# **SmartStore**

**Next-Gen Architecture to reduce TCO** 



# Agenda

- Why we built it
- How it works
- Getting data in
- Searching data

### Why we built it **Existing deployments**

- Use multiple Splunk Indexers with clustering
- Each Indexer has Compute and fixed Storage
  - Compute: Necessary for indexing and searching data
  - Storage: Necessary for storing indexed data
- Prune older data to free storage for newer data

### Why we built it Want to increase storage?

- Add additional Indexers
  - Higher operational complexity
  - Underutilized compute
  - Higher TCO
  - Need to rebalance data expensive

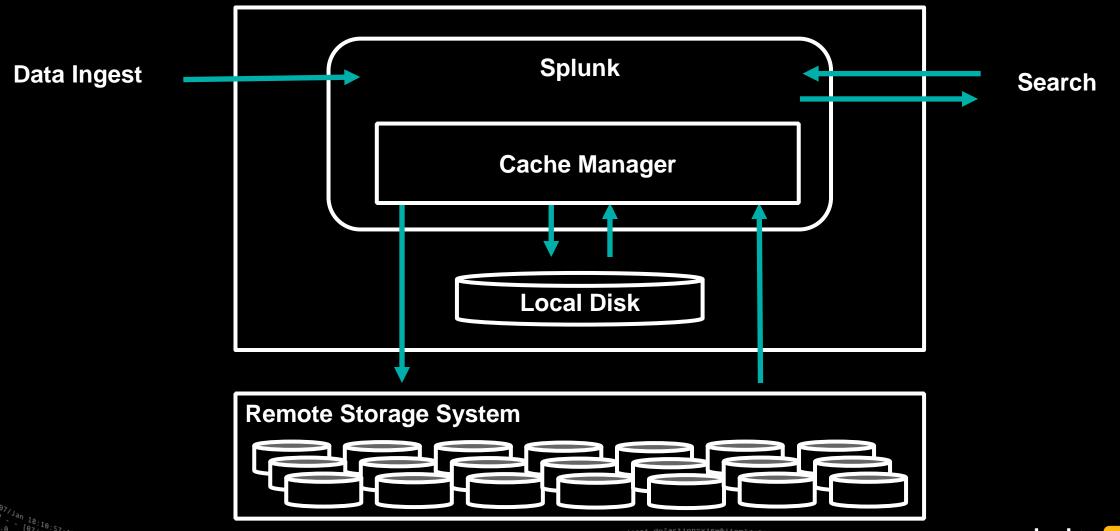
### Why we built it **Introducing SmartStore**

- Decouples Compute and Storage
- Stores data on Highly Available (HA) Elastic Remote Storage
- Caches data on Indexer's Disk Storage

### Why we built it **Benefits**

- Independently scale Compute and Storage
  - Provision Indexers based on compute requirements
  - Scale Storage without additional Indexers
    - Lower operational complexity
    - HA Remote Storage cheaper compared to Indexer's Disk Storage

## How it works



### How it works

#### **Cache Manager**

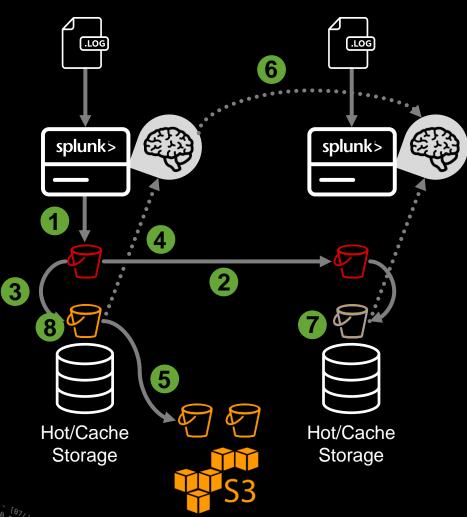
- Pulls data on-demand
- Relies on a reliable Remote Storage (such as Amazon S3)
  - High availability
  - High elasticity
- Is what makes SmartStore "smart"
- Works like magic ©

### How it works

#### **Cache Manager**

- Majority of searches happen over recent data
- Majority of searches use same data
- Uses above observations to cache data efficiently

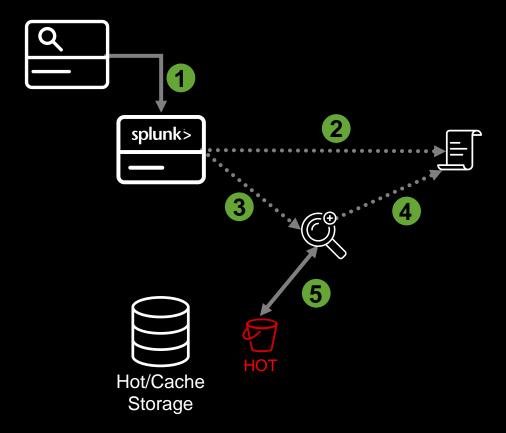
# Getting data In



- 1. Data is written to a hot bucket on source indexer
- Hot bucket streamed to target indexer
- 3. Replication completes buckets roll to warm
- 4. Buckets are registered with their cache managers
- 5. Cache manager on source uploads the bucket
- Source notifies target about the upload
- 7. Target deletes local contents of the bucket
- 8. Local contents remain on the source until evicted

# Searching data

#### **Hot buckets**

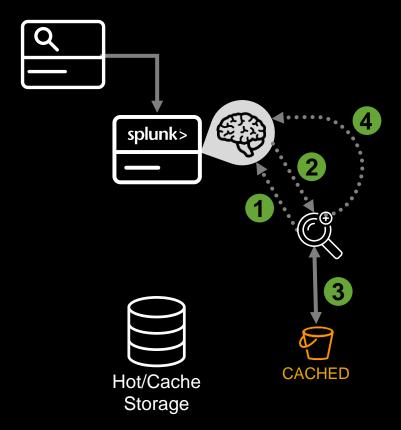


- Search request is received.
- 2. Indexer generates a list of relevant buckets to be searched
- 3. Search process is spawned
- 4. Spawned process reads the bucket list
- 5. Hot buckets are searched in the same manner as "classic" search



# Searching data

#### **Cached buckets**

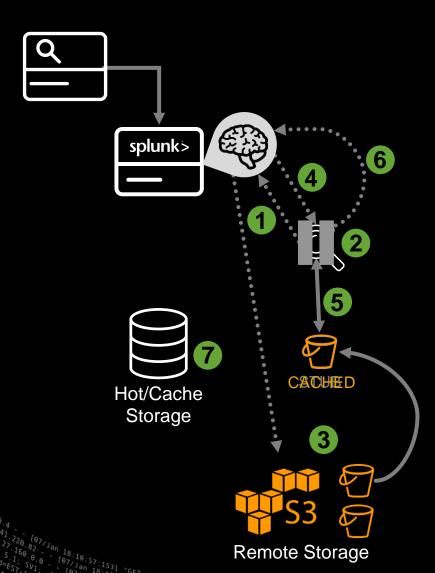


- 1. Search process requests Cache manager to open the bucket
- 2. Cache manager tells the search process that the bucket is local and available for search
- 3. Search process searches the bucket
- 4. Search process requests Cache manager to close the bucket



# Searching data

#### Remote buckets



- Search process requests Cache manager to open the bucket
- 2. Search process waits
- Cache manager downloads the bucket from the remote storage
- Cache manager tells the search process that the bucket is local
- 5. Search process searches the bucket
- Search process requests Cache manager to close the bucket
- 7. Bucket remains in cache until evicted by the Cache manager

### Observations

- Majority of buckets are present on Remote Storage
- Entire bucket does not need to be replicated
- Bucket metadata replication is enough
- Indexer can download bucket contents on demand

## ... and one last thing

#### **Failed indexers < Replication factor**

- Need to send entire data today
- Data is present on Remote Storage
- Bucket metadata is enough with Remote Storage
- Recovery is fast 10000 buckets in 10 secs

## ... and one last thing

**Failed indexers >= Replication factor** 

- Recovering data was not possible before today
- Always have access to data with Remote Storage
- Can rediscover and recover data

### ... and one last thing **Bootstrapping**

- Re-using data from one cluster on another was not possible before today
- Can point new cluster to same Remote Storage
- New cluster rediscovers data
- Super fast 20000 buckets in a minute on a 4 node cluster

# Summary

- Enables scaling of storage independently
- Lower TCO
- Faster Cluster recovery time
- Better data resilience from node failures
- Seamless data introduction

# Thank You

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