Note
Before you use this information and the product that it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page 63.

Product information
This document applies to IBM® QRadar® Security Intelligence Platform V7.3.0 and subsequent releases unless superseded by an updated version of this document.

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Introduction to QRadar installations

IBM Security QRadar appliances are pre-installed with software and the Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system. You can also install QRadar software on your own hardware.

Thank you for ordering your appliance from IBM! It is strongly recommended that you apply the latest maintenance to your appliance for the best results. Please visit IBM Fix Central (http://www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral) to determine the latest recommended patch for your product.

To install or recover a high-availability (HA) system, see the IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide.

Intended audience

Network administrators who are responsible for installing and configuring QRadar systems must be familiar with network security concepts and the Linux operating system.

Technical documentation

To find IBM Security QRadar product documentation on the web, including all translated documentation, access the IBM Knowledge Center (http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgcenter/SS42VS/welcome).

For information about how to access more technical documentation in the QRadar products library, see Accessing IBM Security Documentation Technical Note (www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=0&uid=swg21614644).

Contacting customer support

For information about contacting customer support, see the Support and Download Technical Note (http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21616144).

Statement of good security practices

IT system security involves protecting systems and information through prevention, detection and response to improper access from within and outside your enterprise. Improper access can result in information being altered, destroyed, misappropriated or misused or can result in damage to or misuse of your systems, including for use in attacks on others. No IT system or product should be considered completely secure and no single product, service or security measure can be completely effective in preventing improper use or access. IBM systems, products and services are designed to be part of a lawful comprehensive security approach, which will necessarily involve additional operational procedures, and may require other systems, products or services to be most effective. IBM DOES NOT WARRANT THAT ANY SYSTEMS, PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ARE IMMUNE FROM, OR WILL MAKE YOUR ENTERPRISE IMMUNE FROM, THE MALICIOUS OR ILLEGAL CONDUCT OF ANY PARTY.

Please Note:

Use of this Program may implicate various laws or regulations, including those related to privacy, data protection, employment, and electronic communications and storage. IBM Security QRadar may be used only for lawful purposes and in a lawful manner. Customer agrees to use this Program pursuant to, and assumes all responsibility for complying with, applicable laws, regulations and policies. Licensee represents that it will obtain or has obtained any consents, permissions, or licenses required to enable its lawful use of IBM Security QRadar.
Chapter 1. QRadar deployment overview

You can install IBM Security QRadar on a single server for small enterprises, or across multiple servers for large enterprise environments.

For maximum performance and scalability, you must install a high-availability (HA) managed host appliance for each system that requires HA protection. For more information about installing or recovering an HA system, see the IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide.

What's new in QRadar V7.3.0

IBM Security QRadar V7.3.0 uses Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) V7.3, retires activation keys, introduces a shared license pool for managing EPS and FPM, and includes performance improvements.

RHEL V7.3 benefits

RHEL V7.3 makes QRadar more secure. RHEL V7.3 also supports Logical Volume Management (LVM) which provides flexible and advanced disk partitioning. With LVM, you can create partitions, resize them, and aggregate clusters of storage together. For example, you have a QRadar All-In-One virtual appliance. You need more local disk space so that you can store events for a longer time. You can add another disk to extend the /store partition.

Activation keys are no longer needed

During the QRadar V7.3.0 installation process, you select the appliance type that you are installing from a list. In previous releases, installers had to enter an appliance activation key manually.

Shared license pool provides more flexibility

You can adapt to workload changes by distributing events per second (EPS) and flows per minute (FPM) to any host in your deployment, regardless of which appliance the license is allocated to.

For example, you have a distributed deployment that has two event processors, one with 7,500 EPS and the other with 15,000 EPS. In QRadar V7.3.0, the combined 22,500 EPS become part of the shared license pool. When the data volumes for the event processors change, or when you add a new managed host, you can redistribute the EPS capacity.

For more information about managing the shared license pool, see the License Management chapter in the IBM Security QRadar Administration Guide.

License keys

After you install IBM Security QRadar, you must apply your license keys.

Your system includes a temporary license key that provides you with access to QRadar software for five weeks. After you install the software and before the default license key expires, you must add your purchased licenses.

The following table describes the restrictions for the default license key:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Events per second threshold</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Important:</strong> This restriction also applies to the default license key for IBM QRadar Log Manager.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flows per interval</td>
<td>200000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you purchase a QRadar product, an email that contains your permanent license key is sent from IBM. These license keys extend the capabilities of your appliance type and define your system operating parameters. You must apply your license keys before your default license expires.

**Related tasks**
- Installing a QRadar appliance
- Installing RHEL on your hardware
- You can install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating system on your own appliance hardware to use with IBM Security QRadar.
- Installing the QRadar software on a virtual machine
  - After you create your virtual machine, you must install the IBM Security QRadar software on the virtual machine.

**Integrated Management Module**

Use Integrated Management Module, which is on the back panel of each appliance type, for remote management of the hardware and operating systems, independent of the status of the managed server.

You can configure Integrated Management Module to share an Ethernet port with the IBM Security QRadar product management interface. However, to reduce the risk of losing the connection when the appliance is restarted, configure Integrated Management Module in dedicated mode.

To configure Integrated Management Module, you must access the system BIOS settings by pressing F1 when the IBM splash screen is displayed. For more information about configuring Integrated Management Module, see the *Integrated Management Module User’s Guide* on the CD that is shipped with your appliance.

**Related concepts**
- Prerequisite hardware accessories and desktop software for QRadar installations
  - Before you install IBM Security QRadar products, ensure that you have access to the required hardware accessories and desktop software.

**Prerequisite hardware accessories and desktop software for QRadar installations**

Before you install IBM Security QRadar products, ensure that you have access to the required hardware accessories and desktop software.

**Hardware accessories**

Ensure that you have access to the following hardware components:
- Monitor and keyboard, or a serial console
- Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) for all systems that store data, such as QRadar Console, Event Processor components, or QRadar QFlow Collector components
• Null modem cable if you want to connect the system to a serial console

**Important:** QRadar products support hardware-based Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) implementations, but do not support software-based RAID installations.

**Desktop software requirements**

Ensure that Java™ Runtime Environment (JRE) version 1.7 or IBM 64-bit Runtime Environment for Java V7.0 is installed on all desktop systems that you use to access the QRadar product user interface.

**Related tasks**

- Installing a QRadar appliance
- Installing RHEL on your hardware
- You can install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating system on your own appliance hardware to use with IBM Security QRadar.
- Installing the QRadar software on a virtual machine
- After you create your virtual machine, you must install the IBM Security QRadar software on the virtual machine.

**Supported web browsers**

For the features in IBM Security QRadar products to work properly, you must use a supported web browser.

The following table lists the supported versions of web browsers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web browser</th>
<th>Supported versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla Firefox</td>
<td>45.2 Extended Support Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit Microsoft Internet Explorer with Microsoft Edge mode enabled.</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Chrome</td>
<td>54 and 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Firmware update**

Update the firmware on IBM Security QRadar appliances to take advantage of additional features and updates for the internal hardware components.

For more information about updating firmware, see Firmware update for QRadar (http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27047121).

**Bandwidth for managed hosts**

To replicate state and configuration data, ensure that you have a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps between the IBM Security QRadar console and all managed hosts. Higher bandwidth is necessary when you search log and network activity, and you have over 10,000 events per second (EPS).

An Event Collector that is configured to store and forward data to an Event Processor forwards the data according to the schedule that you set. Ensure that you have sufficient bandwidth to cover the amount of data that is collected, otherwise the forwarding appliance cannot maintain the scheduled pace.

Use the following methods to mitigate bandwidth limitations between data centers:
Process and send data to hosts at the primary data center
Design your deployment to process and send data as it’s collected to hosts at the primary data center where the console resides. In this design, all user-based searches query the data from the local data center rather than waiting for remote sites to send back data.

You can deploy a store and forward event collector, such as a QRadar 15XX physical or virtual appliance, in the remote locations to control bursts of data across the network. Bandwidth is used in the remote locations, and searches for data occur at the primary data center, rather than at a remote location.

Don't run data-intensive searches over limited bandwidth connections
Ensure that users don't run data-intensive searches over links that have limited bandwidth. Specifying precise filters on the search limits the amount of data that is retrieved from the remote locations, and reduces the bandwidth that is required to send the query result back.

For more information about deploying managed hosts and components after installation, see the IBM Security QRadar Administration Guide.

USB flash drive installations
You can install IBM Security QRadar software with a USB flash drive.

USB flash drive installations are full product installations. You cannot use a USB flash drive to upgrade or apply product patches. For information about applying fix packs, see the fix pack Release Notes®.

Supported versions
The following appliances or operating systems can be used to create a bootable USB flash drive:

• A Linux system that is installed with Red Hat Enterprise Linux V7.3
• Apple Mac OS X
• Microsoft Windows

Installation overview
Follow this procedure to install QRadar software from a USB flash drive:
1. Create the bootable USB flash drive.
2. Install the software for your QRadar appliance.
3. Install any product maintenance releases or fix packs.
   See the Release Notes for installation instructions for fix packs and maintenance releases.

Creating a bootable USB flash drive on a Microsoft Windows system
You can use a Microsoft Windows desktop or notebook system to create a bootable USB flash drive that you can use to install QRadar software.

Before you begin
You must have access to the following items:

• An 8 GB or larger USB flash drive
• A desktop or notebook system running Microsoft Windows

About this task
When you create a bootable USB flash drive, the contents of the flash drive are deleted.
Procedure
1. Download the QRadar ISO image file from Fix Central (www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral/).

What to do next
See Installing QRadar with a USB flash drive.

Creating a bootable USB flash drive on a Apple Mac OS X system
You can use an Apple Mac OS X computer to create a bootable USB flash drive that you can use to install QRadar software.

Before you begin
You must have access to the following items:
• An 8 GB or larger USB flash drive
• A QRadar V7.3.0 or later ISO image file

About this task
When you create a bootable USB flash drive, the contents of the flash drive are deleted.

Procedure
1. Download the QRadar ISO image file from Fix Central (www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral/).
2. Insert the USB flash drive into a USB port on your system.
3. Open a terminal and type the following command to unmount the USB flash drive:
   ```
   diskutil unmountDisk /dev/<name_of_the_connected_USB_flash_drive>
   ```
4. Type the following command to write the QRadar ISO to your USB flash drive:
   ```
   dd if=<qradar.iso> of=/dev/r<name_of_the_connected_USB_flash_drive> bs=1m
   ```
   **Note:** The "r" before the name of the connected USB flash drive is for raw mode, which makes the transfer much faster. There is no space between the "r" and the name of the connected USB flash drive.
5. Remove the USB flash drive from your system.

What to do next
See Installing QRadar with a USB flash drive.

Creating a bootable USB flash drive on a Red Hat Linux system
You can use a desktop or notebook system with Red Hat Enterprise Linux V7.3 to create a bootable USB flash drive that you can use to install QRadar software.

Before you begin
You must have access to the following items:
• An 8 GB or larger USB flash drive
• A QRadar V7.3.0 or later ISO image file
About this task
When you create a bootable USB flash drive, the contents of the flash drive are deleted.

Procedure
1. Download the QRadar ISO image file from Fix Central (www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral/).
2. Insert the USB flash drive into a USB port on your system.
   It might take up to 30 seconds for the system to recognize the USB flash drive.
3. Open a terminal and type the following command to determine the name of the USB flash drive:
   ```bash
dmesg | grep SCSI
```
   The system outputs the messages produced by device drivers. The following example shows the name of the connected USB flash drive as `sdb`.
   ```bash
[ 170.171135] sd 5:0:0:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI removable disk
```
4. Type the following commands to unmount the USB flash drive:
   ```bash
df -h | grep <name_of_the_connected_USB_flash_drive>
umount /dev/<name_of_the_connected_USB_flash_drive>
```
5. Type the following command to write the QRadar ISO to your USB flash drive:
   ```bash
dd if=<qradar.iso> of=/dev/<name_of_the_connected_USB_flash_drive> bs=512k
```
6. Remove the USB flash drive from your system.

What to do next
See Installing QRadar with a USB flash drive.

Installing QRadar with a USB flash drive
Follow this procedure to install QRadar from a bootable USB flash drive.

Before you begin
You must create the bootable USB flash drive before you can use it to install QRadar software.

About this task
This procedure provides general guidance on how to use a bootable USB flash drive to install QRadar software.

The complete installation process is documented in the product Installation Guide.

Procedure
1. Install all necessary hardware.
2. Choose one of the following options:
   - Connect a notebook to the serial port at the back of the appliance.
   - Connect a keyboard and monitor to their respective ports.
3. Insert the bootable USB flash drive into the USB port of your appliance.
4. Restart the appliance.
   Most appliances can boot from a USB flash drive by default. If you are installing QRadar software on your own hardware, you might have to set the device boot order to prioritize USB.
   After the appliance starts, the USB flash drive prepares the appliance for installation. This process can take up to an hour to complete.
5. When the Red Hat Enterprise Linux menu is displayed, select one of the following options:
• If you connected a keyboard and monitor, select **Install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.3**.
• If you connected a notebook with a serial connection, select **Install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.3 using Serial console without format prompt** or **Install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.3 using Serial console with format prompt**.

6. Type **SETUP** to begin the installation.

7. When the login prompt is displayed, type **root** to log in to the system as the root user.
   
   The user name is case-sensitive.

8. Press **Enter** and follow the prompts to install QRadar.
   
   The complete installation process is documented in the product Installation Guide.

---

**Third-party software on QRadar appliances**

IBM Security QRadar is a security appliance that is built on Linux, and is designed to resist attacks. QRadar is not intended as a multi-user, general-purpose server. It is designed and developed specifically to support its intended functions. The operating system and the services are designed for secure operation. QRadar has a built-in firewall, and allows administrative access only through a secure connection that requires encrypted and authenticated access, and provides controlled upgrades and updates. QRadar does not require or support traditional anti-virus or malware agents, or support the installation of third-party packages or programs.
Chapter 2. QRadar installations

There are two ways to install QRadar on your hardware: a software installation, or an appliance installation.

**Appliance installation**

An appliance installation is an installation on a QRadar appliance that uses the version of RHEL that is included on the QRadar ISO. An appliance installation requires you to purchase an RHEL license. Contact your QRadar sales representative for more information about purchasing an RHEL license. You do not need to configure partitions or perform other RHEL preparation as part of an appliance installation. Proceed to “Installing a QRadar appliance” on page 9.

**Software installation**

A software installation is a QRadar installation on your hardware that uses an RHEL operating system that you provide. You must configure partitions and perform other RHEL preparation before a QRadar software installation. Proceed to “QRadar software installations” on page 10.

**Installing a QRadar appliance**

Install a IBM Security QRadar Console or a managed host on a QRadar appliance or on your own appliance.

Software versions for all QRadar appliances in a deployment must be same version and fix level. Deployments that use different versions of software is not supported.

**Before you begin**

Ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The required hardware is installed.
- You have the required license key for your appliance.
- A keyboard and monitor are connected by using the VGA connection.
- If you want to configure bonded network interfaces, see Chapter 7, “Configuring bonded management interfaces,” on page 41.

**Procedure**

1. Type `root` at the login prompt to launch the installation wizard. Type `password` if you are prompted for a password.
2. Accept the End User License Agreement.
3. Select the appliance type:
   - **Appliance Install**
   - **High Availability Appliance**
4. Select the appliance assignment, and then select Next.
5. If you selected an appliance for high-availability (HA), select whether the appliance is a console.
6. For the type of setup, select Normal Setup (default) or HA Recovery Setup, and set up the time.
7. If you selected HA Recovery Setup, enter the cluster virtual IP address.
8. Select the Internet Protocol version:
   - Select `ipv4` or `ipv6`.
9. If you selected `ipv6`, select **manual** or **auto** for the Configuration type.
10. Select the bonded interface setup, if required.
11. Select the management interface.
12. In the wizard, enter a fully qualified domain name in the **Hostname** field.

13. In the **IP address** field, enter a static IP address, or use the assigned IP address.

   **Important:** If you are configuring this host as a primary host for a high availability (HA) cluster, and you selected **Yes** for auto-configure, you must record the automatically-generated IP address. The generated IP address is entered during HA configuration.

   For more information, see the *IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide*.

14. If you do not have an email server, enter localhost in the **Email server name** field.

15. Enter a root password that meets the following criteria:
   - Contains at least 5 characters
   - Contains no spaces
   - Can include the following special characters: @, #, ^, and *.

16. If you are installing a Console, enter an admin password that meets the same criteria as the root password.

17. Click **Finish**.

18. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard to complete the installation.

   The installation process might take several minutes.

19. If you are installing a Console, apply your license key.
   a) Log in to QRadar as the admin user:
      ```
      https://<IP_Address_QRadar>
      ```
   b) Click **Login**.
   c) Click the **Admin** tab.
   d) In the navigation pane, click **System Configuration**.
   e) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   f) From the **Display** list box, select **Licenses**, and upload your license key.
   g) Select the unallocated license and click **Allocate System to License**.
   h) From the list of systems, select a system, and click **Allocate System to License**.

20. If you want to add managed hosts, see the *IBM Security QRadar SIEM Administration Guide*.

**What to do next**

Go to the (https://apps.xforce.ibmcloud.com/) to download Security applications for your installation. For more information, see the **Content Management** chapter in the *IBM Security QRadar SIEM Administration Guide*.

**QRadar software installations**

A software installation is a QRadar installation on your hardware that uses an RHEL operating system that you provide. You must configure partitions and perform other RHEL preparation before a QRadar software installation.

**Important:**

- Ensure that your hardware meets the system requirements for QRadar deployments. For more information about system requirements, see “Prerequisites for installing QRadar on your hardware” on page 11 and “Appliance specification requirements for virtual and software installations” on page 11.
- You must acquire entitlement to a QRadar Software Node for a QRadar software installation. To acquire entitlement to a QRadar Software Node, contact your QRadar Sales Representative.
- Install no software other than QRadar and RHEL on your hardware. Unapproved RPM installations can cause dependency errors when you upgrade QRadar software and can also cause performance issues in your deployment.
• Do not use YUM to update your operating system or install unapproved software on QRadar systems.

Complete the following tasks in order:

- “Installing RHEL on your hardware” on page 12
- “Installing QRadar after the RHEL installation.” on page 14

**Prerequisites for installing QRadar on your hardware**

Before you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating system on your hardware, ensure that your system meets the system requirements.

The following table describes the system requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported OS</td>
<td>V7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit version</td>
<td>64-bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KickStart disks</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Time Protocol (NTP) package</td>
<td>Optional If you want to use NTP as your time server, ensure that you install the NTP package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory (RAM) for Console systems</td>
<td>Minimum 32 GB Important: You must upgrade your system memory before you install QRadar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory (RAM) for Event Processor</td>
<td>24 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory (RAM) for QRadar QFlow Collector</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free disk space for Console systems</td>
<td>Minimum 256 GB Important: For optimal performance, ensure that an extra 2 - 3 times of the minimum disk space is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFlow Collector primary drive</td>
<td>Minimum 70 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall configuration</td>
<td>WWW (http, https) enabled SSH-enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appliance specification requirements for virtual and software installations**

To install QRadar by using virtual or software options the device must meet minimum requirements.

The following table shows the recommended minimum requirements for installing QRadar by using the virtual or software only option.

**Note:** The minimum required storage size will vary, based on factors such as event size, events per second (EPS), and retention requirements.
Table 4. Minimum requirements for appliances when you use the virtual or software installation option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System classification</th>
<th>Appliance information</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Data transfer rate (MB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum performance</td>
<td>Supports XX05 licensing</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium performance</td>
<td>Supports XX29 licensing</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Performance</td>
<td>Supports XX48 licensing</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small All-in-One or 1600</td>
<td>Less than 500 EPS</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event/Flow Collectors</td>
<td>Events and flows</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparing QRadar software installations for XFS file systems
As part of configuring high availability (HA), the QRadar installer requires a minimal amount of free space in the storage file system, `/store/`, for replication processes. Space must be allocated in advance because XFS file systems cannot be reduced in size after they are formatted.

To prepare the XFS partition, you must do the following tasks:

1. Use the `mkdir` command to create the `/media/cdrom` directory
2. Mount the QRadar software ISO image by typing the following command:
   ```bash
   mount -o loop <path_to_QRadar_iso> /media/cdrom
   ```
3. If your system is designated as the primary host in an HA pair, run the following script:
   ```bash
   /media/cdrom/post/prepare_ha.sh
   ```
   **Important:** Running this command on an existing stand alone server re-formats the `/store` partition and causes data loss.
4. To begin the installation, type the following command:
   ```bash
   /media/cdrom/setup
   ```

Installing RHEL on your hardware
You can install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating system on your own appliance hardware to use with IBM Security QRadar.

About this task
You must acquire entitlement to a QRadar Software Node for a QRadar software installation. To acquire entitlement to a QRadar Software Node, contact your QRadar Sales Representative.

If there are circumstances where you need to install RHEL separately, proceed with the following instructions. Otherwise, proceed to “Installing a QRadar appliance” on page 9.

Procedure
1. Copy the Red Hat Enterprise Linux V7.3 minimal ISO to a DVD or a bootable USB flash drive.
2. Insert the portable storage device into your appliance and restart your appliance.
3. From the starting menu, do one of the following options:
   - Select the USB or DVD drive as the boot option.
   - To install on a system that supports Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI), you must start the system in legacy mode.
4. When prompted, log in to the system as the root user.
5. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard to complete the installation:
   a) Set the language to English (US).
b) Click **Date & Time** and set the time for your deployment.

c) Click **Installation Destination** and select the **I will configure partitioning** option.

d) Select **LVM** in the drop-down list.

e) Click the **Add** button to add the mount points and capacities for your partitions, and then click **Done**. For more information about RHEL7 partitions, see “Linux operating system partition properties for QRadar installations on your own hardware” on page 13.

f) Click **Network & Host Name**.

g) Enter the host name for your appliance.

h) Select the interface in the list, move the switch to the **ON** position, and click **Configure**.

i) On the **General** tab, select the **Automatically connect to this network when it is available** option.

j) On the **IPv4 Settings** tab, select **Manual** in the **Method** list.

k) Click **Add** to enter the IP address, Netmask, and Gateway for the appliance in the **Addresses** field.

l) Add two DNS servers.

m) Click **Save > Done > Begin Installation**.

6. Set the root password, and then click **Finish configuration**.

7. Disable SELinux and restart the appliance after the installation finishes.

**What to do next**

“Installing QRadar after the RHEL installation.” on page 14

**Related reference**

Linux operating system partition properties for QRadar installations on your own hardware

If you use your own appliance hardware, you can delete and re-create partitions on your Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system rather than modify the default partitions.

**Linux operating system partition properties for QRadar installations on your own hardware**

If you use your own appliance hardware, you can delete and re-create partitions on your Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system rather than modify the default partitions.

Use the values in following table as a guide when you re-create the partitioning on your Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system.

The file system for each partition is XFS.

**Table 5. Partitioning guide for RHEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mount Path</th>
<th>LVM supported?</th>
<th>Exists on Software Installation?</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/boot</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/boot/efi</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>200 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/recovery</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var/log</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var/log/audit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opt</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/home</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/storetmp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tmp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. Partitioning guide for RHEL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mount Path</th>
<th>LVM supported?</th>
<th>Exists on Software Installation?</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swap</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Swap formula: Configure the swap partition size to be 75 per cent of RAM, with a minimum value of 12 GiB and a maximum value of 24 GiB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Up to 15 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/store</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80% of remaining space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/transient</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20% of remaining space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Console partition configurations for multiple disk deployments

For hardware with multiple disks, configure the following partitions for QRadar:

**Disk 1**
- boot, swap, OS, QRadar temporary files, and log files

**Remaining disks**
- Use the default storage configurations for QRadar appliances as a guideline to determine what RAID type to use.
- Mounted as /store
- Store QRadar data

The following table shows the default storage configuration for QRadar appliances.

Table 6. Default storage configurations for QRadar appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QRadar host role</th>
<th>Storage configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow collector</td>
<td>RAID1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Network Insights (QNI)</td>
<td>RAID1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data node</td>
<td>RAID6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event processor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow processor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event and flow processor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-in-one console</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event collector</td>
<td>RAID10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Installing QRadar after the RHEL installation.**

Install IBM Security QRadar on your own device after you install RHEL.

**Procedure**
1. Copy the QRadar ISO to the device.
2. Create the `/media/cdrom` directory by typing the following command:
mkdir /media/cdrom

3. Mount the QRadar ISO by using the following command:

```
mount -o loop <qradar.iso> /media/cdrom
```

4. Run the QRadar setup by using the following command:

```
/media/cdrom/setup
```

**Note:** A new kernel may be installed as part of the installation, which requires a system restart. Repeat the commands in steps 3 and 4 after the system restart to continue the installation.

5. Select the appliance type:

- Software Install
- High Availability Appliance

6. Select the appliance assignment, and then select Next.

7. If you selected an appliance for high-availability (HA), select whether the appliance is a console.

8. For the type of setup, select **Normal Setup (default)** or **HA Recovery Setup**, and set up the time.

9. If you selected **HA Recovery Setup**, enter the cluster virtual IP address.

10. Select the Internet Protocol version:

- Select **ipv4** or **ipv6**.

11. If you selected **ipv6**, select **manual** or **auto** for the Configuration type.

12. Select the bonded interface setup, if required.

13. Select the management interface.

14. In the wizard, enter a fully qualified domain name in the **Hostname** field.

15. In the **IP address** field, enter a static IP address, or use the assigned IP address.

  **Important:** If you are configuring this host as a primary host for a high availability (HA) cluster, and you selected Yes for auto-configure, you must record the automatically-generated IP address. The generated IP address is entered during HA configuration.

  For more information, see the **IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide**.

16. If you do not have an email server, enter localhost in the **Email server name** field.

17. Leave the root password as it is.

18. If you are installing a Console, enter an admin password that meets the following criteria:

- Contains at least 5 characters
- Contains no spaces
- Can include the following special characters: @, #, ^, and *.

19. Click **Finish**.

20. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard to complete the installation.

  The installation process might take several minutes.

21. If you are installing a Console, apply your license key.

  a) Log in to QRadar as the admin user:

     `https://<IP_Address_QRadar>`

  b) Click **Login**.

  c) Click the **Admin** tab.

  d) In the navigation pane, click **System Configuration**.

  e) Click the **System and License Management** icon.

  f) From the **Display** list box, select **Licenses**, and upload your license key.
g) Select the unallocated license and click **Allocate System to License**.

h) From the list of systems, select a system, and click **Allocate System to License**.

22. If you want to add managed hosts, see the *IBM Security QRadar SIEM Administration Guide*. 
You can install IBM Security QRadar SIEM on a virtual appliance. Ensure that you use a supported virtual appliance that meets the minimum system requirements.

There are two ways to install QRadar on your virtual appliance: a software installation, or an appliance installation.

**Software installation**
A software installation is a QRadar installation that uses a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating system that you provide. You must configure partitions and perform other RHEL preparation before a QRadar software installation.

**Appliance installation**
An appliance installation is a QRadar installation that uses the version of RHEL that is included on the QRadar ISO. An appliance installation requires you purchase an RHEL license. Contact your QRadar sales representative for more information about purchasing an RHEL license. You do not need to configure partitions or perform other RHEL preparation as part of an appliance installation.

To install a virtual appliance, complete the following tasks in order:

__ • Create a virtual machine.
__ • Install QRadar software on the virtual machine.
__ • If your virtual appliance is a managed host, add your virtual appliance to your deployment.

**Important:** Install no software other than QRadar and RHEL on your virtual machine.

**Overview of supported virtual appliances**

A virtual appliance is an IBM Security QRadar system that consists of QRadar software that is installed on a virtual machine.

A virtual appliance provides the same visibility and function in your virtual network infrastructure that QRadar appliances provide in your physical environment.

After you install your virtual appliances, you need to add your virtual appliances to your deployment. For more information on how to connect virtual appliances after you install them, see the Administration Guide.

The following virtual appliances are available:

• QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199
• QRadar SIEM Event and Flow Processor Virtual 1899
• QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799
• QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699
• QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599
• QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400
• QRadar QFlow Virtual 1299
• QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599

**QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199**
This virtual appliance is a QRadar SIEM system that profiles network behavior and identifies network security threats. The QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199 virtual appliance includes an onboard Event Collector, a combined Event Processor and Flow Processor, and internal storage for events.

The QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199 virtual appliance supports the following items:
• Up to 1,000 network objects
• 1,200,000 flows per interval, depending on your license
• 30,000 Events Per Second (EPS), depending on your license
• External flow data sources for NetFlow, sFlow, J-Flow, Packeteer, and Flowlog files
• QRadar QFlow Collector and Layer 7 network activity monitoring

To expand the capacity of the QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199 beyond the license-based upgrade options, you can add one or more of the QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699 or QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799 virtual appliances.

**QRadar SIEM Event and Flow Processor Virtual 1899**

This virtual appliance is deployed with any QRadar Console. The virtual appliance is used to increase storage and includes a combined Event Processor and Flow Processor and internal storage for events and flows.

QRadar SIEM Event and Flow Processor Virtual 1899 appliance supports the following items:
• 1,200,000 flows per interval, depending on traffic types
• 30,000 Events Per Second (EPS), depending on your license
• 2 TB or larger dedicated flow storage
• 1,000 network objects
• QRadar QFlow Collector and Layer 7 network activity monitoring

You can add QRadar SIEM Event and Flow Processor Virtual 1899 appliances to any QRadar Console to increase the storage and performance of your deployment.

**QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799**

This virtual appliance is a dedicated Flow Processor that you can use to scale your QRadar SIEM deployment to manage higher flows per interval rates. The QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799 includes an onboard Flow Processor and internal storage for flows.

The QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799 appliance supports the following items:
• 3,600,000 flows per interval, depending on traffic types
• 2 TB or larger dedicated flow storage
• 1,000 network objects
• QRadar QFlow Collector and Layer 7 network activity monitoring

The QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799 appliance is a distributed Flow Processor appliance and requires a connection to any QRadar SIEM 31XX series appliance.

**QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699**

This virtual appliance is a dedicated Event Processor that you can use to scale your QRadar SIEM deployment to manage higher EPS rates. The QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699 includes an onboard Event Collector, Event Processor, and internal storage for events.

The QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699 appliance supports the following items:
• Up to 80,000 events per second
• 2 TB or larger dedicated event storage

The QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699 virtual appliance is a distributed Event Processor appliance and requires a connection to any QRadar SIEM 31XX series appliance.
**QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599**

This virtual appliance is a dedicated Event Collector that you can use to scale your QRadar SIEM deployment to manage higher EPS rates. The QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599 includes an onboard Event Collector.

The QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599 appliance supports the following items:

- Up to 80,000 events per second
- 2 TB or larger dedicated event storage

The QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599 virtual appliance is a distributed Event Collector appliance and requires a connection to any QRadar SIEM 16XX, 18XX, or 31XX series appliance.

**QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400**

This virtual appliance provides retention and storage for events and flows. The virtual appliance expands the available data storage of Event Processors and Flow Processors, and also improves search performance.

**Note:** Encrypted data transmission between Data Nodes and Event Processors is not supported. The following firewall ports must be opened for Data Node communication with the Event Processor:

- Port 32006 between Data Nodes and the Event Processor appliance
- Port 32011 between Data Nodes and the Console's Event Processor

Size your QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance based on the EPS rate and data retention rules of the deployment.

Data retention policies are applied to a QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance in the same way that they are applied to stand-alone Event Processors and Flow Processors. The data retention policies are evaluated on a node-by-node basis. Criteria, such as free space, is based on the individual QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance and not the cluster as a whole.

Data Nodes can be added to the following appliances:

- Event Processor (16XX)
- Flow Processor (17XX)
- Event/Flow Processor (18XX)
- All-In-One (2100 and 31XX)

To enable all features included in the QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance, install it by using the Data Node 1400 appliance type.

**QRadar QFlow Virtual 1299**

This virtual appliance provides the same visibility and function in your virtual network infrastructure that a QRadar QFlow Collector offers in your physical environment. The QRadar QFlow Collector virtual appliance analyzes network behavior and provides Layer 7 visibility within your virtual infrastructure. Network visibility is derived from a direct connection to the virtual switch.

The QRadar QFlow Virtual 1299 virtual appliance supports a maximum of the following items:

- 10,000 flows per minute
- Three virtual switches, with one more switch that is designated as the management interface.
System requirements for virtual appliances

To ensure that IBM Security QRadar works correctly, you must use virtual appliances that meet the minimum requirements.

Your virtual appliance must have at least 256 GB of storage available. Before you install your virtual appliance, use the spreadsheet in the Calculating Event Storage Requirements section of Event FAQ (https://developer.ibm.com/qradar/2017/08/22/1775/) to determine your storage needs.

The following table describes the minimum memory requirements for virtual appliances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appliance</th>
<th>Minimum memory requirement</th>
<th>Suggested memory requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRadar QFlow Virtual 1299</td>
<td>6 GB</td>
<td>6 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199</td>
<td>32 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 FPM or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199</td>
<td>64 GB</td>
<td>128 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000 EPS or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000 FPM or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Log Manager Virtual 8099</td>
<td>24 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Risk Manager</td>
<td>24 GB</td>
<td>48 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Vulnerability Manager Processor</td>
<td>32 GB</td>
<td>32 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Vulnerability Manager Scanner</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the minimum CPU requirements for virtual appliances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QRadar appliance</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Minimum number of CPU cores</th>
<th>Suggested number of CPU cores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRadar QFlow Virtual 1299</td>
<td>10,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar appliance</td>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>Minimum number of CPU cores</td>
<td>Suggested number of CPU cores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Event Collector Virtual 1599</td>
<td>2,500 EPS or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM Event Processor Virtual 1699</td>
<td>2,500 EPS or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM Flow Processor Virtual 1799</td>
<td>150,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,200,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,400,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,600,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM Event and Flow Processor Virtual 1899</td>
<td>200,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar SIEM All-in-One Virtual 3199</td>
<td>25,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 EPS or less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200,000 FPM or less</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Log Manager Virtual 8099</td>
<td>2,500 EPS or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 EPS or less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8. CPU requirements for QRadar virtual appliances (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QRadar appliance</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Minimum number of CPU cores</th>
<th>Suggested number of CPU cores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Vulnerability Manager Processor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Vulnerability Manager Scanner</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Risk Manager</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRadar Data Node Virtual 1400 appliance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the recommended minimum storage requirements for installing QRadar by using the virtual or software only option.

**Note:** The minimum required storage size will vary, based on factors such as event size, events per second (EPS), and retention requirements.

Table 9. Minimum requirements for appliances when you use the virtual or software installation option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System classification</th>
<th>Appliance information</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Data transfer rate (MB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum performance</td>
<td>Supports XX05 licensing</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium performance</td>
<td>Supports XX29 licensing</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Performance</td>
<td>Supports XX48 licensing</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small All-in-One or 1600</td>
<td>Less than 500 EPS</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event/Flow Collectors</td>
<td>Events and flows</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related tasks**
Creating your virtual machine
To install a virtual appliance, you must first use VMWare ESXi to create a virtual machine.

Creating your virtual machine

To install a virtual appliance, you must first use VMWare ESXi to create a virtual machine.

**Procedure**

1. From the VMware vSphere Client, click **File > New > Virtual Machine**.
2. Add the **Name and Location**, and select the **Datastore** for the new virtual machine.
3. Use the following steps to guide you through the choices:
   a) In the **Configuration** pane of the **Create New Virtual Machine** window, select **Custom**.
   b) In the **Virtual Machine Version** pane, select a virtual machine hardware version 13.
      For more information about VMWare ESXi and hardware versions, see ESXi/ESX hosts and compatible virtual machine hardware versions list (https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2007240).
   c) For the **Operating System (OS)**, select **Linux**, and select **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 (64-bit)**.
   d) On the **CPUs** page, configure the number of virtual processors that you want for the virtual machine. For more information about CPU settings, see System requirements for virtual appliances.
   e) In the **Memory Size** field, type or select the RAM required for your deployment. For more information about memory requirements, see System requirements for virtual appliances.
f) Use the following table to configure your network connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many NICs do you want to connect</td>
<td>You must add at least one Network Interface Controller (NIC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>VMXNET3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g) In the SCSI controller pane, select VMware Paravirtual.

h) In the Disk pane, select Create a new virtual disk and use the following table to configure the virtual disk parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>256 or higher (GB) for the installation. Your storage capacity depends on your event rate, the average size of your events, and your retention requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Provisioning</td>
<td>Thin provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced options</td>
<td>Do not configure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. On the Ready to Complete page, review the settings and click Finish.

**What to do next**

Install the QRadar software on your virtual machine.

**Installing the QRadar software on a virtual machine**

After you create your virtual machine, you must install the IBM Security QRadar software on the virtual machine.

**Procedure**

1. In the left navigation pane of your VMware vSphere Client, select your virtual machine.
2. In the right pane, click the Summary tab.
3. In the Commands pane, click Edit Settings.
4. In the left pane of the Virtual Machine Properties window, click CD/DVD Drive 1.
5. In the Device Type pane, select DataStore ISO File.
6. In the Device Status pane, select the Connect at power on check box.
7. In the Device Type pane, click Browse.
8. In the Browse Datastores window, locate and select the QRadar product ISO file, click Open and then click OK.
9. After the QRadar product ISO image is installed, right-click your virtual machine and click Power > Power On.
10. Log in to the virtual machine by typing `root` for the user name.
    The user name is case-sensitive.
11. Accept the End User License Agreement.
12. Select the appliance type:
• Non-Software Appliance
• Software Appliance

13. Select the appliance assignment, and then select **Next**.

14. If you selected an appliance for high-availability (HA), select whether the appliance is a console.

15. For the type of setup, select **Normal Setup (default)** or **HA Recovery Setup**, and set up the time.

16. If you selected **HA Recovery Setup**, enter the cluster virtual IP address.

17. Select the Internet Protocol version:
   - Select **ipv4** or **ipv6**.

18. If you selected **ipv6**, select **manual** or **auto** for the **Configuration type**.

19. Select the bonded interface setup, if required.

20. Select the management interface.

21. In the wizard, enter a fully qualified domain name in the **Hostname** field.

22. In the **IP address** field, enter a static IP address, or use the assigned IP address.

   **Important:** If you are configuring this host as a primary host for a high availability (HA) cluster, and you selected **Yes** for auto-configure, you must record the automatically-generated IP address. The generated IP address is entered during HA configuration.

   For more information, see the **IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide**.

23. If you do not have an email server, enter **localhost** in the **Email server name** field.

24. Enter **root** and **admin** passwords that meet the following criteria:
   - Contains at least 5 characters
   - Contains no spaces
   - Can include the following special characters: @, #, ^, and *.

25. Click **Finish**.

26. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard to complete the installation.

   The installation process might take several minutes.

27. Apply your license key.
   a) Log in to QRadar:
      ```
      https://IP_Address_QRadar
      ```
      The default user name is **admin**. The password is the password of the root user account.
   b) Click **Login To QRadar**.
   c) Click the **Admin** tab.
   d) In the navigation pane, click **System Configuration**.
   e) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   f) From the **Display** list box, select **Licenses**, and upload your license key.
   g) Select the unallocated license and click **Allocate System to License**.
   h) From the list of systems, select a system, and click **Allocate System to License**.

**What to do next**
Go to the (https://apps.xforce.ibmcloud.com/) to download **Security applications** for your installation. For more information, see the **Content Management** chapter in the **IBM Security QRadar SIEM Administration Guide**.

**Related tasks**
Creating your virtual machine
To install a virtual appliance, you must first use VMWare ESXi to create a virtual machine.

### Adding your virtual appliance to your deployment

After the IBM Security QRadar software is installed, add your virtual appliance to your deployment.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the QRadar Console.
2. On the **Admin** tab, click the **Deployment Editor** icon.
3. In the **Event Components** pane on the **Event View** page, select the virtual appliance component that you want to add.
4. On the first page of the **Adding a New Component** task assistant, type a unique name for the virtual appliance.
   - The name that you assign to the virtual appliance can be up to 20 characters in length and can include underscores or hyphens.
5. Complete the steps in the task assistant.
6. From the **Deployment Editor** menu, click **File > Save to staging.**
7. On the **Admin** tab menu, click **Deploy Changes.**
8. If you are installing a Console, apply your license key.
   a) Log in to QRadar as the admin user:
      - `https://<IP_Address_QRadar>`
   b) Click **Login.**
   c) Click the **Admin** tab.
   d) In the navigation pane, click **System Configuration.**
   e) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   f) From the **Display** list box, select **Licenses,** and upload your license key.
   g) Select the unallocated license and click **Allocate System to License.**
   h) From the list of systems, select a system, and click **Allocate System to License.**

**Related tasks**

- Creating your virtual machine
- To install a virtual appliance, you must first use VMWare ESXi to create a virtual machine.
Chapter 4. Installations from the recovery partition

When you install IBM Security QRadar products, the installer (ISO image) is copied to the recovery partition. From this partition, you can reinstall QRadar products. Your system is restored back to the default configuration. Your current configuration and data files are overwritten.

When you restart your QRadar appliance, an option to reinstall the software is displayed. If you do not respond to the prompt within 5 seconds, the system continues to start as normal. Your configuration and data files are maintained. If you choose the reinstall option, a warning message is displayed and you must confirm that you want to reinstall.

The warning message states that you can retain the data on the appliance. This data includes events and flows. Selecting the retain option backs up the data before the reinstallation, and restores the data after installation completes. If the retain option is not available, the partition where the data resides may not be available, and it is not possible to back up and restore the data. The absence of the retain option can indicate a hard disk failure. Contact Customer Support if the retain option is not available.

**Important:** The retain option is not available on High-Availability systems. See the IBM Security QRadar High Availability Guide for information on recovering High-Availability appliances.

Reinstalling from the recovery partition

You can reinstall IBM Security QRadar products from the recovery partition.

**Before you begin**

If your deployment includes offboard storage solutions, you must disconnect your offboard storage before you reinstall QRadar. After you reinstall, you can remount your external storage solutions. For more information on configuring offboard storage, see the Offboard Storage Guide.

**Procedure**

1. Restart your QRadar appliance and select **Factory re-install**.
2. Type **flatten** or **retain**.
   
   The installer partitions and reformats the hard disk, installs the OS, and then re-installs the QRadar product. You must wait for the flatten or retain process to complete. This process can take up to several minutes. When the process is complete, a confirmation is displayed.
3. Type **SETUP**.
4. Log in as the root user.
5. Ensure that the **End User License Agreement** (EULA) is displayed.
   
   **Tip:** Press the Spacebar key to advance through the document.
6. For QRadar Console installations, select the **Enterprise** tuning template.
7. Follow the instructions in the installation wizard to complete the installation.
8. If you are installing a Console, apply your license key.
   
   a) Log in to QRadar as the **admin** user:
      
      https://<IP_Address_QRadar>
   b) Click **Login**.
   c) Click the **Admin** tab.
   d) In the navigation pane, click **System Configuration**.
   e) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   f) From the **Display** list box, select **Licenses**, and upload your license key.
g) Select the unallocated license and click Allocate System to License.

h) From the list of systems, select a system, and click Allocate System to License.
Chapter 5. Setting up a QRadar silent installation

Install IBM Security QRadar "silently," or perform an unattended installation.

Before you begin

- You must have the QRadar ISO for the release that you want to install.
- You must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) V7.3 on the system where you want to install QRadar. For more information, see “Installing RHEL on your hardware” on page 12.
- Modify the SELINUX value in the /etc/sysconfig/selinux file to SELINUX=disabled, and restart the system.

Procedure

1. As the root user, use SSH to log on to the host where you want to install QRadar.
2. In the root directory of the host where you want to install QRadar, create a file that is named AUTO_INSTALL_INSTRUCTIONS and contains the following content:

   Table 12. Silent Install File parameters. Parameters that are listed as "Optional" are required in the AUTO_INSTALL_INSTRUCTIONS file, but can have no value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Permitted values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai_force</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Forces the installation of the appliance despite any hardware issues.</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_api_auth_token</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>An authorization token. For more information about managing authorized services, see the IBM Security QRadar Administration Guide.</td>
<td>Authorization token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_appliance_number</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>The identifier for the appliance</td>
<td>0, 3105, 1201, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_appliance_oem</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Identifies the appliance provider.</td>
<td>qradar, forensics, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_appliance_filter</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>The appliance name or identifier.</td>
<td>vmware, na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_bonding_enabled</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Specifies whether you are using bonded interfaces.</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_bonding_interfaces</td>
<td>If using bonded interfaces, then required.</td>
<td>The MAC addresses for the interfaces that you are bonding, separated by commas.</td>
<td>&lt;interface_name =mac_address&gt;, &lt;slave _interface_name =mac_address&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value Required?</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_bonding_interface_name</td>
<td>If using bonded interfaces, then required.</td>
<td>Identifies the bonding interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ai_bonding_options        | If using bonded interfaces, then required. | The Linux options for bonded interfaces. For more information about NIC bonding, see the IBM Security QRadar Administration Guide. Example:  
|                           |                 | miimon=100 mode=4 lacp_rate=1                                                |
| ai_email_server           | Required        | The mail server or SMTP name, such as localhost.                             |
| ai_ha_cluster_virtual_ip  | Optional        | Specifies the IP address for the HA cluster.                                |
| ai_hostname               | Required        | The fully qualified host name for your QRadar system.                       |
| ai_ip_protocol            | Required        | The IP protocol for this host.                                               |
| ai_ip_dns_primary         | If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, then required | The primary DNS server.                                                     |
|                           |                 | A valid IPv4 address.                                                       |
| ai_ip_dns_secondary       | If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, then required | The secondary DNS server.                                                   |
|                           |                 | A valid IPv4 address.                                                       |
| ai_ip_management_interface | Required        | The interface name, and the MAC address of the management interface. You can use either, or both separated by ";". |
| ai_ip_v4_address          | If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, then required | The IP address of the host that you are installing the software on.          |
|                           |                 | A valid IPv4 address.                                                       |
Table 12. Silent Install File parameters. Parameters that are listed as “Optional” are required in the AUTO_INSTALL_INSTRUCTIONS file, but can have no value. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Permitted values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v4_address_public</td>
<td>If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, and NATed, then required</td>
<td>The public IP address of the host that you are installing the software on.</td>
<td>A valid IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v4_gateway</td>
<td>If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, then required</td>
<td>The network gateway for this host</td>
<td>A valid IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v4_network_mask</td>
<td>If ip_protocol is set to IPv4, then required</td>
<td>The netmask for this host</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v6_address</td>
<td>If ip_protocol is set to IPv6, then required</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the QRadar installation if required.</td>
<td>A valid IPv6 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v6_address_public</td>
<td>If ip_protocol is set to IPv6, and NATed, then required</td>
<td>The public IP address of the host that you are installing the software on.</td>
<td>A valid IPv6 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v6_autoconf</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Specifies whether IPv6 is autoconfigured.</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_ip_v6_gateway</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Leave empty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_is_console</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Specifies whether this host is the console within the deployment.</td>
<td>true - This host is the console in the deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>false - This is not the console and is another type of managed host (Event or Flow Processor, and so on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_is_console_standby</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Specifies whether this host is an HA console standby</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value Required?</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Permitted values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_admin_password</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The password for the administrator account. You can encrypt the password if required. If you leave this parameter blank, the password is not updated.</td>
<td>&lt;password&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Important:</em> Your company's security policies can prevent you from entering a password in a static file on the appliance. Defined, or leaving the value empty uses a previously entered password on an upgrade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_root_password</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>The password for the root account. You can encrypt the password, if required. If you leave this parameter blank, the password is not updated.</td>
<td>&lt;password&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Important:</em> Your company's security policies can prevent you from entering a password in a static file on the appliance. Defined, or leaving the value empty uses a previously entered password on an upgrade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_security_template</td>
<td>If isconsole is set to Y, then required</td>
<td>The security template value must be consistent with the value entered in appliance_number.</td>
<td>Enterprise - for all SIEM-based hosts&lt;br&gt;Logger - for Log Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_time_current_date</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The current date for this host. Use the following format: YYYY/MM/DD format</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_time_current_time</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The time for the host in the 24 hour format HH:MM:SS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_time_ntp_server</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The FQHN or IP address of the network time protocol (NTP) server.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_timezone</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>The time zone from the TZ database. For more information, see <a href="http://timezonedb.com/">http://timezonedb.com/</a>.</td>
<td>Europe/London&lt;br&gt;GMT&lt;br&gt;America/Montreal&lt;br&gt;America/New_York&lt;br&gt;America/Los_Angeles&lt;br&gt;Asia/Tokyo, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 12. Silent Install File parameters. Parameters that are listed as “Optional” are required in the AUTO_INSTALL_INSTRUCTIONS file, but can have no value. (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Permitted values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai_type_of_setup</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Specifies the type of installation for this host</td>
<td>normal - A standard QRadar managed host or console deployment. recovery - A High Availability (HA) recovery installation on this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_console_host</td>
<td>Required for IBM QRadar on Cloud</td>
<td>The name for your IBM QRadar on Cloud system.</td>
<td>IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_gateway_setup_choice</td>
<td>Required for IBM QRadar on Cloud</td>
<td>Type True if this appliance is an IBM QRadar on Cloud gateway. Type False if the appliance is not a gateway appliance.</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_http_proxy_host</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The host name of the proxy host for the IBM QRadar on Cloud appliance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_http_proxy_password</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The password for the proxy host for the IBM QRadar on Cloud appliance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_http_proxy_port</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The identifier for the port you connect to on the proxy host for the IBM QRadar on Cloud appliance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_http_proxy_user</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>The user name for the proxy host for the IBM QRadar on Cloud appliance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai_internet_access_mode</td>
<td>Required for IBM QRadar on Cloud</td>
<td>The mode that you use to access the IBM QRadar on Cloud appliance.</td>
<td>direct or proxy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
@0.0.1
ai_force=<true_false>
ai_api_auth_token= <certificate>
ai_appliance_number= <####>
ai_appliance_oem= <qradar_forensics_or_oem>
ai_appliance_filter= <appliance_number_or_identifier>
ai_bonding_enabled= <true_or_false>
ai_bonding_interfaces= <mac_address>
ai_bonding_interface_name= <interface_identifier>
ai_bonding_options= <bonding_option_identifiers>
ai_email_server= <smtp_name>
ai_gateway_setup_choice= <true_or_false>
ai_ha_cluster_virtual_ip= <IP_address>
```
Replace the configuration settings in the file with ones that are suitable for your environment.

**Important:** Ensure that the AUTO_INSTALL_INSTRUCTIONS file has no extension, such as .txt, or .doc. The installation does not succeed if the file has an extension.

3. Using an SFTP program, such as WinSCP, copy the QRadar ISO to the host where you want to install QRadar.

4. On the host where you are installing, create a /media/cdrom directory on the host by using the following command:

   ```
   mkdir /media/cdrom
   ```

5. Mount the QRadar ISO by using the following command:

   ```
   mount -o loop <qradar.iso> /media/cdrom
   ```

6. Run the QRadar setup by using the following command:

   `/media/cdrom/setup`
Chapter 6. Overview of QRadar deployment in a cloud environment

You can install instances of IBM Security QRadar software on a cloud server that is hosted by a supported cloud platform. To establish secure communications between on-premises and cloud instances of QRadar, you must configure a VPN connection. You can use your cloud provider's VPN infrastructure, or configure an OpenVPN connection.

Important: Ensure that the following requirements are met to avoid compromised security data:

- Set a strong root password.
- Allow only specific connections to ports 443 (https), 22 (ssh), and 1194 (UDP, TCP for OpenVPN).

Configure QRadar for the cloud in the following order:

1. Install QRadar.
2. If you are using OpenVPN, determine which of your cloud and on-premises hosts is:
   - The server endpoint of a VPN tunnel. This is typically a host that is reachable by using a public IP address.
   - The client endpoint of a VPN tunnel. This is typically a host that is behind a NAT firewall.
   - The member host that routes traffic that is destined for the VPN tunnel through the local VPN endpoint.

   Note: Your deployment can also include some hosts that have no need to communicate with hosts on the other side of the VPN tunnel.
3. Confirm that the QRadar firewall settings protect your network security.

Configuring a QRadar host on Amazon Web Services

Configure IBM Security QRadar on an Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance.

Before you begin

1. Configure a key pair on AWS.
2. Create an Amazon EC2 instance that meets the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 13. AWS Instance Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13. AWS Instance Requirements (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Group</td>
<td>Your IP addresses from the list, with ports 22 and 443 open.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Download the AWS QRadar Install Helper script from Fix Central (www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral/).
   a. Go to the **Select product** tab.
   b. Set **Product Group** to **IBM Security**.
   c. Set **Select from IBM Security** to **IBM Security QRadar SIEM**.
   d. Set **Installed Version** to **7.3.0** and click **Continue**.
   e. Select **Browse for fixes** and click **Continue**.
   f. Click **SCRIPT**.
   g. Select the AWS QRadar Install Helper script.

The AWS instance key is required to log in to the instance with SSH.

**About this task**

Keep the following items in mind as you perform this procedure:

- A high availability (HA) configuration is not supported in AWS QRadar installations.
- The command values that appear in this procedure are examples only. Command values can vary among deployments.

⚠️ **Attention:**

- Do not run the **yum update** command before or after the installation. Upgrading the QRadar installation updates the operating system packages.
- Do not create partitions or do any LVM management before you run the AWS QRadar Install Helper script. The script sets up the necessary partitions.

**Procedure**

1. To copy the script that prepares the AWS partitions and configuration options to the AWS instance, type the following command:

   ```bash
   scp -i <key.pem> aws_qradar_prep.sh ec2-user@<public_IP_address>:
   ``

2. To log in to the AWS instance by using the key pair that you created when you configured the instance, type the following command:

   ```bash
   ssh -i <key.pem> ec2-user@<public_IP_address>
   ``

3. To run the script to prepare the AWS partitions and configuration options, type the following command:

   ```bash
   sudo bash +x ./aws_qradar_prep.sh --install
   ``

   The AWS instance restarts after the script runs.

4. To copy the ISO image to the device, type the following command:

   ```bash
   scp -i <key.pem> <qradar.iso> ec2-user@<public_IP_address>:
   ``

5. To mount the ISO image, type the following commands:

   ```bash
   sudo mount -o loop /home/ec2-user/<qradar.iso> /media/cdrom
   ``

6. To start the setup program, type the following command:
7. Type Y when prompted to accept an installation on unsupported hardware.
8. Follow the prompts to complete the QRadar installation wizard.

**Important:** You must specify a root password when prompted.

## Configuring server endpoints for cloud installations

Use OpenVPN to configure a server endpoint on the cloud server when the IBM Security QRadar console is on-premises, with more processing and storage nodes are installed in the cloud.

### Before you begin

You need to know the IP addresses of your endpoints and the subnets that they'll be routing to and from.

### About this task

QRadar provides a script called vpntool that handles the following required items for your server endpoint:

- A main OpenVPN configuration file.
- Routing instructions for each client in the server configuration file.
- A configuration file for each client that records routing instructions for each client that can connect.
- Additional iptables rules that allow forwarding across the tunnel.
- IP forwarding enabled in the kernel.
- A custom certificate authority (CA) to issue the certificates that are used to authenticate servers and clients.
- A server certificate that is issued by the local CA.

For more information, type the following command.

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool -h
```

### Procedure

1. To specify the server endpoint, type the following command to define the server endpoint.

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool server <server_host_IP_address> <server_subnet_in_cidr>
```

**Example:**

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool server 192.0.2.1 192.0.2.0/24
```

If your network requires TCP rather than UDP mode on your clients and servers, for example if you are using an HTTP proxy, type the following command with your required IP addresses:

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool server <server_host_IP_address> <server_subnet_in_cidr> --tcp
```

After you define the server endpoint, VPNTool Server completes the following tasks:

- If the local certificate authority is not established, the CA is initialized and the CA key and certificate created.
- The local CA creates a key and certificate for use by this server endpoint.
- Configuration properties are written to the VPN configuration file.

2. To build and deploy the configuration, type the following command:
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool deploy

After you build and deploy the configuration, VPNTool Server completes the following tasks:

- The OpenVPN server configuration is generated and copied into the /etc/openvpn directory.
- The CA certificate, and the server key and certificate, are copied into the standard location in /etc/openvpn/pki.
- IPtables rules are constructed and reloaded.
- IP forwarding is enabled and made persistent by updating the /etc/sysctl.conf file.

3. To start the server, type the following command:

    /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool enable --now

Entering /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool enable --now creates the persistent enabled state, and automatically starts OpenVPN on system restart.

### Configuring client networks for cloud installations

In on premises environments, use OpenVPN to configure a client network that communicates with endpoints that are in the cloud.

#### About this task

QRadar provides a script that is called **vpntool** that handles the following required items for your client endpoint:

- A main OpenVPN configuration file.
- Extra iptables rules to allow forwarding across the tunnel.
- IP forwarding is enabled in the kernel.
- A client certificate and the CA certificate that are issued by the CA on the VPN server endpoint.

#### Procedure

1. On the server, inform the server of the new client, type the following command:

    /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool addclient <config_name/role> <client_subnet_in_CIDR_notation>

   **Example:**

   /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool addclient client1 198.51.100.0/24

   Informing the server of the client includes the following tasks:

   - The CA certificate is copied to /opt/qradar/conf/vpn/pki.
   - The client key and certificate are extracted and copied to /opt/qradar/conf/vpn/pki.
   - Client configuration properties are written to the VPN configuration file.

2. Deploy and restart the server by using the following command:

    /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool deploy
    systemctl restart openvpn@server

3. Copy the generated client credentials file and the CA file to the QRadar host that is used for this client endpoint. The files are on the system running the VPN server in the /opt/qradar/conf/vpn/pki directory and will be named <config_name/role>.p12 and ca.crt. The files can either be copied directly to the vpn client endpoint using a tool such as **scp** or indirectly by using a USB key.

    **Note:** Each client must have a unique <config_name/role>.
Example:

scp root@<server_IP_address>:/opt/qradar/conf/vpn/pki/ca.crt /root/ca.crt
scp root@<server_IP_address>:/opt/qradar/conf/vpn/pki/client1.p12 /root/client1.p12

4. On the client, configure the host as a VPN client:

   - If you are connecting the client directly to the server, type the following command:

     /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool client <server_IP_address>
     ca.crt client1.pk12

   - If your network requires that you not configure UDP mode on your clients and servers, type the following command to use TCP:

     /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool client <server_IP_address>
     /root/ca.crt /root/client1.pk12 --tcp

   - To connect the client through an HTTP proxy, type the following command:

     /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool client <server_IP_address> /root/ca.crt
     /root/client1.pk12 --http-proxy=<IP_address>:<port>

     - Proxy configuration is always in TCP mode, even if you do not enter TCP in the command.
     - See the OpenVPN documentation for configuration options for proxy authentication. Add these configuration options to the following file:

       /etc/openvpn/client.conf

5. To build and deploy the configuration, type the following command:

   /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool deploy

Building and deploying the configuration includes the following steps:

   - The client OpenVPN configuration file is generated and copied into place in /etc/openvpn.
   - The CA certificate, and client key and certificate, are copied into the standard locations within /etc/openvpn/pki.
   - Iptables rules are generated and loaded.
   - IP forwarding is enabled and made persistent by updating the /etc/sysctl.conf file.

6. To start the client, type the following command:

   /opt/qradar/bin/vpntool enable --now

OpenVPN is in a persistent enabled state, and automatically starts on system restart.

**Configuring a member for cloud installations**

Use OpenVPN to establish secure connections for IBM Security QRadar hosts that are not servers or clients, but exist in the same subnet as a server or client.

**Procedure**

To join a QRadar host to the local VPN, so that it communicates directly with hosts on the other side of the tunnel, by using the following command:

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool join <VPN_Server_or_Client_IP> <remote_network_CIDR_notation>
```

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool deploy
```

You have an Event Processor with an IP address of 198.51.100.2 in the same subnet as a QRadar Console that is a client server. The Console has an IP address of 198.51.100.1. You want to join the Event...
Processor to the local VPN to communicate directly with the server host, which has an IP address of 192.0.2.0. In this example, you would type the following command:

```
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool join 198.51.100.1 192.0.2.0/24
/opt/qradar/bin/vpntool deploy
```
Chapter 7. Configuring bonded management interfaces

You can bond the management interface on QRadar hardware.

**About this task**

You can bond the management interfaces during the QRadar installation process, or after installation by following these steps.

You can bond non-management interfaces in the QRadar user interface after installation. See “Configuring network interfaces” in *IBM Security QRadar Administration Guide* for more information about configuring non-management interfaces.

Bonding modes 1 and 4 are supported. Mode 4 is the default.

**Note:** You must be physically logged in to your appliance, for example through IMM or iDRAC, for these steps. Do not use ssh for these steps.

**Procedure**

1. Change your network setup by typing the following command:

   qchange_netsetup

2. Select the protocol version that is used for the appliance.
3. Select Yes to continue with bonded network interface configuration.
4. Select interfaces to configure as bonded interfaces. The interfaces that you select must not already be configured.
5. Enter the bonding options.
   - For more information about configuring specific bonding options, see your vendor-specific operating system documentation.
6. Update any network information settings as needed.
   - Your appliance restarts automatically.
7. Log in to the appliance and verify the configuration.
Chapter 8. Network settings management

Use the `qchange_netsetup` script to change the network settings of your IBM Security QRadar system. Configurable network settings include host name, IP address, network mask, gateway, DNS addresses, public IP address, and email server.

Changing the network settings in an all-in-one system

You can change the network settings in your all-in-one system. An all-in-one system has all IBM Security QRadar components that are installed on one system.

**Before you begin**

- You must have a local connection to your QRadar Console
- Confirm that there are no undeployed changes.
- If you are changing the IP address host name of a box in the deployment you must remove it from the deployment.
- If this system is part of an HA pair you must disable HA first before you change any network settings.
- If the system that you want to change is the console, you must remove all hosts in the deployment before proceeding.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to as the root user.
2. Type the following command:
   `qchange_netsetup`
3. Follow the instructions in the wizard to complete the configuration.

The following table contains descriptions and notes to help you configure the network settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Protocol</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host name</td>
<td>Fully qualified domain name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary DNS server address</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public IP address for networks that use Network Address Translation (NAT)</td>
<td>Optional Used to access the server, usually from a different network or the Internet. Configured by using Network Address Translation (NAT) services on your network or firewall settings on your network. (NAT translates an IP address in one network to a different IP address in another network).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email server name</td>
<td>If you do not have an email server, use localhost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A series of messages are displayed as QRadar processes the requested changes. After the requested changes are processed, the QRadar system is automatically shutdown and restarted.

**Related tasks**

**Changing the network settings of a QRadar Console in a multi-system deployment**

To change the network settings in a multi-system IBM Security QRadar deployment, remove all managed hosts, change the network settings, add the managed hosts again, and then reassign the component.

**Updating network settings after a NIC replacement**

If you replace your integrated system board or stand-alone (Network Interface Cards) NICs, you must update your IBM Security QRadar network settings to ensure that your hardware remains operational.

---

**Changing the network settings of a QRadar Console in a multi-system deployment**

To change the network settings in a multi-system IBM Security QRadar deployment, remove all managed hosts, change the network settings, add the managed hosts again, and then reassign the component.

**Before you begin**

- You must have a local connection to your QRadar Console

**Procedure**

1. To remove managed hosts, log in to QRadar:
   
   ```
   https://IP_Address_QRadar
   ```

   The **Username** is **admin**.
   
   a) Click the **Admin** tab.
   
   b) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   
   c) Select the managed host that you want to remove.
   
   d) Select **Deployment Actions > Remove Host**.
   
   e) On the **Admin** tab, click **Deploy Changes**.

2. Type the following command: `qchange_netsetup`.

3. Follow the instructions in the wizard to complete the configuration.

The following table contains descriptions and notes to help you configure the network settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Protocol</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host name</td>
<td>Fully qualified domain name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary DNS server address</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 15. Description of network settings for a multi-system QRadar Console deployment (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public IP address for networks that use Network Address Translation (NAT)</td>
<td>Optional Used to access the server, usually from a different network or the Internet. Configured by using Network Address Translation (NAT) services on your network or firewall settings on your network. (NAT translates an IP address in one network to a different IP address in another network).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email server name</td>
<td>If you do not have an email server, use localhost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After you configure the installation parameters, a series of messages are displayed. The installation process might take several minutes.

4. To re-add and reassign the managed hosts, log in to QRadar.
   
   **https://IP_Address_QRadar**
   
   The **Username** is **admin**.
   
   a) Click the **Admin** tab.
   
   b) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   
   c) Click **Deployment Actions > Add Host**.
   
   d) Follow the instructions in the wizard to add a host.

   Select the **Network Address Translation** option to configure a public IP address for the server. This IP address is a secondary IP address that is used to access the server, usually from a different network or the Internet. The Public IP address is often configured by using Network Address Translation (NAT) services on your network or firewall settings on your network. NAT translates an IP address in one network to a different IP address in another network.

5. Reassign all components that are not your QRadar Console to your managed hosts.
   
   a) Click the **Admin** tab.
   
   b) Click the **System and License Management** icon.
   
   c) Select the host that you want to reassign.
   
   d) Click **Deployment Actions > Edit Host Connection**.
   
   e) Enter the IP address of the source host in the **Modify Connection** window.

**Related tasks**

- Changing the network settings in an all-in-one system
- Updating network settings after a NIC replacement
Updating network settings after a NIC replacement

If you replace your integrated system board or stand-alone (Network Interface Cards) NICs, you must update your IBM Security QRadar network settings to ensure that your hardware remains operational.

About this task

The network settings file contains one pair of lines for each NIC that is installed and one pair of lines for each NIC that was removed. You must remove the lines for the NIC that you removed and then rename the NIC that you installed.

Important: In previous releases of QRadar, interfaces were named in the following format: eth0, eth1, eth4, and so on. QRadar V7.3.0 interface naming includes a greater range of possible interface names. For example, ens192, enp2s0, and so on.

Your network settings file might resemble the following example, where NAME="<old_name>" is the NIC that was replaced and NAME="<new_name>" is the NIC that was installed.

```
# PCI device 0x14e4:0x163b (bnx2)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
ATTR{address}=="78:2a:1a:2b:3c:4d", ATTR[type]=="1",
KERNEL=="<name>*", NAME="<old_name>"

# PCI device 0x14e4:0x163b (bnx2)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
ATTR{address}=="78:2a:1a:2b:3c:4d", ATTR[type]=="1",
KERNEL=="<name>*", NAME="<old_name>"

# PCI device 0x14e4:0x163b (bnx2)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
ATTR{address}=="78:2a:1a:2b:3c:4d", ATTR[type]=="1",
KERNEL=="<name>*", NAME="<new_name>"

# PCI device 0x14e4:0x163b (bnx2)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
ATTR{address}=="78:2a:1a:2b:3c:4d", ATTR[type]=="1",
KERNEL=="<name>*", NAME="<new_name>"
```

Procedure

1. Use SSH to log in to the IBM Security QRadar product as the root user.
   - The user name is root.
2. Type the following command:
   
   ```
   cd /etc/udev/rules.d/
   ```
3. To edit the network settings file, type the following command:
   
   ```
   vi 70-persistent-net.rules
   ```
4. Remove the pair of lines for the NIC that was replaced: NAME="<old_name>".
5. Rename the Name=<name> values for the newly installed NIC.
   - Example: Rename NAME="<new_name>" to NAME="<old_name>".
6. Save and close the file.
7. Type the following command: reboot.

Related tasks

- Changing the network settings in an all-in-one system
  You can change the network settings in your all-in-one system. An all-in-one system has all IBM Security QRadar components that are installed on one system.
- Changing the network settings of a QRadar Console in a multi-system deployment
To change the network settings in a multi-system IBM Security QRadar deployment, remove all managed hosts, change the network settings, add the managed hosts again, and then reassign the component.
Chapter 9. Troubleshooting problems

Troubleshooting is a systematic approach to solving a problem. The goal of troubleshooting is to determine why something does not work as expected and how to resolve the problem.

Review the following table to help you or customer support resolve a problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 16. Troubleshooting actions to prevent problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply all known fix packs, service levels, or program temporary fixes (PTF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that the configuration is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look up error message codes by selecting the product from the IBM Support Portal (<a href="http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal">http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal</a>) and then typing the error message code into the <strong>Search support</strong> box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduce the problem to ensure that it is not just a simple error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the installation directory structure and file permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review relevant documentation, such as release notes, tech notes, and proven practices documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review recent changes in your computing environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you still need to resolve problems, you must collect diagnostic data. This data is necessary for an IBM technical-support representative to effectively troubleshoot and assist you in resolving the problem. You can also collect diagnostic data and analyze it yourself.

**Troubleshooting resources**

Troubleshooting resources are sources of information that can help you resolve a problem that you have with a product. Many of the resource links provided can also be viewed in a short video demonstration.

To view the video version, search for "troubleshooting" through either Google search engine or YouTube video community.

**Related concepts**

QRadar log files
Use the IBM Security QRadar log files to help you troubleshoot problems.

**Support Portal**

The IBM Support Portal is a unified, centralized view of all technical support tools and information for all IBM systems, software, and services.

Use IBM Support Portal to access all the IBM support resources from one place. You can adjust the pages to focus on the information and resources that you need for problem prevention and faster problem resolution. Familiarize yourself with the IBM Support Portal by viewing the demo videos (https://www.ibm.com/blogs/SPNA/entry/the_ibm_support_portal_videos).

Find the IBM Security QRadar content that you need by selecting your products from the IBM Support Portal (http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal).

**Related concepts**

**Service requests**

Service requests are also known as Problem Management Records (PMRs). Several methods exist to submit diagnostic information to IBM Software Technical Support.

**Fix Central**

Fix Central provides fixes and updates for your system software, hardware, and operating system.

**Knowledge bases**

You can often find solutions to problems by searching IBM knowledge bases. You can optimize your results by using available resources, support tools, and search methods.

**Service requests**

Service requests are also known as Problem Management Records (PMRs). Several methods exist to submit diagnostic information to IBM Software Technical Support.

To open a service request, or to exchange information with technical support, view the IBM Software Support Exchanging information with Technical Support page (http://www.ibm.com/software/support/exchangeinfo.html). Service requests can also be submitted directly by using the Service requests (PMRs) tool (http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Open_service_request) or one of the other supported methods that are detailed on the exchanging information page.

**Related concepts**

**Support Portal**

The IBM Support Portal is a unified, centralized view of all technical support tools and information for all IBM systems, software, and services.

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Fix Central provides fixes and updates for your system software, hardware, and operating system.

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Service requests are also known as Problem Management Records (PMRs). Several methods exist to submit diagnostic information to IBM Software Technical Support.

**Knowledge bases**
You can often find solutions to problems by searching IBM knowledge bases. You can optimize your results by using available resources, support tools, and search methods.

**Use the following knowledge bases to find useful information.**

**Tech notes and APARs**
From the IBM Support Portal (http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal), you can search tech notes and APARs (problem reports).

**IBM masthead search**
Use the IBM masthead search by typing your search string into the **Search** field at the top of any ibm.com page.

**External search engines**
Search for content by using any external search engine, such as Google, Yahoo, or Bing. If you use an external search engine, your results are more likely to include information that is outside the ibm.com® domain. However, sometimes you can find useful problem-solving information about IBM products in newsgroups, forums, and blogs that are not on ibm.com.

**Tip:** Include “IBM” and the name of the product in your search if you are looking for information about an IBM product.

**Related concepts**
**Support Portal**
The IBM Support Portal is a unified, centralized view of all technical support tools and information for all IBM systems, software, and services.

**Service requests**
Service requests are also known as Problem Management Records (PMRs). Several methods exist to submit diagnostic information to IBM Software Technical Support.

**Fix Central**
Fix Central provides fixes and updates for your system software, hardware, and operating system.

---

**QRadar log files**
Use the IBM Security QRadar log files to help you troubleshoot problems.

You can review the log files for the current session individually or you can collect them to review later.

Follow these steps to review the QRadar log files.

1. To help you troubleshoot errors or exceptions, review the following log files.
   - /var/log/qradar.log
   - /var/log/qradar.error
2. If you require more information, review the following log files:
   - /var/log/qradar-sql.log
   - /opt/tomcat6/logs/catalina.out
   - /var/log/qflow.debug
3. Review all logs by selecting **Admin > System & License Mgmt > Actions > Collect Log Files.**
Common ports and servers used by QRadar

IBM Security QRadar requires that certain ports are ready to receive information from QRadar components and external infrastructure. To ensure that QRadar is using the most recent security information, it also requires access to public servers and RSS feeds.

SSH communication on port 22

All the ports that are used by the QRadar console to communicate with managed hosts can be tunneled, by encryption, through port 22 over SSH.

The console connects to the managed hosts using an encrypted SSH session to communicate securely. These SSH sessions are initiated from the console to provide data to the managed host. For example, the QRadar Console can initiate multiple SSH sessions to the Event Processor appliances for secure communication. This communication can include tunneled ports over SSH, such as HTTPS data for port 443 and Ariel query data for port 32006. IBM Security QRadar QFlow Collector that use encryption can initiate SSH sessions to Flow Processor appliances that require data.

Open ports that are not required by QRadar

You might find additional open ports in the following situations:

- When you install QRadar on your own hardware, you may see open ports that are used by services, daemons, and programs included in Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
- When you mount or export a network file share, you might see dynamically assigned ports that are required for RPC services, such as rpc.mountd and rpc.rquotad.

QRadar port usage

Review the list of common ports that IBM Security QRadar services and components use to communicate across the network. You can use the port list to determine which ports must be open in your network. For example, you can determine which ports must be open for the QRadar Console to communicate with remote event processors.

WinCollect remote polling

WinCollect agents that remotely poll other Microsoft Windows operating systems might require additional port assignments.

For more information, see the IBM Security QRadar WinCollect User Guide.

QRadar listening ports

The following table shows the QRadar ports that are open in a LISTEN state. The LISTEN ports are valid only when iptables is enabled on your system. Unless otherwise noted, information about the assigned port number applies to all QRadar products.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22   | SSH                                 | TCP      | Bidirectional from the QRadar Console to all other components.            | Remote management access.  
Adding a remote system as a managed host.  
Log source protocols to retrieve files from external devices, for example the log file protocol.  
Users who use the command-line interface to communicate from desktops to the Console.  
High-availability (HA).                                                  |
| 25   | SMTP                                | TCP      | From all managed hosts to the SMTP gateway.                               | Emails from QRadar to an SMTP gateway.  
Delivery of error and warning email messages to an administrative email contact. |
| 111  | Port mapper                         | TCP/UDP  | Managed hosts that communicate with the QRadar Console.  
Users that connect to the QRadar Console.                                  | Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) for required services, such as Network File System (NFS). |
| 123  | Network Time Protocol (NTP)         | TCP/UDP  | QRadar Console to the NTP server.  
HA primary to secondary, and vice versa.                                   | Time synchronization between QRadar HA pairs, and between the QRadar Console and the NTP server. |
| 135 and dynamically allocated ports above 1024 for RPC calls. | DCOM     | TCP      | Bidirectional traffic between WinCollect agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events.  
Bidirectional traffic between QRadar Console components or IBM Security QRadar event collectors that use either Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol or Adaptive Log Exporter agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events. | This traffic is generated by WinCollect, Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol, or Adaptive Log Exporter.  
**Note:** DCOM typically allocates a random port range for communication.  
You can configure Microsoft Windows products to use a specific port. For more information, see your Microsoft Windows documentation. |
| 137  | Windows NetBIOS name service       | UDP      | Bidirectional traffic between WinCollect agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events.  
Bidirectional traffic between QRadar Console components or QRadar Event Collectors that use either Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol or Adaptive Log Exporter agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events. | This traffic is generated by WinCollect, Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol, or Adaptive Log Exporter. |
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Windows NetBIOS datagram service</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic between WinCollect agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events. Bidirectional traffic between QRadar Console components or QRadar Event Collectors that use either Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol or Adaptive Log Exporter agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events.</td>
<td>This traffic is generated by WinCollect, Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol, or Adaptive Log Exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Windows NetBIOS session service</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic between WinCollect agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events. Bidirectional traffic between QRadar Console components or QRadar Event Collectors that use either Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol or Adaptive Log Exporter agents and Windows operating systems that are remotely polled for events.</td>
<td>This traffic is generated by WinCollect, Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol, or Adaptive Log Exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>NetSNMP</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>QRadar managed hosts that connect to the QRadar Console. External log sources to QRadar Event Collectors.</td>
<td>UDP port for the NetSNMP daemon that listens for communications (v1, v2c, and v3) from external log sources. The port is open only when the SNMP agent is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>NetSNMP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>QRadar managed hosts that connect to the QRadar Console. External log sources to QRadar Event Collectors.</td>
<td>TCP port for the NetSNMP daemon that listens for communications (v1, v2c, and v3) from external log sources. The port is open only when the SNMP agent is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>Service Location Protocol (SLP)</td>
<td>UDP/TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Integrated Management Module uses the port to find services on a LAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Apache/HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic for secure communications from all products to the QRadar Console.</td>
<td>Configuration downloads to managed hosts from the QRadar Console. QRadar managed hosts that connect to the QRadar Console. Users to have log in access to QRadar. QRadar Console that manage and provide configuration updates for WinCollect agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>Microsoft Directory Service</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic</td>
<td>This traffic is generated by WinCollect, Microsoft Security Event Log Protocol, or Adaptive Log Exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>between WinCollect agents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Windows operating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>systems that are remotely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polled for events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>between QRadar Console</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>components or QRadar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Event Collectors that use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Microsoft Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Event Log Protocol and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Windows operating systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that are remotely polled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bidirectional traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>between Adaptive Log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exporter agents and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Windows operating systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that are remotely polled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>Syslog</td>
<td>UDP/TCP</td>
<td>External network appliances</td>
<td>External log sources to send event data to QRadar components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that provide TCP syslog</td>
<td>Syslog traffic includes WinCollect agents, event collectors, and Adaptive Log Exporter agents capable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>events use bidirectional</td>
<td>sending either UDP or TCP events to QRadar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>traffic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>External network appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that provide UDP syslog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>events use unidirectional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>traffic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Internal syslog traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from QRadar hosts to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QRadar Console.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Network File System (NFS) mount daemon (mountd)</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>Connections between the QRadar Console and NFS server.</td>
<td>The Network File System (NFS) mount daemon, which processes requests to mount a file system at a specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1514</td>
<td>Syslog-ng</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>Connection between the local Event Collector component and local Event Processor component to the syslog-ng daemon for logging.</td>
<td>Internal logging port for syslog-ng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2049</td>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Connections between the QRadar Console and NFS server.</td>
<td>The Network File System (NFS) protocol to share files or data between components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2055</td>
<td>NetFlow data</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>From the management interface on the flow source (typically a router) to the IBM Security QRadar QFlow Collector.</td>
<td>NetFlow datagram from components, such as routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2375</td>
<td>Docker command port</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Internal communications. This port is not available externally.</td>
<td>Used to manage QRadar application framework resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3389</td>
<td>Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) and Ethernet over USB is enabled</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>If the Microsoft Windows operating system is configured to support RDP and Ethernet over USB, a user can initiate a session to the server over the management network. This means the default port for RDP, 3389 must be open.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3900</td>
<td>Integrated Management Module remote presence port</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>Use this port to interact with the QRadar console through the Integrated Management Module.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 17: Listening ports that are used by QRadar services and components (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4333</td>
<td>Redirect port</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>This port is assigned as a redirect port for Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests in QRadar offense resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5432</td>
<td>Postgres</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required for provisioning managed hosts from the Admin tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6514</td>
<td>Syslog</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>External log sources to send encrypted event data to QRadar components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6543</td>
<td>High-availability heartbeat</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Heartbeat ping from a secondary host to a primary host in an HA cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7676, 7677, and four randomly bound ports above 32000</td>
<td>Messaging connections (IMQ)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Message queue broker for communications between components on a managed host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> You must permit access to these ports from the QRadar console to unencrypted hosts. Ports 7676 and 7677 are static TCP ports, and four extra connections are created on random ports. For more information about finding randomly bound ports, see “Viewing IMQ port associations” on page 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7777, 7778, 7779, 7780, 7781, 7782, 7783, 7788, 7790, 7791, 7792, 7793, 7795, 7799, and 8989</td>
<td>JMX server ports</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Internal communications. These ports are not available externally.</td>
<td>JMX server (Java Management Beans) monitoring for all internal QRadar processes to expose supportability metrics. These ports are used by QRadar support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7789</td>
<td>HA Distributed Replicated Block Device</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Distributed Replicated Block Device is used to keep drives synchronized between the primary and secondary hosts in HA configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7800</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Real-time (streaming) for events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7801</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Real-time (streaming) for flows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7803</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anomaly detection engine port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7804</td>
<td>QRM Arc builder</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>This port is used for QRadar Risk Manager only. It is not available externally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8000</td>
<td>Event Collection service (ECS)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Listening port for specific Event Collection Service (ECS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001</td>
<td>SNMP daemon port</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>External</td>
<td>UDP listening port for external SNMP data requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8005</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Open to control tomcat. This port is bound and only accepts connections from the local host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>communications. Not available externally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8009</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>From the HTTP daemon (HTTPd) process to Tomcat.</td>
<td>Tomcat connector, where the request is used and proxied for the web service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8080</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>From the HTTP daemon (HTTPd) process to Tomcat.</td>
<td>Tomcat connector, where the request is used and proxied for the web service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8082</td>
<td>Secure tunnel for QRadar Risk Manager</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Required when encryption is used between QRadar Risk Manager and the QRadar Console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>traffic between the QRadar Console and QRadar Risk Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8413</td>
<td>WinCollect agents</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>This traffic is generated by the WinCollect agent and communication is encrypted. It is required to provide configuration updates to the WinCollect agent and to use WinCollect in connected mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>traffic between WinCollect agent and QRadar Console.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8844</td>
<td>Apache Tomcat</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Unidirectional from the QRadar Console to the appliance that is running the QRadar Vulnerability Manager processor.</td>
<td>Used by Apache Tomcat to read RSS feeds from the host that is running the QRadar Vulnerability Manager processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9090</td>
<td>XForce IP Reputation database and server</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Communications between QRadar processes and the XForce Reputation IP database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>communications. Not available externally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9913</td>
<td>Web application container</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) communication between Java Virtual Machines</td>
<td>When the web application is registered, one additional port is dynamically assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus one dynamically assigned port</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9995</td>
<td>NetFlow data</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>From the management interface on the flow source (typically a router) to the QRadar QFlow Collector.</td>
<td>NetFlow datagram from components, such as routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9999</td>
<td>IBM Security QRadar Vulnerability Manager processor</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Unidirectional from the scanner to the appliance running the QRadar Vulnerability Manager processor</td>
<td>Used for QRadar Vulnerability Manager (QVM) command information. The QRadar Console connects to this port on the host that is running the QRadar Vulnerability Manager processor. This port is only used when QVM is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>QRadar web-based, system administration interface</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>User desktop systems to all QRadar hosts.</td>
<td>In QRadar V7.2.5 and earlier, this port is used for server changes, such as the hosts root password and firewall access. Port 10000 is disabled in V7.2.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10101, 10102</td>
<td>Heartbeat command</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Required to ensure that the HA nodes are still active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15433</td>
<td>Postgres</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Used for QRadar Vulnerability Manager (QVM) configuration and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23111</td>
<td>SOAP web server</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>SOAP web server port for the Event Collection Service (ECS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23333</td>
<td>Emulex Fibre Channel</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>User desktop</td>
<td>Emulex Fibre Channel HBAnywhere Remote Management service (elxmgmt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32004</td>
<td>Normalized event forwarding</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Normalized event data that is communicated from an off-site source or between QRadar Event Collectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32005</td>
<td>Data flow</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Data flow communication port between QRadar Event Collectors when on separate managed hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32006</td>
<td>Ariel queries</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Communication port between the Ariel proxy server and the Ariel query server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32007</td>
<td>Offense data</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Events and flows contributing to an offense or involved in global correlation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32009</td>
<td>Identity data</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Identity data that is communicated between the passive Vulnerability Information Service (VIS) and the Event Collection Service (ECS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32010</td>
<td>Flow listening source port</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Flow listening port to collect data from QRadar QFlow Collectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32011</td>
<td>Ariel listening port</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Ariel listening port for database searches, progress information, and other associated commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32000-33999</td>
<td>Data flow (flows, events, flow context)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Data flows, such as events, flows, flow context, and event search queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40799</td>
<td>PCAP data</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>From Juniper Networks SRX Series appliances to QRadar.</td>
<td>Collecting incoming packet capture (PCAP) data from Juniper Networks SRX Series appliances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The packet capture on your device can use a different port. For more information about configuring packet capture, see your Juniper Networks SRX Series appliance documentation.
Viewing IMQ port associations

Several ports that are used by IBM Security QRadar allocate extra random port numbers. For example, Message Queues (IMQ) open random ports for communication between components on a managed host. You can view the random port assignments for IMQ by using telnet to connect to the local host and doing a lookup on the port number.

Random port associations are not static port numbers. If a service is restarted, the ports that are generated for the service are reallocated and the service is provided with a new set of port numbers.

Procedure

1. Using SSH, log in to the QRadar Console as the root user.
2. To display a list of associated ports for the IMQ messaging connection, type the following command:
   ```
   telnet localhost 7676
   ```
   The results from the telnet command might look similar to this output:
   ```
   [root@domain ~]# telnet localhost 7676
   Trying 127.0.0.1...
   Connected to localhost.
   Escape character is '^]'.
   101 imqbroker 4.4 Update 1
   portmapper tcp PORTMAPPER 7676
   [imqvarhome=/opt/openmq/mq/var,imqhome=/opt/openmq/mq,sessionid=<session_id>]
   cluster_discovery tcp CLUSTER_DISCOVERY 44913
   jmxrmi rmi JMX 0 [url=service:jmx:rmi://domain.ibm.com/stub/<urlpath>]
   admin tcp ADMIN 43691
   jms tcp NORMAL 7677
   cluster tcp CLUSTER 36615
   ```
   The telnet output shows 3 of the 4 random high-numbered TCP ports for IMQ. The fourth port, which is not shown, is a JMX Remote Method Invocation (RMI) port that is available over the JMX URL that is shown in the output.

   If the telnet connection is refused, it means that IMQ is not currently running. It is probable that the system is either starting up or shutting down, or that services were shut down manually.

Searching for ports in use by QRadar

Use the `netstat` command to determine which ports are in use on the IBM Security QRadar Console or managed host. Use the `netstat` command to view all listening and established ports on the system.

Procedure

1. Using SSH, log in to your QRadar Console, as the root user.
2. To display all active connections and the TCP and UDP ports on which the computer is listening, type the following command:
   ```
   netstat -nap
   ```
3. To search for specific information from the netstat port list, type the following command:
   ```
   netstat -nap | grep port
   ```
Examples:

- To display all ports that match 199, type the following command:
  ```
  netstat -nap | grep 199
  ```
- To display information on all listening ports, type the following command:
  ```
  netstat -nap | grep LISTEN
  ```

QRadar public servers

To provide you with the most current security information, IBM Security QRadar requires access to a number of public servers and RSS feeds.

Public servers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP address or hostname</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>194.153.113.31</td>
<td>IBM Security QRadar Vulnerability Manager DMZ scanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194.153.113.32</td>
<td>QRadar Vulnerability Manager DMZ scanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update.xforce-security.com</td>
<td>X-Force® Threat Feed update server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>license.xforce-security.com</td>
<td>X-Force Threat Feed licensing server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RSS feeds for QRadar products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Intelligence</td>
<td><a href="http://feeds.feedburner.com/SecurityIntelligence">http://feeds.feedburner.com/SecurityIntelligence</a></td>
<td>QRadar and an Internet connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Intelligence Vulns / Threats</td>
<td><a href="http://securityintelligence.com/topics/vulnerabilities-threats/feed">http://securityintelligence.com/topics/vulnerabilities-threats/feed</a></td>
<td>QRadar and an Internet connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19. RSS feeds. The following list describes the requirements for RSS feeds that QRadar uses. Copy URLs into a text editor and remove page breaks before pasting into a browser. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM My Notifications</td>
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