that the datamodel search results always reflect your current configuration. When you set allow_old_summaries = true, datamodel uses both current summary data and summary data that was generated prior to the definition change. You can set allow_old_summaries=true in your search if you feel that the old summary data is close enough to the new summary data that its results are reliable.

Default: false

summariesonly

Syntax: summariesonly=<bool>

Description: This argument applies only to accelerated data models. When set to false, the datamodel search returns both summarized and unsummarized data for the selected data model. When set to true, the search returns results only from the data that has been summarized in TSIDX format for the selected data model. You can use this argument to identify what data is currently summarized for a given data model, or to ensure that a particular data model search runs efficiently.

Default: false

strict_fields

Syntax: strict_fields=<bool>

Description: Determines the scope of the datamodel search in terms of fields returned. When strict_fields=true, the search returns only default fields and fields that are included in the constraints of the specified data model dataset. When strict_fields=false, the search returns all fields defined in the data model, including fields inherited from parent data model datasets, extracted fields, calculated fields, and fields derived from lookups.

You can also arrange for strict_fields to default to false for a specific data model. See Design data models in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Default: true

<data model search mode> options

data model search result mode

Syntax: search | flat | acceleration_search

Description: The modes for running searches on a data model or data model dataset that return results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Returns the search results exactly how they are defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
<td>Returns the same results as the search, except that it strips the hierarchical information from the field names. For example, where search mode might return a field named dmdataset.server, the flat mode returns a field named server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acceleration_search</td>
<td>Runs the search that the search head uses to accelerate the data model. This mode works only on root event datasets and root search datasets that only use streaming commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

data model search string mode

Syntax: search_string | flat_string | acceleration_search_string

Description: These modes return the strings for the searches that the Splunk software is actually running against the data model when it runs your SPL through the corresponding <data model search result mode>. For example, if you choose acceleration_search_string, the Splunk software returns the search string it would actually use against the data model when you run your SPL through acceleration_search mode.

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Usage

The `datamodel` command is a report-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

Examples

1. **Return the JSON for all data models**

Return JSON for all data models available in the current app context.

```bash
| datamodel |
```

```json
{ "description": "Splunk's Internal Audit Logs record user activity, including searches and configuration changes.

displayName: Splunk's Internal Audit Logs - SAMPLE

nodes: [ [ ]

objects: [ [ ]

] } Show as raw text

```
2. Return the JSON for a specific datamodel

Return JSON for the Splunk's Internal Audit Logs - SAMPLE data model, which has the model ID internal_audit_logs.

| datamodel internal_audit_logs

3. Return the JSON for a specific dataset

Return JSON for Buttercup Games's Client_errors dataset.

| datamodel Tutorial Client_errors

4. Run a search on a specific dataset

Run the search for Buttercup Games's Client_errors.

| datamodel Tutorial Client_errors search

5. Run a search on a dataset for specific criteria

Search Buttercup Games's Client_errors dataset for 404 errors and count the number of events.

| datamodel Tutorial Client_errors search | search Tutorial.status=404 | stats count

6. For an accelerated data model, reveal what data has been summarized over a selected time range

After the Tutorial data model is accelerated, this search uses the summariesonly argument in conjunction with timechart to reveal what data has been summarized for the Client_errors dataset over a selected time range.

| datamodel Tutorial summariesonly=true search | timechart span=1h count

See also

pivot
datamodelsimple

The datamodelsimple command is used with the Splunk Common Information Model Add-on.
For information about this command, see Use the datamodelsimple command in the Common Information Model Add-on Manual.

**dbinspect**

**Description**

Returns information about the buckets in the specified index. If you are using Splunk Enterprise, this command helps you understand where your data resides so you can optimize disk usage as required. Searches on an indexer cluster return results only from the primary buckets.

The Splunk *index* is the repository for data ingested by Splunk software. As incoming data is indexed and transformed into *events*, Splunk software creates files of *rawdata* and metadata (*index files*). The files reside in sets of directories organized by age. These directories are called *buckets*.

For more information, see Indexes, indexers, and clusters and How the indexer stores indexes in *Managing Indexers and Clusters of Indexers*.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| dbinspect
  [index=<wc-string>]...
  [<span> | <timeformat>]
  [corruptonly=<bool>]
  [cached=<bool>]
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

**index**

*Syntax:* index=<wc-string>...

*Description:* Specifies the name of an index to inspect. You can specify more than one index. For all non-internal indexes, you can specify an asterisk ( * ) in the index name.

*Default:* The default index, which is typically *main*.

**<span>**

*Syntax:* span=<int> | span=<int><timescale>

*Description:* Specifies the span length of the bucket. If using a timescale unit (second, minute, hour, day, month, or subseconds), this is used as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bucket "length".

When you invoke the *dbinspect* command with a bucket span, a table of the spans of each bucket is returned. When *span* is not specified, information about the buckets in the index is returned. See Information returned when no bucket span is specified.

**<timeformat>**
Syntax: timeformat=<string>
Description: Sets the time format for the modTime field.
Default: timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S

Syntax: corruptonly=<bool>
Description: Specifies that each bucket is checked to determine if any buckets are corrupted and displays only the corrupted buckets. A bucket is corrupt when some of the files in the bucket are incorrect or missing such as Hosts.data or tsidx. A corrupt bucket might return incorrect data or render the bucket unsearchable. In most cases the software will auto-repair corrupt buckets.
When corruptonly=true, each bucket is checked and the following informational message appears.

INFO: The "corruptonly" option will check each of the specified buckets. This search might be slow and will take time.
Default: false

cached
Syntax: cached=<bool>
Description: If set to cached=true, the dbinspect command gets the statistics from the bucket's manifest. If set to cached=false, the dbinspect command examines the bucket itself. For SmartStore buckets, cached=false examines an indexer's local copy of the bucket. However, specifying cached=true examines instead the bucket's manifest, which contains information about the canonical version of the bucket that resides in the remote store. For more information see Troubleshoot SmartStore in Managing Indexers and Clusters of Indexers. 
Default: For non-SmartStore indexes, the default is false. For SmartStore indexes, the default is true.

Time scale units
These are options for specifying a timescale as the bucket span.

<timescale>
Syntax: <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month> | <subseconds>
Description: Time scale units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;subseconds&gt;</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information returned when no span is specified

When you invoke the dbinspect command without the span argument, the following information about the buckets in the index is returned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>A string comprised of <code>&lt;index&gt;~&lt;id&gt;~&lt;guid&gt;</code>, where the delimiters are tilde characters. For example, <code>summary~2~4491025B-8E6D-48DA-A90E-89AC3CF2CE80</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endEpoch</td>
<td>The timestamp for the last event in the bucket, which is the time-edge of the bucket furthest towards the future. Specify the timestamp in the number of seconds from the UNIX epoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eventCount</td>
<td>The number of events in the bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guid</td>
<td>The globally unique identifier (GUID) of the server that hosts the index. This is relevant for index replication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostCount</td>
<td>The number of unique hosts in the bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>The local ID number of the bucket, generated on the indexer on which the bucket originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>The name of the index specified in your search. You can specify <code>index=*</code> to inspect all of the indexes, and the index field will vary accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modTime</td>
<td>The timestamp for the last time the bucket was modified or updated, in a format specified by the <code>timeformat</code> flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>The location to the bucket. The naming convention for the bucket <code>path</code> varies slightly, depending on whether the bucket rolled to warm while its indexer was functioning as a cluster peer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- For non-clustered buckets: <code>db_&lt;newest_time&gt;_&lt;oldest_time&gt;_&lt;localid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- For clustered original bucket copies: <code>db_&lt;newest_time&gt;_&lt;oldest_time&gt;_&lt;localid&gt;_&lt;guid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- For clustered replicated bucket copies: <code>rb_&lt;newest_time&gt;_&lt;oldest_time&gt;_&lt;localid&gt;_&lt;guid&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, read &quot;How Splunk stores indexes&quot; and &quot;Basic cluster architecture&quot; in Managing Indexers and Clusters of Indexers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawSize</td>
<td>The volume in bytes of the raw data files in each bucket. This value represents the volume before compression and the addition of index files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeOnDiskMB</td>
<td>The size in MB of disk space that the bucket takes up expressed as a floating point number. This value represents the volume of the compressed raw data files and the index files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourceCount</td>
<td>The number of unique sources in the bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourceTypeCount</td>
<td>The number of unique sourcetypes in the bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splunk_server</td>
<td>The name of the Splunk server that hosts the index in a distributed environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startEpoch</td>
<td>The timestamp for the first event in the bucket (the time-edge of the bucket furthest towards the past), in number of seconds from the UNIX epoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Whether the bucket is warm, hot, cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corruptReason</td>
<td>Specifies the reason why the bucket is corrupt. The <code>corruptReason</code> field appears only when <code>corruptonly=true</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage**

The `dbinspect` command is a generating command and should be the first command in the search. Generating commands use a leading pipe character.

**Accessing data and security**

If no data is returned from the index that you specify with the `dbinspect` command, it is possible that you do not have the authorization to access that index. The ability to access data in the Splunk indexes is controlled by the authorizations given to each role. See Use access control to secure Splunk data in *Securing Splunk Enterprise*.  

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Non-searchable bucket copies

For hot non-searchable bucket copies on target peers, tsidx and other metadata files are not maintained. Because accurate information cannot be reported, the following fields show NULL:

- eventCount
- hostCount
- sourceCount
- sourceTypeCount
- startEpoch
- endEpoch

Examples

1. CLI use of the `dbinspect` command

Display a chart with the span size of 1 day, using the command line interface (CLI).

```
myLaptop $ splunk search "| dbinspect index=_internal span=1d"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>hot-3 warm-1</th>
<th>warm-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-17 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-17 14:56:39.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-19 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-20 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Default `dbinspect` output

Default dbinspect output for a local _internal index.

```
| dbinspect index=_internal
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>hot-3 warm-1</th>
<th>warm-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-17 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-17 14:56:39.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-19 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-20 00:00:00.000 PST</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Check for corrupt buckets

Use the corruptonly argument to display information about corrupted buckets, instead of information about all buckets. The output fields that display are the same with or without the corruptonly argument.

```
| dbinspect index=_internal corruptonly=true
```

4. Count the number of buckets for each Splunk server

Use this command to verify that the Splunk servers in your distributed environment are included in the dbinspect command. Counts the number of buckets for each server.

```
| dbinspect index=_internal | stats count by splunk_server
```

5. Find the index size of buckets in GB

Use dbinspect to find the index size of buckets in GB. For current numbers, run this search over a recent time range.

```
| dbinspect index=_internal | eval GB=sizeOnDiskMB/1024 | stats sum(GB)
```

dbxquery

The dbxquery command is used with Splunk DB Connect.

For information about this command, see Execute SQL statements and stored procedures with the dbxquery command in Deploy and Use Splunk DB Connect.

dedup

Description

Removes the events that contain an identical combination of values for the fields that you specify.

With the dedup command, you can specify the number of duplicate events to keep for each value of a single field, or for each combination of values among several fields. Events returned by dedup are based on search order. For historical searches, the most recent events are searched first. For real-time searches, the first events that are received are searched, which are not necessarily the most recent events.

You can specify the number of events with duplicate values, or value combinations, to keep. You can sort the fields, which determines which event is retained. Other options enable you to retain events with the duplicate fields removed, or to keep events where the fields specified do not exist in the events.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.
dedup

[<int>]

<field-list>

[keepevents=<bool>]
[keepempty=<bool>]
[consecutive=<bool>]
[sortby <sort-by-clause>]

Required arguments

<field-list>

Syntax: <string> <string> ...

Description: A list of field names to remove duplicate values from.

Optional arguments

consecutive

Syntax: consecutive=<bool>

Description: If true, only remove events with duplicate combinations of values that are consecutive.

Default: false

keepempty

Syntax: keepempty=<bool>

Description: If set to true, keeps every event where one or more of the specified fields is not present (null).

Default: false. All events where any of the selected fields are null are dropped.

The keepempty=true argument keeps every event that does not have one or more of the fields in the field list. To keep N representative events for combinations of field values including null values, use the fillnull command to provide a non-null value for these fields. For example:

...| fillnull value="MISSING" field1 field2 | dedup field1 field2

keepevents

Syntax: keepevents=<bool>

Description: If true, keep all events, but will remove the selected fields from events after the first event containing a particular combination of values.

Default: false. Events are dropped after the first event of each particular combination.

<N>

Syntax: <int>

Description: The dedup command retains multiple events for each combination when you specify N. The number for N must be greater than 0. If you do not specify a number, only the first occurring event is kept. All other duplicates are removed from the results.

<sort-by-clause>

Syntax: sortby ( - | + ) <sort-field> [( - | + ) <sort_field> ...]

Description: List of the fields to sort by and the sort order. Use the dash symbol ( - ) for descending order and the plus symbol ( + ) for ascending order. You must specify the sort order for each field specified in the <sort-by-clause>. The <sort-by-clause> determines which of the duplicate events to keep. When the list of events is sorted, the top-most event, of the duplicate events in the sorted list, is retained.
Sort field options

<sort-field>
  Syntax: <field> | auto(<field>) | str(<field>) | ip(<field>) | num(<field>)
  Description: The options that you can specify to sort the events.

<field>
  Syntax: <string>
  Description: The name of the field to sort.

auto
  Syntax: auto(<field>)
  Description: Determine automatically how to sort the field values.

ip
  Syntax: ip(<field>)
  Description: Interpret the field values as IP addresses.

num
  Syntax: num(<field>)
  Description: Interpret the field values as numbers.

str
  Syntax: str(<field>)
  Description: Order the field values by using the lexicographic order.

Usage

The dedup command is a streaming command or a dataset processing command, depending on which arguments are specified with the command. For example, if you specify the <sort-by-clause>, the dedup command acts as a dataset processing command. All of the results must be collected before sorting. See Command types.

Avoid using the dedup command on the _raw field if you are searching over a large volume of data. If you search the _raw field, the text of every event in memory is retained which impacts your search performance. This is expected behavior. This behavior applies to any field with high cardinality and large size.

Multivalue fields

To use the dedup command on multivalue fields, the fields must match all values to be deduplicated.

Lexicographical order

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.
Examples

1. **Remove duplicate results based on one field**
Remove duplicate search results with the same host value.

```plaintext
... | dedup host
```

2. **Remove duplicate results and sort results in ascending order**
Remove duplicate search results with the same source value and sort the results by the _time field in ascending order.

```plaintext
... | dedup source sortby +_time
```

3. **Remove duplicate results and sort results in descending order**
Remove duplicate search results with the same source value and sort the results by the _size field in descending order.

```plaintext
... | dedup source sortby -_size
```

4. **Keep the first 3 duplicate results**
For search results that have the same source value, keep the first 3 that occur and remove all subsequent results.

```plaintext
... | dedup 3 source
```

5. **Keep results that have the same combination of values in multiple fields**
For search results that have the same source AND host values, keep the first 2 that occur and remove all subsequent results.

```plaintext
... | dedup 2 source host
```

6. **Remove only consecutive duplicate events**
Remove only consecutive duplicate events. Keep non-consecutive duplicate events. In this example duplicates must have the same combination of values the source and host fields.

```plaintext
... | dedup consecutive=true source host
```

See also

uniq

delete

Description

Using the delete command marks all of the events returned by the search as deleted. Subsequent searches do not return the marked events. No user, not even a user with admin permissions, is able to view this data after deletion. The delete command does not reclaim disk space.
Removing data is irreversible. If you want to get your data back after the data is deleted, you must re-index the applicable data sources.

You cannot run the `delete` command in a real-time search to delete events as they arrive.

**Syntax**

`delete`

**Usage**

The `delete` command can be accessed only by a user with the "delete_by_keyword" capability. By default, only the "can_delete" role has the ability to delete events. No other role, including the admin role, has this ability. You should create a special userid that you log on with when you intend to delete indexed data.

To use the `delete` command, run a search that returns the events you want deleted. Make sure that the search returns ONLY the events that you want to delete, and no other events. After you confirm that the results contain the data that you want to delete, pipe the search to the `delete` command.

The `delete` command does not triggers a roll of hot buckets to warm in the affected indexes.

The output of the `delete` command is a table of the quantity of events removed by the fields splunk_server (the name of the indexer or search head), and index, as well as a rollup record for each server by index "__ALL__". The quantity of deleted events is in the `deleted` field. An `errors` field is also emitted, which will normally be 0.

**Note:** The `delete` command does not work if your events contain a field named `index` aside from the default `index` field that is applied to all events. If your events do contain an additional `index` field, you can use `eval` before invoking `delete`, as in this example:

```
index=fbus_summary latest=1417356000 earliest=1417273200 | eval index = "fbus_summary" | delete
```

**Permanently removing data from an index**

The `delete` command does not remove the data from your disk space. You must use the `clean` command from the CLI to permanently remove the data. The `clean` command removes all of the data in an index. You cannot select the specific data that you want to remove. See Remove indexes and indexed data in Managing Indexers and Clusters of Indexers.

**Examples**

1. **Delete events with Social Security numbers**

Delete the events from the `insecure` index that contain strings that look like Social Security numbers. Use the `regex` command to identify events that contain the strings that you want to match.

1. Run the following search to ensure that you are retrieving the correct data from the `insecure` index.

   ```
   index=insecure | regex _raw = "\d{3}-\d{2}-\d{4}"
   ```

2. If necessary, adjust the search to retrieve the correct data. Then add the `delete` command to the end of the search to delete the events.

   ```
   index=insecure | regex _raw = "\d{3}-\d{2}-\d{4}" | delete
   ```
2. *Delete events that contain a specific word*

Delete events from the imap index that contain the word invalid.

```
index=imap invalid | delete
```

3. *Remove the Search Tutorial events*

Remove all of the Splunk Search Tutorial events from your index.

1. Login as a user with the admin role.
2. Click Settings, Access controls and create a new user with the can_delete role.
3. Log out as admin and log back in as the user with the can_delete role.
4. Set the time range picker to All time.
5. Run the following search to retrieve all of the Search Tutorial events.

```
source=tutorialdata.zip:* | delete
```

6. Confirm that the search is retrieving the correct data.
7. Add the delete command to the end of the search criteria and run the search again.

```
source=tutorialdata.zip:* | delete
```

The events are removed from the index.

8. Log out as the user with the can_delete role.

---

delta

**Description**

Computes the difference between nearby results using the value of a specific numeric field. For each event where `<field>` is a number, the delta command computes the difference, in search order, between the `<field>` value for the current event and the `<field>` value for the previous event. The delta command writes this difference into `<newfield>`.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
delta <field> [AS <newfield>] [p=int]
```

**Required arguments**

`field`

**Syntax:** `<field-name>`

**Description:** The name of a field to analyze. If `<field>` is not a numeric field, no output field is generated.
Optional arguments

newfield

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of a new field to write the output to.
Default: delta(<field>)

p

Syntax: p=<int>
Description: Specifies how many results prior to the current result to use for the comparison to the value in field in the current result. The prior results are determined by the search order, which is not necessarily chronological order. If p=1, compares the current result value against the value in the first result prior to the current result. If p=2, compares the current result value against the value in the result that is two results prior to the current result, and so on.
Default: 1

Usage

The delta command works on the events in the order they are returned by search. By default, the events for historical searches are in reverse time order from new events to old events.

Values ascending over time show negative deltas.

For real-time search, the events are compared in the order they are received.

The delta can be applied after any sequence of commands, so there is no input order guaranteed. For example, if you sort your results by an independent field and then use the delta command, the produced values are the deltas in that specific order.

Basic examples

1. Calculate the difference in activity

With the logs from a cable TV provider, sourcetype=tv, you can analyze broadcasting ratings, customer preferences, and so on. Which channels do subscribers watch the most, activity=view, and how long do the subscribers stay on those channels?

sourcetype=tv activity="View" | sort - _time | delta _time AS timeDeltaS | eval timeDeltaS=abs(timeDeltaS) | stats sum(timeDeltaS) by ChannelName

2. Calculate the difference between that current value and the 3rd previous value

Compute the difference between current value of count and the 3rd previous value of count and store the result in the default field, delta(fieldname), which in this example is delta(count).

... | delta count p=3

3. Calculate the difference between that current value and the previous value and rename the result field

For each event where 'count' exists, compute the difference between count and its previous value and store the result in the field countdiff.
Extended examples

1. Calculate the difference in the number of purchases between the top 10 buyers

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

Find the top ten people who bought something yesterday, count how many purchases they made and the difference in the number of purchases between each buyer.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top clientip | delta count p=1
```

- The purchase events, `action=purchase`, are piped into the `top` command to find the top ten users, based on `clientip`, who bought something.
- These results, which include a `count` for each `clientip` are then piped into the `delta` command to calculate the difference between the `count` value of one event and the `count` value of the event preceding it, using the `p=1` argument.
- By default, this difference is saved in a new field called `delta(count)`.
- The first event does not have a `delta(count)` value.

The results look something like this:

```
+---------------+---------+--------+---------------+
| clientip      | count   | percent| delta(count)  |
|---------------+---------+--------+---------------+
| 87.194.216.51 | 134     | 2.565084 |
| 128.241.220.82| 95      | 1.818530 -39 |
| 211.166.11.101| 91      | 1.741960 -4 |
| 107.3.146.207 | 72      | 1.378254 -19 |
| 194.215.205.19| 60      | 1.148545 -12 |
| 109.169.32.135| 60      | 1.148545 0 |
| 188.138.40.166| 56      | 1.071975 -4 |
| 74.53.23.135  | 49      | 0.937979 -7 |
| 187.231.45.62 | 48      | 0.918836 -1 |
| 91.208.184.24 | 46      | 0.880551 -2 |
```

2. Calculate the difference in time between recent events

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and add it as an input.

Calculate the difference in time between each of the recent earthquakes in Alaska. Run the search using the time range All time.

```
source=all_month.csv place=alaska* | delta _time p=1 | rename delta(_time) AS timeDeltaS | eval timeDeltaS=abs(timeDeltaS) | eval "Time Between Quakes"=toString(timeDeltaS,"duration") | table place, _time, "Time Between Quakes"
```
This example searches for earthquakes in Alaska.

The `delta` command is used to calculate the difference in the timestamps, `_time`, between each earthquake and the one immediately before it. By default the difference is placed in a new field called `delta(_time)`. The time is in seconds.

- The `rename` command is used to change the default field name to `timeDeltaS`.
- An `eval` command is used with the `abs` function to convert the time into the absolute value of the time. This conversion is necessary because the differences between one earthquake and the earthquake immediately before it result in negative values.
- Another `eval` command is used with the `tostring` function to convert the time, in seconds, into a string value. The `duration` argument is part of the `tostring` function that specifies to convert the value to a readable time format `HH:MM:SS`.

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>place</th>
<th>_time</th>
<th>Time Between Quakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6km NE of Healy, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 16:26:14.741</td>
<td>00:04:17.701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34km NE of Valdez, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 16:21:57.040</td>
<td>00:04:17.701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23km NE of Fairbanks, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 16:10:05.595</td>
<td>00:11:51.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53km SSE of Cantwell, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 16:07:04.498</td>
<td>00:03:01.097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114km NNE of Arctic Village, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 12:08:00.384</td>
<td>01:49:05.796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109km W of Cantwell, Alaska</td>
<td>2018-04-04 11:25:36.307</td>
<td>00:23:45.509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Calculate the difference in time between consecutive transactions

```
sourcetype=access_* | transaction JSESSIONID clientip startswith="view" endswith="purchase" | delta _time AS timeDelta p=1 | eval timeDelta=abs(timeDelta) | eval timeDelta=tostring(timeDelta,"duration")
```

- This example groups events into transactions if they have the same values of JSESSIONID and clientip.
- The beginning of a transaction is defined by an event that contains the string `view`. The end of a transaction is defined by an event that contains the string `purchase`. The keywords `view` and `purchase` correspond to the values of the `action` field. You might also notice other values for the `action` field, such as `addtocart` and `remove`.
- The transactions are then piped into the `delta` command, which uses the `_time` field to calculate the time between one transaction and the transaction immediately preceding it. Specifically the difference between the timestamp for the last event in the transaction and the timestamp in the last event in the previous transaction.
- The search renames the time change as `timeDelta`.
- An `eval` command is used with the `abs` function to convert the time into the absolute value of the time. This conversion is necessary because the differences between one transaction and the previous transaction it result in negative values.
Another `eval` command is used with the `tostring` function to convert the time, in seconds, into a string value. The `duration` argument is part of the `tostring` function that specifies to convert the value to a readable time format HH:MM:SS.

**See also**

Commands
- `accum`
- `autoregress`
- `streamstats`
- `trendline`

**diff**

**Description**

Compares two search results and returns the line-by-line difference, or comparison, of the two. The two search results compared are specified by the two position values `position1` and `position2`. These values default to 1 and 2 to compare the first two results.

By default, the text (`_raw` field) of the two search results is compared. Other fields can be compared by selecting another field using `attribute`.

**Syntax**

```
diff [position1=inf] [position2=inf] [attribute=string] [diffheader=bool] [context=bool] [maxlen=inf]
```

**Optional arguments**

- **position1**
  - **Datatype:** `<int>`
  - **Description:** Of the table of input search results, selects a specific search result to compare to `position2`.
  - **Default:** `position1=1` and refers to the first search result.

- **position2**
Datatype: <int>
Description: Of the table of input search results, selects a specific search result to compare to position1. This value must be greater than position1.
Default: position2=2 and refers to the second search result.

attribute
Datatype: <field>
Description: The field name to be compared between the two search results.
Default: attribute=_raw, which refers to the text of the event or result.

diffheader
Datatype: <bool>
Description: If true, show the traditional diff header, naming the "files" compared. The diff header makes the output a valid diff as would be expected by the programmer command-line patch command.
Default: diffheader=false.

context
Datatype: <bool>
Description: If true, selects context-mode diff output as opposed to the default unified diff output.
Default: context=false, or unified.

maxlen
Datatype: <int>
Description: Controls the maximum content in bytes diffed from the two events. If maxlen=0, there is no limit.
Default: maxlen=100000, which is 100KB.

Examples

Example 1:
Compare the "ip" values of the first and third search results.

... | diff pos1=1 pos2=3 attribute=ip

Example 2:
Compare the 9th search results to the 10th.

... | diff position1=9 position2=10

See also
set

erex

Description
Use the erex command to extract data from a field when you do not know the regular expression to use. The command automatically extracts field values that are similar to the example values you specify.
If you specify a field argument, the values extracted from the fromfield argument are saved to the field. Otherwise, the search returns a regular expression that you can then use with the rex command to extract the field.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
erex
  [<field>]
  examples=<string>
  [counterexamples=<string>]
  [fromfield=<field>]
  [maxtrainers=<integer>]
```

**Required arguments**

**examples**

**Syntax:** examples=<string>,<string>...

**Description:** A comma separated list of example values for the information to extract and save into a new field. Use quotation marks around the list if the list contains spaces. For example: "port 3351, port 3768".

**Optional arguments**

**counterexamples**

**Syntax:** counterexamples=<string>,<string>,...

**Description:** A comma-separated list of example values that represent information not to be extracted.

**field**

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** A name for a new field that will take the values extracted from the fromfield argument. If field is not specified, values are not extracted, but the resulting regular expression is generated and placed as a message under the Jobs menu in Splunk Web. That regular expression can then be used with the rex command for more efficient extraction.

**fromfield**

**Syntax:** fromfield=<field>

**Description:** The name of the existing field to extract the information from and save into a new field.

**Default:** _raw

**maxtrainers**

**Syntax:** maxtrainers=<int>

**Description:** The maximum number values to learn from. Must be between 1 and 1000.

**Default:** 100

**Usage**

The values specified in the examples and counterexample arguments must exist in the events that are piped into the erex command. If the values do not exist, the command fails.

To make sure that the erex command works against your events, first run the search that returns the events you want without the erex command. Then copy the field values that you want to extract and use those for the example values with...
the Click the Job menu to see the generated regular expression based on your examples.

**View the regular expression**

You can see the regular expression that is generated based on the `erex` command by clicking the Job menu in Splunk Web. See Example 3.

The output of the `erex` command is captured in the `search.log` file. You can see the output by searching for "Successfully learned regex". The `search.log` file is located in the `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/` directory. The search logs are not indexed by default. See Dispatch directory and search artifacts in the Search Manual.

**Examples**

1. **Extract values based on an example**

   The following search extracts out month and day values like 7/01 and puts the values into the `monthday` attribute.

   ```
   ... | erex monthday examples="7/01"
   ```

2. **Extract values based on examples and counter examples**

   The following search extracts out month and day values like 7/01 and 7/02, but not patterns like 99/2. The extracted values are put into the `monthday` attribute.

   ```
   ... | erex monthday examples="7/01, 07/02" counterexamples="99/2"
   ```

3. **Extract values based on examples and return the most common values**

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

   Determine which are the most common ports used by potential attackers.

   1. Run a search to find examples of the port values, where there was a failed login attempt.

   ```
   sourcetype=secure* port "failed password"
   ```
2. Then use the `erex` command to extract the port field. You must specify several examples with the `erex` command. Use the `top` command to return the most common port values. By default the `top` command returns the top 10 values.

```
sourcetype=secure* port "failed password" | erex port examples="port 3351, port 3768" | top port
```

This search returns a table with the count of top ports that match the search.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port 2444</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.060145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 3281</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.057138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 2842</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.057138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 2760</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.057138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 1174</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.057138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 4955</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.054130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 1613</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.054130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 1059</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.054130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 4542</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.051123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port 4519</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.051123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Click the Job menu to see the generated regular expression based on your examples. You can use the `rex` command with the regular expression instead of using the `erex` command. The regular expression for this search example is

```
| rex (?i)^{?:[\^\.]*\.}{3}\d+\s+(?P<port>\w+\s+\d+) for this search example.
```

You can replace the `erex` command with the `rex` command and generated regular expression in your search. For example:

```
sourcetype=secure* port "failed password" | rex (?i)^{?:[\^\.]*\.}{3}\d+\s+(?P<port>\w+\s+\d+) | top port
```

Using the `rex` command with a regular expression is more cost effective than using the `erex` command.
eval

Description

The `eval` command calculates an expression and puts the resulting value into a search results field.

- If the field name that you specify does not match a field in the output, a new field is added to the search results.
- If the field name that you specify matches a field name that already exists in the search results, the results of the `eval` expression overwrite the values in that field.

The `eval` command evaluates mathematical, string, and boolean expressions.

You can chain multiple `eval` expressions in one search using a comma to separate subsequent expressions. The search processes multiple `eval` expressions left-to-right and lets you reference previously evaluated fields in subsequent expressions.

**Difference between eval and stats commands**

The `stats` command calculates statistics based on fields in your events. The `eval` command creates new fields in your events by using existing fields and an arbitrary expression.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
eval <field>=<expression>["," <field>=<expression>]...
```

**Required arguments**

field

*Syntax: <string>*
**Description:** A destination field name for the resulting calculated value. If the field name already exists in your events, eval overwrites the value.

**Expression**

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** A combination of values, variables, operators, and functions that will be executed to determine the value to place in your destination field.

The syntax of the eval expression is checked before running the search, and an exception is thrown for an invalid expression.

- The result of an eval expression cannot be a Boolean.
- If, at search time, the expression cannot be evaluated successfully for a given event, the eval command erases the resulting field.
- If the expression references a field name that contains non-alphanumeric characters, other than the underscore (_ character, the field name needs to be surrounded by single quotation marks. For example, if the field name is server-1 you specify the field name like this new=count+'server-1'.
- If the expression references a literal string, that string needs to be surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, if the string you want to use is server= you specify the string like this new="server-".host.

**Usage**

The `eval` command is a **distributable streaming command**. See Command types.

**General**

You must specify a field name for the results that are returned from your `eval` command expression. You can specify a name for a new field or for an existing field.

If the field name that you specify matches an existing field name, the values in the existing field are replaced by the results of the eval expression.

Numbers and strings can be assigned to fields, while booleans cannot be assigned. However you can convert booleans and nulls to strings using the `tostring()` function, which can be assigned to fields.

If you are using a search as an argument to the eval command and functions, you cannot use a saved search name; you must pass a literal search string or a field that contains a literal search string (like the ‘search’ field extracted from index=_audit events).

**Numeric calculations**

During calculations, numbers are treated as double-precision floating-point numbers, subject to all the usual behaviors of floating point numbers. If the calculation results in the floating-point special value NaN, it is represented as "nan" in your results. The special values for positive and negative infinity are represented in your results as "inf" and "-inf" respectively. Division by zero results in a null field.

There are situations where the results of a calculation contain more digits than can be represented by a floating-point number. In those situations precision might be lost on the least significant digits. For an example of how to correct this, see Example 2 of the basic examples for the sigfig(X) function.
### Functions

You can use a wide range of functions with the `eval` command. For general information about using functions, see Evaluation functions.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to learn more about each function, and to see examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparison and Conditional functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>case(X,&quot;Y&quot;,...)</strong> <strong>in(VALUE-LIST)</strong> <strong>nullif(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cidrmatch(&quot;X&quot;,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>coalesce(X,...)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>false()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>if(X,Y,Z)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>like(TEXT, PATTERN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>match(SUBJECT, &quot;REGEX&quot;)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>null()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>searchmatch(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>true()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>validate(X,Y,...)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conversion functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>printf(&quot;format&quot;,arguments)</strong> <strong>tonumber(NUMSTR,BASE)</strong> <strong>tostring(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cryptographic functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>md5(X)</strong> <strong>sha256(X)</strong> <strong>sha512(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>sha1(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and Time functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>now()</strong> <strong>strftime(X,Y)</strong> <strong>strptime(X,Y)</strong> <strong>time()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>relative_time(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informational functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>isbool(X)</strong> <strong>isnull(X)</strong> <strong>isstr(X)</strong> <strong>typeof(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>isint(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>isnotnull(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>isnum(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>isspace(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mathematical functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>abs(X)</strong> <strong>floor(X)</strong> <strong>pow(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ceiling(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>exact(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>exp(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ln(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>log(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>pi()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>round(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>sigfig(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>sqrt(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multivalue eval functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>commands(X)</strong> <strong>mvfilter(X)</strong> <strong>mvrange(X,Y,Z)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvappend(X,...)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvcount(MVFIELD)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvdedup(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvfilter(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvfind(MVFIELD,&quot;REGEX&quot;)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvindex(MVFIELD,STARTINDEX,ENDINDEX)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvjoin(MVFIELD,STR)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>mvrange(X,Y,Z)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical eval functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>max(X,...)</strong> <strong>min(X,...)</strong> <strong>random()</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>len(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ltrim(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>replace(X,Y,Z)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>rtrim(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>spath(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>substr(X,Y,Z)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>trim(X,Y)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</strong></td>
<td><strong>acos(X)</strong> <strong>atan2(X,Y)</strong> <strong>sin(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>acosh(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>atanh(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>asin(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cosh(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cos(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>sinh(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tan(X)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table lists the basic operations you can perform with the `eval` command. For these evaluations to work, the values need to be valid for the type of operation. For example, with the exception of addition, arithmetic operations might not produce valid results if the values are not numerical. When concatenating values, Splunk software reads the values as strings, regardless of the value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>+ - * / %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concatenation</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>AND OR NOT XOR &lt; &gt; &lt;= &gt;= != = == LIKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operators that produce numbers

- The plus (+) operator accepts two numbers for addition, or two strings for concatenation.
- The subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (/), and modulus (%) operators accept two numbers.

### Operators that produce strings

- The period (.) operator concatenates both strings and number. Numbers are concatenated in their string represented form.

### Operators that produce booleans

- The AND, OR, and XOR operators accept two Boolean values.
- The <, >, <=, >=, !=, =, and == operators accept two numbers or two strings.
- In expressions, the single equal sign (=) is a synonym for the double equal sign (==).
- The LIKE operator accepts two strings. This is a pattern match similar to what is used in SQL. For example string LIKE pattern. The pattern operator supports literal text, a percent (%) character for a wildcard, and an underscore (_) character for a single character match. For example, field LIKE "a%b_" matches any string starting with a, followed by anything, followed by b, followed by one character.

### Field names

To specify a field name with multiple words, you can either concatenate the words, or use single quotation marks when you specify the name. For example, to specify the field name **Account ID** you can specify `AccountId` or `'Account ID'`.

To specify a field name with special characters, such as a period, use single quotation marks. For example, to specify the field name **Last.Name** use `'Last.Name'`.

You can use the value of another field as the name of the destination field by using curly brackets, `{ }`. For example, if you have an event with the following fields, `aName=counter` and `aValue=1234`, use `| eval {aName}=aValue` to return `counter=1234`.
**Calculated fields**

You can use `eval` statements to define calculated fields by defining the `eval` statement in `props.conf`. If you are using Splunk Cloud, you can define calculated fields using Splunk Web, by choosing **Settings > Fields > Calculated Fields**. When you run a search, Splunk software evaluates the statements and creates fields in a manner similar to that of search time field extraction. Setting up calculated fields means that you no longer need to define the eval statement in a search string. Instead, you can search on the resulting calculated field directly.

You can use calculated fields to move your commonly used eval statements out of your search string and into `props.conf`, where they will be processed behind the scenes at search time. With calculated fields, you can change the search from:

```
source-type="cisco_esa" mailfrom=* | eval accountname=split(mailfrom,"@"), from_user=mvindex(accountname,0), from_domain=mvindex(accountname,-1) | table mailfrom, from_user, from_domain
```

to this search:

```
source-type="cisco_esa" mailfrom=* | table mailfrom, from_user, from_domain
```

In this example, the three eval statements that were in the search—that defined the `accountname`, `from_user`, and `from_domain` fields—are now computed behind the scenes when the search is run for any event that contains the extracted `mailfrom` field. You can also search on those fields independently once they're set up as calculated fields in `props.conf`. You could search on `from_domain=email.com`, for example.

For more information about calculated fields, see About calculated fields in the *Knowledge Manager Manual*.

**Search event tokens**

If you are using the `eval` command in search event tokens, some of the evaluation functions might be unavailable or have a different behavior. See Custom logic for search tokens in *Dashboards and Visualizations* for information about the evaluation functions that you can use with search event tokens.

**Basic Examples**

1. **Create a new field that contains the result of a calculation**

Create a new field called `velocity` in each event. Calculate the velocity by dividing the values in the `distance` field by the values in the `time` field.

```
... | eval velocity=distance/time
```

2. **Use the if function to analyze field values**

Create a field called `error` in each event. Using the `if` function, set the value in the `error` field to `OK` if the `status` value is 200. Otherwise set the `error` field value to `Problem`.

```
... | eval error = if(status == 200, "OK", "Problem")
```

3. **Convert values to lowercase**

Create a new field in each event called `low-user`. Using the `lower` function, populate the field with the lowercase version of the values in the `username` field. Because the field name contains a dash (-), the name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

```
... | eval low-user = lower(username)
```
4. Use the value of one field as the name for a new field

In this example, use each value of the field \texttt{counter} to make a new field name. Assign to the new field the value of the \texttt{Value} field. See Field names under the Usage section.

\[ \text{index=perfmon sourcetype=Perfmon* counter=* Value=* | eval \{counter\} = \text{Value} } \]

5. Set sum of areas to be the sum of the areas of two circles

\[ \text{... | eval sum\_of\_areas = pi() * pow(radius\_a, 2) + pi() * pow(radius\_b, 2) } \]

6. Set status to some simple http error codes

\[ \text{... | eval error\_msg = case(error == 404, "Not found", error == 500, "Internal Server Error", error == 200, "OK") } \]

7. Concatenate values from two fields

Use the period ( . ) character to concatenate the values in \texttt{first\_name} field with the values in the \texttt{last\_name} field. Quotation marks are used to insert a space character between the two names. When concatenating, the values are read as strings, regardless of the actual value.

\[ \text{... | eval full\_name = first\_name." "last\_name } \]

8. Separate multiple eval operations with a comma

You can specify multiple eval operations by using a comma to separate the operations. In the following search the \texttt{full\_name} evaluation uses the period ( . ) character to concatenate the values in the \texttt{first\_name} field with the values in the \texttt{last\_name} field. The \texttt{low\_name} evaluation uses the \texttt{lower} function to convert the \texttt{full\_name} evaluation into lowercase.

\[ \text{... | eval full\_name = first\_name." "last\_name, low\_name = lower(full\_name) } \]

9. Convert a numeric field value to a string with commas and 2 decimals

If the original value of \texttt{x} is 1000000, this returns \texttt{x} as 1,000,000.

\[ \text{... | eval x=tostring(x,"commas") } \]

To include a currency symbol at the beginning of the string:

\[ \text{... | eval x="$".tostring(x,"commas") } \]

This returns \texttt{x} as $1,000,000.

Extended Examples

1. Coalesce a field from two different source types, create a transaction of events

This example shows how you might coalesce a field from two different source types and use that to create a transaction of events. \texttt{sourcetype=A} has a field called \texttt{number}, and \texttt{sourcetype=B} has the same information in a field called \texttt{subscriberNumber}.
The `eval` command is used to add a common field, called `phone`, to each of the events whether they are from `sourcetype=A` or `sourcetype=B`. The value of `phone` is defined, using the `coalesce()` function, as the values of `number` and `subscriberNumber`. The `coalesce()` function takes the value of the first non-NULL field (that means, it exists in the event).

Now, you're able to group events from either source type `A` or `B` if they share the same `phone` value.

2. Separate events into categories, count and display minimum and maximum values

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (`mag`), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (`place`), and so forth, for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance if you want follow along with this example.

Earthquakes occurring at a depth of less than 70 km are classified as shallow-focus earthquakes, while those with a focal-depth between 70 and 300 km are commonly termed mid-focus earthquakes. In subduction zones, deep-focus earthquakes may occur at much greater depths (ranging from 300 up to 700 kilometers).

To classify recent earthquakes based on their depth, you use the following search.

```
source=all_month.csv | eval Description=case(depth<=70, "Shallow", depth>70 AND depth<=300, "Mid", depth>300, "Deep") | stats count min(mag) max(mag) by Description
```

The `eval` command is used to create a field called `Description`, which takes the value of "Shallow", "Mid", or "Deep" based on the `Depth` of the earthquake. The `case()` function is used to specify which ranges of the depth fits each description. For example, if the depth is less than 70 km, the earthquake is characterized as a shallow-focus quake; and the resulting `Description` is `Shallow`.

The search also pipes the results of the `eval` command into the `stats` command to count the number of earthquakes and display the minimum and maximum magnitudes for each `Description`.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>min(Mag)</th>
<th>max(Mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallow</td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>-0.60</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Find IP addresses and categorize by network using `eval` functions `cidrmatch` and `if`

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range `Yesterday` when you run the search.

In this search, you're finding IP addresses and classifying the network they belong to.

```
sourcetype=access_* | eval network=if(cidrmatch("182.236.164.11/16", clientip), "local", "other")
```

This example uses the `cidrmatch()` function to compare the IP addresses in the `clientip` field to a subnet range. The search also uses the `if()` function, which says that if the value of `clientip` falls in the subnet range, then the `network`
field value is local. Otherwise, network=other.

The eval command does not do any special formatting to your results. The command creates a new field based on the eval expression you specify.

In the fields sidebar, click on the network field. In the popup, next to Selected click Yes and close the popup. Now you can see, inline with your search results, which IP addresses are part of your local network and which are not. Your events list looks something like this:

```
3:50W 6:22:00PM
```

Another option for formatting your results is to pipe the results of eval to the table command to display only the fields of interest to you.

**Note:** This example just illustrates how to use the cidrmatch function. If you want to classify your events and quickly search for those events, the better approach is to use event types. Read more about event types in the Knowledge manager manual.

4. Extract information from an event into a separate field, create a multivalue field

This example uses sample email data. You should be able to run this search on any email data by replacing the sourcetype=cisco:esa with the sourcetype value and the mailfrom field with email address field name in your data. For example, the email might be To, From, or Cc).

Use the email address field to extract the name and domain. The eval command in this search contains multiple expressions, separated by commas.

```
sourcetype="cisco:esa" mailfrom=* | eval accountname=split(mailfrom,""), from_user=mvindex(accountname,0), from_domain=mvindex(accountname,-1) | table mailfrom, from_user, from_domain
```

- The split() function is used to break the mailfrom field into a multivalue field called accountname. The first value of accountname is everything before the "@" symbol, and the second value is everything after.
- The mvindex() function is used to set from_user to the first value in accountname and to set from_domain to the second value in accountname.
- The results of the eval expressions are then piped into the table command.

You can see the the original mailfrom values and the new from_user and from_domain values in the results table. The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailfrom</th>
<th>from_user</th>
<th>from_domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:na.lui@sample.net">na.lui@sample.net</a></td>
<td>na.lui</td>
<td>sample.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:MAILER-DAEMON@hcp2mailsec.sample.net">MAILER-DAEMON@hcp2mailsec.sample.net</a></td>
<td>MAILER-DAEMON</td>
<td>hcp2mailsec.sample.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;<a href="mailto:MService@example.com">MService@example.com</a></td>
<td>M&amp;MService</td>
<td>example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:AlexMartin@oursample.de">AlexMartin@oursample.de</a></td>
<td>AlexMartin</td>
<td>oursample.de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Exit_Desk@sample.net">Exit_Desk@sample.net</a></td>
<td>Exit_Desk</td>
<td>sample.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:buttercup-forum+SEMAG8PUC4RETTUB@groups.com">buttercup-forum+SEMAG8PUC4RETTUB@groups.com</a></td>
<td>buttercup-forum+SEMAG8PUC4RETTUB</td>
<td>groups.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:eduardo.rodriguez@sample.net">eduardo.rodriguez@sample.net</a></td>
<td>eduardo.rodriguez</td>
<td>sample.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:VC00110489@techexamples.com">VC00110489@techexamples.com</a></td>
<td>VC00110489</td>
<td>techexamples.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This example was written to demonstrate how to use an `eval` function to identify the individual values of a multivalue fields. Because this particular set of email data did not have any multivalue fields, the example creates a multivalue field, `accountname`, from a single value field, `mailfrom`.

5. Categorize events using the `match` function

This example uses sample email data. You should be able to run this search on any email data by replacing the `sourcetype=cisco:esa` with the `sourcetype` value and the `mailfrom` field with email address field name in your data. For example, the email might be To, From, or Cc).

This example classifies where an email came from based on the email address domain. The .com, .net, and .org addresses are considered local, while anything else is considered abroad. There are many domain names. Of course, domains that are not .com, .net, or .org are not necessarily from abroad. This is just an example.

The `eval` command in this search contains multiple expressions, separated by commas.

```
sourcetype=cisco:esa* | eval accountname=split(mailfrom,"@"), from_domain=mvindex(accountname,-1), location=if(match(from_domain, "[\^\n\r\s]+.(com|net|org)"), "local", "abroad") | stats count BY location
```

The first half of this search is similar to previous example. The `split()` function is used to break up the email address in the `mailfrom` field. The `mvindex` function defines the `from_domain` as the portion of the `mailfrom` field after the @ symbol.

Then, the `if()` and `match()` functions are used.

- If the `from_domain` value ends with a .com, .net., or .org, the `location` field is assigned the value `local`.
- If `from_domain` does not match, location is assigned the value `abroad`.

The `eval` results are then piped into the `stats command to count the number of results for each location value.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>location</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abroad</td>
<td>3543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>14136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This example merely illustrates using the `match()` function. If you want to classify your events and quickly search for those events, the better approach is to use event types. Read more about event types in the Knowledge manager manual.
6. Convert the duration of transactions into more readable string formats

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

When you use the transaction command, as shown in the following search, it calculates the length of time for the transaction. A new field, called duration, is automatically added to the results. The duration is the time between the first and last events in the transaction.

```
sourcetype=access_* | transaction clientip maxspan=10m
```

In the Interesting fields list, click on the duration field to see the top 10 values for duration. The values are displayed in seconds. Click Yes to add the field to the Selected fields list.

You can use the eval command to reformat a numeric field into a more readable string format. The following search uses the tostring() function with the "duration" option to convert the values in the duration field into a string formatted as HH:MM:SS.

```
sourcetype=access_* | transaction clientip maxspan=10m | eval durationstr=tostring(duration,"duration")
```

The search defines a new field, durationstr, for the reformatted duration values. In the Interesting fields list, click on the durationstr field and select Yes to add the field to the Selected fields list. The values for the fields now appear in the set of fields below each transaction. The following image shows how your search results should look:

---

See also

Functions
- Evaluation functions

Commands
- where

---
Description

Returns the number of events in the specified indexes.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

```
| eventcount
   [index=<string>]...
   [summarize=<bool>]
   [report_size=<bool>]
   [list_vix=<bool>]
```

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

**index**

Syntax: `index=<string>`

Description: A name of the index report on, or a wildcard matching many indexes to report on. You can specify this argument multiple times, for example `index=* index=_*`.

Default: If no index is specified, the command returns information about the default index.

**list_vix**

Syntax: `list_vix=<bool>`

Description: Specify whether or not to list virtual indexes. If `list_vix=false`, the command does not list virtual indexes.

Default: true

**report_size**

Syntax: `report_size=<bool>`

Description: Specify whether or not to report the index size. If `report_size=true`, the command returns the index size in bytes.

Default: false

**summarize**

Syntax: `summarize=<bool>`

Description: Specifies whether or not to summarize events across all peers and indexes. If `summarize=false`, the command splits the event counts by index and search peer.

Default: true

Usage

The **eventcount** command is a report-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.
Specifying a time range has no effect on the results returned by the `eventcount` command. All of the events on the indexes you specify are counted.

**Specifying indexes**

You cannot specify indexes to exclude from the results. For example, `index!=foo` is not valid syntax.

You can specify the `index` argument multiple times. For example:

```
|eventcount summarize=false index=_audit index=main
```

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Display a count of the events in the default indexes from all of the search peers. A single count is returned.

```
| eventcount
```

**Example 2:**

Return the number of events in only the internal default indexes. Include the index size, in bytes, in the results.

```
| eventcount summarize=false index=_* report_size=true
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and should be similar to the results shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>count</th>
<th>index</th>
<th>server</th>
<th>size_bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52550</td>
<td>_audit</td>
<td>buttercup-mbpr15.sv.splunk.com</td>
<td>7217152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1423010</td>
<td>_internal</td>
<td>buttercup-mbpr15.sv.splunk.com</td>
<td>122138624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22626</td>
<td>_introspection</td>
<td>buttercup-mbpr15.sv.splunk.com</td>
<td>98619392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>_telemetry</td>
<td>buttercup-mbpr15.sv.splunk.com</td>
<td>135168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>_thefishbucket</td>
<td>buttercup-mbpr15.sv.splunk.com</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you specify `summarize=false`, the command returns three fields: `count`, `index`, and `server`. When you specify `report_size=true`, the command returns the `size_bytes` field. The values in the `size_bytes` field are not the same as the index size on disk.

**Example 3:**

Return the event count for each index and server pair. Only the external indexes are returned.

```
| eventcount summarize=false index=* 
```
To return the count all of the indexes including the internal indexes, you must specify the internal indexes separately from the external indexes:

```
| eventcount summarize=false index=* index=_*
```

See also

`metadata`, `fieldsummary`

**eventstats**

**Description**

Generates summary statistics from fields in your events and saves those statistics in a new field.

Only those events that have fields pertinent to the aggregation are used in generating the summary statistics. The generated summary statistics can be used for calculations in subsequent commands in your search. See Usage.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
eventstats
  [allnum=<bool>]
  <stats-agg-term> ...
  [by-<by-clause>]
```

**Required arguments**

`<stats-agg-term>`

**Syntax:** `<stats-func>(<evaled-field>|<wc-field>) [AS <wc-field>]`

**Description:** A statistical aggregation function. See Stats function options. The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names.

**Optional arguments**

`allnum`

**Syntax:** `allnum=<bool>`

**Description:** If set to true, computes numerical statistics on each field, if and only if, all of the values of that field are numerical. If you have a BY clause, the allnum argument applies to each group independently.
<by-clause>

Syntax: BY <field-list>
Description: The name of one or more fields to group by.

Stats function options

stats-func

Syntax: The syntax depends on the function that you use. Refer to the table below.
Description: Statistical and charting functions that you can use with the eventstats command. Each time you invoke the eventstats command, you can use one or more functions. However, you can only use one BY clause. See Usage.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td>avg()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>count()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>distinct_count()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estdc_error()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exactperc&lt;int&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>median()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>perc&lt;int&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdev()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stdevp()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sum()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sumsq()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>upperperc&lt;int&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event order functions</td>
<td>earliest()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivalue stats and chart functions</td>
<td>list(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>values(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage

In the limits.conf file, the max_mem_usage_mb setting in the [default] stanza is used to limit how much memory the stats and eventstats commands use to keep track of information. If the eventstats command reaches this limit, the command stops adding the requested fields to the search results. You can increase the limit, contingent on the available system memory.

Additionally, the maxresultrows setting in the [searchresults] stanza specifies the maximum number of results to return. The default value is 50,000. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the local directory.

See How to edit a configuration file.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change either of these settings, file a Support ticket.
**Differences between eventstats and stats**

The `eventstats` command is similar to the `stats` command. You can use both commands to generate aggregations like average, sum, and maximum.

The differences between these commands are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stats command</th>
<th>eventstats command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Events are transformed into a table of aggregated search results</td>
<td>Aggregations are placed into a new field that is added to each of the events in your output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can only use the fields in your aggregated results in subsequent commands in the search</td>
<td>You can use the fields in your events in subsequent commands in your search, because the events have not been transformed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How eventstats generates aggregations**

The `eventstats` command looks for events that contain the field that you want to use to generate the aggregation. The command creates a new field in every event and places the aggregation in that field. The aggregation is added to every event, even events that were not used to generate the aggregation.

For example, you have 5 events and 3 of the events have the field you want to aggregate on. the `eventstats` command generates the aggregation based on the data in the 3 events. A new field is added to every event and the aggregation is added to that field in every event.

**Statistical functions that are not applied to specific fields**

With the exception of the `count` function, when you pair the `eventstats` command with functions that are not applied to specific fields or `eval` expressions that resolve into fields, the search head processes it as if it were applied to a wildcard for all fields. In other words, when you have `| eventstats avg` in a search, it returns results for `| eventstats avg(*)`.

This "implicit wildcard" syntax is officially deprecated, however. Make the wildcard explicit. Write `| eventstats <function>(*)` when you want a function to apply to all possible fields.

**Functions and memory usage**

Some functions are inherently more expensive, from a memory standpoint, than other functions. For example, the `distinct_count` function requires far more memory than the `count` function. The `values` and `list` functions also can consume a lot of memory.

If you are using the `distinct_count` function without a split-by field or with a low-cardinality split-by by field, consider replacing the `distinct_count` function with the the `estdc` function (estimated distinct count). The `estdc` function might result in significantly lower memory usage and run times.

**Event order functions**

Using the `first` and `last` functions when searching based on time does not produce accurate results.

- To locate the first value based on time order, use the `earliest` function, instead of the `first` function.
- To locate the last value based on time order, use the `latest` function, instead of the `last` function.

For example, consider the following search.
When you use the `stats` and `eventstats` commands for ordering events based on time, use the `earliest` and `latest` functions.

The following search is the same as the previous search except the `first` and `last` functions are replaced with the `earliest` and `latest` functions.

```
index=test sourcetype=testDb | eventstats latest(LastPass) as LastPass, earliest(_time) as mostRecentTestTime BY testCaseId | where startTime==LastPass OR _time==mostRecentTestTime | stats latest(startTime) AS startTime, latest(status) AS status, latest(histID) AS currentHistId, earliest(histID) AS lastPassHistId BY testCaseId
```

**Basic examples**

1. **Calculate the overall average duration**

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

   **Calculate the overall average duration of a set of transactions, and place the calculation in a new field called `avgdur`.**

   ```
   host=www1 | transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s | eventstats avg(duration) AS avgdur
   ```

   Because no BY clause is specified, a single aggregation is generated and added to every event in a new field called `avgdur`.

   When you look at the list of Interesting Fields, you will see that `avgdur` has only one value.
2. Calculate the average duration grouped by a specific field

This example is the same as the previous example except that an average is calculated for each distinct value of the `date_minute` field. The new field `avgdur` is added to each event with the average value based on its particular value of `date_minute`.

```
host=www1 | transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s | eventstats avg(duration) As avgdur BY date_minute
```

When you look at the list of Interesting Fields, you will see that `avgdur` has 79 values, based on the timestamp, duration, and `date_minute` values.

3. Search for spikes in the volume of errors

This searches for spikes in error volume. You can use this search to trigger an alert if the count of errors is higher than average, for example.

```
eventtype="error" | eventstats avg(bytes) AS avg | where bytes>avg
```

Extended example

The following example provides you with a better understanding of how the `eventstats` command works. This example is actually a progressive set of small examples, where one example builds on or extends the previous example.

It's much easier to see what the `eventstats` command does by showing you examples, using a set of simple events.

These examples use the `makeresults` command to create a set of events. The `streamstats` and `eval` commands are used to create additional fields in the events.
Creating a set of events

Let's start by creating a set of four events. One of the events contains a null value in the age field.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") |
```

- The `streamstats` command is used to create the count field. The `streamstats` command calculates a cumulative count for each event, at the time the event is processed.
- The `eval` command is used to create two new fields, age and city. The `eval` command uses the value in the count field.
- The `case` function takes pairs of arguments, such as `count=1, 25`. The first argument is a Boolean expression. When that expression is TRUE, the corresponding second argument is returned.

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using eventstats with a BY clause

The BY clause in the `eventstats` command is optional, but is used frequently with this command. The BY clause groups the generated statistics by the values in a field. You can use any of the statistical functions with the `eventstats` command to generate the statistics. See the Statistical and charting functions.

In this example, the `eventstats` command generates the average age for each city. The generated averages are placed into a new field called `avg(age)`.

The following search is the same as the previous search, with the `eventstats` command added at the end:

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") | eventstats avg(age) BY city |
```

- For San Francisco, the average age is $28 = (25 + 31) / 2$.
- For Seattle, there is only one event with a value. The average is $39 = 39 / 1$. The `eventstats` command places that average in every event for Seattle, including events that did not contain a value for age.

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>avg(age)</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_time</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>avg(age)</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Renaming the new field**

By default, the name of the new field that is generated is the name of the statistical calculation. In these examples, that name is `avg(age)`. You can rename the new field using the AS keyword.

In the following search, the `eventstats` command has been adjusted to rename the new field to `average age by city`.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") | eventstats avg(age) AS "average age by city" BY city
```

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>average age by city</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Events with text values**

The previous examples show how an event is processed that does not contain a value in the `age` field. Let's see how events are processed that contain an alphabetic character value in the field that you want to use to generate statistics.

The following search includes the word `test` as a value in the `age` field.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, "test") | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle")
```

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>test</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let's add the `eventstats` command to the search.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, "test") | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") | eventstats avg(age) BY city
```

256
The alphabetic values are treated like null values. The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>avg(age)</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>test</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using the allnum argument**

But suppose you don’t want statistics generated when there are alphabetic characters in the field or the field is empty?

The `allnum` argument controls how the `eventstats` command processes field values. The default setting for the `allnum` argument is `FALSE`. Which means that the field used to generate the statistics does not need to contain all numeric values. Fields with empty values or alphabetic character values are ignored. You’ve seen this in the earlier examples.

You can force the `eventstats` command to generate statistics only when the fields contain all numeric values. To accomplish this, you can set the `allnum` argument to `TRUE`.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, "test") | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") | eventstats allnum=true avg(age) BY city
```

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>avg(age)</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>test</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the `age` field contains values for Seattle that are not all numbers, the entire set of values for Seattle are ignored. No average is calculated.

The `allnum=true` argument applies to empty values as well as alphabetic character values.

**See also**

Commands

- `stats`
- `streamstats`

Blogs

- Search commands > stats, eventstats and streamstats
extract

Description

Extracts field-value pairs from the search results. The `extract` command works only on the `_raw` field. If you want to extract from another field, you must perform some field renaming before you run the `extract` command.

Syntax

```
extract [extract-options>... ] [extractor-name>...]  
```

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

```
<extract-options>
```

**Syntax:**

```
clean_keys=<bool> | kvdelim=<string> | limit=<int> | maxchars=<int> | mv_add=<bool> | paretdelim=<string> | reload=<bool> | segment=<bool>
```

**Description:** Options for defining the extraction. See the **Extract options** section in this topic.

```
<extractor-name>
```

**Syntax:**

```
<string>
```

**Description:** A stanza in the `transforms.conf` file. This is used when the `props.conf` file does not explicitly cause an extraction for this source, sourcetype, or host.

Extract options

```
clean_keys
```

**Syntax:**

```
clean_keys=<bool>
```

**Description:** Specifies whether to clean keys. Overrides CLEAN_KEYS in the `transforms.conf` file.

**Default:** The value specified in the CLEAN_KEYS in the `transforms.conf` file.

```
kvdelim
```

**Syntax:**

```
kvdelim=<string>
```

**Description:** A list of character delimiters that separate the key from the value.

```
limit
```

**Syntax:**

```
limit=<int>
```

**Description:** Specifies how many automatic key-value pairs to extract.

**Default:** 50

```
maxchars
```

**Syntax:**

```
maxchars=<int>
```

**Description:** Specifies how many characters to look into the event.

**Default:** 10240

```
mv_add
```

**Syntax:**

```
mv_add=<bool>
```

258
Description: Specifies whether to create multivalued fields. Overrides the value for the MV_ADD parameter in the transforms.conf file.
Default: false

pairdelim
Syntax: pairdelim=<string>
Description: A list of character delimiters that separate the key-value pairs from each other.

reload
Syntax: reload=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether to force reloading of the props.conf and transforms.conf files.
Default: false

segment
Syntax: segment=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether to note the locations of the key-value pairs with the results.
Default: false

Usage
The extract command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Alias
The alias for the extract command is kv.

Examples
1. Specify the delimiters to use for the field and value extractions
Extract field-value pairs that are delimited by the pipe or semicolon characters ( |; ). Extract values of the fields that are delimited by the equal or colon characters ( =: ). The delimiters are individual characters. In this example the "=" or ":" character is used to delimit the key value. Similarly, a "|" or ";" is used to delimit the field-value pair itself.

... | extract pairdelim="|;", kvdelim="=:"

2. Extract field-value pairs and reload the field extraction settings
Extract field-value pairs and reload field extraction settings from disk.

... | extract reload=true

3. Rename a field to _raw to extract from that field
Rename the _raw field to a temporary name. Rename the field you want to extract from, to _raw. In this example the field name is uri_query.

... | rename _raw AS temp uri_query AS _raw | extract pairdelim="?&" kvdelim="=" | rename _raw AS uri_query temp AS _raw
4. Extract field-value pairs from a stanza in the transforms.conf file

Extract field-value pairs that are defined in the stanza 'access-extractions' in the transforms.conf file.

... | extract access-extractions

See also
kvform, multikv, rex, spath, xmlkv, xpath

fieldformat

Description

With the fieldformat command you can use an <eval-expression> to change the format of a field value when the results render. This command changes the appearance of the results without changing the underlying value of the field.

Because commands that come later in the search pipeline cannot modify the formatted results, use the fieldformat command as late in the search pipeline as possible.

The fieldformat command does not apply to commands that export data, such as the outputcsv and outputlookup commands. The export retains the original data format and not the rendered format. If you want the format to apply to exported data, use the eval command instead of the fieldformat command.

Syntax

fieldformat <field>=<eval-expression>

Required arguments

<field>
  Description: The name of a new or existing field, non-wildcarded, for the output of the eval expression.

<eval-expression>
  Syntax: <string>
  Description: A combination of values, variables, operators, and functions that represent the value of your destination field. You can specify only one <eval-expression> with the fieldformat command. To specify multiple formats you must use multiple fieldformat commands. See Examples.

For more information, see the eval command.
For information about supported functions, see Usage.

Usage

The fieldformat command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Time format variables are frequently used with the fieldformat command. See Date and time format variables.
**Functions**

You can use a wide range of functions with the `fieldformat` command. For general information about using functions, see [Evaluation functions](#).

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to learn more about each function, and to see examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparison and Conditional functions</strong></td>
<td>case(X,&quot;Y&quot;,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cidrmatch(&quot;X&quot;,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coalesce(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if(X,Y,Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in(VALUE-LIST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>like(TEXT, PATTERN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>match(SUBJECT, &quot;REGEX&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nullif(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>searchmatch(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>true()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>validate(X,Y,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conversion functions</strong></td>
<td>printf(&quot;format&quot;,arguments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tonumber(NUMSTR,BASE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tostring(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cryptographic functions</strong></td>
<td>md5(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha1(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha256(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha512(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and Time functions</strong></td>
<td>now()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strftime(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strptime(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informational functions</strong></td>
<td>isbool(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isnull(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isint(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isnulnull(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isnum(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isstr(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typeof(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mathematical functions</strong></td>
<td>abs(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ceiling(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exp(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>floor(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ln(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>log(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pi()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pow(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>round(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sigfig(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sqrt(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multivalue eval functions</strong></td>
<td>commands(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvappend(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvcount (MVFIELD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvdedup(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvfilter(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvfind(MVFIELD,&quot;REGEX&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvinindex(MVFIELD,STARTINDEX,ENDINDEX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvjoin(MVFIELD,STR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvrange(X,Y,Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical eval functions</strong></td>
<td>max(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text functions</strong></td>
<td>len(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ltrim(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ltrim(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r输卵(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spath(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>split(X,&quot;y&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>substr(X,Y,Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions</strong></td>
<td>acos(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acosh(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asin(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atan2(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atan2h(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cosh(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sinh(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tanh(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basic examples

1. **Format numeric values to display commas**

   This example uses the `metadata` command to return results for the sourcetypes in the **main** index.

   ```
   | metadata type=sourcetypes | table sourcetype totalCount
   The `metadata` command returns many fields. The `table` command is used to return only the sourcetype and totalCount fields.
   
   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>totalCount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>39532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cisco:esa</td>
<td>112421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csv</td>
<td>9510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>40088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor_sales</td>
<td>30244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   Use the `fieldformat` command to reformat the appearance of the field values. The values in the `totalCount` field are formatted to display the values with commas.

   ```
   | metadata type=sourcetypes | table sourcetype totalCount | fieldformat totalCount=toString(totalCount, "commas")
   The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>totalCount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>39,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cisco:esa</td>
<td>112,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csv</td>
<td>9,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>40,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor_sales</td>
<td>30,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
2. **Display UNIX time in a readable format**

   Assume that the `start_time` field contains UNIX time. Format the `start_time` field to display only the hours, minutes, and seconds that correspond to the UNIX time.

   ```
   ... | fieldformat start_time = strftime(start_time, "%H:%M:%S")
   ```
3. Add currency symbols to numerical values

To format numerical values in a field with a currency symbol, you must specify the symbol as a literal and enclose it in quotation marks. Use a period character as a binary concatenation operator, followed by the `tostring` function, which enables you to display commas in the currency values.

```plaintext
...| fieldformat totalSales="$".tostring(totalSales,"commas")
```

Extended example

1. Formatting multiple fields

This example shows how to change the appearance of search results to display commas in numerical values and dates into readable formats.

First, use the `metadata` command to return results for the sourcetypes in the `main` index.

```
|metadata type=sourcetypes | table sourcetype totalCount |fieldformat totalCount=tostring(totalCount, "commas")
```

| metadata type=sourcetypes | rename totalCount as Count firstTime as "First Event" lastTime as "Last Event" recentTime as "Last Update" | table sourcetype Count "First Event" "Last Event" "Last Update"

- The `metadata` command returns the fields `firstTime`, `lastTime`, `recentTime`, `totalCount`, and `type`.
- In addition, because the search specifies `types=sourcetypes`, a field called `sourcetype` is also returned.
- The `totalCount`, `firstTime`, `lastTime`, and `recentTime` fields are renamed to `Count`, `First Event`, `Last Event`, and `Last Update`.
- The `First Event`, `Last Event`, and `Last Update` fields display the values in UNIX time.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>First Event</th>
<th>Last Event</th>
<th>Last Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>39532</td>
<td>1520904136</td>
<td>1524014536</td>
<td>1524067875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cisco:esa</td>
<td>112421</td>
<td>1521501480</td>
<td>1521515900</td>
<td>1523471156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csv</td>
<td>9510</td>
<td>1520307602</td>
<td>1523296313</td>
<td>1523392090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>40088</td>
<td>1520838901</td>
<td>1523949306</td>
<td>1524067876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor_sales</td>
<td>30244</td>
<td>1520904187</td>
<td>1524014642</td>
<td>1524067875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `fieldformat` command to reformat the appearance of the output of these fields. The `Count` field is formatted to display the values with commas. The `First Event`, `Last Event`, and `Last Update` fields are formatted to display the values in readable timestamps.

```
| metadata type=sourcetypes | rename totalCount as Count firstTime as "First Event" lastTime as "Last Event" recentTime as "Last Update" | table sourcetype Count "First Event" "Last Event" "Last Update" | fieldformat Count=tostring(Count, "commas") | fieldformat "First Event"=strftime('First Event', "%c") | fieldformat "Last Event"=strftime('Last Event', "%c") | fieldformat "Last Update"=strftime('Last Update', "%c")
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>start date</th>
<th>end date</th>
<th>last updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>40,088</td>
<td>Mon Mar 12 00:15:01 2018</td>
<td>Tue Apr 17 00:15:06 2018</td>
<td>Wed Apr 18 09:11:16 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor_sales</td>
<td>30,244</td>
<td>Mon Mar 12 18:23:07 2018</td>
<td>Tue Apr 17 18:24:02 2018</td>
<td>Wed Apr 18 09:11:15 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also
eval, where

Date and time format variables

fields

Description

Keeps or removes fields from search results based on the field list criteria.

By default, the internal fields _raw and _time are included in output in Splunk Web. Additional internal fields are included in the output with the outputcsv command. See Usage.

Syntax

fields [+-] <wc-field-list>

Required arguments

<wc-field-list>

Syntax: <string>, <string>, ...

Description: Comma-delimited list of fields to keep or remove. You can use wild card characters in the field names.

Optional arguments

+ | -

Syntax: + | -

Description: If the plus (+) symbol is specified, only the fields in the wc-field-list are kept in the results. If the negative (-) symbol is specified, the fields in the wc-field-list are removed from the results.

Default: +

Usage

The fields command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.
**Internal fields and Splunk Web**

The leading underscore is reserved for names of internal fields such as `_raw` and `_time`. By default, the internal fields `_raw` and `_time` are included in the search results in Splunk Web. The `fields` command does not remove these internal fields unless you explicitly specify that the fields should not appear in the output in Splunk Web.

For example, to remove all internal fields, you specify:

```
... | fields - _*
```

To exclude a specific field, such as `_raw`, you specify:

```
... | fields - _raw
```

Be cautious removing the `_time` field. Statistical commands, such as `timechart` and `chart`, cannot display date or time information without the `_time` field.

**Displaying internal fields in Splunk Web**

Other than the `_raw` and `_time` fields, internal fields do not display in Splunk Web, even if you explicitly specify the fields in the search. For example, the following search does not show the `_bkt` field in the results.

```
index=_internal | head 5 | fields + _bkt | table _bkt
```

To display an internal field in the results, the field must be copied or renamed to a field name that does not include the leading underscore character. For example:

```
index=_internal | head 5 | fields + _bkt | eval bkt=_bkt | table bkt
```

**Internal fields and the `outputcsv` command**

When the `outputcsv` command is used in the search, there are additional internal fields that are automatically added to the CSV file. The most common internal fields that are added are:

- `_raw`
- `_time`
- `_indextime`

To exclude internal fields from the output, specify each field that you want to exclude. For example:

```
... | fields - _raw _indextime _sourcetype _serial | outputcsv MyTestCsvFile
```

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Remove the `host` and `ip` fields from the results

```
... | fields - host, ip
```
Example 2:
Keep only the host and ip fields. Remove all of the internal fields. The internal fields begin with an underscore character, for example _time.

... | fields host, ip | fields - _*

Example 3:
Remove unwanted internal fields from the output CSV file. The fields to exclude are _raw_indextime, _sourcetype, _subsecond, and _serial.

index=_internal sourcetype="splunkd" | head 5 | fields = _raw _indextime _sourcetype _subsecond _serial | outputcsv MyTestCsvfile

Example 4:
Keep only the fields source, sourcetype, host, and all fields beginning with error.

... | fields source, sourcetype, host, error*

See also
rename, table

fieldsummary

Description
The fieldsummary command calculates summary statistics for all fields or a subset of the fields in your events. The summary information is displayed as a results table.

Syntax
fieldsummary [maxvals=<unsigned_int>] [<wc-field-list>]

Optional arguments
maxvals

Syntax: maxvals=<unsigned_int>
Description: Specifies the maximum distinct values to return for each field. Cannot be negative. Set maxvals = 0 to return all available distinct values for each field.
Default: 100

wc-field-list

Description: A field or list of fields. You can specify multiple, similar field names using the asterisk ( * ) wildcard.
Usage

The `fieldsummary` command displays the summary information in a results table. The following information appears in the results table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary field name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>The field name in the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>The number of events/results with that field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinct_count</td>
<td>The number of unique values in the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_exact</td>
<td>Whether or not the field is exact. This is related to the distinct count of the field values. If the number of values of the field exceeds <code>maxvals</code>, then <code>fieldsummary</code> will stop retaining all the values and compute an approximate distinct count instead of an exact one. 1 means it is exact, 0 means it is not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>If the field is numeric, the maximum of its value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>If the field is numeric, the mean of its values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>If the field is numeric, the minimum of its values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeric_count</td>
<td>The count of numeric values in the field. This would not include NULL values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stdev</td>
<td>If the field is numeric, the standard deviation of its values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>values</td>
<td>The distinct values of the field and count of each value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

1. Return summaries for all fields

This example returns summaries for all fields in the `_internal` index from the last 15 minutes.

```
index=*_internal earliest=-15m latest=now | fieldsummary
```

In this example, the results in the `max`, `min`, and `stdev` fields are formatted to display up to 4 decimal points.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>distinct_count</th>
<th>is_exact</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>numeric_count</th>
<th>stdev</th>
<th>values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>average_kbps</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2904</td>
<td>0.1382</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandoned_channels</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual_only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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2. Return summaries for specific fields

This example returns summaries for fields in the _internal index with names that contain "size" and "count". The search returns only the top 10 values for each field from the last 15 minutes.

```
index=_internal earliest=-15m latest=now | fieldsummary maxvals=10 *size* *count*
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>distinct_count</th>
<th>is_unique</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>numeric_count</th>
<th>stddev</th>
<th>values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0000000</td>
<td>353.0405</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>470.1607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_queue_size</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_size</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99.40000</td>
<td>5.2185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>22.1265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_size,bb</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

analyzefields, anomalies, anomalousvalue, stats

filldown

Description

Replaces null values with the last non-null value for a field or set of fields. If no list of fields is given, the filldown command will be applied to all fields. If there are not any previous values for a field, it is left blank (NULL).

Syntax

```
filldown <wc-field-list>
```

Required arguments

```
<wc-field-list>
```

Syntax: <string>, <string>,...
Description: Comma-delimited list of fields to apply the filldown command to. You can use wild card characters to specify fields with similar names.

Examples

Example 1:

Filldown null values values for all fields.
Example 2:
Filldown null values for the count field only.

... | filldown count

Example 3:
Filldown null values for the count field and any field that starts with 'score'.

... | filldown count score*

See also
fillnull

fillnull

Description
Replaces null values with a specified value. Null values are field values that are missing in a particular result but present in another result. Use fillnull to replace null field values with a string. If you do not specify a field list, fillnull replaces all null values with 0 (the default) or a user-supplied string.

Syntax
fillnull [value=string] [<field-list>]

Optional arguments
field-list
Syntax: <field>...
Description: One or more fields, delimited with a space. If not specified, fillnull is applied to all fields.

value
Datatype: value=string
Description: Specify a string value to replace null values.
Default: 0

Usage
The fillnull command is a distributable streaming command when a field-list is specified. When no field-list is specified, the fillnull command fits into the dataset processing type. See Command types.

Examples
**Example 1:**
For the current search results, fill all empty fields with NULL.

```
... | fillnull value=NULL
```

**Example 2:**
For the current search results, fill all empty field values of "foo" and "bar" with NULL.

```
... | fillnull value=NULL foo bar
```

**Example 3:**
For the current search results, fill all empty fields with zero.

```
... | fillnull
```

**Example 4:**
Build a time series chart of web events by host and fill all empty fields with NULL.

```
sourcetype="web" | timechart count by host | fillnull value=NULL
```

**See also**
filldown  
streamstats

**findtypes**

**Description**
Generates suggested event types by taking the results of a search and producing a list of potential event types. At most, 5000 events are analyzed for discovering event types.

**Syntax**
findtypes max=<int> [notcovered] [useraw]

**Required arguments**
max

- **Datatype:** <int>  
- **Description:** The maximum number of events to return.  
- **Default:** 10
Optional arguments

notcovered

Description: If this keyword is used, the findtypes command returns only event types that are not already covered.

useraw

Description: If this keyword is used, the findtypes command uses phrases in the _raw text of events to generate event types.

Examples

Example 1:

Discover 10 common event types.

... | findtypes

Example 2:

Discover 50 common event types and add support for looking at text phrases.

... | findtypes max=50 useraw

See also

typer

folderize

Description

Creates a higher-level grouping, such as replacing filenames with directories. Replaces the attr attribute value with a more generic value, which is the result of grouping the attr value with other values from other results, where grouping occurs by tokenizing the attr value on the sep separator value.

For example, the folderize command can group search results, such as those used on the Splunk Web home page, to list hierarchical buckets (e.g. directories or categories). Rather than listing 200 sources, the folderize command breaks the source strings by a separator (e.g. /) and determines if looking only at directories results in the number of results requested.

Syntax

folderize attr=<string> [sep=<string>] [size=<string>] [minfolders=<int>] [maxfolders=<int>]

Arguments

attr

Syntax: attr=<string>
Description: Replaces the attr attribute value with a more generic value, which is the result of grouping it with other values from other results, where grouping occurs by tokenizing the attribute (attr) value on the separator (sep) value.

sep
Syntax: sep=<string>
Description: Specify a separator character used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunction with a split-by field.
Default: ::

size
Syntax: size=<string>
Description: Supply a name to be used for the size of the folder.
Default: totalCount

minfolders
Syntax: minfolders=<int>
Description: Set the minimum number of folders to group.
Default: 2

maxfolders
Syntax: maxfolders=<int>
Description: Set the maximum number of folders to group.
Default: 20

Examples

1. Group results into folders based on URI

Consider this search.

index=_internal | stats count(uri) by uri

The following image shows the results of the search run using the All Time time range. Many of the results start with /en-US/account. Because some of the URIs are very long, the image does not show the second column on the far right. That column is the count(uri) column created by the stats command.
Using the `folderize` command, you can summarize the URI values into more manageable groupings.

```
index=_internal | stats count(uri) by uri | folderize size=count(uri) attr=uri sep="/"
```

The following image shows the URIs grouped in the result set.
In this example, the count(uri) column is the count of the unique URIs that were returned from the stats command. The memberCount column shows the count of the URIs in each group. For example, the /en-US/ URI was found 22 times in the events, as shown in the count(uri) column. When the folderize command arranges the URI into groups, there is only 1 member in the /en-US/ group. Whereas the URIs that start with /services/ occurred 10088 times in the events, but there are only 1648 unique members in the /services/* group.

foreach

Description

Runs a templated streaming subsearch for each field in a wildcarded field list.

Syntax

foreach <wc-field>... [fieldstr=<string>] [matchstr=<string>] [matchseg1=<string>] [matchseg2=<string>] [matchseg3=<string>] <subsearch>

Required arguments

wc-field

Syntax: <field> ...
Description: A list of field names. You can use wild card characters in the field names.

subsearch

Syntax: [ subsearch ]
Description: A subsearch that includes a template for replacing the values of the wildcarded fields.

Optional arguments

fieldstr

Syntax: fieldstr=<string>
Description: Replaces the <<FIELD>> token with the whole field name.

matchstr

Syntax: matchstr=<string>
Description: Replaces <<MATCHSTR>> with part of the field name that matches wildcard(s) in the specifier.

matchseg1

Syntax: matchseg1=<string>
Description: Replaces <<MATCHSEG1>> with part of the field name that matches the first wildcard.

matchseg2

Syntax: matchseg2=<string>
Description: Replaces <<MATCHSEG2>> with part of the field name that matches the second wildcard.

matchseg3

Syntax: matchseg3=<string>
Description: Replaces <<MATCHSEG3>> with part of the field name that matches the third wildcard.
**Usage**

If the field names contain characters other than alphanumeric characters, such as dashes, underscores, or periods, you need to enclose the `<<FIELD>>` token in single quotation marks in the `eval` command portion of the search.

For example, the following search adds the values from all of the fields that start with similar names.

```plaintext
... | eval total=0 | eval test_1=1 | eval test_2=2 | eval test_3=3 | foreach test* [eval total=total + '<<FIELD>>']
```

The `<<FIELD>>` token in the `foreach` subsearch is just a string replacement of the field names `test*`. The `eval` expression does not recognize field names with non-alphanumeric characters unless the field names are surrounded by single quotation marks. For the `eval` expression to work, the `<<FIELD>>` token needs to be surrounded by single quotation marks.

**Examples**

1. **Add the values from all of the fields that start with similar names**

   The following search adds the values from all of the fields that start with similar names. You can run this search on your own Splunk instance.

   ```plaintext
   |makeresults 1| eval total=0 | eval test1=1 | eval test2=2 | eval test3=3 | foreach test* [eval total=total + '<<FIELD>>']
   ```

   - This search creates 1 result using the `makeresults` command.
   - The search then uses the `eval` command to create the fields `total`, `test1`, `test2`, and `test3` with corresponding values.
   - The `foreach` command is used to perform the subsearch for every field that starts with "test". Each time the subsearch is run, the previous total is added to the value of the test field to calculate the new total. The final total after all of the "test" fields are processed is 6.

   The following table shows how the subsearch iterates over each "test" field. The table shows the beginning value of the "total" field each time the subsearch is run and the calculated total based on the value for the "test" field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsearch iteration</th>
<th>Test field</th>
<th>Total field start value</th>
<th>Test field value</th>
<th>Calculation of &quot;total&quot; field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>test1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0+1=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>test2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1+2=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>test3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3+3=6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Monitor license usage**

   Use the `foreach` command to monitor license usage.

   First run the following search on the license master to return the daily license usage per sourcetype in bytes:

   ```plaintext
   index=_internal source=license_usage.log type=!"*Summary" earliest=-30d | timechart span=1d sum(b) AS daily_bytes by st
   ```

   Use the `foreach` command to calculate the daily license usage in **gigabytes** for each field:
3. Use the \(<\text{MATCHSTR}>\)

Add each field that matches \(\text{foo}\) to the corresponding \(\text{bar}\) and write the result to a \(\text{new}\) field. For example, \(\text{new}_X = \text{fooX} + \text{barX}\).

\[\ldots | \text{foreach } \text{foo} \begin{cases} \text{eval } \text{new}_X = \text{\text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\) + bar\text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\)}} \end{cases} \]

4. Equivalent to \(\ldots | \text{eval } \text{foo}=\text{\text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\)} | \text{eval } \text{bar}=\text{\text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\)}} \text{baz}=\text{\text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\)}} \]

\[\ldots | \text{foreach } \text{foo} \text{bar} \text{baz} \begin{cases} \text{eval } \text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\) = \text{\(<\text{FIELD}>\)}} \end{cases} \]

5. For the field, \(\text{fooXbarY}\), this is equivalent to: \(\ldots | \text{eval } \text{fooXbarY} = \text{\text{y}} \]

\[\ldots | \text{foreach } \text{foo\text{bar} fieldstr="\text{\#field\# matchseg2="\#matchseg2\#" \begin{cases} \text{eval } \text{\#field\# = \#matchseg2\#}\end{cases}} \]

See also

\text{eval, map}

\text{format}

\text{Description}

This command is used implicitly by subsearches. This command takes the results of a \text{subsearch}, formats the results into a single result and places that result into a new field called \text{search}.

\text{Syntax}

\text{format [mvsep="\text{<mv separator>}"] [maxresults=\text{<int>}] ["\text{<row prefix>}" \"\text{<column prefix>}" \"\text{<column separator>}" \"\text{<column end>}" \"\text{<row separator>}" \"\text{<row end>}"]}

If you want to specify a row or column options, you must specify all of the row and column options.

\text{Optional arguments}

\text{mvsep}

\text{Syntax: mvsep="<string>"}
\text{Description: The separator to use for multivalue fields.}
\text{Default: OR}

\text{maxresults}
Syntax: maxresults=<int>
Description: The maximum results to return.
Default: 0, which means no limitation on the number of results returned.

<row prefix>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the row prefix.
Default: The open parenthesis character "(

<column prefix>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the column prefix.
Default: The open parenthesis character "(

<column separator>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the column separator.
Default: AND

<column end>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the column end.
Default: The close parenthesis character ")"

<row separator>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the row separator.
Default: OR

<row end>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: The value to use for the column end.
Default: The close parenthesis character ")"

Usage

By default, when you do not specify any of the optional row and column arguments, the output of the `format` command defaults to: "(" "(" "AND" "") "OR" "") ".

The only reason to specify the row and column arguments is to export the query to another system that requires different formatting.

Examples

1. Example with no optional parameters

Suppose that you have results that look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>source</th>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>syslog.log</td>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>my_laptop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following search returns the top 2 results, and creates a search based on the host, source, and sourcetype fields. The default format settings are used.

```
... | head 2 | fields source, sourcetype, host | format
```

This search returns the syntax for a search that is based on the field values in the top 2 results. The syntax is placed into a new field called `search`.

```
source sourcetype host search
bob-syslog.log syslog bobs_laptop 
launa-syslog.log syslog lauras_laptop

( ( host="mylaptop" AND source="syslog.log" AND sourcetype="syslog" ) OR ( host="bobslaptop" AND source="bob-syslog.log" AND sourcetype="syslog" ) )
```

2. Example using the optional parameters

You want to produce output that is formatted to use on an external system.

```
... | format "[ "[ "&" " ]=" ";" ]"
```

Using the data in Example 1, the result is:

```
source sourcetype host search

[ [ host="mylaptop" && source="syslog.log" && sourcetype="syslog" ] || [ host="bobslaptop" && source="bob-syslog.log" && sourcetype="syslog" ] ]
```

3. Multivalue separator example

The following search uses the `eval` command to create a field called “foo” that contains one value “eventtype,log_level”. The `makemv` command is used to make the foo field a multivalue field and specifies the comma as the delimiter between the values. The search then outputs only the foo field and formats that field.

```
index=_internal |head 1 |eval foo="eventtype,log_level" | makemv delim=""," foo | fields foo | format mvsep="mvseparator" "{ "[ "&" " ]=" "AND" " ]=" "AND" " ]"
```

This results in the following output:

```
foo search
 [ ( foo="eventtype" mvseparator foo="log_level" ) ]
```

See also

**search**
from

Description

The `from` command retrieves data from a dataset, such as a data model dataset, a CSV lookup, a KV Store lookup, a saved search, or a table dataset.

Design a search that uses the `from` command to reference a dataset. Optionally add additional SPL such as lookups, eval expressions, and transforming commands to the search. Save the result as a report, alert, or dashboard panel. If you use Splunk Cloud, or use Splunk Enterprise and have installed the Splunk Datasets Add-on, you can also save the search as a table dataset.

See the Usage section.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| from <dataset_type>::<dataset_name> | <dataset_type> <dataset_name>
```

You can specify a colon (:) or a space between `<dataset_type>` and `<dataset_name>`.

**Required arguments**

`<dataset_type>`

**Syntax:** `<dataset_type>`

**Description:** The type of dataset. Valid values are: `datamodel`, `lookup`, and `savedsearch`.

The `datamodel` dataset type can be either a data model dataset or a table dataset. You create data model datasets with the Data Model Editor. You can create table datasets with the Table Editor if you use Splunk Cloud, or use Splunk Enterprise and have installed the Splunk Datasets Add-on.

The `lookup` dataset type can be either a CSV lookup or a KV Store lookup.

The `savedsearch` dataset type is a saved search. You can use `from` to reference any saved search as a dataset.

See About datasets in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

`<dataset_name>`

**Syntax:** `<dataset_name>`

**Description:** The name of the dataset that you want to retrieve data from. If the `dataset_type` is a data model, the syntax is `<datamodel_name>::<dataset_name>`. If the name of the dataset contains spaces, enclose the dataset name in quotation marks.

**Example:** If the data model name is `internal_server`, and the dataset name is `splunkdaccess`, specify `internal_server.splunkdaccess` for the `dataset_name`.

In older versions of the Splunk software, the term "data model object" was used. That term has been replaced with "data model dataset".

**Optional arguments**

None.
Usage

The `from` command is a generating command. It can be either report-generating or event-generating depending on the search or knowledge object that is referenced by the command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search. However, you can use the `from` command inside the `append` command.

When you use the `from` command, you must reference an existing dataset. You can reference any dataset listed in the Datasets listing page, such as data model datasets, CSV lookup files, CSV lookup definitions, and table datasets. You can also reference saved searches and KV Store lookup definitions. See View and manage datasets in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Knowledge object dependencies

When you create a knowledge object such as a report, alert, dashboard panel, or table dataset, that knowledge object has a dependency on the referenced dataset. This is referred to as a dataset extension. When you make a change to the original dataset, such as removing or adding fields, that change propagates down to the reports, alerts, dashboard panels, and tables that have been extended from that original dataset. See Dataset extension in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

When field filtering is disabled for a data model

When you search the contents of a data model using the `from` command, by default the search returns a strictly-filtered set of fields. It returns only default fields and fields that are explicitly identified in the constraint search that defines the data model.

If you have edit access to your local `datamodel.conf` file, you can disable field filtering for specific data models by adding the `strict_fields=false` setting to their stanzas. When you do this, `| from` searches of data models with that setting return all fields related to the data model, including fields inherited from parent data models, fields extracted at search time, calculated fields, and fields derived from lookups.

Examples

1. Search a data model

Search a data model that contains internal server log events for REST API calls. In this example, `internal_server` is the data model name and `splunkdaccess` is the dataset inside the `internal_server` data model.

   `| from datamodel:internal_server.splunkdaccess`

2. Search a lookup file

Search a lookup file that contains geographic attributes for each country, such as continent, two-letter ISO code, and subregion.

   `| from lookup geo_attr_countries.csv`

3. Retrieve data by using a lookup file

Search the contents of the KV store collection `kvstorecoll` that have a `CustID` value greater than 500 and a `CustName` value that begins with the letter P. The collection is referenced in a lookup table called `kvstorecoll_lookup`. Using the `stats` command, provide a count of the events received from the table.

   `| from datamodel:internal_server.splunkdaccess`

   `| stats custid > 500 custname ~ ^P`
4. Retrieve data using a saved search

Retrieve the timestamp and client IP from the saved search called mysecurityquery.

| from savedsearch:mysecurityquery | fields _time clientip ...

5. Specify a dataset name that contains spaces

When the name of a dataset includes spaces, enclose the dataset name in quotation marks.

| from savedsearch "Top five sourcetypes"

See also

Commands

datamodel
inputlookup
inputcsv
lookup

gauge

Description

Use the `gauge` command to transform your search results into a format that can be used with the gauge charts. Gauge charts are a visualization of a single aggregated metric, such as a count or a sum.

The output of the `gauge` command is a single numerical value stored in a field called `x`. You can specify a range to display in the gauge or use the default range of 0 to 100.

For more information about using the `gauge` command with the gauge chart types, see Using gauges in the Gauges section in Dashboards and Visualizations.

Syntax

```
gauge <value> [range_val1> <range_val2> ...]
```

Required arguments

value

**Syntax:** `field_name | <num>`

**Description:** A numeric field or literal number to use as the current value of the gauge. If you specify a numeric field, the `gauge` command uses the first value in that field as the value for the gauge.

Optional arguments

range values

**Syntax:** `<range_val1> [range_val2> ...`
Description: A space-separated list of two or more numeric fields or numbers to use as the overall numeric range displayed in the gauge. Each range value can be a numeric field name or a literal number. If you specify a field name, the first value in that field is used as the range value. The total range of the gauge is from the first range_val to the last range_val. See Usage.

Default range: 0 to 100

Usage

You can create gauge charts without using the `gauge` command as long as your search results in a single value. The advantage of using the `gauge` command is that you can specify a set of range values instead of using the default range values of 0 to 100.

Specifying ranges

If you specify range values, you must specify at least two values. The gauge begins at the first value and ends at the last value that you specify.

If you specify more than two range_val arguments, the intermediate range values are used to split the total range into subranges. Each subrange displays in different color, which creates a visual distinction.

The range values are returned as a series of fields called `y1`, `y2`, and so on.

If you do not specify range values, the range defaults to a low value of 0 and a high value of 100.

If a single range value is specified, it is ignored.

Gauge colors

With a gauge chart, a single numerical value is mapped against a set of colors. These colors can have particular business meaning or business logic. As the value changes over time, the gauge marker changes position within this range.

The color ranges in the gauge chart are based on the range values that you specify with the `gauge` command. When you specify range values, you define the overall numerical range represented by the gauge. You can define the size of the colored bands within that range. If you want to use the color bands, add four range values to the search string. These range values indicate the beginning and end of the range. These range values also indicate the relative sizes of the color bands within this range.

Examples

1. Create a gauge with multiple ranges

Count the number of events and display the count on a gauge with four ranges, from 0-750, 750-1000, 1000-1250, and 1250-1500.

Start by generating the results table using this search. Run the search using the Last 15 minutes time range.

```
index=_internal | stats count as myCount | gauge myCount 750 1000 1250 1500
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

```
x y1 y2 y3 y4
282
```
Click on the Visualizations tab. There are three types of gauges that you can choose from: radial, filler, and marker. The following image shows the radial gauge that is created based on the search results.

For more information about using the `gauge` command with the gauge chart type, see the Gauges section in Dashboard and Visualizations.

**See also**

Commands
- `eval`
- `stats`

**gentimes**

**Description**

The `gentimes` command is useful in conjunction with the `map` command.

Generates timestamp results starting with the exact time specified as start time. Each result describes an adjacent, non-overlapping time range as indicated by the increment value. This terminates when enough results are generated to pass the endtime value.

This command does not work for future dates.

**Syntax**

```
| gentimes start=<timestamp> [end=<timestamp>] [increment=<increment>]
```

**Required arguments**

- `start`

  **Syntax:** `start=<timestamp>`
  **Description:** Specify as start time.
<timestamp>
Syntax: MM/DD/YYYY[:HH:MM:SS] | <int>
Description: Indicate the timeframe, for example: 10/1/2017 for October 1, 2017, 4/1/2017:12:34:56 for April 1, 2017 at 12:34:56, or -5 for five days ago.

Optional arguments

end
Syntax: end=<timestamp>
Description: Specify an end time.
Default: midnight, prior to the current time in local time

increment
Syntax: increment=<int>(s | m | h | d)
Description: Specify a time period to increment from the start time to the end time. Supported increments are seconds, minutes, hours, and days.
Default: 1d

Usage

The gentimes command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

The gentimes command returns four fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>starttime</td>
<td>The starting time range in UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starthuman</td>
<td>The human readable time range in the format DDD MMM DD HH:MM:SS YYYY. For example Sun Apr 1 00:00:00 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endtime</td>
<td>The ending time range in UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

1. Generate daily time ranges by specifying dates

Generates daily time ranges from April 1 to April 5 in 2018. This search generates four intervals covering one day periods aligning with the calendar days April 1, 2, 3, and 4, during 2018.

| gentimes start=4/1/18 end=4/5/18

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>starttime</th>
<th>starthuman</th>
<th>endtime</th>
<th>endhuman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1522566000</td>
<td>Sun Apr 1 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1522652399</td>
<td>Sun Apr 1 23:59:59 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1522652400</td>
<td>Mon Apr 2 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1522738799</td>
<td>Mon Apr 2 23:59:59 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1522738800</td>
<td>Tue Apr 3 00:00:00 2018</td>
<td>1522825199</td>
<td>Tue Apr 3 23:59:59 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Generate daily time ranges by specifying relative times

Generate daily time ranges from 30 days ago until 27 days ago.

| gentimes start=-30 end=-27

3. Generate hourly time ranges

Generate hourly time ranges from December 1 to December 5 in 2017.

| gentimes start=12/1/17 end=12/5/17 increment=1h

4. Generate time ranges by only specifying a start date

Generate daily time ranges from September 25 to today.

| gentimes start=9/25/17

5. Generate weekly time ranges

Although the week increment is not supported, you can generate a weekly increment by specifying `increment=7d`.

This examples generates weekly time ranges from December 1, 2017 to April 30, 2018.

| gentimes start=12/1/17 end=4/30/18 increment=7d

See also

makeresults, map

**geom**

**Description**

The `geom` command adds a field, named `geom`, to each result. This field contains geographic data structures for polygon geometry in JSON. These geographic data structures are used to create choropleth map visualizations.
For more information about choropleth maps, see Mapping data in the *Dashboards and Visualizations* manual.

**Syntax**

geom [featureCollection>] [allFeatures=<boolean>] [featureIdField=<string>] [gen=<double>] [min_x=<double>] [min_y=<double>] [max_x=<double>] [max_y=<double>]

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

**featureCollection**

Syntax: <geo_lookup>

Description: Specifies the geographic lookup file that you want to use. Two geographic lookup files are included by default with Splunk software: *geo_us_states* and *geo_countries*. You can install your own geographic lookups from KMZ or KLM files. See Usage for more information.

**allFeatures**

Syntax: allFeatures=<bool>

Description: Specifies that the output include every geometric feature in the feature collection. When a shape has no values, any aggregate fields, such as average or count, display zero when this argument is used. Additional rows are appended for each feature that is not already present in the search results when this argument is used. See Examples.

Default: false

**featureIdField**

Syntax: featureIdField=<field>

Description: If the event contains the featureId in a field named something other than "featureId", use this option to specify the field name.

**gen**

Syntax: gen=<double>

Description: Specifies generalization, in the units of the data. For example, gen=0.1 generalizes, or reduces the size of, the geometry by running the Douglass Puiker Ramer algorithm on the polygons with a parameter of 0.1 degrees.

Default: 0.1

**min_x**

Syntax: min_x=<double>

Description: The X coordinate for the bottom-left corner of the bounding box for the geometric shape. The range for the coordinate is -180 to 180. See Usage for more information.

Default: -180

**min_y**

Syntax: min_y=<double>

Description: The Y coordinate for the bottom-left corner of the bounding box for the geometric shape. The range for the coordinate is -90 to 90.

Default: -90

286
max_x

Syntax: max_x=<double>
Description: The X coordinate for the upper-right corner of the bounding box for the geometric shape. The range for the coordinate -180 to 180.
Default: 180

max_y

Syntax: max_y=<double>
Description: The Y coordinate for the upper-right corner of the bounding box for the geometric shape. The range is -90 to 90.
Default: 90

Usage

Specifying a lookup

To use your own lookup file, you can define the lookup in Splunk Web or edit the transforms.conf file.

If you use a managed Splunk Cloud deployment you must use Splunk Web to define a lookup.

Define a geospatial lookup in Splunk Web

1. To create a geospatial lookup in Splunk Web, you use the Lookups option in the Settings menu. You must add the lookup file, create a lookup definition, and can set the lookup to work automatically. See Define a geospatial lookup in Splunk Web in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Configure a geospatial lookup in transforms.conf

1. Edit the %SPLUNK_HOME%/etc/system/local/transforms.conf file, or create a new file named transforms.conf in the %SPLUNK_HOME%/etc/system/local directory, if the file does not already exist. See How to edit a configuration file in the Admin Manual.
2. Specify the name of the lookup stanza in the transforms.conf file for the featureCollection argument.

Specifying no optional arguments

When no arguments are specified, the geom command looks for a field named featureCollection and a field named featureIdField in the event. These fields are present in the default output from a geoindex lookup.

Clipping the geometry

The min_x, min_y, max_x, and max_y arguments are used to clip the geometry. Use these arguments to define a bounding box for the geometric shape. You can specify the minimum rectangle corner (min_x, min_y) and the maximum rectangle corner (max_x, max_y). By specifying the coordinates, you are returning only the data within those coordinates.

Testing lookup files

You can use the inputlookup command to verify that the geometric features on the map are correct. The syntax is:

inputlookup <your_lookup>.

For example, to verify that the geometric features in built-in geo_us_states lookup appear correctly on the choropleth
1. Run the following search:

```
| inputlookup geo_us_states
```

2. On the **Visualizations** tab, change to a Choropleth Map.
3. zoom in to see the geometric features. In this example, the states in the United States.

**Testing geometric features**

You can create an arbitrary result to test the geometric features.

To show how the output appears with the `allFeatures` argument, the following search creates a simple set of fields and values.

```
| stats count | eval featureId="California" | eval count=10000 | geom geo_us_states allFeatures=true
```

- The search uses the `stats` command, specifying the `count` field. A single result is created that has a value of zero (0) in the `count` field.
- The `eval` command is used to add the `featureId` field with value of California to the result.
- Another `eval` command is used to specify the value 10000 for the `count` field. You now have a single result with two fields, `count` and `featureId`.
- When the `geom` command is added, two additional fields are added, `featureCollection` and `geom`.

The following image shows the results of the search on the **Statistics** tab.
The following image shows the results of the search on the Visualization tab. Make sure that the map is a Choropleth Map. This image is zoomed in to show more detail.

Examples

1. Use the default settings

When no arguments are provided, the geom command looks for a field named featureCollection and a field named featureId in the event. These fields are present in the default output from a geospatial lookup.

... | geom

2. Use the built-in geospatial lookup

This example uses the built-in geo_us_states lookup file for the featureCollection.

... | geom geo_us_states

3. Specify a field that contains the featureId

This example uses the built-in geo_us_states lookup and specifies state as the featureIdField. In most geospatial lookup files, the feature IDs are stored in a field called featureId. Use the featureIdField argument when the event contains the feature IDs in a field named something other than “featureId”.

... | geom geo_us_states featureIdField="state"
4. **Show all geometric features in the output**

The following example specifies that the output include every geometric feature in the feature collection. If no value is present for a geometric feature, zero is the default value. Using the `allFeatures` argument causes the choropleth map visualization to render all of the shapes.

```
... | geom geo_us_states allFeatures=true
```

5. **Use the built-in countries lookup**

The following example uses the built-in `geo_countries` lookup. This search uses the `lookup` command to specify shorter field names for the latitude and longitude fields. The `stats` command is used to count the feature IDs and renames the `featureIdField` field as `country`. The `geom` command generates the information for the chloropleth map using the renamed field `country`.

```
... | lookup geo_countries latitude AS lat, longitude AS long | stats count BY featureIdField AS country | geom geo_countries featureIdField="country"
```

6. **Specify the bounding box for the geometric shape**

This example uses the `geom` command attributes that enable you to clip the geometry by specifying a bounding box.

```
... | geom geo_us_states featureIdField="state" gen=0.1 min_x=-130.5 min_y=37.6 max_x=-130.1 max_y=37.7
```

**See also**

Mapping data in the *Dashboards and Visualizations* manual.

**geomfilter**

**Description**

Use the geomfilter command to specify points of a bounding box for clipping choropleth maps.

For more information about choropleth maps, see "Mapping data" in the *Dashboards and Visualizations* Manual.

**Syntax**

```
geomfilter [min_x=<float>] [min_y=<float>] [max_x=<float>] [max_y=<float>]
```

**Optional arguments**

- **min_x**
  
  **Syntax:** min_x=<float>
  
  **Description:** The x coordinate of the bounding box's bottom-left corner, in the range [-180, 180].
  
  **Default:** -180

- **min_y**
  
  **Syntax:** min_y=<float>
  
  **Description:** The y coordinate of the bounding box's bottom-left corner, in the range [-90, 90].
Default: -90

max_x
Syntax: max_x=<float>
Description: The x coordinate of the bounding box's up-right corner, in the range [-180, 180].
Default: 180

max_y
Syntax: max_y=<float>
Description: The y coordinate of the bounding box's up-right corner, in the range [-90, 90].
Default: max_y=90

Usage
The geomfilter command accepts two points that specify a bounding box for clipping choropleth maps. Points that fall outside of the bounding box will be filtered out.

Examples
Example 1: This example uses the default bounding box, which will clip the entire map.

...| geomfilter

Example 2: This example clips half of the whole map.

...| geomfilter min_x=-90 min_y=-90 max_x=90 max_y=90

See also
geom

guestos

Description
Use the geostats command to generate statistics to display geographic data and summarize the data on maps.

The command generates statistics which are clustered into geographical bins to be rendered on a world map. The events are clustered based on latitude and longitude fields in the events. Statistics are then evaluated on the generated clusters. The statistics can be grouped or split by fields using a BY clause.

For map rendering and zooming efficiency, the geostats command generates clustered statistics at a variety of zoom levels in one search, the visualization selecting among them. The quantity of zoom levels is controlled by the binspanlat, binspanlong, and maxzoomlevel options. The initial granularity is selected by the binspanlat and the binspanlong. At each level of zoom, the number of bins is doubled in both dimensions for a total of 4 times as many bins for each zoom in.
Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
geostats
[ translatetoxy=<bool> ]
[ latfield=<string> ]
[ longfield=<string> ]
[ globallimit=<int> ]
[ locallimit=<int> ]
[ outputlatfield=<string> ]
[ outputlongfield=<string> ]
[ binspanlat=<float> binspanlong=<float> ]
[ maxzoomlevel=<int> ]
<stats-agg-term>...
[ <by-clause> ]
```

**Required arguments**

`stats-agg-term`

**Syntax:** `<stats-func> ( <evaled-field> | <wc-field> ) [AS <wc-field>]`

**Description:** A statistical aggregation function. See [Stats function options](https://www.elasticsearch.org/docs/current/search referencedColumnName). The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names. For more information on eval expressions, see Types of eval expressions in the [Search Manual](https://www.elasticsearch.org/docs/current/search referencedColumnName).

**Optional arguments**

`binspanlat`

**Syntax:** `binspanlat=<float>`

**Description:** The size of the bins in latitude degrees at the lowest zoom level.

**Default:** 22.5. If the default values for `binspanlat` and `binspanlong` are used, a grid size of 8x8 is generated.

`binspanlong`

**Syntax:** `binspanlong=<float>`

**Description:** The size of the bins in longitude degrees at the lowest zoom level.

**Default:** 45.0. If the default values for `binspanlat` and `binspanlong` are used, a grid size of 8x8 is generated.

`by-clause`

**Syntax:** `BY <field>`

**Description:** The name of the field to group by.

`globallimit`

**Syntax:** `globallimit=<int>`

**Description:** Controls the number of named categories to add to each pie chart. There is one additional category called "OTHER" under which all other split-by values are grouped. Setting `globallimit=0` removes all limits and all categories are rendered. Currently the grouping into "OTHER" only works intuitively for count and additive statistics.

**Default:** 10

`locallimit`
Syntax: locallimit=<int>
Description: Specifies the limit for series filtering. When you set locallimit=N, the top N values are filtered based on the sum of each series. If locallimit=0, no filtering occurs.
Default: 10

Latfield
Syntax: latfield=<field>
Description: Specify a field from the pre-search that represents the latitude coordinates to use in your analysis.
Defaults: lat

Longfield
Syntax: longfield=<field>
Description: Specify a field from the pre-search that represents the longitude coordinates to use in your analysis.
Default: lon

Maxzoomlevel
Syntax: maxzoomlevel=<int>
Description: The maximum number of levels to create in the quadtree.
Default: 9. Specifies that 10 zoom levels are created, 0-9.

Outputlatfield
Syntax: outputlatfield=<string>
Description: Specify a name for the latitude field in your geostats output data.
Default: latitude

Outputlongfield
Syntax: outputlongfield=<string>
Description: Specify a name for the longitude field in your geostats output data.
Default: longitude

Translatetoxy
Syntax: translatetoxy=<bool>
Description: If true, geostats produces one result per each locationally binned location. This mode is appropriate for rendering on a map. If false, geostats produces one result per category (or tuple of a multiply split dataset) per locationally binned location. Essentially this causes the data to be broken down by category. This mode cannot be rendered on a map.
Default: true

Stats function options

Stats-func
Syntax: The syntax depends on the function that you use. Refer to the table below.
Description: Statistical and charting functions that you can use with the geostats command. Each time you invoke the geostats command, you can use one or more functions.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.
Aggregate functions
- `avg()`
- `count()`
- `distinct_count()`
- `estdc()`
- `estdc_error()`
- `max()`
- `median()`
- `min()`
- `mode()`
- `exactperc<int>()`
- `perc<int>()`
- `range()`
- `stdev()`
- `stdevp()`
- `sum()`
- `sumsq()`
- `upperperc<int>()`
- `var()`
- `varp()`

Event order functions
- `earliest()`
- `first()`
- `last()`
- `latest()`

Multivalue stats and chart functions
- `list(X)`
- `values(X)`

**Usage**

To display the information on a map, you must run a reporting search with the `geostats` command.

If you are using a `lookup` command before the `geostats` command, see Optimizing your lookup search.

**Memory and maximum results**

In the `limits.conf` file, the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[searchresults]` stanza specifies the maximum number of results to return. The default value is 50,000. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

The `max_mem_usage_mb` setting in the `[default]` stanza is used to limit how much memory the `geostats` command uses to keep track of information. If the `geostats` command reaches this limit, the command stops adding the requested fields to the search results. You can increase the limit, contingent on the available system memory.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change either of these limits, file a Support ticket.

**Basic examples**

1. Use the default settings and calculate the count
   Cluster events by default latitude and longitude fields "lat" and "lon" respectively. Calculate the count of the events.
   ```sh
   ... | geostats count
   ```

2. Specify the latfield and longfield and calculate the average of a field
   Compute the average rating for each gender after clustering/grouping the events by "eventlat" and "eventlong" values.
   ```sh
   ... | geostats latfield=eventlat longfield=eventlong avg(rating) by gender
   ```

**Extended examples**

3. Count each product sold by a vendor and display the information on a map

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.
In addition, this example uses several lookup files that you must download (prices.csv.zip and vendors.csv.zip) and unzip the files. You must complete the steps in the Enabling field lookups section of the tutorial for both the prices.csv and the vendors.csv files. The steps in the tutorial are specific to the prices.csv file. For the vendors.csv file, use the name vendors_lookup for the lookup definition. Skip the step in the tutorial that makes the lookups automatic.

This search uses the stats command to narrow down the number of events that the lookup and geostats commands need to process.

Use the following search to count each product sold by a vendor and display the information on a map.

sourcetype=vendor_sales | stats count by Code VendorID | lookup prices_lookup Code OUTPUTNEW product_name | table product_name VendorID | lookup vendors_lookup VendorID | geostats latfield=VendorLatitude longfield=VendorLongitude count by product_name

- In this example, sourcetype=vendor_sales is associated with a log file that is included in the Search Tutorial sample data. This log file contains vendor information that looks like this:


- The vendors_lookup is used to output all the fields in vendors.csv file that match to the VendorID in the vendor_sales.log file. The fields in the vendors.csv file are: Vendor, VendorCity, VendorID, VendorLatitude, VendorLongitude, VendorStateProvince, and VendorCountry.
- The prices_lookup is used to match the Code field in each event to a product_name in the table.

In this search, the CSV files are uploaded and the lookups are defined but are not automatic.

This search produces a table displayed on the Statistics tab:
Click the **Visualization** tab. The results are plotted on a world map. There is a pie chart for each vendor in the results. The larger the pie chart, the larger the count value.

In this screen shot, the mouse pointer is over the pie chart for a region in the northeastern part of the United States. An popup information box displays the latitude and longitude for the vendor, as well as a count of each product that the vendor sold.

You can zoom in to see more details on the map.

**See also**

Commands
- `iplocation`
- `stats`
- `xyseries`

Reference information
- Mapping data in *Dashboards and Visualizations*

**head**

**Description**

Returns the first N number of specified results in search order. This means the most recent N events for a historical search, or the first N captured events for a real-time search. The search results are limited to the first results in search order.

There are two types of limits that can be applied: an absolute number of results, or an expression where all results are returned until the expression becomes false.
Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
head
[<N> | (<eval-expression>)]
[limit=<int>]
[null=<bool>]
[keeplast=<bool>]
```

### Required arguments

None.

If no options or limits are specified, the `head` command returns the first 10 results.

### Optional arguments

**<N>**

**Syntax:** `<int>`
**Description:** The number of results to return.
**Default:** 10

**limit**

**Syntax:** `limit=<int>`
**Description:** Another way to specify the number of results to return.
**Default:** 10

**eval-expression**

**Syntax:** `<eval-compare-exp> | <eval-bool-exp>`
**Description:** A valid `<eval-expression>` that evaluates to a Boolean. The search returns results until this expression evaluates to false. For more information, see the evaluation functions in the Search Reference.

**keeplast**

**Syntax:** `keeplast=<bool>`
**Description:** You must specify a `eval-expression` to use the `keeplast` argument. Controls whether the last result in the result set is retained. The last result returned is the result that caused the `eval-expression` to evaluate to `false` or `NULL`. Set `keeplast` to `true` to retain the last result in the result set. Set `keeplast` to `false` to discard the last result.
**Default:** false

**null**

**Syntax:** `null=<bool>`
**Description:** You must specify an `<eval-expression>` for the `null` argument to have any effect. Controls how an `<eval-expression>` that evaluates to `NULL` is handled. For example, if the `<eval-expression>` is `(x > 10)` and a value in field x does not exist, the `<eval-expression>` evaluates to `NULL` instead of `true` or `false`.
- If `null=true`, the results of the `head` command include events for which `<eval-expression>` evaluates to `NULL` in the output. The `head` command continues to process the remaining events.
- If `null=false`, the `head` command treats the `<eval-expression>` that evaluates to `NULL` as if the `<eval-expression>` evaluated to `false`. The `head` command stops processing events. If `keeplast=true`, the event for which the `<eval-expression>` evaluated to `NULL` is also included in the output.
Default: false

Usage

The head command is a centralized streaming command. See Command types.

Setting limits

If a numeric limit such as a numeric literal or the argument limit=<int> is used, the head command returns the first N results where N is the selected number. Using both the numeric limit and limit=<int> results in an error.

Using an <eval-expression>

If an <eval-expression> is used, all initial results are returned until the first result where the expression evaluates to false. The result where the <eval-expression> evaluates to false is kept or dropped based on the keeplast argument.

If both a numeric limit and an <eval-expression> are used, the smaller of the two constraints applies. For example, the following search returns up to the first 10 results, because the <eval-expression> is always true.

... |head limit=10 (1==1)

However, this search returns no results because the <eval-expression> is always false.

... |head limit=10 (0==1)

Basic examples

1. Return a specific number of results

Return the first 20 results.

... | head 20

2. Return results based on a specified limit

Return events until the time span of the data is >= 100 seconds

... | streamstats range(_time) as timerange | head (timerange<100)

Extended example

1. Using the keeplast and null arguments

The following example shows the search results when an <eval-expression> evaluates to NULL, and the impact of the keeplast and null arguments on those results.

Let's start with creating a set of events. The eval command replaces the value 3 with NULL in the count field.

| makeresults count=7 | streamstats count | eval count=if(count=3,null(), count)

The results look something like this:
When null is set to true, the head command continues to process the results. In this example the command processes the results, ignoring NULL values, as long as the count is less than 5. Because keeplast=true the event that stopped the processing, count 5, is also included in the output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When null is set to false, the head command stops processing the results when it encounters a NULL value. The events with count 1 and 2 are returned. Because keeplast=true the event with the NULL value that stopped the processing, the third event, is also included in the output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-18 12:46:51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results look something like this:  

See also

Commands

reverse
tail
highlight

Description

Highlights specified terms in the events list. Matches a string or list of strings and highlights them in the display in Splunk Web. The matching is not case sensitive.

Syntax

highlight <string>...

Required arguments

<string>

Syntax: <string> ...

Description: A space-separated list of strings to highlight in the results. The list you specify is not case-sensitive. Any combination of uppercase and lowercase letters that match the string are highlighted.

Usage

The highlight command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

The string that you specify must be a field value. The string cannot be a field name.

You must use the highlight command in a search that keeps the raw events and displays output on the Events tab. You cannot use the highlight command with commands, such as stats which produce calculated or generated results.

Examples

Example 1:

Highlight the terms "login" and "logout".

... | highlight login,logout

Example 2:

Highlight the phrase "Access Denied".

... | highlight "access denied"

See also

rangemap

history
Description

Use this command to view your search history in the current application. This search history is presented as a set of events or as a table.

Syntax

| history [events=<bool>]

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

events

Syntax:  events=<bool>

Description: When you specify events=true, the search history is returned as events. This invokes the event-oriented UI which allows for convenient highlighting, or field-inspection. When you specify events=false, the search history is returned in a table format for more convenient aggregate viewing.

Default: false

Fields returned when events=false.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_time</td>
<td>The time that the search was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>api_et</td>
<td>The earliest time of the API call, which is the earliest time for which events were requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>api_lt</td>
<td>The latest time of the API call, which is the latest time for which events were requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event_count</td>
<td>If the search retrieved or generated events, the count of events returned with the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exec_time</td>
<td>The execution time of the search in integer quantity of seconds into the Unix epoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_realtime</td>
<td>Indicates whether the search was real-time (1) or historical (0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result_count</td>
<td>If the search is a transforming search, the count of results for the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_count</td>
<td>The number of events retrieved from a Splunk index at a low level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>The search string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_et</td>
<td>The earliest time set for the search to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_lt</td>
<td>The latest time set for the search to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sid</td>
<td>The search job ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splunk_server</td>
<td>The host name of the machine where the search was run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The status of the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_run_time</td>
<td>The total time it took to run the search in seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage

The `history` command is a generating command and should be the first command in the search. Generating commands use a leading pipe character.

The `history` command returns your search history only from the application where you run the command.

Examples

Return search history in a table

Return a table of the search history. You do not have to specify `events=false`, since this is the default setting.

```
| history
```
Return search history as events

Return the search history as a set of events.

| history events=true

See also

Commands

search

iconify

Description

Causes Splunk Web to display an icon for each different value in the list of fields that you specify.

The iconify command adds a field named _icon to each event. This field is the hash value for the event. Within Splunk Web, a different icon for each unique value in the field is displayed in the events list. If multiple fields are listed, the UI displays a different icon for each unique combination of the field values.

Syntax

iconify <field-list>

Required arguments

field-list

Syntax: <field>...

Description: Comma or space-delimited list of fields. You cannot specify a wildcard character in the field list.
Usage

The `iconify` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Examples

1. **Display a different icon for each eventtype**
   
   ```
   ... | iconify eventtype
   ```

2. **Display a different icon for unique pairs of field values**
   
   Display a different icon for unique pair of `clientip` and `method` values.
   
   ```
   ... | iconify clientip method
   ```

Here is how Splunk Web displays the results in your Events List:

See also

highlight

inputcsv

Description

For Splunk Enterprise deployments, loads search results from the specified .csv file, which is not modified. The filename must refer to a relative path in `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv`. If `dispatch=true`, the path must be in `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/<job id>`.

- If the specified file does not exist and the filename does not have an extension, then the Splunk software assumes it has a filename with a `.csv` extension.
- If you run into an issue with the `inputcsv` command resulting in an error, ensure that your CSV file ends with a BLANK LINE.

Syntax

The required syntax is in `bold`. 304
| inputcsv |
| dispatch=<bool> |
| append=<bool> |
| strict=<bool> |
| start=<int> |
| max=<int> |
| events=<bool> |
| <filename> |
| WHERE <search-query> |

**Required arguments**

filename

**Syntax:** <filename>

**Description:** Specify the name of the .csv file, located in $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv.

**Optional arguments**

dispatch

**Syntax:** dispatch=<bool>

**Description:** When set to true, this argument indicates that the filename is a .csv file in the dispatch directory. The relative path is $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/<job id>/.

**Default:** false

append

**Syntax:** append=<bool>

**Description:** Specifies whether the data from the .csv file is appended to the current set of results (true) or replaces the current set of results (false).

**Default:** false

strict

**Syntax:** strict=<bool>

**Description:** When set to true this argument forces the search to fail completely if inputcsv raises an error. This happens even when the errors apply to a subsearch. When set to false, many inputcsv error conditions return warning messages but do not otherwise cause the search to fail. Certain error conditions cause the search to fail even when strict=false.

**Default:** false

events

**Syntax:** events=<bool>

**Description:** Specifies whether the data in the CSV file are treated as events or as a table of search results. By default events=false returns the data in a table with field names as column headings. The table appears on the Statistics tab. If you set events=true, the imported CSV data must have the _time and _raw fields. The data is treated as events, which appear on the Events tab.

**Default:** false

max

**Syntax:** max=<int>

**Description:** Controls the maximum number of events to be read from the file. If max is not specified, there is no limit to the number of events that can be read.

**Default:** 1000000000 (1 billion)
Syntax: start=<int>
Description: Controls the 0-based offset of the first event to be read.
Default: 0

WHERE
Syntax: WHERE <search-criteria>
Description: Use this clause to improve search performance by prefiltering data returned from the CSV file. Supports a limited set of search query operators: =, !=, <, >, <=, >=, AND, OR, NOT. Any combination of these operators is permitted. Also supports wildcard string searches.

Usage
The inputcsv command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

Appending or replacing results
If the append argument is set to true, you can use the inputcsv command to append the data from the CSV file to the current set of search results. With append=true, you use the inputcsv command later in your search, after the search has returned a set of results. See Examples.

The append argument is set to false by default. If the append argument is not specified or is set to false, the inputcsv command must be the first command in the search. Data is loaded from the specified CSV file into the search.

Working with large CSV files
The WHERE clause allows you to narrow the scope of the search of the inputcsv file. It restricts the inputcsv to a smaller number of rows, which can improve search efficiency when you are working with significantly large CSV files.

Distributed deployments
The inputcsv command is not compatible with search head pooling and search head clustering.

The command saves the *.csv file on the local search head in the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/ directory. The *.csv files are not replicated on the other search heads.

Strict error handling
Use the strict argument to make inputcsv searches fail whenever they encounter an error condition. You can set this at the system level for all inputcsv and inputlookup searches by changing input_errors_fatal in limits.conf

If you use Cloud, file a request with Cloud support to change the input_errors_fatal setting.

Use the strict argument to override the input_errors_fatal setting for an inputcsv search.

Examples
1. Load results that contain a specific string

This example loads search results from the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv/all.csv file. Those that contain the string error are saved to the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv/error.csv file.

| inputcsv all.csv | search error | outputcsv errors.csv

2. Load a specific range of results

This example loads results 101 to 600 from either the bar file, if exists, or from the bar.csv file.

| inputcsv start=100 max=500 bar

3. Specifying which results to load with operators and expressions

You can use comparison operators and Boolean expression to specify which results to load. This example loads all of the events from the CSV file $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv/students.csv and then filters out the events that do not match the WHERE clause, where the values in the age field are greater than 13, less than 19, but not 16. The search returns a count of the remaining search results.

| inputcsv students.csv WHERE (age>=13 age<=19) AND NOT age=16 | stats count

4. Append data from a CSV file to search results

You can use the append argument to append data from a CSV file to a set of search results. In this example the combined data is then output back to the same CSV file.

error earliest=-d@d | inputcsv append=true all_errors.csv | outputcsv all_errors.csv

5. Appending multiple CSV files

You can also append the search results of one CSV file to another CSV file by using the append command and a subsearch. This example uses the eval command to add a field to each set of data to denote which CSV file the data originated from.

| inputcsv file1.csv | eval source="file1" | append [inputcsv file2.csv | eval source="file2"]

See also

outputcsv

inputintelligence

The inputintelligence command is used with Splunk Enterprise Security.

For information about this command, see Use generic intelligence in search with inputintelligence in Administer Splunk Enterprise Security.

307
inputlookup

Description

Use the `inputlookup` command to search the contents of a lookup table. The lookup table can be a CSV lookup or a KV store lookup.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| inputlookup
[append=<bool>]
[strict=<bool>]
[start=<int>]
[max=<int>]
[<filename> | <tablename>]
[WHERE <search-query>]
```

**Required arguments**

You must specify either a `<filename>` or a `<tablename>`.

**<filename>**

- **Syntax:** `<string>`
- **Description:** The name of the lookup file must end with `.csv` or `.csv.gz`. If the lookup does not exist, a warning message is displayed (but no syntax error is generated).

**<tablename>**

- **Syntax:** `<string>`
- **Description:** The name of the lookup table as specified by a stanza name in the `transforms.conf` file. The lookup table can be configured for any lookup type (CSV, external, or KV store).

**Optional arguments**

**append**

- **Syntax:** `append=<bool>`
- **Description:** If set to `true`, the data returned from the lookup file is appended to the current set of results rather than replacing it. Defaults to `false`.

**strict**

- **Syntax:** `strict=<bool>`
- **Description:** When set to `true` this argument forces the search to fail completely if `inputlookup` raises an error. This happens even when the errors apply to a subsearch. When set to `false`, many `inputlookup` error conditions return warning messages but do not otherwise cause the search to fail. Certain error conditions cause the search to fail even when `strict=false`.  
- **Default:** `false`

**max**

- **Syntax:** `max=<int>`
- **Description:** Specify the maximum number of events to be read from the file. Defaults to `1000000000`. 

308
start

Syntax: start=<int>

Description: Specify the 0-based offset of the first event to read. If start=0, it begins with the first event. If start=4, it begins with the fifth event. Defaults to 0.

WHERE clause

Syntax: WHERE <search-query>

Description: Use this clause to improve search performance by prefiltering data returned from the lookup table. Supports a limited set of search query operators: =, !=, <, >, <=, >=, AND, OR, NOT. Any combination of these operators is permitted. Also supports wildcard string searches.

Usage

The inputlookup command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

The lookup can be a file name that ends with .csv or .csv.gz, or a lookup table definition in Settings > Lookups > Lookup definitions.

Appending or replacing results

If append=true, data from the lookup file or KV store collection is appended to the current set of results. By default, append=false which means that the current result set is replaced with the results from the lookup search.

Working with large CSV lookup tables

The WHERE clause allows you to narrow the scope of the query that inputlookup makes against the lookup table. It restricts inputlookup to a smaller number of lookup table rows, which can improve search efficiency when you are working with significantly large lookup tables.

Testing geometric lookup files

You can use the inputlookup command to verify that the geometric features on the map are correct. The syntax is | inputlookup <your_lookup>.

1. For example, to verify that the geometric features in built-in geo_us_states lookup appear correctly on the choropleth map, run the following search:

   | inputlookup geo_us_states

2. On the Visualizations tab, zoom in to see the geometric features. In this example, the states in the United States.

Strict error handling

Use the strict argument to make inputlookup searches fail whenever they encounter an error condition. You can set this at the system level for all inputcsv and inputlookup searches by changing input_errors_fatal in limits.conf.

If you use Cloud, file a request with Cloud support to change the input_errors_fatal setting.

Use the strict argument to override the input_errors_fatal setting for an inputlookup search.
Additional information

For more information about creating lookups, see About lookups in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

For more information about the App Key Value store, see About KV store in the Admin Manual.

Examples

1. Read in a lookup table

Read in a `usertogroup` lookup table that is defined in the `transforms.conf` file.

```
| inputlookup usertogroup
```

2. Append lookup table fields to the current search results

Read in a `usertogroup` lookup table that is defined by a stanza in the `transforms.conf` file. Append the fields to any current results.

```
| inputlookup append=t usertogroup
```

3. Read in a lookup table in a CSV file

Search the `users.csv` lookup file, which is in the `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/lookups` or `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/lookups` directory.

```
| inputlookup users.csv
```

4. Read in a lookup table from a KV store collection

Search the contents of the KV store collection `kvstorecoll` that have a `CustID` value greater than 500 and a `CustName` value that begins with the letter P. The collection is referenced in a lookup table called `kvstorecoll_lookup`. Provide a count of the events received from the table.

```
| inputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup where (CustID>500) AND (CustName="P*") | stats count
```

In this example, the lookup definition explicitly defines the `CustID` field as a type of “number”. If the field type is not explicitly defined, the where clause does not work. Defining field types is optional.

5. View the internal key ID values for the KV store collection

Example 5: View internal key ID values for the KV store collection `kvstorecoll`, using the lookup table `kvstorecoll_lookup`. The internal key ID is a unique identifier for each record in the collection. This example uses the `eval` and `table` commands.

```
| inputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup | eval CustKey = _key | table CustKey, CustName, CustStreet, CustCity, CustState, CustZip
```

6. Update field values for a single KV store collection record

Update field values for a single KV store collection record. This example uses the `inputlookup`, `outputlookup`, and `eval` commands. The record is indicated by its internal key ID (the `_key` field) and this search updates the record with a new
customer name and customer city. The record belongs to the KV store collection `kvstorecoll`, which is accessed through the lookup table `kvstorecoll_lookup`.

```plaintext
| inputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup | search _key=544948df3ec32d7a4c1d9755 | eval CustName="Claudia Garcia" | eval CustCity="San Francisco" | outputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup append=true key_field=_key
```

7. **Write the contents of a CSV file to a KV store collection**

Write the contents of a CSV file to the KV store collection `kvstorecoll` using the lookup table `kvstorecoll_lookup`. The CSV file is in the `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/lookups` or `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/lookups` directory.

```plaintext
| inputlookup customers.csv | outputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup
```

See also

Commands

- `inputcsv`
- `join`
- `lookup`
- `outputlookup`

**iplocation**

**Description**

Extracts location information from IP addresses by using 3rd-party databases. This command supports IPv4 and IPv6.

The IP address that you specify in the `ip-address-fieldname` argument, is looked up in the database. Fields from that database that contain location information are added to each event. The setting used for the `allfields` argument determines which fields are added to the events.

Because all the information might not be available for each IP address, an event can have empty field values.

For IP addresses which do not have a location, such as internal addresses, no fields are added.

**Syntax**

```
iplocation [prefix=<string>] [allfields=<bool>] [lang=<string>] <ip-address-fieldname>
```

**Required arguments**

- `ip-address-fieldname`
  
  **Syntax:** `<field>`
  
  **Description:** Specify an IP address field, such as `clientip`.

**Optional arguments**

- `allfields`
  
  **Syntax:** `allfields=<bool>`
**Description:** Specifies whether to add all of the fields from the database to the events. If set to `true`, adds the fields City, Continent, Country, lat (latitude), lon (longitude), MetroCode, Region, and Timezone. **Default:** false. Only the City, Country, lat, lon, and Region fields are added to the events.

*lang*

**Syntax:** `lang=<string>`

**Description:** Render the resulting strings in different languages. For example, use "lang=es" for Spanish. The set of languages depends on the geoip database that is used. To specify more than one language, separate them with a comma. This also indicates the priority in descending order. Specify "lang=code" to return the fields as two letter ISO abbreviations.

*prefix*

**Syntax:** `prefix=<string>`

**Description:** Specify a string to prefix the field name. With this argument you can add a prefix to the added field names to avoid name collisions with existing fields. For example, if you specify `prefix=iploc_` the field names that are added to the events become `iploc_City`, `iploc_County`, `iploc_lat`, and so forth. **Default:** NULL/empty string

**Usage**

The `iplocation` command is a distributable streaming command. See [Command types](#).

The Splunk software ships with a copy of the GeoLite2-City.mmdb database file. This file is located in the `$SPLUNK_HOME/share/` directory.

**Updating the MMDB file**

You can replace the version of the .mmdb file that ships with the Splunk software with a copy of the paid version of the file or with a monthly update of the free version of the file.

2. Copy the file to the search head on your Splunk Enterprise instance.
3. Expand the GZ file.
4. Stop any real-time searches that are running.
5. Copy the GeoLite2-City.mmdb file to the `$SPLUNK_HOME/share/` directory to overwrite the file there.
6. Restart the real-time searches.

**Impact of upgrading Splunk software**

When you upgrade your Splunk platform, the GeoLite2-City.mmdb file in the `share` directory is replaced by the version of the file that ships with the Splunk software. One option is to store the MMDB file in a different path.

**Storing the MMDB file in a different path**

If you prefer to update the GeoLite2-City.mmdb file yourself, for example if you use a paid version of the file, you can store the MMDB file in a different path. The path that is used by the Splunk software to access the file must be updated.

**Prerequisites**
Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can specify a different path to the MMDB file in the limits.conf file.

- Review the steps in How to edit a configuration file in the Admin Manual.
- You can have configuration files with the same name in your default, local, and app directories. Read Where you can place (or find) your modified configuration files in the Admin Manual.

Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the local directory.

If you are using Splunk Cloud, updates to the MMDB file are provided ONLY via Splunk version upgrades. If you wish to discuss or request this, please file a Support ticket.

Steps

1. Open the local limits.conf file for the Search app. For example, $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/local.
2. Add the [iplocation] stanza.
3. Add the db_path setting and specify the absolute path to the GeoLite2-City.mmdb file. The db_path setting does not support standard Splunk environment variables such as $SPLUNK_HOME.
   For example: db_path = /Applications/Splunk/mmdb/GeoLite2-City.mmdb specifies a new directory called mmdb.
4. Ensure a copy of the MMDB file is stored in the .. Applications/Splunk/mmdb/ directory.
5. Because you are editing the path to the MMDB file, you should restart the Splunk server.

Storing the MMDB file with a different name

Alternatively, you can add the updated MMDB to the share directory using a different name and then specify that name in the db_path setting. For example: db_path = /Applications/Splunk/share/GeoLite2-City_paid.mmdb.

The MMDB file and distributed deployments

The iplocation command is a distributable streaming command, which means that it can be processed on the indexers. The share directory is not part of the knowledge bundle. If you update the MMDB file in the share directory, the updated file is not automatically sent to the indexers in a distributed deployment. To add the MMDB file to the indexers, use the tools that you typically use to push files to the indexers.

Examples

1. Add location information to web access events

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

   Add location information to web access events. By default, the iplocation command adds the City, Country, lat, lon, and Region fields to the results.

   sourcetype=access_* | iplocation clientip

2. Search for client errors and return the first 20 results

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.
Search for client errors in web access events, returning only the first 20 results. Add location information and return a table with the IP address, City, and Country for each client error.

```
sourcetype=access_* status>=400 | head 20 | iplocation clientip | table clientip, status, City, Country
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clientip</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182.236.164.11</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>Zhengzhou</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.35.1.75</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.35.1.75</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.35.1.75</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.35.1.75</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221.204.246.72</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>Taiyuan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.192.86.205</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>Amesbury</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.205.189.15</td>
<td>406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.222.226.11</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.222.226.11</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195.2.240.99</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Add a prefix to the fields added by the iplocation command**

Prefix the fields added by the `iplocation` command with `iploc_`. Add all of the fields in the GeoLite2-City.mmdb database file to the results.

```
sourcetype = access_* | iplocation prefix=iploc_ allfields=true clientip | fields iploc_`
```
4. Generate a choropleth map using IP addresses

Generate a choropleth map of your data like the one below using the iplocation command. See Use IP addresses to generate a choropleth map in *Dashboards and Visualizations*.

![Choropleth Map](image)

**join**

**Description**

Use the `join` command to combine the results of a subsearch with the results of a main search. One or more of the fields must be common to each result set. You can also combine a search result set to itself using the `selfjoin` command.

If you are familiar with SQL but new to SPL, see Splunk SPL for SQL users.

**Alternative commands**

For flexibility and performance, consider using one of the following commands if you do not require join semantics. These commands provide event grouping and correlations using time and geographic location, transactions, subsearches, field lookups, and joins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>To append the results of a subsearch to the results of your current search. The events from both result sets are retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use only with historical data. The <code>append</code> command does not produce correct results if used in a real-time search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If you use <code>append</code> to combine the events, use a <code>stats</code> command to group the events in a meaningful way. You cannot use the <code>transaction</code> command after you use an <code>append</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendcols</td>
<td>Appends the fields of the subsearch results with the input search result fields. The first subsearch result is merged with the first main result, the second subsearch result is merged with the second main result, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>Use when one of the result sets or source files remains static or rarely changes. For example, a file from an external system such as a CSV file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The lookup cannot be a subsearch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the most simple scenarios, you might need to search only for sources using the OR operator and then use a `stats` or `transaction` command to perform the grouping operation on the events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>stats</code></td>
<td>To group events by a field and perform a statistical function on the events. For example to determine the average duration of events by host name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To use <code>stats</code>, the field must have a unique identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To view the raw event data, use the <code>transaction</code> command instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>transaction</code></td>
<td>Use <code>transaction</code> in the following situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To group events by using the <code>eval</code> command with a conditional expression, such as <code>if</code>, <code>case</code>, or <code>match</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To group events by using a recycled field value, such as an ID or IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To group events by using a pattern, such as a start or end time for the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To break up groups larger than a certain duration. For example, when a transaction does not explicitly end with a message and you want to specify a maximum span of time after the start of the transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To display the raw event data for the grouped events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about when to use a join, see the flowchart in About event grouping and correlation in the Search Manual.

### Syntax

```
join [join-options...] [field-list] subsearch
```

### Required arguments

**subsearch**

**Syntax:** `"[" subsearch "]"`

**Description:** A secondary search where you specify the source of the events that you want to join to. The subsearch must be enclosed in square brackets. The results of the subsearch should not exceed available memory.

Limitations on the subsearch for the `join` command are specified in the `limits.conf.spec` file. The limitations include the maximum subsearch to join against, the maximum search time for the subsearch, and the maximum time to wait for subsearch to fully finish. See Subsearches in the Search Manual.

### Optional arguments

**field-list**

**Syntax:** `<field>, <field>, ...`

**Description:** Specify the fields to use for the join. If no fields are specified, all of the fields that are common to both result sets are used.

Field names must match, not just in name but also in case. You cannot join `product_id` with `product_ID`. You must first change the case of the field in the subsearch to match the field in the main search.

**join-options**

**Syntax:** `type=(inner | outer | left) | usetime=<bool> | earlier=<bool> | overwrite=<bool> | max=<int>`

**Description:** Options to the `join` command. Use either `outer` or `left` to specify a left outer join.
Descriptions for the join-options argument

**type**

**Syntax:** `type=inner | outer | left`

**Description:** Indicates the type of join to perform. The difference between an *inner* and a *left* (or *outer*) join is how the events are treated in the main search that do not match any of the events in the subsearch. In both inner and left joins, events that match are joined. The results of an *inner* join do not include events from the main search that have no matches in the subsearch. The results of a *left* (or *outer*) join includes all of the events in the main search and only those values in the subsearch have matching field values.

**Default:** *inner*

**usetime**

**Syntax:** `usetime=<bool>`

**Description:** A Boolean value that Indicates whether to use time to limit the matches in the subsearch results. Used with the earlier option to limit the subsearch results to matches that are earlier or later than the main search results.

**Default:** *false*

**earlier**

**Syntax:** `earlier=<bool>`

**Description:** If usetime=true and earlier=true, the main search results are matched only against earlier results from the subsearch. If earlier=false, the main search results are matched only against later results from the subsearch. Results that occur at the same time (second) are not eliminated by either value.

**Default:** *true*

**overwrite**

**Syntax:** `overwrite=<bool>`

**Description:** Indicates whether fields from the subresults overwrite the fields from the main results, if the fields have the same field name.

**Default:** *true*

**max**

**Syntax:** `max=<int>`

**Description:** Specifies the maximum number of subsearch results that each main search result can join with. If set to `max=0`, there is no limit.

**Default:** *1*

**Usage**

The *join* command is a centralized streaming command when there is a defined set of fields to join to. See Command types.

Use the *join* command when the results of the subsearch are relatively small, for example 50,000 rows or less. To minimize the impact of this command on performance and resource consumption, Splunk software imposes some default limitations on the subsearch. See the subsearch section in the syntax for more information about these limitations.

**One-to-many and many-to-many relationships**

To return matches for one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many relationships, include the `max` argument in your *join* syntax and set the value to 0. By default `max=1`, which means that the subsearch returns only the first result from the subsearch. Setting the value to a higher number or to 0, which is unlimited, returns multiple results from the subsearch.
Examples

Example 1

Combine the results from a main search with the results from a subsearch search vendors. The result sets are joined on the product_id field, which is common to both sources.

```bash
... | join product_id [search vendors]
```

Example 2

If the field names in the sources do not match, you can rename the field in the subsearch result set. The field in the main search is product_id. The field in the subsearch is pid.

**Note:** The field names must match in name and in case. You cannot join product_id with product_ID.

```bash
... | join product_id [search vendors | rename pid AS product_id]
```

Example 3

By default, only the first row of the subsearch that matches a row of the main search is returned. To return all of the matching subsearch rows, include the max=<int> argument and set the value to 0. This argument joins each matching subsearch row with the corresponding main search row.

```bash
... | join product_id max=0 [search vendors]
```

Example 4

The dashboards and alerts in the distributed management console shows you performance information about your Splunk deployment. The **Resource Usage: Instance** dashboard contains a table that shows the machine, number of cores, physical memory capacity, operating system, and CPU architecture.

To display the information in the table, use the following search. This search includes a join command. The search uses the information in the dmc_assets table to look up the instance name and machine name. The search then uses the serverName field to join the information with information from the /services/server/info REST endpoint. The /services/server/info is the URI path to the Splunk REST API endpoint that provides hardware and operating system information for the machine. The $splunk_server$ part of the search is a token variable.

```bash
| inputlookup dmc_assets  
| search serverName = $splunk_server$  
| stats first(serverName) AS serverName, first(host) AS host, first(machine) AS machine  
| join type=left serverName  
| | rest splunk_server=$splunk_server$ /services/server/info  
| | fields serverName, numberOfCores, physicalMemoryMB, os_name, cpu_arch  
| | fields machine numberOfCores physicalMemoryMB os_name cpu_arch  
| rename machine AS Machine, numberOfCores AS "Number of Cores", physicalMemoryMB AS "Physical Memory Capacity (MB)", os_name AS "Operating System", cpu_arch AS "CPU Architecture"
```

See also

selfjoin, append, set, appendcols
kmeans

Description

Partitions the events into k clusters, with each cluster defined by its mean value. Each event belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean value. Performs k-means clustering on the list of fields that you specify. If no fields are specified, performs the clustering on all numeric fields. Events in the same cluster are moved next to each other. You have the option to display the cluster number for each event.

Syntax

kmeans [kmeans-options...] [field-list]

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

field-list

Syntax: <field> ...
Description: Specify a space separated list of the exact fields to use for the join.
Default: If no fields are specified, uses all numerical fields that are common to both result sets. Skips events with non-numerical fields.

kmeans-options

Syntax: <reps> | <iters> | <t> | <k> | <cnumfield> | <distype> | <showcentroid>
Description: Options for the kmeans command.

kmeans options

reps

Syntax: reps=<int>
Description: Specify the number of times to repeat kmeans using random starting clusters.
Default: 10

iters

Syntax: maxiters=<int>
Description: Specify the maximum number of iterations allowed before failing to converge.
Default: 10000

t

Syntax: t=<num>
Description: Specify the algorithm convergence tolerance.
Default: 0

k

Syntax: k=<int> | <int>-<int>
Description: Specify as a scalar integer value or a range of integers. When provided as single number, selects the number of clusters to use. This produces events annotated by the cluster label. When expressed as a range, clustering is done for each of the cluster counts in the range and a summary of the results is produced. These

319
results express the size of the clusters, and a 'distortion' field which represents how well the data fits those selected clusters. Values must be greater than 1 and less than maxkvalue (see Limits section).

**Default:** k=2

cnumfield

**Syntax:** cfield=<field>

**Description:** Names the field to annotate the results with the cluster number for each event.

**Default:** CLUSTERNUM

distype

**Syntax:** dt= ( l1 | l1norm | cityblock | cb ) | ( l2 | l2norm | sq | sqeuclidean ) | ( cos | cosine )

**Description:** Specify the distance metric to use. The l1, l1norm, and cb distance metrics are synonyms for cityblock. The l2, l2norm, and sq distance metrics are synonyms for sqeuclidean or sqeuclidean. The cos distance metric is a synonym for cosine.

**Default:** sqeuclidean

showcentroid

**Syntax:** showcentroid= true | false

**Description:** Specify whether to expose the centroid centers in the search results (showcentroid=true) or not.

**Default:** true

**Usage**

**Limits**

The number of clusters to collect the values into -- k -- is not permitted to exceed maxkvalue. The maxkvalue is specified in the limits.conf file, in the [kmeans] stanza. The maxkvalue default is 1000.

When a range is given for the k option, the total distance between the beginning and ending cluster counts is not permitted to exceed maxkrange. The maxkrange is specified in the limits.conf file, in the [kmeans] stanza. The maxkrange default is 100.

The above limits are designed to avoid the computation work becoming unreasonably expensive.

The total number of values which are clustered by the algorithm (typically the number of input results) is limited by the maxdatapoints parameter in the [kmeans] stanza of limits.conf. If this limit is exceeded at runtime, a warning message displays in Splunk Web. This defaults to 100000000 or 100 million. This maxdatapoints limit is designed to avoid exhausting memory.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** Group search results into 4 clusters based on the values of the "date_hour" and "date_minute" fields.

```bash
... | kmeans k=4 date_hour date_minute
```

**Example 2:** Group results into 2 clusters based on the values of all numerical fields.

```bash
... | kmeans
```
See also

anomalies, anomalousvalue, cluster, outlier,

kvform

Description

Extracts key/value pairs from events based on a form template that describes how to extract the values.

Syntax

kvform [form=<string>] [field=<field>]

Optional arguments

form

Syntax: form=<string>
Description: Specify a .form file located in a $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/*/forms/ directory.

field

Syntax: field=<field_name>
Description: Uses the field name to look for .form files that correspond to the field values for that field name. For example, your Splunk deployment uses the splunkd and mongod sourcetypes. If you specify field=sourcetype, the kvform command looks for the splunkd.form and mongod.form in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/*/forms/ directory.
Default: sourcetype

Usage

Before you can use the kvform command, you must:

- Create the forms directory in the appropriate application path. For example $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/forms.
- Create the .form files and add the files to the forms directory.

If you have Splunk Cloud and want to install form files, file a Support ticket.

Format for the .form files

A .form file is essentially a text file of all static parts of a form. It might be interspersed with named references to regular expressions of the type found in the transforms.conf file.

An example .form file might look like this:

Students Name: [[string:student_name]]
Age: [[int:age]] Zip: [[int:zip]]
Specifying a form

If the form argument is specified, the kvform command uses the <form_name>.form file found in the Splunk configuration forms directory. For example, if form=sales_order, the kvform command looks for a sales_order.form file in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/forms directory for all apps. All the events processed are matched against the form, trying to extract values.

Specifying a field

If you specify the field argument, the kvform command looks for forms in the forms directory that correspond to the values for that field. For example, if you specify field=error_code, and an event has the field value error_code=404, the command looks for a form called 404.form in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/forms directory.

Default value

If no form or field argument is specified, the kvform command uses the default value for the field argument, which is sourcetype. The kvform command looks for <sourcetype_value>.form files to extract values.

Examples

1. Extract values using a specific form

Use a specific form to extract values from.

... | kvform form=sales_order

2. Extract values using a field name

Specify field=sourcetype to extract values from forms such as splunkd.form and mongod.form. If there is a form for a source type, values are extracted from that form. If one of the source types is access_combined but there is no access_combined.form file, that source type is ignored.

... | kvform field=sourcetype

3. Extract values using the eventtype field

... | kvform field=eventtype

See also

extract, multikv, rex, xmlkv

loadjob

Description

Loads events or results of a previously completed search job. The artifacts to load are identified either by the search job id <sid> or a scheduled search name and the time range of the current search. If a saved search name is provided and multiple artifacts are found within that range, the latest artifacts are loaded.
You cannot run the `loadjob` command on ad hoc or real-time searches.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| loadjob
 (<sid> | <savedsearch>)
 [<result-event>]
 [<delegate>]
 [<artifact_offset>]
 [<ignore_running>]
```

**Required arguments**

You must specify either `sid` or `savedsearch`.

- **sid**
  
  **Syntax:** `<string>`
  
  **Description:** The search ID of the job whose artifacts need to be loaded, for example: `123386270.2`. You can locate the `sid` through the Job Inspector or the `addinfo` command.

- **savedsearch**
  
  **Syntax:** `savedsearch="<user-string>:<app-string>:<search-name-string>"`
  
  **Description:** The unique identifier of a saved search whose artifacts need to be loaded. A saved search is uniquely identified by the triplet `{user, app, savedsearch name}`, for example: `savedsearch="admin:search:my Saved Search"` There is no method to specify a wildcard or match-all behavior. All portions of the triplet must be provided.

**Optional arguments**

- **result-event**
  
  **Syntax:** `events=<bool>`
  
  **Description:** `events=true` loads events, while `events=false` loads results.
  
  **Defaults:** false

- **delegate**
  
  **Syntax:** `job_delegate=<string>`
  
  **Description:** When specifying a saved search, this option selects jobs that were started by the given user. Scheduled jobs will be run by the delegate "scheduler". Dashboard-embedded searches are run in accordance with the saved search's `dispatchAs` parameter, typically the owner of the search.
  
  **Defaults:** scheduler

- **artifact_offset**
  
  **Syntax:** `artifact_offset=<int>`
  
  **Description:** Selects a search artifact other than the most recent matching one. For example, if `artifact_offset=1`, the second most recent artifact will be used. If `artifact_offset=2`, the third most recent artifact will be used. If `artifact_offset=0`, selects the most recent. A value that selects past all available artifacts will result in an error.
  
  **Default:** 0
ignore_running
Syntax: ignore_running=<bool>
Description: Skip over artifacts whose search is still running.
Default: true

Usage

The loadjob command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

The loadjob command can be used for a variety of purposes, but one of the most useful is to run a fairly expensive search that calculates statistics. You can use loadjob searches to display those statistics for further aggregation, categorization, field selection and other manipulations for charting and display.

After a search job has completed and the results are cached, you can use this command to access or load the results.

Search head clusters

A search head cluster can run the loadjob command only on scheduled saved searches. A search head cluster runs searches on results or artifacts that the search head cluster replicates.

For more information on artifact replication, see Search head clustering architecture in the Distributed Search manual.

Examples

1. Load the results of a saved search

Loads the results of the latest scheduled execution of saved search MySavedSearch in the 'search' application owned by the user admin.

| loadjob savedsearch="admin:search:MySavedSearch"

2. Load the results from a specific search job

Loads the events that were generated by the search job with id=1233886270.2.

| loadjob 1233886270.2 events=true

See also

Commands
addinfo
inputcsv
savedsearch

Related information
Manage search jobs
localize

Description

The localize command generates results that represent a list of time contiguous event regions. An event region is a period of time in which consecutive events are separated, at most, by the maxpause time value. The regions found can be expanded using the timeafter and timebefore arguments.

The regions discovered by the localize command are meant to be fed into the map command. The map command uses a different region for each iteration.

Syntax

localize [<maxpause>] [<timeafter>] [<timebefore>]

Optional arguments

maxpause
  Syntax: maxpause=<int>(s|m|h|d)
  Description: Specify the maximum (inclusive) time between two consecutive events in a contiguous time region.
  Default: 1m

timeafter
  Syntax: timeafter=<int>(s|m|h|d)
  Description: Specify the amount of time to add to the output endtime field (expand the time region forward in time).
  Default: 30s

timebefore
  Syntax: timebefore=<int>(s|m|h|d)
  Description: Specify the amount of time to subtract from the output starttime field (expand the time region backwards in time).
  Default: 30s

Usage

Expanding event ranges

You can expand the event range after the last event or before the first event in the region. These expansions are done arbitrarily, possibly causing overlaps in the regions if the values are larger than maxpause.

Event region order

The regions are returned in search order, or descending time for historical searches and data-arrival order for realtime search. The time of each region is the initial pre-expanded start-time.

Other information returned by the localize command

The localize command also reports:

- The number of events in the range
• The range duration in seconds
• The region density defined as the number of events in range divided by <range duration - events per second.

Examples

1. Search the time range of each previous result for the term “failure”

   ... | localize maxpause=5m | map search="search failure starttimeu=$starttime$ endtimeu=$endtime$"

2: Finds suitable regions around where "error" occurs

Searching for "error" and calling the localize command finds suitable regions around where error occurs and passes each on to the search inside of the map command. Each iteration works with a specific time range to find potential transactions.

   error | localize | map search="search starttimeu::$starttime$ endtimeu::$endtime$ | transaction uid,qid maxspan=1h"

See also
map, transaction

localop

Description

Prevents subsequent commands from being executed on remote peers. Tells the search to run subsequent commands locally, instead.

The localop command forces subsequent commands to be part of the reduce step of the mapreduce process.

Syntax
localop

Examples

Example 1:

The iplocation command in this case will never be run on remote peers. All events from remote peers that originate from the initial search, which was for the terms FOO and BAR, are forwarded to the search head. The search head is where the iplocation command is run.

   FOO BAR | localop | iplocation clientip

lookup
Description

Use the `lookup` command to invoke field value lookups.

For information about the types of lookups you can define, see About lookups in the *Knowledge Manager Manual*.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```plaintext
lookup
[local=<bool>]
[update=<bool>]
<lookup-table-name>
( <lookup-field> [AS <event-field>] )...
[ OUTPUT | OUTPUTNEW ( <lookup-destfield> [AS <event-destfield>] )... ]
```

**Note:** The lookup command can accept multiple lookup and event fields and destfields. For example:

```plaintext
...| lookup <lookup-table-name> <lookup-field1> AS <event-field1>, <lookup-field2> AS <event-field2>
OUTPUTNEW <lookup-destfield1> AS <event-destfield1>, <lookup-destfield2> AS <event-destfield2>
```

**Required arguments**

- `<lookup-table-name>`
  - **Syntax:** `<string>`
  - **Description:** Refers to a stanza name in the `transforms.conf` file. This stanza specifies the location of the lookup table file.

**Optional arguments**

- `local`
  - **Syntax:** `local=<bool>`
  - **Description:** If `local=true`, forces the lookup to run on the search head and not on any remote peers.
  - **Default:** false

- `update`
  - **Syntax:** `update=<bool>`
  - **Description:** If the lookup table is modified on disk while the search is running, real-time searches do not automatically reflect the update. To do this, specify `update=true`. This does not apply to searches that are not real-time searches. This implies that `local=true`.
  - **Default:** false

- `<lookup-field>`
  - **Syntax:** `<string>`
  - **Description:** Refers to a field in the lookup table to match against the events. You can specify multiple `<lookup-field>` values.

- `<event-field>`
  - **Syntax:** `<string>`
  - **Description:** Refers to a field the events from which to acquire the value to match in the lookup table. You can specify multiple `<event-field>` values.
**Default:** The value of the `<lookup-field>`.

**<lookup-destfield>**

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** Refers to a field in the lookup table to be copied into the events. You can specify multiple `<lookup-destfield>` values.

**<event-destfield>**

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** A field in the events. You can specify multiple `<event-destfield>` values.

**Default:** The value of the `<lookup-destfield>` argument.

**Usage**

The `lookup` command is a distributable streaming command when `local=false`, which is the default setting. See Command types.

When using the `lookup` command, if an OUTPUT or OUTPUTNEW clause is not specified, all of the fields in the lookup table that are not the match field are used as output fields. If the OUTPUT clause is specified, the output lookup fields overwrite existing fields. If the OUTPUTNEW clause is specified, the lookup is not performed for events in which the output fields already exist.

**Optimizing your lookup search**

If you are using the `lookup` command in the same pipeline as a transforming command, and it is possible to retain the field you will lookup on after the transforming command, do the lookup after the transforming command. For example, run:

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats count by status | lookup status_desc status OUTPUT description
```

and not:

```
sourcetype=access_* | lookup status_desc status OUTPUT description | stats count by description
```

The lookup in the first search is faster because it only needs to match the results of the stats command and not all the Web access events.

**Basic example**

1. **Lookup users and return the corresponding group the user belongs to**

Suppose you have a lookup table specified in a stanza named `usertogroup` in the `transforms.conf` file. This lookup table contains (at least) two fields, `user` and `group`. Your events contain a field called `local_user`. For each event, the following search checks to see if the value in the field `local_user` has a corresponding value in the `user` field in the lookup table. For any entries that match, the value of the `group` field in the lookup table is written to the field `user_group` in the event.

```
... | lookup usertogroup user as local_user OUTPUT group as user_group
```

**Extended example**
2. Lookup price and vendor information and return the count for each product sold by a vendor

This example uses the tutorialdata.zip file from the Search Tutorial. You can download this file and follow the instructions to upload the tutorial data into your Splunk deployment. Additionally, this example uses the prices.csv and the vendors.csv files. To follow along with this example in your Splunk deployment, download these CSV files and complete the steps in the Use field lookups section of the Search Tutorial for both the prices.csv and the vendors.csv files. When you create the lookup definition for the vendors.csv file, name the lookup vendors_lookup. You can skip the step in the tutorial that makes the lookups automatic.

This example calculates the count of each product sold by each vendor.

The prices.csv file contains the product names, price, and code. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>productId</th>
<th>product_name</th>
<th>price</th>
<th>sale_price</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB-SG-G01</td>
<td>Mediocre Kingdoms</td>
<td>24.99</td>
<td>19.99</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC-SG-G02</td>
<td>Dream Crusher</td>
<td>39.99</td>
<td>24.99</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-SG-G03</td>
<td>Final Sequel</td>
<td>24.99</td>
<td>16.99</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC-SH-G04</td>
<td>World of Cheese</td>
<td>24.99</td>
<td>19.99</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vendors.csv file contains vendor information, such as vendor name, city, and ID. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>VendorCity</th>
<th>VendorID</th>
<th>VendorLatitude</th>
<th>VendorLongitude</th>
<th>StateProvince</th>
<th>Vendor Country</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage Gaming</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>61.17440033</td>
<td>-149.9960022</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games of Salt Lake</td>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>40.78839874</td>
<td>-111.9779968</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jack Games</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>40.63980103</td>
<td>-73.77890015</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals Gaming</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>37.61899948</td>
<td>-122.375</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The search will query the vendor_sales.log file, which is part of the tutorialdata.zip file. The vendor_sales.log file contains the VendorID, Code, and AcctID fields. For example:

Entries in the vendor_sales.log file


The following search calculates the count of each product sold by each vendor and uses the time range All time.

sourcetype=vendor_* | stats count by Code VendorID | lookup prices_lookup Code OUTPUTNEW product_name

- The stats command calculates the count by Code and VendorID.
- The lookup command uses the prices_lookup to match the Code field in each event and return the product names.

The search results are displayed on the Statistics tab.
You can extend the search to display more information about the vendor by using the vendors_lookup.

Use the `table` command to return only the fields that you need. In this example, you want the `product_name`, `VendorID`, and `count` fields. Use the `vendors_lookup` file to output all the fields in the `vendors.csv` file that match the `VendorID` in each event.

```
source-type=vendor_* | stats count by Code VendorID | lookup prices_lookup Code OUTPUTNEW product_name | table product_name VendorID count | lookup vendors_lookup VendorID
```

The revised search results are displayed on the Statistics tab.
To expand the search to display the results on a map, see the `geostats` command.

See also

Commands

- `appendcols`
- `inputlookup`
- `outputlookup`

Related information

About lookups in the *Knowledge Manager Manual*

**makecontinuous**

Description

Makes a field on the x-axis numerically continuous by adding empty buckets for periods where there is no data and quantifying the periods where there is data. This x-axis field can then be invoked by the `chart` and `timechart` commands.

Syntax

```
makecontinuous [<field>] <bins-options>...
```

**Required arguments**

- `<bins-options>`
  - Datatype: bins | span | start-end
  - Description: Discretization options. See "Bins options" for details.

**Optional arguments**

- `<field>`
  - Datatype: `<field>`
  - Description: Specify a field name.

**Bins options**

- `bins`
  - Syntax: bins=<int>
  - Description: Sets the maximum number of bins to discretize into.

- `span`
  - Syntax: `<log-span> | <span-length>`
  - Description: Sets the size of each bin, using a span length based on time or log-based span.

- `<start-end>`
  - Syntax: end=<num> | start=<num>
  - Description: Sets the minimum and maximum extents for numerical bins. Data outside of the [start, end] range is discarded.
Span options

<log-span>

**Syntax:** \[<num>\]log\[<num>\]

**Description:** Sets to log-based span. The first number is a coefficient. The second number is the base. If the first number is supplied, it must be a real number \(\geq 1.0\) and \(<\) base. Base, if supplied, must be real number \(> 1.0\), meaning it must be strictly greater than 1.

span-length

**Syntax:** <span>[<timescale>]

**Description:** A span length based on time.

<span>

**Syntax:** <int>

**Description:** The span of each bin. If using a timescale, this is used as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bin "length."

<timescale>

**Syntax:** <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month> | <subseconds>

**Description:** Time scale units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;subseconds&gt;</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage

The `makecontinuous` command is a **transforming command**. See Command types.

Examples

**Example 1:**

Make "_time" continuous with a span of 10 minutes.

```
... | makecontinuous _time span=10m
```

See also

`chart`, `timechart`
makemv

Description

Converts a single valued field into a multivalue field by splitting the values on a simple string delimiter. The delimiter can be a multicharacter delimiter. Alternatively, splits field by using a regex.

The makemv command does not apply to internal fields.

See Use default fields in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Syntax

makemv [delim=<string> | tokenizer=<string>] [allowempty=<bool>] [setsv=<bool>] <field>

Required arguments

field

  Syntax: <field>
  Description: Specify the name of a field.

Optional arguments

delim

  Syntax: delim=<string>
  Description: A string value used as a delimiter. Splits the values in field on every occurrence of this string.
  Default: A single space (" ").

tokenizer

  Syntax: tokenizer=<string>
  Description: A regex, with a capturing group, that is repeat-matched against the text of field. For each match, the first capturing group is used as a value of the newly created multivalue field.

allowempty

  Syntax: allowempty=<bool>
  Description: Specifies whether to permit empty string values in the multivalue field. When using delim=true, repeats of the delimiter string produce empty string values in the multivalue field. For example if delim=", " and field="a,,b", by default does not produce any value for the empty string. When using the tokenizer argument, zero length matches produce empty string values. By default they produce no values.
  Default: false

setsv

  Syntax: setsv=<bool>
  Description: If true, the makemv command combines the decided values of the field into a single value, which is set on the same field. (The simultaneous existence of a multivalue and a single value for the same field is a problematic aspect of this flag.)
  Default: false
Usage

The `makemv` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

You can use evaluation functions and statistical functions on multivalue fields or to return multivalue fields.

Examples

1. **Use a comma to separate field values**

   For sendmail search results, separate the values of "senders" into multiple values. Display the top values.

   ```plain
   eventtype="sendmail" | makemv delim="," senders | top senders
   ```

2. **Use a colon delimiter and allow empty values**

   Separate the value of “foo” into multiple values.

   ```plain
   ... | makemv delim=":" allowempty=true foo
   ```

3. **Use a regular expression to separate values**

   The following search creates a result and adds three values to the `my_multival` field. The `makemv` command is used to arrange the values into separate lines.

   ```plaintext
   | makeresults | eval my_multival="one, two, three" | makemv tokenizer="\[\^[,]+\]\)*?" my_multival
   ```

See also

Commands:
- `mvcombine`
- `mvexpand`
- `nomv`

Functions:
- Multivalue eval functions
- Multivalue stats and chart functions
- `split`

**makeresults**

**Description**

Generates the specified number of search results in temporary memory.

If you do not specify any of the optional arguments, this command runs on the local machine and generates one result with only the `_time` field.
Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| makeresults
[<count>]
[<annotate>]
[<splunk-server>]
[<splunk-server-group>...]
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

```
<count>
  **Syntax:** `count=<num>`
  **Description:** The number of results to generate. If you do not specify the `annotate` argument, the results have only the `_time` field.
  **Default:** 1
```

```
<annotate>
  **Syntax:** `annotate=<bool>`
  **Description:** If `annotate=true`, generates results with the fields shown in the table below.
  If `annotate=false`, generates results with only the `_time` field.
  **Default:** false
```

**Fields generated with annotate=true**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>_raw</code></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>_time</code></td>
<td>Date and time that you run the makeresults command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>host</code></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>source</code></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sourcetype</code></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>splunk_server</code></td>
<td>The name of the server that the makeresults command is run on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>splunk_server_group</code></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use these fields to compute aggregate statistics.

```
<splunk-server>
  **Syntax:** `splunk_server=<string>`
  **Description:** Use to generate results on one specific server. Use 'local' to refer to the search head.
  **Default:** local. See the **Usage** section.
```

```
<splunk-server-group>
  **Syntax:** `(splunk_server_group=<string>)...`
```
**Description:** Use to generate results on a specific server group or groups. You can specify more than one `<splunk_server_group>`.  
**Default:** none. See the **Usage** section.

**Usage**

The `makeresults` command is a report-generating command. See [Command types](#).

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

The search results created by the `makeresults` command are created in temporary memory and are not saved to disk or indexed.

You can use this command with the `eval` command to generate an empty result for the eval command to operate on. See the **Examples** section.

Order-sensitive processors might fail if the internal `_time` field is absent.

**Specifying server and server groups**

If you use Splunk Cloud, omit any server or server group argument.

If you are using Splunk Enterprise, by default results are generated only on the originating search head, which is equivalent to specifying `splunk_server=local`. If you provide a specific `splunk_server` or `splunk_server_group`, then the number of results you specify with the `count` argument are generated on the all servers or server groups that you specify.

If you specify a server, the results are generated for that server, regardless of the server group that the server is associated with.

If you specify a count of 5 and you target 3 servers, then you will generate 15 total results. If `annotate=true`, the names for each server appear in the `splunk_server` column. This column will show that each server produced 5 results.

**Basic examples**

1. **Create a result as an input into the eval command**

Sometimes you want to use the `eval` command as the first command in a search. However, the `eval` command expects events as inputs. You can create a dummy event at the beginning of a search by using the `makeresults` command. You can then use the `eval` command in your search.

```
| makeresults | eval newfield="some value"
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>newfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>some value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Determine if the modified time of an event is greater than the relative time

For events that contain the field `scheduled_time` in UNIX time, determine if the scheduled time is greater than the relative time. The relative time is 1 minute before now. This search uses a subsearch that starts with the `makeresults` command.

```
index=_internal sourcetype=scheduler ( scheduled_time > [ makeresults | eval it=relative_time(now(), "-m") | return $it ] )
```

Extended examples

1. Create daily results for testing

You can use the `makeresults` command to create a series of results to test your search syntax. For example, the following search creates a set of five results:

```
| makeresults count=5
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each result has the same timestamp which, by itself, is not very useful. But with a few additions, you can create a set of unique dates. Start by adding the `streamstats` command to count your results:

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:58</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can now use that count to create different dates in the `_time` field, using the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*86400)
```

The calculation multiplies the value in the `count` field by the number of seconds in a day. The result is subtracted from the original `_time` field to get new dates equivalent to 24 hours ago, 48 hours ago, and so forth. The seconds in the date are different because `_time` is calculated the moment you run the search.

The results look something like this:
The dates start from the day before the original date, 2020-01-09, and go back five days.

Need more than five results? Simply change the `count` value in the `makeresults` command.

2. **Create hourly results for testing**

You can create a series of hours instead of a series of days for testing. Use 3600, the number of seconds in an hour, instead of 86400 in the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600)
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 15:35:14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 13:35:14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 12:35:14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 11:35:14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the hours in the timestamp are 1 hour apart.

3. **Add a field with string values**

You can specify a list of values for a field. But to have the values appear in separate results, you need to make the list a multivalue field and then expand that multivalued list into separate results. Use this search, substituting your strings for buttercup and her friends:

```
| makeresults | eval test="buttercup rarity tenderhoof dash mcintosh fleetfoot mistmane" | makemv delim=" " test | mvexpand test
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>buttercup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>rarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>tenderhoof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 16:35:14</td>
<td>dash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 4. Create a set of events with multiple fields

Let's start by creating a set of four events. One of the events contains a null value in the `age` field.

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle")
```

- The `streamstats` command is used to create the `count` field. The `streamstats` command calculates a cumulative count for each event, at the time the event is processed.
- The `eval` command is used to create two new fields, `age` and `city`. The `eval` command uses the value in the `count` field.
- The `case` function takes pairs of arguments, such as `count=1, 25`. The first argument is a Boolean expression. When that expression is TRUE, the corresponding second argument is returned.

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, the `eventstats` command generates the average age for each city. The generated averages are placed into a new field called `avg(age)`.

The following search is the same as the previous search, with the `eventstats` command added at the end:

```
| makeresults count=4 | streamstats count | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle") | eventstats avg(age) BY city
```

- For San Francisco, the average age is \(28 = (25 + 31) / 2\).
- For Seattle, there is only one event with a value. The average is \(39 = 39 / 1\). The `eventstats` command places that average in every event for Seattle, including events that did not contain a value for `age`.

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>avg(age)</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_time</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>avg(age)</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-05 18:32:07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Add a field with a set of random numbers

If you need to test something with a set of numbers, you have two options:

- You can add a field with a set of numbers that you specify. This is similar to adding a field with a set of string values, which is shown in the previous example.
- You can add a field with a set of randomly generated numbers by using the `random` function, as shown below:

```bash
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval test=random()/random() |
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-08 14:45:24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.371091109260495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-07 14:45:24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4563314783228324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-06 14:45:24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.804991002129475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-05 14:45:24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4946919835236068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-04 14:45:24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24.193952675772845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `round` function to round the numbers up. For example, this search rounds the numbers up to four digits to the right of the decimal:

```bash
...| eval test=round(random()/random(),4)
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-08 14:45:24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-07 14:45:24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-06 14:45:24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-05 14:45:24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-04 14:45:24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24.1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See also

Commands

- gentimes

- map
Description

The `map` command is a looping operator that runs a search repeatedly for each input event or result. You can run the map command on a saved search or an ad hoc search.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
map
  (<searchoption> | <savedsplunkoption>)
  [maxsearches=int]
```

**Required arguments**

You must specify either `<searchoption>` or `<savedsplunkoption>`.

<savedsplunkoption>

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** The name of a saved search to run for each input result.

**Default:** No default.

<searchoption>

**Syntax:** `search="<string>"`

**Description:** An ad hoc search to run for each input result. For example:

```
... | map search="search index=_internal earliest=$myearliest$ latest=$mylatest$".
```

**Default:** No default.

**Optional arguments**

`maxsearches`

**Syntax:** `maxsearches=<int>`

**Description:** The maximum number of searches to run. A message is generated if there are more search results than the maximum number that you specify.

**Default:** 10

Usage

**Known limitations**

You cannot use the `map` command after an `append` or `appendpipe` command in your search pipeline.

**Variable for field names**

When using a saved search or a literal search, the `map` command supports the substitution of `$variable$` strings that match field names in the input results. A search with a string like `$count$`, for example, will replace the variable with the value of the `count` field in the input search result.

When using the `map` command in a dashboard `<form>`, use double dollar signs (`$$`) to specify a variable string. For example, `$count$$`. See Dashboards and forms.
**Search ID field**

The `map` command also supports a search ID field, provided as `$_serial_id$`. The search ID field will have a number that increases incrementally each time that the search is run. In other words, the first run search will have the ID value 1, and the second 2, and so on.

**Basic examples**

1. **Invoke the map command with a saved search**

   ```
   error | localize | map mytimebased_savedsearch
   ```

2. **Map the start and end time values**

   ```
   ... | map search="search starttimeu::$start$ endtimeu::$end$" maxsearches=10
   ```

**Extended examples**

1. **Use a Sudo event to locate the user logins**

   This example illustrates how to find a Sudo event and then use the `map` command to trace back to the computer and the time that users logged on before the Sudo event. Start with the following search for the Sudo event.

   ```
   sourcetype=syslog sudo | stats count by user host
   ```

   This search returns a table of results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>userA</td>
<td>serverA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userB</td>
<td>serverA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userA</td>
<td>serverB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Pipe these results into the `map` command, substituting the username.

   ```
   sourcetype=syslog sudo | stats count by user host | map search="search index=ad_summary username=$user$ type_logon=ad_last_logon"
   ```

   It takes each of the three results from the previous search and searches in the `ad_summary` index for the logon event for the user. The results are returned as a table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>computername</th>
<th>computertime</th>
<th>username</th>
<th>usertime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/12/16 8:31:35.00 AM</td>
<td>Workstation$</td>
<td>10/12/2016 08:25:42</td>
<td>userA</td>
<td>10/12/2016 08:31:35 AM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (Thanks to Splunk user Alacercogitatus for this example.)

**See also**

Commands

- `gentimes`
- `search`
**mcollect**

**Description**

Converts events into metric data points and inserts the metric data points into a metric index on the search head. A metric index must be present on the search head for `mcollect` to work properly, unless you are forwarding data to the indexer.

If you are forwarding data to the indexer, your data will be inserted on the indexer instead of the search head.

You can use the `mcollect` command only if your role has the `run_mcollect` capability. See Define roles on the Splunk platform with capabilities in *Securing Splunk Enterprise*.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| mcollect index=<string>
[ file=<string> ]
[ split=<bool> ]
[ spool=<bool> ]
[ prefix_field=<string> ]
[ host=<string> ]
[ source=<string> ]
[ sourcetype=<string> ]
[ <field-list> ]
```

**Required arguments**

`index`

**Syntax:** index=<string>

**Description:** Name of the metric index where the collected metric data is added.

`field-list`

**Syntax:** <field>, ...

**Description:** A list of dimension fields. Required if `split=true`. Optional if `split=false`. If unspecified, which implies that `split=false`, all fields are treated as dimensions for the data point except for the `metric_name`, `prefix_field`, and all internal fields.

**Default:** No default value

**Optional arguments**

`file`

**Syntax:** file=<string>

**Description:** The file name where you want the collected metric data to be written. Only applicable when `spool=false`. You can use a timestamp or a random number for the file name by specifying either `file=$timestamp$` or `file=$random$`.

**Default:** `$random$_metrics.csv`

`split`

**Syntax:** split=<bool>

**Description:** Determines how `mcollect` identifies the measures in an event. See How to use the split argument.
Default: false

spool
Syntax: spool=<bool>
Description: If set to true, the metrics data file is written to the Splunk spool directory, $SPLUNK_HOME/var/spool/splunk, where the file is indexed. Once the file is indexed, it is removed. If set to false, the file is written to the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk directory. The file remains in this directory unless further automation or administration is done.
Default: true

prefix_field
Syntax: prefix_field=<string>
Description: Only applicable when split=true. If specified, any data point with that field missing is ignored. Otherwise, the field value is prefixed to the metric name. See Set a prefix field
Default: No default value

host
Syntax: host=<string>
Description: The name of the host that you want to specify for the collected metrics data. Only applicable when spool=true.
Default: No default value

source
Syntax: source=<string>
Description: The name of the source that you want to specify for the collected metrics data.
Default: If the search is scheduled, the name of the search. If the search is ad-hoc, the name of the file that is written to the var/spool/splunk directory containing the search results.

sourcetype
Syntax: sourcetype=<string>
Description: The name of the source type that is specified for the collected metrics data. The Splunk platform does not calculate license usage for data indexed with mcollect_stash, the default source type. If you change the value of this setting to a different source type, the Splunk platform calculates license usage for any data indexed by the mcollect command.
Default: mcollect_stash
Do not change this setting without assistance from Splunk Professional Services or Splunk Support. Changing the source type requires a change to the props.conf file.

Usage
You use the mcollect command to convert events into metric data points to be stored in a metric index on the search head. The metrics data uses a specific format for the metrics fields. See Metrics data format in Metrics.

The mcollect command causes new data to be written to a metric index for every run of the search.

All metrics search commands are case sensitive. This means, for example, that mcollect treats as the following as three distinct values of metric_name: cap.gear, CAP.GEAR, and Cap.Gear.
If you are upgrading to version 8.0.0

After you upgrade your search head and indexer clusters to version 8.0.x of Splunk Enterprise, edit `limits.conf` on each search head cluster and set the `always_use_single_value_output` setting under the `[mcollect]` stanza to `false`. This lets these nodes use the "multiple measures per metric data point" schema when you convert logs to metrics with the `mcollect` command or use metrics rollups. This schema increases your data storage capacity and improves metrics search performance.

How to use the split argument

The `split` argument determines how `mcollect` identifies the measurement fields in your search. It defaults to `false`.

When `split=false`, your search needs to explicitly identify its measurement fields. If necessary it can use `rename` or `eval` conversions to do this.

- If you have single-metric events, your `mcollect` search must produce results with a `metric_name` field that provides the name of the measure, and a `_value` field that provides the measure’s numeric value.
- If you have multiple-metric events, your `mcollect` search must produce results that follow this syntax: `metric_name:<metric_name>=<numeric_value>`. Each of these fields will be treated as a measurement. The remaining fields will be treated as dimensions.

When you set `split=true`, you use `<field-list>` to identify the dimensions in your search. `mcollect` converts any field that is not in the `<field-list>` into a measurement. The only exceptions are internal fields beginning with an underscore and the `prefix_field`, if you have set one.

Set a prefix field

Use the `prefix_field` argument to apply a prefix to the metric fields in your event data.

For example, if you have the following data:

type=cpu usage=0.78 idle=0.22

You have two metric fields, `usage` and `idle`.

Say you include the following in an `mcollect` search of that data:

```bash
...split=true prefix_field=type...
```

Because you have set `split=true` the Splunk software automatically converts those fields into measures, because they are not otherwise identified in a `<field-list>`. Then it applies the value of the specified `prefix_field` as a prefix to the metric field names. In this case, because you have specified the `type` field as the prefix field, its value, `cpu`, becomes the metric name prefix. The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>metric_name:cpu.usage</th>
<th>metric_name:cpu.idle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time

If the `_time` field is present in the results, the Splunk software uses it as the timestamp of the metric data point. If the `_time` field is not present, the current time is used.

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**field-list**

If `field-list` is not specified, all fields are treated as dimensions for the data point, except for the prefix_field and internal fields (fields with an underscore `_` prefix). If `field-list` is specified, the list must appear at the end of the `mcollect` command arguments. If `field-list` is specified, all fields are treated as metric values, except for the fields in `field-list`, the prefix-field, and internal fields.

The name of each metric value is the field name prefixed with the prefix_field value.

Effectively, one metric data point is returned for each qualifying field that contains a numerical value. If one search result contains multiple qualifying metric name/value pairs, the result is split into multiple metric data points.

**Examples**

The following examples show how to use the `mcollect` command to convert events into multiple-value metric data points.

1: *Generate metric data points that break out jobs and latency metrics by user*

The following example specifies the metrics that should appear in the resulting metric data points, and splits them by user. Note that it does not use the `split` argument, so the search has to use a `rename` conversion to explicitly identify the measurements that will appear in the data points.

```
index="_audit" search_id info total_run_time | stats count(search_id) as jobs avg(total_run_time) as latency by user | rename jobs as metric_name:jobs latency as metric_name:latency | mcollect index=mcollect_test
```

Here are example results of that search:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>user</th>
<th>metric_name:jobs</th>
<th>metric_name:latency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1563318689</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.810555555555575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563318689</td>
<td>splunk-system-user</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0.2951162790697676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2: *Generate metric data points that break out event counts and total runtimes by user*

This search sets `split=true` so it automatically converts fields not otherwise identified as dimensions by the `<field-list>` into metrics. The search identifies `user` as a dimension.

```
index="_audit" info=completed | stats max(total_run_time) as runtime max(event_count) as events by user | rename jobs as metric_name:jobs latency as metric_name:latency | mcollect index=mcollect_test split=t user
```

Here are example results of that search:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>user</th>
<th>metric_name:runtime</th>
<th>metric_name:events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1563318968</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563318968</td>
<td>splunk-system-user</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

Commands

- `collect`
- `meventcollect`

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metadata

Description

The `metadata` command returns a list of sources, sourcetypes, or hosts from a specified index or distributed search peer. The `metadata` command returns information accumulated over time. You can view a snapshot of an index over a specific timeframe, such as the last 7 days, by using the time range picker.

See Usage.

Syntax

```
| metadata type=<metadata-type> [index-specifier]... [splunk_server=<wc-string>] [splunk_server_group=<wc-string>]...
```

Required arguments

type

**Syntax:** `type= hosts | sources | sourcetypes`

**Description:** The type of metadata to return. This must be one of the three literal strings: hosts, sources, or sourcetypes.

Optional arguments

index-specifier

**Syntax:** `index=<index_name>`

**Description:** Specifies the index from which to return results. You can specify more than one index. Wildcard characters (*) can be used. To match non-internal indexes, use `index=*`. To match internal indexes, use `index=_*`.

**Example:** `| metadata type=hosts index=cs* index=na* index=ap* index=eu*`

**Default:** The default index, which is usually the main index.

splunk_server

**Syntax:** `splunk_server=<wc-string>`

**Description:** Specifies the distributed search peer from which to return results. If you are using Splunk Cloud, omit this parameter. If you are using Splunk Enterprise, you can specify only one `splunk_server` argument. However, you can use a wildcard when you specify the server name to indicate multiple servers. For example, you can specify `splunk_server-peer01` or `splunk_server-peer*`. Use `local` to refer to the search head.

**Default:** All configured search peers return information

splunk_server_group

**Syntax:** `splunk_server_group=<wc-string>`...

**Description:** Limits the results to one or more server groups. If you are using Splunk Cloud, omit this parameter. You can specify a wildcard character in the string to indicate multiple server groups.

Usage

The `metadata` command is a report-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

Although the `metadata` command fetches data from all peers, any command run after it runs only on the search head.
The command shows the first, last, and most recent events that were seen for each value of the specified metadata type. For example, if you search for:

```
| metadata type=hosts
```

Your results should look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host 1</th>
<th>lastTime 1</th>
<th>recentTime 1</th>
<th>totalcount 1</th>
<th>type 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apacheshellcom</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mysqlmysqlcom</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>hosts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The `firstTime` field is the timestamp for the first time that the indexer saw an event from this host.
- The `lastTime` field is the timestamp for the last time that the indexer saw an event from this host.
- The `recentTime` field is the `indextime` for the most recent time that the index saw an event from this host. In other words, this is the time of the last update.
- The `totalcount` field is the total number of events seen from this host.
- The `type` field is the specified type of metadata to display. Because this search specifies `type=hosts`, there is also a `host` column.

In most cases, when the data is streaming live, the `lastTime` and `recentTime` field values are equal. If the data is historical, however, the values might be different.

In small testing environments, the data is complete. However, in environments with large numbers of values for each category, the data might not be complete. This is intentional and allows the `metadata` command to operate within reasonable time and memory usage.

**Real-time searches**

Running the `metadata` command in a real-time search that returns a large number of results will very quickly consume all the available memory on the Splunk server. Use caution when you use the `metadata` command in real-time searches.

**Time ranges**

Set the time range using the Time Range Picker. You cannot use the `earliest` or `latest` time range modifiers in the search string. Time range modifiers must be set before the first piped command and generating commands in general do not allow anything to be specified before the first pipe.

If you specify a time range other than `All Time` for your search, the search results might not be precise. The metadata is stored as aggregate numbers for each bucket on the index. A bucket is either included or not included based on the time range you specify.

For example, you run the following search specifying a time range of `Last 7 days`. The time range corresponds to January 1st to January 7th.

```
| metadata type=sourceypes index=ap
```

There is a bucket on the index that contains events from both December 31st and January 1st. The metadata from that bucket is included in the information returned from search.
**Maximum results**

By default, a maximum of 10,000 results are returned. This maximum is controlled by the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[metadata]` stanza in the `limits.conf` file.

**Examples**

1. **Search multiple indexes**

   Return the metadata for indexes that represent different regions.

   ```
   | metadata type=hosts index=cs* index=na* index=ap* index=eu*
   ```

2. **Search for sourcetypes**

   Return the values of sourcetypes for events in the `_internal` index.

   ```
   | metadata type=sourcetypes index=_internal
   ```

   This returns the following report.

3. **Format the results from the metadata command**

   You can also use the `fieldformat` command to format the results of the firstTime, lastTime, and recentTime columns to be more readable.

   ```
   | metadata type=sourcetypes index=_internal | rename totalCount as Count firstTime as "First Event" lastTime as "Last Event" recentTime as "Recent Update" | fieldformat Count=tostring(Count, "commas") | fieldformat "First Event"=strftime('First Event', "%c") | fieldformat "Last Event"=strftime('Last Event', "%c") | fieldformat "Recent Update"=strftime('Recent Update', "%c")
   ```

   Click on the **Count** field label to sort the results and show the highest count first. Now, the results are more readable:
4. **Return values of "sourcetype" for events in a specific index on a specific server**

Return values of "sourcetype" for events in the ":_audit" index on server foo.

```
| metadata type=sourcetypes index=_audit splunk_server=foo
```

**See also**

dbinspect
tstats

**metasearch**

**Description**

Retrieves event metadata from indexes based on terms in the `<logical-expression>`.

**Syntax**

`metasearch [<logical-expression>]`

**Optional arguments**

- `<logical-expression>`
  - **Syntax:** `<time-opts> | <search-modifier> | [NOT] <logical-expression> | <index-expression> | <comparison-expression> | <logical-expression> [OR <logical-expression>]`
  - **Description:** Includes time and search modifiers, comparison and index expressions.

- `<comparison-expression>`
  - **Syntax:** `<field><cmp><value>`
  - **Description:** Compare a field to a literal value or values of another field.

- `<index-expression>`
  - **Syntax:** "<string>" | <term> | <search-modifier>

- `<time-opts>`
Syntax: [<timeformat>] [<time-modifier>]...

Comparison expression

<cmp>
Syntax: = | != | < | <= | > | >=
Description: Comparison operators.

<field>
Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of one of the fields returned by the metasearch command. See Usage.

<lit-value>
Syntax: <string> | <num>
Description: An exact, or literal, value of a field that is used in a comparison expression.

<value>
Syntax: <lit-value> | <field>
Description: In comparison-expressions, the literal value of a field or another field name. The <lit-value> must be a number or a string.

Index expression

<search-modifier>
Syntax: <field-specifier> | <savedsplunk-specifier> | <tag-specifier>

Time options

The search allows many flexible options for searching based on time. For a list of time modifiers, see the topic Time modifiers for search in the Search Manual.

<timeformat>
Syntax: timeformat=<string>
Description: Set the time format for starttime and endtime terms. By default, timestamp is formatted: timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S.

<time-modifier>
Syntax: earliest=<time_modifer> | latest=<time_modifer>
Description: Specify start and end times using relative or absolute time. For more about the time modifier index, see Specify time modifiers in your search in the Search Manual.

Usage

The metasearch command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

The metasearch command returns these fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

351
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>A default field that contains the host name or IP address of the network device that generated an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>The repository for data. When the Splunk platform indexes raw data, it transforms the data into searchable events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>A default field that identifies the source of an event, that is, where the event originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourcetype</td>
<td>A default field that identifies the data structure of an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splunk_server</td>
<td>The name of the instance where Splunk Enterprise is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_time</td>
<td>The _time field contains an event's timestamp expressed in UNIX time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Return metadata on the default index for events with "404" and from host "webserver1".

```
| metasearch 404 host="webserver1"
```

**See also**

Commands

- metadata
- search

**meventcollect**

**Description**

Converts events generated by **streaming search commands** into metric data points and inserts the data into a metric index on the indexers.

You can use the `meventcollect` command only if your role has the `run_mcollect` capability. See Define roles on the Splunk platform with capabilities in *Securing Splunk Enterprise*.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| meventcollect index=<string>
[ file=<string> ]
[ split=<bool> ]
[ spool=<bool> ]
[ prefix_field=<string> ]
[ host=<string> ]
[ source=<string> ]
[ sourcetype=<string> ]
[ <field-list> ]
```
**Required arguments**

**index**

Syntax: `index=<string>`

Description: Name of the metric index where the collected metric data is added.

**field-list**

Syntax: `<field>, ...`

Description: A list of dimension fields. Required if `split=true`. Optional if `split=false`. If unspecified (which implies that `split=false`), `meventcollect` treats all fields as dimensions for the data point, except for the `metric_name`, `prefix_field`, and all internal fields.

Default: No default value

**Optional arguments**

**split**

Syntax: `split=<bool>`

Description: Determines how `meventcollect` identifies the measures in an event. See How to use the split argument.

Default: false

**spool**

Syntax: `spool=<bool>`

Description: If set to true, `meventcollect` writes the metrics data file to the Splunk spool directory, `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/spool/splunk`, where the file is indexed automatically. If set to false, `meventcollect` writes the file to the `$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk` directory. The file remains in this directory unless further automation or administration is done.

Default: true

**prefix_field**

Syntax: `prefix_field=<string>`

Description: Only applicable when `split=true`. If specified, `meventcollect` ignores any data point with that field missing. Otherwise, `meventcollect` prefixes the field value to the metric name. See Set a prefix field.

Default: No default value

**host**

Syntax: `host=<string>`

Description: The name of the host that you want to specify for the collected metrics data. Only applicable when `spool=true`.

Default: No default value

**source**

Syntax: `source=<string>`

Description: The name of the source that you want to specify for the collected metrics data.

Default: If the search is scheduled, the name of the search. If the search is ad-hoc, `meventcollect` writes the name of the file to the `var/spool/splunk` directory containing the search results.

**sourcetype**

Syntax: `sourcetype=<string>`

Description: The name of the source type that you want to specify for the collected metrics data.

Default: `metrics_csv`
Do not change this setting without assistance from Splunk Professional Services or Splunk Support. Changing the source type requires a change to the props.conf file.

Usage

You use the `meventcollect` command to convert streaming events into metric data to be stored in a metric index on the indexers. The metrics data uses a specific format for the metrics fields. See Metrics data format in Metrics.

Only streaming commands can precede the `meventcollect` command so that results can be ingested on the indexers. If you would like to run a search that uses transforming commands to generate metric data points, use `mcollect` instead of `meventcollect`.

The `meventcollect` command causes new data to be written to a metric index for every run of the search. In addition, if you run an `meventcollect` search over large amounts of data, it potentially can overwhelm indexers and indexer clusters that do not have a significant amount of capacity.

All metrics search commands are case sensitive. This means, for example, that `meventcollect` treats as the following as three distinct values of `metric_name`: cap.gear, CAP.GEAR, and Cap.Gear.

How to use the split argument

The `split` argument determines how `meventcollect` identifies the measurement fields in your search. It defaults to `false`.

When `split=false`, your search needs to explicitly identify its measurement fields. If necessary it can use `rename` or `eval` conversions to do this.

- If you have single-metric events, your `meventcollect` search must produce results with a `metric_name` field that provides the name of the measure, and a `_value` field that provides the measure's numeric value.
- If you have multiple-metric events, your `meventcollect` search must produce results that follow this syntax: `metric_name:<metric_name>=<numeric_value>`. Each of these fields will be treated as a measurement. `meventcollect` treats the remaining fields as dimensions.

When you set `split=true`, you use `field-list` to identify the dimensions in your search. `meventcollect` converts any field that is not in the `field-list` into a measurement. The only exceptions are internal fields beginning with an underscore and the `prefix_field`, if you have set one.

Set a prefix field

Use the `prefix_field` argument to apply a prefix to the metric fields in your event data.

For example, if you have the following data:

type=cpu usage=0.78 idle=0.22

You have two metric fields, usage and idle.

Say you include the following in an `mcatalog` search of that data:

```bash
...split=true prefix_field=type...
```

Because you have set `split = true` the Splunk software automatically converts those fields into measures, because they are not otherwise identified in a `<field-list>`. Then it applies the value of the specified `prefix_field` as a prefix to the
metric field names. In this case, because you have specified the `type` field as the prefix field, its value, `cpu`, becomes the metric name prefix. The results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>metric_name:cpu.usage</th>
<th>metric_name:cpu.idle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

1: Collect metrics.log data into a metrics index

The following example shows you how to collect metrics log data into a metric index called 'my_metric_index'.

```bash
index=_internal source=*/metrics.log | eval prefix = group + "." + name | meventcollect
index=my_metric_index split=true prefix_field=prefix name group
```

See also

Commands

- `collect`
- `mcollect`

msearch

Description

Returns a list of the individual metric data points in a specified metric index that match a provided filter. `msearch` returns metric data points in JSON format by default. The `msearch` command is designed to be used as a tool for the onboarding and troubleshooting of metrics data and the exploration of metrics indexes.

Do not use `msearch` for large-scaled searches of metrics data. Such searches will be very slow to complete. Use `mstats` for large metrics searches instead.

The `msearch` command cannot search data that was indexed prior to your upgrade to the 8.0.x version of the Splunk platform.

You can use the `msearch` command only if your role has the `run_msearch` capability. See Define roles on the Splunk platform with capabilities in *Securing Splunk Enterprise*.

Syntax

```
msearch [filter=<string>] [index=<index>]... [splunk_server=<wc-string>] [splunk_server_group=<wc-string>]... [earliest=<time-specifier>] [latest=<time-specifier>]
```

Required arguments

None. By default all types of terms are returned.
Optional arguments

chunk_size

Syntax: chunk_size=<unsigned-integer>
Description: Advanced option. This argument controls how many metric time series are retrieved at a time from a single time-series index file (.tsidx file) when the Splunk software processes searches. Lower this setting from its default only when you find a particular msearch search is using too much memory, or when it infrequently returns events. This can happen when a search groups by excessively high-cardinality dimensions (dimensions with very large amounts of distinct values). In such situations, a lower chunk_size value can make msearch searches more responsive, but potentially slower to complete. A higher chunk_size, on the other hand, can help long-running searches to complete faster, with the potential tradeoff of causing the search to be less responsive. For msearch, chunk_size cannot be set lower than 10.

For more information about this setting, see Use chunk_size to regulate msearch performance.

Default: 1000
The default value for the chunk_size argument is set by the chunk_size setting for the [msearch] stanza in limits.conf.

earliest

Syntax: earliest=<time-specifier>
Description: Specify the earliest _time for the time range of your search. You can specify an exact time (earliest="11/5/2016:20:00:00") or a relative time (earliest=-h or earliest=@w0).

filter

Syntax: filter= "<string>"
Description: An arbitrary boolean expression over the dimension or metric_name.

index-opt

Syntax: index=<index-name> (index=<index-name>)...
Description: Limits the search to results from one or more indexes. You can use wildcard characters (*). To match non-internal indexes, use index=. To match internal indexes, use index=_.

latest

Syntax: latest=<time-specifier>
Description: Specify the latest time for the _time range of your search. You can specify an exact time (latest="11/12/2016:20:00:00") or a relative time (latest=-30m or latest=@w6).

splunk_server

Syntax: splunk_server=<wc-string>
Description: Specifies the distributed search peer from which to return results. If you are using Splunk Enterprise, you can specify only one splunk_server argument. However, you can use a wildcard when you specify the server name to indicate multiple servers. For example, you can specify splunk_server=peer01 or splunk_server=peer*. Use local to refer to the search head.

splunk_server_group

Syntax: splunk_server_group=<wc-string>
Description: Limits the results to one or more server groups. If you are using Splunk Cloud, omit this parameter. You can specify a wildcard character in the string to indicate multiple server groups.
Usage

This search command generates a list of individual metric data points from a specified metric index that match a provided filter. The filter can be any arbitrary boolean expression over the dimensions or the `metric_name`. Specify `earliest` and `latest` to override the time range picker settings.

The `msearch` command is designed to display individual metric data points in JSON format. If you want to aggregate metric data points, use the `mstats` command.

All metrics search commands are case sensitive. This means, for example, that `msearch` treats as the following as three distinct values of `metric_name`: `cap.gear`, `CAP.GEAR`, and `Cap.Gear`.

Use chunk_size to regulate msearch performance

If you find that `msearch` is slow or unresponsive, use `chunk_size` to regulate its behavior. Reduce the `chunk_size` to make the search more responsive with the potential tradeoff of making the search slower to complete. Raise the `chunk_size` to help the `msearch` search to complete faster, with the potential tradeoff of making it less responsive.

Examples

1. Return data points that match a specific filter

This search returns individual data points from the `_metrics` index that match a specific filter.

```
| msearch index=_metrics filter="group=queue name=indexqueue metric_name=*.current_size"
```

Here is an example of a JSON-formatted result of the above search.

![JSON-formatted result](image)

2. Return individual data points from the metrics index

```
| msearch index=_metrics
```

3. Lower chunk_size to improve msearch performance

The following search lowers `chunk_size` so that it returns 100 metric time series worth of metric data points in batches from tsidx files that belong to the `_metrics` index. Ordinarily it would return 1000 metric time series in batches.

```
| msearch index=_metrics chunk_size=100
```
mstats

Description

Use the mstats command to analyze metrics. This command performs statistics on the measurement, metric_name, and dimension fields in metric indexes. You can use mstats in historical searches and real-time searches. When you use mstats in a real-time search with a time window, a historical search runs first to backfill the data.

The mstats command provides the best search performance when you use it to search a single metric_name value or a small number of metric_name values.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

```
| mstats
[prestats=<bool>]
[append=<bool>]
[backfill=<bool>]
[update_period=<integer>]
[fillnull_value=<string>]
[chunk_size=<unsigned int>]
<stats-metric-term>...
WHERE [logical-expression]...
[ (BY|GROUPBY) <field-list> ]
[<span-length>]
```

Required arguments

<stats-metric-term>

**Syntax:** [<stats-func>|<stats-func-value>]

**Description:** Provides two options for performing statistical calculations on metrics. Use <stats-func> to perform statistical calculations on one or more metrics that you name in the argument. Use <stats-func-value> for cases where a wildcard can be used to represent several metrics. You cannot blend the <stats-func> syntax and the <stats-func-value> syntax in a single mstats search.

Use the <stats-func> syntax for most cases. You only need to use the <stats-func-value> syntax in cases where a single metric may be represented by several different metric names, such as cpu.util and cpu.utilization. In these cases you can apply a wildcard to catch all of the permutations of the metric_name.

See Stats metric term options for details on the <stats-func> and <stats-func-value> syntax options.
The following table lists the supported functions for the `mstats` command by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td><code>avg()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>count()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>max()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>median()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>min()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time functions</td>
<td><code>earliest()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>earliest_time()</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For an overview of using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.

**Optional arguments**

**append**

**Syntax:** `append=<bool>`

**Description:** Valid only when `prestats=true`. This argument runs the `mstats` command and adds the results to an existing set of results instead of generating new results.

**Default:** false

**backfill**

**Syntax:** `backfill=<bool>`

**Description:** Valid only with real-time searches that have a time window. When `backfill=true`, the `mstats` command runs a search on historical data to backfill events before searching the in-memory real-time data.

**Default:** true

**chunk_size**

**Syntax:** `chunk_size=<unsigned_int>`

**Description:** Advanced option. This argument controls how many metric time series are retrieved at a time from a single TSIDX file when the Splunk software processes searches. Lower this setting from its default only when you find a particular search is using too much memory. This can happen when a search groups by excessively high-cardinality fields (fields with very large amounts of distinct values). Setting `chunk_size` too low can cause `mstats` searches to have overlong runtimes. If you set `chunk_size` below 10000 the Splunk software will reset its value to the default of 10000000.

**Default:** 10000000 (10 million)

**fillnull_value**

**Description:** This argument sets a user-specified value that the `mstats` command substitutes for null values for any field within its group-by field list. Null values include field values that are missing from a subset of the returned events as well as field values that are missing from all of the returned events. If you do not provide a `fillnull_value` argument, `mstats` omits rows for events with one or more null field values from its results.

**Default:** empty string

**<field-list>**

**Syntax:** `<field>, ...`

**Description:** Specifies one or more fields to group the results by. Required when using the BY clause.
<logical-expression>
**Syntax:** <time-opts>|<search-modifier>|((NOT)?<logical-expression>)|<index-expression>|<comparison-expression>|(<logical-expression> (OR)?<logical-expression>)
**Description:** An expression describing the filters that are applied to your search. Includes time and search modifiers, comparison expressions, and index expressions. See the following sections for descriptions of each of these logical expression components.
Cannot filter on metric_name. Does not support CASE or TERM directives. You also cannot use the WHERE clause to search for terms or phrases.

prestats
**Syntax:** prestats=true | false
**Description:** Specifies whether to use the prestats format. The prestats format is a Splunk internal format that is designed to be consumed by commands that generate aggregate calculations. When you use the prestats format, you can pipe the data into the chart, stats, or timechart commands, which are designed to accept the prestats format. When prestats is set to true, instructions with the AS clause are not relevant. The field names for the aggregates are determined by the command that consumes the prestats format and produces the aggregate output.
**Default:** false

<span-length>
**Syntax:** span=<int><timescale>
**Description:** The span of each time bin. If used with a <timescale>, the span-length is treated as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bucket length. If you do not specify a <span-length>, the default is auto, which means that the number of time buckets adjusts to produce a reasonable number of results. For example, if seconds are used initially for the <timespan> and too many results are returned, the <timescale> is changed to a longer value, such as minutes, to return fewer time buckets.

<timescale>
**Syntax:** <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month>
**Description:** Time scale units. For the mstats command, the <timescale> does not support subseconds.
**Default:** sec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

update_period
**Syntax:** update_period=<integer>
**Description:** Valid only with real-time searches. Specifies how frequently, in milliseconds, the real-time summary for the mstats command is updated. A larger number means less frequent updates to the summary and less impact on index processing.
**Default:** 1000 (1 second)
Stats metric term options

<stats-func>
   Syntax: <function>"("<metric_name">")" [AS <string>]...
   Description: Perform statistical calculations on one or more metric_name fields. You can rename the result of each function using the AS clause, unless prestats is set to true. The metric_name must be enclosed in parenthesis.

   When you use the <stats-func> syntax, the WHERE clause cannot filter on metric_name.

<stats-func-value>
   Syntax: count(_value) | <function>(_value) [AS <string>] WHERE metric_name=<metric_name>
   Description: Specify a basic count of the _value field or a function on the _value field. The _value field uses a specific format to store the numeric value of the metric. You can specify one or more functions. You can rename the result of the function using AS unless prestats=true.

   When you use the <stats-func-value> syntax, the WHERE clause must filter on the metric_name. Wildcards are okay.

   The stats-func-value syntax does not support real-time searches. If you must run a real-time search, use the stats-func syntax instead.

Logical expression options

<comparison-expression>
   Syntax: <field><comparison-operator><value> | <field> IN (<value-list>)
   Description: Compares a field to a literal value or provides a list of values that can appear in the field.

<index-expression>
   Syntax: <term> | <search-modifier>
   Description: Describes the events you want to retrieve from the index using search terms and search modifiers.

<time-opts>
   Syntax: [<timeformat>] (<time-modifier>)*
   Description: Describes the format of the <starttime> and <endtime> terms of the search.

Comparison expression options

<comparison-operator>
   Syntax: = | != | < | <= | > | >=
   Description: You can use comparison operators when searching field-value pairs. Comparison expressions with the equal (=) or not equal (!=) operator compare string values. For example, "1" does not match "1.0". Comparison expressions with greater than or less than operators (< >) or <= >= numerically compare two numbers and lexicographically compare other values. See Usage.

<field>
   Syntax: <string>
   Description: The name of a field.

<value>
   Syntax: <literal-value>
   Description: In comparison expressions, this is the literal number or string value of a field.

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Index expression options

<string>
Syntax: "<string>"
Description: Specify keywords or quoted phrases that the search must match. When searching for strings, quoted strings, or anything that is not a search modifier, Splunk software searches the _raw field for the matching events or results.

<search-modifier>
Syntax: <sourcetype-specifier> | <host-specifier> | <source-specifier> | <splunk_server-specifier>
Description: Search for events from specified fields. For example, search for one or a combination of hosts, sources, and source types. See searching with default fields in the Knowledge Manager manual.

<sourcetype-specifier>
Syntax: sourcetype=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified sourcetype field.

<host-specifier>
Syntax: host=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified host field.

<source-specifier>
Syntax: source=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified source field.

<splunk_server-specifier>
Syntax: splunk_server=<string>
Description: Search for events from a specific server. Use "local" to refer to the search head.

Time options
<timeformat>
Syntax: timeformat=<string>
Description: Set the time format for starttime and endtime terms.
Default: timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S.

<time-modifier>
Syntax: starttime=<string> | endtime=<string> | earliest=<time_modifier> | latest=<time_modifier>
Description: Specify start and end times using relative or absolute time.

You can also use the earliest and latest attributes to specify absolute and relative time ranges for your search. For more about this time modifier syntax, see About search time rangesin the "Search Manual".

starttime
Syntax: starttime=<string>
Description: Events must be later or equal to this time. The starttime match the timeformat.
endtime

Syntax: endtime=<string>
Description: All events must be earlier or equal to this time.

For a list of time modifiers, see Time modifiers.

Usage

The mstats command is a report-generating command, except when append=true. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search, except when append=true is specified with the command.

Use the mstats Command to search metrics data. The metrics data uses a specific format for the metrics fields. See Metrics data format in Metrics.

All metrics search commands are case sensitive. This means, for example, that mstats treats as the following as three distinct values of metric_name: cap.gear, CAP.GEAR, and Cap.Gear.

Appending mstats searches together

The mstats command does not support subsearches. You can use the append argument to add the results of an mstats search to the results of a preceding mstats search. See the topic on the tstats command for an append usage example.

Aggregations

If you are using the <stats-func> syntax, numeric aggregations are only allowed on specific values of the metric_name field. The metric name must be enclosed in parenthesis. If there is no data for the specified metric_name in parenthesis, the search is still valid.

If you are using the <stats-func-value> syntax, numeric aggregations are only allowed on the _value field.

Aggregations are not allowed for values of any other field, including the _time field.

When prestats = true and you run an mstats search that uses the c and count aggregation functions without an aggregation field, the Splunk software processes them as if they are actually count(_value). In addition, any statistical functions that follow in the search string must reference the _value field. For example: | mstats count | timechart count(_value)

Wildcard characters

The mstats command supports wildcard characters in any search filter, with the following exceptions:

- You cannot use wildcard characters in the GROUP BY clause.
- If you are using the <stats_func_value> syntax, you cannot use wildcard characters in the _value field.
- If you are using wildcard characters in your aggregations and you are renaming them, your rename must have matching wildcards.

For example, this search is invalid:

| mstats sum(*.free) as FreeSum
This search is valid:

| mstats sum(*.free) as *FreeSum

- Real-time *mstats* searches cannot utilize wildcarded metric aggregations when you use the `<stats-func>` syntax.

For example, this search is invalid, when you set it up as a real-time search:

| mstats avg(cpu.*) max(cpu.*) where index=sysmetrics

This real-time search is valid:

| mstats avg(cpu.sys) max(cpu.usr) where index=sysmetrics

**WHERE clause**

Use the WHERE clause to filter by any of the supported dimensions.

If you are using the `<stats-func>` syntax, the WHERE clause cannot filter by `metric_name`. Filtering by `metric_name` is performed based on the `metric_name` fields specified with the `<stats-func>` argument.

If you are using the `<stats-func-value>` syntax, the WHERE clause must filter by `metric_name`.

If you do not specify an index name in the WHERE clause, the `mstats` command returns results from the default metrics indexes associated with your role. If you do not specify an index name and you have no default metrics indexes associated with your role, `mstats` returns no results. To search against all metrics indexes use `WHERE index=*`.

For more information about defining default metrics indexes for a role, see Add and edit roles with Splunk Web in *Securing Splunk Enterprise*.

**Group results by metric name and dimension**

You can group results by the `metric_name` and `dimension` fields.

You can also group by time. You must specify a timespan using the `<span-length>` argument to group by time buckets. For example, `span=1hr` or `span=auto`. The `<span-length>` argument is separate from the BY clause and can be placed at any point in the search between clauses.

Grouping by the `_value` or `_time` fields is not allowed.

**Group by metric time series**

You can group results by metric time series. A metric time series is a set of metric data points that share the same metrics and the same dimension field-value pairs. Grouping by metric time series ensures that you are not mixing up data points from different metric data sources when you perform statistical calculations on them.

Use `BY _timeseries` to group by metric time series. The `_timeseries` field is internal and won't display in your results. If you want to display the `_timeseries` values in your search, add `rename _timeseries AS timeseries` to the search.

For a detailed overview of the `_timeseries` field with examples, see Perform statistical calculations on metric time series in *Metrics*. 

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Time dimensions

The `mstats` command does not recognize the following time-related dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date_hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_mday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_wday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metric_timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeendpos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestartpos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lexicographical order

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

You can specify a custom sort order that overrides the lexicographical order. See the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders.

Examples

1. Calculate a single metric grouped by time

Return the average value of the `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric in the `mymetricdata` metric index. Bucket the results into 30 second time spans.

```
| mstats avg(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization) WHERE index=mymetricdata span=30s
```

2. Combine metrics with different metric names

Return the average value of both the `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric and the `os.cpu.utilization` metric. Group the results by host and bucket the results into 1 minute time spans. Both metrics are combined and considered a single metric series.

```
| mstats avg(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization) avg(os.cpu.utilization) WHERE index=mymetricdata BY host span=1m
```

3: Use prestats=t mode with the timechart command

Return a timechart of the number of `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric data points for each day.

```
| mstats prestats=t count(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization) WHERE index=mymetricdata span=1d | timechart span=1d count(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization)
```
4. Filter the results on a dimension value and split by the values of another dimension

Return the average value of the `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric for all measurements with `host=foo` and split the results by the values of the `app` dimension.

```
| mstats avg(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization) WHERE host=foo BY app
```

5. Specify multiple aggregations of multiple metrics

Return the average and maximum of the resident set size and virtual memory size. Group the results by `metric_name` and bucket them into 1 minute spans.

```
| mstats avg(os.mem.rss) AS "AverageRSS" max(os.mem.rss) AS "MaxRSS" avg(os.mem.vsz) AS "AverageVMS" max(os.mem.vsz) AS "MaxVMS" WHERE index=mymetricdata BY metric_name span=1m
```

6. Aggregate a metric across all of your default metrics indexes

Find the median of the `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric. Do not include an index filter to search for measurements in all of the default metrics indexes associated with your role.

```
| mstats median(aws.ec2.CPUUtilization)
```

7. Get the rate of an accumulating counter metric and group the results by time series

See Perform statistical calculations on metric time series in Metrics for more information.

```
| mstats rate(spl.intr.resource_usage.PerProcess.data.elapsed) as data.elapsed where index=_metrics BY _timeseries | rename _timeseries AS timeseries
```

8. Stats-func-value example

Use the `<stats-func-value>` syntax to get a count of all of the measurements for the `aws.ec2.CPUUtilization` metric in the `mymetricdata` index.

```
| mstats count(_value) WHERE metric_name=aws.ec2.CPUUtilization AND index=mymetricdata
```

See also

Related information

Overview of metrics in Metrics

multikv

Description

Extracts field-values from table-formatted events, such as the results of top, netstat, ps, and so on. The multikv command creates a new event for each table row and assigns field names from the title row of the table.

An example of the type of data multikv is designed to handle: 

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The key properties here are:

- Each line of text represents a conceptual record.
- The columns are aligned.
- The first line of text provides the names for the data in the columns.

multikv can transform this table from one event into three events with the relevant fields. It works more easily with the fixed-alignment though can sometimes handle merely ordered fields.

The general strategy is to identify a header, offsets, and field counts, and then determine which components of subsequent lines should be included into those field names. Multiple tables in a single event can be handled (if multitable=true), but may require ensuring that the secondary tables have capitalized or ALLCAPS names in a header row.

Auto-detection of header rows favors rows that are text, and are ALLCAPS or Capitalized.

If you have Splunk Cloud and want to use this feature, file a Support ticket specifying the multi-key-value extractions you want to define.

**Syntax**

```
multikv [conf=<stanza_name>] [<multikv-option>...]
```

**Optional arguments**

`conf`

**Syntax:** `conf=<stanza_name>`

**Description:** If you have a field extraction defined in multikv.conf, use this argument to reference the stanza in your search. For more information, refer to the configuration file reference for multikv.conf in the Admin Manual.

```
<multikv-option>
```

**Syntax:** `copyattrs=<bool> | fields <field-list> | filter <term-list> | forceheader=<int> | multitable=<bool> | noheader=<bool> | rmorig=<bool>`

**Description:** Options for extracting fields from tabular events.

**Descriptions for multikv options**

`copyattrs`

**Syntax:** `copyattrs=<bool>`

**Description:** When true, multikv copies all fields from the original event to the events generated from that event. When false, no fields are copied from the original event. This means that the events will have no _time field and the UI will not know how to display them.

**Default:** true

`fields`

**Syntax:** `fields <field-list>`
**Description:** Limit the fields set by the multikv extraction to this list. Ignores any fields in the table which are not on this list.

**filter**

**Syntax:** filter <term-list>

**Description:** If specified, multikv skips over table rows that do not contain at least one of the strings in the filter list. Quoted expressions are permitted, such as "multiple words" or "trailing_space".

**forceheader**

**Syntax:** forceheader=<int>

**Description:** Forces the use of the given line number (1 based) as the table's header. Does not include empty lines in the count.

**Default:** The multikv command attempts to determine the header line automatically.

**multitable**

**Syntax:** multitable=<bool>

**Description:** Controls whether or not there can be multiple tables in a single _raw in the original events.

**Default:** true

**noheader**

**Syntax:** noheader=<bool>

**Description:** Handle a table without header row identification. The size of the table will be inferred from the first row, and fields will be named Column_1, Column_2, ... noheader=true implies multitable=false.

**Default:** false

**rmorig**

**Syntax:** rmorig=<bool>

**Description:** When true, the original events will not be included in the output results. When false, the original events are retained in the output results, with each original emitted after the batch of generated results from that original.

**Default:** true

**Usage**

The multikv command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** Extract the "COMMAND" field when it occurs in rows that contain "splunkd".

```bash
... | multikv fields COMMAND filter splunkd
```

**Example 2:** Extract the "pid" and "command" fields.

```bash
... | multikv fields pid command
```

**See also**

extract, kvform, rex, xmlkv
multisearch

Description

The **multisearch** command is a generating command that runs multiple *streaming* searches at the same time. This command requires at least two subsearches and allows only streaming operations in each subsearch. Examples of streaming searches include searches with the following commands: *search*, *eval*, *where*, *fields*, and *rex*. For more information, see Types of commands in the *Search Manual*.

Syntax

```
| multisearch <subsearch1> <subsearch2> <subsearch3> ...
```

**Required arguments**

```
<subsearch>
   Syntax: 
     "[search <logical-expression>]"
   Description: At least two streaming searches must be specified. See the search command for detailed information about the valid arguments for <logical-expression>.

   To learn more, see About subsearches in the Search Manual.
```

Usage

The **multisearch** command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

**Subsearch processing and limitations**

With the **multisearch** command, the events from each subsearch are interleaved. Therefore the **multisearch** command is not restricted by the subsearch limitations.

Unlike the **append** Command, the **multisearch** command does not run the subsearch to completion first. The following subsearch example with the **append** command is not the same as using the **multisearch** command.

```
index=a | eval type = "foo" | append [search index=b | eval mytype = "bar"]
```

Examples

**Example 1:**

Search for events from both index a and b. Use the *eval* command to add different fields to each set of results.

```
| multisearch [search index=a | eval type = "foo"] [search index=b | eval mytype = "bar"]
```

See also

*append*, *join*
mvcombine

Description

Takes a group of events that are identical except for the specified field, which contains a single value, and combines those events into a single event. The specified field becomes a multivalue field that contains all of the single values from the combined events.

There are situations where the mvjoin eval function is a better option than the mvcombine command. See Usage.

The mvcombine command does not apply to internal fields.

See Use default fields in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Syntax

mvcombine [delim=<string>] <field>

Required arguments

field

  Syntax: <field>
  Description: The name of a field to merge on, generating a multivalue field.

Optional arguments

delim

  Syntax: delim=<string>
  Description: Defines the string to use as the delimiter for the values that get combined into the multivalue field. For example, if the values of your field are "1", "2", and "3", and delim is ";" then the combined multivalue field is "1";"2";"3".
  Default: a single space, (" ")
  To see the output of the delim argument, you must use the nomv command immediately after the mvcombine command. See Usage

Usage

The mvcombine command is a transforming command. See Command types.

You can use evaluation functions and statistical functions on multivalue fields or to return multivalue fields.

The mvcombine command accepts a set of input results and finds groups of results where all field values are identical, except the specified field. All of these results are merged into a single result, where the specified field is now a multivalue field.

Because raw events have many fields that vary, this command is most typically useful after paring down the set of available fields with the fields command. The command is also useful for manipulating the results of certain reporting commands.
**Specifying delimiters**

The `mvcombine` command creates a multivalue version of the field you specify, as well as a single value version of the field. The multivalue version is displayed by default.

The single value version of the field is a flat string that is separated by a space or by the delimiter that you specify with the `delim` argument.

By default the multivalue version of the field is displayed in the results. To display the single value version with the delimiters add the `nomv` command to the end of your search. For example `...| mvcombine delim= "," host | nomv host`.

Some forms modes of investigating the search results prefer this single value representation, such as exporting to CSV in the UI, or running a command line search with `splunk search "..." -output csv`. Some commands that are not multivalue aware might use this single value as well.

Most ways of accessing the search results prefer the multivalue representation, such as viewing the results in the UI, or exporting to JSON, requesting JSON from the command line search with `splunk search "..." -output json` or requesting JSON or XML from the REST API. For these forms of, the selected delim has no effect.

**Using mvjoin instead of mvcombine**

If the field is a multivalue field and you want a single valued field with a different delimiter, use the `mvjoin` evaluation function. For example, a multivalue field contains the values "1","2","3","4","5". You want a single valued field with OR as the delimiter, such as "1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5". Use the `mvjoin` function and not the `mvcombine` command. See Multivalue Eval Functions.

**Examples**

1. **Creating a multivalue field**

   This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial. To try this example yourself, download the data set from Get the tutorial data into Splunk and follow the instructions in the Search Tutorial to upload the data.

   To understand how `mvcombine` works, let's explore the data.

   1. Set the time range to All time.
   2. Run the following search.

   ```splunk
   index=* | stats max(bytes) AS max, min(bytes) AS min BY host
   ```

   The results show that the **max** and **min** fields have duplicate entries for the hosts that start with **www**. The other hosts show no results for the **max** and **min** fields.
3. To remove the other hosts from your results, modify the search to add `host=www*` to the search criteria.

   \[\text{index=* host=www* | stats max(bytes) AS max, min(bytes) AS min BY host}\]

   Because the values in the `max` and `min` columns contain the exact same values, you can use the `mvcombine` to combine the host values into a multivalue result.

4. Add `| mvcombine host` to your search and run the search again.

   \[\text{index=* host=www* | stats max(bytes) AS max, min(bytes) AS min BY host | mvcombine host}\]

   Instead of three rows, one row is returned. The host field is now a multvalue field.

2. **Returning the delimited values**

   As mentioned in the Usage section, by default the delimited version of the results are not returned in the output. To return the results with the delimiters, you must return the single value string version of the field.

   Add the `nomv` command to your search. For example:

   \[\text{index=* host=www* | stats max(bytes) AS max, min(bytes) AS min BY host | mvcombine delim="," host | nomv host}\]

   The search results that are returned are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1, www2, www3</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   To return the results with a space after each comma, specify `delim="", "`.  

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Example 3:

In multivalue events:

```
sourcetype="WMI:WinEventLog:Security" | fields EventCode, Category,RecordNumber | mvcombine delim="","RecordNumber | nomv RecordNumber
```

Example 4:

Combine the values of "foo" with a colon delimiter.

```
... | mvcombine delim=":" foo
```

See also

**Commands:**
makemv
mvexpand
nomv

**Functions:**
Multivalue eval functions
Multivalue stats and chart functions
split

mvexpand

**Description**

Expands the values of a multivalue field into separate events, one event for each value in the multivalue field. For each result, the `mvexpand` command creates a new result for every multivalue field.

The `mvexpand` command does not apply to internal fields.

See Use default fields in the *Knowledge Manager Manual*.

**Syntax**

```
mvexpand <field> [limit=<int>]
```

**Required arguments**

field

`Syntax: <field>`

`Description: The name of a multivalue field.`

**Optional arguments**

limit

`Syntax: limit=<int>`
Description: Specify the number of values of <field> to use for each input event.
Default: 0, or no limit

Usage

The `mvexpand` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

You can use evaluation functions and statistical functions on multivalue fields or to return multivalue fields.

Limits

A limit exists on the amount of RAM that the `mvexpand` command is permitted to use while expanding a batch of results. By default the limit is 500MB. The input chunk of results is typically `maxresults` or smaller in size, and the expansion of all these results resides in memory at one time. The total necessary memory is the average result size multiplied by the number of results in the chunk multiplied by the average size of the multivalue field being expanded.

If this attempt exceeds the configured maximum on any chunk, the chunk is truncated and a warning message is emitted. If you have Splunk Enterprise, you can adjust the limit by editing the `max_mem_usage_mb` setting in the `limits.conf` file. If you have Splunk Cloud and encounter problems because of this limit, file a Support ticket.

Examples

**Example 1:**

Create new events for each value of multivalue field, "foo".

```bash
... | mvexpand foo
```

**Example 2:**

Create new events for the first 100 values of multivalue field, "foo".

```bash
... | mvexpand foo limit=100
```

**Example 3:**

The `mvexpand` command only works on one multivalue field. This example walks through how to expand an event with more than one multivalue field into individual events for each field value. For example, given these events, with `sourcetype=data`:

```
2018-04-01 00:11:23 a=22 b=21 a=23 b=32 a=51 b=24
2018-04-01 00:11:22 a=1 b=2 a=2 b=3 a=5 b=2
```

First, use the `rex` command to extract the field values for a and b. Then use the `eval` command and `mvzip` function to create a new field from the values of a and b.

```bash
source="mvexpandData.csv" | rex field=_raw "a={(?<a>\d+)}" max_match=5 | rex field=_raw "b={(?<b>\d+)}" max_match=5 | eval fields = mvzip(a,b) | table _time fields
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:
Use the `mvexpand` command and the `rex` command on the new field, `fields`, to create new events and extract the alpha and beta values:

```
source=mvexpandData.csv | rex field=_raw "a=(?<a>\d+)" max_match=5 | rex field=_raw "b=(?<b>\d+)" max_match=5 | eval fields = mvzip(a,b) | mvexpand fields "(?<alpha>\d+),(?<beta>\d+)" | table _time alpha beta
```

Use the `table` command to display only the `_time`, alpha, and beta fields in a results table.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>alpha</th>
<th>beta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01 00:11:23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01 00:11:23</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01 00:11:22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01 00:11:22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01 00:11:22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Thanks to Splunk user Duncan for this example.)

**See also**

**Commands:**
- `makemv`
- `mvcombine`
- `nomv`

**Functions:**
- Multivalue eval functions
- Multivalue stats and chart functions
- `split`

**nomv**

**Description**

Converts values of the specified multivalue field into one single value. Overrides the configurations for the multivalue field that are set in the `fields.conf` file.
Syntax

`nomv <field>`

Required arguments

field

**Syntax:** `<field>`
**Description:** The name of a multivalue field.

Usage

The `nomv` command is a distributable streaming command. See [Command types](#).

You can use evaluation functions and statistical functions on multivalue fields or to return multivalue fields.

Examples

**Example 1:**

For sendmail events, combine the values of the `senders` field into a single value. Display the top 10 values.

```bash
eventtype="sendmail" | nomv senders | top senders
```

See also

**Commands:**
- `makemv`
- `mvcombine`
- `mvexpand`
- `convert`

**Functions:**
- Multivalue eval functions
- Multivalue stats and chart functions
- `split`

outlier

Description

This command is used to remove outliers, not detect them. It removes or truncates outlying numeric values in selected fields. If no fields are specified, then the `outlier` command attempts to process all fields.

Filtering is based on the inter-quartile range (IQR), which is computed from the difference between the 25th percentile and 75th percentile values of the numeric fields. If the value of a field in an event is less than `(25th percentile) - param*IQR` or greater than `(75th percentile) + param*IQR`, that field is transformed or that event is removed based on the action parameter.
To identify outliers and create alerts for outliers, see finding and removing outliers in the Search Manual.

Syntax

outlier <outlier-options>... [<field-list>]

Optional arguments

(outlier-options>
  Syntax: <action> | <mark> | <param> | <uselower>
  Description: Outlier options.

(field-list>
  Syntax: <field> ...
  Description: A space-delimited list of field names.

Outlier options

(action>
  Syntax: action=remove | transform
  Description: Specifies what to do with the outliers. The remove option removes events that containing the outlying numerical values. The transform option truncates the outlying values to the threshold for outliers. If action=transform and mark=true, prefixes the values with "000". Abbreviations: The remove action can be shorted to rm. The transform action can be shorted to tf.
  Default: transform

(mark>
  Syntax: mark=<bool>
  Description: If action=transform and mark=true, prefixes the outlying values with "000". If action=remove, the mark argument has no effect.
  Default: false

(param>
  Syntax: param=<num>
  Description: Parameter controlling the threshold of outlier detection. An outlier is defined as a numerical value that is outside of param multiplied by the inter-quartile range (IQR).
  Default: 2.5

(uselower>
  Syntax: uselower=<bool>
  Description: Controls whether to look for outliers for values below the median in addition to above.
  Default: false

Examples

Example 1: For a timechart of webserver events, transform the outlying average CPU values.

| 404 host="webserver" | timechart avg(cpu_seconds) by host | outlier action=tf

Example 2: Remove all outlying numerical values.

... | outlier
See also

anomalies, anomalousvalue, cluster, kmeans

Finding and removing outliers

outputcsv

Description

If you have Splunk Enterprise, this command saves search results to the specified CSV file on the local search head in the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv directory. Updates to $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/*.csv using the outputcsv command are not replicated across the cluster.

If you have Splunk Cloud, you cannot use this command. Instead, you have these options:

- Export search results using REST API. See Export data using the REST APIs in the Search Manual.
- Create an alert action that includes a CSV file as an email attachment. See Email notification action in the Alerting Manual.

Syntax

outputcsv [append=<bool>] [create_empty=<bool>] [override_if_empty=<bool>] [dispatch=<bool>] [usexml=<bool>] [singlefile=<bool>] [<filename>]

Optional arguments

append

Syntax: append=<bool>
Description: If append is true, the command attempts to append to an existing CSV file, if the file exists. If the CSV file does not exist, a file is created. If there is an existing file that has a CSV header already, the command only emits the fields that are referenced by that header. The command cannot append to .gz files.
Default: false

create_empty

Syntax: create_empty=<bool>
Description: If set to true and there are no results, a zero-length file is created. When set to false and there are no results, no file is created. If the file previously existed, the file is deleted.
Default: false

dispatch

Syntax: dispatch=<bool>
Description: If set to true, refers to a file in the job directory in $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/<job id>/.

filename

Syntax: <filename>
Description: Specify the name of a CSV file to write the search results to. This file should be located in $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/csv. Directory separators are not permitted in the filename. If no filename is
specified, the command rewrites the contents of each result as a CSV row into the _xml field. Otherwise the command writes into a file. The .csv file extension is appended to the filename if the filename has no file extension.

override_if_empty

Syntax: override_if_empty=<bool>
Description: If override_if_empty=true and no results are passed to the output file, the existing output file is deleted. If override_if_empty=false and no results are passed to the output file, the command does not delete the existing output file.
Default: true

singlefile

Syntax: singlefile=<bool>
Description: If singlefile is set to true and the output spans multiple files, collapses it into a single file.
Default: true

usexml

Syntax: usexml=<bool>
Description: If there is no filename, specifies whether or not to encode the CSV output into XML. This option should not be used when invoking the outputcsv from the UI.

Usage

There is no limit to the number of results that can be saved to the CSV file.

Internal fields and the outputcsv command

When the outputcsv command is used there are internal fields that are automatically added to the CSV file. The internal fields that are added to the output in the CSV file are:

- _raw
- _time
- _indextime
- _serial
- _sourcetype
- _subsecond

To exclude internal fields from the output, use the fields command and specify the fields that you want to exclude. For example:

... | fields - _indextime _sourcetype _subsecond _serial | outputcsv MyTestCsvFile

Multivalued fields

The outputcsv command merges values in a multivalued field into single space-delimited value.

Distributed deployments

The outputcsv command is not compatible with search head pooling and search head clustering.
The command saves the *.csv file on the local search head in the $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/ directory. The *.csv files are not replicated on the other search heads.

Examples

1. Output search results to a CSV file

Output the search results to the mysearch.csv file. The CSV file extension is automatically added to the file name if you don’t specify the extension in the search.

... | outputcsv mysearch

2. Add a dynamic timestamp to the file name

You can add a timestamp to the file name by using a subsearch.

... | outputcsv [stats count | eval search=strftime(now(), "mysearch-%y%m%d-%H%M%S.csv")]

3. Exclude internal fields from the output CSV file

You can exclude unwanted internal fields from the output CSV file. In this example, the fields to exclude are _indextime, _sourcetype, _subsecond, and _serial.

index=_internal sourcetype="splunkd" | head 5 | fields _raw _time | fields - _indextime _sourcetype _subsecond _serial | outputcsv MyTestCsvfile

4. Do not delete the CSV file if no search results are returned

Output the search results to the mysearch.csv file if results are returned from the search. Do not delete the mysearch.csv file if no results are returned.

... | outputcsv mysearch.csv override_if_empty=false

See also

inputcsv

outputlookup

Description

Writes search results to a static lookup table, or KV store collection, that you specify.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

| outputlookup
| [append=<bool>]
| [create_empty=<bool>]
Required arguments

You must specify one of the following required arguments, either `filename` or `tablename`.

filename

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** The name of the lookup file. The file must end with `.csv` or `.csv.gz`.

tablename

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** The name of the lookup table as specified by a stanza name in `transforms.conf`. The lookup table can be configured for any lookup type (CSV, external, or KV store).

Optional arguments

append

**Syntax:** `append=<bool>`

**Description:** The default, `append=false` setting, writes the search results to the `.csv` file or KV store collection. Columns that are not in the current search results are removed from the file. If set to `true`, attempts to append search results to an existing `.csv` file or KV store collection. Otherwise it creates a file. If there is an existing `.csv` file, the `outputlookup` command writes only the fields that are present in the previously existing `.csv` file. An `outputlookup` search that is run with `append=true` might result in a situation where the lookup table or collection is only partially updated. This means that a subsequent `lookup` or `inputlookup` search on that lookup table or collection might return stale data along with new data. The `outputlookup` command cannot append to `.gz` files.

**Default:** false

create_empty

**Syntax:** `create_empty=<bool>`

**Description:** If set to `true` and there are no results, a zero-length file is created. When set to `false` and there are no results, no file is created. If the file previously existed, the file is deleted.

For example, suppose there is a system-level lookup called "test" with the lookup defined in "test.csv". There is also an app-level lookup with the same name. If an app overrides that "test.csv" in it's own app directory with an empty file `create_empty=true`, the app-level lookup behaves as if the lookup is empty. However, if there's no file at all `create_empty=false` at the app level, then the lookup file in the system-level is used.

**Default:** false

createinapp

**Syntax:** `createinapp=<bool>`

**Description:** If set to `true`, or if there is no current application context, the command creates the file in the system lookups directory.

**Default:** true

key_field

**Syntax:** `key_field=<field>`
**Description:** For KV store-based lookups, uses the specified field name as the key to a value and replaces that value. An outputlookup search using the key_field argument might result in a situation where the lookup table or collection is only partially updated. A subsequent lookup of inputlookup search on that collection might return stale data along with new data. A partial update only occurs with concurrent searches, one with the outputlookup command and a search with the inputlookup command. It is possible that the inputlookup occurs when the outputlookup is still updating some of the records.

**max**

**Syntax:** `max=<int>`  
**Description:** The number of rows to output.  
**Default:** no limit

**output_format**

**Syntax:** `output_format=splunk_sv_csv | splunk_mv_csv`  
**Description:** Controls the output data format of the lookup. Use `output_format=splunk_mv_csv` when you want to output multivalued fields to a lookup table file, and then read the fields back into Splunk using the inputlookup command. The default, `splunk_sv_csv`, outputs a CSV file which excludes the `_mv_<fieldname>` fields.  
**Default:** `splunk_sv_csv`

**override_if_empty**

**Syntax:** `override_if_empty=<bool>`  
**Description:** If `override_if_empty=true` and no results are passed to the output file, the existing output file is deleted. If `override_if_empty=false` and no results are passed to the output file, the command does not delete the existing output file.  
**Default:** true

**Usage**

The lookup table must be a CSV or GZ file, or a table name specified with a lookup table configuration in `transforms.conf`. The lookup table can refer to a KV store collection or a CSV lookup. The outputlookup command cannot be used with external lookups.

For CSV lookups, if the lookup file does not exist, it is created in the lookups directory of the current application. If the lookup file already exists, it is overwritten with the results of the outputlookup command. If the `createinapp` option is set to `false` or if there is no current application context, then the file is created in the system lookups directory.

For permissions in CSV lookups, use the `check_permission` field in `transforms.conf` and `outputlookup_check_permission` in `limits.conf` to restrict write access to users with the appropriate permissions when using the outputlookup command. Both `check_permission` and `outputlookup_check_permission` default to false. Set to true for Splunk software to verify permission settings for lookups for users. You can change lookup table file permissions in the `.meta` file for each lookup file, or `Settings > Lookups > Lookup table files`. By default, only users who have the admin or power role can write to a shared CSV lookup file.

For more information about creating lookups, see About lookups in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

For more information about App Key Value Store collections, see About KV store in the Admin Manual.
Appending results

Suppose you have an existing CSV file which contains columns A, D, and J. The results of your search are columns A, C, and J. If you run a search with `outputlookup append=false`, then columns A, C, and J are written to the CSV file. Column D is not retained.

If you run a search with `outputlookup append=true`, then only the columns that are currently in the file are preserved. In this example columns A and J are written to the CSV file. Column C is lost because it does not already exist in the CSV file. Column D is retained.

You can work around this issue by using the `eval` command to add a column to your CSV file before you run the search. For example, if your CSV file is named `foo` you would do something like this:

```
| inputlookup foo | eval c=null | outputlookup foo append=false ....
```

Then run your search and pipe the results to the `fields` command for the columns you want to preserve.

```
... | fields A C J | outputlookup append=true foo
```

Multivalued fields

When you output to a static lookup table, the `outputlookup` command merges values in a multivalued field into single space-delimited value. This does not apply to a KV store collection.

Examples

1. Write to a lookup table using settings in the transforms.conf file

Write to `userstogroup` lookup table as specified in the `transforms.conf` file.

```
| outputlookup userstogroup
```

2. Write to a lookup file in a specific system or app directory

Write to `users.csv` lookup file under `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/lookups` or `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/*/lookups`.

```
| outputlookup users.csv
```

3. Specify not to override the lookup file if no results are returned

Write to `users.csv` lookup file, if results are returned, under `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/lookups` or `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/*/lookups`. Do not delete the `users.csv` file if no results are returned.

```
| outputlookup users.csv override_if_empty=false
```

4. Write to a KV store collection

Write food inspection events for Shalimar Restaurant to a KV store collection called `kvstorecoll`. This collection is referenced in a lookup table called `kvstorecoll_lookup`.

```
index=sf_food_health sourcetype=sf_food_inspections name="SHALIMAR RESTAURANT" | outputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup
```
5. Write from a CSV file to a KV store collection

Write the contents of a CSV file to the KV store collection kvstorecoll using the lookup table kvstorecoll_lookup. This requires usage of both inputlookup and outputlookup commands.

| inputlookup customers.csv | outputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup |

6. Update field values for a single KV store collection record

Update field values for a single KV store collection record. This requires you to use the inputlookup, outputlookup, and eval commands. The record is indicated by the value of its internal key ID (the _key field) and is updated with a new customer name and customer city. The record belongs to the KV store collection kvstorecoll, which is accessed through the lookup table kvstorecoll_lookup.

| inputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup | search _key=544948df3ec32d7a4c1d9755 | eval CustName="Vanya Patel" | eval CustCity="Springfield" | outputlookup kvstorecoll_lookup append=True key_field=_key |

To learn how to obtain the internal key ID values of the records in a KV store collection, see Example 5 for the inputlookup command.

See also

Commands
- collect
- inputlookup
- lookup
- inputcsv
- mcollect
- meventcollect
- outputcsv
- outputtext

outputtext

Description

Outputs the contents of the _raw field to the _xml field.

The outputtext command was created as an internal mechanism to render event texts for output.

Syntax

outputtext [usexml=<bool>]

Optional arguments

usexml

Syntax: usexml=<bool>
Description: If set to true, the copy of the _raw field in the _xml is escaped XML. If usexml is set to false, the _xml field is an exact copy of _raw.
Default: true

Usage

The `outputtext` command is a reporting command.

The `outputtext` command writes all search results to the search head. In Splunk Web, the results appear in the Statistics tab.

Examples

1. Output the `_raw` field into escaped XML

Output the "_raw" field of your current search into "_xml".

    ... | outputtext

See also

`outputcsv`

overlap

Note: We do not recommend using the `overlap` command to fill or backfill summary indexes. Splunk Enterprise provides a script called `fill_summary_index.py` that backfills your indexes or fill summary index gaps. If you have Splunk Cloud and need to backfill, open a Support ticket and specify the time range, app, search name, user and any other details required to enable Splunk Support to backfill the required data. For more information, see "Manage summary index gaps" in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Description

Find events in a summary index that overlap in time, or find gaps in time during which a scheduled saved search might have missed events.

- If you find a gap, run the search over the period of the gap and summary index the results using "| collect".
- If you find overlapping events, manually delete the overlaps from the summary index by using the search language.

The `overlap` command invokes an external python script `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/search/bin/sumindexoverlap.py`. The script expects input events from the summary index and finds any time overlaps and gaps between events with the same 'info_search_name' but different 'info_search_id'.

Important: Input events are expected to have the following fields: 'info_min_time', 'info_max_time' (inclusive and exclusive, respectively), 'info_search_id' and 'info_search_name' fields. If the index contains raw events (_raw), the `overlap` command does not work. Instead, the index should contain events such as chart, stats, and timechart results.

Syntax

`overlap`
Examples

Example 1:

Find overlapping events in the "summary" index.

index=summary | overlap

See also

collect, sitiopts, sirare, sichart, sitimechart

pivot

Description

The **pivot** command makes simple pivot operations fairly straightforward, but can be pretty complex for more sophisticated pivot operations. Fundamentally this command is a wrapper around the **stats** and **xyseries** commands.

The **pivot** command does not add new behavior, but it might be easier to use if you are already familiar with how Pivot works. See the Pivot Manual. Also, read how to open non-transforming searches in Pivot.

Run pivot searches against a particular **data model** object. This requires a large number of inputs: the data model, the data model object, and pivot elements.

Syntax

| pivot <datamodel-name> <object-name> <pivot-element>

**Required arguments**

datamodel-name

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** The name of the data model to search.

objectname

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** The name of a data model object to search.

pivot element

**Syntax:** (<cellvalue>)* (SPLITROW <rowvalue>)* (SPLITCOL colvalue [options])* (FILTER <filter expression>)* (LIMIT <limit expression>)* (ROWSUMMARY <true | false>)* (COLSUMMARY <true | false>)* (SHOWOTHER <true | false>)* (NUMCOLS <num>)* (rowsort [options])*  

**Description:** Use pivot elements to define your pivot table or chart. Pivot elements include cell values, split rows, split columns, filters, limits, row and column formatting, and row sort options. Cell values always come first. They are followed by split rows and split columns, which can be interleaved, for example: `avg(val), SPLITCOL foo, SPLITROW bar, SPLITCOL baz.`
Cell value

<cellvalue>

Syntax: <function>(fieldname) [AS <label>]
Description: Define the values of a cell and optionally rename it. Here, <label> is the name of the cell in the report.

The set of allowed functions depend on the data type of the fieldname:

- **Strings**: list, values, first, last, count, and distinct_count (dc)
- **Numbers**: sum, count, avg, max, min, stdev, list, and values
- **Timestamps**: duration, earliest, latest, list, and values
- **Object or child counts**: count

Descriptions for row split-by elements

SPLITROW <rowvalue>

Syntax: SPLITROW <field> [AS <label>] [RANGE start=<value> end=<value> max=<value> size=<value>] [PERIOD (auto | year | month | day | hour | minute | second)] [TRUELABEL <label>] [FALSELABEL <label>]
Description: You can specify one or more of these options on each SPLITROW. The options can appear in any order. You can rename the <field> using "AS <label>", where "label" is the name of the row in the report.

Other options depend on the data type of the <field> specified:

- **RANGE** applies only for numbers. You do not need to specify all of the options (start, end, max, and size).
- **PERIOD** applies only for timestamps. Use it to specify the period to bucket by.
- **TRUELABEL** applies only for booleans. Use it to specify the label for true values.
- **FALSELABEL** applies only for booleans. Use it to specify the label for false values.

Descriptions for column split-by elements

SPLITCOL colvalue <options>

Syntax: fieldname [ RANGE start=<value> end=<value> max=<value> size=<value>] [PERIOD (auto | year | month | day | hour | minute | second)] [TRUELABEL <label>] [FALSELABEL <label>]
Description: You can have none, some, or all of these options on each SPLITCOL. They may appear in any order.

Other options depend on the data type of the field specified (fieldname):

- **RANGE** applies only for numbers. The options (start, end, max, and size) do not all have to be specified.
- **PERIOD** applies only for timestamps. Use it to specify the period to bucket by.
- **TRUELABEL** applies only for booleans. Use it to specify the label for true values.
- **FALSELABEL** applies only for booleans. Use it to specify the label for false values.

Descriptions for filter elements

Filter <filter expression>

Syntax: <fieldname> <comparison-operator> <value>
Description: The expression used to identify values in a field. The comparison operator that you use depends on the type of field value.

- **Strings**: is, contains, in, isNot, doesNotContain, startsWith, endsWith, isNull, isNotNull
For example: ... filter fieldname in (value1, value2, ...)

- **ipv4**: is, contains, isNot, doesNotContain, startsWith, isNull, isNotNull
- **Numbers**: =, !=, <, <=, >, >=, isNull, isNotNull
- **Booleans**: is, isNull, isNotNull

**Descriptions for limit elements**

Limit <limit expression>

**Syntax:** LIMIT <fieldname> BY <limittype> <number> <stats-function>(<fieldname>)

**Description:** Use to limit the number of elements in the pivot. The limittype argument specifies where to place the limit. The valid values are top or bottom. The number argument must be a positive integer. You can use any stats function, such as min, max, avg, and sum.

**Example:** LIMIT foo BY TOP 10 avg(bar)

**Usage**

The **pivot** command is a report-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** This command counts the number of events in the "HTTP Requests" object in the "Tutorial" data model.

```
| pivot Tutorial HTTP_requests count(HTTP_requests) AS "Count of HTTP requests"
```

This can be formatted as a single value report in the dashboard panel:

```
Total requests   1h ago
39532
```

**Example 2:** Using the Tutorial data model, create a pivot table for the count of "HTTP Requests" per host.

```
| pivot Tutorial HTTP_requests count(HTTP_requests) AS "Count" SPLITROW host AS "Server" SORT 100 host
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>13628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>12912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>12992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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**predict**

**Description**

The `predict` command forecasts values for one or more sets of time-series data. The command can also fill in missing data in a time-series and provide predictions for the next several time steps.

The `predict` command provides confidence intervals for all of its estimates. The command adds a predicted value and an upper and lower 95th percentile range to each event in the time-series. See the **Usage** section in this topic.

**Syntax**

`predict <field-list> [AS <newfield>] [<predict_options>]`

**Required arguments**

`<field-list>`

Syntax: `<field>...`

Description: The names of the fields for the variable that you want to predict. You can specify one or more fields.

**Optional arguments**

`<newfield>`

Syntax: `<string>`

Description: Renames the fields that are specified in the `<field-list>`. You do not need to rename every field that you specify in the `<field-list>`. However, for each field that you want to rename, you must specify a separate `AS <newfield>` clause.

`<predict_options>`

Syntax: `algorithm=<algorithm_name> | correlate_field=<field> | future_timespan=<number> | holdback=<number> | period=<number> | suppress=<bool> | lowerXX=<field> | upperYY=<field>`

Description: Options you can specify to control the predictions. You can specify one or more options, in any order. Each of these options is described in the **Predict options** section.

**Predict options**

`algorithm`

Syntax: `algorithm= LL | LLT | LLP | LLP5 | LLB | BiLL`

Description: Specify the name of the forecasting algorithm to apply. LL, LLT, LLP, and LLP5 are univariate algorithms. LLB and BiLL are bivariate algorithms. All the algorithms are variations based on the Kalman filter. Each algorithm expects a minimum number of data points. If not enough effective data points are supplied, an error message is displayed. For instance, the field itself might have more than enough data points, but the number of effective data points might be small if the `holdback` value that you specify is large.

Default: LLP5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm option</th>
<th>Algorithm type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>Local level</td>
<td>A univariate model with no trends and no seasonality. Requires a minimum of 2 data points. The LL algorithm is the simplest algorithm and computes the levels of the time series. For example, each new state equals the previous state, plus the Gaussian noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLT</td>
<td>Local level trend</td>
<td>A univariate model with trend, but no seasonality. Requires a minimum of 3 data points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLP</td>
<td>Seasonal local level</td>
<td>A univariate model with seasonality. The number of data points must be at least twice the number of periods, using the period attribute. The LLP algorithm takes into account the cyclical regularity of the data, if it exists. If you know the number of periods, specify the period argument. If you do not set the period, this algorithm tries to calculate it. LLP returns an error message if the data is not periodic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLP5</td>
<td>Combines LLT and LLP models for its prediction.</td>
<td>If the time series is periodic, LLP5 computes two predictions, one using LLT and the other using LLP. The algorithm then takes a weighted average of the two values and outputs that as the prediction. The confidence interval is also based on a weighted average of the variances of LLT and LLP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLB</td>
<td>Bivariate local level</td>
<td>A bivariate model with no trends and no seasonality. Requires a minimum of 2 data points. LLB uses one set of data to make predictions for another. For example, assume it uses dataset Y to make predictions for dataset X. If holdback=10, LLB takes the last 10 data points of Y to make predictions for the last 10 data points of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BiLL</td>
<td>Bivariate local level</td>
<td>A bivariate model that predicts both time series simultaneously. The covariance of the two series is taken into account.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

correlate

**Syntax:** correlate=<field>

**Description:** Specifies the time series that the LLB algorithm uses to predict the other time series. Required when you specify the LLB algorithm. Not used for any other algorithm.

**Default:** None

future_timespan

**Syntax:** future_timespan=<num>

**Description:** Specifies how many future predictions the predict command will compute. This number must be a non-negative number. You would not use the future_timespan option if algorithm=LLB.

**Default:** 5

holdback

**Syntax:** holdback=<num>

**Description:** Specifies the number of data points from the end that are not to be used by the predict command. Use in conjunction with the future_timespan argument. For example, 'holdback=10 future_timespan=10' computes the predicted values for the last 10 values in the data set. You can then judge how accurate the predictions are by checking whether the actual data point values fall into the predicted confidence intervals.

**Default:** 0

lowerXX

**Syntax:** lower<int>=<field>

**Description:** Specifies a percentage for the confidence interval and a field name to use for the lower confidence interval curve. The <int> value is a percentage that specifies the confidence level. The integer must be a number between 0 and 100. The <field> value is the field name.

**Default:** The default confidence interval is 95%. The default field name is 'lower95(prediction(X))' where X is the name of the field to be predicted.

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period

Syntax: period=<num>

Description: Specifies the length of the time period, or recurring cycle, in the time series data. The number must be at least 2. The LLP and LLP5 algorithms attempt to compute the length of time period if no value is specified. If you specify the span argument with the timechart command, the unit that you specify for span is the unit used for period. For example, if your search is |timechart span=1d foo2| predict foo2 period=3. The spans are 1 day and the period for the predict is 3 days. Otherwise, the unit for the time period is a data point. For example, if there are a thousand events, then each event is a unit. If you specify period=7, that means the data recycles after every 7 data points, or events.

Default: None

suppress

Syntax: suppress=<field>

Description: Used with the multivariate algorithms. Specifies one of the predicted fields to hide from the output. Use suppress when it is difficult to see all of the predicted visualizations at the same time.

Default: None

upperYY

Syntax: upper<int>=<field>

Description: Specifies a percentage for the confidence interval and a field name to use for the upper confidence interval curve. The <int> value is a percentage that specifies the confidence level. This must be a number between 0 and 100. The <field> value is the field name.

Default: The default confidence interval is 95%. The default field name is 'upper95(prediction(X))' where X is the name of the field to be predicted.

Confidence intervals

The lower and upper confidence interval parameters default to lower95 and upper95. These values specify a confidence interval where 95% of the predictions are expected fall.

It is typical for some of the predictions to fall outside the confidence interval.

• The confidence interval does not cover 100% of the predictions.
• The confidence interval is about a probabilistic expectation and results do not match the expectation exactly.

Usage

Command sequence requirement

The predict command must be preceded by the timechart command. The predict command requires time series data. See the Examples section for more details.

How it works

The predict command models the data by stipulating that there is an unobserved entity which progresses through time in different states.

To predict a value, the command calculates the best estimate of the state by considering all of the data in the past. To compute estimates of the states, the command hypothesizes that the states follow specific linear equations with Gaussian noise components.
Under this hypothesis, the least-squares estimate of the states are calculated efficiently. This calculation is called the Kalman filter, or Kalman-Bucy filter. For each state estimate, a confidence interval is obtained. The estimate is not a point estimate. The estimate is a range of values that contain the observed, or predicted, values.

The measurements might capture only some aspect of the state, but not necessarily the whole state.

**Missing values**

The `predict` command can work with data that has missing values. The command calculates the best estimates of the missing values.

Do not remove events with missing values. Removing the events might distort the periodicity of the data. Do not specify `cont=false` with the `timechart` command. Specifying `cont=false` removes events with missing values.

**Specifying span**

The unit for the `span` specified with the `timechart` command must be seconds or higher. The `predict` command cannot accept subseconds as an input when it calculates the period.

**Examples**

1. **Predict future access**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range *All time* when you run the search.

Predict future access based on the previous access numbers that are stored in Apache web access log files. Count the number of access attempts using a span of 1 day.

```
sourcetype=access_combined_* | timechart span=1d count(file) as count | predict count
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab. Click the Visualization tab. If necessary change the chart type to a Line Chart.
2. Predict future purchases for a product

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Chart the number of purchases made daily for a specific product.

```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase arcade | timechart span=1d count
```

- This example searches for all purchases events, defined by the action=purchase for the arc, and pipes those results into the timechart command.
- The span=1day argument buckets the count of purchases into daily chunks.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-11</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-12</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-13</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-14</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-15</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-16</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-17</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-06-18</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add the predict command to the search to calculate the prediction for the number of purchases of the Arcade games that might be sold in the near future.

```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase arcade | timechart span=1d count | predict count
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab. Click the Visualization tab. If necessary change the chart type to a Bar Chart.
3. Predict the values using the default algorithm

Predict the values of foo using the default LLP5 algorithm, an algorithm that combines the LLP and LLT algorithms.

```
... | timechart span="1m" count AS foo | predict foo
```

4. Predict multiple fields using the same algorithm

Predict multiple fields using the same algorithm. The default algorithm in this example.

```
... | timechart ... | predict foo1 foo2 foo3
```

5. Specifying different upper and lower confidence intervals

When specifying confidence intervals, the upper and lower confidence interval values do not need to match. This example predicts 10 values for a field using the LL algorithm, holding back the last 20 values in the data set.

```
... | timechart span="1m" count AS foo | predict foo AS foobar algorithm=LL upper90=high lower97=low future_timespan=10 holdback=20
```

6. Predict the values using the LLB algorithm

This example illustrates the LLB algorithm. The foo3 field is predicted by correlating it with the foo2 field.

```
... | timechart span="1m" count(x) AS foo2 count(y) AS foo3 | predict foo3 AS foobar algorithm=LLB correlate=foo2 holdback=100
```

7. Omit the last 5 data points and predict 5 future values

In this example, the search abstains from using the last 5 data points and makes 5 future predictions. The predictions correspond to the last 5 values in the data. You can judge how accurate the predictions are by checking whether the observed values fall into the predicted confidence intervals.

```
... | timechart ... | predict foo holdback=5 future_timespan=5
```

8. Predict multiple fields using the same algorithm and the same future_timespan and holdback

Predict multiple fields using the same algorithm and same future_timespan and holdback.

```
... | timechart ... | predict foo1 foo2 foo3 algorithm=LLT future_timespan=15 holdback=5
```

9. Specify aliases for fields

Use aliases for the fields by specifying the AS keyword for each field.

```
... | timechart ... | predict foo1 AS foobar1 foo2 AS foobar2 foo3 AS foobar3 algorithm=LLT future_timespan=15 holdback=5
```
10. **Predict multiple fields using different algorithms and options**

Predict multiple fields using different algorithms and different options for each field.

```bash
... | timechart ... | predict foo1 algorithm=LL future_timespan=15 foo2 algorithm=LLP period=7 future_timespan=7
```

11. **Predict multiple fields using the BiLL algorithm**

Predict values for foo1 and foo2 together using the bivariate algorithm BiLL.

```bash
... | timechart ... | predict foo1 foo2 algorithm=BiLL future_timespan=10
```

**See also**

trendline, x11

---

**rangemap**

**Description**

Use the `rangemap` command to categorize the values in a numeric field. The command adds in a new field called `range` to each event and displays the category in the `range` field. The values in the `range` field are based on the numeric ranges that you specify.

Set the `range` field to the names of any `attribute_name` that the value of the input `field` is within. If no range is matched, the `range` value is set to the `default` value.

The ranges that you set can overlap. If you have overlapping values, the `range` field is created as a multivalue field containing all the values that apply. For example, if `low=1-10`, `elevated=5-15`, and the input `field` value is 10, `range=low` and `code=elevated`.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```bash
rangemap
field=<string>
[<attribute_name>=<numeric_range>]...
[default=<string>]
```

**Required arguments**

field

**Syntax:** `field=<string>`

**Description:** The name of the input field. This field must contain numeric values.
Optional arguments

attribute_name=numeric_range

Syntax:  <string>=<num>-<num>

Description: The <attribute_name> is a string value that is output when the <numeric_range> matches the value in the <field>. The <attribute_name> is an output to the range field. The <numeric_range> is the starting and ending values for the range. The values can be integers or floating point numbers. The first value must be lower than the second. The <numeric_range> can include negative values.

Example: Dislike=-5--1 DontCare=0-0 Like=1-5

default

Syntax:  default=<string>

Description: If the input field does not match a range, use this to define a default value.

Default: "None"

Usage

The `rangemap` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Basic examples

Example 1:

Set range to "green" if the date_second is between 1-30; "blue", if between 31-39; "red", if between 40-59; and "gray", if no range matches (for example, if date_second=0).

```
... | rangemap field=date_second green=1-30 blue=31-39 red=40-59 default=gray
```

Example 2:

Sets the value of each event's `range` field to "low" if its `count` field is 0 (zero); "elevated", if between 1-100; "severe", otherwise.

```
... | rangemap field=count low=0-0 elevated=1-100 default=severe
```

Extended example

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and add it as an input. The following examples uses the All Earthquakes under the Past 30 days list.

This search counts the number and magnitude of each earthquake that occurred in and around Alaska. Then a color is assigned to each magnitude using the `rangemap` command.

```
source=all_month.csv place=*alaska* mag>=3.5 | stats count BY mag | rename mag AS magnitude | rangemap field=magnitude light=3.9-4.3 strong=4.4-4.9 severe=5.0-9.0 default=weak
```

The results look something like this:

396
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magnitude</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summarize the results by range value**

source=all_month.csv place=*alaska* mag>=3.5 | stats count BY mag | rename mag AS magnitude | rangemap field=magnitude green=3.9-4.2 yellow=4.3-4.6 red=4.7-5.0 default=gray | stats sum(count) by range

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>range</th>
<th>sum(count)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrange the results in a custom sort order**

By default the values in the search results are in descending order by the `sum(count)` field. You can apply a custom sort order to the results using the `eval` command with the `case` function.

source=all_month.csv place=*alaska* mag>=3.5 | stats count BY mag | rename mag AS magnitude | rangemap field=magnitude green=3.9-4.2 yellow=4.3-4.6 red=4.7-5.0 default=gray | stats sum(count) by range | eval sort_field=case(range="red",1, range="yellow",2, range="green",3, range="gray",4) | sort sort_field

The results look something like this:
See also

Commands
  eval

Blogs
  Order Up! Custom Sort Orders

rare

Description
Displays the least common values of a field.

Finds the least frequent tuple of values of all fields in the field list. If the <by-clause> is specified, this command returns rare tuples of values for each distinct tuple of values of the group-by fields.

This command operates identically to the top command, except that the rare command finds the least frequent instead of the most frequent.

Syntax
rare [top-options]... [field-list] [by-clause]

Required arguments
<field-list>
  Syntax: <string>,...
  Description: Comma-delimited list of field names.

Optional arguments
<top-options>
  Syntax: countfield=string | limit=int | percentfield=string | showcount=bool | showperc=bool
  Description: Options that specify the type and number of values to display. These are the same <top-options> used by the top command.

<by-clause>
  Syntax: BY <field-list>
  Description: The name of one or more fields to group by.
**Top options**

**countfield**
- **Syntax:** `countfield=<string>`
- **Description:** The name of a new field to write the value of count into.
- **Default:** "count"

**limit**
- **Syntax:** `limit=<int>`
- **Description:** Specifies how many tuples to return. If you specify `limit=0`, all values up to maxresultrows are returned. See **Limits** section. Specifying a value larger than maxresultrows produces an error.
- **Default:** 10

**percentfield**
- **Syntax:** `percentfield=<string>`
- **Description:** Name of a new field to write the value of percentage.
- **Default:** "percent"

**showcount**
- **Syntax:** `showcount=<bool>`
- **Description:** Specify whether to create a field called "count" (see "countfield" option) with the count of that tuple.
- **Default:** true

**showperc**
- **Syntax:** `showperc=<bool>`
- **Description:** Specify whether to create a field called "percent" (see "percentfield" option) with the relative prevalence of that tuple.
- **Default:** true

**Usage**

The **rare** command is a _transforming command_. See _Command types_.

The number of results returned by the **rare** command is controlled by the **limit** argument. The default value for the **limit** argument is 10. You can change this limit up to the maximum value specified in the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[rare]` stanza in the limits.conf file. The default maximum is 50,000, which effectively keeps a ceiling on the memory that the **rare** command uses.

**Examples**

1. **Return the least common values in a field**

   Return the least common values in the "url" field. Limits the number of values returned to 5.

   ```
   ... | rare url limit=5
   ```

2. **Return the least common values organized by host**

   Find the least common values in the "user" field for each "host" value. By default, a maximum of 10 results are returned.

   ```
   ... | rare user by host
   ```
See also

top, stats, sirare

redistribute

Description

The redistribute command implements parallel reduce search processing to shorten the search runtime of a set of supported SPL commands. Apply the redistribute command to high-cardinality dataset searches that aggregate large numbers of search results.

The redistribute command requires a distributed search environment where indexers have been configured to operate as intermediate reducers. Only users with roles that have the run_multi_phased_searches capability can use the redistribute command in searches.

You can use the redistribute command only once in a search.

Syntax

redistribute [num_ofReducers=<int>] [by-clause]

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

num_ofReducers

Syntax: num_ofReducers=<int>
Description: Specifies the number of indexers in the indexer pool that are repurposed as intermediate reducers.
Default: The default value for num_ofReducers is controlled by three settings in the limits.conf file: maxReducersPerPhase, winningRate, and reducers. If these settings are not changed, by default the Splunk software sets num_ofReducers to 50 percent of your indexer pool, with a maximum of 4 indexers. See Usage for more information.

by-clause

Syntax: BY <field-list>
Description: The name of one or more fields to group by. You cannot use a wildcard character to specify multiple fields with similar names. You must specify each field separately. See Using the by-clause for more information.

Usage

In Splunk deployments that have distributed search, a two-phase map-reduce process is typically used to determine the final result set for the search. Search results are mapped at the indexer layer and then reduced at the search head.

The redistribute command inserts an intermediary reduce phase to the map-reduce process, making it a three-phase map-reduce-reduce process. This three-phase process is parallel reduce search processing.
In the intermediary reduce phase, a subset of the indexers become intermediate reducers. The intermediate reducers perform reduce operations for the search commands and then pass the results on to the search head, where the final result reduction and aggregation operations are performed. This parallelization of reduction work that otherwise would be done entirely by the search head can result in faster completion times for high-cardinality searches that aggregate large numbers of search results.

For information about managing parallel reduce processing at the indexer level, including configuring indexers to operate as intermediate reducers, see Overview of parallel reduce search processing, in the Distributed Search manual.

If you use Splunk Cloud, use redistribute only when your indexers are operating with a low to medium average load. You do not need to perform any configuration tasks to use the redistribute command.

**Supported commands**

The redistribute command supports only streaming commands and the following nonstreaming commands:

- `stats`
- `tstats`
- `streamstats`
- `eventstats`
- `sichart`
- `stitimechart`.

The redistribute command also supports the transaction command, when the transaction command is operating on only one field. For example, the redistribute command cannot support the transaction command when the following conditions are true:

- The redistribute command has multiple fields in its `<by-clause>` argument.
- The transaction command has multiple fields in its `<field-list>` argument.
- You use the transaction command in a mode where no field is specified.

For best performance, place redistribute immediately before the first supported nonstreaming command that has high-cardinality input.

**When search processing moves to the search head**

The redistribute command moves the processing of a search string from the intermediate reducers to the search head in the following circumstances:

- It encounters a nonstreaming command that it does not support.
- It encounters a command that it supports but that does not include a split-by field.
- It encounters a command that it supports and that includes split-by fields, but the split-by fields are not a superset of the fields that are specified in the `by-clause` argument of the redistribute command.
- It detects that a command modifies values of the fields specified in the `by-clause` of the redistribute command.

**Using the by-clause to determine how results are partitioned on the reducers**

At the start of the intermediate reduce phase, the redistribute command takes the mapped search results and redistributes them into partitions on the intermediate reducers according to the fields specified by the `by-clause` argument. If you do not specify any `by-clause` fields, the search processor uses the field or fields that work best with the commands that follow the redistribute command in the search string.
Command type

The redistribute command is an orchestrating command, which means that it controls how a search runs. It does not focus on the events processed by the search. The redistribute command instructs the distributed search query planner to convert centralized streaming data into distributed streaming data by distributing it across the intermediate reducers.

For more information about command types, see Types of commands in the Search Manual.

Setting the default number of intermediate reducers

The default value for the num_ofReducers argument is controlled by three settings in the limits.conf file: maxReducersPerPhase, winningRate, and reducers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxReducersPerPhase</td>
<td>The maximum number of indexers that can be used as intermediate reducers in the intermediate reduce phase.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winningRate</td>
<td>The percentage of indexers that can be selected from the total pool of indexers and used as intermediate reducers in a parallel reduce search process. This setting applies only when the reducers setting is not configured.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reducers</td>
<td>A list of valid indexers that are to be used as dedicated intermediate reducers for parallel reduce search processing. When you run a search with the redistribute command, the valid indexers in the reducers list are the only indexers that are used for parallel reduce operations. If the number of valid indexers in the reducers list exceeds the maxReducersPerPhase value, the Splunk platform randomly selects a set of indexers from the reducers list that meets the maxReducersPerPhase limit.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; (empty list)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you decide to add 7 of your indexers to the reducers list, the winningRate setting ceases to be applied, and the num_ofReducers argument defaults to 4 indexers. The Splunk platform randomly selects four indexers from the reducers list to act as intermediate reducers each time you run a valid redistribute search.

If you provide a value for the num_ofReducers argument that exceeds the limit set by the maxReducersPerPhase setting, the Splunk platform sets the number of reducers to the maxReducersPerPhase value.

The redistribute command and search head data

Searches that use the redistribute command ignore all data on the search head. If you plan to use the redistribute command, the best practice is to forward all search head data to the indexer layer. See Best Practice: Forward search head data to the indexer layer in the Distributed Search manual.

Using the redistribute command in chart and timechart searches

If you want to add the redistribute command to a search that uses the chart or timechart commands to produce statistical results that can be used for chart visualizations, include either the sichart command or the sitimechart command in the search as well. The redistribute command uses these si- commands to perform the statistical calculations for the reporting commands on the intermediate reducers. When the redistribute command moves the results to the search head, the chart or timechart command transforms the results into a format that can be used for chart visualizations.

A best practice is to use the same syntax and values for both commands. For example, if you want to have | timechart count by referrer_domain in your redistribute search, insert | sitimechart count by referrer_domain into the search string.
If an order-sensitive command is present in the search

Certain commands that the `redistribute` command supports explicitly return results in a sorted order. As a result of the partitioning that takes place when the `redistribute` command is run, the Splunk platform loses the sorting order. If the Splunk platform detects that an order-sensitive command, such as `streamstats`, is used in a `redistribute` search, it automatically inserts `sort` into the search as it processes it.

For example, the following search includes the `streamstats` command, which is order-sensitive:

```bash
... | redistribute by host | stats count by host | streamstats count by host, source
```

The Splunk platform adds a `sort` segment before the `streamstats` segment when it processes the search. You can see the sort segment in the search string if you inspect the search job after you run it.

```bash
... | redistribute by host | stats count by host | sort 0 str(host) | streamstats count by host, source
```

The `stats` and `streamstats` segments are processed on the intermediate reducers because they both split by the `host` field, the same field that the `redistribute` command is distributing on. The work of the `sort` segment is split between the indexers during the map phase of the search and the search head during the final reduce phase of the search.

If you require sorted results from a redistribute search

If you require the results of a `redistribute` search to be sorted in that exact order, use `sort` to perform the sorting at the search head. There is an additional performance cost to event sorting after the `redistribute` command partitions events on the intermediate reducers.

The following search provides ordered results:

```bash
search * | stats count by foo
```

If you want to get that same event ordering while also adding `redistribute` to the search to speed it up, add `sort` to the search:

```bash
search * | redistribute | stats count by foo | sort 0 str(foo)
```

The `stats` segment of this search is processed on the intermediate reducers. The work of the `sort` segment is split between the indexers during the map phase of the search and the search head during the final reduce phase of the search.

Redistribute and virtual indexes

The `redistribute` command does not support searches of virtual indexes. The `redistribute` command also does not support unified searches if their time ranges are long enough that they run across virtual archive indexes. For more information, see the following Splunk Analytics for Hadoop topics:

- About virtual indexes
- Configure and run unified search
Examples

1. Speed up a search on a large high-cardinality dataset

In this example, the `redistribute` command is applied to a `stats` search that is running over an extremely large high-cardinality dataset. The `redistribute` command reduces the completion time for the search.

```
... | redistribute by ip | stats count by ip
```

The intermediate reducers process the `| stats count by ip` portion of the search in parallel, lowering the completion time for the search. The search head aggregates the results.

2. Speed up a timechart search without declaring a by-clause field to redistribute on

This example uses a search over an extremely large high-cardinality dataset. The search string includes the `eventstats` command, and it uses the `sitimechart` command to perform the statistical calculations for a `timechart` operation. The search uses the `redistribute` command to reduce the completion time for the search. A `by-clause` field is not specified, so the search processor selects one.

```
... | redistribute | eventstats count by user, source | where count>10 | sitimechart max(count) by source | timechart max(count) by source
```

When this search runs, the intermediate reducers process the `eventstats` and `sitimechart` segments of the search in parallel, reducing the overall completion time of the search. On the search head, the `timechart` command takes the reduced `sitimechart` calculations and transforms them into a format that can be used for for charts and visualizations.

Because a `by-clause` field is not identified in the search string, the intermediate reducers redistribute and partition events on the `source` field.

3. Speed up a search that uses `tstats` to generate events

This example uses a search over an extremely large high-cardinality dataset. This search uses the `tstats` command in conjunction with the `sitimechart` and `timechart` commands. The `redistribute` command reduces the completion time for the search.

```
| tstats prestats=t count BY _time span=1d | redistribute by _time | sitimechart span=1d count | timechart span=1d count
```

You have to place the `tstats` command at the start of the search string with a leading pipe character. When you use the `redistribute` command in conjunction with `tstats`, you must place the `redistribute` command after the `tstats` segment of the search.

In this example, the `tstats` command uses the `prestats=t` argument to work with the `sitimechart` and `timechart` commands.

The `redistribute` command causes the intermediate reducers to process the `sitimechart` segment of the search in parallel, reducing the overall completion time for the search. The reducers then push the results to the search head, where the `timechart` command processes them into a format that you can use for charts and visualizations.
4. **Speed up a search that includes a mix of supported and unsupported commands**

This example uses a search over an extremely large high-cardinality dataset. The search uses the `redistribute` command to reduce the search completion time. The search includes commands that are both supported and unsupported by the `redistribute` command. It uses the `sort` command to sort the results after the rest of the search has been processed. You need the `sort` command for event sorting because the `redistribute` process undoes the sorting naturally provided by commands in the `stats` command family.

```
... | redistribute | eventstats count by user, source | where count >10 | sort 0 -num(count)
```

In this example, the intermediate reducers process the `eventstats` and `where` segments in parallel. Those portions of the search complete faster than they would when the `redistribute` command is not used.

The Splunk platform divides the work of processing the `sort` portion of the search between the indexer and the search head.

5. **Speed up a search where a supported command splits by fields that are not in the redistribute command by-clause argument**

In this example, the `redistribute` command redistributes events across the intermediate reducers by the `source` field. The search includes two commands that are supported by the `redistribute` command but only one of them is processed on the intermediate reducers.

```
... | redistribute by source | eventstats count by source, host | where count > 10 | stats count by userid, host
```

In this case, the `eventstats` segment of the search is processed in parallel by the intermediate reducers because it includes `source` as a split-by field. The `where` segment is also processed on the intermediate reducers.

The `stats` portion of the search, however, is processed on the search head because its split-by fields are not a superset of the set of fields that the events have been redistributed by. In other words, the `stats` split-by fields do not include `source`.

### regex

**Description**

Removes results that do not match the specified regular expression.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
regex
(<field>=<regex-expression> | <field>!=<regex-expression> | <regex-expression>)
```

**Required arguments**

`<regex-expression>`

Syntax: "<string>"
**Description:** An unanchored regular expression. The regular expression must be a Perl Compatible Regular Expression supported by the PCRE library. Quotation marks are required.

**Optional arguments**

<field>  

**Syntax:** <field>  

**Description:** Specify the field name from which to match the values against the regular expression. You can specify that the regex command keeps results that match the expression by using <field>=<regex-expression>. To keep results that do not match, specify <field>!=<regex-expression>.  

**Default:** _raw

**Usage**

The regex Command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Use the regex command to remove results that do not match the specified regular expression.

Use the rex command to either extract fields using regular expression named groups, or replace or substitute characters in a field using sed expressions.

When you use regular expressions in searches, you need to be aware of how characters such as pipe ( | ) and backslash ( \ ) are handled. See SPL and regular expressions in the Search Manual.

For general information about regular expressions, see About Splunk regular expressions in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** Keep only search results whose "_raw" field contains IP addresses in the non-routable class A (10.0.0.0/8). This example uses a negative lookbehind assertion at the beginning of the expression.

```
... | regex _raw="(?<!\d)10\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})(?!\d)"
```

**Example 2:** Keep only the results that match a valid email address. For example, buttercup@example.com.

```
...| regex email="^([a-z0-9_.-]+)@([\da-z.-]+)\.([a-z.]{2,6})$"
```

The following table explains each part of the expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of the expression</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning of the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>([a-z0-9_.-]+)</td>
<td>This is the first group in the expression. Specifies to match one or more lowercase letters, numbers, underscores, dots, or hyphens. The backslash ( \ ) character is used to escape the dot ( . ) character. The dot character is escaped, because a non-escaped dot matches any character. The plus ( + ) sign specifies to match from 1 to unlimited characters in this group. In this example this part of the expression matches buttercup in the email address <a href="mailto:buttercup@example.com">buttercup@example.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Matches the at symbol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is the second group in the expression. Specifies to match the domain name, which can be one or more lowercase letters, numbers, underscores, dots, or hyphens. This is followed by another escaped dot character. The plus (+) sign specifies to match from 1 to unlimited characters in this group. In this example this part of the expression matches example in the email address buttercup@example.com.

This is the third group. Specifies to match the top-level domain (TLD), which can be 2 to 6 letters or dots. This group matches all types of TLDs, such as .co.uk, .edu, or .asia. In this example it matches .com in the email address buttercup@example.com.

Specifies the end of the string.

See also

Commands
 rex
 search

relevancy

Description

Calculates how well the event matches the query based on how well the events _raw field matches the keywords of the 'search'. Saves the result into a field named "relevancy". Useful for retrieving the best matching events/documents, rather than the default time-based ordering. Events score a higher relevancy if they have more rare search keywords, more frequently, in fewer terms. For example a search for disk error will favor a short event/document that has 'disk' (a rare term) several times and 'error' once, than a very large event that has 'disk' once and 'error' several times.

Note: The relevancy command does not currently work. See SPL-93039 on the Known issues page here: http://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/latest/ReleaseNotes/KnownIssues

Syntax

relevancy

Examples

Example 1: Calculate the relevancy of the search and sort the results in descending order.

disk error | relevancy | sort -relevancy

See also

abstract, highlight, sort

reltime
Description

Creates a relative time field, called 'reltime', and sets this field to a human readable value of the difference between 'now' and '_time'. Human-readable values look like "5 days ago", "1 minute ago", "2 years ago", and so on.

Syntax

reltime

Usage

The reltime command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Examples

Example 1:

Adds a field called reltime to the events returned from the search.

... | reltime

See also

convert

rename

Description

Use the rename command to rename one or more fields. This command is useful for giving fields more meaningful names, such as "Product ID" instead of "pid". If you want to rename fields with similar names, you can use a wildcard character. See the Usage section.

Syntax

rename <wc-field> AS <wc-field>...

Required arguments

wc-field

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of a field and the name to replace it. You can use wild card characters in the field names. Names with spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Usage

The rename command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.
**Rename with a phrase**

Use quotation marks when you rename a field with a phrase.

```
... | rename SESSIONID AS "The session ID"
```

**Rename multiple, similarly named fields**

Use wildcards to rename multiple fields.

```
... | rename *ip AS *IPaddress
```

If both the source and destination fields are wildcard expressions with the same number of wildcards, the renaming will carry over the wildcarded portions to the destination expression. See Examples.

**You cannot rename one field with multiple names**

You cannot rename one field with multiple names. For example if you have field A, you cannot specify `rename A as B, A as C`. This rule also applies to other commands where you can rename fields, such as the `stats` command.

The following example is not valid.

```
... | stats first(host) AS site, first(host) AS report
```

**You cannot merge multiple fields into one field**

You cannot use the `rename` command to merge multiple fields into one field because null, or non-present, fields are brought along with the values.

For example, if you have events with either `product_id` or `pid` fields, `rename pid AS product_id` would not merge the `pid` values into the `product_id` field. It overwrites `product_id` with Null values where `pid` does not exist for the event. See the eval command and coalesce() function.

**Renaming a field that does not exist**

Renaming a field can cause loss of data.

Suppose you rename fieldA to fieldB, but fieldA does not exist.

- If fieldB does not exist, nothing happens.
- If fieldB does exist, the result of the rename is that the data in fieldB is removed. The data in fieldB will contain null values.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Rename the "_ip" field to "IPAddress".

```
... | rename _ip AS IPAddress
```
**Example 2:**

Rename fields beginning with "foo" to begin with "bar".

```bash
... | rename foo* AS bar*
```

**Example 3:**

Rename the "count" field. Names with spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks.

```bash
... | rename count AS "Count of Events"
```

**See also**

fields, replace, table

### replace

**Description**

Replaces field values with the values that you specify.

Replaces a single occurrence of the first string with another string in the specified fields. If you do not specify a one or more fields, the value is replaced in all fields.

**Syntax**

```bash
replace (<wc-string> WITH <wc-string>)... [IN <field-list>]
```

**Required arguments**

`wc-string`

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** Specify one or more field values and their replacements. You can use wildcard characters to match one or multiple terms.

**Optional arguments**

`field-list`

**Syntax:** `<string> ...`

**Description:** Specify a comma or space delimited list of one or more field names for the field value replacements. To replace values on _internal fields, you must specify the field name with the IN <fieldname> clause.

**Usage**

The `replace` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Non-wildcard replacement values specified later take precedence over those replacements specified earlier. For a wildcard replacement, fuller matches take precedence over lesser matches. To assure precedence relationships, you are advised to split the replace into two separate invocations. When using wildcard replacements, the result must have the
same number of wildcards, or none at all. Wildcards ( * ) can be used to specify many values to replace, or replace values with.

**Examples**

1. **Replace a value in all fields**

   Change any host value that ends with "localhost" to simply "localhost" in all fields.

   ```
   ... | replace *localhost WITH localhost
   ```

2. **Replace a value in a specific field**

   Replace an IP address with a more descriptive name in the host field.

   ```
   ... | replace 127.0.0.1 WITH localhost IN host
   ```

3. **Change the value of two fields**

   Replaces the values in the start_month and end_month fields. You can separate the names in the field list with spaces or commas.

   ```
   ... | replace aug WITH August IN start_month end_month
   ```

4. **Change the order of values in a field**

   In the host field, change the order of string values that contain the word localhost so that the string "localhost" precedes the other strings.

   ```
   ... | replace "* localhost" WITH "localhost *" IN host
   ```

5. **Replace multiple values in a field**

   Replace the values in a field with more descriptive names. Separate the value replacements with comma.

   ```
   ... | replace 0 WITH Critical, 1 WITH Error IN msg_level
   ```

6. **Replace empty strings**

   Search for an error message and replace empty strings with a whitespace.

   This example will not work unless you have values that are actually the empty string, which is not the same as not having a value.

   ```
   "Error exporting to XYZ :" | rex "Error exporting to XYZ:(.*)" | replace "" WITH " " IN errmsg
   ```

7. **Replace values in an internal field**

   Replace values of the internal field _time.

   ```
   sourcetype=* | head 5 | eval _time="XYZ" | stats count BY _time | replace *XYZ* WITH *ALL* IN _time
   ```
See also

Commands
   rename

**require**

**Description**

Causes a search to fail if the queries and commands that precede it in the search string return zero events or results.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in bold.

| require

**Usage**

When `require` is used in a search string, it causes the search to fail if the queries and commands that precede it in the search string return zero events or results. When you use it in a subsearch, it causes the parent search to fail when the subsearch fails to return results.

Use this command to prevent the Splunk platform from running zero-result searches when this might have negative side effects, such as generating false positives, running custom search commands that make costly API calls, or creating empty search filters via a `subsearch`.

The `require` command cannot be used in real-time searches.

**Examples**

1. **Stop running a search if it returns zero results or events**

   ```
   ... | require
   ```

2. **Raise an exception if the subsearch returns zero events or results, and stop the parent search.**

   ```
   ... [ search index-other_index NOSUCHVALUE | require ]
   ```

**rest**

**Description**

The `rest` command reads a Splunk REST API endpoint and returns the resource data as a search result.

For information about the REST API, see the REST API User Manual.
Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
| rest <rest-uri> 
[ count=<int> ]
[ strict=<bool> ]
[ splunk_server=<wc-string> ]
[ splunk_server_group=<wc-string> ]...
[ timeout=<int> ]
[ <get-arg-name>=<get-arg-value> ]...
```

**Required arguments**

rest-uri

**Syntax:** <uri>

**Description:** URI path to the Splunk REST API endpoint.

**Optional arguments**

count

**Syntax:** count=<int>

**Description:** Limits the number of results returned from each REST call. For example, you have four indexers and one search head. You set the limit to `count=25000`. This results in a total limit of 125000, which is `25000 x 5`. When `count=0`, there is no limit.

**Default:** 0

get-arg-name

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** REST argument name.

get-arg-value

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** REST argument value.

splunk_server

**Syntax:** splunk_server=<wc-string>

**Description:** Specifies the distributed search peer from which to return results. You can specify only one `splunk_server` argument. However, you can use a wildcard character when you specify the server name to indicate multiple servers. For example, you can specify `splunk_server=peer01` or `splunk_server=peer*`. Use `local` to refer to the search head.

**Default:** All configured search peers return information

splunk_server_group

**Syntax:** splunk_server_group=<wc-string>...

**Description:** Limits the results to one or more server groups. You can specify a wildcard character in the string to indicate multiple server groups.

strict

**Syntax:** strict=<bool>

**Description:** When set to `true` this argument forces the search to fail completely if `rest` raises an error. This
happens even when the errors apply to a subsearch. When set to `false`, many `rest` error conditions return warning messages but do not otherwise cause the search to fail. Certain error conditions cause the search to fail even when `strict=false`. Default: `false`

timeout

**Syntax:** `timeout=<int>`

**Description:** Specify the timeout, in seconds, to wait for the REST endpoint to respond. Specify `timeout=0` to indicate no limit on the time to wait for the REST endpoint to respond.

Default: `60`

**Usage**

The `rest` command authenticates using the ID of the person that runs the command.

**Strict error handling**

Use the `strict` argument to make `rest` searches fail whenever they encounter an error condition. You can set this at the system level for all `rest` searches by changing `restprocessor_errors_fatal` in `limits.conf`.

If you use Cloud, file a request with Cloud support to change the `restprocessor_errors_fatal` setting.

Use the `strict` argument to override the `restprocessor_errors_fatal` setting for a `rest` search.

**Examples**

1. **Access saved search jobs**

   ```bash
   | rest /services/search/jobs count=0 splunk_server=local | search isSaved=1
   ```

2. **Find all saved searches with searches that include a specific sourcetype**

   Find all saved searches with search strings that include the `speccsv` sourcetype.

   ```bash
   | rest /services/saved/searches splunk_server=local | rename search AS saved_search | fields author, title, saved_search | search saved_search=*speccsv*
   ```

3. **Add the current search user to all events**

   Add current search user to all events. This is useful for creating reports that only show events associated with the logged in user.

   ```bash
   | head 10 | join [ | rest splunk_server=local /services/authentication/current-context | rename username as auth_user_id | fields auth_user_id]
   ```

4. **Use the GET method pagination and filtering parameters**

   Most GET methods support a set of pagination and filtering parameters.

   To determine if an endpoint supports these parameters, find the endpoint in the REST API Reference manual. Click Expand on the GET method and look for a link to the Pagination and filtering parameters topic. For more information about the Pagination and filtering parameters, see the Request and response details in the REST API Reference manual.
The following example uses the `search` parameter to identify if a search is scheduled and if a search is disabled. The search looks for scheduled searches on Splunk servers that match the Monitoring Console role of "search heads".

```
| rest /servicesNS/-/-/saved/searches splunk_server_group=dmc_group_search_head timeout=0
search="is_scheduled=1" search="disabled=0"
```

Here is an explanation for each part of this search:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part of the search</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The name of the REST call.</td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look only at Splunk servers that match the Monitoring Console role of &quot;search heads&quot;.</td>
<td><code>splunk_server_group=dmc_group_search_head</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't time out waiting for the REST call to finish.</td>
<td><code>timeout=0</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look only for scheduled searches.</td>
<td><code>search=&quot;is_scheduled=1&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look only for active searches (not disabled).</td>
<td><code>search=&quot;disabled=0&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**return**

**Description**

Returns values from a subsearch.

The `return` command is used to pass values up from a subsearch. The command replaces the incoming events with one event, with one attribute: "search". To improve performance, the `return` command automatically limits the number of incoming results with the `head` command and the resulting fields with the `fields` command.

By default, the `return` command uses only the first row of results. Use the `count` argument to specify the number of results to use.

**Syntax**

```
return [<count>] [<alias>=<field>...] [<field>...] [$<field>...] 
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

**<count>**

- **Syntax:** `<int>`
- **Description:** Specify the number of rows.
- **Default:** 1, which is the first row of results passed into the command.

**<alias>**

- **Syntax:** `<alias>=<field>...`
Description: Specify the field alias and value to return. You can specify multiple pairs of aliases and values, separated by spaces.

[field]
Syntax: <field>...
Description: Specify one or more fields to return, separated by spaces.

[$field]
Syntax: <$field>
Description: Specify one or more field values to return, separated by spaces.

Usage
The command is convenient for outputting a field name, a alias-value pair, or just a field value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field name</td>
<td>return source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias=value</td>
<td>return ip=srcip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>return $srcip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, the return command uses only the first row of results. You can specify multiple rows, for example 'return 2 ip'. Each row is viewed as an OR clause, that is, output might be '(ip=10.1.11.2) OR (ip=10.2.12.3)'. Multiple values can be specified and are placed within OR clauses. So, 'return 2 user ip' might output '(user=bob ip=10.1.11.2) OR (user=fred ip=10.2.12.3)'.

In most cases, using the return command at the end of a subsearch removes the need for head, fields, rename, format, and dedup.

Duplicate values
Suppose you have the following search:

sourcetype=WinEventLog:Security | return 2 user

You might logically expect the command to return the first two distinct users. Instead the command looks at the first two events, based on the ordering from the implied head command. The return command returns the users within those two events. The command does not determine if the user value is unique. If the same user is listed in these events, the command returns only the one user.

To return unique values, you need to include the dedup command in your search. For example:

sourcetype=WinEventLog:Security | dedup user | return 2 user

Quotations in returned fields
The return command does not escape quotation marks that are in the fields that are returned. You must use an eval command to escape the quotation marks before you use the return command. For example:

...[search eval field2=replace(field1,"","\""") | return field2]
Examples

Example 1:
Search for `error ip=<someip>`, where <someip> is the most recent ip used by user 'boss'.

```
error [ search user=boss | return ip ]
```

Example 2:
Search for `error (user=user1 ip=ip1) OR (user=user2 ip=ip2)`, where the users and IPs come from the two most-recent logins.

```
error [ search login | return 2 user ip ]
```

Example 3:
Return to eval the userid of the last user, and increment it by 1.

```
... | eval nextid = 1 + [ search user=* | return $id ] | ...
```

See also
format, search

reverse

Syntax
reverse

Description
Reverses the order of the results.

Note: the reverse command does not affect which events are returned by the search, only the order in which they are displayed. For the CLI, this includes any default or explicit maxout setting.

Note: Reverse on very large result sets, which means sets with millions of results or more, requires large amounts of temporary storage, I/O, and time.

Examples

Example 1:
Reverse the order of a result set.

```
... | reverse
```
See also

head, sort, tail

rex

Description

Use this command to either extract fields using regular expression named groups, or replace or substitute characters in a field using sed expressions.

The rex command matches the value of the specified field against the unanchored regular expression and extracts the named groups into fields of the corresponding names.

When mode=sed, the given sed expression used to replace or substitute characters is applied to the value of the chosen field. This sed-syntax is also used to mask sensitive data at index-time. Read about using sed to anonymize data in the Getting Data In Manual.

If a field is not specified, the regular expression or sed expression is applied to the _raw field. Running the rex command against the _raw field might have a performance impact.

Use the rex command for search-time field extraction or string replacement and character substitution.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

```
rex [field=<field>]  
 ( <regex-expression> [max_match=<int>] [offset_field=<string>] ) | ( mode=sed <sed-expression> )
```

Required arguments

You must specify either <regex-expression> or mode=sed <sed-expression>.

regex-expression

Syntax: "<string>"

Description: The PCRE regular expression that defines the information to match and extract from the specified field. Quotation marks are required.

mode

Syntax: mode=sed

Description: Specify to indicate that you are using a sed (UNIX stream editor) expression.

sed-expression

Syntax: "<string>"

Description: When mode=sed, specify whether to replace strings (s) or substitute characters (y) in the matching regular expression. No other sed commands are implemented. Quotation marks are required. Sed mode supports the following flags: global (g) and Nth occurrence (N), where N is a number that is the character location in the string.
Optional arguments

field

Syntax: field=<field>

Description: The field that you want to extract information from.

Default: _raw

max_match

Syntax: max_match=<int>

Description: Controls the number of times the regex is matched. If greater than 1, the resulting fields are multivalued fields. Use 0 to specify unlimited matches. Multiple matches apply to the repeated application of the whole pattern. If your regex contains a capture group that can match multiple times within your pattern, only the last capture group is used for multiple matches.

Default: 1

offset_field

Syntax: offset_field=<string>

Description: If provided, a field is created with the name specified by <string>. This value of the field has the endpoints of the match in terms of zero-offset characters into the matched field. For example, if the rex expression is "(?<tenchars>{10})", this matches the first ten characters of the field, and the offset_field contents is "0-9".

Default: No default

Usage

The rex command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

rex command or regex command?

Use the rex command to either extract fields using regular expression named groups, or replace or substitute characters in a field using sed expressions.

Use the regex command to remove results that do not match the specified regular expression.

Regular expressions

Splunk SPL uses perl-compatible regular expressions (PCRE).

When you use regular expressions in searches, you need to be aware of how characters such as pipe ( | ) and backslash ( \ ) are handled. See SPL and regular expressions in the Search Manual.

For general information about regular expressions, see Splunk Enterprise regular expressions in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Sed expressions

When using the rex command in sed mode, you have two options: replace (s) or character substitution (y).

The syntax for using sed to replace (s) text in your data is: "s/<regex>/<replacement>/<flags>"

- <regex> is a PCRE regular expression, which can include capturing groups.
- `<replacement>` is a string to replace the regex match. Use \n for back references, where "n" is a single digit.
- `<flags>` can be either g to replace all matches, or a number to replace a specified match.

The syntax for using sed to substitute characters is: "y/<string1>/<string2>/"

- This substitutes the characters that match `<string1>` with the characters in `<string2>`.

**Examples**

1. Extract email values using regular expressions

Extract email values from events to create from and to fields in your events. For example, you have events such as:

```
Mon Mar 19 20:16:27 2018 Info: Bounced: DCID 8413617 MID 19338947 From: <MariaDubois@example.com> To: <zecora@buttercupgames.com> RID 0 - 5.4.7 - Delivery expired (message too old) ('000', ['timeout'])
```

```
Mon Mar 19 20:16:03 2018 Info: Delayed: DCID 8414309 MID 19410908 From: <WeiZhang@example.com> To: <mcintosh@buttercupgames.com> RID 0 - 4.3.2 - Not accepting messages at this time ('421', ['4.3.2 try again later'])
```

```
Mon Mar 19 20:16:02 2018 Info: Bounced: DCID 0 MID 19408690 From: <Exit_Desk@sample.net> To: <lyra@buttercupgames.com> RID 0 - 5.1.2 - Bad destination host ('000', ['DNS Hard Error looking up mahidrnrasatyambag.com (MX): NXDomain'])
```

```
Mon Mar 19 20:15:53 2018 Info: Delayed: DCID 8414166 MID 19410657 From: <Manish_Das@example.com> To: <dash@buttercupgames.com> RID 0 - 4.3.2 - Not accepting messages at this time ('421', ['4.3.2 try again later'])
```

When the events were indexed, the From and To values were not identified as fields. You can use the rex command to extract the field values and create from and to fields in your search results.

```
source=cisco_esa.txt | rex field=_raw "From: <(?<from>.*)> To: <(?<to>.*)>"
```

The from and to lines in the _raw events follow an identical pattern. Each from line is **From:** and each to line is **To:**. The email addresses are enclosed in angle brackets. You can use this pattern to create a regular expression to extract the values and create the fields.

```
source="cisco_esa.txt" | rex field=_raw "From: <(?<from>.*)> To: <(?<to>.*)>" | dedup from to | table from to
```

You can remove duplicate values and return only the list of address by adding the **dedup** and **table** commands to the search.

```
source="cisco_esa.txt" | rex field=_raw "From: <(?<from>.*)> To: <(?<to>.*)>" | dedup from to | table from to
```
2. Extract from multi-valued fields using max_match

You can use the `max_match` argument to specify that the regular expression runs multiple times to extract multiple values from a field.

For example, use the `makeresults` command to create a field with multiple values:

```
| makeresults | eval test="a$1,b$2"
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-12-05 11:15:28</td>
<td>a$1,b$2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To extract each of the values in the `test` field separately, you use the `max_match` argument with the `rex` command. For example:

```
... | rex field=test max_match=0 "((?<field>[^$]*)\$(?<value>[^,]*),?)"
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>field</th>
<th>test</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-12-05 11:36:57</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a$1,b$2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Extract values from a field in scheduler.log events

Extract "user", "app" and "SavedSearchName" from a field called "savedsearch_id" in scheduler.log events. If `savedsearch_id=bob;search;my_saved_search` then `user=bob`, `app=search` and `SavedSearchName=my_saved_search`

```
... | rex field=savedsearch_id "(?<user>\w+);(?<app>\w+);(?<SavedSearchName>\w+)"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>field</th>
<th>test</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-12-05 11:36:57</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a$1,b$2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Use a sed expression

Use sed syntax to match the regex to a series of numbers and replace them with an anonymized string.

... | rex field=ccnumber mode=sed "s/(\d{4}-){3}/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-/g"

5. Display IP address and ports of potential attackers

Display IP address and ports of potential attackers.

sourcetype=linux_secure port "failed password" | rex "\s+(?<ports>port \d+)" | top src_ip ports showperc=0

This search used rex to extract the port field and values. Then, it displays a table of the top source IP addresses (src_ip) and ports the returned with the search for potential attackers.

See also

eXtract, kvform, multikv, regex, spath, xmlkv

rtorder

Description

Buffers events from real-time search to emit them in ascending time order when possible.

The rtorder command creates a streaming event buffer that takes input events, stores them in the buffer in ascending time order, and emits them in that order from the buffer. This is only done after the current time reaches at least the span of time given by buffer_span, after the timestamp of the event.

Events are also emitted from the buffer if the maximum size of the buffer is exceeded.

If an event is received as input that is earlier than an event that has already been emitted previously, the out of order event is emitted immediately unless the discard option is set to true. When discard is set to true, out of order events are always discarded to assure that the output is strictly in time ascending order.

Syntax

rtorder [discard=<bool>] [buffer_span=<span-length>] [max_buffer_size=<int>]

Optional arguments

buffer_span

Syntax: buffer_span=<span-length>
Description: Specify the length of the buffer.
Default: 10 seconds

discard

Syntax: discard=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether or not to always discard out-of-order events.
Default: false

422
max_buffer_size

Syntax: max_buffer_size=<int>
Description: Specifies the maximum size of the buffer.
Default: 50000, or the max_result_rows setting of the [search] stanza in limits.conf.

Examples

Example 1:
Keep a buffer of the last 5 minutes of events, emitting events in ascending time order once they are more than 5 minutes old. Newly received events that are older than 5 minutes are discarded if an event after that time has already been emitted.

... | rtorder discard=t buffer_span=5m

See also

sort

run

The run command is an alias for the script command. See the script command for the syntax and examples.

savedsearch

Description

Runs a saved search, or report, and returns the search results of a saved search. If the search contains replacement placeholder terms, such as $replace_me$, the search processor replaces the placeholders with the strings you specify. For example:

|savedsearch mysearch replace_me="value"

Syntax

| savedsearch <savedsearch_name> [<savedsearch-options>...]

Required arguments

savedsearch_name
Syntax: <string>
Description: Name of the saved search to run.

Optional arguments

savedsearch-options
Syntax: <substitution-control> | <replacement>
Description: Specify whether substitutions are allowed. If allowed, specify the key-value pair to use in the string substitution replacement.

substitution-control
Syntax: nosubstitution=<bool>
Description: If true, no string substitution replacements are made.
Default: false

replacement
Syntax: <field>=<string>
Description: A key-value pair to use in string substitution replacement.

Usage

The savedsearch command is a generating command and must start with a leading pipe character.

The savedsearch command always runs a new search. To reanimate the results of a previously run search, use the loadjob command.

Time ranges

- If you specify All Time in the time range picker, the savedsearch command uses the time range that was saved with the saved search.
- If you specify any other time in the time range picker, the time range that you specify overrides the time range that was saved with the saved search.

Examples

Example 1

Run the saved search "mysecurityquery".

| savedsearch mysecurityquery

Example 2

Run the saved search "mysearch". Where the replacement placeholder term $replace_me$ appears in the saved search, use "value" instead.

| savedsearch mysearch replace_me="value"

See also

search, loadjob

script
Description

Calls an external python program that can modify or generate search results. Scripts must be declared in the commands.conf file and be located in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app_name>/bin/ directory. The script is executed using $SPLUNK_HOME/bin/python.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to install a custom script, file a Support ticket. Before being installed, your script is checked to ensure it complies with Splunk requirements for security, data safety, and so on.

Syntax

script <script-name> [<script-arg>...] [maxinputs=<int>]

Required arguments

script-name
  Syntax: <string>
  Description: The name of the scripted search command to run, as defined in the commands.conf file.

Optional arguments

maxinputs
  Syntax: maxinputs=<int>
  Description: Specifies how many of the input results are passed to the script.
  Default: 100

script-arg
  Syntax: <string> ...
  Description: One or more arguments to pass to the script. If you are passing multiple arguments, delimit each argument with a space.

Usage

The script command is effectively an alternative way to invoke custom search commands. See About writing custom search commands.

The following search

| script commandname

is largely synonymous with

| commandname

Note: Some functions of the script command have been removed over time. The explicit choice of Perl or Python as an argument is no longer functional and such an argument is ignored. If you need to write Perl search commands you need to declare them as Perl in the commands.conf file. This is not recommended, as you need to determine a number of underdocumented things about the input and output formats. Additionally, support for explicit filename reference for scripts in the etc/searchscripts directory has been removed. All search commands must now be declared in the commands.conf file.
Examples

Example 1:

Run the Python script "myscript" with arguments, myarg1 and myarg2; then, email the results.

... | script myscript myarg1 myarg2 | sendemail to=david@splunk.com

scrub

Description

Anonymizes the search results by replacing identifying data - usernames, IP addresses, domain names, and so forth - with fictional values that maintain the same word length. For example, it might turn the string user=carol@adalberto.com into user=aname@mycompany.com. This lets Splunk users share log data without revealing confidential or personal information.

See the Usage section for more information.

Syntax

scrub [public-terms=<filename>] [private-terms=<filename>] [name-terms=<filename>] [dictionary=<filename>] [timeconfig=<filename>] [namespace=<string>]

Required arguments

None

Optional arguments

public-terms

Syntax: public-terms=<filename>
Description: Specify a filename that includes the public terms NOT to anonymize.

private-terms

Syntax: private-terms=<filename>
Description: Specify a filename that includes the private terms to anonymize.

name-terms

Syntax: name-terms=<filename>
Description: Specify a filename that includes the names to anonymize.

dictionary

Syntax: dictionary=<filename>
Description: Specify a filename that includes a dictionary of terms NOT to anonymize, unless those terms are in the private-terms file.

timeconfig

Syntax: timeconfig=<filename>
Description: Specify a filename that includes the time configurations to anonymize.
namespace

Syntax: namespace=<string>

Description: Specify an application that contains the alternative files to use for anonymizing, instead of using the built-in anonymizing files.

Usage

By default, the scrub command uses the dictionary and configuration files that are located in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/anonymizer directory. These default files can be overridden by specifying arguments to the scrub command. The arguments exactly correspond to the settings in the splunk anonymize CLI command. For details, issue the splunk help anonymize command.

You can add your own versions of the configuration files to the default location.

Alternatively, you can specify an application where you maintain your own copy of the dictionary and configuration files. To specify the application, use the namespace=<string> argument, where <string> is the name of the application that corresponds to the name that appears in the path $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app>/anonymizer.

If the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app>/anonymizer directory does not exist, the Splunk software looks for the files in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/slave-apps/<app>/anonymizer directory.

The scrub command anonymizes all attributes, except those that start with underscore (_) except _raw) or start with date_. Additionally, the following attributes are not anonymized: eventtype, linecount, punct, sourcetype, timeendpos, timestartpos.

The scrub command adheres to the default maxresultrows limit of 50000 results. This setting is documented in the limits.conf file in the [searchresults] stanza. See limits.conf in the Admin Manual.

Examples

1. Anonymize the current search results using the default files.

   ... | scrub

2. Anonymize the current search results using the specified private-terms file.

   This search uses the abc_private-terms file that is located in the $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/anonymizer directory.

   ... | scrub private-file=abc_private-terms

search

Description

Use the search command to retrieve events from indexes or filter the results of a previous search command in the pipeline. You can retrieve events from your indexes, using keywords, quoted phrases, wildcards, and field-value expressions. The search Command is implied at the beginning of any search. You do not need to specify the search command at the beginning of your search criteria.
When the `search` command is not the first command in the pipeline, the `search` command is used to filter the results of the previous command.

The `search` command can also be used in a subsearch. See about subsearches in the *Search Manual*.

After you retrieve events, you can apply commands to transform, filter, and report on the events. Use the vertical bar ( | ), or pipe character, to apply a command to the retrieved events.

**Syntax**

```
search <logical-expression>
```

**Required arguments**

- `<logical-expression>`
  
  **Syntax:** `<logical-expression> | <time-opts> | <search-modifier> | NOT <logical-expression> | <index-expression>
  | <comparison-expression> | <logical-expression> [OR] <logical-expression>

  **Description:** Includes all keywords or field-value pairs used to describe the events to retrieve from the index. Include parenthesis as necessary. Use Boolean expressions, comparison operators, time modifiers, search modifiers, or combinations of expressions for this argument.

  The AND operator is always implied between terms and expressions. For example, `web error` is the same as `web AND error`. Specifying `clientip=192.0.2.255 earliest=-1h@h` is the same as `clientip=192.0.2.255 AND earliest=-1h@h`. So unless you want to include it for clarity reasons, you do not need to specify the AND operator.

**Logical expression options**

- `<comparison-expression>`
  
  **Syntax:** `<field><comparison-operator><value> | <field> IN (<value-list>)`

  **Description:** Compare a field to a literal value or provide a list of values that can appear in the field.

- `<index-expression>`
  
  **Syntax:** `"<string>" | <term> | <search-modifier>`

  **Description:** Describe the events you want to retrieve from the index using literal strings and search modifiers.

- `<time-opts>`
  
  **Syntax:** `[<timeformat>] (<time-modifier>)...`

  **Description:** Describe the format of the starttime and endtime terms of the search. See Time options.

**Comparison expression options**

- `<comparison-operator>`
  
  **Syntax:** `= | != | < | <= | > | >=`

  **Description:** You can use comparison operators when searching field/value pairs. Comparison expressions with the `equal ( = )` or `not equal ( != )` operator compare string values. For example, "1" does not match "1.0". Comparison expressions with greater than or less than operators `< > <= >=` numerically compare two numbers and lexicographically compare other values. See Usage.

- `<field>`
  
  **Syntax:** `<string>`

  **Description:** The name of a field.
Syntax: <literal-value>
Description: In comparison-expressions, the literal number or string value of a field.

Syntax: (<literal-value>, <literal-value>, ...)
Description: Used with the IN operator to specify two or more values. For example use error IN (400, 402, 404, 406) instead of error=400 OR error=402 OR error=404 OR error=406

Index expression options

Syntax: "<string>"
Description: Specify keywords or quoted phrases to match. When searching for strings and quoted strings (anything that’s not a search modifier), Splunk software searches the _raw field for the matching events or results.

Syntax: <source-type-specifier> | <host-specifier> | <host-tag-specifier> | <source-specifier> | <saved-splunk-specifier> | <event-type-specifier> | <event-type-tag-specifier> | <splunk_server-specifier>
Description: Search for events from specified fields or field tags. For example, search for one or a combination of hosts, sources, source types, saved searches, and event types. Also, search for the field tag, with the format: tag::<field>=<string>.

◊ Read more about searching with default fields in the Knowledge Manager manual.
◊ Read more about using tags and field aliases in the Knowledge Manager manual.

Syntax: sourcetype=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified sourcetype field.

Syntax: host=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified host field.

Syntax: hosttag=<string>
Description: Search for events that have hosts that are tagged by the string.

Syntax: eventtype=<string>
Description: Search for events that match the specified event type.

Syntax: eventtype-tag=<string>
Description: Search for events that would match all eventtypes tagged by the string.

Syntax: savedsearch=<string> | saved-splunk=<string>
Description: Search for events that would be found by the specified saved search.

Syntax: source=<string>
Description: Search for events from the specified source field.
<splunk_server-specifier>
   Syntax: splunk_server=<string>
   Description: Search for events from a specific server. Use "local" to refer to the search head.

Time options

For a list of time modifiers, see Time modifiers for search.

<timeformat>
   Syntax: timeformat=<string>
   Description: Set the time format for starttime and endtime terms.
   Default: timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S.

<time-modifier>
   Syntax: starttime=<string> | endtime=<string> | earliest=<time_modifier> | latest=<time_modifier>
   Description: Specify start and end times using relative or absolute time.

   You can also use the earliest and latest attributes to specify absolute and relative time ranges for your search. For more about this time modifier syntax, see Specify time modifiers in your search in the Search Manual.

   starttime
      Syntax: starttime=<string>
      Description: Events must be later or equal to this time. Must match timeformat.

   endtime
      Syntax: endtime=<string>
      Description: All events must be earlier or equal to this time.

Usage

The search command is an event-generating command when it is the first command in the search, before the first pipe. When the search command is used further down the pipeline, it is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

When search is the first command in the search, you can use terms such as keywords, phrases, fields, boolean expressions, and comparison expressions to specify exactly which events you want to retrieve from Splunk indexes.

Some examples of search terms are:

- keywords: error login
- quoted phrases: "database error"
- boolean operators: login NOT (error OR fail)
- wildcards: fail*
- field values: status=404, status!=404, or status>200

To search field values that are SPL operators or keywords, such as country=IN, country=AS, iso=AND, or state=OR, you must enclose the operator or keyword in quotation marks. For example: "country="IN".

See Use the search command in the Search Manual.
**Boolean expressions**

The order in which Boolean expressions are evaluated with the `search` is:

1. Expressions within parentheses
2. NOT clauses
3. OR clauses
4. AND clauses

This evaluation order is different than the order used with the `where` command. The `where` command evaluates AND clauses before OR clauses.

**Comparing two fields**

To compare two fields, **do not specify** `index=myindex fieldA=fieldB` or `index=myindex fieldA!=fieldB` with the `search` command. When specifying a comparison expression, the `search` command expects a `<field>` compared with a `<value>`. The `search` command interprets `fieldB` as the value, and not as the name of a field.

Use the `where` command to compare two fields.

```
index=myindex | where fieldA=fieldB
```

For not equal comparisons, you can specify the criteria in several ways.

```
index=myindex | where fieldA!=fieldB
```

or

```
index=myindex | where NOT fieldA=fieldB
```

See Difference between NOT and != in the *Search Manual*.

**Multiple field-value comparisons with the IN operator**

Use the IN operator when you want to determine if a field contains one of several values.

For example, use this syntax:

```
... error_code IN (400, 402, 404, 406) | ...
```

Instead of this syntax:

```
... error_code=400 OR error_code=402 OR error_code=404 OR error_code=406 | ...
```

When used with the `search` command, you can use a wildcard character in the list of values for the IN operator. For example:

```
... error_code IN (40*) | ...
```

You can use the NOT operator with the IN operator. For example:

```
... NOT clientip IN (211.166.11.101, 182.236.164.11, 128.241.220.82) | ...
```
There is also an IN function that you can use with the `eval` and `where` commands. Wild card characters are not allowed in the values list when the IN function is used with the `eval` and `where` commands. See Comparison and Conditional functions.

**Lexicographical order**

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

You can specify a custom sort order that overrides the lexicographical order. See the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders.

**Quotes and escaping characters**

In general, you need quotation marks around phrases and field values that include white spaces, commas, pipes, quotations, and brackets. Quotation marks must be balanced. An opening quotation must be followed by an unescaped closing quotation. For example:

- A search such as `error | stats count` will find the number of events containing the string `error`.
- A search such as `... | search "error | stats count"` would return the raw events containing error, a pipe, stats, and count, in that order.

Additionally, you want to use quotation marks around keywords and phrases if you do not want to search for their default meaning, such as Boolean operators and field/value pairs. For example:

- A search for the keyword AND without meaning the Boolean operator: `error "AND"`
- A search for this field/value phrase: `error "startswith=foo"`

The backslash character (\) is used to escape quotes, pipes, and itself. Backslash escape sequences are still expanded inside quotation marks. For example:

- The sequence `\` as part of a search will send a pipe character to the command, instead of having the pipe split between commands.
- The sequence `\` will send a literal quotation mark to the command, for example for searching for a literal quotation mark or inserting a literal quotation mark into a field using rex.
- The `\` sequence will be available as a literal backslash in the command.

Unrecognized backslash sequences are not altered:

- For example `\s` in a search string will be available as `\s` to the command, because `\s` is not a known escape sequence.
- However, in the search string `\s` will be available as `\s` to the command, because `\` is a known escape sequence that is converted to `\`.
Search with **TERM()**

You can use the **TERM()** directive to force Splunk software to match whatever is inside the parentheses as a single term in the index. **TERM** is more useful when the term contains minor segmenters, such as periods, and is bounded by major segmenters, such as spaces or commas. In fact, **TERM** does not work for terms that are not bounded by major breakers.

See Use **CASE** and **TERM** to match phrases in the **Search Manual**.

Search with **CASE()**

You can use the **CASE()** directive to search for terms and field values that are case-sensitive.

See Use **CASE** and **TERM** to match phrases in the **Search Manual**.

**Examples**

These examples demonstrate how to use the **search** command. You can find more examples in the Start Searching topic of the Search Tutorial.

1. **Field-value pair matching**

This example demonstrates field-value pair matching for specific values of source IP (src) and destination IP (dst).

```
src="10.9.165.***" OR dst="10.9.165.8"
```

2. **Using boolean and comparison operators**

This example demonstrates field-value pair matching with boolean and comparison operators. Search for events with code values of either 10 or 29, and any host that isn't "localhost", and an **xqp** value that is greater than 5.

```
(code=10 OR code=29) host!="localhost" xqp>5
```

In this example you could also use the **IN** operator since you are specifying two field-value pairs on the same field. The revised search is:

```
(code IN(10, 29) host!="localhost" xqp>5
```

3. **Using wildcards**

This example demonstrates field-value pair matching with wildcards. Search for events from all the web servers that have an HTTP client or server error status.

```
host=webserver* (status=4* OR status=5*)
```

In this example you could also use the **IN** operator since you are specifying two field-value pairs on the same field. The revised search is:

```
host=webserver* status IN(4*, 5*)
```
4. Using the IN operator

This example shows how to use the IN operator to specify a list of field-value pair matchings. In the events from an access.log file, search the action field for the values addtocart or purchase.

source=sourcetype-access_combined_wcookie action IN (addtocart, purchase)

5. Specifying a secondary search

This example uses the search command twice. The search command is implied at the beginning of every search with the criteria eventtype=web-traffic. The search command is used again later in the search pipeline to filter out the results. This search defines a web session using the transaction command and searches for the user sessions that contain more than three events.

eventtype=web-traffic | transaction clientip startswith="login" endswith="logout" | search eventcount>3

6. Using the NOT or != comparisons

Searching with the boolean "NOT" comparison operator is not the same as using the "!=" comparison.

The following search returns everything except fieldA="value2", including all other fields.

NOT fieldA="value2"

The following search returns events where fieldA exists and does not have the value "value2".

fieldA!="value2"

If you use a wildcard for the value, NOT fieldA=* returns events where fieldA is null or undefined, and fieldA=!* never returns any events.

See Difference between NOT and != in the Search Manual.

searchtxn

Description

Efficiently returns transaction events that match a transaction type and contain specific text. If you have Splunk Cloud and want to define transaction types, file a Support ticket.

Syntax

| searchtxn <transaction-name> [max_terms=<int>] [use_disjunct=<bool>] [eventsonly=<bool>] <search-string>

Required arguments

<transaction-name>

Syntax: <transactiontype>

Description: The name of the transaction type stanza that is defined in transactiontypes.conf.
<search-string>

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** Terms to search for within the transaction events.

### Optional arguments

**eventsonly**

**Syntax:** eventsonly=<bool>

**Description:** If true, retrieves only the relevant events but does not run "| transaction" command.

**Default:** false

**max_terms**

**Syntax:** maxterms=<int>

**Description:** Integer between 1-1000 which determines how many unique field values all fields can use. Using smaller values speeds up search, favoring more recent values.

**Default:** 1000

**use_disjunct**

**Syntax:** use_disjunct=<bool>

**Description:** Specifies if each term in <search-string> should be processed as if separated by an OR operator on the initial search.

**Default:** true

### Usage

The `searchtxn` command is an **event-generating command**. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

### Transactions

The command works only for transactions bound together by particular field values, not by ordering or time constraints.

Suppose you have a `<transactiontype>` stanza in the `transactiontypes.conf.in` file called "email". The stanza contains the following settings.

- fields=qid, pid
- search=sourcetype=sendmail_syslog to=root

The `searchtxn` command finds all of the events that match sourcetype="sendmail_syslog" to-root.

From those results, all fields that contain a qid or pid located are used to further search for relevant transaction events. When no additional qid or pid values are found, the resulting search is run:

sourcetype="sendmail_syslog" (qid=val1 pid=val1) OR (qid=valn pid=valm) | transaction name=email | search to=root

### Examples

435
**Example 1:**

Find all email transactions to root from David Smith.

| searchtxn email to=root from="David Smith"

**See also**

transaction

**selfjoin**

**Description**

Join search result rows with other search result rows in the same result set, based on one or more fields that you specify.

**Syntax**

selfjoin [selfjoin-options...] <field-list>

**Required arguments**

<field-list>

*Syntax:* <field>...

*Description:* The field or list of fields to join on.

**Optional arguments**

<selfjoin-options>

*Syntax:* overwrite=bool | max=int | keepsingle=bool

*Description:* Options that control the search result set that is returned. You can specify one or more of these options.

**Selfjoin options**

keepsingle

*Syntax:* keepsingle=bool

*Description:* Controls whether or not to retain results that have with a unique value in the join fields. When keepsingle=true search results that have no other results to join with are kept in the output.

*Default:* false

max

*Syntax:* max=int

*Description:* Indicates the maximum number of 'other' results to join with each main result. If max=0, there is no limit. This argument sets the maximum for the 'other' results. The maximum number of main results is 100,000.

*Default:* 1

overwrite

*Syntax:* overwrite=bool
**Description:** When overwrite=true, causes fields from the ‘other’ results to overwrite fields of the main results. The main results are used as the basis for the join.

**Default:** true

**Usage**

Self joins are more commonly used with relational database tables. They are used less commonly with event data.

An example of an events usecase is with events that contain information about processes, where each process has a parent process ID. You can use the `selfjoin` command to correlate information about a process with information about the parent process.

See the Extended example.

**Basic example**

**1: Use a single field to join results**

Join the results with itself on the 'id' field.

```
... | selfjoin id
```

**Extended example**

The following example shows how the `selfjoin` command works against a simple set of results. You can follow along with this example on your own Splunk instance.

This example builds a search incrementally. With each addition to the search, the search is rerun and the impact of the additions are shown in a results table. The values in the `_time` field change each time you rerun the search. However, in this example the values in the results table are not changed so that we can focus on how the changes to the search impact the results.

1. Start by creating a simple set of 5 results by using the `makeresults` command.

   ```
   | makeresults count=5
   ```

   There are 5 results created, each with the same timestamp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To keep better track of each result use the `streamstats` command to add a field that numbers each result.

   ```
   | makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a
   ```

   The `a` field is added to the results.
3. Additionally, use the `eval` command to change the timestamps to be 60 seconds apart. Different timestamps makes this example more realistic.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a)
```

The minute portion of the timestamp is updated.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:39:59</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:40:59</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:41:59</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:42:59</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4. Next use the `eval` command to create a field to use as the field to join the results on.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a) | eval joiner="x"
```

The new field is added.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>joiner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:39:59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:40:59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:41:59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:42:59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

5. Use the `eval` command to create some fields with data.

An `if` function is used with a modulo (modulus) operation to add different data to each of the new fields. A modulo operation finds the remainder after the division of one number by another number:

- The `eval b` command processes each result and performs a modulo operation. If the remainder of \(a/2\) is 0, put "something" into the field "b", otherwise put "nada" into field "b".
- The `eval c` command processes each result and performs a modulo operation. If the remainder \(a/2\) is 1, put "something else" into the field "c", otherwise put nothing (NULL) into field "c".

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a) | eval joiner="x" | eval b = if(a%2==0,"something","nada") | eval c = if(a%2==1,"somethingelse",null())
```

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The new fields are added and the fields are arranged in alphabetical order by field name, except for the \_time field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>joiner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
<td>1 nada</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:39:59</td>
<td>2 something</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:40:59</td>
<td>3 nada</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:41:59</td>
<td>4 something</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:42:59</td>
<td>5 nada</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Use the selfjoin command to join the results on the joiner field.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a) | eval joiner="x" | eval b = if(a%2==0,"something","nada"), c = if(a%2==1,"somethingelse",null()) | selfjoin joiner
```

The results are joined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>joiner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:39:59</td>
<td>2 something</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:40:59</td>
<td>3 nada</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:41:59</td>
<td>4 something</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:42:59</td>
<td>5 nada</td>
<td>somethingelse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. To understand how the selfjoin command joins the results together, remove the selfjoin joiner portion of the search. Then modify the search to append the values from the a field to the values in the b and c fields.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a) | eval joiner="x" | eval b = if(a%2==0,"something"+a,"nada"+a), c = if(a%2==1,"somethingelse"+a,null()) | selfjoin joiner
```

The results now have the row number appended to the values in the b and c fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>joiner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:38:59</td>
<td>1 nada1</td>
<td>somethingelse1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:39:59</td>
<td>2 something2</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:40:59</td>
<td>3 nada3</td>
<td>somethingelse3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:41:59</td>
<td>4 something4</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-01-18 14:42:59</td>
<td>5 nada5</td>
<td>somethingelse5</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Now add the selfjoin command back into the search.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count as a | eval _time = _time + (60*a) | eval joiner="x" | eval b = if(a%2==0,"something"+a,"nada"+a), c = if(a%2==1,"somethingelse"+a,null()) | selfjoin joiner
```

The results of the self join.

The results of the self join.
If there are values for a field in both rows, the last result row, based on the \_time value, takes precedence. The joins performed are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result row</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Row 1 is joined with row 2 and returned as row 2.</td>
<td>In field b, the value nada1 is discarded because the value something2 in row 2 takes precedence. In field c, there is no value in row 2. The value somethingelse1 from row 1 is returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Row 2 is joined with row 3 and returned as row 3.</td>
<td>Since row 3 contains values for both field b and field c, the values in row 3 take precedence and the values in row 2 are discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Row 3 is joined with row 4 and returned as row 4.</td>
<td>In field b, the value nada3 is discarded because the value something4 in row 4 takes precedence. In field c, there is no value in row 4. The value somethingelse3 from row 3 is returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Row 4 is joined with row 5 and returned as row 5.</td>
<td>Since row 5 contains values for both field b and field c, the values in row 5 take precedence and the values in row 4 are discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Row 5 has no other row to join with.</td>
<td>No additional results are returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Thanks to Splunk user Alacercogitatus for helping with this example.)

**See also**

*join*

**sendemail**

**Description**

Use the `sendemail` command to generate email notifications. You can email search results to specified email addresses.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**:

```
sendemail to=<email_list> [from=<email_list>] [cc=<email_list>] [bcc=<email_list>] [subject=<string>] [format=csv | table | raw] [inline=<bool>] [sendresults=<bool>] [sendpdf=<bool>] [priority=highest | high | normal | low | lowest] [server=<string>]
```
Required arguments

to
  Syntax: to=<email_list>
  Description: List of email addresses to send search results to. Specify email addresses in a comma-separated and quoted list. For example: "alex@email.com, maria@email.com, wei@email.com"

Optional arguments

bcc
  Syntax: bcc=<email_list>
  Description: Blind courtesy copy line. Specify email addresses in a comma-separated and quoted list.

cc
  Syntax: cc=<email_list>
  Description: Courtesy copy line. Specify email addresses in a comma-separated and quoted list.

content_type
  Syntax: content_type=html | plain
  Description: The format type of the email.
  Default: The default value for the content_type argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is html.

format
  Syntax: format=csv | raw | table
  Description: Specifies how to format inline results.
  Default: The default value for the format argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is table.

footer
  Syntax: footer=<string>
  Description: Specify an alternate email footer.
  Default: The default footer is:

  If you believe you've received this email in error, please see your Splunk administrator.
  splunk > the engine for machine data.

  To force a new line in the footer, use Shift+Enter.
from

Syntax: from=<email_list>
Description: Email address from line.
Default: "splunk@<hostname>"

inline

Syntax: inline=<boolean>
Description: Specifies whether to send the results in the message body or as an attachment. By default, an attachment is provided as a CSV file. See the Usage section.
Default: The default value for the inline argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is false.

graceful

Syntax: graceful=<boolean>
Description: If set to true, no error is returned if sending the email fails for whatever reason. The remainder of the search continues as if the sendemail command was not part of the search. If graceful=false and sending the email fails, the search returns an error.
Default: false

maxinputs

Syntax: maxinputs=<integer>
Description: Set the maximum number of search results sent via alerts.
Default: 50000

maxtime

Syntax: maxtime=<integer>m | s | h | d
Description: The maximum amount of time that the execution of an action is allowed to take before the action is aborted.
Example: 2m
Default: no limit

message

Syntax: message=<string>
Description: Specifies the message sent in the email.
Default: The default message depends on which other arguments are specified with the sendemail command.
◊ If sendresults=false the message defaults to "Search complete."
◊ If sendresults=true, inline=true, and either sendpdf=false or sendcsv=false, message defaults to "Search results."
◊ If sendpdf=true or sendcsv=true, message defaults to "Search results attached."

paperorientation

Syntax: paperorientation=portrait | landscape
Description: The orientation of the paper.
Default: portrait

papersize

Syntax: papersize=letter | legal | ledger | a2 | a3 | a4 | a5
Description: Default paper size for PDFs. Acceptable values: letter, legal, ledger, a2, a3, a4, a5.
Default: letter

pdfview

Syntax: pdfview=<string>
**Description:** Name of a view.xml file to send as a PDF. For example, mydashboard.xml, search.xml, or foo.xml. Generally this is the name of a dashboard, but it could also be the name of a single page application or some other object. Specify the name only. Do not specify the filename extension. The view.xml files are located in <SPLUNK_HOME>/data/ui/views.

**priority**

*Syntax:* priority=highest | high | normal | low | lowest  
*Description:* Set the priority of the email as it appears in the email client. Lowest or 5, low or 4, high or 2, highest or 1.  
*Default:* normal or 3

**sendcsv**

*Syntax:* sendcsv=<boolean>  
*Description:* Specify whether to send the results with the email as an attached CSV file or not.  
*Default:* The default value for the sendcsv argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is false.

**sendpdf**

*Syntax:* sendpdf=<boolean>  
*Description:* Specify whether to send the results with the email as an attached PDF or not. For more information about generating PDFs, see "Generate PDFs of your reports and dashboards" in the Reporting Manual.  
*Default:* The default value for the sendpdf argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is false.

**sendresults**

*Syntax:* sendresults=<boolean>  
*Description:* Determines whether the results should be included with the email. See the Usage section.  
*Default:* The default value for the sendresults argument is set in the [email] stanza of the alert_actions.conf file. The default value for a new or upgraded Splunk installation is false.

**server**

*Syntax:* server=<string>  
*Description:* If the SMTP server is not local, use this to specify it.  
*Default:* localhost

**subject**

*Syntax:* subject=<string>  
*Description:* Specifies the subject line.  
*Default:* "Splunk Results"

**use_ssl**

*Syntax:* use_ssl=<boolean>  
*Description:* Whether to use SSL when communicating with the SMTP server. When set to 1 (true), you must also specify both the server name or IP address and the TCP port in the "mailserver" attribute.  
*Default:* false

**use_tls**

*Syntax:* use_tls=<boolean>  
*Description:* Specify whether to use TLS (transport layer security) when communicating with the SMTP server (starttls).  
*Default:* false

443
width_sort_columns
  **Syntax:** width_sort_columns=<boolean>
  **Description:** This is only valid for plain text emails. Specifies whether the columns should be sorted by their width.
  **Default:** true

**Usage**

If you set `sendresults=true` and `inline=false` and do not specify `format`, a CSV file is attached to the email.

If you use fields as tokens in your `sendemail` messages, use the `rename` command to remove curly brace characters such as `{` and `}` from them before they are processed by the `sendemail` command. The `sendemail` command cannot interpret curly brace characters when they appear in tokens such as `$results$`.

**Capability requirements**

To use `sendemail`, your role must have the `schedule_search` and `list_settings` capabilities.

**Examples**

1: **Send search results to the specified email**

Send search results to the specified email. By default, the results are formatted as a table.

```plaintext
... | sendemail to="elvis@splunk.com" sendresults=true
```

2: **Send search results in table format**

Send search results in a raw format with the subject "myresults".

```plaintext
... | sendemail to="elvis@splunk.com, john@splunk.com" format=raw subject=myresults server=mail.splunk.com sendresults=true
```

3. **Include a PDF attachment, a message, and raw inline results**

Send an email notification with a PDF attachment, a message, and raw inline results.

```plaintext
index=_internal | head 5 | sendemail to=example@splunk.com server=mail.example.com subject="Here is an email from Splunk" message="This is an example message" sendresults=true inline=true format=raw sendpdf=true
```

**set**

**Description**

Performs set operations on **subsearches**.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.
| set (union | diff | intersect) subsearch1 subsearch2

**Required arguments**

union | diff | intersect

**Syntax:** union | diff | intersect

**Description:** Performs two subsearches, then executes the specified set operation on the two sets of search results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>union</td>
<td>Returns a set that combines the results generated by the two subsearches. Provides results that are common to both subsets only once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff</td>
<td>Returns a set that combines the results generated by the two subsearches and excludes the events common to both. Does not indicate which subsearch the results originated from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intersect</td>
<td>Returns a set that contains results common to both subsearches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**subsearch**

**Syntax:** 

| "[ <string> "] |

**Description:** Specifies a subsearch. Subsearches must be enclosed in square brackets. For more information about subsearch syntax, see "About subsearches" in the Search Manual.

**Usage**

The set command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search.

**Results**

The set command considers results to be the same if all of fields that the results contain match. Some internal fields generated by the search, such as _serial, vary from search to search. You need to filter out some of the fields if you are using the set command with raw events, as opposed to transformed results such as those from a stats command. Typically in these cases, all fields are the same from search to search.

**Output limitations**

There is a limit on the quantity of results that come out of the invoked subsearches that the set command receives to operate on. If this limit is exceeded, the input result set to the diff command is silently truncated.

If you have Splunk Enterprise, you can adjust this limit by editing the limits.conf file and changing the maxout value in the [subsearch] stanza. If this value is altered, the default quantity of results coming from a variety of subsearch scenarios are altered. Note that very large values might cause extensive stalls during the ‘parsing’ phase of a search, which is when subsearches run. The default value for this limit is 10000.

Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the local directory.

See How to edit a configuration file.
If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to edit a configuration file, file a Support ticket.

**Result rows limitations**

By default the `set` command attempts to traverse a maximum of 50000 items from each subsearch. If the number of input results from either search exceeds this limit, the `set` command silently ignores the remaining events. By default, the `maxout` setting for subsearches in `limits.conf` prevents the number of results from exceeding this limit.

This maximum is controlled by the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[set]` stanza in the `limits.conf` file. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the `default` directory. The files in the `default` directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the `local` directory.

See How to edit a configuration file.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to edit a configuration file, file a Support ticket.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Return values of "URL" that contain the string "404" or "303" but not both.

```
| set diff [search 404 | fields url] [search 303 | fields url]
```

**Example 2:**

Return all urls that have 404 errors and 303 errors.

```
| set intersect [search 404 | fields url] [search 303 | fields url]
```

**Note:** When you use the `fields` command in your subsearches, it does not filter out internal fields by default. If you do not want the `set` command to compare internal fields, such as the `_raw` or `_time` fields, you need to explicitly exclude them from the subsearches:

```
| set intersect [search 404 | fields url | fields - _*] [search 303 | fields url | fields - _*]
```

**See also**

append, appendcols, appendpipe, join, diff

**setfields**

**Description**

Sets the field values for all results to a common value.
Sets the value of the given fields to the specified values for each event in the result set. Delimit multiple definitions with commas. Missing fields are added, present fields are overwritten.

Whenever you need to change or define field values, you can use the more general purpose eval command. See usage of an eval expression to set the value of a field in Example 1.

**Syntax**

setfields <setfields-arg>, ...

**Required arguments**

<setfields-arg>

  **Syntax:** string=":<string>"", ...

  **Description:** A key-value pair, with the value quoted. If you specify multiple key-value pairs, separate each pair with a comma. Standard key cleaning is performed. This means all non-alphanumeric characters are replaced with '_' and leading ' ' are removed.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Specify a value for the ip and foo fields.

... | setfields ip="10.10.10.10", foo="foo bar"

To do this with the eval command:

... | eval ip="10.10.10.10" | eval foo="foo bar"

**See also**

eval, fillnull, rename

**sichart**

**Summary indexing** is a method you can use to speed up long-running searches that do not qualify for report acceleration, such as searches that use commands that are not streamable before the reporting command. For more information, see "About report acceleration and summary indexing" and "Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency" in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**Description**

The summary indexing version of the chart command. The sichart command populates a summary index with the statistics necessary to generate a chart visualization. For example, it can create a column, line, area, or pie chart. After you populate the summary index, you can use the chart command with the exact same search that you used with the sichart Command to search against the summary index.
Syntax

sichart [sep=<string>] [format=<string>] [cont=<bool>] [limit=<int>] [agg=<stats-agg-term>] ( <stats-agg-term> | <sparkline-agg-term> | "("<eval-expression">")" )... [ BY <field> [ <bins-options>... ] [ <split-by-clause> ] ] | [ OVER <field> [ <bins-options>... ] [ BY <split-by-clause> ] ]

For syntax descriptions, refer to the chart command.

For information about functions that you can use with the sichart command, see Statistical and charting functions.

Examples

Example 1:
Compute the necessary information to later do ‘chart avg(foo) by bar’ on summary indexed results.

... | sichart avg(foo) by bar

See also
chart, collect, overlap, sirare, sistats, sitimechart, sitop

sirare

Summary indexing is a method you can use to speed up long-running searches that do not qualify for report acceleration, such as searches that use commands that are not streamable before the reporting command. For more information, see “About report acceleration and summary indexing” and “Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency” in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

Description

The sirare command is the summary indexing version of the rare command, which returns the least common values of a field or combination of fields. The sirare command populates a summary index with the statistics necessary to generate a rare report. After you populate the summary index, use the regular rare command with the exact same search string as the rare command search to report against it.

Syntax

sirare [ <top-options>... ] <field-list> [ <by-clause> ]

Required arguments

<field-list>
  Syntax: <string>,...
  Description: Comma-delimited list of field names.
**Optional arguments**

<by-clause>

**Syntax:** BY <field-list>

**Description:** The name of one or more fields to group by.

<top-options>

**Syntax:** countfield=<string> | limit=<int> | percentfield=<string> | showcount=<bool> | showperc=<bool>

**Description:** Options that specify the type and number of values to display. These are the same <top-options> used by the rare and top commands.

**Top options**

countfield

**Syntax:** countfield=<string>

**Description:** Name of a new field to write the value of count.

**Default:** "count"

limit

**Syntax:** limit=<int>

**Description:** Specifies how many tuples to return, "0" returns all values.

percentfield

**Syntax:** percentfield=<string>

**Description:** Name of a new field to write the value of percentage.

**Default:** "percent"

showcount

**Syntax:** showcount=<bool>

**Description:** Specify whether to create a field called "count" (see "countfield" option) with the count of that tuple.

**Default:** true

showpercent

**Syntax:** showpercent=<bool>

**Description:** Specify whether to create a field called "percent" (see "percentfield" option) with the relative prevalence of that tuple.

**Default:** true

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Compute the necessary information to later do ‘rare foo bar’ on summary indexed results.

... | sirare foo bar

**See also**

collect, overlap, sichart, sistats, sitimechart, sitop
**sistats**

**Description**

The `sistats` command is one of several commands that you can use to create summary indexes. Summary indexing is one of the methods that you can use to speed up searches that take a long time to run.

The `sistats` command is the summary indexing version of the `stats` command, which calculates aggregate statistics over the dataset.

The `sistats` command populates a summary index. You must then create a report to generate the summary statistics. See the **Usage** section.

**Syntax**

```
sistats [allnum=<bool>] [delim=<string>] ( <stats-agg-term> | <sparkline-agg-term> ) [<by clause>]
```

- For descriptions of each of the arguments in this syntax, refer to the `stats` command.
- For information about functions that you can use with the `sistats` command, see Statistical and charting functions.

**Usage**

The summary indexes exist separately from your main indexes.

After you create the summary index, create a report by running a search against the summary index. You use the exact same search string that you used to populate the summary index, substituting the `stats` command for the `sistats` command, to create your reports.

For more information, see About report acceleration and summary indexing and Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**Statistical functions that are not applied to specific fields**

With the exception of the `count` function, when you pair the `sistats` command with functions that are not applied to specific fields or `eval` expressions that resolve into fields, the search head processes it as if it were applied to a wildcard for all fields. In other words, when you have `| sistats avg` in a search, it returns results for `| sistats avg(*)`.

This "implicit wildcard" syntax is officially deprecated, however. Make the wildcard explicit. Write `| sistats <function>(*)` when you want a function to apply to all possible fields.

**Memory and maximum results**

In the `limits.conf` file, the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[searchresults]` stanza specifies the maximum number of results to return. The default value is 50,000. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

The `max_mem_usage_mb` setting in the `[default]` stanza is used to limit how much memory the `sistats` command uses to keep track of information. If the `sistats` command reaches this limit, the command stops adding the requested fields to the search results. You can increase the limit, contingent on the available system memory.

**Prerequisites**
• Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can increase the `maxresultrows` and `max_mem_usage_mb` settings using configuration files.
• Review the steps in How to edit a configuration file in the Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual.
• You can have configuration files with the same name in your default, local, and app directories. Read Where you can place (or find) your modified configuration files in the Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual.

Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make changes to the files in the local directory.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change either of these limits, file a Support ticket.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Create a summary index with the statistics about the average, for each hour, of any unique field that ends with the string "lay". For example, delay, xdelay, relay, etc.

```plaintext
... | sistats avg(*lay) BY date_hour
```

To create a report, run a search against the summary index using this search

```plaintext
index=summary | stats avg(*lay) BY date_hour
```

**See also**

`collect`, `overlap`, `sichart`, `sirare`, `sitop`, `stimechart`

For a detailed explanation and examples of summary indexing, see Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**stimechart**

**Summary indexing** is a method you can use to speed up long-running searches that do not qualify for report acceleration, such as searches that use commands that are not *streamable* before the transforming command. For more information, see “About report acceleration and summary indexing” and “Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency” in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**Description**

The `stimechart` command is the summary indexing version of the `timechart` command, which creates a time-series chart visualization with a corresponding table of statistics. The `stimechart` command populates a summary index with the statistics necessary to generate a timechart report. After you use an `stimechart` search to populate the summary index, use the regular `timechart` command with the exact same search string as the `stimechart` search to report against the summary index.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.
When specifying `sitimechart` command arguments, either `<single-agg>` or `<eval-expression> BY <split-by-clause>` is required.

For descriptions of each of these arguments, see the `timechart` command.

**Usage**

For information about functions that you can use with the `sitimechart` command, see Statistical and charting functions.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Use the `collect` command to populate a summary index called `mysummary` with the statistics about CPU usage organized by host,

```
... | sitimechart avg(cpu) BY host | collect index=mysummary
```

The `collect` command adds the results of a search to a summary index that you specify. You must create the summary index before you invoke the `collect` command.

Then use the `timechart` command with the same search to generate a timechart report.

```
index=mysummary | timechart avg(cpu) BY host
```

**See also**

collect, overlap, sichart, sirare, sistats, sitop

**sitop**

**Summary indexing** is a method you can use to speed up long-running searches that do not qualify for report acceleration, such as searches that use commands that are not streamable before the reporting command. For more information, see Overview of summary-based search acceleration and Use summary indexing for increased reporting efficiency in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

**Description**

The `sitop` command is the summary indexing version of the `top` command, which returns the most frequent value of a field or combination of fields. The `sitop` command populates a summary index with the statistics necessary to generate a top report. After you populate the summary index, use the regular `top` command with the exact same search string as the
sitop command search to report against it.

Syntax

sitop [\<N\>] [\<top-options\>...] \<field-list\> [\<by-clause\>]

**Note:** This is the exact same syntax as that of the `top` command.

**Required arguments**

\<field-list\>

- **Syntax:** `<field>, ...`
- **Description:** Comma-delimited list of field names.

**Optional arguments**

\<N\>

- **Syntax:** `<int>`
- **Description:** The number of results to return.

\<top-options\>

- **Syntax:** `countfield=<string> | limit=<int> | otherstr=<string> | percentfield=<string> | showcount=<bool> | showperc=<bool> | useother=<bool>`
- **Description:** Options for the `sitop` command. See **Top options**.

\<by-clause\>

- **Syntax:** `BY \<field-list\>`
- **Description:** The name of one or more fields to group by.

**Top options**

countfield

- **Syntax:** `countfield=<string>`
- **Description:** The name of a new field that the value of count is written to.
- **Default:** count

limit

- **Syntax:** `limit=<int>`
- **Description:** Specifies how many tuples to return, "0" returns all values.
- **Default:** "10"

otherstr

- **Syntax:** `otherstr=<string>`
- **Description:** If useother is true, specify the value that is written into the row representing all other values.
- **Default:** "OTHER"

percentfield

- **Syntax:** `percentfield=<string>`
- **Description:** Name of a new field to write the value of percentage.
- **Default:** "percent"
showcount

Syntax: showcount=<bool>
Description: Specify whether to create a field called "count" (see "countfield" option) with the count of that tuple.
Default: true

showperc

Syntax: showperc=<bool>
Description: Specify whether to create a field called "percent" (see "percentfield" option) with the relative prevalence of that tuple.
Default: true

useother

Syntax: useother=<bool>
Description: Specify whether or not to add a row that represents all values not included due to the limit cutoff.
Default: false

Examples

Example 1:
Compute the necessary information to later do 'top foo bar' on summary indexed results.

... | sitop foo bar

Example 2:
Populate a summary index with the top source IP addresses in a scheduled search that runs daily:

eventtype=firewall | sitop src_ip

Save the search as, "Summary - firewall top src_ip".

Later, when you want to retrieve that information and report on it, run this search over the past year:

index=summary search_name="summary - firewall top src_ip" |top src_ip

Additionally, because this search specifies the search name, it filters out other data that have been placed in the summary index by other summary indexing searches.

See also

collect, overlap, sichart, sirare, sistats, sitimechart

snowincident

The snowincident command is used with the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

For information about this command, see Use custom generating search commands for the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow in Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.
snowincidentstream

The snowincidentstream command is used with the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

For information about this command, see Use custom streaming search commands for the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow in Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

snowevent

The snowevent command is used with the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

For information about this command, see Use custom generating search commands for the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow in Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

snoweventstream

The snoweventstream command is used with the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

For information about this command, see Use custom streaming search commands for the Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow in Splunk Add-on for ServiceNow.

sort

Description

The sort command sorts all of the results by the specified fields. Results missing a given field are treated as having the smallest or largest possible value of that field if the order is descending or ascending, respectively.

If the first argument to the sort command is a number, then at most that many results are returned, in order. If no number is specified, the default limit of 10000 is used. If the number 0 is specified, all of the results are returned. See the count argument for more information.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

    sort
    [count]
    <sort-by-clause>...
    [desc]

Required arguments

<sort-by-clause>
    Syntax: ( - | + ) <sort-field>, ( - | + ) <sort-field> ...
    Description: List of fields to sort by and the sort order. Use a minus sign (-) for descending order and a plus sign (+) for ascending order. When specifying more than one field, separate the field names with commas. See Sort
field options.

Optional arguments

<count>

Syntax: <int>
Description: Specify the number of results to return from the sorted results. If no count is specified, the default limit of 10000 is used. If 0 is specified, all results are returned.
Using sort 0 might have a negative impact performance, depending on how many results are returned.
Default: 10000

desc

Syntax: d | desc
Description: Reverses the order of the results. If multiple fields are specified, reverses the order of the values in the fields in the order in which the fields are specified. For example, if there are three fields specified, the desc argument reverses the order of the values in the first field. For each set of duplicate values in the first field, reverses the order of the corresponding values in the second field. For each set of duplicate values in the second field, reverses the order of the corresponding values in the third field.

Sort field options

<sort-field>

Syntax: <field> | auto(<field>) | str(<field>) | ip(<field>) | num(<field>)
Description: Options you can specify with <sort-field>.

<field>

Syntax: <string>
Description: The name of field to sort.

auto

Syntax: auto(<field>)
Description: Determine automatically how to sort the values of the field.

ip

Syntax: ip(<field>)
Description: Interpret the values of the field as IP addresses.

num

Syntax: num(<field>)
Description: Interpret the values of the field as numbers.

str

Syntax: str(<field>)
Description: Interpret the values of the field as strings and order the values alphabetically.

Usage

By default, sort tries to automatically determine what it is sorting. If the field takes on numeric values, the collating sequence is numeric. If the field takes on IP address values, the collating sequence is for IPs. Otherwise, the collating sequence is in lexicographical order. Some specific examples are:

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• Alphabetic strings are sorted lexicographically.
• Punctuation strings are sorted lexicographically.
• Numeric data is sorted as you would expect for numbers and the sort order is specified as ascending or descending.
• Alphanumeric strings are sorted based on the data type of the first character. If the string starts with a number, the string is sorted numerically based on that number alone. Otherwise, strings are sorted lexicographically.
• Strings that are a combination of alphanumeric and punctuation characters are sorted the same way as alphanumeric strings.

In the default automatic mode for a field, the sort order is determined between each pair of values that are compared at any one time. This means that for some pairs of values, the order might be lexicographical, while for other pairs the order might be numerical. For example, if sorting in descending order 10.1 > 9.1, but 10.1.a < 9.1.a.

**Lexicographical order**

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

• Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
• Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
• Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

**Custom sort order**

You can specify a custom sort order that overrides the lexicographical order. See the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders.

**Basic examples**

1. **Use the sort field options to specify field types**

Sort results by "ip" value in ascending order and then sort by the "url" value in descending order.

```...
... | sort num(ip), -str(url)
```

2. **Specifying the number of results to sort**

Sort first 100 results in descending order of the "size" field and then by the "source" value in ascending order. This example specifies the type of data in each of the fields. The "size" field contains numbers and the "source" field contains strings.

```...
... | sort 100 -num(size), +str(source)
```

3. **Specifying descending and ascending sort orders**

Sort results by the "_time" field in ascending order and then by the "host" value in descending order.

```...
... | sort _time, -host
```
4. Changing the time format of events for sorting

Change the format of the event's time and sort the results in descending order by the Time field that is created with the `eval` command.

```
... | bin _time span=60m | eval Time=strftime(_time, "%m/%d %H:%M %Z") | stats avg(time_taken) AS AverageResponseTime BY Time | sort - Time
```

(Thanks to Splunk user Ayn for this example.)

5. Return the most recent event

Return the most recent event:

```
... | sort 1-_time
```

Extended example

1. Specify a custom sort order

Sort a table of results in a specific order, such as days of the week or months of the year, that is not lexicographical or numeric. For example, suppose you have a search that produces the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekend</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sorting on the day field (Day) returns a table sorted alphabetically, which does not make much sense. Instead, you want to sort the table by the day of the week, Monday to Friday, with the Weekend at the end of the list.

To create a custom sort order, you first need to create a field called `sort_field` that defines the order. Then you can sort on that field.

```
... | eval wd=lower(Day) | eval sort_field=case(wd="monday",1, wd="tuesday",2, wd="wednesday",3, wd="thursday",4, wd="friday",5, wd="weekend",6) | sort sort_field | fields - sort_field
```

This search uses the `eval` command to create the `sort_field` and the `fields` command to remove `sort_field` from the final results table.

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day | Total
---|---
Wednesday | 248
Thursday | 356
Friday | 120
Weekend | 1022

(Thanks to Splunk users Ant1D and Ziegfried for this example.)

For additional custom sort order examples, see the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders and the Extended example in the rangemap command.

See also

reverse

spath

Description

The *spath* command enables you to extract information from the structured data formats XML and JSON. The command stores this information in one or more fields. The command also highlights the syntax in the displayed events list.

You can also use the *spath()* function with the *eval* command. For more information, see the evaluation functions.

Syntax

spath [input=<field>] [output=<field>] [path=<datapath> | <datapath>]

Optional arguments

input

Syntax: input=<field>

Description: The field to read in and extract values.

Default: _raw

output

Syntax: output=<field>

Description: If specified, the value extracted from the path is written to this field name.

Default: If you do not specify an output argument, the value for the path argument becomes the field name for the extracted value.

path

Syntax: path=<datapath> | <datapath>

Description: The location path to the value that you want to extract. The location path can be specified as path=<datapath> or as just datapath. If you do not specify the path-, the first unlabeled argument is used as the location path. A location path is composed of one or more location steps, separated by periods. An example of this is ‘foo.bar.baz’. A location step is composed of a field name and an optional index surrounded by curly brackets. The index can be an integer, to refer to the position of the data in an array (this differs between JSON
and XML), or a string, to refer to an XML attribute. If the index refers to an XML attribute, specify the attribute name with an @ symbol.

Usage

The `spath` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Location path omitted

When used with no `path` argument, the `spath` command runs in "auto-extract" mode. In the "auto-extract" mode, the `spath` command finds and extracts all the fields from the first 5000 characters in the input field. These fields default to `_raw` if another input source is not specified. If a path is provided, the value of this path is extracted to a field named by the path or to a field specified by the output argument, if the output argument is provided.

A location path contains one or more location steps

A location path contains one or more location steps, each of which has a context that is specified by the location steps that precede it. The context for the top-level location step is implicitly the top-level node of the entire XML or JSON document.

The location step is composed of a field name and an optional array index

The location step is composed of a field name and an optional array index indicated by curly brackets around an integer or a string.

Array indices mean different things in XML and JSON. For example, JSON uses zero-based indexing. In JSON, `foo.bar{3}` refers to the fourth element of the `bar` child of the `foo` element. In XML, this same path refers to the third `bar` child of `foo`.

Using wildcards in place of an array index

The `spath` command lets you use wildcards to take the place of an array index in JSON. Now, you can use the location path `entities.hashtags{}.text` to get the text for all of the hashtags, as opposed to specifying `entities.hashtags{0}.text`, `entities.hashtags{1}.text`, and so on. The referenced path, here `entities.hashtags`, has to refer to an array for this to make sense. Otherwise, you get an error just like with regular array indices.

This also works with XML. For example, `catalog.book` and `catalog.book{}` are equivalent. Both get you all the books in the catalog.

Alternatives to the `spath` command

If you are using autokv or index-time field extractions, the path extractions are performed for you at index time.

You do not need to explicitly use the `spath` command to provide a path.

If using `indexed_extractions=JSON` or using `KV_MODE=JSON` in the `props.conf` file, then the `spath` command is not necessary to explicitly use.
Basic examples

1. Specify an output field and path

This example shows how to specify an output field and path.

```... | spath output=myfield path=foo.bar.baz```

2. Specify just the <datapath>

For the `path` argument, you can specify the location path with or without the `path=`. In this example the `<datapath>` is `server.name`.

```... | spath output=myfield server.name```

3. Specify an output field and path based on an array

For example, you have this array.

```{  "foo" : [1,2] }
```

To specify the output field and path, use this syntax.

```... | spath output=myfield path=foo{1}```

4. Specify an output field and a path that uses a nested array

For example, you have this nested array.

```{  "foo" : {  "bar" : {  "zoo" : 1,  "baz" : 2  }  } }
```

To specify the output and path from this nested array, use this syntax.

```... | spath output=myfield path=foo.bar().baz```

5. Specify the output field and a path for an XML attribute

Use the `@` symbol to specify an XML attribute. Consider the following XML list of books and authors.

Use this search to return the path for the book and the year it was published.

... | spath output=dates path=purchases.book.title[@yearPublished] | table dates

In this example, the output is a single multivalue result that lists all of the years the books were published.

**Extended examples**

1: **GitHub**

As an administrator of a number of large Git repositories, you want to:

- See who has committed the most changes and to which repository
- Produce a list of the commits submitted for each user

Suppose you are Indexing JSON data using the GitHub PushEvent webhook. You can use the `spath` command to extract fields called repository, commit_author, and commit_id:

... | spath output=repository path=repository.url

... | spath output=commit_author path=commits{}.author.name

... | spath output=commit_id path=commits{}.id

To see who has committed the most changes to a repository, run the search.

... | top commit_author by repository

To see the list of commits by each user, run this search.

... | stats values(commit_id) by commit_author

2: **Extract a subset of a XML attribute**

This example shows how to extract values from XML attributes and elements.

```xml
<vendorProductSet vendorID="2">
  <product productId="17" units="mm">
    <prodName nameGroup="custom">
```

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To extract the values of the `locDesc` elements (Precios, Prix, Preise, etc.), use:

```
... | spath output=locDesc path=vendorProductSet.product.desc.locDesc
```

To extract the value of the `locale` attribute (es, fr, de, etc.), use:

```
... | spath output=locDesc.locale path=vendorProductSet.product.desc.locDesc[@locale]
```

To extract the attribute of the 4th `locDesc` (ca), use:

```
... | spath path=vendorProductSet.product.desc.locDesc[4](@locale)
```

### 3: Extract and expand JSON events with multi-valued fields

The `mvexpand` command only works on one multivalued field. This example walks through how to expand a JSON event that has more than one multivalued field into individual events for each field value. For example, given this event with `sourcetype=json`:

```json
{
  "widget": {
    "text": [
      {
        "data": "Click here",
        "size": 36
      },
      {
        "data": "Learn more",
        "size": 37
      },
      {
        "data": "Help",
        "size": 38
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

First, start with a search to extract the fields from the JSON. Because no `path` argument is specified, the `spath` command runs in "auto-extract" mode and extracts all of the fields from the first 5000 characters in the input field. The fields are then renamed and placed in a table.

```
sourcetype=json | spath | rename widget.text.size AS size, widget.text.data AS data | table _time,size,data
```

```
_time size data
------------------------ ---- ------
```

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Then, use the eval function, mvzip(), to create a new multivalued field named x, with the values of the size and data:

```
sourcetype=json | spath | rename widget.text.size AS size, widget.text.data AS data | eval x=mvzip(data,size) | table _time,data,size,x
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>data</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Click here</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Click here,36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Learn more</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Learn more,37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Help</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Help,38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, use the mvexpand command to create individual events based on x and the eval function mvindex() to redefine the values for data and size.

```
sourcetype=json | spath | rename widget.text.size AS size, widget.text.data AS data | eval x=mvzip(data,size)| mvexpand x | eval x = split(x",")) | eval data=mvindex(x,0) | eval size=mvindex(x,1) | table _time,data,size
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>data</th>
<th>size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Click here</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Learn more</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-10-18 14:45:46.000 BST Help</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Thanks to Splunk user G. Zaimi for this example.)

See also

```
extract, kvform, multikv, regex, rex, xmlkv, xpath
```

stats

Description

Calculates aggregate statistics, such as average, count, and sum, over the results set. This is similar to SQL aggregation. If the stats command is used without a BY clause, only one row is returned, which is the aggregation over the entire incoming result set. If a BY clause is used, one row is returned for each distinct value specified in the BY clause.

The stats Command can be used for several SQL-like operations. If you are familiar with SQL but new to SPL, see Splunk SPL for SQL users.

Difference between stats and eval commands

The stats Command calculates statistics based on fields in your events. The eval Command creates new fields in your events by using existing fields and an arbitrary expression.
Syntax

Simple: stats (stats-function(*field*) [AS *field*])... [BY *field-list*]

Complete:

```
stats [partitions=<num>] [allnum=<bool>] [delim=<string>]
( <stats-agg-term>... | <sparkline-agg-term>... )
[<by-clause>]
[<dedup_splitvals>]
```

Required arguments

stats-agg-term

**Syntax:** <stats-func>(<evaled-field> | <wc-field>) [AS <wc-field>]

**Description:** A statistical aggregation function. See Stats function options. The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names. For more information on eval expressions, see Types of eval expressions in the Search Manual.

sparkline-agg-term

**Syntax:** <sparkline-agg> [AS <wc-field>]

**Description:** A sparkline aggregation function. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in the field name.

Optional arguments

allnum

**Syntax:** allnum=<bool>
**Description**: If true, computes numerical statistics on each field if and only if all of the values of that field are numerical.

**Default**: false

by-clause

**Syntax**: BY <field-list>

**Description**: The name of one or more fields to group by. You cannot use a wildcard character to specify multiple fields with similar names. You must specify each field separately. The `BY` clause returns one row for each distinct value in the `BY` clause fields. If no `BY` clause is specified, the `stats` command returns only one row, which is the aggregation over the entire incoming result set.

dedup_splitvals

**Syntax**: dedup_splitvals=<boolean>

**Description**: Specifies whether to remove duplicate values in multivalued `BY` clause fields.

**Default**: false

delim

**Syntax**: delim=<string>

**Description**: Specifies how the values in the `list()` or `values()` aggregation are delimited.

**Default**: a single space

partitions

**Syntax**: partitions=<num>

**Description**: If specified, partitions the input data based on the split-by fields for multithreaded reduce. The partitions argument runs the reduce step (in parallel reduce processing) with multiple threads in the same search process on the same machine. Compare that with parallel reduce, using the `redistribute` command, that runs the reduce step in parallel on multiple machines.

**Default**: 1

**Stats function options**

stats-func

**Syntax**: The syntax depends on the function that you use. Refer to the table below.

**Description**: Statistical and charting functions that you can use with the `stats` command. Each time you invoke the `stats` command, you can use one or more functions. However, you can only use one `BY` clause. See **Usage**.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see **Statistical and charting functions**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td><code>avg()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>count()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>distinct_count()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>estdc()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>estdc_error()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>exactperc&lt;num&gt;()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>max()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>median()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>min()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>mode()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>perc&lt;num&gt;()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>range()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>stdev()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>stdevp()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sum()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sumsq()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>upperperc&lt;num&gt;()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>var()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>varp()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event order functions</td>
<td><code>first()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>last()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>list()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>values()</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sparkline function options

Sparklines are inline charts that appear within table cells in search results to display time-based trends associated with the primary key of each row. Read more about how to "Add sparklines to your search results" in the Search Manual.

sparkline-agg

**Syntax:** sparkline (count(<wc-field>), <span-length>) | sparkline (<sparkline-func>(<wc-field>), <span-length>)

**Description:** A sparkline specifier, which takes the first argument of a aggregation function on a field and an optional timespan specifier. If no timespan specifier is used, an appropriate timespan is chosen based on the time range of the search. If the sparkline is not scoped to a field, only the count aggregator is permitted. You can use wildcard characters in the field name. See the Usage section.

sparkline-func

**Syntax:** c() | count() | dc() | mean() | avg() | stdev() | stdevp() | var() | varp() | sum() | sumsq() | min() | max() | range()

**Description:** Aggregation function to use to generate sparkline values. Each sparkline value is produced by applying this aggregation to the events that fall into each particular time bin.

### Usage

The **stats** command is a **transforming command**. See Command types.

**Eval expressions with statistical functions**

When you use the **stats** command, you must specify either a statistical function or a sparkline function. When you use a statistical function, you can use an eval expression as part of the statistical function. For example:

```
index=* | stats count(eval(status="404")) AS count_status BY sourcetype
```

**Statistical functions that are not applied to specific fields**

With the exception of the **count** function, when you pair the **stats** command with functions that are not applied to specific fields or eval expressions that resolve into fields, the search head processes it as if it were applied to a wildcard for all fields. In other words, when you have **| stats avg** in a search, it returns results for **| stats avg(*)**.

This "implicit wildcard" syntax is officially deprecated, however. Make the wildcard explicit. Write **| stats <function>(*')** when you want a function to apply to all possible fields.

**Numeric calculations**

During calculations, numbers are treated as double-precision floating-point numbers, subject to all the usual behaviors of floating point numbers. If the calculation results in the floating-point special value NaN, it is represented as "nan" in your
results. The special values for positive and negative infinity are represented in your results as "inf" and "-inf" respectively. Division by zero results in a null field.

There are situations where the results of a calculation contain more digits than can be represented by a floating-point number. In those situations precision might be lost on the least significant digits. For an example of how to correct this, see Example 2 of the basic examples for the sigfig(X) function.

**Functions and memory usage**

Some functions are inherently more expensive, from a memory standpoint, than other functions. For example, the `distinct_count` function requires far more memory than the `count` function. The `values` and `list` functions also can consume a lot of memory.

If you are using the `distinct_count` function without a split-by field or with a low-cardinality split-by field, consider replacing the `distinct_count` function with the `estdc` function (estimated distinct count). The `estdc` function might result in significantly lower memory usage and run times.

**Memory and maximum results**

In the `limits.conf` file, the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[searchresults]` stanza specifies the maximum number of results to return. The default value is 50,000. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

The `max_mem_usage_mb` setting in the `[default]` stanza is used to limit how much memory the `stats` command uses to keep track of information. If the `stats` command reaches this limit, the command stops adding the requested fields to the search results. You can increase the limit, contingent on the available system memory.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change either of these limits, file a Support ticket.

**Event order functions**

Using the `first` and `last` functions when searching based on time does not produce accurate results.

- To locate the first value based on time order, use the `earliest` function, instead of the `first` function.
- To locate the last value based on time order, use the `latest` function, instead of the `last` function.

For example, consider the following search.

```
index=test sourcetype=testDb | eventstats first(LastPass) as LastPass, last(_time) as mostRecentTestTime BY testCaseId | where startTime==LastPass OR _time==mostRecentTestTime | stats first(startTime) AS startTime, first(status) AS status, first(histID) AS currentHistId, last(histID) AS lastPassHistId BY testCaseId
```

Replace the `first` and `last` functions when you use the `stats` and `eventstats` commands for ordering events based on time. The following search shows the function changes.

```
index=test sourcetype=testDb | eventstats latest(LastPass) AS LastPass, earliest(_time) AS mostRecentTestTime BY testCaseId | where startTime==LastPass OR _time==mostRecentTestTime | stats latest(startTime) AS startTime, latest(status) AS status, latest(histID) AS currentHistId, earliest(histID) AS lastPassHistId BY testCaseId
```
Wildcards in BY clauses

The stats command does not support wildcard characters in field values in BY clauses.

For example, you cannot specify | stats count BY source*.

Renaming fields

You cannot rename one field with multiple names. For example if you have field A, you cannot rename A as B, A as C. The following example is not valid.

... | stats first(host) AS site, first(host) AS report

Basic examples

1. Return the average transfer rate for each host

sourcetype=access* | stats avg(kbps) BY host

2. Search the access logs, and return the total number of hits from the top 100 values of "referer_domain"

Search the access logs, and return the total number of hits from the top 100 values of "referer_domain". The "top" command returns a count and percent value for each "referer_domain".

sourcetype=access_combined | top limit=100 referer_domain | stats sum(count) AS total

3. Calculate the average time for each hour for similar fields using wildcard characters

Return the average, for each hour, of any unique field that ends with the string "lay". For example, delay, xdelay, relay, etc.

... | stats avg(*lay) BY date_hour

4. Remove duplicates in the result set and return the total count for the unique results

Remove duplicates of results with the same "host" value and return the total count of the remaining results.

... | stats dc(host)

5. In a multivalue BY field, remove duplicate values

For each unique value of mvfield, return the average value of field. Deduplicates the values in the mvfield.

...| stats avg(field) BY mvfield dedup_splitvals=true

Extended examples

1. Compare the difference between using the stats and chart commands

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.
This search uses the `stats` command to count the number of events for a combination of HTTP status code values and host:

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats count BY status, host
```

The `BY` clause returns one row for each distinct value in the `BY` clause fields. In this search, because two fields are specified in the `BY` clause, every unique combination of status and host is listed on separate row.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>status</th>
<th>host</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>11835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>www2</td>
<td>11186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>www3</td>
<td>11261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>www2</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>www3</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>www2</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>www1</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>www2</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you click the **Visualization** tab, the `status` field forms the X-axis and the `host` and `count` fields form the data series. The problem with this chart is that the host values (www1, www2, www3) are strings and cannot be measured in a chart.

Substitute the `chart` command for the `stats` command in the search.

```
sourcetype=access_* | chart count BY status, host
```

With the `chart` command, the two fields specified after the `BY` clause change the appearance of the results on the Statistics tab. The `BY` clause also makes the results suitable for displaying the results in a chart visualization.

- The first field you specify is referred to as the `<row-split>` field. In the table, the values in this field become the labels for each row. In the chart, this field forms the X-axis.
- The second field you specify is referred to as the `<column-split>` field. In the table, the values in this field are used as headings for each column. In the chart, this field forms the data series.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>status</th>
<th>www1</th>
<th>www2</th>
<th>www3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>11835</td>
<td>11186</td>
<td>11261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you click the **Visualization** tab, the status field forms the X-axis, the values in the host field form the data series, and the Y-axis shows the count.

### 2. Use eval expressions to count the different types of requests against each Web server

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Run the following search to use the **stats** command to determine the number of different page requests, GET and POST, that occurred for each Web server.

```splunk
sourcetype=access_* | stats count(eval(method="GET")) AS GET, count(eval(method="POST")) AS POST BY host
```

This example uses eval expressions to specify the different field values for the stats command to count.

- The first clause uses the count() function to count the Web access events that contain the method field value GET. Then, using the AS keyword, the field that represents these results is renamed GET.
- The second clause does the same for POST events.
- The counts of both types of events are then separated by the web server, using the BY clause with the host field.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>8431</td>
<td>5197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>8097</td>
<td>4815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>8338</td>
<td>4654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can substitute the **chart** command for the **stats** command in this search. You can then click the **Visualization** tab to see a chart of the results.

### 3. Calculate a wide range of statistics by a specific field

**Count the number of earthquakes that occurred for each magnitude range**

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.
Run the following search to calculate the number of earthquakes that occurred in each magnitude range. This data set is comprised of events over a 30-day period.

```
source=all_month.csv | chart count AS "Number of Earthquakes" BY mag span=1 | rename mag AS "Magnitude Range"
```

- This search uses `span=1` to define each of the ranges for the magnitude field, `mag`.
- The `rename` command is then used to rename the field to "Magnitude Range".

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude Range</th>
<th>Number of Earthquakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1-0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>2088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>3005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the **Visualization** tab to see the result in a chart.

**Calculate aggregate statistics for the magnitudes of earthquakes in an area**

Search for earthquakes in and around California. Calculate the number of earthquakes that were recorded. Use statistical functions to calculate the minimum, maximum, range (the difference between the min and max), and average magnitudes of the recent earthquakes. List the values by magnitude type.

```
source=all_month.csv place=*California* | stats count, max(mag), min(mag), range(mag), avg(mag) BY magType
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>max(mag)</th>
<th>min(mag)</th>
<th>range(mag)</th>
<th>avg(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Find the mean, standard deviation, and variance of the magnitudes of the recent quakes

Search for earthquakes in and around California. Calculate the number of earthquakes that were recorded. Use statistical functions to calculate the mean, standard deviation, and variance of the magnitudes for recent earthquakes. List the values by magnitude type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>max(mag)</th>
<th>min(mag)</th>
<th>range(mag)</th>
<th>avg(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
<td>0.356985</td>
<td>0.127438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
<td>0.580042</td>
<td>0.336449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
<td>0.346410</td>
<td>0.120000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
<td>0.629664</td>
<td>0.396476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
<td>0.716240</td>
<td>0.513000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
<td>0.560401</td>
<td>0.314049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

The **mean** values should be exactly the same as the values calculated using **avg()**.

4. In a table display items sold by ID, type, and name and calculate the revenue for each product

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial and a field lookup to add more information to the event data.

- Download the data set from [Add data tutorial](#) and follow the instructions to load the tutorial data.
- Download the CSV file from [Use field lookups tutorial](#) and follow the instructions to set up the lookup definition to add price and productName to the events.

After you configure the field lookup, you can run this search using the time range, **All time**.

Create a table that displays the items sold at the Buttercup Games online store by their ID, type, and name. Also, calculate the revenue for each product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>magType</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>mean(mag)</th>
<th>std(mag)</th>
<th>var(mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.549593</td>
<td>0.356985</td>
<td>0.127438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbLg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1.056486</td>
<td>0.580042</td>
<td>0.336449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.800000</td>
<td>0.346410</td>
<td>0.120000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ml</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1.226622</td>
<td>0.629664</td>
<td>0.396476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.650000</td>
<td>0.716240</td>
<td>0.513000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.934000</td>
<td>0.560401</td>
<td>0.314049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **mean** values should be exactly the same as the values calculated using **avg()**.

**This example uses the values() function to display the corresponding categoryId and productName values for each productId. Then, it uses the sum() function to calculate a running total of the values of the price field.**

Also, this example renames the various fields, for better display. For the **stats** functions, the renames are done inline with an "AS" clause. The **rename** Command is used to change the name of the **productId** field, since the syntax does not let you rename a split-by field.

Finally, the results are piped into an **eval** expression to reformat the **Revenue** field values so that they read as currency, with a dollar sign and commas.
5. Determine how much email comes from each domain

This example uses sample email data. You should be able to run this search on any email data by replacing the sourcetype=cisco:esa with the sourcetype value and the mailfrom field with email address field name in your data. For example, the email might be To, From, or Cc).

Find out how much of the email in your organization comes from .com, .net, .org or other top level domains.

The eval command in this search contains two expressions, separated by a comma.

sourcetype="cisco:esa" mailfrom="*" | eval accountname=split(mailfrom,"@"), from_domain=mvindex(accountname,-1) | stats count(eval(match(from_domain, "[^
\r\s\]+\.com"))) AS ".com", count(eval(match(from_domain, "[^
\r\s\]+\.net"))) AS ".net", count(eval(match(from_domain, "[^
\r\s\]+\.org"))) AS ".org", count(eval(NOT match(from_domain, "[^
\r\s\]+\.(com|net|org)"))) AS "other"

- The first part of this search uses the eval command to break up the email address in the mailfrom field. The from_domain is defined as the portion of the mailfrom field after the @ symbol.
  - The split() function is used to break the mailfrom field into a multivalue field called accountname. The first value of accountname is everything before the @ symbol, and the second value is everything after.
  - The mvindex() function is used to set from_domain to the second value in the multivalue field accountname.
- The results are then piped into the stats command. The count() function is used to count the results of the eval expression.
- The eval uses the match() function to compare the from_domain to a regular expression that looks for the different suffixes in the domain. If the value of from_domain matches the regular expression, the count is updated for each suffix,.com,.net, and .org. Other domain suffixes are counted as other.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.com</th>
<th>.net</th>
<th>.org</th>
<th>other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4246</td>
<td>9890</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Search Web access logs for the total number of hits from the top 10 referring domains

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

This example searches the web access logs and return the total number of hits from the top 10 referring domains.

sourcetype=access_* | top limit=10 referrer
This search uses the `top` command to find the ten most common referer domains, which are values of the `referer` field. Some events might use `referer_domain` instead of `referer`. The `top` command returns a count and percent value for each referer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Statistics (%)</th>
<th>Visualization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>referer</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.zubercategories.com">http://www.zubercategories.com</a></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>4.75769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.google.com">http://www.google.com</a></td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3.71946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-3D">http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-3D</a></td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2.77734</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-ARCADE">http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-ARCADE</a></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2.694092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-SH-FOOTER">http://www.zubercategories.com/salepage/screen/categoryID-SH-FOOTER</a></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1.843642</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can then use the `stats` command to calculate a total for the top 10 referrer accesses.

```
sourcetype=access_* | top limit=10 referer | stats sum(count) AS total
```

The `sum()` function adds the values in the `count` to produce the total number of times the top 10 referrers accessed the web site.

See also

- Functions: Statistical and charting functions
- Commands: `eventstats`, `rare`, `sistsats`, `streamstats`, `top`
- Blogs: Getting started with stats, eventstats and streamstats

Search commands > stats, chart, and timechart

Smooth operator | Searching for multiple field values

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**strcat**

**Description**

Concatenates string values from 2 or more fields. Combines together string values and literals into a new field. A destination field name is specified at the end of the strcat command.

**Syntax**

strcat [allrequired=<bool>] <source-fields> <dest-field>

**Required arguments**

<dest-field>

*Syntax:* <string>

*Description:* A destination field to save the concatenated string values in, as defined by the <source-fields> argument. The destination field is always at the end of the series of source fields.

<source-fields>

*Syntax:* (<field> | <quoted-str>)...  

*Description:* Specify the field names and literal string values that you want to concatenate. Literal values must be enclosed in quotation marks.

**Optional arguments**

allrequired

*Syntax:* allrequired=<bool>  

*Description:* Specifies whether or not all source fields need to exist in each event before values are written to the destination field. If allrequired=f, the destination field is always written and source fields that do not exist are treated as empty strings. If allrequired=t, the values are written to destination field only if all source fields exist.  

*Default:* false

**Usage**

The strcat command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

Add a field called comboIP, which combines the source and destination IP addresses. Separate the addresses with a forward slash character.

```
... | strcat sourceIP "/" destIP comboIP
```

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Example 2:
Add a field called comboIP, which combines the source and destination IP addresses. Separate the addresses with a forward slash character. Create a chart of the number of occurrences of the field values.

```
host="mailserver" | strcat sourceIP "/" destIP comboIP | chart count by comboIP
```

Example 3:
Add a field called address, which combines the host and port values into the format <host>::<port>.

```
... | strcat host "::" port address
```

See also

eval

streamstats

Description
Add cumulative summary statistics to all search results in a streaming manner. The `streamstats` command calculates statistics for each event at the time the event is seen. For example, you can calculate the running total for a particular field. The total is calculated by using the values in the specified field for every event that has been processed, up to the current event.

Syntax
The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
streamstats
[reset_on_change=<bool>]
[reset_before="(<eval-expression>)"]
[reset_after="(<eval-expression>)"]
[current=<bool>]
[window=<int>]
[time_window=<span-length>]
[global=<bool>]
[allnum=<bool>]
<stats-agg-term>...
[<by-clause>]
```

Required arguments

`stats-agg-term`

**Syntax:** `<stats-func>(<evaled-field>|<wc-field>) [AS <wc-field>]`

**Description:** A statistical aggregation function. See Stats function options. The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names. For more information on eval expressions, see Types of eval expressions in the Search Manual.
### Optional arguments

**allnum**

**Syntax:** `allnum=<boolean>`

**Description:** If true, computes numerical statistics on each field only if all of the values in that field are numerical.

**Default:** false

**by-clause**

**Syntax:** `BY <field-list>`

**Description:** The name of one or more fields to group by.

**current**

**Syntax:** `current=<boolean>`

**Description:** If true, the search includes the given, or current, event in the summary calculations. If false, the search uses the field value from the previous event.

**Default:** true

**global**

**Syntax:** `global=<boolean>`

**Description:** Used only when the `window` argument is set. Defines whether to use a single window, `global=true`, or to use separate windows based on the `by` clause. If `global=false` and `window` is set to a non-zero value, a separate window is used for each group of values of the field specified in the `by` clause.

**Default:** true

**reset_after**

**Syntax:** `reset_after="(<eval-expression>)"`

**Description:** After the `streamstats` calculations are produced for an event, `reset_after` specifies that all of the accumulated statistics are reset if the `eval-expression` returns true. The `eval-expression` must evaluate to true or false. The `eval-expression` can reference fields that are returned by the `streamstats` command. When the `reset_after` argument is combined with the `window` argument, the window is also reset when the accumulated statistics are reset.

**Default:** false

**reset_before**

**Syntax:** `reset_before="(<eval-expression>)"`

**Description:** Before the `streamstats` calculations are produced for an event, `reset_before` specifies that all of the accumulated statistics are reset when the `eval-expression` returns true. The `eval-expression` must evaluate to true or false. When the `reset_before` argument is combined with the `window` argument, the window is also reset when the accumulated statistics are reset.

**Default:** false

**reset_on_change**

**Syntax:** `reset_on_change=<bool>`

**Description:** Specifies that all of the accumulated statistics are reset when the group by fields change. The reset is as if no previous events have been seen. Only events that have all of the group by fields can trigger a reset. Events that have only some of the group by fields are ignored. When the `reset_on_change` argument is combined with the `window` argument, the window is also reset when the accumulated statistics are reset. See the Usage section.

**Default:** false

**time_window**

**Syntax:** `time_window=<span-length>`
**Description**: Specifies the window size for the `streamstats` calculations, based on time. The `time_window` argument is limited by range of values in the `_time` field in the events. To use the `time_window` argument, the events must be sorted in either ascending or descending time order. You can use the `window` argument with the `time_window` argument to specify the maximum number of events in a window. For the `<span-length>`, to specify five minutes, use `time_window=5m`. To specify 2 days, use `time_window=2d`.

**Default**: None. However, the value of the `max_stream_window` attribute in the `limits.conf` file applies. The default value is 10000 events.

**window**

**Syntax**: `window=<integer>`

**Description**: Specifies the number of events to use when computing the statistics.

**Default**: 0, which means that all previous and current events are used.

**Stats function options**

**stats-func**

**Syntax**: The syntax depends on the function that you use. Refer to the table below.

**Description**: Statistical and charting functions that you can use with the `streamstats` command. Each time you invoke the `streamstats` command, you can use one or more functions. However, you can only use one `BY` clause. See **Usage**.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see **Statistical and charting functions**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td><code>avg()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>count()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>distinct_count()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>estdc()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>estdc_error()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>exactperc&lt;int&gt;()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>max()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>median()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>min()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>mode()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>perc&lt;int&gt;()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>range()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>stdev()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>stdevp()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>sum()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>sumsq()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>upperperc&lt;int&gt;()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>var()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>varp()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event order functions</td>
<td><code>earliest()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>first()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>last()</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>latest()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivalue stats and chart functions</td>
<td><code>list(X)</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>values(X)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage**

The `streamstats` command is a centralized streaming command. See **Command types**.

The `streamstats` command is similar to the `eventstats` command except that it uses events before the current event to compute the aggregate statistics that are applied to each event. If you want to include the current event in the statistical calculations, use `current=true`, which is the default.

The `streamstats` command is also similar to the `stats` command in that `streamstats` calculates summary statistics on search results. Unlike `stats`, which works on the group of results as a whole, `streamstats` calculates statistics for each event at the time the event is seen.
**Statistical functions that are not applied to specific fields**

With the exception of the `count` function, when you pair the `streamstats` command with functions that are not applied to specific fields or `eval` expressions that resolve into fields, the search head processes it as if it were applied to a wildcard for all fields. In other words, when you have `| streamstats avg` in a search, it returns results for `| stats avg(*)`. This "implicit wildcard" syntax is officially deprecated, however. Make the wildcard explicit. Write `| streamstats <function>(*)` when you want a function to apply to all possible fields.

**Escaping string values**

If your `<eval-expression>` contains a value instead of a field name, you must escape the quotation marks around the value.

The following example is a simple way to see this. Start by using the `makeresults` command to create 3 events. Use the `streamstats` command to produce a cumulative count of the events. Then use the `eval` command to create a simple test. If the value of the `count` field is equal to 2, display `yes` in the `test` field. Otherwise display `no` in the `test` field.

```
| makeresults count=3 | streamstats count | eval test=if(count==2,"yes","no")
```

The results appear something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-01-11 11:32:43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-01-11 11:32:43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-01-11 11:32:43</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `streamstats` command to reset the count when the match is true. You must escape the quotation marks around the word `yes`. The following example shows the complete search.

```
| makeresults count=3 | streamstats count | eval test=if(count==2,"yes","no") | streamstats count as testCount reset_after="("match(test,"yes")")"
```

Here is another example. You want to look for the value `session is closed` in the `description` field. Because the value is a string, you must enclose it in quotation marks. You then need to escape those quotation marks.

```
... | streamstats reset_after="("description=="session is closed")"
```

**The `reset_on_change` argument**

You have a dataset with the field "shift" that contains either the value DAY or the value NIGHT. You run this search:

```
...| streamstats count BY shift reset_on_change=true
```

If the dataset is:

```
shift
DAY
DAY
NIGHT
NIGHT
NIGHT
```
Running the command with `reset_on_change=true` produces the following streamstats results:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shift, count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGHT, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGHT, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGHT, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGHT, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGHT, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Basic examples**

1. **Compute the average of a field over the last 5 events**

   For each event, compute the average of field foo over the last 5 events, including the current event. Similar to doing `trendline sma5(foo)`

   ```
   ... | streamstats avg(foo) window=5
   ```

2. **Compute the average of a field, with a by clause, over the last 5 events**

   For each event, compute the average value of foo for each value of bar including only 5 events, specified by the window size, with that value of bar.

   ```
   ... | streamstats avg(foo) by bar window=5 global=f
   ```

3. **For each event, add a count of the number of events processed**

   This example adds to each event a count field that represents the number of events seen so far, including that event. For example, it adds 1 for the first event, 2 for the second event, and so on.

   ```
   ... | streamstats count
   ```

   If you did not want to include the current event, you would specify:

   ```
   ... | streamstats count current=f
   ```

4. **Apply a time-based window to streamstats**

   Assume that the `max_stream_window` argument in the `limits.conf` file is the default value of 10000 events.

   The following search counts the events, using a time window of five minutes.

   ```
   ... | streamstats count time_window=5m
   ```

   This search adds a count field to each event.
If the events are in descending time order (most recent to oldest), the value in the count field represents the number of events in the next 5 minutes.

- If the events are in ascending time order (oldest to most recent), the count field represents the number of events in the previous 5 minutes.

If there are more events in the time-based window than the value for the `max_stream_window` argument, the `max_stream_window` argument takes precedence. The count will never be > 10000, even if there are actually more than 10,000 events in any 5 minute period.

**Extended examples**

1. Create events for testing

You can use the `streamstats` command with the `makeresults` command to create a series events. This technique is often used for testing search syntax. The `eval` command is used to create events with different hours. You use 3600, the number of seconds in an hour, in the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600)
```

The `streamstats` command is used to create the `count` field. The `streamstats` command calculates a cumulative count for each event, at the time the event is processed.

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 15:35:14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 13:35:14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 12:35:14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 11:35:14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the hours in the timestamp are 1 hour apart.

You can create additional fields by using the `eval` command.

```
| makeresults count=5 | streamstats count | eval _time=_time-(count*3600) | eval age = case(count=1, 25, count=2, 39, count=3, 31, count=4, 27, count=5, null()) | eval city = case(count=1 OR count=3, "San Francisco", count=2 OR count=4, "Seattle",count=5, "Los Angeles")
```

- The `eval` command is used to create two new fields, `age` and `city`. The `eval` command uses the value in the `count` field.
- The `case` function takes pairs of arguments, such as `count=1, 25`. The first argument is a Boolean expression. When that expression is TRUE, the corresponding second argument is returned.

The results of the search look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 15:35:14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

You want to determine the number of the bytes used over a set period of time. The following search uses the first 5 events. Because search results typically display the most recent event first, the sort command is used to sort the 5 events in ascending order to see the oldest event first and the most recent event last. Ascending order enables the streamstats Command to calculate statistics over time.

```
sourcetype=access_combined* | head 5 | sort _time
```

2. Calculate a snapshot of summary statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 14:35:14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 13:35:14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 12:35:14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-09 11:35:14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add the `streamstats` command to the search to generate a running total of the bytes over the 5 events and organize the results by `clientip`.

```
sourcetype=access_combined* | head 5 | sort _time | streamstats sum(bytes) AS ASimpleSumOfBytes BY clientip
```

When you click on the `ASimpleSumOfBytes` field in the list of Interesting fields, an information window shows the cumulative sum of the bytes, as shown in this image:

![Image showing cumulative sum of bytes](image)

The `streamstats` command aggregates the statistics to the original data, which means that all of the original data is accessible for further calculations.

Add the `table` command to the search to display the only the values in the `_time`, `clientip`, `bytes`, and `ASimpleSumOfBytes` fields.

```
sourcetype=access_combined* | head 5 | sort _time | streamstats sum(bytes) as ASimpleSumOfBytes by clientip | table _time, clientip, bytes, ASimpleSumOfBytes
```

Each event shows the timestamp for the event, the clientip, and the number of bytes used. The `ASimpleSumOfBytes` field shows a cumulative summary of the bytes for each clientip.
3. **Calculate the running total of distinct users over time**

Each day you track unique users, and you would like to track the cumulative count of distinct users. This example calculates the running total of distinct users over time.

```
eventtype="download" | bin _time span=1d as day | stats values(clientip) as ips dc(clientip) by day | streamstats dc(ips) as "Cumulative total"
```

The `bin` command breaks the time into days. The `stats` command calculates the distinct users (clientip) and user count per day. The `streamstats` command finds the running distinct count of users.

This search returns a table that includes: `day`, `ips`, `dc(clientip)`, and `Cumulative total`.

4. **Calculate hourly cumulative totals**

This example uses `streamstats` to produce hourly cumulative totals.

```
... | timechart span=1h sum(bytes) as SumOfBytes | streamstats global=f sum(*) as accu_total_*
```

This search returns 3 columns: `_time`, `SumOfBytes`, and `accu_total_SumOfBytes`.

The `timechart` command buckets the events into spans of 1 hour and counts the total values for each category. The `timechart` command also fills NULL values, so that there are no missing values. Then, the `streamstats` command is used to calculate the accumulated total.

This example uses `streamstats` to produce hourly cumulative totals for category values.

```
... | timechart span=1h sum(value) as total by category | streamstats global=f | addtotals | accum Total | rename Total as accu_total
```

5. **Calculate when a DHCP IP lease address changed for a specific MAC address**

This example uses `streamstats` to figure out when a DHCP IP lease address changed for a MAC address, 54:00:00:00:00:00.

```
source=dhcp MAC=54:00:00:00:00:00 | head 10 | streamstats current=f last(DHCP_IP) as new_dhcp_ip last(_time) as time_of_change by MAC
```

You can also clean up the presentation to display a table of the DHCP IP address changes and the times the occurred.

```
source=dhcp MAC=54:00:00:00:00:00 | head 10 | streamstats current=f last(DHCP_IP) as new_dhcp_ip last(_time) as time_of_change by MAC | where DHCP_IP!=new_dhcp_ip | convert ctime(time_of_change) as time_of_change | rename DHCP_IP as old_dhcp_ip | table time_of_change, MAC, old_dhcp_ip, new_dhcp_ip
```

For more details, refer to the Splunk Blogs post for this example.

**See also**

Commands

- `accum`
- `autoregress`
- `delta`
table

Description

The `table` command returns a table that is formed by only the fields that you specify in the arguments. Columns are displayed in the same order that fields are specified. Column headers are the field names. Rows are the field values. Each row represents an event.

The `table` command is similar to the `fields` command in that it lets you specify the fields you want to keep in your results. Use `table` command when you want to retain data in tabular format.

With the exception of a scatter plot to show trends in the relationships between discrete values of your data, you should not use the `table` command for charts. See Usage.

Syntax

table <wc-field-list>

Arguments

<wc-field-list>

Syntax: <wc-field> <wc-field> ...

Description: A list of field names. You can use wild card characters in the field names.

Usage

The `table` command is a transforming command. See Command types.

Visualizations

Other than a scatter plot, you should not use the `table` command for visualizations. Splunk Web requires the internal fields, which are the fields that begin with an underscore character, to render the visualizations. The `table` command strips these fields out of the results by default. To build visualizations, you should use the `fields` command instead. The `fields` command always retains all the internal fields.

Command type

The `table` command is a non-streaming command. If you are looking for a streaming command similar to the `table` command, use the `fields` command.
Field renaming

The `table` command doesn't let you rename fields, only specify the fields that you want to show in your tabulated results. If you're going to rename a field, do it before piping the results to `table`.

Truncated results

The `table` command truncates the number of results returned based on settings in the limits.conf file. In the [search] stanza, if the value for the `truncate_report` parameter is 1, the number of results returned is truncated.

The number of results is controlled by the `max_count` parameter in the [search] stanza. If `truncate_report` is set to 0, the `max_count` parameter is not applied.

Examples

Example 1

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the [USGS Earthquake Feeds](https://earthquake.usgs.gov) and add it as an input to your Splunk deployment.

Search for recent earthquakes in and around California and display only the time of the quake (Datetime), where it occurred (Region), and the quake's magnitude (Magnitude) and depth (Depth).

```
index=usgs_* source=usgs place=*California | table time, place, mag, depth
```

This simply reformats your events into a table and displays only the fields that you specified as arguments.

Example 2

This example uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the [USGS Earthquake Feeds](https://earthquake.usgs.gov) and add it as an input to your Splunk deployment.

Show the date, time, coordinates, and magnitude of each recent earthquake in Northern California.

```
index=usgs_* source=usgs place=*California | rename lat as latitude lon as longitude | table time, place, lat*, lon*, mag
```
This example begins with a search for all recent earthquakes in Northern California (Region="Northern California").

Then it pipes these events into the rename command to change the names of the coordinate fields, from lat and lon to latitude and longitude. (The table command doesn’t let you rename or reformat fields, only specify the fields that you want to show in your tabulated results.)

Finally, it pipes the results into the table command and specifies both coordinate fields with lat*, lon*, the magnitude with mag, and the date and time with time.

This example just illustrates how the table command syntax allows you to specify multiple fields using the asterisk wildcard.

**Example 3**

This example uses the sample dataset from the tutorial but should work with any format of Apache Web access log. Download the data set from the Add data tutorial and follow the instructions to get the sample data into your Splunk deployment. Then, run this search using the time range, All time.

Search for IP addresses and classify the network they belong to.

```
sourcetype=access_* | dedup clientip | eval network=if(cidrmatch("192.0.0.0/16", clientip), "local", "other") | table clientip, network
```

This example searches for Web access data and uses the dedup command to remove duplicate values of the IP addresses (clientip) that access the server. These results are piped into the eval command, which uses the cidrmatch() function to compare the IP addresses to a subnet range (192.0.0.0/16). This search also uses the if() function, which says that if the value of clientip falls in the subnet range, then network is given the value local. Otherwise, network=other.

The results are then piped into the table command to show only the distinct IP addresses (clientip) and the network classification (network):
More examples

Example 1: Create a table for fields foo, bar, then all fields that start with 'baz'.

... | table foo bar baz*

See Also

fields

tags

Description

Annotates specified fields in your search results with tags. If there are fields specified, only annotate tags for those fields. Otherwise, look for tags for all fields.

Syntax

The required syntax is in bold.

tags
   [outputfield=<field>]
   [inclname=<bool>]
   [inclvalue=<bool>]
   <field-list>

Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

<field-list>

   Syntax:  <field> <field> ...
   Description: Specify the fields that you want to output the tags from. The tags are written to the outputfield.
   Default: All fields

outputfield

   Syntax:  outputfield=<field>
   Description: If specified, the tags for all of the fields are written to this one new field. If not specified, a new field is created for each field that contains tags. The tags are written to these new fields using the naming convention tag::<field>. In addition, a new field is created called tags that lists all of the tags in all of the fields.
   Default: New fields are created and the tags are written to the new fields.

inclname

   Syntax:  inclname=true | false
   Description: If outputfield is specified, this controls whether or not the event field name is added to the output field, along with the tags. Specify true to include the field name.
   Default: false

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**inclvalue**

**Syntax:** inclvalue=true | false

**Description:** If `outputfield` is specified, controls whether or not the event field value is added to the output field, along with the tags. Specify true to include the event field value.

**Default:** false

**Usage**

The `tags` command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

If `outputfield` is specified, the tags for the fields are written to this field. By default the tag is written to the outputfield, in the format `<field>::<tag>`.

For example `sourcetype::apache`.

If `outputfield` is specified, the `inclname` and `inclvalue` arguments control whether or not the field name and field values are added to the `outputfield`. If both `inclname` and `inclvalue` are set to true the format `<field>::<value>::<tag>`.

For example `sourcetype::access_combined_wcookie::apache`.

**Examples**

**1. Results using the default settings**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

This search looks for web access events and counts those events by host.

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats count by host
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>13628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>12912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>12992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you use the `tags` command without any arguments, two new fields are added to the results `tag` and `tag::host`.

```
sourcetype=access_* | stats count by host | tags
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>tag</th>
<th>tag:host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>13628</td>
<td>tag2</td>
<td>tag2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>12912</td>
<td>tag1</td>
<td>tag1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are no tags for `host=www3`.

Add the `sourcetype` field to the `stats` command `BY` clause.

```
sourceType=access_* | stats count by host sourcetype | tags
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>tag</th>
<th>tag:host</th>
<th>tag::sourcetype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>13628</td>
<td>apache</td>
<td>tag2</td>
<td>apache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>12912</td>
<td>apache</td>
<td>tag1</td>
<td>apache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www3</td>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>12992</td>
<td>apache</td>
<td></td>
<td>apache</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `tag` field list all of the tags used in the events that contain the combination of host and sourcetype.

The `tag:host` field list all of the tags used in the events that contain that host value.

The `tag::sourcetype` field list all of the tags used in the events that contain that sourcetype value.

### 2. Specifying a list of fields

Write tags for `host` and `eventtype` fields in the format `tag::host` and `tag::eventtype`.

```
... | tags host eventtype
```

### 3. Specifying an output field

Write the tags for all fields to the new field `test`.

```
... | tags outputfield=test
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>sourcetype</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>www1</td>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>13628</td>
<td>apache tag2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>www2</td>
<td>access_combined_wcookie</td>
<td>12912</td>
<td>apache</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### tail

**Description**

Returns the last N number of specified results. The events are returned in reverse order, starting at the end of the result set. The last 10 events are returned if no integer is specified.

**Syntax**

```
tail [<N>]
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

- `<N>`
  - **Syntax:** `<int>`
  - **Description:** The number of results to return.
  - **Default:** 10

**Examples**
Example 1:

Return the last 20 results in reverse order.

... | tail 20

See also

head, reverse

**timechart**

**Description**

Creates a time series chart with corresponding table of statistics.

A timechart is a statistical aggregation applied to a field to produce a chart, with time used as the X-axis. You can specify a split-by field, where each distinct value of the split-by field becomes a series in the chart. If you use an eval expression, the split-by clause is required. With the limit and agg options, you can specify series filtering. These options are ignored if you specify an explicit where-clause. If you set limit=0, no series filtering occurs.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
timechart
[sep=<string>]
[format=<string>]
[partial=<bool>]
[cont=<bool>]
[limit=<chart-limit-opt>]
[agg=<stats-agg-term>]
[-<bin-options>... ]
( ( <single-agg> [BY <split-by-clause>] ) | ( <eval-expression> BY <split-by-clause> ) )
[-<dedup_splitvals>]
```

**Required arguments**

When specifying timechart command arguments, either <single-agg> or <eval-expression> BY <split-by-clause> is required.

**eval-expression**

**Syntax:** <math-exp> | <concat-exp> | <compare-exp> | <bool-exp> | <function-call>

**Description:** A combination of literals, fields, operators, and functions that represent the value of your destination field. For these evaluations to work, your values need to be valid for the type of operation. For example, with the exception of addition, arithmetic operations might not produce valid results if the values are not numerical. Additionally, the search can concatenate the two operands if they are both strings. When concatenating values with a period '.', the search treats both values as strings, regardless of their actual data type.

**single-agg**
Syntax: count | <stats-func>(<field>)
Description: A single aggregation applied to a single field, including an evaluated field. For <stats-func>, see Stats function options. No wildcards are allowed. The field must be specified, except when using the count function, which applies to events as a whole.

split-by-clause
Syntax: <field> (<tc-options>)... [<where-clause>]
Description: Specifies a field to split the results by. If field is numerical, default discretization is applied. Discretization is defined with the tc-options. Use the <where-clause> to specify the number of columns to include. See the tc options and the where clause sections in this topic.

Optional arguments

agg=<stats-agg-term>
Syntax: agg= ( <stats-func> ( <evaled-field> | <wc-field> ) [AS <wc-field>] )
Description: A statistical aggregation function. See Stats function options. The function can be applied to an eval expression, or to a field or set of fields. Use the AS clause to place the result into a new field with a name that you specify. You can use wild card characters in field names.

bin-options
Syntax: bins | minspan | span | <start-end> | aligntime
Description: Options that you can use to specify discreet bins, or groups, to organize the information. The bin-options set the maximum number of bins, not the target number of bins. See the Bin options section in this topic.
Default: bins=100

cont
Syntax: cont=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether the chart is continuous or not. If set to true, the Search application fills in the time gaps.
Default: true

dedup_splitvals
Syntax: dedup_splitvals=<boolean>
Description: Specifies whether to remove duplicate values in multivalued <split-by-clause> fields.
Default: false

fixedrange
Syntax: fixedrange=<bool>
Description: Specifies whether or not to enforce the earliest and latest times of the search. Setting fixedrange=false allows the timechart command to constrict or expand to the time range covered by all events in the dataset.
Default: true

format
Syntax: format=<string>
Description: Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunction with a split-by-field. format takes precedence over sep and allows you to specify a parameterized expression with the stats aggregator and function ($AGG$) and the value of the split-by-field ($VAL$).

limit
Syntax: limit=<int>
**Description:** Specifies a limit for the number of distinct values of the split-by field to return. If set to limit=0, all distinct values are used. Setting limit=N keeps the N highest scoring distinct values of the split-by field. All other values are grouped into 'OTHER', as long as useother is not set to false. The scoring is determined as follows:

◊ If a single aggregation is specified, the score is based on the sum of the values in the aggregation for that split-by value. For example, for `timechart avg(foo) BY <field>` the `avg(foo)` values are added up for each value of `<field>` to determine the scores.

◊ If multiple aggregations are specified, the score is based on the frequency of each value of `<field>`. For example, for `timechart avg(foo) max(bar) BY <field>`, the top scoring values for `<field>` are the most common values of `<field>`.

Ties in scoring are broken lexicographically, based on the value of the split-by field. For example, 'BAR' takes precedence over 'bar', which takes precedence over 'foo'. See Usage.

**partial**

**Syntax:** `partial=<bool>
**Description:** Controls if partial time bins should be retained or not. Only the first and last bin can be partial.

**Default:** True. Partial time bins are retained.

**sep**

**Syntax:** `sep=<string>
**Description:** Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunctions with a split-by field. This is equivalent to setting `format` to `$AGG$<sep>$VAL$`.

**Stats function options**

**stats-func**

**Syntax:** The syntax depends on the function that you use. Refer to the table below.

**Description:** Statistical functions that you can use with the `timechart` command. Each time you invoke the `timechart` command, you can use one or more functions. However, you can only use one `BY` clause. See Usage.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate functions</td>
<td><code>avg()</code>, <code>count()</code>, <code>distinct_count()</code>, <code>estdc()</code>, <code>estdc_error()</code>, <code>exactperc&lt;int&gt;()</code>, <code>perc&lt;int&gt;()</code>, <code>sum()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event order functions</td>
<td><code>earliest()</code>, <code>first()</code>, <code>last()</code>, <code>latest()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivalue stats and chart functions</td>
<td><code>list(X)</code>, <code>values(X)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time functions</td>
<td><code>per_day()</code>, <code>per_hour()</code>, <code>per_minute()</code>, <code>per_second()</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Bin options**

**bins**

**Syntax:** bins=<int>  
**Description:** Sets the maximum number of bins to discretize into. This does not set the target number of bins. It finds the smallest bin size that results in no more than N distinct bins. Even though you specify a number such as 300, the resulting number of bins might be much lower.  
**Default:** 100

**minspar**

**Syntax:** minspan=<span-length>  
**Description:** Specifies the smallest span granularity to use automatically inferring span from the data time range. See Usage.

**span**

**Syntax:** span=<log-span> | span=<span-length> | span=<snap-to-time>  
**Description:** Sets the size of each bin, using either a log-based span, a span length based on time, or a span that snaps to a specific time. For descriptions of each of these options, see Span options.

The starting time of a bin might not match your local timezone. see Usage.

**<start-end>**

**Syntax:** end=<num> | start=<num>  
**Description:** Sets the minimum and maximum extents for numerical bins. Data outside of the [start, end] range is discarded.

**aligntime**

**Syntax:** aligntime=(earliest | latest | <time-specifier>)  
**Description:** Align the bin times to something other than base UNIX time (epoch 0). The aligntime option is valid only when doing a time-based discretization. Ignored if span is in days, months, or years.

**Span options**

**<log-span>**

**Syntax:** [<num>]log[<num>]  
**Description:** Sets to log-based span. The first number is a coefficient. The second number is the base. If the first number is supplied, it must be a real number >= 1.0 and < base. Base, if supplied, must be real number > 1.0 (strictly greater than 1).

**<span-length>**

**Syntax:** <time_unit>[<timescale>]  
**Description:** A span of each bin, based on time. If the timescale is provided, this is used as a time range. If not, this is an absolute bin length.

**<time_unit>**

**Syntax:** <int>  
**Description:** An integer that represents the time span units. For example 5 or 30. If not specified, 1 is assumed.  
**Default:** 1

**<timescale>**

**Syntax:** <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <week> | <month> | <subseconds>  
**Description:** The timescale interval.
Default: <sec>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Valid syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;week&gt;</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;subseconds&gt;</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<snap-to-time>

Syntax: [+|-] [<time_integer>] <relative_time_unit>@<snap_to_time_unit>
Description: A span of each bin, based on a relative time unit and a snap to time unit. The <snap-to-time> must include a relative_time_unit, the @ symbol, and a snap_to_time_unit. The offset, represented by the plus (+) or minus (-) is optional. If the <time_integer> is not specified, 1 is the default. For example if you specify w as the relative_time_unit, 1 week is assumed.

The option is used only with the week timescale unit. It cannot be used with other timescale units such as minutes or quarters.

tc options

The <tc-option> is part of the <split-by-clause>.

tc-option

Syntax: <bin-options> | usenull=<bool> | useother=<bool> | nullstr=<string> | otherstr=<string>
Description: Timechart options for controlling the behavior of splitting by a field.

bin-options

See the Bin options section in this topic.

nullstr

Syntax: nullstr=<string>
Description: If usenull=true, specifies the label for the series that is created for events that do not contain the split-by field.
Default: NULL

otherstr

Syntax: otherstr=<string>
Description: If useother=true, specifies the label for the series that is created in the table and the graph.
Default: OTHER

usenull

Syntax: usenull=<bool>
**Description:** Controls whether or not a series is created for events that do not contain the split-by field. The label for the series is controlled by the nullstr option.
**Default:** true

**useother**

**Syntax:** useother=<bool>
**Description:** You specify which series to include in the results table by using the <agg>, <limit>, and <where-clause> options. The useother option specifies whether to merge all of the series not included in the results table into a single new series. If useother=true, the label for the series is controlled by the otherstr option.
**Default:** true

**where clause**

The <where-clause> is part of the <split-by-clause>. The <where-clause> is comprised of two parts, a single aggregation and some options. See Where clause examples.

**where clause**

**Syntax:** <single-agg> <where-comp>
**Description:** Specifies the criteria for including particular data series when a field is given in the <tc-by-clause>. The most common use of this option is to look for spikes in your data rather than overall mass of distribution in series selection. The default value finds the top ten series by area under the curve. Alternately one could replace sum with max to find the series with the ten highest spikes. Essentially the default is the same as specifying where sum in top10. The <where-clause> has no relation to the where command.

**<where-comp>**

**Syntax:** <wherein-comp> | <wherethresh-comp>
**Description:** Specify either a grouping for the series or the threshold for the series.

**<wherein-comp>**

**Syntax:** (in | notin) (top | bottom)<int>
**Description:** A grouping criteria that requires the aggregated series value be in or not in some top or bottom group.

**<wherethresh-comp>**

**Syntax:** (< | >) ["" ] <num>
**Description:** A threshold criteria that requires the aggregated series value be greater than or less than some numeric threshold. You can specify the threshold with or without a space between the sign and the number.

**Usage**

The timechart command is a transforming command. See Command types.

**bins and span arguments**

The timechart command accepts either the bins argument OR the span argument. If you specify both bins and span, span is used. The bins argument is ignored.

If you do not specify either bins or span, the timechart command uses the default bins=100.
**Default time spans**

If you use the predefined time ranges in the time range picker, and do not specify the `span` argument, the following table shows the default span that is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time range</th>
<th>Default time span</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last 15 minutes</td>
<td>10 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 60 minutes</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 4 hours</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 24 hours</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 7 days</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 30 days</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous year</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Thanks to Splunk users MuS and Martin Mueller for their help in compiling this default time span information.)

**Spans used when minspan is specified**

When you specify a `minspan` value, the span that is used for the search must be equal to or greater than one of the span threshold values in the following table. For example, if you specify `minspan=15m` that is equivalent to 900 seconds. The minimum span that can be used is 1800 seconds, or 30 minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Span threshold</th>
<th>Time equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 second</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 seconds</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 seconds</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 seconds</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 seconds</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3600 seconds</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86400 seconds</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2592000 seconds</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bin time spans and local time**

The `span` argument always rounds down the starting date for the first bin. There is no guarantee that the bin start time used by the `timechart` command corresponds to your local timezone. In part this is due to differences in daylight savings time for different locales. To use day boundaries, use `span=1d`. Do not use not `span=86400s`, or `span=1440m`, or `span=24h`. 
Bin time spans versus per_* functions

The functions, per_day(), per_hour(), per_minute(), and per_second() are aggregator functions and are not responsible for setting a time span for the resultant chart. These functions are used to get a consistent scale for the data when an explicit span is not provided. The resulting span can depend on the search time range.

For example, per_hour() converts the field value so that it is a rate per hour, or sum()/<hours in the span>. If your chart span ends up being 30m, it is sum()*2.

If you want the span to be 1h, you still have to specify the argument span=1h in your search.

You can do per_hour() on one field and per_minute() (or any combination of the functions) on a different field in the same search.

Subsecond bin time spans

Subsecond span timescales?time spans that are made up of deciseconds (ds), centiseconds (cs), milliseconds (ms), or microseconds (us)?should be numbers that divide evenly into a second. For example, 1s = 1000ms. This means that valid millisecond span values are 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 125, 200, 250, or 500ms. In addition, span = 1000ms is not allowed. Use span = 1s instead.

Split-by fields

If you specify a split-by field, ensure that you specify the bins and span arguments before the split-by field. If you specify these arguments after the split-by field, Splunk software assumes that you want to control the bins on the split-by field, not on the time axis.

If you use chart or timechart, you cannot use a field that you specify in a function as your split-by field as well. For example, you will not be able to run:

```sh
... | chart sum(A) by A span=log2
```

However, you can work around this with an eval expression, for example:

```sh
... | eval A1=A | chart sum(A) by A1 span=log2
```

Functions and memory usage

Some functions are inherently more expensive, from a memory standpoint, than other functions. For example, the distinct_count function requires far more memory than the count function. The values and list functions also can consume a lot of memory.

If you are using the distinct_count function without a split-by field or with a low-cardinality split-by by field, consider replacing the distinct_count function with the the estdc function (estimated distinct count). The estdc function might result in significantly lower memory usage and run times.

Lexicographical order

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.
• Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
• Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
• Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

You can specify a custom sort order that overrides the lexicographical order. See the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders.

**Basic examples**

1. **Chart the product of the average "CPU" and average "MEM" for each "host"**

For each minute, compute the product of the average "CPU" and average "MEM" for each "host".

```bash
... | timechart span=1m eval(avg(CPU) * avg(MEM)) BY host
```

2. **Chart the average of cpu_seconds by processor**

This example uses an eval expression that includes a statistical function, `avg` to calculate the average of `cpu_seconds` field, rounded to 2 decimal places. The results are organized by the values in the `processor` field. When you use an eval expression with the `timechart` command, you must also use `BY` clause.

```bash
... | timechart eval(round(avg(cpu_seconds),2)) BY processor
```

3. **Chart the average "CPU" for each "host"**

For each minute, calculate the average value of "CPU" for each "host".

```bash
... | timechart span=1m avg(CPU) BY host
```

4. **Chart the average "cpu_seconds" by "host" and remove outlier values**

Calculate the average "cpu_seconds" by "host". Remove outlying values that might distort the timechart axis.

```bash
... | timechart avg(cpu_seconds) BY host | outlier action=tf
```

5. **Chart the average "thruput" of hosts over time**

```bash
... | timechart span=5m avg(thruput) BY host
```

6. **Chart the eventtypes by source_ip**

For each minute, count the eventtypes by `source_ip`, where the count is greater than 10.

```bash
sshd failed OR failure | timechart span=1m count(eventtype) BY source_ip usenull=f WHERE count>10
```

7. **Align the chart time bins to local time**

Align the time bins to 5am (local time). Set the span to 12h. The bins will represent 5am - 5pm, then 5pm - 5am (the next day), and so on.

```bash
...| timechart _time span=12h aligntime=@d+5h
```
8. In a multivalue BY field, remove duplicate values

For each unique value of mvfield, return the average value of field. Deduplicates the values in the mvfield.

...| timechart avg(field) BY mvfield dedup_splitval=true

Extended examples

1. Chart revenue for the different products

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial and a field lookup to add more information to the event data. To try this example for yourself:

- Download the tutorialdata.zip file from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to upload the file to your Splunk deployment.
- Download the prices.csv.zip file from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to set up your field lookup.
- Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

The tutorialdata.zip file includes a productId field that is the catalog number for the items sold at the Buttercup Games online store. The field lookup uses the prices.csv file to add two new fields to your events: productName, which is a descriptive name for the item, and price, which is the cost of the item.

Chart the revenue for the different products that were purchased yesterday.

sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | timechart per_hour(price) by productName usenull=f useother=f

- This example searches for all purchase events (defined by the action=purchase).
- The results are piped into timechart command.
- The per_hour() function sums up the values of the price field for each productName and organizes the total by time.

This search produces the following table of results in the Statistics tab. To format the numbers to the proper digits for currency, click the format icon in the column heading. On the Number Formatting tab, select the Precision.
Click the **Visualization** tab. If necessary, change the chart to a column chart. On the **Format** menu, the General tab contains the Stack Mode option where you can change the chart to a stacked chart.

![Visualization tab](image)

After you create this chart, you can position your mouse pointer over each section to view more metrics for the product purchased at that hour of the day.

Notice that the chart does not display the data in hourly spans. Because a span is not provided (such as `span=1hr`), the `per_hour()` function converts the value so that it is a sum per hours in the time range (which in this example is 24 hours).

### 2. Chart daily purchases by product type

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to **get the tutorial data into Splunk**. Use the time range **All time** when you run the search.

Chart the number of purchases made daily for each type of product.

```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | timechart span=1d count by categoryId usenull=f
```

- This example searches for all purchases events, defined by the `action=purchase`, and pipes those results into the `timechart` command.
- The `span=1d` argument buckets the count of purchases over the week into daily chunks.
- The `usenull=f` argument ignore any events that contain a NULL value for `categoryId`.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES</th>
<th>ARCADE</th>
<th>SHOOTER</th>
<th>SIMULATION</th>
<th>SPORTS</th>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>TEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-30</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-01</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-03</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-04</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the **Visualization** tab. If necessary, change the chart to a column chart.
Compare the number of different items purchased each day and over the course of the week.

3. Display results in 1 week intervals

This search uses recent earthquake data downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes website. The data is a comma separated ASCII text file that contains magnitude (mag), coordinates (latitude, longitude), region (place), etc., for each earthquake recorded.

You can download a current CSV file from the USGS Earthquake Feeds and upload the file to your Splunk instance. This example uses the All Earthquakes data from the past 30 days.

This search counts the number of earthquakes in Alaska where the magnitude is greater than or equal to 3.5. The results are organized in spans of 1 week, where the week begins on Monday.

```
source=all_month.csv place=*alaska* mag>=3.5 | timechart span=w@w1 count BY mag
```

- The <by-clause> is used to group the earthquakes by magnitude.
- You can only use week spans with the snap-to span argument in the timechart command. For more information, see Specify a snap to time unit.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>3.6</th>
<th>3.7</th>
<th>3.8</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>4.1</th>
<th>4.1</th>
<th>4.3</th>
<th>4.4</th>
<th>4.5</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-03-26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-02</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Count the revenue for each item over time

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial and a field lookup to add more information to the event data. Before you run this example:

- Download the data set from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to upload it to your Splunk deployment.
- Download the Prices.csv.zip file from this topic in the Search Tutorial and follow the instructions to set up your field lookup.

The original data set includes a productId field that is the catalog number for the items sold at the Buttercup Games online store. The field lookup adds two new fields to your events: productName, which is a descriptive name for the item, and price, which is the cost of the item.
Count the total revenue made for each item sold at the shop over the last 7 days. This example shows two different searches to generate the calculations.

**Search 1**
The first search uses the `span` argument to bucket the times of the search results into 1 day increments. The search then uses the `sum()` function to add the price for each `product_name`.
```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | timechart span=1d sum(price) by productName usenull=f
```

**Search 2**
This second search uses the `per_day()` function to calculate the total of the `price` values for each day.
```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | timechart per_day(price) by productName usenull=f
```

Both searches produce similar results. Search 1 produces values with two decimal places. Search 2 produces values with six decimal places. The following image shows the results from Search 1.

Click the **Visualization** tab. If necessary, change the chart to a column chart.

Now you can compare the total revenue made for items purchased each day and over the course of the week.

### 5. Chart product views and purchases for a single day

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range *Yesterday* when you run the search.

Chart a single day's views and purchases at the Buttercup Games online store.
```
sourcetype=access_* | timechart per_hour(eval(method="GET")) AS Views, per_hour(eval(action="purchase")) AS Purchases
```
• This search uses the `per_hour()` function and `eval` expressions to search for page views (`method=GET`) and purchases (`action=purchase`).
• The results of the `eval` expressions are renamed as `Views` and `Purchases`, respectively.

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 00:00:00</td>
<td>150.000000</td>
<td>44.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 00:30:00</td>
<td>166.000000</td>
<td>54.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 01:00:00</td>
<td>214.000000</td>
<td>72.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 01:30:00</td>
<td>242.000000</td>
<td>80.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 02:00:00</td>
<td>158.000000</td>
<td>26.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 02:30:00</td>
<td>166.000000</td>
<td>20.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-04-05 03:00:00</td>
<td>220.000000</td>
<td>56.000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the Visualization tab. Format the results as an area chart.

The difference between the two areas indicates that many of the views did not become purchases. If all of the views became purchases, you would expect the areas to overlay on top each other completely. There would be no difference between the two areas.

Where clause examples

These examples use the `where` clause to control the number of series values returned in the time-series chart.

**Example 1:** Show the 5 most rare series based on the minimum count values. All other series values will be labeled as "other".

```
index=_internal | timechart span=1h count by source WHERE min in bottom5
```

**Example 2:** Show the 5 most frequent series based on the maximum values. All other series values will be labeled as "other".

```
index=_internal | timechart span=1h count by source WHERE max in top5
```
These two searches return six data series: the five top or bottom series specified and the series labeled other. To hide the "other" series, specify the argument useother=f.

**Example 3:** Show the source series count of INFO events, but only where the total number of events is larger than 100. All other series values will be labeled as "other".

```plaintext
index=_internal | timechart span=1h sum(eval(if(log_level=="INFO",1,0))) by source WHERE sum > 100
```

**Example 4:** Using the where clause with the count function measures the total number of events over the period. This yields results similar to using the sum function.

The following two searches returns the sources series with a total count of events greater than 100. All other series values will be labeled as "other".

```plaintext
index=_internal | timechart span=1h count by source WHERE count > 100
index=_internal | timechart span=1h count by source WHERE sum > 100
```

**See also**

**Commands**

- bin
- chart
- sitimechart

**Blogs**

Search commands > stats, chart, and timechart

**timewrap**

**Description**

Displays, or wraps, the output of the timechart command so that every period of time is a different series.

You can use the timewrap command to compare data over specific time period, such as day-over-day or month-over-month. You can also use the timewrap command to compare multiple time periods, such as a two week period over another two week period. See Timescale options.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```plaintext
timewrap
<timewrap-span>
[align=now | end]
[series=relative | exact | short]
[time_format=<str>]
```
Required arguments

timewrap-span

**Syntax:** [\<int\>]\<timescale>  
**Description:** A span of each bin, based on time. The `timescale` is required. The `int` is not required. If `\<int\>` is not specified, 1 is assumed. For example if `day` is specified for the timescale, `1day` is assumed. See Timescale options.

Optional arguments

align

**Syntax:** align=now | end  
**Description:** Specifies if the wrapping should be aligned to the current time or the end time of the search.  
**Default:** end

series

**Syntax:** series=relative | exact | short  
**Description:** Specifies how the data series is named. If `series=relative` and `timewrap-span` is set to week, the field names are `latest_week, 1week_before, 2weeks_before, and so forth`. If `series=exact`, use the `time_format` argument to specify a custom format for the series names. If `series=short`, the field names are an abbreviated version of the field names used with `series=relative`. With `series=short`, the field names are abbreviated to "s" followed by a number representing the period of time. For example, if timewrap-span is set to week, the field names are s0, s1, s2 and so forth. The field s0 represents the latest week. The field s1 represents 1 week before the latest week.  
**Default:** relative

time_format

**Syntax:** time_format=\<str\>  
**Description:** Use with `series=exact` to specify a custom name for the series. The `time_format` is designed to be used with the time format variables. For example, if you specify `time_format="week of \%d/%m/%y\"`, this format appears as `week of 13/2/17 and week of 20/2/17`. If you specify `time_format=week of \%b \%d\`, this format appears as `week of Feb 13 and week of Feb 20`. See the Usage section.  
**Default:** None

Timescale options

<timescale>

**Syntax:** \<sec\> | \<min\> | \<hr\> | \<day\> | \<week\> | \<month\> | \<quarter\> | \<year\>  
**Description:** Time scale units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>min</td>
<td>mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;week&gt;</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;quarter&gt;</td>
<td>qtr</td>
<td>quarter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `timewrap` command uses the abbreviation `m` to refer to months. Other commands, such as `timechart` and `bin`, use the abbreviation `m` to refer to minutes.

**Usage**

The `timewrap` command is a reporting command.

You must use the `timechart` command in the search before you use the `timewrap` command.

The wrapping is based on the end time of the search. If you specify the time range of `All time`, the wrapping is based on today’s date. You see this in the timestamps for the `_time` field and in the data series names.

**Field names with a timechart BY clause**

If you use a BY clause in the `timechart` command part of your search, the field names generated by the `timewrap` command are appended to the field names generated with the BY clause. For example, suppose you have a search that includes `BY categoryId` in the `timechart` command and the results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES</th>
<th>SPORTS</th>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-23</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-25</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-26</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you add the `timewrap` command, such as `| timewrap w series=short`, the series field names are appended to the category ID names from the `timechart` BY clause.

The output looks something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES_s1</th>
<th>SPORTS_s1</th>
<th>STRATEGY_s1</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES_s0</th>
<th>SPORTS_s0</th>
<th>STRATEGY_s0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-23</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-25</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-05-26</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Using the time_format argument**

If you do not include any time specifiers with the `time_format` argument, all of the data series display the same name and are compressed into each other.

**Examples**

1. **Compare week over week**

Display a timechart that has a span of 1 day for each count in a week over week comparison table. Each table column, which is the series, is 1 week of time.

   ```
   ... | timechart count span=1d | timewrap 1week
   ```

2. **Compare today, yesterday, and average for the week**

To compare a few days with the weekly average, you need to calculate the daily totals, calculate the weekly average, and remove the days you don't want to use. For example:

   ```
   ...| timechart count span=1h | timewrap d series=short | addtotals s* | eval 7dayavg=Total/7.0 | table _time, _span, s0, s1, 7dayavg | rename s0 as now, s1 as yesterday
   ```

   - Use the `timewrap` command to generate results over the last 7 days.
   - By using the `series=short` argument, field names are generated in the output which start with "s", making it easy to create totals using the `addtotals` command.
   - Use the `addtotals` and `eval` commands to calculate the average over those 7 days.
   - The `table` command is used to cut out days 3-7 so that only today, yesterday, and the weekly average are returned.
   - The `rename` command is used to rename the fields.

   The output looks something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>now</th>
<th>yesterday</th>
<th>7dayavg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 15:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 16:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 17:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 18:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 19:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 20:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 21:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-20 22:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Compare a day of the week to the same day of the previous weeks**

You can compare a day of the week to the same day of the weeks by specifying a filter at the end of the search. For example, to compare Wednesdays your search would be like this:

   ```
   ...| timechart count span=1h | timewrap w | where strftime(_time, "%A") == "Wednesday"
   ```
The output looks something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>4weeks_before</th>
<th>3weeks_before</th>
<th>2weeks_before</th>
<th>1week_before</th>
<th>latest_week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 00:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 01:00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 02:00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 03:00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 04:00</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 05:00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 06:00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19 07:00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you change the timechart span to 1d instead of 1h, your output will look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>4weeks_before</th>
<th>3weeks_before</th>
<th>2weeks_before</th>
<th>1week_before</th>
<th>latest_week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also
timechart
top

top

Description
Finds the most common values for the fields in the field list. Calculates a count and a percentage of the frequency the values occur in the events. If the <by-clause> is included, the results are grouped by the field you specify in the <by-clause>.

Syntax
top [N] [top-options...] <field-list> [by-clause]

Required arguments
<field-list>
  Syntax: <field>, <field>, ...
  Description: Comma-delimited list of field names.

Optional arguments
<N>
  Syntax: <int>
  Description: The number of results to return.
  Default: 10
Syntax:
<top-options>
  Syntax: countfield=<string> | limit=<int> | otherstr=<string> | percentfield=<string> | showcount=<bool> | showperc=<bool> | useother=<bool>
  Description: Options for the top command. See Top options.

<by-clause>
  Syntax: BY <field-list>
  Description: The name of one or more fields to group by.

Top options

countfield
  Syntax: countfield=<string>
  Description: For each value returned by the top command, the results also return a count of the events that have
that value. This argument specifies the name of the field that contains the count. The count is returned by default.
  If you do not want to return the count of events, specify showcount=false.
  Default: count

limit
  Syntax: limit=<int>
  Description: Specifies how many results to return. To return all values, specify zero (0). Specifying top
  limit=<int> is the same as specifying top N.
  Default: 10

otherstr
  Syntax: otherstr=<string>
  Description: If useother=true, a row representing all other values is added to the results. Use
  otherstr=<string> to specify the name of the label for the row.
  Default: OTHER

percentfield
  Syntax: percentfield=<string>
  Description: For each value returned by the top command, the results also return a percentage of the events
  that have that value. This argument specifies the name of the field that contains the percentage. The percentage
  is returned by default. If you do not want to return the percentage of events, specify showperc=false.
  Default: percent

showcount
  Syntax: showcount=<bool>
  Description: Specify whether to create a field called "count" (see "countfield" option) with the count of that tuple.
  Default: true

showperc
  Syntax: showperc=<bool>
  Description: Specify whether to create a field called "percent" (see "percentfield" option) with the relative
  prevalence of that tuple.
  Default: true

useother
  Syntax: useother=<bool>
  Description: Specify whether or not to add a row that represents all values not included due to the limit cutoff.
  Default: false
Usage

The top command is a transforming command. See Command types.

Default fields

When you use the top command, two fields are added to the results: count and percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>The number of events in your search results that contain the field values that are returned by the top command. See the countfield and showcount arguments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent</td>
<td>The percentage of events in your search results that contain the field values that are returned by the top command. See the percentfield and showperc arguments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default maximum number of results

By default the top command returns a maximum of 50,000 results. This maximum is controlled by the maxresultrows setting in the [top] stanza in the limits.conf file. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can edit the configuration files. Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make the changes in the local directory.

See How to edit a configuration file.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to edit the configuration file, file a Support ticket.

Examples

Example 1: Return the 20 most common values for a field

This search returns the 20 most common values of the "referer" field. The results show the number of events (count) that have that a count of referer, and the percent that each referer is of the total number of events.

```
sourcetype=access_* | top limit=20 referer
```

![Top results for referer field](image_url)
Example 2: Return top values for one field organized by another field

This search returns the top "action" values for each "referer_domain".

```
sourcetype=access_* | top action by referer_domain
```

Because a limit is not specified, this returns all the combinations of values for "action" and "referer_domain" as well as the counts and percentages:

![Top values for one field organized by another field](image)

Example 3: Returns the top product purchased for each category

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial and a field lookup to add more information to the event data.

- Download the data set from [Add data tutorial](#) and follow the instructions to load the tutorial data.
- Download the CSV file from [Use field lookups tutorial](#) and follow the instructions to set up the lookup definition to add price and productName to the events.

After you configure the field lookup, you can run this search using the time range, All time.

This search returns the top product purchased for each category. Do not show the percent field. Rename the count field to "total".

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top 1 productName by categoryId showperc=f countfield=total
```

![Top product purchased for each category](image)

See also

- rare, sitop, stats
transaction

Description

The transaction command finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints. Transactions are made up of the raw text (the _raw field) of each member, the time and date fields of the earliest member, as well as the union of all other fields of each member.

Additionally, the transaction command adds two fields to the raw events, duration and eventcount. The values in the duration field show the difference between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction. The values in the eventcount field show the number of events in the transaction.

See About transactions in the Search Manual.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
transaction
  [<field-list>]
  [name=<transaction-name>]
  [<txn_definition-options>...]
  [<memcontrol-options>...]
  [<rendering-options>...]
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

field-list

  **Syntax:** <field> ...

  **Description:** One or more field names. The events are grouped into transactions, based on the unique values in the fields. For example, suppose two fields are specified: client_ip and host. For each client_ip value, a separate transaction is returned for each unique host value for that client_ip.

memcontrol-options

  **Syntax:** <maxopentxn> | <maxopenevents> | <keepervicted>

  **Description:** These options control the memory usage for your transactions. They are not required, but you can use 0 or more of the options to define your transaction. See Memory control options.

name

  **Syntax:** name=<transaction-name>

  **Description:** Specify the stanza name of a transaction that is configured in the transactiontypes.conf file. This runs the search using the settings defined in this stanza of the configuration file. If you provide other transaction definition options (such as maxspan) in this search, they overwrite the settings in the configuration file.

rendering-options

  **Syntax:** <delim> | <mvlst> | <mvraw> | <nullstr>
**Description:** These options control the multivalue rendering for your transactions. They are not required, but you can use 0 or more of the options to define your transaction. See Multivalue rendering options.

txn_definition-options

**Syntax:** `<maxspan> | <maxpause> | <maxevents> | <startswith> | <endswith> | <connected> | <unifyends> | <keeporphans>`

**Description:** Specify the transaction definition options to define your transactions. You can use multiple options to define your transaction.

**Txn definition options**

**connected**

**Syntax:** connected=<bool>

**Description:** Only relevant if `<field-list>` is specified. If an event contains fields required by the transaction, but none of these fields have been instantiated in the transaction (added with a previous event), this opens a new transaction (connected=true) or adds the event to the transaction (connected=false). For multivalue fields, specify connected=false merges the events into one transaction if at least one value of the multivalue field is the same in the events. See Usage.

**Default:** true

**endswith**

**Syntax:** endswith=<filter-string>

**Description:** A search or eval expression which, if satisfied by an event, marks the end of a transaction.

**keeporphans**

**Syntax:** keeporphans=true | false

**Description:** Specify whether the transaction command should output the results that are not part of any transactions. The results that are passed through as "orphans" are distinguished from transaction events with a _txn_orphan field, which has a value of 1 for orphan results.

**Default:** false

**maxspan**

**Syntax:** maxspan=<int>[s | m | h | d]

**Description:** Specifies the maximum length of time in seconds, minutes, hours, or days that the events can span. The events in the transaction must span less than integer specified for maxspan. Events that exceed the maxspan limit are treated as part of a separate transaction. If the value is negative, the maxspan constraint is disabled and there is no limit.

**Default:** -1 (no limit)

**maxpause**

**Syntax:** maxpause=<int>[s | m | h | d]

**Description:** Specifies the maximum length of time in seconds, minutes, hours, or days for the pause between the events in a transaction. If value is negative, the maxpause constraint is disabled and there is no limit.

**Default:** -1 (no limit)

**maxevents**

**Syntax:** maxevents=<int>

**Description:** The maximum number of events in a transaction. If the value is negative this constraint is disabled.

**Default:** 1000

**startswith**

**Syntax:** startswith=<filter-string>
**Description:** A search or eval filtering expression which if satisfied by an event marks the beginning of a new transaction.

**unifyends**

**Syntax:** unifyends= true | false

**Description:** Whether to force events that match `startswith` and `endswith` constraints to also match at least one of the fields used to unify events into a transaction.

**Default:** false

**Filter string options**

These options are used with the `startswith` and `endswith` arguments.

**<filter-string>**

**Syntax:** <search-expression> | (<quoted-search-expression>) | eval(<eval-expression>)

**Description:** A search or eval filtering expression which if satisfied by an event marks the end of a transaction.

**<search-expression>**

**Description:** A valid search expression that does not contain quotes.

**<quoted-search-expression>**

**Description:** A valid search expression that contains quotes.

**<eval-expression>**

**Description:** A valid eval expression that evaluates to a Boolean.

**Memory control options**

If you have Splunk Cloud, Splunk Support administers the settings in the `limits.conf` file on your behalf.

**keepevicted**

**Syntax:** keepevicted=<bool>

**Description:** Whether to output evicted transactions. Evicted transactions can be distinguished from non-evicted transactions by checking the value of the ‘closed_txn’ field. The ‘closed_txn’ field is set to ‘0’, or false, for evicted transactions and ‘1’, or true for non-evicted, or closed, transactions. The ‘closed_txn’ field is set to ‘1’ if one of the following conditions is met: maxevents, maxpause, maxspan, startswith. For `startswith`, because the `transaction` command sees events in reverse time order, it closes a transaction when it satisfies the start condition. If none of these conditions is specified, all transactions are output even though all transactions will have ‘closed_txn’ set to ‘0’. A transaction can also be evicted when the memory limitations are reached.

**Default:** false or 0

**maxopenevents**

**Syntax:** maxopenevents=<int>

**Description:** Specifies the maximum number of events (which are) part of open transactions before transaction eviction starts happening, using LRU policy.

**Default:** The default value for this argument is read from the transactions stanza in the `limits.conf` file.

**maxopentxn**

**Syntax:** maxopentxn=<int>

**Description:** Specifies the maximum number of not yet closed transactions to keep in the open pool before starting to evict transactions, using LRU policy.

**Default:** The default value for this argument is read from the transactions stanza in the `limits.conf` file.
**Multivalue rendering options**

### delim

**Syntax:** `delim=<string>`

**Description:** Specify a character to separate multiple values. When used in conjunction with the `mvraw=t` argument, represents a string used to delimit the values in the `_raw` field.

**Default:** " " (whitespace)

### mvlist

**Syntax:** `mvlist=true | false | <field-list>`

**Description:** Flag that controls how multivalued fields are processed. When set to `mvlist=true`, the multivalued fields in the transaction are a list of the original events ordered in arrival order. When set to `mvlist=false`, the multivalued fields in the transaction are a set of unique field values ordered alphabetically. If a comma or space delimited list of fields is provided, only those fields are rendered as lists.

**Default:** false

### mvraw

**Syntax:** `mvraw=<bool>`

**Description:** Used to specify whether the `_raw` field of the transaction search result should be a multivalued field.

**Default:** false

### nullstr

**Syntax:** `nullstr=<string>`

**Description:** A string value to use when rendering missing field values as part of multivalued fields in a transaction. This option applies only to fields that are rendered as lists.

**Default:** NULL

### Usage

The `transaction` command is a centralized streaming command. See Command types.

In the output, the events in a transaction are grouped together as multiple values in the `Events` field. Each event in a transaction starts on a new line by default.

If there are more than 5 events in a transaction, the remaining events in the transaction are collapsed. A message appears at the end of the transaction which gives you the option to show all of the events in the transaction.

**Specifying multiple fields**

The Splunk software does not necessarily interpret the transaction defined by multiple fields as a conjunction (field1 AND field2 AND field3) or a disjunction (field1 OR field2 OR field3) of those fields. If there is a transitive relationship between the fields in the fields list and if the related events appear in the correct sequence, each with a different timestamp, `transaction` command will try to use it. For example, if you searched for

```plaintext
... | transaction host cookie
```

You might see the following events grouped into a transaction:

```plaintext
event=1 host=a
event=2 host=a cookie=b
event=3 cookie=b
```
**Descending time order required**

The `transaction` command requires that the incoming events be in descending time order. Some commands, such as `eval`, might change the order or time labeling of events. If one of these commands precedes the `transaction` command, your search returns an error unless you include a `sort` command in your search. The `sort` command must occur immediately before the `transaction` command to reorder the search results in descending time order.

**Multivalue fields**

If one of the fields in your events is a multivalue field, you must specify `connected=false` to have the values in the field merged when the transaction is created. The values are merged when at least one value in the multivalue field overlaps between events. For example, if the multivalue field in one event contains `a b c` and in another event contains `c d e`, the fields are merged when `connected=false` is specified.

**Basic Examples**

1. **Transactions with the same host, time range, and pause**

Group search results that have the same host and cookie value, occur within 30 seconds, and do not have a pause of more than 5 seconds between the events.

   ```shell
   ... | transaction host cookie maxspan=30s maxpause=5s
   ```

2. **Transactions with the same "from" value, time range, and pause**

Group search results that have the same value of "from", with a maximum span of 30 seconds, and a pause between events no greater than 5 seconds into a transaction.

   ```shell
   ... | transaction from maxspan=30s maxpause=5s
   ```

3. **Transactions with the same field values**

You have events that include an alert_level. You want to create transactions where the level is equal. Using the `streamstats` command, you can remember the value of the alert level for the current and previous event. Using the `transaction` command, you can create a new transaction if the alert level is different. Output specific fields to table.

   ```shell
   ... | streamstats window=2 current=t latest(alert_level) AS last earliest(alert_level) AS first | transaction endswith=eval(first!=last) | table _time duration first last alert_level eventcount
   ```

**Extended Examples**

1. **Transactions of Web access events based on IP address**

   This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range `Yesterday` when you run the search.

   Define a transaction based on Web access events that share the same IP address. The first and last events in the transaction should be no more than thirty seconds apart and each event should not be longer than five seconds apart.

   ```shell
   sourcetype=access_* | transaction clientip maxspan=30s maxpause=5s
   ```

   This produces the following events list. The clientip for each event in the transaction is highlighted.

519
This search groups events together based on the IP addresses accessing the server and the time constraints. The search results might have multiple values for some fields, such as `host` and `source`. For example, requests from a single IP could come from multiple hosts if multiple people are shopping from the same office. For more information, read the topic About transactions in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

2. Transaction of Web access events based on host and client IP

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range Yesterday when you run the search.

Define a transaction based on Web access events that have a unique combination of `host` and `clientip` values. The first and last events in the transaction should be no more than thirty seconds apart and each event should not be longer than five seconds apart.

```
sourcetype=access_* | transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s
```

This search produces the following events list.
Each of these events have a distinct combination of the IP address (clientip) values and host values within the limits of the time constraints specified in the search.

3. Purchase transactions based on IP address and time range

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range *Yesterday* when you run the search.

This search defines a purchase transaction as 3 events from one IP address which occur in a 10 minute span of time.

```
sourcetype=access_* action=purchase | transaction clientip maxspan=10m maxevents=3
```

This search defines a purchase event based on Web access events that have the action=purchase value. These results are then piped into the transaction command. This search identifies purchase transactions by events that share the same clientip, where each session lasts no longer than 10 minutes, and includes no more than 3 events.

This search produces the following events list:
4. Email transactions based on maxevents and endswith

This example uses sample email data. You should be able to run this search on any email data by replacing the `sourcetype=cisco:esa` with the `sourcetype` value and the `mailfrom` field with email address field name in your data. For example, the email might be `To`, `From`, or `Cc`.

This example defines an email transaction as a group of up to 10 events. Each event contains the same value for the `mid` (message ID), `icid` (incoming connection ID), and `dcid` (delivery connection ID). The last event in the transaction contains a `Message done` string.

```
sourcetype="cisco:esa" | transaction mid dcid icid maxevents=10 endswith="Message done"
```

This search produces the following list of events:
By default, only the first 5 events in a transaction are shown. The first transaction contains 7 events and the last event is hidden. The second and third transactions show the **Message done** string in the last event in the transaction.

5. **Email transactions based on maxevents, maxspan, and mvlist**

This example uses sample email data. You should be able to run this search on any email data by replacing the `sourcetype=cisco:esa` with the `sourcetype` value and the `mailfrom` field with email address field name in your data. For example, the email might be To, From, or Cc).

This example defines an email transaction as a group of up to 10 events. Each event contains the same value for the `mid` (message ID), `icid` (incoming connection ID), and `dcid` (delivery connection ID). The first and last events in the transaction should be no more than thirty seconds apart.

```
sourcetype="cisco:esa" | transaction mid dcid icid maxevents=10 maxspan=30s mvlist=true
```

By default, the values of multivalue fields are suppressed in search results with the default setting for `mvlist`, which is false. Specifying `mvlist=true` in this search displays all of the values of the selected fields. This produces the following events list:

Here you can see that each transaction has a duration that is less than thirty seconds. Also, if there is more than one value for a field, each of the values is listed.

6. **Transactions with the same session ID and IP address**

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range **All time** when you run the search.

Define a transaction as a group of events that have the same session ID, JSESSIONID, and come from the same IP address, clientip, and where the first event contains the string, "view", and the last event contains the string, "purchase".

```
sourcetype=access_* | transaction JSESSIONID clientip startswith="view" endswith="purchase" | where duration>0
```

The search defines the first event in the transaction as events that include the string, "view", using the `startswith="view"` argument. The `endswith="purchase"` argument does the same for the last event in the transaction.
This example then pipes the transactions into the `where` command and the `duration` field to filter out all of the transactions that took less than a second to complete. The `where` filter cannot be applied before the `transaction` command because the `duration` field is added by the `transaction` command.

You might be curious about why the transactions took a long time, so viewing these events might help you to troubleshoot.

You won't see it in this data, but some transactions might take a long time because the user is updating and removing items from their shopping cart before they completes the purchase. Additionally, this search is run over all events. There is no filtering before the `transaction` command. Anytime you can filter the search before the first pipe, the faster the search runs.

See also

Reference

About transactions in the Search Manual

Commands

stats
congruency

transpose

Description

Returns the specified number of rows (search results) as columns (list of field values), such that each search row becomes a column.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```plaintext
transpose
[int]
[column_name=<string>]
[header_field=<field>]
```
Required arguments

None.

Optional arguments

column_name

Syntax: column_name=<string>

Description: The name of the first column that you want to use for the transposed rows. This column contains the names of the fields.

Default: column

header_field

Syntax: header_field=<field>

Description: The field in your results to use for the names of the columns (other than the first column) in the transposed data.

Default: row 1, row 2, row 3, and so on.

include_empty

Syntax: include_empty=<bool>

Description: Specify whether to include (true) or not include (false) fields that contain empty values.

Default: true

int

Syntax: <int>

Description: Limit the number of rows to transpose. To transpose all rows, specify transpose 0, which indicates that the number of rows to transpose is unlimited.

Default: 5

Usage

When you use the transpose command the field names used in the output are based on the arguments that you use with the command. By default the field names are: column, row1, row2, and so forth.

Examples

1. Transpose the results of a chart command

Use the default settings for the transpose command to transpose the results of a chart command.

... | chart count BY host error_code | transpose

2. Count the number of events by sourcetype and transpose the results to display the 3 highest counts

Count the number of events by sourcetype and display the sourcetypes with the highest count first.

index=_internal | stats count by sourcetype | sort -count
Use the transpose command to convert the rows to columns and show the source types with the 3 highest counts.

```
index=_internal | stats count by sourcetype | sort -count | transpose 3
```

3. **Transpose a set of data into a series to produce a chart**

This example uses the sample dataset from the Search Tutorial.
- Download the data set from Add data tutorial and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into your Splunk deployment.

Search all successful events and count the number of views, the number of times items were added to the cart, and the number of purchases.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 | stats count AS views count(eval(action="addtocart")) AS addtocart count(eval(action="purchase")) AS purchases
```

This search produces a single row of data.
The value for `count AS views` is the total number of the events that match the criteria `sourcetype=access_* status=200`, or the total count for all actions. The values for `addtocart` and `purchases` show the number of events for those specific actions.

When you switch to the Visualization tab, the data displays a chart with the "34282 views" as the X axis label and two columns, one for "addtocart" and one for "purchases". Because the information about the views is placed on the X axis, this chart is confusing.
If you change to a pie chart, you see only the "views".

Use the `transpose` command to convert the columns of the single row into multiple rows.

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 | stats count AS views count(eval(action="addtocart")) AS addtocart count(eval(action="purchase")) AS purchases | transpose
```
Now these rows can be displayed in a column or pie chart where you can compare the values.

In this particular example, using a pie chart is misleading. The `views` is a total count of all the actions, not just the `addtocart` and `purchases` actions. Using a pie chart implies that `views` is an action like `addtocart` and `purchases`. The pie chart implies that the value for `views` is 1 part of the total, when in fact `views` is the total.

There are a few ways to fix this issue:

- Use a column chart
- You can remove the `count AS views` criteria from your search
- You can add the `table` command before the `transpose` command in the search, for example:

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 | stats count AS views count(eval(action="addtocart")) AS addtocart count(eval(action="purchase")) AS purchases | table addtocart purchases | transpose
```

See also

Commands
- `fields`
- `stats`
- `untable`
- `xyseries`

`trendline`
Description

Computes the moving averages of fields: simple moving average (sma), exponential moving average (ema), and weighted moving average (wma) The output is written to a new field, which you can specify.

SMA and WMA both compute a sum over the period of most recent values. WMA puts more weight on recent values rather than past values. EMA is calculated using the following formula.

\[ EMA(t) = \alpha \times EMA(t-1) + (1 - \alpha) \times field(t) \]

where \( \alpha = \frac{2}{(period + 1)} \) and \( field(t) \) is the current value of a field.

Syntax

trendline ( <trendtype><period>"("<field">")" [AS <newfield>] )...

Required arguments

trendtype

Syntax: sma | ema | wma
Description: The type of trend to compute. Current supported trend types include simple moving average (sma), exponential moving average (ema), and weighted moving average (wma).

period

Syntax: <num>
Description: The period over which to compute the trend, an integer between 2 and 10000.

<field>

Syntax: "("<field">")"
Description: The name of the field on which to calculate the trend.

Optional arguments

<newfield>

Syntax: <field>
Description: Specify a new field name to write the output to.
Default: <trendtype><period>(<field>)

Usage

Examples

Example 1: Computes a five event simple moving average for field 'foo' and writes the result to new field called 'smoothed_foo.' Also, in the same line, computes ten event exponential moving average for field 'bar'. Because no AS clause is specified, writes the result to the field 'ema10(bar).'</n

... | trendline sma5(foo) AS smoothed_foo ema10(bar)

Example 2: Overlay a trendline over a chart of events by month.

index="bar" | stats count BY date_month | trendline sma2(count) AS trend | fields * trend
See also

accum, autoregress, delta, streamstats

tscollect

This feature is deprecated.

The `tscollect` command is deprecated in the Splunk platform as of version 7.3.0. Although this command continues to function, it might be removed in a future version. This command has been superseded by data models. See Accelerate data models in the Knowledge Manager Manual.

In the version 7.3.0 Release Notes, see Deprecated features.

Description

The `tscollect` command uses indexed fields to create time series index (tsidx) files in a namespace that you define. The result tables in these files are a subset of the data that you have already indexed. This then enables you to use the `tstats` command to search and report on these tsidx files instead of searching raw data. Because you are searching on a subset of the full index, the search should complete faster than it would otherwise.

The `tscollect` command creates multiple tsidx files in the same namespace. The command will begin a new tsidx file when it determines that the tsidx file it is currently creating has gotten big enough.

Only users with the indexes_edit capability can run this command. See Usage.

Syntax

```
... | tscollect [namespace=<string>] [squashcase=<bool>] [keepresults=<bool>]
```

Optional arguments

- **keepresults**
  
  **Syntax:** keepresults = true | false
  
  **Description:** If true, `tscollect` outputs the same results it received as input. If false, `tscollect` returns the count of results processed (this is more efficient since it does not need to store as many results).
  
  **Default:** false

- **namespace**
  
  **Syntax:** namespace=<string>
  
  **Description:** Define a location for the tsidx file(s). If namespace is provided, the tsidx files are written to a directory of that name under the main tsidxstats directory (that is, within `$SPLUNK_DB/tsidxstats`). These namespaces can be written to multiple times to add new data.
  
  **Default:** If namespace is not provided, the files are written to a directory within the job directory of that search, and will live as long as the job does. If you have Splunk Enterprise, you can configure the namespace location by editing `indexes.conf` and setting the attribute `tsidxStatsHomePath`.

- **squashcase**
  
  **Syntax:** squashcase = true | false
**Description:** Specify whether or not the case for the entire field::value tokens are case sensitive when it is put into the lexicon. To create indexed field tsidx files that are similar to those created by Splunk Enterprise, set `squashcase=true` for results to be converted to all lowercase.

**Default:** false

**Usage**

You must have the `indexes_edit` capability to run the `tscollect` command. By default, the `admin` role has this capability and the `user` and `power` roles do not have this capability.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** Write the results table to tsidx files in namespace foo.

```bash
... | tscollect namespace=foo
```

**Example 2:** Retrieve events from the main index and write the values of field foo to tsidx files in the job directory.

```bash
index=main | fields foo | tscollect
```

**See also**

`collect`, `stats`, `tstats`

---

**tstats**

**Description**

Use the `tstats` command to perform statistical queries on indexed fields in `tsidx` files. The indexed fields can be from normal index data, tscollect data, or accelerated data models.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```bash
| tstats
[prestats=<bool>]
[local=<bool>]
[append=<bool>]
[summariesonly=<bool>]
[include_reduced_buckets=<bool>]
[allow_old_summaries=<bool>]
[chunk_size=<unsigned int>]
[fillnull_value=<string>]
<stats-func>...
```

```bash
[FROM ( <namespace> | sid=<tscollect-job-id> | datamodel=<data_model-name> )]
[WHERE <search-query> | <field> IN (<value-list>)]
[BY (<field-list> | (PREFIX(<field>))) [span=<timespan>]]
```
Required arguments

<stats-func>

Syntax: (count [<field>] | <function>(PREFIX(<string>) | <field>)...) [AS <string>]

Description: Either perform a basic count of a field or perform a function on a field. For a list of the supported functions for the tstats command, refer to the table below. You must specify one or more functions. You can apply the function to a field, or to a PREFIX() directive if you want to aggregate a raw segment in your indexed events as if it were an extracted field-value pair. You can also rename the result using the AS keyword, unless you are in prestats mode (prestats=true).

You cannot specify functions without applying them to fields or eval expressions that resolve into fields. You cannot use wildcards to specify field names.

See Usage to learn more about using PREFIX(), and about searches you can run to find raw segments in your data.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to see descriptions and examples for each function. For an overview about using functions with commands, see Statistical and charting functions.

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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>earliest_time()</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latest_time()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rate()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional arguments

append

Syntax: append=<bool>

Description: When in prestats mode (prestats=true), enables append=true where the prestats results append to existing results, instead of generating them.

Default: false

allow_old_summaries

Syntax: allow_old_summaries=true | false

Description: Only applies when selecting from an accelerated data model. To return results from summary directories only when those directories are up-to-date, set this parameter to false. If the data model definition has changed, summary directories that are older than the new definition are not used when producing output from tstats. This default ensures that the output from tstats will always reflect your current configuration. When set to
true, tstats will use both current summary data and summary data that was generated prior to the definition change. Essentially this is an advanced performance feature for cases where you know that the old summaries are "good enough".

**Default:** false

### chunk_size

**Syntax:** chunk_size=<unsigned_int>

**Description:** Advanced option. This argument controls how many events are retrieved at a time from a single tsidx file when the Splunk software processes searches. Lower this setting from its default only when you find a particular tstats search is using too much memory, or when it infrequently returns events. This can happen when a search groups by excessively high-cardinality fields (fields with very large amounts of distinct values). In such situations, a lower chunk_size value can make tstats searches more responsive, but potentially slower to complete. A higher chunk_size, on the other hand, can help long-running searches to complete faster, with the potential tradeoff of causing the search to be less responsive. For tstats, chunk_size cannot be set lower than 10000.

**Default:** 10000000 (10 million)

The default value for the chunk_size argument is set by the chunk_size setting for the [tstats] stanza in limits.conf.

### fillnull_value

**Description:** This argument sets a user-specified value that the tstats command substitutes for null values for any field within its group-by field list. Null values include field values that are missing from a subset of the returned events as well as field values that are missing from all of the returned events. If you do not provide a fillnull_value argument, tstats omits rows for events with one or more null field values from its results.

**Default:** empty string

### include_reduced_buckets

**Syntax:** include_reduced_buckets=true | false

**Description:** This setting only applies when enableTSIDXReduction=true in indexes.conf. When set to false, the tstats Command generates results only from index buckets that are not reduced. Set to true if you want tstats to use results from reduced buckets.

**Default:** false

### local

**Syntax:** local=true | false

**Description:** If true, forces the processor to be run only on the search head.

**Default:** false

### prestats

**Syntax:** prestats=true | false

**Description:** Specifies whether to use the prestats format. The prestats format is a Splunk internal format that is designed to be consumed by commands that generate aggregate calculations. When using the prestats format you can pipe the data into the chart, stats, or timechart commands, which are designed to accept the prestats format. When prestats=true, AS instructions are not relevant. The field names for the aggregates are determined by the command that consumes the prestats format and produces the aggregate output.

**Default:** false

### summariesonly

**Syntax:** summariesonly=<bool>

**Description:** Only applies when selecting from an accelerated data model. When false, generates results from both summarized data and data that is not summarized. For data not summarized as TSIDX data, the full search behavior will be used against the original index data. If set to true, ‘tstats’ will only generate results from the
TSIDX data that has been automatically generated by the acceleration and non-summarized data will not be provided.
Default: false

**FROM clause arguments**

The FROM clause is optional. You can specify either a namespace, an sid, or a datamodel. See Selecting data for more information about this clause.

**namespace**

Syntax: `<string>`

Description: Define a location for the tsidx file with $SPLUNK_DB/tsidxstats. If you have Splunk Enterprise, you can configure this location by editing the local version of the indexes.conf file and setting the tsidxStatsHomePath attribute. See How to edit a configuration file in the Admin manual.

**sid**

Syntax: `sid=<tscollect-job-id>`

Description: The job ID string of a tscollect search (that generated tsidx files).

**datamodel**

Syntax: `datamodel=<data_model-name>`

Description: The name of an accelerated data model.

**WHERE clause arguments**

The WHERE clause is optional. This clause is used as a filter. You can specify either a search or a field and a set of values with the IN operator.

```<search-query>`
Specify search criteria to filter on.
```

```<field> IN (<value-list>)`nFor the field, specify a list of values to include in the search results.
```

**BY clause arguments**

The BY clause is optional. You cannot use wildcards in the BY clause with the tstats command. See Usage. If you use the BY clause, you must specify a field-list. You can also specify a span.

```<field-list>`
Syntax: `<field>, ...`
Description: Specify one or more fields to group results.
```

**PREFIX()**

Syntax: `PREFIX(<string>)`

Description: Specify a raw segment in your indexed events that you want to split by as if it were an extracted field-value pair. See Usage for more information about the PREFIX() directive, and for a search you can run to find raw segments in your indexed data.

**span**

Syntax: `span=<timespan>`
Description: The span of each time bin. If you use the BY clause to group by _time, use the span argument to group the time buckets. You can specify timespans such as BY _time span=1h or BY _time span=5d. If you do not specify a <timespan>, the default is auto, which means that the number of time buckets adjusts to produce a reasonable number of results. For example if initially seconds are used for the <timespan> and too many results are being returned, the <timespan> is changed to a longer value, such as minutes, to return fewer time buckets. Default: auto

<timespan>

Syntax: auto | <int><timescale>

<timescale>

Syntax: <sec> | <min> | <hr> | <day> | <month>

Description: Time scale units. For the tstats command, the <timescale> does not support subseconds.

Default: sec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time scale</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec&gt;</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min&gt;</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;day&gt;</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;month&gt;</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage

The tstats command is a report-generating command, except when prestats=true. When prestats=true, the tstats command is an event-generating command. See Command types.

Generating commands use a leading pipe character and should be the first command in a search, except when prestats=true.

Wildcard characters

The tstats command does not support wildcard characters in field values in aggregate functions or BY clauses.

For example, you cannot specify | tstats avg(foo*) or | tstats count WHERE host=x BY source*.

Aggregate functions include avg(), count(), max(), min(), and sum(). For more information, see Aggregate functions.

Any results returned where the aggregate function or BY clause includes a wildcard character are only the most recent few minutes of data that has not been summarized. Include the summariesonly=t argument with your tstats command to return only summarized data.

Statistical functions must have named fields

With the exception of count, the tstats command supports only statistical functions that are applied to fields or eval expressions that resolve into fields. For example, you cannot specify | tstats sum or | tstats sum(). Instead the tstats syntax requires that at least one field argument be provided for the function: | tstats sum(<field>).
**Nested eval expressions not supported**

You cannot use `eval` expressions inside aggregate functions with the `tstats` command.

For example, `| tstats count(eval(...))` is not supported.

While nested eval expressions are supported with the `stats` command, they are not supported with the `tstats` command.

**Functions and memory usage**

Some functions are inherently more expensive, from a memory standpoint, than other functions. For example, the `distinct_count` function requires far more memory than the `count` function. The `values` and `list` functions also can consume a lot of memory.

If you are using the `distinct_count` function without a split-by field or with a low-cardinality split-by by field, consider replacing the `distinct_count` function with the `estdc` function (estimated distinct count). The `estdc` function might result in significantly lower memory usage and run times.

**Use PREFIX() to aggregate or group by raw tokens in indexed data**

The `PREFIX()` directive allows you to search on a raw segment in your indexed data as if it were an extracted field. This causes the search to run over the `tsidx` file in your indexers rather than the log line. This is a practice that can significantly reduce the CPU load on your indexers.

The `PREFIX()` directive is similar to the `CASE()` and `TERM()` directives in that it matches strings in your raw data. You can use `PREFIX()` to locate a recurring segment in your raw event data that is actually a key-value pair separated by a delimiter that is also a minor breaker, like = or :. You give `PREFIX()` the text that precedes the value—the "prefix"—and then it returns the values that follow the prefix. This enables you to group by those values. It also enables you to aggregate those values, if the values are purely numeric.

For example, say you have indexed segments in your event data that look like `kbps=10` or `kbps=333`. You can isolate the numerical values in these segments and perform aggregations or group-by operations on them by using the `PREFIX()` directive to identify `kbps=` as a common prefix string. Run a `tstats` search with `PREFIX(kbps=)` against your event data and it will return `10` and `333`. Numeric values like these are perfect for `tstats` aggregation functions.

Notice that in this example you need to include the = delimiter. If you run `PREFIX(kbps)`, the search returns `10` and `333`. You cannot aggregate on these results because they are not purely numeric.

The Splunk software separates events into raw segments when it indexes data, using rules specified in `segmenters.conf`. You can run the following search to identify raw segments in your indexed events:

```
| walklex index=<target-index> type=term | stats sum(count) by term
```

You cannot apply the `PREFIX()` directive to segment prefixes and values that contain major breakers such as spaces, square or curly brackets, parenthesis, semicolons, or exclamation points.

For more information about the `CASE()` and `TERM()` directives, see Use `CASE()` and `TERM()` to match phrases in the Search Manual.

For more information about the segmentation of indexed events, see About event segmentation in Getting Data In...
For more information about minor and major breakers in segments, see Event segmentation and searching in the *Search Manual*.

**Memory and maximum results**

In the `limits.conf` file, the `maxresultrows` setting in the `[searchresults]` stanza specifies the maximum number of results to return. The default value is 50,000. Increasing this limit can result in more memory usage.

The `max_mem_usage_mb` setting in the `[default]` stanza is used to limit how much memory the `tstats` command uses to keep track of information. If the `tstats` command reaches this limit, the command stops adding the requested fields to the search results. You can increase the limit, contingent on the available system memory.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change either of these limits, file a Support ticket.

**Complex aggregate functions**

The `tstats` command does not support complex aggregate functions such as

```plaintext
...count(eval('Authentication.action'=='failure')).
```

Consider the following query. This query will not return accurate results because complex aggregate functions are not supported by the `tstats` command.

```plaintext
| tstats summariesonly=false values(Authentication.tag) as tag, values(Authentication.app) as app, count(eval('Authentication.action'=='failure')) as failure, count(eval('Authentication.action'=='success')) as success from datamodel=Authentication.src | search success>0 | where failure > 5 | `settags("access")` | `drop_dm_object_name("Authentication")`
```

Instead, separate out the aggregate functions from the eval functions, as shown in the following search.

```plaintext
| tstats `summariesonly` values(Authentication.app) as app, count from datamodel=Authentication.Authentication by Authentication.action, Authentication.src | `drop_dm_object_name("Authentication")` | eval success-if(action="success",count,0), failure-if(action="failure",count,0) | stats values(app) as app, sum(failure) as failure, sum(success) as success by src
```

**Sparkline charts**

You can generate sparkline charts with the `tstats` command only if you specify the `_time` field in the BY clause and use the `stats` command to generate the actual sparkline. For example:

```plaintext
| tstats count from datamodel=Authentication.Authentication BY _time, Authentication.src span=1h | stats sparkline(sum(count),1h) AS sparkline, sum(count) AS count BY Authentication.src
```

**Selecting data**

Use the `tstats` command to perform statistical queries on indexed fields in `tsidx` files. You can select the data for the indexed fields in several ways.

**Normal index data**

Use a FROM clause to specify a namespace, search job ID, or data model. If you do not specify a FROM clause, the Splunk software selects from index data in the same way as the `search` command. You are restricted to selecting data from your allowed indexes by user role. You control exactly which indexes you select data from by using the WHERE clause. If no indexes are mentioned in the WHERE clause, the Splunk software uses the default indexes. By default, role-based search filters are applied, but can be turned off in the `limits.conf` file.
Data manually collected with the tscollect command
You can select data from your namespace by specifying `FROM <namespace>`. If you did not specify a namespace with the `tscollect` command, the data is collected into the dispatch directory of that job. If the data is in the dispatch directory, you select the data by specifying `FROM sid=<tscollect-job-id>`.

An accelerated data model
You can select data from a high-performance analytics store, which is a collection of .tsidx data summaries, for an accelerated data model. You can select data from this accelerated data model by using `FROM datamodel=<data_model_name>`.

Search filters cannot be applied to accelerated data models. This includes both role-based and user-based search filters.

An accelerated data model dataset
When you select data within an accelerated data model, you can further constrain your search by indicating a dataset within that data model that you want to select data from. You do this by using a WHERE clause to indicate the nodename of the data model dataset. The nodename value indicates where the dataset is in a data model hierarchy.

When you use nodename in a search, you always use the following construction: `FROM datamodel=<data_model_name> where nodename=<root_dataset_name>.<parent_dataset_name>.<...>.<target_dataset_name>`.

For example, suppose you want to search on a dataset named `scheduled_reports` in your `internal_server` data model. In that data model, the `scheduled_reports` dataset is a child of the `scheduler` dataset, which in turn is a child of the `server` root event dataset. This means that you should represent the `scheduled_report` dataset in your search as `nodename=server.scheduler.scheduled_reports`.

If you run that search and decide you want to search on the contents of the `scheduler` data model dataset instead, you would use `nodename=server.scheduler` in your new search.

Search filters cannot be applied to accelerated data model datasets. This includes both role-based and user-based search filters.

You might see a count mismatch in the events retrieved when searching .tsidx files. It is not possible to distinguish between indexed field tokens and raw tokens in .tsidx files. On the other hand, it is more explicit to run the `tstats` command on accelerated data models or from a `tscollect` command, where only the fields and values are stored and not the raw tokens.

Filtering with WHERE
You can provide any number of aggregates (`aggregate-opt`) to perform and also have the option of providing a filtering query using the WHERE keyword. This query looks like a normal query you would use in the search processor. This supports all the same time arguments as search, such as `earliest=-1y`.

Grouping by _time
You can provide any number of BY fields. If you are grouping by _time, supply a timespan with `span` for grouping the time buckets, for example `...BY _time span=1h` or `...BY _time span=3d`.
**Tstats and tsidx bucket reduction**

`tstats` searches over indexes that have undergone tsidx bucket reduction will return incorrect results.

For more information see Reduce tsidx disk usage in *Managing indexers and clusters of indexers*.

**Examples**

**Example 1:** Gets the count of all events in the `mydata` namespace.

```bash
| tstats count FROM mydata
```

**Example 2:** Returns the average of the field `foo` in `mydata`, specifically where `bar` is `value2` and the value of `baz` is greater than 5.

```bash
| tstats avg(foo) FROM mydata WHERE bar=value2 baz>5
```

**Example 3:** Gives the count by source for events with host=x.

```bash
| tstats count WHERE host=x BY source
```

**Example 4:** Gives a timechart of all the data in your default indexes with a day granularity.

```bash
| tstats prestats=t count BY _time span=1d | timechart span=1d count
```

**Example 5:** Use prestats mode in conjunction with append to compute the median values of `foo` and `bar`, which are in different namespaces.

```bash
| tstats prestats=t median(foo) FROM mydata | tstats prestats=t append=t median(bar) FROM otherdata | stats median(foo) median(bar)
```

**Example 6:** Uses the `summariesonly` argument to get the time range of the summary for an accelerated data model named `mydm`.

```bash
| tstats summariesonly=t min(_time) AS min, max(_time) AS max FROM datamodel=mydm | eval prettymin=strftime(min, "%c") | eval prettymax=strftime(max, "%c")
```

**Example 7:** Uses `summariesonly` in conjunction with `timechart` to reveal what data has been summarized over the past hour for an accelerated data model titled `mydm`.

```bash
| tstats summariesonly=t prestats=t count FROM datamodel=mydm BY _time span=1h | timechart span=1h count
```

**Example 8:** Uses the `values` statistical function to provide a list of all distinct values for `source` returned by the "Splunk's Internal Server Logs" data model. The list is returned as a multivalue entry.

```bash
| tstats values(source) FROM datamodel=internal_server
```

The results look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>values(source)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/Applications/Splunk/var/log/splunk/monitoring.log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you don’t have the **internal_server** data model defined, check under **Settings->Data models** for a list of the data models you have access to.

**Example 9:** Uses the `values` statistical function to provide a list of all distinct values for `source` returned by the Alerts dataset within the “Splunk’s Internal Server Logs” data model.

```
| tstats values(source) FROM datamodel=internal_server where nodename=server.scheduler.alerts
```

**Example 10:** Gets the count and average of a raw, unindexed term using the `PREFIX kbps=` prefix, then splits this by an indexed source and another unindexed term using the `PREFIX group=` prefix.

```
| tstats count avg(PREFIX(kbps=)) where index=_internal by source PREFIX(group=)
```

**See also**

**Commands**
- `datamodel`
- `stats`
- `tscollect`
- `walklex`

**typeahead**

**Description**

Returns typeahead information for a specified prefix. The maximum number of results returned is based on value you specify for the `count` argument. The `typeahead` command can be targeted to an index and restricted by time.

**Syntax**

```
| typeahead prefix=<string> count=<int> [max_time=<int>] [index=<string>] [starttimeu=<int>] [endtimeu=<int>] [collapse=<bool>]
```

**Required arguments**

prefix

**Syntax:** prefix=<string>

**Description:** The full search string to return typeahead information.

count

**Syntax:** count=<int>

**Description:** The maximum number of results to return.
Optional arguments

index-specifier

Syntax: index=<string>
Description: Search the specified index instead of the default index.

max_time

Syntax: max_time=<int>
Description: The maximum time in seconds that the typeahead can run. If max_time=0, there is no limit.

starttimeu

Syntax: startimeu=<int>
Description: Set the start time to N seconds, measured in UNIX time.
Default: 0

datetime

Syntax: datetimeu=<int>
Description: Set the end time to N seconds, measured in UNIX time.
Default: now

collapse

Syntax: collapse=<bool>
Description: Specify whether to collapse a term that is a prefix of another term when the event count is the same.
Default: true

Usage

The typeahead command is a generating command and should be the first command in the search. Generating commands use a leading pipe character.

Typeahead and sourcetype renaming

After renaming the sourcetype in the props.conf file, it takes about 5 minutes (the exact time might slightly depend on the performance of the server) to clear up the cache data. A typeahead search that is run while the cache is being cleared returns the cached source type data. This is expected behavior.

To remove the cached data, in a terminal window run the following command:

rm $SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/typeahead/*, then re-run the typeahead search.

When you re-run the typeahead search, you should see the renamed source types.

For more information, see Rename source types in the Getting Data In manual.

Typeahead and tsidx bucket reduction

typeahead searches over indexes that have undergone tsidx bucket reduction will return incorrect results.

For more information see Reduce tsidx disk usage in Managing indexers and clusters of indexers.
Examples

Example 1:

Return typeahead information for sources in the "_internal" index.

| typeahead prefix=source count=10 index=_internal

typelearner

The typelearner command is deprecated as of Splunk Enterprise version 5.0. This means that although the command continues to function, it might be removed in a future version.

Use the findtypes command instead.

Description

Generates suggested event types by taking previous search results and producing a list of potential searches that can be used as event types. By default, the typelearner command initially groups events by the value of the grouping-field. The search then unifies and merges these groups based on the keywords they contain.

Syntax

typelearner [<grouping-field>] [<grouping-maxlen>]

Optional arguments

grouping-field

Syntax: <field>
Description: The field with values for the typelearner command to use when initially grouping events.
Default: punct, the punctuation seen in _raw

grouping-maxlen

Syntax: maxlen=<int>
Description: Determines how many characters in the grouping-field value to look at. If set to negative, the entire value of the grouping-field value is used to group events.
Default: 15

Examples

Example 1:

Have the search automatically discover and apply event types to search results.

... | typelearner

See also

typer
typer

Description

Calculates the 'eventtype' field for search results that match a known event type.

Syntax

typer

Usage

The typer command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

By default, the typer command looks at the first 10000 characters of an event to determine the event type. You can override this default in your search by specifying maxlen=<int> with the typer command. For example:

... | typer maxlen=300

Changing the default for maxlen

Users with file system access, such as system administrators, can change the default setting for maxlen.

Prerequisites

- Only users with file system access, such as system administrators, can change the default setting for maxlen using configuration files.
- Review the steps in How to edit a configuration file in the Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual.
- You can have configuration files with the same name in your default, local, and app directories. Read Where you can place (or find) your modified configuration files in the Splunk Enterprise Admin Manual.

Never change or copy the configuration files in the default directory. The files in the default directory must remain intact and in their original location. Make changes to the files in the local directory.

Steps

1. Open or create a local limits.conf file for the Search app at $SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/search/local.
2. Under the [typer] stanza, specify the default for the maxlen setting.

If you are using Splunk Cloud and want to change the default, open a Support ticket.

Examples

Example 1:

Force the search to apply event types that you have configured (Splunk Web automatically does this when you view the "eventtype" field).

... | typer
See also

Commands
  typelearner

union

Description

Merges the results from two or more datasets into one dataset. One of the datasets can be a result set that is then piped into the `union` command and merged with a second dataset.

The `union` command appends or merges event from the specified datasets, depending on whether the dataset is streaming or non-streaming and where the command is run. The `union` command runs on indexers in parallel where possible, and automatically interleaves results on the `_time` when processing events. See Usage.

If you are familiar with SQL but new to SPL, see Splunk SPL for SQL users.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```
union
  [<subsearch-options>]
  <dataset>
  [<dataset>...]
```

Required arguments

dataset

**Syntax:** `<dataset-type>:<dataset-name>` | `<subsearch>`

**Description:** The dataset that you want to perform the union on. The dataset can be either a named or unnamed dataset.

◊ A named dataset is comprised of `<dataset-type>:<dataset-name>`. For `<dataset-type>` you can specify a data model, a saved search, or an inputlookup. For example `datamodel:"internal_server.splunkdaccess"`.

◊ A subsearch is an unnamed dataset.

When specifying more than one dataset, use a space or a comma separator between the dataset names.

Optional arguments

subsearch-options

**Syntax:** `maxtime=<int> maxout=<int> timeout=<int>`

**Description:** You can specify one set of subsearch-options that apply to all of the subsearches. You can specify one or more of the subsearch-options. These options apply only when the subsearch is treated as a non-streaming search.

◊ The `maxtime` argument specifies the maximum number of seconds to run the subsearch before finalizing.

  The default is 60 seconds.
The maxout argument specifies the maximum number of results to return from the subsearch. The default is 50000 results. This value is the maxresultrows setting in the [searchresults] stanza in the limits.conf file.

The timeout argument specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, to cache the subsearch results. The default is 300 seconds.

Usage

The union command is a generating command.

How the union command processes datasets depends on whether the dataset is a streaming or non-streaming dataset. The type of dataset is determined by the commands that are used to create the dataset. See Types of commands.

There are two types of streaming commands, distributable streaming and centralized streaming. For this discussion about the union command, streaming datasets refers to distributable streaming.

Where the command is run

Whether the datasets are streaming or non-streaming determines if the union command is run on the indexers or the search head. The following table specifies where the command is run.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset type</th>
<th>Dataset 1 is streaming</th>
<th>Dataset 1 is non-streaming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dataset 2 is streaming</td>
<td>Indexers</td>
<td>Search head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dataset 2 is non-streaming</td>
<td>Search head</td>
<td>Search head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How the command is processed

The type of dataset also determines how the union command is processed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset type</th>
<th>Impact on processing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centralized streaming or non-streaming</td>
<td>Processed as an append command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributable streaming</td>
<td>Processed as a multsearch command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placing &lt;streaming_dataset1&gt; after the union command is more efficient.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optimized syntax for streaming datasets

With streaming datasets, instead of this syntax:

```
<streaming_dataset1> | union <streaming_dataset2>
```

Your search is more efficient with this syntax:

```
... | union <streaming_dataset1>, <streaming_dataset2>
```
Why unioned results might be truncated

Consider the following search, which uses the `union` command to merge the events from three indexes. Each index contains 60,000 events, for a total of 180,000 events.

```
| union maxout=10000000 [ search index=union_1 ] [ search index=union_2 ] [ search index=union_3 ] | stats count by index
```

This search produces the following union results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>union_1</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union_2</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union_3</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, all of the subsearches are distributable streaming, so they are unioned by using same processing as the `multisearch` command. All 60,000 results for each index are unioned for a total of 180,000 merged events.

However, if you specify a centralized streaming command, such as the `head` command, in one of the subsearches the results change.

```
| union maxout=10000000 [ search index=union_1 | head 60000 ] [ search index=union_2 ] [ search index=union_3 ] | stats count by index
```

This search produces the following union results for a total of 160,000 merged events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>union_1</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union_2</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union_3</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the `head` command is a centralized streaming command rather than distributable streaming command, any subsearches that follow the `head` command are processed using the `append` command. In other words, when a command forces the processing to the search head, all subsequent commands must also be processed on the search head.

Internally, the search is converted to this:

```
| search index=union_1 | head 60000 | append [ search index=union_2 ] | append [ search index=union_3 ] | stats count by index
```

When the `union` command is used with commands that are non-streaming commands, the default for the `maxout` argument is enforced. The default for the `maxout` argument is 50,000 events. In this example, the default for the `maxout` argument is enforced starting with the subsearch that used the non-streaming command. The default is enforced for any subsequent subsearches.

If the non-streaming command is on the last subsearch, the first two subsearches are processed as streaming. These subsearches are unioned using the `multisearch` command processing. The final subsearch includes a non-streaming command, the `head` command. That subsearch gets unioned using the `append` command processing.

Internally this search is converted to this:
In this example, the default for the maxout argument applies only to the last subsearch. That subsearch returns only 50,000 events instead of the entire set of 60,000 events. The total number of events merged is 170,000. 60,000 events for the first and second subsearches and 50,000 events from the last subsearch.

**Interleaving results**

When two datasets are retrieved from disk in descending time order, which is the default sort order, the union command interleaves the results. The interleave is based on the _time field. For example, you have the following datasets:

**dataset_A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>host</th>
<th>bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mailsrv1</td>
<td>2412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>dns15</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**dataset_B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>host</th>
<th>bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>router1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dns12</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both datasets are descending order by _time. When | union dataset_A, dataset_B is run, the following dataset is the result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>host</th>
<th>bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mailsrv1</td>
<td>2412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>router1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dns12</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>dns15</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

1. **Union events from two subsearches**

The following example merges events from index a and index b. New fields type and mytype are added in each subsearch using the eval command.

| union [search index-a | eval type = "foo"] [search index-b | eval mytype = "bar"]

2. **Union the results of a subsearch to the results of the main search**

The following example appends the current results of the main search with the tabular results of errors from the subsearch.

... | chart count by category1 | union [search error | chart count by category2]
3. Union events from a data model and events from an index

The following example unions a built-in data model that is an internal server log for REST API calls and the events from index a.

... | union datamodel:"internal_server.splunkdaccess" [search index=a]

4. Specify the subsearch options

The following example sets a maximum of 20,000 results to return from the subsearch. The example specifies to limit the duration of the subsearch to 120 seconds. The example also sets a maximum time of 600 seconds (5 minutes) to cache the subsearch results.

... | chart count by category1 | union maxout=20000 maxtime=120 timeout=600 [search error | chart count by category2]

See also

Related information
  - About subsearches in the Search Manual
  - About data models in the Knowledge Manager Manual

Commands
  - search
  - inputlookup

uniq

Description

The `uniq` command works as a filter on the search results that you pass into it. This command removes any search result if that result is an exact duplicate of the previous result. This command does not take any arguments.

We do not recommend running this command against a large dataset.

Syntax

uniq

Examples

Example 1:

Keep only unique results from all web traffic in the past hour.

`eventtype=webtraffic earliest=-1h@s | uniq`
See also
dedup

untable

Description
Converts results from a tabular format to a format similar to stats output. This command is the inverse of the xyseries command.

Syntax
untable <x-field> <y-name-field> <y-data-field>

Required arguments
<x-field>
  Syntax: <field>
  Description: Field to be used as the x-axis.

<y-name-field>
  Syntax: <field>
  Description: Field that contains the values to be used as labels for the data series.

<y-data-field>
  Syntax: <field>
  Description: Field that contains the data to be charted.

Usage
The untable command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Results with duplicate field values
When you untable a set of results and then use the xyseries command to combine the results, results that contain duplicate values are removed.

You can use the streamstats command create unique record numbers and use those numbers to retain all results. See Extended examples.

Basic example
This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

To show how to use the untable command, we need results that appear in a table format. Run this search.

sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top categoryId
The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>30.495649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>18.653046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>13.885736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>13.166856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>9.307605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOTER</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>9.269769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>5.221339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `top` command automatically adds the count and percent fields to the results.

For each categoryId, there are two values, the count and the percent. When you untable these results, there will be three columns in the output:

- The first column lists the category IDs
- The second column lists the type of calculation: count or percent
- The third column lists the values for each calculation

When you use the `untable` command to convert the tabular results, you must specify the categoryId field first. You can use any field name you want for the type of calculation and the values. For example:

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top categoryId | untable categoryId calculation value
```

The results appear on the Statistics tab and look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>calculation</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td>30.495649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td>18.653046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td>13.885736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td>13.166856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td>9.307605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extended example**

The `untable` command does exactly what the name says, it converts tabular information into individual rows of results. Suppose you have this search:

```
... | table _time EventCode Message
```
The search produces these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>EventCode</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date-time1</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>Too late now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time2</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time3</td>
<td>3456</td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>Everything is happening at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>And right now, as well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that this set of events has duplicate values in the _time field for date-time4. We will come back to that in a moment.

Use the **untable** command to remove the tabular format.

```bash
...| untable _time FieldName FieldValue
```

Here are the results from the **untable** Command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>FieldName</th>
<th>FieldValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date-time1</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>4136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time1</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Too late now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time2</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time2</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time3</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>3456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time3</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Everything is happening at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date-time4</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>And right now, as well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Events with duplicate timestamps**

Remember that the original set of events in this example had duplicates for date-time4. If you want to process the events in some way and then put the events back together, you can avoid eliminating the duplicate events by using the **streamstats** command.

Use the **streamstats** command to give each event a unique record number and use that unique number as the key field for the **untable** and **xyseries** commands.

For example, you can add the **streamstats** command to your original search.

```bash
...| table _time EventCode Message | streamstats count as recno
```

The search produces these results:

552
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_time</th>
<th>EventCode</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>recno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date_time1</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>Too late now</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_time2</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_time3</td>
<td>3456</td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_time4</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>Everything is happening at once</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_time4</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>And right now, as well</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can then add the `untable` command to your search, using `recno` as the `<x-field>`:

```bash
...| table _time EventCode Message | streamstats count as recno | untable recno FieldName FieldValue
```

The search produces these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>recno</th>
<th>FieldName</th>
<th>EventCode</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>Too late now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td></td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td></td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>3456</td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td></td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>Everything is happening at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td></td>
<td>And right now, as well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EventCode</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These events can be put back together by using the `xyseries` command, again using the `recno` field as the `<x-field>`. For example:

```bash
...| xyseries recno FieldName FieldValue
```

The search produces these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>recno</th>
<th>EventCode</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>Too late now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3456</td>
<td>Too busy, ask again later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>Everything is happening at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>And right now, as well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

553
Restoring the timestamps

In addition to using the `streamstats` command to generate a record number, you can use the `rename` command to restore the timestamp information after the `xyseries` command. For example:

```bash
...| table _time EventCode Message | streamstats count as recno | rename _time as time | untable recno
FieldName FieldValue | xyseries recno FieldName FieldValue | rename time as _time
```

(Thanks to Splunk users DalJeanis and BigCosta for their help with this example.)

See also

`xyseries`

walklex

Description

Generates a list of terms or indexed fields from each bucket of event indexes. Only applies to buckets that have a `merged_lexicon.lex` file or a single `.tsidx` file.

Due to the variable nature of `merged_lexicon.lex` and `.tsidx` files, `walklex` does not always return consistent results.

Syntax

The required syntax is in **bold**.

```bash
| walklex
[ type=<walklex-type> ]
[ prefix=<string> | pattern=<wc-string> ]
<index-list>
[ splunk_server=<wc-string> ]
[ splunk_server_group=<wc-string> ]...
```

Required arguments

`<index-list>`

**Syntax:** `index=<index-name> index=<index-name> ...`

**Description:** Limits the search to one or more indexes. For example, `index=_internal`.

Optional arguments

`prefix | pattern`

**Syntax:** `prefix=<string> | pattern=<wc-string>`

**Description:** Limits results to terms that match a specific pattern or prefix. Either prefix or pattern can be specified but not both. Includes only buckets with a `merged_lexicon.lex` file or a single `.tsidx` file. This means that hot buckets are generally not included.

**Default:** `pattern="`
Syntax: splunk_server=<wc-string>
Description: Specifies the distributed search peers from which to return results.
◊ If you are using Splunk Cloud, omit this parameter.
◊ If you are using Splunk Enterprise, you can specify only one splunk_server argument. However, you can use a wildcard when you specify the server name to indicate multiple servers. For example, you can specify splunk_server=peer01 or splunk_server(peer*). Use local to refer to the search head.
Default: All configured search peers return information

splunk_server_group
Syntax: splunk_server_group=<wc-string>
Description: Limits the results to one or more server groups. You can specify a wildcard character in the string to indicate multiple server groups with similar names. If you are using Splunk Cloud, omit this parameter.
Default: None

type
Syntax: type = ( all | field | fieldvalue | term )
Description: Specifies which type of terms to return in the lexicon. See Usage for more information about using the type argument options.
◊ Use field to return only the unique field names in each index bucket.
◊ Use fieldvalue to include only indexed field terms.
◊ Use term to exclude all indexed field terms of the form "<field>::<value>".
Default: all

Usage

The walklex Command is a generating command, which use a leading pipe character. The walklex command must be the first command in a search. See Command types.

When the Splunk software indexes event data, it segments each event into raw tokens using rules specified in segmenters.conf file. You might end up with raw tokens that are actually key-value pairs separated by an arbitrary delimiter such as an equal (=) symbol.

The following search uses the walklex and where commands to find the raw tokens in your index. The stats command is used to count the raw tokens:

| walklex index=<target-index> | where NOT like(term, "%::") | stats sum(count) by term

Return only indexed field names

Specify the type=field argument to have walklex return only the field names from indexed fields.

The indexed fields returned by walklex can include default fields such as host, source, sourcetype, the date_* fields, punct, and so on. It can also include additional indexed fields configured as such in props.conf and transforms.conf and created with the INDEXED_EXTRACTIONS setting or other WRITE_META methods. The discovery of this last set of additional indexed fields is likely to help you with accelerating your searches.

Return the set of terms that are indexed fields with indexed values

Specify type=fieldvalue argument to have walklex return the set of terms from the index that are indexed fields with indexed values.
The `type=fieldvalue` argument returns the list terms from the index that are indexed fields with indexed values. Unlike the `type=field` argument, where the values returned are only the field names themselves, the `type=fieldvalue` argument returns indexed field names that have any field value.

For example, if the indexed field term is `runtime::0.04`, the value returned by the `type=fieldvalue` argument is `runtime::0.04`. The value returned by the `type=field` argument is `runtime`.

**Return all TSIDX keywords that are not part of an indexed field structure**

Specify `type=term` to have `walklex` return the keywords from the TSIDX files that are not part of any indexed field structure. In other words, it excludes all indexed field terms of the form `<field>::<value>`.

**Return terms of all three types**

When you do not specify a type, or when you specify `type=all`, `walklex` uses the default `type=all` argument. This causes `walklex` to return the terms in the index of all three types: field, fieldvalue, and term.

When you use `type=all`, the indexed fields are not called out as explicitly as the fields are with the `type=field` argument. You need to split the term field on `::` to obtain the field values from the indexed term.

**Restrictions**

The `walklex` command applies only to event indexes. It cannot be used with metrics indexes.

`walklex` searches over indexes that have undergone tsidx bucket reduction will return incorrect results.

For more information see Reduce tsidx disk usage in Managing indexers and clusters of indexers.

People who have search filters applied to one or more of their roles cannot use `walklex` unless they also have a role with either the run_walklex capability or the admin_all_objects capability. For more information about role-based search filters, see Create and manage roles with Splunk Web in Securing the Splunk Platform. For more information about role-based capabilities, see Define roles on the Splunk platform with capabilities, in Securing the Splunk Platform.

**Basic examples**

1: **Return the total count for each term in a specific bucket**

The following example returns all of the terms in each bucket of the `_internal` index and finds the total count for each term.

```
| walklex index=_internal | stats sum(count) BY term
```

2: **Specifying multiple indexes**

The following example returns all of the terms that start with `foo` in each bucket of the `_internal` and `_audit` indexes.

```
| walklex prefix=foo index=_internal index=_audit
```
3. Use a pattern to locate indexed field terms

The following example returns all of the indexed field terms for each bucket that end with `bar` in the `_internal` index.

```
| walklex pattern=*bar type=fieldvalue index=_internal
```

4. Return all field names of indexed fields

The following example returns all of the field names of indexed fields in each bucket of the `_audit` index.

```
| walklex type=field index=_audit
```

See also

Commands

- metadata
- tstats

where

Description

The `where` command uses eval-expressions to filter search results. These eval-expressions must be Boolean expressions, where the expression returns either true or false. The `where` command returns only the results for which the eval expression returns true.

Syntax

where <eval-expression>

Required arguments

- eval-expression

  Syntax: `<eval-mathematical-expression> | <eval-concatenate-expression> | <eval-comparison-expression> | <eval-boolean-expression> | <eval-function-call>`

  Description: A combination of values, variables, operators, and functions that represent the value of your destination field. See Usage.

  The syntax of the eval expression is checked before running the search, and an exception is thrown for an invalid expression.

  The following table describes characteristics of eval expressions that require special handling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression characteristics</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field names starting with numeric characters</td>
<td>If the expression references a field name that starts with a numeric</td>
<td>'5minutes'=&quot;late&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The field name must be surrounded by single quotation marks.

This expression is a field name equal to a string value. Because the field starts with a numeric it must be enclosed in single quotations. Because the value is a string, it must be enclosed in double quotations.

Field names with non-alphanumeric characters

If the expression references a field name that contains non-alphanumeric characters, the field name must be surrounded by single quotation marks.

new=count+'server-1'

This expression could be interpreted as a mathematical equation, where the dash is interpreted as a minus sign. To avoid this, you must enclose the field name server-1 in single quotation marks.

Literal strings

If the expression references a literal string, the literal string must be surrounded by double quotation marks.

new=“server-”+count

There are two issues with this example. First, server- could be interpreted as a field name or as part of a mathematical equation, that uses a minus sign and a plus sign. To ensure that server- is interpreted as a literal string, enclose the string in double quotation marks.

Usage

The where command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

The where command uses the same expression syntax as the eval command. Also, both commands interpret quoted strings as literals. If the string is not quoted, it is treated as a field name. Because of this, you can use the where command to compare two different fields, which you cannot use the search command to do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>where foo=bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td></td>
<td>search foo-bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>where foo=&quot;bar&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boolean expressions

The order in which Boolean expressions are evaluated with the where command is:

1. Expressions within parentheses
2. NOT clauses
3. AND clauses
4. OR clauses

This evaluation order is different than the order used with the search command. The search command evaluates OR
clauses before AND clauses.

**Using a wildcard with the where command**

You can only specify a wildcard by using the `like` function with the `where` command. The percent (%) symbol is the wildcard the you use with the `like` function. See the `like()` evaluation function.

**Functions**

You can use a wide range of functions with the `where` command. For general information about using functions, see Evaluation functions.

The following table lists the supported functions by type of function. Use the links in the table to learn more about each function, and to see examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparison and Conditional functions</strong></td>
<td>case(X,&quot;Y&quot;,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cidrmatch(&quot;X&quot;,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coalesce(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if(X,Y,Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conversion functions</strong></td>
<td>printf(&quot;format&quot;,arguments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cryptographic functions</strong></td>
<td>md5(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sha1(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date and Time functions</strong></td>
<td>now()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relative_time(X,Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informational functions</strong></td>
<td>isbool(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isntint(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isnotnull(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mathematical functions</strong></td>
<td>abs(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ceiling(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exact(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exp(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multivalue eval functions</strong></td>
<td>commands(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvappend(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvcount(MVFIELD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mvdedup(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical eval functions</strong></td>
<td>max(X,...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text functions</strong></td>
<td>len(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

1. **Specify a wildcard with the where command**

   You can only specify a wildcard with the `where` command by using the `like` function. The percent (%) symbol is the wildcard you must use with the `like` function. The `where` command returns `like=TRUE` if the `ipaddress` field starts with the value `198.`

   ```plaintext
   ... | where like(ipaddress, "198.%")
   ```

2. **Match IP addresses or a subnet using the where command**

   Return "CheckPoint" events that match the IP or is in the specified subnet.

   ```plaintext
   host="CheckPoint" | where like(src, "10.9.165.%") OR cidrmatch("10.9.165.0/25", dst)
   ```

3. **Specify a calculation in the where command expression**

   Return "physicsjobs" events with a speed greater than 100.

   ```plaintext
   sourcetype=physicsjobs | where distance/time > 100
   ```

### See also

- `eval`, `search`, `regex`

### x11

#### Description

The `x11` command removes the seasonal pattern in your time-based data series so that you can see the real trend in your data. This command has a similar purpose to the `trendline` command, but it uses the more sophisticated and industry popular X11 method.

The seasonal component of your time series data can be either additive or multiplicative, defined as the two types of seasonality that you can calculate with `x11`: `add()` for additive and `mult()` for multiplicative. See About time-series forecasting in the `Search Manual`.

### Supported functions and syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of function</th>
<th>Supported functions and syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Trigonometry and Hyperbolic functions | `acos(X)`  
  `acosh(X)`  
  `asin(X)`  
  `asinh(X)`  
  `atan(X)`  
  `atan2(X,Y)`  
  `atanh(X)`  
  `cos(X)`  
  `cosh(X)`  
  `hypot(X,Y)`  
|                          | `sin(X)`  
  `sinh(X)`  
  `tan(X)`  
  `tanh(X)` |
|                          | `lower(X)`  
  `ltrim(X,Y)`  
  `replace(X,Y,Z)`  
|                          | `spath(X,Y)`  
  `substr(X,Y,Z)` |
|                          | `upper(X)`  
  `urldecode(X)` |
Syntax

`x11 [<_type_>] [<_period_> (_<fieldname_>) [AS _<newfield_>]]`

**Required arguments**

_<fieldname_>

**Syntax:** `<field>`

**Description:** The name of the field to calculate the seasonal trend.

**Optional arguments**

<_type_>

**Syntax:** `add() | mult()`

**Description:** Specify the type of x11 to compute, additive or multiplicative.

**Default:** `mult()`

<_period_>

**Syntax:** `<int>`

**Description:** The period of the data relative to the number of data points, expressed as an integer between 5 and 1000. If the period is 7, the command expects the data to be periodic every 7 data points. If you omit this parameter, Splunk software calculates the period automatically. The algorithm does not work if the period is less than 5 and will be too slow if the period is greater than 1000.

<_newfield_>

**Syntax:** `<string>`

**Description:** Specify a field name for the output of the `x11` command.

**Default:** None

**Examples**

**Example 1:** In this example, the type is the default `mult` and the period is 15. The field name specified is `count`.

```
index=download | timechart span-id count(file) as count | x11 mult15(count)
```
Because \( \text{span}=1d \), every data point accounts for 1 day. As a result, the period in this example is 15 days. You can change the syntax in this example to \( \text{...} \mid \text{x11 15(count)} \) because the \text{mult} type is the default type.

**Example 2:** In this example, the type is \text{add} and the period is 20. The field name specified is \text{count}.

\[
\text{index=download} \mid \text{timechart span=1d count(file) as count} \mid \text{x11 add20(count)}
\]

See also

- predict, trendline

**xmlkv**

**Description**

The \text{xmlkv} command automatically extracts key-value pairs from XML-formatted data.

For JSON-formatted data, use the \text{spath} command.

**Syntax**

The required syntax is in **bold**.

\[
\text{xmlkv}
\]

\[
[\text{<field>}] \\
\text{maxinputs=<int>}
\]

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

- **field**
  - **Syntax:** \text{<field>}
  - **Description:** The field from which to extract the key and value pairs.
  - **Default:** The \text{_raw} field.

- **maxinputs**
  - **Syntax:** \text{maxinputs=<int>}

562
Description: The maximum number of events or search results to use as inputs into the xmlkv command. Default: 50000

Usage

The xmlkv command is a distributable streaming command. See Command types.

Keys and values in XML elements

From the following XML, name is the key and Settlers of Catan is the value in the first element.

<game>
  <name>Settlers of Catan</name>
  <category>competitive</category>
</game>
<game>
  <name>Ticket to Ride</name>
  <category>competitive</category>
</game>

Examples

1. Automatically extract key-value pairs

Extract key-value pairs from XML tags in the _raw field. Processes a maximum of 50000 events.

... | xmlkv

2. Extract a specific number of key-value pairs

Extract the key-value pairs from the first ten thousand events.

... | xmlkv maxinputs=10000

See also

Commands

extract
ekvform
multikv
rex
spath
xpath

xmlunescape

Description

Un-escapes xml characters, including entity references such as &, <, and >, so that they return to their corresponding characters. For example, & becomes &.
Syntax
xmlunescape maxinputs=<int>

Required arguments
maxinputs
  Syntax: maxinputs=<int>
  Description: The maximum number of inputs.

Examples
Example 1: Un-escape all XML characters.

... | xmlunescape

xpath

Description
Extracts the xpath value from field and sets the outfield attribute.

Syntax
xpath [outfield=field] <xpath-string> [field=field] [default=string]

Required arguments
xpath-string
  Syntax: <string>
  Description: Specifies the XPath reference.

Optional arguments
field
  Syntax: field=field
  Description: The field to find and extract the referenced xpath value from.
  Default: _raw

outfield
  Syntax: outfield=field
  Description: The field to write, or output, the xpath value to.
  Default: xpath

default
  Syntax: default=string
  Description: If the attribute referenced in xpath doesn’t exist, this specifies what to write to the outfield. If this isn’t defined, there is no default value.
**Usage**

The `xpath` command is a distributable streaming command. See [Command types](#).

The `xpath` command supports the syntax described in the Python Standard Library 19.7.2.2. Supported XPath syntax.

**Examples**

1. **Extract values from a single element in _raw XML events**

You want to extract values from a single element in _raw XML events and write those values to a specific field.

The _raw XML events look like this:

```xml
<foo>
  <bar nickname="spock">
    </bar>
  </foo>
<foo>
  <bar nickname="scotty">
    </bar>
  </foo>
<foo>
  <bar nickname="bones">
    </bar>
  </foo>
</foo>
```

Extract the `nickname` values from _raw XML events. Output those values to the `name` field.

```
sourcetype="xml" | xpath outfield=name "//bar/@nickname"
```

2. **Extract multiple values from _raw XML events**

Extract multiple values from _raw XML events

The _raw XML events look like this:

```xml
<DataSet xmlns="">
  <identity_id>3017669</identity_id>
  <instrument_id>912383KM1</instrument_id>
  <transaction_code>SEL</transaction_code>
  <sname>BARC</sname>
  <currency_code>USA</currency_code>
</DataSet>
<DataSet xmlns="">
  <identity_id>1037669</identity_id>
  <instrument_id>219383KM1</instrument_id>
  <transaction_code>SEL</transaction_code>
  <sname>TARC</sname>
  <currency_code>USA</currency_code>
</DataSet>
```

Extract the values from the `identity_id` element from the _raw XML events:
This search returns two results: identity_id=3017669 and identity_id=1037669.

To extract a combination of two elements, sname with a specific value and instrument_id, use this search:

Because you specify sname='BARC', this search returns one result: instrument_id=912383KM1.

3. Testing extractions from XML events

You can use the makeresults command to test xpath extractions.

You must add field=xml to the end of your search. For example:

```plaintext
| makeresults
| eval xml="<DataSet xmlns="">
  <identity_id>1037669</identity_id>
  <instrument_id>219383KM1</instrument_id>
  <transaction_code>SEL</transaction_code>
  <sname>TARC</sname>
  <currency_code>USA</currency_code>
</DataSet>
| xpath outfield=identity_id "//DataSet/identity_id" field=xml
```

See also

extract, kvform, multikv, rex, spath, xmlkv

xyseries

This topic walks through how to use the xyseries command.

Description

Converts results into a tabular format that is suitable for graphing. This command is the inverse of the `untable` command.

Syntax

```plaintext
xyseries [grouped=<bool>] <x-field> <y-name-field> <y-data-field>... [sep=<string>] [format=<string>]
```

Required arguments

```plaintext
<x-field>
  Syntax: <field>
  Description: The name of the field to use for the x-axis label. The values of this field appear as labels for the data series plotted on the x-axis.
</x-field>
<y-name-field>
```
Syntax: `<field>`
Description: The field that contains the values to use as labels for the data series.

`<y-data-field>`
Syntax: `<field> [,<field>] ...`
Description: One or more fields that contain the data to chart. When specifying multiple fields, separate the field names with commas.

Optional arguments

format
Syntax: `format=<string>`
Description: Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunction with a split-by-field and separate the `<y-name-field>` and the `<y-data-field>`. `format` takes precedence over `sep` and lets you specify a parameterized expression with the stats aggregator and function `$AGG$` and the value of the split-by-field `$VALUE$`.

grouped
Syntax: `grouped=true | false`
Description: If true, indicates that the input is sorted by the value of the `<x-field>` and multifile input is allowed.
Default: false

sep
Syntax: `sep=<string>`
Description: Used to construct output field names when multiple data series are used in conjunction with a split-by field. This is equivalent to setting `format` to `$AGG$<sep>$VALUE$`.

Usage

The `xyseries` command is a distributable streaming command, unless `grouped=true` is specified and then the `xyseries` command is a transforming command. See Command types.

Alias

The alias for the `xyseries` command is `maketable`.

Results with duplicate field values

When you use the `xyseries` command to converts results into a tabular format, results that contain duplicate values are removed.

You can use the `streamstats` command create unique record numbers and use those numbers to retain all results. For an example, see the Extended example for the `untable command`.

Example

Let's walk through an example to learn how to reformat search results with the `xyseries` command.
Write a search

This example uses the sample data from the Search Tutorial but should work with any format of Apache web access log. To try this example on your own Splunk instance, you must download the sample data and follow the instructions to get the tutorial data into Splunk. Use the time range All time when you run the search.

Run this search in the search and reporting app:

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top categoryId
```

The `top` command automatically adds the count and percent fields to the results. For each categoryId, there are two values, the count and the percent.

The search results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGY</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>30.495649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>18.653046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>13.885736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>13.166856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULATION</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>9.307605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOTER</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>9.269769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>5.221339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify your fields in the `xyseries` command syntax

In this example:

- `<x-field>` = categoryId
- `<y-name-field>` = count
- `<y-data-field>` = percent

Reformat search results with `xyseries`

When you apply the `xyseries` command, the categoryId serves as the `<x-field>` in your search results. The results of the calculation `count` become the columns, `<y-name-field>`, in your search results. The `<y-data-field>`, percent, corresponds to the values in your search results.

Run this search in the search and reporting app:

```
sourcetype=access_* status=200 action=purchase | top categoryId | xyseries categoryId count percent
```

The search results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>categoryId</th>
<th>138</th>
<th>245</th>
<th>246</th>
<th>348</th>
<th>367</th>
<th>493</th>
<th>806</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS</td>
<td>5.221339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.166856</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCADE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.653046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extended example

Let's walk through an example to learn how to add optional arguments to the `xyseries` command.

**Write a search**

To add the optional arguments of the `xyseries` command, you need to write a search that includes a split-by-field command for multiple aggregates. Use the `sep` and `format` arguments to modify the output field names in your search results.

Run this search in the search and reporting app:

`sourcetype=access_combined_wcookie | stats count(host) count(productId) by clientip, referer_domain | xyseries clientip referer_domain count(host), count(productId)`

This search sorts referrer domain, `count(host)` and `count(productId)` by `clientip`.

Run this search in the search and reporting app:

`sourcetype=access_combined_wcookie | stats count(host) count(productId) by clientip, referer_domain | xyseries clientip referer_domain count(host), count(productId)`

In this example:

- `<x-field>` = `clientip`
- `<y-name-field>` = `referer_domain`
- `<y-data-field>` = `host, productId`

The `xyseries` command needs two aggregates, in this example they are: `count(host)` `count(productId)`. The first few search results look like this:
**Add optional argument: sep**

Add a string to the sep argument to change the default character that separates the <y-name-field> host, and the <y-data-field> productId. The format argument adds the <y-name-field> and separates the field name and field value by the default ":".

Run this search in the search and reporting app:

```
sourcetype=access_combined_wcookie | stats count(host) count(productId) by clientip, referer_domain | xyseries clientip referer_domain count(host), count(productId) sep="="
```

The first few search results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107.3.146.207</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.65.113.83</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.169.32.135</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.138.30.229</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.159.288.78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Add optional argument: format**

The format argument adds the <y-name-field> and separates the field name and field value by the default ":". For example, the default for this example looks like count(host):referer_domain.

When you specify a string to separate the <y-name-field> and <y-data-field> with the format argument, it overrides any assignment from the sep argument. In the following example, the sep argument assigns the ":" character to separate the <y-name-field> and <y-data-field> fields. The format argument assigns a "+" and this assignment takes precedence over sep. In this case $VAL$ and $AGG$ represent both the <y-name-field> and <y-data-field>. As seen in the search results, the <y-name-field>, host, and <y-data-field>, productId can correspond to either $VAL$ or $AGG$.

Run this search in the search and reporting app:
The first few search results look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107.3.146.287</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.65.113.83</td>
<td></td>
<td>227</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165.169.32.135</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.138.30.229</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.159.208.78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.161.27.28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add optional argument: grouped

The grouped argument determines whether the `xyseries` command runs as a **distributable streaming command**, or a **transforming command**. The default state `grouped=FALSE` for the `xyseries` command runs as a streaming command.

See also

Commands

`untable`

3rd party custom commands

Welcome to the Search Reference. See the left navigation panel for links to the built-in search commands. If you don’t find a command in the list, that command might be part of a third-party app or add-on. For information about commands contributed by apps and add-ons, see the documentation on Splunkbase.
Internal Commands

About internal commands

Internal search commands refer to a set of commands that are designed to be used in specific situations, typically at the direction and with guidance from Splunk Support. These commands might be removed, or updated and reimplemented differently, in future versions.

Consult your Splunk Administrator or Splunk Support before using any of these commands.

• collapse
• dump
• findkeywords
• mcatalog
• noop
• runshellscript
• sendalert

collapse

The collapse command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

Description

The collapse command condenses multifile results into as few files as the chunksize option allows. This command runs automatically when you use outputlookup and outputcsv commands.

Syntax

... | collapse [chunksize=<num>] [force=<bool>]

Optional arguments

chunksize

Syntax: chunksize=<num>
Description: Limits the number of resulting files.
Default: 50000

force

Syntax: force=<bool>
Description: If force=true and the results are entirely in memory, re-divide the results into appropriated chunked files.
Default: false

Examples

Example 1: Collapse results.
dump

The dump command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

Description

For Splunk Enterprise deployments, export search results to a set of chunk files on local disk. For information about other export methods, see Export search results in the Search Manual.

Syntax

dump basefilename=<string> [rollsize=<number>] [compress=<number>] [format=<string>] [fields=<comma-delimited-string>]

Required arguments

basefilename

Syntax: basefilename=<string>
Description: The prefix of the export filename.

Optional arguments

compress

Syntax: compress=<number>
Description: The gzip compression level. Specify a number from 0 to 9, where 0 means no compression and a higher number means more compression and slower writing speed.
Default: 2

fields

Syntax: fields=<comma-delimited-string>
Description: A list of the fields to be exported. The entire list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Invalid field names are ignored.

format

Syntax: format= raw | csv | tsv | json | xml
Description: The output data format.
Default: raw

rollsize

Syntax: rollsize=<number>
Description: The minimum file size, in MB, at which point no more events are written to the file and it becomes a candidate for HDFS transfer.
Default: 63 MB

Usage

This command exports events to a set of chunk files on local disk at
"$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/<sid>/dump". This command recognizes a special field in the input events,
_dstpath, which if set is used as a path to be appended to the dst directory to compute the final destination path.

The dump command preserves the order of events as the events are received by the command.

Examples

**Example 1:** Export all events from index "bigdata" to the location "YYYYmmdd/HH/host" at "$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/dispatch/<sid>/dump/" directory on local disk with "MyExport" as the prefix of export filenames. Partitioning of the export data is achieved by eval preceeding the dump command.

index=bigdata | eval _dstpath=strftime(_time, "%Y%m%d/%H") + "/" + host | dump basefilename=MyExport

**Example 2:** Export all events from index "bigdata" to the local disk with "MyExport" as the prefix of export filenames.

index=bigdata | dump basefilename=MyExport

findkeywords

The findkeywords command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

Description

Given some integer labeling of events into groups, finds searches to generate these groups.

Syntax

findkeywords labelfield=<field>

**Required arguments**

labelfield

Syntax: labelfield=<field>
Description: A field name.

Usage

Use the findkeywords command after the cluster command, or a similar command that groups events. The findkeyword command takes a set of results with a field (labelfield) that supplies a partition of the results into a set of groups. The command derives a search to generate each of these groups. This search can be saved as an event type.

Examples

**Return logs for specific log_level values and group the results**

Return all logs where the log_level is DEBUG, WARN, ERROR, FATAL and group the results by cluster count.

index=_internal source=*splunkd.log* log_level!=info | cluster showcount=t | findkeywords labelfield=cluster_count
The result is a statistics table:

| values (field) | Syntax: values(field) [AS field] | Description: Returns the list of all distinct values of the specified field as a multivalue entry. The order of the values is lexicographical. See Usage. |

Optional arguments

append | Syntax: append=<bool> |
Description: Valid only when `prestats=true`. This argument runs the `mcatalog` command and adds the results to an existing set of results instead of generating new results.
Default: false

**<field-list>**

**Syntax:** `<field>, ...`
**Description:** Specify one or more fields to group results.

**<logical-expression>**

**Syntax:** `<time-opts>|<search-modifier>|(NOT)?<logical-expression>|(<logical-expression> (OR)?<logical-expression>)`
**Description:** Includes time and search modifiers, comparison, and index expressions. Does not support CASE or TERM directives. You also cannot use the WHERE clause to search for terms or phrases.

prestats

**Syntax:** `prestats=true | false`
**Description:** Specifies whether to use the prestats format. The prestats format is a Splunk internal format that is designed to be consumed by commands that generate aggregate calculations. When using the prestats format you can pipe the data into the chart, stats, or timechart commands, which are designed to accept the prestats format. When `prestats=true`, AS instructions are not relevant. The field names for the aggregates are determined by the command that consumes the prestats format and produces the aggregate output.
Default: false

**Logical expression options**

**<comparison-expression>**

**Syntax:** `<field><comparison-operator><value> | <field> IN (<value-list>)`
**Description:** Compare a field to a literal value or provide a list of values that can appear in the field.

**<index-expression>**

**Syntax:** `"<string>" | <term> | <search-modifier>`
**Description:** Describe the events you want to retrieve from the index using literal strings and search modifiers.

**<time-opts>**

**Syntax:** `[<timeformat>] (<time-modifier>)` *
**Description:** Describe the format of the starttime and endtime terms of the search

**Comparison expression options**

**<comparison-operator>**

**Syntax:** `= | != | < | <= | > | >=`
**Description:** You can use comparison operators when searching field/value pairs. Comparison expressions with the `equal (=)` or `not equal (!=)` operator compare string values. For example, "1" does not match "1.0". Comparison expressions with greater than or less than operators `>` `<=` `>=` numerically compare two numbers and lexicographically compare other values. See Usage.

**<field>**

**Syntax:** `<string>`
**Description:** The name of a field.

**<value>**
Syntax: \(<\text{literals-value}\>\)
Description: In comparison-expressions, the literal number or string value of a field.

<value-list>
Syntax: \((<\text{literals-value}>, <\text{literals-value}>, ...\)
Description: Used with the IN operator to specify two or more values. For example use `error IN (400, 402, 404, 406)` instead of `error=400 OR error=402 OR error=404 OR error=406`

Index expression options

<string>
Syntax: \"<\text{string}>\"
Description: Specify keywords or quoted phrases to match. When searching for strings and quoted strings (anything that's not a search modifier), Splunk software searches the _raw field for the matching events or results.

<search-modifier>
Syntax: `<\text{sourcetype-specifier}> | <\text{host-specifier}> | <\text{source-specifier}> | <\text{splunk_server-specifier}>`
Description: Search for events from specified fields. For example, search for one or a combination of hosts, sources, and source types. See searching with default fields in the Knowledge Manager manual.

<sourcetype-specifier>
Syntax: `sourcetype=<\text{string}>`
Description: Search for events from the specified sourcetype field.

<host-specifier>
Syntax: `host=<\text{string}>`
Description: Search for events from the specified host field.

<source-specifier>
Syntax: `source=<\text{string}>`
Description: Search for events from the specified source field.

<splunk_server-specifier>
Syntax: `splunk_server=<\text{string}>`
Description: Search for events from a specific server. Use "local" to refer to the search head.

Time options

For a list of time modifiers, see Time modifiers for search.

<timeformat>
Syntax: `timeformat=<\text{string}>`
Description: Set the time format for starttime and endtime terms.
Default: `timeformat=%m/%d/%Y:%H:%M:%S`.

<time-modifier>
Syntax: `starttime=<\text{string}> | endtime=<\text{string}> | earliest=<\text{time_modifier}> | latest=<\text{time_modifier}>`
Description: Specify start and end times using relative or absolute time.

Note: You can also use the earliest and latest attributes to specify absolute and relative time ranges for your search. For more about this time modifier syntax, see About search time ranges in the Search Manual.
starttime
    Syntax: starttime=<string>
    Description: Events must be later or equal to this time. Must match timeformat.

datetime
    Syntax: datetime=<string>
    Description: All events must be earlier or equal to this time.

Usage

You use the mcatalog command to search metrics data. The metrics data uses a specific format for the metrics fields. See Metrics data format in Metrics. The _values field is not allowed with this command.

The mcatalog command is a generating command for reports. Generating commands use a leading pipe character. The mcatalog command must be the first command in a search pipeline, except when append-true.

All metrics search commands are case sensitive. This means, for example, that mcatalog treats as the following as three distinct values of metric_name: cap.gear, CAP.GEAR, and Cap.Gear.

If your role does not have the list_metrics_catalog capability, you cannot use mcatalog.

See About defining roles with capabilities in the Securing Splunk Enterprise manual.

WHERE

Use the WHERE clause to filter by supported dimensions.

If you do not specify an index name in the WHERE clause, the mcatalog command returns results from the default metrics indexes associated with your role. If you do not specify an index name and you have no default metrics indexes associated with your role, mcatalog returns no results. To search against all metrics indexes use WHERE index=*.

For more information about defining default metrics indexes for a role, see Add and edit roles with Splunk Web in Securing Splunk Enterprise.

Group by

You can group by dimension and metric_name fields.

The mcatalog command does not allow grouping by time ranges. The argument is not included in its syntax.

Time dimensions

The mcatalog command does not recognize the following time-related dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date_hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_mday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_wday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date_zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metric_timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeendpos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starttimestamp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lexicographical order

Lexicographical order sorts items based on the values used to encode the items in computer memory. In Splunk software, this is almost always UTF-8 encoding, which is a superset of ASCII.

- Numbers are sorted before letters. Numbers are sorted based on the first digit. For example, the numbers 10, 9, 70, 100 are sorted lexicographically as 10, 100, 70, 9.
- Uppercase letters are sorted before lowercase letters.
- Symbols are not standard. Some symbols are sorted before numeric values. Other symbols are sorted before or after letters.

You can specify a custom sort order that overrides the lexicographical order. See the blog Order Up! Custom Sort Orders.

Examples

1. Return all of the metric names in a specific metric index

Return all of the metric names in the new-metric-idx.

| mcatalog values(metric_name) WHERE index=new-metric-idx

2. Return all metric names in the default metric indexes associated with the role of the user

If the user role has no default metric indexes assigned to it, the search returns no events.

| mcatalog values(metric_name)

3. Return all IP addresses for a specific metric_name among all metric indexes

Return of the IP addresses for the login.failure metric name.

| mcatalog values(ip) WHERE index=* AND metric_name=login.failure

4. Returns a list of all available dimensions in the default metric indexes associated with the role of the user

| mcatalog values(_dims)

noop

The noop command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

Description

The noop command is an internal command that you can use to debug your search. It includes several arguments that you can use to troubleshoot search optimization issues.
You cannot use the `noop` command to add comments to a search. If you are looking for a way to add comments to your search, see Add comments to searches in the Search Manual.

**Syntax**

```bash
noop [<log-level-expression>] [<appender-expression>] [set_ttl = <timespan>] [search_optimization = <boolean>]
[search_optimization.<optimization_type> = <boolean>] [sample_ratio = <int>]
...
```

**Required arguments**

None.

**Optional arguments**

- **appender-expression**
  - **Syntax:** `log_appender = "<appender_name>"; ["<attribute_name> = <attribute_value>"], ..."
  - **Description:** Identifies an appender from `log-searchprocess.log` and specifies changed values for one or more attributes that belong to that appender. These value changes apply to the search job for the lifetime of the job. They are not reused after the search finishes. The list of attribute value changes should be enclosed in quotes. See Appender expression options.

- **log-level-expression**
  - **Syntax:** `log_<level> = "<channel>, ..."
  - **Description:** Sets or changes the log levels for one or more log channels at search startup. The log channel list should be double-quoted. See Log level expression options.

- **optimization_type**
  - **Syntax:** `search_optimization.<optimization_type> = <boolean>
  - **Description:** Enables or disables a specific type of search optimization for the search. To disable multiple optimization types, create a comma-separated list of `search_optimization.<optimization_type>` arguments. See Optimization type arguments.
  - **Default:** true

- **sample_ratio**
  - **Syntax:** `sample_ratio = <int>
  - **Description:** Sets a randomly-sampled subset of results to return from a given search. It returns 1 out of every `<sample_ratio>` events. For example, if you supply `| noop sample_ratio=25`, the Splunk software returns a random sample of 1 out of every 25 events from the search result set. The `sample_ratio` argument requires that search be the generating command of the search to which you are applying `noop`.
  - The `sample_ratio` does the same thing as the event sampling feature that you can manage through Splunk Web. The difference is that it enables you to apply event sampling to a subsearch, while the Splunk Web version of event sampling is applied only to the main search. See Event sampling in the Search Manual.
  - **Default:** 1

- **search_optimization**
  - **Syntax:** `search_optimization = <boolean>
  - **Description:** Enables or disables all optimizations for the search.
  - **Default:** true

- **set_ttl**

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**Syntax:** set_ttl = <timespan>

**Description:** Specifies the lifetime of the search job using time modifiers like `1d` for one day or `12h` for twelve hours. The search job lifetime is the amount of time that the job exists in the system before it is deleted. The default lifetime of an **ad hoc search** is 10 minutes. You might use this setting to make an ad hoc search job stay in the system for 24 hours or 7 days.

**Optimization type arguments**

Here are the `search_optimization.<optimization_type>` arguments that you can use with `noop`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>search_optimization argument</th>
<th>Controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.eval_merge</td>
<td>Eval merge optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.merge_union</td>
<td>Merge union optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.predicate_merge</td>
<td>Predicate merge optimizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.predicate_push</td>
<td>Predicate pushdown optimizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.predicate_split</td>
<td>Predicate split optimizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.projection_elimination</td>
<td>Projection elimination optimizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.required_field_values</td>
<td>Required field value optimizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.replace_append_with_union</td>
<td>Replace append command with union command optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.replace_stats_cmds_with_tstats</td>
<td>Replace stats command with tstats command optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.search_flip_normalization</td>
<td>Predicate flip normalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search_optimization.search_sort_normalization</td>
<td>Predicate sort normalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about specific search optimization types, see Built-in optimizations.

**Log level expression options**

**level**

**Syntax:** log_<level>

**Description:** Valid values are the Splunk platform internal logging levels: `debug`, `info`, `warn`, and `error`, and `fatal`. You can apply different log levels to different sets of channels.

**channel**

**Syntax:** <channel>, ...

**Description:** Specifies one or more log channels to apply the log level to. Use wildcards to catch all channels with a matching string of characters in their name.

**Appender expression options**

**appender_name**

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** The name of an appender from the `log-searchprocess.cfg` file. Use a wildcard `*` to identify all appenders in the `log-searchprocess.cfg` file. The `noop` parser is case-sensitive. It sends an error message if you submit an appender name with incorrect case-formatting.
attribute_name

**Syntax:** maxFileSize | maxBackupIndex | ConversionPattern | maxMessageSize

**Description:** Attributes that can be changed for a given appender. The noop parser is case-sensitive, so do not change the case-formattting of these attributes. It sends an error message if you submit an appender name with incorrect case-formatting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>Sets the maximum size, in bytes, of a search.log file before it rolls. You must provide a value that is higher than the value that is currently set for the selected appender in the log-searchprocess.cfg file.</td>
<td>250000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxBackupIndex</td>
<td>Sets the maximum number of rolled search.log files. You must provide a value that is higher than the value that is currently set for the selected appender in the log-searchprocess.cfg file.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConversionPattern</td>
<td>Specifies the log entry format. Possible variables are: %c (category), %d (date, followed by date variables in curly brackets), %m (log message), %n (newline), %p (priority - the log level), %r (relative time, msec), %R (relative time, sec), %t (thread time), and %T (thread ID).</td>
<td>%d{%m-%d-%Y %H:%M:%S.%l} %-5p %c - %m%n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxMessageSize</td>
<td>Sets the maximum size, in bytes, of messages sent by the log. Defaults to 16384. You must provide a value that is higher than the value that is currently set for the selected appender in the log-searchprocess.cfg file.</td>
<td>16384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

attribute_value

**Syntax:** <string>

**Description:** Provides an updated value for the selected appender attribute. The values you provide for the maxFileSize, maxBackupIndex, and maxMessageSize attributes must be higher than the values that are currently set for those attributes in the log-searchprocess.cfg file. In other words, if the maxFileSize setting for the searchprocessAppender is currently set to 10000000, you can only submit a new maxFileSize value that is higher than 10000000.

**Usage**

You can use the noop command to enable or disable search optimizations when you run a search. Enabling or disabling search optimizations can help you troubleshoot certain kinds of search issues. For example, you might experiment with disabling and enabling search optimizations to determine whether they are causing a search to be slow to complete.

For information about managing search optimization through limits.conf for all of the users in your Splunk platform deployment, see Built-in optimization in the Search Manual.
Managing all search optimizations with the noop command

The `noop` command can enable or disable all search optimizations for a single run of a search.

If all search optimizations are enabled for your Splunk deployment in `limits.conf`, you can add the following argument to the end of a search string to disable all optimizations when you run that search:

```plaintext
.... | noop search_optimization=false
```

If all search optimizations are disabled for your Splunk deployment in `limits.conf`, you can add the following argument to the end of a search string to enable all search optimizations when you run that search:

```plaintext
.... | noop search_optimization=true
```

Managing specific search optimizations with the noop command

You can use the `optimization_type` argument to selectively disable or enable specific types of search optimization.

Here is an example of a set of `noop` arguments that disable the predicate merge and predicate pushdown optimizations for a search:

```plaintext
.... | noop search_optimization.predicate_merge=f, search_optimization.predicate_push=f
```

This example works only if you have enabled all optimizations in `limits.conf`.

When you set `enabled=false` for the `[search_optimization]` stanza in `limits.conf` you disable all search optimizations for your Splunk platform deployment. With this `limits.conf` configuration, your searches can use `noop` to enable all optimizations and selectively disable specific optimization types.

For example, if you have the `[search_optimization]` stanza set to `enabled = false` in `limits.conf`, the following search enables all optimizations except projection elimination.

```plaintext
index=_internal | eval c = x * y / z | stats count BY a, b | noop search_optimization=true,
search_optimization.projection_elimination=false
```

However, when you set `enabled=false` for the `[search_optimization]` stanza in `limits.conf`, your searches cannot enable specific optimization types unless specific conditions are met. See How `noop` interoperates with `limits.conf` search optimization settings.

How the `noop` command interoperates with `limits.conf` search optimization settings

Review how you have configured search optimization for your Splunk platform deployment in `limits.conf` before you use the `noop` command to enable or disable optimization types. The search processor respects `limits.conf` settings for optimization types only when `[search_optimization]` is enabled.

For example, if the `[search_optimization]` stanza is set to `enabled=true` in `limits.conf`, the search processor checks whether individual optimization types are enabled or disabled in `limits.conf`. On the other hand, if the `[search_optimization]` stanza is set to `enabled = false`, the search processor does not check the settings for other optimization types. It assumes all of the optimization types are set to `enabled=false`.

This search processor logic affects the way that the `noop` command works when you use it to enable or disable search optimization for an individual search.
For example, imagine that you have the following configuration in `limits.conf`:

```
[search_optimization]
enabled=false

[search_optimization::projection_elimination]
enabled=false
```

With this configuration, the search processor ignores the disabled projection elimination optimization. Because `[search_optimization]` is disabled, the search processor assumes all optimizations are disabled.

Say you have this configuration, and you run the following search, which uses the `noop` command to enable search optimization:

```
.... | noop search_optimization=true
```

When you do this, you enable search optimization, but the search processor sees that in `limits.conf`, the projection elimination optimization is disabled. It runs the search with all optimization types enabled except projection elimination.

Instead, use the `noop` command in a search to enable search optimization and selectively enable the projection elimination optimization:

```
.... | noop search_optimization=true search_optimization.projection_elimination=true
```

When this search runs, it overrides both `limits.conf` settings: the setting for `[search_optimization]` and the setting for `[search_optimization::projection_elimination]`. The search runs with all optimizations enabled.

**Use `noop` to set debugging channels for a search**

The `log_<level>` argument lets you set the debugging channel for a search at a specific log level, such as `debug` or `warn`. You might use this if you need to set the log level for a specific search but do not have CLI access to the Splunk platform implementation.

The Splunk platform changes the log level after it parses the `noop` command. It can do this before the search head parses arguments from other search commands, even if it comes after those commands in the search string. For instance, the following search properly logs some debug messages from the `makeresults` command despite the fact that it precedes the `noop` command:

```
| makeresults count=1 | noop log_debug="MakeResultsProcessor"
```

However, the `log_<level>` argument cannot set the log level for search process components that are ahead of SPL argument processing in the order of operations. For example, `LicenseMgr` is one of those components. When you run this search, it still logs at the default level of `info` for `LicenseMgr` even though you specify `debug` in the SPL.

```
index=_internal | head 1 | noop log_debug="LicenseMgr"
```

If you have command-line access and you need to debug an issue with that component or ones like it, you can modify `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/log-searchprocess.cfg` directly to set the logging level before the search is dispatched and produce more verbose output in `search.log`.

The `noop` command must be part of the streaming pipeline. Because the Splunk software performs argument parsing on the search head and then pushes the search to the indexers, make sure that the `noop` command is part of the streaming pipeline. Place the `noop` command before the first non-streaming command in the search string. An easy way to do this is...
to put it after the first command in the search string, which is usually `search`.

The `log_<level>` argument supports wildcard matching. You can also set different log levels for different debugging channels in the same search.

```
.... | noop log_debug=Cache* log_info="SearchOperator:kv,SearchOperator:multikv"
```

For more information about logs and setting log levels for debugging channels, see What Splunk logs about itself in the Troubleshooting Manual.

**Use noop to apply log-searchprocess.cfg appender attribute changes to a search job**

For debugging purposes, you can use `noop` to apply changed attributes for `log-searchprocess.cfg` appenders to individual runs of a search. Appenders are blocks of configurations for specific sub-groups of log components. Example appenders include `searchprocessAppender`, `watchdog_appender`, and `searchTelemetryAppender`. You can use the `*` wildcard to select all appenders.

For example, the following search changes the maximum size of the `search.log` file to 50 MB and sets the maximum number of rolled `search.log` files to 99.

```
.... | noop log_appender="searchprocessAppender;maxFileSize=50000000;maxBackupIndex=99"
```

These changes are applied for the lifetime of that particular search. They are not saved or applied to other searches.

You can only change values for the following appender attributes: `maxFileSize`, `maxBackupIndex`, `ConversionPattern`, and `maxMessageSize`. Values you supply for `maxFileSize`, `maxBackupIndex`, and `maxMessageSize` must be higher than the current values for those appender attributes in `log-searchprocess.cfg`.

For more information about changing appender attributes for log debugging purposes, see Enable log debugging in the Troubleshooting Manual.

**runshellscript**

The `runshellscript` command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

**Description**

For Splunk Enterprise deployments, executes scripted alerts. This command is not supported as a search command.

**Syntax**

```
runshellscript <script-filename> <result-count> <search-terms> <search-string> <savedsearch-name> <description> <results-url> <deprecated-arg> <results_file>
```

**Usage**

The script file needs to be located in either `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/system/bin/scripts` OR `$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<app-name>/bin/scripts`. The following table describes the arguments passed to the script. These arguments are not validated.
### sendalert

The `sendalert` command is an internal, unsupported, experimental command. See About internal commands.

#### Description

Use the `sendalert` command to invoke a custom alert action. The command gathers the configuration for the alert action from the `alert_actions.conf` file and the saved search and custom parameters passed using the command arguments. Then the command performs token replacement. The command determines the alert action script and arguments to run, creates the alert action payload and executes the script, handing over the payload by using STDIN to the script process.

When running the custom script, the `sendalert` command honors the `maxtime` setting from the `alert_actions.conf` file and terminates the process if the process runs longer than the configured threshold. By default the threshold is set to 5 minutes.

See "Advanced options for working with custom alert actions" in the *Developing Views and Apps for Splunk Web* manual.

#### Syntax

```
sendalert <alert_action_name> [results_link=<url>] [results_path=<path>] [param.<name>="<value>"...]
```

#### Required arguments

- `alert_action_name`
  
  **Syntax:** `<alert_action_name>
  
  **Description:** The name of the alert action configured in the `alert_actions.conf` file

#### Optional arguments

- `results_link`
  
  **Syntax:** `results_link=<url>`
Description: Set the URL link to the search results.

results_path
Syntax: results_path=<path>
Description: Set the location to the file containing the search results.

param.<name>
Syntax: param.<name>="<value>"
Description: The parameter name and value. You can use this name and value pair to specify a variety of things, such as a threshold value, a team name, or the text of a message.

Usage
When you use the sendalert command in an ad hoc search, the command might be called multiple times if there are a large number of search results. This occurs because previewing the search results on the Statistics tab is enabled by default. If you are using an ad hoc search to test the sendalert command, testing turn off preview to avoid the command being called multiple times.

When the sendalert command is included in a saved search, such as a scheduled report or a scheduled search, the command is called only one time.

Search results format
When the sendalert command is used in a search or in an alert action, the search results are stored in an archive file in the dispatch directory using the CSV format. The file name is results.csv.gz. The default format for the search results is SRS, a Splunk-specific binary format for the search results. The CSV format for the archive file is used so that scripts can process the results file. The default SRS format is not designed to be parsed by scripts.

The archived search results format is controlled through the forceCsvResults setting. This setting is in the [default] stanza in the alert_actions.conf file.

Examples
Example 1: Invoke an alert action without any arguments. The alert action script handles checking whether there are necessary parameters that are missing and report the error appropriately.

... | sendalert myaction

Example 2: Trigger the hipchat custom alert action and pass in room and message as custom parameters.

... | sendalert hipchat param.room="SecOps" param.message="There is a security problem!"

Example 3: Trigger the servicenow alert option.

... | sendalert servicenow param.severity="3" param.assigned_to="DevOps" param.short_description="Splunk Alert: this is a potential security issue"
Search in the CLI

About searches in the CLI

If you use Splunk Enterprise, you can issue search commands from the command line using the Splunk CLI. This topic discusses how to search from the CLI. If you're looking for how to access the CLI and find help for it, refer to "About the CLI" in the Admin manual.

CLI help for search

You can run historical searches using the `search` command, and real-time searches using the `rtsearch` command. The following is a table of useful search-related CLI help objects. To see the full help information for each object, type into the CLI:

```
./splunk help <object>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rtsearch</td>
<td>Returns the parameters and syntax for real-time searches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>Returns the parameters and syntax for historical searches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search-commands</td>
<td>Returns a list of search commands that you can use from the CLI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search-fields</td>
<td>Returns a list of default fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search-modifiers</td>
<td>Returns a list of search and time-based modifiers that you can use to narrow your search.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search in the CLI

Historical and real-time searches in the CLI work the same way as searches in Splunk Web, except that there is no timeline rendered with the search results and there is no default time range. Instead, the results are displayed as a raw events list or a table, depending on the type of search.

- For more information, read “Type of searches” in the Search Overview chapter of the Search Manual.

The syntax for CLI searches is similar to the syntax for Splunk Web searches, except that you can pass parameters outside of the query to specify the time limit of the search, where to run the search, and how results are displayed.

- For more information about the CLI search options, see the next topic in this chapter, "CLI search syntax".
- For more information about how to search remote Splunk servers from your local server, see "Access and use the CLI on a remote server" in the Admin manual.

Syntax for searches in the CLI

This is a quick discussion of the syntax and options available for using the `search` and `rtsearch` commands in the CLI.

The syntax for CLI searches is similar to the syntax for searches you run from Splunk Web except that you can pass parameters outside of the search object to control the time limit of the search, specify the server where the search is to be run, and specify how results are displayed.
search | rtsearch [object]([-parameter <value>])

Search defaults

By default when you run a search from the CLI, the search is uses All Time as the time range. You can specify time ranges using one of the CLI search parameters, such as earliest_time, index_earliest, or latest_time.

The first 100 events are returned when you run a historical search using the CLI. Use the maxout search parameter to specify the number of events to return.

Search objects

Search objects are enclosed in single quotes (" ") and can be keywords, expressions, or a series of search commands. On Windows OS use double quotes (" ") to enclose your search object.

- For more information about searching, see the "Start searching" topic in the Search Tutorial.
- For a brief description of every search command, see the "Command quick reference" in the Search Reference.
- For a quick reference for Splunk concepts, features, search commands, and functions, see the "Quick Reference Guide" in the Search Reference.

Search objects can include not only keywords and search commands but also fields and modifiers to specify the events you want to retrieve and the results you want to generate.

- For more information about fields, see the "Use fields to search" topic in the Search Tutorial.
- For more information about default fields and how to use them, see the "Use default and internal fields" topic in the Knowledge Manager Manual.
- For more information about time modifiers, see the "Time modifiers for search" topic in the Search Reference Manual.

Search parameters

Search parameters are options that control the way the search is run or the way the search results are displayed. All of these parameters are optional. Parameters that take Boolean values support {0, false, f, no} as negatives and {1, true, t, yes} positives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app</td>
<td>&lt;app_name&gt;</td>
<td>search</td>
<td>Specify the name of the app in which to run your search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Indicates how to handle updates in preview mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detach</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Triggers an asynchronous search and displays the job ID and TTL for the search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earliest_time</td>
<td>&lt;time-modifier&gt;</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>The relative time modifier for the start time of the search. This is optional for search and required for rtsearch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>header</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Indicates whether to display a header in the table output mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index_earliest</td>
<td>&lt;time-modifier&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>The start time of the search. This can be expressed as an epoch or relative time modifier and uses the same syntax as the &quot;earliest&quot; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Defaults</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index_latest</td>
<td>&lt;time-modifier&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;latest&quot; time modifiers for search language. This is optional for both search and rtsearch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latest_time</td>
<td>&lt;time-modifier&gt;</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>The relative time modifier for the end time of search. For search, if this is not specified, it defaults to the end of the time (or the time of the last event in the data), so that any &quot;future&quot; events are also included. For rtsearch, this is a required parameter and the real-time search will not run if it's not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_time</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that a search job runs before it is finalized. A value of 0 means that there is no time limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxout</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>search, 100 rtsearch, 0</td>
<td>The maximum number of events to return or send to stdout when exporting events. A value of 0 means that it will output an unlimited number of events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>rawdata, table, csv, auto</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use rawdata for non-transforming searches. Use table for transforming searches. Indicates how to display the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preview</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Indicates that reporting searches should be previewed (displayed as results are calculated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that a search job is allowed to live after running. A value of 0 means that the job is canceled immediately after it is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uri</td>
<td>[http</td>
<td>https]:name_of_server:management_port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrap</td>
<td>&lt;bool&gt;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Indicates whether to line wrap for individual lines that are longer than the terminal width.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

You can see more examples in the CLI help information.

**Example 1:** Retrieve events from yesterday that match root sessions.

`./splunk search "session root daysago=1"`

**Example 2:** Retrieve events that match web access errors and detach the search.

`./splunk search 'eventtype=webaccess error' -detach true`

**Example 3:** Run a windowed real-time search.

`./splunk rtsearch 'index=_internal' -earliest_time 'rt-30s' -latest_time 'rt+30s'`

See more examples of **Real-time searches and reports in the CLI** in the Admin manual.

**Example 4:** Return a list of unique hostnames.

There are two recommended ways that you can do this. This first is with the `stats` command:

`./splunk search 'index=* | stats count by host | fields - count' -preview true`

Alternatively, since you are only interested in the host field, you can use the `metadata` command:

`./splunk search '| metadata type=hosts | fields host' -preview true`

Here, the `preview` flag is optional and used to view the results as it is returned. In contrast, the `table` command, unlike the `fields` command, generally requires all inputs before it can emit any non-preview output. In this case, you would need to use the `preview` flag to be able to view the results of the search.

**Example 5:** Return yesterday's internal events.

`./splunk search 'index=_internal' -index_earliest -1d@d -index_latest @d`