



Master The Dark Arts

Demystifying Splunk Architecture

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Date | Washington, DC



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Problem...



Provide Fundamentals For Sizing A Splunk Deployment And Share Learned Best Practices.

Assumption #2

General understanding of Splunk infrastructure

Search Heads

Query information across indexers and are usually CPU and memory intensive.

Indexers

Write data to disk and are both CPU and I/O intensive.

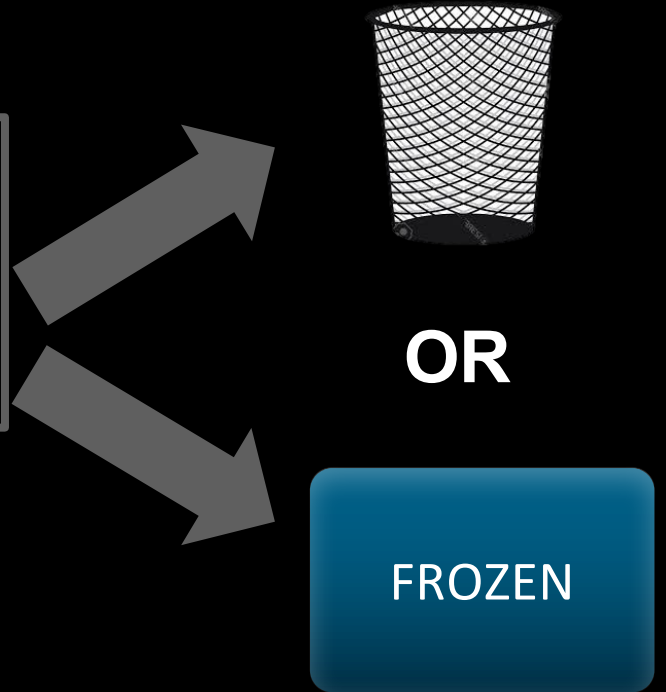
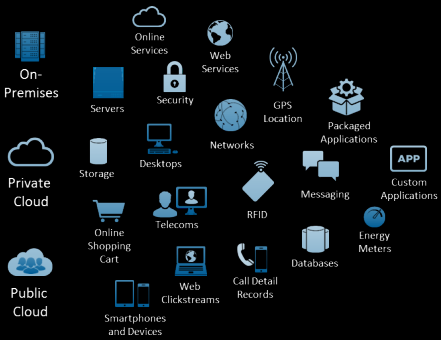
Forwarders

Collect and forward data; usually lightweight and not resource intensive.



Assumption #3

General understanding of Splunk data management.



HOT – Newest buckets of data that are still open for write

WARM – Recent data but closed for writing (read only)

COLD – Oldest data, commonly on cheaper, slower storage

FROZEN – No longer searchable, commonly archived or deleted data

**90% empirical
+ 10% experience
≠ 100% perfect every time**

Big & Fast

What makes Splunk grow?

Performance

- ✓ Volume Of Ingest
- ✓ Search Performance
- ✓ More Users
- ✓ Big Apps

Capacity

- ✓ Volume Of Ingest
- ✓ Index Retention Periods
- ✓ Indexer Clustering
- ✓ Big Apps





Sizing Fundamentals

How many servers for I need?

Machine Requirements

Indexers

Reference Minimum

- ▶ 12 cores
- ▶ 12GB RAM
- ▶ 800 IOPS

Mid-Range

- ▶ 24 cores
- ▶ 64GB RAM
- ▶ 800 IOPS

▶ High-Performance

- ▶ 48 cores
- ▶ 128GB RAM
- ▶ SSD

Others

Search Head

- ▶ 16 cores
- ▶ 12GB RAM
- ▶ 300 IOPS

Heavy Forwarder

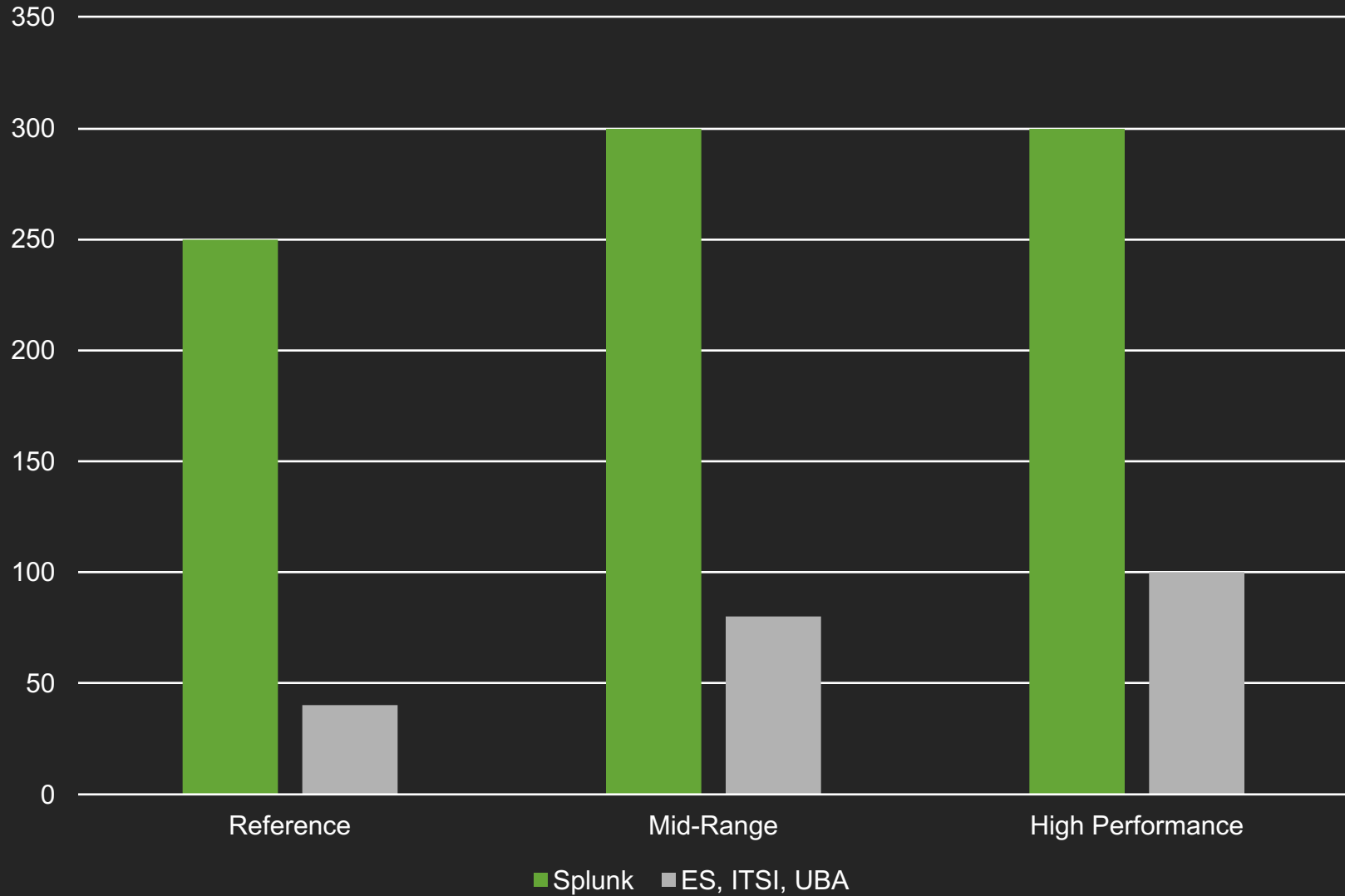
- ▶ 16 cores
- ▶ 12GB RAM
- ▶ 300 IOPS

Utility

- ▶ 8 cores
- ▶ 8GB RAM
- ▶ 300 IOPS

Dark truth: Choose wisely...or scalability will suffer later.

Indexer Ingest GB/Day



Indexer Sizing

- ▶ vCPU = CPU
- ▶ Hyperthreading ≠ CPU
- ▶ When in doubt, 100

Search Heads

- ▶ Dedicate
- ▶ When in doubt, 1 per 8
- ▶ Indexers > Search

	Daily Indexing Volume					
	< 2GB/day	2 to 300 GB/day	300 to 600 GB/day	600GB to 1TB/day	1 to 2TB/day	2 to 3TB/day
Total Users: less than 4	1 combined instance	1 combined instance	1 Search Head, 2 Indexers	1 Search Head, 3 Indexers	1 Search Head, 7 Indexers	1 Search Head, 10 Indexers
Total Users: up to 8	1 combined instance	1 Search Head, 1 Indexers	1 Search Head, 2 Indexers	1 Search Head, 3 Indexers	1 Search Head, 8 Indexers	1 Search Head, 12 Indexers
Total Users: up to 16	1 Search Head, 1 Indexers	1 Search Head, 1 Indexers	1 Search Head, 3 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 4 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 10 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 15 Indexers
Total Users: up to 24	1 Search Head, 1 Indexers	1 Search Head, 2 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 3 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 6 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 12 Indexers	3 Search Heads, 18 Indexers
Total Users: up to 48	1 Search Head, 2 Indexers	1 Search Head, 2 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 4 Indexers	2 Search Heads, 7 Indexers	3 Search Heads, 14 Indexers	3 Search Heads, 21 Indexers

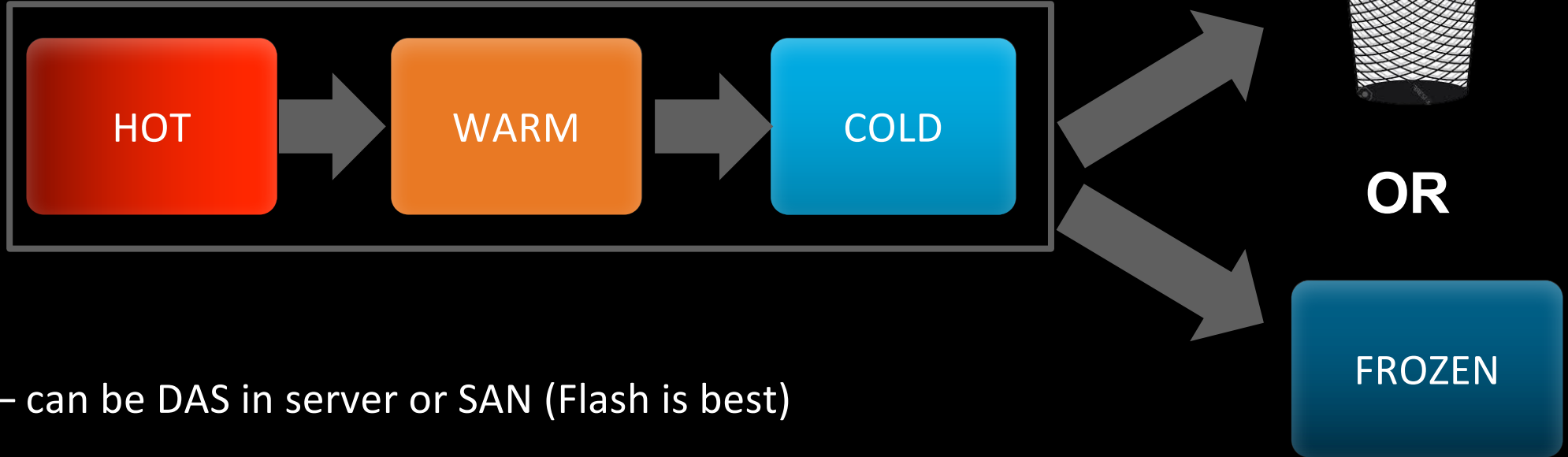
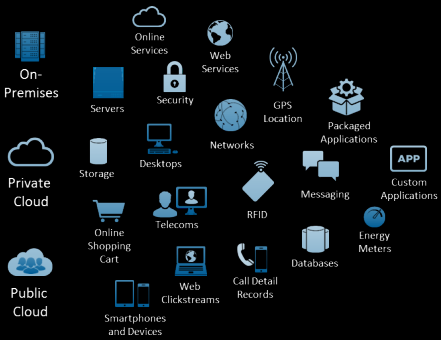


Sizing Fundamentals

How much storage do I need?

Assumption #3

General understanding of Splunk data management.



HOT – can be DAS in server or SAN (Flash is best)



WARM – same as Hot



COLD – adds option for NAS



FROZEN – No longer searchable, so object stores are option here (last resort)

Myth About Bucket Sizing...

- ▶ # of buckets x bucket size
- ▶ Not days...

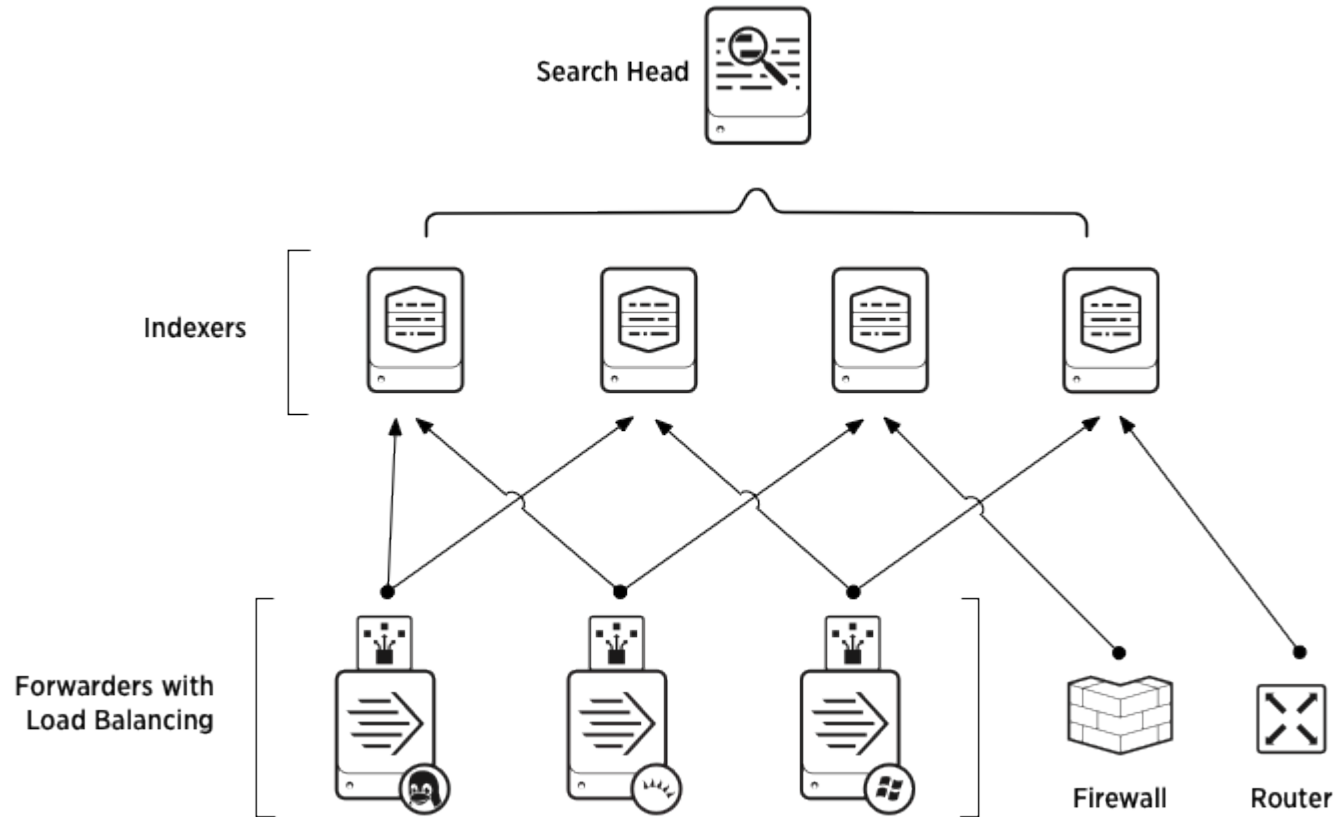
```
indexes.conf
# volume definitions

[volume:hotwarm_cold]
path = /mnt/fast_disk
maxVolumeDataSizeMB = 3984589

# index definition (calculation is based on a single index)

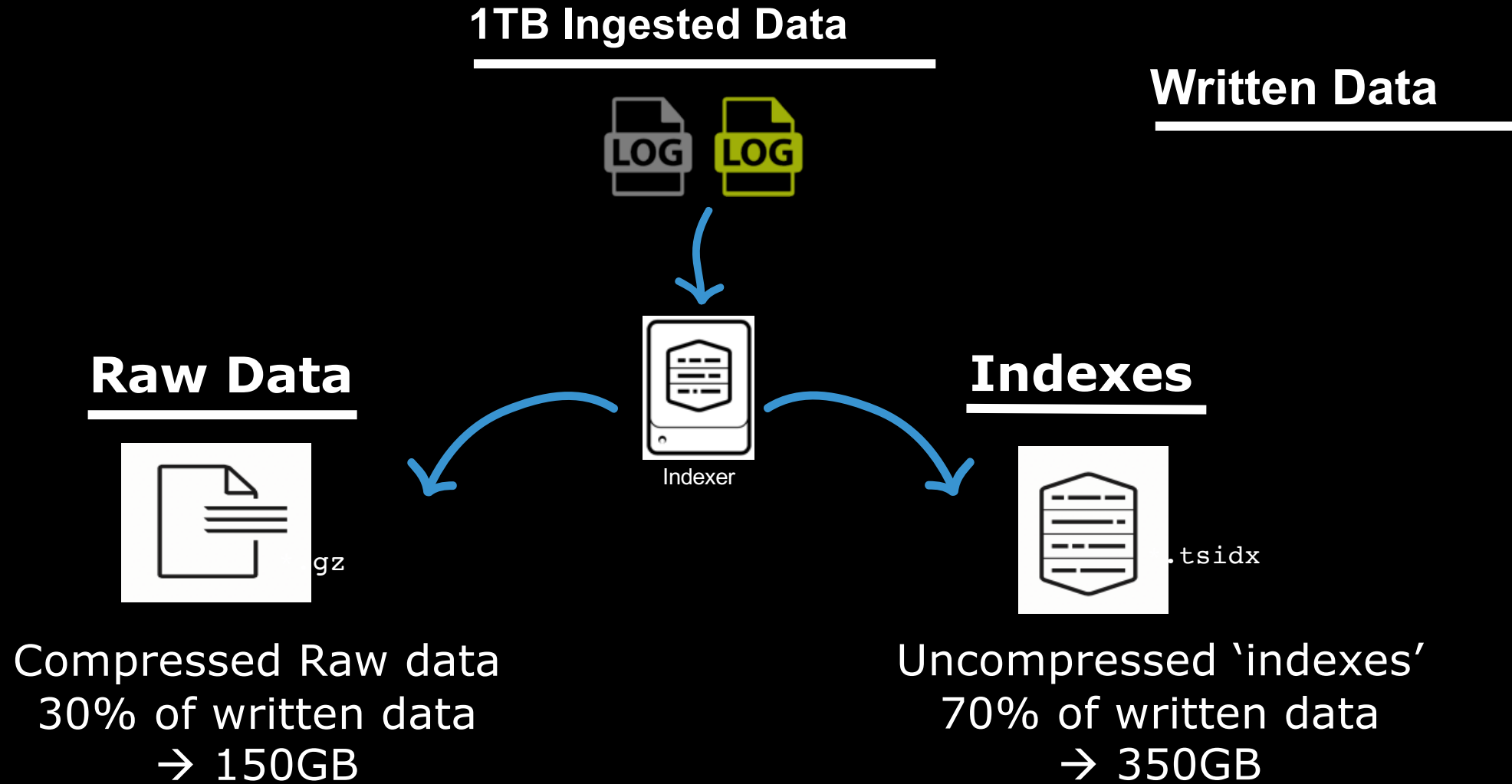
[main]
homePath = volume:hotwarm_cold/defaultdb/db
coldPath = volume:hotwarm_cold/defaultdb/colddb
thawedPath = $SPLUNK_DB/defaultdb/thaweddb
homePath.maxDataSizeMB = 512000
coldPath.maxDataSizeMB = 2560000
maxWarmDBCount = 4294967295
frozenTimePeriodInSecs = 2592000
maxDataSize = auto_high_volume
coldToFrozenDir = /mnt/big_disk/defaultdb/frozendb
```


Distributed Deployment

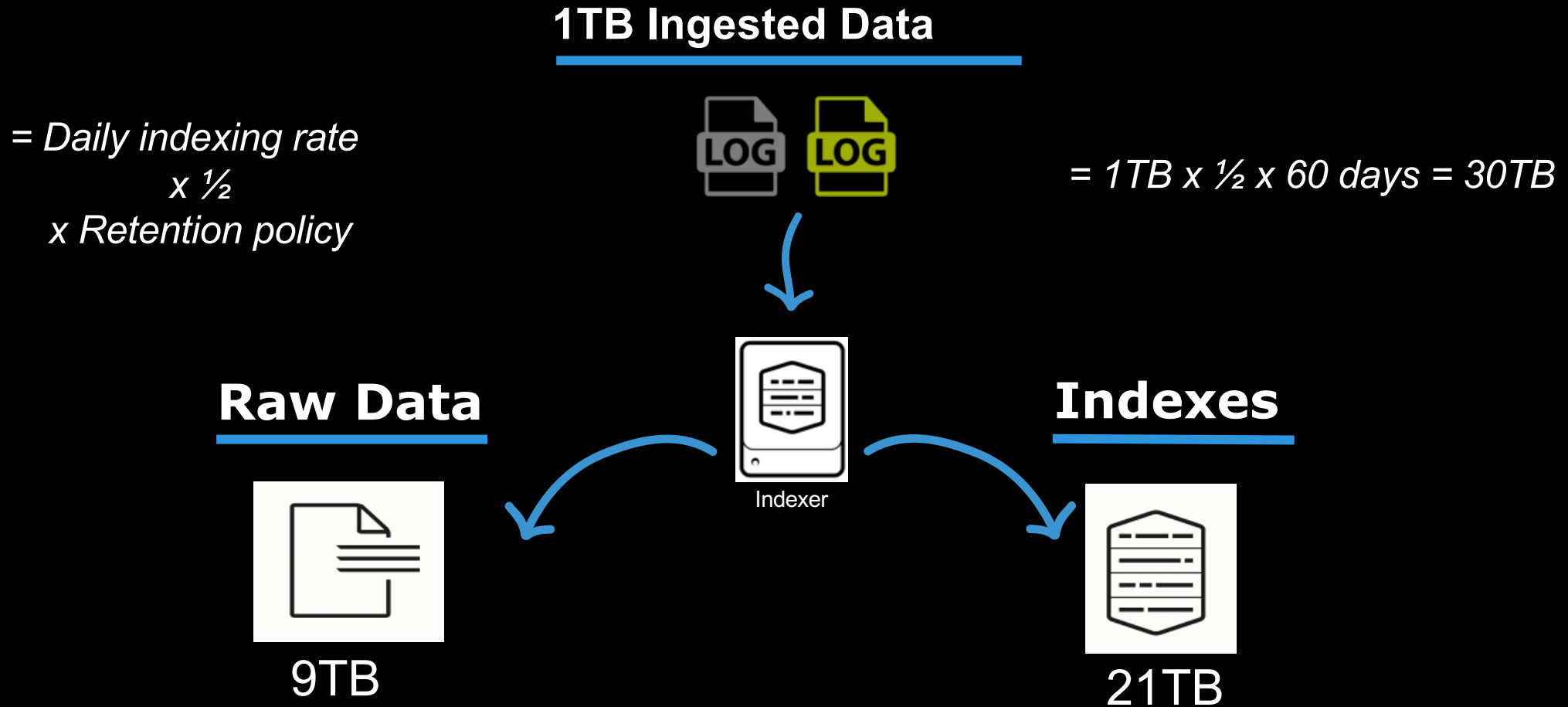


- ▶ Single copy of data
- ▶ Small
- ▶ Starter
- ▶ Storage-bound

Indexer Storage Capacity

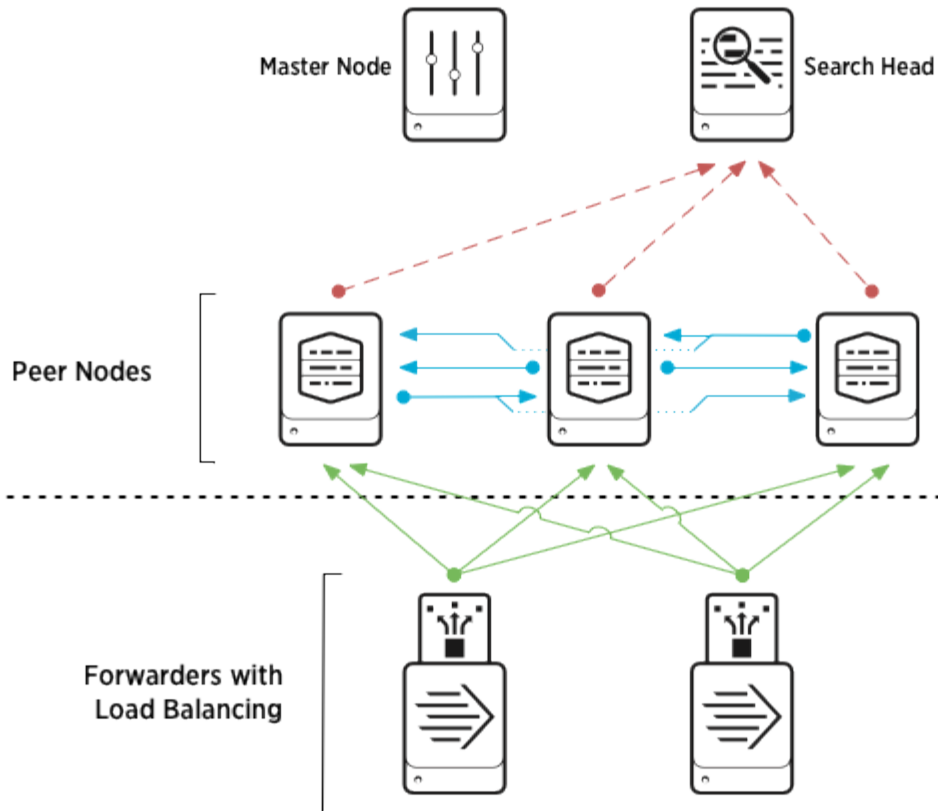


How Much Storage You Need?



Indexer Clustering

Cluster: master node, search head; 3 peer nodes; replication factor = 3



LEGEND

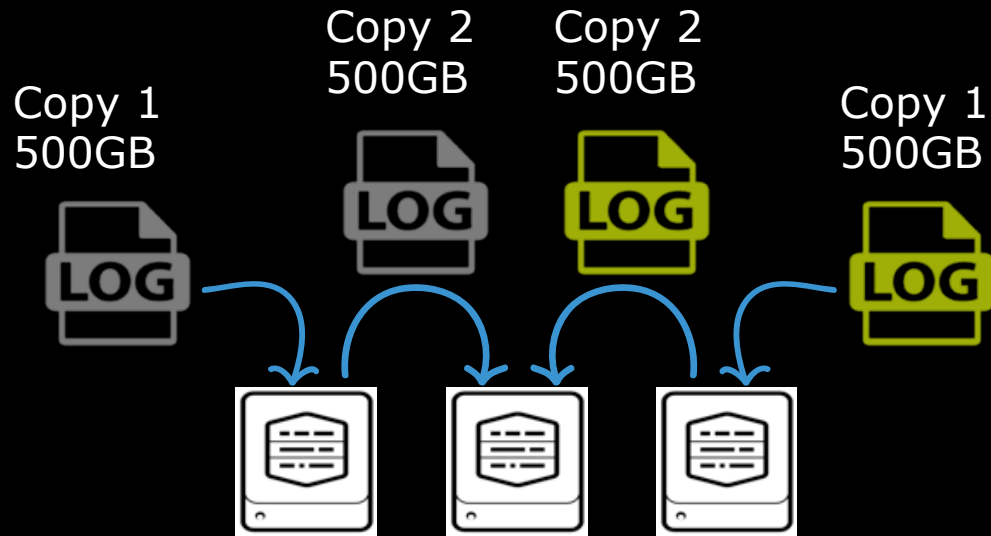
- ↔ Search data
- ↔ Forwarder load-balanced data
- ↔ Peer node replicated data

- ▶ High Availability for Indexes
- ▶ Indexer Clustering Settings
 - Replication Factor = copies of raw data
 - Search Factor = copies of indexes

Splunk Indexer Availability

Multiple copies of index and raw data

- Index → # copies of indexes → Search factor (SF)
- Raw Data → # of copies of raw data → Replication factor (RF)

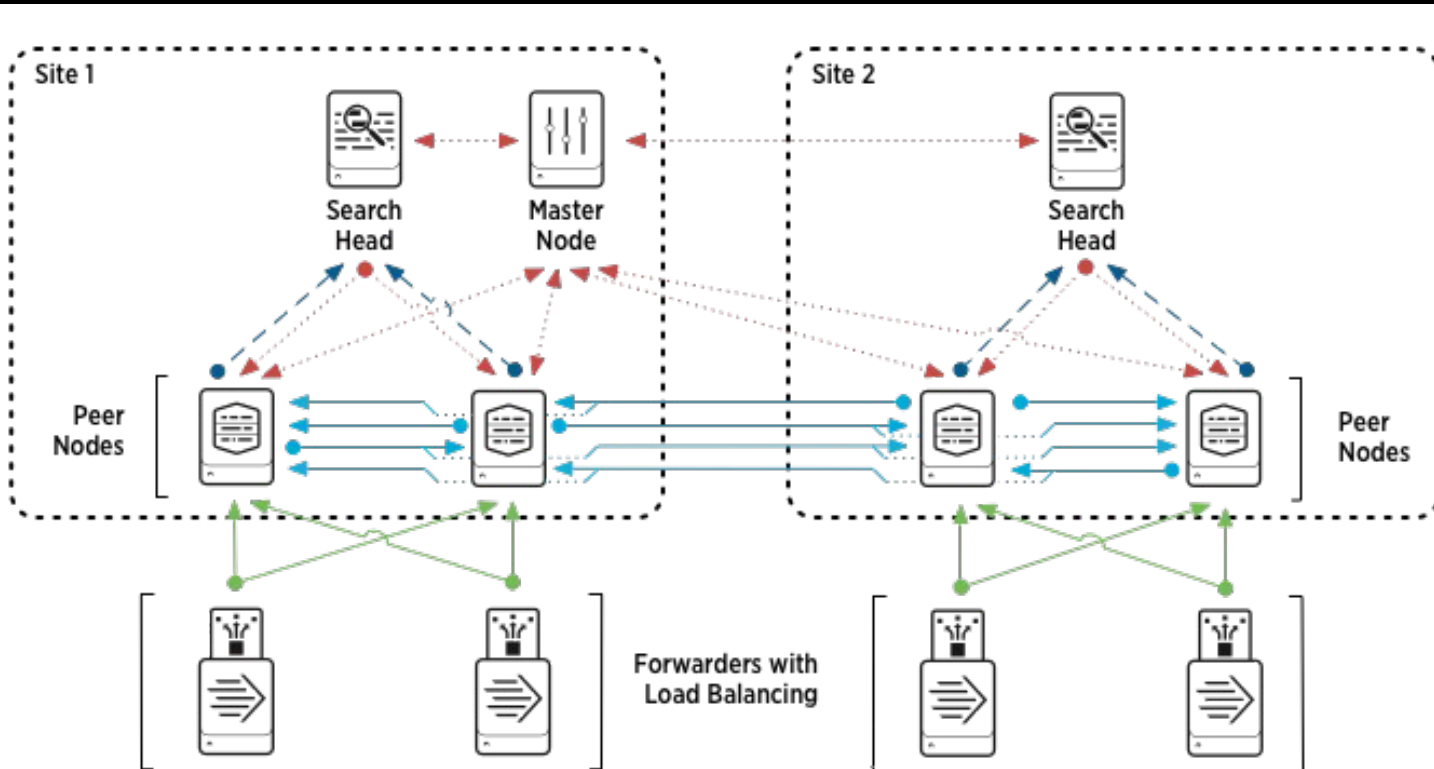


500GB written → 500GB replicated

$$1\text{TB} * 60 \text{ days} * \frac{1}{2} * 2 = 60\text{TB (RF/SF=2) ** doubled **}$$

$$1\text{TB} * 60 \text{ days} * \frac{1}{2} * 3 = 90\text{TB (RF/SF=3) ** tripled **}$$

Multisite Indexer Clustering



LEGEND

-  Search data
-  Messages
-  Forwarder load-balanced data
-  Peer node replicated data

- ▶ Protects indexes across disparate locations
- ▶ Enables Search Affinity
- ▶ Site specific RF/SF settings

- ▶ Sizing = each site + site protected

Unofficial, But Really Helpful Tool

Splunk Storage Sizing

Input data Size by Events/Sec

Estimate the average daily amount of data to be ingested. The more data you send to Splunk Enterprise, the more time Splunk needs to index it into results that you can search, report and generate alerts on.

Daily Data Volume 200 GB

Raw Compression Factor 0.15

Metadata Size Factor 0.35

Data Retention

Specify the amount of time to retain data for each category. Data will be rolled through each category dependant on its age.

Hot, Warm 5 days

Cold 25 days

Archived (Frozen) 60 days

Retention Time

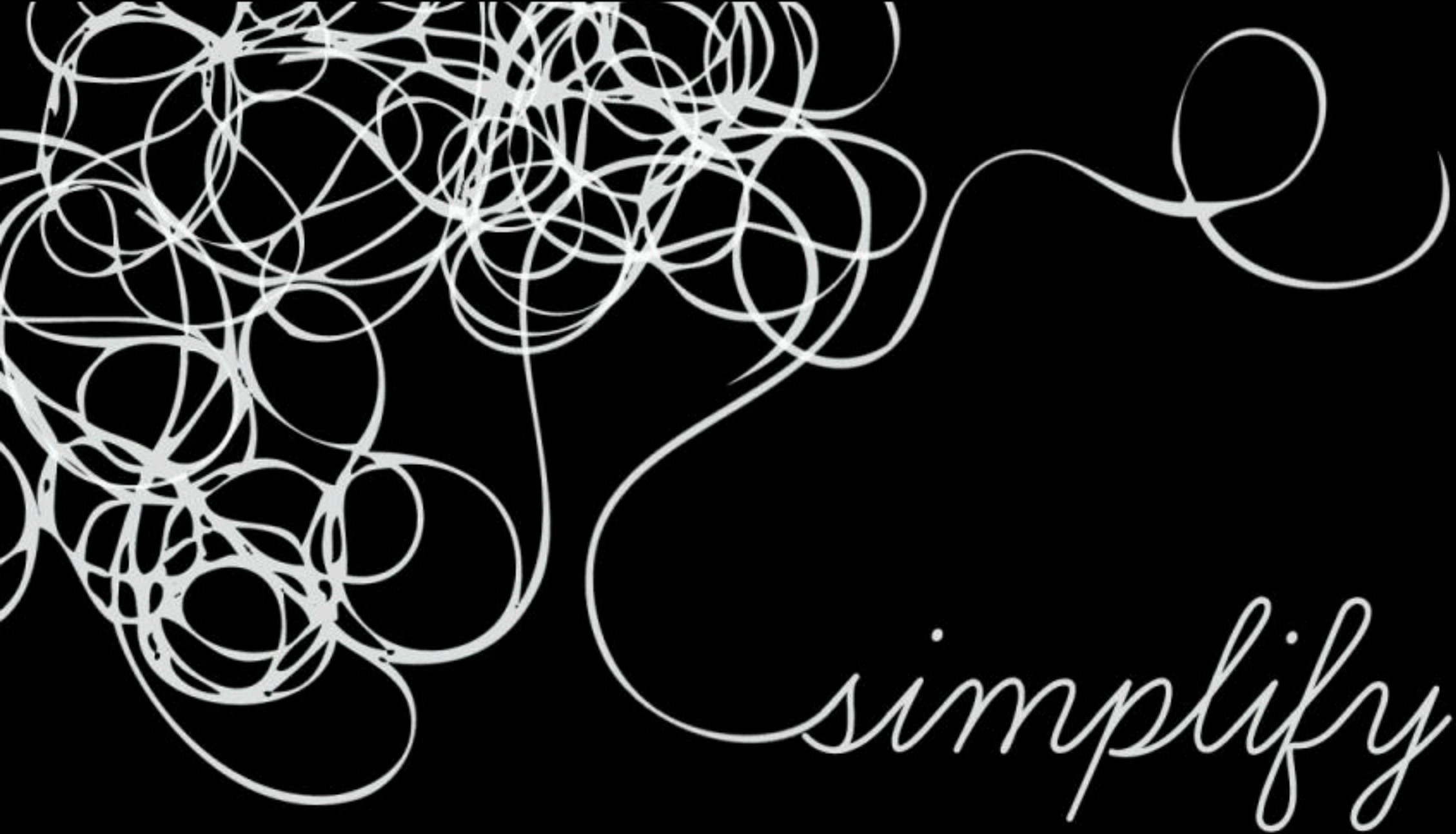
Hot, Warm Cold Archived

Total = 90 days

<http://splunk-sizing.appspot.com/>

Splunk Sizing Questionnaire

- ▶ What is the licensed daily ingest rate for Splunk (expressed in some amount of GB/Day or TB/day)?
- ▶ What is the retention period for Hot/Warm and Cold (days kept in each tier)?
- ▶ Any data being sent to frozen? If so, what is the retention period and requirement for doing so?
- ▶ Is indexer clustering being leveraged? If so, what are the settings for Replication and Search Factor?
- ▶ How many indexer and search servers are deployed? Do you have a visualization you can share of the deployment?
- ▶ Is Splunk being run as a single site or multiple sites? If multiple, is multi-site clustering being leveraged?
- ▶ Is the Enterprise Security App or ITSI for Splunk deployed?



simplify

splunk® > + DELL EMC

*The right solutions to optimize your
Splunk deployment*



Dell EMC Ready Solutions for Splunk

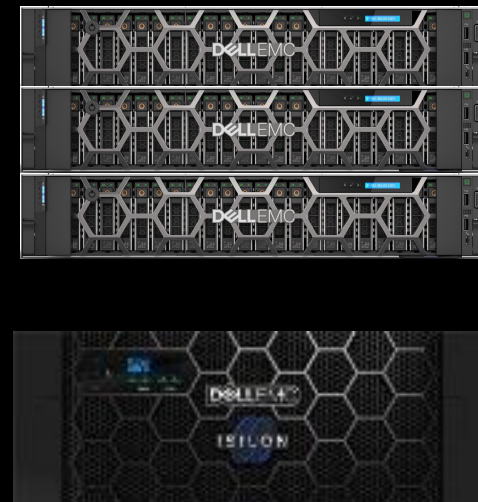
Ready System

Ready Bundle

VxRack + Isilon

VxRail + Isilon

PowerEdge + Isilon



“Meets or **EXCEEDS** minimum hardware requirements”

Logistics Leader

Doug called them out on Q1 earnings call...

- ▶ Simplified acquisition
- ▶ Leveraged Ninjas
- ▶ Deployed apps for all Dell EMC platforms
- ▶ Replatforming HW in near future



Wholesale Club Retailer

- ▶ Flashed Splunk
- ▶ Bottomless cold with Isilon...over 1PB!
- ▶ Decreased floor space by 30%
- ▶ Growing to +3TB/day



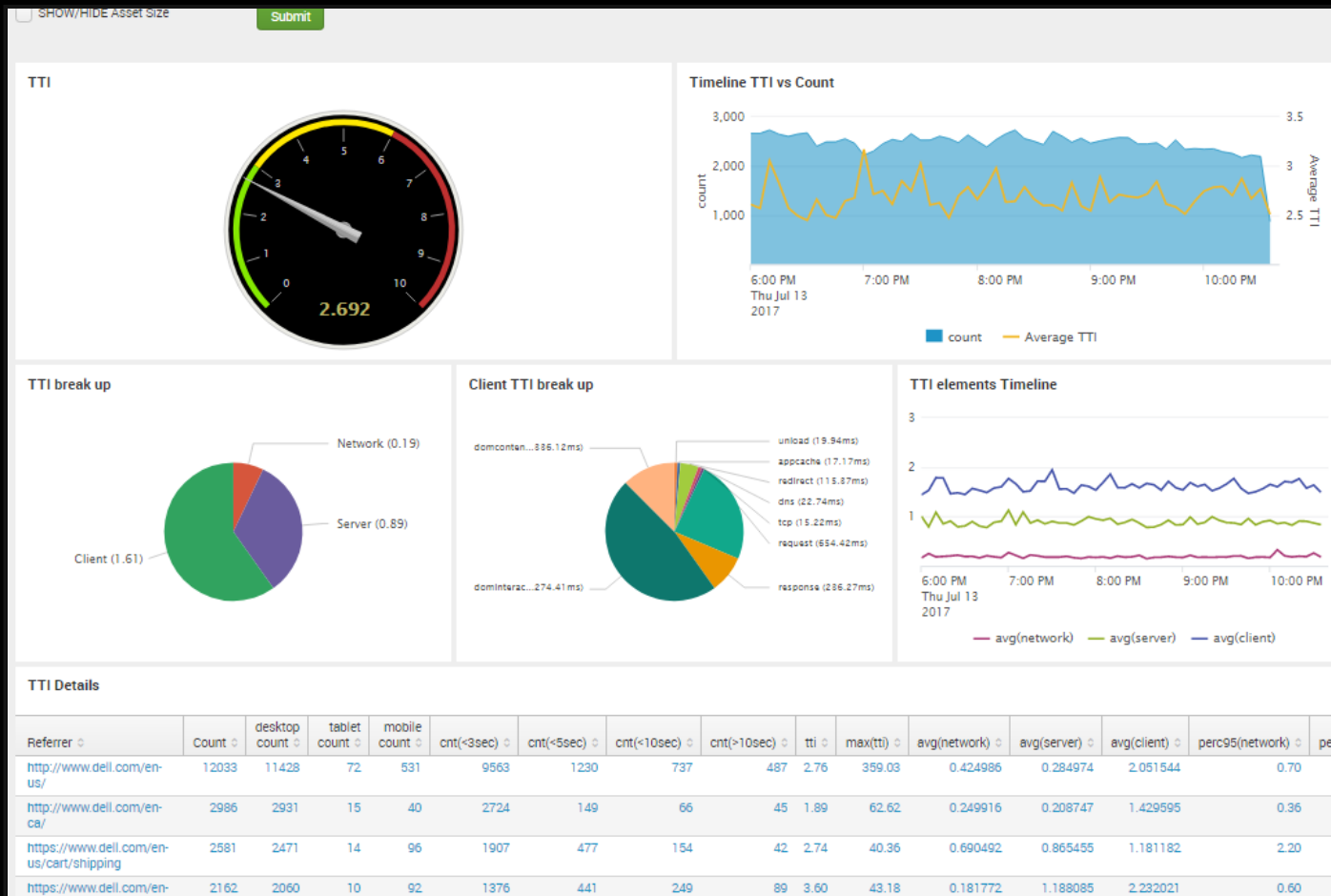
Winter is coming...



Splunk at Dell EMC

Our defense against Black Friday...

- ▶ eCommerce IT services
- ▶ Marketing effectiveness
- ▶ Security and threats
- ▶ Replatforming now



Splunk Applications From Dell EMC

Extend the power of Splunk to Dell EMC Platforms

What are Splunk Apps?

Splunk applications and add-ons allow user to import data into Splunk from specific sources

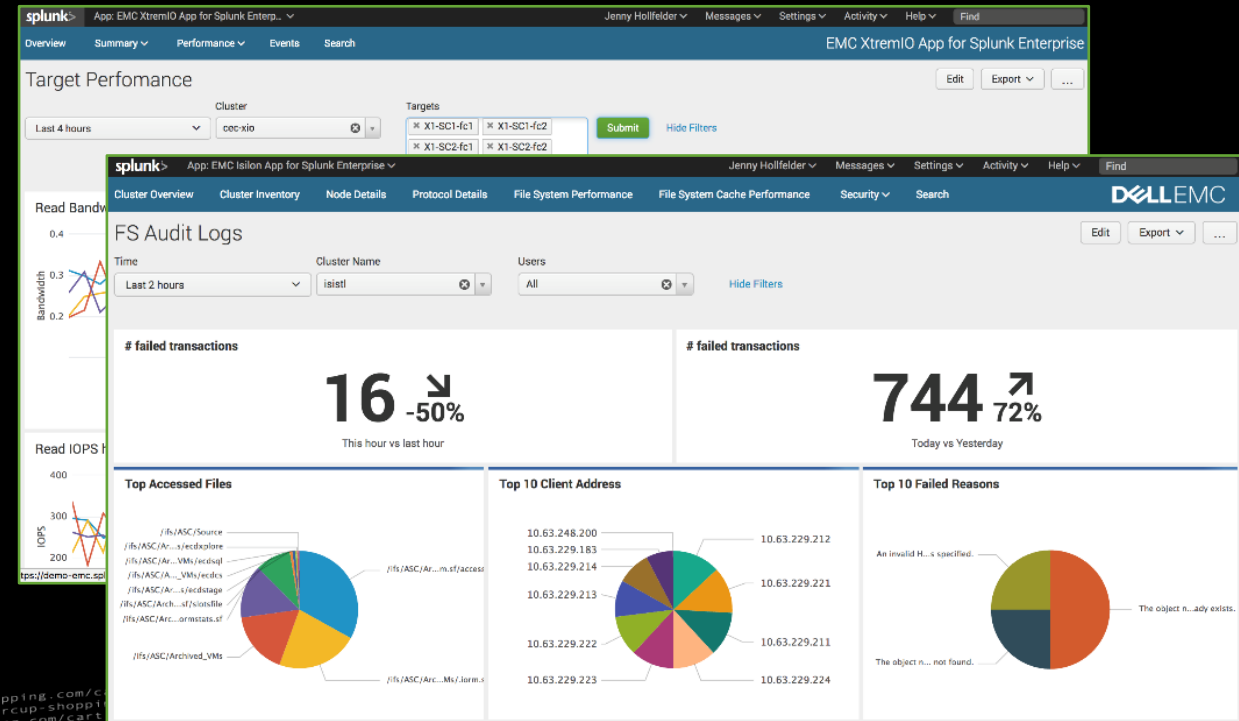
Splunk & its partners have created a rich community called [SplunkBase](#) that has 1000s+ applications

Why are Splunk Apps important?

Splunk apps and add-ons allow customers to incorporate new use cases and extend their Splunk environment. This leads to increased Splunk License needs as well as additional Hardware

Dell EMC has apps for the following:

- VMAX
- XtremIO
- Isilon
- VNX



Global Solution Centers

Validate. Evaluate. Collaborate. Innovate

Solution centers

Staffed with engineers and Blueprint solution experts



Engagements begin with your challenges

- Briefings with a team of experts
- Architectural design sessions
- Proofs of concept



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