

# Squeezing all the Juice out of Splunk Enterprise Security

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# Introductions and Agenda

Who are these guys, anyway?



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## Welcome!



### Marquis Montgomery, CISSP

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- Sr. Staff Security Consultant, Splunk
- ► 4+ years in Splunk PS
- Former customer, Manager of Corporate Security at MSSP
- Leads Enterprise Security Field Enablement

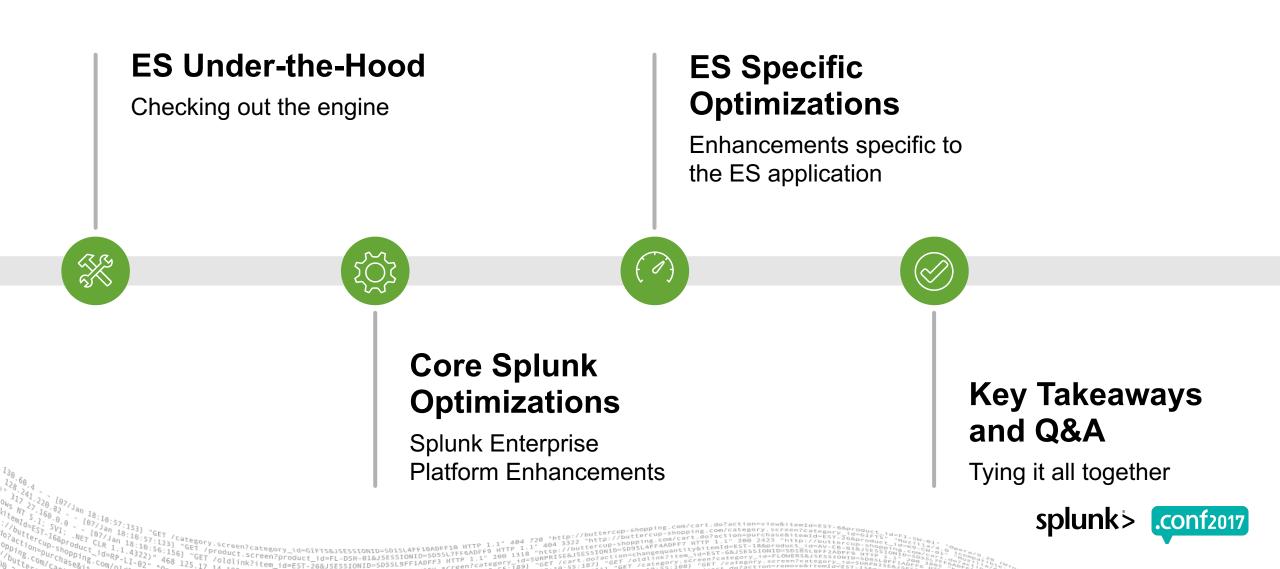
Jae Jung, Splunk Certified Consultant jajung@splunk.com / @jaestwitteraccount Professional Services Consultant, Splunk

- 2+ years with Splunk Professional Services
- Review, remediation and re-platforming of the largest ES client in Australia
- High involvement with Splunk customers across the Australian FinServ market



## Agenda

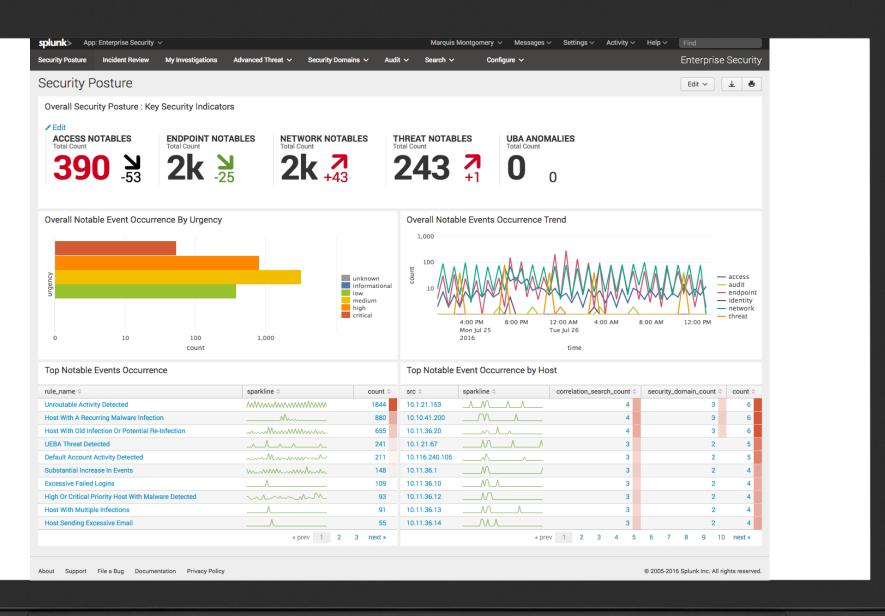
What will we be talking about today?



## **ES Under-the-Hood**

To tune the engine, you need to understand the engine





## Things You Should Know About ES and Performance

- Splunk Enterprise Security is a complex group of Splunk apps that work together, but at its core, it consists of the following components:
  - LOTS of Dashboards
  - Scheduled Searches
    - Correlation Searches
    - Lookup Generator Searches
    - Context Generator Searches
    - Threat Generator SearchesData Model Acceleration

- Lookup Tables
  - Assets & Identities Tables
  - Trackers
- KV Store Collections
  - Incident Review
  - Investigations

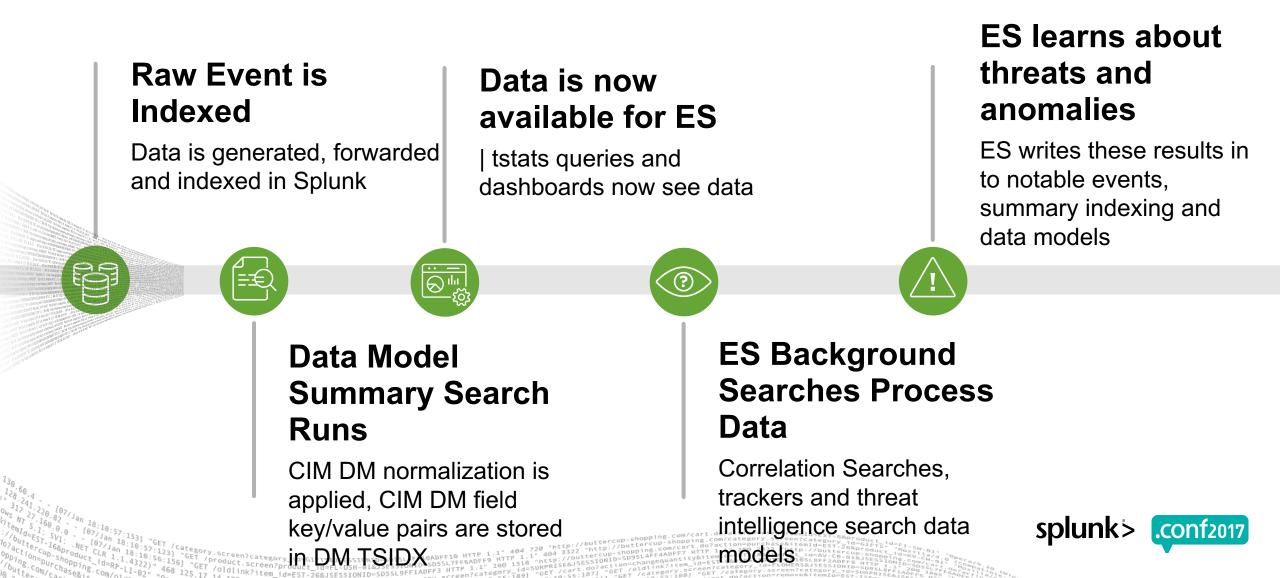
## **Key Processes in Enterprise Security**

Where can I tune for better performance?

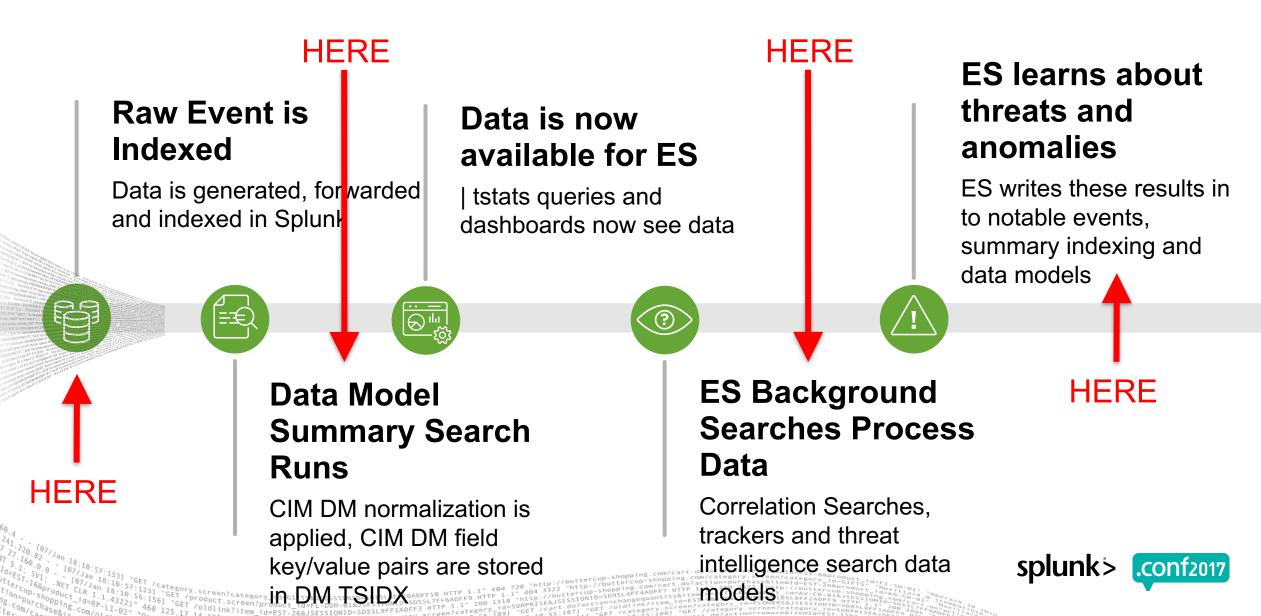
- Data Models
- Scheduled Searches
- Lookup Tables
- KV Stores



## **How ES Works**



## **Places We Can Squeeze More Juice**



## Okay. How!?

Get to the goods!!!



## Core Splunk Optimizations

The Machine Data Platform



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## What Are Search Slots

A very important metric to monitor and maintain are Search Slots.

- Search Slots are the number of concurrent searches that can run on a search head. This number is based on a formula defined by attributes in limits.conf:
  - max\_searches\_per\_cpu(# of cpus) + base\_max\_searches = total search slots
  - Typical Configuration (1 \* 16) + 6 = 22 search slots = 22 searches I can run at once.
- Never modify max\_searches\_per\_cpu. Adjust base\_max\_searches sparingly.

## What Are Search Slots

#### ► Remember...

- Correlation Searches
- Lookup Generator Searches
- Context Generator Searches
- Threat Generator Searches
- Data Model Acceleration

... are all searches and count against your 22 concurrent searches limit!



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## Also, Note The Artificial Limits...

#### max\_searches\_perc

- The maximum number of searches the scheduler can run, as a percentage of the maximum number of concurrent searches
- Default: 50

#### auto\_summary\_perc

- The maximum number of concurrent searches to be allocated for auto summarization, as a
  percentage of the concurrent searches that the scheduler can run. Auto summary searches
  include: Searches which generate the data for the Report Acceleration feature. \* Searches
  which generate the data for Data Model Acceleration.
- Default: 50

## Also, Note The Artificial Limits...

#### Let's do the math...

- 22 total search slots
- 50% limit (max\_searches\_perc) for any scheduled search == 11 concurrent background searches allowed, 11 reserved for users.
- 50% limit of available background searches (auto\_summary\_perc) == 5 concurrent report acceleration or data model searches
- Often an untenable combination tweak the limits to give ES some breathing room:

```
[scheduler]
auto_summary_perc = 100
max searches perc = 75
```



## **Search Scheduler Tuning**

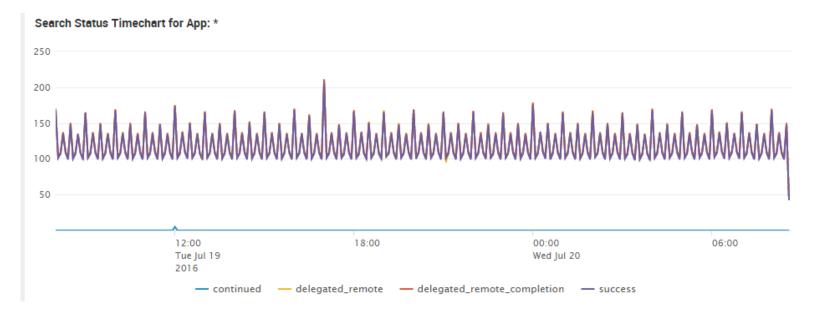
- Problem: Searches usually start at the top of the hour or obvious segments, such as every 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, etc.
  - 60 minutes in an hour, 1440 minutes in a day We should use them all for our work
- This can be applied to ALL scheduled searches (alerts, DMAs, correlation searches etc.)
- Provided you have enough search slots, it turns out we can get some serious benefit by spreading out scheduled search executions manually.



## **Search Scheduler Tuning**

How much benefit could we possibly get??

- In this real-world example, each 1 minute "bucket" has 17-18 concurrent scheduled searches running
- ▶ Observe around the 5pm mark, and notice relatively uniform search executions

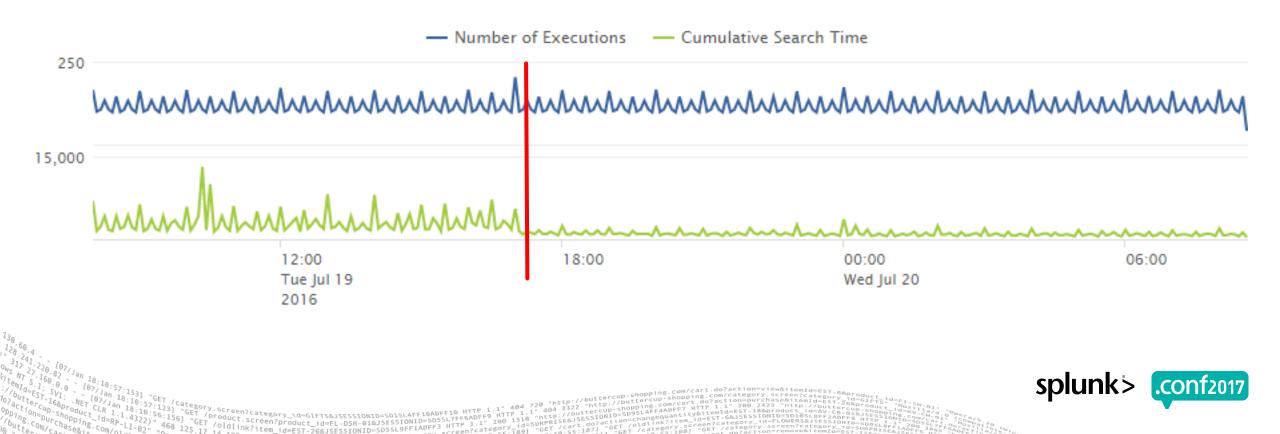




## **Search Scheduler Tuning**

How much benefit could we possibly get??

- Search performance though? Not so great until we spread out the searches to run evenly over time
- AGGREGATE (Cumulative) search time... <sup>69</sup>

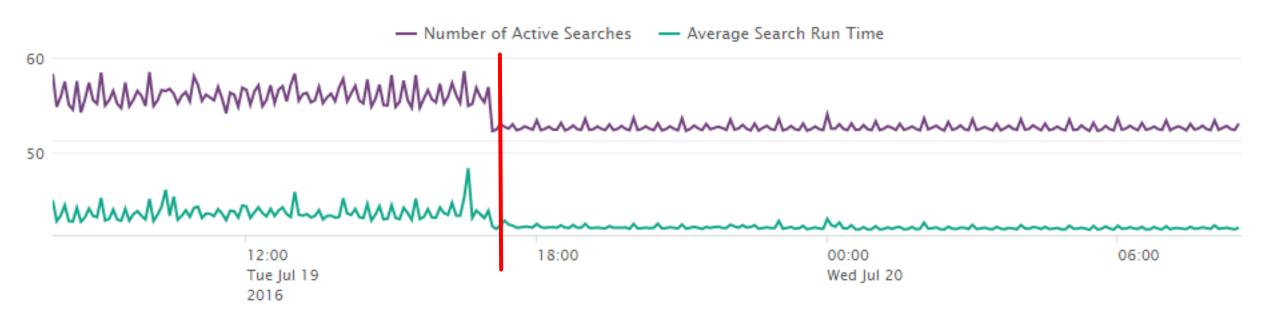


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## **Search Scheduler Tuning**

How much benefit could we possibly get??

#### ► AVERAGE search time... 😵



The number of Active Searches also is reduced because of the reduction in Average Search Run Time

## **Data Balancing**

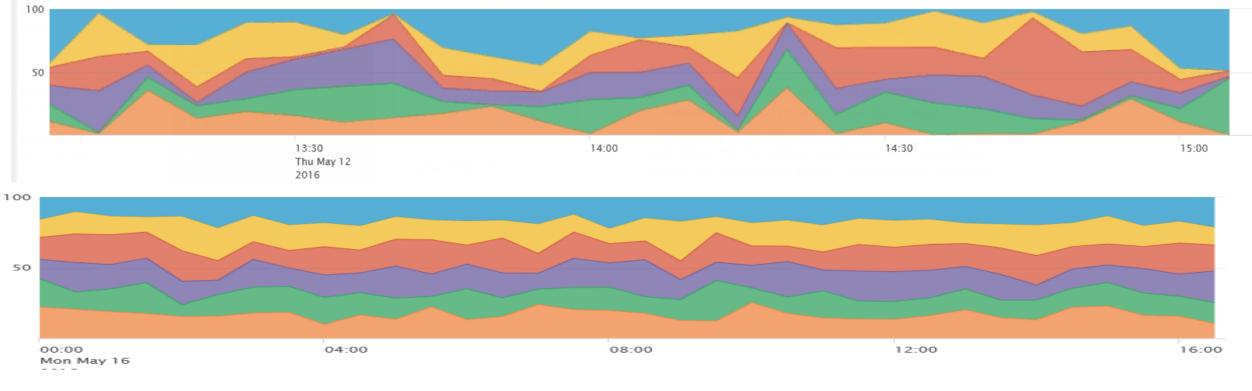
Use the resources at our disposal

- Even data distribution is crucial in parallel computing
  - We have powerful indexers at our disposal, we should be using them
- ► Ways to improve data distribution:
  - Enable parallel pipelines on intermediate forwarders (UF and HF)(In server.conf)
  - Route directly from Universal Forwarders to Indexers where possible
  - Consider the following changes to forwarders' outputs.conf:
    - forceTimebasedAutoLB = true
    - autoLBFrequency
    - autoLBVolume (6.6 only)



## **Data Balancing**

Use the resources at our disposal



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404 3322

"GET /product.screen?category\_id=GIFTs&JSESSIONID=SDISL4FF10ADFF10 HTTP 1.1" 404 "GET /product.screen?product\_id=FL-DSH-01&JSESSIONID=SD5SL7FF6ADFF9 HTTP 1.1" 200 1318 125.17 + didlink?item id=EST-26&JSESSIONID=SD5SL9FF1ADFF3 HTTP 1.1" 200 1318 125.17 + didlink?item id=EST-26&JSESSIONID=SD5SL9FF1ADFF3 HTTP 1.1" 200 1318



## **Upgrade Splunk Core!**

- Noticeable jumps and improvements at every major release
  - Staying up to date can be tiresome but the types of updates can be worthwhile
  - Do not be shy about updating, particularly Splunk Core
  - Numerous instances where functionality or performance enhancements have improved the ES experience for customers





## Performance Related Enhancements in Splunk Enterprise by version

#### ▶ 6.3/6.4

- Search Parallelization
- Index Parallelization
- Distributed Lookups/KV Store
- Data Model Summary Replication

#### ▶ 6.5

- Improved UF Load balancing
- Indexer Cluster rebalancing

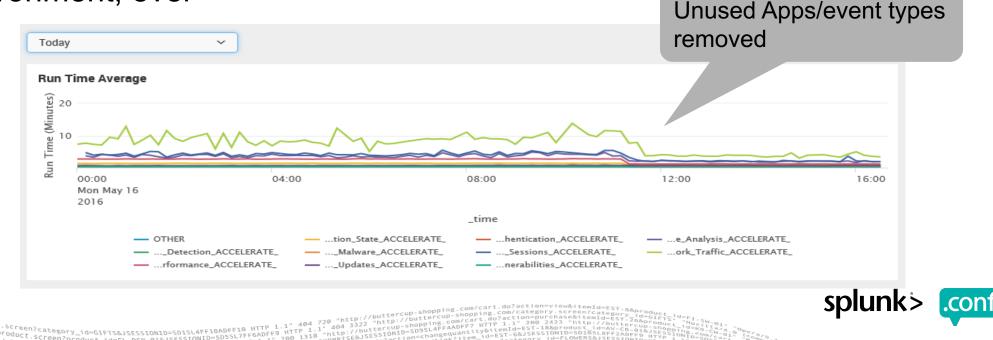
6.6

- Predicate splitting and search optimization
- Projection elimination search optimization
- Volume based data forwarding



## **Remove Unnecessary TAs**

- Splunk ES makes use of tagged eventtypes within applications to generate syntax for searches and data models
- An excessive amount of tags will add to execution time of searches and data model acceleration time
- ADVANCED Tip: Disable eventtypes that will not actually reference any data in your environment, ever



spiune

## **Bundle Size Matters**

Search performance at the SH and IDX tier is greatly impacted by the bundle

- The larger it is, the greater the impact
- Large bundles over WAN links (such as indexers in the cloud) simply exacerbate the problem
- Bundle size blowouts can be caused by a number of factors
  - Large lookups
  - "backups" of configuration changes
  - Core dumps
  - Sneaky files like .git versioning metadata that could be included in automation process
  - Support files used in complex apps (DBX or Tripwire)

## Bundle Size Matters

#### Contents of \$SPLUNK\_HOME/var/run

[root@master run]#			Actio	ins		4	Next Scheduled Time 0	Display View 🗘
[root@mastery run]#main							none	
[root@mastery/run]#n								
[root@master run]#							none	none
[root@master run]#								
[root@master run]#								
[root@master=run]#mpw	d						none	none
/opt/splunk/var/run								
[root@master-run]#-ls	-lah						2017-08-09 16:46:00 EDT	none
drwx <sup>l=</sup> x <sup>=</sup> x <sup>-</sup> <sup>A</sup> 5 <sup>oo</sup> rbot ro	ot 4.0K	Aug	8	21:41			2017-08-09 16:46:00 EDT	
drwx==x==xActi7 Hroot ro							2017-08-09 16:46:00 EDT	
-rw1 root ro	ot 50K	Aug	1	03:29	master.s	splu	nktools.com-150155	4602-1501
-rw 1 root ro	ot 235M	Aug	1	03:29	master.s	splu	nktools.com-150155	8190.bunc
- KWat Support - File 1 Burg OOSt pureo	ot 45	Aug	1	03:29	master.s	splu	nktools.com-150155	8190.bunc
-rw 1 root ro	ot 235M	Aug	8	21:37	master.s	splu	nktools.com-150222	8244.bund
-rw 1 root ro	ot 44	Aug	8	21:37	master.s	splu	nktools.com-150222	8244.bunc
drwx 7 root ro	ot 4.0K	Jun	27	10:16	searchpe	eers		
-rw 1 root ro	ot 299	Jul	11	18:56	servercl	lass	.xml	
-rw 1 root ro	ot 237M	Jun	23	16:52	sh.splun	ıkto	ols.com-1498236732	.bundle
-rw 1 root ro	ot 44	Jun	23	16:52	sh.splun	ıkto	ols.com-1498236732	.bundle.
-rw 1 root ro	ot 237M	Jun	23	16:56	sh.splun	ıkto	ols.com-1498236990	.bundle
-rw 1 root ro	ot 45	Jun	23	16:56	sh.splun	nkto	ols.com-1498236990	.bundle.
drwxxx 13 root ro	ot 4.0K	Aug	9	21:08	splunk			
drwx 3 root ro	ot 4.0K	0ct	15	2015	tmp			
[root@master run]#	ronroEbay@aa@a			Enterpri	ise+Security+4do	c	Enterprise+Security+4doc	



## **Bundle Size Matters**

Review Search bundle size and techniques to reduce the total size

- \$SPLUNK\_HOME/var/run with .bundle extentions (but actually tar files)
- untar and du . -h
- distsearch.conf
  - [replicationBlacklist]
  - [replicationWhitelist]
  - [replicationSettings:refineConf stanza]

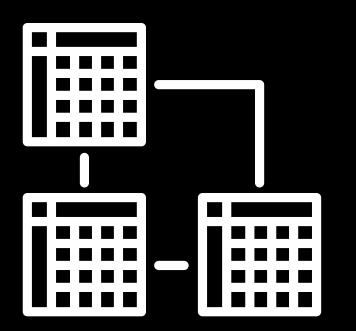


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## **ES** Optimizations



## **Data Model Tuning**



- ES utilizes several Data Models from the Splunk Common Information Model.
- Data Model Acceleration summarizes all events in scope down to key value pairs of specific fields, as defined in the Data Model.
- By default, Splunk searches all indexes for data relevant to a particular data model, and is normally filtered by special tags.
- Data Models can be tuned to specific indexes for each data model, resulting in better efficiency in summarizing the key value pairs needed for the Data Model.



#### CIM Setup

Apps » Splunk\_SA\_CIM

Splunk Common Information Model Add-on Set Up

By default a datamodel will search across all indexes. Use the configuration panel below to constrain data model searches to specific indexes.

Data Models	Indexes Settings		
	Indexes		Edit Manually
Alerts No restriction	Filter		Learn More
Application State	Name ^	App 🗘	Current Size 💠
No restriction	✓ main	org_all_indexes	5,081 MB
Authentication	✓ risk	org_all_indexes	3 MB
Restricted to: main, risk, twitter	✓ twitter	org_all_indexes	1 MB
Certificates No restriction	audit	org_all_indexes	520 MB
	_internal	org_all_indexes	2,435 MB
Change Analysis	_introspection	system	1,161 MB
No restriction	telemetry	system	1 MB
Compute Inventory		org_all_indexes	1 MB
No restriction	add_on_builder_index	splunk_app_addon-builder	1 MB
Databases	cim_modactions	org_all_indexes	3 MB
No restriction	cim_summary	org_all_indexes	1 MB
DLP No restriction	endpoint_summary	org_all_indexes	1 MB
No restriction	history	org_all_indexes	1 MB
Email No restriction	ioc	org_all_indexes	1 MB



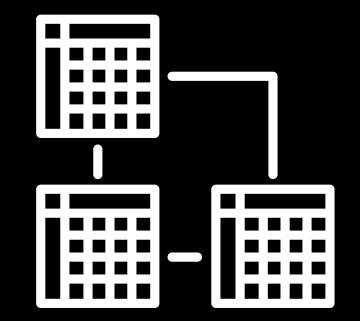
## Data Model Tuning

## Use the Configure > CIM Setup menu in ES

## datamodels.conf acceleration.backfill\_time

Limit the impact of Data Model Acceleration

- Data Model Activity consumes search slots that you may need for ad hoc search
- Sometimes, its better to not backfill old data model summaries all at once
- You can limit how far back Splunk attempts to summarize datamodels with backfill\_time in datamodels.conf





## datamodels.conf acceleration.backfill\_time

> acceleration.backfill time = <relative-time-str>

Ct.screen?product\_id=FL-DSH-01&JSESSIONID=SD5SL link?item\_id=EST\_26&JSESSIONID=SD5SL9FF1ADFF3\_F

- \* ADVANCED: Specifies how far back in time the Splunk software should create its column stores. \* ONLY set this parameter if you want to backfill less data than the retention period set by 'acceleration.earliest\_time'. You may want to use this parameter to limit your time window for column store creation in a large environment where initial creation of a large set of column stores is an expensive operation.
- \* WARNING: Do not set 'acceleration.backfill\_time' to a narrow time window. If one of your indexers is down for a period longer than this backfill time, you may miss accelerating a window of your incoming data.
- MUST be set to a more recent time than 'acceleration.earliest\_time'. For example, if you set 'acceleration.earliest\_time' to '-1y' to retain your column stores for a one year window, you could set 'acceleration.backfill\_time' to '-20d' to create column stores that only cover the last 20 days. However, you cannot set 'acceleration.backfill\_time' to '-2y', because that goes farther back in time than the 'acceleration.earliest\_time' setting of '-1y'. \* Defaults to empty string (unset).
- When 'acceleration.backfill\_time' is unset, the Splunk software always backfills fully to 'acceleration.earliest time.' splunk>

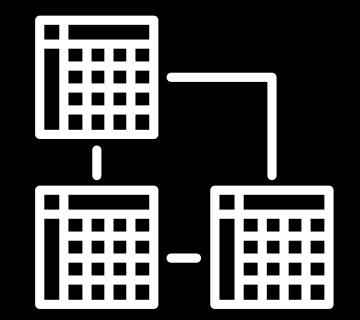
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## datamodels.conf acceleration.backfill\_time

Limit the impact of Data Model Acceleration

#### When is backfill\_time relevant?

Almost Never. Only when you need to artificially "slow down" data model acceleration because you do not have the available CPU and search slots to do it the normal way.

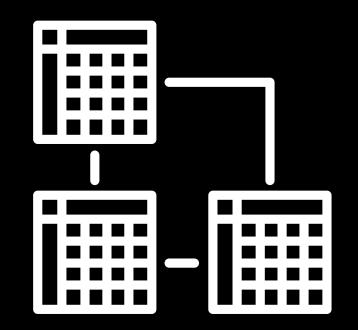




## **Data Model Acceleration Summary Replication**

A very relevant Data Model Acceleration feature

- Problem: If an indexer with a summary goes down (or is restarted), bucket primaries move to another searchable copy, and searches will not have access to the summaries (until they get regenerated), thereby searches run slow.
- Answer: Replicate summaries so that they exist with all searchable copies.
- To turn on summary replication, make summary\_replication=true under clustering stanza in server.conf on cluster master. By default summary replication is turned off.
- Config changes are reloadable (i.e. does not require a Splunk restart)





## **Assets and Identities Table Lookup Performance**

- ES carries along with it a number of lookup tables, two of which could become very large.
- ► The process of "indexing" large lookups could slow down ES
- If you see a long period of time in Job Inspector for search.command.lookups, preventing indexing of large lookups may provide a performance improvement.
- Imits.conf tweak max\_memtable\_bytes slightly larger than your assets/identities
  - max\_memtable\_bytes = <integer>
  - \* Maximum size, in bytes, of static lookup file to use an in-memory index for.
    \* Lookup files with size above max memtable bytes will be indexed on disk
  - \* A large value results in loading large lookup files in memory leading to bigger process memory footprint.
  - \* Caution must be exercised when setting this parameter to arbitrarily high values!
  - \* Default: 10000000 (10MB)



## Assets and Identities Table Lookup Performance

search.command.lookups

2.69	command.search.filter	64	-	-
1.5	command.search.calcfields	64	193,555	193,555
0.54	command.search.fieldalias	64	193,555	193,555
0.00	) command.search.index.usec_1_8	363,541	-	-
0.00	command.search.index.usec_4096_32768	11	-	-
0.00	command.search.index.usec_512_4096	6,808	-	-
0.00	command.search.index.usec_64_512	22,853	-	-
0.00	command.search.index.usec_8_64	31,369	-	-
59.73	command.search.rawdata	64	-	-
5.2	command.search.kv	64	-	-
4.5	command.search.lookups	64	193,555	193,555
4.5	command.search.lookups	04	195,000	193,333
0.1		64	2,460	2,460
	command.search.typer		-	
0.1	command.search.typer	64	2,460	2,460
0.1	command.search.typer command.search.tags command.search.summary	64 64	2,460	2,460
	command.search.typer command.search.tags command.search.summary dispatch.check_disk_usage	64 64 71	2,460	2,460
	command.search.typer command.search.tags command.search.summary dispatch.check_disk_usage dispatch.createdSearchResultInfrastructure	64 64 71	2,460	2,460
	command.search.typer command.search.tags command.search.summary dispatch.check_disk_usage dispatch.createdSearchResultInfrastructure dispatch.evaluate	64 64 71 2 1	2,460	2,460
	<ul> <li>command.search.typer</li> <li>command.search.tags</li> <li>command.search.summary</li> <li>dispatch.check_disk_usage</li> <li>dispatch.createdSearchResultInfrastructure</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate.search</li> </ul>	64 64 71 2 1 1	2,460	2,460
	<ul> <li>command.search.typer</li> <li>command.search.tags</li> <li>command.search.summary</li> <li>dispatch.check_disk_usage</li> <li>dispatch.createdSearchResultInfrastructure</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate</li> <li>dispatch.fetch</li> </ul>	64 64 71 2 1 1 1	2,460	2,460
	<ul> <li>command.search.typer</li> <li>command.search.tags</li> <li>command.search.summary</li> <li>dispatch.check_disk_usage</li> <li>dispatch.createdSearchResultInfrastructure</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate</li> <li>dispatch.evaluate.search</li> <li>dispatch.fetch</li> <li>dispatch.finalizeRemoteTimeline</li> </ul>	64 64 71 2 1 1 1	2,460	2,460

splunk >listen to your data\*

## **Search Optimization Techniques**



- What Correlation Searches should I run?
  - (answer: not all of them. Quality > quantity. 50 notable events > 60,000 notable events.)
- Optimizing Slow Running ES Panels
- Profiling and Resolving Slow Correlation Search Performance



## Key Takeaways



- Getting more "juice" out of Enterprise Security is really about Splunk optimization.
- Understanding the under-the-hood inner workings make ES easier to tune and optimize.
- There are a few easy knobs you can turn that drastically impact performance – make one change at a time and test!





## Q&A

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P112:50

com/o 35.92 reen?



## Making Machine Data Accessible, Usable And Valuable To Everyone.



# Thank You

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