

# Tanium™ Index User Guide

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# Index overview

With Index, you can index the local file systems on Tanium Client endpoints that are running Windows, Linux, and macOS operating systems. On Windows, Index ensures that the volume type is `DRIVE_FIXED`. Index indexes and identifies alternative data streams as part of indexing the Windows file system. An alternate data stream is a feature of the NTFS file system that provides a means of attaching one file to another. It has the ability of forking data into an existing file without changing its file size or functionality. From a malicious perspective, alternative data streams have been used to hide malware.

On non-Windows, Index does a number of checks to ensure the volume is a block device and is not removable. By default, Index does not scan volumes with used space of greater than 20Tb. You can use an index setting to configure this default. size limit. If index is requested to scan a large path explicitly, it will scan that path regardless of size, for example as a high priority path. Additionally, Index provides an option, `FilesystemTypesToExclude`, which can be used to exclude volumes by filesystem type. See [Customize Index endpoint settings](#) for information on configuring these settings.

Index is optimized to minimize endpoint resource utilization. The solution indexes local file systems, computes file hashes, and gathers file attributes and magic numbers. This information is recorded in an SQLite database for detection and reporting of threat indicators for files at rest.

Index is a feature common to many Tanium solution modules that exists as a client extension. Tanium modules that install Index include:

- Tanium Asset versions 1.19.158 and later
- Tanium Integrity Monitor versions 3.0 and later
- Tanium Reveal versions 1.15 and later
- Tanium Threat Response versions 3.4 and later

Client extensions are an extensible framework of tools and processes that extend the functionality of the Tanium Client. Client extensions minimize the reproduction of code within different modules and solutions. A function or library is created once, then reused where necessary by Tanium solutions. Client extensions ultimately reduce the footprint of the Tanium Client on endpoints.

## Overview

Index creates and maintains an inventory of the file system on an individual endpoint with the following operations:

- [Detect file changes](#)
- [Compute file hashes](#)
- [Calculate magic number](#)

The file system inventory is saved in the SQLite database on the endpoint.

Index supports indexing and hashing files inside ZIP archives. Index automatically opens and extracts ZIP archives if you enable file hash calculation. Index defines a ZIP archive by magic number (504b0304). Index models ZIP contents in the Index database in the same way as a directory, however the parent directory record points at the root ZIP archive.

Index only extracts ZIP archives one time per file hash calculation. For each subsequent file hash calculation, Index digests the ZIP archive again. ZIP contents are only walked as part of scans and not part as of the HPP/single-file-walker.

You can use the **CX.index.MaxZipSizeMB** and **CX.index.ZipRecursionLimit** settings to configure indexing and hashing files inside ZIP archives. For more information, see [Customize Index endpoint settings](#)

## Detect file changes

Any new file changes are captured in the database after every index scan (7 days is the default frequency) or almost instantly if changes are part of a high priority path. For more information, see [Reference: Manage high-priority paths](#).

If a file is modified, the data in the database is updated. When a file creation or modification is detected, the file is indexed to include the file name, file size, file creation time, file modification time, and directory name.

Index does not detect changes made to only the attributes of a file, such as creation or modification timestamps. If the contents of a file are modified, Index records the new file modification timestamp but does not update the file creation timestamp.

If Tanium Recorder is deployed and operational on the endpoint, Index gets file change events from Recorder. If Recorder is not available, Index uses the platform-independent indexing method. With this method, changes take longer to pick up because Index gets file changes by traversing the directory tree.

## Compute file hashes

Index computes and stores the hashes of files in the database. Index can record any combination of four different hash types: MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256, or SHA-512. You can disable calculation of hashes if desired.

## Calculate magic number

The magic number is the first 4 bytes of the file. You can use the magic number to identify many types of files. Magic numbers are recorded for files that do not have a magic number entry.

# Getting started

Follow these steps to configure and use Index.

## Step 1: Install Client Index Extension

For more information, see [Installing Client Index Extension](#).

## Step 2: Use Client Index Extension as part of a Tanium solution to index file systems

For more information, see [Indexing file systems](#).

## Step 3: Use Index sensors to query indexed files

For more information, see [Reference: Index sensors](#).

# Index requirements

Review the requirements before you install and use Index.

## Tanium dependencies

Make sure that your environment meets the following requirements.

Component	Requirement
Tanium™ Core Platform	7.3.314.4250 or later
Tanium™ Client	7.2.314.3211 or later. Some Tanium solutions that manage the deployment of configuration changes with Tanium Endpoint Configuration might require a higher client version.
Computer groups	When you first log into the Tanium Console after an installation of Tanium Server 7.4.2 or later, the server automatically imports the computer groups that Index requires.  For earlier versions of the Tanium Server, or after upgrading from an earlier version, you must manually create the computer groups. See <a href="#">Create computer groups</a> .

## Endpoints

### Supported operating systems

The following endpoint operating systems are supported with Index. Index is tested with default file systems for the supported operating system.

- Windows
- macOS
- Linux



Operating System	Version	Notes
Microsoft Windows Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows Server 2022</li> <li>• Windows Server 2019</li> <li>• Windows Server 2016</li> <li>• Windows Server 2012, 2012 R2</li> <li>• Windows Server 2008 R2</li> </ul>	<p>Standard, Enterprise, and Datacenter editions are supported, with or without the Server Core option enabled. The Nano Server option is not supported.</p> <p>Tanium modules that use Python Runtime Services require Windows Server 2008 R2 endpoints to have Service Pack 1 (SP1) or higher.</p>
Microsoft Windows Workstations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows 11</li> <li>• Windows 10</li> <li>• Windows 8</li> <li>• Windows 7</li> </ul>	
macOS	Same as Tanium Client support	<p>If you enable the app notarization requirement (a security process that Apple introduced in macOS 10.15), you must install Tanium Client 7.2.314.3608 or later. See the Tanium™ Support Knowledge Base for the Minimum Tanium product versions required to support endpoints that run macOS 10.14 Mojave or later. macOS 10.14 Mojave support is provided for Intel processor only.</p>

Operating System	Version	Notes
Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazon Linux 2 LTS (2017.12)</li> <li>• Amazon Linux 1 AMI (2016.09, 2017.12, 2018.03)</li> <li>• Debian 10.x</li> <li>• Debian 9.x, 8.x</li> <li>• Debian 7.x, 6.x</li> <li>• Oracle Linux 8.x</li> <li>• Oracle Enterprise Linux 7.x, 6.x</li> <li>• Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.x</li> <li>• Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.x</li> <li>• CentOS 8.x</li> <li>• Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7.x, 6.x</li> <li>• CentOS 7.x, 6.x</li> <li>• Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 5.4 and later</li> <li>• CentOS 5.4 and later</li> <li>• SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 15</li> <li>• openSUSE 15.x</li> <li>• SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 12</li> <li>• openSUSE 12.x</li> <li>• SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 11.3, 11.4</li> <li>• openSUSE 11.3, 11.4</li> <li>• Ubuntu 20.04 LTS</li> <li>• Ubuntu 18.04 LTS</li> <li>• Ubuntu 16.04 LTS</li> <li>• Ubuntu 14.04 LTS</li> </ul>	
AIX	Same as Tanium Client support	Only supported for Tanium Integrity Monitor.
Solaris	Same as Tanium Client support	Only supported for Tanium Integrity Monitor.

## Disk space requirements

To install Index normally, a minimum of 1 GB of free space must be available on the drive where Tanium Client is installed.

The amount of space the Index installation uses varies depending on how much space is used on the local disks that are being indexed. The actual space that is required for the Index database is proportional to the number of files and directories on the local disks and what hashes are configured. For a rough estimate, the Index database uses approximately 1 MB of space for each 1 GB of drive space that is used.

## Host and network security requirements

### Security exclusions

If security software is in use in the environment to monitor and block unknown host system processes, Tanium recommends that a security administrator create exclusions to allow the Tanium processes to run without interference. The configuration of these exclusions varies depending on AV software. For a list of all security exclusions to define across Tanium, see [Tanium Core Platform Deployment Reference Guide: Host system security exclusions](#).

#### Index security exclusions

Target Device	Notes	Exclusion Type	Exclusion
Windows endpoints		Process	<Tanium Client>\TaniumCX.exe
		File	<Tanium Client>\TaniumClientExtensions.dll
		File	<Tanium Client>\TaniumClientExtensions.dll.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\TaniumIndex.dll
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\TaniumIndex.dll.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\index\magic.mgc
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\index\index.db
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\index\index.db-shm
		File	<Tanium Client>\extensions\index\index.db-wal

Index security exclusions (continued)

Target Device	Notes	Exclusion Type	Exclusion
Linux endpoints		Process	<Tanium Client>/TaniumCX
		File	<Tanium Client>/libTaniumClientExtensions.so
		File	<Tanium Client>/libTaniumClientExtensions.so.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/libTaniumIndex.so
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/libTaniumIndex.so.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/magic.mgc
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db-shm
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db-wal
macOS endpoints		Process	<Tanium Client>/TaniumCX
		File	<Tanium Client>/libTaniumClientExtensions.dylib
		File	<Tanium Client>/libTaniumClientExtensions.dylib.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/libTaniumIndex.dylib
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/libTaniumIndex.dylib.sig
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/magic.mgc
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db-shm
		File	<Tanium Client>/extensions/index/index.db-wal

# Installing Client Index Extension on endpoints

Index is installed by a Tanium solution and serves the primary purpose of indexing files on endpoints.

Tanium modules that install Index include:

- Tanium Threat Response versions 3.4 and later
- Tanium Reveal versions 1.15 and later

The following list details configuration files and software that is installed on endpoints for the modules that use Index.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/libTaniumIndex.so (Linux)**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/libTaniumIndex.dylib (macOS)**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\TaniumIndex.dll (Windows)**

The Index process.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/libTaniumIndex.so.sig (Linux)**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/libTaniumIndex.dylib.sig (macOS)**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\TaniumIndex.dll.sig (Windows)**

A signature file that you can use to verify that the contents of the SO, DYLIB, or DLL file is authentic and have not been tampered with.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db (Linux)**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db (macOS)**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\index\index.db (Windows)**

The database that Index creates. It contains file details.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db-shm (Linux)**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db-shm (macOS)**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\index\index.db-shm (Windows)**

A shared memory file. Database connections that share the same db file must update the same memory location to prevent conflicts.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db-wal (Linux)**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/index.db-wal (macOS)**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\index\index.db-wal (Windows)**

A write journal that is useful for commits and database rollback purposes.

**/opt/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/magic.mgc**  
**/Library/Tanium/TaniumClient/extensions/index/magic.mgc**  
**C:\Program Files(x86)\Tanium\Tanium Client\extensions\index\magic.mgc**

A binary file that contains patterns to be tested for, what message or MIME type to print if a particular pattern is found, and additional information to extract from the file.

## Starting and stopping Index

You might need to manually start or stop Index. For example, when troubleshooting you must resolve the underlying issue first and then manually restart Index. Or, if you find that Index is using more system resources than expected, you can stop Index and troubleshoot the issue with the risk of additional resource consumption.

In the event of a troubleshooting situation contact Tanium Support for help. To contact Tanium Support, sign in to <https://support.tanium.com>.

# Indexing file systems

The TaniumCX binary is the framework for client extensions. TaniumCX loads components into memory for use by the client and Tanium solutions. Client extension processes are initiated and controlled by the `TaniumClient.exe -m process`.

Client extensions are installed by Tanium Endpoint Configuration and primarily exist on the file system within the `TC\extensions` folder. Client Extension logging is written to `<Tanium Client>\Logs\extensions0.txt`.

Two directories exist in the `\extensions` directory on each endpoint:

- The first folder is the `\extensions\config` folder - which contains files to handle the manifest operations and maintains the tools database that contains all current tool versions and files
- The second folder is the `\extensions\core` folder - which contains files to handle the I/O operations of Tanium solutions and facilitate communicate with the Tanium Server and Tanium Module Server.

Index performs two different kinds of work on files:

- Work to generate properties about a file such as the time the file was created and the size of the file.
- Work to generate properties about the contents of a file, such as the file hash, MIME type, and magic number.

Index calculates file content properties only when a file is in the scope of a solution that uses Index.

A scope defines the parameters of an Index scan, including a single scan origin that acts as the starting point of the scope. This can be a single directory, drive, or all drives. If a system has two drives, and you use the 'all drives' predefined origin, Index creates two scopes, one for each drive. As a result, two scans run in parallel.

Index resolves scope paths that are symbolic links at both the creation time of the scan object and when a scan starts. The registration reply includes the requested path to the physical path mapping. All paths reported from Index from a journal or database represent the physical path.

Index determines the scopes to which a given path belongs. When a scope is removed, Index checks the scope root for overlapping scans. If a scope no longer applies to any other scopes, Index triggers a removal of the root directory and quickly removes the data from the database.

Tanium solutions using Index data register a subscription with a domain and a name pair that must be unique to the subscription. This is the main identifier consumers use to configure Index. A subscription contains one or more scopes, which then define how Index should interact with a given directory. Scopes can and will overlap within a subscription or across subscriptions. The configuration parameters of one scope do not impact other scopes.

File system indexing occurs by "walking" the file system. A periodic crawl is necessary to ensure data correctness and integrity. Index cannot exclusively rely on the recorder for event data as it is entirely possible that a file has been modified offline. The walk frequency is controlled by the scope.

To walk a file system, the file tree must be complete. All scans start at the device root and walk subdirectories. When walking a file system, deleted files within a scope are detected. When entering a directory, Index checks the Index database to determine if the directory is listed. If the configured time has elapsed, Index compares the content in the database with what is presently detected on the filesystem. If it is time to enumerate, scope membership of the directory is determined. If no scopes include a particular directory, the walk stops.

If the scope membership specifies to open the file, the file modification time and last digested time values are compared with the database. If sufficient time has passed, or the mtime (modified time) differs, the digested work is performed and changes stored in the database.

## Manage Index exclusions for Integrity Monitor, Reveal and Threat Response

To exclude files from indexing in Threat Response, see [Create indexing exclusions](#).

To exclude files from indexing in Reveal versions before 1.18, use the **Path Stem Exclusions** or **Path Filter Exclusions** settings (from the Reveal Overview page, click **Settings > Endpoint Configuration**). To exclude files from indexing in Reveal versions 1.18 and later, use the **Reveal Parse Exclusions by Regular Expression** or **Reveal Parse Exclusions by File Path** settings in a Reveal profile.

To exclude files from indexing in Integrity Monitor versions 3.0 and later, use the Exclusions under **Integrity Monitor > Watchlists > Watchlist Details > Path**. As Integrity Monitor only watches file paths specified in the Watchlists, exclusions are only needed for files or directories in watched paths.

With Reveal 1.15 and later, exclusions defined in Reveal only apply to the Reveal Index Subscription.

With Integrity Monitor 3.0 and later, exclusions in Integrity Monitor only apply to the Integrity Monitor Index Subscription.

If a file is excluded in Threat Response, that file is excluded completely from Index, regardless of the settings in Reveal or Integrity Monitor.



NOTE

Do not include a trailing slash in folder or directory exclusions. Index exclusions that end with trailing slashes indicate that all files in the directory are indexed, but Index does not add them to the Index database. Including a trailing slash in folder or directory exclusions can unnecessarily increase resource use on the endpoints.

## Customize Index endpoint settings


Customize Index configuration settings to provide functionality and database parameters. Making changes to Index settings can cause performance impacts.

To change the value of a setting, use the TaniumClient config command:

```
./TaniumClient config set CX.index.<setting name> <value>
```

Alternatively, you can use Tanium Interact to issue a question, analyze the question results, and determine which endpoints require administrative action and deploy actions to those endpoints. To target endpoints, issue a question in Interact. In the **Question Results** grid, select the rows for the endpoints that require the action, and click **Deploy Action**. From the Deploy Action page, use the Deployment Package search box typeaheads to select packages. Select the **Modify Tanium Client Setting** or **Modify Tanium Client Setting [Non-Windows]** package. For the Windows package, REG\_SZ is string, and REG\_DWORD is int. For the Non-Windows package, the type is either string or numeric. For **ValueName** provide the fully-qualified name of the setting; for example, `CX.index.MaxHashSizeMB`. Provide a value. Configure a **Deployment Schedule** and **Targeting Criteria**. Click **Deploy Action**. For more information, see [Deploying actions](#).



Setting	Value	Description
<b>MaxHashSizeMB</b>	INT	The maximum file size in MB to hash. (Default: 32)
<b>FirstScanDistributeOverTimeMinutes</b>	INT	The delay time (in minutes) after Index starts before starting the initial index scan. (Default: 1440)
<b>FirstScanDistributeOverTimeTimeoutDays</b>	INT	If a scan is overdue to start by more than this duration, reschedule the scan using the distribute over time logic. (Default: 7 days)
<b>VolumeDiscoveryMaxDriveSizeGB</b>	INT	By default Index does not scan volumes with used space >20TB. If index is requested to scan a large path explicitly, for example a high priority path, it scans that path regardless of size. (Default: 20k)
<b>MaxZipSizeMB</b>	INT	Index extracts ZIP archives into memory. If the uncompressed size is larger than the provided value, Index does not extract and index the archive. (Default: 32 MB) <div data-bbox="750 791 1466 1071" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p><b>BEST PRACTICE</b> Do not set <code>CX.index.MaxZipSizeMB = 0</code> without understanding the impact on other Tanium modules in the environment. For example, this causes Tanium Reveal and Tanium SBOM to not have visibility into zip file contents. Similarly, setting <code>CX.index.ZipRecursionLimit = 0</code> has the same effect.</p> </div>
<b>ZipRecursionLimit</b>	INT	Recursion limit for how deep to extract and index within ZIP archives. (Default: 10)

# Reference: Common health check issues

Review common Index health check issues and possible solutions.

## Exception trying to start scan. Check extensions log.

### Cause

This health check appears when Index cannot start scanning. When this health check displays, it is not possible to receive data from Index. This health check is cleared on client reset, after 4 hours.

### Modules where this health check occurs

This health check can occur in Integrity Monitor, Reveal, and Threat Response.

### Solution

To troubleshoot this health check, search the extensions log for "exception trying to start scan" to identify the cause of the error. To contact Tanium Support for help, send an email to [support@tanium.com](mailto:support@tanium.com).

## Scan completion took longer than configured scan interval. Maybe under spec or subscription misconfigured?

### Cause

This health check appears when an Index scan exceeds the configured scan interval.

### Modules where this health check occurs

This health check can occur in Integrity Monitor, Reveal, and Threat Response.

### Solution

Ensure that all endpoints meet the system requirements for the Client Index Extension and that the subscription is configured properly. Add exclusions in Index, change scan frequency to give more time to scan, or increase the amount of CPU allocated to client extensions. An upgrade to Tanium Client Management version 1.10 is recommended.

For Integrity Monitor: Select **Integrity Monitor > All Monitors > Edit Monitor > Index Scan Frequency** to increase the scan frequency in the monitor and edit the watched path (for example, C:/) and select **Integrity Monitor > Watchlists > (choose watchlist with C:/)** and add exclusions via regex.

For Reveal: Select **Reveal > Profiles > Edit Profile > Tanium Index Subscription Settings > Tanium Index Scan Frequency** to increase the scan frequency.

For Threat Response: Select **Threat Response > Settings > Misc > High Priority Path Scanning for Index Configurations** to increase the scan frequency,

## Not all High Priority paths were successfully registered with recorder.

### Cause

This health check appears when the recorder has not received the configuration of what Index should scan.

### Modules where this health check occurs

This health check can occur in Threat Response.

### Solution

This health check can occur when there is an error with Recorder, or one or more configuration issues. This health check can indicate a benign issue or can be indicative of a complete error. Refer to the troubleshooting documentation for Threat Response to gather logs and contact Tanium Support for help. To contact Tanium Support for help, send an email to [support@tanium.com](mailto:support@tanium.com).

## Subscription has dropped journals.

### Cause

This health check appears when Index is unable to send file change notifications to Integrity Monitor, because Integrity Monitor is not processing events. This health check can occur any time Index is pushing a file change notification to Integrity Monitor.

### Modules where this health check occurs

This health check can occur in Integrity Monitor.

### Solution

Investigate the health of IMCX. This could indicate that the recipient CX is not responding and that data is not being cleared. To contact Tanium Support for help, send an email to [support@tanium.com](mailto:support@tanium.com).

## Not executing scans due to disk space health check.

### Cause

This health check appears when Index is no longer indexing because the amount of disk space is below the critical threshold, which by default is 1%. This health check appears when Index receives a disk space health event from cx-core. Cx-core checks the available disk space on the endpoint once every five minutes.

### **Modules where this health check occurs**

This health check can occur in Integrity Monitor, Reveal, and Threat Response.

### **Solution**

Modify the value of the **CX.core.DiskSpaceWarningPercent** and **CX.core.DiskSpaceCriticalPercent** settings to a lower threshold. You cannot set these values to 0% to disable these settings.

## **Dropped high priority path events from recorder.**

### **Cause**

This health check appears when Index cannot process events from recorder quickly enough, and has ignored some of those events.

### **Modules where this health check occurs**

This health check can occur in Integrity Monitor and Threat Response.

### **Solution**

The endpoint is overwhelmed and does not have enough resources to catch and process all the events, or the watchlist needs to be tuned to lower the volume of events coming in.

# Reference: Index sensors and packages

Use the Index sensors to get details about files that have been indexed.

Sensor	Description
<b>Index - File Count</b>	Returns count of index files that match one or more supplied inputs. The Index - File Count sensor supports both wildcards and regular expressions. Supported wildcard syntax includes the * character to match any number of characters and the ? character to match one character. For example, you can use <code>*pad.exe</code> to search for either <code>notepad.exe</code> or <code>wordpad.exe</code> . To use regular expressions in parameter values, select <b>Use Regular Expressions</b> . You can use regular expressions to search for more complex patterns and to further constrain the scope of the search. For example, <code>^(if ip)config(.exe)?\$</code> matches <code>ifconfig</code> , <code>ipconfig</code> , <code>ifconfig.exe</code> , and <code>ipconfig.exe</code> .
<b>Index - File Details</b>	Returns details of index files that match one or more supplied inputs. The Index -File Details sensor supports both wildcards and regular expressions in parameters with the exception of the Maximum Number of Rows. Supported wildcard syntax includes the * character to match any number of characters and the ? character to match one character. For example, you can use <code>*pad.exe</code> to search for either <code>notepad.exe</code> or <code>wordpad.exe</code> . To use regular expressions in parameter values, select <b>Use Regular Expressions</b> . You can use regular expressions to search for more complex patterns and to further constrain the scope of the search. For example, <code>^(if ip)config(.exe)?\$</code> matches <code>ifconfig</code> , <code>ipconfig</code> , <code>ifconfig.exe</code> , and <code>ipconfig.exe</code> .
<b>Index - File Exists</b>	Returns Yes or No, using Index to determine whether specified file exists based on the supplied input. The Index - File Exists sensor uses Tanium Index to determine whether the specified file(s) exist on the endpoints and returns "Yes" or "No". The Index - File Exists sensor supports both wildcards and regular expressions. Supported wildcard syntax includes the * character to match any number of characters and the ? character to match one character. For example, you can use <code>*pad.exe</code> to search for either <code>notepad.exe</code> or <code>wordpad.exe</code> . To use regular expressions in parameter values, select <b>Use Regular Expressions</b> . You can use regular expressions to search for more complex patterns and to further constrain the scope of the search. For example, <code>^(if ip)config(.exe)?\$</code> matches <code>ifconfig</code> , <code>ipconfig</code> , <code>ifconfig.exe</code> , and <code>ipconfig.exe</code> .

Sensor	Description
<b>Index - File Hash Recently Changed</b>	Returns filename and hash(es) of file created or modified in previous N hours. The Index - File Hash Recently Changed sensor returns filenames and hashes for files that have been created or modified within a given number of hours. For example, you can search for binary files that have been created or modified under <code>C:\WindowsSystem32</code> in the previous 8 hours. By searching for files with a File Magic Number glob of 4D5A, you can focus your search on Windows PE binary files (EXEs and DLLs). The Index - File Hash Recently Changed sensor supports both wildcards and regular expressions in parameters with the exception of the Maximum Number of Rows and Lookback Hours parameters. Supported wildcard syntax includes the * character to match any number of characters and the ? character to match one character. For example, you can use <code>*pad.exe</code> to search for either <code>notepad.exe</code> or <code>wordpad.exe</code> . To use regular expressions select <b>Use Regular Expressions</b> . You can use regular expressions to search for more complex patterns and to further constrain the scope of the search. For example, <code>^(if ip)config(.exe)?\$</code> matches <code>ifconfig</code> , <code>ipconfig</code> , <code>ifconfig.exe</code> , and <code>ipconfig.exe</code> .
<b>Index - List Discovered Volumes</b>	Returns the volumes that Index discovers. You can run this sensor without a configuration for Index. It does not indicate Index is actively scanning the paths that this sensor returns. To return a list of the volumes that Index discovers, ask a question such as <code>Get Computer Name and Index - List Discovered Volumes from all machines</code> .
<b>Index - Tuning - Get Top Paths</b>	Returns the top ten paths with highest file counts for tuning Index. The paths that are returned are non-recursive.
<b>Index - Is Path Indexed</b>	Evaluates an index configuration to determine if a path is indexed.



NOTE

There is no longer an Index DB Size Sensor for Index. Use the Sensor "File Size" from default content.

```
Get File Size["c:\Program Files (x86)\Tanium\Tanium
Client\extensions\index\index.db"] from all machines
```

The following packages are provided with the Client Index Extension. Open a package in the console to edit package parameters and deploy the package to appropriate endpoints.

Package	Description
<b>Index - Disable Extension [Windows]</b>	Disables the CX Extension for Index-CX (Windows only). Use this package to ensure that Index is not running.

Package	Description
<b>Index - Disable Extension [Non-Windows]</b>	Disables the CX Extension for Index-CX (Non-Windows only). Use this package to ensure that Index is not running.
<b>Index - Enable Extension [Windows]</b>	Enables the CX Extension for Index-CX (Windows only).
<b>Index - Enable Extension [Non-Windows]</b>	Enables the CX Extension for Index-CX (Non-Windows only).
<b>Index - Reset Database [Windows]</b>	Resets the Index database and clears all file, folder and hash data (Windows only). Use this package to delete all Index-CX file/folder/hash data in the Index database.
<b>Index - Reset Database [Non-Windows]</b>	Resets the Index database and clears all file, folder and hash data (Non-Windows only). Use this package to delete all Index-CX file/folder/hash data in the Index database.
<b>Index - Remove Legacy Dependent [Windows]</b>	Removes Index Classic with a VBS script (index-remove-legacy-dependent.vbs) - (Windows only).
<b>Index - Remove Legacy Dependent [Non-Windows]</b>	Removes Index Classic with a shell script (index-remove-legacy-dependent.sh) - (Non-Windows only).
<b>Request Immediate One-Time Scan [Windows]</b>	Initiates an immediate indexing of the targeted endpoints. Paths that match any exclusions configured in Tanium Client Management are not indexed (Windows only).
<b>Request Immediate One-Time Scan [Non-Windows]</b>	Initiates an immediate indexing of the targeted endpoints. Paths that match any exclusions configured in Tanium Client Management are not indexed (Non-Windows only).

The following Index sensors have been deprecated:

- Index Has Latest Tools
- Index Query File Count
- Index Query File Details
- Index Query File Details by Last Modified
- Index Query File Details Using Name
- Index Query File Details Using Name Sort By Largest
- Index Query File Exists
- Index Query File Hash Recently Changed
- Index Query File Path and Hash
- Index Query File Path Using Name

- Index Query File Permissions
- Index Query Find Blacklist Matches
- Index Resolved Config
- Index - ScanStatus
- Index Status
- Index Version
- Index Config

The following Index packages have been deprecated:

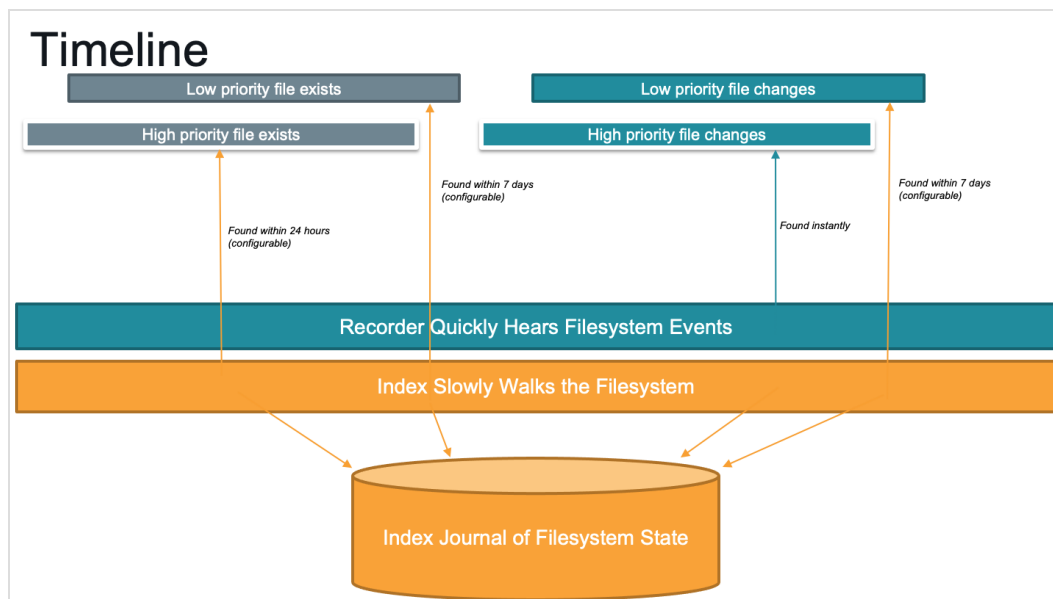
- Distribute Tanium Endpoint Index Config
- Distribute Tanium Endpoint Index Config For Mac
- Distribute Tanium Endpoint Index Tools
- Distribute Tanium Endpoint Index Tools For Linux
- Distribute Tanium Endpoint Index Tools For Mac
- Remove Tanium Index Tools
- Remove Tanium Index Tools For Linux
- Remove Tanium Index Tools For Mac
- Start Index [Windows]
- Start Index [Linux]
- Start Index [Mac]
- Stop Index [Windows]
- Stop Index [Linux]
- Stop Index [Mac]
- Compact Tanium Index Database
- Compact Tanium Index Database For Linux
- Compact Tanium Index Database For Mac
- Delete Tanium Endpoint Index Database for Mac
- Delete Tanium Endpoint Index Database
- Delete Tanium Endpoint Index Database For Linux



- [Distribute Index Query Blacklist](#)
- [Distribute Index Query Blacklist For Linux](#)
- [Distribute Index Query Blacklist for Mac](#)

# Reference: Manage high-priority paths

Tanium Index uses Index to scan the entire disk on an endpoint at regular intervals that typically occur between once a day and once a week. Index does not use recorder events to update file data across the entire disk. Many Index users want more frequent updates for files in certain regions of the disk. To provide this visibility, in addition to the baseline disk scan, Index enables you to specify high priority paths that use recorder events to update data and also scans every 24 hours by default.



A high priority path must include a `file.path starts with` clause in Tanium signal syntax. Escape backslash characters in paths. For example, use `C:\\Users\\Administrator` to make `C:\Users\Administrator` a high profile path.

- **Supported:** `file.path` starts with `'C:\\Users\\Administrator'`
- **Unsupported:** `file.path` starts with `'C:\'`

A high priority path, in addition to the `file.path starts with` clause, can additionally specify one or more `file.path ends with` clauses to narrow the file types to inspect.

- **Supported:** `file.path` starts with `'C:\\Users\Administrator'` and `file.path` ends with `'.dat'`
- **Supported:** `file.path` starts with `'C:\\Windows\\System32'` and `file.path` ends with `'.dll'` and `file.path` ends with `'.exe'`
- **Unsupported:** `file.path` ends with `'.dat'` (Note that the `file.path` ends with must be combined with a `file.path` starts with filter)



NOTE

If a high priority path full scan (default 24 hrs) has occurred, and in a few hours, a normal Index scan (default 7 days) triggers, the high priority path is scanned again as scans for high priority paths and default scans are separate.

The Index exclusions in Index take precedence over any configured high priority paths. If the origin of a high priority path matches any of the configured Index Index exclusions, the high priority path scans complete immediately after starting, and do not find files or directories.

The Index exclusions in Reveal will not take precedence over any high priority paths configured in Index.