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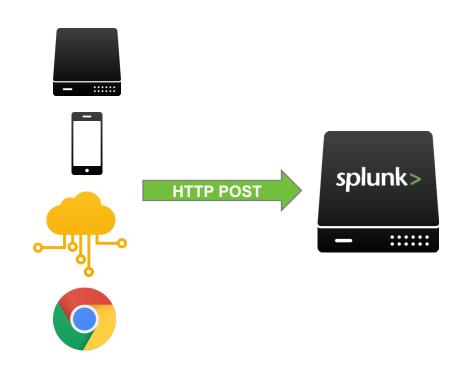
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What the HEC is the HTTP Event Collector?

- A simple HTTP endpoint for pushing data into Splunk
- Send events directly from anywhere (servers, mobile apps, IoT)
- Easy to configure and secure
- Highly scalable and performant
- Advanced features like specifying sourcetype, index, requesting ACK, etc.





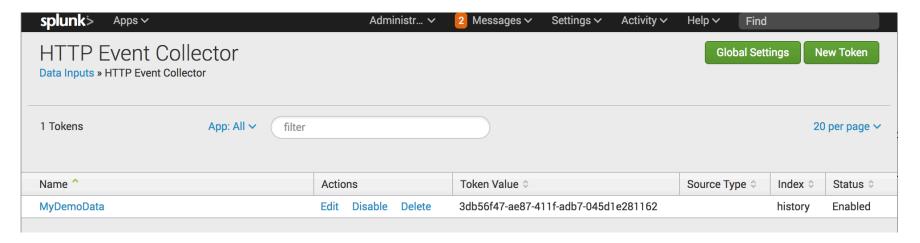
HEC in the Real World

- Customers have seen as much as 5x improvements in performance when switching from syslog to HEC
- Flexibility of HEC allows customers to ingest data from Kafka or AWS Lambda easily
- Management overhead can be greatly reduced by replacing many forwarders with just a few HEC endpoints



Enabling HEC

- Enable the HTTP Event Collector endpoint through Data Inputs (it's disabled by default)
- Generate an authorization token



▶ Use Splunk logging libraries to send data, or simply craft your own HTTP POST

```
11:50 $ curl -k https://localhost:8088/services/collector -H 'Authorization: Splunk 3db56f47-ae87-411f-adb7-045d1e281162' -d '{"event": {"hello": "world"} }'
```



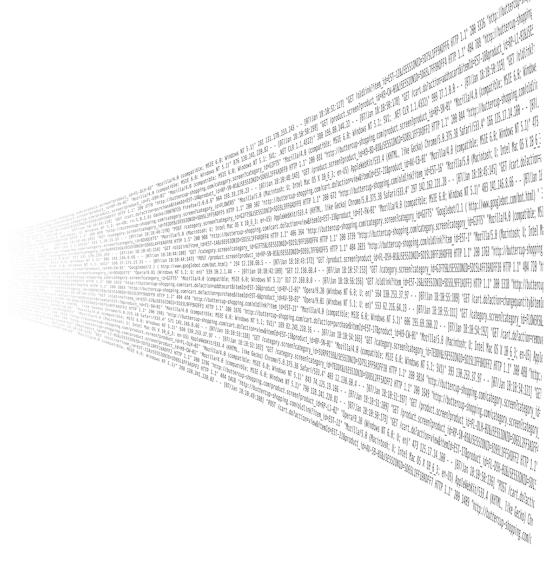
Event Collector Performance Metrics

- ► The only metric that really matters is **Events Per Second** (eps)
- Secondary metrics are tracked to drive investigations and help us understand the performance of the system
 - Client network throughput (kbps)
 - Splunk CPU usage
 - Splunk Memory usage
 - Splunk Queue usage



Tuning the Event Collector

- Splunk side tuning
 - Number of dedicated IO threads
 - Number of parallel ingestion pipelines
- Client-side tuning
 - Batching of events
 - HTTP Keep-Alive

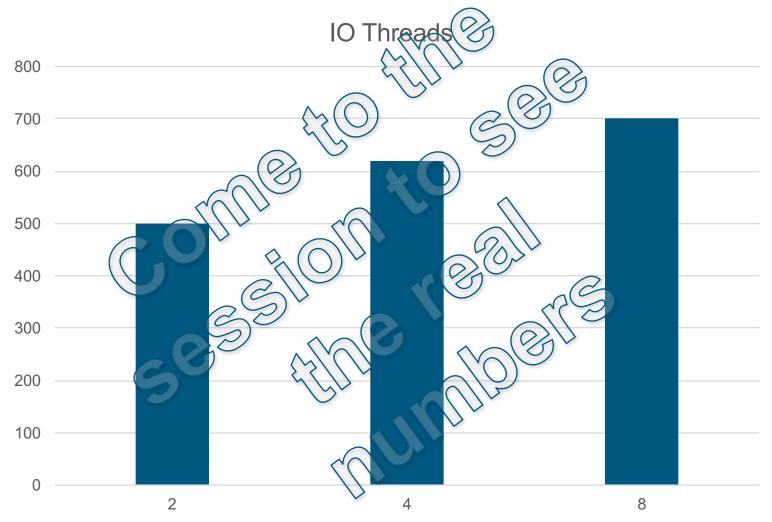




Tuning HEC

Splunk Dedicated IO Threads

- By default, HEC uses one thread to handle all incoming HEC requests
- You can edit inputs.conf to raise the number of threads used by HEC to improve performance
- Recommendation: set to roughly the number of CPU cores on the machine

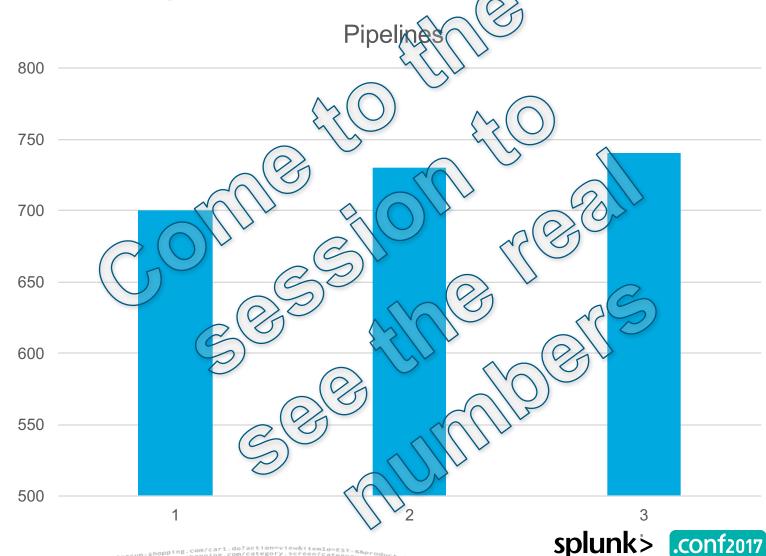




Tuning HEC

Splunk Parallel Ingestion Pipelines

- By default Splunk has a single data pipeline that runs from receiving data all the way to writing to disk
- ► The number of pipelines can be increased in server.conf
- Especially useful if you're processing large events
- Recommendation:Depends on event type,but typically 2 pipelines



Tuning HEC

Client Event Batching

- Batching has a significant impact on HEC performance
- ► The more events in a single request, the less wasted overhead
- ▶ Recommendation: Batch size between 5 and 50

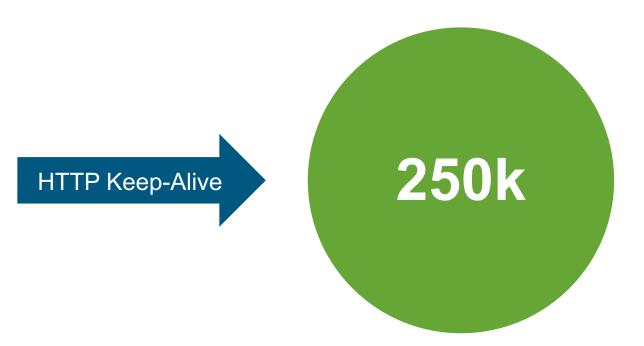


Tuning HEC Client HTTP Keep-Alive

10k

- The setup and teardown of HTTP connections is expensive
- Enabling Keep-Alive allows us to reuse the same connection for multiple batches
- Recommendation: Enable HTTP Keep-Alive on clients

Events Per Second



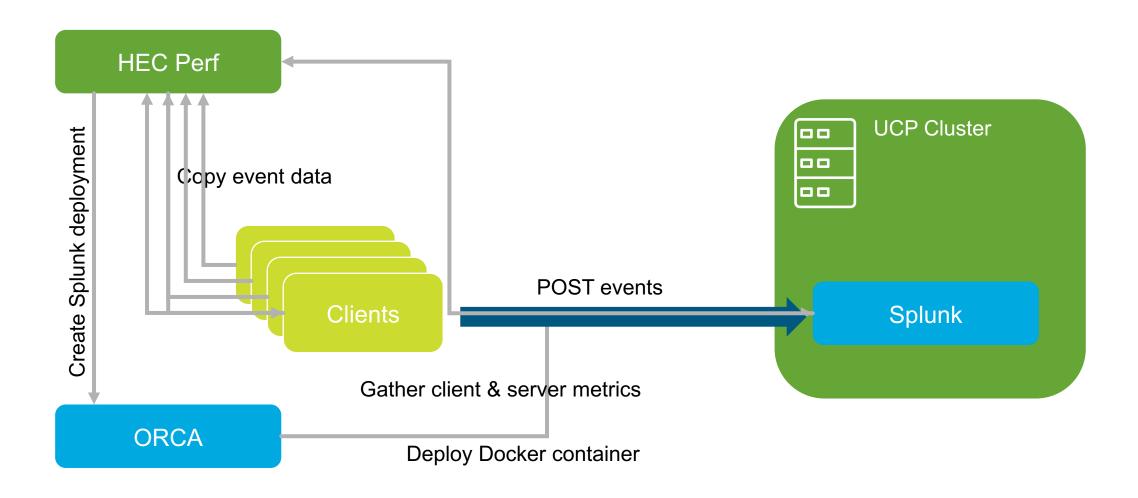


HEC Performance Testing

- ► Nightly Splunk builds are packaged as Docker images
- Every build has a suite of performance scenarios run against it, leveraging virtualization and a cluster of high-performance test machines
- Metrics from both the client and Splunk side are gathered and stored in Splunk for analysis



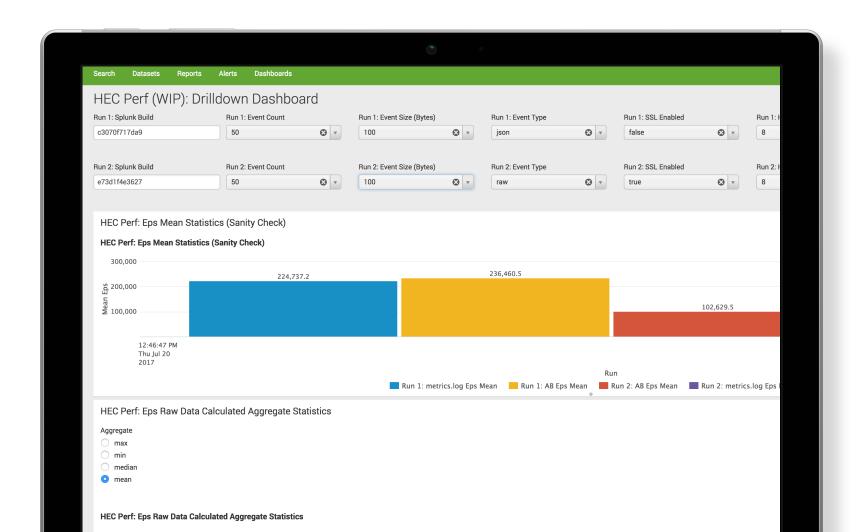
HEC Performance Testing

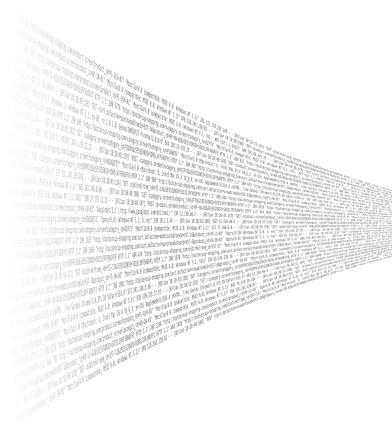




HEC Performance Dashboards

Demo



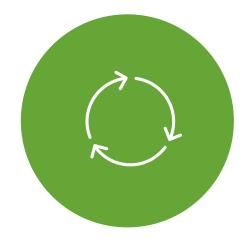




HEC Performance Recommendations



Client Batching 100 events/req

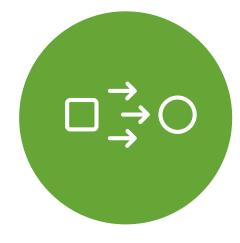


Client Keep-Alive
On



Splunk IO Threads

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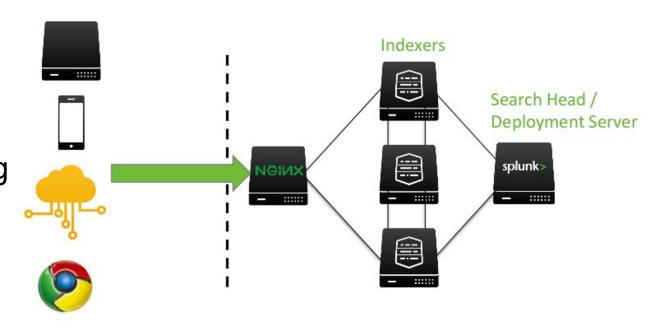
Splunk Pipelines

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Scaling the Event Collector

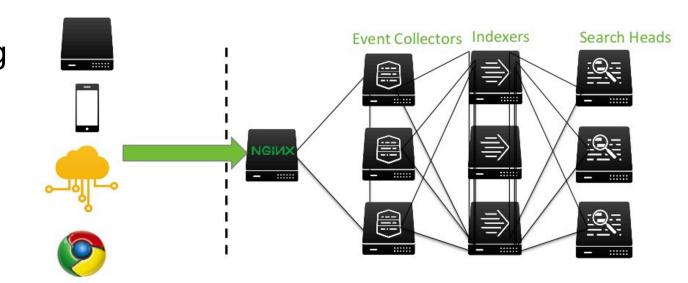
- HEC can be enabled directly on your Splunk indexers
- When you have an indexer cluster, a load balancer can distribute incoming events evenly
- However, this requires you to scale indexing to increase HEC capacity





Scaling the Event Collector

- Enabling HEC on a cluster of forwarders dedicated to data ingestion allows independent scaling
- ► This topology avoids any conflict between optimizations for event collection vs. data indexing and searching







► HEC Developer Docs: http://dev.splunk.com/view/event-collector/SP-CAAAE6M

Configuring a pool of HEC forwarders: http://dev.splunk.com/view/event-collector/SP-CAAAE73



Q&A

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