

Log Analysis with Splunk



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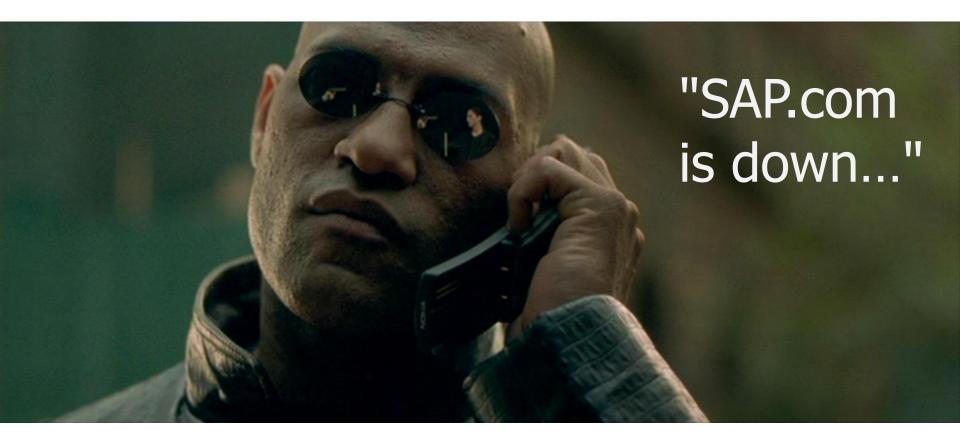
SAP.com

- Several mln daily requests on average
- > 1 mln unique visitors per month
- Content publishing, reports



Intensive work for DEV-OPS team

Use Case



http://www.phonesinmovies.com/2011/12/matrix-1999.html

Rescue Underway

Monitoring tool memory alert

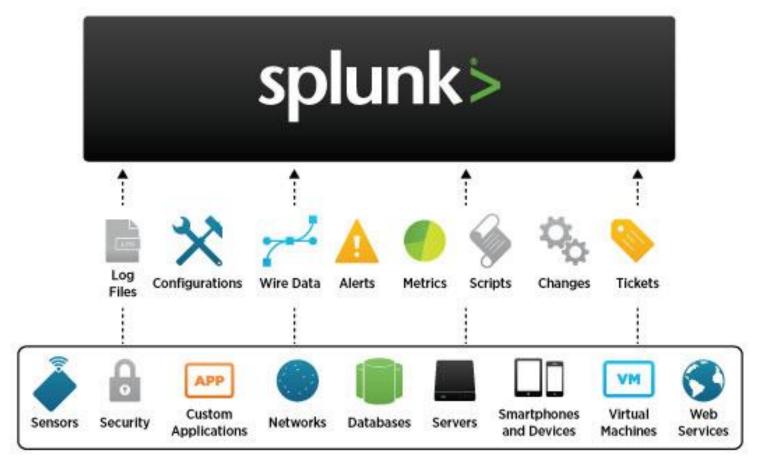


```
17.07.2014 13:06:50.286 *ERROR*
[GET /bin/assetreport.xls HTTP/1.1]
Uncaught Throwable
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: GC overhead
limit exceeded
```



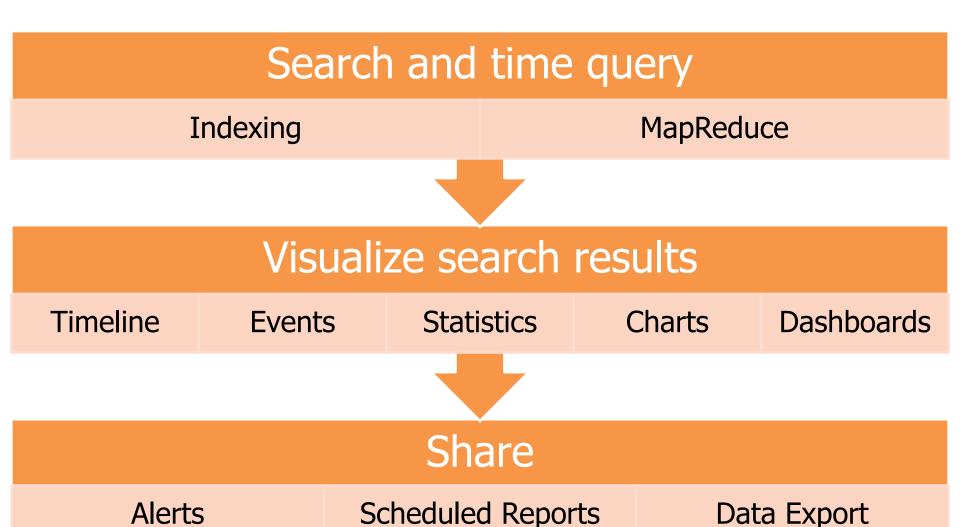
Java Code Fixed – Problem Solved

Any Data From Any Source

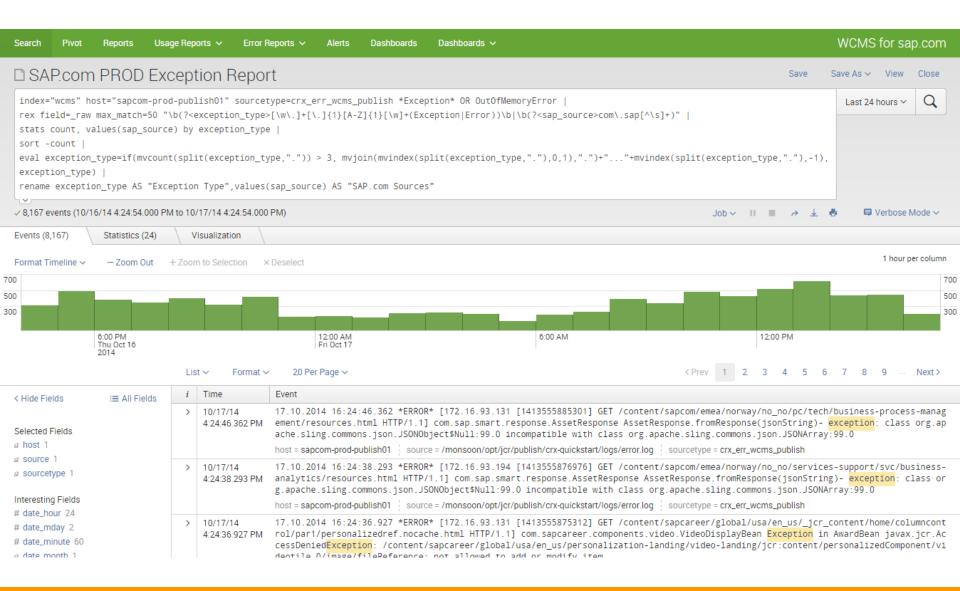


http://www.splunk.com/view/splunk/SP-CAAAG57

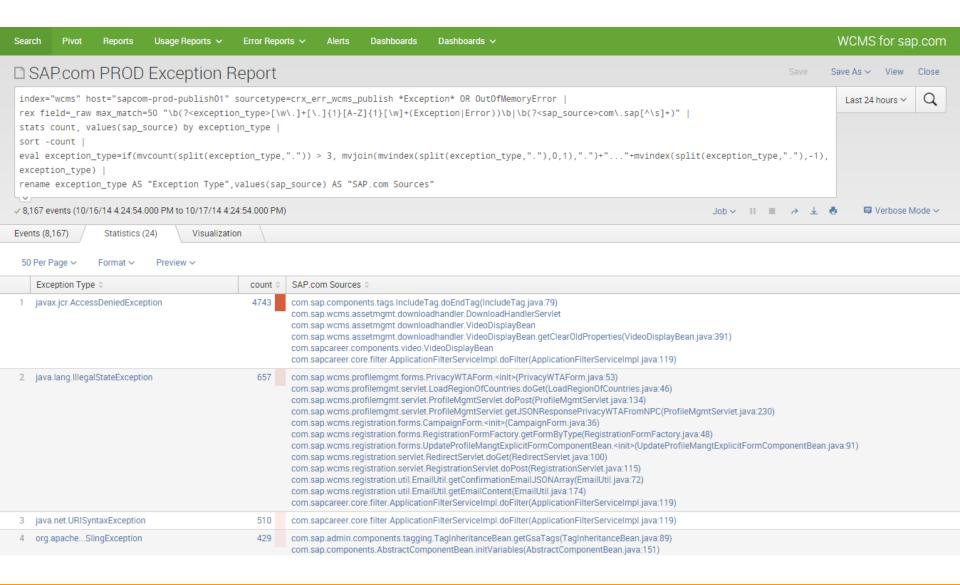
Workflow



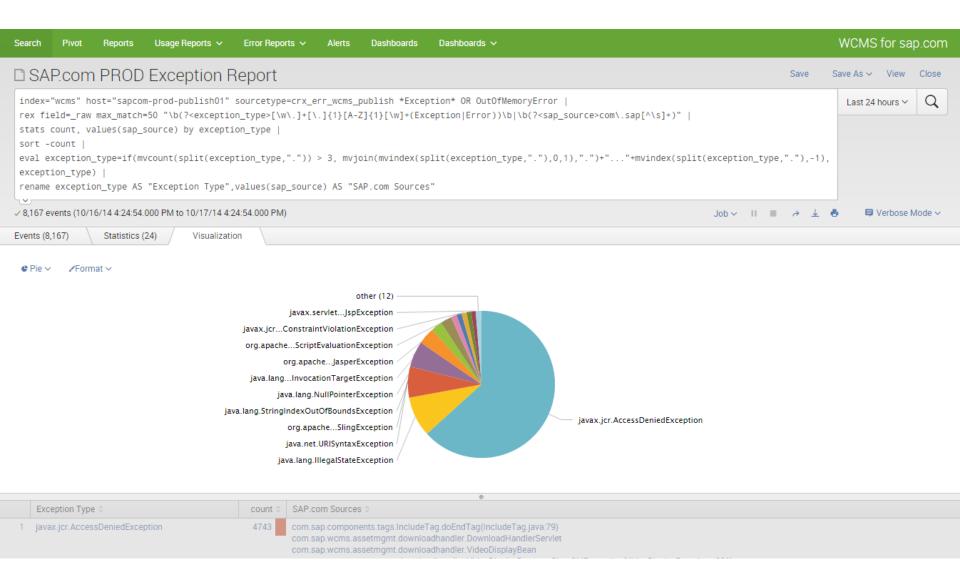
Event Timeline



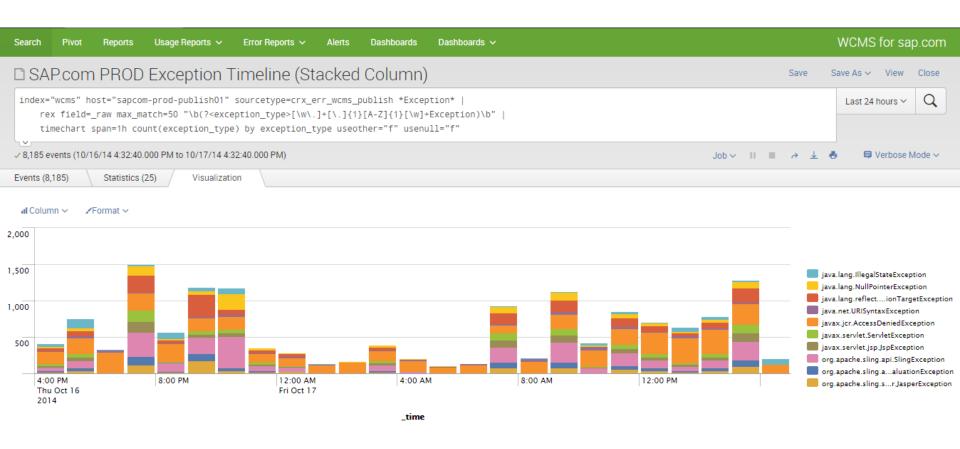
Statistics



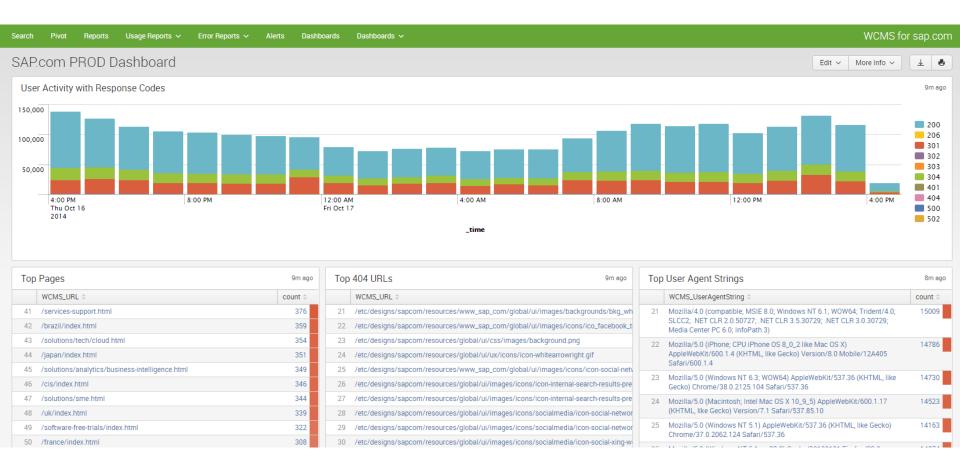
Visualization – Pie Chart



Visualization – Timechart

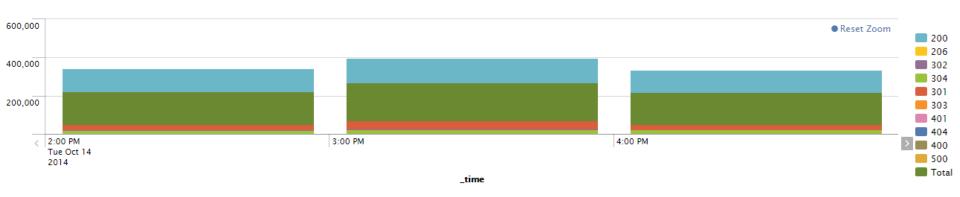


Real-Time Dashboards

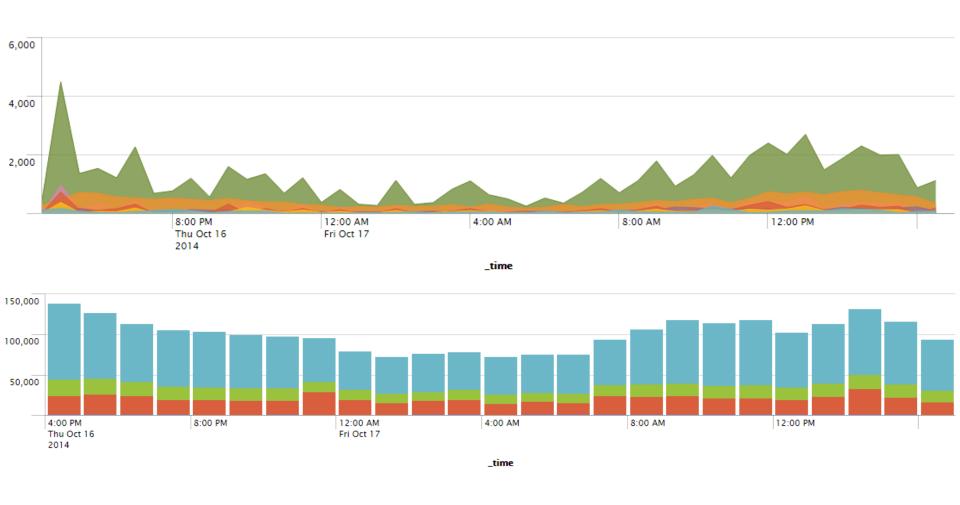


Pan and Zoom

Narrow your search by click on time intervals/table rows/histogram columns



Number of Exceptions vs User Activity



Alerts and Scheduled Reports

Search query

• index="wcms" source="/error.log" OutOfMemoryError

Cron schedule/real time

00 0,12 * * * | 30 7 * * 1,4

Time range

• -12h@h - now

Trigger condition

• number of results > 0

Email recipients, subject, CSV/Table/PDF results

• Operations team distribution list

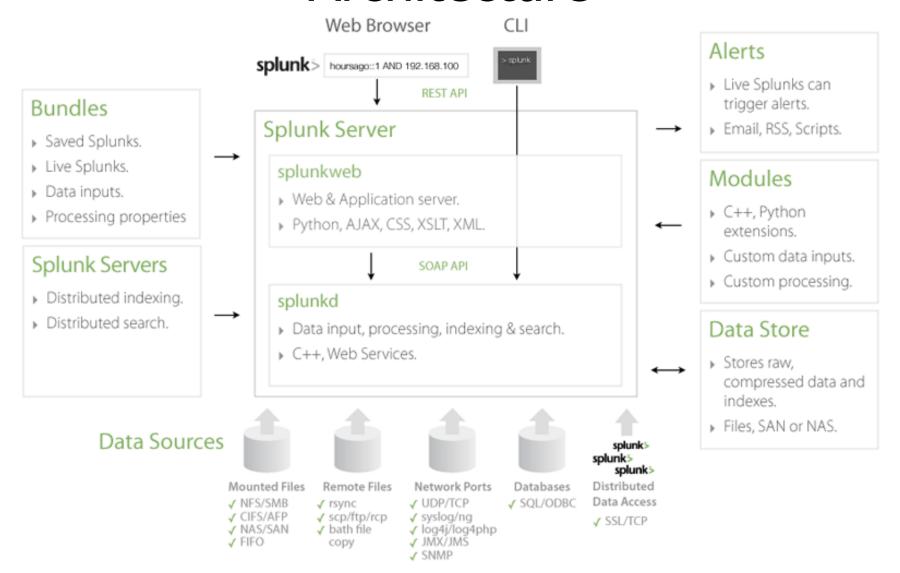
Search Processing Language

```
index="wcms" host="sapcom*" source="/error.log"
*Exception* OR OutOfMemoryError
rex field= raw max match=50
"\b(?<exc type>[\w\.]+[\.]{1}[A-
Z]{1}[\w]+(Exception|Error))\b|\b(?<sap_source>com
\.sap[^{s}]+)"
stats count, values(sap_source) by exc_type
sort -count
eval exc type=if(mvcount(split(exc type,".")) > 3,
mvjoin(mvindex(split(exc_type,"."),0,1),".")+"..."
+mvindex(split(exc_type,"."),-1), exc_type) |
rename exc_type AS "Exception
Type", values (sap_source) AS "SAP.com Sources"
```

Timechart Query

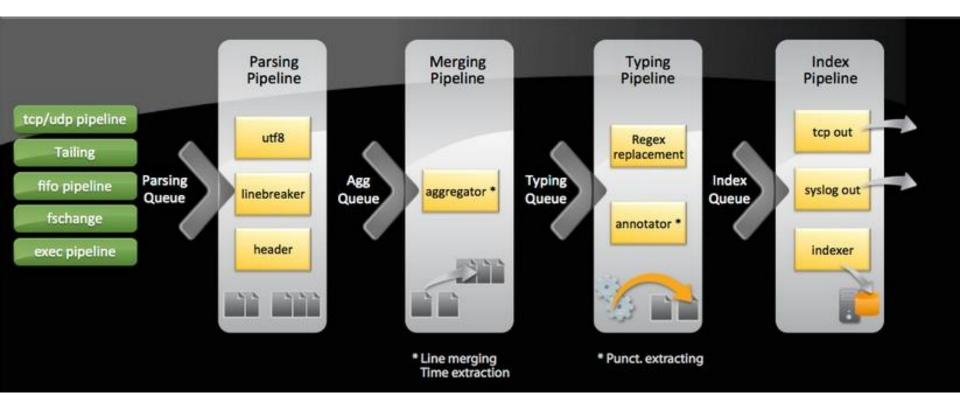
```
index="wcms" host="sapcom*"
source="/error.log" *Exception* |
rex field=_raw max_match=50
"\b(?<exc_type>[\w\.]+[\.]{1}[A-
Z]{1}[\w]+(Exception|Error))\b" |
timechart span=1h count(exc_type) by
exc_type useother="f" usenull="f"
```

Architecture



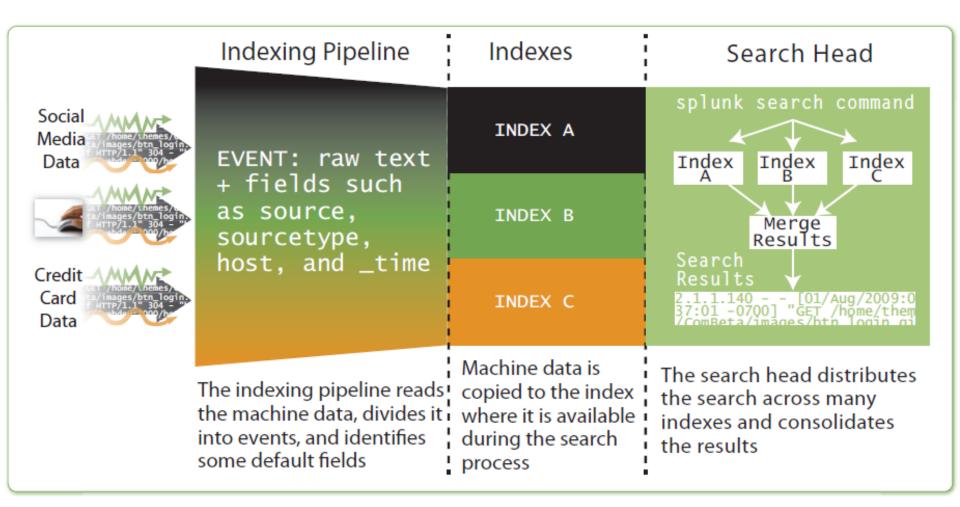
http://www.splunk.com/themes/splunk_com/img/assets/images/developers/splunkarchitecture.gif

Data Pipeline



http://wiki.splunk.com/Community:HowIndexingWorks

Indexing



http://www.splunk.com/web_assets/v5/book/Exploring_Splunk.pdf

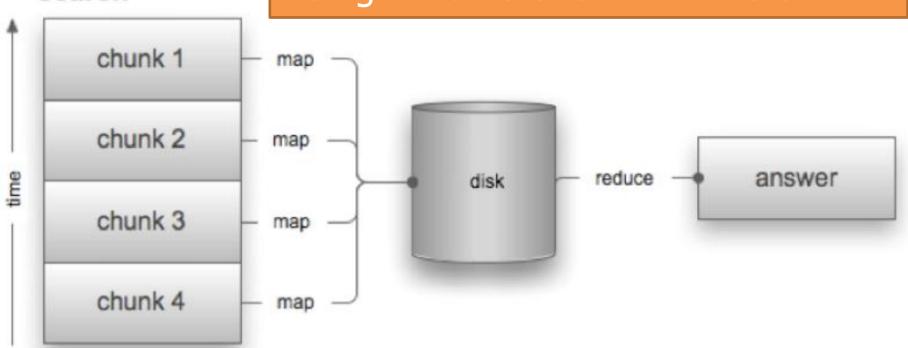
MapReduce (1)

Introduced by Google, 2004

- concurrent map functions that process source data into sufficient statistics
- reduce function that merges statistics into final answer – see stats/timechart

MapReduce (2)

Data is almost **always available** for search and reporting seconds after it was generated and written to disk



search

http://www.splunk.com/web_assets/pdfs/secure/Splunk_and_MapReduce.pdf

Conclusion

- 1. Fast problem/cause detection and fix
- 2. Data centralization from multiple sources
- 3. Real-time web traffic analysis
- 4. Data visualization in timelines, tables, charts
- 5. User stats for deeper marketing research
- 6. Trends, forecasts ...

P.S. Exception Handling

- 1. Log exceptions, use loggers and facades
- 2. Create readable messages with useful info about the error and use proper log level
- 3. Handle exceptions on the upper levels (throw from DAO catch and log in web)
- 4. Throw app-specific exceptions with info for the client side

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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Q & A

Use Cases

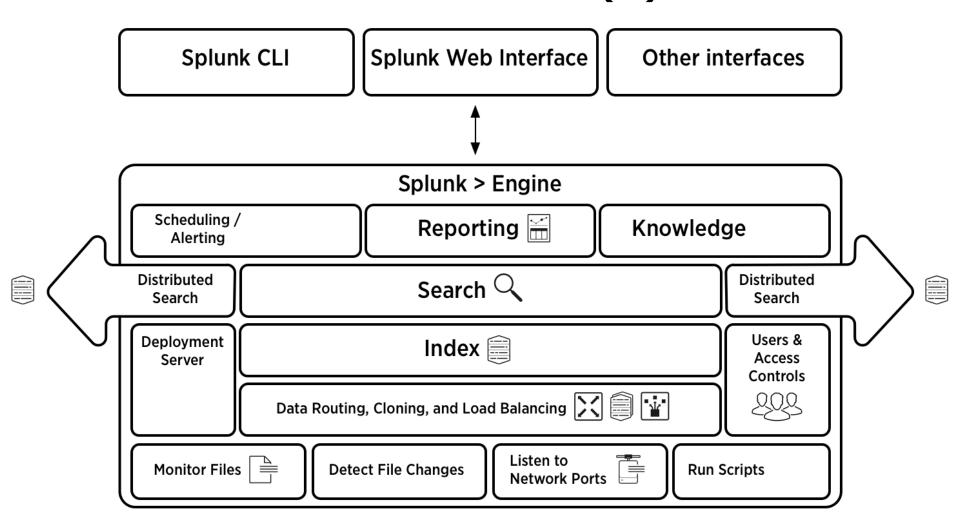
- A. Boss alert: website is down
- B. Monitoring tool memory alert
- C. Website shows error page
- D. Extraordinary user activity spike

History

- v1-3: like Google web search with 100 quickly displayed results
- v4: asynchronous multi-index search with MapReduce on an indexed datastore
- v5: report acceleration, PDF delivery, REST API, multisearch & predict
- v6: UI enhancements like dashboard editor, Pan and Zoom chart controls etc

SFCR 2014

Architecture (1)



http://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/6.1.1/Installation/Splunksarchitectureandwhatgetsinstalled

Processes

splunkd distributed C/C++ server that accesses, processes and indexes data by streaming it through a series of pipelines, each made up of a series of processors; supports cmd interface for searching and viewing results

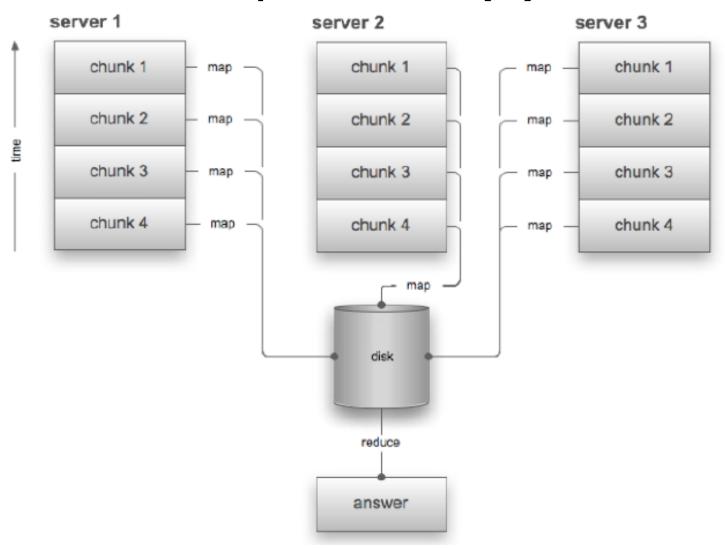
- Pipelines single threads in the splunkd process with XML config, can pass data to one another via queues
- **Processors** individual, reusable C/C++ functions that act on the stream of IT data passing through a pipeline

splunkweb Python-based application server based on CherryPy that provides the Splunk Web UI: allows users to search and navigate data stored by Splunk servers, to manage your Splunk deployment with a Web interface

splunkweb and splunkd can communicate with Web browser via REST:

- splunkd runs Web server on port 8089 with SSL/HTTPS by default
- splunkweb runs Web server on port 8000 without SSL/HTTPS by default

MapReduce (3)



http://www.splunk.com/web_assets/pdfs/secure/Splunk_and_MapReduce.pdf

SECR 2014 . 3C

MapReduce (4)

Distributed Search on a cluster

- 1. Search formulated into the map and reduce functions
- 2. Network connections are established to each Splunk Indexer in the search cluster
- 3. The map function is sent to each of these Splunk instances and each begins processing data with MapReduce
- 4. As data streams back to the instance that initiated the search, it is persisted to disk for the reduce function

For pure reporting searches with a map function that compresses data for network transport, reporting speed is linear with the number of index servers in the cluster

System Requirements

OS

- Linux, FreeBSD, Mac OS X, Solaris etc
- Windows Server/7/8

Browsers

- Firefox/Chrome/Safari
- IE 9+

Platform	Recommended hardware capacity/configuration	Minimum supported hardware capacity
Non-Windows platforms	2x six-core, 2+ GHz CPU, 12 GB RAM, Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) 0 or 1+0, with a 64 bit OS installed.	1x1.4 GHz CPU, 1 GB RAM
Windows platforms	2x six-core, 2+ GHz CPU, 12 GB RAM, RAID 0 or 1+0, with a 64 bit OS installed.	Intel Nehalem CPU or equivalent at 2 GHz, 2 GB RAM

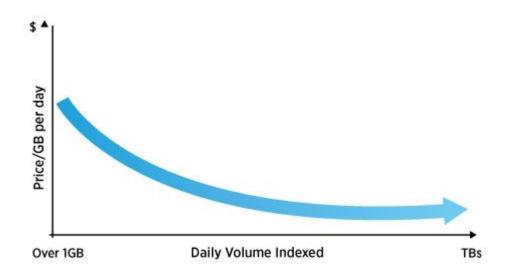
http://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/6.1.4/Installation/Systemrequirements

Free vs Enterprise

Feature	Free	Enterprise	Cloud
Volume	500 MB/day	Unlimited	From 5 GB/day
Distributed search across multiple Splunk deployments	No	Yes	No
Cluster management and reporting	No	Yes	No
High performance analytics, reports, PDFs	No	Yes	Yes
Real-Time Alerts	No	Yes	Yes
Premium apps and customer support	No	Yes	Yes

https://www.splunk.com/view/free-vs-enterprise/SP-CAAAE8W

Enterprise Pricing



- Perpetual license: one-time fee starts as low as \$4,500 for 1
 GB/day not including annual support fees
- **Term license:** starts at \$1,800 per year including annual support fees
- **Splunk Cloud** is priced by subscription plans that start at \$675 per month for data volumes up to 5GB/day and scales to 5TB/day https://www.splunk.com/view/pricing/SP-CAAADFV

Interesting points to investigate

- Data from streams how is it processed/saved?
- 2. Persistence of already aggregated data?
- 3. Splunk performance, benchmarks
- Compare with Google Analytics and Yandex.Metrica