



# Organizing Data

## Deployment Options

### Three Types of data collection

#### Local Data Collection

#### Centralized Data Collection

#### Hosted (Cloud) Data Collection

## Organizing Data in Sumo Logic

### Partition (How data is organized)

#### Which Tier to use?

## Ingesting Data for Observability

## Ingesting Data for Security

# Deployment Options

## Three Types of data collection

### Local Data Collection

1. Collector is installed on **all target hosts**
2. Sends log data produced on those target hosts directly to Sumo Logic Backend via HTTPS connection

### Centralized Data Collection

1. Collector is installed on a set of **dedicated machines**
2. Collects log data from target hosts through various remote mechanisms
3. Forwards data to Sumo Logic Backend

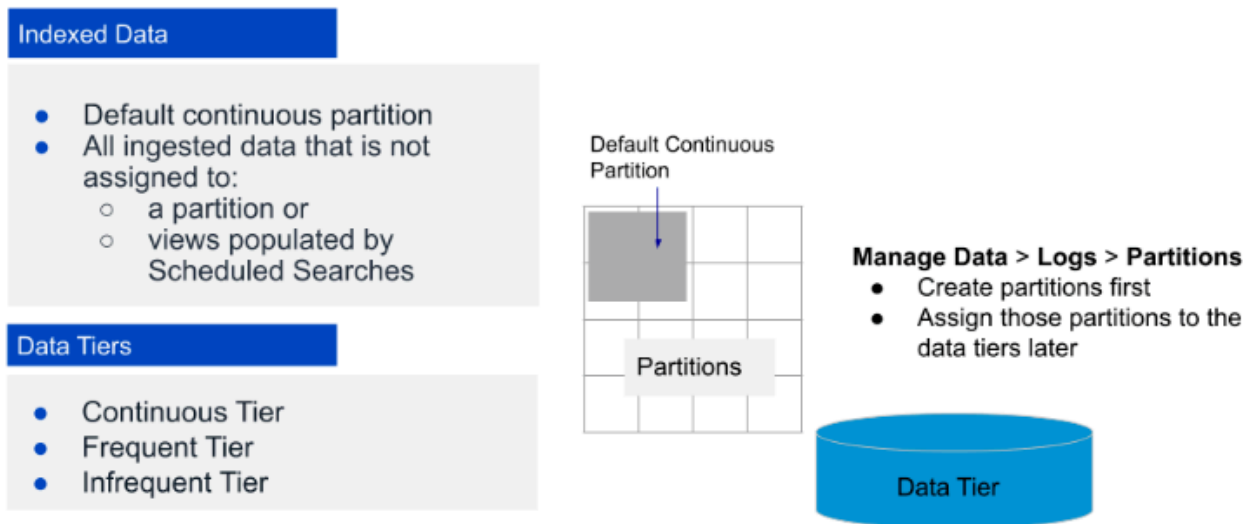
### Hosted (Cloud) Data Collection

1. The cloud service generates most data in the cloud

- 2. Collects data through Sumo Logic cloud integrations

## Organizing Data in Sumo Logic

- Sumo Logic provides **partitions** and **data tiers**

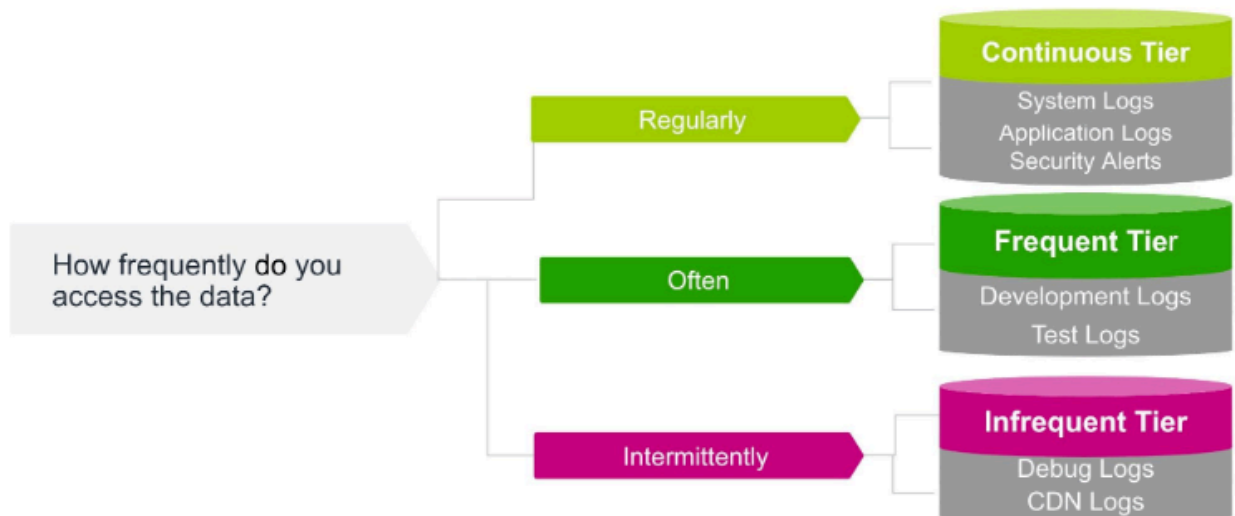


### Partition (How data is organized)

- The Default Continuous Partition Contains all ingested data that is not assigned to a partition or to views populated by Scheduled Searches
- Default retention period is 30 days.
- Partitions allows you to **improve search performance** by searching over a smaller number of messages.
- Manage Data > Logs > Partitions**
  - Need Admin role
- Sumo Logic enables you to slice and dice usage based on metadata, types of data, and tiering solutions
  - Need to identify the metadata
    - Select the type of collector
    - Add source, source name

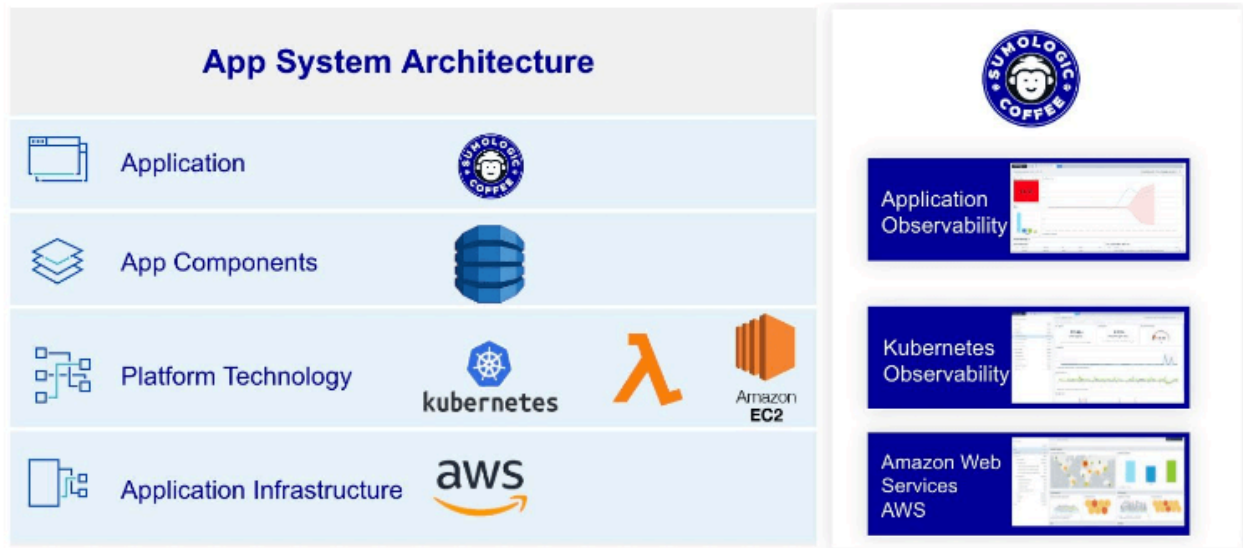
- Define source category, and the source host.
- Identify which logs, metrics or traces you need to ingest
- Set that data type into the **proper data tier** or **partition**

## Which Tier to use?



- Depends how **frequently** do you want to **access** the data
- **Continuous Tier**
  - Data you use to
    - Monitor and troubleshoot production applications
    - To ensure the security of your applications
- **Frequent or Infrequent**
  - Depends on how frequently you need to access the data
  - ex 1) For a large development team with hundreds of developers, it is better to send development and test logs to the Frequent Tier
  - ex 2) Debug or other verbose log sources are used to troubleshoot very specific issues that occur infrequently.

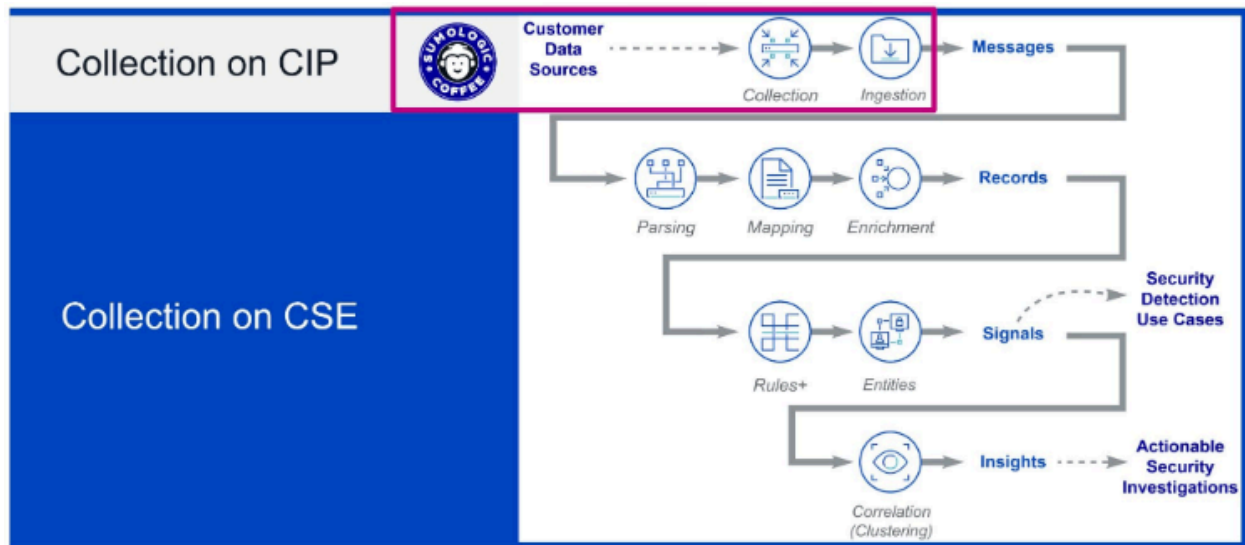
## Ingesting Data for Observability



- **Observability**

- Being able to ask any question you need about your application and how customers are interacting with it.
- Sumo Logic offers Sources to collect from many AWS products.
  - Amazon CloudFront Source
  - Amazon CloudWatch Source for Metrics
  - Amazon Path Expressions
  - Amazon S3 Audit Source
  - AWS CloudTrail Source
  - AWS Elastic Load Balancing Source
  - AWS Metadata (Tag) Source
  - AWS S3 Source

## Ingesting Data for Security



- Cloud SIEM takes millions of log messages and funnels them down into a handful of actionable security insights
  - First, logs are collected and ingested through environment on the CIP into messages.
  - They are *parsed, mapped, and enriched* into Cloud SIEM records.
  - These records are **compared to rules**.
    - If a rule is triggered, an entity is extracted, a severity score is assigned, and a signal is created.
    - If enough signals with the same entity cluster together, they become an **insight**.