CATO Networks API Integration

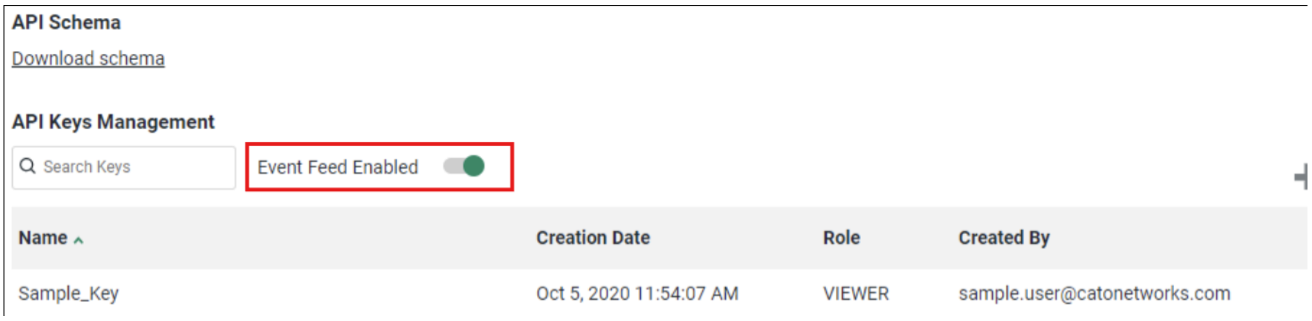
1. Overview

Cato Networks is a cloud-native Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) platform that converges networking and security into a single, unified service. It provides SD-WAN, secure internet access, zero-trust network access, and advanced threat protection over a global private backbone, simplifying operations and enhancing security and performance for organizations.

2. Vendor configuration

In this configuration, you will set up the Cato Networks API Key and Account ID parameter to access the Cato networks API.

- In the Cato Management Application, only account administrators with the **Editor** privilege can generate keys. (CMA).
- To ingest security events, you must enable the events feeds on your account. To enable the events feed, follow the steps below:
  1. In the navigation panel, select **System > API Access Management**.
  2. Select **Event Feed Enabled**. After this, your account starts sending events to the Cato API server.



API Schema

Download schema

API Keys Management

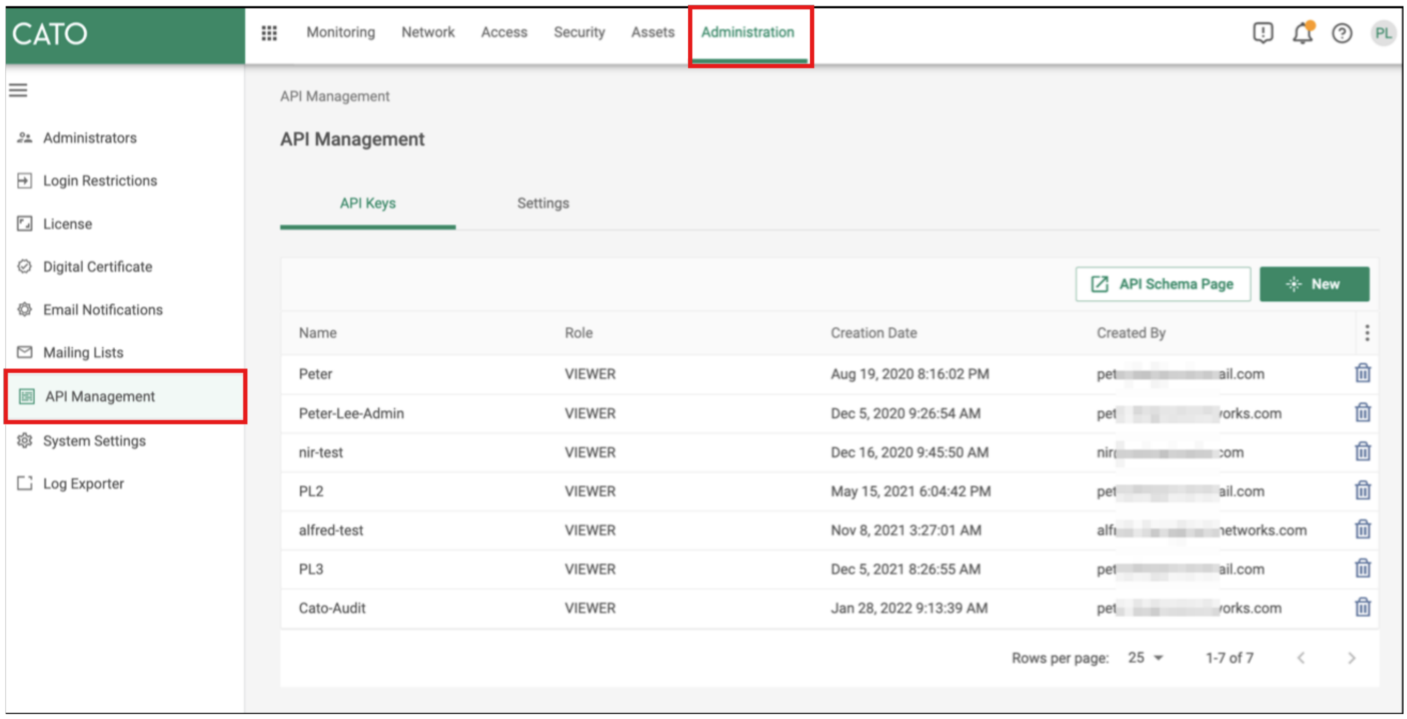
Search Keys | Event Feed Enabled

Name	Creation Date	Role	Created By
Sample_Key	Oct 5, 2020 11:54:07 AM	VIEWER	sample.user@catonetworks.com

3. API Key

All access to Cato networks requires an API Key. Follow the below instructions to set up an API Key.

1. In the navigation menu, click **Administration > API Management**.



API Management

API Management

Name	Role	Creation Date	Created By
Peter	VIEWER	Aug 19, 2020 8:16:02 PM	pet[redacted]ail.com
Peter-Lee-Admin	VIEWER	Dec 5, 2020 9:26:54 AM	pet[redacted]vorks.com
nir-test	VIEWER	Dec 16, 2020 9:45:50 AM	nir[redacted]com
PL2	VIEWER	May 15, 2021 6:04:42 PM	pet[redacted]ail.com
alfred-test	VIEWER	Nov 8, 2021 3:27:01 AM	alf[redacted]networks.com
PL3	VIEWER	Dec 5, 2021 8:26:55 AM	pet[redacted]ail.com
Cato-Audit	VIEWER	Jan 28, 2022 9:13:39 AM	pet[redacted]vorks.com

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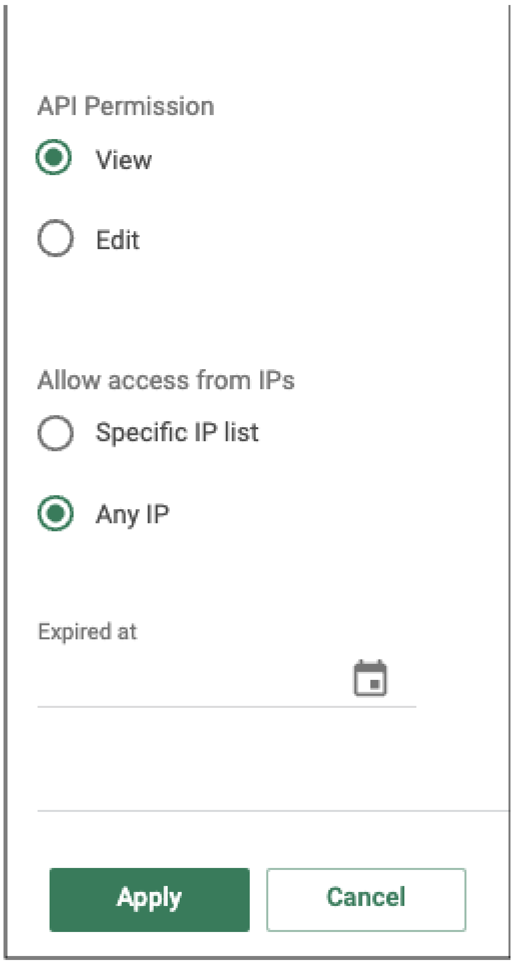
2. On the **API Keys** tab, click **New**. The **Create API Key** panel opens.

3. Enter a **Key Name**.


API Permission

[✓ View]

Edit

Allow access from IPs

Specific IP list

[✓ Any IP]

Expired at

4. Select **View** in the **API Permission**.

5. Select **Any IP** to allow this API key for any IP address under the **Allow Access from IPs** section.

6. (Optional) Select a date when the API key expires. If you select an expiration date, then you need to update the source configuration with a new API key, or else an unauthorized error will be received.

7. Click **Apply**. The API key is added, and a pop-up window containing the new API key is displayed.

8. Copy the API Key generated by the Cato Management Application and save it in a secure location.

> Note:
> The API key value will not be available after closing this window. Kindly ensure that you copy and securely save the API key before closing the window.

9. Click **OK** to close the pop-up window.

Reference link: https://support.catonetworks.com/hc/en-us/articles/4413280536081-Generating-API-Keys-for-the-Cato-API

4. Build a Collector to Pull Events

Elastic doesn't natively support Cato, but you can use: **Logstash**

You need to create a **Logstash pipeline**. ***Install Logstash if not already.***

Step 1: *Install Logstash On Linux (Ubuntu/Debian example)*

```
wget -qO - https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch | sudo apt-key add -
sudo apt-get install apt-transport-https
echo "deb https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/8.x/apt stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/elastic-8.x.list
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install logstash
```

Verify installation:

```
logstash --version
```

Step 2: Create Logstash Pipeline

2.1: Location

Create file: /etc/logstash/conf.d/cato-pipeline.conf

Pipeline Configuration:

```
input {
  http_poller {
    urls => {
      cato => {
        method => post
        url => "https://api.catonetworks.com/v1/graphql"
        headers => {
          "x-api-key" => "YOUR_CATO_API_KEY"
          "Content-Type" => "application/json"
        }
        body => '{
          "query": "query { eventsFeed { eventType eventTime eventDetails } }"
        }'
      }
    }
    request_timeout => 60
    schedule => { cron => "* * * * *" }
    codec => "json"
    metadata_target => "http_poller_metadata"
  }
}

filter {
  if [data] {
    mutate {
      replace => { "[events]" => "%{[data][eventsFeed]}" }
    }
    split {
      field => "[events]"
    }

    mutate {
      add_field => {
        "event_type" => "%{[events][eventType]}"
        "event_time" => "%{[events][eventTime]}"
      }
    }

    json {
      source => "[events][eventDetails]"
      target => "event_details"
    }

    date {
      match => [ "event_time", "ISO8601" ]
      target => "@timestamp"
    }

    mutate {
      remove_field => [ "data", "events", "[events][eventDetails]", "http_poller_metadata" ]
    }
  }
}

output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => [ "http://localhost:9200" ]
    index => "cato-events-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    user => "elastic"
    password => "your_elastic_password"
  }

  stdout {
    codec => rubydebug
  }
}
```

Replace:

- `YOUR_CATO_API_KEY` with your Cato API key
- Elastic credentials (user, password, host)

Step 3: Test the Pipeline

Run syntax test:

```
sudo /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash --path.settings /etc/logstash -t
```

□ You should see: Configuration OK

Step 4: Start Logstash

```
sudo systemctl start logstash
sudo systemctl enable logstash
```

Check logs:

```
sudo journalctl -u logstash -f
```

Step 5: Verify Data in Kibana

- **Open Kibana: http://<your-server>:5601**
- **Log in**
- **Go to: Stack Management → Data Views → Create data view**
- **Name:**

-
  ```
  cato-events-*
  ```
- **Save**

Then go to **Discover**, select the new data view, and explore your Cato event logs!

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